



OPERATOR'S MANUAL



TABLE SAW MODEL: TS-1044H

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THANK YOU & WARRANTY

Thank you for your purchase of a machine from Baileigh Industrial. We hope that you find it productive and useful to you for a long time to come.

Inspection & Acceptance. Buyer shall inspect all Goods within ten (10) days after receipt thereof. Buyer's payment shall constitute final acceptance of the Goods and shall act as a waiver of the Buyer's rights to inspect or reject the goods unless otherwise agreed. If Buyer rejects any merchandise, Buyer must first obtain a Returned Goods Authorization ("RGA") number before returning any goods to Seller. Goods returned without a RGA will be refused. Seller will not be responsible for any freight costs, damages to goods, or any other costs or liabilities pertaining to goods returned without a RGA. Seller shall have the right to substitute a conforming tender. Buyer will be responsible for all freight costs to and from Buyer and repackaging costs, if any, if Buyer refuses to accept shipment. If Goods are returned in unsalable condition, Buyer shall be responsible for full value of the Goods. Buyer may not return any special order Goods. Any Goods returned hereunder shall be subject to a restocking fee equal to 30% of the invoice price.

Specifications. Seller may, at its option, make changes in the designs, specifications or components of the Goods to improve the safety of such Goods, or if in Seller's judgment, such changes will be beneficial to their operation or use. Buyer may not make any changes in the specifications for the Goods unless Seller approves of such changes in writing, in which event Seller may impose additional charges to implement such changes.

Limited Warranty. Seller warrants to the original end-user that the Goods manufactured or provided by Seller under this Agreement shall be free of defects in material or workmanship for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of purchase, provided that the Goods are installed, used, and maintained in accordance with any instruction manual or technical guidelines provided by the Seller or supplied with the Goods, if applicable. The original end-user must give written notice to Seller of any suspected defect in the Goods prior to the expiration of the warranty period. The original end-user must also obtain a RGA from Seller prior to returning any Goods to Seller for warranty service under this paragraph. Seller will not accept any responsibility for Goods returned without a RGA. The original end-user shall be responsible for all costs and expenses associated with returning the Goods to Seller for warranty service. In the event of a defect, Seller, at its sole option, shall repair or replace the defective Goods or refund to the original end-user the purchase price for such defective Goods. Goods are not eligible for replacement or return after a period of 30 days from date of receipt. The foregoing warranty is Seller's sole obligation, and the original end-user's exclusive remedy, with regard to any defective Goods. This limited warranty does not apply to: (a) die sets, tooling, and saw blades; (b) periodic or routine maintenance and setup, (c) repair or replacement of the Goods due to normal wear and tear, (d) defects or damage to the Goods resulting from misuse, abuse, neglect, or accidents, (f) defects or damage to the Goods resulting from improper or unauthorized alterations, modifications, or changes; and (f) any Goods that has not been installed and/or maintained in accordance with the instruction manual or technical guidelines provided by Seller.

EXCLUSION OF OTHER WARRANTIES. THE FOREGOING LIMITED WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. ANY AND ALL OTHER EXPRESS, STATUTORY OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED. NO WARRANTY IS MADE WHICH EXTENDS BEYOND THAT WHICH IS EXPRESSLY CONTAINED HEREIN.

Limitation of Liability. IN NO EVENT SHALL SELLER BE LIABLE TO BUYER OR ANY OTHER PARTY FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOST PROFITS OR DOWN TIME) ARISING FROM OR IN MANNER CONNECTED WITH THE GOODS, ANY BREACH BY SELLER OR ITS AGENTS OF THIS AGREEMENT, OR ANY OTHER CAUSE WHATSOEVER, WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR ANY OTHER THEORY OF LIABILITY. BUYER'S REMEDY WITH RESPECT TO ANY CLAIM ARISING UNDER THIS AGREEMENT IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO NO MORE THAN THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE BUYER FOR THE GOODS.



Force Majeure. Seller shall not be responsible for any delay in the delivery of, or failure to deliver, Goods due to causes beyond Seller's reasonable control including, without limitation, acts of God, acts of war or terrorism, enemy actions, hostilities, strikes, labor difficulties, embargoes, non-delivery or late delivery of materials, parts and equipment or transportation delays not caused by the fault of Seller, delays caused by civil authorities, governmental regulations or orders, fire, lightening, natural disasters or any other cause beyond Seller's reasonable control. In the event of any such delay, performance will be postponed by such length of time as may be reasonably necessary to compensate for the delay.

Installation. If Buyer purchases any Goods that require installation, Buyer shall, at its expense, make all arrangements and connections necessary to install and operate the Goods. Buyer shall install the Goods in accordance with any Seller instructions and shall indemnify Seller against any and all damages, demands, suits, causes of action, claims and expenses (including actual attorneys' fees and costs) arising directly or indirectly out of Buyer's failure to properly install the Goods.

Work By Others; Safety Devices. Unless agreed to in writing by Seller, Seller has no responsibility for labor or work performed by Buyer or others, of any nature, relating to design, manufacture, fabrication, use, installation or provision of Goods. Buyer is solely responsible for furnishing, and requiring its employees and customers to use all safety devices, guards and safe operating procedures required by law and/or as set forth in manuals and instruction sheets furnished by Seller. Buyer is responsible for consulting all operator's manuals, ANSI or comparable safety standards, OSHA regulations and other sources of safety standards and regulations applicable to the use and operation of the Goods.

Remedies. Each of the rights and remedies of Seller under this Agreement is cumulative and in addition to any other or further remedies provided under this Agreement or at law or equity.

Attorney's Fees. In the event legal action is necessary to recover monies due from Buyer or to enforce any provision of this Agreement, Buyer shall be liable to Seller for all costs and expenses associated therewith, including Seller's actual attorneys' fees and costs.

Governing Law/Venue. This Agreement shall be construed and governed under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, without application of conflict of law principles. Each party agrees that all actions or proceedings arising out of or in connection with this Agreement shall be commenced, tried, and litigated only in the state courts sitting in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin or the U.S. Federal Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Each party waives any right it may have to assert the doctrine of "forum non conveniens" or to object to venue to the extent that any proceeding is brought in accordance with this section. Each party consents to and waives any objection to the exercise of personal jurisdiction over it by courts described in this section. Each party waives to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law the right to a trial by jury.

Summary of Return Policy.

- 10 Day acceptance period from date of delivery. Damage claims and order discrepancies will not be accepted after this time.
- You must obtain a Baileigh issued RGA number PRIOR to returning any materials.
- Returned materials must be received at Baileigh in new condition and in original packaging.
- Altered items are not eligible for return.
- Buyer is responsible for all shipping charges.
- A 30% re-stocking fee applies to all returns.

Baileigh Industrial makes every effort to ensure that our posted specifications, images, pricing and product availability are as correct and timely as possible. We apologize for any discrepancies that may occur. Baileigh Industrial reserves the right to make any and all changes deemed necessary in the course of business including but not limited to pricing, product specifications, quantities, and product availability.

For Customer Service & Technical Support:

Please contact one of our knowledgeable Sales and Service team members at:
(920) 684-4990 or e-mail us at sales@baileighindustrial.com



INTRODUCTION

The quality and reliability of the components assembled on a Baileigh Industrial machine guarantee near perfect functioning, free from problems, even under the most demanding working conditions. However if a situation arises, refer to the manual first. If a solution cannot be found, contact the distributor where you purchased our product. Make sure you have the serial number and production year of the machine (stamped on the nameplate). For replacement parts refer to the assembly numbers on the parts list drawings.

Our technical staff will do their best to help you get your machine back in working order.

In this manual you will find: (when applicable)

- Safety procedures
- Correct installation guidelines
- Description of the functional parts of the machine
- Capacity charts
- Set-up and start-up instructions
- Machine operation
- Scheduled maintenance
- Parts lists

GENERAL NOTES

After receiving your equipment remove the protective container. Do a complete visual inspection, and if damage is noted, **photograph it for insurance claims** and contact your carrier at once, requesting inspection. Also contact Baileigh Industrial and inform them of the unexpected occurrence. Temporarily suspend installation.

Take necessary precautions while loading / unloading or moving the machine to avoid any injuries.

Your machine is designed and manufactured to work smoothly and efficiently. Following proper maintenance instructions will help ensure this. Try and use original spare parts, whenever possible, and most importantly; **DO NOT** overload the machine or make any unauthorized modifications.



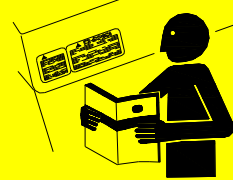
Note: This symbol refers to useful information throughout the manual.



IMPORTANT

PLEASE READ THIS OPERATORS MANUAL CAREFULLY

It contains important safety information, instructions, and necessary operating procedures. The continual observance of these procedures will help increase your production and extend the life of the equipment.



SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

LEARN TO RECOGNIZE SAFETY INFORMATION

This is the safety alert symbol. When you see this symbol on your machine or in this manual, **BE ALERT TO THE POTENTIAL FOR PERSONAL INJURY!**

Follow recommended precautions and safe operating practices.

UNDERSTAND SIGNAL WORDS

A signal word – **DANGER**, **WARNING**, or **CAUTION** is used with the safety alert symbol. **DANGER** identifies a hazard or unsafe practice that will result in severe **Injury or Death.**

Safety signs with signal word **DANGER** or **WARNING** are typically near specific hazards.

General precautions are listed on **CAUTION** safety signs. **CAUTION** also calls attention to safety messages in this manual.



DANGER



WARNING



CAUTION

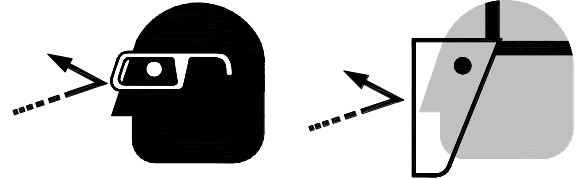


SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
Refer to them often and use them to instruct others.



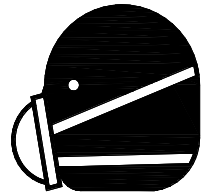
PROTECT EYES

Wear safety glasses or suitable eye protection when working on or around machinery.



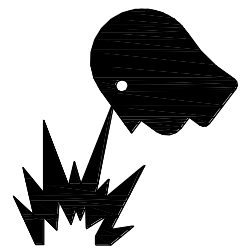
DUST HAZARD

Wear appropriate dust mask. Dust created while using machinery can cause cancer, birth defects, and long term respiratory damage. Be aware of the dust hazards associated with all types of materials.



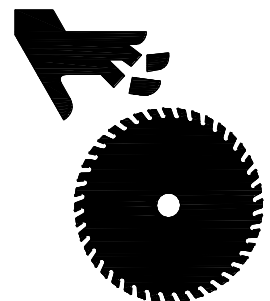
DUST PARTICLES AND IGNITION SOURCES

DO NOT operate the table saw in areas where explosion risks are high. Such areas include locations near pilot lights, open flames, or other ignition sources.



ROTATING BLADE HAZARD

Moving saw blade may result in loss of fingers or limb. **DO NOT** operate with guard removed. Follow lockout/tagout procedures before servicing.





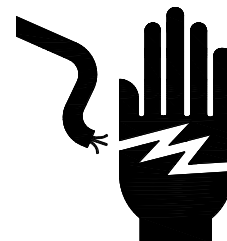
PROTECT AGAINST NOISE

Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause impairment or loss of hearing. Wear suitable hearing protective devices such as ear muffs or earplugs to protect against objectionable or uncomfortable loud noises.



HIGH VOLTAGE

USE CAUTION IN HIGH VOLTAGE AREAS. DO NOT assume the power to be off.
(FOLLOW PROPER LOCKOUT PROCEDURES)



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS



Wood working can be dangerous if safe and proper operating procedures are not followed. As with all machinery, there are certain hazards involved with the operation of the product. Using the machine with respect and caution will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator may result.

Safety equipment such as guards, push sticks, hold-downs, feather boards, goggles, dust masks and hearing protection can reduce your potential for injury. But even the best guard won't make up for poor judgment, carelessness or inattention. Always use common sense and exercise caution in the workshop. If a procedure feels dangerous, don't try it.

REMEMBER: Your personal safety is your responsibility.



WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY

1. **FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE MACHINE.** Learn the machine's application and limitations as well as the specific hazards.
2. **Only trained and qualified personnel should operate this machine.**
3. **Make sure guards are in place and in proper working order before operating machinery.**



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (cont.)



4. **Kickback.** Kickback happens when the piece part is thrown back toward the operator at a high rate of speed. Before operating this saw, understand how kickback occurs, and how to prevent it.
5. **Reaching Over Saw Blade. NEVER** reach behind or over the blade with either hand while the saw is operating. If kickback of a piece part were to occur, you could amputate your hands, arms, or fingers.
6. **Blade Height.** Adjust the blade to the correct height above the piece part so it does not kickback toward the operator causing injury.
7. **Remove any adjusting tools.** Before operating the machine, make sure any adjusting tools have been removed.
8. **Blade Guard / Riving Knife.** To reduce the risk of kickback, always use the riving knife and blade guard. Make sure they are properly installed during cutting operations.
9. **Dado and Rabbet Operations.** Dado and Rabbeting operations require that the blade guard be removed. Be aware of your personal safety while the guard is off, and replace the blade guard after these operations are completed.
10. **Keep work area clean.** Cluttered areas invite injuries.
11. **Push Sticks and Push Blocks.** When ripping narrow stock, there is a risk of your hands and fingers contacting the rotating blade, resulting in **serious personal injury.**
12. **Overloading machine.** By overloading the machine you may cause injury from flying parts. **DO NOT** exceed the specified machine capacities.
13. **Crosscutting Operations.** Remove the rip fence whenever using the miter gauge to crosscut a piece part.
14. **Operator Position.** If kickback occurs, the blade will eject the piece part into the path of the operator. **NEVER** stand in-line with the cutting path of the blade during operation.
15. **Dress appropriate. DO NOT** wear loose fitting clothing or jewelry as they can be caught in moving machine parts. Protective clothing and steel toe shoes are recommended when using machinery. Wear a restrictive hair covering to contain long hair.
16. **Awkward Positions.** Avoid awkward hand and body positions where a sudden slip could cause your hands or body to contact the spinning blade.
17. **Use eye and ear protection.** Always wear ISO approved impact safety goggles
18. **Do not overreach.** Maintain proper footing and balance at all times. **DO NOT** reach over or across a running machine.
19. **Damaged Saw Blades.** A damaged saw blade can cause kickback. If in doubt as to the condition of the blade, **DO NOT** use it.



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (cont.)



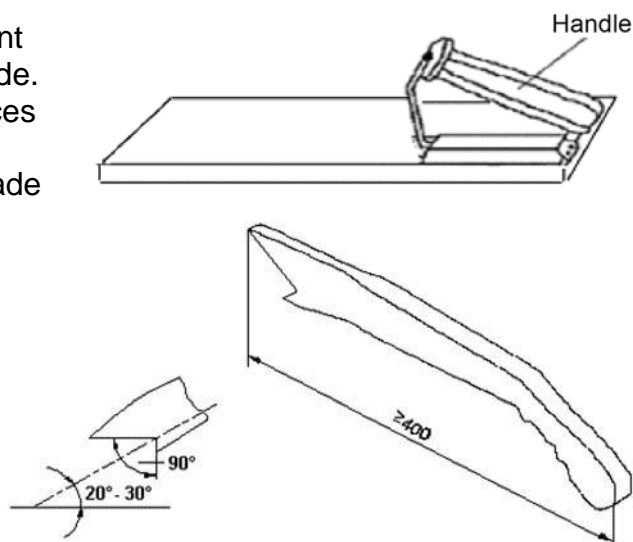
20. **Stay alert.** Watch what you are doing and use common sense. **DO NOT** operate any tool or machine when you are tired.
21. **Check for damaged parts.** Before using any tool or machine, carefully check any part that appears damaged. Check for binding of moving parts that may affect proper machine operation.
22. **Observe work area conditions.** **DO NOT** use machines or power tools in damp or wet locations. Do not expose to rain. Keep work area well lighted. **DO NOT** use electrically powered tools in the presence of flammable gases or liquids.
23. **DO NOT** bypass or defeat any safety interlock systems.
24. Know the location of the **ON - OFF** switch and the **"E"- STOP** button.
25. **Removing Piece Parts.** Before removing cut-offs, always turn the saw **OFF**, and wait for the blade to stop turning, to avoid contact with a moving blade.
26. **Control of the Piece Part.** If the piece part should unexpectedly move or bind the blade, kickback could occur. Make sure the piece part is supported by either the rip fence or the crosscut fence. **NEVER** back a piece part out of a cut.
27. **Supporting Piece Part.** Provide adequate support to the sides and rear of the saw table for material that is extra wide and long.
28. Keep visitors a safe distance from the work area.
29. **Keep children away.** Children must never be allowed in the work area. **DO NOT** let them handle machines, tools, or extension cords.
30. **DO NOT operate machine if under the influence of alcohol or drugs.** Read warning labels on prescriptions. If there is any doubt, **DO NOT** operate the machine.
31. **DO NOT** touch live electrical components or parts.
32. **Be Sure** all equipment is properly installed and grounded according to national, state, and local codes. If machine is equipped with a three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle. If an adapter is used to accommodate a two-prong receptacle, the adapter plug must be attached to a known ground. Never remove the third prong.
33. Inspect power and control cables periodically. Replace if damaged or bare wires are exposed. **Bare wiring can kill!**
34. **Maintain machine in top condition.** Keep clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
35. **Reduce the risk of unintentional starting.** Make sure switch is in **"OFF"** position before plugging in power cord.



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (cont.)



36. **Never leave machine running unattended. TURN POWER OFF.** Don't leave machine until it comes to a complete stop.
37. **Make sure machine is disconnected from power supply** while motor is being mounted, connected or reconnected.
38. **Saw Appropriate Material.** Only use this saw for natural wood stock and wood stock products such as particle board, plastics, laminates, and medium-density fibre board (MDF). **DO NOT** try and cut metal, glass, ceramics, or products containing asbestos or lead paint. Some of these materials contain hazardous dust and can cause severe respiratory problems.
39. **Warning:** The dust generated by certain woods and wood products can be injurious to your health. Always operate machinery in well ventilated areas and provide for proper dust removal. Use a wood dust collection system whenever possible.
40. A push block and/or a push stick must be used if the workpieces is less than 5" (127mm) to prevent your hands from getting too close to the saw blade. Push block must be used to cut narrow workpieces and, when necessary, to push the workpiece against the fence, a push block can be easily made by the operator.



EMERGENCY STOP

In the event of incorrect operation or dangerous conditions, the machine can be stopped immediately by pressing the **ON/OFF** switch.



SPECIFICATIONS

Item		TS-1044H
Product Dimensions	Weight	347lbs
	L x W x H	66.4" x 40" x 41"
	Foot Print (L x W)	19.1" x 19.5"
Electrical	Switch	Magnetic with Thermal Overload Protection
Motor	Type	TEFC Capacitor Start Induction
	Horsepower, Voltage, Cycle, Phase, Amps	1.75HP, 110V/220V, 60Hz, 1PH, 14A/7A (pre-wired 110V)
	Speed	3450 RPM
	Power Transfer	V-Belt Drive
Blade Information	Maximum Blade Diameter	10"
	Riving Knife/Spreader Thickness	0.09" (2.3mm)
	Required Blade Body Thickness	0.078" (2mm)
	Required Blade Kerf Thickness	0.118" (3mm)
	Maximum Width of Dado	13/16"
	Blade Tilt	Left 0-45°
	Arbor Size	5/8"
	Arbor Speed	4000 RPM
	Arbor Bearings	Sealed and Permanently Lubricated
Cutting Capacities	Maximum Depth of Cut At 90°	3-1/8"
	Maximum Depth of Cut At 45°	2-3/16"
	Maximum Rip To Right of Blade-Standard	36"
	Maximum Rip To Left Of Blade	12"
Table	Floor To Table Height	34.5"
	Main Table (L x W x T)	44" x 27" x 1-1/2"
Miter Gauge	Miter Gauge Slot Type	T-Slot
	Miter Gauge Slot Type (W x H)	3/4" x 3/8"
Other	Dust Port Size	4"



INTENDED USE

Table saw and the workpiece guide equipment supplied with it are intended to be used exclusively for the following purposes:

- Laminated and unlaminated board materials (e.g. chipboard, coreboard, MDF board, ...)
- Solid wood
- Gypsum plasterboard, Cardboard, Veneer with a suitable clamping device.
- Dimensionally stable plastics (thermoset plastics, thermoplastics). Sawing these materials does not normally involve any risks in respect of dust, chips, and thermal degradation products.

Tools:

The chosen saw blade must be suitable both for the specific work cycle and for the specific material.

- Only circular blades which are solid chrome vanadium (CV) or tungsten carbide tipped (TCT) and have a diameter of 10" (255mm), arbor size 5/8" (16mm), as well as a maximum width of 13/16" (20mm) are allowed for the main saw.
- Saw blades made of high-alloy high-speed steel (HSS) are not allowed to be used.
- Saw blades and their fixing devices shall conform to EN 847-1:2005.



Note: *The photos illustrations in this manual are representative only and may not depict the actual color, labeling or accessories and may be intended to illustrate technique only.*



Note: *The specifications and dimensions presented here are subject to change without prior notice due to improvements of our products.*

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Our technical support department can be reached at 920.684.4990, and asking for the support desk for purchased machines. Tech Support handles questions on machine setup, schematics, warranty issues, and individual parts needs: (other than die sets and blades).

For specific application needs or future machine purchases contact the Sales Department at: sales@baileighindustrial.com, Phone: 920.684.4990, or Fax: 920.684.3944.



UNPACKING

Remove saw from the shipping cartons. Check for damage and ensure all parts are intact. Any damage should be reported immediately to your distributor and shipping agent. Before assembling, read the manual thoroughly, familiarizing yourself with correct assembly and maintenance procedures and proper safety precautions.

If you can't find an item on this list, check the mounting location on the machine or examine the packaging materials carefully. Occasionally we pre-install certain components for shipping purposes.

Cleaning

Your machine may be shipped with a rustproof waxy oil coating and grease on the exposed unpainted metal surfaces. To remove this protective coating, use a degreaser or solvent cleaner. For a more thorough cleaning, some parts will occasionally have to be removed. **DO NOT USE** acetone or brake cleaner as they may damage painted surfaces.

Follow manufacturer's label instructions when using any type of cleaning product. After cleaning, wipe unpainted metal surfaces with a light coating of quality oil or grease for protection.

With a screw driver, push a solvent-saturated rag into the T-slots to remove the grease.



WARNING: DO NOT USE gasoline or other petroleum products to clean the machine. They have low flash points and can explode or cause fire.



CAUTION: When using cleaning solvents work in a well ventilated area. Many cleaning solvents are toxic if inhaled.





GETTING TO KNOW YOUR MACHINE

Thank you for choosing this table saw. This unit is carefully tested and inspected before shipment and if properly used and maintained, will provide you with years of reliable service. To ensure optimum performance and trouble free operation a reasonable amount of care and attention is required.

To get the most from your new table saw, please take the time to read this manual before assembling, installing and operating the unit.

The table saw features a circular blade underneath that can be raised and lowered to control the depth of cut.

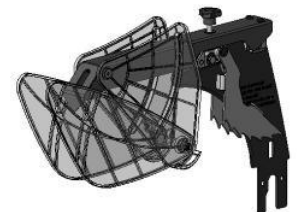
The rail-mounted fence, which slides freely toward or away from the blade, is used as the main cutting guide for the workpiece.

The miter gauge is used to guide and support the workpiece during the cut when the workpiece cannot slide against the fence in a stable manner that miter gauge body can be rotated to allow a wide range of cutting angles.

The blade guard assembly is equipped with a spreader, anti-kickback pawls and riving knife, which work to prevent kickback and stop or slow kickback if it happens. The riving knife is used when the guard is removed for certain non through cuts.

The push stick is used to support the workpiece during the cut and reduces the risk of injury by keeping hands away from the blade while cutting.

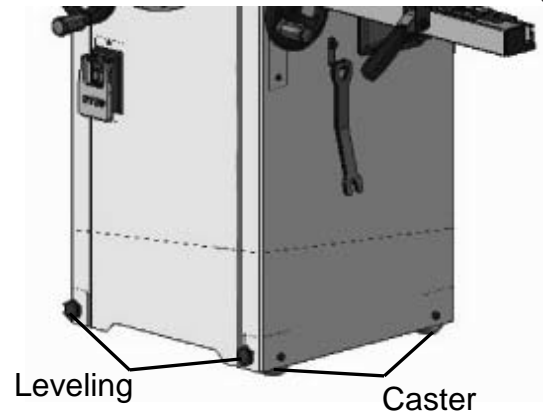
36" Rail and Extension Table (optional)





The moveable caster on this saw with (2) casters (2) leveling screws front caster and front pedal that will easier to move this saw and to place this saw as you want.

Before performing machine leveling adjustment, shift the foot pedal upward to allow the leveling screws to rest on the floor. Turn the (2) leveling screws located at the front bottom of the stand using a open wrench.



Reset Protector

Your saw comes equipped with a manual-reset thermal-overload protector designed to open the power line circuit when the motor temperature exceeds a safe level, when motor is overloaded, or when a low voltage condition exists.



Note: This motor should be blown out or vacuumed frequently to prevent sawdust buildup which can interfere with normal motor ventilation.

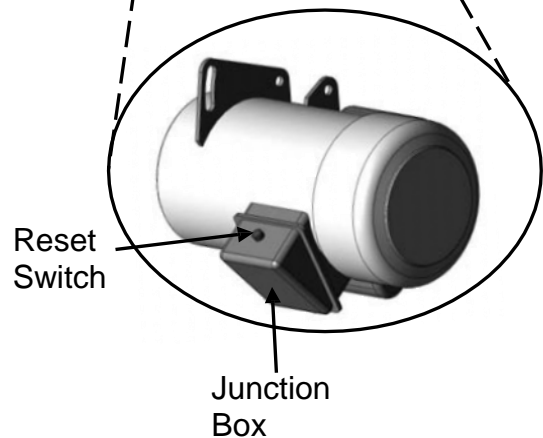
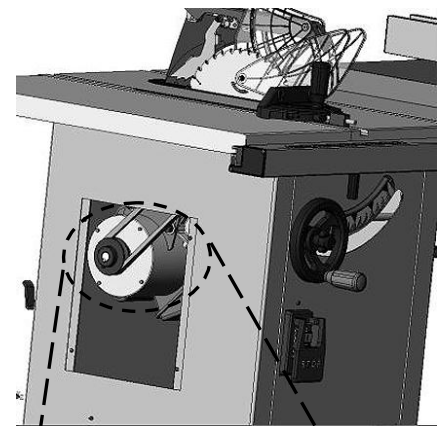
Once the motor is cooled to a safe operating temperature, reset the thermal overload protector by pushing the red button on the front of the junction box. An audible click will indicate the thermal overload protector is reset. Once the switch button is reset, the saw may be started and operated as normal.



Note: If the reset button won't click into place immediately, the motor is still too hot and must be allowed to cool.

Frequent "blowing" of fuses or tripping of circuit breakers may result if:

- Motor is overloaded. Overloading can occur if a workpiece is fed too rapidly or if the saw is misaligned.
- Motor circuit is fused differently from recommendations. Always follow instructions for the proper fuse/breaker. Do not use a fuse/breaker of greater capacity without consulting a qualified electrician.



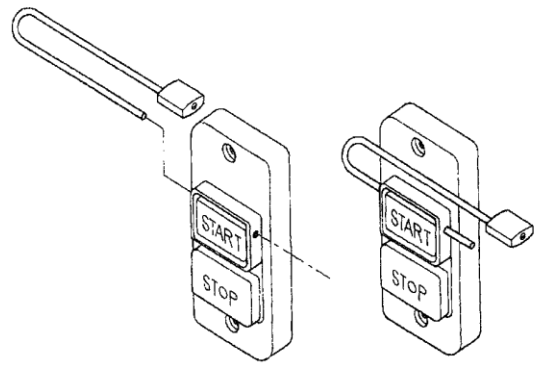


- Low voltage. Although the motor is designed for operation on the voltage and frequency specified on the motor, normal loads will be handled safely on voltage no more than ten percent above or below that figure. Heavy loads, however, require that voltage at motor terminals equal the voltage specified on the motor.



Note: Always check the connections, the load and the supply circuit whenever the motor fails to perform satisfactorily.

The table saw is equipped with a push-button switch that will accept a safety padlock (not included). To safeguard your machine from unauthorized operation and accidental starting by young children, the use of a padlock is required.



TRANSPORTING AND LIFTING



CAUTION: Lifting and carrying operations should be carried out by skilled workers, such as a truck operator, crane operator, etc. If a crane is used to lift the machine, attach the lifting chain carefully, making sure the machine is well balanced. Choose a location that will keep the machine free from vibration and dust from other machinery. Keep in mind that having a large clearance area around the machine is important for safe and efficient working conditions.

- While transporting or handling the machine, be careful and let the activity be done by qualified personnel especially trained for this kind of activity!
- While the machine is being loaded or unloaded, make sure that no person or object gets crushed by the machine!
- Select proper transportation device according to the weight of the machine.
- Make sure the lifting capacity of transportation device is competent for the weight of the machine.





INSTALLATION

IMPORTANT:

Consider the following when looking for a suitable location to place the machine:

- Overall weight of the machine.
- Weight of material being processed.
- Sizes of material to be processed through the machine.
- Space needed for auxiliary stands, work tables, or other machinery.
- Clearance from walls and other obstacles.
- Maintain an adequate working area around the machine for safety.
- Have the work area well illuminated with proper lighting.
- Keep the floor free of oil and make sure it is not slippery.
- Remove scrap and waste materials regularly, and make sure the work area is free from obstructing objects.

This machine should be installed and operated only on a solid, flat and stable floor that is able to support the weight of the saw (312 lbs-142 kgs) and the operator.

Using the dimensions shown as a guideline, plan for placement within your shop that will allow the operator to work unencumbered and unobstructed by foot traffic or other tools or machinery.

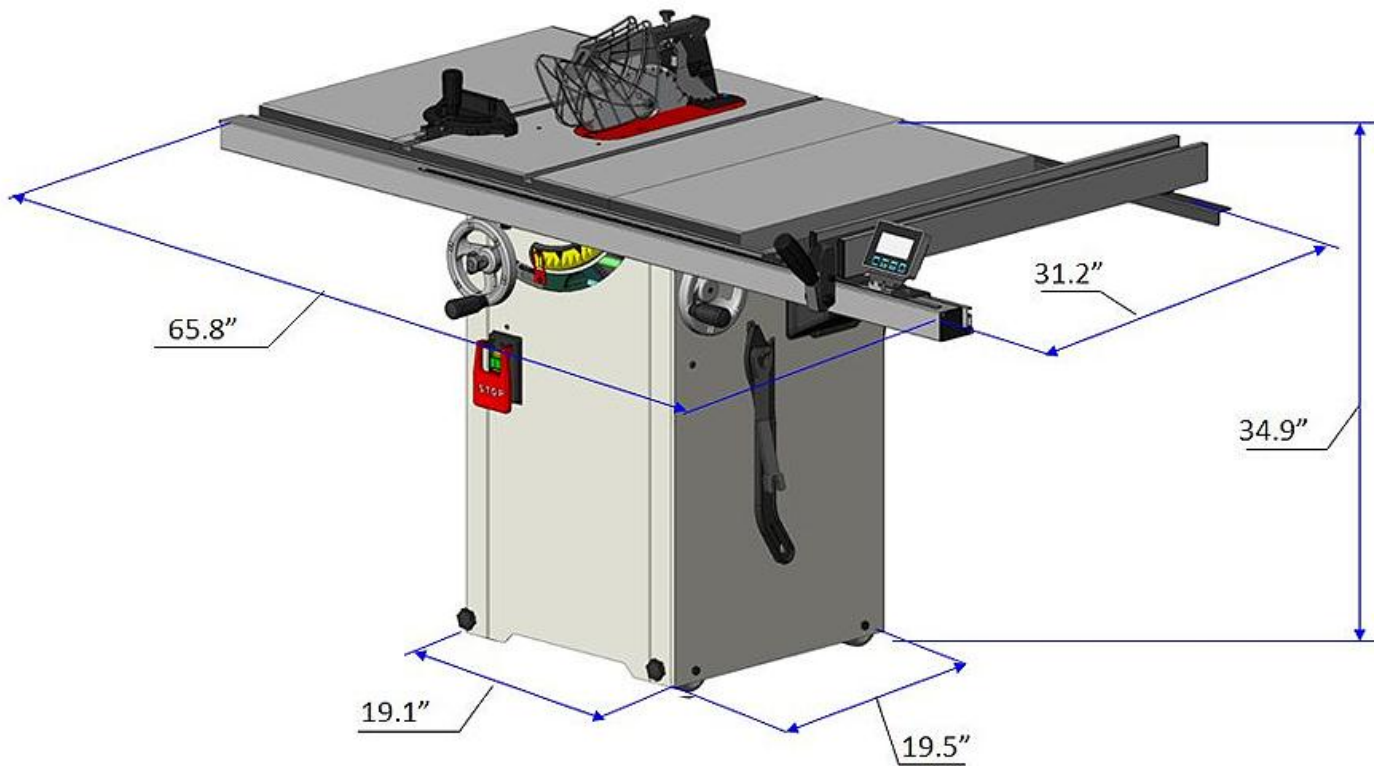
It is important to maintain free area of 36" (914mm) around the machine, which is required for the working place. If any long material is machined, it is necessary to have a sufficient room in front of the machine as well behind it in the places of material input and output.

Before beginning assembly, take note of the following precautions and suggestions

- The machine is bolted to the pallet. Before attempting any of the assembly procedures remove all of the loose parts and hardware from the inside of the machine and unbolt the machine from the pallet.
- FLOOR: This tool distributes a large amount of weight over a small area. Make certain that the floor is capable of supporting both the weight of the machine and the operator. The floor should also be a level surface. If the unit wobbles or rocks once in place, be sure to eliminate by using shims.
- WORKING CLEARANCES: Take into consideration the size of the material to be processed. Make sure that you allow enough space for you to operate the machine freely.
- OUTLET PLACEMENT: Outlets should be located close enough to the machine so that the power cord or extension cord is not in an area where it would cause a tripping hazard. Be sure to observe all electrical codes if installing new circuits and/or outlets.



⚠ WARNING: Before operating; make sure it is positioned firmly on a solid work surface. If it tips over on you, it could cause severe injury or death.





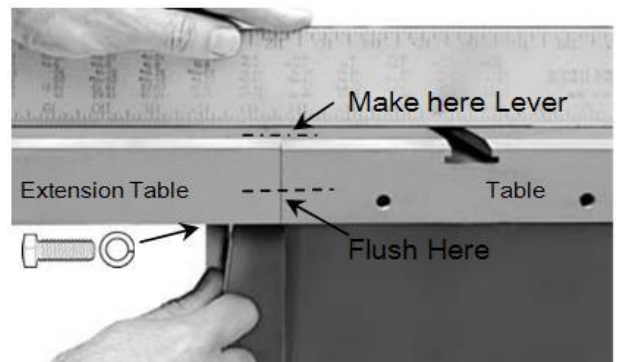
ASSEMBLY



WARNING: For your own safety, **DO NOT** connect the machine to the power source until the machine is completely assembled and you read and understand the entire instruction manual.

INSTALL TABLE EXTENSION WINGS

1. Attach the table extension wings to the main table using 8 x 12mm hex head bolts (4 per wing), and 8 lock washers.
2. Align the table extensions with the table and loosely attach the bolts.
3. Place a straightedge on the table and extension to align the extension table and then tighten the bolts.

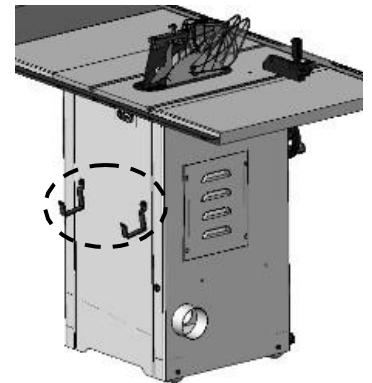


Note: Be sure that the table extension wings are flush with front edge.

MOUNT FENCE STORAGE BRACKETS

The miter gauge and arbor wrench storage brackets are already installed on the saw.

Install the fence storage brackets on the right side of the saw as shown in using two Phillips head screws and flat washers.

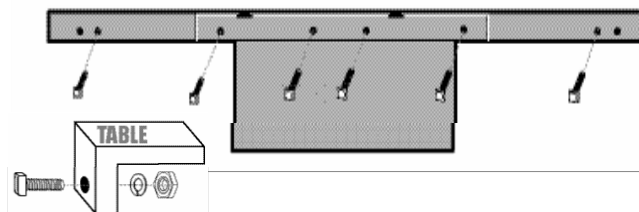




FRONT RAIL INSTALLATION

The 36" front rail consists of 2 pieces of tubes and joining pins.

1. Loosely thread the six square head bolts to the front of the table.



2. Do not tighten down the nuts; leave the square heads of the bolt protruding from the table



3. From the left side of the saw, slide the upper slot of the left (shorter) front rail onto the square head bolts

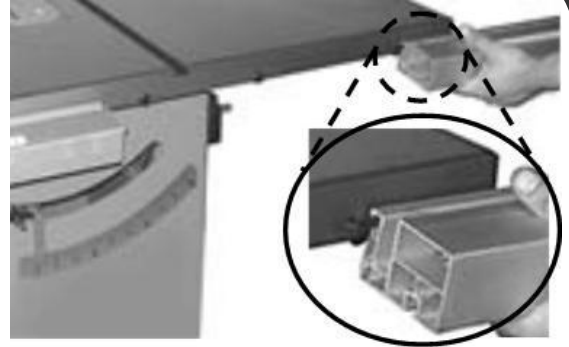


4. Set the left end of the rail flush to the outside edge of the extension wing.

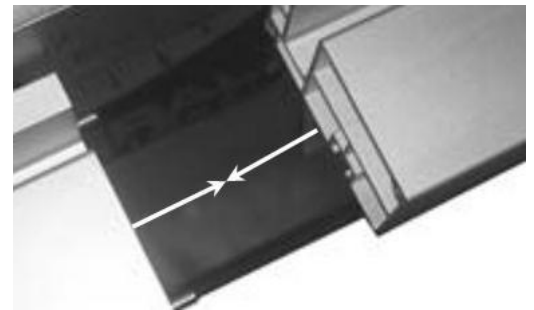




5. From the right side of the saw, slide the upper slot of the right front rail onto the square head bolts.



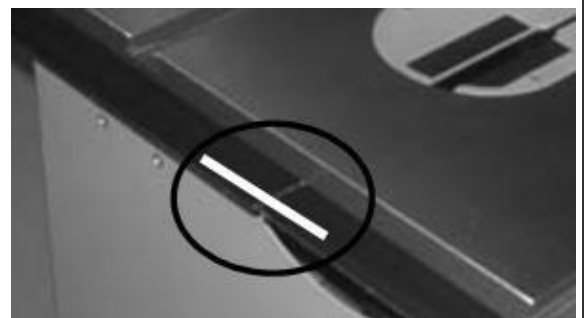
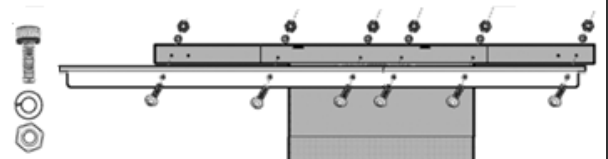
6. Fit the 2 rails together.
7. Tighten down the nuts to firmly secure the front rails to the table.



REAR RAIL INSTALLED

36" rear rail with 2 pieces of rail.

1. Use 6 cap screws with lock washers and nuts to assemble the rear rails to the rear of the saw as shown.
2. Make sure that the intersection between the two rear rails is leveled (for 36" rail only).



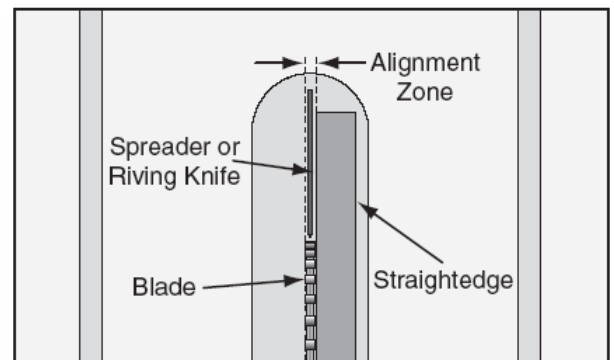
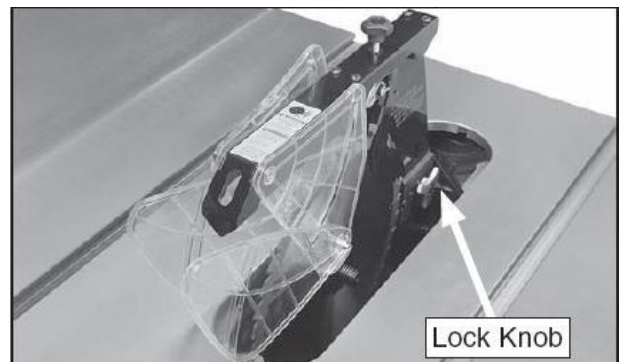


INSTALL BLADE GUARD

⚠ CAUTION: After changing a saw blade, always check that the Riving knife or Blade Guard is correctly set!

The blade guard assembly that consists of the clear shield, the spreader and the anti-kickback pawls on each side. Each has important safety functions during the operation of the saw.

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Remove the table blade insert.
3. Insert the spreader into the bracket slot and tighten the lock knob shown to secure the spreader.
4. Tug the spreader up to verify it is locked.
5. Lift the blade guard cover just enough to slide the table insert into the table slot over the blade, and then secure the insert with the knob on the front of the insert. It should swing up high enough to accommodate the workpiece.
6. Lifting up the right spreader pawl.
7. Place a straightedge against the blade and the spreader. When properly aligned the spreader/riving knife will be in the "alignment zone," shown and will be parallel with the blade.



LOOSEN LOCK KNOB

If you could not loosen the knob by hand, used the arbor wrench on the knob inside then turn the arbor wrench counter-clockwise to loosen the knob.





ANTI-KICK BACK PAWL

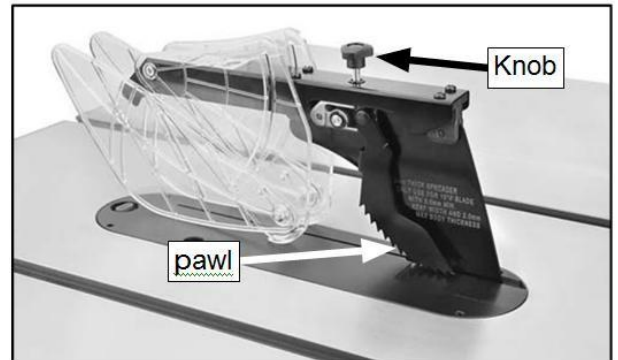
The anti-kickback pawls allow the workpiece to travel in only one direction. If the workpiece moves backwards, the pawls will dig into the workpiece to slow or stop it.

The pawls must return to their bottom-most position after pivoting.



Note: The right pawl is designed to tilt slightly away from the blade guard assembly to prevent the pawl from catching in the table insert.

If the pawls fail to return to the bottom position, the pivot spring may have been dislodged or broken and will need to be fixed/replaced.





RIVING KNIFE

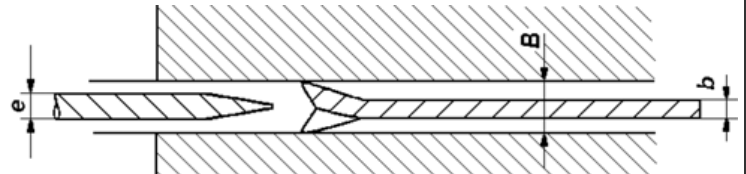
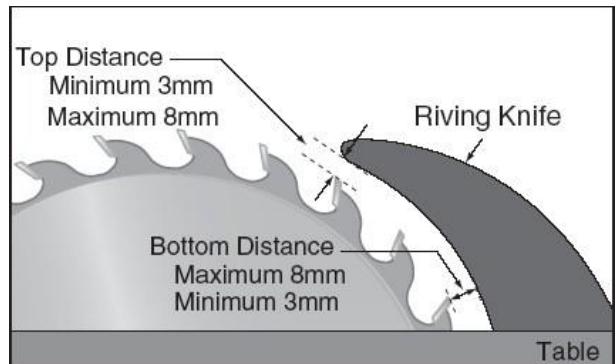
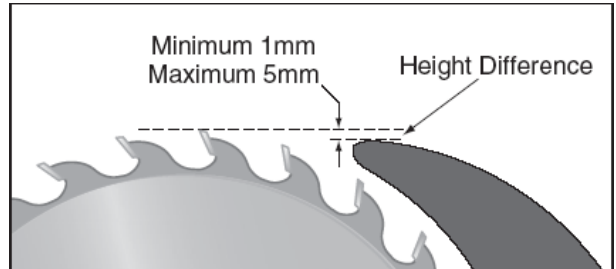
Use the riving knife for all non-through cuts made with a standard table saw blade or dado blade. Use the riving knife for those special operations where the blade guard or its components get in the way of safe operation, such as with very narrow cuts.

The key difference between the spreader and the riving knife is that the riving knife mounts below the blade's highest point of rotation

The riving knife must be kept within the range shown.

A 10" blade is required for operations that use a riving knife. Do not use the riving knife with a dado blade that has a diameter smaller than 10". If a smaller diameter blade is used, the riving knife height will exceed the blade height and the workpiece will hit the riving knife during use. This will create a dangerous situation of trying to turn the saw off with the workpiece stuck halfway through the cut.

- e Riving Knife Thickness
- b Saw Blade Thickness
- B Blade Kerf (width of saw blade cut)



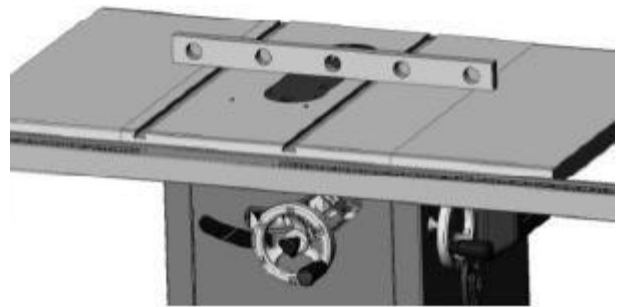
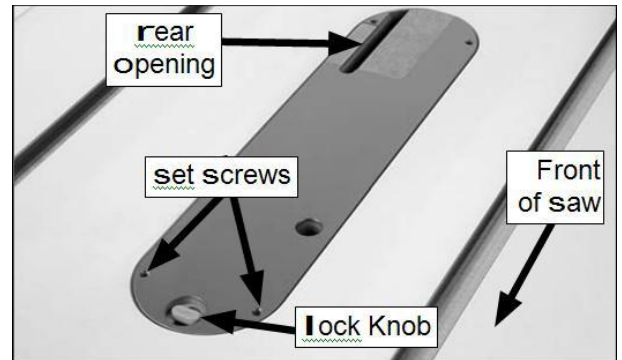
Note: In order to work properly, the riving knife cannot be bent or misaligned with the blade. If the riving knife gets accidentally bent, take the time to straighten it or just replace it. Using a bent or misaligned riving knife will increase the risk of kickback!



TABLE INSERT

To install the zero clearance insert:

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Lower the blade to the lowest position below the table surface.
3. Verify that the blade is properly installed and secure.
4. Install the table insert.
5. Adjust the table insert set screws with a 2.5mm hex wrench to make sure the insert is flush with the table then turn the lock knob to secure the insert.
6. Connect power to the saw and turn the saw ON.
7. Set the blade angle at 90° then slowly raise the blade to the maximum height that will be used during normal operations.
8. Stop the saw and disconnect and lockout power to the saw.
9. Use a straightedge to determine whether the insert is level with the table top.
10. Turn each of the 5 adjusting screws with the allen wrench until level at all positions.



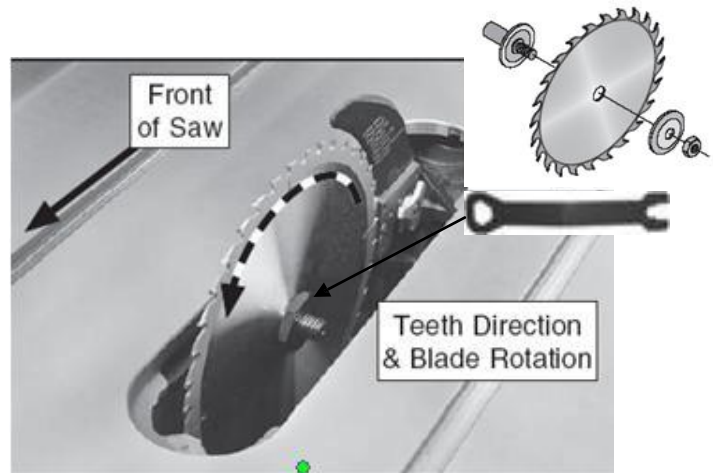


SAW BLADE

⚠ WARNING: Blades are dangerously sharp. Use extreme caution when working with or around the blade. Wear proper safety protection such as heavy gloves.

⚠ WARNING: Turn the power switch "OFF" and unplug the power cord from its power source when changing the saw blade. When replacing blades, check the thickness stamped onto the riving knife. You must select a blade with a kerf width larger than the thickness of the riving knife. Thinner blades may cause the workpiece to bind during cutting. **USE ONLY 10" diameter blades with 5/8" arbor holes, rated at or higher than 3800 rpm.**

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Set the blade to 90° and raise it to its highest position.
3. Loosen the knob on the table insert and remove the table insert and blade guard/riving knife, depending on what is installed.
4. Use the arbor wrenches to loosen and remove the arbor nut, flange, and blade. Note: Loosen the arbor nut by turning counterclockwise.
5. Reinstall the arbor flange and arbor nut then tighten them against the blade. Do not over tighten.
6. Slide the blade over the arbor with the teeth facing the front of the saw.
7. Install the arbor flange and arbor nut, and tighten them against the blade. Do not overtighten.
8. Install the blade guard/riving knife and table insert.





FENCE ASSEMBLY

Align the Fence Parallel to the Blade

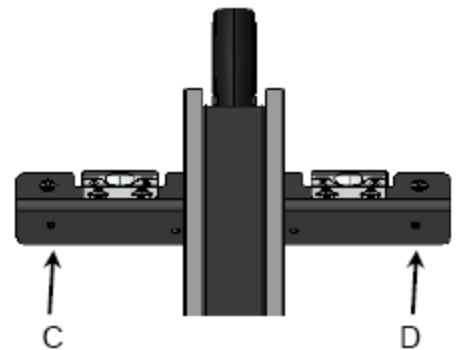
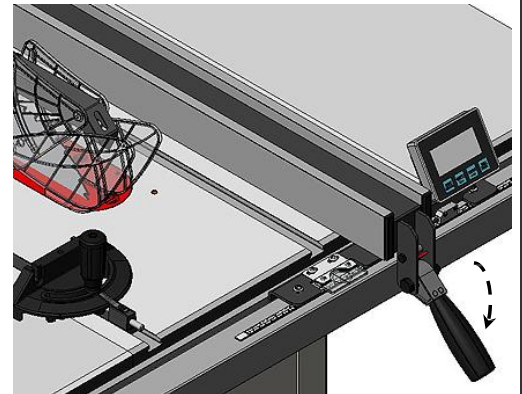


WARNING: The rip fence must be parallel to the blade during operation. Failure to set the rip fence parallel to the blade can result in kickback and possible serious injury.

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Slide the fence over to the right T-slot on the saw table top.
3. Lock down the fence handle and make a visual check that the fence is parallel with the T-slot along the entire length. Also, you can place a small 3/4" thick block of wood, upright into the T-slot and slide it from the front to the back checking its distance from the left edge of the fence.
4. If the fence is not parallel, it can be adjusted by using an Allen wrench to turn one or both of the screws (C) or (D). Do this slowly, just an eighth to a quarter turn at a time, or you will quickly overshoot the desired adjustment.

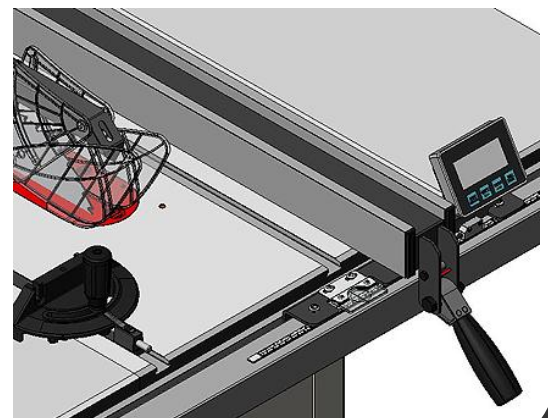


Note: It is always good practice to periodically recheck the alignment of your fence to the blade.



Align the Rip Fence Perpendicular (90°) to the Table

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Place a machinist square on the table against the fence and look for a gap between the square and the fence (bottom and top) or the table.
3. If needed, adjust either of the two plastic set screws to tilt the fence slightly and square it to the table.

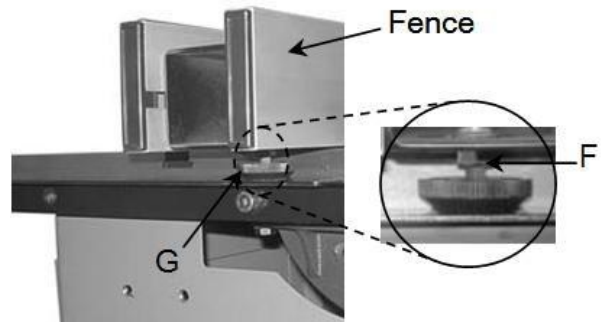




LEVEL THE FENCE

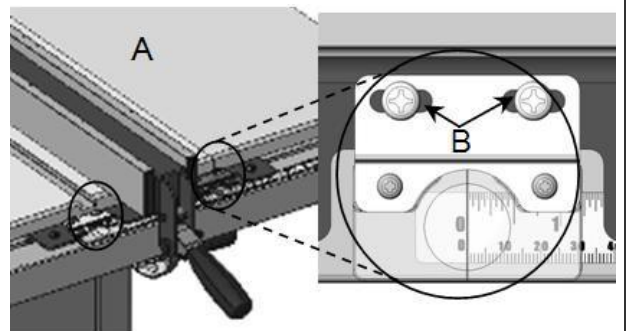
The fence should be parallel to the table and sit approximately 2mm above the table's surface (so the fence will not scratch the table and a thin work piece will not get stuck or jammed under the fence).

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Loosen the hex nut (F) on the leveling foot (G) located under the rear end of the fence.
3. Raise or lower the leveling foot until there is a spacing of approximately $5/64"$ (2mm) between the bottom of the fence and the table.
4. Hold the leveling foot in position and tighten the hex nut to lock the setting of the leveling foot.
5. If needed, to level the fence, adjust the plastic set screws (E) equally, thereby raising or lowering the front of the fence an equal amount on either side so as not to undo the previous perpendicular adjustment.



ADJUST & ALIGN RIP FENCE POINTER

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Set blade to 90° and raise it to the maximum height.
3. Move the fence until it lightly touches the right side of the blade and push down the locking lever to lock the fence in place.
4. With the fence locked in place against the blade, loosen the pointer screws (B).
5. Line up the reference line on the pointer with the zero point on the tape and tighten the pointer screws.



Note: When changing blades, re-align the pointer with the zero points on the tapes to account for thinner or thicker blades.



DUST COLLECTOR

It is recommended that you use a dust collector (not included) when using this saw. The saw comes with a 4" dust port located on the lower left side of the machine.

The minimum air flow requirement for this machine are listed below.

Air current speed is 20m/s for vacuum suction dust emission index.

When air current speed of dust collector device (in accordance with EN12779:2004) is not lower than 20m/s, ensure machine can be normal exhausted. User must wear dustproof mask.

1. Required air flow: 1500 m³/h.
2. Ensure pressure drop of each dust collector outlet carrying air current speed: 1100Pa.
3. Wind speed of dust collector tube m/s:
Dry Chips: 20m/s,
Wet chips: 28m/s (water content is equal to 18%)
1. Fit the 4" dust hose over the dust port (not included), and secure in place with a hose clamp.
2. Make sure the hose does not come off. A tight fit is necessary for proper performance.



Important: Always turn on the dust collector before starting the saw and stop the saw before turning off the dust collector.





PUSH STICK

The proper use of a push stick will reduce the risk of injury by keeping your hands away from the blade while cutting.

Whenever your hands will get within 12" of the blade a push stick should be used.

To maintain control when cutting large workpieces, start the cut by feeding with your hands then use push sticks to finish the cut, so your hands are not on the end of the workpiece as it passes through the blade.



Plan and Practice.

With the power to the saw OFF, place the push stick(s) in a position where they will be easy to reach without reaching over the saw blade or losing control of the workpiece.

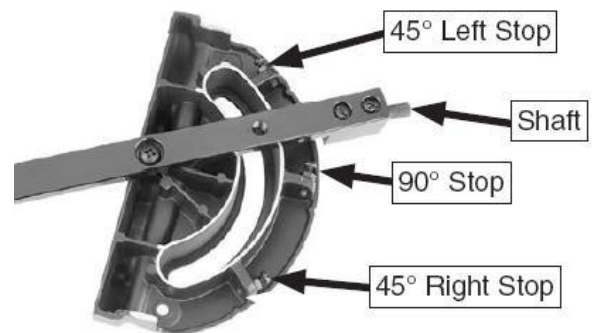
MITER GAUGE

The miter gauge is equipped with stop screws that allow you to easily adjust the miter gauge from 45° to the left, 90° (centered) and 45° to the right.

The stop screws contact the stop shaft to stop the gauge at the three most common positions.

The stop shaft moves in to contact the stop screws or out to allow the gauge to swing past the stop.

For adjustments slide the miter gauge into the T-slot on the table, and then push the sliding shaft all the way into the miter gauge.

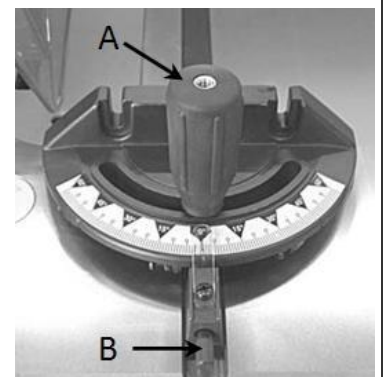


To use a setting other than 90°, loosen the lock knob (A) by turning it counter-clockwise, pull the stop-lock pin (B) and rotate the miter head to 45°, or any angle shown on the numerical guide.

Turn the lock knob (A) clockwise to tighten and secure the miter head.

To check the accuracy of the miter gauge's settings, set it at 90° and check it with an L-square or T-square. To verify the setting, make a test cut in scrap stock and then use a square to check the cut piece. Repeat adjustment if necessary.

If the miter gauge needs adjusting, manually turn the head so the pointer is where you think it ought to be, tighten the lock knob and loosen the nut.





ELECTRICAL



CAUTION: HAVE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CONNECTED TO MACHINE BY A CERTIFIED ELECTRICIAN!

Check if the available power supply is the same as listed on the machine nameplate.



WARNING: Make sure the grounding wire (green) is properly connected to avoid electric shock. DO NOT switch the position of the green grounding wire if any electrical plug wires are switched during hookup.

Connections

- A separate electrical circuit should be used for your tools. If an extension cord is used, use only 3-wire extension cords, which have grounding type plugs and receptacles, which accept the tool's plug. Before connecting the motor to the power line, make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position and be sure that the electric current is of the same characteristics as indicated on the tool.
- All line connections shall make good contact. Running on low voltage will damage the motor.
- In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.
- Do not modify the plug provided - if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.



WARNING: In all cases, make certain the receptacle in question is properly grounded. If you are not sure, have a qualified electrician check the receptacle.

- Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in risk of electric shock. 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.
- 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 3-wire extension cords that have grounding type plugs and receptacles that accept the tool's plug.



- Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

Extension Cord Safety

Extension cord should be in good condition and meet the minimum wire gauge requirements listed below:

AMP RATING	LENGTH		
	25ft	50ft	100ft
0-6	16	16	16
7-10	16	16	14
11-12	16	16	14
13-16	14	12	12
17-20	12	12	10
21-30	10	10	No
WIRE GAUGE			

An undersized cord decreases line voltage, causing loss of power and overheating. All cords should use a ground wire and plug pin. Replace any damaged cords immediately.



ADJUSTMENT



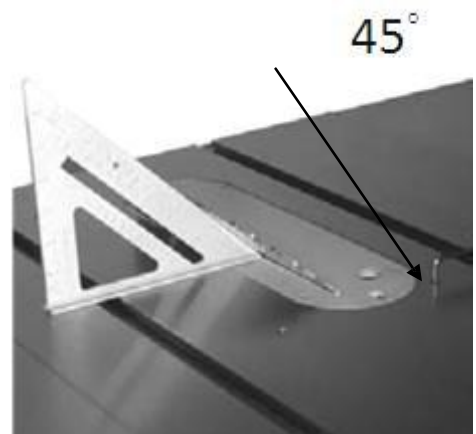
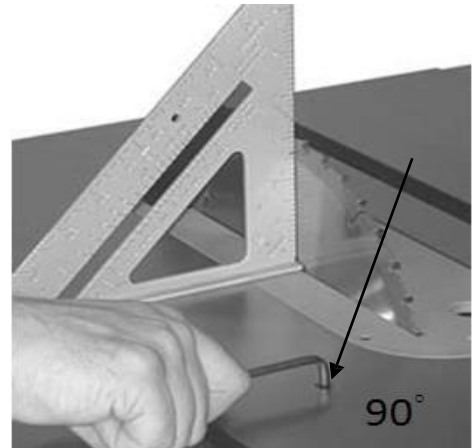
WARNING: Make sure the electrical disconnect is OFF before working on the machine.

Always follow proper safety precautions when working on or around any machinery.

Before operation, the machine should be carefully adjusted for best performance.

ADJUSTING THE 45° & 90° BEVEL STOPS

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Raise the blade to its highest position and lift the blade guard.
3. Loosen the bevel lock knob and turn the blade tilting handwheel clockwise until it stops.
4. Verify the angle of the blade with a combination square from the left side of the blade; keep the square flat against the table and against the flat part of the blade. Do not touch the teeth or the table insert.
5. If the blade angle is incorrect, turn the 90° A stop screw located on the table top to the left of the blade one full counter-clockwise turn using the supplied 6 mm allen key.
6. Turn the hand wheel until the blade is at 90° to the table surface. Then re-tighten the 90° stop screw clockwise until slight resistance is felt. Do not over tighten stop screw.
7. Verify the 45° setting by tilting the blade as far as possible to the left and using the square, check the angle and if needed adjust as for the 90° stop, this time using the right stop screw B.

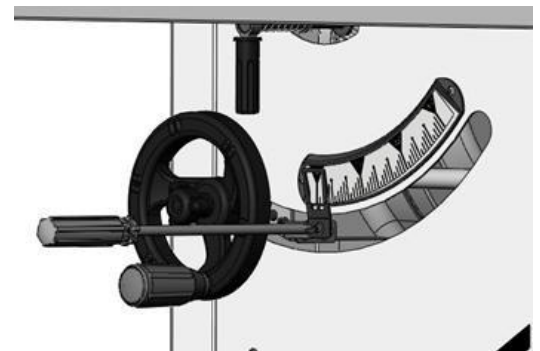
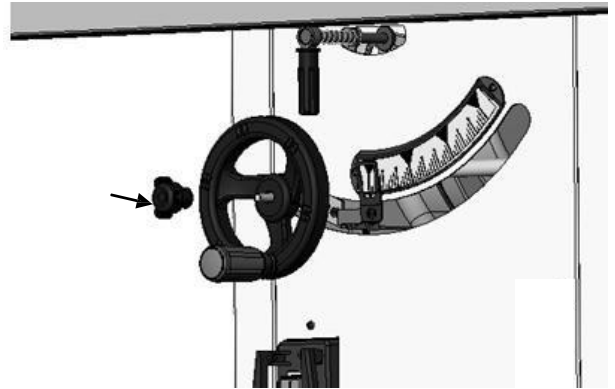




ADJUSTING THE BEVEL ANGLE POINTER

The bevel pointer should read "0" when the blade is at 90° to the table. If not, with the blade set 90° vertical to the table, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Remove the handwheel by loosening the handwheel lock knob.
3. Once the hand wheel has been removed, loosen the cap screw on the pointer mounting bracket with screw driver, and manually align the pointer with the zero on the bevel scale, then re-tighten the screw and re-attach the hand wheel.

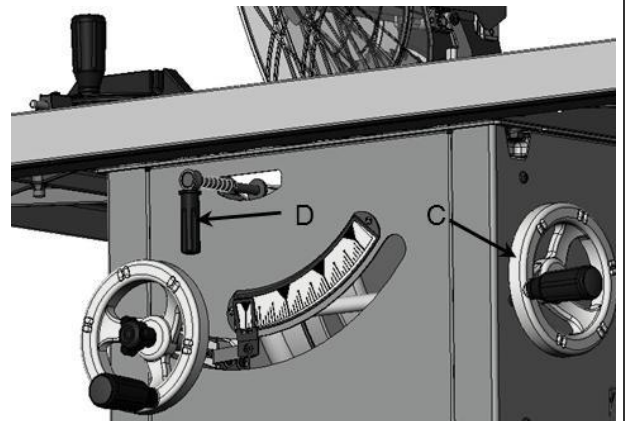


BLADE TILT /BEVEL ADJUSTMENT

The blade tilt (bevel) adjustment handwheel (C) is located on the side of the saw. The bevel locking lever (D) is located under the table at the front of the saw and allows the user to lock the tilting mechanism and secure the blade at the desired angle.

To change the angle of the blade:

1. Loosen the bevel locking handle (D) by turning it counter-clockwise.
2. Turn the handwheel (C) left or right as required to set the blade to the desired angle. The blade can be tilted to the left anywhere from 0° (90° to the table) to 45°.
3. With the blade tilted to the desired angle, tighten the bevel locking handle by turning it clockwise to lock the tilting mechanism and secure the blade.





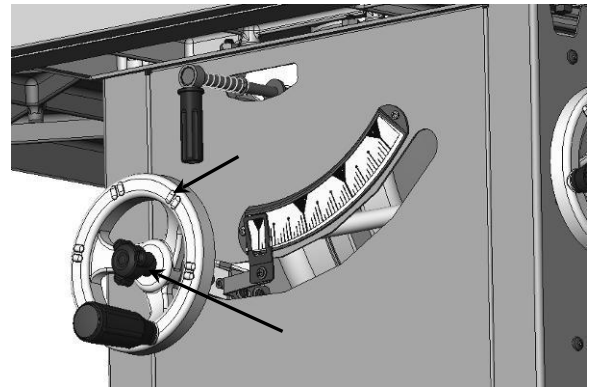
BLADE HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

⚠ CAUTION: To limit your exposure to the blade and maximise the effectiveness of the anti-kickback pawls (when using the riving style splitter & blade guard), never take more blade height than is required to complete the cut. When setting the blade height for through-cuts (cuts all the way through the thickness of a board) set the height of the blade to roughly 1/4" higher than the thickness of the board.

The blade height adjustment handwheel is located on the front of the saw and there is a lock knob on the handwheel that allows you to lock the wheel and secure the blade at the desired height.

To raise or lower the blade:

1. Loosen the blade height lock knob by turning counter clockwise.
2. To raise the blade: Turn the handwheel clockwise.
To lower the blade: Turn the handwheel counter clockwise.
3. With the blade set to the desired height, tighten the lock knob by turning clockwise to lock the blade.





OPERATION

Safety Precautions Before Operations

The operation of power tools involves a certain amount of hazard for the operator. Before attempting regular work we recommend you get the feel of operations using scrap lumber to check settings. Read entire instructions before you start to cut workpiece.

Always pay attention to safety precautions to avoid personal injury.



WARNING: Never operate the saw with any guards or covers removed missing or damaged. It could cause severe injury or death.



CAUTION: Always wear proper eye protection with side shields or a face shield, safety footwear, dust mask, and possibly heavy gloves to protect from, chips, dust, burrs, and slivers.



WARNING: Check that saw blade clamping system is tight before operating the machine.

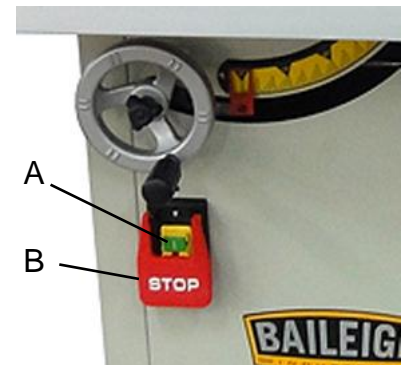
Electrical Operation

Become familiar with the location and operation of the Start and Stop buttons. Practice reaching for the buttons, especially the Stop button, with power disconnected from the saw.

A Start button

B Stop button

DO NOT stand directly inline with the saw blade when starting.



Operation

Plain sawing includes ripping and crosscutting, plus a few other standard operations of a fundamental nature. The following methods feature safety. As with all power tools there is a certain amount of hazard involved with the operation and use of the tool. Using the tool with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or completely ignored, personal injury to the operator can develop. It is good practice to make trial cuts using scrap material when setting up you saw for operation.

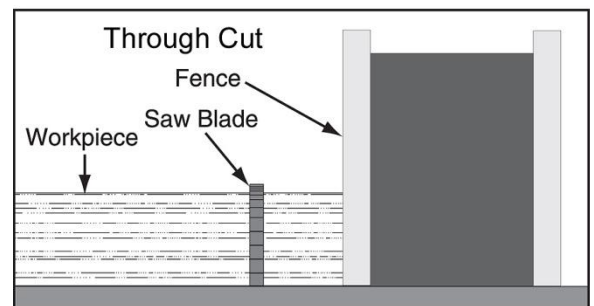
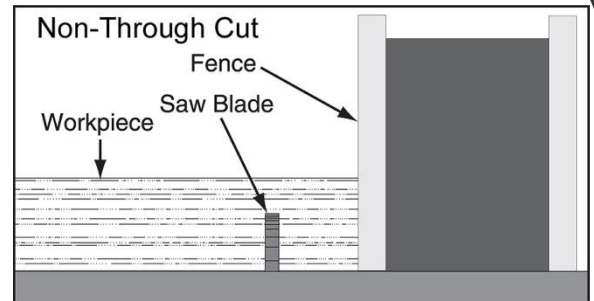


Non-Through & Through Cuts

Non-Through Cuts

A non-through cut is a sawing operation where the blade does not extend above the top face of the wood stock.

Examples of non-through cuts include dadoes and rabbets. Non-through cuts have a higher risk of injury from kickback because the blade guard must be removed. However, the riving knife **MUST** be installed because it still provides some protection. When making non-through cuts with a dado blade, do not attempt to cut the full depth in one pass. Instead, take multiple light passes to reduce the load on the blade. A dado blade smaller than 10" will require removal of the riving knife, because the riving knife will be higher than the blade.



Through Cuts

A through cut is a sawing operation in which the blade does extend through the workpiece and the result is a workpiece which is completely sawn through. Examples of through cuts are rip cuts, cross cuts, miter cuts, and beveled cuts. The blade guard assembly **MUST** be used when performing through cuts.

Workpiece Inspection

Some workpieces are not safe to cut on this machine or may need to be modified before they can be safely cut. Before cutting, inspect all workpieces for the following:

- **Material Type:** This machine is intended for cutting natural and man-made wood products, laminate covered wood products, and some plastics. Cutting drywall or cement based backer board creates extremely fine dust and may reduce the life of the motor bearings. This machine is **NOT** designed to cut metal, glass, stone, tile, etc.; cutting these materials with a table saw greatly increases the risk of injury and damage to the saw or blade.
- **Foreign Objects:** Nails, staples, dirt, rocks and other foreign objects are often embedded in wood. While cutting, these objects can become dislodged and hit the operator, cause kickback, or break the blade, which might then fly apart. Always visually inspect your workpiece for these items. If they can't be removed, **DO NOT** cut the workpiece.
- **Large/Loose Knots:** Loose knots can become dislodged during the cutting operation. Large knots can cause kickback and machine damage. Choose workpieces that do not have large/loose knots or plan ahead to avoid cutting through them.
- **Wet or "Green" Stock:** Cutting wood with a moisture content over 20% causes unnecessary wear on the blades, increases the risk of kickback, and yields poor results.
- **Excessive Warping:** Workpieces with excessive cupping, bowing, or twisting are dangerous to cut because they are unstable and may move unpredictably when being cut.



- **Minor Warping:** Slightly cupped workpieces can be safely supported with cupped side facing the table or fence; however, work-pieces supported on the bowed side will rock during the cut, which could cause kickback.

BLADE REQUIREMENTS

To ensure that the spreader or riving knife works safely, the following requirements **MUST** be met when installing new blades.

Blade Diameter:	10"
Required Blade Body Thickness (excluding teeth):	0.078" (2mm)
Required Blade Kerf Thickness:	0.118"- (3mm)

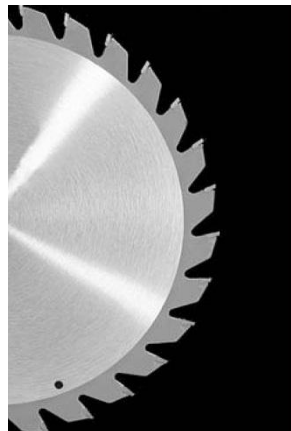
The spreader or riving knife **MUST** be aligned/adjusted to blade.
These requirements **DO NOT** apply to dado blades.

BLADE SELECTION

This section on blade selection is by no means comprehensive. Always follow the saw blade manufacturer's recommendations to ensure safe and efficient operation of your table saw.

Ripping Blade Features

- Best for cutting with the grain
- 20-40 teeth
- Flat-top ground tooth profile
- Large gullets for large chip removal

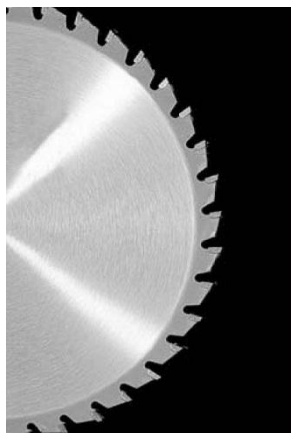


Flat
Top
Blade



Crosscut Blade Features

- Best for cutting across the grain
- 60-80 teeth
- Alternate top bevel tooth profile
- Small hook angle and a shallow gullet



Alternate
Top
Bevel



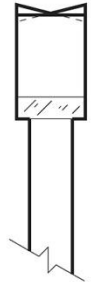


Combination Blade Features

- Designed to cut both with and across grain
- 40-50 teeth
- Alternate top bevel and flat, or alternate top bevel and raker tooth profile
- Teeth are arranged in groups
- Gullets are small and shallow (similar to a cross-cut blade), then large and deep (similar to a ripping blade)



Alternate
Top
Bevel
and
Flat

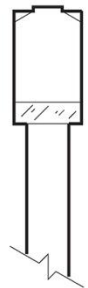


Laminate Blade Features

- Best for cutting plywood or veneer
- 40-80 teeth
- Triple chip tooth profile
- Very shallow gullet



Triple
Chip
Blade



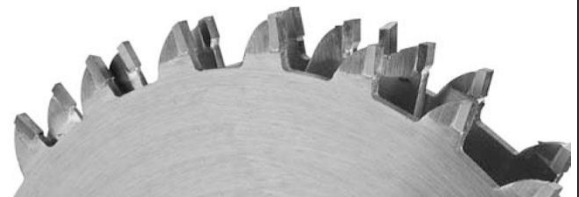
Thin Kerf Blade

A blade with thinner kerf than a standard blade. Since the spreader/riving knife included with this table saw is sized for standard blades, thin kerf blades cannot be used on this saw unless they meet the Blade Requirements specified in this manual; otherwise, they will increase the risk of kickback.

DADO BLADES

Stacked Dado Blade

Multiple blades are stacked together to control the cutting width. Stacked dado blades are more expensive than wobble blades, but typically produce higher quality results.



Wobble Dado Blade

A single blade mounted at a slight angle on an arbor hub. The blade angle is adjustable on the hub, and the width of the dado cut is controlled by the angle setting of the blade.



Ripping

Ripping is the operation of making a lengthwise cut through a board. The rip fence is used to position and guide the workstock. One edge of the workstock rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rests on the table.

Since the workstock is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table.



WARNING: Keep the blade guard installed and in the down position.

Failure to do this could result in serious personal injury or death.

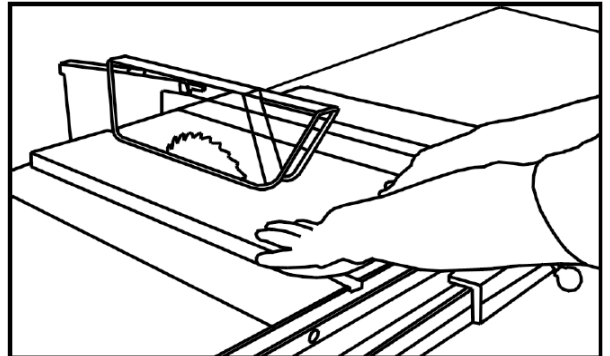
Never reach in towards the blade while the blade is still spinning!

Whenever a rip cut is completed, turn off the saw and wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before reaching in to remove the workpiece or the waste material.

Failure to follow this warning could result in accidental contact with rotating blade, causing lacerations or amputation.

The saw guard must be used. The guard has anti-kickback fingers and a splitter to prevent the saw kerf from closing.

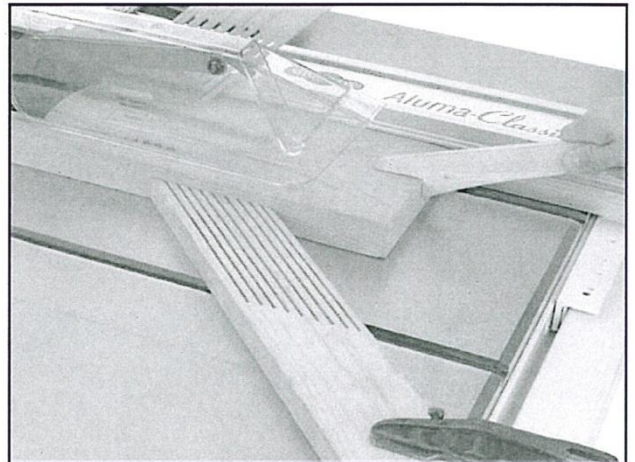
- Never rip or cut wood without using the fence or miter gauge to guide it because the stock could kickback.
- Always use the blade guard and splitter assembly when cutting wood. It has anti-kickback fingers and a splitter to prevent the saw "kerf" (the slit cut by the blade) from closing and binding the blade, which can overload and/or stall the motor or cause the blade to lift and eject the workpiece towards the front of the saw at very high speeds. The blade guard keeps your fingers away from the blade and also reduces the amount of sawdust flying free.
- While certain operations require the removal of the blade guard and splitter assembly, it should always be replaced for regular cutting.
- If the work to be ripped is narrow, it is safer to use a push stick, rather than the hands, to feed it into the blade. Push sticks with non-slip grippers can be purchased, but shop-made push sticks work just as well. When ripping extremely narrow stock that may not clear the width of the blade guard, or very thin material such as paneling, which may slip between the underside of the fence and the table surface, a strip of wood as an auxiliary guide can be attached to the fence.





WARNING: Serious injury can be caused by kickback. Kickback is a high-speed ejection of stock from the table saw toward an operator. The operator or bystanders may be struck by flying stock, or the operator's hands can be pulled into the blade during the kickback.

1. Take the necessary precautions to reduce the likelihood of kickback.
2. If using natural wood, joint one long edge of the workpiece on a jointer. This provides a flat, consistent surface that can slide along the fence, which minimizes chances of the workpiece moving during the cut, and reduces the risk of kickback.
3. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
4. Verify that the blade guard and spreader are installed.
5. Set the fence to the desired width of cut on the scale.
6. Adjust the blade height so the highest saw tooth extends no more than 1/4" above the workpiece.
7. Set up safety devices such as featherboards or other anti-kickback devices.
8. Rotate the blade to make sure it does not come into contact with any of the safety devices.
9. Connect the saw to the power source, turn it ON, and allow it to reach full speed.



Note: The jointed edge of the workpiece must slide against the fence during the cutting operation.

10. Advance the workstock using push sticks as needed, through the saw blade holding it down and against the fence until the workpiece is completely beyond the saw blade. Never, stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping.
11. When the cut is complete, the workstock will either stay on the table, tilt up slightly and be caught by the rear end of the guard or slide off the table to the floor. Alternately, the feed can continue to the end of the table, after which the workstock is lifted and brought back along the outside edge of the fence. The waste stock remains on the table and is not touched with the hands until the saw is stopped and the blade comes to a complete stop. This will allow for safe removal.



Miter Ripping

Miter ripping is performed the same as ripping but with the saw blade set to an angle not perpendicular with the table surface. To tilt the blade to the left, anywhere between 0° and 45°. This is used most often when cutting bevels, compound miters or chamfers. After changing the bevel angle verify the alignment of the guard and splitter; make sure there is clearance with the saw blade.

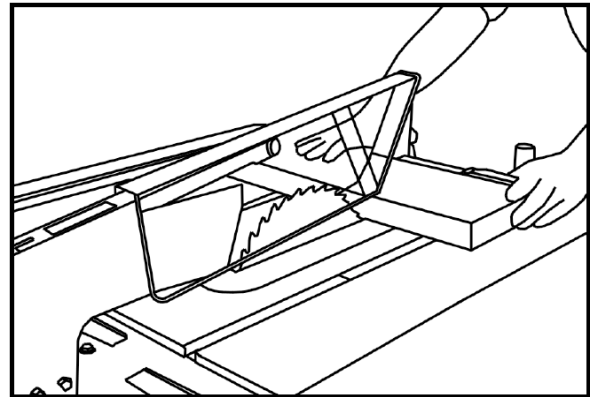
Ripping Small Work Pieces

Do not attempt rip cuts if the work piece is too small, as this will oblige you to place your hands too close to the blade and put you at serious risk of injury. When ripping narrower widths; use a push block or a push stick in order to avoid placing hands near the blade.

Crosscutting

Cutting against the grain, to shorten the length of a board is crosscutting. With some smaller sized and rectangular pieces, you often have the choice of ripping or crosscutting. Always use the miter gauge, when crosscutting; never cut a piece unsupported. The miter gauge may be used in either slot, but most operators prefer the left groove for typical work. When the blade is tilted for bevel cutting, use the table slot that does not cause interference with your hand or the saw blade guard.

Place the workstock against the miter gauge and advance both the miter gauge and workstock toward the saw blade. Start the cut slowly and hold the workstock firmly against the miter gauge and the table.



WARNING: Keep the blade guard installed and in the down position.

Failure to do this could result in serious personal injury or death.

Never reach in towards the blade while the blade is still spinning!

Whenever a cut is completed, turn off the saw and wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before reaching in to remove the workpiece or the waste material.

Failure to follow this warning could result in accidental contact with rotating blade, causing lacerations or amputation.



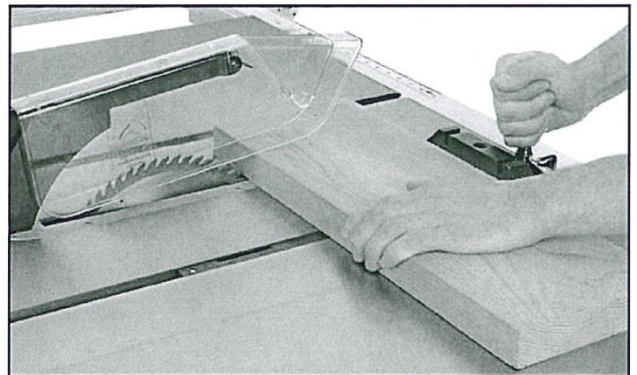
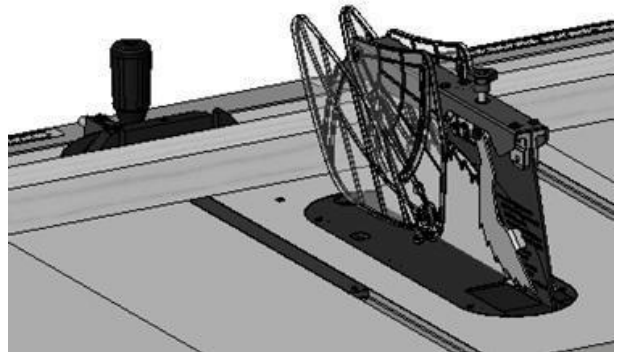
- One of the rules in running a saw is that you never hang onto or touch a free piece of workstock. Hold the supported piece, not the free piece that is cut off. The feed in crosscutting continues until the workstock is cut in two, The workstock is then slid sideways slightly away from the blade and then the miter gauge and workstock are pulled back to the starting point.
- Never pick up any short length of free workstock from the table while the saw is running. A smart operator never touches a cut-off piece unless it is at least a foot long.
- Never use the fence as a cut-off gauge when crosscutting.
- Never use the miter gauge in combination with the rip fence.



WARNING: Serious injury can be caused by kickback. Kickback is a high-speed ejection of stock from the table saw toward an operator. The operator or bystanders may be struck by flying stock, or the operator's hands can be pulled into the blade during the kickback.

To make a crosscut using the miter gauge:

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Verify that blade guard and spreader is installed.
3. Move or remove the rip fence so that it will not interfere with the cut.
4. Position the miter gauge in either the left or right miter slot, and adjust it to 90°
5. Adjust the saw blade to not more than 1/4" higher than the workpiece to be cut.
6. Slide the miter gauge near the blade, and adjust the workpiece so the blade will cut on the waste side of the line.
7. Place the work on the miter gauge and slide it up close to the blade to align the outer edges of the teeth with your cut mark.
8. Keep a firm grip as you pull the miter gauge and the workstock back away from the blade.
9. Lower the blade guard.
10. Start the saw and make the cut. When the work is cut through, move one or both cut pieces. If long enough to handle without danger immediately off to the side, away from the turning blade.
11. Turn off the motor.

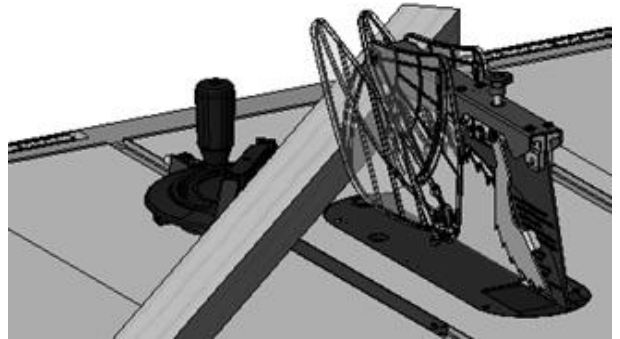




⚠ WARNING: Turn OFF the saw and allow the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the cut-off piece. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury.

Miter Cross Cutting

This operation is the same as cross cutting, except the miter gauge is set to an angle other than 0°. After changing the blade angle, verify the alignment of the guard and splitter and verify that there is clearance with the saw blade. Hold the work piece firmly against the miter gauge and feed the workpiece slowly into the blade to prevent it from moving during the cut.



Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts

When the blade tilt stop bolts are properly adjusted, the blade tilt handwheel allows the operator to tilt the blade to the left, between 0° and 45°. This is used most often when cutting bevels, compound miters or chamfers.





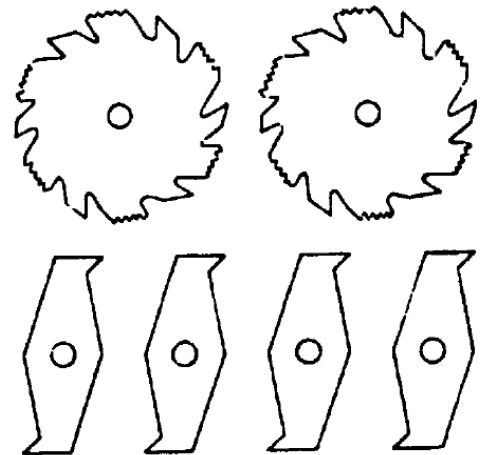
Dado Cutting



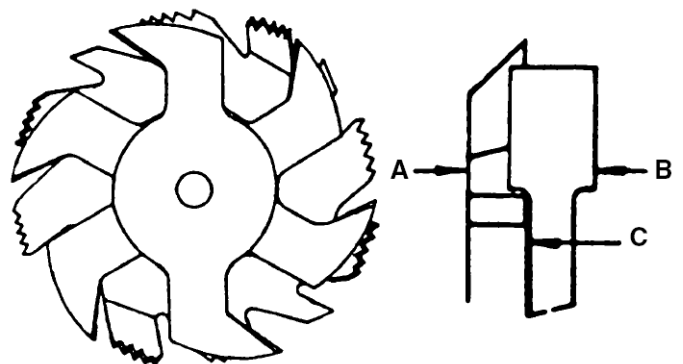
WARNING: Blades are dangerously sharp. Use extreme caution when working with or around the blade. Wear proper safety protection such as heavy gloves.

Dadoing is cutting a rabbet or a wide groove into the workpiece that does not cut all the way through the material. Most dado head sets are made up of two outside blades and four or five inside cutters. Dadoing may also be performed using a standard blade and making multiple passes across the blade.

This saw can accommodate dado blades up to 10" in diameter. The riving knife **MUST** be installed while using a 10" diameter dado blade. This will reduce the risk of hands being pulled into the blade if kickback occurs. **DO NOT** use the riving knife if you install a dado blade smaller than 10" in diameter. If the riving knife height exceeds the blade height, workpiece will hit the riving knife during the cut. This will force the operator into a dangerous situation of trying to turn the saw off with the workpiece stuck halfway through the cut. Various combination of saws and cutters are used to cut grooves from 1/8" to 13/16" for use in shelving, making joints, tenoning, grooving, ect.



The cutters are heavily swaged and must be arranged so that this heavy portion falls in the gullet of the outside blades. The saw and cutter overlap (A) being the outside blade, (B) and inside cutter, and (C) a paper washer which can be used as needed to control the exact width of groove. A 1/4" groove is cut by using the two outside blades. The teeth of the blades should be positioned so that the raker on one saw is beside the cutting teeth on the other saw.



The dado head set is assembled to the saw arbor in the same manner as the standard saw blade.

The guard splitter and anti-kickback finger assembly can not be used when dadoing operations and must be removed from the saw. A dado head table insert (not included) must be used in place of the standard table insert.



WARNING: NEVER use the dado head in a bevel position unless you make your own dado insert!
ALWAYS install blade guard after operation is complete!

- DO NOT make through cuts with a dado blade. Dado blades are only intended for non-through cuts. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious injury.
- Never try to dado a warped board by holding it down against the table. If kickback occurs, your hand could be pulled into the blade, resulting in accidental contact with the rotating blade, causing lacerations or amputation.

Cutting Dadoes with a Dado Blade



IMPORTANT: Dado blades have a higher risk of kickback than normal blades because their larger size applies stronger forces to the workpiece. This risk increases relative to the depth and width of the cut. To minimize your risk of serious personal injury, ensure that stock is flat and straight, and make multiple light cuts (rather than one deep cut) to achieve the desired cutting depth.

Use a sequential process of making multiple, light cuts that get progressively deeper. The actual number of cuts used should be determined by workpiece hardness, total dado depth, and feed rate. In general, if you hear the motor slow down during the cut, you are cutting too deep or feeding too fast.

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
 2. Install the dado blade set to the desired width of cut and a dado insert.
 3. Adjust the dado blade to the desired depth of cut, keeping in mind that you may need to make several passes to complete the cut.
 4. Align the workpiece to the dado blade to remove the waste material.
- Use either the fence or the miter gauge to guide the material through the cut. NEVER use both.
 - Adjust the distance between the fence and the inside edge of the blade to dado the length of a workpiece.
 - Use the miter gauge and carefully line up the desired cut with the dado blade when dadoing across the workpiece.
 - DO NOT use the fence in combination with the miter gauge, to prevent binding with the workpiece.



5. Reconnect the saw to the power source.
6. Turn the saw ON. The blade should run smoothly, with no vibrations.
7. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.
8. If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the actual workpiece.

Cutting Dadoes with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade is typically the best blade to use when cutting dadoes with a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently.

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Ensure that the riving knife and included table insert are installed and properly adjusted. Do not use the included insert if it has lost the zero clearance feature by modification; if so, you must install a new standard zero clearance insert.
3. Mark the width of the dado cut on the workpiece. Include marks on the edge of the workpiece so the cut path can be aligned when the workpiece is positioned on the table.
4. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired).
5. Set the saw up for the type of cut you need to make, depending on if it is a rip cut or crosscut.
6. Align the blade to cut one of the dado sides.
7. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw ON. Allow the blade to reach full speed, and then make the cut.
8. Repeat the cut on the other side of the dado channel.
9. Make additional cuts in the center of the dado to clear out the necessary material. The dado is complete when the channel is completely cleared out.



Rabbet Cutting

A rabbet is an L-shaped groove cut in the edge of the workpiece. Rabbets can be cut with either a dado blade or a standard saw blade.

Rabbet cutting on the edge of the workpiece with a dado blade requires a sacrificial fence. Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and 3/4" thick. Attach it to the fence with screws or clamps, making sure they are all secure and tight. Raise the blade into the sacrificial fence to the height needed.

When using a dado blade, a dado insert (not included), must be installed and used during rabbeting operations.



IMPORTANT: Dado blades have a higher risk of kickback than normal blades because their larger size applies stronger forces to the workpiece. This risk increases relative to the depth and width of the cut. To minimize your risk of serious personal injury, ensure that stock is flat and straight, and make multiple light cuts (rather than one deep cut) to achieve the desired cutting depth.



CAUTION: Always use push sticks, featherboards, push paddles and other safety accessories whenever possible to increase safety and control during operations which require that the blade guard be removed from the saw. ALWAYS replace the blade guard after dadoing is complete.

Cutting Rabbets with a Dado Blade

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
 2. Adjust the dado blade to the height needed for the rabbeting operation. When cutting deep rabbets, take more than one pass to reduce the risk of kickback.
 3. Adjust the fence and align the workpiece to perform the cutting operation.
 4. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw ON. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.
- If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the final workpiece.



Cutting Rabbets with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade is typically the best blade to use for cutting rabbets when using a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently. Also, a sacrificial fence is not required when cutting rabbets with a standard blade.

To cut rabbets with the standard blade:

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Ensure that the riving knife and included table insert are installed and properly adjusted. Do not use the included insert if it has lost the zero clearance feature by modification; if so, you must install a new standard zero clearance insert.
3. Mark the width of the rabbet cut on the edge of the workpiece, so you can clearly identify the intended cut while it is laying flat on the saw table.
4. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of rabbet channel desired).
5. Stand the workpiece on edge, and then adjust the fence so the blade is aligned with the inside of your rabbet channel.
- If the workpiece is very tall, or is unstable when placed against the fence, lay it flat on the table and use a dado blade to perform the rabbet cut.



WARNING: DO NOT place a tall board on edge to perform a rabbet cut with a standard blade. Workpieces that are too tall to properly support with the fence can easily shift during operation and cause kickback. Instead, place the stock flat on the saw and perform the rabbet cut with a dado blade.

6. Reconnect the saw to the power source, and then perform the cut.
7. Lay the workpiece flat on the table, and adjust the saw blade height to intersect with the first cut, and then perform the second cut to complete the rabbet.



CUTTING TOOLS (OPTIONAL)

Cutting tools such as pushsticks (one included with the saw), push blocks, featherboard, crosscut sleds, etc.. are extremely useful in providing additional safety as well as added accuracy to your cut.

While these types of tools may be purchased, they are often the first projects to be completed when setting up shop. Plans for these tools are easily available with a little research through libraries, trade magazines, lumber supply locations and the internet.

We recommend using these sources to obtain information and plans for these tools not only to build them but to allow you to be exposed to a wider variety of options, uses, and additional safety precautions that may be more specific to your particular saw usage.

Outfeed & Support Tables

One of the best accessories for improving the safety and ease of using a table saw is simply placing a large table (outfeed table) behind the saw to catch the workpiece. Additionally, another table to the left of the saw (support table) can also help support large workpieces so they can be cut safely and accurately.



MAINTENANCE



WARNING: Make sure the electrical disconnect is OFF before working on the machine.

Maintenance should be performed on a regular basis following proper safety precautions.

This table saw requires very little maintenance other than minor lubrication and cleaning. The following sections detail what will need to be done in order to assure continued operation of your saw.

- Check daily for any unsafe conditions and fix immediately.
- Check that all nuts and bolts are properly tightened.
- On a weekly basis clean the machine and the area around it.
- Apply rust inhibitive lubricant to all non-painted surfaces.
- Inspect/test the ON/OFF switch before each use. Do not operate the saw with a damaged switch - replace a damaged switch immediately.
- Inspect the saw blade for damage or chipped teeth before each use. Replace a damaged or chipped blade immediately. Never operate the saw with a damaged or chipped blade.
- Keep the saw table clean and free of dust, pitch or glue. An occasional light coating of paste wax can be use to protect the cast-iron surface.
- Occasionally open the cabinet door and brush off and vacuum out accumulated dust from inside the cabinet and on the blade tilting gears and on or around the motor.
- Periodically inspect the power cord and plug for damage. To minimize the risk of electric shock or fire, never operate the saw with a damaged power cord or plug. Replace a damaged power cord or plug at the first sign of damage.
- To minimize airborne dust particles periodically inspect all dust collection fittings – re-tighten as needed.
- Check the drive belt for tightness. It should be snug but not overly tight.
- Use a mill file to remove any nicks or dings from the infeed or outfeed tables.



Note: Proper maintenance can increase the life expectancy of your machine.



Cleaning

Cleaning the saw is relatively easy. Vacuum excess wood chips and sawdust, and wipe off the remaining dust with a dry cloth. If any resin has built up, use a resin dissolving cleaner to remove it.

After cleaning, treat all unpainted cast iron and steel with a non-staining lubricant.

Occasionally it will become necessary to clean the internal parts with more than a vacuum. To do this, remove the table top and clean the internal parts with resin/pitch dissolver or mineral spirits and a stiff wire brush or steel wool.

Make sure the internal workings are dry before using the saw again, so that wood dust will not accumulate. If any essential lubrication is removed during cleaning, re-lubricate those areas.

Lubrication

The table saw has sealed lubricated bearings in the motor housing and the arbor assembly, they will not require any additional lubrication. Use a wire brush to clean off the worm gears and trunnions and apply a white lithium grease to keep them lubricated.

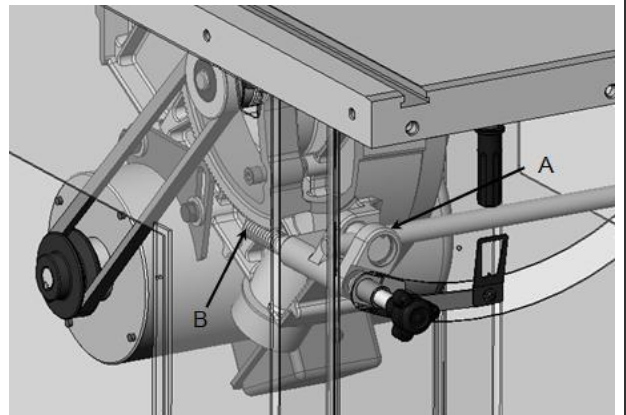
Keep the blade height screw A (under the table on the left side) as well as the blade tilt screw B (under the table on the right side) well lubricated and free of dust or debris.

Clean and remove dust, debris, and old lubricant as needed depending on frequency of use.

After cleaning, reapply lubricant as needed.



Note: Use any all-purpose grease, available at any hardware store.

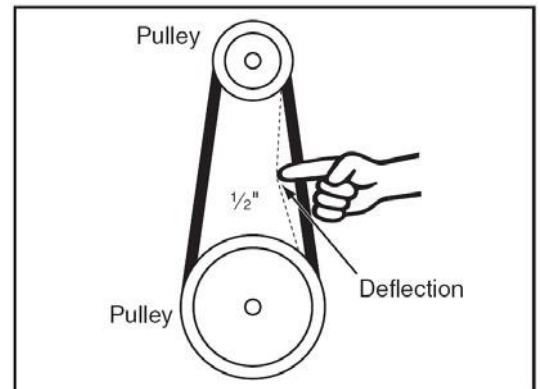
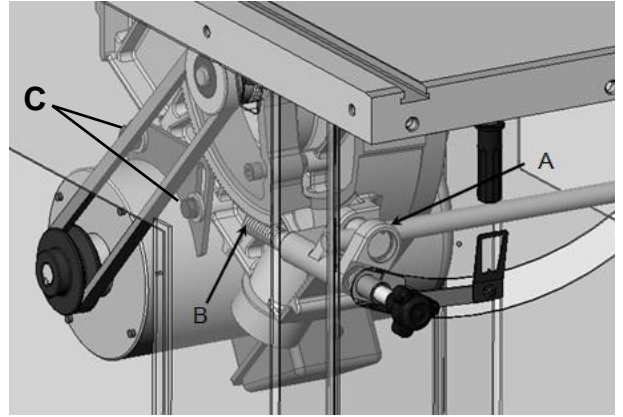


No other part of this table saw needs lubrication.



Changing Belt

1. Disconnect and lockout power to the saw!
2. Lower the blade completely, and then open the side access cover.
3. Loosen the hex nuts (C) that secure the motor and raise the motor fully to remove tension on the V-belt.
4. Roll the V-belt off of the arbor and motor pulleys.
5. While continuing to raise the motor, install a new V-belt onto the pulleys.
6. Lower the motor to tension the V-belt, and then tighten the hex nuts.
7. Check V-belt tension.
8. Close the motor access cover.





TROUBLESHOOTING



WARNING: Disconnect machine from the power source before attempting any troubleshooting

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
SAW WILL NOT START 1. Saw not plugged in. 2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped. 3. Cord damaged.	1. Plug in saw. 2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. 3. Have cord replaced by a certified electrician.
OVERLOAD KICKS OUT FREQUENTLY 1. Extension cord too light or too long. 2. Feeding stock too fast. 3. Blade in poor condition (dull, warped, gummed). 4. Blade binding due to misaligned rip fence. 5. Blade binding due to warped wood. 6. Low house current.	1. Replace with adequate size cord 2. Feed stock more slowly. 3. Clean or replace blade. 4. Check and adjust the rip fence. See rip fence instructions. 5. Select another piece of wood. 6. Contact your electrical company.
DOES NOT MAKE ACCURATE 45 AND 90 RIP CUTS 1. Positive stop(s) not adjusted properly. 2. Tilt angle pointer not set properly.	1. Check blade with square and adjust positive stop. 2. Check blade with square and adjust pointer to zero.
MATERIAL PINCHES BLADE WHEN RIPPING 1. Rip fence not aligned with blade. 2. Warped wood.	1. Check and adjust rip fence. 2. Select another piece of wood.
MATERIAL BINDS ON SPLITTER 1. Splitter not aligned correctly with blade kerf.	1. Check and align splitter with blade kerf.
SAW MAKES UNSATISFACTORY CUTS 1. Dull blade. 2. Blade mounted backwards. 3. Gum or pitch on blade. 4. Incorrect blade for work being done. 5. Gum or pitch on table causing erratic feed.	1. Replace blade. 2. Turn blade around. 3. Remove blade and clean with turpentine and steel wool. 4. Change the blade. 5. Clean the table with turpentine and steel wool.



BLADE DOES NOT COME UP TO SPEED

1. Extension cord too light or too long.
2. Low house current.
3. Motor not wired for correct voltage.

1. Replace with adequate size extension cord.
2. Contact your electric company.
3. Refer to motor and /or nameplate.

MACHINE VIBRATES EXCESSIVELY

1. Table not mounted securely to cabinet stand.
2. Stand is on uneven floor.
3. Damaged saw blade.
4. Bad V-belt(s).
5. V-belts not tensioned properly.
6. Bent pulley.
7. Improper motor mounting.
8. Loose hardware.

1. Tighten all mounting hardware.
2. Reposition on flat level surface.
3. Replace blade.
4. Replace V-belt(s).
5. Adjust V-belt tension.
6. Replace pulley.
7. Check and adjust motor mounting.
8. Tighten all nuts, bolts and set screws.

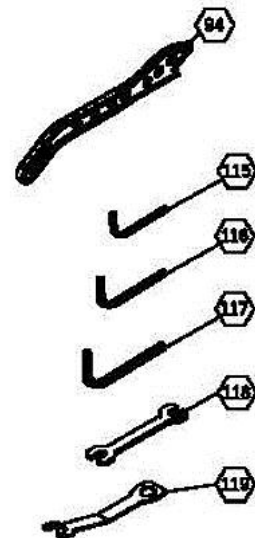
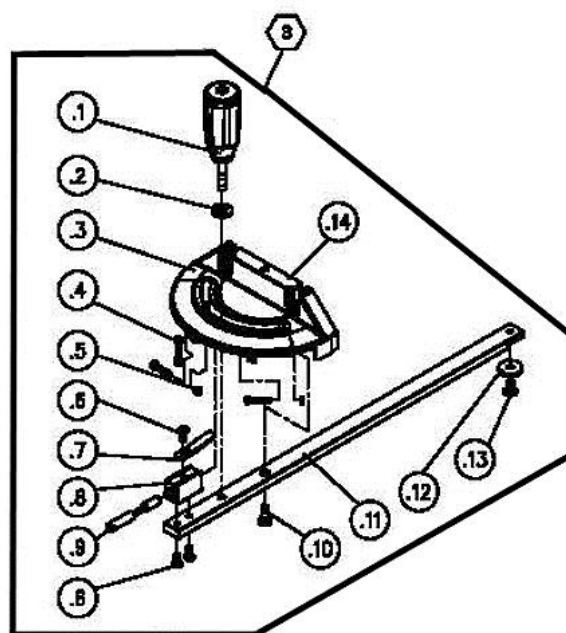
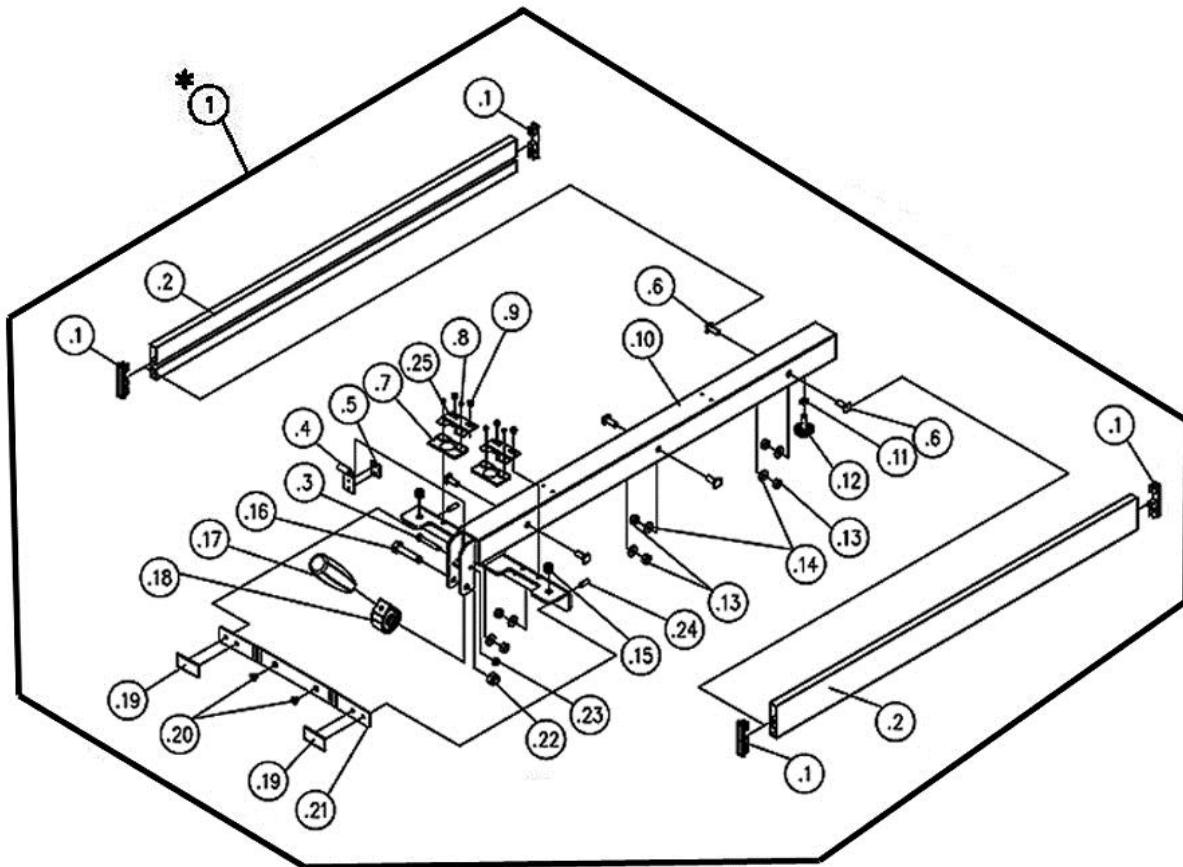
BLADE DOES NOT RAISE OR TILT FREELY

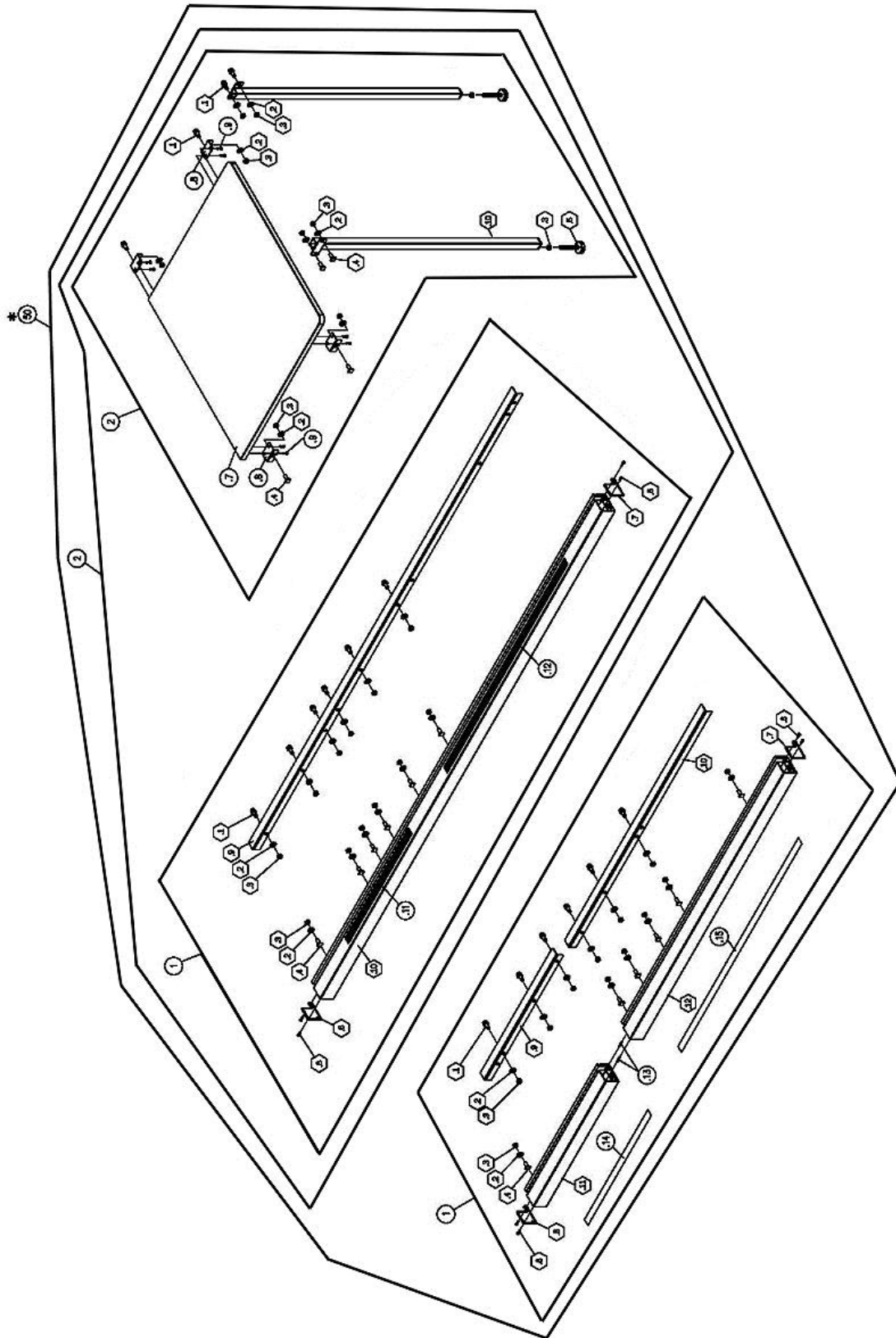
1. Sawdust or dirt in raising or tilting mechanisms.

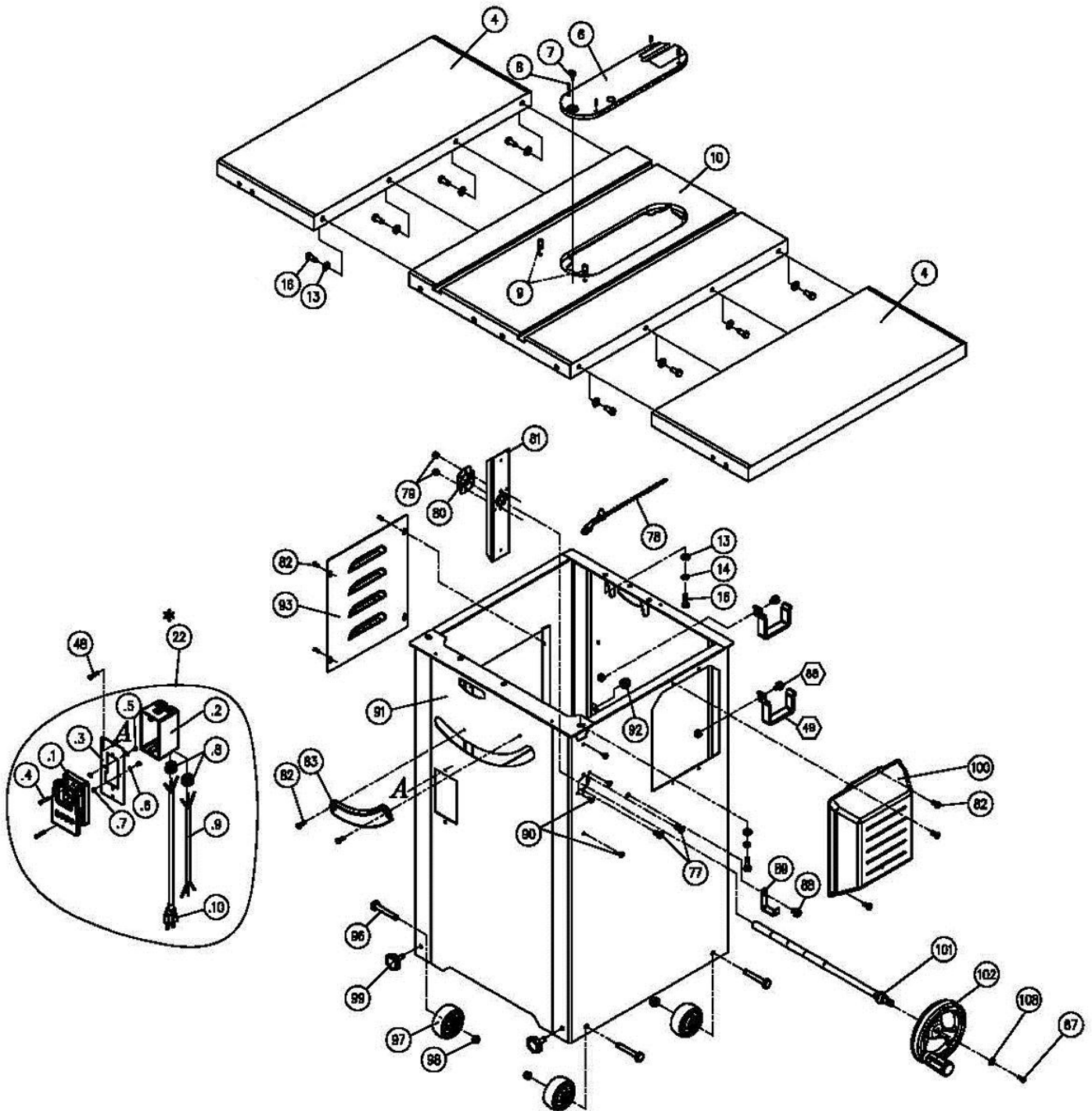
1. Brush or blow out loose dust or dirt.



TABLE SAW PARTS DIAGRAMS







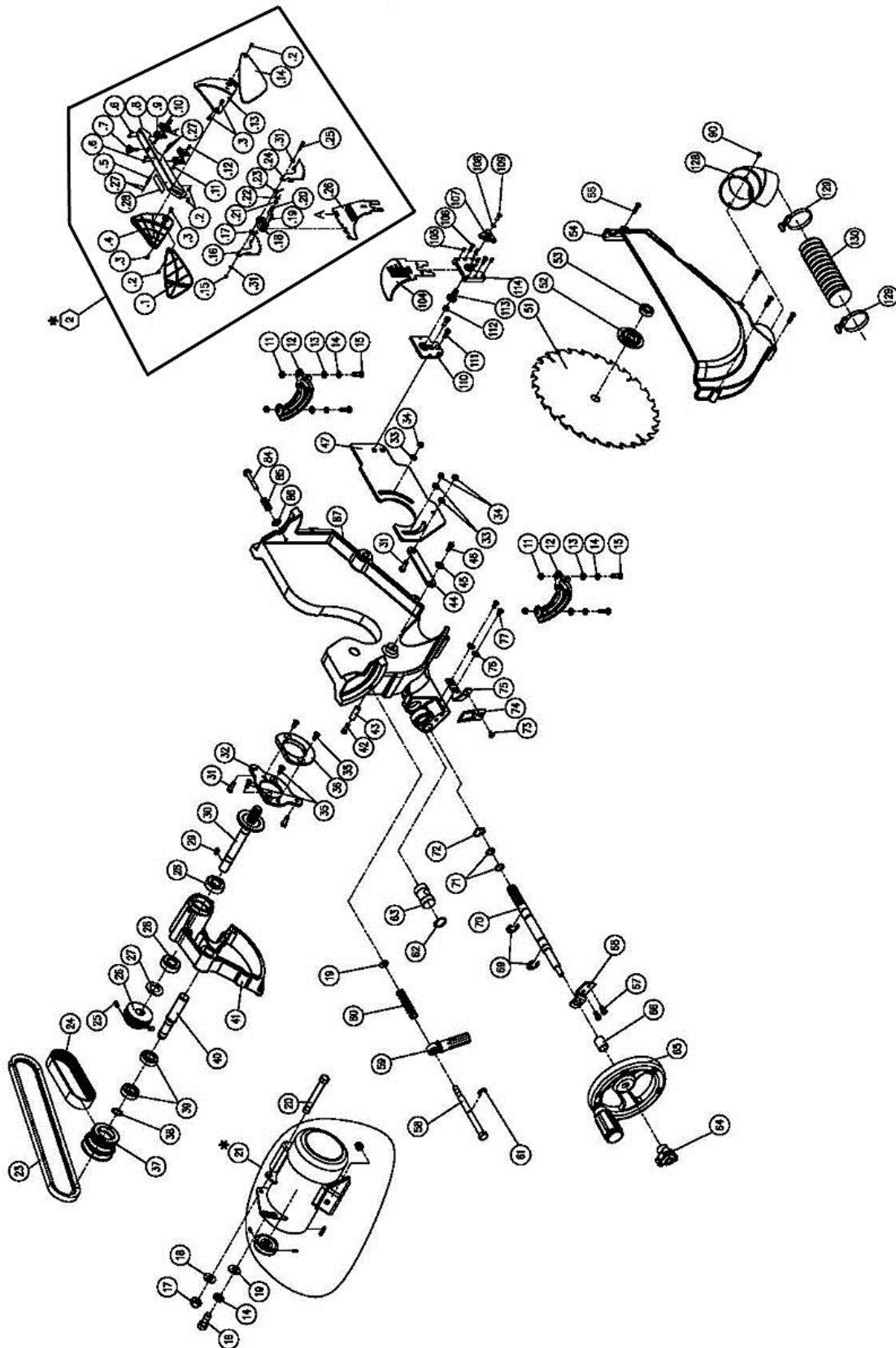




Table Saw Parts List

Item	Descriptions	Specification	Qty.
1	Rip Fence Assembly	36"	1
1.1	End Cap		4
1.2	Adaptor		2
1.3	Hex Screw	M6 x 1.0p x 45	1
1.4	Bracket		1
1.5	Frictional Plate		1
1.6	Square Bolt	M8 x 1.25p x 20	6
1.7	Pointer		2
1.8	Round Head Tapping Screw	M3 x 1.06p x 6	4
1.9	Pan Head Screw	M6 x 1.0p x 6	4
1.10	Fence Body		1
1.11	Hex Nut	M6 x 1.0p (10b x 5h)	1
1.12	Frictional Wheel		1
1.13	Hex Nut	M8 x 1.25p (13b x 6.5h)	6
1.14	Flat Washer	8.5 x 16 x 2.0t	6
1.15	Plastic Set Screw	M12 x 1.75p	2
1.16	Hex Screw	M10 x 1.5p x 50	1
1.17	Handle		1
1.18	Compress Cam Assembly		1
1.19	Frictional Plate		2
1.20	Flat Head Screw	M6 x 1.0p x 8	2
1.21	Bracket For Frictional Plate		1
1.22	Anit-Loose Nut	M10 x 1.5p (17b x 12h)	1
1.23	Anit-Loose Nut	M6 x 1.0p (10b x 7h)	1
1.24	Set Screw	M6 x 1.0p x 6	2
1.25	Bracket For Pointer		2
2	Blade Guard Assembly		1
2.1	Protective Shield-Left		1
2.2	Anit-Loose Nut	M5 x 0.8p (8b x 6h)	4
2.3	Flat Head Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 15	4
2.4	Left Cover		1
2.5	Pin		1
2.6	Pan Head Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 6	4



2.7	Bolt		1
2.8	Rod		1
2.9	Rod Bracket-Left		2
2.10	Rod Bracket-Right		2
2.11	Pan Head Screw	M4 x 0.7p x 10	2
2.12	Pin		2
2.13	Right Cover		1
2.14	Protective Shield-Right		1
2.15	Anit-Loose Nut	M5 x 0.8p (8b x 6h)	1
2.16	Anit-Kick Finger-Left		1
2.17	Spring		1
2.18	Block		1
2.19	Pin		1
2.20	Spreader Shaft		1
2.21	Spring		1
2.22	Retaining Ring	ETW-7	1
2.23	Spring		1
2.24	Anti-Kick Finger-Right		1
2.25	Pan Head Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 30	1
2.26	Spreader		1
2.27	O-Ring	P3	4
2.28	Warning Label		1
2.29	Warning Label		1
2.30	Flat Washer	5.3 x 12 x 1.0t	2
3	Miter Gauge Assembly		1
3.1	Miter Gauge Handle Assembly		1
3.2	Flat Washer	8.5 x 16 x 2.0t	1
3.3	Miter Gauge Body		1
3.4	Pan Head Screw	M4 x 0.7p x 20	3
3.5	Hex Nut	M4 x 0.7p (7b x 3.2h)	3
3.6	Pan Head Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 10	3
3.7	Pointer		1
3.8	Spacer		1
3.9	Angle Set Bar		1
3.10	Shoulder Screw		1
3.11	Slot Bar		1



3.12	Ring		1
3.13	Flat Head Screw	M6 x 1.0p x 8	1
3.14	Miter Scale		1
4	Extension Table		2
6	Table Insert Assembly		1
7	Bolt		1
8	Set Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 12	4
9	Set Screw	M8 x 1.25p x 20	2
10	Table		1
11	Hex Nut	M8 x 1.25p (13b x 6.5h)	4
12	Trunnion Support		2
13	Flat Washer	8.5 x 16 x 2.0t	15
14	Spring Washer	8.2 x 15.4	8
15	Hex Screw	M8 x 1.25p x 25	4
16	Hex Screw	M8 x 1.25p x 20	12
17	Anit-Loose Nut	M10 x 1.5p (17b x 12h)	1
18	Flat Washer	10 x 25 x 3.0t	1
19	Flat Washer	8.2 x 22 x 3.0t	2
20	Hex Screw	M10 x 1.5p x 80	1
21	Motor Assembly	1.75hp, 120V/240V, 60hz, 1ph	1
22	Magnetic Switch Assembly	120V x Csa	1
22.1	Magnetic Switch Assembly		1
22.2	Swtich Box		1
22.3	Switch Plate		1
22.4	Pan Head Screw	M4 x 0.7p x 25	2
22.5	Pan Head Screw	M4 x 0.7p x 6	2
22.6	Tooth Washer	4.3 x 8.5 (BW-4)	2
22.7	Hex Nut	M4 x 0.7p (7b x 3.2h)	2
22.8	Strain Relief	SB8R-3	2
22.9	Connect Wire	SJT14awg x 3C x 1600mm	1
2.10	Power Cord	SJT14awg x 3C x 2600mm	1
23	Belt	17-310	1
24	Poly V-Belt	125J-6	1
25	Set Screw	M6 x 1.0p x 10	2
26	Pulley		1
27	Flat Washer	15.5 x 21 x 0.8	1



28	Ball Bearing	6202	2
29	Key	5 x 5 x 18	1
30	Arbor		1
31	Hex Screw	M6 x 1.0p x 20	3
32	Fixed Plate		1
33	Flat Washer	6.7 x 16 x 2.0t	3
34	Anit-Loose Nut	M6 x 1.0p (10b x 7h)	3
35	Socket Hex Screw	M6 x 1.0p x 12	4
36	Clamper Support		1
37	Pulley		1
38	Retaining Ring	STW-15	1
39	Ball Bearing	6002	2
40	Long Rod		1
41	Shaft Gear		1
42	Cap Screw	M8 x 1.25p x 50	1
43	Bushing		1
44	Rod		1
45	Packing		1
46	Hex Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 12	1
47	Stretch Out Plate		1
48	Pan Head Screw	3/16"-24nc x 3/8"	2
49	Slide Shelf		2
50	36" Rail Assembly		1
50.1	Cap Screw W/Spring Washer	M8 x 1.25p x 20/8.2 x 15.4	6
50.2	Flat Washer	8.5 x 16 x 2.0t	12
50.3	Hex Nut	M8 x 1.25p (13b x 6.5h)	12
50.4	Square Bolt	M8 x 1.25p x 20	6
50.5	End Cap-Left		1
50.6	End Cap-Right		1
50.7	Self-Tapping Screw	M4 x 1.59p x 12	4
50.8	Rear Rail-Left		1
50.9	Rear Rail-Right		1
50.10	Front Rail-Left		1
50.11	Front Rail-Right		1
50.12	Pin		2
50.13	Length Scale-Left	0"~12"	1



50.14	Length Scale-Right	0"~36"	1
51	Sawblade	10" x 40t	1
52	Sawblade Clamp		1
53	Nut	TW5/8"-12 (In)	1
54	Dust Guard		1
55	Pan Head Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 30	4
58	Fix Shaft Bolt		1
59	Handle		1
60	Spring		1
61	Retaining Ring	ETW-8	1
62	Retaining Ring	RTW-24	1
63	Guide Shaft		1
64	Fixing Knob		1
65	Handwheel Assembly		1
66	Spacer		1
67	Cap Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 12	3
68	Fence Blocl		1
69	Retaining Ring	ETW-12	2
70	Worm Shaft		1
71	O-Ring	P12	2
72	Wave Washer	WW-16	1
73	Round Head Screw W/Washer	M4 x 0.7p x 8/4 x 10 x 0.8t	1
74	Pointer		1
75	Bracket		1
76	Flat Washer	6.3 x 13 x 1.0t	2
77	Pan Head Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 12	4
78	Fixing Pin		2
79	Anit-Loose Nut	M5 x 0.8p (8b x 6h)	2
80	Clamper Support		1
81	Fixed Plate		1
82	Pan Head Screw	M4 x 0.7p x 10	10
83	Bracket		1
84	Hex Screw W/Washer	M6 x 1.0p x 40 (12)	1
85	Spring		1
86	Flat Washer	6.4 x 20 x 3.0t	1
87	Turning		1



88	Hex Screw W/Washer	M8 x 1.25p x 12 (13b x 6.5h)	3
89	Fixed Plate		1
90	Round Head Screw	M4.5 x 1.81p x 9	5
91	Stand		1
92	Strain Relief	SB8R-1	1
93	Side Cover		1
94	Push Sticks		1
96	Hex Screw	M8 x 1.25p x 60	4
97	Wheel		4
98	Anit-Loose Nut	M8 x 1.25p (13b x 9h)	4
99	Knob	5/16"-18nc x 3/4"	2
100	Motor Cover		1
101	Worm Shaft Assembly		1
102	Handwheel Assembly		1
104	Riving Knife		1
105	Set Lock Screw	M6 x 1.0p x 8	4
106	Round Head Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 16	2
107	Handle		1
108	Spring Washer	5.1 x 9.3	2
109	Round Head Socket Lock Screw	M5 x 0.8p x 12	1
110	Bracket For Riving Knife		1
111	Cap Screw	M8 x 1.25p x 10	2
112	Spring		1
113	Knob		1
114	Block		1
115	Hex Wrench	2.5mm	1
116	Hex Wrench	4mm	1
117	Hex Wrench	6mm	1
118	Open Wrench	11 x 13	1
119	Spanner		2
128	Exhaust Pipe Group		1
129	Quick Clamping Hose Clamp	60-80mm	2
130	Duct	2.5" x 800mm	1



NOTES

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