

CRAFTSMAN®

INSTRUCTION MANUAL | MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES

10" Table Saw

Sierra de Mesa de 254 mm (10 pulgadas)

CMXETAX69434502



IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS, CONTACT US.
SI TIENE DUDAS O COMENTARIOS, CONTÁCTENOS.

1-888-331-4569

WWW.CRAFTSMAN.COM

Definitions: Safety Alert Symbols and Words

This instruction manual uses the following safety alert symbols and words to alert you to hazardous situations and your risk of personal injury or property damage.

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

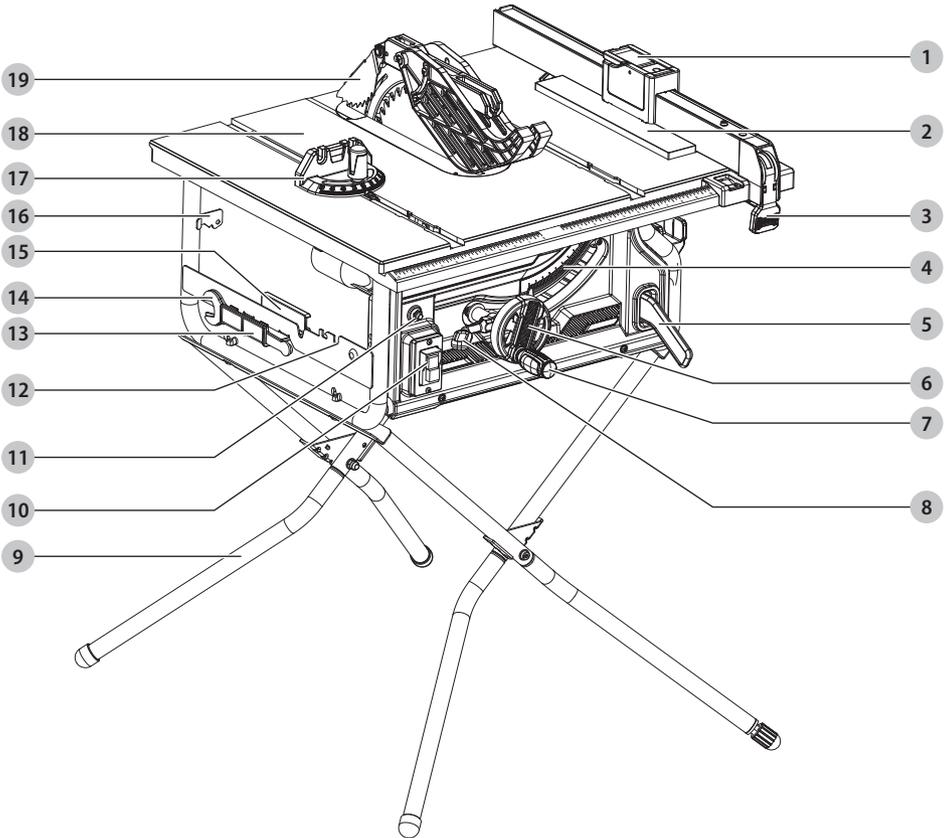
! **WARNING:** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **could** result in **death or serious injury**.

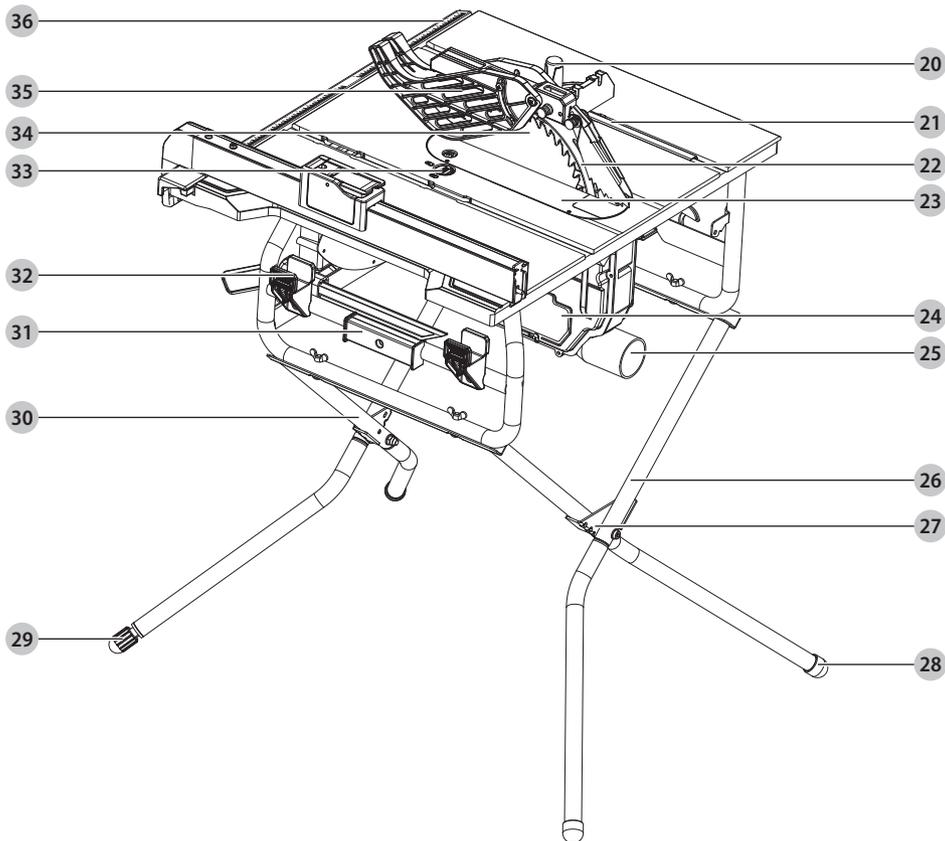
! **CAUTION:** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **may** result in **minor or moderate injury**.

! (Used without word) Indicates a safety related message.

NOTICE: Indicates a practice **not related to personal injury** which, if not avoided, **may** result in **property damage**.

Fig. 1





Components

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Locking knob (for sub fence) | 13 Blade wrench storage | 25 Dust chute |
| 2 Sub fence assembly | 14 Blade wrench | 26 Outer upper leg |
| 3 Rip fence locking handle | 15 Miter gauge storage | 27 Back angle plate |
| 4 Bevel scale | 16 Anti-kickback pawls storage | 28 Foot |
| 5 Push stick | 17 Miter gauge | 29 Leveling foot |
| 6 Height/bevel adjusting handwheel | 18 Working table | 30 Inner upper leg |
| 7 Height adjusting handle | 19 Anti-kickback pawls | 31 Sub fence assembly storage |
| 8 Bevel locking lever | 20 Miter gauge locking knob | 32 Rip fence storage |
| 9 Lower leg | 21 Miter gauge groove | 33 Locking knob (for table insert) |
| 10 On/Off switch | 22 Riving knife | 34 Saw blade |
| 11 Overload reset switch | 23 Table insert | 35 Blade guard |
| 12 Blade guard storage | 24 Small baffle | 36 Scale |

! **WARNING:** Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

! **WARNING:** Never modify the product or any part of it. Damage or personal injury could result.

! **WARNING:** To reduce the risk of injury, read the instruction manual.

If you have any questions or comments about this or any product, call CRAFTSMAN toll free at: 1-888-331-4569.

10" Table Saw CMXETAX69434502

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND MAKE THEM AVAILABLE TO OTHER USERS AND OWNERS OF THIS TOOL!

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Read and understand all of the safety precautions, warnings and operating instructions in the Instruction Manual before operating or maintaining this power tool.

Most accidents that result from power tool operation and maintenance are caused by the failure to observe basic safety rules or precautions. An accident can often be avoided by recognizing a potentially hazardous situation before it occurs, and by observing appropriate safety procedures.

Basic safety precautions are outlined in the "SAFETY" section of this Instruction Manual and in the sections which contain the operation and maintenance instructions.

Hazards that must be avoided to prevent bodily injury or machine damage are identified by WARNINGS on the power tool and in this Instruction Manual.

NEVER use this power tool in a manner that has not been specifically recommended by CRAFTSMAN.

SAFETY SYMBOLS

The label on your tool may include the following symbols. The symbols and their definitions are as follows:

V	volts	 or AC/DC	alternating or direct current
Hz	hertz		
min	minutes		Class II Construction (double insulated)
 or DC	direct current.		
	Class I Construction (grounded)	n_0	no load speed
.../min	per minute	n	rated speed
BPM	beats per minute		earthing terminal.
IPM	impacts per minute		safety alert symbol.
RPM	revolutions per minute		visible radiation.
sfpn	surface feet per minute		wear respiratory protection.
SPM	strokes per minute		wear eye protection.
A	amperes		wear hearing protection.
W	watts		read all documentation
 or AC	alternating current		Lock / to tighten or secure.
	Danger! keep hands away from blade.		
	Unlock / to loosen.		



WARNING: The operation of any power tool can result in foreign objects being thrown into your eyes, which can result in severe eye damage. Before beginning power tool operation, always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields and a full-face shield when needed. We recommend a Wide Vision Safety Mask for use over eyeglasses or standard safety glasses with side shields. Always use eye protection which is marked to comply with ANSI Z87.1. Everyday eyeglasses have only impact resistant lenses. They are NOT safety glasses.



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

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



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

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

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

1) Work area safety

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

2) Electrical safety

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

protected supply. Use of an GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

3) Personal safety

- a) Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- b) Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection. Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- c) Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energizing power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- d) Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on. A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.
- e) Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- f) Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- g) If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.
- h) Do not let familiarity gained from frequent use of tools allow you to become complacent and ignore tool safety principles. A careless action can cause severe injury within a fraction of a second.

4) Power tool use and care

- a) Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application. The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- b) Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off. Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- c) Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or remove the battery pack, if detachable, from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- d) Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool. Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- e) Maintain power tools and accessories. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the

power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.

- f) Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- g) Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits, etc., in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.
- h) Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease. Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.

5) Service

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



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

Safety instructions for table saws

1) Guarding related warnings

- a) Keep guards in place. Guards must be in working order and be properly mounted. A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.
- b) Always use saw blade guard, riving knife and anti-kickback device for every throughcutting operation. For throughcutting operations where the saw blade cuts completely through the thickness of the workpiece, the guard and other safety devices help reduce the risk of injury.
- c) Immediately reattach the guarding system after completing an operation (such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts) which requires removal of the guard, riving knife and/or anti-kickback device. The guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback device help to reduce the risk of injury.
- d) Make sure the saw blade is not contacting the guard, riving knife or the workpiece before the switch is turned on. Inadvertent contact of these items with the saw blade could cause a hazardous condition.
- e) Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual. Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in reducing the likelihood of kickback.
- f) For the riving knife and anti-kickback device to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece. The riving knife and anti-kickback device are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife and anti-kickback device. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and anti-kickback device.
- g) Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife. For

the riving knife to function properly, the saw blade diameter must match the appropriate riving knife and the body of the saw blade must be thinner than the thickness of the riving knife and the cutting width of the saw blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.

2) Cutting procedures warnings

- a)  **DANGER:** Never place your fingers or hands in the vicinity or in line with the saw blade. A moment of inattention or a slip could direct your hand towards the saw blade and result in serious personal injury.
- b) Feed the workpiece into the saw blade or cutter only against the direction of rotation. Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.
- c) Never use the miter gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and do not use the rip fence as a length stop when cross cutting with the miter gauge. Guiding the workpiece with rip fence and the miter gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.
- d) When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade. Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 150 mm, and use a push block when this distance is less than 50 mm. "Work helping" devices will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.
- e) Use only the push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions. This push stick provides sufficient distance of the hand from the saw blade.
- f) Never use a damaged or cut push stick. A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.
- g) Do not perform any operation "freehand". Always use either the rip fence or the miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece. "Freehand" means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece, in lieu of a rip fence or miter gauge. Freehand sawing leads to misalignment, binding and kickback.
- h) Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade. Reaching for a workpiece may lead to accidental contact with the moving saw blade.
- i) Provide auxiliary workpiece support to the rear and/or sides of the saw table for long and/or wide workpieces to keep them level. A long and/or wide workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table's edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.
- j) Feed workpiece at an even pace. Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the tool off immediately, unplug the tool then clear the jam. Jamming the saw blade by the workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.
- k) Do not remove pieces of cut-off material while the saw is running. The material may become trapped between the fence or inside the saw blade guard and the saw blade pulling your fingers into the saw blade. Turn the saw off and wait until the saw blade stops before

removing material.

- l) Use an auxiliary fence in contact with the table top when ripping workpieces less than 2 mm thick. A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback.

3) Kickback causes and related warnings

Kickback is a sudden reaction of the workpiece due to a pinched, jammed saw blade or misaligned line of cut in the workpiece with respect to the saw blade or when a part of the workpiece binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object.

Most frequently during kickback, the workpiece is lifted from the table by the rear portion of the saw blade and is propelled towards the operator.

Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.

- a) Never stand directly in line with the saw blade. Always position your body on the same side of the saw blade as the fence. Kickback may propel the workpiece at high velocity towards anyone standing in front and in line with the saw blade.
- b) Never reach over or in back of the saw blade to pull or to support the workpiece. Accidental contact with the saw blade may occur or kickback may drag your fingers into the saw blade.
- c) Never hold and press the workpiece that is being cut off against the rotating saw blade. Pressing the workpiece being cut off against the saw blade will create a binding condition and kickback.
- d) Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade. A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.
- e) Use a featherboard to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts. A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
- f) Use extra caution when making a cut into blind areas of assembled workpieces. The protruding saw blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.
- g) Support large panels to minimize the risk of saw blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support(s) must be placed under all portions of the panel overhanging the table top.
- h) Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a miter gauge or along the fence. A warped, knotted, or twisted workpiece is unstable and causes misalignment of the kerf with the saw blade, binding and kickback.
- i) Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally. The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
- j) When restarting the saw with the saw blade in the workpiece, center the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged in the material. If the saw blade binds, it may lift up the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.
- k) Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set.

Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth. Sharp and properly set saw blades minimize binding, stalling and kickback.

4) Table saw operating procedure warnings

- a) Turn off the table saw and disconnect the power cord when removing the table insert, changing the saw blade or making adjustments to the riving knife, anti-kickback device or saw blade guard, and when the machine is left unattended. Precautionary measures will avoid accidents.
- b) Never leave the table saw running unattended. Turn it off and don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop. An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.
- c) Locate the table saw in a well-lit and level area where you can maintain good footing and balance. It should be installed in an area that provides enough room to easily handle the size of your workpiece. Cramped, dark areas, and uneven slippery floors invite accidents.
- d) Frequently clean and remove sawdust from under the saw table and/or the dust collection device. Turn off and unplug saw to perform this action. Accumulated sawdust is combustible and may self-ignite.
- e) The table saw must be secured. A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.
- f) Remove tools, wood scraps, etc. from the table before the table saw is turned on. Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.
- g) Always use saw blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbor holes. Saw blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-center, causing loss of control.
- h) Never use damaged or incorrect saw blade mounting means such as flanges, saw blade washers, bolts or nuts. These mounting means were specially designed for your saw, for safe operation and optimum performance.
- i) Never stand on the table saw, do not use it as a step stool. Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the blade is accidentally contacted.
- j) Make sure that the saw blade is installed to rotate in the proper direction. Do not use grinding wheels, wire brushes, or abrasive wheels on a table saw. Improper saw blade installation or use of accessories not recommended may cause serious injury.



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

GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION



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



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



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



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

- Carbide is a very hard but brittle material. Care should be taken while mounting, using and storing carbide tipped blades to prevent accidental damage.
- Slight shocks, such as striking the tip, can seriously damage the blade. Foreign objects on the work piece, such as wire or nails, can also cause tips to crack or break off.
- Before using, always visually examine the blade and tips for cracks, breakage, missing or loose tips, or other damage. Turn off and unplug saw to perform this action.
- Do not use if damage is suspected. Failure to heed safety instructions and warnings can result in serious bodily injury or loss of eyesight.



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

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

- **KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE** and in good working order. Blade guard must be in place for all through cut operations. Never operate the saw without the blade guard in place for any cut which does not require it to be removed. Make sure the blade guard is operating properly before each use. A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.
- **DO NOT** leave tools or pieces of wood on the saw while it is in operation. Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.
- **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All visitors should wear safety glasses and be kept a safe distance from work area. Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord while operating.
- **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** with padlocks and master switches, or by removing starter keys.
- **USE THE PROPER EXTENSION CORD.** Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. Use only a cord heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. A wire gauge size (A.W.G.) of at least 14 is recommended for an extension cord 25 feet or less in length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.
- **DRESS PROPERLY.** Rubber gloves and nonskid footwear are recommended when working outdoors.
- **ALWAYS** wear safety goggles that comply with United States ANSI Z87.1 and a face shield or dust mask if operation is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses have only impact resistant lenses, they are NOT safety glasses.

- **SECURE WORK.** Use a clamp or vice to hold workpiece when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.
- **MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE.** Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- **TURN UNIT OFF AND UNPLUG THE TOOL** when preparing and/or changing locations. Do not touch the plug blades when inserting or removing the plug from an outlet.
- **DO NOT PLUG IN OR PULL OUT FROM POWER SUPPLY WITH WET HANDS TO PREVENT ELECTRIC SHOCK.**
- **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.**
- **PROTECT YOUR LUNGS.** Wear a face or dust mask if the cutting operation is dusty.
- **PROTECT YOUR HEARING.** Wear ear plugs or earmuffs during extended periods of operation.
- **WHEN OPERATING A POWER TOOL OUTSIDE, USE AN OUTDOOR EXTENSION CORD MARKED "W-A" OR "W".** These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock.
- **KEEP HANDS AWAY FROM CUTTING AREA.** Keep hands away from blades. Do not reach underneath work or around or over the blade while blade is rotating.
- **BLADE COASTS AFTER BEING TURNED OFF.**
- **⚠ CAUTION: WHEN SERVICING USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS. INSPECT TOOL CORDS PERIODICALLY.** If damaged, have repaired by a qualified service technician at an authorized service facility. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal. Repair or replace a damaged or worn cord immediately. Stay constantly aware of cord location and keep it well away from the rotating blade.
- **GROUND ALL TOOLS.** If tool is equipped with three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle.
- **CHECK WITH A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN** or service personnel, if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded.
- **USE ONLY CORRECT ELECTRICAL DEVICES:** 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-hole receptacles that accept the tool's plug.
- **DO NOT MODIFY** the plug provided. If it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.
- **KEEP TOOL DRY, CLEAN, AND FREE FROM OIL AND GREASE.** Always use a clean cloth when cleaning. Never use brake fluid, gasoline, petroleum-based products, or any solvents to clean tool.
- **USE ONLY CORRECT BLADES.** Never use blade washers or blade bolts that are defective or incorrect. The maximum blade capacity of your saw is 10 in. (254mm).
- **BEFORE MAKING A CUT, BE SURE ALL ADJUSTMENTS ARE SECURE.**
- **BE SURE BLADE PATH IS FREE OF NAILS.** Inspect for and

- remove all nails from lumber before cutting.
- **NEVER TOUCH BLADE** or other moving parts during use.
- **FIRMLY MOUNT THE TOOL ON A SECURE SURFACE TO ENSURE ITS STABILITY BEFORE OPERATING THE TOOL.**
- **NEVER START A TOOL WHEN ANY ROTATING COMPONENT IS IN CONTACT WITH THE WORKPIECE.**
- **WHEN SERVICING** use only identical replacement parts. Use of any other parts may create a hazard or cause product damage.
- **DOUBLE CHECK ALL SETUPS.** Make sure blade is tight and not making contact with saw or workpiece before connecting to power supply.



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

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

- **FIRMLY BOLT THE SAW TO A WORK BENCH OR LEG STAND** at approximately hip height.
- **NEVER OPERATE THE SAW ON THE FLOOR.**
- **GUARD AGAINST KICKBACK.** Kickback occurs when the blade stalls rapidly and workpiece is driven back towards the operator. It can pull your hand into the blade resulting in serious personal injury. Stay out of blade path and turn switch off immediately if blade binds or stalls.
- **USE RIP FENCE.** Always use a fence or straight edge guide when ripping.
- **REMOVE ALL FENCES AND AUXILIARY TABLES** before transporting saw. Failure to do so can result in an accident causing possible serious personal injury and can also damage the fences.
- **NEVER PLACE ARMS OR HANDS IN LINE WITH THE PATH OF THE CUTTING BLADE.**
- **ALWAYS** lock the rip fence and secure bevel adjustment firmly before cutting.
- **ALWAYS SECURE WORK** firmly against the rip fence or miter gauge.
- **ALWAYS USE A PUSH STICK.** A push stick is a device used to push a workpiece through the blade instead of using your hands. Size and shape can vary but the push stick must always be narrower than the workpiece to prevent the push stick from contacting the saw blade. When ripping narrow stock, always use a push stick, so your hand does not come close to the saw blade. Use a featherboard and push blocks for non-through cuts.
- **NEVER** reach within three inches of the blade or cutter with either hand for any reason.
- **MOVE THE RIP FENCE** out of the way when cross cutting.
- **DO NOT USE THE MITER GAUGE AND RIP FENCE** during the same operation.
- **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw OFF and disconnecting the saw from the power source. If a workpiece or cut-off piece becomes trapped inside the blade guard assembly. Turn saw off and wait for blade to stop before lifting the blade guard assembly and removing the piece.

ENGLISH

- **AVOID KICKBACKS** (work thrown back toward you) by:
 - a) Keeping blade sharp.
 - b) Keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
 - c) Keeping spreader, anti-kickback pawls, and blade guard in place and operating.
 - d) Not releasing the work before it is pushed all the way past the saw blade using a push stick.
 - e) Not ripping work that is twisted or warped or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
 - f) When bevel ripcut, make sure the rip fence is on the right side of the blade.
- **NEVER CUT METALS, CEMENT BOARD, OR MASONRY.** These materials need to be cut by other special tools. Cutting them with this tool can result in damage to the saw and personal injury.
- **IF THE POWER SUPPLY CORD IS DAMAGED,** it must be replaced only by the manufacturer or by an authorized service center to avoid risk.
- **AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS AND HAND POSITIONS** where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the cutting tool.
- **MAKE SURE THE WORK AREA HAS AMPLE LIGHTING** to see the work and that no obstructions will interfere with safe operation **BEFORE** performing any work using the table saw.
- If this saw makes an unfamiliar noise or if it vibrates excessively, cease operating immediately, turn unit off and unplug the tool until the problem has been located and corrected. Contact a CRAFTSMAN factory service center, a CRAFTSMAN authorized service center or other qualified service personnel if the problem can not be found.
- Never leave the **POWER TOOL** unattended without first unplugging the power cord.
- When the tool is in maintenance or servicing or not in use, **ALWAYS** turn off saw and unplug the saw. The saw will automatically shut down when in a power failure, restart the machine by pressing the green "I" button on the on/off switch.
- **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of power tools (i.e., a safety video) is available from the Power Tool Institute, 1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2651 (www.powertoolinstitute.com). Information is also available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201. Please refer to the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.
- **SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.** Refer to them frequently and use to instruct other users. If you loan someone this tool, loan them these instructions also.

 **CAUTION:** Follow safety instructions that appear on your saw.

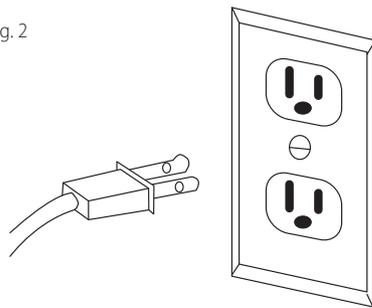
DOUBLE INSULATION

Double insulation is a concept in safety in electric power tools, which eliminates the need for the usual three-wire grounded power cord. All exposed metal parts are isolated from the internal metal motor components with protecting insulation. Double insulated tools do not need to be grounded.

 **WARNING:** The double insulated system is intended to protect the user from shock resulting from a break in the tool's internal wiring. Observe all normal safety precautions to avoid electrical shock.

 **WARNING:** To reduce the risk of electrical shock, double-insulated tools are equipped with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit into a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install a polarized outlet. Do not change the plug in any way.

Fig. 2



 **WARNING:** Double insulation does not take the place of normal safety precautions when operating this tool.

 **CAUTION:** Servicing of a product with double insulation requires extreme care and knowledge of the system and should be performed only by a qualified service technician. For service, we suggest you return the tool to your nearest authorized service center for repair. Always use original factory replacement parts when servicing. Do not use power tools in wet or damp locations or expose them to rain or snow.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

 **WARNING:** Do not touch the plug blades when inserting or removing the plug from an outlet.

This tool has a precision-built electric motor. It should be connected to a power supply that is 120 volts, 60 Hz, AC only (normal household current). Do not operate this product on direct current (DC). A substantial voltage drop will cause a loss of power and the motor will overheat. If the tool does not operate when plugged into an outlet, double check the power supply.

GUIDELINES FOR EXTENSION CORDS

Use a proper extension cord. Make sure extension cords are in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use a cord that is heavy enough to carry the drawn current needed by the saw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating.

The table below shows the correct size to use, depending on the cord length and nameplate amperage rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

		MINIMUM GAUGE FOR CORD SETS			
		Total Length of Cord in Feet (Meter)			
Ampere More Than	Rating Not More Than	0 - 25	26 - 50	51 - 100	101 - 150
		(0 - 7.6)	(7.9 - 15.2)	(15.5 - 30.5)	(30.8 - 45.7)
		AW			
	0 - 6	18	16	16	14
	6 - 10	18	16	14	12
	10 - 12	16	16	14	12
	12 - 16	14	12	Not Recommended	

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

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

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

 **WARNING:** Keep the extension cord clear of the working area. position the cord so that it will not get caught on lumber, tools, or other obstructions while you are working with a power tool. Failure to do so can result in serious personal injury.

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

Anti-kickback Pawls: Kickback is a hazard in which the workpiece is thrown back toward the operator. The teeth on the anti-kickback pawls point away from the workpiece. If the workpiece should be pulled back toward the operator, the teeth dig into the wood to help prevent or reduce the possibility of kickback.

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

Blade: For maximum performance, it is recommended that you use the 10 in. (254 mm) carbide tipped combination blade provided with your saw. The blade is raised and lowered with the height/bevel adjusting handwheel. Bevel angles are locked with the bevel locking lever. Additional blade styles of the same high quality are available for specific operations such as ripping. Your local dealer can provide you with complete information. Blade kerf width must be within the limits stamped on the riving knife.

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

 **WARNING:** Be careful when changing the blade. Blades are sharp. Wear work gloves when removing or installing the blade.

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

Bevel Locking Lever: This lever under the worktable surface on the front of the cabinet, locks the angle setting of the blade.

Height/Bevel Adjusting Handwheel: Located on the front of the cabinet, this handwheel is used to lower and raise the blade for adjustments or blade replacement. The handwheel also makes the adjustment for bevel angles easy.

Miter Gauge: The miter gauge aligns the wood for a cross cut. The easy-to-read indicator shows the exact angle for a miter cut.

Miter Gauge Grooves: The miter gauge rides in these grooves in the table on either side of the blade.

Scale: Located on the front rail, the easy-to-read scale provides precise measurements for rip cuts.

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

Overload Reset Switch: The saw is equipped with the overload reset switch to prevent the saw from overload damage. The saw will automatically shut off if the machine was with overloaded cutting or low voltage. Wait for the motor to cool down for at least five minutes. And press the overload reset switch button to resume the overload switch. After the motor has cooled down, press the green "I" button on the ON/OFF switch to restart saw.

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

Working table: Surface where the workpiece rests while performing a cutting operation.

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

Push Stick: A push stick should be used for narrow ripping operations when work piece 6 in. (152 mm) wide or less. These aids help to keep the operator's hands well away from the blade.

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

Ripping or Rip Cut: A cutting operation along the length of the workpiece.

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

ENGLISH

Compound Cut: A crosscut made with both a miter angle and a bevel angle.

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

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

Non-Through Cut: Any cutting operation where the blade does not extend completely through the thickness of the workpiece.

Through-sawing: Any cutting operation where the blade extends completely through the thickness of the workpiece.

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

Freehand: Performing a cut without the workpiece being guided by a fence, miter gauge, or other aid.



WARNING: Never perform any cut freehand with this saw.

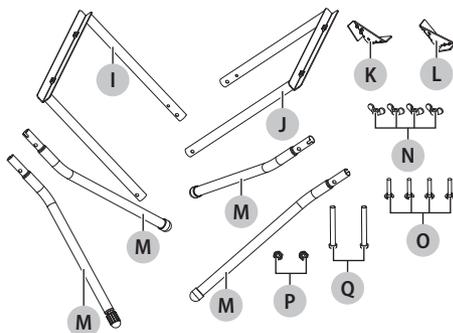
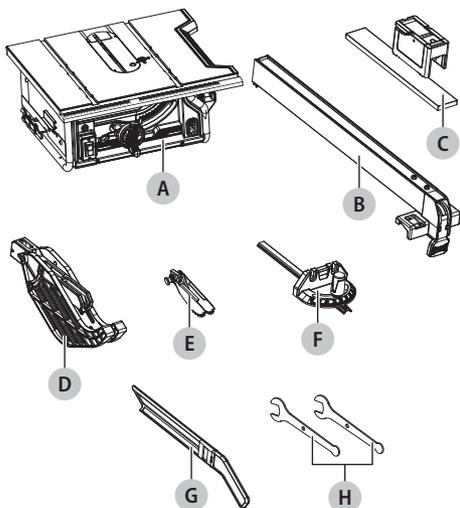
SPECIFICATIONS

Motor.....	120 V~ 60Hz, 15A, 5000RPM
Blade size.....	10" x 5/8" (254 x 15.9 mm), 24T
Blade tilting range.....	0-45°
Max. cutting capacity.....	3 1/8" (79 mm) (90°) 2 1/4" (57 mm) (45°)
Table size.....	27 3/8" x 21 7/8" (695.5 x 556 mm)
Right rip capacity.....	12" (305 mm)
Left rip capacity.....	10" (254 mm)
Dado capacity.....	1/2" (12.7 mm)
Weight.....	52 lbs (23.7 kg)

LOOSE PARTS

The following items are included with your table saw:

Fig. 3



A. Table saw assembly.....	1
B. Rip fence.....	1
C. Sub fence assembly.....	1
D. Blade guard.....	1
E. Anti-kickback pawls.....	1
F. Miter gauge.....	1
G. Push stick.....	1
H. Blade wrenches.....	2
I. Outer upper leg.....	1
J. Inner upper leg.....	1
K. Front angle plate.....	1
L. Back angle plate.....	1
M. Lower legs.....	4
N. Wing nuts.....	4
O. Carriage bolts.....	4
P. Hex locking nuts.....	2
Q. Leg bolts.....	2

ASSEMBLY

Unpacking your table saw

This product requires assembly.

- Carefully lift saw from the carton and place it on a level work surface.



CAUTION: This tool is heavy. To avoid back injury, lift with your legs, not your back, and get help when needed. Grasp the left and right sides of the work table when transporting the saw.

- Inspect the tool carefully to make sure that no breakage or damage occurred during shipping.
- Do not discard the packing material until you have carefully inspected and satisfactorily operated the tool.
- The saw is factory set for accurate cutting. After assembling it, check for accuracy. If shipping has influenced the settings, refer to specific procedures explained in this Operator's Manual.
- If any part is missing or damaged, do not attempt to assemble the table saw, plug in the power cord, or turn the switch ON until the missing or damaged part is obtained and is installed correctly.



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

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

WARNING: Do not attempt to modify this tool or create accessories not recommended for use with this tool. Any such alteration or modification is misuse, and could result in a hazardous condition leading to possible serious personal injury.

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

WARNING: Always make sure the table saw is securely mounted to a workbench or an approved leg stand. Never operate the saw on the floor. Failure to heed this warning can result in serious personal injury.

WARNING: Never stand directly in line with the blade or allow hands to come closer than 3 in. to the blade. Do not reach over or across the blade. Failure to heed this warning can result in serious personal injury.

You will need

Items not supplied:

Phillips screwdriver
13mm wrench or adjustment wrench
Framing square
Triangle square
Ruler
2.5 mm, 4 mm, 5 mm Hex key
C-Clamps

Items supplied:

Blade wrench (2 pc)

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

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

Mounting holes

The table saw must be mounted to a firm supporting surface such as a workbench or leg stand. Four bolt holes have been provided in the saw's frame for this purpose.

To mount the saw to a work bench, insert bolts that are of sufficient length to accommodate the saw base, lock washers, hex nuts, and the thickness of the workbench or other mounting surface. Tighten all bolts or screws securely. Carefully check the workbench after mounting to make sure that no movement can occur during use. If any tipping, sliding, or walking is noted, secure the workbench to the floor before operating.

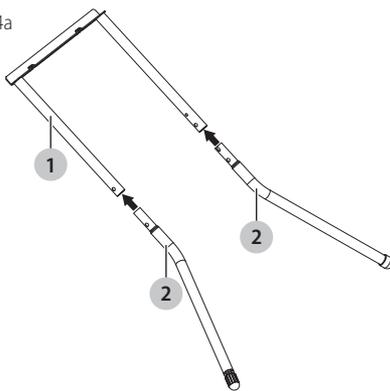
To mount the saw to the leg stand, refer to specific procedures explained later in this section.

Assembly the stand (Fig. 4a-4f)

WARNING: Do not use this leg stand with other equipment or for other purposes.

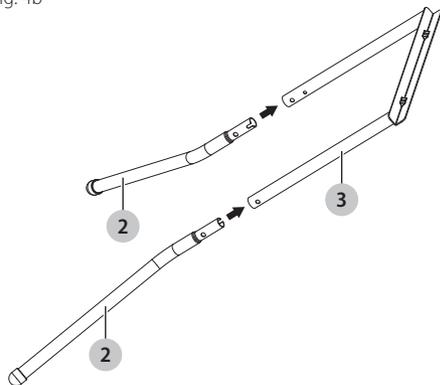
- Firmly insert two lower legs **1** into outer upper leg **2**. Align the holes on the lower legs with holes on the outer upper leg.

Fig. 4a



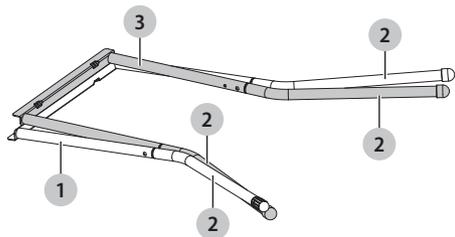
- Firmly insert two other lower legs **1** into inner upper leg **3**. Align the holes on the lower legs with holes on the inner upper leg.

Fig. 4b



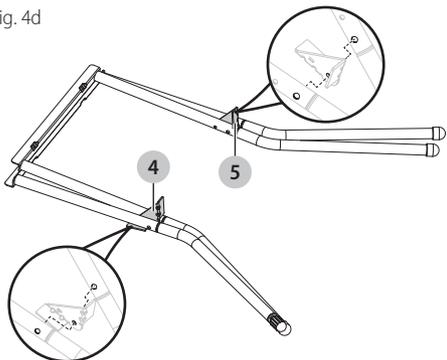
- Lay outer leg assembly **1 2** on a flat surface. Place inner leg assembly **2 3** on top of outer leg assembly with the top rails facing each other. Angled ends of lower legs **2** should face away from each other so they resemble a "V".

Fig. 4c



- Place front angle plate 4 between leg assembly on right side. Repeat with back angle plate 5 on left side. Carefully align holes in legs and angle plate.

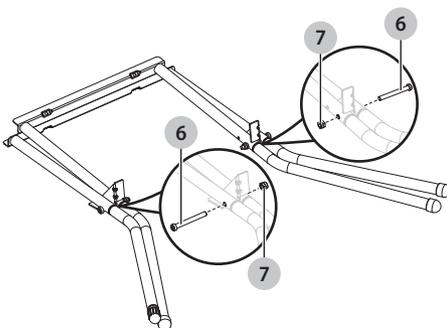
Fig. 4d



- Install stand bolts 6 through holes and tighten stand bolts and hex nuts 7 securely.

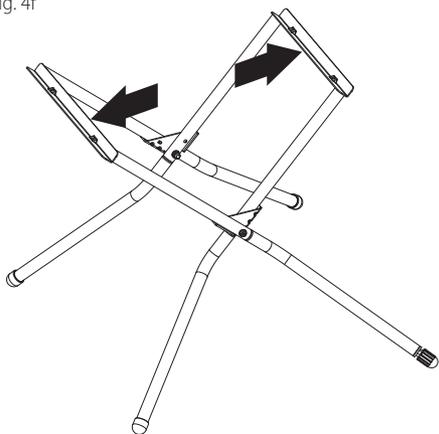
CAUTION: DO NOT overtighten. Stand should fold and unfold smoothly.

Fig. 4e



- Place the stand on level ground and open to its fully extended position.

Fig. 4f



Mounting the table saw to the stand (Fig. 5)

WARNING: Lower the blade to lowest position before mounting saw.

WARNING: Do not fit the saw without help. The saw is heavy. Hold it close to your body. Keep your knees bent and lift with your legs, not your back. Ignoring these precautions can result in back injury.

- Position the table saw onto the stand so that holes in the saw's frame are aligned with the holes in the stand's brackets.

NOTICE: When positioning stand, make sure each leg is spread fully outward to ensure stability.

NOTICE: Make sure the table saw's frame is flush against the stand and that all the legs are touching the ground.

- Install carriage bolts 1 through the holes in the brackets and frame. Secure with wing nuts 2 and tighten securely.
- Be sure the table saw is on level ground and the stand is sturdy before use.
- If the saw wobbles, adjust leveling foot 3 until stand is balanced.

NOTICE: Turning clockwise will lower leveling foot. Turning counterclockwise will raise leveling foot.

WARNING: Ensure all four bolts are present and properly fastened. Do not use saw if any bolts are missing or damaged. If missing or damaged, Call 1-888-331-4569 for replacement hardware.

Fig. 5

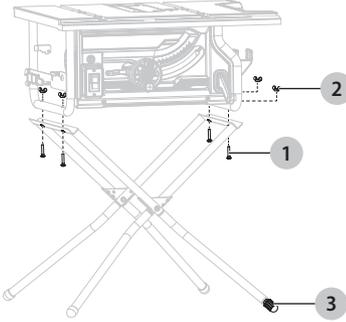
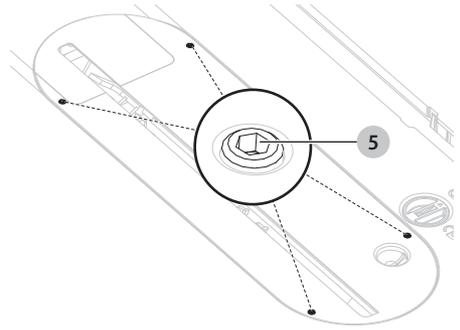


Fig. 6b



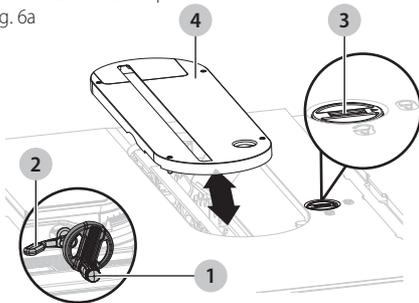
To remove/replace/align the table insert (Fig. 6a-6b)

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

! WARNING: Be extremely careful your hands, avoid to contact with the saw blade which can result in serious personal injury when removing or replacing the table insert.

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

Fig. 6a



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

Riving knife installation and position (Fig.7a-7b)

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

! WARNING: Riving knife has three holes for three positions. The uppermost position is for all through cuts. The middle position is for non-through cuts (with blade guard and anti-kickback pawls removed). The down position is for dado cuts. (with blade guard and anti-kickback pawls removed).

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.

To place riving knife in uppermost position (for through cuts)

- Remove the table insert.
- Set the saw blade angle to 0°.
- Raise the saw blade to the uppermost position by turning the height adjusting handle **1** clockwise.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel locking lever **2** clockwise.
- Unlock riving knife lock knob **3** by turning it clockwise.
- Grasp the riving knife **4** and pull toward right side of saw to release it from spring-loaded locking pin.
- Position the riving knife in the uppermost position with spring-loaded locking pin re-engaged.
- Lock the riving knife lock knob **3** by turning it counter-clockwise.
- Reinstall the table insert.

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

Fig. 7a

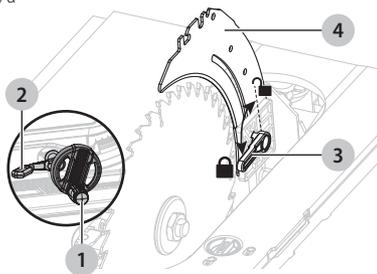
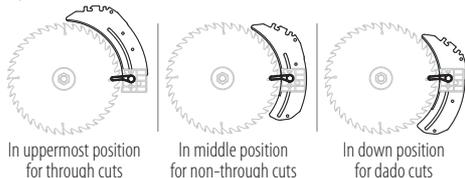


Fig. 7b



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

Removing and installing the blade (Fig. 8a-8b)

CAUTION: To work properly, the saw blade teeth must point down toward the front of the saw. Failure to heed this instruction could cause damage to the saw blade, the saw or the workpiece.

WARNING: Make sure that the saw blade is installed to rotate in the proper direction. Do not use grinding wheels, wire brushes, or abrasive wheels on a table saw. Improper saw blade installation or use of accessories not recommended may cause serious injury.

WARNING: Only use a 10 in. diameter blade. To avoid injury from an accidental start, make sure the switch is in the OFF position.

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Lower the saw blade and remove the table insert.
- Make sure the bevel locking lever is securely locked. Turn height adjustment knob clockwise to raise blade to maximum height.
- Place riving knife in the uppermost position.
- Remove the blade wrenches from storage area.

Remove the blade:

- Using one opened-ended blade wrench **1**, place the flat open end on the flats on the inner blade flange **2**.
- Using the other opened-ended blade wrench **3**, place the flat open end on the flats on the arbor nut **4**. Holding both wrenches firmly, pull the opened-ended blade wrench on the arbor nut forward to the front of the machine.
- Remove arbor nut **4**, outer blade flange **5** and saw blade **6**.

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

Install the blade:

- Place one new blade on arbor **7**. Make sure saw blade teeth point down at the front side of saw table. Place outer flange **5** and arbor nut **4** on arbor and use blade wrenches to tighten arbor nut securely. **DO NOT** over tighten.
- **CAUTION:** Ensure the large, flat surface (cupped side of the outer flange) of the outer flange faces the saw blade and the saw blade **6** is firmly seated against the inner flange **2**.
- Lower the saw blade to lowest position and replace table insert.
- **WARNING:** If the inner flange has been removed, reinstall it before placing the saw blade on arbor. Failure to do so could cause an accident.

Fig. 8a

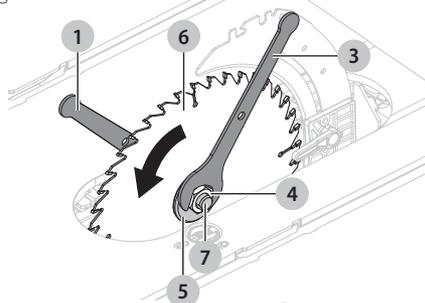
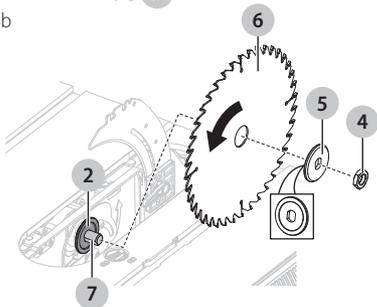


Fig. 8b



Anti-kickback pawls installation (Fig. 9)

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

WARNING: Make sure the anti-kickback pawls are reinstalled immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require their removal.

WARNING: Replace dull or damaged anti-kickback pawls. Dull or damaged anti-kickback pawls may not stop a kickback, increasing the risk of serious personal injury.

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Set the blade angle to 0°.
- Raise the saw blade to maximum height by turning height adjustment handle clockwise.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel locking lever clockwise.
- Place the riving knife in the uppermost position.
- Pull out and hold knob **1**. Align slot in anti-kickback pawls **2** over the slot **3** marked of riving knife **4**. Place the spring pin **5** on the anti-kickback pawls **2** into the slot **3** marked on the riving knife **4**.
- Press on anti-kickback pawls assembly until it snaps into place and release knob **1** to insert the pin **6** into hole **7** marked on the riving knife **4**.

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

WARNING: Gently pull up the anti-kickback pawls assembly to ensure it is locked into place. Make sure that the anti-kickback pawls move freely and are not stuck in the table insert slot.

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

Fig. 9

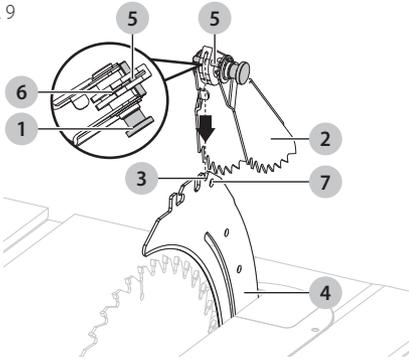
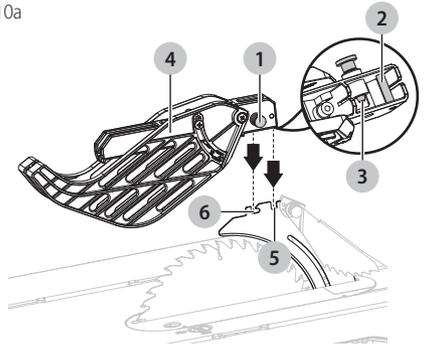
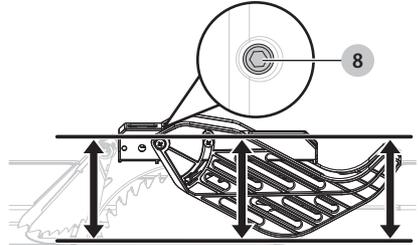


Fig. 10a



- Pull blade guard fully back onto riving knife. Push pin and release it to lock guard into position.
- If blade guard is not parallel to table when riving knife is in uppermost position (through cuts), adjust the set screw **8** with 2.5 mm hex key (not supplied) as necessary. (Fig. 10b)

Fig. 10b



WARNING: When using the blade guard, lift the left and right blade guard and make sure that they move independently and contact the table surface. The blade guard can be raised to adjust the cut line, but must be lowered to contact the table surface before starting the saw.

WARNING: Make sure blade guard and anti-kickback pawls move freely before starting the saw. Ensure the direction of rotation by verifying that the blade teeth point down toward the front of the saw table.

Blade guard installation (Fig. 10a-10b)

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

WARNING: Always install the blade guard onto the riving knife in the uppermost position to provide proper blade coverage. Installing the blade guard onto the riving knife in any other position will prevent them from working as designed, which could increase the risk of serious personal injury.

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Pull out the knob **1** on the blade guard and place the pins **2** **3** on the blade guard **4** into the slots **5** **6** marked on the riving knife **7**.

Rip fence installation (Fig. 11)

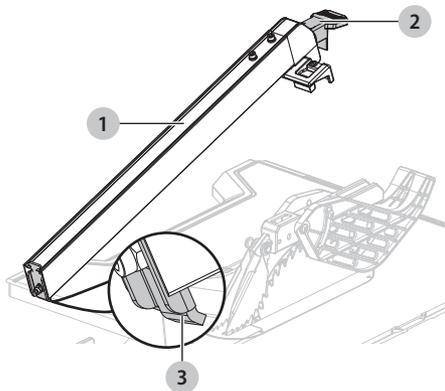
WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, always make sure the rip fence is parallel to the blade before beginning any operation.

- Loosen the rip fence **1** by lifting up the locking handle **2**.
- Place the rear lip **3** on the rear of the saw table and pull slightly toward the front of the unit.
- Lower the front end of the rip fence onto the guide surfaces on top of the front rail.
- Check for smooth gliding action.
- Push the locking handle **2** down and secure the fence. When securely locked, the locking lever should point downward.

ENGLISH

Ensure the locking handle secures the rip fence in place. If adjustment are needed, see "To check the tightness of the rip fence locking handle" in the adjustment section.

Fig. 11

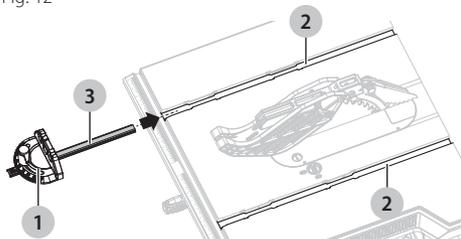


Miter gauge installation (Fig. 12)

The miter gauge 1 can be installed on each miter gauge groove 2 on either side of blade.

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

Fig. 12



To store the table saw accessories (Fig. 13a-13b)

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

Fig. 13a

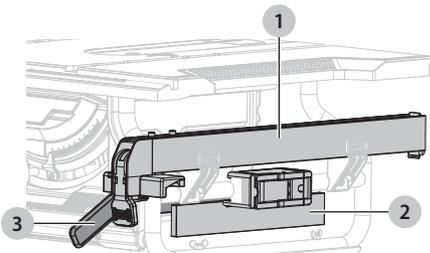
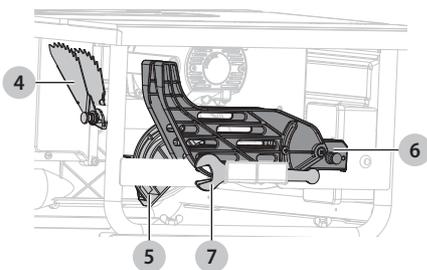


Fig. 13b



Connect to a dust collection system (Fig. 14)

The dust extraction port 1 with a standard 2 1/2" (63.5mm) diameter is located on the rear of the table saw. This port can be connected directly to a dust collection system by connecting the pick up end of the dust collection hose to the dust port.

NOTICE: Care should be taken to position hoses to not interfere with cutting operation.

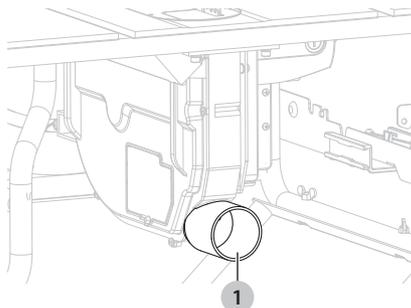


CAUTION: It is strongly recommended to connect a dust collection system to the dust extraction port.



WARNING: Table saw must be regularly checked for dust built up and cleaned frequently, otherwise there is a risk of heat built up and potential fire.

Fig. 14



OPERATION



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



WARNING: Before using the saw, verify the following each and every time:

- ALWAYS wear proper eye, hearing and respiratory equipment.
- Blade is securely tightened.
- Bevel locking lever is locked.
- If ripping, ensure that rip fence locking handle is locked and that the fence is parallel to the blade.
- If crosscutting, miter gauge lock knob is securely tightened.
- The blade guard assembly is properly attached and the anti-kickback assembly is functioning.
- Have push sticks available and accessible.



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



WARNING: Feed the workpiece into the saw blade only against the direction of rotation. Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.



WARNING: When the tool is in maintenance or servicing or not in use, ALWAYS turn off saw and unplug the saw. The saw will automatically shut down when in a power failure, restart the machine by pressing the green "I" button on the on/off switch.



WARNING: ALWAYS make sure your workpiece is not in contact with the blade before operating the switch to start the saw. Blade contact could result in kickback or thrown workpiece.



WARNING: To reduce the risk of accidental starting, ALWAYS make sure the switch is in the OFF position before plugging saw into the power source.



WARNING: DO NOT use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.



WARNING: The operation of any power tool can result in foreign objects being thrown into the eyes, which can result in severe eye damage. Always wear safety goggles or standard safety glasses with side shields complying with United States ANSI Z87.1 before commencing power tool operation.



WARNING: Never operate the saw with the blade guard removed except for dado and other non-through cuts. Reinstall the blade guard immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

Applications

You can use this tool for the purposes listed below:

- Straight-line cutting operations, such as crosscutting, ripping, mitering, and compound cutting.
- Dado with optional accessories.

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

Operating components

- The upper portion of the blade projects up through the table and is surrounded by an insert called the table insert. The height of the blade is set with a height adjusting handle on the height/bevel adjusting handwheel. Detailed instructions are provided in this manual for the basic cut: cross cuts, miter cuts, bevel cuts, and compound cuts.
- The rip fence is used to position workpiece for lengthwise cuts.
- It's very important to use the riving knife, anti-kickback pawls, and blade guard for all through-cut sawing operations.

Causes of kickback

Kickback can occur when the blade stalls or binds, causing the workpiece to be kicked back toward the operator with great force and speed. If your hands are near the saw blade, they may be jerked loose from the workpiece and come into contact with the blade. Obviously, kickback can cause serious injury, and it is well worth using precautions to avoid the risks. Kickback can be caused by any action that pinches the blade in the wood, such as the following:

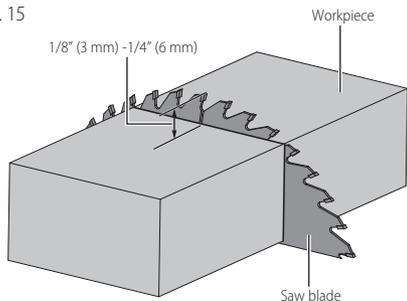
- Making a cut with incorrect blade depth.
- Sawing into knots or nails in the work piece.
- Twisting the wood while making a cut.
- Failing to support the workpiece.
- Forcing a cut.
- Cutting warped or wet lumber.
- Using the wrong blade for the type of cut.
- Not following correct operating procedures.
- Misusing the saw.
- Failing to use the anti-kickback pawls.
- Cutting with a dull, gummed-up, or improperly set blade.

Avoiding kickback

NOTICE: Kickback can be avoided by taking following proper precautions:

- Always use the correct blade depth setting. The top of the blade teeth should clear the workpiece by 1/8 in. (3 mm) to 1/4 in. (6 mm). (See Fig. 15)

Fig. 15



- Inspect the work for knots or nails before beginning a cut. Knock out any loose knots with a hammer. Never saw into a loose knot or nail.
- Always use the rip fence when rip cutting. Use the miter gauge when cross cutting. This helps prevent twisting the wood in the cut.
- Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade. A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.
- Always use a clean, sharp, and properly set blade. Never make cuts with a dull blade. Never use a warped saw blade or saw blade with cracked or broken teeth. Sharp and properly set saw blade minimize binding, stalling and kickback.
- To avoid pinching the blade, support the workpiece properly before beginning a cut.
- Support large panels to minimize the risk of saw blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support(s) must be placed under all portions of the panel overhanging the table top.
- When making a cut, use steady, even pressure. Never force cuts.
- Do not cut wet or warped lumber.
- Use extra caution when cutting some prefinished or composition wood products as the anti-kickback pawls may not always be effective.
- Use extra caution when making a cut into blind areas of assembled workpieces. The protruding saw blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.
- Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a miter gauge or along the fence. A warped, knotted, or twisted workpiece is unstable and causes misalignment of the kerf with the saw blade, binding and kickback.
- Always guide your workpiece with both hands or with push sticks and/or push blocks. Keep your body in a balanced position to be ready to resist kickback should it occur. Never stand directly in line with the blade. Always position your body on the same side of the saw blade as the fence. Kickback may propel the workpiece at high velocity towards anyone standing in front and in line with the saw blade.
- Never reach over or in back of the saw blade to pull or to support the workpiece. Accidental contact with the saw blade may occur or kickback may drag your fingers

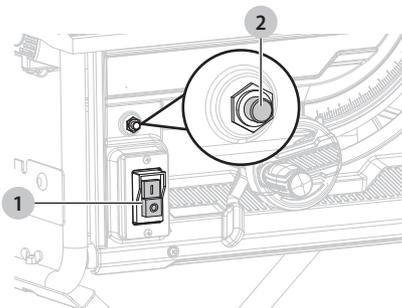
into the saw blade.

- Never hold and press the workpiece that is being cut off against the rotating saw blade. Pressing the workpiece being cut off against the saw blade will create a binding condition and kickback.
- Use of a featherboard will help hold the workpiece securely against the saw table or fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbets, dado cuts. A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
- Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally. The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
- Clean the saw, blade guard, under the table insert, and any areas where saw dust or scrap workpieces may gather.
- Use the right type of blade for the cut being made.
- Always use the riving knife for every operation where it is allowed. The use of this device will greatly reduce the risk of kickback.

On/Off switch and overload reset button (Fig. 16)

- The product can be switched on by pressing the green "I"-Button on the on/off switch 1 .
- The product can be switched off by pressing the red "O"-Button on the on/off switch 1 .
- *The saw will automatically shut down when in a power failure, restart the machine by pressing the green "I" button on the on/off switch 1 .*
- *The saw is equipped with the overload reset switch 2 to prevent the saw from overload damage. The saw will automatically shut off if the machine was with overloaded cutting or low voltage. Wait for the motor to cool down for at least five minutes. And press the overload reset switch button to resume the overload switch. After the motor has cooled down, press the green "I"-button on the ON/OFF switch 1 to restart saw.*

Fig. 16



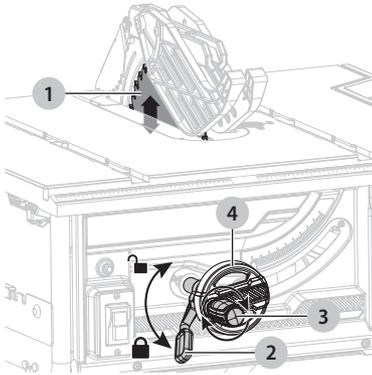
Changing blade depth (Fig. 15, 17)

Blade depth should be set so that outer points of blade ① are higher than workpiece by approximately 1/8 in. (3 mm) to 1/4 in. (6 mm) and bottom of gullets are below top surface of workpiece. (Fig. 15)

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

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

Fig. 17



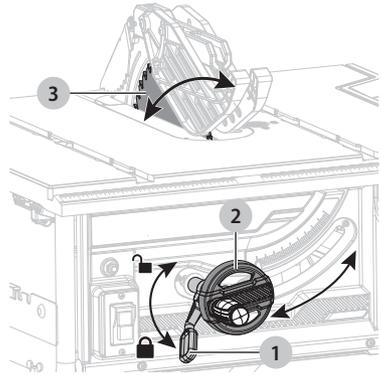
Changing blade angle (bevel) (Fig. 18)

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

CAUTION: If bevel indicator is not at zero when saw blade is at 0°, see the section "To adjust bevel indicator".

- Loosen the bevel locking lever ① counter-clockwise.
- Adjust bevel angle by first pushing height/bevel adjusting handwheel ② all the way to the left.
- Holding height/bevel adjusting handwheel, slide bevel indicator to the right to increase angle of blade ③ (bringing it closer to 45° from the tabletop). Holding height/bevel adjusting handwheel, slide bevel indicator to the left to decrease the angle (bringing blade closer to 90° from the tabletop).
- Make sure blade ③ is at desired angle. Tighten bevel locking lever ① clockwise.

Fig. 18

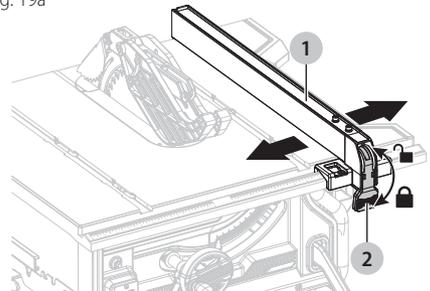


Rip fence (Fig. 19a-19b)

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

- Loosen the rip fence ① by lifting the locking handle ② up.
- Move the rip fence ① to the desired distance from the blade and ensure the rip fence is level on the working table.
- Push the locking handle ② down to secure the fence. When securely locked, the locking handle should point downward.

Fig. 19a

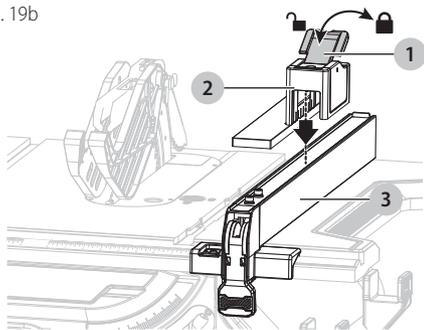


Use sub fence assembly (for rip cutting narrow workpiece) (Fig. 19b)

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

- Pull up the locking knob ① on the sub fence assembly ②.
- Align the slot of sub fence assembly ② with the rip fence ③, and push the sub fence assembly ② down.
- Lock it in place by pushing down lock knob ①.
- Sub fence assembly ② can be mounted on left or right side of the rip fence ③.
- When not in use, store the sub fence assembly in storage position.

Fig. 19b



Miter gauge (Fig. 20)

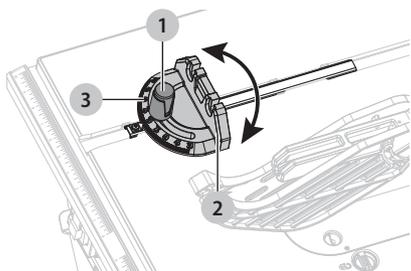
The miter gauge provides accuracy in angled cuts. For very close tolerances, test cuts are recommended.

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

The miter gauge can be turned 60° to the left or right.

- Loosen lock knob 1 turning it counter-clockwise.
- With miter gauge in miter gauge groove, rotate miter gauge body 2 until desired angle is reached on scale 3.
- Retighten lock knob 1 turning it clockwise.

Fig. 20



Cutting aids

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

A push stick is included with your saw. Additional push sticks and other cutting aids can be purchased separately at any authorized dealer. A push block has a handle fastened by recessed screws from the underside. Use push blocks for narrow cuts and all non-through cuts. Instructions for making cutting aids can be found in later section.

Push sticks

Push stick can be purchased or made to securely hold down the workpiece against the table when making non-through cuts or ripping narrow stock. The stick must be narrower than the workpiece, with a 90° notch in one end and shaped for a grip on the other end.



WARNING: Use only the push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions. This push stick provides sufficient distance of the hand from the saw blade.



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

How to make an additional push stick (Fig. 21a-21b)

- In order to operate your table saw safely, you must use a push stick whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would otherwise cause your hands to be within 6 in. (152 mm) of the saw blade or other cutter. A push stick is included with this saw (Fig. 21a).
- No special wood is needed to make additional push sticks as long as it's sturdy and long enough. Make sure that a push stick is long enough and has a notch that fits against the edge of the workpiece to prevent slipping. It's a good idea to have several push sticks of the same length with different size notches for different workpiece thicknesses.
- The shape can vary to suit your own needs as long as it performs its intended function of keeping your hands away from the blade.

Fig. 21a

Included standard push stick

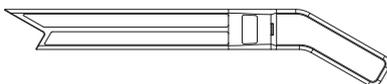
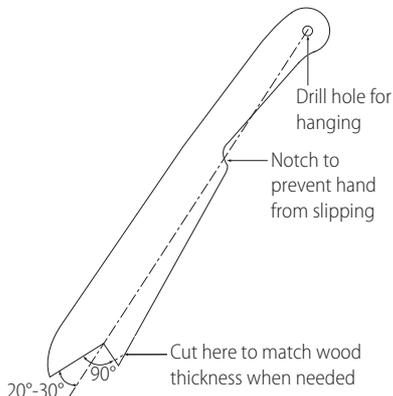


Fig. 21b

Additional Push Stick Construction



Push blocks

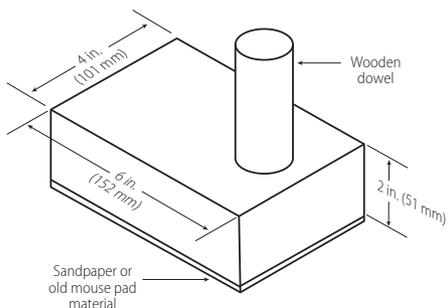
Push blocks are blocks used to securely hold down the workpiece against the table. They include some gripping surface or handle to hold the block. Any screws running through the underside of the block to fasten the handle should be recessed in order to avoid contact with the workpiece.

How to make a push block (Fig. 22)

- Select a piece of wood about 4 in. (101 mm) wide, 6 in. (152 mm) long and 1 (25 mm) to 2 in. (51 mm) thick (a cutoff from a 2 in. (51 mm) by 4 in. (101 mm) makes a good blank for a push block).
- Drill a hole in the block and glue in a dowel to use as a handle (you can angle the hole to provide a more comfortable grip on the handle).
- To finish off the block, glue a piece of sandpaper or some kind of rubber material (old mouse pads work well) to the bottom of the block.

WARNING: Use a push block when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 2 in. (51 mm).

Fig. 22



Featherboards

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

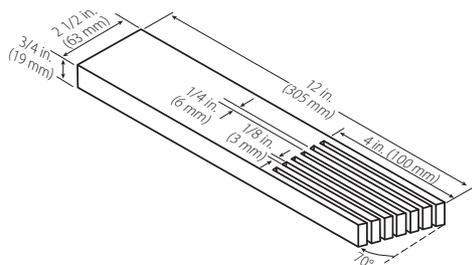
WARNING: When using featherboard, it must be mounted in front of the blade and used only against the uncut portion of the workpiece to avoid a kickback that could result in serious injury.

How to make a featherboard (Fig. 23)

- The featherboard is an excellent project for the saw. Select a solid piece of lumber approximate 3/4 in. (19 mm) thick, 2 1/2 in. (63 mm) wide and 12 in. (305 mm) long.

- Mark the center width on one end of stock. Miter width to 70° (See miter cut section for information on miter cuts).
- Set rip fence to allow approximately a 1/4 in. (6 mm) “finger” to be cut in the stock.
- Feed the stock only to the mark previously made at 4 in. (100 mm).
- Turn saw off and allow blade to completely stop rotating before removing stock.
- Reset rip fence and cut spaced rips into workpiece to allow approximately 1/4 in. (6 mm) fingers and 1/8 in. (3 mm) spaces between fingers.

Fig. 23

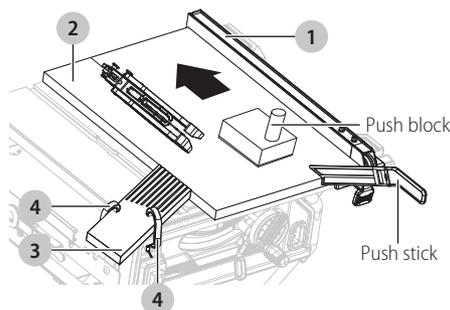


How to mount a featherboard (Fig. 24)

- Completely lower the saw blade. Position the rip fence 1 to the desired adjustment for the cut to be performed and lock.
- Place the workpiece 2 against the fence and over the saw blade area. Adjust the featherboard 3 to apply resistance to the workpiece just forward of the blade. Attach C-clamps 4 (not included) to further secure the featherboard to the edge of the saw table.

WARNING: Do not locate the featherboard to the rear of the workpiece. If positioned improperly, kickback can result from the featherboard pinching the workpiece and binding the blade in the saw kerf. Failure to heed this warning can result in serious personal injury.

Fig. 24



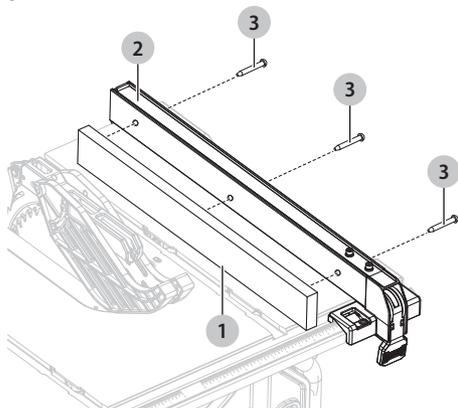
Auxiliary fence

An auxiliary fence is a device used to close the gap between rip fence and working table. ALWAYS make and use an auxiliary fence when ripping material 1/8 in. (3 mm) or thinner to prevent stock from slipping under fence.

How to make and attach an auxiliary fence (for rip cutting thin workpiece) (Fig. 25)

- Select a piece of wood 3/4 in. (19 mm) thick, 2 3/8 in. (60 mm) wide and as long as the rip fence.
- Drill a 1/4 in. (6 mm) hole, 1 in. (25 mm) from each end and 1 1/8 in. (28.5 mm) from bottom of the rip fence
- Drill a 1/4 in. (6 mm) hole in the middle rip fence 1/2 in. (12.5 mm) from bottom of rip fence.
- Attach auxiliary fence 1 to the rip fence 2; place wood against rip fence and firmly on the working table.
- From back side of rip fence, secure wood to fence using wood screws 3 (not included).

Fig. 25



Through cuts

- ⚠ **WARNING:** Always make sure the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls are in place and working properly when making these cuts to avoid possible injury.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** Use extra caution when cutting wood products having slippery surface as the anti-kickback pawls may not always be effective.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** DO NOT use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in personal injury.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** To avoid kickback, make sure one side of the workpiece is securely against the rip fence during any rip cut, and hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge during any miter cut.

⚠ **WARNING:** DO NOT attempt compound miter cuts, with blade beveled and miter fence angled, until you are thoroughly familiar with the basic cuts and understand how to avoid kickback.

⚠ **WARNING:** DO NOT attempt to make any cuts not covered here.

⚠ **WARNING:** Using rip fence as a cutoff gauge when cross cutting will result in kickback which can cause serious personal injury.

⚠ **WARNING:** NEVER make freehand cuts (cuts without miter gauge or rip fence). Unguided workpieces can result in serious injury.

⚠ **WARNING:** Never make through cuts without the blade guard in place. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

Cutting tips

Dado and rabbet cuts are non-through cuts which can be either rip cuts or cross cuts. Carefully read and understand all sections of this operator's manual before attempting any operation.

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

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

Making cuts

⚠ **WARNING:** Before making any cuts, make sure that the table saw stand is on a firm level surface where there is plenty of room to handle and properly support the table saw and the workpiece. If a suitable location can not be found, then the saw should not be used. Operating the saw in a location that does not provide adequate space and stable footing for the table saw stand could create a tipping hazard which could result in serious personal injury.

⚠ **WARNING:** DO NOT attempt to make any cuts not covered in this MANUAL and this tool is not permitted for making cuts for other commercial purposes. Failure to heed this warning will result in serious personal injury.

- The blade provided with the saw is a high-quality combination blade suitable for ripping and cross cut operations. Carefully check all setups and rotate the blade one full revolution to assure proper clearance

before connecting saw to power source. Stand slightly to the side of the blade path to reduce the chance of injury should kickback occur.

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

- Use the miter gauge when making cross, miter, bevel, and compound miter cuts. To secure the angle, lock the miter gauge in place by twisting the lock knob clockwise. Always tighten the lock knob securely in place before use.

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

CAUTION: It is recommended that you place the piece to be saved on the left side of the blade and that you make a test cut on scrap wood first.

Types of cuts (Fig. 26)

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

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

WARNING: Always make sure the blade guard is in place and working properly when making these cuts to avoid possible injury.

Cross cuts are straight 90° cuts made across the grain of the workpiece. The wood is fed into the cut at a 90° angle to the blade, and the blade is vertical.

Rip cuts are made with the grain of the wood. To avoid kickback while making a rip cut, make sure one side of the wood rides firmly against the rip fence.

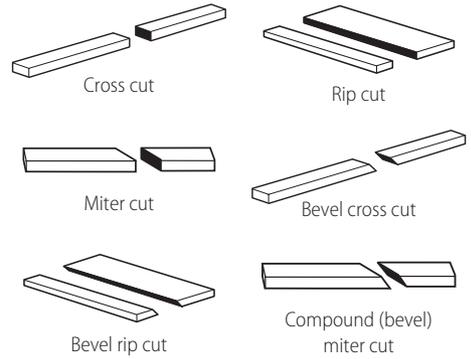
Miter cuts are made with the wood at any angle to the blade other than 90°. The blade is vertical. Miter cuts tend to “creep” during cutting. This can be controlled by holding the workpiece securely against the miter gauge.

WARNING: Always use a push stick with small pieces of wood, and also to finish the cut when ripping a long narrow piece of wood, to prevent your hands from getting close to the blade.

Bevel cuts are made with a blade set at an angle. Bevel cross cuts are across the wood grain, and bevel rip cuts are with the grain.

Compound (or bevel) miter cuts are made with a blade set at an angle on wood that is angled to the blade. Be thoroughly familiar with making cross cuts, rip cuts, bevel cuts, and miter cuts before trying a compound miter cut.

Fig. 26



Making a cross cut (Fig. 27)

WARNING: Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

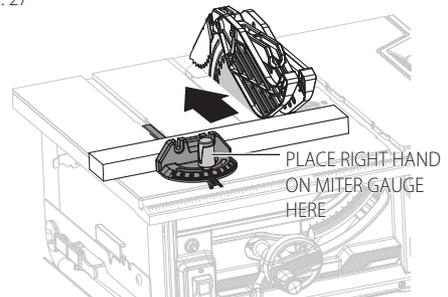
WARNING: Using the rip fence as a cutoff gauge when cross cutting will result in kickback which can cause serious personal injury.

- Remove the rip fence.
- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece.
- Set the miter gauge to 0° and tighten the lock knob.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- To turn saw on, press the green “I”-Button on the on/off switch.
- To turn saw OFF, press the red “0”-Button on the on/off switch.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly with both hands on the miter gauge and feed the workpiece into the blade.

NOTICE: The hand closest to the blade should be placed on the miter gauge lock knob and the hand farthest from the blade should be placed on the workpiece.

- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

Fig. 27



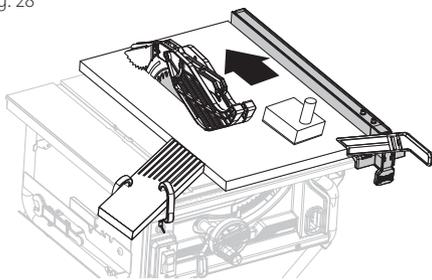
Making a rip cut (Fig. 28)

WARNING: Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Position the rip fence the desired distance from the blade for the cut and securely lock the handle.
- When ripping a long workpiece, place a support the same height as the table surface behind the saw, and on the sides as needed, for the cut work.
- Install feather board in the appropriate position for the cut being made.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- Turn the saw on.
- Position workpiece flat on table with edge flush against rip fence. Let blade build up to full speed before feeding workpiece into blade.
- Once blade has made contact with workpiece, use hand closest to rip fence for guidance. Make sure edge of workpiece remains in solid contact with both rip fence and surface of table. If ripping a narrow piece, attach the sub fence assembly to rip fence, use push stick and/or push blocks to move piece through cut and past blade.
- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

WARNING: When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade. Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 6 in. (152 mm), and use a push block when this distance is less than 2 in. (51 mm). Cutting aids will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.

Fig. 28



Making a miter cut (Fig. 29)

WARNING: Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

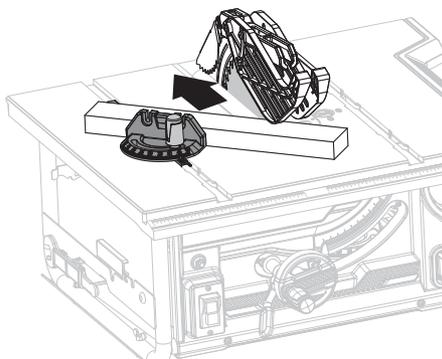
- Remove rip fence.
- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Set miter gauge to the desired angle and tighten lock knob.

- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- Turn the saw on.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly with both hands on the miter gauge and feed the workpiece into the blade.

NOTICE: The hand closest to the blade should be placed on the miter gauge lock knob and the hand farthest from the blade should be placed on the workpiece.

- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

Fig. 29



Making a bevel cross cut (Fig. 30)

WARNING: Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

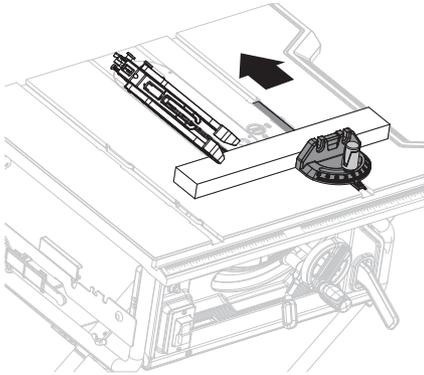
WARNING: The miter gauge must be on the right side of the blade to avoid trapping the wood and causing kickback. Placement of the miter gauge to the left of the blade will result in kickback and the risk of serious personal injury.

- Remove rip fence.
- Unlock bevel locking lever.
- Adjust bevel angle to desired setting.
- Lock bevel locking lever.
- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Set miter gauge to 0° and tighten lock knob.
- Make sure wood is clear of blade before turning on saw.
- Turn saw on.
- Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly with both hands on the miter gauge and feed the workpiece into the blade.

NOTICE: The hand closest to the blade should be placed on the miter gauge lock knob and the hand farthest from the blade should be placed on the workpiece.

- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

Fig. 30



Making a bevel rip cut (Fig. 31)



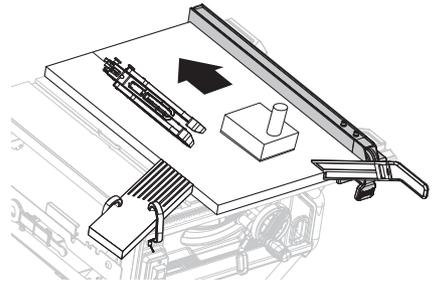
WARNING: Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.



WARNING: The rip fence must be on the right side of the blade to avoid trapping the wood and causing kickback. Placement of the rip fence to the left of the blade will result in kickback and the risk of serious personal injury.

- Remove miter gauge.
- Install feather board in the appropriate position for the cut being made.
- Unlock the bevel locking lever.
- Adjust bevel angle to desired setting.
- Lock bevel locking lever.
- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Position the rip fence the desired distance from the blade for the cut and securely lock the handle.
- Make sure wood is clear of blade before turning on saw.
- When ripping a long workpiece, place a support the same height as the table surface behind the saw, and on the sides as needed, for the cut work.
- Turn saw on.
- Position workpiece flat on table with edge push against rip fence.
- Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into blade.
- Once blade has made contact with workpiece, use hand closest to rip fence to guide it. Make sure the edge of workpiece remains in solid contact with both rip fence and surface of table. If ripping a narrow piece, attach the sub fence assembly to the rip fence, use a push stick and/or push blocks to move piece through cut and past the blade.
- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

Fig. 31



Making a compound (bevel) miter cut (Fig. 32)



WARNING: Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.



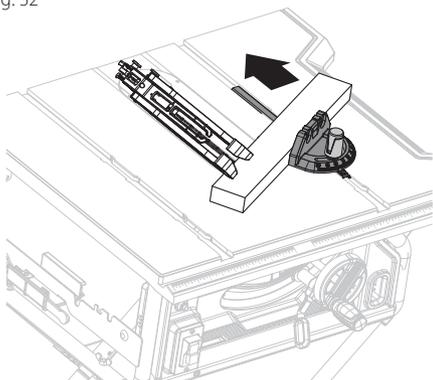
WARNING: The miter gauge must be on the right side of the blade to avoid trapping the wood and causing kickback. Placement of the miter gauge to the left of the blade will result in kickback and the risk of serious personal injury.

- Remove the rip fence.
- Unlock the bevel locking lever.
- Adjust the bevel angle to the desired setting.
- Lock the bevel locking lever.
- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece.
- Set the miter gauge to the desired angle and tighten the lock knob.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- Turn the saw on.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly with both hands on the miter gauge and feed the workpiece into the blade.

NOTICE: The hand closest to the blade should be placed on the miter gauge lock knob and the hand farthest from the blade should be placed on the workpiece.

- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

Fig. 32



Making a large panel cut (Fig. 33)

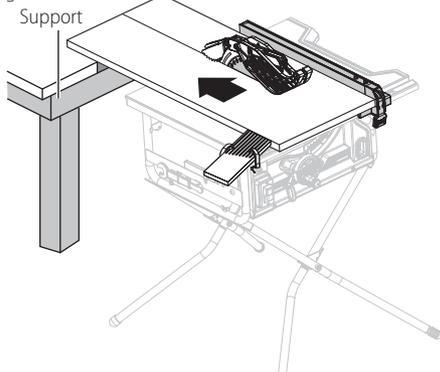
Make sure the saw is properly secured to a work surface to avoid tipping from the weight of a large panel.

WARNING: Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

WARNING: Never make freehand cuts (cuts without the miter gauge or rip fence). Unguided workpieces can result in serious injury.

- Install feather board in the appropriate position for the cut being made.
- Place a support the same height as the top of the saw table behind the saw, and on the sides as needed, for the cut work. Add supports to the sides as needed.
- Depending on the shape of the panel, use the rip fence or miter gauge. If the panel is too large to use either the rip fence or the miter gauge, it is too large for this saw.
- Make sure the wood does not touch the blade before you turn on the saw.
- Turn the saw on.
- Position the workpiece flat on the table with the edge flush against the rip fence. Let the blade build up to full speed before feeding the workpiece into the blade.
- Use a push stick to move the piece through the cut and past the blade.
- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

Fig. 33



Making a non-through cut (Fig. 34)

Non-through cuts (made with a standard 10 in. blade) can be made with the grain (ripping) or across the grain (cross cut). The use of a non-through cut is essential to cutting grooves, rabbets, and dados. This is the only type cut that is made without the blade guard assembly installed. Make sure the blade guard assembly is reinstalled upon completion of this type of cut. Read the appropriate section which describes the type of cut in addition to this section on non-through or dado cuts. For example, if your non-through cut is a straight cross cut, read and understand the section on straight cross cuts before proceeding.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious injury when making non-through cuts, follow all applicable warnings and instructions listed below in addition to those listed above for the relevant through cut.

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

WARNING: Never feed wood with your hands when making any non-through cut such as rabbets or dados. To avoid personal injury, always use push blocks, push sticks, and featherboards.

WARNING: Read the appropriate section which describes the type of cut in addition to this section on non-through cuts. For example, if your non-through cut is a straight cross cut, read and understand the section on straight cross cuts before proceeding.

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

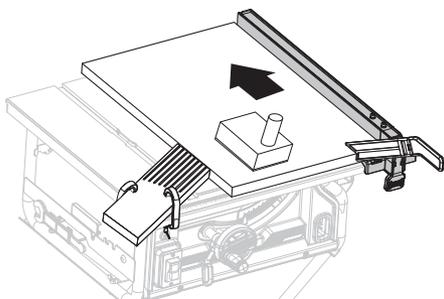
- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Remove the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
- Place riving knife in "middle" position.
- Unlock the bevel locking lever.
- Adjust the bevel angle to 0°.
- Lock the bevel locking lever.

- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece.
- Depending on the shape and size of the wood, use either the rip fence or miter gauge.
- Plug the saw into the power source and turn the saw on.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Always use push blocks, push sticks, and/or featherboards appropriately when making non-through cuts to reduce the risk of serious injury.
- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

Once all non-through cuts are completed:

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Reinstall the riving knife in the “uppermost” position then install the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.

Fig. 34



Making a dado cut (Fig. 35)

An optional dado table insert is required for this procedure. (Dado table insert is sold separately, check www.craftsman.com). All blades and dado sets must not be rated less than the speed of this tool. This saw is designed for use with a 8 in. (200 mm) stack dado (up to width of 1/2 in. (12.7 mm).

CAUTION: Do not use an adjustable dado or molding cutters on this saw.

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

WARNING: Always put all inner and outer flanges in proper location when reinstalling standard blade. Failure to do so can result in possible injury and damage to the tool.

WARNING: Always use push blocks, push sticks, and/or featherboards when making dado cuts to avoid the risk of serious injury.

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

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Remove the blade guard, anti-kickback pawls, and table insert.
- Place riving knife in “down” position.
- Remove the blade nut, outer flange, and saw blade.

NOTICE: Always store the outer flange and table insert in a secure location.

- Mount the dado blade, according to manufacturer instructions, using the blade and chippers appropriate for the desired width of cut.
- Reinstall the blade nut.

NOTICE: The outer flange may be used provided the arbor shaft extends slightly beyond the arbor nut.

- Make sure the blade nut is fully engaged and the arbor extends past a securely tightened blade nut.
- Install the dado table insert and rotate the blade by hand to make sure it turns freely then lower the blade.
- Depending on the shape and size of the wood, use either the rip fence or miter gauge.
- Install feather board in the appropriate position for the cut being made.
- Turn the saw on.

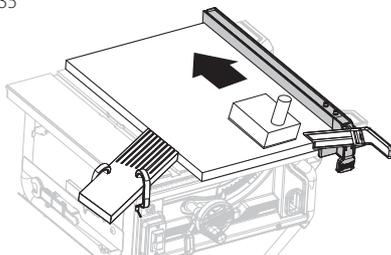
NOTICE: Make sure the wood does not touch the blade before you turn on the saw. Let the blade build up to full speed before feeding the workpiece into the blade.

- Position the workpiece flat on the table with the edge flush against the rip fence or miter gauge and hold firmly against the saw table.
- Use a push block or push stick to move the wood through the cut past the blade. Never push a small piece of wood into the blade with your hand, always use a push stick. The use of push blocks, push sticks, and featherboards are necessary when making non-through cuts.
- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

Once all dado cuts are completed:

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Remove the dado table insert and reinstall standard table insert.
- Remove the dado blade and reinstall the standard saw blade.
- Reinstall the riving knife in the “uppermost” position then install the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.

Fig. 35



Dust collection (Fig. 36)

This saw features a dust chute ① for convenience in discharging sawdust. A standard utility vacuum can be attached to the dust extraction port ② on dust chute ①, located under the back side of the saw cabinet. During periods of extended use, the dust chute should be emptied and cleaned to prevent buildup of sawdust and to make sure there are no obstructions that could hinder maximum performance.

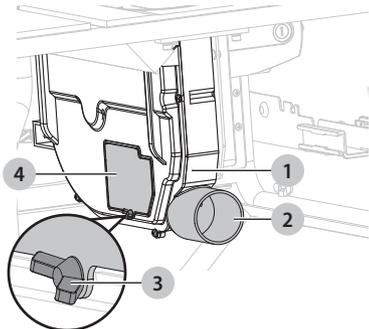
CAUTION: It is strongly recommended to connect a dust collection system to the dust extraction port.

WARNING: Table saw must be regularly checked for dust built up and cleaned frequently, otherwise there is a risk of heat built up and potential fire.

To clean the dust chute:

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Loosen the screw ③ at the left side of the dust chute ①.
- Open the small baffle ④.
- Shake out any sawdust and wipe with a clean dry cloth, as needed.
- Replace the small baffle ④ and securely tighten the screw ③.

Fig. 36



To set the blade at 0° and 45° (Fig. 37a-37d)

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

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the height adjusting handle clockwise.
- Remove the anti-kickback pawls and blade guard.

If the blade is not perfectly vertical (0°) (Fig. 37a-37b):

- Unlock the bevel locking lever ①.
- Loosen the 0° set screw ② (located at the left of the bevel track on the front) with 4 mm hex key (not supplied).
- Place a framing square ③ (not supplied) beside the blade ④ on the right. The edge of the square and the saw blade should be parallel.

NOTICE: Make sure that the square contacts the flat part of the saw blade, not the blade teeth.

- Lock the bevel locking lever ①.
- Tighten the 0° set screw ②. Check again for squareness and continue to adjust if needed.

Fig. 37a

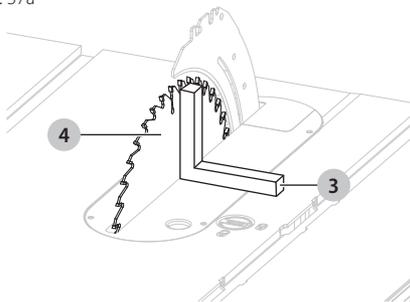
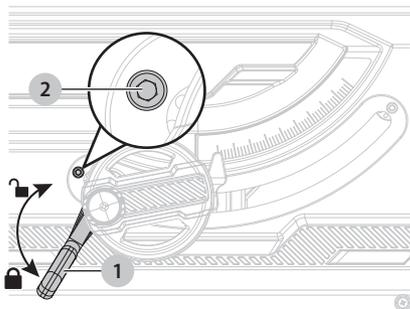


Fig. 37b

ADJUSTMENTS

WARNING: Before performing any adjustment, make sure tool is unplugged from power supply and switch is in off position. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury.

WARNING: Make sure the blade guard is reinstalled immediately after making any adjustment which requires it to be removed. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.



If the blade is not an exact 45° (Fig. 37c-37d):

- Unlock the bevel locking lever **1**.
- Loosen the 45° set screw **5** (located at the right of the bevel track on the front) with 4 mm hex key (not supplied).
- Place a triangle square **6** (not provided) beside the blade **4** on the left. The edge of the square and the saw blade should be parallel.

NOTICE: Make sure that the square contacts the flat part of the saw blade, not the blade teeth.

- Lock the bevel locking lever **1**.
- Tighten the 45° set screw **5**. Check again for squareness and continue to adjust if needed.
- If needed, adjust the bevel indicator to 45°.
- Make a test cut.

Fig. 37c

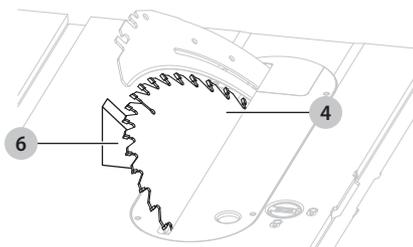
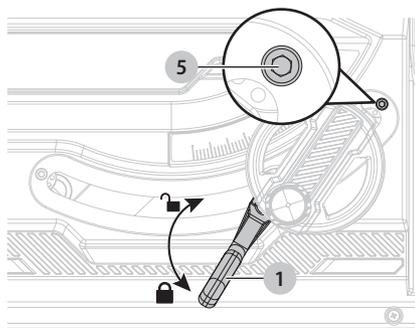


Fig. 37d

**Adjusting the blade parallel to the miter gauge groove (Fig. 38a-38c)**

WARNING: The blade must be made parallel to the miter gauge groove so the wood does not bind resulting in kickback. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury.

Do not loosen any bolts for this adjustment until you have checked with a ruler and made test cuts to be sure adjustments are necessary. Once the bolts are loosened, these items must be reset.

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Remove the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
- Place the riving knife in "down" position.
- Raise the blade by turning the height adjusting handle.
- Mark beside one of the blade teeth at the front of the blade **1**. Using a ruler **2** (not included), measure the distance from the inside face of the blade tooth to the left edge of the right miter gauge groove **3**.

NOTICE: For greater accuracy, place the marked blade tooth on top of the ruler.

- Turn the blade **1** so the marked tooth is at the back.
- Move the ruler **2** to the rear and again measure the distance from the inside face of the blade tooth to the left edge of the right miter gauge groove **3**. If the distances are the same, the blade and the miter gauge groove are parallel.
- Place the riving knife in "uppermost" position.
- Replace blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.

Fig. 38a

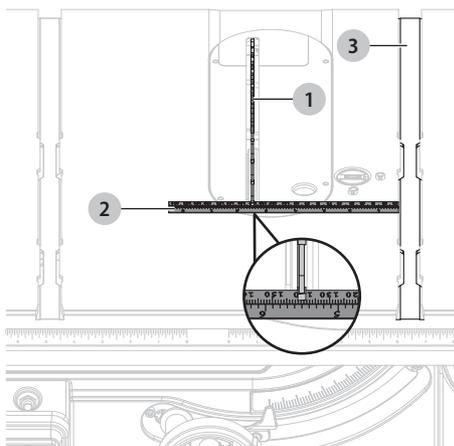
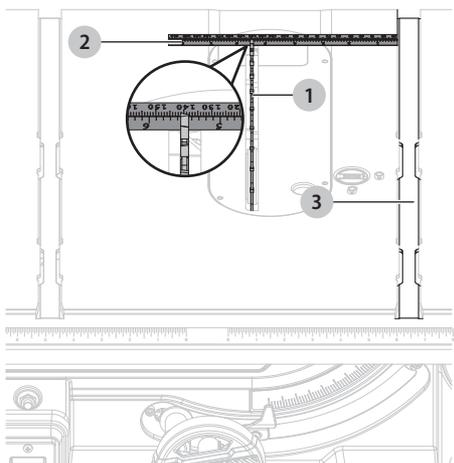


Fig. 38b



If the distances are different:

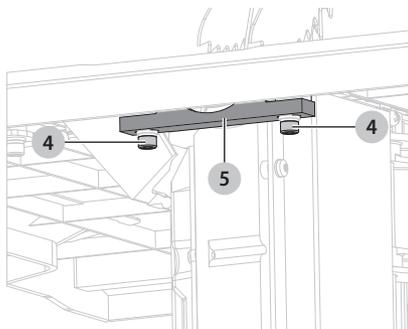
- Remove the blade guard and riving knife. Raise the blade by turning the height adjusting handle.
- Loosen two bolts 4 with 5 mm hex key (not supplied), adjust the fixing plate 5 left or right until the blade is square.

NOTICE: The bolts and fixing plate are located under the working table in the back of the saw.

- Check again for squareness and continue to adjust if needed.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury from kickback, align the rip fence to the blade following any blade adjustments. Always make sure the rip fence is parallel to the blade before beginning any operation.

Fig. 38c

**To check the alignment of the rip fence to the blade (Fig. 39)**

The rip fence must be parallel to the saw blade and the miter gauge grooves.

WARNING: A misaligned rip fence can cause kickbacks and jams. To reduce the risk of injury, always maintain proper rip fence alignment.

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Remove the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
- Place the riving knife in "down" position.
- Raise the blade by turning the height adjusting handle.
- Verify the blade is parallel to the miter gauge groove as described in the "Adjusting the blade parallel to the miter gauge groove" section.
- Move the rip fence 1 near the saw blade 2 (about three inches away) and lock the rip fence in place with the locking handle 3.
- Mark beside one of the blade teeth at the front of the blade 2. Using a ruler 4 (not included), measure the distance from the inside face of the blade tooth to the inside face of the rip fence.

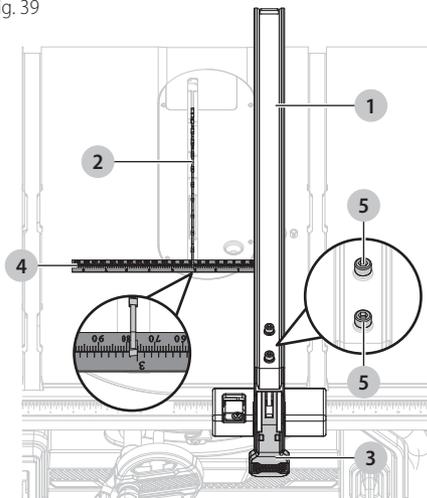
NOTICE: For greater accuracy, place the marked blade tooth on top of the ruler.

- Turn the blade so the marked tooth is at the back.
- Move the ruler to the rear and again measure the distance from the inside face of the blade tooth to the inside face of the rip fence. If the distances are the same, the blade and the rip fence are parallel.

If the distances are different:

- Unlock the rip fence.
- Use the 5 mm hex key (not supplied) to loosen the two screws 5 located on top of the rip fence.
- Adjust the rip fence.
- Alternately retighten the screws 5. Recheck alignment.
- Repeat steps as needed until rip fence is correctly aligned.
- Replace blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
- Place the riving knife on "uppermost" position.

Fig. 39

**To adjust the rip fence scale indicator (Fig. 40)**

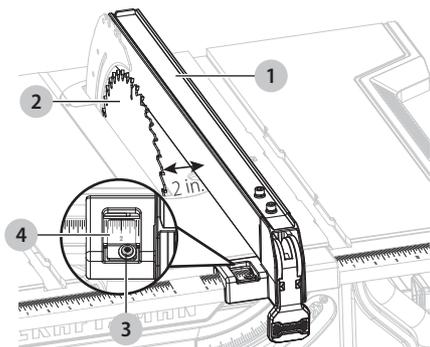
Use the red line on the indicator on the rip fence to position the fence along the scale on the front rail.

NOTICE: The blade guard and anti-kickback pawls must be removed to perform this adjustment. Reinstall the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls when the adjustment is complete.

Begin with the blade at a zero angle (straight up).

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Loosen the rip fence by lifting the locking handle.
- Using a framing square (not included), set the rip fence 1/2 in. from the tip edge of the saw blade 2.
- Loosen the screw 3 on the scale indicator 4 and align red line on the scale indicator with the 2 in. mark as shown.
- Tighten the screw 3 and check the dimension and the rip fence.

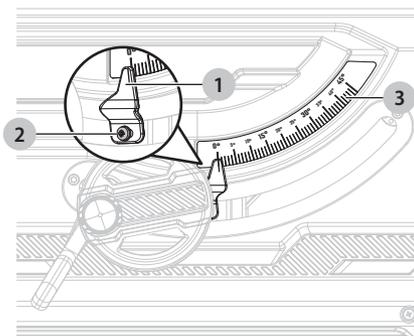
Fig. 40



To adjust bevel indicator (Fig. 41)

If the red line on the bevel indicator is not at zero when the saw blade is at 90°, adjust the indicator 1 by loosening the screw 2 and setting it at 0° on the bevel scale 3. Retighten the screw 2.

Fig. 41

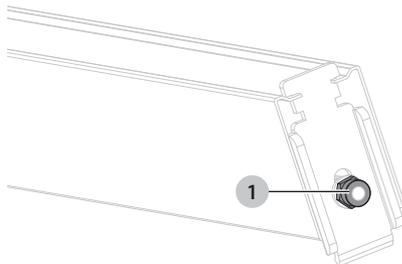


To check the tightness of the rip fence locking handle (Fig. 42)

The locking handle on the rip fence should hold the rip fence securely against the front and back rails. The handle should not be difficult to push down and lock. To assure proper fence lock adjustment:

- Lock the rip fence in place.
- Try moving the fence from side-to-side. If the fence moves, tighten the lock nut 1/4 turn.
- With the rip fence in the locked position, recheck rip fence parallelism with the blade and adjust if necessary.

Fig. 42



MAINTENANCE

- ⚠ **WARNING:** When servicing, use only identical replacement parts. Use of any other part may create a hazard or cause product damage.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** Always wear eye protection with side shields marked to comply with ANSI Z87.1 during product operation. If operation is dusty, also wear a dust mask.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** Before performing any maintenance, make sure the tool is unplugged from the power supply and switch is in the off position.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** Make sure the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls are reinstalled immediately after finishing any maintenance which requires them to be removed. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

General maintenance

Avoid using solvents when cleaning plastic parts. Most plastics are susceptible to damage from various types of commercial solvents and may be damaged by their use. Use clean cloths to remove dirt, dust, oil, grease, etc.

- ⚠ **WARNING:** Do not at any time let brake fluid, gasoline, petroleum-based products, penetrating oils, etc., come in contact with plastic parts. Chemicals can damage, weaken, or destroy plastic which may result in serious personal injury.
- Periodically check all clamps, nuts, bolts, and screws for tightness and condition. Make sure the table insert is in good condition and in position.
- Check the blade guard assembly.
- To maintain the table surfaces, fence, and rails, periodically apply paste wax to them and buff to provide smooth functioning.
- Protect the blade by cleaning out sawdust from underneath the table and in the blade teeth. Use a resin solvent on the blade teeth.
- Clean plastic parts only with a soft damp cloth. DO NOT use any aerosol or petroleum solvents.

Lubrication

All of the bearings in this tool are lubricated with a sufficient amount of high grade lubricant for the life of the unit under normal operating conditions. Therefore, no further lubrication is required.

Storage

After operation of the tool has been completed, check that the following has been performed:

- Switch is in OFF position.
 - Power plug has been removed from the receptacle.
- When the tool is not use, keep it stored in a dry place out of the reach of children.

TROUBLESHOOTING



WARNING: To avoid injury from an accidental start, turn the switch OFF and always remove the plug from the power source before making any adjustments. All electrical or mechanical repairs should be done only by qualified service technicians. Contact CRAFTSMAN Authorized Service Center. Consult CRAFTSMAN Authorized Service Center if for any reason the motor will not run.

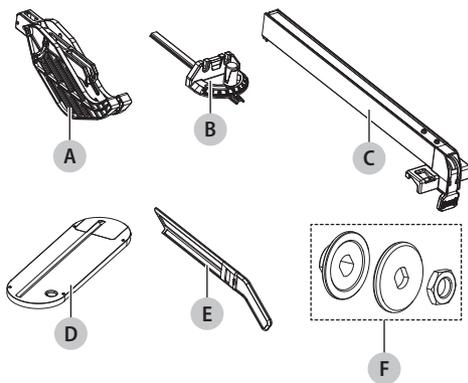
PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Saw does not make accurate 90° or 45° cuts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive stops located on bevel track on the front need adjusting (Bevel Cuts). • Miter gauge is misaligned (Miter Cuts). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust the positive stops. • Adjust the miter gauge.
Height/bevel adjusting handwheel is hard to turn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gears or screw post inside cabinet are clogged with saw dust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the gears or screw post.
Saw does not start.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor cord or wall cord is not plugged in. • Circuit fuse is blown. • Circuit breaker is tripped. • Cord or switch is damaged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plug in motor cord or wall cord. • Replace circuit fuse. • Reset circuit breaker. • Have the cord or switch replaced at your nearest authorized service center.
Blade makes poor cuts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blade is dull or dirty. • Blade is wrong type for cut being made. • Blade is mounted backwards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean, sharpen, or replace blade. • Replace with correct type. • Remount blade.
Motor labors in rip cut.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blade not proper for rip cut. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change blade; rip blade typically has fewer teeth.

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Excess vibration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blade is out of balance. • Blade is damaged. • Saw is not mounted securely. • Work surface is uneven. • Blade is warped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace blade. • Replace blade. • Tighten all hardware. • Reposition on flat surface. Adjust legs of optional stand. • Check saw blade installation. Replace blade if necessary.
Rip fence does not move smoothly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rip fence not mounted correctly. • Rails are dirty or sticky. • Clamp screw is out of adjustment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remount the rip fence. • Clean and wax rails. • Adjust clamp screw counterclockwise.
Rip fence does not lock at rear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clamp screw is out of adjustment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust clamp screw clockwise.
Cutting binds or burns work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blade is dull. • Blade is heeling. • Work is fed too fast. • Rip fence is misaligned. • Wood is warped. • Riving knife is out of alignment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace or sharpen blade. • See "Adjusting the blade parallel to the miter gauge groove". • Slow the feed rate. • Align the rip fence. • Replace the wood. Always cut with convex side to table surface. • Align the riving knife and saw blade.
Wood edges away from rip fence when ripping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blade not properly sharpened or set. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resharpener or set blade.

REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

FREE WARNING LABEL REPLACEMENT: If your warning labels become illegible or are missing, call 1-888-331-4569 for a free replacement.

For replacement parts, call our customer service department at 1-888-331-4569, 8 a.m. - 8 p.m., EST, Monday - Friday.



PART	DESCRIPTION	PART #
A	Blade guard	127092201
B	Miter gauge	127092202
C	Rip fence	127092203
D	Table insert	127092204
E	Push stick	127092205
F	Blade locking assembly	127092206

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Thank you for your purchase. Register your product now for:

- **WARRANTY SERVICE:** Registering your product will help you obtain more efficient warranty service in case there is a problem with your product.
- **CONFIRMATION OF OWNERSHIP:** In case of an insurance loss, such as fire, flood or theft, your registration of ownership will serve as your proof of purchase.
- **FOR YOUR SAFETY:** Registering your product will allow us to contact you in the unlikely event a safety notification is required under the Federal Consumer Safety Act. Register online at www.craftsman.com/registration

THREE-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

- This table saw is warranted to the original purchaser from the original purchase date for three (3) years subject to the warranty coverage described herein.
- This table saw is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship. If you believe that the table saw is defective at any time during the specified warranty period, simply return the table saw to the place of purchase for a free replacement or refund or call 1-888-331-4569 for warranty services.
- This warranty is void if: defects in materials or workmanship or damages result from repairs or alterations which have been made or attempted by others or the unauthorized use of nonconforming parts; the damage is due to normal wear, damage is due to abuse (including overloading of the tool beyond capacity), improper maintenance, neglect or accident; or the damage is due to the use of the tool after partial failure or use of improper accessories or unauthorized repair or alteration. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state.
- For questions, warranty claims, and/or warranty replacement parts, call our customer service department at 1-888-331-4569.