

Adjustments

Blade Tilting Control

Loosen blade tilting lock handle 1 counterclockwise (Fig. 5), slide the elevation wheel 2 until pointer 5 is at desired angle and tighten blade tilt lock handle 1 clockwise.

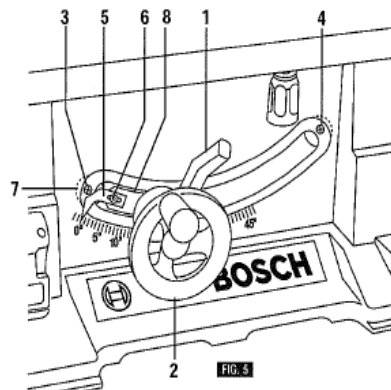


FIG. 5

Adjusting 90 and 45 Degree Positive Stops

Your saw is equipped with positive stops for fast and accurate positioning of the saw blade at 90 and 45 degrees to the table.

WARNING To prevent personal injury, always disconnect plug from power source when making adjustments.

1. Turn elevation wheel 2 clockwise and raise blade to maximum height.
2. Loosen the blade tilt lock handle 1 and push the elevation wheel 2 to the left as far as possible and tighten the blade tilt lock handle 1.
3. Place a combination square on the table with one end of square against the blade as shown (Fig. 6), and check to see if the blade is 90 degrees to the table. If the blade is not 90 degrees to the table, loosen the blade tilt lock handle 1, loosen 90 degree adjustment screw 3, loosen bevel stop cam 7 and push the elevation wheel until the blade is 90 degrees to the table.
4. Tighten blade tilt lock handle 1, rotate the bevel stop cam 7 until it touches the bevel stop housing 8, then tighten 90 degree adjustment screw 3.
5. Loosen adjustment screw 6 and adjust pointer 5 to indicate 0 degrees.

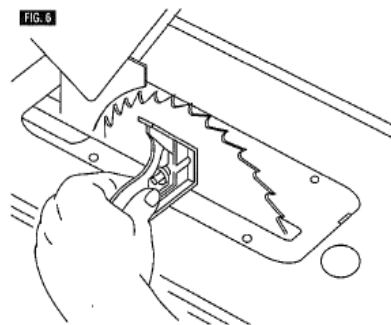
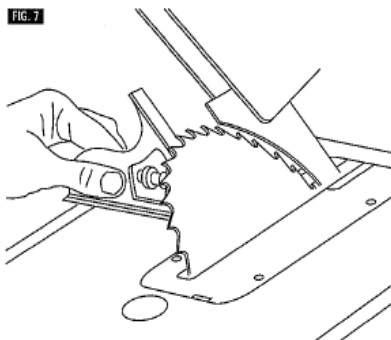


FIG. 6



Adjustments

Adjusting Blade Parallel To The Miter Gauge Slots

The blade was adjusted parallel to the miter gauge slots at the factory. In order to insure accurate cuts and help prevent kickback, this adjustment should be rechecked. If adjustment is necessary, follow the steps below.

WARNING To prevent personal injury, always disconnect the plug from power source before making any adjustments.

1. Turn elevation wheel and raise blade as high as it will go.
2. Select a tooth on the rear of saw blade that is set to the left when viewing blade from the front of saw, and mark 1 this tooth with a pencil.
3. Place the base of a combination square against the edge of the miter gauge slot, and extend the sliding rule of square so it just touches the marked tooth.
4. Rotate blade and check the same marked blade tooth at the front of the saw table (Fig. 8).
5. If the front and back measurements, shown in Figure 8, are not identical, loosen the four alignment bolts 2, located on the underside of the table at the front and rear of the saw with hex wrench supplied with your saw (Fig. 9 & 10). Carefully move the saw blade until the blade is parallel to the miter gauge slot, and securely tighten all four bolts.

FIG. 8

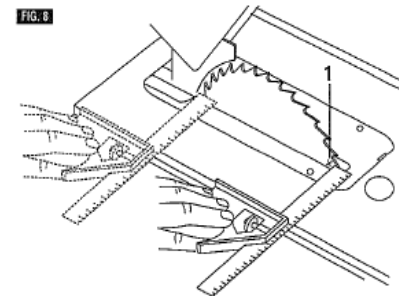


FIG. 9

FRONT OF TABLE

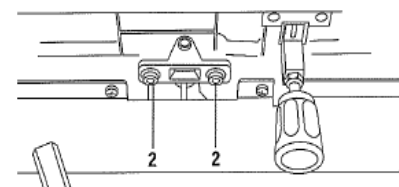
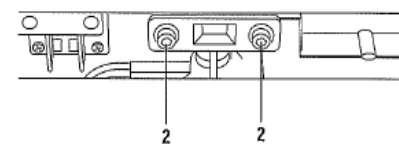


FIG. 10

REAR OF TABLE



Adjusting Table Extension

To extend the table, raise the table extension lock handle 3 and slide table extension 4 to desired width. To secure table setting, lower the lock handle 3.

Table Pointer Adjustment

If an adjustment to the table pointer is necessary, loosen pointer adjustment screw 5, adjust pointer 6 and tighten screw 5 (Fig. 11). The table pointer should always be adjusted relative to fence pointer.

1. Adjust fence pointer to (zero).
2. Slide fence until it hits stop plate 7 on front rail and lock fence in place.
3. Lock at fence pointer to see distance moved on lower scale (at or near 13").
4. Adjust table pointer 6 to have the same reading on upper scale as that shown on the fence pointer. Both pointers must agree when fence is at this position.

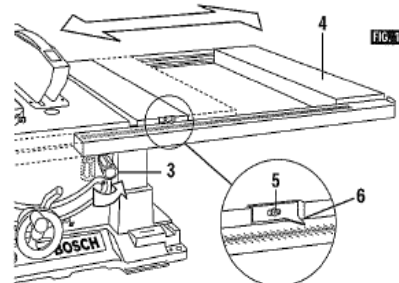


FIG. 11

Adjustments Aligning Rip Fence

WARNING To prevent personal injury, always disconnect plug from power source before making any adjustments. The rip fence must be parallel with the SAWBLADE in order to prevent KICKBACK when ripping.

Your table saw is equipped with a Self-Aligning, Quick-Set rip fence. Once the adjustments below have been made, the rip fence will self align when the fence is locked into position.

1. The blade must be parallel with the miter gauge slots and be perpendicular to table before proceeding with rip fence alignment.
2. To move the rip fence 2, raise lock handle 1 slide to desired position, and lock by pressing lock handle 1 down.

WARNING To prevent personal injury, always make sure the rip fence is locked before using when making rip cuts.

3. Slide fence 2 by handle 1, until it is alongside the sawblade (Fig. 12). The fence should touch the "SET" teeth at the front and rear of the blade. If fence does not touch the teeth at front and rear of blade follow the steps below.

4. Loosen the two screws 3 on the top front section of the rip fence.

5. Move fence 2 until it touches the teeth and is parallel to the blade.

6. Hold fence in place and lower lock handle, check to make sure the fence stayed parallel to the blade then tighten screws (Fig. 12).

7. Clamp rip fence to check if it holds securely at front and rear. If rear is not clamped securely, unclamp fence and turn rear clamp adjustment screw 4 clockwise for increased clamping. Try clamping the fence to verify if it self aligns and clamps tightly at the front and rear. Overtightening of the rear clamp adjustment screw 4 will cause the rip fence to be non-self aligning (Fig. 12).

Rip Fence Pointer Adjustment

The distance of the rip fence body from the blade when ripping on the right side of the blade is determined by lining the pointer 5 with the desired dimension on the scale 6. To set the rip fence pointer 5, slide fence until it barely contacts right side of blade, loosen pointer adjustment screw 7, adjust pointer 5 to "0" mark on lower scale 6 and tighten screw 7.

Miter Gauge Adjustment

When cross cutting and the blade set at 90° or 45° to the table, the miter gauge can be used in either slot on the table. When cross cutting and the blade is tilted, use slot on right side of table where the blade is tilted away from your hands and miter gauge.

1. To adjust the miter gauge, loosen lock knob 8 and set the miter gauge body 9 so the pointer 11 is at desired angle, then tighten lock knob 8 (Fig. 14).

2. Make a cut on a piece of scrap wood. Check it with a square to see if the piece of wood was cut at 90° (Fig. 14). If the piece of wood was not cut 90°, adjust the miter gauge body 9, tighten lock knob 8 and make additional cuts until you are certain you have made a 90° cut. If pointer 11 is not pointing to 90°, loosen set screw 15 adjust pointer and tighten set screw 15.

3. The miter gauge body 9 will stop at 90° and 45° both right and left. To rotate the miter gauge body 9 beyond these points, the stop 10 must be flipped out of the way.

Your miter gauge is also equipped with adjustable stops 12 at 90° and 45° both right and left. To adjust stops, loosen lock nuts 13 and rotate adjustment screw 14 clockwise or counter clockwise so it rest against the stop 10 at desired angle on scale and securely tighten lock nut 13.

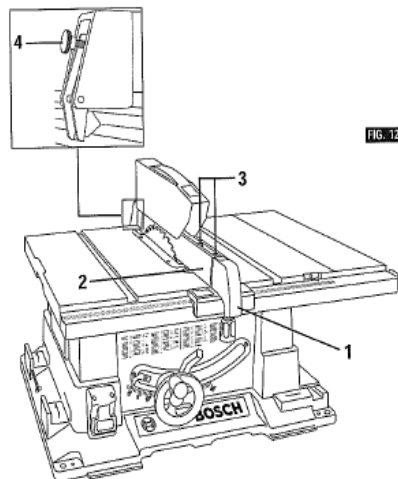


FIG. 12

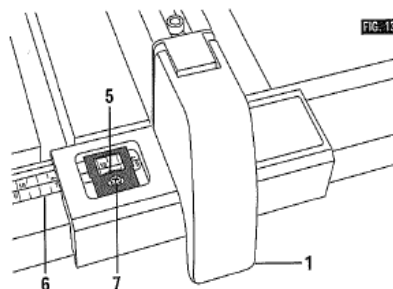


FIG. 13

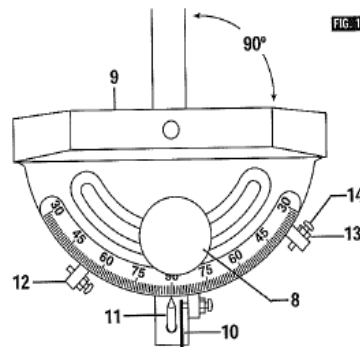


FIG. 14

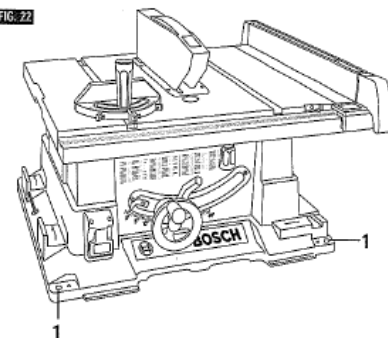
Mounting The Table Saw

Mounting Table Saw to Workbench

If table saw is to be used in a permanent location, it should be fastened securely to a firm supporting surface such as a stand or workbench, using the four mounting holes, 1 two of which are shown (Fig. 22).

1. If mounting to a workbench, the base should be bolted securely using 5/16" hex bolts (not included) through mounting holes 1 provided.
2. Locate and mark where the saw is to be mounted.
3. Drill four (4) 3/8" diameter holes through workbench.
4. Place table saw on workbench aligning holes in base with holes drilled in workbench.
5. Insert four (4) 5/16" dia. bolts through holes in base and supporting surface; then secure with (4) 5/16" hex nuts.

FIG. 22



Basic Table Saw Operation

Safety Power Switch

NOTE: This table saw has a safety feature that helps prevent accidental starting.

1. To turn saw on, lift switch lever 2 by pinching side walls and pulling up. This action starts the saw (Fig. 23).
2. To turn off power, push switch lever 2 down to its original position (Fig. 24).
3. Switch 3 can accommodate a padlock 4 with a long, 3/16" diameter shackle (not provided with table saw), to prevent unauthorized use (Fig. 24).

FIG. 23

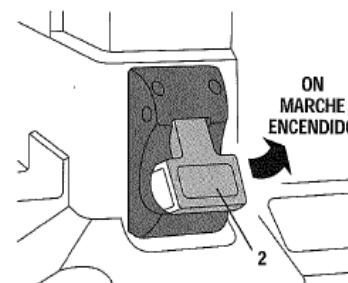
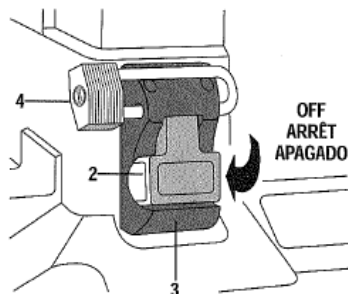


FIG. 24



Work Helpers

Before cutting any wood on your saw, study all of the "Basic Saw Operations".

Notice that in order to make some of the cuts, it is necessary to use certain devices, "Work Helpers", like the Push Stick, the Push Block and the Auxiliary Fence, which you can make yourself (See pages 40 & 41).

After you have made a few practice cuts, make up these "helpers" before starting any projects. Make the "Push Stick" first.