

DEWALT®



**Instruction Manual
Guide D'utilisation
Manual de instrucciones**

**DWE7485
Table Saw
Scie de table
Sierra de Banco**

www.DEWALT.com

**If you have questions or comments, contact us.
Pour toute question ou tout commentaire, nous contacter.
Si tiene dudas o comentarios, contáctenos.**

1-800-4-DEWALT

English (**original instructions**)

1

Français (*traduction de la notice d'instructions originale*)

13

Español (*traducido de las instrucciones originales*)

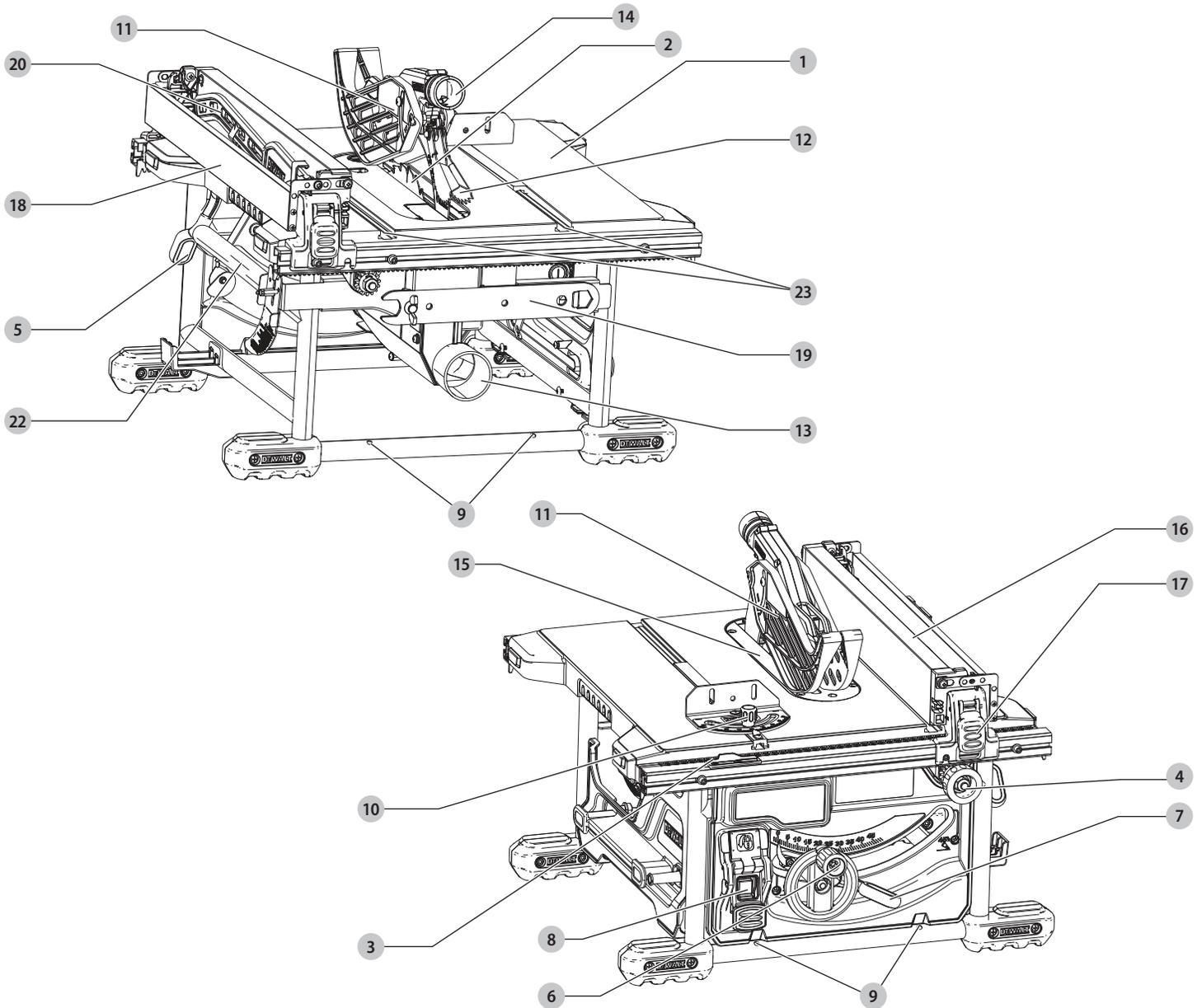
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Definitions: Safety Alert Symbols and Words

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. A



- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Table 2 Blade 3 Rip scale indicator 4 Fine adjust knob 5 Rail lock lever 6 Blade height adjustment wheel 7 Bevel lock lever 8 ON/OFF switch 9 Mounting holes 10 Miter gauge 11 Blade guard assembly 12 Anti-kickback assembly (stored position) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 Dust collection port 14 Guard dust collection port 15 Throat plate 16 Rip fence 17 Rip fence latch 18 Narrow ripping fence/support extension 19 Blade wrenches (stored position) 20 Push stick (stored position) 21 Riving knife (non thru cutting) (Fig. E) 22 Carry handle 23 Miter gauge track |
|--|--|

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

If you have any questions or comments about this or any product, call DeWALT toll free at: (1-800-433-9258).

Table Saw DWE7485

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

 **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 reduces the risk of electric shock.
- If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply. Use of a GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

3) Personal Safety

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

4) Power Tool Use and Care

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

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

- Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- Use the power tool, accessories 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.
- Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease. Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.

5) Service

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

Safety Instructions for Table Saws

1) Guarding Related Warnings

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

2) Cutting Procedures Warnings

-  **DANGER:** Never place your fingers or hands in the vicinity or in line with the saw blade. A moment of inattention or a slip could direct your hand towards the saw blade and result in serious personal injury.
- Feed the workpiece into the saw blade or cutter only against the direction of rotation. Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.
- Never use the miter gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and do not use the rip fence as a length stop when cross cutting with the miter gauge. Guiding the workpiece with the rip fence and the miter gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.
- When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade. Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 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.
- 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.
- Never use a damaged or cut push stick. A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.
- Do not perform any operation "freehand". Always use either the rip fence or the miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece. "Freehand" means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece, in lieu of a rip fence or miter gauge. Freehand sawing leads to misalignment, binding and kickback.
- Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade. Reaching for a workpiece may lead to accidental contact with the moving saw blade.
- Provide auxiliary workpiece support to the rear and/or sides of the saw table for long and/or wide workpieces to keep them level. A long and/or wide workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table's edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.

- 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 cuts.** A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
- f) **Support large panels to minimise 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.
- g) **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.
- h) **Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally.** The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
- i) **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.
- j) **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 minimise binding, stalling and kickback.

4) Table Saw Operating Procedure Warnings

- a) **Turn off the table saw and disconnect from the power source when removing the table insert, changing the saw blade or making adjustments to the riving knife, anti-kickback pawls 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.** 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 stepping stool.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool 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.

Additional Safety Rules for Table Saws

 **WARNING:** Cutting plastics, sap coated wood, and other materials may cause melted material to accumulate on the blade tips and the body of the saw blade, increasing the risk of blade overheating and binding while cutting.

- **AVOID AWKWARD POSITIONS**, where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into a saw blade.
- Do not attempt to retrieve materials near the blade on the saw table while the blade is spinning.
- **NEVER REACH IN BACK OF, OR AROUND, THE CUTTING TOOL** with either hand to hold down the workpiece.
- **KEEP ARMS, HANDS AND FINGERS AWAY** from the blade to prevent serious injury.
- **USE A PUSH STICK THAT IS APPROPRIATE TO THE APPLICATION TO PUSH WORKPIECES THROUGH THE SAW.** A push stick is a wooden or plastic stick, often homemade, that should be used whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would cause you to place your hands within 6" (152 mm) of the blade.
- **USE HOLD-DOWNS, JIGS, FIXTURES OR FEATHER BOARDS TO HELP GUIDE AND CONTROL THE WORKPIECE.** Accessories for use with your tool are available at extra cost from your local dealer or authorized service center. Instructions for making a push stick, a narrow rip auxiliary fence, a push block and feather boards are included in this manual.
- **DO NOT PERFORM RIPPING, CROSSCUTTING OR ANY OTHER OPERATION FREEHAND.**
- **NEVER** reach around or over saw blade while the blade is spinning.
- **STABILITY.** Make sure the table saw is firmly mounted to a secure surface before use and does not move.
- **THE TABLE SAW SHOULD ONLY BE SET UP ON A LEVEL AND STABLE SURFACE.** The work area should be free from obstructions and trip hazards. No materials or tools should be leaned against the saw.
- **NEVER CUT METALS, CEMENT BOARD OR MASONRY.** Certain man-made materials have special instructions for cutting on table saws. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations at all times. Damage to the saw and personal injury may result.
- Do not install a diamond masonry blade and attempt to use the table saw as a wet saw.
- **THE PROPER THROAT PLATE MUST BE LOCKED IN PLACE AT ALL TIMES** to reduce the risk of a thrown workpiece and possible injury.
- **WEAR GLOVES WHEN HANDLING SAW BLADES.**
- **USE THE CORRECT SAW BLADE FOR THE INTENDED OPERATION.** The blade must rotate toward the front of the saw. Always tighten the blade arbor nut securely. Before use, inspect the blade for cracks or missing teeth. Do not use a damaged or dull blade.
- **NEVER ATTEMPT TO FREE A STALLED SAW BLADE WITHOUT FIRST TURNING THE MACHINE OFF AND DISCONNECT THE PLUG 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.
- **NEVER START THE MACHINE** with the workpiece against the blade to reduce the risk of a thrown workpiece and personal injury.
- **DO NOT HAVE ANY PART OF YOUR BODY IN LINE WITH THE BLADE.** Personal injury may occur. Stand to either side of the blade.
- **NEVER PERFORM LAYOUT, ASSEMBLY OR SET-UP WORK** on the table/work area when the machine is running. A sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the blade. Severe injury can result.
- **NEVER PERFORM ANY ADJUSTMENTS WHILE THE SAW IS RUNNING** such as fence repositioning or removal, bevel lock adjustment, or blade height adjustment.
- **CLEAN THE TABLE/WORK AREA BEFORE LEAVING THE MACHINE.** Lock the switch in the "OFF" position and disconnect the plug from the power source to prevent unauthorized use.
- **ALWAYS** lock the fence and bevel adjustment before cutting.
- **AVOID OVERHEATING THE SAW BLADE TIPS.** Keep material moving and parallel with the fence. Do not force work into the blade.
- **IF CUTTING PLASTIC MATERIALS, AVOID MELTING THE PLASTIC.**
- **DO NOT leave a long board (or other workpiece) unsupported so the spring of the board causes it to shift on the table resulting in loss of control and possible injury.** Provide proper support for the workpiece, based on its size and the type of operation to be performed. Hold the work firmly against the fence and down against the table surface.
- **IF THIS SAW** makes an unfamiliar noise or if it vibrates excessively, cease operating immediately, turn unit off and disconnect the plug from the power source until the problem has been located and corrected. Contact a DeWALT factory service center, a DeWALT authorized service center or other qualified service personnel if the problem can not be found.
- **DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE** until it is completely assembled and installed according to the instructions. A machine incorrectly assembled can cause serious injury.
- **NEVER** attempt to cut a stack of loose pieces of material which could cause loss of control or kickback. Support all materials securely.

Saw Blades

- Do not use saw blades that do not conform to the dimensions stated in the **Specifications**. Do not use any spacers to make a blade fit onto the spindle. Use only the blades specified in this manual, complying with EN847-1, if intended for wood and similar materials.
- Consider applying specially designed noise-reduction blades.
- Do not use high steel (HS) saw blades.
- Do not use cracked or damaged saw blades.
- Ensure that the chosen saw blade is suitable for the material to be cut.
- Always wear gloves for handling saw blades and rough material. Saw blades should be carried in a holder wherever practicable.

Additional Safety Information

- WARNING:** Never modify the power tool or any part of it. Damage or personal injury could result.
- WARNING: ALWAYS** use safety glasses. Everyday eyeglasses are NOT safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if operation is dusty. ALL USERS AND BYSTANDERS MUST ALWAYS WEAR CERTIFIED SAFETY EQUIPMENT:
 - ANSI Z87.1 eye protection (CAN/CSA Z94.3),
 - ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) hearing protection,
 - NIOSH/OSHA/MSHA respiratory protection.
- WARNING:** Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:
 - lead from lead-based paints,
 - crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
 - arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.
- Avoid prolonged contact with dust from power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities. Wear protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water.** Allowing dust to get into your mouth, eyes, or lay on the skin may promote absorption of harmful chemicals.
- WARNING:** Use of this tool can generate and/or disperse dust, which may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury. Always use NIOSH/OSHA approved respiratory protection appropriate for the dust exposure. Direct particles away from face and body.
- WARNING: Always wear proper personal hearing protection that conforms to ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) during use.** Under some conditions and duration of use, noise from this product may contribute to hearing loss.
- Air vents often cover moving parts and should be avoided.** Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- An extension cord must have adequate wire size (AWG or American Wire Gauge) for safety.** The smaller the gauge number of the wire, the greater the capacity of the cable, that is, 16 gauge has more capacity than 18 gauge. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. When using more than one extension to make up the total length, be sure each individual extension contains at least the minimum wire size. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The lower the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

Minimum Gauge for Cord Sets					
Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet (meters)				
	120V	25 (7.6)	50 (15.2)	100 (30.5)	150 (45.7)
240V	50 (15.2)	100 (30.5)	200 (61.0)	300 (91.4)	
Ampere Rating		American Wire Gauge			
More Than	Not More Than				
0	6	18	16	16	14
6	10	18	16	14	12
10	12	16	16	14	12
12	16	14	12	Not Recommended	

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

- V volts
- Hz hertz
- min minutes
- or DC..... direct current
- Ⓜ Class I Construction (grounded)
- .../min..... per minute
- BPM.....beats per minute
- IPMimpacts per minute
- RPM..... revolutions per minute
- sfp surface feet per minute
- SPMstrokes per minute
- OPM..... oscillations per minute
- A amperes
- W..... watts
- ~ or AC..... alternating current
- ⎓ or AC/DC..... alternating or direct current
- Ⓜ Class II Construction (double insulated)
- n₀ no load speed

- n rated speed
- Ⓜ earthing terminal
- ⚠ safety alert symbol
- ⚠ visible radiation
- ⚠ avoid staring at light
- Ⓜ wear respiratory protection
- Ⓜ wear eye protection
- Ⓜ wear hearing protection
- 📖 read all documentation
- IPXX IP symbol

Motor

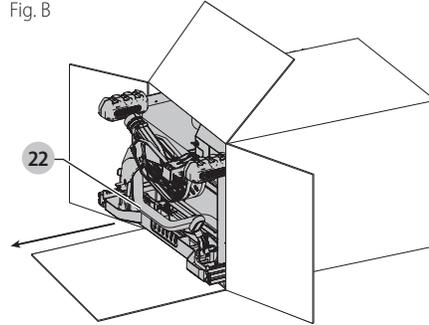
Be sure your power supply agrees with the nameplate marking. Voltage decrease of more than 10% will cause loss of power and overheating. These tools are factory tested; if this tool does not operate, check power supply.

Specifications

Table Size	19 X 19" (485 x 485 mm)
Miter Angle	30° left and right
Bevel Angle	-2° to 47° left
Blade Size	8-1/4" (210 mm)
Max. Cut Depth, 0° Bevel	2-9/16" (65 mm)
Max. Cut Depth, 45° Bevel	1-3/4" (45 mm)
RPM, no load	5800

Unpacking (Fig. B)

- WARNING:** To reduce the risk of injury, **DO NOT** connect the machine to the power source until the table saw is completely assembled and you have read the entire instruction manual. Open the box and slide the saw out using the carrying handle **22**, as shown in Figure B.



Carefully unpack the table saw and all loose items from the carton. Examine all parts to make sure that parts have not been damaged during shipping. If any parts are missing or damaged, contact your dealer to replace them before attempting to assemble the tool.

COMPONENTS (FIG. A)

- WARNING:** Never modify the power tool or any part of it. Damage or personal injury could result.
- Refer to Figure A at the beginning of this manual for a complete list of components.

Intended Use

This table saw is intended for use by construction professionals for use in ripping, crosscutting, mitering, beveling and non-through cutting applications in wood, plastic, and other soft materials. **DO NOT** use for cutting metal, cement board, or masonry. **DO NOT** use dado sets, multiple blades or shaping cutter heads on this saw. **DO NOT** perform tapered cuts without a tapered jig accessory. **DO NOT** use the saw for plunge or cove cutting. **DO NOT** use under wet conditions or in presence of flammable liquids or gases. **DO NOT** let children come into contact with the tool. Supervision is required when inexperienced operators use this tool.

ASSEMBLY

- WARNING: Shock Hazard.** To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

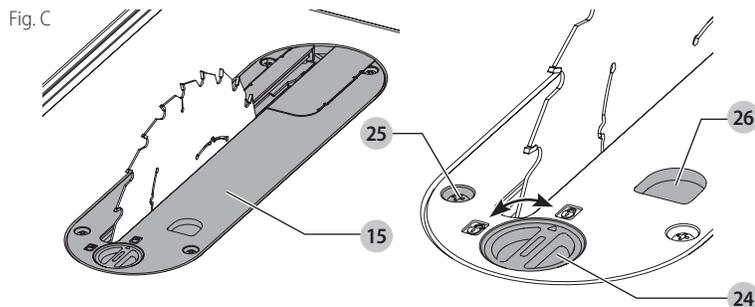
Assembly Order (Fig. A)

- Unlock and remove the throat plate **15**. Refer to: **Removing the Throat Plate** section.
- Make sure blade is installed correctly and arbor nut is tight. Use wrenches **19** stored on the tool. Refer to Figure A.
- Position the blade guard assembly **11**.
- Attach anti-kickback assembly **12** to the guard assembly.
- Install and lock throat plate **15**. (**NOTE:** Adjust leveling screws before proceeding. Refer to **Installing the Throat Plate.**)
- Attach the rip fence **16**. (**NOTE:** Adjust rip scale before proceeding. Refer to **Adjusting the Rip Scale.**)

NOTE: To attach this table saw to a stand, please follow the instructions included with the stand assembly.

Installing the Throat Plate (Fig. C)

1. Align the throat plate **15** as shown in Figure C, and insert the tabs on the back of the throat plate into the holes on the back of the table opening.
2. Rotate cam counterclockwise until the front of throat plate drops into place. Secure by rotating cam lock knob **24** clockwise 1/4 turn (when cam lock is under the table holding the throat plate in place).
3. The throat plate includes four adjustment screws **25** which raise or lower the throat plate. When properly adjusted, the front of the throat plate should be flush or slightly below the surface of the top and secured in place. The rear of the throat plate should be flush or slightly above the table top.



Removing the Throat Plate

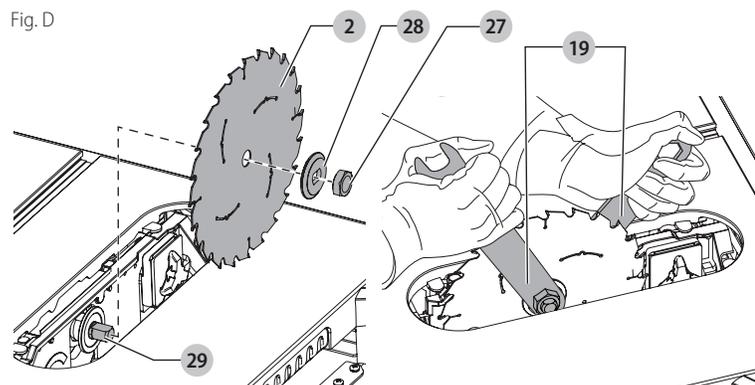
1. Remove the throat plate **15** by turning the cam lock knob **24** 1/4 turn counterclockwise
2. Using finger hole **26** on the plate, pull throat plate up and forward to expose the inside of the saw. **DO NOT** operate the saw without the throat plate.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, the throat plate must be locked in place at all times.

Installing/Replacing the Blade (Fig. A, C, D)

CAUTION: Always wear gloves for handling saw blades and rough material. Saw blades should be carried in a holder wherever practicable.

1. Raise the saw blade arbor to its maximum height by turning the blade height adjustment wheel **6** clockwise.
2. Remove the throat plate **15**.
3. Remove the arbor nut **27** and clamp washer **28** from the saw arbor by turning counterclockwise.



4. Place the saw blade on to the arbor **29** making sure the teeth of the blade **2** point down at the front of the table **1**. Assemble the clamp washer **28** and arbor nut to the arbor and tighten arbor nut **27** as far as possible by hand, making sure that the saw blade is against the inner flange and the clamp washer is against the blade. Ensure the largest diameter of the clamp washer is against the blade. Ensure the arbor and clamp washer are free from dust and debris.
5. Use the open end of the wrench **19** to keep the arbor from rotating when tightening the arbor nut.
6. Using the other wrench, tighten the arbor nut **27** by turning it clockwise.

NOTE: Different types of blades make different kerfs (width of cuts). Therefore, it is necessary to check adjustment of rip scale when changing blades. Replacement blade **MUST** not exceed the thickness stated on the riving knife. The riving knife provided with the saw is .063" (1.6 mm) thick.
7. Install and lock the throat plate **15**.

Installing/Removing the Blade Guard Assembly and Riving Knife (Fig. E)

WARNING: Use blade guard assembly for all through-cutting.

NOTE: The saw is shipped with the non-through-cutting riving knife installed.

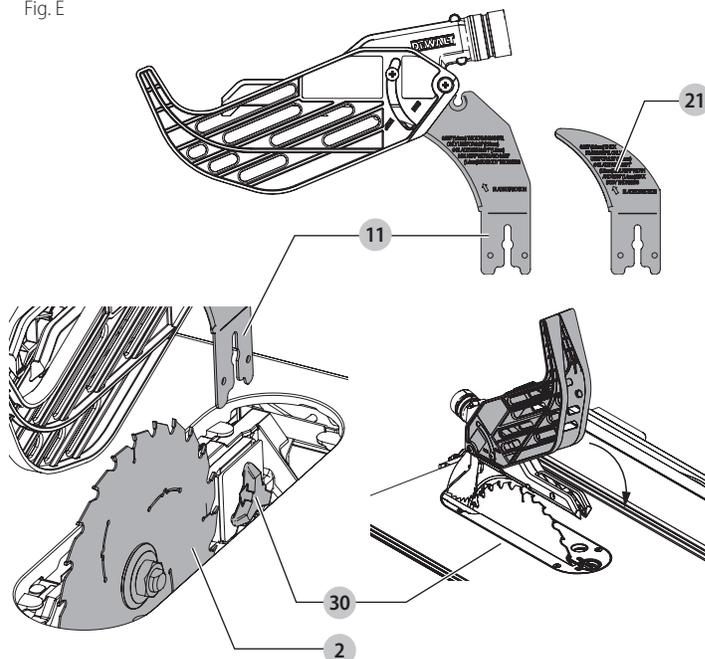
1. Raise the saw blade arbor to its maximum height.
2. Loosen the riving knife lock knob **30** (minimum of three turns).
3. To disengage riving knife lock pin, push lock knob toward the riving knife as indicated by the yellow arrows on the knob.
4. While pushing the lock knob, lift the riving knife out of the clamp. Then slide the blade guard assembly into the clamp until it bottoms out.

WARNING: Do not insert both blade guard assembly and riving knife into the clamp at the same time.

5. Release the lock knob to engage the lock pin. Give the blade guard a slight pull upwards to ensure pin is engaged.
6. Tighten the riving knife lock knob.
7. Reinstall the throat plate.
8. To remove the bladed guard assembly, follow these steps in reverse order.

NOTE: Follow the same steps above for riving knife installation.

Fig. E



WARNING: Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the blade guard assembly and riving knife for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of bevel angle.

WARNING: Confirm that the blade remains covered when the guard is lifted and released from its highest (or deepest) cutting depth, and when beveled.

NOTE: DO NOT operate saw if riving knife lock pin is not locked into the blade guard or riving knife.

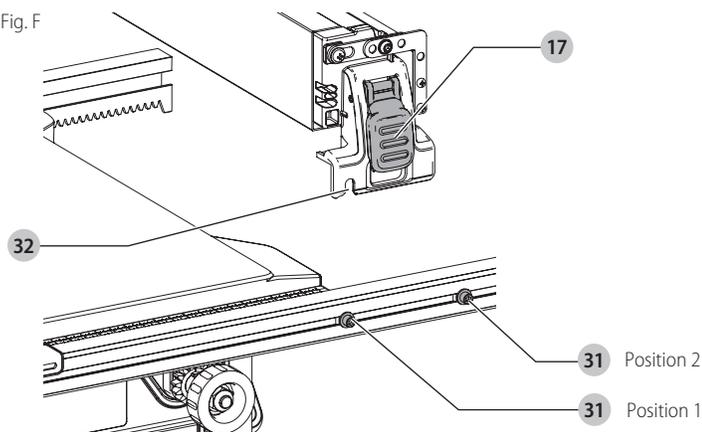
When properly aligned, the riving knife will be in line with the blade at both table top level, and at the top of the blade. Using a straight edge, ensure that the blade **2** is aligned with the riving knife **21**. Operate the blade tilt and height adjustments through the extremes of travel and ensure the blade guard assembly clears the blade in all operations and that the anti-kickback assembly is functioning.

Assembling the Rip Fence (Fig. F)

The rip fence can be installed in two positions on the right [position 1 for 0" to 20" (508 mm) ripping, and position 2 for 4" (102 mm) to 24.5" (622 mm) ripping and one position on the left of your table saw.

1. Align the locator pins **31** on the fence rails with the slots **32** on each fence end.
2. Place fence onto the rail as shown in Figure F maintaining pin and slot alignment on both ends of the fence.
3. Secure the rip fence by snapping down the latches **17** to the rails. Be sure to snap both front and rear latches in place.

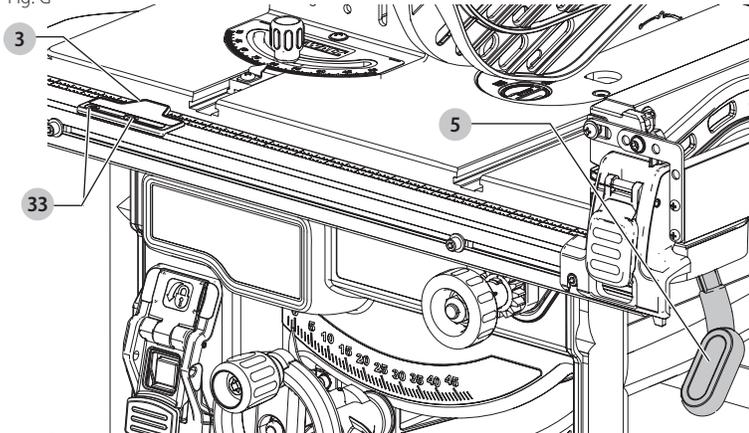
Fig. F



Adjusting the Rip Scale (Fig. G)

1. Unlock the rail lock lever **5**.
2. Set the blade at 0° bevel and move the fence in until it touches the blade.
3. Lock the rail lock lever.
4. Loosen the rip scale indicator screws **33** and set the rip scale indicator **3** to read zero (0). Retighten the rip scale indicator screws. The yellow rip scale (top) reads correctly only when the fence is mounted on the right side of the blade and is in position 1 [for 0 to 20° (508 mm) ripping] [not the 24.5" (622 mm) rip position]. The white scale (bottom) reads correctly only when the fence is mounted on the right side of the blade and in position 2 [for 4" (102 mm) to 24.5" (622 mm) ripping].

Fig. G



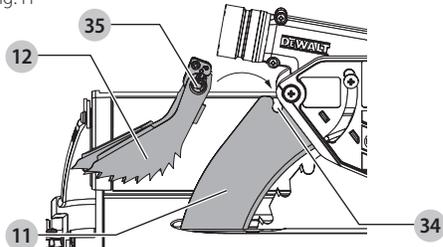
Anti-Kickback Assembly (Fig. H)

WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, the anti-kickback assembly must be in place for all possible cuts.

1. Remove the anti-kickback assembly **12** from the storage position by depressing the stem. Refer to **Storage**.
2. Locate the anti-kickback mounting slot **34** at the top rear of the blade guard assembly **11**.
3. Align the stem **35** with the mounting slot. Depress the stem and push down on the anti-kickback assembly **12** until it snaps and locks into place.
4. To remove the anti-kickback assembly, depress the stem and pull up and out of the mounting slot.

With power disconnected, operate the blade tilt and height adjustments through the extremes of travel and ensure the blade guard assembly clears the blade in all operations and that the anti-kickback assembly is functioning.

Fig. H



Bench Mounting (Fig. A)

NOTE: A portable table saw stand is designed for use with this saw and is available at a local DEWALT dealer or service center at extra cost.

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

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, the saw must be secured to prevent unintended movement during use.

The table saw must be securely mounted on a stand, workbench or other rigid and stable support so that the saw does not move while cutting and cannot be overturned by large overhanging pieces of material. Four mounting holes **9** are provided in the metal frame to allow the table saw to be secured to a stand or other means of support.

1. Center the saw on the desired, stable work surface.
2. Drive four 3-1/2" (88.9 mm) long screws through the holes **9** in the metal frame. Make sure the screws extend through the frame and securely attach to the supporting work surface.

NOTE: If marring the supporting work surface is a concern, the table saw can be mounted to scrap wood which can then be clamped onto the desired work surface.
3. Cut a piece of 3/4" (19 mm) plywood to fit beneath the footprint of the saw.
4. Screw the saw to the plywood and clamp the overhang of the plywood to the work surface. If the screws protrude through the plywood base, set it on two scrap pieces of material of equal thickness and attach them to the edges of the plywood to hold the saw further off of the work surface and prevent the screws from marring the surface.

ASSEMBLY AND ADJUSTMENTS

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

NOTE: This saw is fully and accurately adjusted at the factory at the time of manufacture. If readjustment due to shipping and handling or any other reason is required, follow the sections below to adjust this saw.

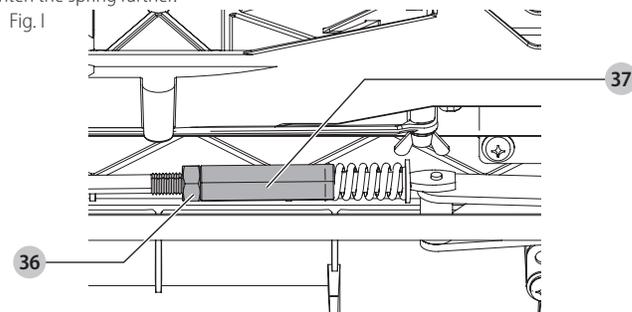
Once made, these adjustments should remain accurate. Take a little time now to follow these directions carefully to maintain the accuracy of which this saw is capable.

Rail Lock Adjustment (Fig. G, I)

(Tightening Fence Clamping System)

1. Lock the rail lock lever **5**.
2. On the underside of the saw, loosen the jam nut **36**.
3. Tighten the hex rod **37** until the spring on the locking system is more compressed, (not fully compressed) creating the desired tension on the rail lock lever. Retighten the jam nut against the hex rod.
4. Check that the fence does not move when the lock lever is engaged. If the fence is still loose, tighten the spring further.

Fig. I



Rip Scale Adjustment

See **Adjusting the Rip Scale** under **Assembly**.

Adjusting Blade Alignment (Fig. A, J)

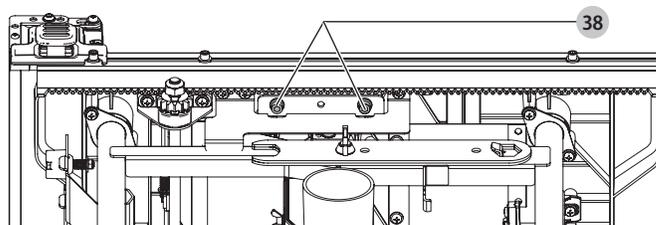
(Blade Parallel to Miter Slot)

WARNING: Cut Hazard. Check the blade at 0° and 45° to make sure blade does not hit the throat plate, causing personal injury.

If the blade appears to be out of alignment with the miter slot on the table top, it will require calibration for alignment. To realign the blade and miter slot, use the following procedure:

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

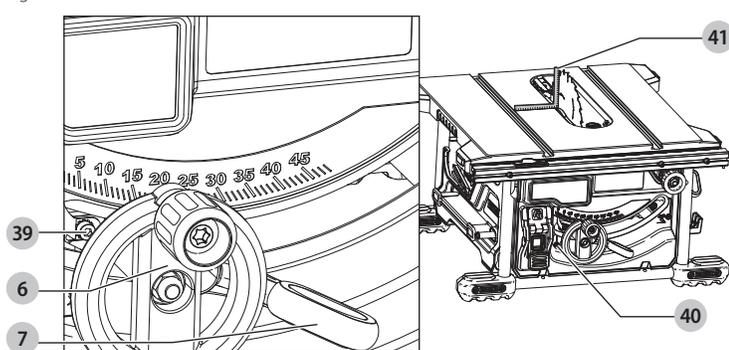
Fig. J



- Using a 5 mm hex wrench, loosen rear pivot bracket fasteners **38** just enough to allow the bracket to move side-to-side.
- Adjust the bracket until the blade is parallel to the miter gauge track **23**.
- Tighten the rear pivot bracket fasteners to 110–120 in-lbs (12.5–13.6 Nm).

Bevel Stop and Pointer Adjustment (Fig. K)

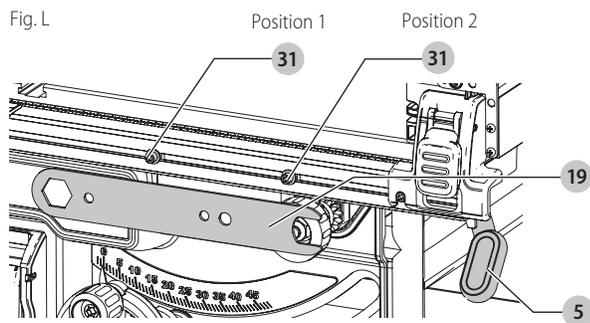
- Raise the blade fully by rotating the blade height adjustment wheel **6** clockwise until it stops.
- Unlock the bevel lock lever **7** by pushing it up and to the right. Loosen the bevel stop screw **39**.
- Place a square **41** flat against the table top and against the blade between teeth, as shown in Figure M. Ensure the bevel lock lever is in its unlocked, or up, position.
- Using the bevel lock lever, adjust the bevel angle until it is flat against the square.
- Tighten the bevel lock lever by pushing it down.
- Turn the bevel stop screw **39** to rotate the cam until it firmly contacts the bearing block. Tighten the bevel stop screw **39**.
- Check the bevel angle scale. If the pointer does not read 0°, loosen pointer screw **40** and move the pointer so it reads correctly. Retighten the pointer screw.
- Repeat at 45°, but do not adjust pointer.



Fence Alignment Adjustment (Fig. F, L)

(Blade Parallel to Fence)

If you experience fence alignment problems and want to correct an out of parallel alignment between the fence and the blade, be sure to check the alignment of the blade to the miter slot first. After confirming that those elements are aligned, proceed with alignment of the blade to the fence using the following procedure:



Position 1 Fence Alignment

- Install the fence in position 1 (Refer to Figure F) and unlock the rail lock lever **5**. Locate both locator pins **31** that support the fence on the front and rear rails.
- Loosen the rear locator pin screw and adjust the alignment of the fence in the groove until the fence face is parallel to the blade. Make sure you measure from the fence face to the front and back of the blade to ensure alignment.
- Tighten the locator pin screw.
- Check rip scale pointer adjustment.

NOTE: Follow the **Position 1 Fence Alignment** instructions for aligning the fence on the left of the blade.

Position 2 Fence Alignment

- To align position 2 fence locator pins, ensure position 1 pins have been aligned, refer to **Position 1 Fence Alignment**.
- Loosen the position 2 locator pins, then using holes in the blade wrench **19** as a guide for positioning, align the pins (Fig. L).
- Tighten the locator pins (front and rear).

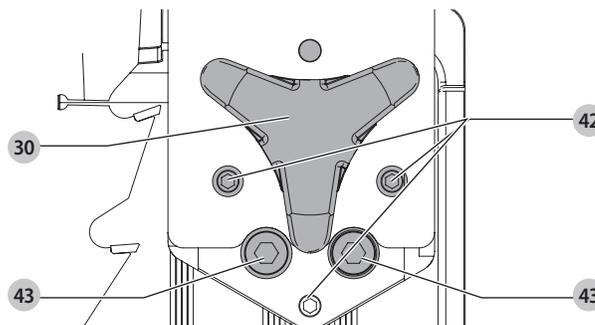
Aligning Riving Knife to Blade (Fig. O)

- Remove the throat plate. Refer to **Removing the Throat Plate** under **Assembly**.
- Raise the blade to full depth of cut and 0° bevel angle.

- Locate the three small set screws **42** adjacent to the riving knife lock knob **30**. These screws will be used to adjust the riving knife position.
- Lay a straight edge on the table against two blade tips. The riving knife should not touch the straight edge.
- Loosen the two larger lock screws **43**.
- Use the small set screws **42** to adjust the riving knife position. Lay the straight edge on the opposite side of the blade and repeat adjustments as needed.
- Lightly tighten the two larger lock screws **43**.
- Place a square flat against the riving knife to verify the riving knife is vertical and in-line with the blade.
- If needed, use the set screws to bring the riving knife vertical with the square.
- Repeat step 4 to verify position of riving knife. Repeat 5 through 9 if necessary.
- Fully tighten the two larger lock screws **43**.

! WARNING: Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard assembly and riving knife for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of bevel angle. If any dragging or binding of the material is encountered as it reaches the riving knife, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source. Ensure proper riving knife alignment before attempting another cut.

Fig. M



Saw Blades

! WARNING: Riving knives must be matched to saw blade dimensions in order to function effectively. Refer to **Splitter and Riving Knife Selection**. Use only 8-1/4" (210 mm) diameter blades with this table saw.

- The saw blade furnished with your new saw is a 8-1/4" (210 mm) combination blade, used for crosscutting (across the grain) and ripping (with the grain) through the material. The center hole to fit on the arbor is 5/8" (16 mm) diameter. This blade will produce a good quality cut for most applications.
- There are many types of blades available to do specific and special jobs such as cross cut only, rip only, hollow ground, thin plywood, paneling, etc.
- Use only saw blades designed for maximum safe operating speeds of 6000 RPM or greater.
- Saw blades should always be kept sharp. It is recommended that you locate a reputable sharpening service to sharpen your blades when needed.
- Never stack blades on top of one another to store. Place material such as cardboard between them to keep the blades from coming in contact with one another.

! WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, abrasive wheels or blades (including diamond) should not be used on this saw.

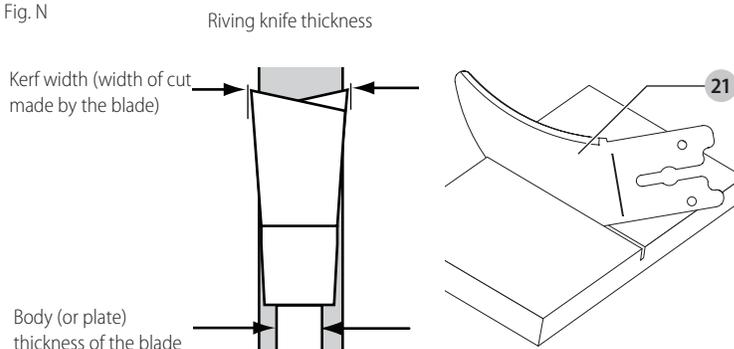
Splitter and Riving Knife Selection (Fig. N)

! WARNING: To minimize the risk of kickback and to ensure proper cutting, the splitter and riving knife must be the proper thickness for the blade used.

The splitter and riving knife supplied with this table saw is the correct size for the blade supplied with the saw.

If a different blade is used, check the blade body (plate) thickness and the blade kerf (cutting) width marked on the blade or on the blade packaging. The splitter and riving knife thickness must be greater than the body thickness and less than the kerf width as shown in Figure N.

Fig. N



ENGLISH

The riving knife provided with this saw is marked as follows:

.063" (1.6 mm) THICK RIVING KNIFE. ONLY FOR USE WITH 8-1/4" (210 mm) BLADE WITH .071" (1.8 mm) MIN KERF WIDTH AND .055" (1.4 mm) MAX BODY THICKNESS.

Blade body thickness and kerf width dimensions for all DeWALT table saw blades are available at www.dewalt.com

If a different blade is used and the body thickness and kerf width dimensions are not provided, use the following procedure to determine the correct riving knife thickness:

1. Measure the body thickness of the blade.
2. Make a shallow cut in scrap material and measure the kerf width.
3. Select the riving knife **21**.
4. Slide the riving knife through the shallow cut made in step 2 to confirm the correct riving knife has been selected. The riving knife should not bind or drag through the cut.

WARNING: If any dragging or binding of the material is encountered as it reaches the riving knife, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source. Repeat steps 1–4 to make the proper riving knife selection before attempting another cut.

Kickback

Kickback is a dangerous condition! It is caused by the workpiece binding against the blade. The result is that the workpiece can move rapidly in a direction opposite to the feed direction. During kickback, the workpiece could be thrown back at the operator. It can also drag the operator's hand back into the blade if the operator's hand is at the rear of the blade. If kickback occurs, turn the saw OFF and verify the proper functioning of the riving knife, anti-kickback assembly and blade guard assembly before resuming work.

WARNING: See **Additional Safety Rules for Table Saws** and follow all warnings provided regarding KICKBACK.

OPERATION

WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source 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 angle and rail lock levers are locked.
- If ripping, ensure that rip fence locked lever is locked and that the fence is parallel to the blade.
- If crosscutting, miter gauge knob is securely tightened.
- The blade guard assembly is properly attached and the anti-kickback assembly is functioning.
- ALWAYS inspect the blade guard assembly and riving knife for proper alignment, operation and clearance with saw blade.
- ALWAYS make sure both guards are in the down position in contact with the table before operating.

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

Failure to adhere to these common safety rules can greatly increase the likelihood of injury.

WARNING: Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the blade guard assembly and riving knife for proper operation alignment and clearance with saw blade. Personal injury may result.

WARNING: Ripping or crosscutting may cause saw to tip over while operating. Make sure saw is securely mounted to a stable surface.

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

CAUTION: If this saw makes an unfamiliar noise or if it vibrates excessively, cease operating immediately, turn unit off and disconnect from power source until the problem has been located and corrected. Contact a DeWALT factory service center, a DeWALT authorized service center or other qualified service personnel if the problem cannot be found.

WARNING: The proper throat plate must be in place at all times to reduce the risk of a thrown workpiece and possible injury.

There are two basic types of cutting with table saws: ripping and crosscutting. Regardless of material, man made or natural wood, the distinction between ripping and crosscutting is as follows: Ripping is cutting to a different width (usually with the grain) and crosscutting describes cutting material across the shorter dimension (usually against the grain).

WARNING: When ripping, always use the fence to provide a guide for the material and blade guard assembly to protect against a kickback situation.

WARNING: Never perform any cutting operation freehand. Never perform plunge cutting.

WARNING: When crosscutting, always use the miter gauge. Do not use both the rip fence and miter gauge together.

ON/OFF Switch (Fig. O)

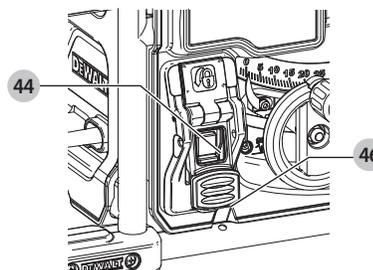
WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, be sure the switch is in the OFF position before plugging machine in.

Push green button **44** in to turn this saw on and push down the red paddle **46** to turn this saw off.

Lock Off Feature Instructions

A cover above the switch folds down for insertion of a padlock to lock the saw off. A padlock with a maximum diameter of 1/4" (6.35 mm) and minimum clearance of 3" (76.2 mm) is recommended.

Fig. O



Guard Operating Feature (Fig. P)

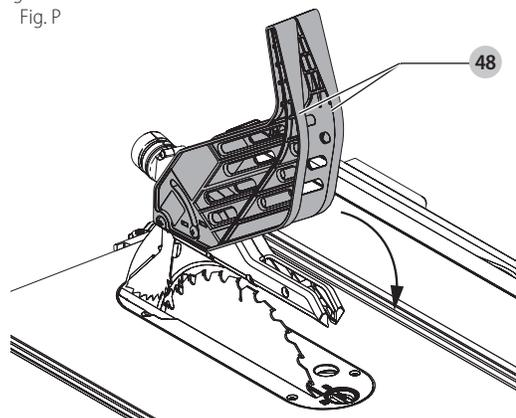
WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before making any adjustments or removing/installing attachments or accessories. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

1. The guard arms **48** will lock in place when in the raised position.
2. This feature improves visibility when measuring the blade to fence distance.
3. Push down on guard(s) and they will release to the operating position.

NOTE: Pull on the anti-kickback assembly to ensure it is locked in place.

ALWAYS make sure both guards are in the down position in contact with the table before operating.

Fig. P



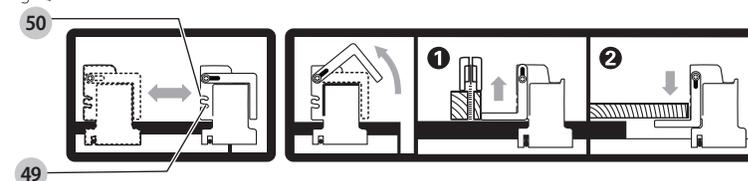
Rip Fence Operation (Fig. A, Q)

Rail Lock Lever (Fig. A)

The rail lock lever **5** locks the fence in place preventing movement during cutting. To lock the rail lever, push it down and toward the rear of the saw. To unlock, pull it up and toward the front of the saw.

WARNING: When ripping, always lock the rail lock lever.

Fig. Q



Work Support Extension/Narrow Ripping Fence (Fig. A, Q)

The table saw is equipped with a narrow ripping fence **18** that also supports work that extends beyond the saw table.

To use the narrow ripping fence in the work support position, rotate it from its stored position as shown in Figure Q, and slide the pins into the lower sets of slots **49** on both ends of the fence.

To use the narrow ripping fence in the narrow ripping position, snap the pins into the upper sets of slots **50** on both ends of the fence.

This feature will allow 2" (51 mm) of extra clearance to the blade. Refer to Figure T.

NOTE: When not in use, the narrow ripping fence should be placed in its stored position.

NOTE: This fence will allow the guard to remain on the saw when completing narrow ripping. This fence will provide ample space for a push stick.

Fine Adjustment Knob (Fig. A)

The fine adjustment knob **4** allows smaller adjustments when setting the fence. Before adjusting, be sure the rail lock lever is in its up or unlocked position.

Rip Scale Pointer

The rip scale pointer will need to be adjusted for proper performance of the rip fence if the user switches between thick and thin kerf blades. The rip scale pointer only reads correctly for position 1 [0 to 24" (610 mm)], however for position 1 with narrow rip fence in use add 2" (51 mm). See **Adjusting the Rip Scale** under **Assembly**.

Through-Cutting Operations

WARNING: Use blade guard assembly for all through-cutting operations.

Ripping (Fig. R)

WARNING: Never touch the "free end" of the workpiece or a "free piece" that is cut off, while the power is ON and/or the saw blade is rotating. Piece may contact the blade resulting in a thrown workpiece and possible injury.

WARNING: A rip fence should **ALWAYS** be used for ripping operations to prevent loss of control and personal injury. **NEVER** perform a ripping operation freehand. **ALWAYS** lock the fence to the rail.

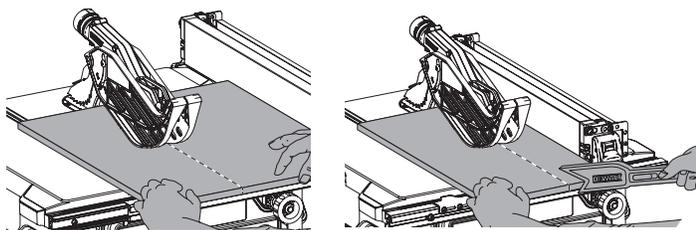
WARNING: When bevel ripping and whenever possible, place the fence on the side of the blade so that the blade is tilted away from the fence and hands.

WARNING: Keep hands clear of the blade.

WARNING: Use a push stick to feed the workpiece if there are 2–6" (51–152 mm) between the fence and the blade. Use a narrow ripping fence feature and push block to feed the workpiece if there are 2" (51 mm) or narrower between the fence and the blade.

1. Lock the rip fence by pressing the rail lock lever down. Remove the miter gauge.
2. Raise the blade so it is about 1/8" (3.2 mm) higher than the top of the workpiece.
3. Hold the workpiece flat on the table and against the fence. Keep the workpiece about 1" (25.4 mm) away from the blade.

Fig. R



WARNING: The workpiece must have a straight edge against the fence and must not be warped, twisted or bowed. Keep both hands away from the blade and away from the path of the blade. See proper hand position in Figure R.

4. Turn the saw on and allow the blade to come up to speed. Both hands can be used in starting the cut. When there are approximately 12" (305 mm) left to be ripped, use only one hand, with your thumb pushing the material, your index and second finger holding the material down and your other fingers hooked over the fence. Always keep your thumb along side your first two fingers and near the fence.
5. Keeping the workpiece against the table and fence, slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Continue pushing the workpiece until it is clear of the blade guard assembly and it falls off the rear of the table. Do not overload the motor.
6. Never try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. Turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, raise the anti-kickback pawls on each side of the riving knife if necessary and slide the workpiece out.
7. When sawing a long piece of material or a panel, always use a work support. A sawhorse, rollers, or out feed assembly provides adequate support for this purpose. The work support must be at the same height or slightly lower than the saw table.

WARNING: Never push or hold onto the free or cut-off side of the workpiece if it is between the blade and the fence.

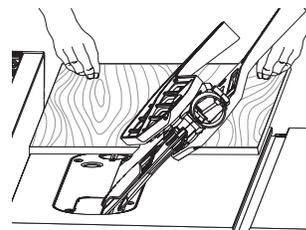
Ripping Small Pieces (Fig. A)

It is unsafe to rip small pieces. It is not safe to put your hands close to the blade. Instead, rip a larger piece to obtain the desired piece. When a small width is to be ripped and the hand cannot be safely put between the blade and the rip fence, use one or more push sticks. A pattern is included at the end of this manual to make push sticks. A push stick **20** is included with this saw, attached to the rip fence. Use the push stick(s) to hold the workpiece against the table and fence, and push the workpiece fully past the blade. The narrow ripping fence feature on the table saw may be used for some narrow rip cuts. You may also use an auxiliary narrow rip fence. Instructions for making an auxiliary fence are provided in the back of the manual.

Bevel Ripping (Fig. S)

This operation is the same as ripping except the bevel angle is set to an angle other than zero degrees. For proper hand position, Refer to Figure S.

Fig. S



WARNING: Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard assembly and riving knife for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of bevel angle. If any dragging or binding of the material is encountered as it reaches the riving knife, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source. Ensure proper riving knife alignment before attempting another cut.

Crosscutting (Fig. T)

WARNING: NEVER use rip fence in combination with miter gauge.

WARNING: NEVER touch the "free end" of the workpiece or a "free piece" that is cut off, while the power is ON and/or the saw blade is rotating. Piece may contact the blade resulting in a thrown workpiece and possible injury.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, **NEVER** use the fence as a guide or length stop when crosscutting.

WARNING: NEVER use a length stop on the free end of the workpiece when crosscutting. In short, the cut-off piece in any through-cutting (cutting completely through the workpiece) operation must never be confined — it must be allowed to move away from saw blade to prevent contact with blade resulting in a thrown workpiece and possibly injury.

WARNING: Use caution when starting the cut to prevent binding of the blade guard assembly against the workpiece resulting in damage to saw and possible injury.

WARNING: When using a block as a cut-off gauge, the block must be at least 3/4" (19 mm) thick and is very important that the rear end of the block be positioned so the workpiece is clear of the block before it enters the blade to prevent contact with blade resulting in a thrown workpiece and possibly injury.

1. Remove the rip fence and place the miter gauge in the desired slot.
2. Adjust the blade height so that the blade is about 1/8" (3.2 mm) higher than the top of the workpiece.
3. Hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge **10** with the path of the blade in line with the desired cut location. Keep the workpiece an inch or so in front of the blade. **KEEP BOTH HANDS AWAY FROM THE BLADE AND THE PATH OF THE BLADE** (Fig. T).
4. Start the saw motor and allow the blade to come up to speed.
5. While using both hands to keep the workpiece against the face of the miter gauge, and holding the workpiece flat against the table, slowly push the workpiece through the blade.
6. Never try to pull the workpiece with the blade turning. Turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, and carefully slide the workpiece out.

WARNING: Never touch or hold onto the free or cut-off end of the workpiece.

Bevel Crosscutting

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

WARNING: Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard assembly and riving knife for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of bevel angle. If any dragging or binding of the material is encountered as it reaches the riving knife, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source. Ensure proper riving knife alignment before attempting another cut.

Mitering (Fig. T)

WARNING: Miter angles greater than 45° may force the blade guard assembly into the saw blade causing damage to the blade guard assembly and personal injury. Before starting the motor, test the operation by feeding the workpiece into the blade guard assembly. If the blade guard assembly contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the blade guard assembly, not touching the blade, before starting the motor.

WARNING: Certain workpiece shapes, such as molding may not lift the blade guard assembly properly. Feed the workpiece slowly to start the cut. If the blade guard assembly contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the blade guard assembly, not touching the blade, before starting the motor.

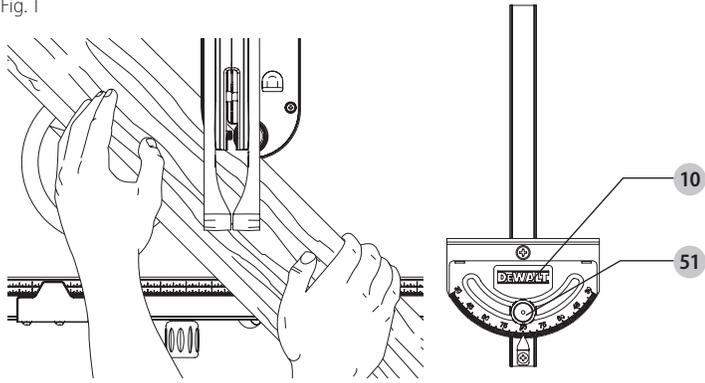
This operation is the same as crosscutting except the miter gauge is locked at an angle other than 0°. Hold the workpiece **FIRMLY** against the miter gauge **10** and feed the workpiece slowly into the blade (to prevent the workpiece from moving).

Miter Gauge Operation

To set your miter gauge:

1. Loosen the miter gauge lock knob **51**.
2. Move the miter gauge to the desired angle.
3. Tighten the miter gauge lock knob.

Fig. T



Compound Mitering

This is a combination of bevel crosscutting and mitering. Follow the instructions for both bevel crosscutting and mitering.

Non-Through-Cutting (Grooving and Rabbeting)

WARNING: Remove the blade guard assembly **11** and install the non-through-cutting riving knife **21** for non-through-cutting operations. Use featherboards for all non-through-cutting operations where the blade guard assembly, anti-kickback assembly and riving knife cannot be used.

Instructions in the **Ripping, Crosscutting, Bevel Crosscutting, Mitering, and Compound Mitering** sections are for cuts made through the full thickness of the material. The saw can also perform non-through cuts to form grooves or rabbets in the material.

Non-Through-Ripping (Fig. U, E)

WARNING: A rip fence should **ALWAYS** be used for ripping operations to prevent loss of control and personal injury. **NEVER** perform a ripping operation freehand. **ALWAYS** lock the fence to the rail.

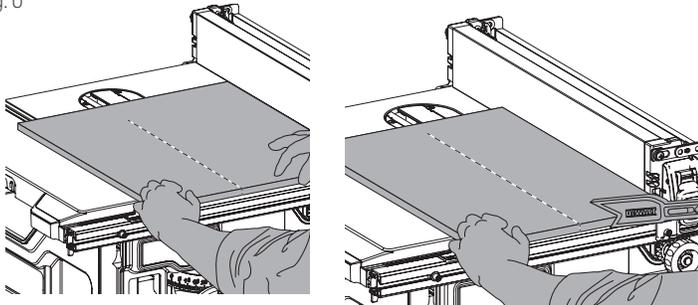
WARNING: When bevel ripping and whenever possible, place the fence on the side of the blade so that the blade is tilted away from the fence and hands.

WARNING: Keep hands clear of the blade. With non-through-cutting the blade is not always visible during the cut, so increased caution is necessary to ensure hands are clear of the blade.

WARNING: Use a push stick to feed the workpiece if there are 2–6" (51–152 mm) between the fence and the blade. Use a narrow ripping fence feature and push block to feed the workpiece if there are 2" (51 mm) or narrower between the fence and the blade.

1. Remove the blade guard assembly **11** and install the non-through-cutting riving knife **21** (Fig. E). Refer to **Installing/Removing the Blade Guard Assembly and Riving Knife**.
2. Lock the rip fence by pressing the rail lock lever down. Remove the miter gauge.
3. Raise the blade to the desired cut depth.
4. Hold the workpiece flat on the table and against the fence. Keep the workpiece about 1" (25.4 mm) away from the blade.

Fig. U



WARNING: The workpiece must have a straight edge against the fence and must not be warped, twisted or bowed. Keep both hands away from the blade and away from the path of the blade. See proper hand position in Figure U.

5. Turn the saw on and allow the blade to come up to speed. Both hands can be used in starting the cut. When there are approximately 12" (305 mm) left to be ripped, use only one hand, with your thumb pushing the material, your index and second finger holding the material down and your other fingers hooked over the fence. Always keep your thumb along side your first two fingers and near the fence.
6. Keeping the workpiece against the table and fence, slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Continue pushing the workpiece until it is clear of the blade guard assembly and it falls off the rear of the table. Do not overload the motor.
7. Never try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. Turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop and slide the workpiece out.
8. When sawing a long piece of material or a panel, always use a work support. A sawhorse, rollers, or out feed assembly provides adequate support for this purpose. The work support must be at the same height or slightly lower than the saw table.

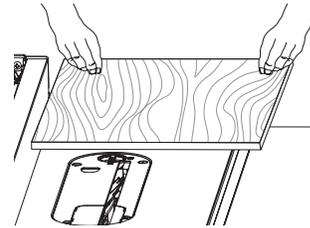
Non-Through-Ripping Small Pieces (Fig. A)

It is unsafe to rip small pieces. It is not safe to put your hands close to the blade. Instead, rip a larger piece to obtain the desired piece. When a small width is to be ripped and the hand cannot be safely put between the blade and the rip fence, use one or more push sticks. A pattern is included at the end of this manual to make push sticks. A push stick **20** is included with this saw, attached to the rip fence. Use the push stick(s) to hold the workpiece against the table and fence, and push the workpiece fully past the blade.

Non-Through-Bevel Ripping (Fig. V)

This operation is the same as non-through-cut ripping except the bevel angle is set to an angle other than zero degrees. For proper hand position, Refer to Figure V.

Fig. V



WARNING: Before connecting to power source or operating the saw, always inspect the riving knife for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of bevel angle.

Non-Through-Crosscutting (Fig. W)

WARNING: **NEVER** use rip fence in combination with miter gauge.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, **NEVER** use the fence as a guide or length stop when crosscutting.

WARNING: When using a block as a cut-off gauge, the block must be at least 3/4" (19 mm) thick and is very important that the rear end of the block be positioned so the workpiece is clear of the block before it enters the blade to prevent contact with blade resulting in a thrown workpiece and possibly injury.

1. Remove the rip fence and place the miter gauge in the desired slot.
2. Adjust the blade height to the desired cut depth.
3. Hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge **10** with the path of the blade in line with the desired cut location. Keep the workpiece an inch or so in front of the blade. **KEEP BOTH HANDS AWAY FROM THE BLADE AND THE PATH OF THE BLADE** (Fig. W).
4. Start the saw motor and allow the blade to come up to speed.
5. While using both hands to keep the workpiece against the face of the miter gauge, and holding the workpiece flat against the table, slowly push the workpiece through the blade.
6. Never try to pull the workpiece with the blade turning. Turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, and carefully slide the workpiece out.

Non-Through-Bevel Crosscutting

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

WARNING: Before connecting connecting to power source or operating the saw, always inspect the riving knife for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of bevel angle.

Non-Through-Mitering (Fig. W)

This operation is the same as crosscutting except the miter gauge is locked at an angle other than 0°. Hold the workpiece **FIRMLY** against the miter gauge **10** and feed the workpiece slowly into the blade (to prevent the workpiece from moving).

Non-Through-Miter Gauge Operation

To set your miter gauge:

1. Loosen the miter gauge lock knob **51**.
2. Move the miter gauge to the desired angle.
3. Tighten the miter gauge lock knob.

