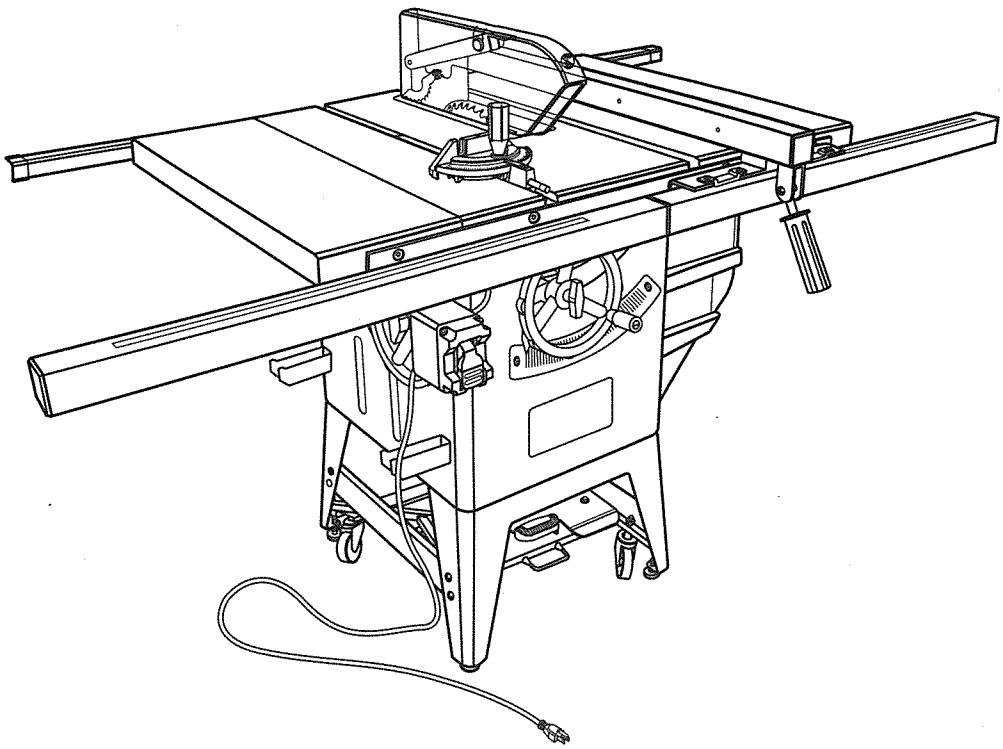
RIDGID®

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

10 in. TABLE SAW
R4511



Your new table saw has been engineered and manufactured to our high standards for dependability, ease of operation, and operator safety. When properly cared for, it will give you years of rugged, trouble-free performance.

⚠ WARNING:
To reduce the risk of injury, the user must read and understand the operator's manual before using this product.

Thank you for buying a RIDGID® product.

SAVE THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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INTRODUCTION

This tool has many features for making the use of this product more pleasant and enjoyable. Safety, performance, and dependability have been given top priority in the design of this product making it easy to maintain and operate.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

⚠ WARNING:

Read and understand all instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed below, may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious personal injury.

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS

- **KNOW YOUR POWER TOOL.** Read the operator's manual carefully. Learn the saw's applications and limitations as well as the specific potential hazards related to this tool.
- **GUARD AGAINST ELECTRICAL SHOCK BY PREVENTING BODY CONTACT WITH GROUNDED SURFACES.** For example, pipes, radiators, ranges, refrigerator enclosures.
- **KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE** and in good working order.
- **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
- **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. **DO NOT** leave tools or pieces of wood on the saw while it is in operation.
- **DO NOT USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS.** Do not use power tools in damp or wet locations or expose to rain. Keep the work area well lit.
- **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All visitors should wear safety glasses and be kept a safe distance from work area. Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord while operating.
- **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** with padlocks and master switches, or by removing starter keys.
- **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and safer at the feed rate for which it was designed.
- **USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force the tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for. Don't use it for a purpose not intended.
- **USE THE PROPER EXTENSION CORD.** Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. Use only a cord heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. A wire gauge size (A.W.G.) of at least **14** is recommended for an extension cord 25 feet or less in length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.
- **DRESS PROPERLY.** Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, or jewelry. They can get caught and draw you into moving parts. Rubber gloves and nonskid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Also wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
- **ALWAYS WEAR SAFETY GLASSES WITH SIDE SHIELDS.** Everyday eyeglasses have only impact-resistant lenses, they are **NOT** safety glasses.
- **SECURE WORK.** Use a featherboard to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.
- **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- **MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE.** Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- **DISCONNECT TOOLS.** When not in use, before servicing, or when changing attachments, blades, bits, cutters, etc., all tools should be disconnected.
- **AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING.** Be sure switch is off when plugging in any tool.
- **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Consult the operator's manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may risk injury.
- **NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.
- **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged must be properly repaired or replaced by an authorized service center to avoid risk of personal injury.
- **USE THE RIGHT DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of blade or cutter only.
- **NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN THE POWER OFF.** Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.
- **PROTECT YOUR LUNGS.** Wear a face or dust mask if the cutting operation is dusty.
- **PROTECT YOUR HEARING.** Wear hearing protection during extended periods of operation.
- **DO NOT ABUSE CORD.** Never yank cord to disconnect from receptacle. Keep cord away from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
- **WHEN OPERATING A POWER TOOL OUTSIDE, USE AN OUTDOOR EXTENSION CORD MARKED "W-A" OR "W".** These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock.
- **ALWAYS KEEP THE BLADE GUARD AND SPREADER (SPLITTER) IN PLACE** and in working order.
- **KEEP BLADES CLEAN, SHARP, AND WITH SUFFICIENT SET.** Sharp blades minimize stalling and kickback.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

- **KEEP HANDS AWAY FROM CUTTING AREA.** Keep hands away from blades. Do not reach underneath work or around or over the blade while blade is rotating. Do not attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving.
- **BLADE COASTS AFTER BEING TURNED OFF.**
- **NEVER USE IN AN EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERE.** Normal sparking of the motor could ignite fumes.
- **INSPECT TOOL CORDS PERIODICALLY.** If damaged, have repaired by a qualified service technician at an authorized service facility. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal. Repair or replace a damaged or worn cord immediately. Stay constantly aware of cord location and keep it well away from the rotating blade.
- **INSPECT EXTENSION CORDS PERIODICALLY** and replace if damaged.
- **GROUND ALL TOOLS.** If tool is equipped with three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle.
- **CHECK WITH A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN** or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded.
- **USE ONLY CORRECT ELECTRICAL DEVICES:** 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-pole 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 fluids, gasoline, petroleum-based products, or any solvents to clean tool.
- **STAY ALERT AND EXERCISE CONTROL.** Watch what you are doing and use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired. Do not rush.
- **DO NOT USE TOOL IF SWITCH DOES NOT TURN IT ON AND OFF.** Have defective switches replaced by an authorized service center.
- **USE ONLY CORRECT BLADES. Do not** use blades with incorrect size holes. Never use blade washers or blade bolts that are defective or incorrect. The maximum blade capacity of your saw is 10 in. (254 mm).
- **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.
- **NEVER START A TOOL WHEN ANY ROTATING COMPONENT IS IN CONTACT WITH THE WORKPIECE.**
- **DO NOT OPERATE A TOOL WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, ALCOHOL, OR ANY MEDICATION.**
- **WHEN SERVICING** use only identical replacement parts. Use of any other parts may create a hazard or cause product damage.
- **USE ONLY RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES** listed in this manual or addendums. Use of accessories that are not listed may cause the risk of personal injury. Instructions for safe use of accessories are included with the accessory.
- **DOUBLE CHECK ALL SETUPS.** Make sure blade is tight and not making contact with saw or workpiece before connecting to power supply.

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

- **NEVER OPERATE THE SAW UNLESS THE FEET OF THE LEG STAND REST FIRMLY 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.
- **SUPPORT LARGE PANELS.** To minimize risk of blade pinching and kickback, always support large panels.
- **REMOVE ALL FENCES AND AUXILIARY TABLES** before transporting saw. Failure to do so can result in an accident causing possible serious personal injury.
- **ALWAYS USE BLADE GUARD, SPREADER, AND ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS** on all "through-sawing" operations. Through-sawing operations are those in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece as in ripping or cross cutting. Keep the blade guard down, the anti-kickback pawls down, and the spreader in place over the blade.
- **ALWAYS SECURE WORK** firmly against the rip fence or miter gauge. **NEVER** use the rip fence during the same operation as the miter gauge.
- **ALWAYS USE A PUSH STICK FOR RIPPING NARROW STOCK.** 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.

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

- **NEVER** perform any operation "freehand" which means using only your hands to support or guide the workpiece. Always use either the rip fence or miter fence to position and guide the work.
- **NEVER** stand or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.
- **NEVER** reach behind, over, or within three inches of the blade or cutter with either hand for any reason.
- **ALWAYS REMOVE THE RIP FENCE** from the saw when cross cutting.
- **DO NOT USE THE MITER GAUGE AND RIP FENCE** during the same operation.
- **NEVER** use rip fence as cutoff gauge when cross cutting.
- **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw **OFF** and disconnecting the saw from the power source.
- **PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUPPORT** to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long work pieces.
- **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.
- **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.
- **USE ONLY RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES** listed in this manual or addendums. Use of accessories that are not listed may cause the risk of personal injury. Instructions for safe use of accessories are included with the accessory.
- **MAKE SURE THE WORK AREA HAS AMPLE LIGHTING** to see the work and that no obstructions will interfere with safe operation **BEFORE** performing any work using the table saw.
- **ALWAYS TURN OFF SAW** before disconnecting it, to avoid accidental starting when reconnecting to power supply.
- **THIS TOOL** should have the following markings:
  a) Wear eye protection.
  b) Use saw blade guard and spreader/riving knife for every operation for which it can be used, including all through sawing.
  c) Keep hands out of the line of saw blade.
  d) Use a push stick when required.
  e) Pay particular attention to instructions on reducing risk of kickback.
  f) Do not perform any operation freehand.
  g) Never reach around or over the saw blade.
- **SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.** Refer to them frequently and use to instruct other users. If you loan someone this tool, loan them these instructions too.

⚠ WARNING:

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known 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.

SYMBOLS

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

SYMBOL	NAME	DESIGNATION/EXPLANATION
V	Volts	Voltage
A	Amperes	Current
Hz	Hertz	Frequency (cycles per second)
W	Watt	Power
min	Minutes	Time
~	Alternating Current	Type of current
⎓	Direct Current	Type or a characteristic of current
n_0	No Load Speed	Rotational speed, at no load
⧈	Class II Construction	Double-insulated construction
.../min	Per Minute	Revolutions, strokes, surface speed, orbits etc., per minute
	Wet Conditions Alert	Do not expose to rain or use in damp locations.
	Read The Operator's Manual	To reduce the risk of injury, user must read and understand operator's manual before using this product.
	Eye Protection	Always wear safety goggles, safety glasses with side shields, or a full face shield when operating this product.
	Safety Alert	Precautions that involve your safety.
	No Hands Symbol	Failure to keep your hands away from the blade will result in serious personal injury.
	Hot Surface	To reduce the risk of injury or damage, avoid contact with any hot surface.

SYMBOLS

The following signal words and meanings are intended to explain the levels of risk associated with this product.

SYMBOL	SIGNAL	MEANING
⚠	**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.
	CAUTION:	(Without Safety Alert Symbol) Indicates a situation that may result in property damage.

SERVICE

Servicing requires extreme care and knowledge and should be performed only by a qualified service technician. For service we suggest you return the product to your nearest **AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTER** for repair. When servicing, use only identical replacement parts.

⚠ WARNING:

To avoid serious personal injury, do not attempt to use this product until you read thoroughly and understand completely the operator's manual. If you do not understand the warnings and instructions in the operator's manual, do not use this product. Call RIDGID® customer service for assistance.

⚠ 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, when needed, a full face shield. We recommend 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.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

ELECTRICAL

EXTENSION CORDS

Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-pole receptacles that accept the tool's plug. When using a power tool at a considerable distance from the power source, use an extension cord heavy enough to carry the current that the tool will draw. An undersized extension cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in a loss of power and causing the motor to overheat. Use the chart provided below to determine the minimum wire size required in an extension cord. Only round jacketed cords listed by Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) should be used.

**Ampere rating (on tool faceplate)						
	0-2.0	2.1-3.4	3.5-5.0	5.1-7.0	7.1-12.0	12.1-16.0
Cord Length	**Wire Size (A.W.G.)**					
25'	16	16	16	16	14	14
50'	16	16	16	14	14	12
100'	16	16	14	12	10	—

***Used on 12 gauge - 20 amp circuit.*
NOTE: AWG = American Wire Gauge

When working with the tool outdoors, use an extension cord that is designed for outside use. This is indicated by the letters "W-A" or "W" on the cord's jacket.

Before using an extension cord, inspect it for loose or exposed wires and cut or worn insulation.

⚠ 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 product with a damaged cord since touching the damaged area could cause electrical shock resulting in serious injury.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

This product is powered by a precision built electric motor. It should be connected to a **power supply that is 120 V, AC only (normal household current), 60 Hz.** 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 saw does not operate when plugged into an outlet, double check the power supply.

SPEED AND WIRING

The no-load speed of this tool is approximately 3,450 rpm. This speed is not constant and decreases under a load or with lower voltage. For voltage, the wiring in a shop is as important as the motor's horsepower rating. A line intended only for lights cannot properly carry a power tool motor. Wire that is heavy enough for a short distance will be too light for a greater distance. A line that can support one power tool may not be able to support two or three tools.

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

This product must be grounded. In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

Do not modify the plug provided. If it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

⚠ WARNING:
Improper installation of the grounding plug is able to result in a risk of electric shock. When repair or replacement of the cord is required, do not connect the grounding wire to either flat blade terminal. The wire with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the grounding wire.

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.

Repair or replace a damaged or worn cord immediately.

This product is for use on a nominal 120 volt circuit and has a grounding plug similar to the plug illustrated in figure 1. Only connect the product to an outlet having the same configuration as the plug. Do not use an adapter with this product.

Connect to a supply circuit protected by a circuit breaker or time-delay fuse.

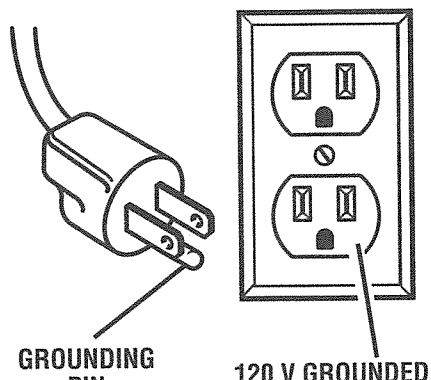


Fig. 1

ELECTRICAL

⚠ WARNING:
To prevent possible electrical hazards, have a qualified electrician check the line if you are not certain that it is properly wired.

CHANGING MOTOR VOLTAGE TO 240

See Figures 2 - 3.

⚠ WARNING:
Electric shock can kill. To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, never connect plug to power source until all assembly steps are completed.

This table saw is prewired at the factory for 120 V, 60 Hz.

Only a qualified electrician should rewire this product using the diagrams provided in figures 2 - 3 as reference.

120 VOLT WIRING

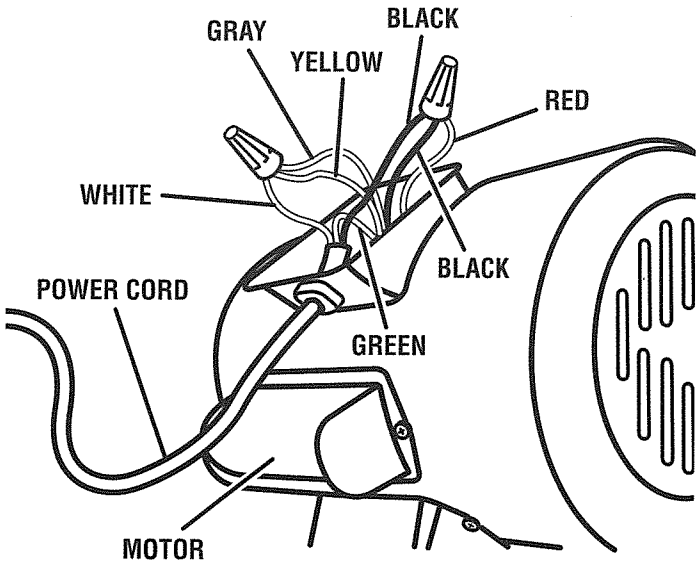


Fig. 2

240 VOLT WIRING

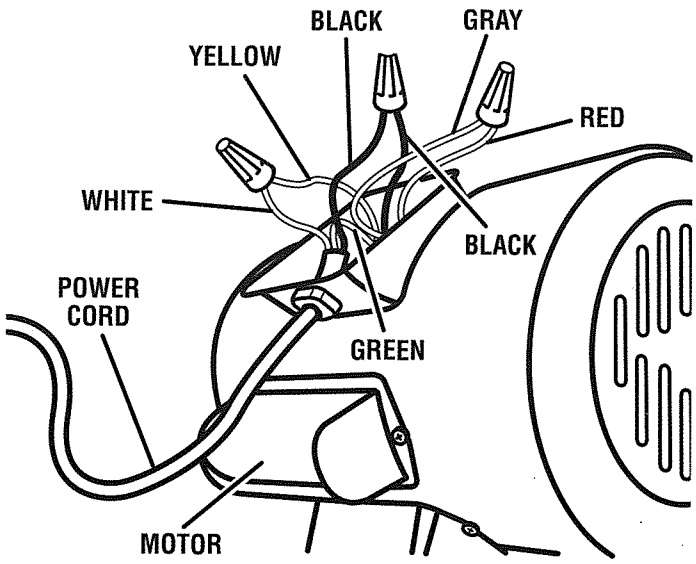


Fig. 3

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Anti-Kickback Pawls (radial arm and table saws)
A device which, when properly installed and maintained, is designed to stop the workpiece from being kicked back toward the front of the saw during a ripping operation.

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

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

Chamfer
A cut removing a wedge from a block so the end (or part of the end) is angled rather than at 90°.

Compound Cut
A cross cut made with both a miter and a bevel angle.

Cross Cut
A cutting or shaping operation made across the grain or the width of the workpiece.

Cutter Head (planers and jointer planers)
A rotating cutterhead with adjustable blades or knives. The blades or knives remove material from the workpiece.

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

Featherboard
A device used to help control the workpiece by guiding it securely against the table or fence during any ripping operation.

FPM or SPM
Feet per minute (or strokes per minute), used in reference to blade movement.

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

Gum
A sticky, sap-based residue from wood products.

Heel
Alignment of the blade to the fence.

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.

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

Leading End
The end of the workpiece pushed into the tool first.

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

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

Pilot Hole (drill presses)
A small hole drilled in a workpiece that serves as a guide for drilling large holes accurately.

Push Blocks (for jointer planers)
Device used to feed the workpiece over the jointer planer cutterhead during any operation. This aid helps keep the operator's hands well away from the cutterhead.

Push Blocks and Push Sticks (for table saws)
Devices used to feed the workpiece through the saw blade during cutting operations. A push stick (not a push block) should be used for narrow ripping operations. These aids help keep the operator's hands well away from the blade.

Resaw
A cutting operation to reduce the thickness of the workpiece to make thinner pieces.

Resin
A sticky, sap-based substance that has hardened.

Revolutions Per Minute (RPM)
The number of turns completed by a spinning object in one minute.

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

Riving Knife/Spreader/Splitter (table saws)
A metal piece, slightly thinner than the blade, which helps keep the kerf open and also helps to prevent kickback.

Saw Blade Path
The area over, under, behind, or in front of the blade. As it applies to the workpiece, that area which will be or has been cut by the blade.

Set
The distance that the tip of the saw blade tooth is bent (or set) outward from the face of the blade.

Snipe (planers)
Depression made at either end of a workpiece by cutter blades when the workpiece is not properly supported.

Through Sawing
Any cutting operation where the blade extends completely through the thickness of the workpiece.

Throw-Back
The throwing back of a workpiece usually caused by the workpiece being dropped into the blade or being placed inadvertently in contact with the blade.

Workpiece or Material
The item on which the operation is being done.

Worktable
Surface where the workpiece rests while performing a cutting, drilling, planing, or sanding operation.

FEATURES

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Blade Diameter ..... 10 in.
Blade Arbor ..... 5/8 in.
Cutting Depth at 0° ..... 3-1/8 in.
Cutting Depth at 45° ..... 2-1/4 in.

Rating ..... 120 V, AC Only, 60 Hz, 13 Amps
240 V, AC Only, 60 Hz, 6.7 Amps
No Load Speed ..... 3,450 r/min. (RPM)

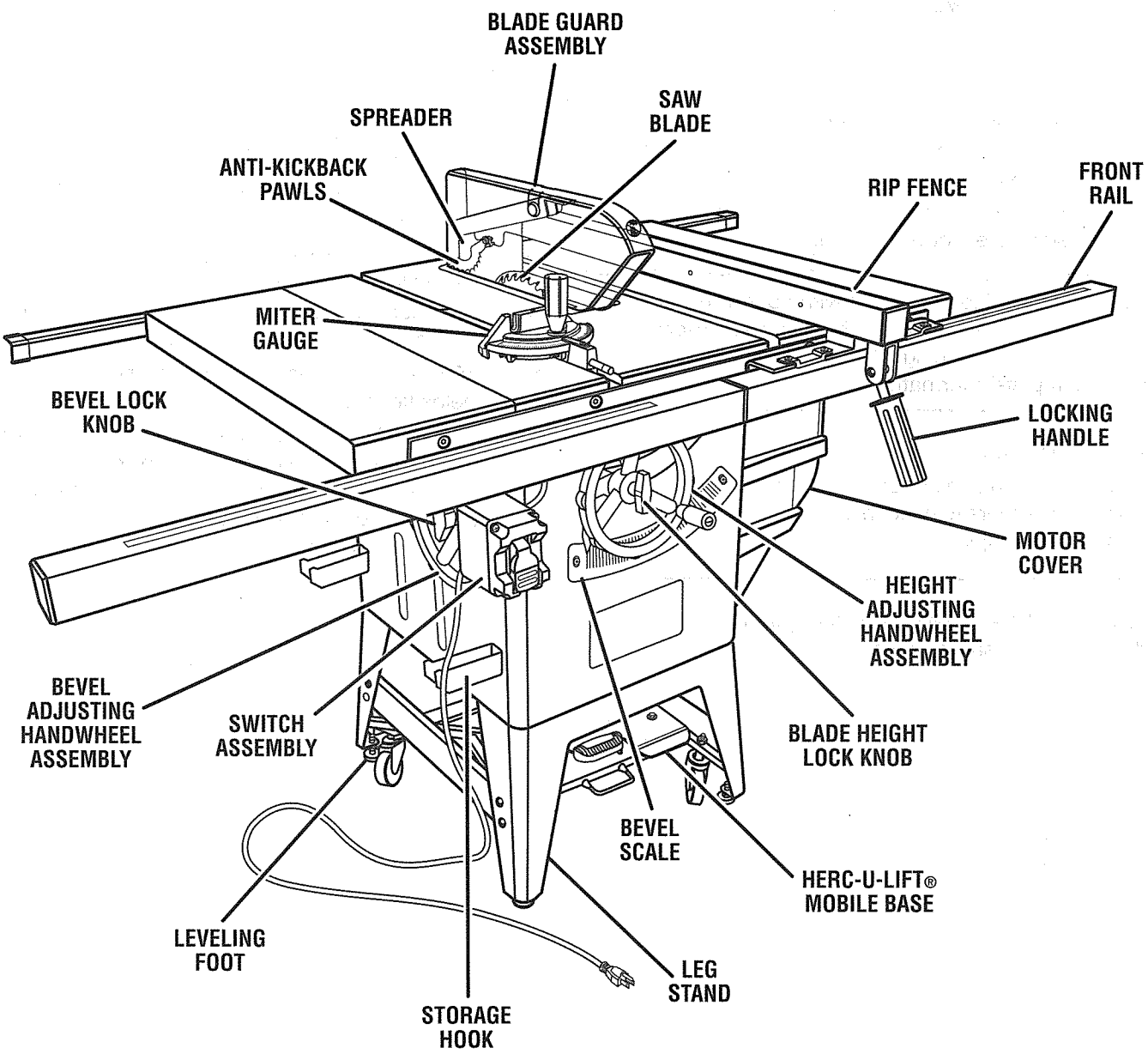


Fig. 4

FEATURES

KNOW YOUR TABLE SAW

See Figure 5.

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 toothed pawls are designed to snag the workpiece to prevent or reduce injury should kickback occur.

BEVEL ADJUSTING HANDWHEEL - Use this handwheel to set the angle of the blade for bevel cuts. It is located on the side of the cabinet.

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 blade provided with your saw. 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.

⚠ WARNING:

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

BLADE GUARD - Always keep the guard down over the blade for through-sawing cuts.

BLADE HEIGHT LOCK KNOB - This knob, in the center of the height adjusting handwheel, locks the handwheel into place and must be unlocked before turning the handwheel.

HEIGHT ADJUSTING HANDWHEEL - Located on the front of the cabinet, use this handwheel to lower and raise the blade for adjustments or replacement.

HERC-U-LIFT® MOBILE BASE® - This saw comes with a mobile base that allows for easy mobility.

MITER GAUGE - This miter gauge aligns the wood for a cross cut. The easy-to-read indicator shows the exact angle for a miter cut.

MITER GAUGE GROOVES - The miter gauge rides in these grooves on either side of the blade.

RAILS - Front and rear rails provide support for the rip fence and extension tables.

RIP FENCE - A sturdy metal fence guides the workpiece and is secured with the locking lever.

SCALE - Found on the front rail, the easy-to-read scale provides precise measurements in rip cuts.

SPREADER - A metal piece, slightly thinner than the saw blade which helps keep the kerf open and prevent kickback.

SWITCH ASSEMBLY - This saw has an easy access power switch located below the front rail. To lock the switch in the **OFF** position, remove the switch key from the switch. Place the key in a location that is inaccessible to children and others not qualified to use the tool.

TOOLS NEEDED

The following tools (not included or drawn to scale) are needed for assembly and alignment:

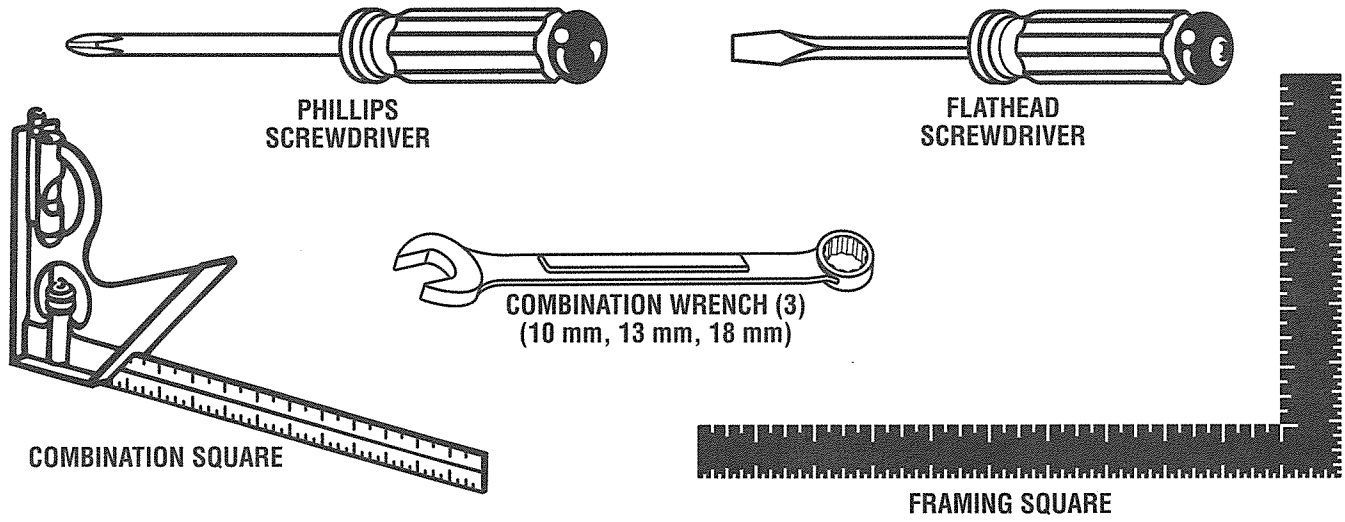


Fig. 5

LOOSE PARTS

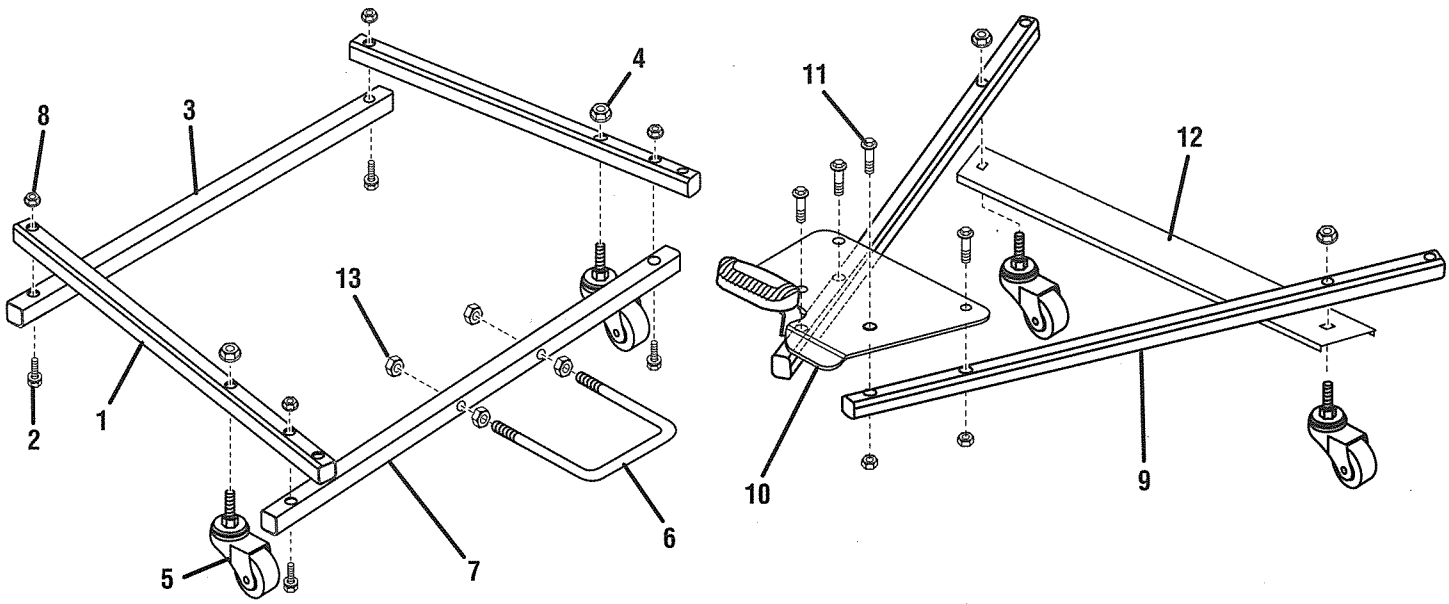


Fig. 6

1	Front Tube	2	7	U-Bolt Tube	1
2	Screw (M6 x 50)	4	8	Hex Nut (M6)	10
3	Tube Support	1	9	Rear Tube	2
4	Flanged Nut (M12)	4	10	Unlock Pedal Assembly	4
5	Caster	4	11	Screw (M6 x 35)	4
6	U-Bolt	1	12	Center Brace	1
			13	Hex Nut (M8)	4

LOOSE PARTS

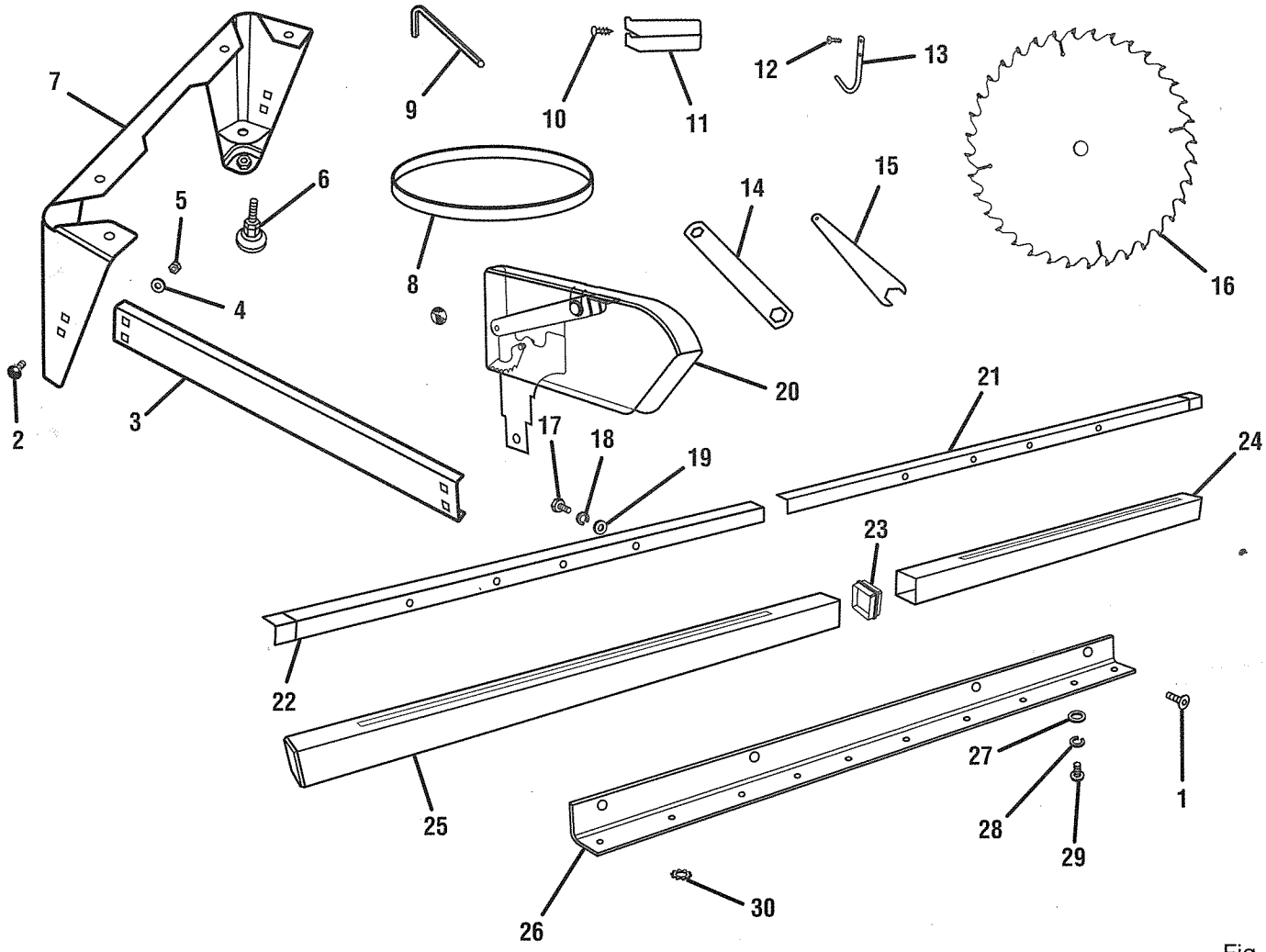


Fig. 7

Key No.	Description	Qty.
1	Flat Head Hex Screw	4
2	Carriage Bolt	8
3	Side Brace	2
4	Washer	8
5	Hex Nut (5/16 - 18)	8
6	Leveling Foot	4
7	Brace, Front and Rear	2
8	Belt	1
9	Hex Key, 1/8 in., 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6 mm	6
10	Screw	4
11	Storage Bracket	2
12	Screw	2
13	Wrench Holder	1
14	Blade Wrench, closed end	1
15	Blade Wrench, open end	1

Key No.	Description	Qty.
16	Saw Blade	1
17	Hex Bolt	8
18	Lock Washer	8
19	Flat Washer	8
20	Blade Guard Assembly	1
21	Rear Rail, right	1
22	Rear Rail, left	1
23	Rail Connector	1
24	Front Rail, right	1
25	Front Rail, left	1
26	Front Rail Holder	1
27	Flat Washer	10
28	Lock Washer	10
29	Screw	10
30	Star Washer	2

LOOSE PARTS LIST

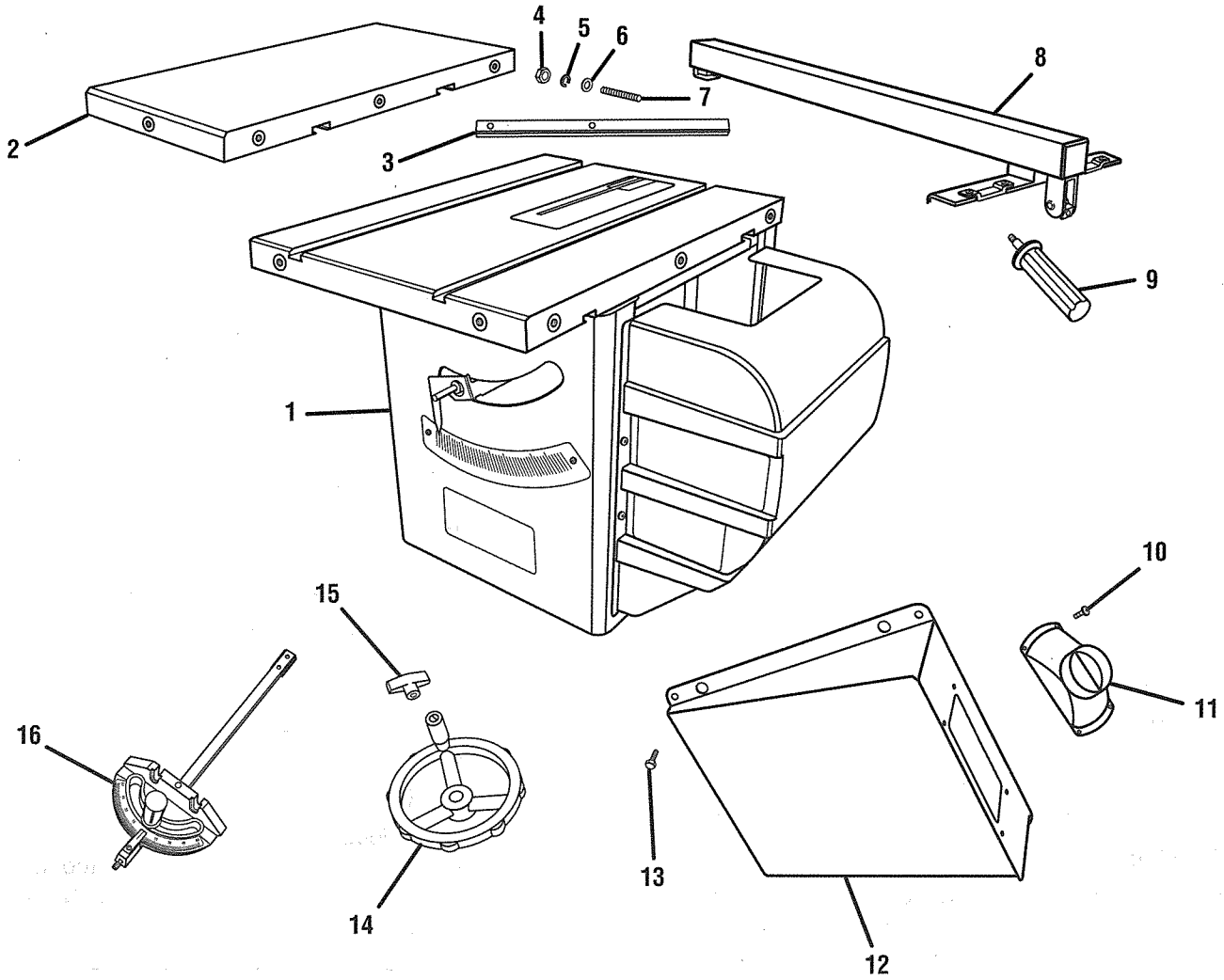


Fig. 8

Key No.	Description	Qty.
1	Table Saw	1
2	Table Extension, left and right	2
3	Support Rail	4
4	Hex Nut	6
5	Lock Washer	6
6	Flat Washer	6
7	Threaded Stud	6
8	Rip Fence	1
9	Locking Handle	1
10	Screw	4
11	Dust Port	1
12	Dust Chute	1
13	Hex Bolt	4
14	Handwheel	2
15	Lock Knob	2
16	Miter Gauge	1

ASSEMBLY

UNPACKING

This product requires assembly.

- Carefully remove the tool and any accessories from the box. Place it on a level work surface. *See "To Unpack the Saw from the Shipping Crate" on page 17.*

  NOTE: This tool is heavy and requires several people to lift. To avoid back injury, keep your knees bent and lift with your legs, not your back, and get help when needed.
- Remove the protective oil that is applied to all unpainted metal surfaces. Use any ordinary household type grease and spot remover.
- Inspect the tool carefully to make sure no breakage or damage occurred during shipping.
- Do not discard the packing material until you have carefully inspected the tool, identified all loose parts, and satisfactorily operated the tool.

  NOTE: Remove the foam block from between the saw's housing and the motor.
- 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 manual.
- If any parts are damaged or missing, please call 1-866-539-1710 for assistance.

⚠ WARNING:

If any parts are damaged or missing do not operate this tool until the parts are replaced. Failure to heed this warning could result in 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 power supply until assembly is complete. Failure to comply could result in accidental starting and possible serious personal injury.

⚠ WARNING:

Do not lift the saw without help. 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.

⚠ 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.

⚠ WARNING:

To avoid serious personal injury, always make sure the table saw is securely mounted to a workbench or an approved leg stand. NEVER operate the saw on the floor.

ASSEMBLY

⚠ WARNING:

Do not lift the saw without help. 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.

TO UNPACK SAW FROM THE SHIPPING CRATE

See Figures 9 - 10.

Assembly is best done in the area where the saw will be used.

- With the aid of another person, place the shipping crate (metal) on its side.
- Loosen and remove the washers and bolts on the bottom of the crate. Return the crate to the upright position.
- Loosen and remove the nuts and bolts securing the sides of the shipping crate to the bottom of the crate as shown in figure 10. Remove the crate.
- Carefully remove the packing from around the boxes.
- Separate all parts before assembly.

TO ASSEMBLE LEG STAND

See Figures 11 - 12.

- Place a side brace inside the front brace. Align holes on the front brace with the holes on the side brace.

  NOTE: There is a "front" label on the front brace.
- Secure in place using carriage bolts with, flat washers, lock washers, and hex nuts. Do not tighten.
- Repeat the above steps for the rear brace.

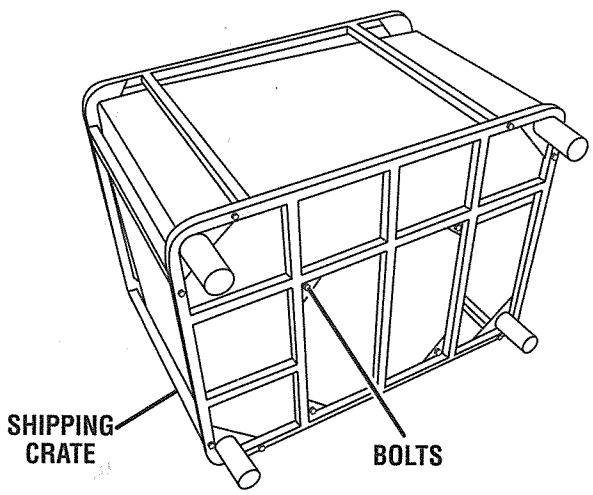


Fig. 9

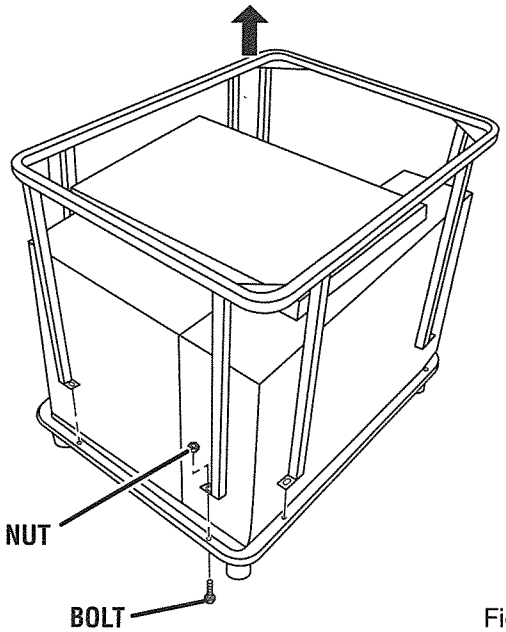


Fig. 10

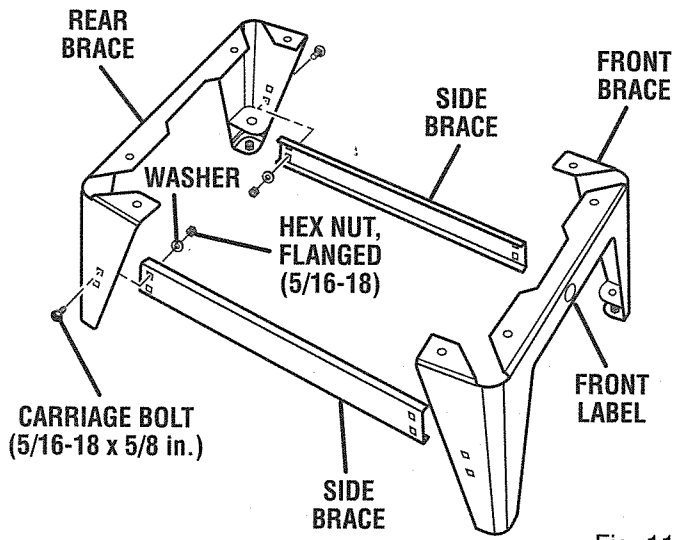


Fig. 11

LEG STAND ASSEMBLED

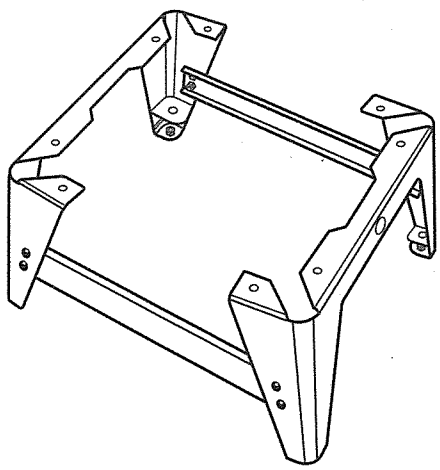


Fig. 12

ASSEMBLY

TO ASSEMBLE THE LEVELING FEET

See Figure 13.

- Thread a hex nut on each of the leveling feet and screw it down towards the foot.
- Put the leveling feet through the holes in the bottom of each leg. Hand tighten until they are next to the bottom support of the leg.

  NOTE: Once the saw is in its permanent location the leveling feet may need to be adjusted.

TO ADJUST THE LEVELING FEET

Move the table saw to the location where it will reside during use.

To level the cabinet, loosen the nut and adjust leveling feet up or down as needed. Adjust all four leveling feet if necessary and then retighten the nut.

NOTE: These levelers are not intended for height adjustment, only leveling adjustment.

TO INSTALL THE HERC-U-LIFT® MOBILE BASE TO THE LEG STAND

See Figures 14 - 17.

To assemble the lower section:

- Thread flange nuts onto the U-bolt as far as they will go.
- Slide the U-bolt into the center holes on the U-bolt tube and secure in place using flange hex nuts.
- Place the front tube on top of the U-bolt tube. Insert screws into the aligned holes on both the tube and support. Finger tighten using lock nuts.

  NOTE: The small holes on the front tube must be facing up.
- Place the tube support under the front tube and secure in place with the screws and lock nuts from blister pack.
- Repeat for other side of the lower section.
- Place the caster up through the hole in the lower section and secure in place using flanged nuts. Repeat for other side.

To assemble the upper section:

- Place the unlock pedal assembly on top of the rear tubes. Secure in place using the screws and lock nuts.
- Place the caster up through the hole in the center brace then through the rear tube and secure in place using flanged nuts. Repeat for other side.

To assemble the Herc-U-Lift® to the leg stand:

- Place the lower section under the leg stand with the ends of the tube under the front leg brackets. Place a screw with washer through the leg bracket and the end of the tube of the lower section. Secure in place using nylock nuts.

  NOTE: The screw should freely pivot.

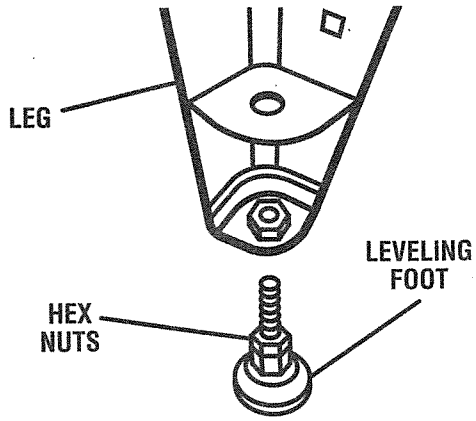


Fig. 13

LOWER SECTION

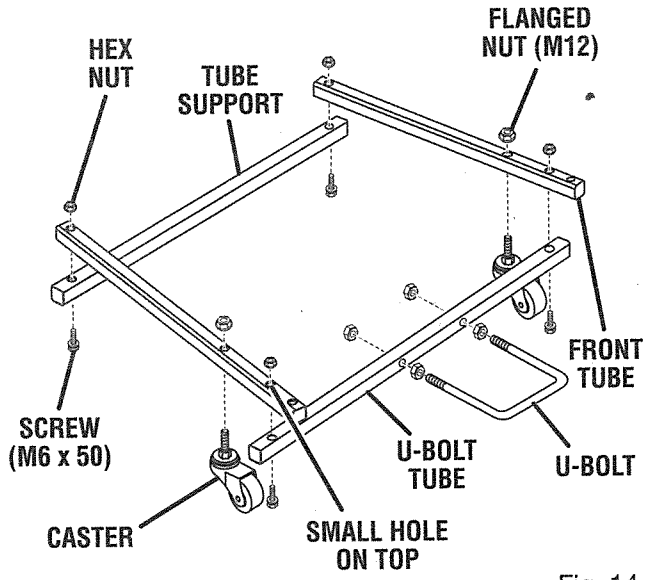


Fig. 14

UPPER SECTION

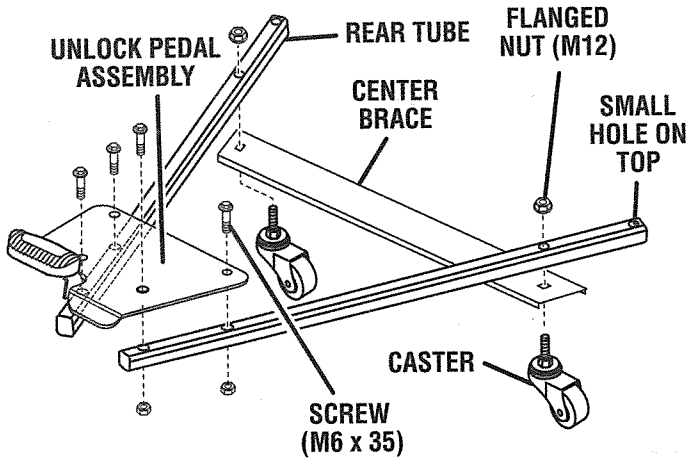


Fig. 15

- Repeat above step for the upper section of the Herc-U-Lift®.
- Check to insure the upper and lower sections are centered. If required, loosen frame hardware and adjust the frames side to side to center. Retighten all hardware.
- Press down on the unlock pedal to check alignment of the U-bolt. The U-bolt should be centered within the latch mechanism as shown in figure 17. Release the unlock pedal and adjust the U-bolt as necessary. Retighten all hardware.

NOTE: With the tool on a level surface, check to make sure the tool does not move. If tool moves, adjust all four leveling feet supporting the tool.

⚠ WARNING:

Only install the dust chute when using a four inch dust collection system. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury or death. Clean saw dust from the cabinet regularly.

TO INSTALL THE DUST CHUTE

See Figure 18.

- Place the dust chute inside the leg stand as shown in figure 18.

  NOTE: Place the front of the dust chute on the front of the leg stand (note "front" label).

TO MOUNT THE TABLE SAW TO THE LEG STAND

See Figure 18.

- Step down on the pedal to lock the leg stand in place.
- With the aid of another person, place the table saw cabinet on the leg stand.

  NOTE: Place the front of the saw cabinet on the front of the leg stand (note "front" label).
- Open the motor cover by loosening the screws.
- Align the holes in the cabinet with the holes in the leg stand.
- Insert a screw through the hole in the cabinet and the hole in the leg stand. Hand tighten.
- Repeat for remaining holes. Tighten all hardware securely.
- Secure the dust chute to the saw cabinet using hex head bolts.
- Tighten all the hardware on the leg stand with a wrench.
- Close the motor cover and secure in place using screws.

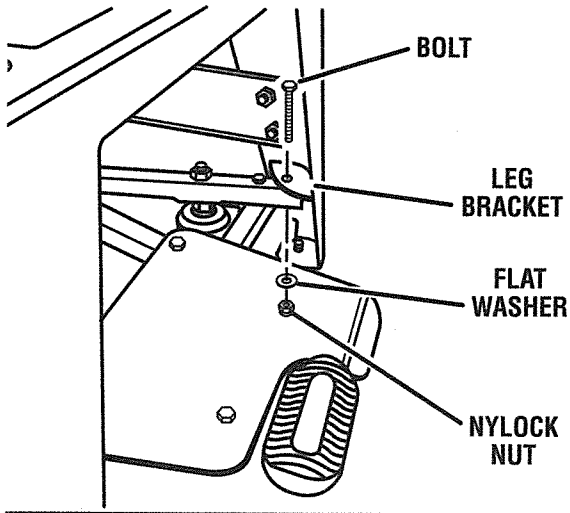
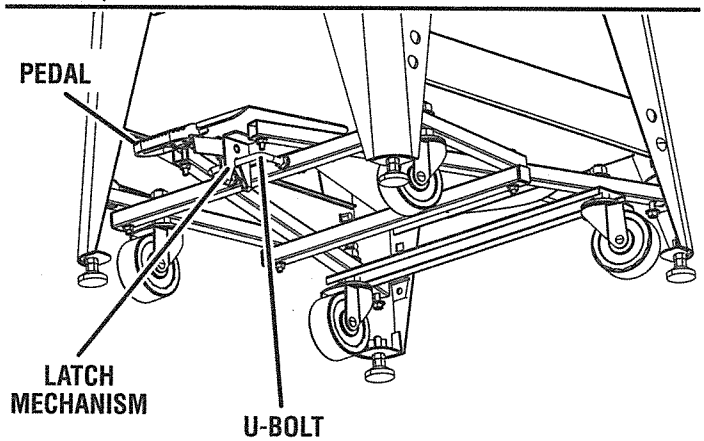


Fig. 16



CENTER U-BOLT WITHIN THE LATCH MECHANISM

Fig. 17

ONLY INSTALL WHEN USING 4 in. DUST COLLECTION SYSTEM

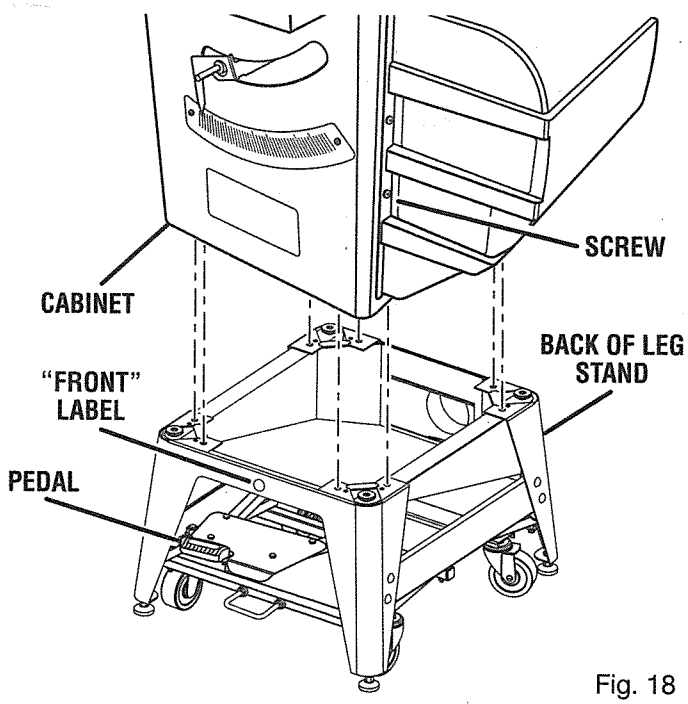


Fig. 18

TO INSTALL THE DUST PORT

See Figure 19.

The dust port provides convenient saw dust removal using a 4 in. dust collection system.

- Secure dust port to dust chute using screws.

TO INSTALL BEVEL ADJUSTING HANDWHEEL

See Figure 20.

- Slide bevel adjusting handwheel onto the bevel shaft aligning the pin on the bevel shaft with the slot on the bevel adjusting handwheel.
- Secure in place using the bevel lock knob.

TO INSTALL HEIGHT ADJUSTING HANDWHEEL

See Figure 21.

- Slide height adjusting handwheel onto the shaft aligning the pin on the shaft with the slot on the height adjusting handwheel.
- Secure the height adjustment handwheel using the blade height lock knob.

TO USE THE HERC-U-LIFT® MOBILE BASE TO MOVE THE TABLE SAW

See Figure 22.

⚠ WARNING:

To avoid possible injury and before attempting to move the table saw, unplug the saw from the power supply and remove the switch key.

To activate the Herc-U-Lift® Mobile Base:

- Unplug the table saw.
- To raise the saw table, step down on the metal platform until the pedal locks.
- Roll the table saw to the desired location making sure the surface is firm and level.

To deactivate the Herc-U-Lift® Mobile Base:

- Step down on the pedal to slowly lower the table saw.
- If the feet on the leg stand are not resting firmly on the surface, readjust the leveling feet as necessary.

ONLY INSTALL WHEN USING 4 in. DUST COLLECTION SYSTEM

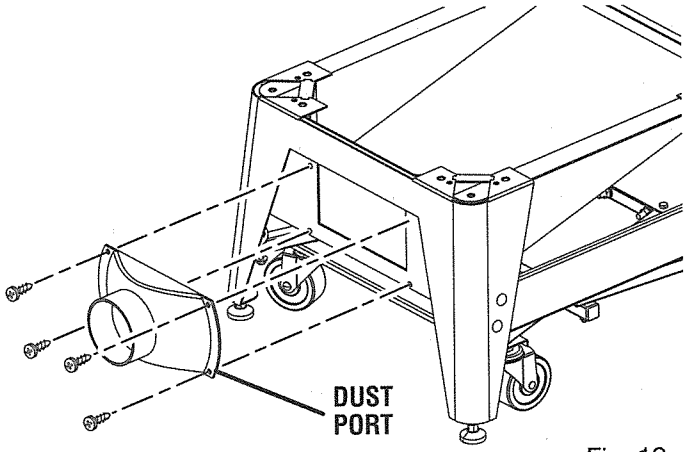


Fig. 19

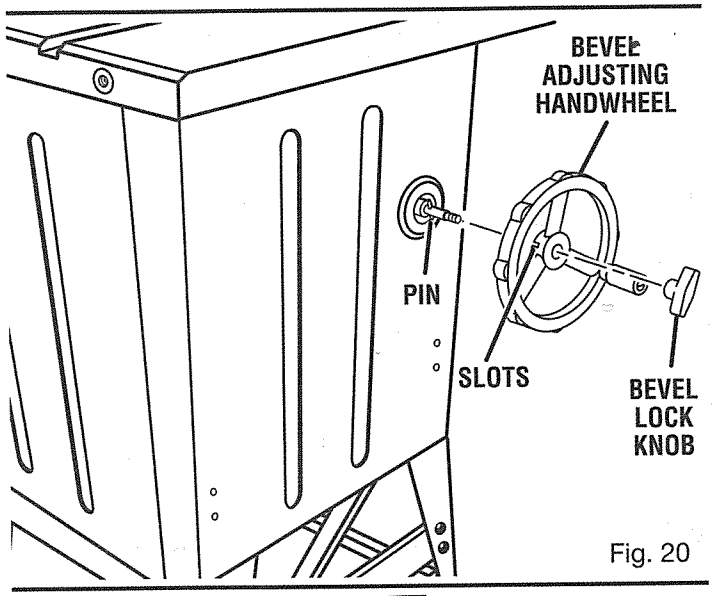


Fig. 20

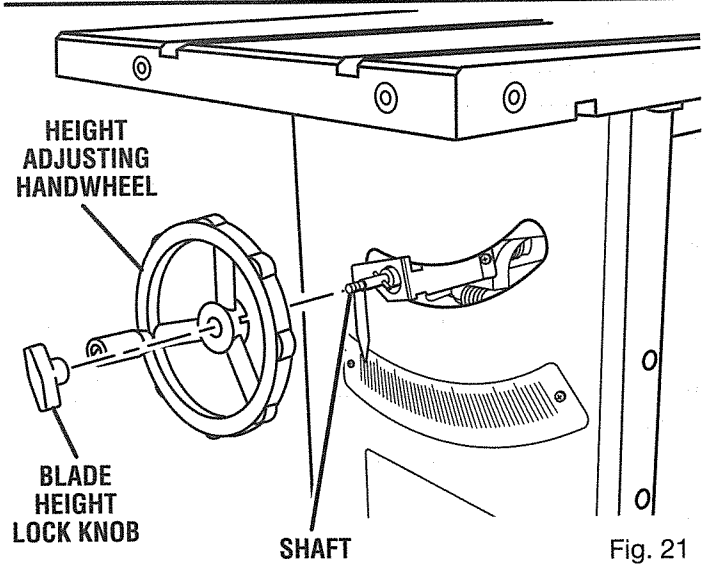


Fig. 21

TO REMOVE/REPLACE THE THROAT PLATE

See Figure 23.

⚠ WARNING:

Drop blade below saw table when reinstalling the throat plate. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.

- To remove the throat plate, first remove the screws holding the throat plate with a screwdriver and lift the front end. Pull throat plate out toward the front of the saw.
- To reinstall the throat plate, drop blade below saw table and place throat plate in the opening. Push throat plate toward the rear of saw base.
- Securely tighten throat plate screws.

TO CHECK THE THROAT PLATE

See Figure 24.

⚠ WARNING:

The throat plate must be level with the saw table. If the throat plate 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.

- Lower the blade by turning the height adjusting handwheel counterclockwise.
- Loosen the screws in the throat plate.
- Using a 3/32 hex key, adjust the four set screws as shown in figure 24.
- Retighten the screw being careful not to overtighten which can cause the throat plate to bow or bend.

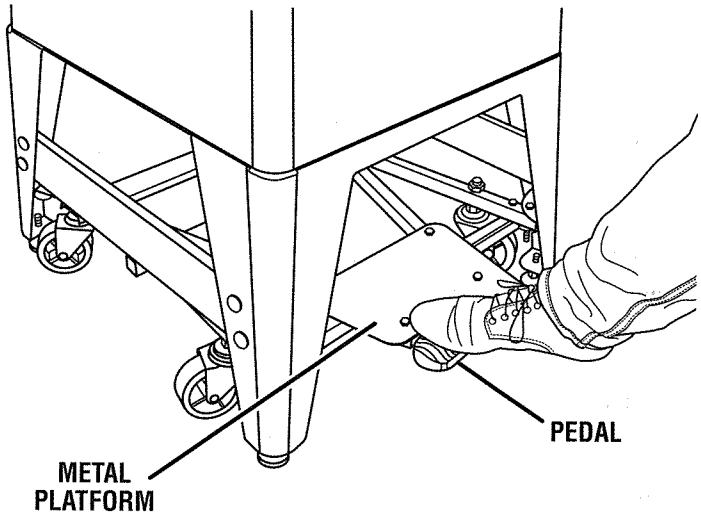


Fig. 22

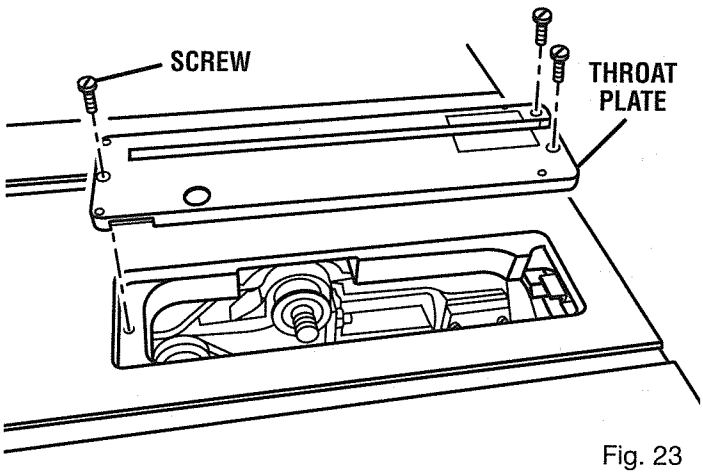


Fig. 23

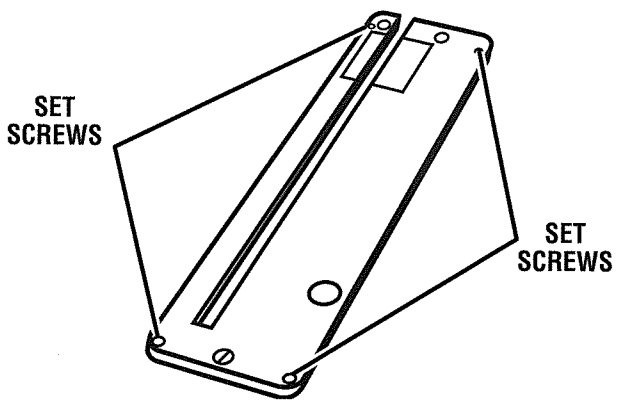


Fig. 24

TO INSTALL BELT

See Figures 25 - 26.

- Open the motor cover.
- Lower the blade and set the bevel to 45°.
- Place belt on saw pulley, lift the motor, then place belt on motor pulley checking that the belt is parallel to the edges of both pulleys.

  NOTE: If not parallel, and use a hex key to loosen the set screw on the motor pulley. Reposition the motor pulley and securely tighten the set screw when finished.
- Place your hand around the belt halfway between the two pulleys and squeeze the belt until the two sides of the belt touch. The motor should move freely as you squeeze the belt. If the motor does not move freely, the motor must be repositioned.
- To reposition the motor, loosen the hex nuts on the mounting brace and either push the motor in or pull it out as needed. Check at maximum elevation also.

  NOTE: Do not attempt to tighten the pivot screw as it must move freely in the slot as the blade is raised or lowered.
- Close and lock motor cover.
- Check the belt clearances on the guard by raising the saw blade to full height using the height adjusting handwheel.
- Check motor clearance by rotating the bevel adjusting handwheel until the indicator is set at 45°.

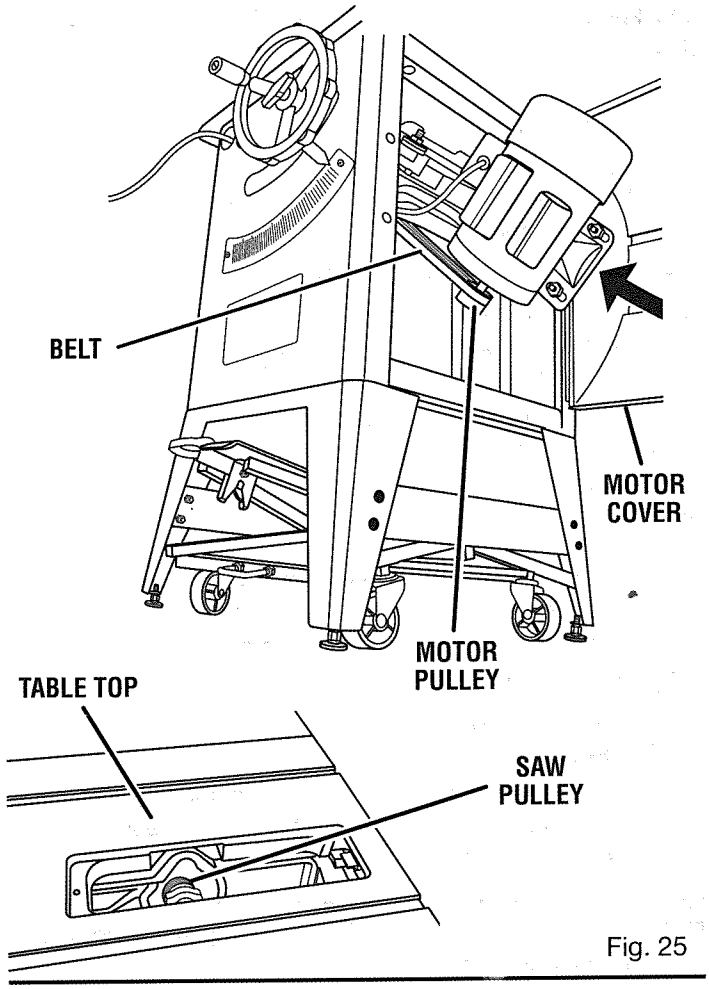


Fig. 25

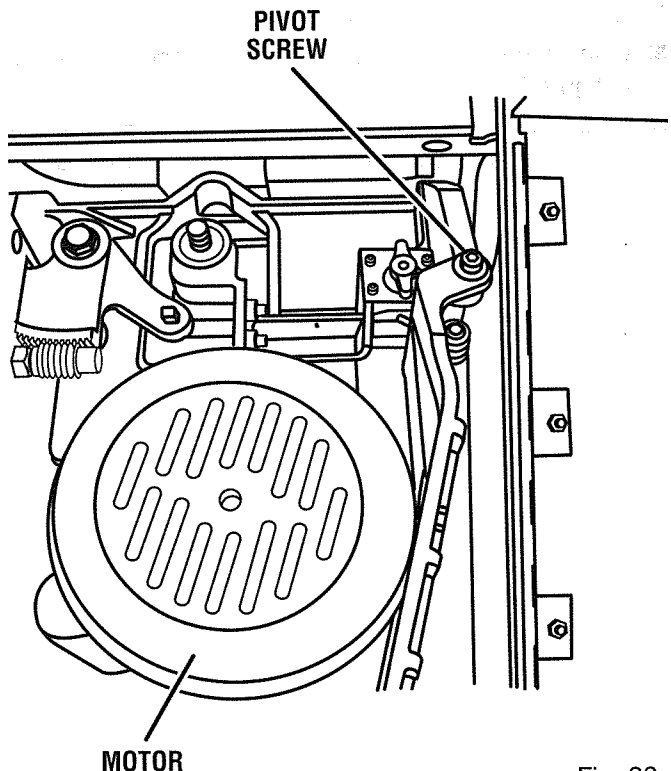


Fig. 26

TO INSTALL AND LEVEL TABLE EXTENSIONS

See Figures 27 - 28.

- Screw threaded studs into holes on the side of the table top.
- Using a 4 mm hex key, screw the studs into the table top leaving approximately 1-3/8 in. of threads showing.
- Slide support rails into slots under the table top.

  NOTE: When correctly installed, the set screws on the support rail will be under the table extension not the table top.
- With the aid of another person, slide the table extension (beveled edge to the front) onto the support rails and up against the table top.
- Secure table extensions using flat washers, lock washers, and hex nuts. Finger tighten.
- Using a framing square, check the alignment of the table top edge to the extension rail edge. To level the table extension and top, turn the table leveling screws clockwise or counterclockwise to raise or lower the extensions as needed.
- Once level, securely tighten the hex nuts on the threaded stud.
- Repeat above steps for the other extension table.

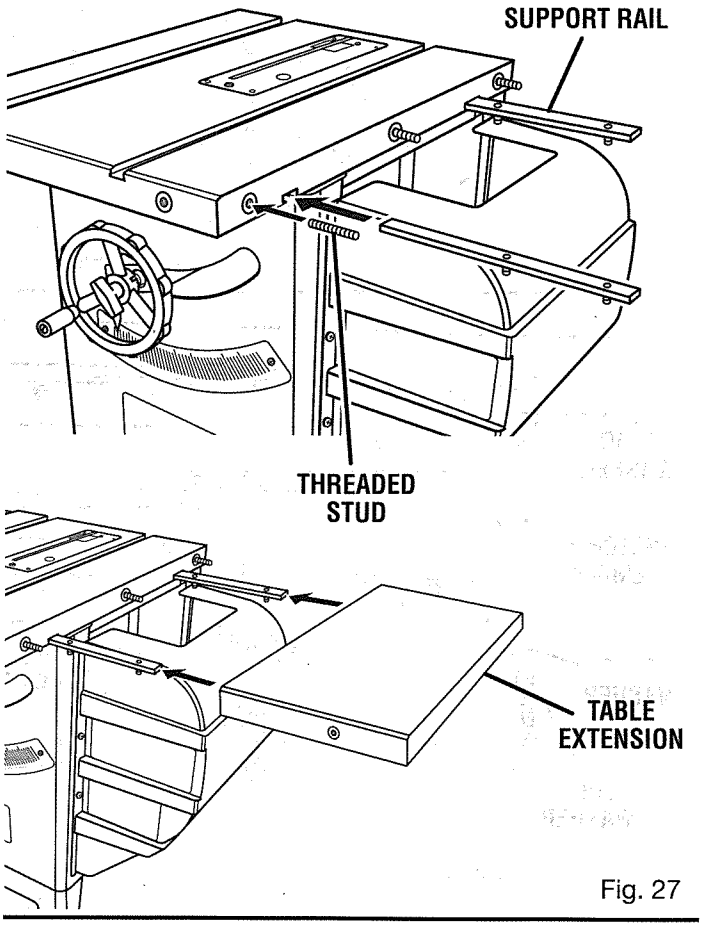


Fig. 27

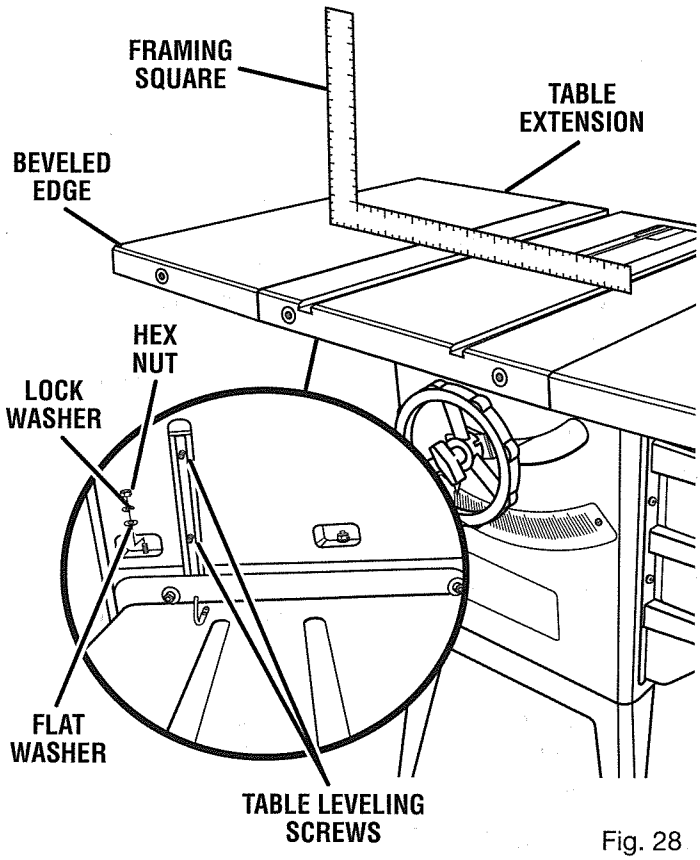


Fig. 28

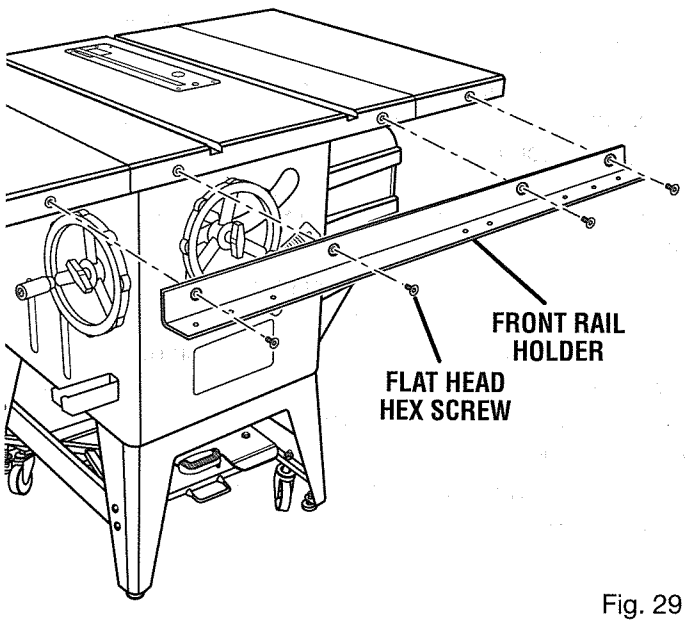


Fig. 29

TO INSTALL FRONT AND BACK RAILS

See Figures 29 - 31.

The front rail is in two pieces (left and right) and should be connected together with a rail connector before installation to the saw table. The rear rail is in two pieces (left and right) and each side should be installed separately.

To Install Front Rail and Front Rail Holder:

- Insert flat head hex screw into the holes on the front rail holder and into the saw table and extension tables. Tighten securely.
- Place the rail connector between the left and right sides of the front rail. Push pieces together to create one long front rail.
- Insert screws, lock washers, and flat washers into the holes on the front of the saw and extension tables. Tighten securely.

  NOTE: Do not place the two screws (far left-hand side) into the front rail. This will be done when installing the switch.

To Install Rear Rail:

- Insert hex head bolts, flat washers, and lock washers into the holes on the rear rails and the back of the saw and extension tables. Tighten securely.

TO INSTALL SWITCH ASSEMBLY

See Figure 32.

- Insert screws, lock washers, and flat washers through the holes in the switch assembly.
- Place a star washer on the screw between the switch assembly and front rail support as shown in figure 32. Tighten securely.

TO SECURE GROUND BOND STRAP

See Figure 33.

- Loosen the screw securing the ground bond strap to the underside of the saw table.
- Swing the strap around so it can be aligned with one of the screws on the underside of the front rail holder. Loosen and remove the screw and washers.
- Align the hole in the strap with the hole in the front rail holder placing a star washer between the strap and rail. Tighten securely using the screw and washers.

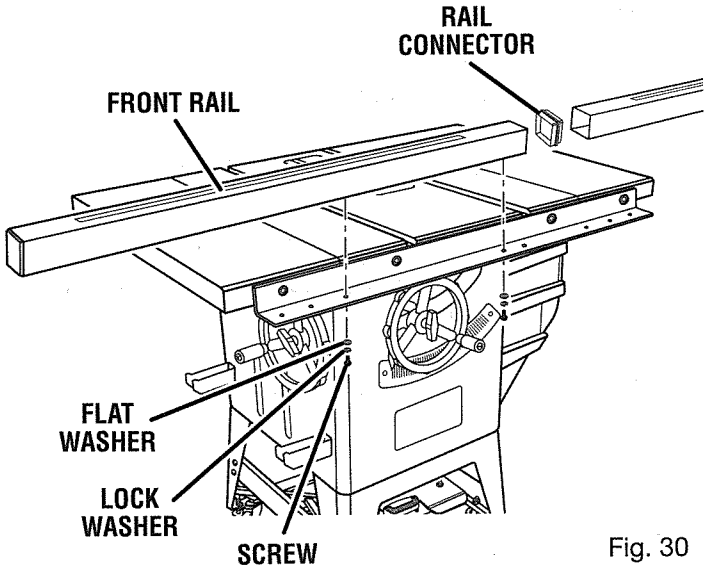


Fig. 30

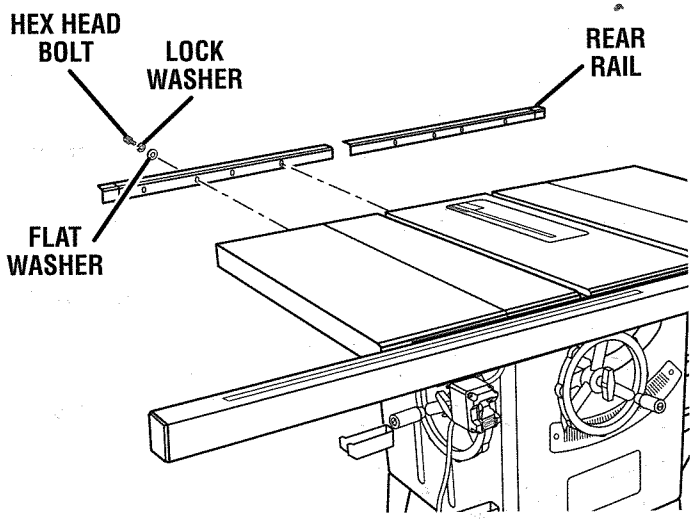


Fig. 31

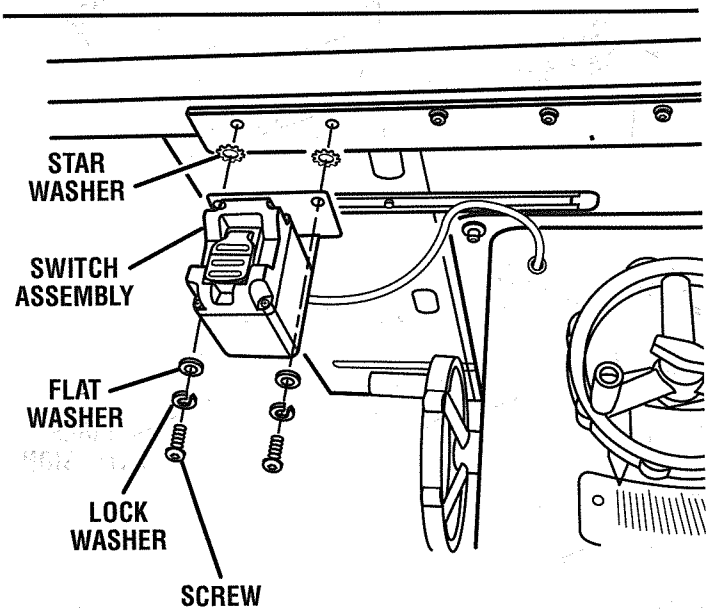


Fig. 32

ASSEMBLY

TO INSTALL / REPLACE THE SAW BLADE

See Figure 34.

⚠ CAUTION:

To work properly, the saw blade teeth must point down toward the front of the saw. Failure to do so could cause damage to the saw blade, the saw, or the workpiece.

- Remove the throat plate.
- To keep blade arbor from rotating, place the open ended blade wrench on flats located on the left side of the blade arbor.
- Place the second wrench over the nut located on the right side. Turn nut counterclockwise to loosen.
- Remove nut and blade washer.
- Position new blade on the arbor, making sure the teeth are pointing down toward the front of the table.

  NOTE: To replace the blade with an accessory blade, follow the instructions provided with the accessory.
- Place the blade washer and the nut over the blade arbor. Be sure the hollow side of the blade washer is against the saw blade and that all items are snug against the arbor housing. Tighten securely.
- Rotate the blade by hand to make sure it turns freely then lower the saw blade.

Check all clearances for free blade rotation. See **To Set the Blade at 0° and 45°** in the *Adjustment* section. In cutting operations, the scale will be set to the side of the blade where the cut will be measured and made.

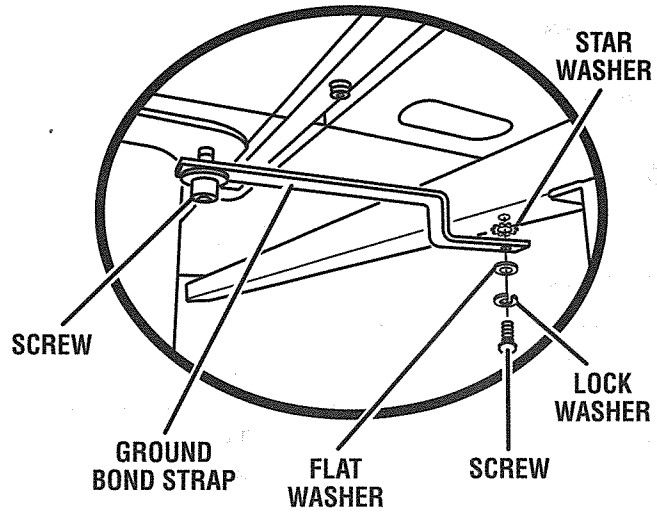


Fig. 33

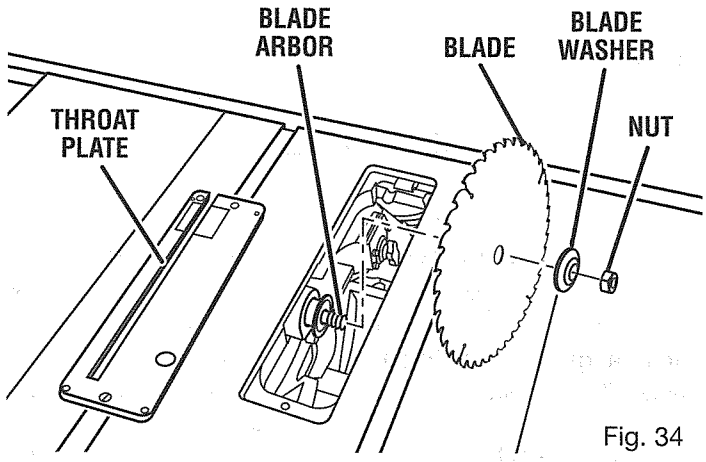


Fig. 34

TO INSTALL BLADE GUARD ASSEMBLY

See Figure 35.

Proper installation of the blade guard assembly means the saw blade and spreader are in alignment. ALWAYS align the spreader to the blade prior to turning on the table saw.

- Lower the blade by turning the height adjusting handwheel counterclockwise.
- Loosen the blade guard screw.
- Slide the spreader into the slot in the blade guard support pushing it firmly into place.
- Tighten the blade guard screw securely.

Check the blade and spreader, and make sure the spreader clears the blade by 1/8 in. Refer to **To Align Blade Guard Assembly to the Blade** below.

NOTE: The Blade Guard Assembly has a quick-release feature. Pull the blade guard screw out to lift the spreader from the slot.

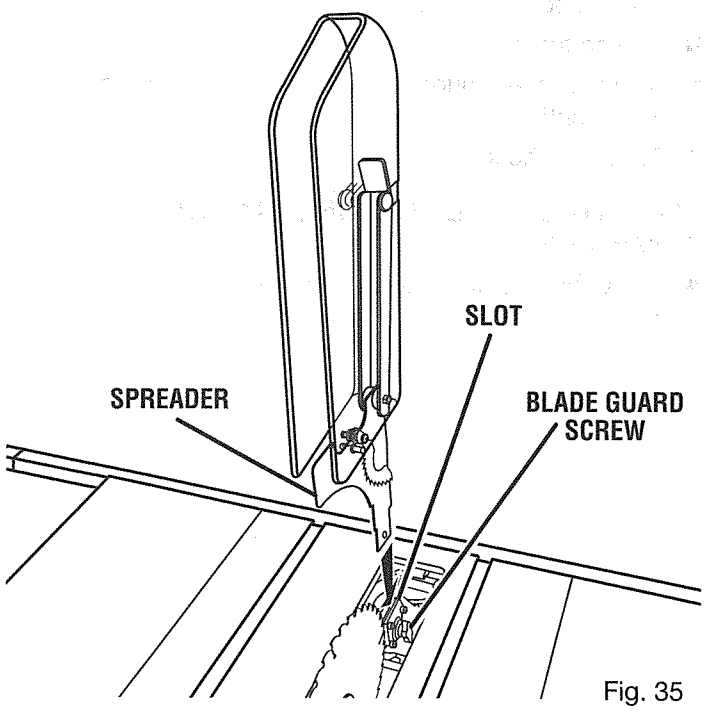


Fig. 35

TO ALIGN BLADE GUARD ASSEMBLY TO THE BLADE

See Figures 36 - 37.

⚠ WARNING:

Properly align spreader. Improperly aligned spreader may cause blade to bind which will increase risk of kickback.

- Raise the saw blade.
- Place a combination square or framing square against the saw blade and the blade guard assembly.
- If not square, loosen the blade guard alignment screws in the blade guard support and move the spreader until it touches the blade square. Retighten screws.
- Reinstall throat plate.

NOTE: To remove the blade guard assembly without disturbing the spreader alignment, loosen the blade guard screw and pull the blade guard up and off the blade guard support.

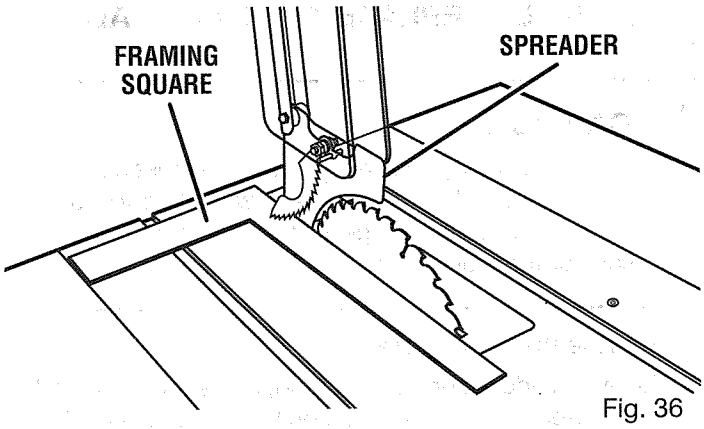


Fig. 36

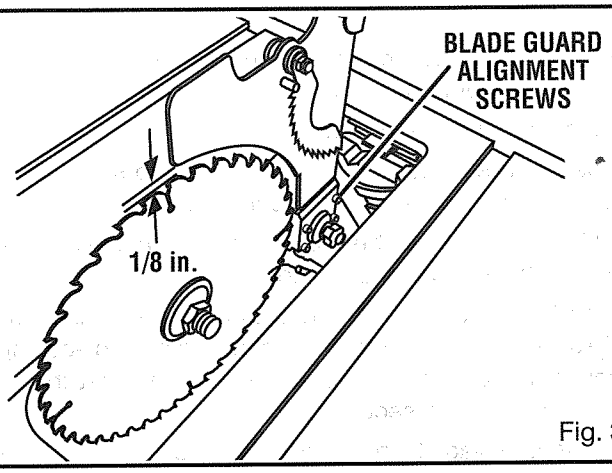


Fig. 37

TO INSTALL MITER GAUGE

See Figure 38.

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

There are two miter gauge grooves, one on either side of the blade. When making a 90° cross cut, you can use either miter gauge channel. When making a beveled cross cut (the blade tilted in relation to the table) the miter gauge should be located in the slot on the right so that the blade is tilted away from the miter gauge and your hands. The miter gauge can be turned 60° to the right or left.

- Loosen the knob.
- With the miter gauge in the miter gauge slot, rotate the gauge until the desired angle is reached on the scale.
- Retighten the knob.

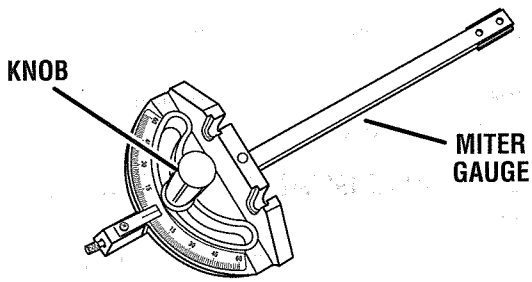


Fig. 38

TO INSTALL THE LOCKING HANDLE

See Figure 39.

- Screw the locking handle into the rip fence mounting hole.

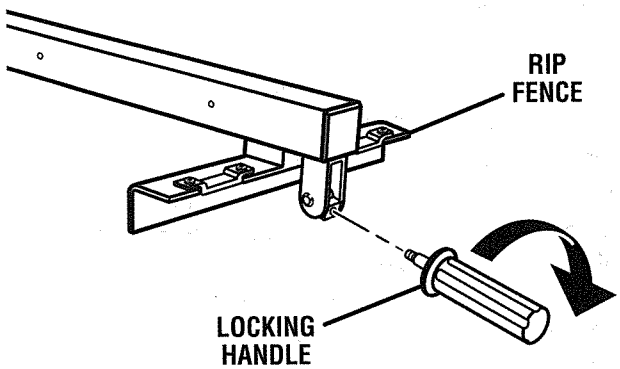


Fig. 39

TO INSTALL RIP FENCE

See Figures 40 - 41.

- Place the rear clamp under the rear rail 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.
- Push the locking handle down to automatically align and secure the fence. When securely locked, the locking handle should point downward.

Check for a smooth gliding action. If adjustments are needed, see **To Check the Alignment of the Rip Fence to the Blade** in the *Adjustment* section of this manual.

TO ASSEMBLE STORAGE BRACKETS

See Figure 42.

- Secure the wrench holder to the left side of the leg stand. Insert screws and tighten securely.
- Secure the two storage brackets to the left side of the leg stand. Insert screws and tighten securely.

TO STORE ACCESSORIES

See Figure 43.

The table saw has two convenient storage areas specifically designed for the saw's accessories.

When not in use, store accessories in the storage area.

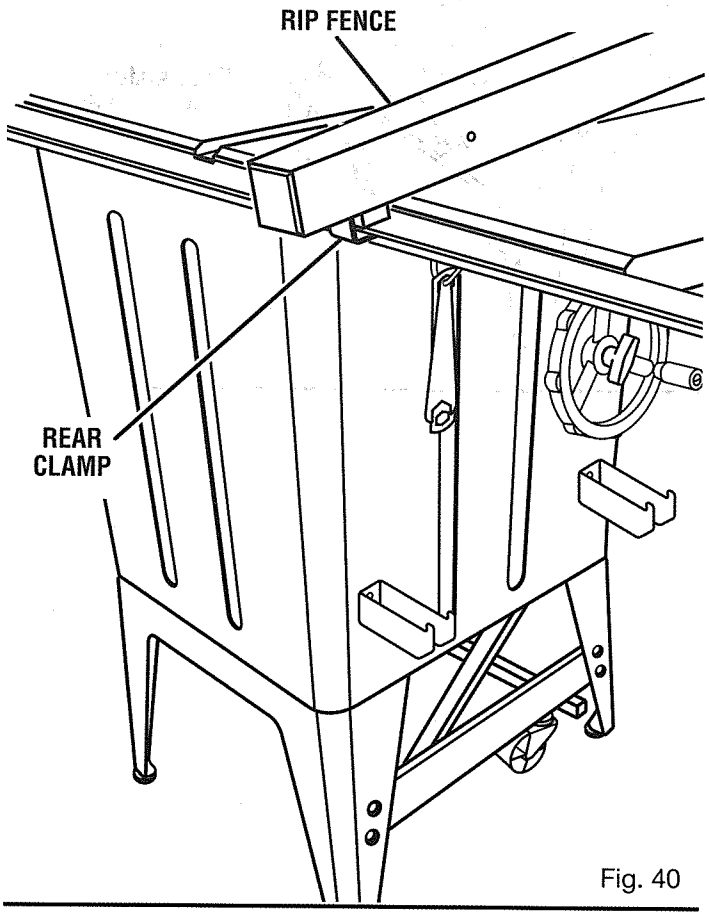


Fig. 40

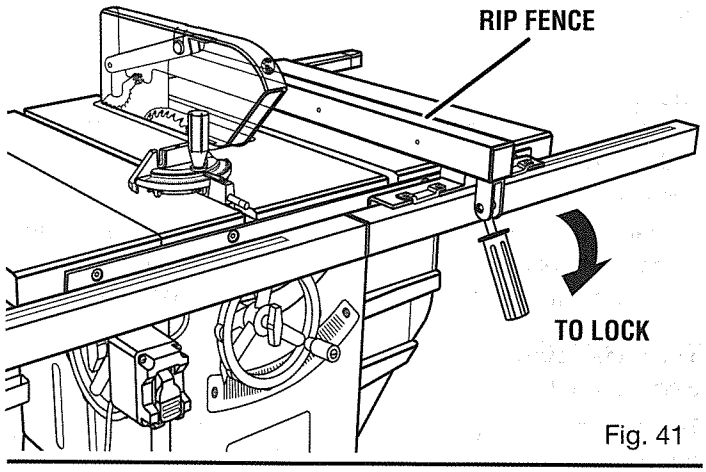


Fig. 41

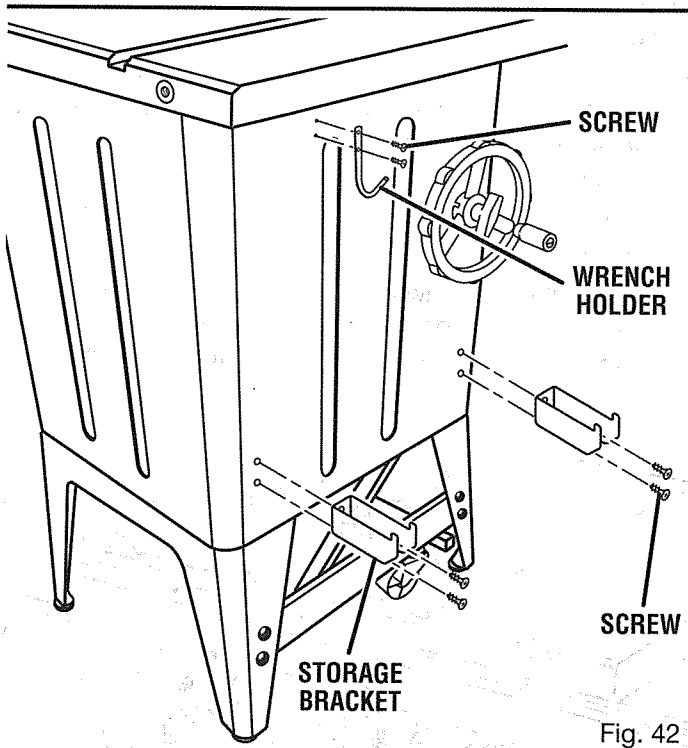


Fig. 42

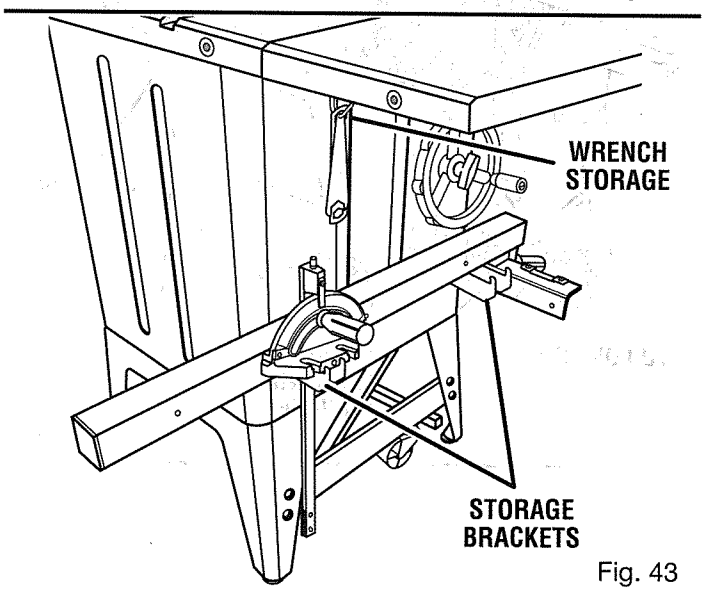


Fig. 43

TO CHANGE BLADE DEPTH

See Figures 44 - 45.

The saw blade depth should be set so that the outer points of the saw blade are higher than the workpiece by approximately 1/8 in. to 1/4 in. but the lowest points (gullets) are below the workpiece.

- Raise the saw blade by turning the height adjusting handwheel clockwise or lower the saw blade by turning the height adjusting handwheel counterclockwise.

TO CHANGE BLADE ANGLE

See Figure 46.

The saw blade angle is set by turning the bevel adjusting handwheel. Turning the handwheel clockwise will tilt the saw blade to the left.

- When the saw blade is tilted to the left as far as it will go, the blade should be at a 45° angle to the saw table and the bevel indicator should point to 45°.
- When the saw blade is tilted to the right as far as it will go, the blade should be at 90° to the saw table and the bevel indicator should point to 0°.

NOTE: When the saw blade is 90° to the saw table, the saw blade should be square with the saw table. (See the *Adjustments* section of this manual to square the saw blade.)

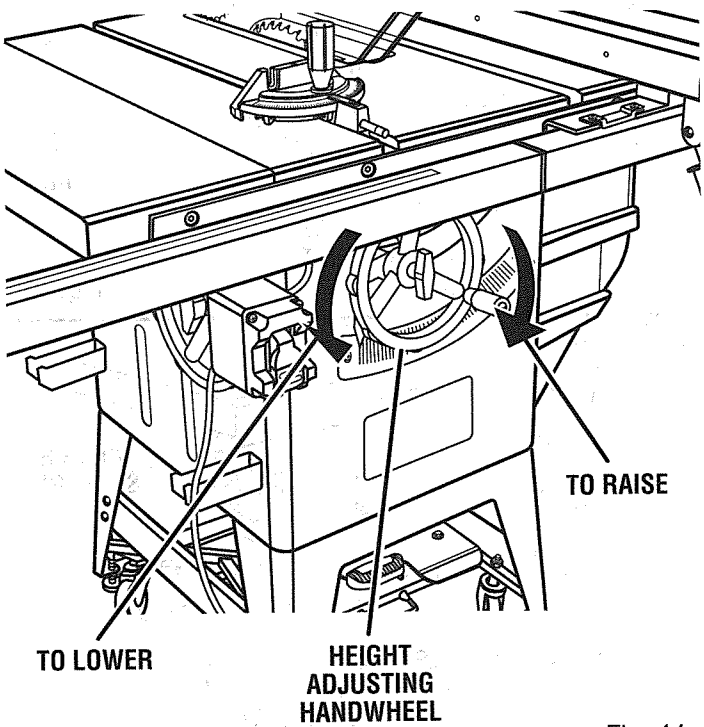


Fig. 44

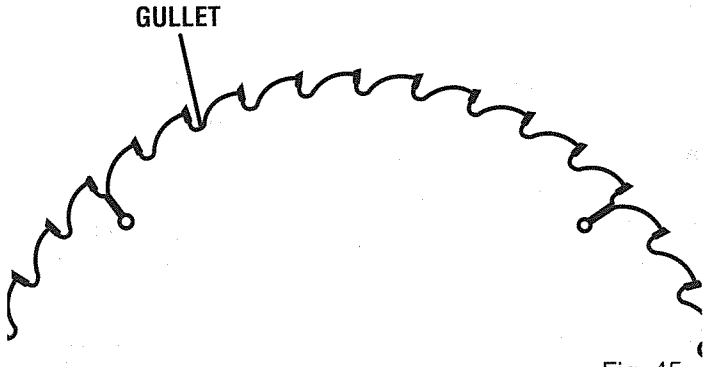


Fig. 45

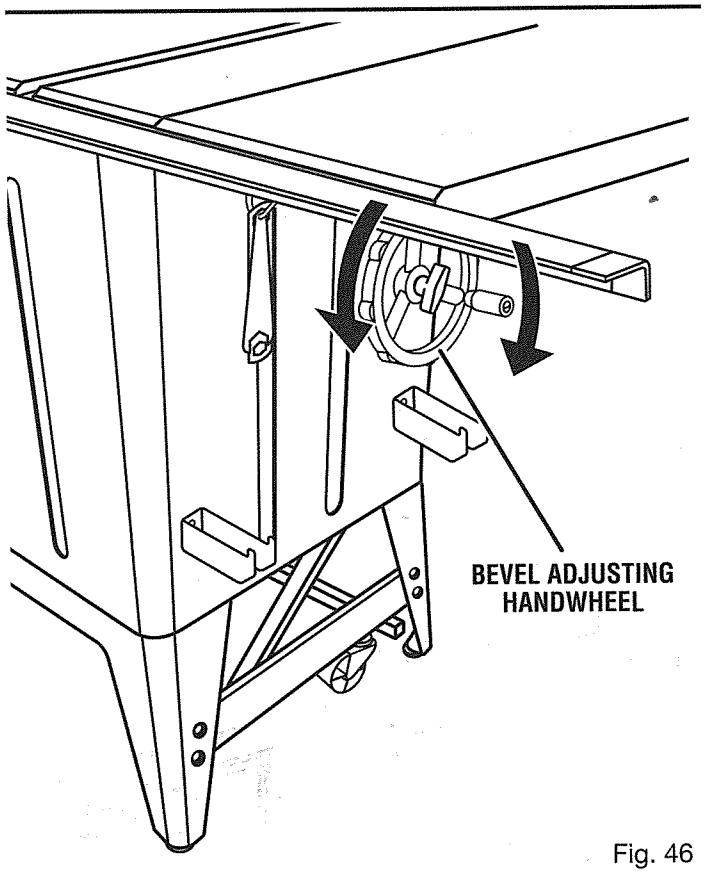


Fig. 46

⚠ WARNING:

Only install the dust chute when using a four inch dust collection system. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury or death. Clean saw dust from the cabinet regularly.

TO INSTALL DUST CHUTE TO ASSEMBLED SAW

See Figures 47 - 52.

With the tool on a level surface, check to make sure the tool does not move. If tool moves, adjust all four leveling feet supporting the tool.

NOTE: This saw is heavy and requires several people for this procedure.

- Step down on the pedal to slowly lower the table saw locking the leg stand in place.
- Using rope, tape, or an elastic strap, secure the latch mechanism to the height adjusting handwheel.
- Remove and set aside the miter gauge, rip fence, and blade guard assembly.
- Place two 4 x 4 wooden posts (minimum of 24 in. long) on the floor behind the saw. Place one piece 5 in. from the leveling feet and the second piece 23 in. from the leveling feet.
- Position the saw back onto the posts by tilting the front of the saw toward the back and pivoting off the back feet of the leg stand.

  NOTE: To avoid injury, keep children, pets, and all body parts away from the saw while lowering it onto the posts.

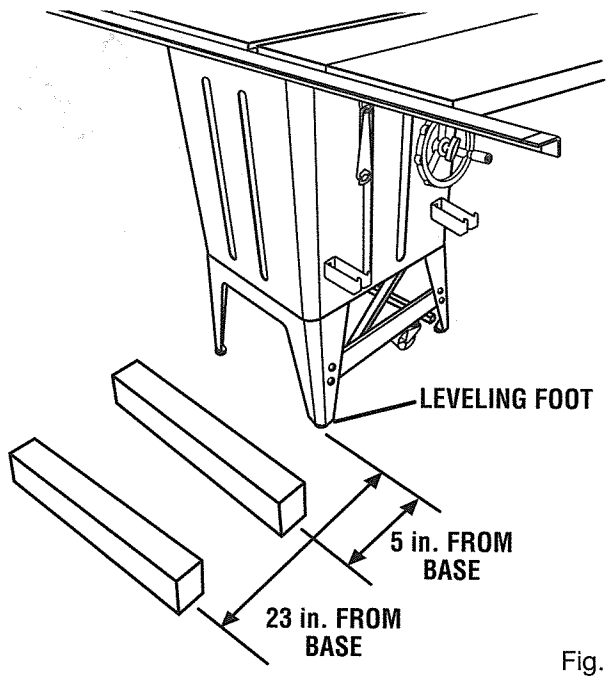


Fig. 47

TILTING THE SAW

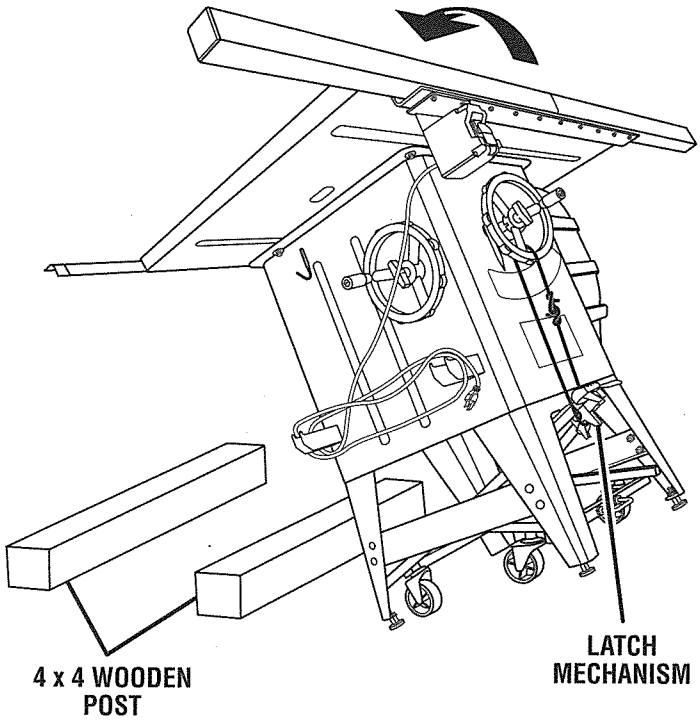


Fig. 48

REMOVING HERC-U-LIFT® MOBILE BASE

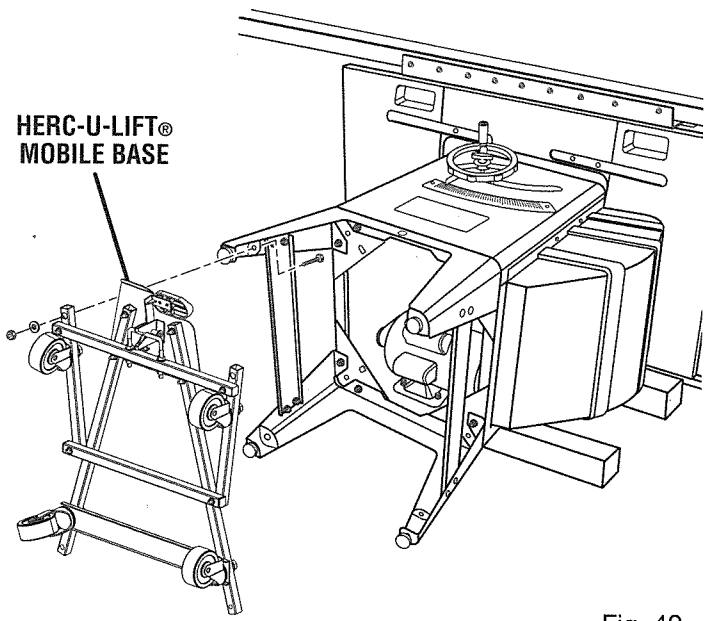


Fig. 49

- Remove the rope, tape, or elastic strap from the latch mechanism and handwheel.
- Loosen and remove the nuts, washers, and bolts securing the Herc-U-Lift® mobile base to the leg bracket on the leg stand. Save all parts and place in a safe area for reinstallation later.
- Place the dust chute inside the leg stand as shown in figure 50.
  NOTE: Place the front of the dust chute on the front of the leg stand (note "front" label).
- Insert bolts through the hole in the dust chute and the hole in the cabinet. Tighten bolts securely.
- Starting with the upper section first, reattach the Herc-U-Lift® mobile base to the leg stand. See **To Install the Herc-U-Lift® Mobile Base to the Leg Stand** on page 18.
- Using rope, tape, or an elastic strap, secure the latch mechanism to the height adjusting handwheel.
- With plenty of help from others, grasp the front rail and pull the saw into an upright position.
  NOTE: To minimize saw movement, make sure the rear leveling feet grip the floor as the saw is placed into an upright position.
- Remove the rope, tape, or elastic strap from the latch mechanism and handwheel.
- Roll the table saw to the desired location making sure the surface is firm and level.
- Step down on the pedal to slowly lower the table saw.
- If the feet on the leg stand are not resting firmly on the surface, readjust the leveling feet as necessary.
- Secure dust port to dust chute using screws (see page 20).

INSTALLING DUST CHUTE

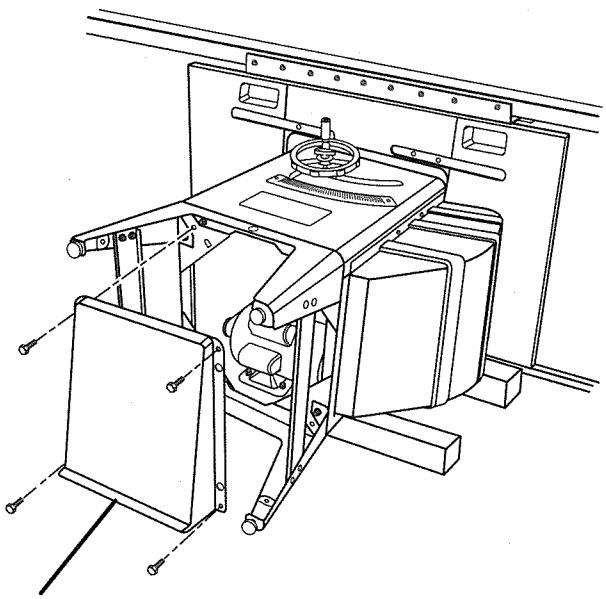


Fig. 50

ATTACHING HERC-U-LIFT®

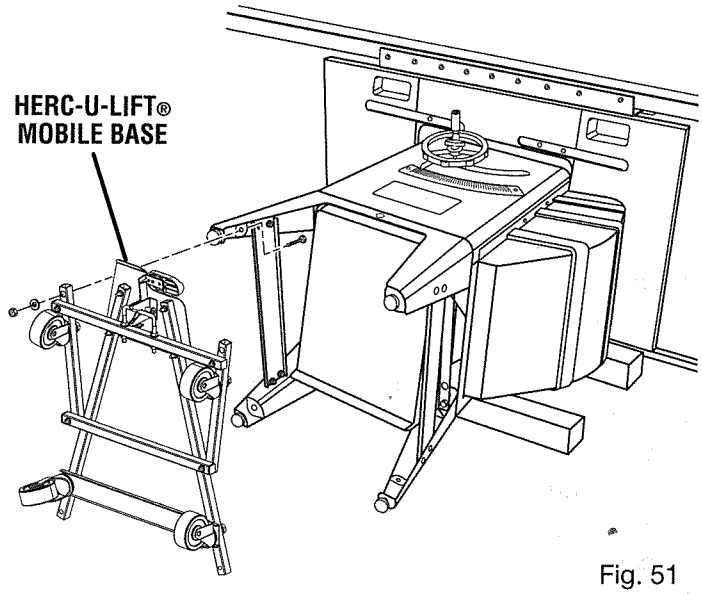


Fig. 51

RETURN THE SAW TO THE UPRIGHT POSITION

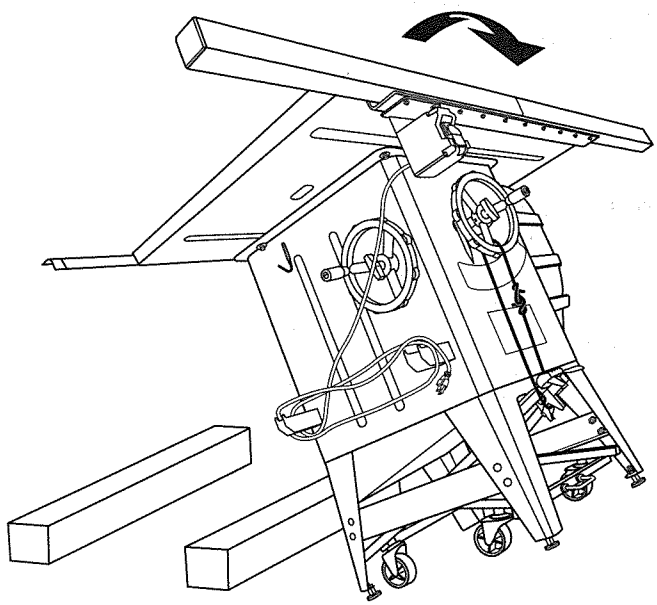


Fig. 52

OPERATION

WARNING:

Do not allow familiarity with tools to make you careless. Remember that a careless fraction of a second is sufficient to inflict serious injury.

WARNING:

Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields when operating power tools. Failure to do so could result in objects being thrown into your eyes resulting in possible serious injury.

WARNING:

Do not use any attachments or accessories not recommended by the manufacturer of this tool. The use of attachments or accessories not recommended can result in serious personal injury.

WARNING:

Never put your hands within 3 in. of the blade when it is on or you could be seriously hurt.

APPLICATIONS

You may use this tool for the purposes listed below:

- Straight line cutting operations such as cross cutting, ripping, mitering, beveling, and compound cutting
- Dado or molding cuts with optional accessories
- Cabinet making and woodworking

NOTE: This table saw is designed to cut wood and wood composition products only.

BASIC OPERATION OF THE TABLE SAW

A table saw can be used for straight-line cutting operations such as cross cutting, ripping, mitering, beveling, and compound cutting. It can make dado or molding cuts with optional accessories.

The 3-prong plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded according to all local codes and ordinances. Improper connection of the equipment can result in electric shock. Check with an electrician or service personnel if you are unsure about proper grounding. Do not modify the plug; if it will not fit the outlet, have the correct outlet installed by a qualified electrician. Refer to the *Electrical* page of this manual.

NOTE: This table saw is designed to cut wood and wood composition products only. Do not use to cut other materials.

CAUSES OF KICKBACK

Kickback can occur when the blade stalls or binds, kicking the workpiece back toward you with great force and speed. If your hands are near the saw blade, they may be jerked loose from the workpiece and may contact 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 workpiece
- Twisting the wood while making a cut
- Failing to support work
- Forcing a cut
- Cutting warped or wet lumber
- Using the wrong blade for the type of cut

AVOIDING KICKBACK

- Always use the correct blade depth setting. The top of the blade teeth should clear the workpiece by 1/8 in. to 1/4 in.
- 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 and the miter gauge when cross cutting. This helps prevent twisting the wood in the cut.
- Always use clean, sharp, and properly set blades. Never make cuts with dull blades.
- To avoid pinching the blade, support the work properly before beginning a cut.
- When making a cut, use steady, even pressure. Never force cuts.
- Do not cut wet or warped lumber.
- Always hold your workpiece firmly with both hands or with push sticks. Keep your body in a balanced position to be ready to resist kickback should it occur. Never stand directly in line with the blade.
- Use the right type of blade for the cut being made.

CUTTING AIDS

See Figure 53.

Push sticks are devices used for safely pushing a workpiece through the blade instead of using your hands. They can be made in various sizes and shapes from scrap wood to use in a specific project. The stick must be narrower than the workpiece, with a 90° notch in one end and shaping for a grip on the other end.

A push block has a handle fastened by recessed screws from the underside. Be sure the screw is recessed. Use it on non-through cuts.

FEATHERBOARD

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 number of short kerfs to give a friction hold on the workpiece. Lock it in place on the table with a C-clamp. Test that it can resist kickback by restricting the forward motion of the workpiece.

⚠ WARNING:

Place the featherboard against the uncut portion of the blade, to avoid kickback that could cause serious personal injury.

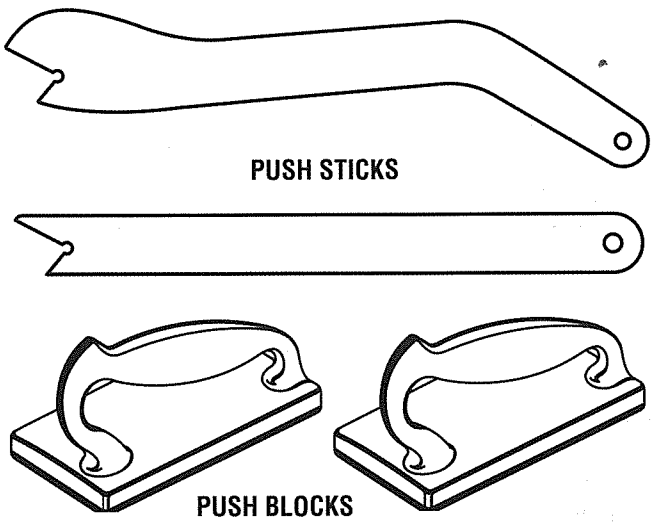


Fig. 53

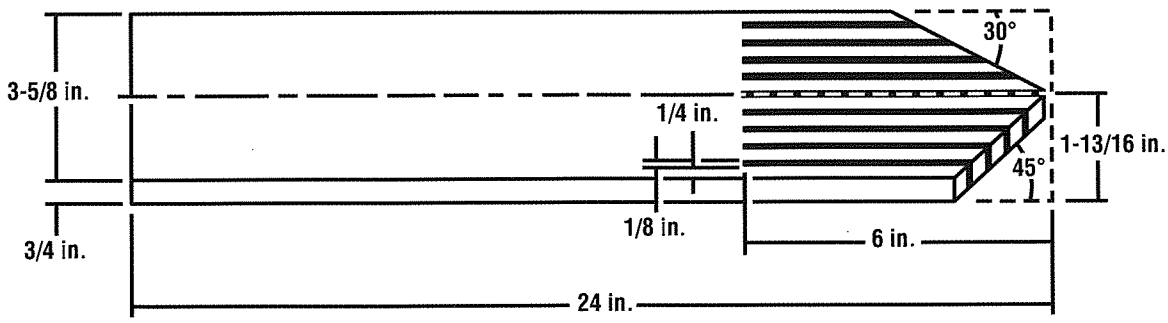


Fig. 54

HOW TO MAKE A FEATHERBOARD

See Figures 54 - 55.

The featherboard is an excellent project for your saw.

Select a solid piece of lumber approximately 3/4 in. thick, 3-5/8 in. wide and 24 in. long. Mark the center of the width on one end of the stock. Miter one-half of the width to 30° and miter the other half of the same end to 45°. See page 33 for information on miter cuts. Mark the board from the point at 6 in. Prepare the saw for ripping as discussed on page 34. Set the rip fence to allow approximately a 1/4 in. "finger" to be cut in the stock. Feed the stock only to the mark previously made at 6 in. Turn the saw OFF and allow the blade to completely stop rotating before removing the stock. Reset the rip fence and cut spaced rips into the workpiece to allow approximately 1/4 in. fingers and 1/8 in. spaces between the fingers.

⚠ WARNING:

The featherboard must be installed in front of the blade. **Do not** locate the featherboard to the rear of the blade. Kickback can result from the featherboard pinching the workpiece and binding the blade in the saw kerf if positioned improperly. Failure to heed this warning can result in serious personal injury.

HOW TO MAKE AN AUXILIARY FENCE FOR THE RIP FENCE

See Figure 56.

Three mounting holes are provided in the rip fence for attaching an auxiliary fence when using dado blades, featherboards or other jigs and fixtures.

Select a solid piece of lumber approximately 3/4 in. thick and nearly the same length as the rip fence.

To fasten the auxiliary fence to the rip fence, use three 2-1/2 in. wood screws (not included).

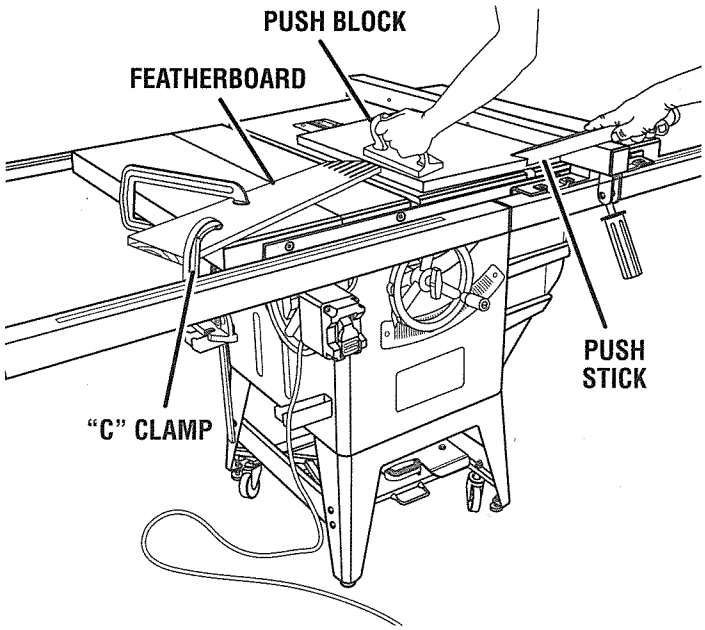


Fig. 55

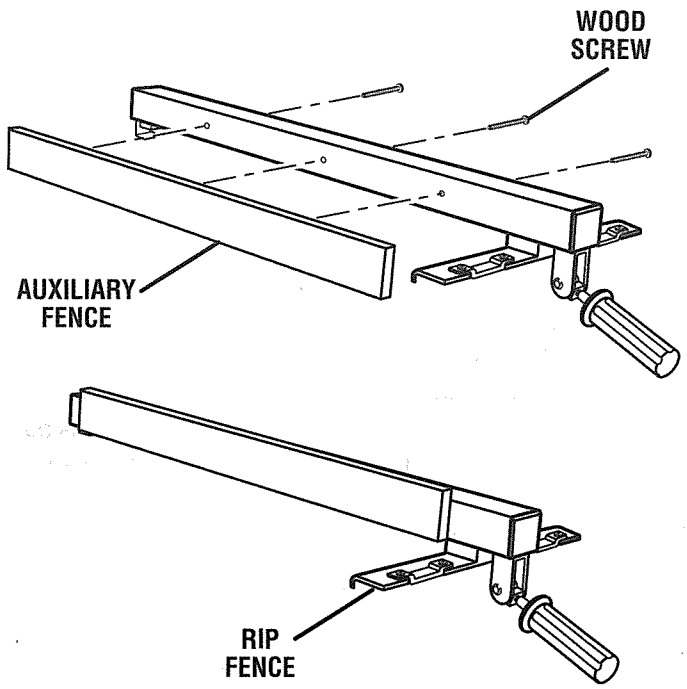


Fig. 56

OPERATION

TYPES OF CUTS

See Figure 57.

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. 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 and anti-kickback pawls are 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 an angled blade. Bevel cross cuts are across the wood grain, and bevel rip cuts are with the grain. The rip fence must always be on the right side of the blade for bevel rip cuts.

Compound (or bevel) miter cuts are made with an angled blade 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.

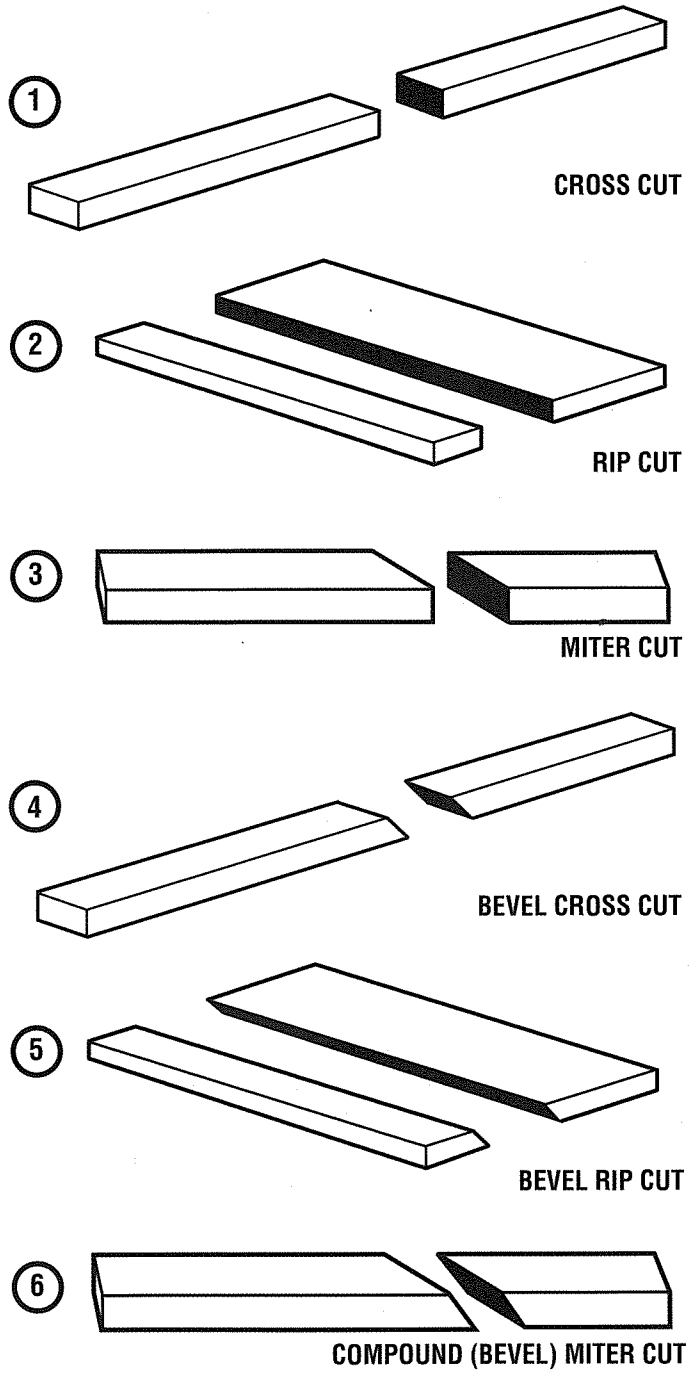


Fig. 57

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.

⚠ WARNING:

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

- 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 any loose knots with a hammer before making the cut.
- Always provide proper support for the wood as it comes out of the saw.

MAKING CUTS

The blade provided with your 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.

⚠ 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.

NOTE: 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.

TO MAKE A CROSS CUT

See Figures 58 - 59.

⚠ WARNING:

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

⚠ WARNING:

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

- Remove the rip fence by lifting the locking handle.
- Turn the blade height lock knob counterclockwise then turn the height adjusting handwheel until the blade is set to the correct depth for the workpiece. Retighten the blade height lock knob.
- Set the miter gauge to 0° and tighten the lock knob.
- Place a support (the same height as saw table) behind the saw for the cut work.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- To turn the saw on, lift the switch button.
- To turn saw off, press the switch button down.

  NOTE: To prevent unauthorized use, remove the switch key as shown in figure 59.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.

CROSS CUT

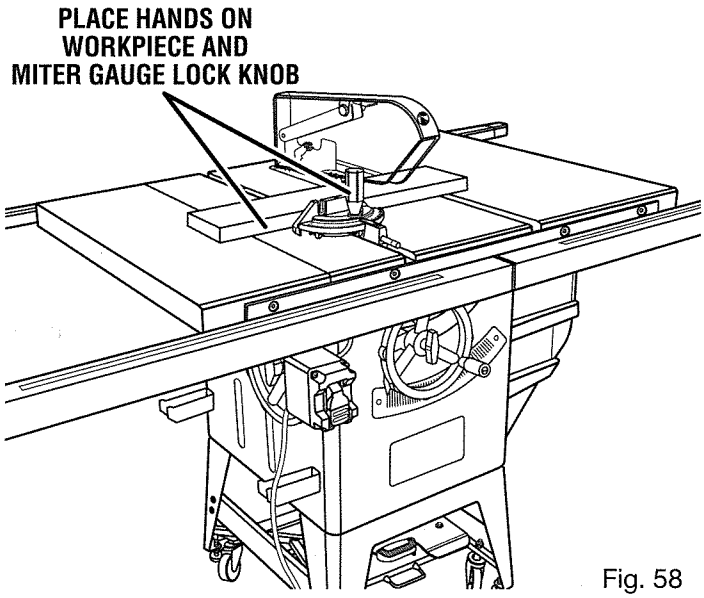


Fig. 58

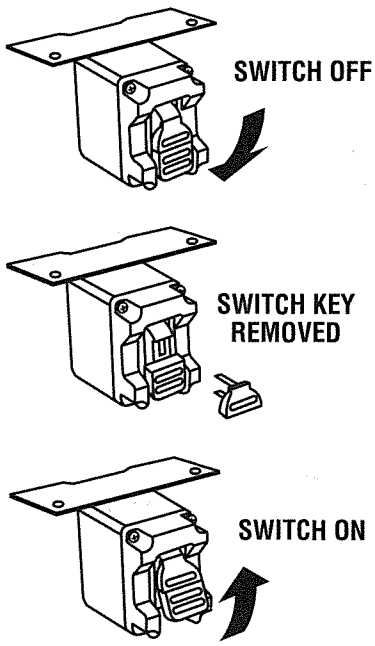


Fig. 59

- Hold the workpiece firmly with both hands and feed the workpiece into the blade.

  NOTE: 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 any part of the workpiece.

TO MAKE A RIP CUT

See Figure 60.

⚠ WARNING:

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

- Turn the blade height lock knob counterclockwise then turn the height adjusting handwheel until the blade is set to the correct depth for the workpiece. Retighten the blade height lock knob.
- Set the blade to 0° (see "To Square the Saw Blade to the Miter Gauge Groove" in the *Adjustments* section).
- Position the rip fence the desired distance from the blade for the cut and securely lock the handle.
- Place a support (the same height as the saw table) behind the table saw for the cut work.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the table saw.
- Use a push block and/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 feather-boards is necessary when making non-through cuts.
- Stand to the side of the wood as it contacts the blade to reduce the chance of injury should kickback occur. Never stand directly in the line of cut.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the table saw.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before feeding the workpiece into the blade.
- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing any part of the workpiece.

TO MAKE A MITER CUT

See Figure 61.

⚠ WARNING:

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

- Remove the rip fence by lifting the locking handle.
- Turn the blade height lock knob counterclockwise then turn the height adjusting handwheel until the blade is set to the correct depth for the workpiece. Retighten the blade height lock knob.
- Set miter gauge to desired angle and tighten bevel lock lever.
- Place a support (the same height as saw table) behind the saw for the cut work.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly with both hands and feed the workpiece into the blade.

  NOTE: 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 any part of the workpiece.

RIP CUT

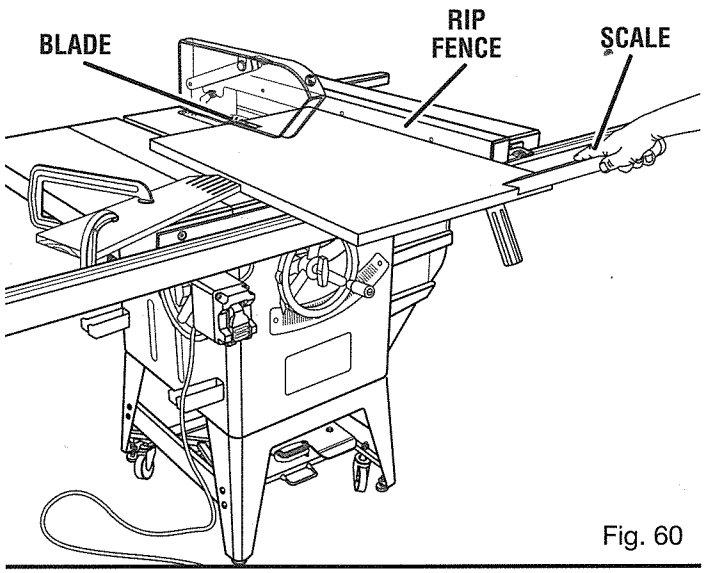


Fig. 60

MITER CUT

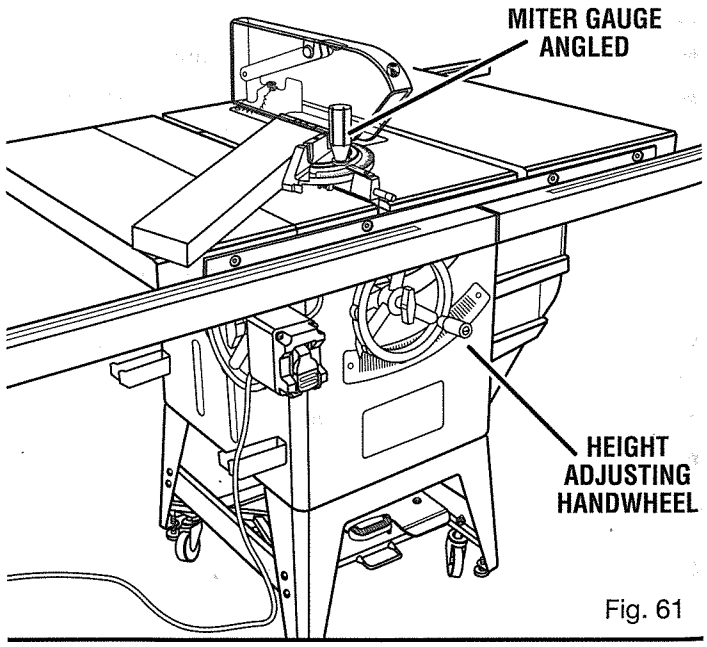


Fig. 61

TO MAKE A BEVEL CROSS CUT

See Figure 62.

⚠ WARNING:

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

- Remove the rip fence by lifting the locking handle.
- Turn the bevel lock knob to unlock it then turn the bevel adjusting handwheel until the bevel indicator is at the desired angle.
- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece and turn the blade height lock knob to the left to relock it. Retighten the knob.
- Set miter gauge to 90° and tighten the miter gauge lock knob.
- Place a support (the same height as saw table) behind the saw for the cut work.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- Let the saw blade build up to full speed before moving the miter gauge and the workpiece into the blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly with both hands and feed the workpiece into the blade.

  NOTE: 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 any part of the workpiece.

TO MAKE A BEVEL RIP CUT

See Figure 63.

⚠ 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.

⚠ WARNING:

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

- Turn the bevel lock knob to unlock it then turn the bevel adjusting handwheel until the bevel indicator is at the desired angle.
- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece and turn the blade height lock knob to the left to relock it. Retighten the knob.
- Position the rip fence the desired distance from the right side of the blade and lock down the lever.
- If ripping a piece larger than 36 in. long, place a support the same height as the table surface behind the saw for the cut work.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- 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.
- Using a push stick and/or push blocks, slowly feed the workpiece toward the blade. Stand slightly to the side of the wood as it contacts the blade to reduce the chance of injury should kickback occur.

BEVEL CROSS CUT

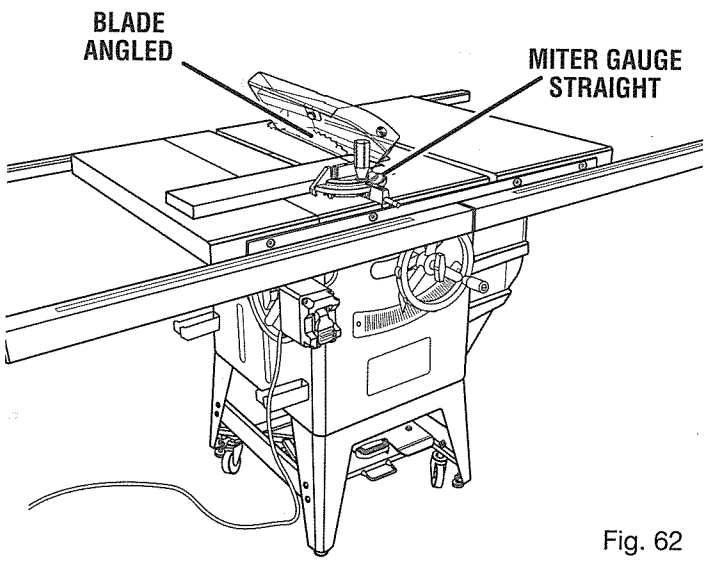


Fig. 62

BEVEL RIP CUT

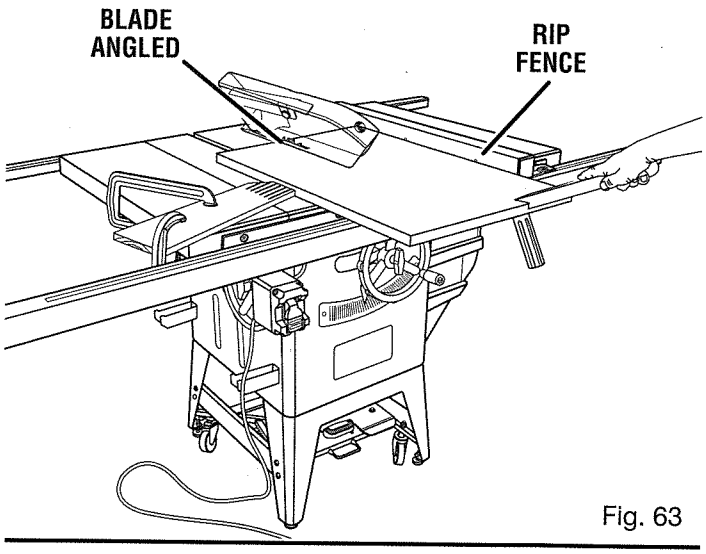


Fig. 63

- Once the blade has made contact with the workpiece, use the hand closest to the rip fence to guide it. Make sure the edge of the workpiece remains in solid contact with both the rip fence and the surface of the table. If ripping a narrow piece, 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 any part of the workpiece.
- After the blade has stopped completely, remove the cutoff stock.

TO MAKE A COMPOUND (BEVEL) MITER CUT

See Figure 64.

⚠ WARNING:

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

- Remove the rip fence by lifting the locking handle.
- Turn the bevel lock knob to unlock it then turn the bevel adjusting handwheel until the bevel indicator is at the desired angle.
- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece and turn the blade height lock knob to the left to relock it. Retighten the knob.
- Set the miter gauge to desired angle and tighten the lock knob.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- Hold the workpiece firmly with both hands and feed the workpiece into the blade.

  NOTE: 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.
- Advance the workpiece and the miter gauge toward the blade. Keep the workpiece flush against the miter gauge. Stand slightly to the side of the wood as it contacts the blade to reduce the chance of injury should kickback occur.
- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing any part of the workpiece.
- After the blade has stopped completely, remove the cutoff stock.

TO MAKE A LARGE PANEL CUT

See Figure 65.

⚠ WARNING:

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

COMPOUND (BEVEL) MITER CUT

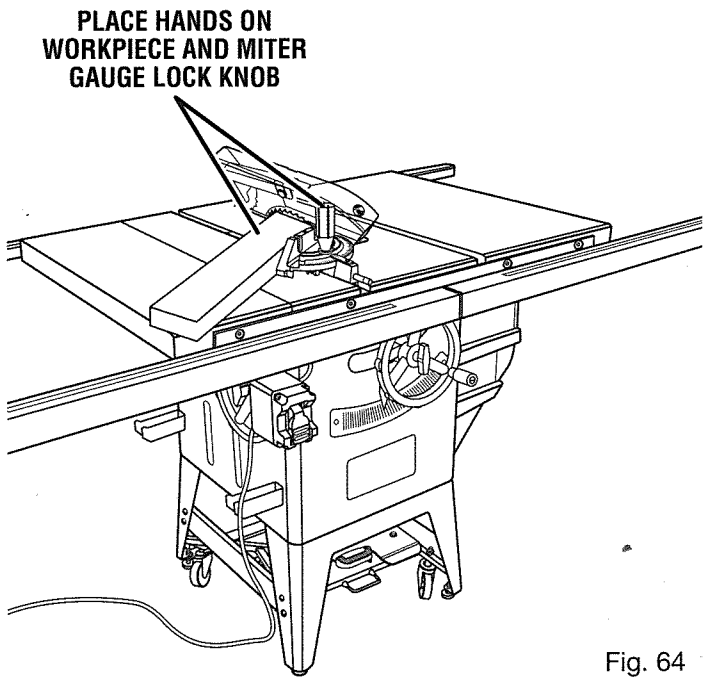


Fig. 64

LARGE PANEL CUT

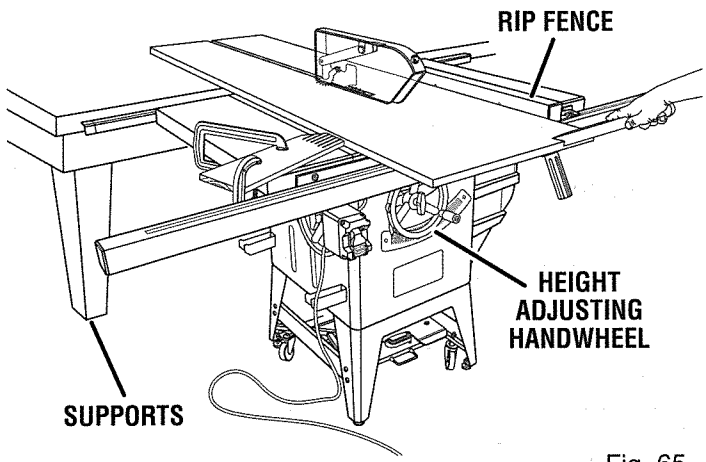


Fig. 65

- Place a support the same height as the top of the saw table behind the saw 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.

⚠ WARNING:

Never make freehand cuts (cuts without the miter gauge or rip fence). Such a cut increases the risk of kickback and can result in serious injury.

- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.

- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Using a push stick and/or push blocks, slowly feed the workpiece toward the blade. Stand slightly to the side of the wood as it contacts the blade to reduce the chance of injury should kickback occur.
- Hold the workpiece firmly and feed the workpiece into the blade.
- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing any part of the workpiece.
- After the blade has stopped completely, remove the cutoff stock.

TO MAKE A NON-THROUGH CUT

See Figure 66.

Non-through cuts 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 dadoes. 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:

Unplug the saw to prevent accidental starting that could result in possible injury.

- Remove the blade guard assembly.
- Turn the bevel lock knob to unlock it then turn the bevel adjusting handwheel until the bevel indicator is at the desired angle.
- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece.
- Plug the saw into the power source.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Feed the workpiece into the blade.
- Always use push blocks, push sticks, and featherboards when making non-through cuts to avoid the risk of serious injury.

NON-THROUGH CUT

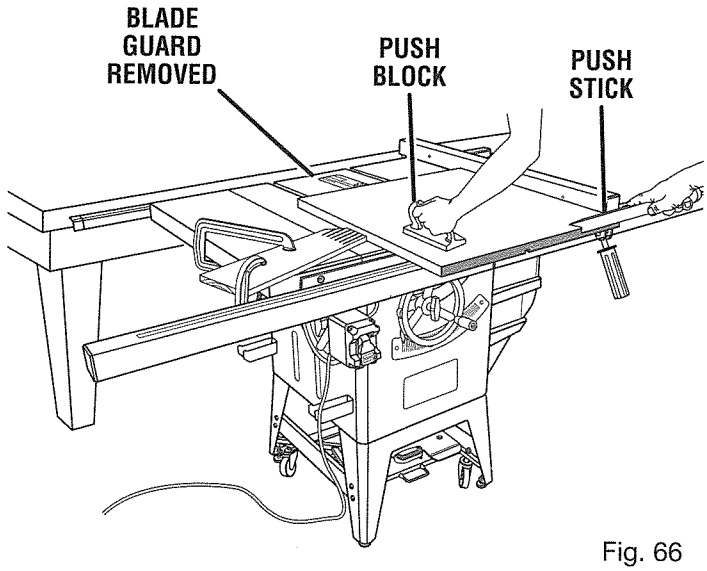


Fig. 66

⚠ WARNING:

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

⚠ WARNING:

Never feed wood with your hands when making any non-through cut such as rabbets or dadoes. Always use push blocks, push sticks, and feather boards.

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

Once all non-through cuts are completed:

- Unplug your saw.
- Lower the blade and reinstall the blade guard assembly.

TO MAKE A DADO CUT

See Figure 67.

An optional dado throat plate is required for this procedure (see the *Accessories* section of this manual and check with the retailer where the table saw was purchased). All blades and dado sets must not be rated less than the speed of this tool and may have a maximum width of 13/16 in.

⚠ WARNING:

Unplug the saw to prevent accidental starting that could result in possible injury.

- Unplug your saw.
- Remove the blade guard assembly and throat plate.
- Remove the blade nut, blade washer, and saw blade.

⚠ WARNING:

Always store the blade washer and throat plate in secure location when changing back to saw blade. Failure to do so may result in possible injury and damage to the tool.

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

  NOTE: The blade washer 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 throat plate and rotate the blade by hand to make sure it turns freely then lower the blade.

DADO CUT

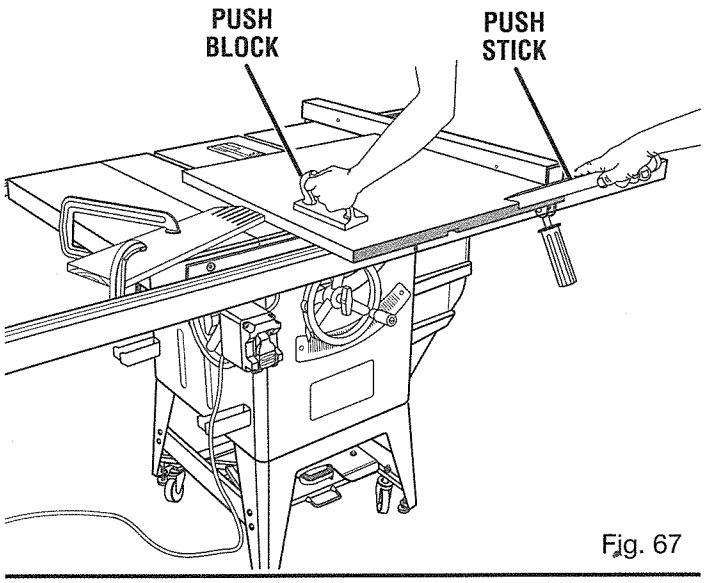


Fig. 67

⚠ WARNING:

Always use push blocks, push sticks, or feather-boards when making dado cuts to avoid the risk of serious injury.

⚠ WARNING:

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

ADJUSTMENTS

⚠ WARNING:

Before performing any adjustment, make sure the tool is unplugged from the power supply and the switch is in the OFF (O) position. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.

To avoid unnecessary setups and adjustments, a good practice is to check your setups carefully with a framing square and make practice cuts in scrap wood before making finish cuts in good workpieces. Do not start any adjustments until you have checked with a square and made test cuts to be sure adjustments are needed.

TO SQUARE THE SAW BLADE TO THE MITER GAUGE GROOVE

See Figures 68 - 69.

⚠ WARNING:

The blade must be square so the wood does not bind resulting in kickback. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury.

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

- Unplug the saw and remove the switch key.
- Raise the blade all the way by turning the height adjusting handwheel.
- Remove the blade guard assembly.
- Mark beside one of the blade teeth at the front of the blade. Place the body of a combination square against the miter gauge groove as shown in figure 62. Measure the distance from the blade tooth to the right miter gauge groove.
- Turn the blade so the marked tooth is at the back.
- Move the combination square to the rear and again measure the distance from the blade tooth to the right miter gauge groove. If the distances are the same, the blade and the miter gauge groove are parallel.
- Open the motor cover and loosen the four hex head screws securing the table top to the cabinet.
- Place a block of wood on the side of the blade and push it into the blade until the blade is parallel to the miter gauge groove. Retighten one screw.
- Check with square to determine if marked tooth touches square by the same amount at front and rear. If it does, alternately tighten other three screws. If it does not, loosen screw and move table top the required amount.

⚠ 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.

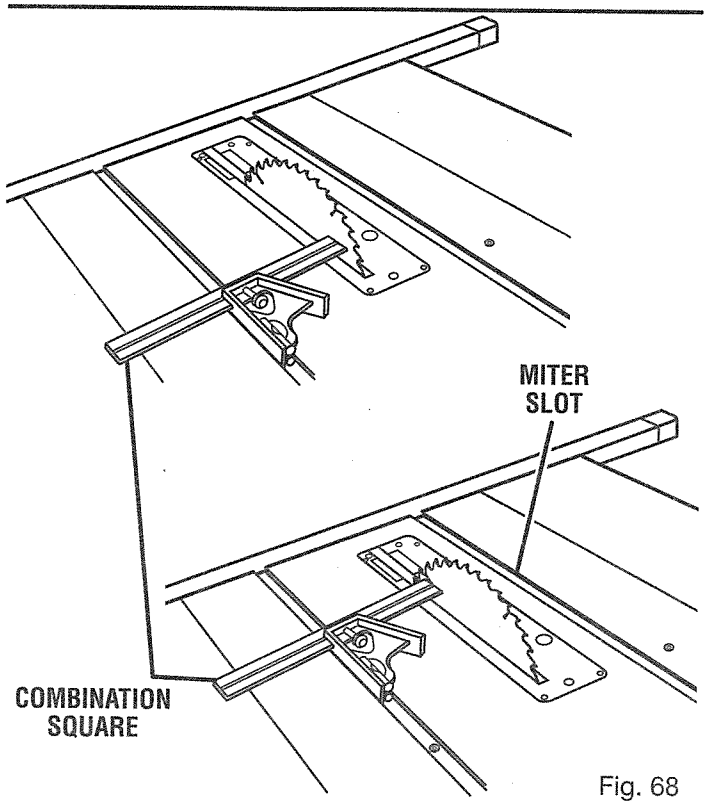


Fig. 68

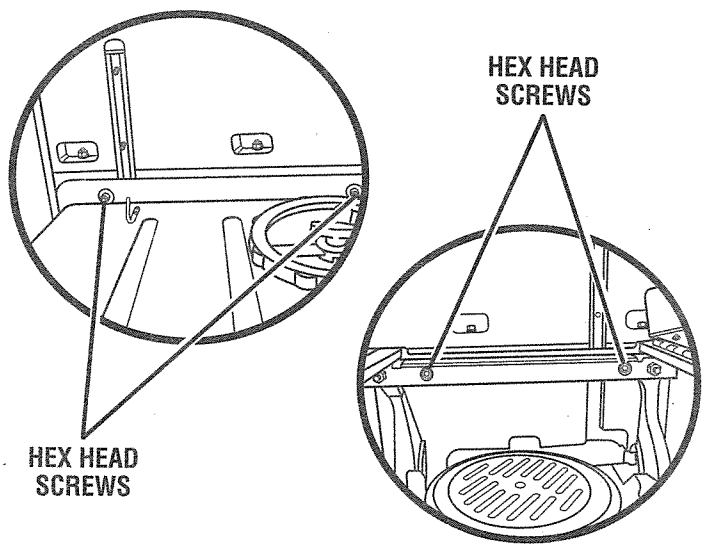


Fig. 69

TO SET THE BEVEL INDICATOR AND BEVEL STOPS AT 0° AND 45°

See Figures 70 - 73.

- Unplug the saw and remove the switch key.
- Raise the blade to a 3 in. depth of cut.
- Remove the blade guard assembly.

To Check for Squareness, 90° Position:

- Turn the bevel adjusting handwheel counterclockwise. Saw blade should now be square with the saw table and the bevel indicator should point to 0°.
- Place a combination square against the saw blade.
- If the saw blade is not square to the saw table, the 90° top screw needs to be adjusted.

  NOTE: From a position at the front of the saw, the 90° stop screw is in the left side miter gauge groove.
- Using a hex key, unscrew the 90° stop screw until it is even with the top of the saw table.
- Turn the bevel adjusting handwheel until the saw blade is square with the saw table.
- Screw the 90° stop screw until the saw blade starts to move. Check again for squareness and readjust if needed.

To Check for Squareness, 45° Position:

- Tilt the saw blade as far to the left as it will go.
- Place an accurate square against the saw blade checking for the 45° angle.
- If the angle of the saw blade is not correct, the 45° stop screw needs to be adjusted.

  NOTE: From a position at the front of the saw, the 45° stop screw is on the left side of the throat plate.
- Using a hex key, unscrew the 45° stop screw until it is even with the top of the saw table.
- Turn the bevel adjusting handwheel until the saw blade is square with the saw table.
- Screw the 45° stop screw until the saw blade starts to move. Check again for squareness and readjust if needed.

To Set the Bevel Indicator:

- With the saw blade at 90°, the bevel indicator should be pointing to 0°.
- Loosen the screw and position the bevel indicator to point to 0°. Retighten screw.
- With the saw blade at 45°, the bevel indicator should be pointing to 45°.
- Loosen the two screws on the scale and adjust the scale up or down until the bevel indicator points to 45°.

BLADE AT 90° POSITION

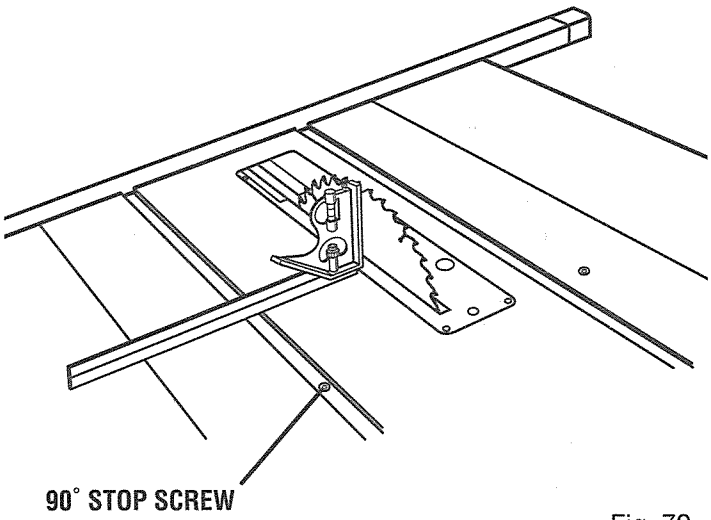


Fig. 70

BLADE AT 45° POSITION

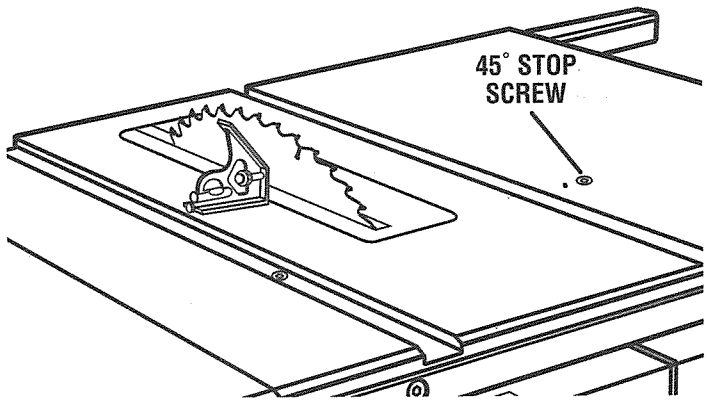


Fig. 71

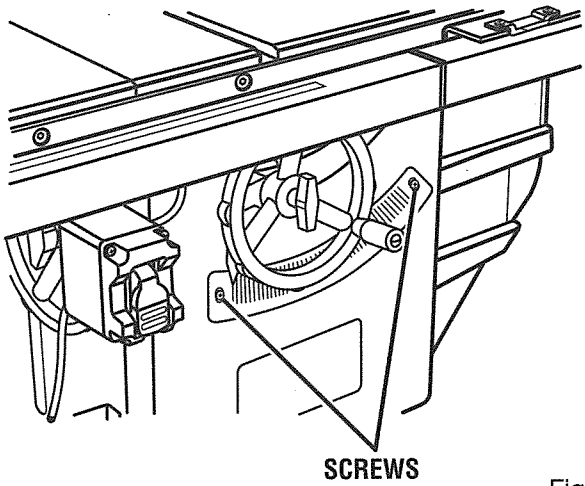


Fig. 72

TO ADJUST THE MITER GAUGE

See Figure 74.

You can set the miter gauge at 0° and plus or minus 45° with the miter gauge stop pin and adjustable stop screws.

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

- Loosen the lock knob and pull out on stop pin to rotate miter gauge base past stop screws.
- Loosen the lock nut of the 0° stop screw at the stop pin with a wrench.
- Place a 90° square against the miter gauge rod and the miter gauge base.
- If the rod is not square, loosen the lock knob, adjust the rod, and retighten the knob.
- Adjust the 0° stop screw until it rests against the stop pin.
- Adjust the plus and minus 45° stop screws using a 45° triangle and the steps above.

TO SET THE RIP FENCE SCALE INDICATOR TO THE BLADE

See Figure 75.

The rip fence has two indicators: one for use when the rip fence is on the right side of the saw blade and one for use when the rip fence is on the left side of the saw blade.

NOTE: The blade guard assembly must be removed to perform this adjustment. Reinstall the blade guard assembly when the adjustment is complete.

- Unplug the saw.
- Using a framing square, set the rip fence 2 in. from the blade tip edge. Lock the rip fence in place.
- Loosen pan head screw and adjust the right indicator so that the red line is located over the "zero" line on the right rip scale on the front rail. Retighten screw.
- Repeated the above steps for the left side.

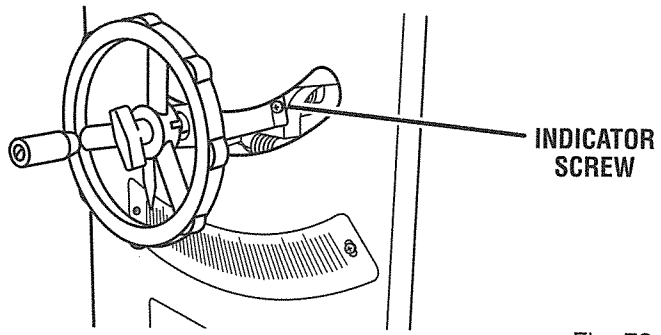


Fig. 73

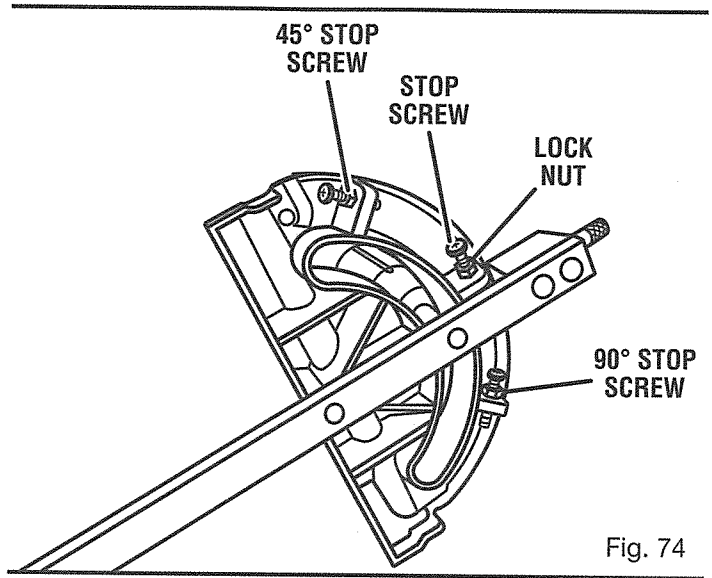


Fig. 74

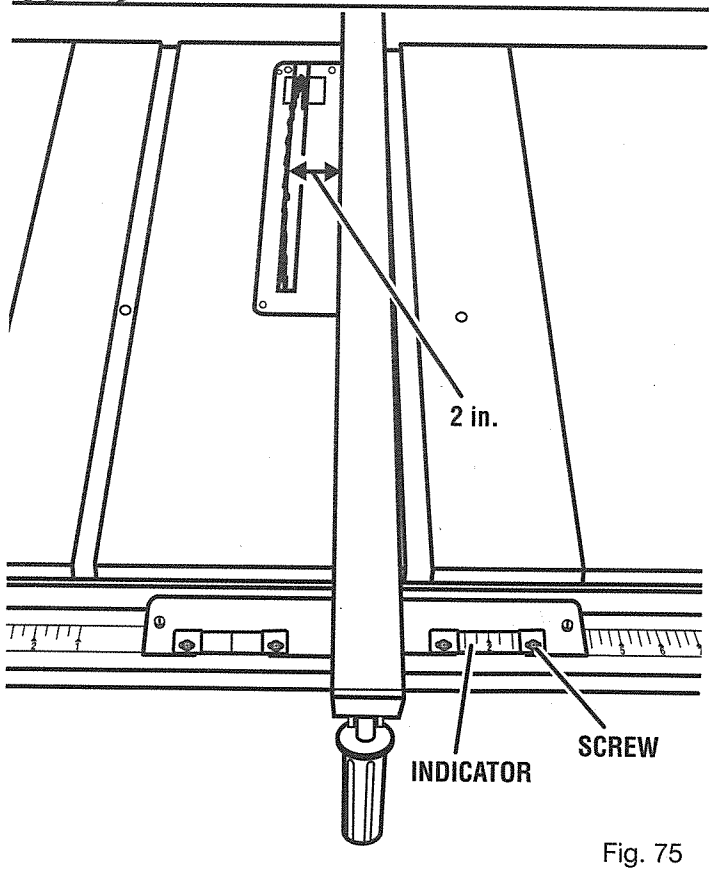


Fig. 75

MAINTENANCE

⚠ WARNING:

When servicing, use only identical RIDGID replacement parts. Use of any other parts may create a hazard or cause product damage.

⚠ WARNING:

Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields during power tool operation or when blowing dust. If operation is dusty, also wear a dust mask.

⚠ WARNING:

Before performing any maintenance, make sure the tool is unplugged from the power supply and the switch is in the OFF (O) position. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.

⚠ WARNING:

To avoid possible fire, clean saw dust from the cabinet regularly even when table saw is attached to a vacuum.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

- Periodically check all clamps, nuts, bolts, and screws for tightness and condition. Make sure the throat plate is in good condition and in position.
- Check the blade guard assembly.
- Remove sawdust from the inside frequently by opening the motor cover and blowing out the sawdust.
- Clean your cutting tools with a gum and pitch remover.
- Periodically clean and grease the U-bolt and latch mechanism on the Herc-U-Lift® Mobile Base. Grease caster ball bearings and oil caster axle as needed.
- Protect the saw blade by cleaning out sawdust from underneath the saw 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.

⚠ WARNING:

Do not at any time let brake fluids, 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.

LUBRICATION

This saw's motor bearings have been packed at the factory with proper lubrication.

- Clean screw threads and nuts with a solvent recommended for gum and pitch removal.
- Lubricate screw threads, nuts, and bearing points (including those on the blade guard assembly and miter gauge).

ACCESSORIES

The following recommended accessories are currently available at retail stores:

AC31DG1 Dado Throat Plate

⚠ WARNING:

Current attachments and accessories available for use with this tool are listed above. Do not use any attachments or accessories not recommended by the manufacturer of this tool. The use of attachments or accessories not recommended can result in serious personal injury.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem	Cause	Solution
Excess vibration.	Blade is out of balance.	Replace blade.
	Blade is damaged.	Replace blade.
	Saw is not mounted securely.	Tighten all hardware.
	Work surface is uneven.	Reposition on flat surface.
	Blade is warped.	Replace blade.
Rip fence does not move smoothly.	Rip fence not mounted correctly.	Remount the rip fence.
	Rails are dirty or sticky.	Clean and wax rails.
	Clamp screw is out of adjustment.	Adjust clamp screw.
Rip fence does not lock at rear.	Clamp screw is out of adjustment.	Adjust clamp screw.
Cutting binds or burns work.	Blade is dull.	Replace or sharpen blade.
	Blade is heeling.	See "To Square the Saw Blade to the Miter Gauge Groove" in the *Adjustments* section.
	Work is fed too fast.	Slow the feed rate.
	Rip fence is misaligned.	Align the rip fence.
	Separator is out of alignment.	See "To Align Blade Guard Assembly to the Blade" in the *Assembly* section.
	Wood is warped.	Replace the wood. Always cut with convex side to table surface.
Wood edges away from rip fence when ripping.	Rip fence is misaligned.	Check and adjust the rip fence.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem	Cause	Solution
Saw does not make 90° or 45° cuts.	Bevel stops not properly adjusted.	See "To Set the Bevel Indicator and Bevel Stops at 0° and 45°" in the *Adjustments* section.
	Miter gauge is misaligned (Miter Cuts).	See "To Adjust the Miter Gauge" in the *Adjustments* section.
Height and Bevel Adjusting Handwheels are hard to turn.	Gears or screw post inside cabinet are clogged with sawdust.	Clean the gears and screw posts; lubricate.
	Bearing retainer too tight.	See "To Adjust the Bevel Adjusting Handwheel" in the *Adjustments* section.
	Handwheel is locked.	Unlock the bevel adjusting handwheel by loosening the bevel lock knob. Unlock the height adjusting handwheel by turning the blade height lock knob counterclockwise.
Saw does not start.	Power cord not plugged in.	Plug in power cord.
	Circuit fuse is blown.	Replace circuit fuse.
	Circuit breaker is tripped.	Reset circuit breaker.
	Cord, switch, or motor is damaged.	Have replaced by qualified service center.
Blade makes poor cuts.	Blade is dull or dirty.	Clean, sharpen, or replace blade.
	Blade is wrong type for cut being made.	Replace with correct type.
	Blade is mounted backwards.	Remount blade.
Motor overheats.	Work is fed too fast; motor overloaded.	Feed work slower into the blade.
Motor labors in rip cut.	Blade not proper for rip cut.	Change to rip blade.

WARRANTY

RIDGID® HAND HELD AND STATIONARY POWER TOOL 3 YEAR LIMITED SERVICE WARRANTY

Proof of purchase must be presented when requesting warranty service.

Limited to RIDGID® hand held and stationary power tools purchased 2/1/04 and after. This product is manufactured by One World Technologies, Inc. The trademark is licensed from RIDGID, Inc. All warranty communications should be directed to One World Technologies, Inc., attn: RIDGID Hand Held and Stationary Power Tool Technical Service at (toll free) 1-866-539-1710.

90-DAY SATISFACTION GUARANTEE POLICY

During the first 90 days after the date of purchase, if you are dissatisfied with the performance of this RIDGID® Hand Held and Stationary Power Tool for any reason you may return the tool to the dealer from which it was purchased for a full refund or exchange. To receive a replacement tool you must present proof of purchase and return all original equipment packaged with the original product. The replacement tool will be covered by the limited warranty for the balance of the 3 YEAR service warranty period.

WHAT IS COVERED UNDER THE 3 YEAR LIMITED SERVICE WARRANTY

This warranty on RIDGID® Hand Held and Stationary Power Tools covers all defects in workmanship or materials and normal wear items such as brushes, chucks, motors, switches, cords, gears and even cordless batteries in this RIDGID® tool for three years following the purchase date of the tool. Warranties for other RIDGID® products may vary.

HOW TO OBTAIN SERVICE

To obtain service for this RIDGID® tool you must return it; freight prepaid, or take it in to an authorized service center for RIDGID® branded hand held and stationary power tools. You may obtain the location of the authorized service center nearest you by calling (toll free) 1-866-539-1710 or by logging on to the RIDGID® website at www.ridgid.com. When requesting warranty service, you must present the original dated sales receipt. The authorized service center will repair any faulty workmanship, and either repair or replace any part covered under the warranty, at our option, at no charge to you.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED

This warranty applies only to the original purchaser at retail and may not be transferred. This warranty only covers defects arising under normal usage and does not cover any malfunction, failure or defect resulting from misuse, abuse, neglect, alteration, modification or repair by other than an authorized service center for RIDGID® branded hand held and stationary power tools. Consumable accessories provided with the tool such as, but not limited to, blades, bits and sand paper are not covered.

RIDGID, INC. AND ONE WORLD TECHNOLOGIES, INC. MAKE NO WARRANTIES, REPRESENTATIONS OR PROMISES AS TO THE QUALITY OR PERFORMANCE OF ITS POWER TOOLS OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFICALLY STATED IN THIS WARRANTY.

ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS

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One World Technologies, Inc.
P.O. Box 35, Hwy. 8
Pickens, SC 29671

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

10 in. TABLE SAW

R4511

CUSTOMER SERVICE INFORMATION

For parts or service, contact your nearest RIDGID authorized service center. Be sure to provide all relevant information when you call or visit. For the location of the authorized service center nearest you, please call 1-866-539-1710 or visit us online at www.ridgidwoodworking.com.

The model number of this tool is found on a plate attached to the motor housing. Please record the serial number in the space provided below. When ordering repair parts, always give the following information:

Model No. R4511

Serial No. _____

987000-368
6-27-08 (REV:00)