Save This Manual
For Future Reference

# SEARS

# owner's manual

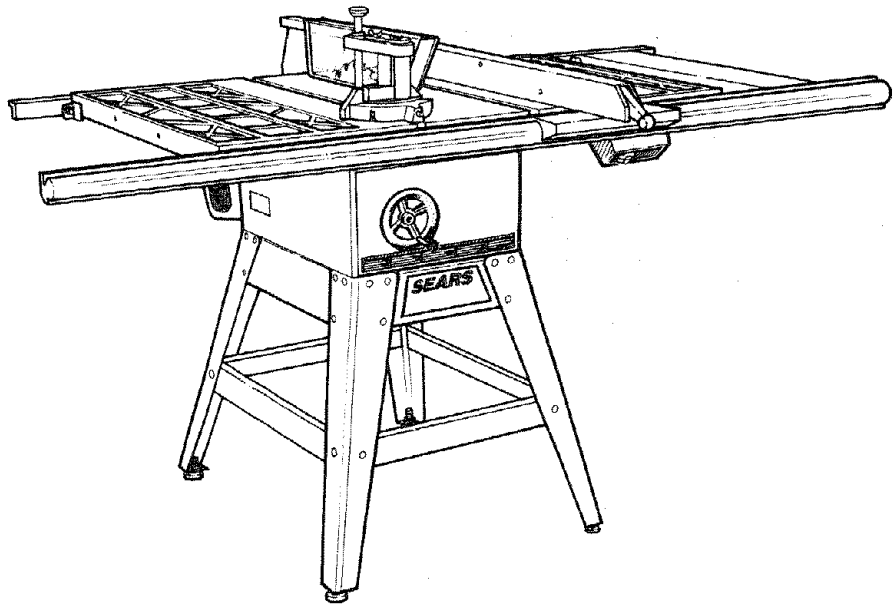
## MODEL NO. 113.299112

**SAW WITH LEGS**
**TWO CAST IRON TABLE EXTENSIONS**
**MOTOR**
**QUICK RELEASE**
**EXACT-I-RIP FENCE**
**SAWDUST COLLECTOR KIT**
**MITER GAUGE AND HOLD DOWN**

Serial Number _____
Model and serial number may be found at the right-hand side of the base. You should record both model and serial number in a safe place for future use.

## FOR YOUR SAFETY:

**READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**




# CRAFTSMAN

# Contractor

## 10" Deluxe Belt Drive Saw

- assembly
- operating
- repair parts

**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Hoffman Estates, IL 60179**

Part No. SP5802

Printed in USA

## FULL ONE YEAR WARRANTY ON CRAFTSMAN STATIONARY TOOL

**If, this stationary tool fails due to a defect in material or workmanship within one year from the date of purchase, CONTACT THE NEAREST SEARS SERVICE CENTER IN THE UNITED STATES and Sears will repair it, free of charge.**

**This warranty applies only while this product is used in the United States.**

**If this Table Saw is used for commercial or rental purposes, this warranty will apply for ninety days from the date of purchase.**

**This warranty gives your specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.**

**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., D/817 WA Hoffman Estates, IL 60179**

# SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE SAW

Safety is a combination of common sense, staying alert and knowing how your table saw works. Read this manual to understand this saw.

## SAFETY SIGNAL WORDS

⚠ **DANGER:** If the safety information is not followed, someone **WILL** be seriously injured or killed.

⚠ **WARNING:** If the safety information is not followed, someone **COULD** be seriously injured or killed.

⚠ **CAUTION:** If the safety information is not followed, someone **MAY** be injured.

Read and follow all safety information and instructions.
**BEFORE USING THE SAW:**

**WARNING: To avoid mistakes that could cause serious, permanent injury, do not plug the saw in until the following steps have been satisfactorily completed.**

1. Assembly and alignment. (See pages 14-39)
2. Learn the use and function of the ON-OFF switch, guard, spreader, anti-kickback device, miter gauge, table insert and blade elevation and bevel controls. (See pages 39-42)
3. Review and understanding of all safety instructions and operating procedures in this manual.
4. Review of the maintenance methods for this saw. (See page 61)

   Read the following **WARNING** label found on the front of your saw.


**WHEN INSTALLING OR MOVING THE SAW:**

1. AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT. Use the saw in a dry place protected from rain. Keep work area well lighted.
2. To avoid injury from unexpected saw movement:
   A. Put the saw on a firm level surface where there is plenty of room for handling and properly supporting the workpiece.
   B. Support the saw so the table is level and the saw does not rock.
   C. Bolt the saw to the floor if it tends to slip, walk, or slide during normal use.
   D. When using table extensions over 24" wide on any side of the saw, bolt the saw to the floor or prop up the outer end of the extension from the floor to keep the saw from tipping.
3. Put the saw where neither operators or bystanders must stand in line with the saw blade.
4. GROUND THE SAW - This saw has an approved 3-conductor cord and a 3-prong grounding type plug. The plug fits grounding type outlets designed for 120 volt, 15 amp circuits. The green conductor in the cord is the grounding wire. To avoid electrocution, NEVER connect the green wire to a live terminal.
5. To avoid injury from electrical shock, make sure your fingers do not touch the plug's metal prongs when plugging in or unplugging the saw.
6. To avoid back injury, get help or use recommended caster accessories when you need to move the saw. Always get help if you need to lift the saw. Hold the saw close to your body. Bend your knees so you can lift with your legs, not your back.
7. NEVER STAND ON TOOL. Serious injury could occur if the tool tips or you accidentally hit the cutting tool. Do not store anything above or near the tool where anyone might stand on the tool to reach them.

**BEFORE EACH USE:**

1. **Inspect your saw.**
   A. To avoid injury from accidental starting, unplug the saw, turn the switch off and remove the switch key before raising or removing the Guard, changing the cutting tool, changing the setup or adjusting anything.
   B. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect the way it works. If any part is missing, bent, or broken in any way, or any electrical parts don't work properly, turn the saw off and unplug the saw.
   C. Replace damaged, missing, or failed parts before using the saw again.
   D. Use the Sawblade Guard, Spreader, and Anti-Kickback Pawls for any thru-sawing (whenever the blade comes through the top of the workpiece). Make sure the Pawls work properly. Make sure the Spreader is in line with the sawblade.
   E. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES. Form habit of checking for and removing keys and adjusting wrenches from tool before turning it on.

F. To avoid injury from jams, slips or thrown pieces (kickback and throwback):

1.) USE ONLY RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. Follow the instructions that come with the accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause risk of injury to persons.

2.) Choose the right blade or cutting accessories for the material and the type of cutting you plan to do.

3.) Never use grinding wheels, abrasive cutoff wheels, friction wheels (metal slitting blades) wire wheels or buffing wheels. They can fly apart explosively.

4.) Choose and inspect your cutting tool carefully.

- To avoid cutting tool failure and thrown shrapnel (broken pieces of blade), use only 10" or smaller blades or other cutting tools marked for speed of 3450 rpm or higher.
- Always use unbroken, balanced blades designed to fit this saw's 5/8" arbor.
- When thru-sawing, (making cuts where the blade comes through the workpiece top) always use a 10 inch diameter blade. This keeps the spreader in closest to the blade.
- Do not overtighten arbor nut. Use arbor wrenches to "snug" it securely.
- Use only sharp blades with properly set teeth. Consult a professional blade sharpener when in doubt.
- Keep blades clean of gum and resin.

5.) Adjust table inserts flush with the table top. NEVER use the saw without the proper insert.

6.) Make sure all clamps and locks are tight and no parts have any excessive play.

**2. Keep Work Area Clean**

A. Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Floor must not be slippery from wax or sawdust.

B. To avoid burns or other fire damage, never use the saw near flammable liquids, vapors or gases.

C. To avoid injury, don't do layout, assembly, or setup work on the table while the blade is spinning. It could cut or throw anything hitting the blade.

**Plan ahead to protect your eyes, hands, face and ears.**

**3. Plan your work.**

A. USE THE RIGHT TOOL - Don't force tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for.

B. Dress for safety:

- **Do not wear** loose clothing, gloves, neckties or jewelry (rings, wrist watches). They can get caught and draw you into moving parts.
- Wear nonslip footwear.
- Tie back long hair.
- Roll long sleeves above the elbow.
- Noise levels vary widely. To avoid possible hearing damage, wear ear plugs or muffs when using
- Any power saw can throw foreign objects into the eyes. This can cause permanent eye damage. Wear safety goggles (not glasses) that comply with ANSI Z87.1 (shown on package). Everyday eyeglasses have only impact resistant lenses. They are not safety glasses. Safety goggles are available at Sears retail catalogue stores. Glasses or goggles not in compliance with ANSI Z87.1 could seriously hurt you when they break.


- For dusty operations, wear a dust mask along with the safety goggles.

C. Inspect your workpiece. Make sure there are no nails or foreign objects in the part of the workpiece to be cut.

D. Plan your cut to avoid **KICKBACKS** and **THROWBACKS** - when a part or all of the workpiece binds on the blade and is thrown violently back toward the front of the saw:

- **Never cut FREEHAND:** Always use either a rip fence, miter gauge or fixture to position and guide the work, so it won't twist, bind on the blade and kickback.
- Make sure there is no debris between the workpiece and its supports.
- When cutting **irregularly shaped workpieces,** plan your work so it will not slip and pinch the blade.
  a. A piece of molding, for example, must lie flat or be held by a fixture or jig that will not let it twist, rock or slip while being cut. Use jigs, fixtures where needed to prevent workpiece shifting.
  b. Use a different, better suited type of tool for work that can't be made stable.
- Use extra caution with large, very small or awkward workpieces:
  a. Use extra supports (tables, saw horses, blocks, etc.) for any workpieces large enough to tip when not held down to the table top. NEVER **use another person** as a substitute for a table extension, or as additional support for a workpiece that is longer or wider than the basic saw table, or to help feed, support or pull the workpiece.
  b. Never confine the piece being cut off. That is, the piece NOT against the Fence, Miter Gauge or fixture. Never hold it, clamp it, touch it, or use length stops against it. It must be free to move. If confined, it could get wedged against the blade and cause a kickback or throwback.
- Never cut more than one workpiece at a time.

4. **Plan the way you will push the workpiece through.**

- **NEVER pull the workpiece** through. Start and finish the cut from the front of the table saw.
- **NEVER put your fingers or hands in the path** of the sawblade or other cutting tool.
- **NEVER reach in back** of the cutting tool with either hand to hold down or support the workpiece, remove wood scraps, or for any other reason.
- Avoid hand positions where a sudden slip could cause fingers or hand to move into a sawblade or other cutting tool.
- DON'T OVERREACH. Always keep good footing and balance.
- Push the workpiece against the rotation of the blade. NEVER feed material into the cutting tool from the rear of the saw.
- Always push the workpiece all the way past the sawblade.
- As much as possible, keep your face and body to one side of the sawblade, out of line with a possible kickback or throwback.
- NEVER turn the saw "ON" before clearing the table of all tools, wood scraps, etc. except the workpiece and related feed or support devices for the cut planned.
- AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING - Make sure switch is "OFF" before plugging saw in.

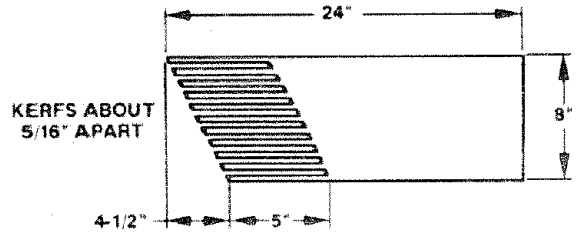
**WHENEVER SAW IS RUNNING**

**WARNING: Don't let familiarity (gained from frequent use of your table saw) cause a careless mistake. Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is enough to cause a severe injury.**

1. Before actually cutting with the saw, watch it while it runs for a short while. If it makes an unfamiliar noise or vibrates a lot, stop immediately. Turn the saw off. Unplug the saw. Do not restart until finding and fixing the problem.
2. Make sure the top of the arbor or cutting tool turns toward the front of the saw.
3. Set the cutting tool as low as possible for the cut you're planning.
4. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY. All visitors should be kept a safe distance from work. Make sure bystanders are clear of the saw and workpiece.
5. Let the blade reach full speed before cutting.
6. DON'T FORCE TOOL. It will do the job better and safer at its designed rate. Feed the workpiece into the blade only fast enough to let it cut without bogging down or binding.
7. Before freeing any jammed material:
   a. Turn switch "OFF".
   b. Unplug the saw.
   c. Wait for all moving parts to stop.
   d. Check blade, Spreader and Fence for proper alignment before starting, again.
8. To avoid throwback of cut off pieces:
   a. Use the Guard assembly.
   b. To remove pieces beneath or trapped inside the Guard.
      1. Turn saw "OFF".
      2. Remove switch key.
      3. Unplug saw.
      4. Wait for blade to stop before lifting the guard.

**Additional Instructions for RIP TYPE CUTS**

- NEVER use the Miter Gauge when ripping.
- Use a push stick whenever the fence is 2 or more inches from the blade. When thru-sawing, use an Auxiliary Fence and Push Block whenever the fence must be between 1/2 inch and 2 inches from the blade. Never thru-saw rip cuts narrower than 1/2 inch. (See "BASIC SAW OPERATION USING THE RIP FENCE" section).
- Never rip anything shorter than 10" long.
- When using a Push Stick or Push Block the trailing end of the board must be square. A push stick or block against an uneven end could slip off or push the work away from the fence.
- A **FEATHERBOARD** can help guide the workpiece. See BASIC SAW OPERATION - USING THE RIP FENCE. **Always** use featherboards for any non-thru rip type cuts.




**BEFORE STARTING**

- To avoid kickbacks and slips into the blade, make sure the rip fence is parallel to the sawblade.
- Check the anti-kickback pawls (See BASIC SAW OPERATION-USING THE RIP FENCE). The pawls must stop a kickback once it has started. Replace or sharpen Anti-Kickback pawls when points become dull.
- Plastic and composition (like hardboard) materials may be cut on your saw. However, since these are usually quite hard and slippery, the antikickback pawls may not stop a kickback. Therefore, be especially careful in your set-up and cutting procedures.

**WHILE CUTTING**

- To avoid kickbacks and slips into the blade, always push forward on the section of the workpiece between the saw blade and the Rip Fence. Never push forward on the piece being cut off.

**Additional Instructions for**

## CROSS CUT TYPE CUTS

**Before starting**

- NEVER use the rip fence when crosscutting.
- An auxiliary wood facing attached to the miter gauge can help prevent workpiece twisting and throwbacks. Attach it to the holes provided. Make the facing long enough and big enough to support your work. Make sure, however, it will not interfere with the sawblade guard. (See "Using The Miter Gauge" section).
- Use jigs or fixtures to help hold any piece too small to extend across the full length of the miter gauge face during the cut. This lets you properly hold the miter gauge and workpiece and helps keep your hands away from the blade.

**While cutting**

- To avoid blade contact, always hold the miter gauge as shown in the BASIC SAW OPERATIONS - USING THE MITER GAUGE.

**BEFORE LEAVING THE SAW**

1. Turn the saw off.
2. Wait for blade to stop spinning.
3. Make workshop child-proof. Lock the shop. Disconnect master switches. Remove the yellow switch key. Store it away from children and others not qualified to use the tool.
4. Unplug the saw.

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR WOODWORKING

**Anti-Kickback Pawls (AKB)**
Device which, when properly maintained, is designed to stop the workpiece from being kicked back at the operator during ripping operations.

**Arbor**
The shaft on which a cutting tool is mounted.

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

**Dado**
A non-through cut which produces a square sided notch or trough in the workpiece.

**Featherboard**
A device which can help guard workpieces during rip type operations.

**Freehand**
Performing a cut without using a fence, miter gauge, fixture, hold down or other proper device to keep the workpiece from twisting during the cut.

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

**Heel**
Misalignment of the blade.

**Kerf**
The amount of material removed by the blade in a through cut or the slot produced by the blade in a non-through or partial cut.

**Kickback**
An uncontrolled grabbing and throwing of the workpiece back toward the front of the saw.

**Leading End**
The end of the workpiece which, during a rip type operation, is pushed into the cutting tool first.

**Molding**
A non-through cut which produces a special shape in the workpiece used for jointing or decoration.

**Ploughing**
Ploughing is grooving with the grain the long way of the workpiece, using the fence.

**Push Stick**

A device used to feed the workpiece through the saw during narrow ripping type operations which helps keep the operator's hands well away from the blade.

**Push Block**
A device used for ripping type operations too narrow to allow use of a push stick.

**Rabbet**
A notch in the edge of a workpiece.

**Resin**
A sticky, sap base substance that has hardened.

**Ripping**
A cutting operation along the length of the workpiece.

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

**Sawblade Path**
The area of the workpiece or table top directly in line with the part of the workpiece which will be, or has been, cut by the blade.

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

**Throw-Back**
Throwing of pieces in a manner similar to a kickback.

**Thru-Sawing**
Any cutting operation where the blade extends completely through the thickness of the workpiece.

**Trailing End**
The workpiece end last cut by the blade in a ripping operation.

**Workpiece**
The item on which the cutting operation is being done. The surfaces of a workpiece are commonly referred to as faces, ends, and edges.

# MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS AND ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

## MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

This saw is designed to use a 3450 RPM motor only. Do not use any motor that runs faster than 3450 RPM. The A/C motor used in this saw is a capacitor start, capacitor run, non-reversible type motor. It is wired at the factory for operation on 120v AC, 60 Hz., alternating current. It may be converted to operate on 240v AC. Listed below are the motor specifications.

**WARNING: Do not use blower or washing machine or any motor with an automatic reset overload protector. They can start up by themselves and you could get injured.**

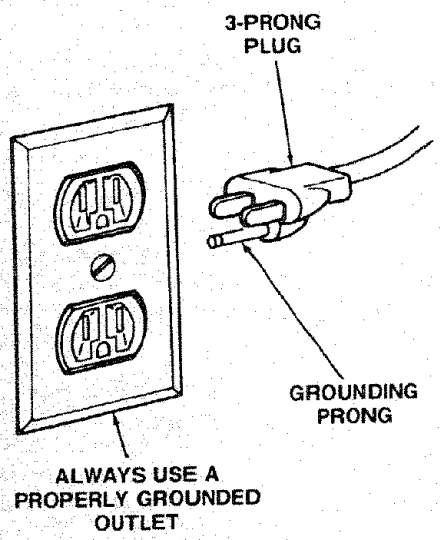
Reference "Motor Connections" for connecting power cord to motor.

## CONNECTING TO POWER SOURCE OUTLET

This saw must be grounded while in use to protect the operator from electrical shock.

**WARNING: Damaged power cords can cause shock or fires. If the power cord is worn, cut or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.**

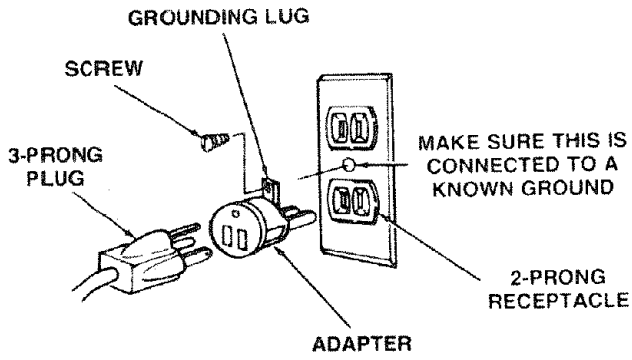
**WARNING: Electric shock can kill. Not all outlets are properly grounded. If you are not sure that your outlet is properly grounded, have it checked by a qualified electrician.**




**WARNING: To avoid electrical shock, do not permit fingers to touch the terminals of the plug, when installing or removing the plug to or from the outlet.**

**WARNING: Failure to properly ground this power tool can cause electrocution or serious shock, particularly when used in damp locations, or near metal plumbing. If shocked, your reaction could cause your hands to hit the cutting tool.**

This saw is equipped with a 3-conductor cord and grounding type plug which has a grounding prong, approved by Underwriter's Laboratories and Canadian Standards Association. The ground conductor has a green lug and is attached to the tool housing at one end and to the ground prong in the attachment plug at the other end.




This plug requires a mating 3-conductor grounded type outlet as shown above.

It is recommended that you have a qualified electrician replace the TWO prong outlet with a properly grounded THREE prong outlet.

A temporary adapter, as shown, is available for connecting plug to 2-prong receptacles. The green grounding lug extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as to a properly grounded outlet box. This adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician.

**WARNING: Avoid electric shock. If the outlet you are planning to use for this saw is of the two prong type, DO NOT REMOVE OR ALTER THE GROUNDING PRONG IN ANY MANNER. Use an adapter, as shown, and always connect the grounding lug to a known ground, such as to a properly grounded outlet box. Not all outlet boxes are properly grounded. If you are not sure the outlet box is properly grounded, have it checked by a qualified electrician.**

## CHANGING MOTOR VOLTAGE

**WARNING: Electric shock can kill. To avoid shock, never connect plug to power source outlet until all assembly steps are completed. Unplug saw before making or changing any connections.**

**1. Connections for 120V AC Operation**

a. For operation on 120 volts, the black power lead is connected to spade terminal beside copper post. The white power lead is connected to spade terminal beside silver post. The two movable links must be in position shown in Figure 1. The red motor lead is connected to terminal "B".

b. The movable links pivot on the center most screws. After links have been correctly positioned, be sure to tighten these screws to insure a good electrical connection.

## 120 VOLT CONNECTION

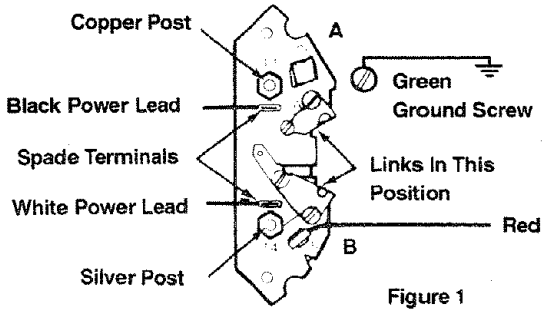



Figure 1

**2. Connection for 240V AC Operation**

a. For operation on 240 volts, the black power lead is connected to spade terminal beside copper post. The white power lead is connected to spade terminal beside silver post. The two movable links must be in position shown in Figure 2. The red motor lead is connected to terminal "B".

b. The movable links pivot on the center most screws. After links have been correctly positioned, be sure to tighten these screws to insure a good electrical connection.

## 240 VOLT CONNECTION

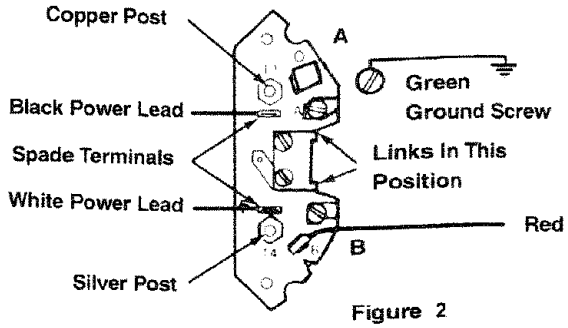
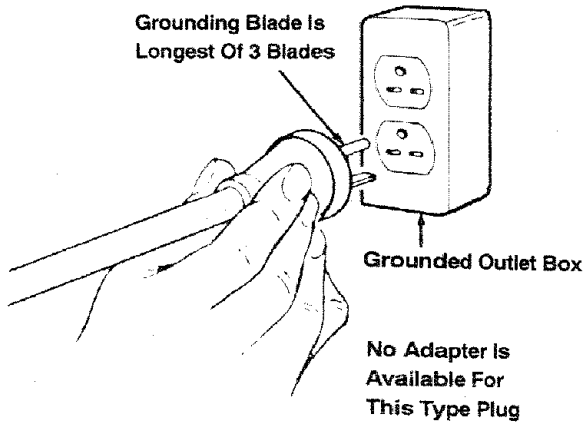



Figure 2

c. Replace the 120v power cord plug with a (3 blade) 240v 15 Amp U.L. listed plug (see illustration below). Connect the power cord white and black leads, respectively, to the two "hot" plug blades and connect the power cord grounding wire to the plug ground prong.

## 240V PLUG & RECEPTACLE



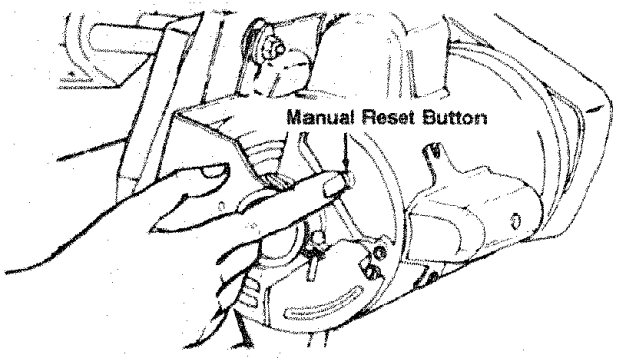

d. Plug your saw into a 240v, 15-Amp, 3-blade receptacle.

e. Make certain the receptacle is connected to a 240v AC power supply through a 240v branch circuit having at least a 15-amp capacity and protected by a 15-amp, time-delay fuse or circuit breaker.

## MOTOR THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTOR

**CAUTION: To avoid motor damage, this motor should be blown out or vacuumed frequently to prevent sawdust buildup which will interfere with normal motor ventilation.**

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




**WARNING: Avoid thrown objects or blade contact from unexpected starting. If the protector stops the saw motor, immediately turn the saw switch "OFF", remove the key and allow motor time to cool.**

1. After cooling to a safe operating temperature, the overload protector can be closed manually by pushing the red button on the end of the motor. If the red button will not click into place immediately, the motor is still too hot and must be allowed to cool for a while longer.

   The time required for the motor to cool may be equal to the length of time the saw was used before the thermal overload protector opened, to shut off electrical flow. An audible click will indicate the protector is closed.
2. As soon as the red button will click into running position, the saw may be started and operated normally.
3. Frequent "blowing" of fuses or tripping of circuit breakers may result if:
   a. MOTOR IS OVERLOADED - Overloading can occur if you feed too rapidly or if saw is misaligned.
   b. MOTOR CIRCUIT IS FUSED DIFFERENTLY FROM RECOMMENDATIONS - Always follow instructions for the proper fuse/breaker. Do not use a fuse/breaker of greater capacity without consulting a qualified electrician.
   c. LOW VOLTAGE - Although the motor is designed for operation on the voltage and frequency specified on motor nameplate, normal loads will be handled safely on voltage not more than 10% above or below the nameplate voltage. Heavy loads, however, require that voltage at motor terminals equals the voltage specified on nameplate.
4. Most motor troubles may be traced to loose or incorrect connections, overloading, reduced input voltage (such as small size wire in the supply circuit) or to overly long supply circuit wire. Always check the connections, the load and the supply circuit whenever motor fails to perform satisfactorily. Check wire sizes and length with the Wire Size Chart below.

## WIRE SIZES

The use of any extension cord will cause some loss of power. To keep this to a minimum and to prevent overheating and motor burn-out, use the table below to determine the minimum wire size (A.W.G) extension cord. Use only 3 wire extension cords which have 3 prong grounding type plugs and 3-pole receptacles which accept the tools plug.

**CAUTION: For circuits that are farther away from electrical service box, the wire size must be increased proportionately in order to deliver ample voltage to the saw motor.**

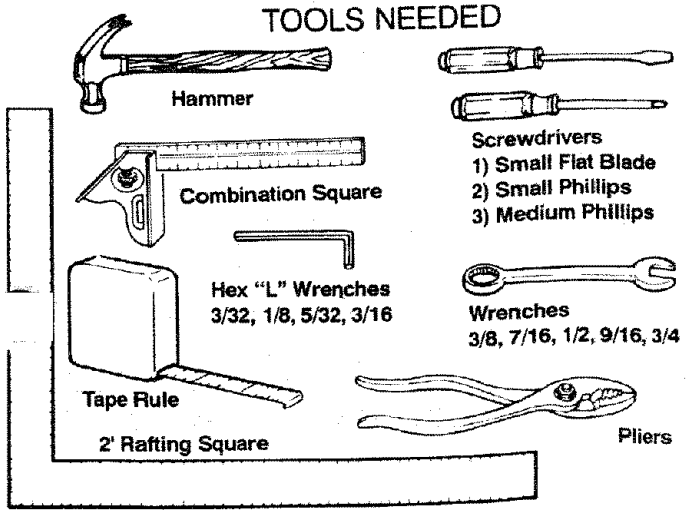
| Length of the Conductor | Wire Sizes Required (American Wire Gage Number) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 120V Line | 240V Line |
| 0-25 Feet | No. 16 | No. 16 |
| 26 - 50 Feet | No. 14 | No. 14 |
| 51 - 100 Feet | No. 12 | No. 12 |

# contents

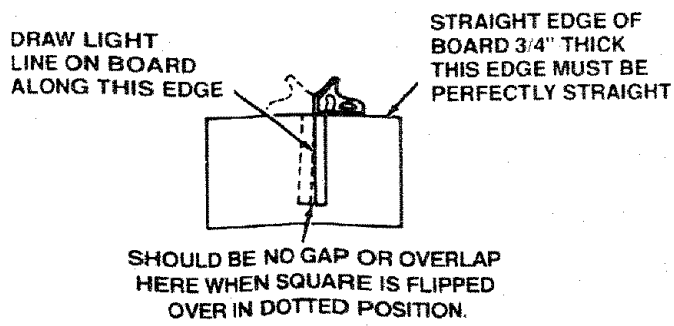


# unpacking and check contents

## TOOLS NEEDED




## COMBINATION SQUARE MUST BE TRUE



Separate all parts from packing materials and check each one with the illustration and the list of Loose Parts to make certain all items are accounted for, before discarding any packing material.

**WARNING: If any parts are missing, do not attempt to assemble the table saw or plug in the power cord or turn the switch on until the missing parts are obtained and are installed correctly.**

Remove the protective oil that is applied to the table top and edges of the table. Use any ordinary household type grease and spot remover.

**WARNING: To avoid fire or health hazard, never use gasoline, naptha or similar highly volatile solvents.**

Apply a coat of automobile wax to the table.

Wipe all parts thoroughly with a clean, dry cloth.

**WARNING: For your own safety, never connect plug to power source outlet until all assembly steps are complete, and you have read and understood the safety and operational instructions.**

## LIST OF LOOSE PARTS

### Identify Parts

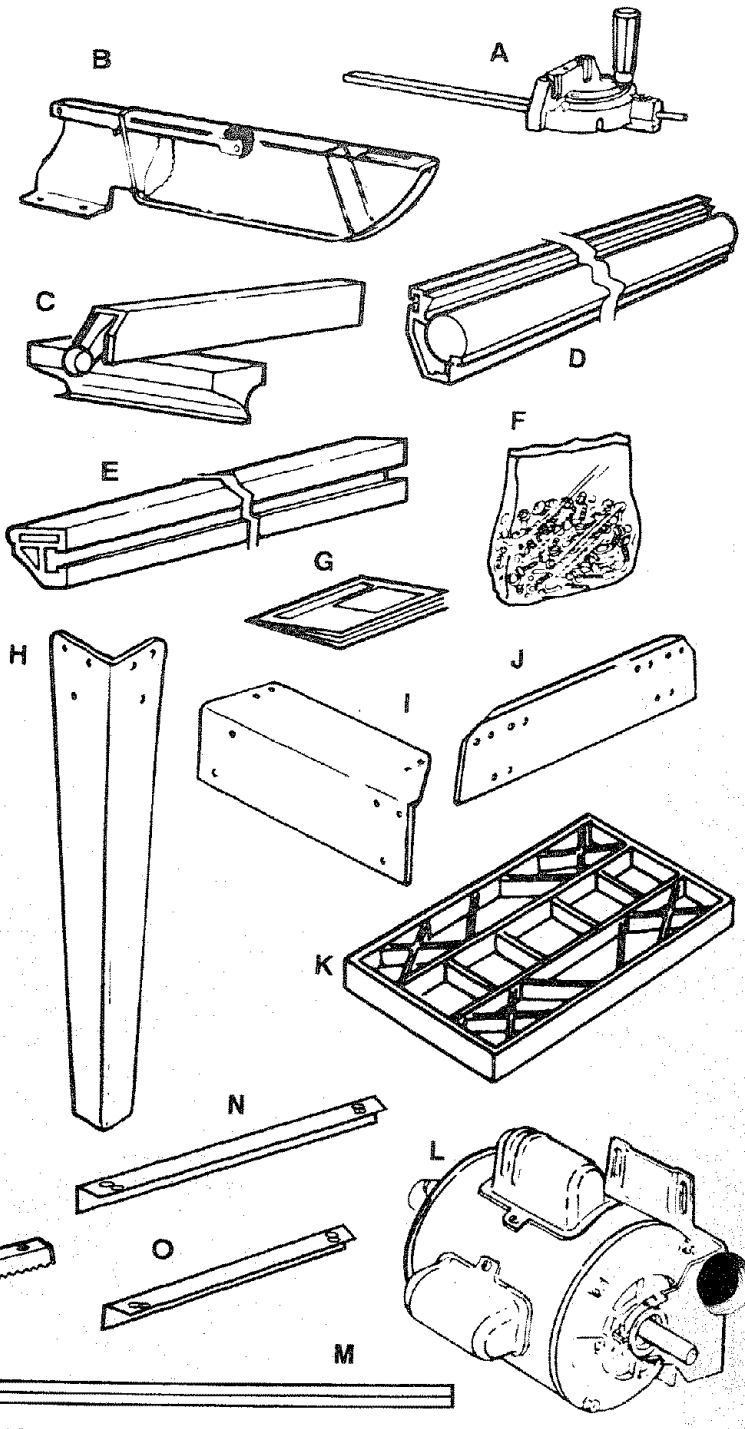
The following parts are included:

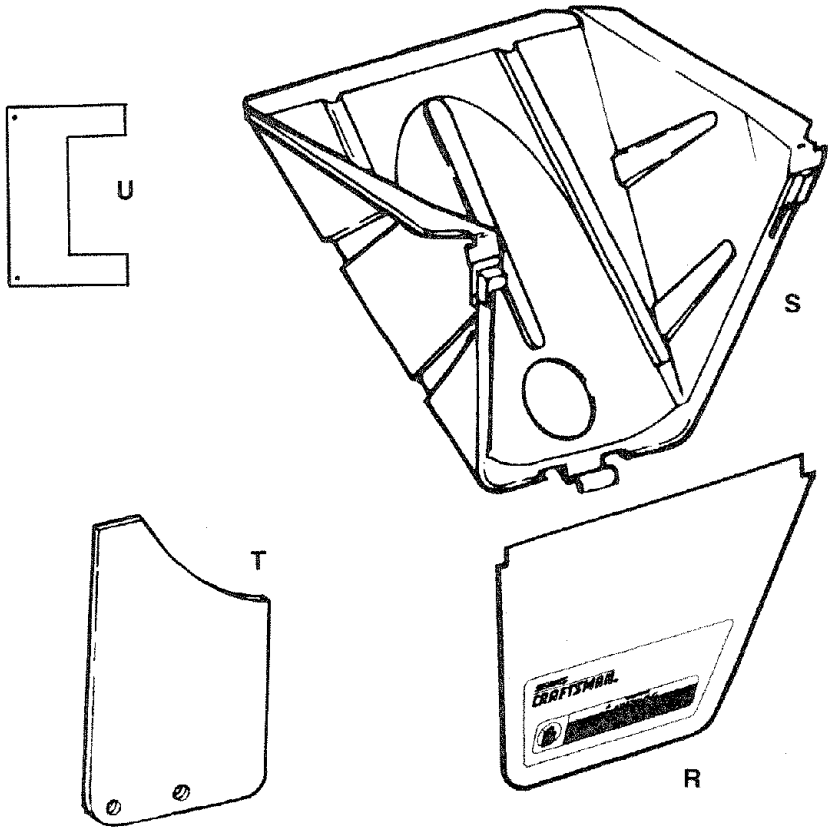
**NOTE:** Before beginning assembly, check that all parts are included. If you are missing any part, do not assemble the saw. Contact your Sears Service Center to get the missing part. Sometimes small parts can get lost in packaging material. Do not throw away any packaging until saw is put together. Check packaging for missing parts before contacting Sears. A complete parts list (Repair Parts) is at the end of the manual. Use the list to identify the number of the missing part.

| Item | Part Name | Qty. |
|---|---|---|
| A | Miter Gauge Assembly | 1 |
| B | Saw Guard Assembly | 1 |
| C | Fence Assembly | 1 |
| D | Front Fence Guide Bar | 1 |
| E | Rear Fence Guide Bar | 1 |
| F | Bag of Loose Parts | * |
| G | Owners Manual | 1 |
| H | Leg | 4 |
| I | End Stiffener | 2 |
| J | Side Stiffener | 2 |
| K | Table Extension 12 x 27 | 2 |
| L | Motor | 1 |
| M | Fence Tape | 2 |
| N | Lower End Stiffener | 2 |
| O | Lower Side Stiffener | 2 |
| P | Micro Adjust Rack | 2 |
| Q | Motor Base | 1 |

* Number varies; bags can contain other smaller bags. Check both table saw and rip fence packages for bag packs.

**NOTE:** To make assembly easier, keep contents of each bag together and separate from contents of other bags.

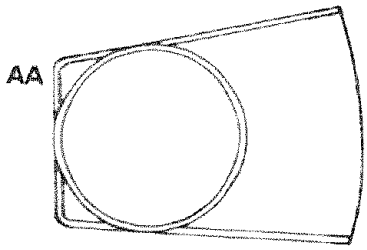


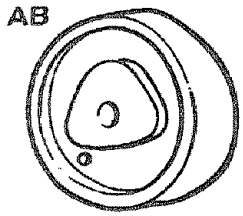


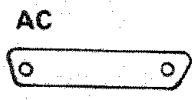

| Item | Part Name | Qty. |
|---|---|---|
| R | Door | 1 |
| S | Saw Dust Collector | 1 |
| T | Deflector | 1 |
| U | Adapter Plates | 2 |

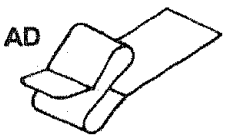
## LIST OF PARTS IN BAG OF LOOSE PARTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AA | Belt Guard | 1 |
| AB | Belt Guard Support | 1 |
| AC | Support Bracket | 1 |
| AD | "S" Clip | 3 |
| AE | Ty "TT" Pan Head Screw, 10-32 x 1/2 | 2 |



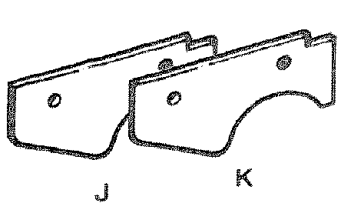



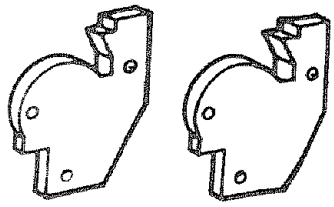



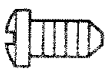



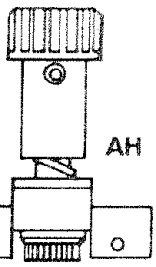


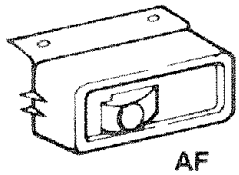
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AF | Switch Assembly | 1 |
| AG | Hand Wheel | 2 |
| AH | Micro Adjust Knob Assembly | 1 |
| AZ | Indicator | 1 |
| AW | Pan Head Screw 8-32 x 5/16 | 1 |
| AX | Square Nut-8-32 | 1 |
| J | End Cap, Left Fence Head | 1 |
| K | End Cap, Right Fence Head | 1 |
| M | End Cap, Left, Front Guide Bar | 1 |
| N | End Cap, Right Front Guide Bar | 1 |
| P | Pan Head Screw Ty "T" 10-32 x 3/8 | 10 |

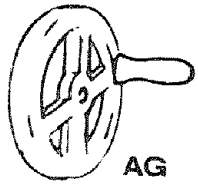


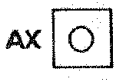



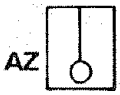



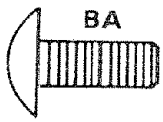



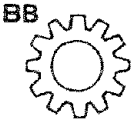



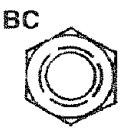


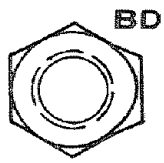


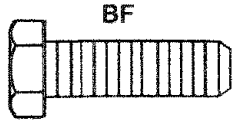

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BA | Truss Head Screw, 1/4-20 x 1/2" | 40 |
| BB | Lockwasher, 1/4 External | 42 |
| BC | Hex Nut, 1/4-20 | 42 |
| BD | Hex Nut, 3/8-16 | 8 |
| BE | Levelling Foot 3/8 | 4 |
| BF | Hex Head Screw, 5/16-18 x 1-1/4" | 4 |
| BG | Hex Nut, 5/16-18 | 4 |
| BH | Lockwasher, 5/16 External Type | 6 |
| BI | Flatwasher, 11/32 x 11/16 x 1/16" | 8 |
| CA | Handle | 1 |
| CB | Rod Support | 1 |
| CC | Screw, Wing 1/4-20 x 1 | 2 |
| CD | Washer 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/16 | 2 |
| CE | Miter Gauge Clamp | 1 |

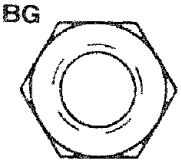


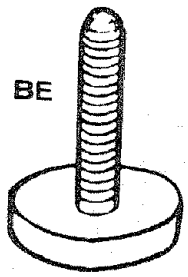



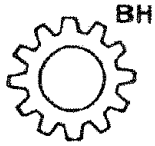



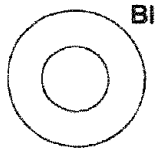



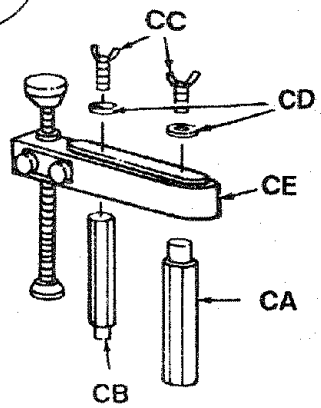



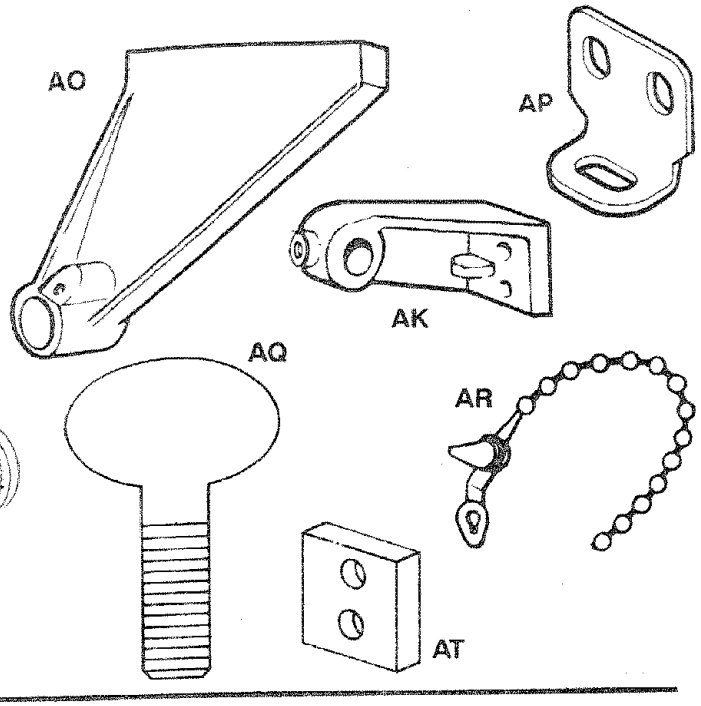



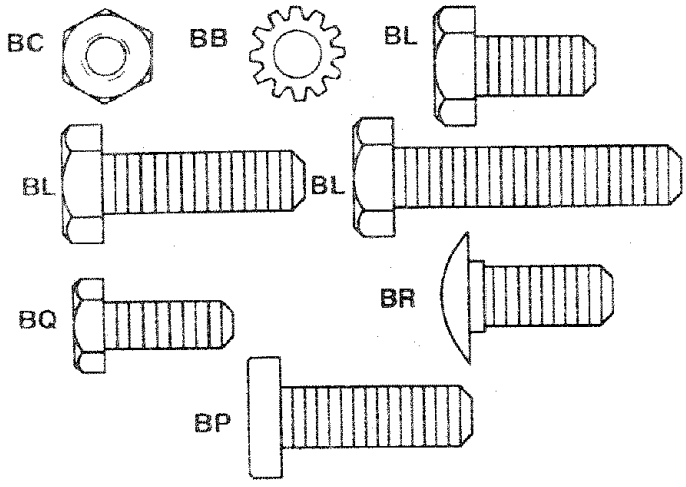



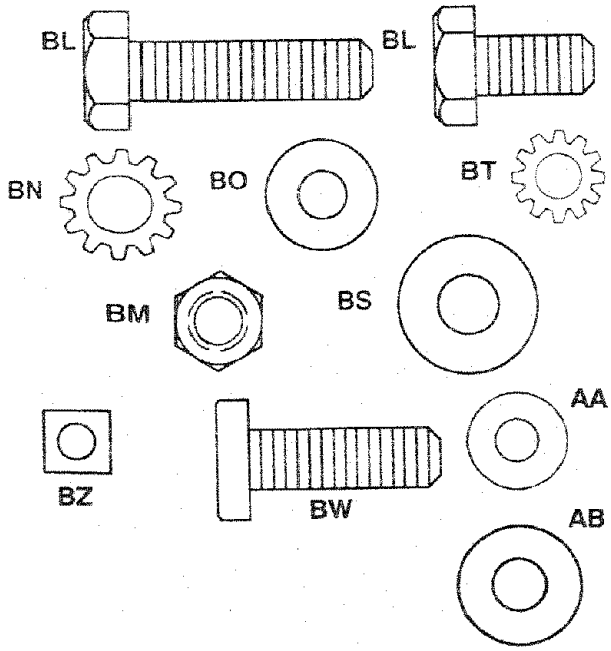
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AJ | Spreader Rod Assembly | 1 |
| AK | Guard Support | 1 |
| AL | Drive Pulley | 1 |
| AM | Grip Notch Belt 1/2 x 41 | 1 |
| AN | Arbor Wrench | 1 |
| AO | Spreader Support | 1 |
| AP | Bracket | 8 |
| AQ | Thumb Screw 5/16-18 x 1 | 1 |
| AR | Wire Tie | 2 |
| AT | Blade Guard Support Spacer | 1 |




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BB | External Lockwasher 1/4 | 2 |
| BC | Hex Nut 1/4-20 | 2 |
| BL | Hex Head Screw, 5/16-18 x 1 | 6 |
| BN | External Lockwasher 5/16 | 20 |
| BM | Heavy Hex Jam Nut 5/16-18 | 20 |
| BQ | Hex Head Screw, 1/4-20 x 5/8 | 4 |
| BR | Carriage Bolt 5/16-18 x 3/4 | 4 |
| BP | Bolt, Square Head, 5/16-18 x 1" | 8 |




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AA | Plain Washer 13/64" | 8 |
| AB | Washer 21/64 x 5/8 x 1/16 | 28 |
| AE | Pan Head Screw, 10-32 x 3/8 | 12 |
| BL | Hex Head Screw, 5/16-18 x 3/4 | 8 |
| | Hex Head Screw, 5/16-18 x 1-1/4 | 8 |
| | Hex Head Screw, 5/16-18 x 5/8 | 3 |
| BN | External Lockwasher 5/16 | 20 |
| BM | Heavy Hex Jam Nut 5/16-18 | 20 |
| BO | Washer 11/32 x 11/16 x 1/16 | 8 |
| BS | Shim Washer | 10 |
| BT | External Lockwasher #10 | 12 |
| BZ | Nut, Square 10-32 | 12 |
| BW | Bolt, Square Head, 5/16-18 x 3/4" | 8 |

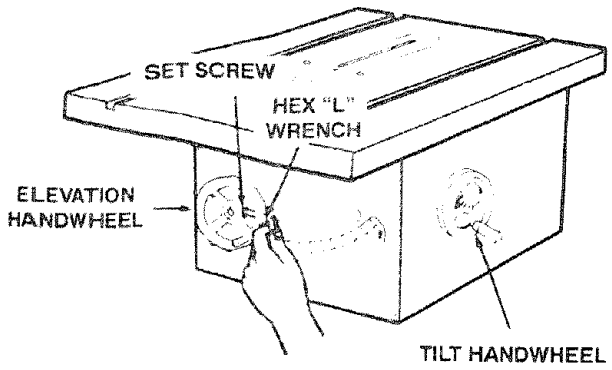


# ASSEMBLY

Before mounting the saw on legs or a stand or a bench, the Table Insert and Blade Squareness must be checked at this time.

## INSTALLING HANDWHEELS

1. Slide the elevation handwheel onto its shaft. Line up the **flat spot** on the shaft with the set screw in the handwheel. Using a hex "L" wrench tighten the set screw securely against the flat spot on the shaft. Repeat this same procedure to install the tilt handwheel.

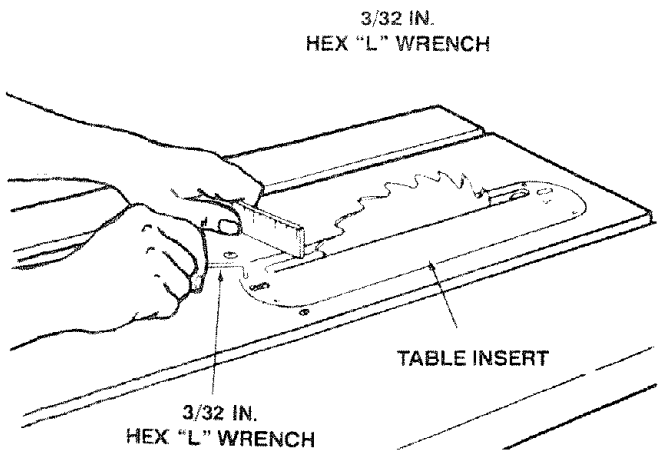



**WARNING: To avoid injury from accidental start, make sure switch is "OFF" and plug is not connected to power.**

## CHECKING TABLE INSERT

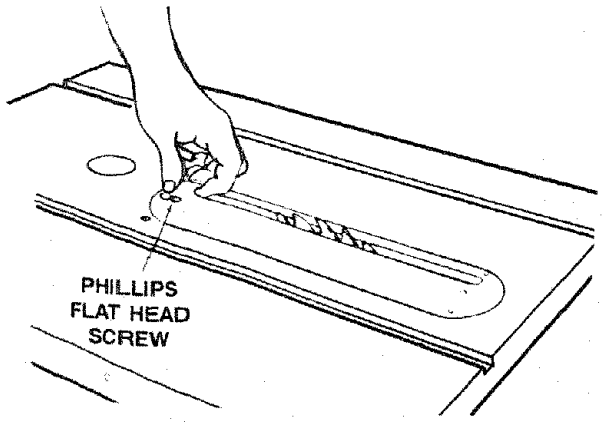
1. Insert should be flush with table top. Check as shown. Loosen flat head screw that holds insert and adjust the four set screws as necessary. Tighten flat head screw. Do not tighten screw to the point where it deflects the insert.

**CAUTION: Insert must be even with the table surface. Inserts too high or low can let the workpiece "snag or catch on uneven edges. Workpiece could twist and kick back.**




2. To remove insert.
   A. Make sure saw is OFF and unplugged.
   B. Loosen Screw.
   C. Lift insert from front end, and pull toward front of saw.

3. To replace insert.
   A. Make sure saw is off and unplugged.
   B. Place insert into insert opening in table and push toward rear of saw to engage spring clip and until keyslot in insert will drop over screw. Tighten screw.
   C. Do not tighten screw to the point where it will deflect the insert.



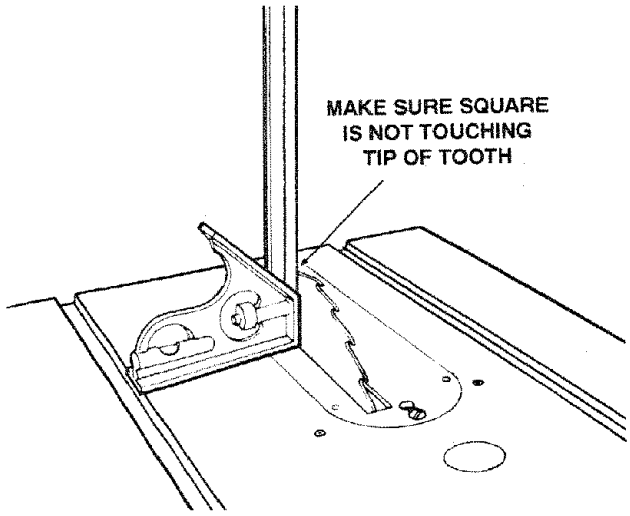
## CHECKING BLADE SQUARENESS TO TABLE

**IMPORTANT; BLADE must be SQUARE (90 degrees) to TABLE, in order to proceed with assembly.**

1. Make sure saw is off and unplugged.
2. Turn ELEVATION handwheel clockwise until blade is up as high as it will go.
3. Check for BLADE SQUARENESS...if blade is not square to table, adjust it at this time.

**NOTE:** The combination square must be "true" - see start of "Unpacking and Checking Contents" section for checking method used to check square.

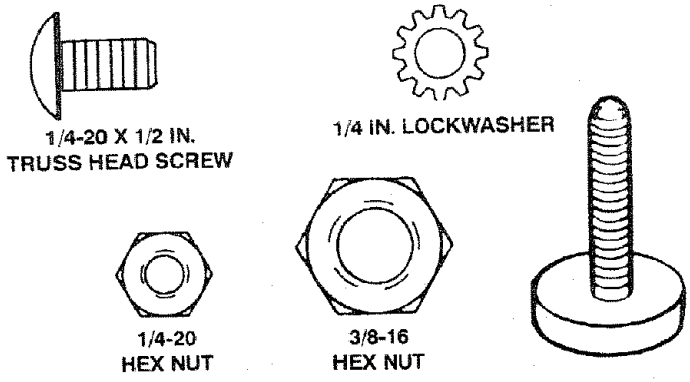
Refer to "BLADE TILT, OR SQUARENESS OF BLADE TO TABLE" in the "ADJUSTMENT" section of this manual for instructions on how to square blade to table.




## ASSEMBLING STEEL LEGS

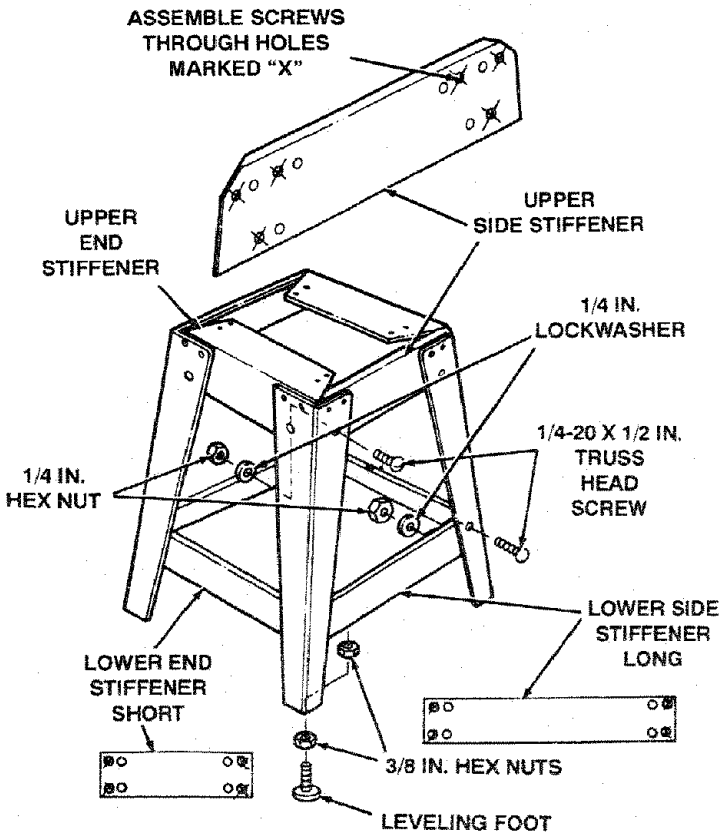
From among the loose parts, find the following Hardware:

40 Truss Head Screws, 1/4-20 x 1/2 in. long (top of screw is rounded)
40 Lockwashers, 1/4 in. External Type (approx. dia. of hole 1/4 in.)
40 Hex Nuts, 1/4-20 (approx. dia. of hole 1/4 in.)
8 Hex Nuts, 3/8-16 (approx. dia. of hole 3/8 in.)
4 Leveling Feet




Assemble the legs as shown:

1. Insert the Truss Head Screws through the holes in the legs, then through the holes in the upper stiffeners. MAKE SURE THE SCREWS GO THROUGH THE HOLES IN THE UPPER SIDE STIFFENERS MARKED "X".
2. Install the lockwashers. Screw on the nuts hand tight.
3. Insert the Truss Head Screws through the holes in the legs, then through the holes in the lower stiffeners.
   MAKE SURE THE SCREWS GO THROUGH THE HOLES IN THE LOWER STIFFENERS MARKED "X".
4. Install the lockwashers, Screw on the nuts but do not tighten until completely assembled.
5. After completing the leg assembly as shown, tighten all the nuts.
6. Install leveling feet.
7. Adjust leveling feet as follows:
   a. Move saw to desired location.
   b. With 9/16 inch wrench loosen bottom nut.
   c. Back off top nut by hand.
   d. Raise or lower foot by adjusting bottom nut using 9/16 inch wrench.
   e. Snug top nut against inside of leg by hand.
   f. Tighten all four bottom nuts using 9/16 inch wrench.



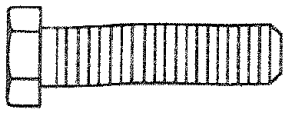
## MOUNTING SAW TO LEG SET

1. From among the loose parts, find the following hardware:

   4 Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 1-1/4" long
   4 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18
   4 Lockwasher, 5/16 External Type
   8 Flat Washers, 11/32 x 11/16 x 1/16

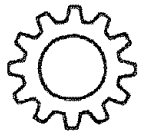
**WARNING: The saw is heavy. To avoid back injury, get help to lift the saw. Hold the saw close to your body. Bend your knees so you can lift with your legs, not your back.**

PARTS SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

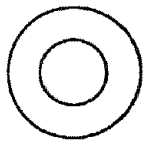


5/16-18 X 1-1/4 IN.
HEX HEAD SCREW

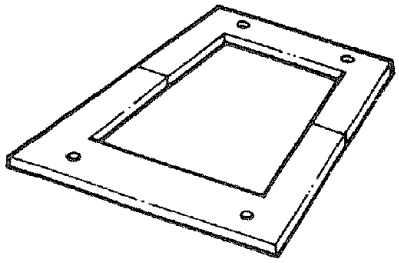
5/16-18
HEX NUT



5/16 IN. EXTERNAL
LOCKWASHER

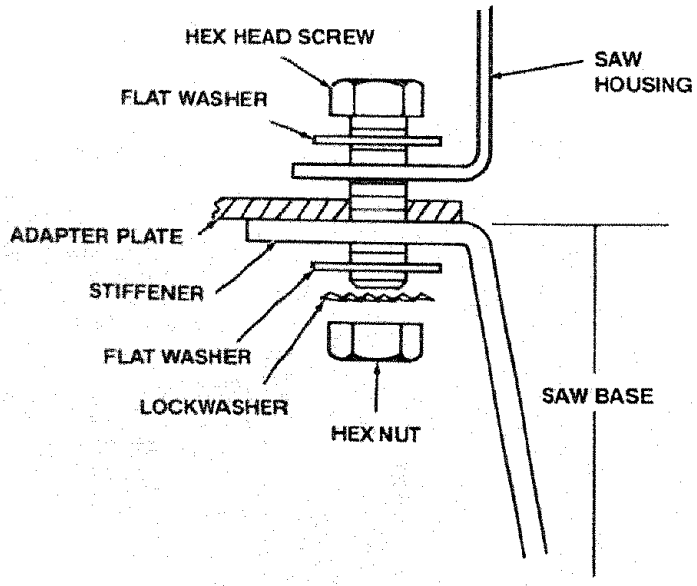


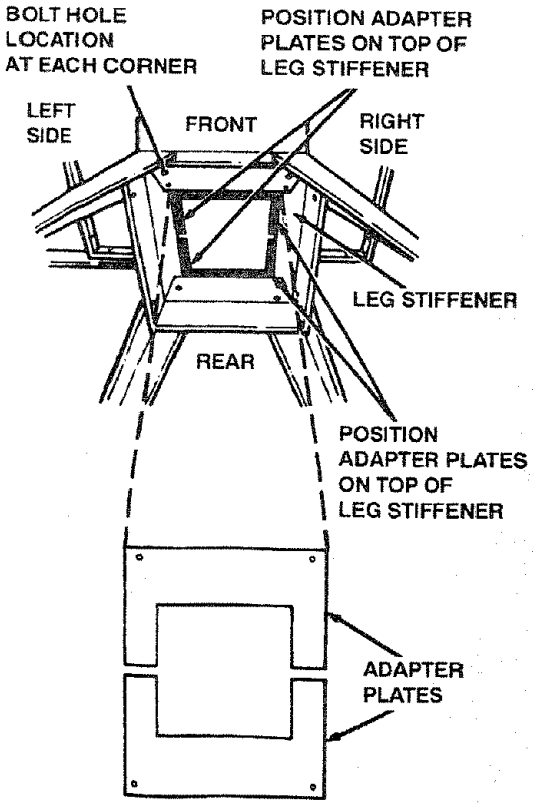
FLAT WASHER



2. Place saw on sawbase so that holes in bottom of saw line up with holes in top of saw base.

3. Locate the adapter plates and position them between the saw base and legset as illustrated. Place the mounting bolts through the adapter plates saw housing and legset as shown. Securely tighten all nuts. The adapter plates will form the mounting frame for the chute.



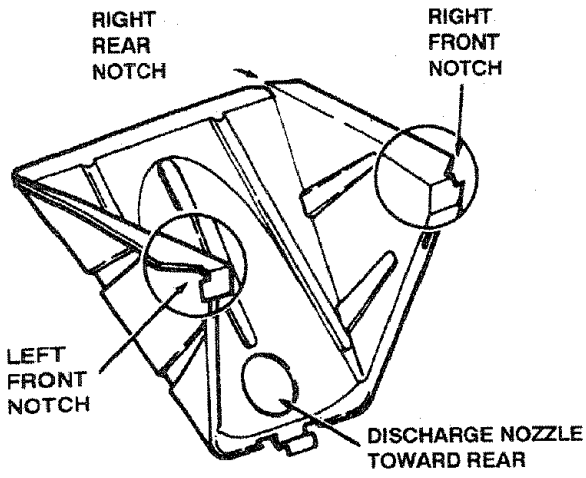



## INSTALLING TABLE SAW DUST COLLECTOR

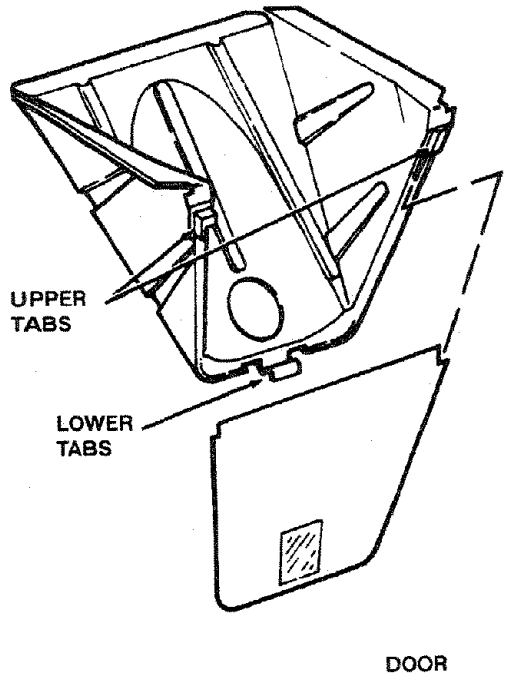
1. From among the loose parts, find the following hardware:

   2 Hex Head Screw 1/4-20 x 5/8
   2 Hex Nuts 1/4-20
   2 Lockwasher, 1/4 External Type

2. Look underneath the saw to locate the proper position for the chute. With the discharge opening facing the rear of the saw; slip the front and rear notches of the chute's right hand side on top of the Adapter Plates. Compress the left hand side slightly to allow easy passage on top of the left hand side of the adapter plates; release the side pressure while positioning the left hand housing notch over the adapter plates.




3. Slide the door up and under upper tabs on the open face of the chute. Push the bottom edge of the door towards the rear of the saw to snap it over lower tab of chute.



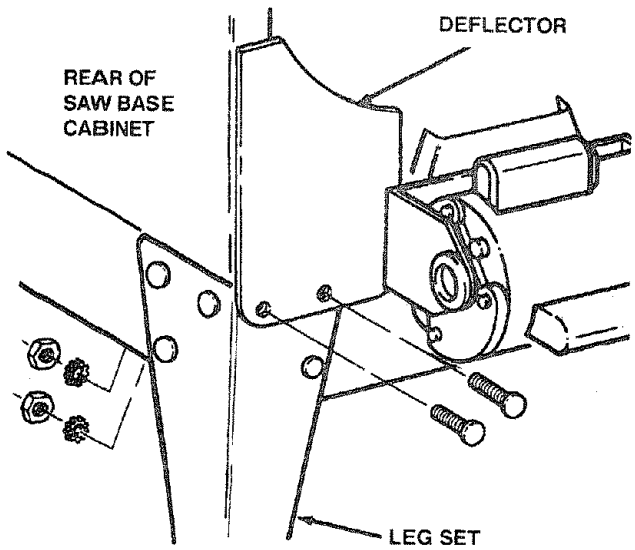
4. The deflector is mounted to the rear of the saw on the left side viewed from the rear. Insert two 1/4-20 x 5/8" hex head screws through the outside holes of the deflector, marked "X", and through the bottom frame of the saw cabinet. Install lockwasher and nut to each screw. Align deflector with saw cabinet. Tighten nuts.

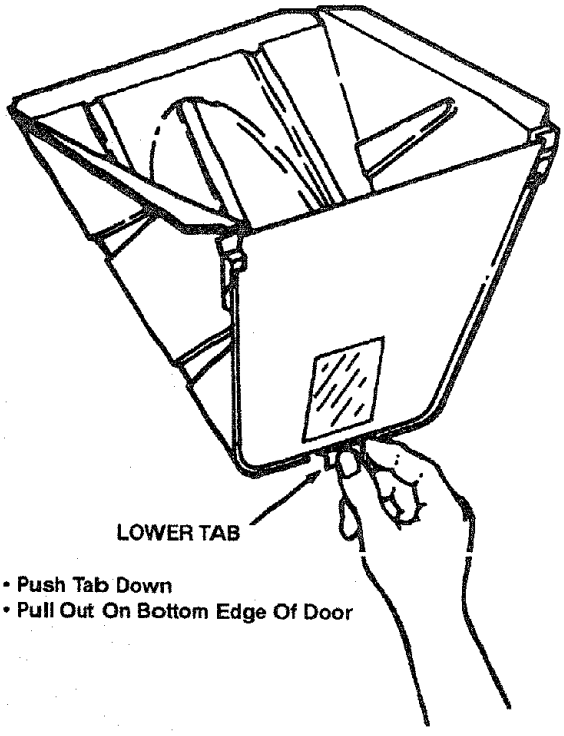
5. Connect one end of the 2-1/2" x 7' hose to the discharge opening and the other end to your CRAFTSMAN Saw Dust Collector System or Wet/Dry Vac.

**WARNING: Blade exposure. Remove and install door only with saw off, and unplugged.**

6. To remove door, push gently down on lower tab with thumb while pulling out at bottom of door with fingers.

   This completes the installation process and the table saw dust collector is ready to use.



## ATTACHING AND ASSEMBLING TABLE EXTENSIONS

**WARNING: Stock table extensions must be installed. They help support the fence rail. An unsupported rail can twist. Twisted rail can misalign fence. A misaligned fence can cause binding or kickback. You could be hit or cut.**

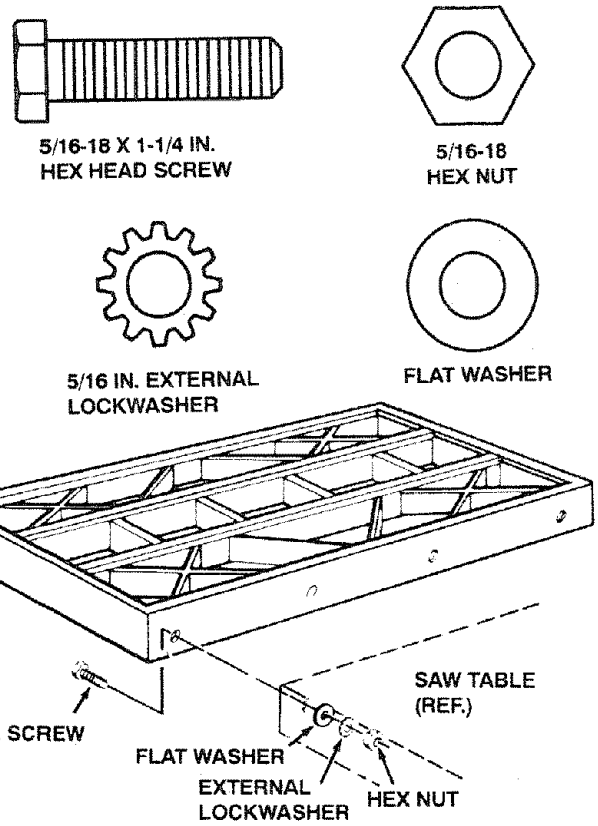
1. From among the loose parts find the following hardware: (Quantity indicated is for 2 extensions)

   8 Hex Hd. Screw. 5/16-18 x 1-1/4
   8 Flat Washer (Dia. of Hole 11/32)
   8 External Lockwasher, 5/16
   8 Hex Nut, 5/16-18

2. Insert four (4) 5/16-18 x 1-1/4 in. long screws through holes in each EXTENSION.

3. Position an extension against table so screws extend through holes in table.

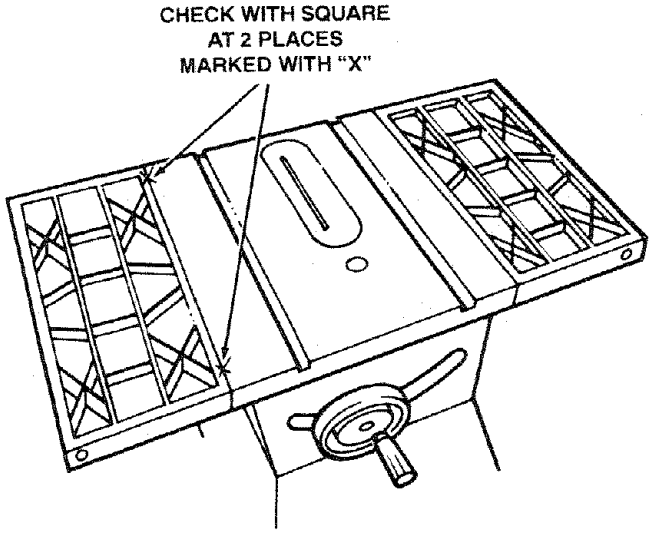
4. Install flat washer, lockwashers, and nuts on the screws...DO NOT TIGHTEN.




5. Line up front edge of extension with front edge of table. Link up top surface of extension with top surface of table at the locations indicated by the "X"s (see illustration).

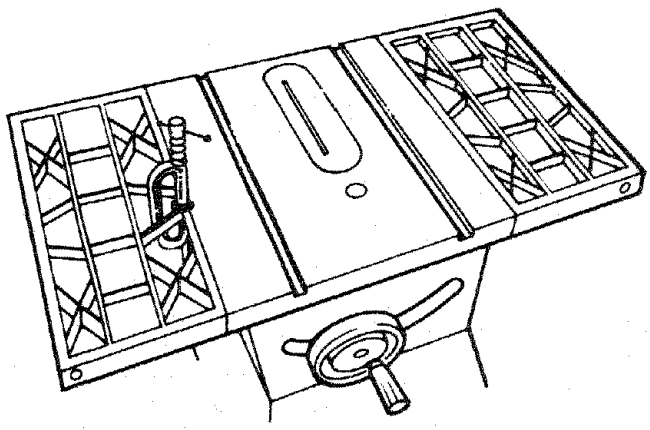
   Use a combination square to line up these edges and surfaces. Slightly tighten nuts with a 9/16" wrench.

**WARNING: Table extensions must be installed. Front edge of table and extensions must be lined up. An uneven front edge can twist the fence rail. Twisted rail can misalign fence. A misaligned fence can cause binding or kickback. You could be hit or cut.**




6. If adjustment is necessary (low in the center) use a "C" clamp to raise the center of the extension into position. Make sure front edge of extension is lined up with front edge of table. Then firmly tighten nuts.

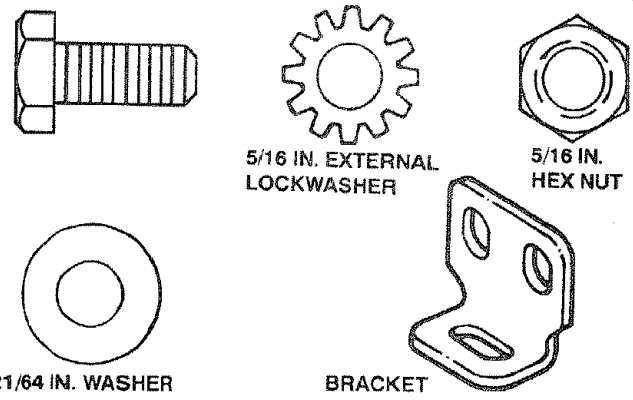
7. Repeat the same procedure to install the other extension.



## INSTALLING TABLE EXTENSION BRACKETS

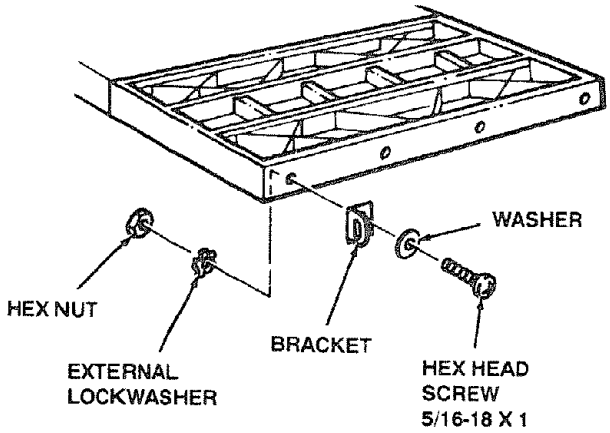
1. From among the loose parts find the following hardware:

   4 Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 1" long
   4 Lockwashers, 5/16 External Type
   4 Flatwashers, 21/64" inside dia.
   4 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18
   4 Brackets




2. Put one of the brackets against the right edge of the right extension so the bracket is lined up with the FIRST hole near the front of the extension. Insert a 5/16-18x1 inch long screw through a flat washer, through top hole in the bracket, and through the FIRST hole in the extension. Install a lockwasher and nut on the screw. Leave the nut loose enough so you can adjust this bracket later.

3. Install another bracket against the left side of left extension using the same procedure explained above.

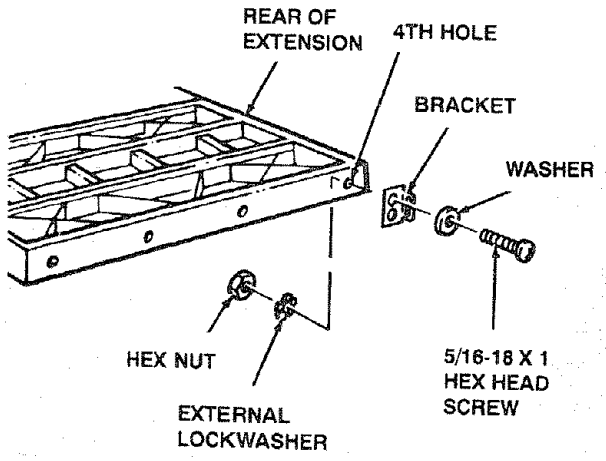



4. Put one of the brackets against the right rear edge of the right extension so the bracket is lined up with the FOURTH hole near the rear of the extension (see illustration).

5. Insert one of the 5/16-18x1 inch long screws through a flat washer, through the bracket, and through the FOURTH hole in the extension. Install a lockwasher and nut on the screw. Tighten the nut only slightly.

6. Install the other bracket against the left side of the left extension using the same procedure explained above.

7. Do not tighten the bracket nuts until the front and rear rails are in place and adjusted properly. See **INSTALLATION PROCEDURE** for front and rear guide bar.



## INSTALLING FRONT RIP FENCE GUIDE BAR

1. From among the loose parts find the following hardware:

   4 Sq. Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 1" long
   2 Sq. Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 3/4" long
   6 External Lockwashers, 5/16" inside diam.
   6 Flat Washers, 21/64" inside diam.
   6 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18
   1 Front Guide Bar 70" long

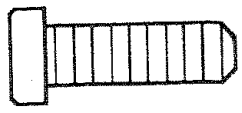
2. Slide the heads of four 5/16" x 1" SQ. head screws into the top slot of the guide bar until they are in the central area. Then slide one 5/16" x 3/4" SQ. head screw into the left and right ends of the top slot of the guide bar.

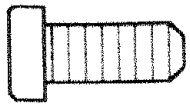
3. Place guide bar on table top with top down and bolts facing toward you. Position guide bar so that right end, when facing saw, is 15" past end of right extension. This should leave 11" extending past left extension.

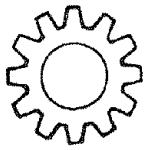
4. Slide the 1" screws in slot until they line up with the four holes in the saw table. Slide the 3/4" screws until they line up with the holes in the brackets attached to the extensions.

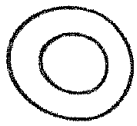
5. Carefully lift and roll the front guide bar until screws face holes in saw table and brackets. When all six holes are in line, push front guide bar against saw tables and extensions.

**WARNING: Tighten bolts in the proper order. Improper tightening sequence can twist the fence rail. Twisted rail can misalign fence. A misaligned fence can cause binding or kickback. You could be hit or cut.**

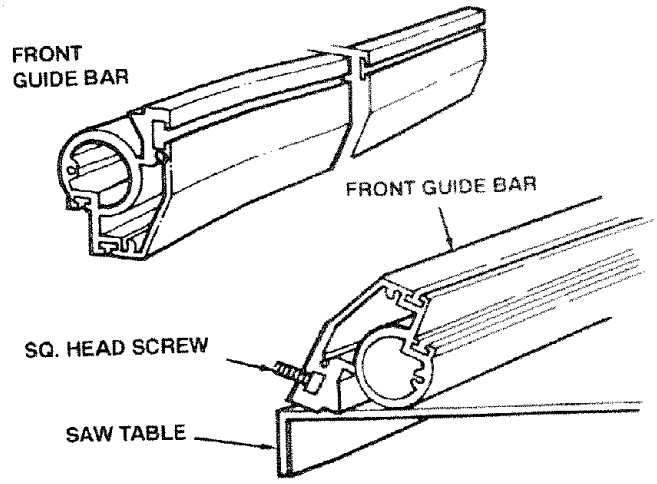


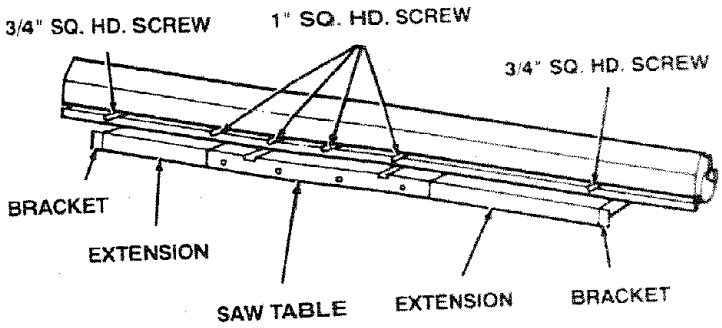



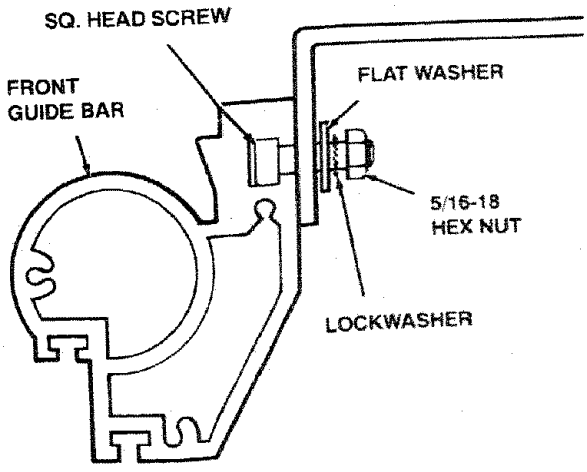







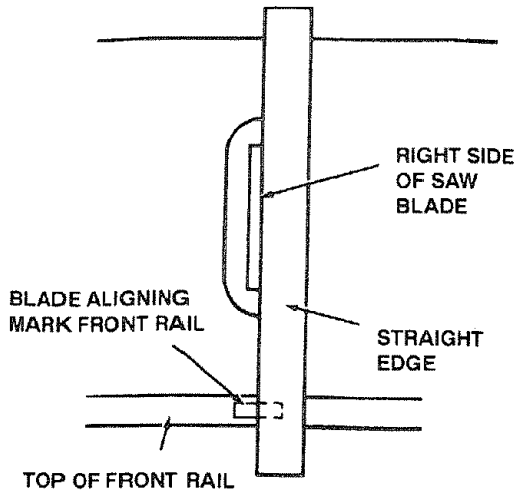



6. Holding the guide bar in place with one hand, insert a flat washer, lockwasher and nut on each screw starting from the center and alternating left and right. Finger tighten only until all six screws have washers, lockwashers and nuts installed. Hand tighten 4 nuts at saw table first. With a straight edge along the right side of the saw blade, align the blade aligning mark on the top of the front rail with the right side of the saw blade.

**WARNING: Blade aligning marks must be aligned with blade. Misaligned rail could twist. Twisted rail could misalign fence. A misaligned fence could cause binding or kickback. You could be hit or cut.**

7. Adjust the extension table brackets against the back of the guide bar and then finger tighten the nuts.



## INSTALLING REAR FENCE GUIDE BAR

1. From among the loose parts find the following:

   4 Sq. head screws, 5/16-18 x 1" long
   2 Sq. head screws, 5/16-18 x 3/4" long
   6 External lockwashers, 5/16" I.D.
   6 Flat washers, 21/64" I.D.
   6 Hex nuts, 5/16-18
   1 Rear guide bar 61" long

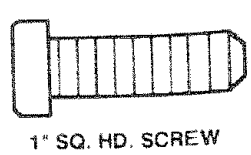
2. Lay the rear guide bar on the rear of the saw table with the left end extending 6-1/2" past the left edge of the extension.

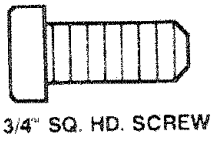
3. Slide the head of four 1" long screws in the slot until they line up with the four holes in the saw table. Then from each end, slide in one 3/4" screw until it lines up with bracket slot on end of extensions.

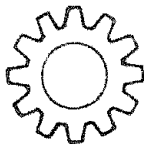
4. Turn rear guide bar with wide section up and screws facing saw. Insert screws into holes in saw table and bracket. Install flat washer, lockwasher and 5/16-18 nuts to screws from inside of saw table and bracket. Finger tighten the nuts. With a straight edge along the right of the saw blade, align the notch on the top of the rear rail with the right side of the saw blade. Tighten nuts from center of saw table first, alternate left and right.

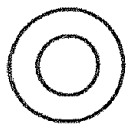
5. Adjust the extension table brackets against the back of the guide bar and then finger tighten the nuts.

6. Shims may be required between the rear guide bar and saw table. See **INSTRUCTIONS FOR ADJUSTING RIP FENCE GUIDE BARS.**

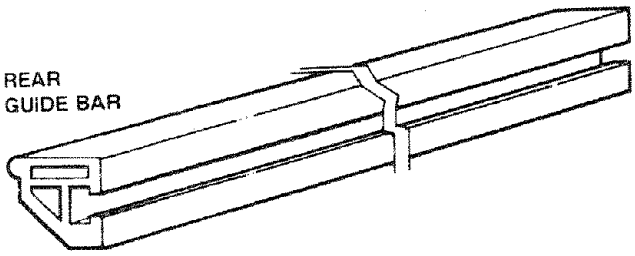


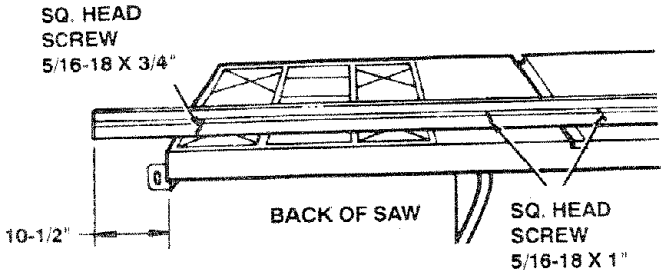



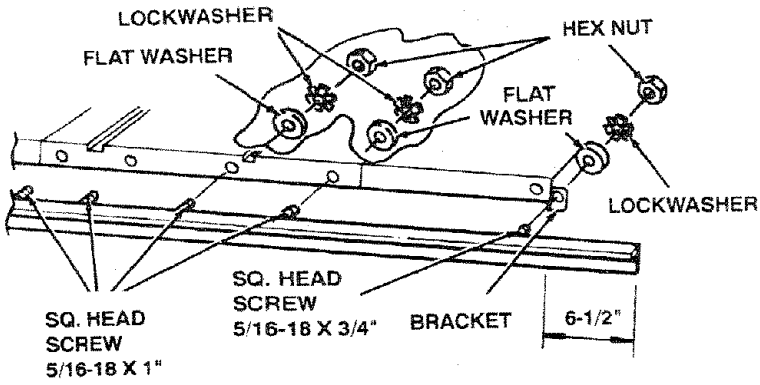







## ADJUSTING RIP FENCE GUIDE BARS

**WARNING: Front edge of table and extensions must be lined up. An uneven front edge can twist the fence rail. Twisted rail can misalign fence. A misaligned fence can cause binding or kickback. You could be hit or cut.**

1. From among the loose parts find the following hardware:

   10 Very Thin Shim Washers

2. Loosen the 6 nuts holding the rear guide bar in place. Holding the guide bar against the saw table and extensions, note if there is any gap between the table and the inside face of the guide bar. If no gap occurs, tighten nuts. If gap appears slip shim washers into gap until space is full. Stack shim washers on table nearest to screw that is affected. When all four screw locations have been checked, remove guide bar, install stacks of shim washers to appropriate screw between guide bar fence and table saw. Reinstall guide bar with flat washer, lockwasher and nut on inside of saw table. Finger tighten nuts.

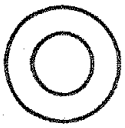
3. Position rip fence over right miter gauge groove. While holding up rear of rip fence engage front end of rip fence onto the front guide bar. Now lower rip fence down onto table.

4. Cut up a piece of newspaper into 16 equally sized pieces about 4 inches square. Separate these pieces into two stacks containing 8 pieces in each stack. Put one stack under rear end of rip fence and other stack under front end of rip fence.

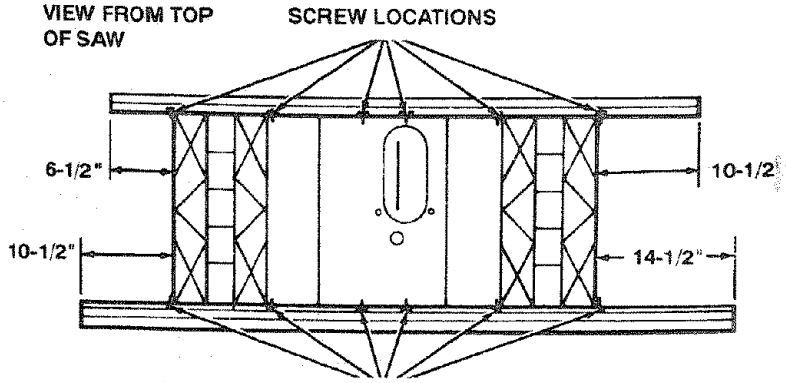
5. Rip fence should clear saw table just enough to allow paper stack to slide back and forth under rip fence. If rip fence does not clear saw table, loosen nuts holding front guide bar and adjust bar upwards. Tighten nuts when clearance is achieved.

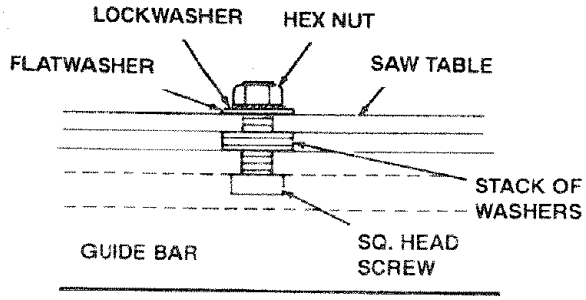
6. Adjust rear guide bar, as noted above, if fence does not clear saw table.

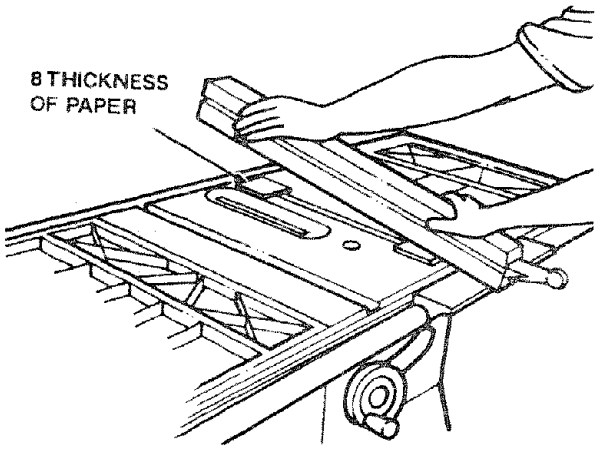
7. Slide fence left and right on guide bar to ensure clearance from side to side and from front to back. If necessary readjust rip fence guide bars to get proper clearance. Tighten all nuts holding guide bars in place. Tighten nuts to secure table extension bracket to rails then tighten nuts to secure bracket to extension table.

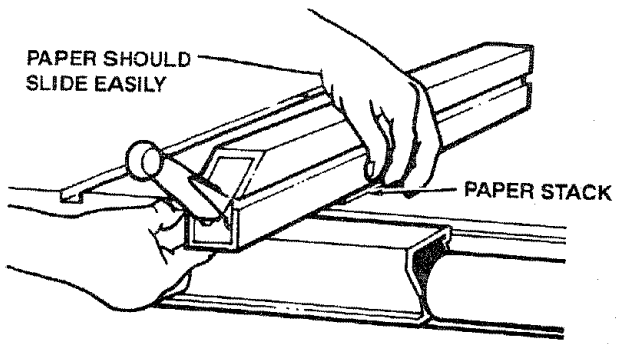


VERY THIN SHIM WASHER



## INSTALLING SEPARATOR CHANNEL

**WARNING: Separator channel must be properly installed to help keep thin work from slipping beneath the fence and help keep the fence rails straight. Without the separator channel properly in place, work could bind or kickback. You could be hit or cut.**

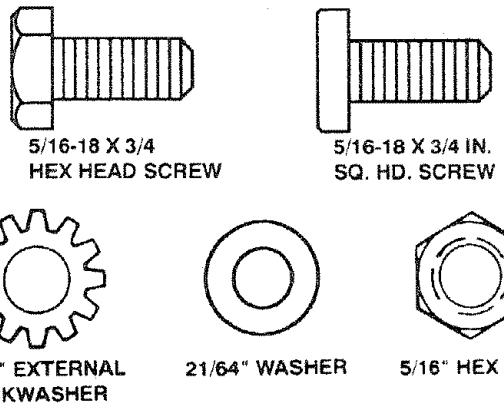
1. From among the loose parts, find the:

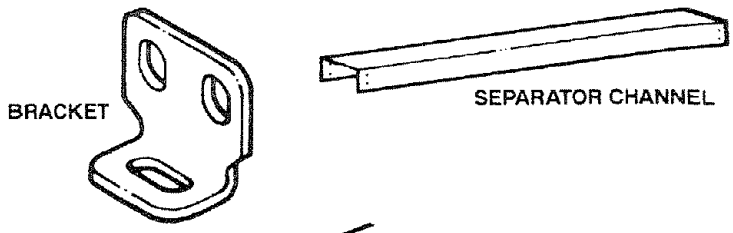
   4 Square Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 3/4" long
   8 Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 3/4" long
   12 Flat Washers, 21/64" I.D.
   12 External Lockwashers, 5/16" I.D.
   12 hex Nuts, 5/16-18
   4 Brackets
   1 Separator Channel

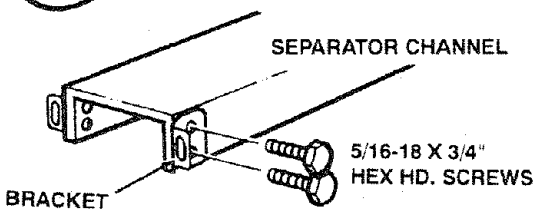
2. Install brackets to separator channel with 2 holes of bracket facing channel. Use hex head screws - 5/16-18" x 3/4" long through bracket hole and channel. Install flat washer, lockwasher and nut from inside channel. Finger tighten eight nuts.

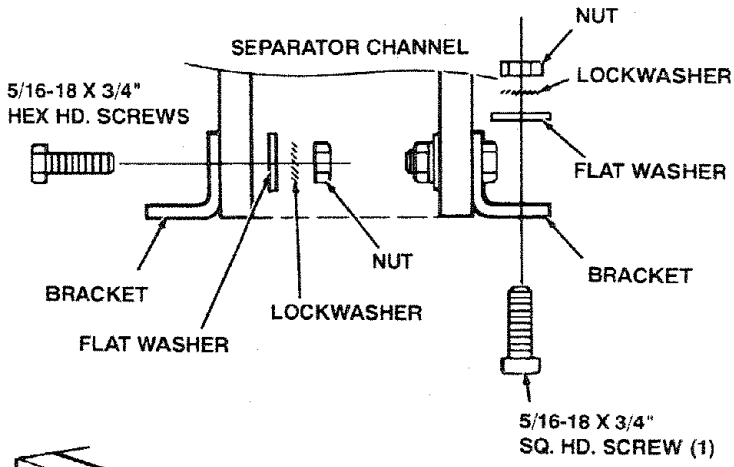
3. Slide square head screws into slot in bracket with heads outside of brackets. Install flat washer, lockwasher and nuts from inside of bracket. Finger tighten only leaving a gap between the inside of the screw head and the outer face of the bracket.

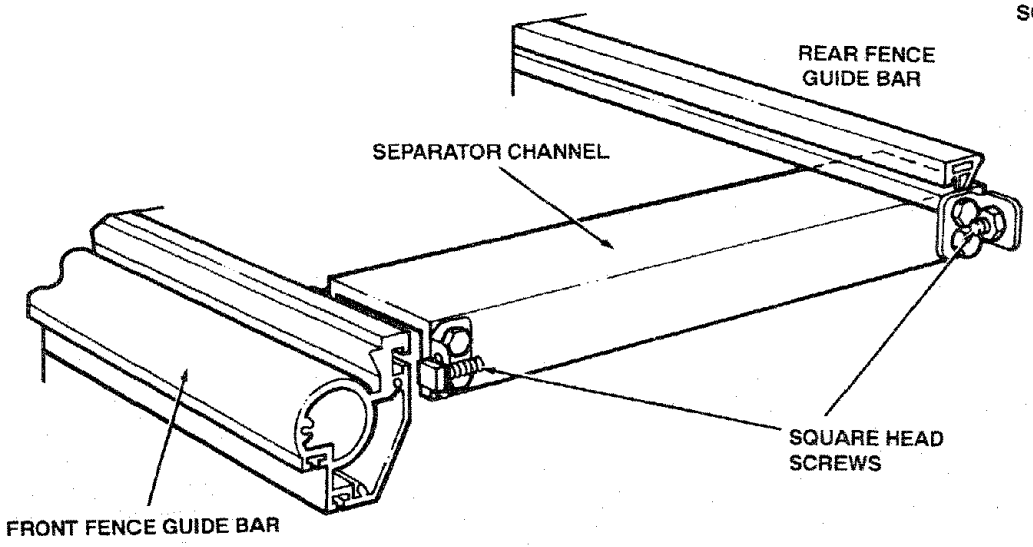
4. Slide the square head screws into the slots from the right end of the front and rear fence guide bars.



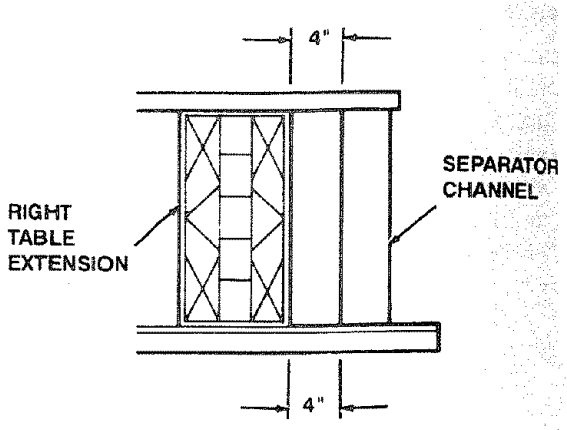
5. Slide assembly to the left until it is 4" from the extension table. Adjust the extension table brackets against the back of the front guide bar and then finger tighten the two nuts.

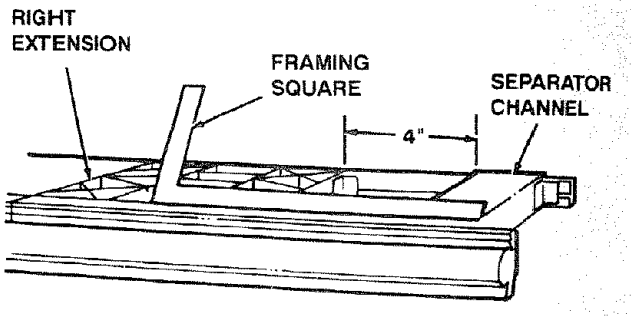
6. Check dimension from side of right extension to left side of channel at front guide bar and rear guide bar. Adjust to insure both dimensions are identical.

7. Lay a framing square from the right extension to the separator channel at the front of the saw. When lined up, tighten two front nuts.

8. Same procedure as above is required at the rear of the saw.

9. Slide fence to right, over separator channel. Fence channel should clear separator channel. Feeler gauge for checking clearance can be created by cutting a piece of newspaper in 16 pieces 4" square. Stack eight pieces at front of channel and eight pieces at rear of channel. Fence should have just enough clearance to slide back and forth over paper stack. Adjust to obtain proper clearance. Tighten all nuts holding the separator channel in place. Tighten nuts to secure bracket to rails then tighten nuts to secure bracket to separator channel.



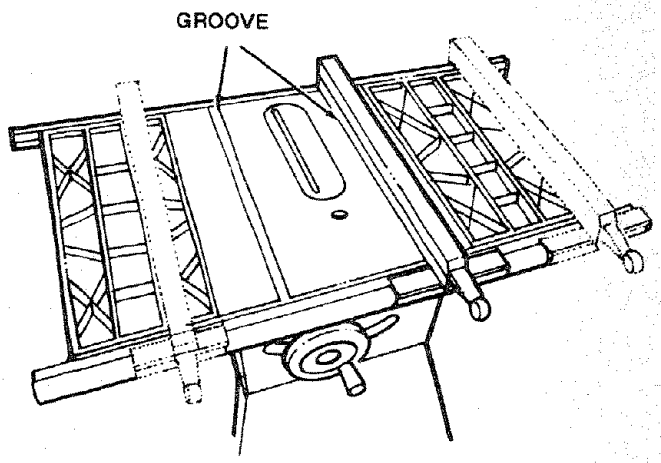



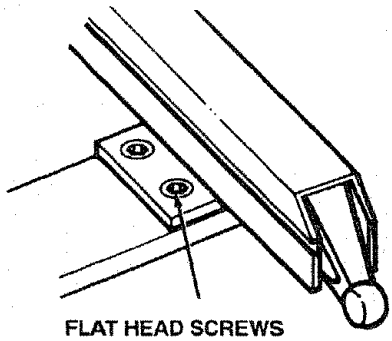

## RIP FENCE ALIGNMENT ADJUSTMENT

**WARNING: A misaligned fence can cause kickbacks and jams. To avoid injury, follow these instructions until the fence is properly aligned.**

1. **The rip fence must be** PARALLEL with the sawblade and Miter Gauge Grooves. Clean any debris off the fence rail. Move Fence until it is along side of Groove. DO NOT LOCK IT. It should be parallel to Groove. If it is not:

   A. Using a hex "L" wrench, loosen the four flat head screws located to each side of the rip fence handle.
   B. Hold fence head tightly against front guide bar. Align fence channel so that it is parallel with groove.
   C. Alternately tighten the screws.
   D. Recheck alignment.
   E. Repeat steps as needed until fence channel is aligned with miter gauge groove.



## RIP FENCE LOCK LEVER ADJUSTMENT

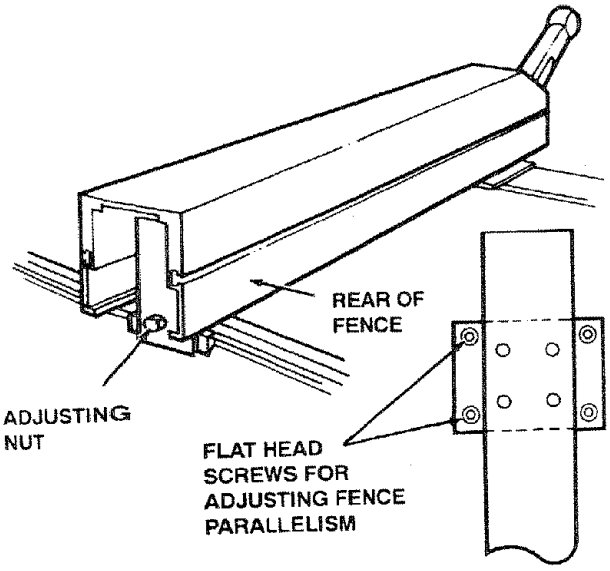
**WARNING: Make sure the fence lock works in the center and at each end of the fence rail. An improperly adjusted fence could move. Movement could cause binding or kickback. You could be hit or cut.**

1. The rip fence lock lever when locked down should hold the rip fence securely. It should not be difficult to push down and lock.

   If lock lever does not lock fence securely...
   A. Raise lock lever.
   B. Tighten the adjusting nut at the rear of the fence channel with a 1/2" wrench, until the lever, when locked, holds the rip fence securely.

   If lock lever is difficult to push down...
   A. Raise lock lever.
   B. Loosen the adjusting nut until the lever is easy to push down and holds the rip fence securely.

Check fence lock across entire rail length and adjust if necessary. Recheck fence parallelism with miter slot in locked position and adjust if necessary.




## INSTALLING MEASURING TAPES AND INDICATOR

1. From among the loose parts find:

   1 Right Measuring Tape 30" Long
   1 Left Measuring Tape 24" Long
   1 Plastic Indicator
   1 Pan Head Screw - 8-32 x 5/16" Long
   1 Square Nut - 8-32

2. Install the pan head screw through the hole in the plastic indicator with the red line facing up. Install the square nut to the underside of the screw leaving a gap of 1/8"+ between the inside of the nut and the bottom face of the plastic indicator.

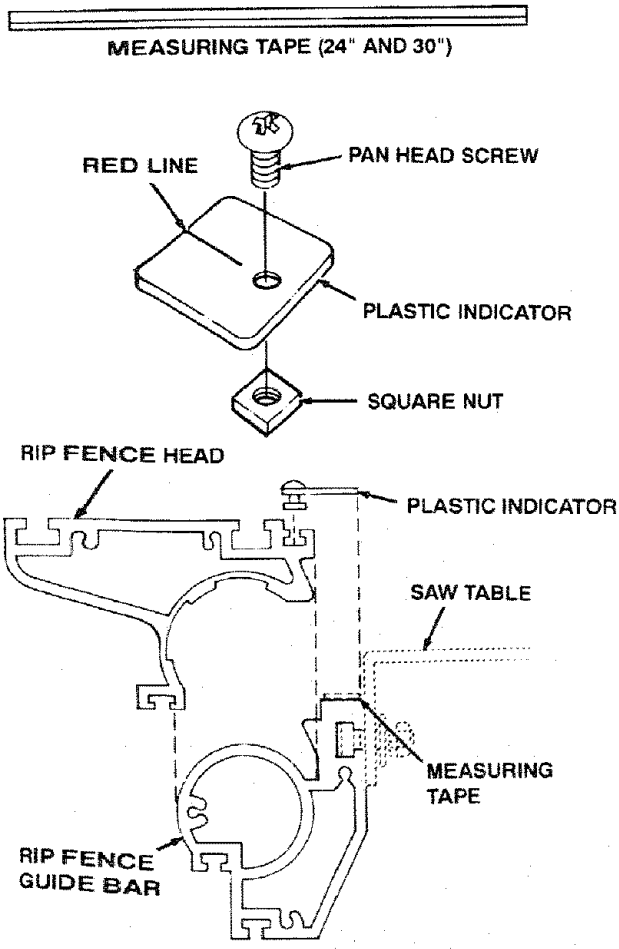
3. Slide the indicator nut into the groove closest to the saw table in the fence head from the right end.

4. Measure in from the right end of the fence head 1-3/4" to the center line of the indicator. Tighten screw.

5. Place rip fence on saw table to the right side of the blade.

6. Using a tape rule measure two inches out from the right side of the blade. Position the rip fence so the left side of the fence is at this two inch mark.

7. Lock the fence in this position.



8. Find the "0" inch mark on the end of the 30" long right measuring tape. Slide this end of the measuring tape under the right side of the indicator and push tape along top surface of rip fence guide bar.

9. Move measuring tape under plastic indicator until two inch mark on measuring tape is straight under red line on center of indicator.

10. Hold measuring tape in this position and draw a pencil mark across rip fence guide bar at left end of measuring tape.

11. Remove rip fence from saw.

12. Install right front measuring tape as follows:
    A. Place measuring tape with "0" inch mark on pencil mark you drew across left end of guide bar.
    B. While holding measuring tape in position lift left end and peel back about six inches of protective coating to expose adhesive on underside of measuring tape. Very carefully lower left end of measuring tape back down on rip fence guide bar making sure the measuring tape is lined up properly with the pencil mark. Press left end of measuring tape down against guide bar so adhesive will hold measuring tape in place.
    C. Raise measuring tape and peel back another six inch section of protective covering. Now carefully lower measuring tape against guide bar so it remains lined up and then press down so adhesive will hold it in place.
    D. Continue this procedure until the full length of the measuring tape is in place on the guide bar.

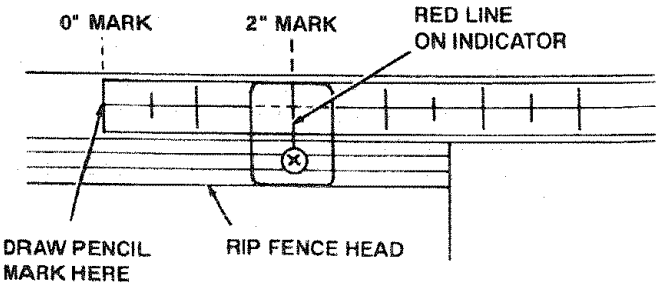
13. Place rip fence on left side of blade.

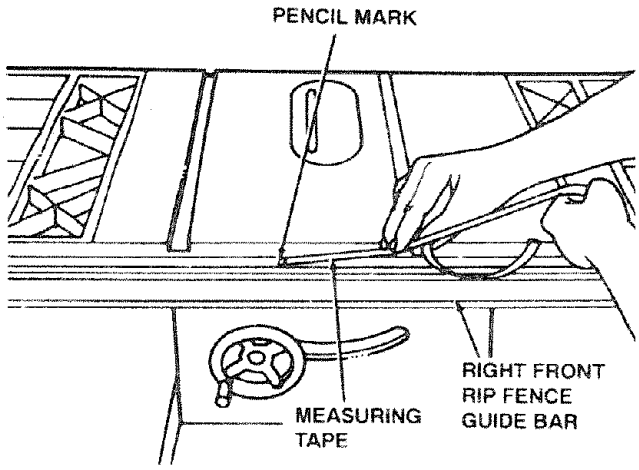
14. Using a tape rule measure two inches out from the left side of the blade. Position rip fence so right side of fence is at this two inch mark.

15. Lock rip fence in this position.

16. Follow the same procedure used to install the right measuring tape except:
    A. The left measuring tape is 24" long.
    B. The pencil mark you make across the guide bar should be at the right end of the tape.
    C. The end of the measuring tape with "0" inch mark must be pushed under the left side of the rip fence and the left side of the indicator.
    D. When peeling back protective coating to expose adhesive work from the right end of the measuring tape.

17. The measuring tapes can now be used together with the rip scale indicator to provide a quick method for positioning the rip fence to produce boards of the width you desire. If you want to rip a board 4 inches wide, simply slide the rip fence along the front guide bar until the red line in the center of the plastic indicator is positioned directly above the four inch line on the measuring tape. Lock the fence in this position and rip the board.

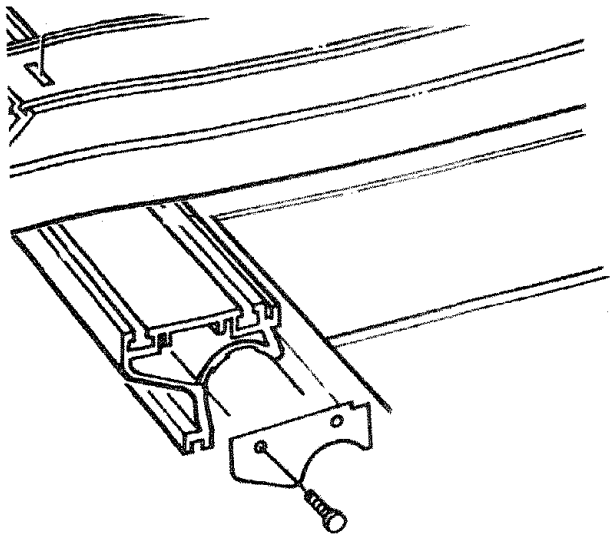



**NOTE:** If extreme accuracy is required when ripping, you should not use this method to position the fence. Instead, use a precision measuring instrument to set the rip fence the exact distance away from the blade.

18. Align the fence's plastic end cap to match the profile of the head. Install 2 self tap 10-32 pan head screws into the holes.

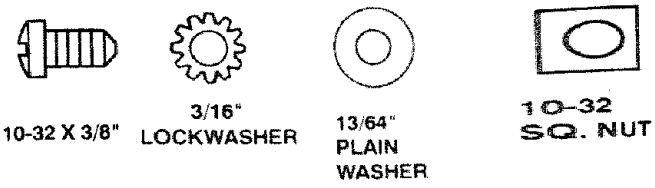
**NOTE:** Adjust cap so it does not interfere with front guide bar. The screws are self tapping. Drive the screws in until cap is seated against the fence head.

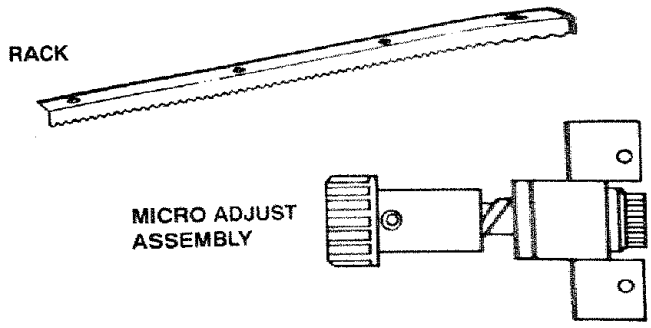


## ASSEMBLING MICRO ADJUST AND RACKS

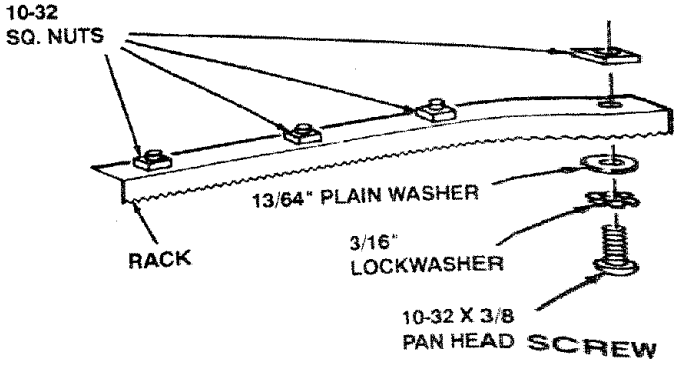
1. From among the loose parts find the following hardware:

   10 Pan Head Screw - 10-32 x 3/8" long
   10 Square Nuts - 10-32
   8 Plain Washers - 13/64"
   10 Lockwashers - 3/16" I. Diam.
   1 Micro Adjust Assembly
   2 Racks




2. Take rack with teeth facing down and insert 4 pan head screws 10-32 x 3/8" with 3/16" lockwasher and 13/64" plain washer in the 4 holes. Install from the underside. Install four 10-32 square nuts on the top side of the rack onto the pan head screws. Turn the nuts until there is a 1/8"+ space between the inside of the nut & the top of the rack. Slide the nuts with the rack attached from the left end into the middle slot, until the end of the rack is 5-1/2" past the left end of the front guide bar. Tighten all screws.



3. Install the other rack from the right end in a similar manner as described in #2, sliding rack against left rack. Tighten all screws.

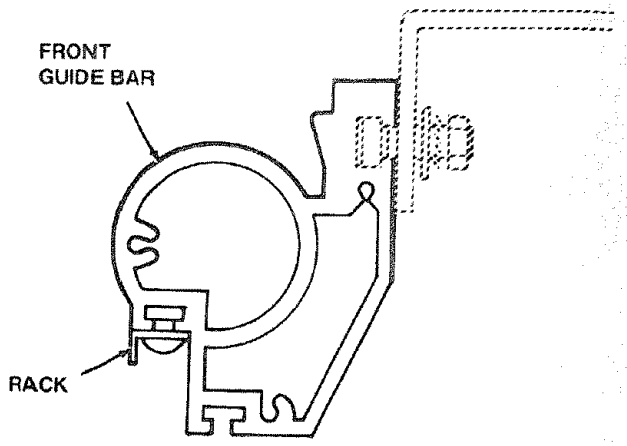
4. Take micro-adjust assembly and insert two pan head screws 10-32 x 3/8" long with lock washers to holes in micro adjust mount. Install 10-32 square nuts to screws leaving 1/8" plus between inside of nut and top of micro adjustment.

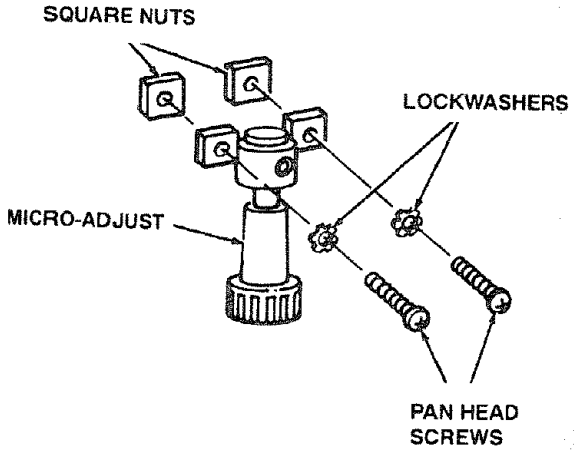
5. Slide micro-adjust bolts in bottom slot of right end of fence head. Slide to the left until center of micro-adjust assembly is 3-3/4" from right end of fence head. Tighten 2 screws.

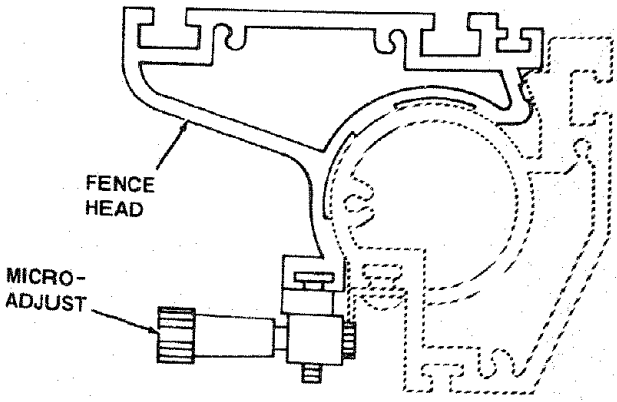
6. To engage micro-adjust, push in knob and turn left or right. Gear on shaft assembly will engage with teeth on rack and move fence assembly left or right as required.

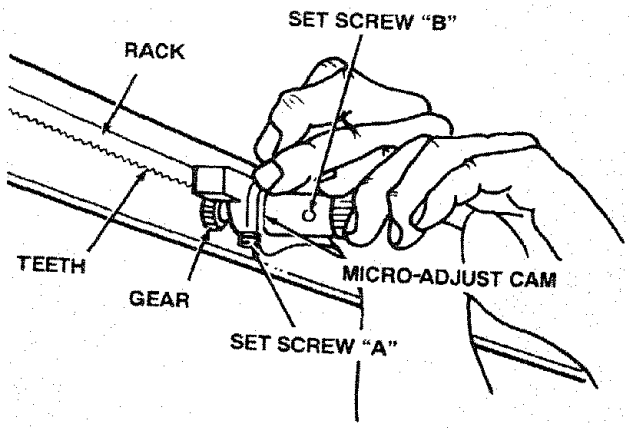
7. If fence does not move, make this adjustment. Using a 1/8" hex "L" wrench loosen set screw "A" (bottom of the micro-adjust cam), rotate micro adjust cam until gear can be pushed underneath teeth on rack. Line up teeth on rack with the middle of the gear. Hold gear in this position and rotate micro adjust cam until the gear is raised up and meshes with teeth on the rack. Tighten set screw "A". If you were unable to line up the teeth on the rack with the middle of the gear, then another adjustment is required. Push knob in toward rear of saw and hold knob in this position.

   Using a hex "L" wrench, loosen set screw "B". Move gear straight backward or straight forward until teeth on the rack are positioned in the middle of the gear. (DO NOT ROTATE GEAR). While holding the gear in this position push micro-adjust knob all the way in toward the gear and tighten set screw "B".



## MOUNTING SWITCH

1. From among the loose parts find the following hardware:

   1 Switch Assembly with Bracket
   2 Pan Head Screws 10-32 x 3/8" long
   2 Lockwashers - 3/16" I.D.
   2 Square Nuts - 10-32
   6 Pan HD Screw Ty "T" 10-32 x 3/8
   2 Plastic End Caps

2. Insert from the bottom of the bracket, at the back of the switch assembly, the 2 pan head screws with lockwashers.

3. Install the 2 square nuts on the screws so that there is an 1/8"+ clearance between the inside of the nut and the top of the switch assembly bracket.

4. Slide the nuts into the lower slot of the front guide bar from the right end, with the switch facing front.

5. Slide switch assembly left until left side of switch assembly is in line with right side of saw table - tighten screws.

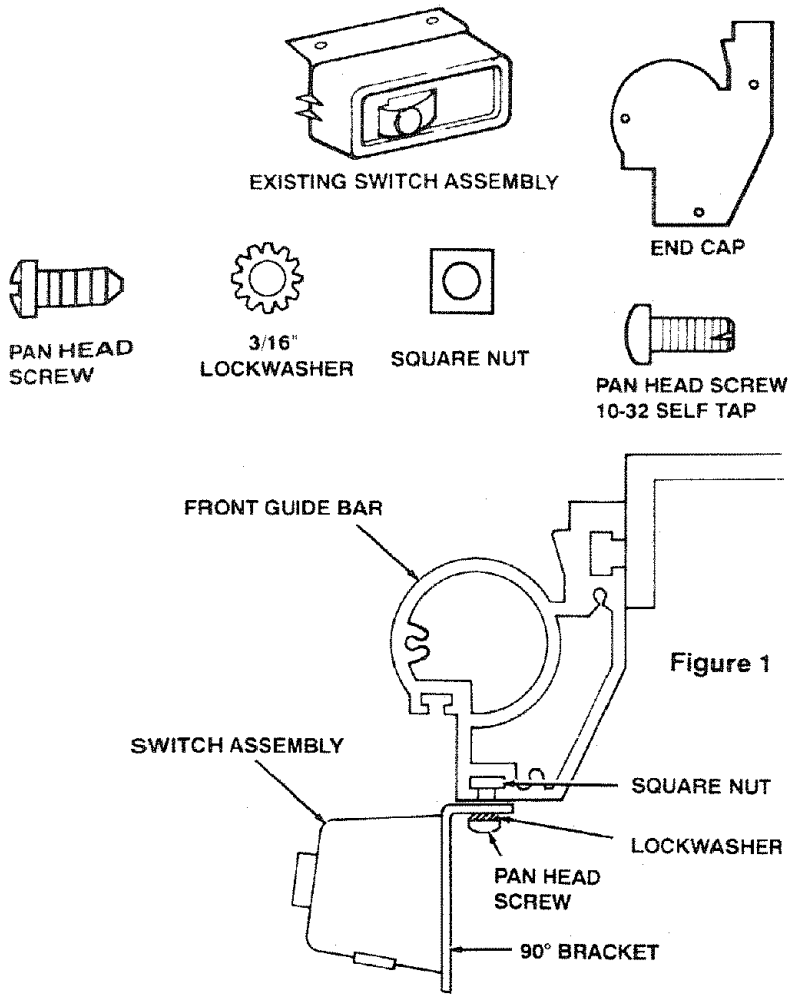


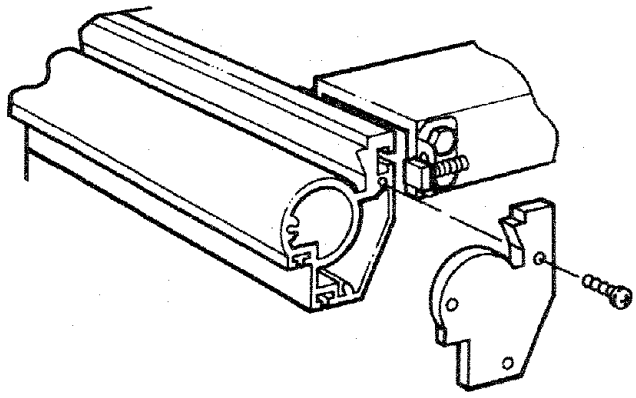

Figure 1

## INSTALLING FRONT GUIDE BAR END CAPS

1. The left and right end caps for front guide bar can be installed at this time. Align the plastic end cap to match profile of rail.

2. Install 3 self tap 10-32 pan head screws into the holes.

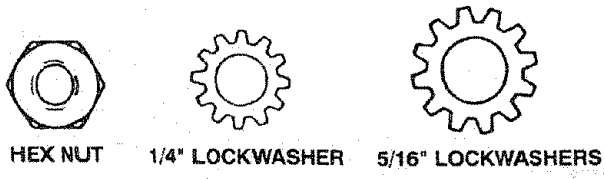
**NOTE:** The screws are self tapping. Drive the screws in until cap is seated against the rail.

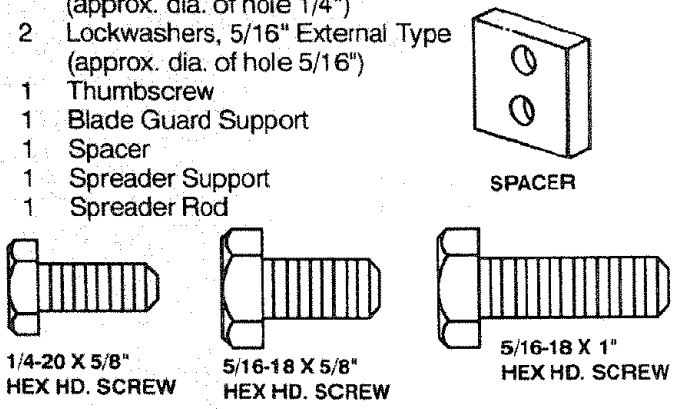


## INSTALLING BLADE GUARD

1. From among the loose parts, find:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | Hex Head Screws, 1/4-20 x 5/8" long |
| 3 | Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 5/8" long |
| 2 | Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 1" long |
| 2 | Hex Nuts, 1/4-20 (approx. dia. of hole 1/4") |
| 2 | Lockwashers, 1/4" External Type (approx. dia. of hole 1/4") |
| 2 | Lockwashers, 5/16" External Type (approx. dia. of hole 5/16") |
| 1 | Thumbscrew |
| 1 | Blade Guard Support |
| 1 | Spacer |
| 1 | Spreader Support |
| 1 | Spreader Rod |



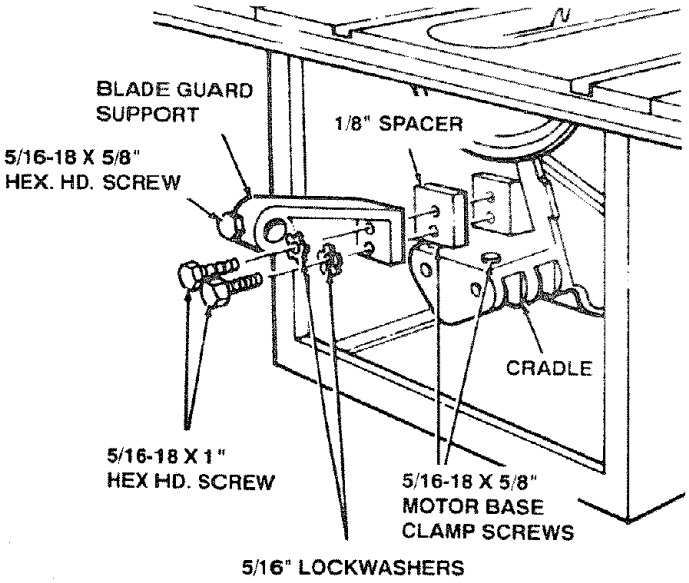

2. Before installing the blade guard, you must check the heeling adjustment (parallelism of sawblade to miter gauge groove). The procedure for making this check and adjusting it are found in the "Adjustments" Section of this manual. Refer to "Heeling Adjustment or Parallelism of Saw Blade to Miter Gauge Groove."

**WARNING: The blade must be parallel to Miter Gauge Groove. Misaligned blades could bind on workpiece. Workpiece could suddenly kickback. You could be cut or hit.**

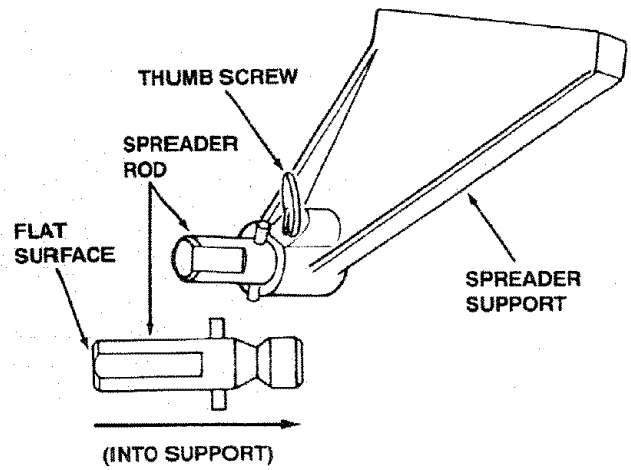
3. Lower the blade.

4. Screw the MOTOR BASE CLAMP SCREWS part way into cradle. Screw the 5/16-18 x 5/8" Hex Hd. screw into the blade guard support.

5. Attach Blade Guard Support with 1/8" spacer between cradle and support. DO NOT TIGHTEN screws.



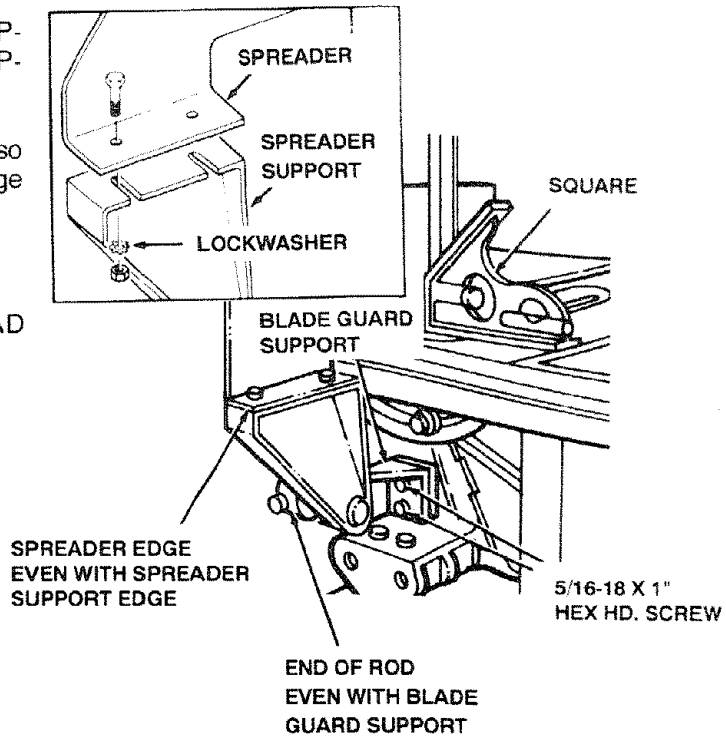

6. Insert SPREADER ROD into SPREADER SUPPORT until pin fits into notch. Insert Thumb-screw and tighten it.



7. Slide SPREADER ROD into BLADE GUARD SUPPORT until end of ROD is even with edge of SUPPORT...Tighten Hex Head Screw in support.

8. Attach SPREADER to SPREADER SUPPORT so that the edge of the spreader is even with the edge of the spreader support...tighten screws.

9. Raise ANTIKICKBACK PAWL
...align spreader SQUARE to table
...Tighten both 5/16-18 x 1 in. HEX HEAD SCREWS.



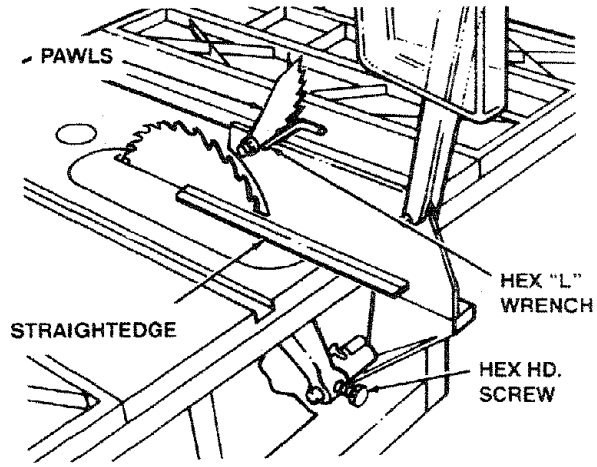

10. Raise blade all the way up...make sure it is square with table.

11. Raise Blade Guard...lift up both ANTIKICKBACK PAWLS...insert one of the SET SCREW WRENCHES in the notches to hold the pawls out of the way.

12. Lay blade of square or other straightedge alongside of blade.

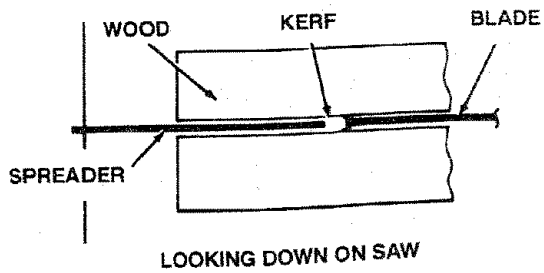
13. Loosen Hex Head Screw in BLADE GUARD SUPPORT and move spreader so that it touches blade of square...tighten screw.

14. **NOTE:** The spreader is now square with the table and approximately in line with the sawblade. The spreader requires further adjustment to align it PARALLEL to the blade and in the MIDDLE of the cut (KERF) made by the sawblade.

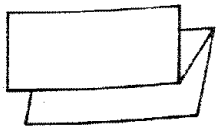



15. **IMPORTANT:** To work properly, the SPREADER must always be adjusted so the cut workpiece will pass on either side at the spreader without binding or skewing to the side.

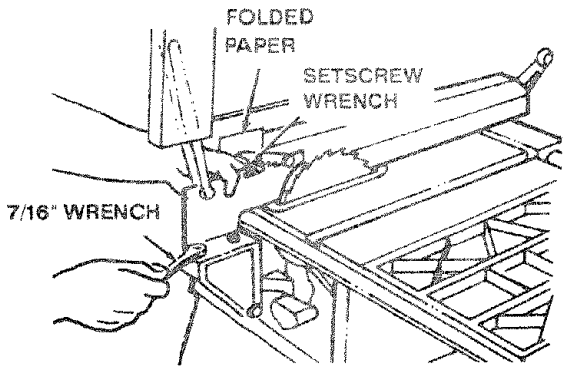
**NOTE:** The spreader is thinner than the width of the cut (KERF) made by the sawblade by approximately three thicknesses of paper on each side of the spreader.



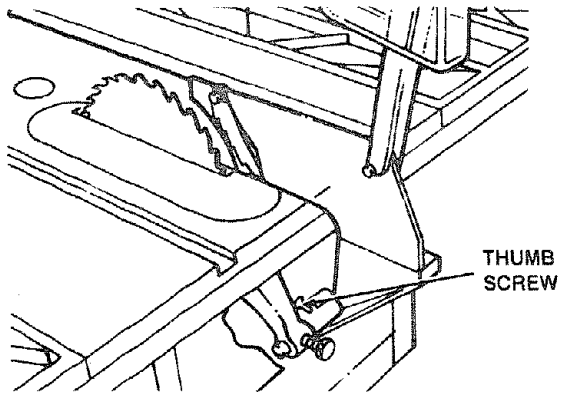

16. Make two folds in a small piece (6 x 6 in.) of ordinary NEWSPAPER making three thicknesses. The folded paper will be used as a "spacing gauge."



17. Place RIP FENCE on table... CAREFULLY move it against blade so that it is parallel to the blade, and just TOUCHES tips of saw teeth...tighten RIP FENCE LOCK LEVER.
18. Insert folded paper between SPREADER AND FENCE.
19. Using a 7/16 in. wrench, loosen the 1/4-20 hex head screws so the spreader can slide sideways.
20. Adjust and hold spreader flat against folded paper fence...tighten screws using 7/16" in. wrench. Move fence away from blade. Remove folded paper, Hex "L" wrench, lower antikickback pawls and lower guard.

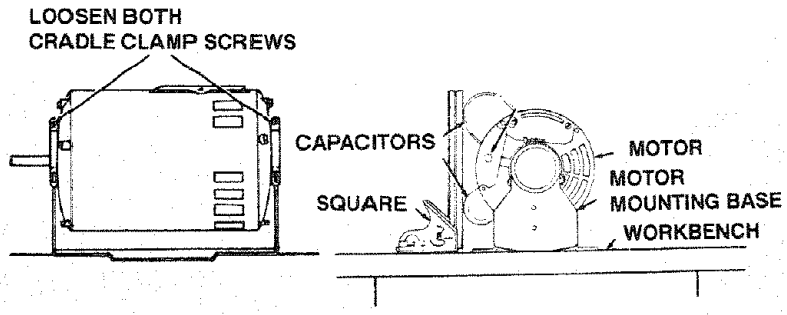



21. To remove BLADE GUARD AND SPREADER, loosen THUMBSCREW...DO NOT LOOSEN OTHER SCREWS. This lets you remove and replace the guard without disturbing the spreader alignment.




## POSITIONING MOTOR ON MOTOR MOUNTING BASE

1. Put the motor mounting base against the flat surface of a workbench.
2. Position the motor so the end with terminal cover is facing you.
3. Loosen both cradle clamp screws.
4. Put a square against the LEFT side of the motor and against the top of the workbench.
5. Turn the motor inside the cradle clamps until the top of both capacitors touch the square.
6. Tighten both cradle clamp screws to hold the motor in this position.

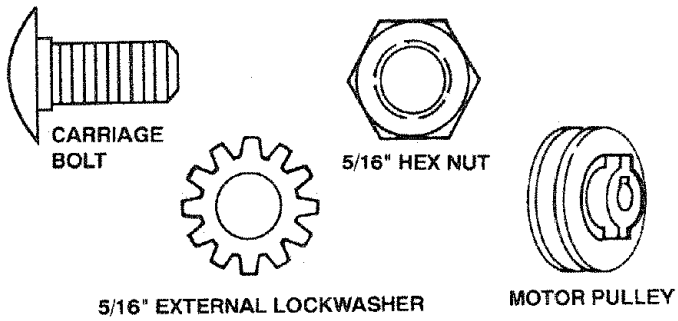



**WARNING: Failure to properly install motor may let workpiece strike capacitor cover during bevel or compound miter cuts. Workpiece could bind and kickback. You could be cut or hit.**

## MOUNTING THE MOTOR

1. From among the loose parts find the following hardware:

   4 Carriage Bolts, 5/16-18 x 3/4" long
   4 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18 (approx. dia. of hole 5/16")
   4 Lockwashers, 5/16 in. External Type (approx. dia. of hole 5/16")
   1 Cast Iron Motor Pulley




2. Place motor on MOTOR BASE, insert bolts through holes in base...then through the motor. Install lockwashers and nuts.

3. Position motor so that edge of MOTOR MOUNTING BASE and MOTOR BASE are even, slide motor all the way to the RIGHT.

4. Loosen set screw in motor pulley using 5/32 in. Hex "L" wrench. Slide pulley on shaft with HUB away from motor. DO NOT TIGHTEN SETSCREW.

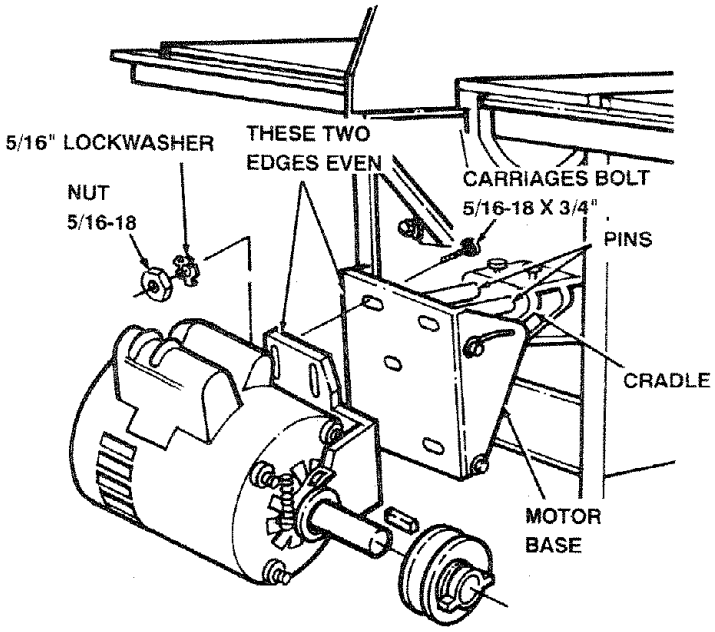
5. Install 3/16 in. square key (furnished with motor) in grooves in pulley and motor shaft. DO NOT TIGHTEN SETSCREW.

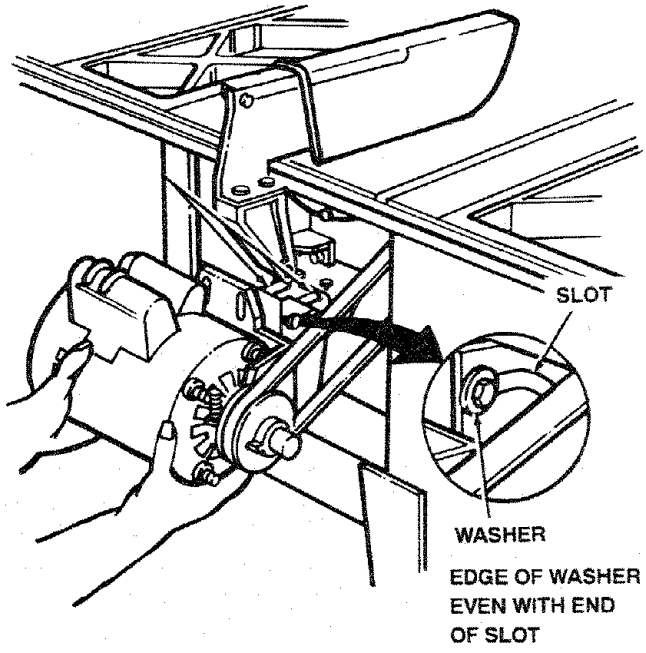
6. Lift motor and insert the TWO PINS on motor base into HOLES in cradle, push motor in as far as it will go.

7. Lower the blade, install belt on saw pulley and motor pulley.

8. Sight along edges of both pulleys and move motor pulley so that belt is parallel to the edges of both pulleys, tighten the setscrew in the motor pulley.

9. **IMPORTANT:** Measure the distance from end of motor shaft to pulley, mark this dimension down; you will need it later when reinstalling the pulley.

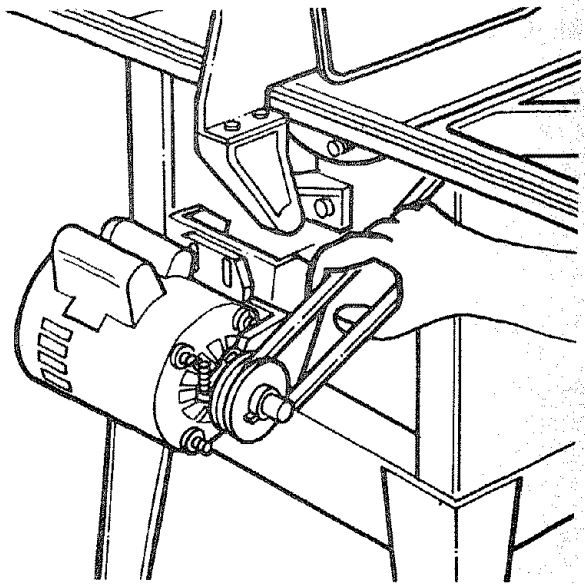


10. Make sure blade is 90° to table...raise it all the way up.

11. Lift motor until edge of washer (see illustration) is even with end of slot. In this position, pull motor toward you (pins will slide in the cradle) until belt is TIGHT...make sure washer is still even with end of slot...tighten the two MOTOR BASE CLAMPS SCREWS.

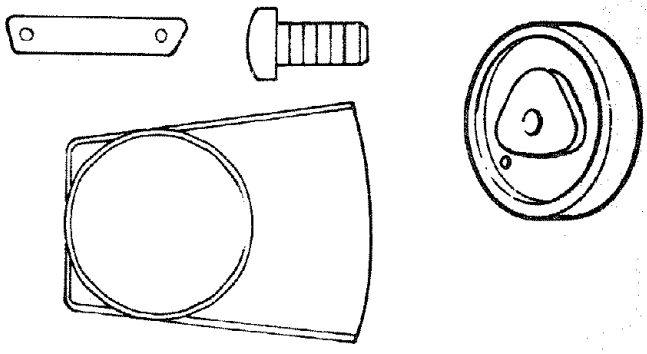
12. Put your hand around the belt half way between the two pulleys and squeeze belt until two sides of belt touch. The motor should move freely as you squeeze the belt. If motor does not move freely, belt tension must be readjusted.



## INSTALLING BELT GUARD

1. From among the loose parts find the following hardware:

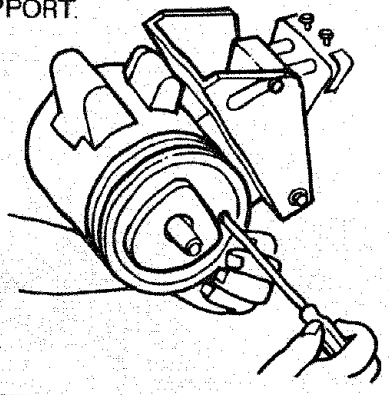
   1 Belt Guard Support Bracket
   1 Belt Guard Support
   1 Belt Guard
   2 Self Threading Screws, 10-32 x 1/2 in. long

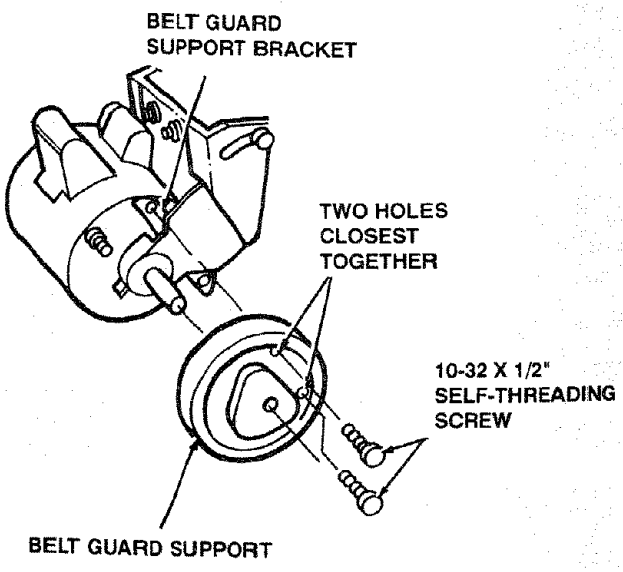


2. Remove the belt and motor pulley.

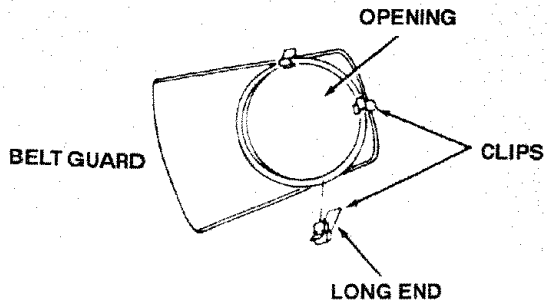
3. Screws furnished with guard are "self threading"... screw them into holes in BELT GUARD SUPPORT BRACKET, then remove them.

4. Position BELT GUARD SUPPORT BRACKET and BELT GUARD SUPPORT as shown and install the screws...make sure motor shaft is in CENTER of hole in SUPPORT.






5. Install three CLIPS (furnished with guard) 90 degrees apart starting with one clip at the end of the guard as shown...LONG END of clip must be on outside of guard pointing away from opening in guard.



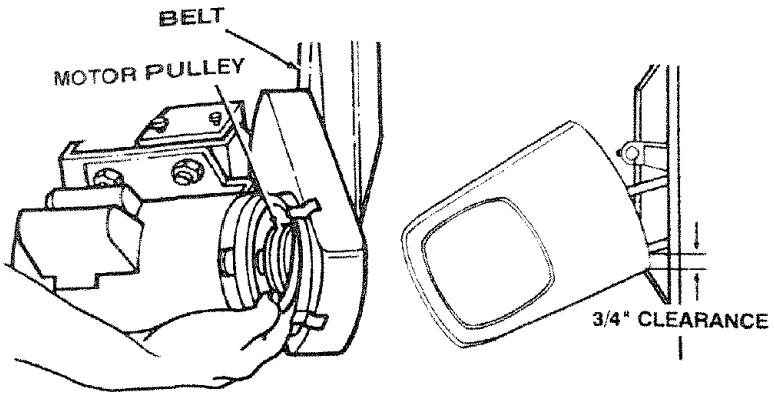
6. Reinstall motor pulley the same way it was when you aligned the belt. Tighten setscrew.

7. Place belt on SAW PULLEY...insert end of belt through opening in END of guard.

8. Slip belt over motor pulley.

9. Press guard onto support so that bottom of guard is approximately 3/4 in. away from belt.

   **NOTE:** To remove guard, lift up on LONG TABS of clips...pull guard outward. The clips should remain on the BELT GUARD SUPPORT.




## MOTOR CONNECTIONS

**WARNING: For your own safety, never connect plug to power source outlet until all assembly steps are completed.**

1. Open motor connector box cover located on side of motor using a flat blade screwdriver.

**WARNING: To avoid electrocution, never connect anything but the ground wire (colored green) to the green screw.**

2. Remove GREEN SCREW and insert through round metal terminal on the end of the GREEN wire of power cord.

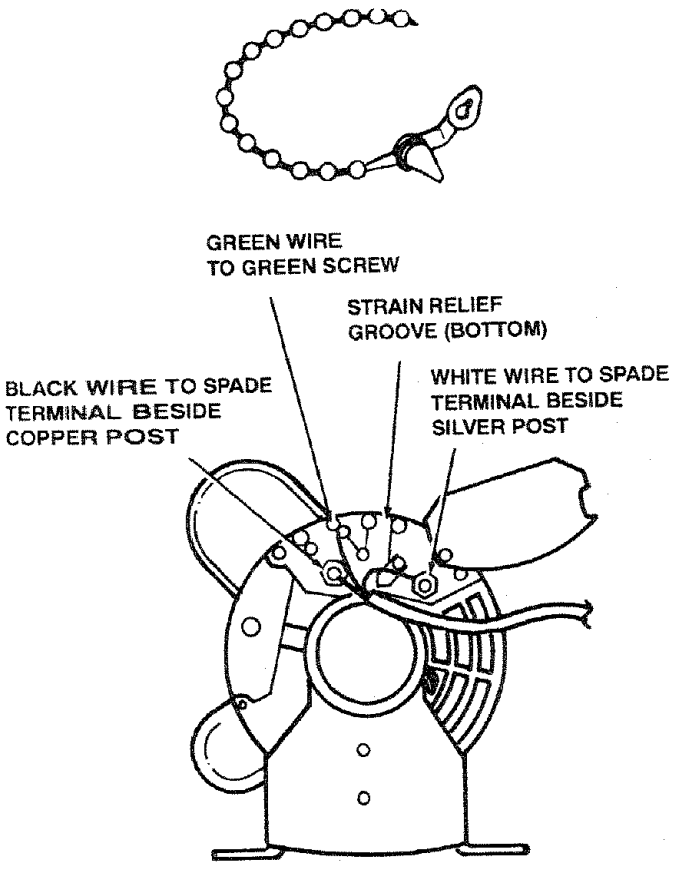
3. Reinsert GREEN SCREW in threaded hole that it was removed from and tighten securely.

4. Insert terminal end of BLACK wire on spade terminal next to copper post on the motor. Push terminal firmly until seated.

5. Insert terminal end of WHITE wire on spade terminal next to silver post on the motor. Push terminal firmly until seated.

6. Close motor connector box being sure that power cord is seated in strain relief groove and tighten box cover screws.

7. Do not plug in power cable.



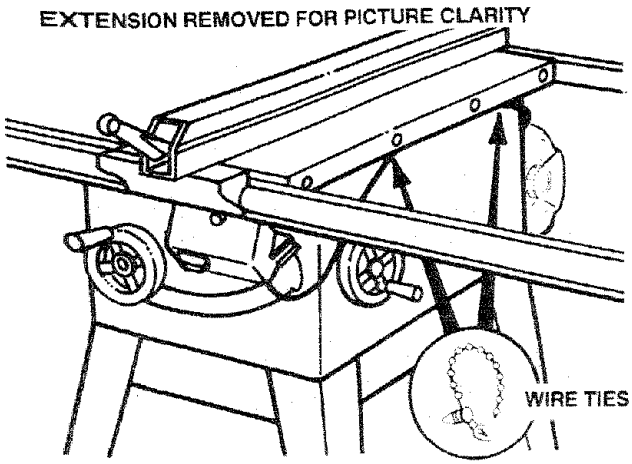

## PLUGGING IN MOTOR

1. From among the loose parts, find two wire ties.

2. Route motor cord along right side of cabinet and snap ties in 1/4" hole in side of cabinet. Secure two cords in wire ties.

3. Plug motor cord into outlet on switch box.

   **IMPORTANT:** During table saw cutting operations the motor must always be plugged into the switch box. Never by-pass the switch box and plug the table saw motor directly into a power supply outlet.



## MITER GAUGE/HOLD DOWN ASSEMBLY

When making miter bevel or compound miter cuts, the workpiece has a tendency to shift along the head of the miter gauge.

The Hold-Down Clamp securely "clamps" the workpiece to the miter gauge and when properly applied helps prevent the workpiece from shifting.

This Hold-Down Clamp will fit Craftsman miter gauges which have a threaded hole (5/16"-18) in the top of the head.

Check each part according to the illustration.

1. Remove the LOCK HANDLE from your miter gauge by unscrewing it.

2. Screw on the handle (1) received with Hold-Down.

**NOTE:** If your Craftsman Miter Gauge has a LOCK KNOB instead of a long handle, it will be necessary to disassemble the miter gauge and install the THREADED STUD and LOCK NUT supplied with the Hold-Down.

   A. Loosen the POINTER SCREW...rotate the pointer 90 degrees.

   B. Swivel the head to 60 degrees and turn the miter gauge upside down.

   C. Using an 1/8" setscrew wrench, loosen the setscrew and lift the head off of the pivot stud.

   D. Screw the THREADED STUD (2) supplied with the Hold-Down all the way into the hole in the miter gauge bar...make sure that it does not extend beyond the under side of the bar.

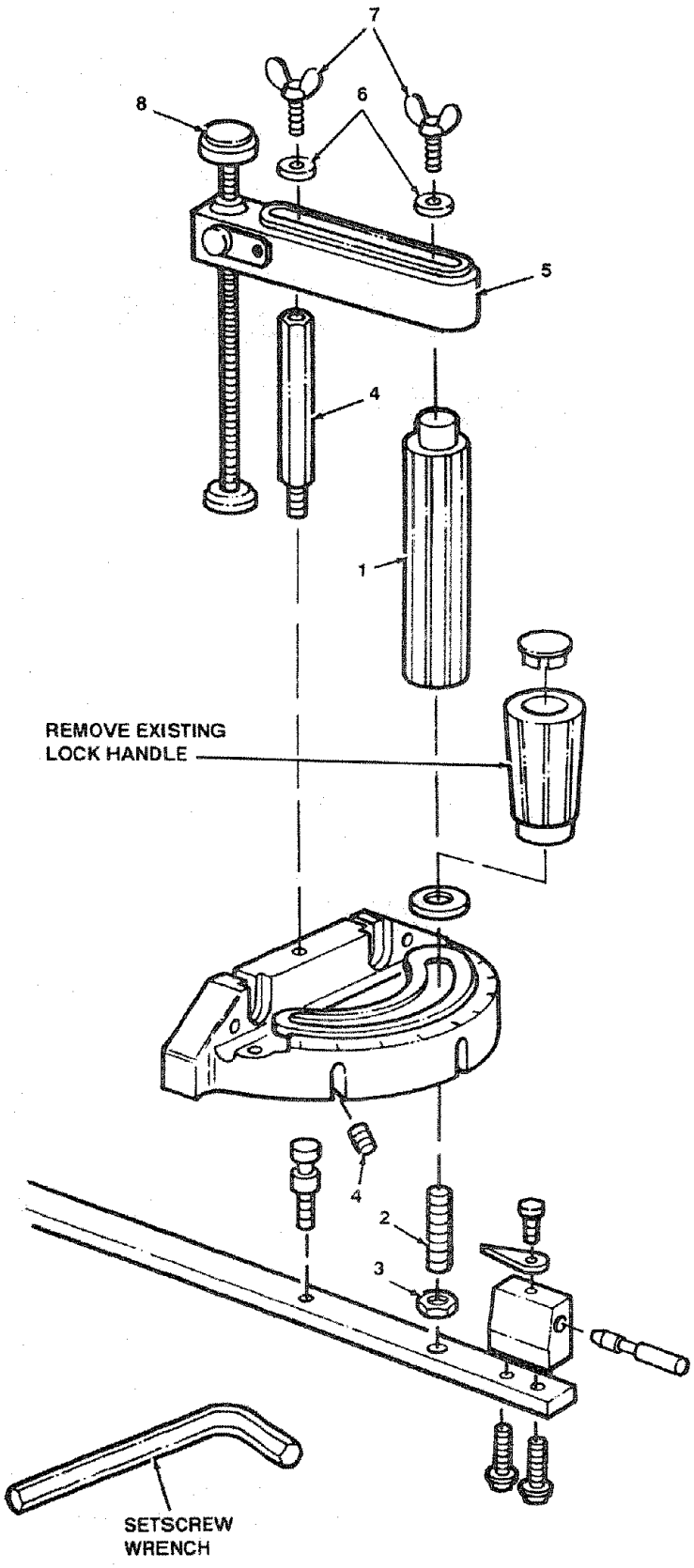
   E. Screw on the LOCKNUT (3) received with the Hold-Down and tighten it against the bar using a 1/2 inch wrench

   F. Replace the head...tighten the setscrew only enough to permit the "head to swivel freely" but yet, not move up and down...readjust the pointer.

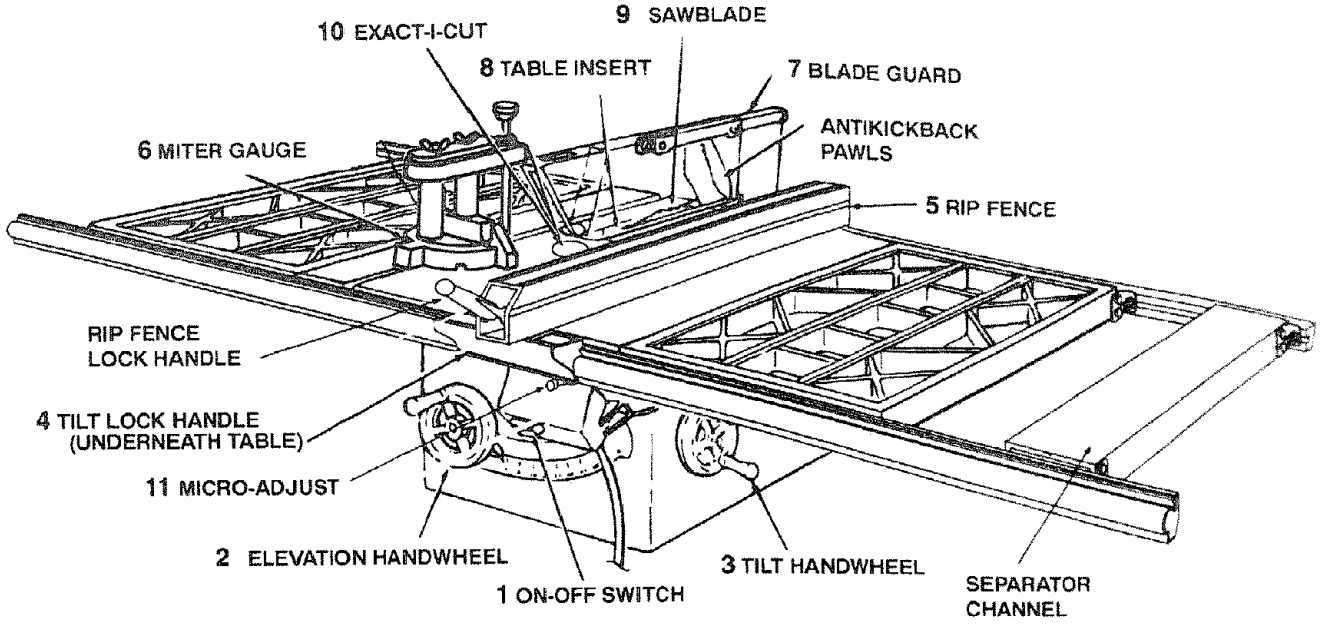
3. Screw the support rod (4) tightly into the hole in the miter gauge head.

4. Position the clamp assembly (5) on the handle and rod...install washers (6) and wing screws (7).

**NOTE:** The small knob (8) on the clamp screw must not turn. Check nut underneath it...it must be tight against the knob. Use a 1/2 inch wrench to tighten it.



# GETTING TO KNOW YOUR SAW




## 1 ON-OFF SWITCH

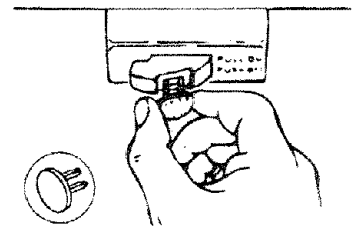
**CAUTION: Before turning switch on, make sure the blade guard is correctly installed and operating properly.**

The On-Off Switch has a locking feature. THIS FEATURE IS INTENDED TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED AND POSSIBLE HAZARDOUS USE BY CHILDREN AND OTHERS.

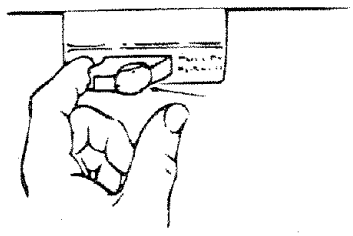
A. TO turn ON...stand to either side of the blade never in line with it...insert finger under switch lever and pull END of lever out.
Do not cycle the motor switch on and off rapidly, as this may cause the sawblade to loosen. In the event this should ever occur, allow the sawblade to come to a complete stop and retighten the arbor nut normally, not excessively. Never leave the saw while the power is "ON".

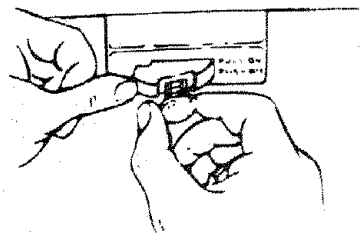
B. TO turn saw OFF...PUSH lever in. Never leave the saw until the cutting tool has come to a complete stop.

C. TO lock switch in OFF position...hold switch IN with one hand...REMOVE key with other hand.



KEY
(YELLOW PLASTIC)





**WARNING: For your own safety, lower blade or other cutting tool below table surface. (If blade is tilted, return it to vertical (90°) position.) Always lock the switch "OFF". When saw is not in use, remove key and keep it in a safe place. Also, in the event of a power failure (all of your lights go out) turn switch off. Lock it and remove the key. This will prevent the saw from starting up again when the power comes back on.**

**2 ELEVATION HANDWHEEL**...elevates or lowers the blade. Turn clockwise to elevate...counterclockwise to lower.

**NOTE:** Any time sawblade has been elevated to 2-5/8 inches or higher above the table it will be necessary to lower the blade by turning the elevation handwheel 5 turns counterclockwise before tilting to bevel.

**3 TILT HANDWHEEL**...tilts the blade for bevel cutting. Turn clockwise to tilt toward left...counterclockwise to tilt toward vertical.

When the blade is tilted to the LEFT as far as it will go, it should be at 45 degrees to the table and the bevel indicator should point 45 degrees.

**NOTE:** There are LIMIT STOPS on the saw which prevent the blade from tilting beyond 45 degrees to the LEFT and 90 degrees to the RIGHT. (See "Adjustment" section "Blade Tilt, or Squareness of Blade to Table").

**4 TILT LOCK HANDLE**...locks the blade in the desired tilt position. To loosen, turn counterclockwise. Push handle in and turn it to another position if necessary in order to tighten or loosen.

**IMPORTANT: Be sure handle is hanging in the "DOWN" position before tilting blade. If it is pointing to the 1 o'clock position it may jam on underside of the table and bend the locking bolt.**

**5 RIP FENCE**...is locked in place by pushing the lock lever down until the lever rests on the stop. To move the fence, lift the lock lever and grasp the fence with one hand at the front and then push fence left or right.

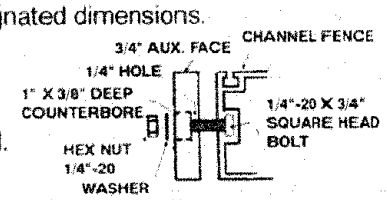
Slots are provided in the rip fence for attaching a wood facing when using the dado head, or molding head, featherboards or other jigs and fixtures.

Select a piece of smooth straight wood approx. 3/4 in. thick and the same length as the rip fence.

To fasten auxiliary face to the fence use 3 each, 1/4"-20 x 3/4" square head machine screws with nuts. Counterbore 1" dia. hole 3/8" deep into the 3/4" board at the designated dimensions.

See Fig A.

Drill a 1/4" clearance hole through the board.



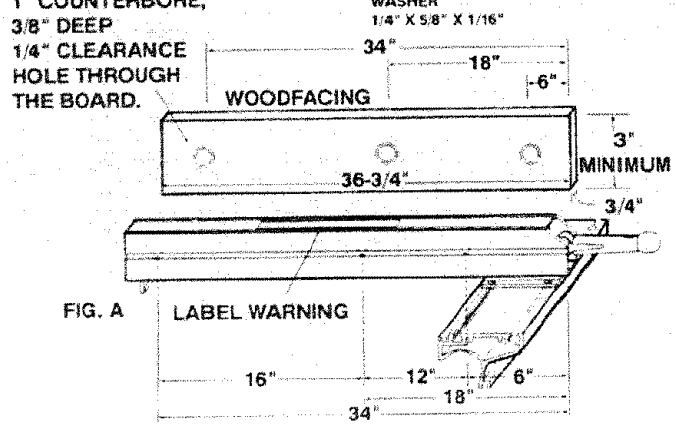




FIG. A

**6 MITER GAUGE**...head is locked in position for crosscutting or mitering by tightening the lock knob. ALWAYS LOCK IT SECURELY WHEN IN USE.

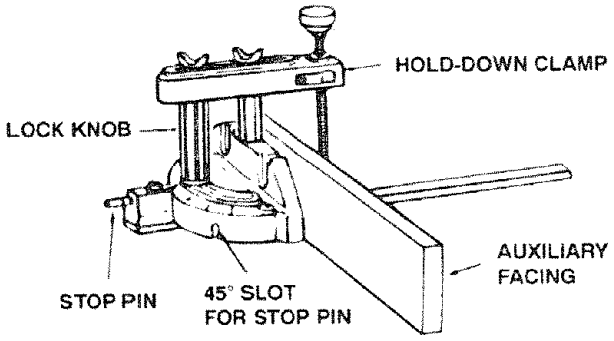
There are slots for the stop pin at the 45 degree right and left positions for conveniently setting the Miter Gauge to cut miters.

**NOTE:** The slots for the stop pin and the graduations are manufactured to very close tolerances which provide accuracy for average woodworking. In some cases where extreme accuracy is required, when making angle cuts, for example, make a trial cut an then recheck it.

If necessary, the miter gauge head can then be swiveled slightly to compensate and then locked. Slots are provided in the miter gauge for attaching an AUXILIARY FACING to make it easier to cut long pieces. Be sure facing does not interfere with the proper operation of the sawblade guard.

Select a suitable piece of smooth straight wood...drill two holes and attach it with screws.

**NOTE:** When bevel crosscutting, attach facing so that it extends to the right of the miter gauge and use the miter gauge in the groove to the right of the blade.




**7 BLADE GUARD**...must always be in place and working properly for all thru-sawing cuts. That is, all cuts whereby the blade cuts completely through the workpiece.

To remove the guard for special operation, loosen the thumbscrew and slide the guard off of the rod. DO NOT DISTURB THE SETTING OF THE ROD.

When replacing the guard, make sure the PIN in the rod engages with the NOTCH in the spreader support. Make sure thumbscrew is tightened securely.

**8 TABLE INSERT**...is removable for removing or installing blades or other cutting tools. To remove table insert:

**WARNING: To avoid injury due to accidental start, turn switch "OFF" and remove plug from power source outlet before removing insert.**

A. Lower the blade below the table surface.
B. Raise blade guard.
C. Loosen Screw.
D. Remove table insert.

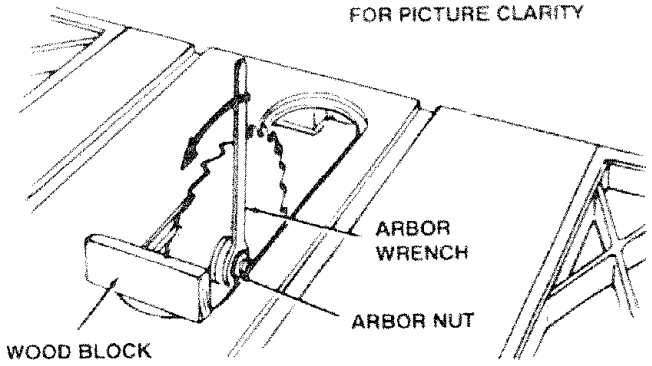
NEVER OPERATE THE SAW WITHOUT THE PROPER INSERT IN PLACE. USE THE SAW BLADE INSERT WHEN SAWING...USE THE COMBINATION DADO MOLDING INSERT WHEN DADOING OR MOLDING.

## 9 REMOVE AND INSTALLING SAWBLADE.

**WARNING: To avoid injury due to accidental start, turn switch "OFF" and remove plug from power source outlet before removing or installing sawblade.**

A. Raise Blade Guard, remove insert.
B. To REMOVE blade, place a block of wood against front of blade, PULL arbor wrench toward you to LOOSEN arbor nut.
C. To TIGHTEN arbor nut, place a block of wood against rear of blade, PUSH wrench away from you.

BLADE GUARD NOT SHOWN FOR PICTURE CLARITY

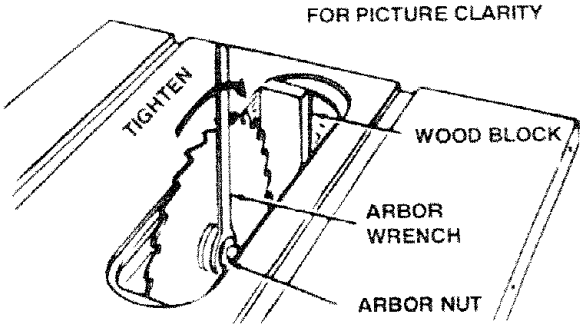


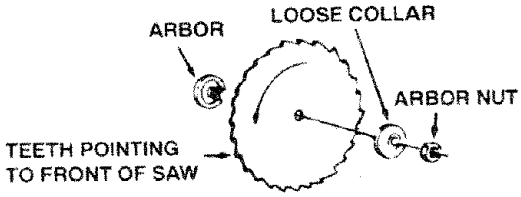

When installing the blade, make sure the teeth are pointing toward the front of the saw and that the blade and collars are clean, and free from any burrs. The HOLLOW side of the collar must be against the blade. Always tighten the arbor nut securely.

**NOTE:** When using the Dado or Molding Head, it is not necessary to install the loose collar.
To replace insert. Place insert into insert opening in table and push toward rear of saw to engage spring clip and until keyslot in insert will drop over screw. Tighten screw. Do not tighten screw to the point where it will deflect the insert.

**WARNING: To avoid injury from a thrown workpiece, blade parts, or blade contact, NEVER operate saw without the proper insert in place. Use the sawblade insert when sawing. Use the proper size Dado/Molding insert for dado blades and molding heads.**

BLADE GUARD NOT SHOWN FOR PICTURE CLARITY



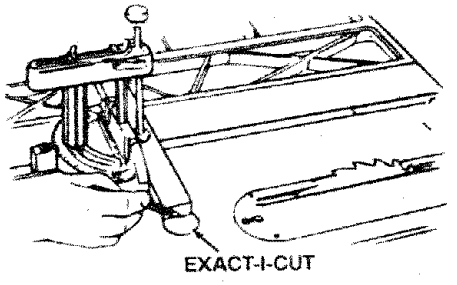

## 10 EXACT-I-CUT

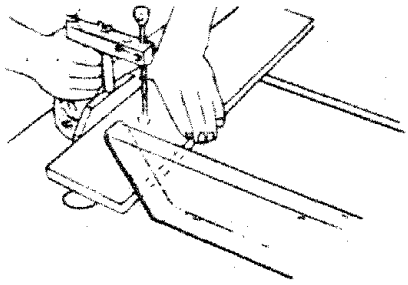
The "yellow" plastic disc imbedded in the table in front of the sawblade, is provided for marking the location of the "sawcut" on the workpiece.

A. Check disc...if it is above table surface place a piece of hardwood on top of it and tap it down.
B. With blade 90 degrees (square to table) cut off a piece of wood.
C. Pull miter gauge back until wood is over disc. Using very sharp pencil, mark a line on disc.
D. With miter gauge in right hand groove, follow same procedure and mark another line on disc.
E. These lines indicate the "path" of the cut (kerf) made by the sawblade.
F. When cutting the workpiece, line up mark on workpiece with line on disc.

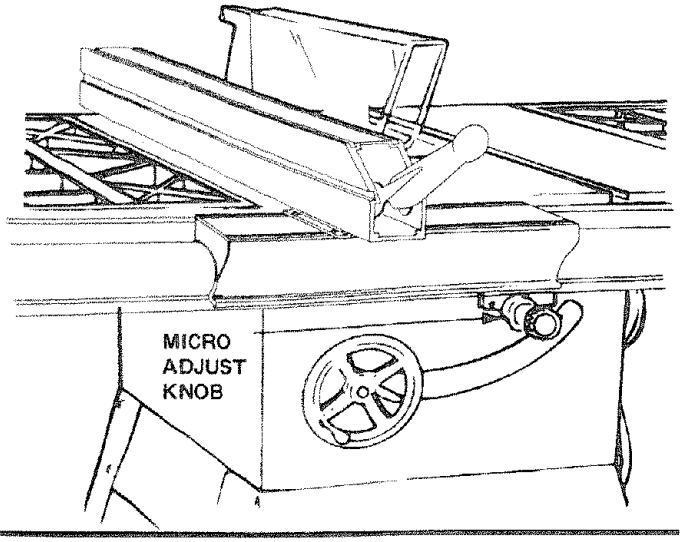
Use the hold-down clamp on the miter gauge for greater accuracy.

BLADE GUARD NOT SHOWN FOR PICTURE CLARITY



**11 MICRO-ADJUST RIP FENCE...**allows the operator to accurately adjust the rip fence using only one hand. To move the fence, push in on the micro-adjust knob and rotate the knob. Rotating the knob clockwise moves the fence to the left. Rotating it counterclockwise moves the fence to the right.




# WORK FEED DEVICES

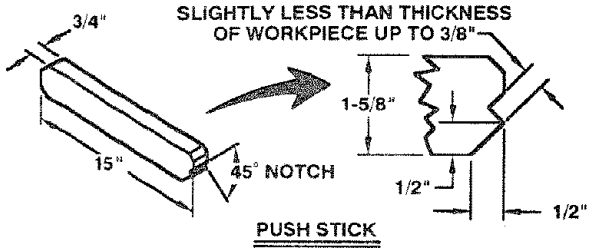
Before cutting any wood on your saw, study all of the "Basic Saw Operations".

As you learn new table saw woodworking techniques, you'll see that many types of cuts need different support and feeding devices, known as jigs or fixtures. They can help you make cuts more accurately. By helping to steady the workpiece and keep you away from the blade, they can help you safely use your saw for certain cuts.

Many people custom build their own jigs and fixtures. Jigs and fixtures are often designed for a particular cut. You can use your table saw to easily make many jigs and fixtures. To get you started, we've included instructions for some simple ones. After you have made a few practice cuts, make up these jigs before starting any projects. Make the push stick first.

## Push Stick

Make the Push Stick using a piece of 1 x 2.

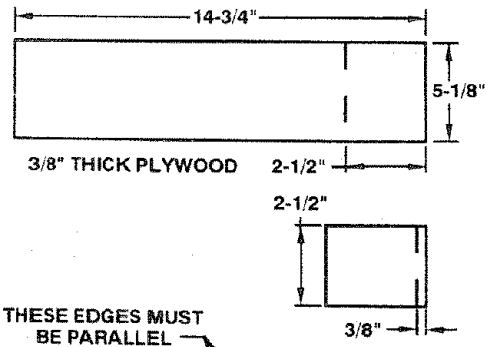



## Push Block

There are any number of ways to properly cut your workpieces to make a push block. The following steps describe one way you can make a push block.

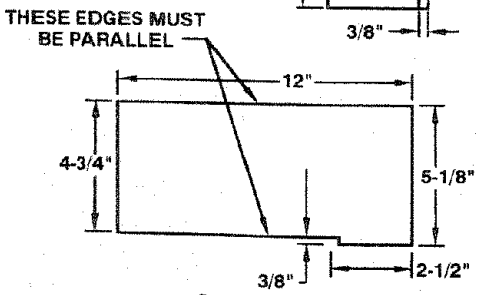
**Making the base:**

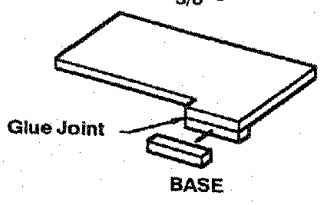
- Start with a piece of 3/8 inch plywood at least 5-1/8 inches wide or wider and 14-3/4 inches long or longer.
- Crosscut a 2-1/2 inch wide strip off the narrow end of the plywood. Put the larger piece aside for later.
- Cross cut a 3/8 inch wide piece off the end of the 2-1/2 inch wide strip. Put the 3/8 inch wide piece aside for later.
- Go back to the piece that is at least 5-1/8" wide or wider and 12 inches long or longer. Cut it to the size and shape shown.







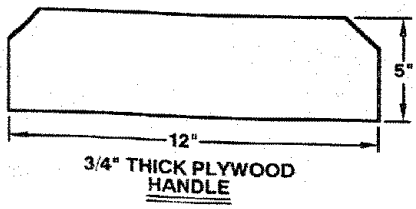



**Putting it together**

- Glue the 2-1/2 inch strip to the base, as shown:

**IMPORTANT:** The small piece of wood 3/8 inch x 3/8 inch x 2-1/2 inch should be glued to the plywood. Do not use nails. This is to prevent dulling of the sawblade in the event you cut in to the push block.



## WORK FEED DEVICES (continued)

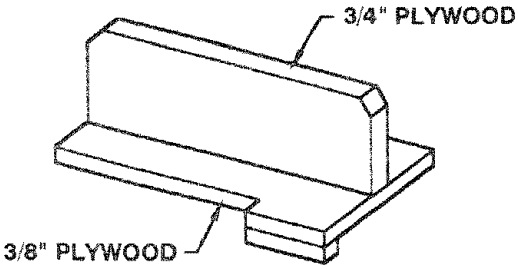
**Making the handle:**

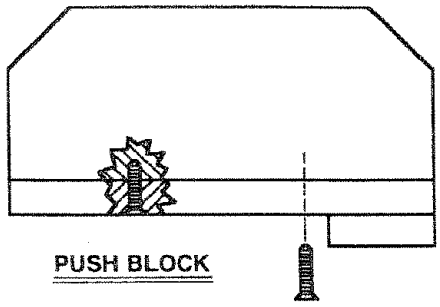
- Cut a piece of 3/8 inch thick plywood to shape and size shown:

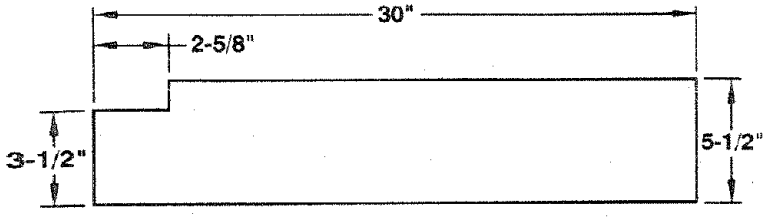
**NOTE:** The mitered corners can be any size that looks like the drawing.

- Position the handle in the center of the plywood base. Fasten them together with glue and wood screws.

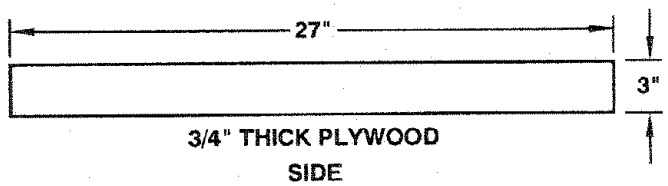
**IMPORTANT:** Make sure the screw heads do not stick out from the bottom of the base, they must be flush or recessed. The bottom must be flat and smooth enough to slide along the auxiliary fence you are now ready to make.




3/8" THICK PLYWOOD
BASE




3/4" THICK PLYWOOD
SIDE

## Auxiliary Fence

**Making the base:**

- Start with a piece of 3/8 inch plywood at least 5-1/2 inches wide or wider and 30 inches long or longer.
- Cut the piece to shape and size shown:

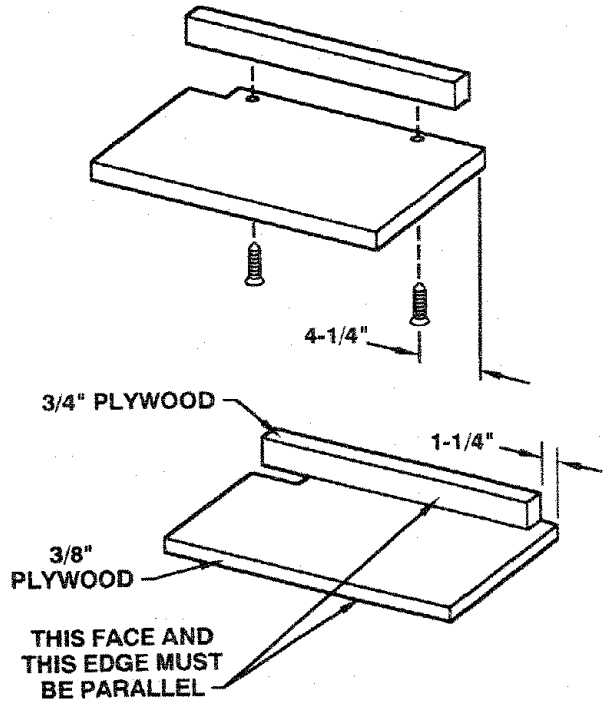
**Making the side:**

- Start with a piece of 3/4 inch plywood at least 2-3/8 inches wide or wider and 27 inches long or longer.
- Cut the piece to shape and size shown:

**Putting it together**

- Put the pieces together, as shown:

**IMPORTANT:** Make sure the screw heads do not stick out from the bottom of the base, they must be flush or recessed. The bottom must be flat and smooth enough to rest on the saw table without rocking.




AUXILIARY FENCE

# SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR BASIC SAW OPERATIONS

## BEFORE EACH USE:

1. Inspect your saw.

   a. To avoid injury from accidental starting, unplug the saw, turn the switch off and remove the switch key before raising or removing the guard, changing the cutting tool, changing the setup or adjusting anything.

   b. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect the way it works. If any part is missing, bent, or broken in any way, or any electrical parts don't work properly, turn the saw off and unplug the saw.

   c. Replace damaged, missing, or failed parts before using the saw again.

   d. Use the sawblade guard, spreader, and antikickback pawls for any thru-sawing (whenever the blade comes through the top of the workpiece). Make sure the pawls work properly. Make sure the spreader is in line with the sawblade.

   e. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES. Form habit of checking for and removing keys and adjusting wrenches from tool before turning it on.

   f. To avoid injury from jams, slips or thrown pieces (kickback and throwback):

      1. USE ONLY RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES - Follow the instructions that come with the accessories. Using other accessories may be dangerous.

      2. Choose the right blade or cutting accessory for the material and the type of cutting you plan to do.

      3. Never use grinding wheels, abrasive cut-off wheels, friction wheels (metal slitting blades) wire wheels or buffing wheel. They can fly apart explosively.

      4. Choose and inspect your cutting tool carefully.

         a. To avoid cutting tool failure and thrown shrapnel (broken pieces of blade), use only 10" or smaller blades or other cutting tools marked for speeds of 3450 rpm or higher.

         b. Always use unbroken, balanced blades designed to fit this saw's 5/8" arbor.

         c. When thru-sawing, (making cuts where the blade comes through the workpiece top) always use a 10 inch diameter blade. This keeps the spreader in closest to the blade.

         d. Do not overtighten arbor nut. Use arbor wrenches to "snug" it securely.

         e. Use only sharp blades with properly set teeth. Consult a professional blade sharpener when in doubt.

         f. Keep blades clean of gum and resin.

      5. Adjust table inserts flush with the table top. NEVER use the saw without the proper insert.

      6. Make sure all clamps and locks are tight and no parts have any excessive play.

2. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN

   a. Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Floor must not be slippery from wax or sawdust.

   b. To avoid burns or other fire damage, never use the saw near flammable liquids, vapors or gases.

**Plan ahead to protect your eyes, hands, face, ears.**

a. To avoid injury from accidental blade contact, don't do layout, assembly, or setup work on the table while the blade is spinning. It could cut or throw anything hitting the blade.

AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING - Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging saw in.

**Plan your work**

1. USE THE RIGHT TOOL - Don't force tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for.

2. DRESS FOR SAFETY:

   - Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties or jewelry (rings, wrist watches). They can get caught and draw you into moving parts.

   - Wear nonslip footwear.

   - Tie back long hair.

   - Roll long sleeves above the elbow.

   - Noise levels vary widely. To avoid possible hearing damage, wear ear plugs or muffs when using saw for long periods of time.

   - Any power saw can throw foreign objects into the eyes. This can cause permanent eye damage. Wear safety goggles (not glasses) that comply with ANSI Z87.1 (shown on package). Everyday eyeglasses have only impact resistant lenses. They are not safety glasses. Safety goggles are available at Sears retain catalog stores. Glasses or goggles not in compliance with ANSI Z87.1 could seriously hurt you when they break.


   - For dusty operations, wear a dust mask along with the safety goggles.

3. Inspect your workpiece. Make sure there are no nails or foreign objects in the part of the workpiece to be cut.

4. Plan your cut to avoid KICKBACKS and THROWBACKS - when a part or all of the workpiece binds on the blade and is thrown violently back toward the front of the saw.

   - **Never cut FREEHAND:** Always use either a rip fence, miter gauge or fixture to position and guide the work, so it won't twist, bind on the blade and kickback.

   - Make sure there's no debris between the workpiece and its supports.

   - When cutting **irregularly shaped workpieces**, plan your work so it will not slip and pinch the blade.

     - A piece of molding, for example, must lie flat or be held by a fixture or jig that will not let it twist, rock or slip while being cut. Use jigs, fixtures where needed to prevent workpiece shifting.

     - Use a different, better suited type of tool for work that can't be made stable.

   - Use extra caution with large, very small or awkward workpieces:

   - Use extra supports (tables, saw horses, blocks, etc.) for any workpieces large enough to tip when not held down on the table top. **NEVER use another person** as a substitute for a table extension, or as additional support for a workpiece that is longer or wider than the basic saw table, or to help feed, support or pull the workpiece.

   - Never confine the piece being cut off. That is, the piece NOT against the fence, miter gauge or fixture. Never hold it, clamp it, touch it, or use length stops against it. It must be free to move. If confined, it could get wedged against the blade and cause a kickback or throwback.

   - Never cut more than one workpiece at a time.

   - Never turn your table saw "ON" before clearing everything except the workpiece and related support devices off the table.

**Plan the way you will push the workpiece through.**

- **NEVER pull the workpiece** through. Start and finish the cut from the front of the table saw.
- **NEVER put your fingers or hands in the path** of the sawblade or other cutting tool.
- **NEVER reach in back of the cutting tool** with either hand to hold down or support the workpiece, remove wood scraps, or for any other reason.
- Avoid awkward operations and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause fingers or hand to move into a sawblade or other cutting tool.
- DON'T OVERREACH. Always keep good footing and balance.
- Push the workpiece against the rotation of the blade. NEVER feed material into the cutting tool from the rear of the saw.
- Always push the workpiece all the way past the sawblade.
- As much as possible, keep your face and body to one side of the sawblade, out of line with a possible kickback or throwback.
- NEVER turn the saw "ON" before clearing the table of all tools, wood scraps, etc., except the workpiece and related feed or support devices for the cut planned.

**WHENEVER SAW IS RUNNING**

**WARNING: Don't let familiarity (gained from frequent use of your table saw) cause a careless mistake. Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is enough to cause a severe injury.**

1. Before actually cutting with the saw, watch it while it runs for a short while. If it makes an unfamiliar noise or vibrates excessively, stop immediately. Turn the saw off. Unplug the saw. Do not restart until finding and correcting the problem.
2. Make sure the top of the arbor or cutting tool turns toward the front of the saw.
3. Set the cutting tool as low as possible for the cut you're planning.
4. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY. All visitors should be kept a safe distance from work. Make sure bystanders are clear of the saw and workpiece.
5. Let the blade reach full speed before cutting.
6. DON'T FORCE TOOL. It will do the job better and safer at its designed rate. Feed the workpiece into the blade only fast enough to let it cut without bogging down or binding.
7. Before freeing any jammed material:
   a. Turn switch "OFF".
   b. Unplug the saw.
   c. Wait for all moving parts to stop.
   d. Check blade, spreader and fence for proper alignment before starting, again.
8. To avoid throwback of cut off pieces:
   a. Use the guard assembly.
   b. To remove pieces beneath or trapped inside the guard:
      1. Turn saw off.
      2. Remove switch key.
      3. Unplug saw.
      4. Wait for blade to stop before lifting the guard.

**BEFORE LEAVING THE SAW**

1. Turn saw off.
2. Wait for blade to stop spinning.
3. Make workshop child-proof. Lock the shop. Disconnect master switches. Remove the yellow switch key. Store it away from children and others not qualified to use the tool.
4. Unplug the saw.

## USING THE MITER GAUGE

THE MITER GAUGE IS USED WHEN CROSSCUTTING, MITER CUTTING, BEVEL CUTTING, COMPOUND MITER CUTTING, DADOING and when RABBETING AND MOLDING across the end of a narrow workpiece.

**WARNING: For your own safety, always observe the following safety precautions in addition to the safety instructions on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 44, 45 & 46.**

### ADDITIONAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR CROSS CUT TYPE CUTS

**Before starting**

- NEVER use the rip fence when crosscutting.
- An auxiliary wood facing attached to the miter gauge can help prevent workpiece twisting and throwbacks. Attach it to the holes provided. Make the facing long enough and big enough to support your work. Make sure, however, it will not interfere with the sawblade guard.
- Use jigs or fixtures to help hold any piece too small to extend across the full length of the miter gauge face during the cut. This lets you properly hold the miter gauge and workpiece and helps keep your hands away from the blade.

**While cutting**

- To avoid blade contact, always hold the miter gauge as shown in the BASIC SAW OPERATIONS - USING THE MITER GAUGE.

## CROSSCUTTING

**Crosscut**

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

The graduations on the miter gauge provide accuracy for average woodworking. In some cases where extreme accuracy is required, when making angle cuts, for example, make a trail cut and then recheck it with an accurate square, or protractor.

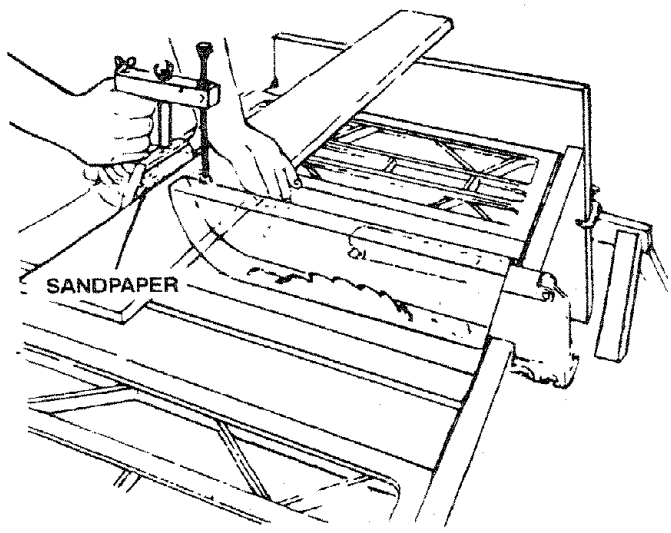
If necessary, the miter gauge head can be swiveled slightly to compensate for any inaccuracy.

**NOTE:** The space between the miter gauge bar and the groove in the table is held to a minimum during manufacturing.

For maximum accuracy when using the miter gauge, always, "favor" one side of the groove in the table. In other words, don't move the miter gauge from side to side while cutting, but keep one side of the bar riding against one side of the groove.

**NOTE:** Glue a piece of sandpaper to the face of the miter gauge head. This will help prevent the workpiece from "creeping" while it is being cut.

The Hold-Down Clamp should be used on the miter gauge for greater accuracy.




The miter gauge may be used in either of the grooves in the table. Make sure it is locked.

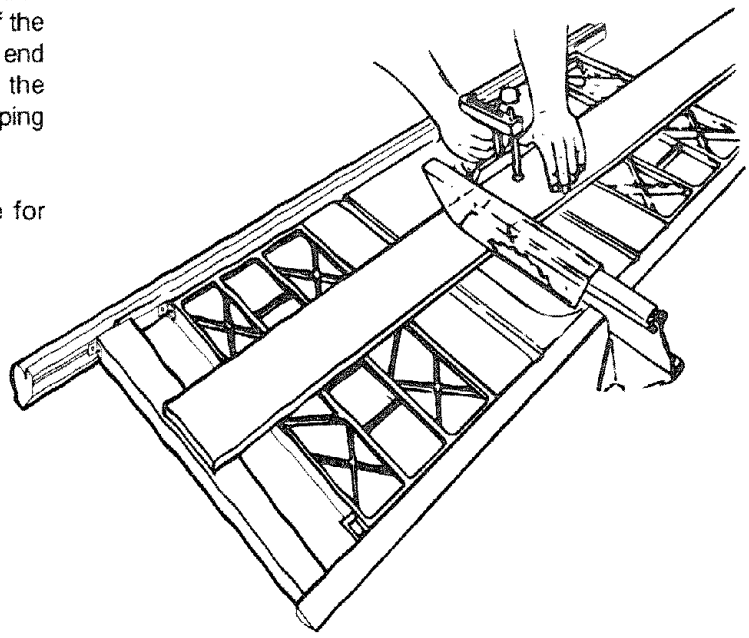
**WARNING: To avoid blade contact or kickback, hold the miter gauge properly.**

When using the miter gauge in the LEFT hand groove, hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge head with your left hand, and grip the lock handle with your right.

When using the RIGHT hand groove, hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lock handle with your left hand.

When cutting long workpieces, invert AUXILLIARY FENCE/WORK SUPPORT and position it on top of the guide bars to support the workpieces as near to the end as possible. If this does not adequately support the workpiece, you can make a simple support by clamping a piece of plywood to a sawhorse.

Use the hold-down clamp on the miter gauge for greater accuracy.



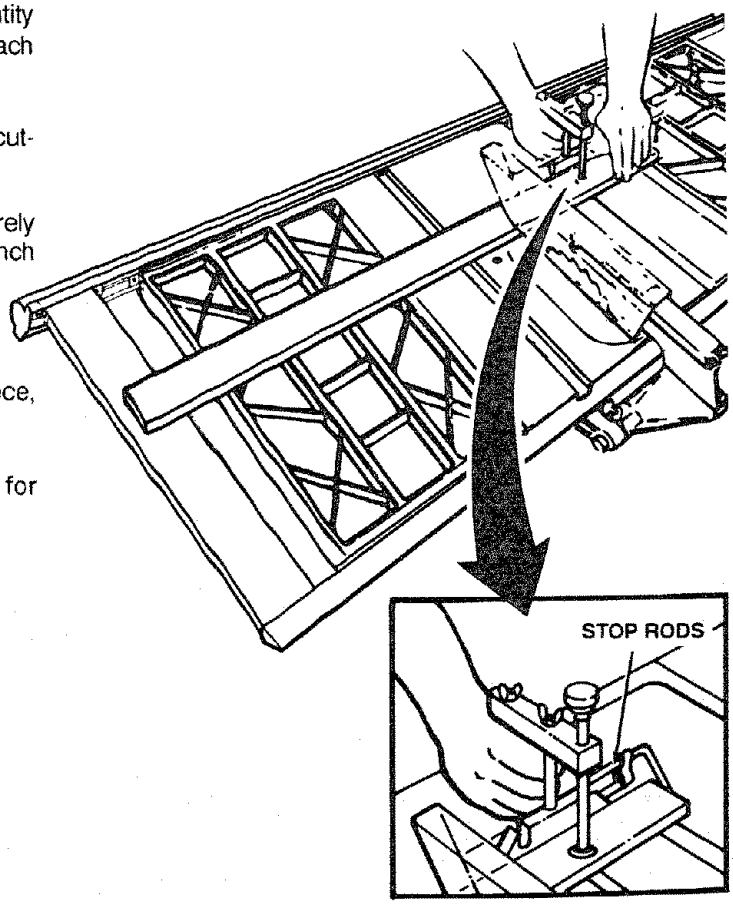
## REPETITIVE CUTTING

REPETITIVE CUTTING is known as cutting a quantity of pieces the same length without having to mark each piece.

1. Use the Stop Rods (optional accessory) only for cutting duplicate pieces 6 in. long and longer.
2. DO NOT FEED workpiece with RIGHT hand, merely guide it, making sure that it does not bind or pinch the sawblade.

When making repetitive cuts from a long workpiece, make sure it is adequately supported.

Use the hold-down clamp on the miter gauge for greater accuracy.

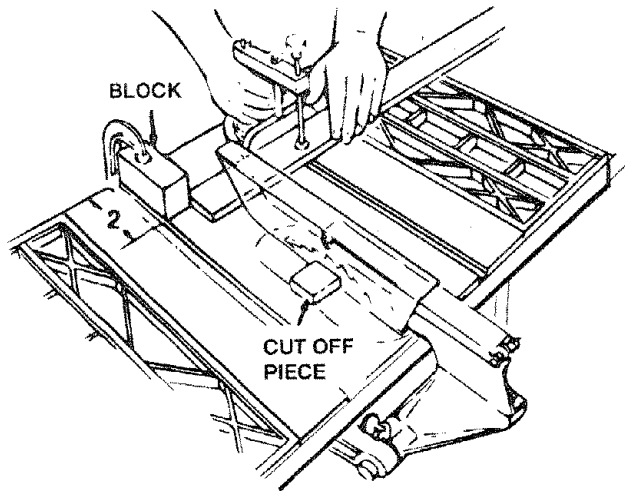



LEFT HAND REMOVED FOR PICTURE CLARITY

1. NEVER USE THE RIP FENCE AS A LENGTH STOP BECAUSE THE CUTOFF PIECE COULD BIND BETWEEN THE FENCE AND THE BLADE CAUSING A KICKBACK.
2. When making repetitive cuts shorter than 6", clamp a block of wood 2" long to the table to act as a length stop. Do not clamp directly to the bottom edge of the table because the "swivel" of the clamp will not grip properly. Place a small block of wood between the bottom edge of the table and the "C" clamp.

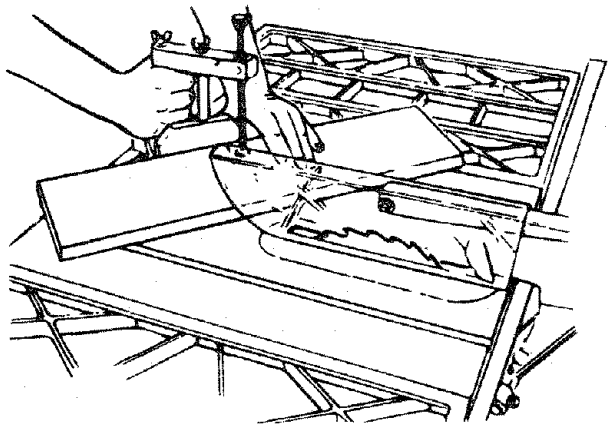
**CAUTION: Avoid kickback from twisting the workpiece. When clamping the block, make sure that the end of the block is well in front of the sawblade. Be sure it is clamped securely.**

3. Slide the workpiece along the miter gauge until it touches the block...hold it securely or clamp it with the Hold-Down Clamp.
4. Make the cut...turn the saw off...remove the piece after the blade has stopped and before cutting the next piece.




## MITER CUTTING

MITER CUTTING is known as cutting wood at an angle other than 90° with the edge of the wood. Follow the same procedure as you would for cross-cutting.
Adjust the miter gauge to the desired angle, and lock it. The miter gauge may be used in either of the grooves in the table.
When using the miter gauge in the LEFT hand groove, hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge head with your left hand, and grip the lock handle with your right.
When using the RIGHT hand groove, hold the workpiece with your right hand and the knob with your left hand. Use the Hold-Down Clamp on the miter gauge for greater accuracy.



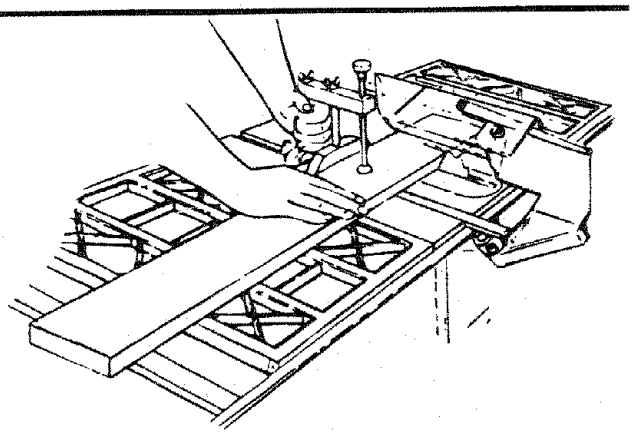
## BEVEL CROSSCUTTING

BEVEL CROSSCUTTING is the same as crosscutting except that the wood is also cut at an angle...other than 90 degrees with the flat side of the wood.
Adjust the blade to the desired angle.

Use the Miter Gauge in the groove to the RIGHT of the blade. It cannot be used in the groove to the LEFT because the blade guard will interfere. Hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lockhandle with your left hand.

Use the AUXILIARY FENCE/WORK SUPPORT for additional support of the workpiece.

Lay it across the guide bars to support the workpiece as near to the end as possible.
Use the Hold-Down Clamp on the miter gauge for greater accuracy.



## COMPOUND MITER CUTTING

COMPOUND MITER CUTTING is a combination of miter cutting and bevel crosscutting. The cut is made at an angle other than 90 degrees to both the edge and the flat side of the wood.
Adjust the miter gauge and the blade to the desired angle...Make sure miter gauge is locked.

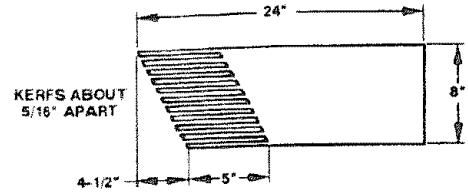
## USING THE RIP FENCE

RIPPING, BEVEL RIPPING PLOUGHING, MOLDING, RESAWING AND RABBETING are performed using the RIP FENCE together with the AUXILIARY FENCE/WORK SUPPORT, PUSH STICK OR PUSH BLOCK.

**WARNING: For your own safety, always observe the following safety precautions in addition to the safety instructions on pages 2, 3, 4, 5.**

### ADDITIONAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR RIP TYPE CUTS

- NEVER use the miter gauge when ripping.
- Use a push stick whenever the fence is 2 or more inches from the blade. When thru-sawing, use an auxiliary fence and push block whenever the fence must be between 1/2 inch and 2 inches from the blade. Never thru-saw rip cuts narrower than 1/2 inch.
- When using a push stick or push block, the trailing end of the board must be square. A push stick or block against at uneven end could slip off or push the work away from the fence.
- Never rip anything shorter than 10" long.
- A **FEATHERBOARD** can help guide the workpiece.




**Before starting**

- To avoid kickbacks and slips into the blade, make sure the rip fence is parallel to the sawblade.
- Check the anti-kickback pawls. The pawls must stop a kickback once it has started. Replace or sharpen anti-kickback pawls when points become dull.
- Plastic and composition (like hardboard) materials may be cut on your saw. However, since these are usually quite hard and slippery, the anti-kickback pawls may not stop a kickback. Therefore, be especially careful in your set-up and cutting procedures.
- Have blade extend approximately 1/8 inch above top of workpiece. Additional blade exposure would increase the hazard potential.

**While cutting**

- To avoid kickbacks and slips into the blade, always push forward on the section of the workpiece between the saw blade and the rip fence. Never push forward on the piece being cut off.

## RIPPING

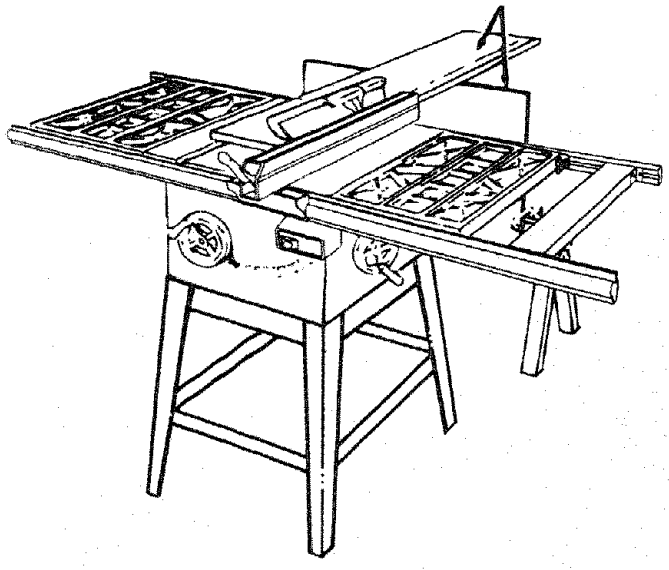
**Ripping**
A cutting operation along the length of the workpiece.

Position the fence to the desired WIDTH OF RIP and lock in place.

Before starting to rip, be sure.
A. Rip Fence is parallel to sawblade.
B. Spreader is properly aligned with sawblade.
C. Antikickback pawls are functioning properly.

When ripping LONG BOARDS or LARGE PANELS, always use a work support.
A simple one can be made by clamping a piece of plywood to a sawhorse.

**ALWAYS SUPPORT LONG WORKPIECES**



## BEVEL RIPPING NARROW WORK

When bevel ripping material 6 in. or narrower, use fence on the right side of the blade ONLY. This will provide more space between the fence and the saw blade for use of a push stick. If the fence is mounted to the left, the sawblade guard may interfere with proper use of a push stick.

## USING FEATHERBOARDS FOR THRU-SAWING

Featherboards are **not** employed for thru-sawing operations when using the miter gauge.

Featherboards are used to keep the work in contact with the fence and table as shown, and to help stop kickbacks.

Add 7-1/2 inch high flat facing board to the fence, the full length of the fence.

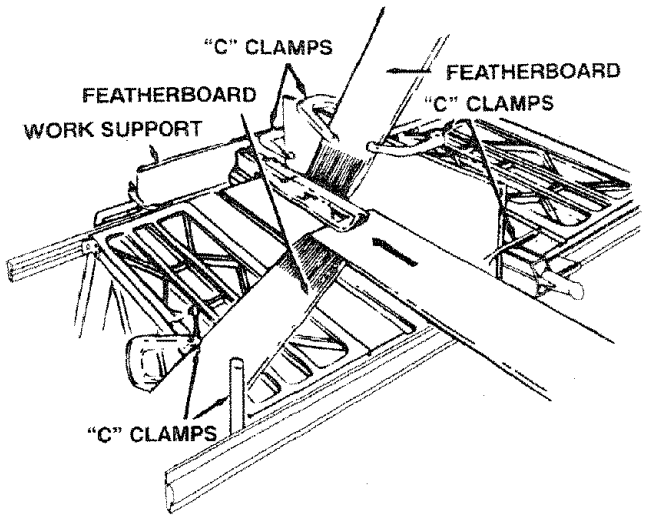
Mount featherboards to fence and table as shown, so that leading edges of featherboards will support workpiece.

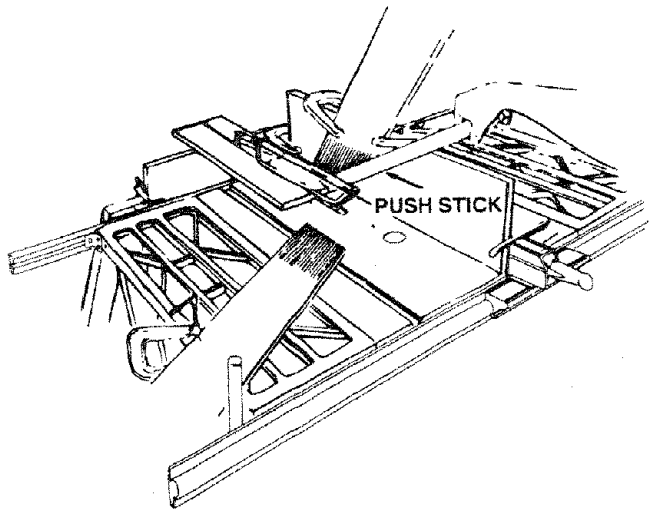
**WARNING: Make sure the featherboard against the edge presses only on the uncut portion (forward of the blade). It might otherwise pinch the blade in the kerf and cause a kickback.**

Before starting the operation (turn switch "OFF" and lower cutter below table surface):

(a) Install featherboards so they exert pressure on the workpiece; be positive they are secure, and

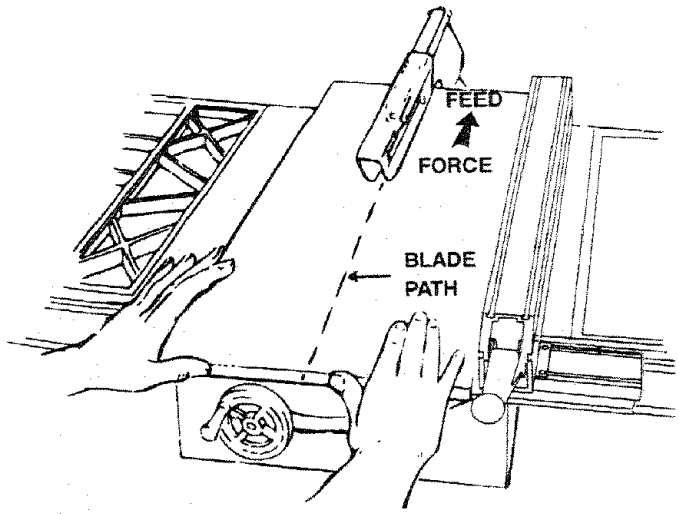
(b) Make sure by trial that the featherboards will stop a kickback if one should occur.



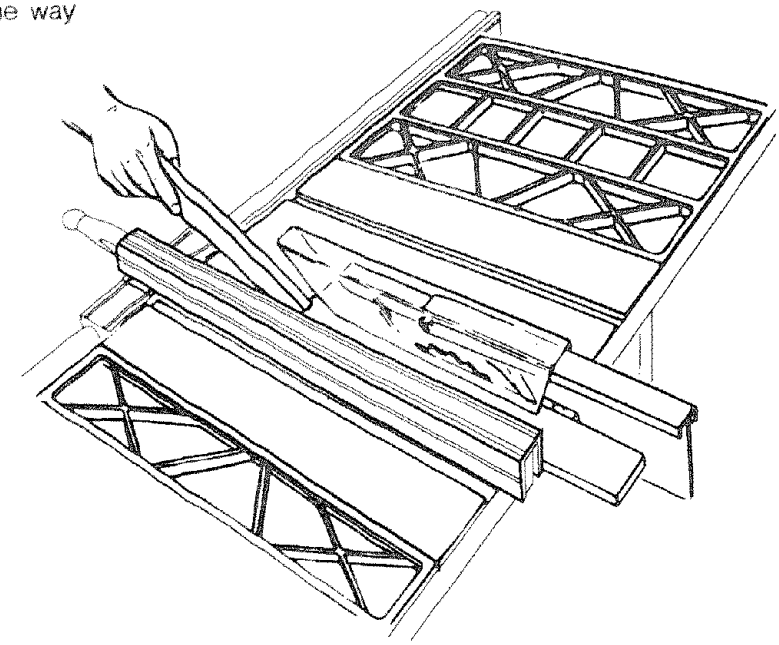




**WARNING: To avoid kickback push forward only on the part of the workpiece that will pass between the blade and the fence.**

Keep your hands out of the saw blade path and push the workpiece forward until the trailing end is on top of the table. Stop your thumbs at the front edge of the table. Finish the cut with the appropriate work helper, a push stick or push block.

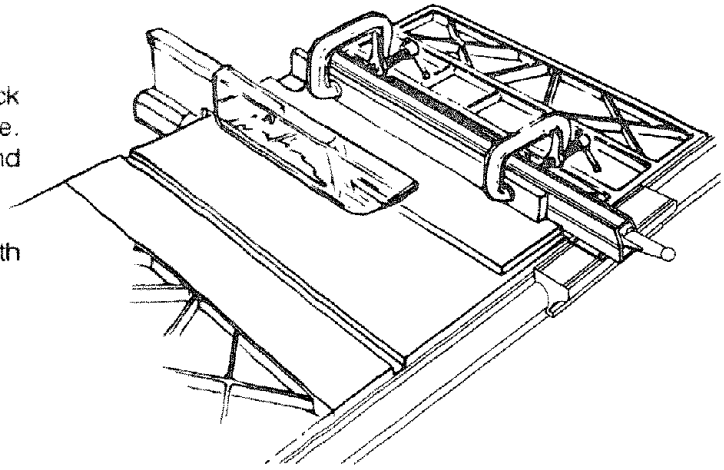


When "WIDTH OF RIP" is 2 in. or wider, USE THE PUSH STICK to finish pushing the work all the way past the blade.



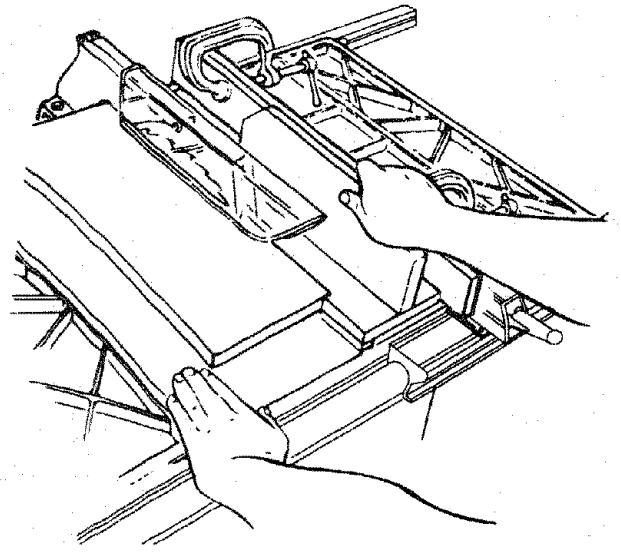
When WIDTH OF RIP is 1/2" to 2 in., the push stick CANNOT be used because the guard will interfere. USE the AUXILIARY FENCE/WORK SUPPORT and PUSH BLOCK.

Attach Auxiliary Fence/Work Support to Rip Fence with two "C" clamps



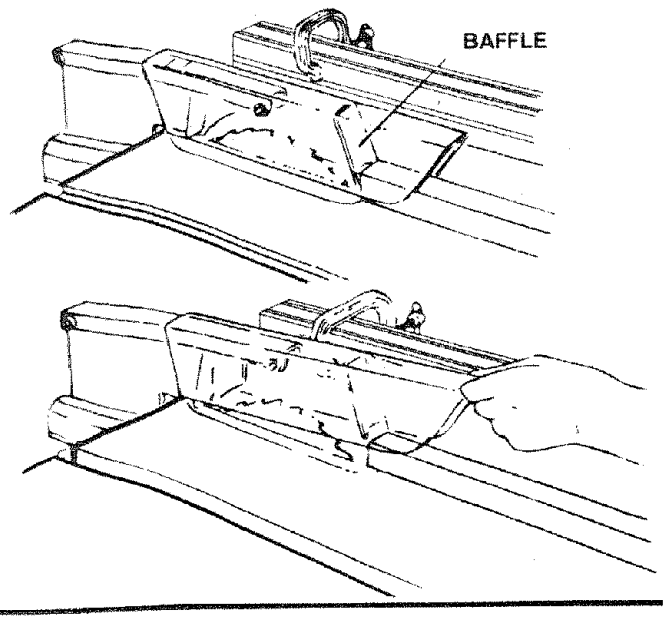
Feed the workpiece by hand along the AUXILIARY FENCE until the end is approx. 1 in. past the front edge of the table. Continue to feed using the PUSH BLOCK.

Hold the workpiece in position and install the PUSH BLOCK by sliding it on top of the AUXILIARY FENCE/WORK SUPPORT (this may raise guard).



Narrow strips thicker than the Auxiliary Fence/Work Support may enter the guard and strike the baffle. CAREFULLY raise guard only enough to clear the workpiece. Use PUSH BLOCK to complete cut.

**WARNING: To avoid injury from blade contact, never thru saw rip cuts narrower than 1/2" wide.**



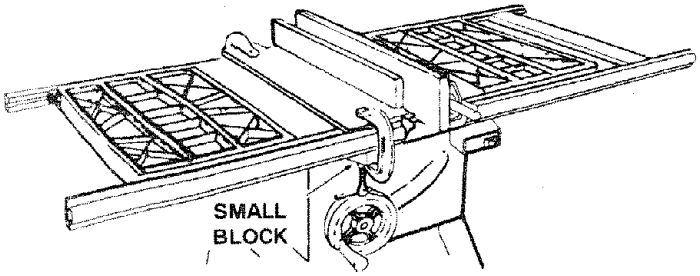

## RESAWING

RESAWING is known as ripping a piece of wood through its thickness. Do not attempt to resaw BOWED or WARPED material.

**NOTE:** To RESAW a piece of wood wider than 3-3/8 inch, it will be necessary to remove the blade guard and use the AUXILIARY FENCE/WORK SUPPORT (See "Work Helpers").

Clamp it to the table so that the workpiece will SLIDE EASILY but not TILT or MOVE SIDEWAYS without BINDING between the two fences.

Do not clamp directly to the bottom edge of the table because the "swivel" of the clamp will not grip properly. Place a small block of wood between the bottom edge of the table and the "C" clamp.



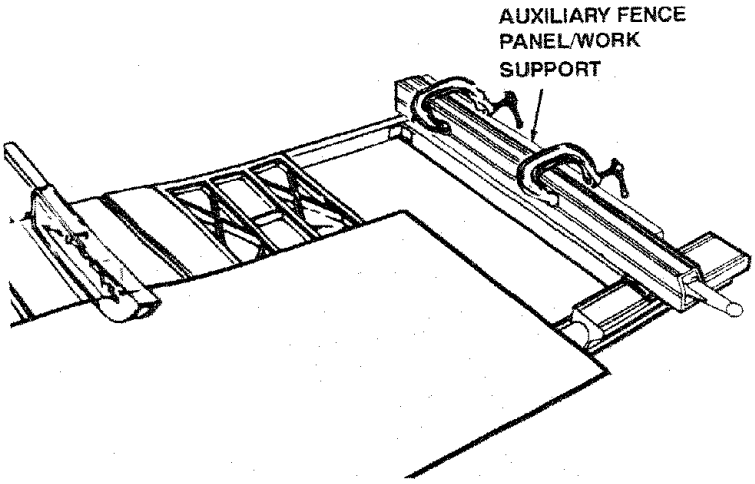

**WARNING: For your safety:**

1. **Do not "Back Up" (reverse feeding) while resawing because this could cause a kick-back.**
2. **Make first pass to depth slightly more than one-half the width of the board; keep the same face of the board against fence for the second pass.**
3. **Install blade guard immediately upon completion of the resawing operation.**

## CUTTING PANELS

When cutting panels (whenever fence is positioned outside of table or channel separator surface), ALWAYS use the AUXILIARY PANEL/WORK SUPPORT.

1. Unlock fence and raise rear end.
2. Position AUXILIARY PANEL/WORK SUPPORT as shown and attach it with two "C" clamps.



## USING FEATHERBOARDS FOR NON THRU-SAWING

Featherboards are **not** employed during non thru-sawing operations when using the miter gauge.

**Use featherboards for all other non "thru-sawing" operations** (when sawblade guard must be removed). Featherboards are used to keep the work in contact with the fence and table as shown, and to stop kickbacks.

Add 7-1/2 inch high flat facing board to the fence, the full length of the fence.

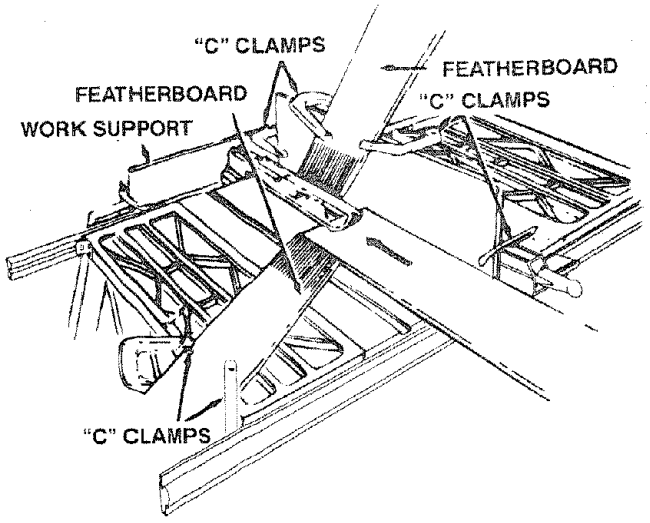
Mount featherboards to fence and table as shown, so that leading edges of featherboards will support workpiece until cut is complete, and the workpiece has been pushed completely past the cutter (sawblade, dado head, molding head, etc.) with a pushstick, as in ripping.

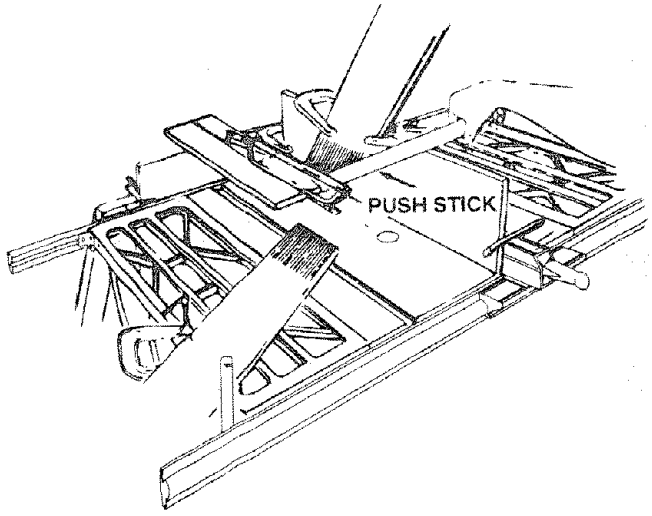
Before starting the operation (turn switch "OFF" and lower cutter below table surface):

(a) Install featherboards so they exert pressure on the workpiece; be positive they are secure, and

(b) Make sure by trial that the featherboards will stop a kickback if one should occur.

Replace the sawblade guard as soon as the non thru-sawing operation is complete.



## RABBETING

RABBETING is known as cutting out a section of the corner of a piece of material, across an end or along an edge.

To make a RABBET requires cuts which do not go all the way through the material. Therefore the blade guard must be removed.

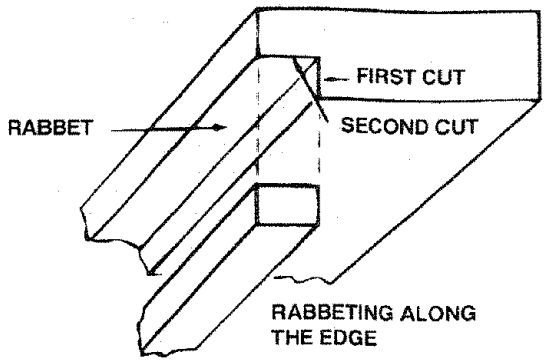
1. Remove blade guard.

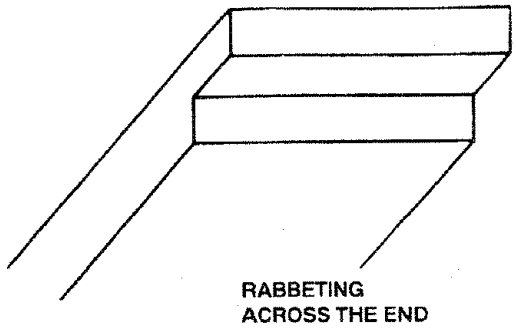
2. **For rabbeting along an edge** (long way of workpiece) as shown, add facing to rip fence approximately as high as the workpiece is wide. Adjust rip fence and blade to required dimensions; then make first cut with board to required dimensions; then make first cut with board flat on table as any rip (type) cut; make second cut with workpiece on edge. Follow all precautions, safety instructions, and operational instructions as for ripping, or rip type operations, including featherboards and push stick, etc.

3. **For rabbeting across an end,** for workpiece 10-1/2" and narrower make the rabbet cut with the board flat on the table. Using the miter gauge fitted with a facing, follow the same procedures and instructions for cross cutting making successive cuts across the width of cut. DO NOT use the rip fence for rabbeting across the end.

**WARNING: For your own safety, install blade guard immediately upon completion of rabbeting operation.**

Rabbet cuts can also be made in one pass of the workpiece over the cutter using the dado head or molding head.

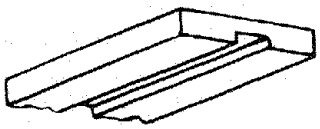


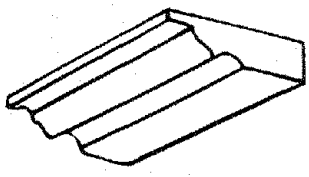

## PLOUGHING AND MOLDING

**PLOUGHING** is grooving with the grain the long way of the workpiece, using the fence. USE proper holddowns and feed devices.

**MOLDING** is shaping the workpiece with the grain the long way of the workpiece, using the fence. Use proper holddowns and feed devices.



PLOUGHING



MOLDING

## DADOING

Instructions for operating the Dado Head are contained in a booklet furnished with the Dado Head.

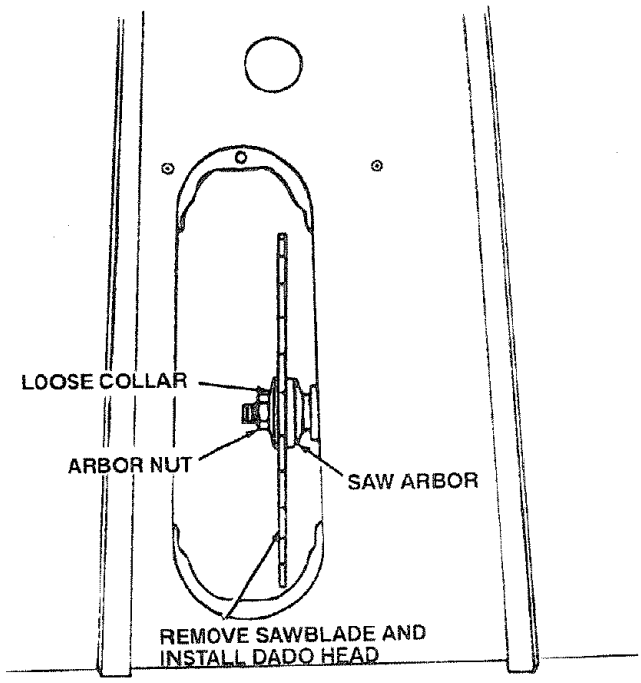
The arbor on the saw, is only long enough so that the widest cut that can be made is 13/16" wide.

It is not necessary to install the outside loose collar before screwing on arbor nut. Make sure the arbor nut is tight.

ALWAYS USE RECOMMENDED DADO INSERT ALWAYS REPLACE THE BLADE, GUARD AND SPREADER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED DADOING.

When using the Dado Head, it will be necessary to remove the Blade Guard and Spreader. USE CAUTION. USE MITER GAUGE, FENCE, FEATHERBOARDS OR PUSH STICKS AS REQUIRED.

**WARNING: For your own safety, always replace the blade guard and spreader when you are finished dadoing.**




BACK OF SAW

### MOLDING CUTTING

Instructions for operating the Molding Head are contained in a booklet furnished with the Molding Head.

ALWAYS USE RECOMMENDED MOLDING INSERT.

When using the Molding Head, it will be necessary to remove the Blade Guard and Spreader. USE CAUTION. USE MITER GAUGE, FENCE, FEATHERBOARDS, OR PUSH STICKS, etc., AS REQUIRED.

**WARNING: For your own safety, always replace the blade guard and spreader when you are finished molding.**

# ADJUSTMENTS

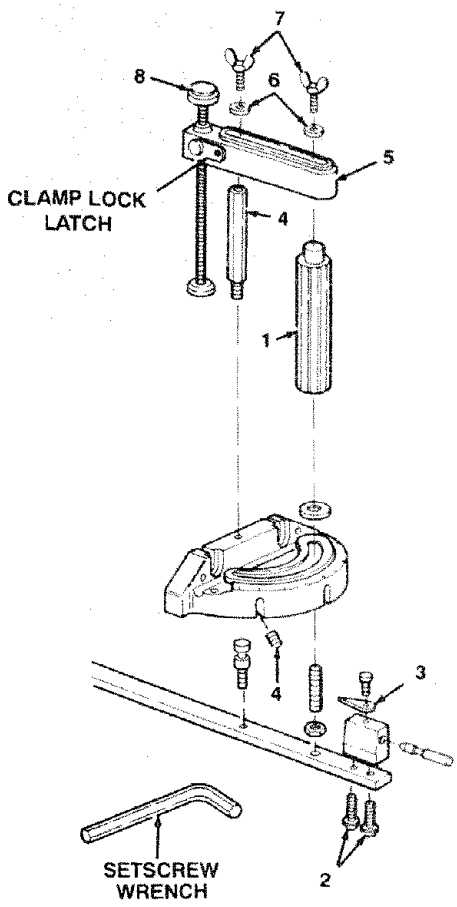
**WARNING: For your own safety, turn switch "OFF" and remove plug from power source outlet before making any adjustments.**

## MITER GAUGE

**NOTE:** The holes for the stop pin and the graduations are manufactured to very close tolerances which provide accuracy for average woodworking. In some cases where extreme accuracy is required, when making angle cuts, for example, make a trial cut and then recheck it.

If necessary, the miter gauge head can be swiveled slightly to compensate for any inaccuracy.

1. Loosen the "handle" and pull "stop pin" OUT.
2. Swivel the head, position it at "0", push the stop pin IN, lock the handle.
3. The HEAD should be square with the Bar and the pointer should point to "0". Readjust the pointer if necessary.
4. If the head is not square with the bar, adjustments are required.
   A. Loosen the "handle" (1) and the "two screws" (2)
   B. Position the HEAD square with the BAR using a combination square.
   C. PUSH the STOP PIN into the hole in the head at "0"...push the pin into the hole and twist it. Lock the handle.
   D. Recheck with the square. If the head is still not square, loosen the screws (2) and readjust the INDICATOR BLOCK.
   E. With the head square with the bar and the pin pushed into the hole, adjust the pointer (3) to point to "0".
   F. The miter gauge head must rest on top of the bar without being able to move up and down...yet it must swivel freely.




G. The swiveling movement of the head can be adjusted by tightening or loosening the setscrew (4)...using the 1/8 in. setscrew wrench.

**NOTE:** The setscrew is located inside of the head. To reach it, swivel the head to 60 degrees and turn the miter gauge upside down.

## HEELING ADJUSTMENT or PARALLELISM OF SAWBLADE TO MITER GAUGE GROOVE

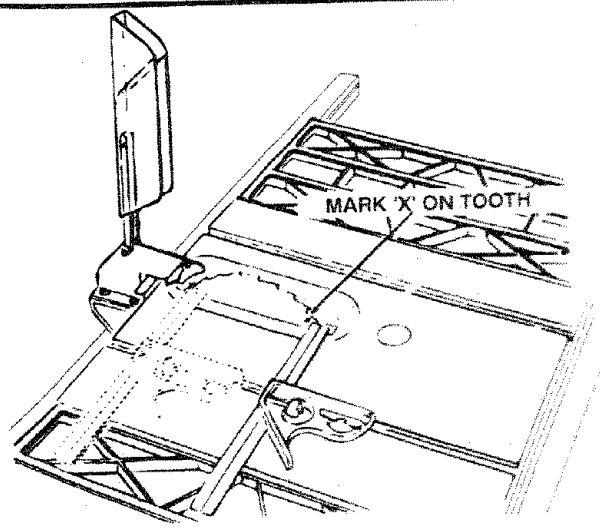
While cutting, the material must move in a straight line PARALLEL to the SAWBLADE. Therefore, both the Miter Gauge Groove and the Rip Fence must be PARALLEL to the Sawblade.

**WARNING: The blade must be parallel to the miter gauge groove. Misaligned blades could bind on workpiece. Workpiece could suddenly kickback. You could be cut or hit.**

If the sawblade IS NOT parallel to the Miter Gauge groove, the blade will bind at one end of the cut. (This is known as ("HEELING").

To check for parallelism:

**WARNING: To avoid injury from accidental start, make sure switch is "OFF" and plug is not connected to power source outlet.**




1. Raise blade all the way up...raise blade guard.
2. Mark an "x" on one of the teeth which is SET (bent) to the LEFT.

3. Place the head of a combination square in the GROOVE, adjust blade of square so that it just touches the tip of the MARKED tooth.

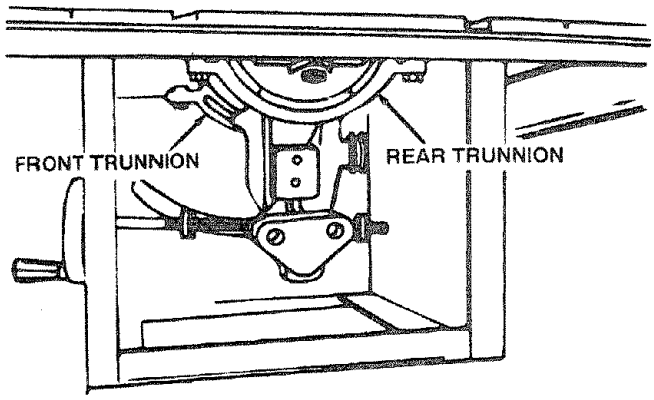
4. Move square to REAR, rotate blade to see if MARKED tooth again touches blade of square.

5. If tooth touches square at FRONT and REAR, saw-blade is PARALLEL to MITER GAUGE GROOVE.

6. If tooth does not touch the same amount...the mechanism underneath must be adjusted to make the blade PARALLEL to GROOVE.

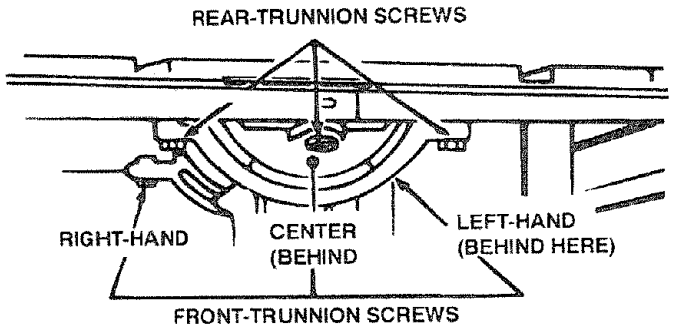
   A. Rear trunnion must be moved TOWARD the combination square if there is a space between marked tooth and end of square in step 4.

   B. Rear trunnion must be moved AWAY from the square if marked tooth pushes square out of position in the groove.

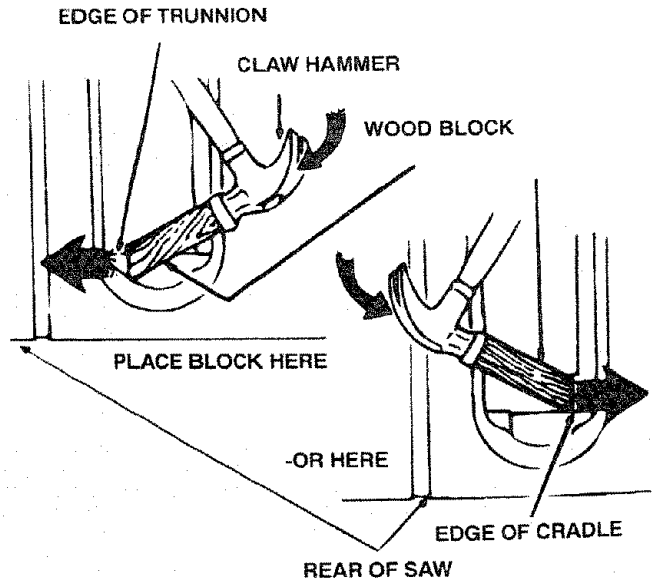



7. Loosen all three screws that hold the rear trunnion and all three screws that hold the front trunnion.

**NOTE:** All six screws can be reached through back of saw. Use a 9/16-in. wrench. To reach left-hand front-trunnion screw, tilt blade to 45 degrees. After loosening screws reposition blade at 90 degrees.



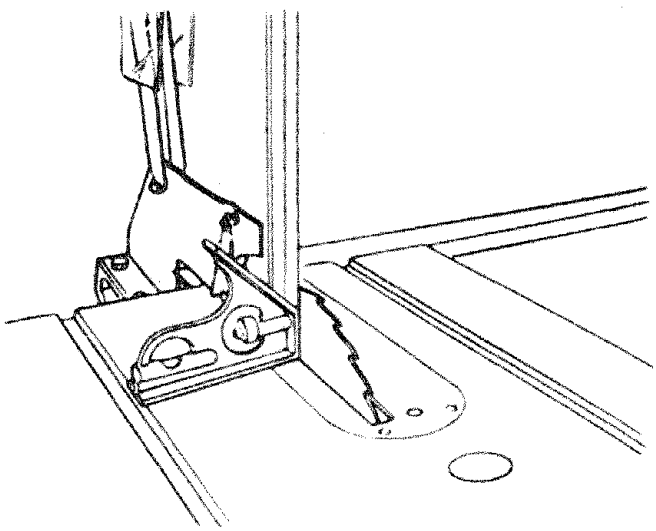

8. Using a wood block and mallet as shown, move rear trunnion to right or left as required to realign the blade. If necessary, shift front trunnion in similar manner; but do NOT move front trunnion unless necessary. Recheck the alignment with the square, then securely retighten all six trunnion screws.




LOOKING ON TOP OF TABLE SAW

## BLADE TILT, OR SQUARENESS OF BLADE TO TABLE

When the bevel pointer is pointing directly to the "0" mark on the bevel scale, the sawblade should make a SQUARE cut 90 degrees to the table.



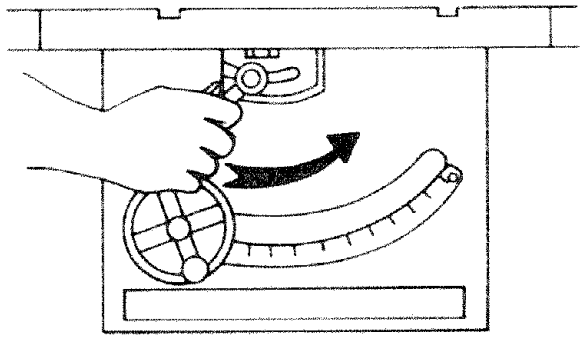
**90° POSITION**
To check for SQUARENESS:

**WARNING: For your own safety, turn switch "OFF" and remove plug from power source outlet.**

1. Raise blade all the way UP...raise blade guard.

2. Operate the tilt-lock handle (COUNTERCLOCKWISE) to loosen the tilt clamp screw.

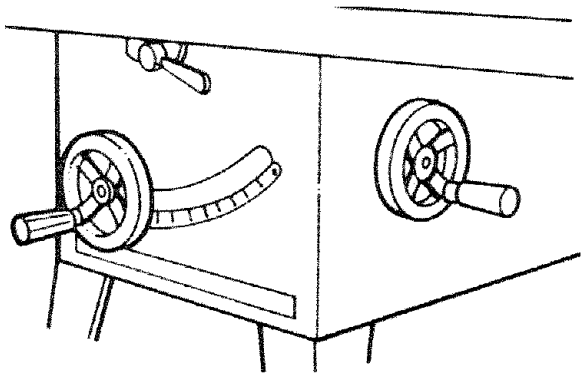
**NOTE:** Handle is spring loaded for engagement with screw head - must be pushed inward for disengagement whenever necessary to obtain a new grip on screw head.



3. TILT blade a few degrees to the LEFT; now tilt blade back to the RIGHT as far as it will go.

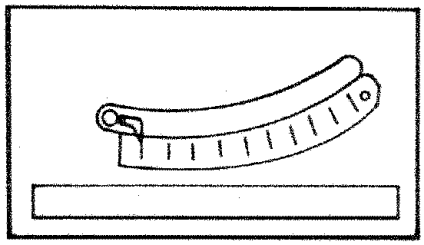
4. Place the square against blade. Make sure square is not touching the TIP of one of the saw TEETH.

5. Blade should be square with table and pointer should point to "0".



If blade is SQUARE to table:

A. Check Pointer



IF POINTER DOES NOT point to the "0" mark on the bevel scale;

A. Remove Elevation Handwheel.

B. Loosen screw and adjust pointer to "0" mark using medium screwdriver.

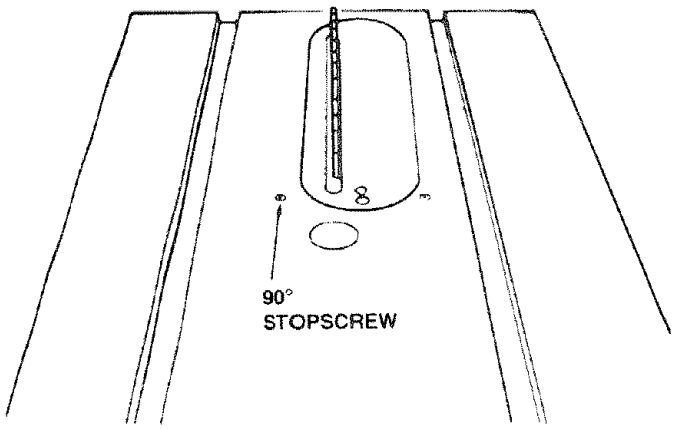
C. Install Elevation Handwheel.

If blade is NOT SQUARE to table...the 90 degree stop screw must be ADJUSTED.

A. Unscrew 90 degree STOP SCREW three to four turns using 3/16 in. HEX "L" wrench.

B. Turn tilt handwheel clockwise one turn, then turn handwheel counterclockwise until blade is square with table.

C. Screw 90 degree stop screw IN until it stops...check once again for squareness and readjust screw, if necessary.

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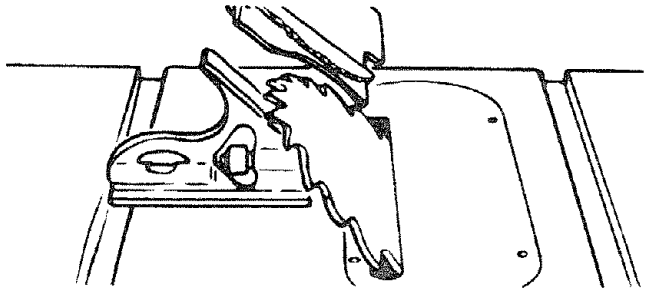
**45° POSITION**

TILT blade to LEFT as far as it will go.

A. Place an ACCURATE square against blade. Make sure square is not touching the TIP of one of the saw TEETH.

If blade is 45 degrees to table;

A. Check pointer.



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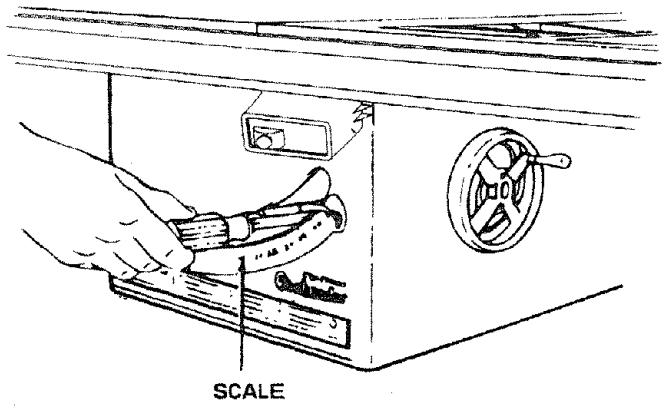
If POINTER DOES NOT point to the 45 degree mark on the scale;

A. Remove Elevation Handwheel.

B. Loosen two screws on scale and adjust scale until POINTER points to 45 degree mark.

C. Install Elevation Handwheel.

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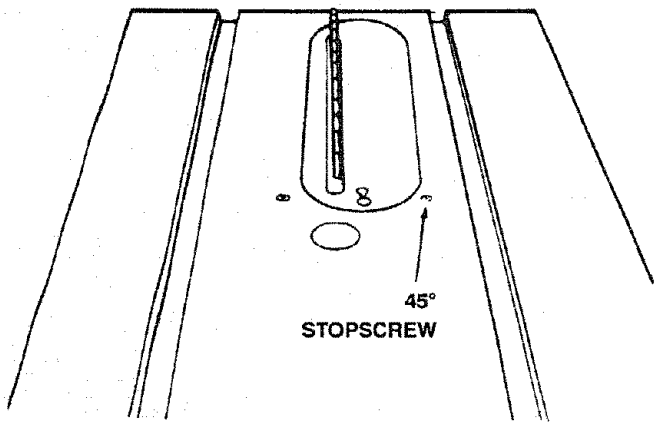
If blade is NOT 45° TO TABLE...STOP SCREW and SCALE must be ADJUSTED.

1. Unscrew 45 degree STOP SCREW three to four turns using 3/16 in. setscrew wrench.

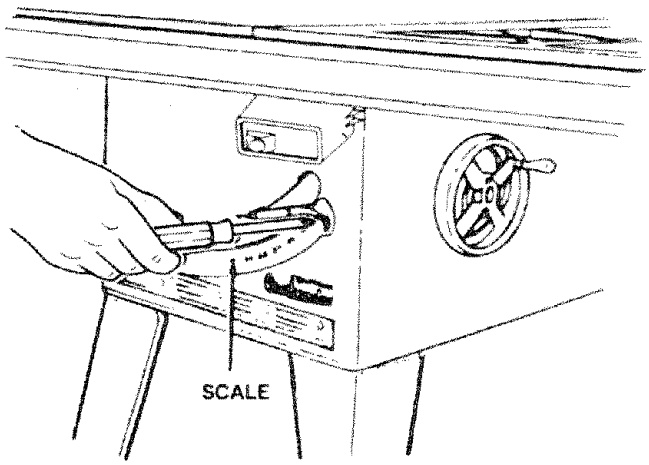
2. Turn tilt handwheel until blade is 45 degrees to the table.

3. Screw 45 degree stop screw IN until it stops...check once again and readjust screw, if necessary.



4. Loosen two screws on scale and adjust scale until POINTER points to 45 degree mark.

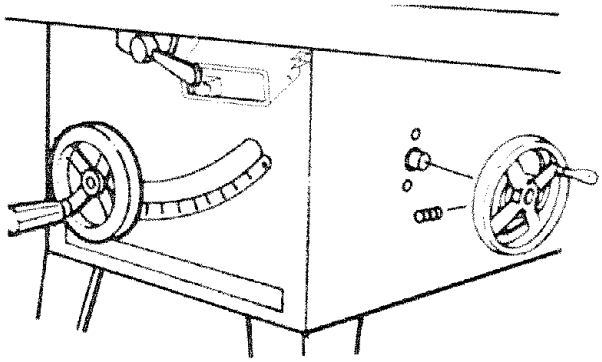
5. Install Elevation Handwheel.




## TILT MECHANISM

The handwheel should turn freely without binding. The turning action can be adjusted by tightening or loosening the screws in the bearing retainer.

**NOTE:** Tilt Handwheel must be remove to adjust. When adjusting the screws in the bearing retainer, hold the nut inside using a 3/8 in. wrench.



# MAINTENANCE

**WARNING: For your own safety, turn switch "OFF" and remove plug from power source outlet before maintaining or lubricating your saw.**

Do not allow sawdust to accumulate inside the saw.

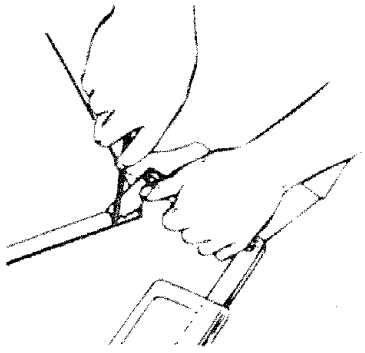
Frequently blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the saw cabinet and the motor.

Frequently clean your cutting tools with Craftsman Gum and Pitch Remover.

A coat of furniture type wax applied to the table will help to keep the surface clean and allow workpieces to slide more freely.

If the power cord is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

Make sure the teeth of the ANTIKICKBACK pawls are always sharp. To sharpen:



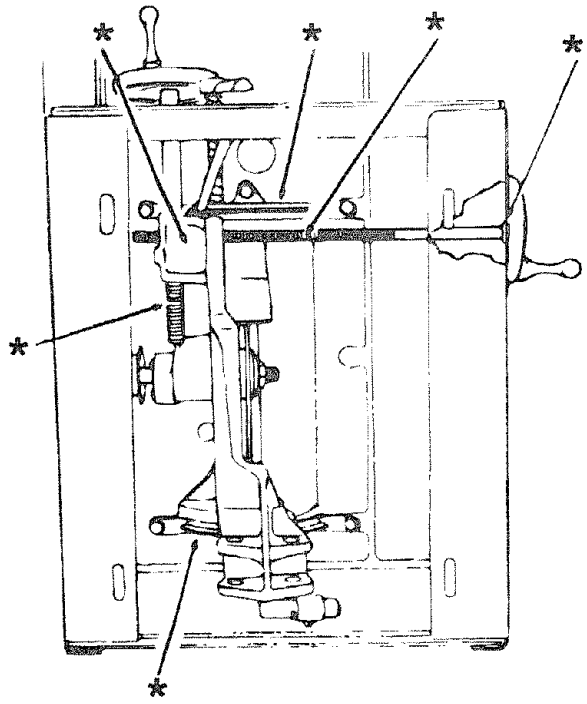
1. Remove blade guard.
2. Rotate pawl toward rear of spreader so that teeth are above top of spreader.
3. Hold spreader with left hand and place pawl over corner of workbench.
4. Using a small round file (Smooth Cut) sharpen the teeth.

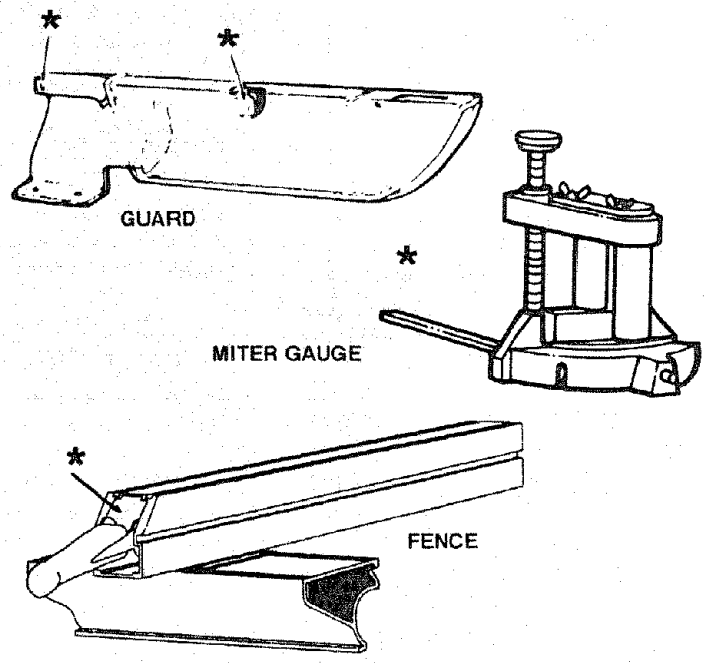
# LUBRICATION

The following parts should be oiled occasionally with SAE No. 20 or No. 30 engine oil.

1. Tilt screw threads and pivot nut. (First Clean with Craftsman Gum & Pitch Remover).
2. Elevation screw threads and pivot nut. (First Clean with Craftsman Gum & Pitch Remover).
3. Cradle bearing points.
4. Bearing points in guard assembly, miter gauge and rip fence.
5. Grease bearing and bearing retainer behind bevel hand crank.

* BEARING POINTS









* BEARING POINTS

**Sears Recommends the Following Accessoires**

| Item | Cat. No. |
|---|---|
| Caster Sets | 9-22222 or 9-22221 |
| 7 In. Molding Head Set | See Catalog |
| 7 In. Molding Head | See Catalog |
| 8 In. Molding Head | See Catalog |
| Molding/Dado Insert for 7 In. Dia. Molding or Dado Head | 9-29997 |
| Molding/Dado Insert for 8 In. Dia. Molding or Dado Head | 9-22287 |
| Work Light | See Catalog |
| 7 In. Dia. Adjustable Dado Head | See Catalog |
| 7 In. Dia. Dado Head | See Catalog |
| Sanding Wheel | See Catalog |
| Miter Gauge Stop Rods | 9-29924 |
| Miter Gauge Hold-Down Clamp | 9-29928 |
| Taper Jig | See Catalog |
| Universal Jig | See Catalog |
| Power Tool Know How Handbook | 9-29117 |

Sears may recommend other accessories not listed in manual.

See your nearest Sears store for other accessories.

Do not use any accessory unless you have received and read complete instructions for its use.

**WARNING: Use only accessories recommended for this saw. Using other accessories may be dangerous.**

# TROUBLESHOOTING

WARNING: To avoid injury turn switch "OFF" and always remove plug from power source outlet before troubleshooting.

## TROUBLESHOOTING - GENERAL

| TROUBLE | PROBABLE CAUSE | REMEDY |
|---|---|---|
| **Excessive vibration.** | 1. Blade out of balance. | 1. Discard Blade and use a different blade. |
| **Cannot make square cut when crosscutting.** | 1. Miter gauge not adjusted properly. | 1. See "Adjusting Miter Gauge." |
| **Cut binds, burns or stalls motor when ripping.** | 1. Dull blade with improper tooth set.<br>2. Blade is Heeling.<br>3. Warped board.<br>4. Rip fence not parallel to blade.<br>5. Spreader out of alignment. | 1. Sharpen or replace blade.<br>2. See "Heeling Adjustment..."<br>3. Make sure concave or hollow side is facing "down", feed slowly.<br>4. See "Aligning Rip Fence"<br>5. See "Aligning Spreader". |
| **Cut not true at 90° or 45 degree position.** | 1. Stop screws not properly adjusted. | 1. See "Blade Tilt", "Squareness of Blade to Table". |
| **Tilt and elevating handwheel turn hard.** | 1. Sawdust on threads of tilt screw or elevating screw.<br>2. Bearing retainers too tight. | 1. See "Maintenance and Lubrication" section.<br>2. See "Tilt Mechanism". |

## TROUBLESHOOTING - MOTOR

NOTE: Motors used on wood-working tools are particularly susceptible to the accumulation of sawdust and wood chips and should be blown out or "vacuumed" frequently to prevent interference with normal motor ventilation.

| TROUBLE | PROBABLE CAUSE | REMEDY |
|---|---|---|
| **Excessive noise.** | 1. Motor. | 1. Have motor checked by qualified service technician. Repair service is available at your nearest Sears store. |
| **Motor fails to develop full power. NOTE: LOW VOLTAGE:** (Power output of motor decreases rapidly with decrease in voltage at motor terminals. For example, a reduction of 10% in voltage causes a reduction of 19% in maximum power output of which the motor is capable, and a reduction of 20% in voltage causes a reduction of 36% in maximum power output.) | 1. Circuit overloaded with lights, appliances and other motors.<br>2. Undersize wires or circuit too long.<br>3. General overloading of power company facilities. | 1. Do not use other appliances or motors on same circuit when using the saw.<br>2. Increase wire sizes, or reduce length of wiring. See "Motor Specification and Electrical Requirements" section.<br>3. Request a voltage check from the power company. |

## TROUBLE SHOOTING - MOTOR (Continued)

| TROUBLE | PROBABLE CAUSE | REMEDY |
|---|---|---|
| **Motor starts slowly or fails to come up to full speed.** | 1. Low voltage will not trip starting switch. | 1. Request voltage check from the power company. |
| | 2. Windings burned out or open. | 2. Have motor repaired or replaced. |
| | 3. Starting switch in motor not operating. | 3. Have motor repaired. |
| **Motor overheats.** | 1. Motor overloaded. | 1. Feed work slower into blade. |
| | 2. Improper cooling. (Air circulation restricted through motor due to sawdust.) | 2. Clean out sawdust to provide normal air circulation through motor. See "Maintenance and Lubrication" section. |
| **Starting switch in motor will not operate.** | 1. Burned switch contacts (due to extended hold-in periods caused by low line voltage, etc) | 1. Have switch replaced and request a voltage check from the power company. |
| | 2. Shorted capacitor | 2. Have capacitor tested and replace if defective. |
| | 3. Loose or broken connections. | 3. Have wiring checked and repaired. |
| **Motor stalls** (resulting in blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers). | 1. Starting switch not operating. | 1. Have switch replaced. |
| | 2. Voltage too low to permit motor to reach operating speed. | 2. Request voltage check from the power company. |
| | 3. Fuses or circuit breakers do not have sufficient capacity. | 3. Install proper size fuses or circuit breakers. |
| **Frequent opening of fuses or circuit breakers.** | 1. Motor overloaded. | 1. Feed work slower into blade. |
| | 2. Fuses or circuit breakers do not have sufficient capacity. | 2. Install proper size fuses or circuit breakers. |
| | 3. Starting switch not operating (motor does not reach speed). | 3. Have switch replaced. |

# NOTES

# PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10 INCH TABLE SAW
# MODEL NO. 113.299112

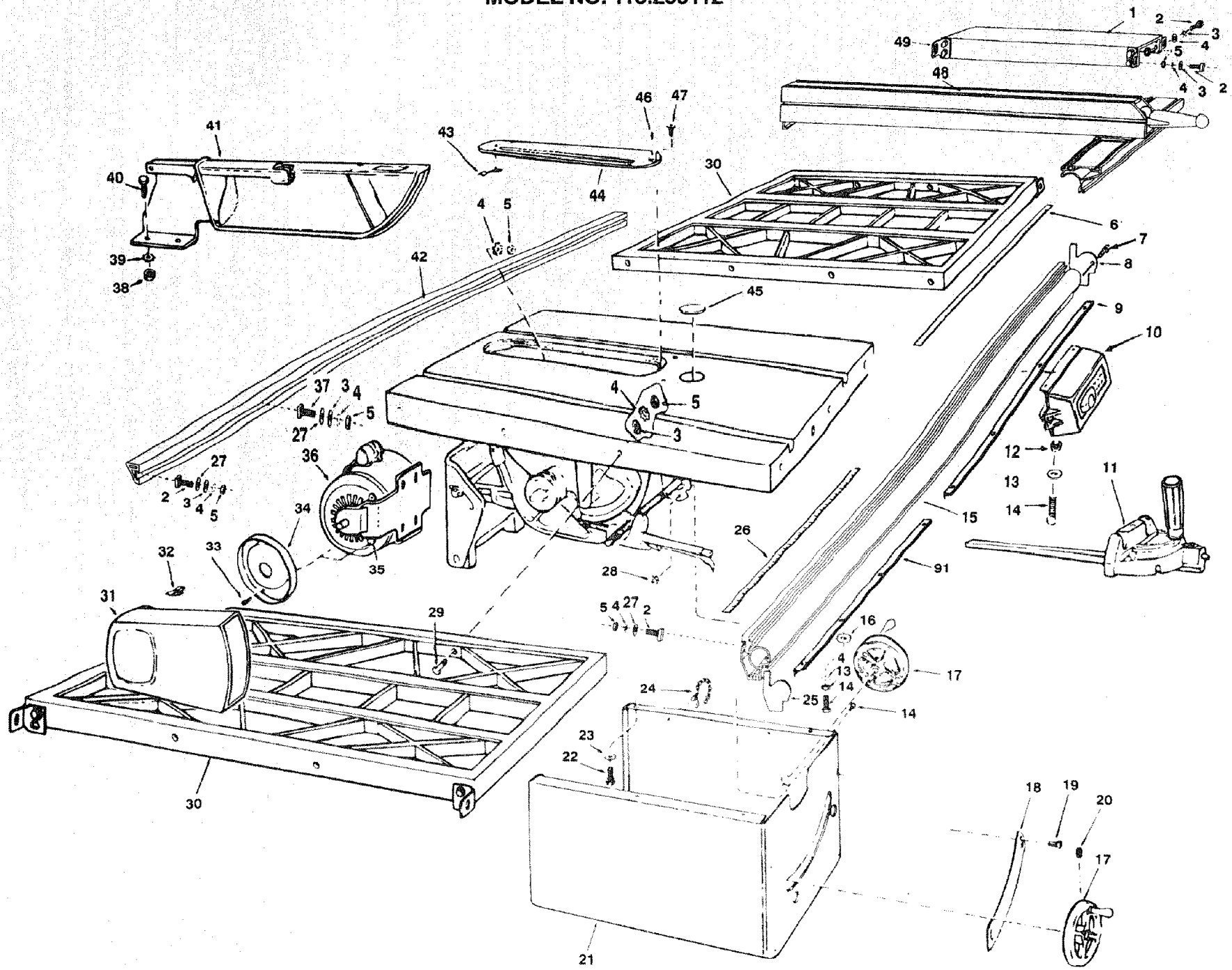



FIGURE 1

# PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10 INCH TABLE SAW
# MODEL NO. 113.299112

**Always order by Part Number — Not by Key Number**

## FIGURE 1 - PARTS LIST

| Key No | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 822142 | Channel, Separator |
| 2 | STD523107 | * Bolt, Square Head, 5/16-18 x 3/4" |
| 3 | STD551031 | * Washer, 21/64 x 5/8 x 1/16 |
| 4 | STD551231 | * Lockwasher, External 5/16 |
| 5 | STD541231 | * Nut, Hex 5/16-18 |
| 6 | 818314-1 | Tape, Fence, Right 30" |
| 7 | STD601103 | * Screw Pan HD Ty "T" 10-32 x 3/8 |
| 8 | 823522 | Cap, Front Guide Bar End, Right |
| 9 | 818313 | Rack, Fence, 30-1/4" |
| 10 | — | Switch Assembly, Box (See Fig. 6) |
| 11 | — | Gauge Assembly, Miter (See Fig. 4) |
| 12 | 822138-1 | Nut, Square 10-32 |
| 13 | STD551210 | * Lockwasher #10 |
| 14 | STD511103 | * Screw, Pan Head, 10-32 x 3/8" |
| 15 | 822171 | Bar, Front Guide |
| 16 | STD551010 | Plain Washer 13/64" |
| 17 | 818526 | Handwheel |
| 18 | 818548 | Scale, Adjustable Bevel |
| 19 | STD610805 | * Screw, Pan Hd. Ty "AB" No. 8 x 1/2 |
| 20 | STD503103 | * Screw, Cup Pt. Set 5/16-18 x 5/16 |
| 21 | 62700 | Base |
| 22 | 60077 | Screw, Hex Hd. 3/8-16 x 1/2 |
| 23 | STD551237 | * Lockwasher, External 3/8 |
| 24 | 71165 | Tie, Wire |

*Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally.

| Key No | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 25 | 823523 | Cap, Front Guide Bar End, Left |
| 26 | 818314 | Tape, Fence, Left 24" |
| 27 | 818309 | Washer, Shim |
| 28 | STD541411 | * Nut, Lock 10-32 |
| 29 | STD523112 | * Screw, Hex Hd. 5/16-18 x 1-1/4 |
| 30 | — | Extension, Table (See Fig. 9) |
| 31 | 60252 | Guard, Belt |
| 32 | 60255 | Clip, "S" |
| 33 | STD601105 | * Screw, Pan Hd. Ty "T" 10-32 x 1/2 |
| 34 | 60253 | Support, Belt Guard |
| 35 | 60254 | Bracket, Support |
| 36 | 819394 | Motor |
| 37 | 159653-38 | Bolt, Square Head, 5/16-18 x 1" |
| 38 | STD541025 | * Nut, Hex 1/4-20 |
| 39 | STD551225 | * Lockwasher, External 1/4 |
| 40 | STD522506 | * Screw, Hex Hd. 1/4-20 x 5/8 |
| 41 | — | Guard Assembly (See Fig. 5) |
| 42 | 823661 | Bar, Fence Rear Guide |
| 43 | 62718 | Clip, Retaining |
| 44 | 62703 | Insert Assembly (Includes Key No. 11 & 12) |
| 45 | 62493 | Insert, Exact-I-Cut |
| 46 | STD501102 | * Screw, Locking Set 10-32 x 3/16 |
| 47 | 133645 | Screw, Flat Hd. 10-32 x 1 |
| 48 | — | Fence Assembly, Rip (See Fig. 3) |
| 49 | 818308 | Bracket |
| | SP5802 | Owner's Manual (Not Illus.) |

•Any attempt to repair this motor may create a hazard unless repair is done by a qualified service technician. Repair service is available at your nearest Sears Store.

# PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10 INCH TABLE SAW
## MODEL NO. 113.299112

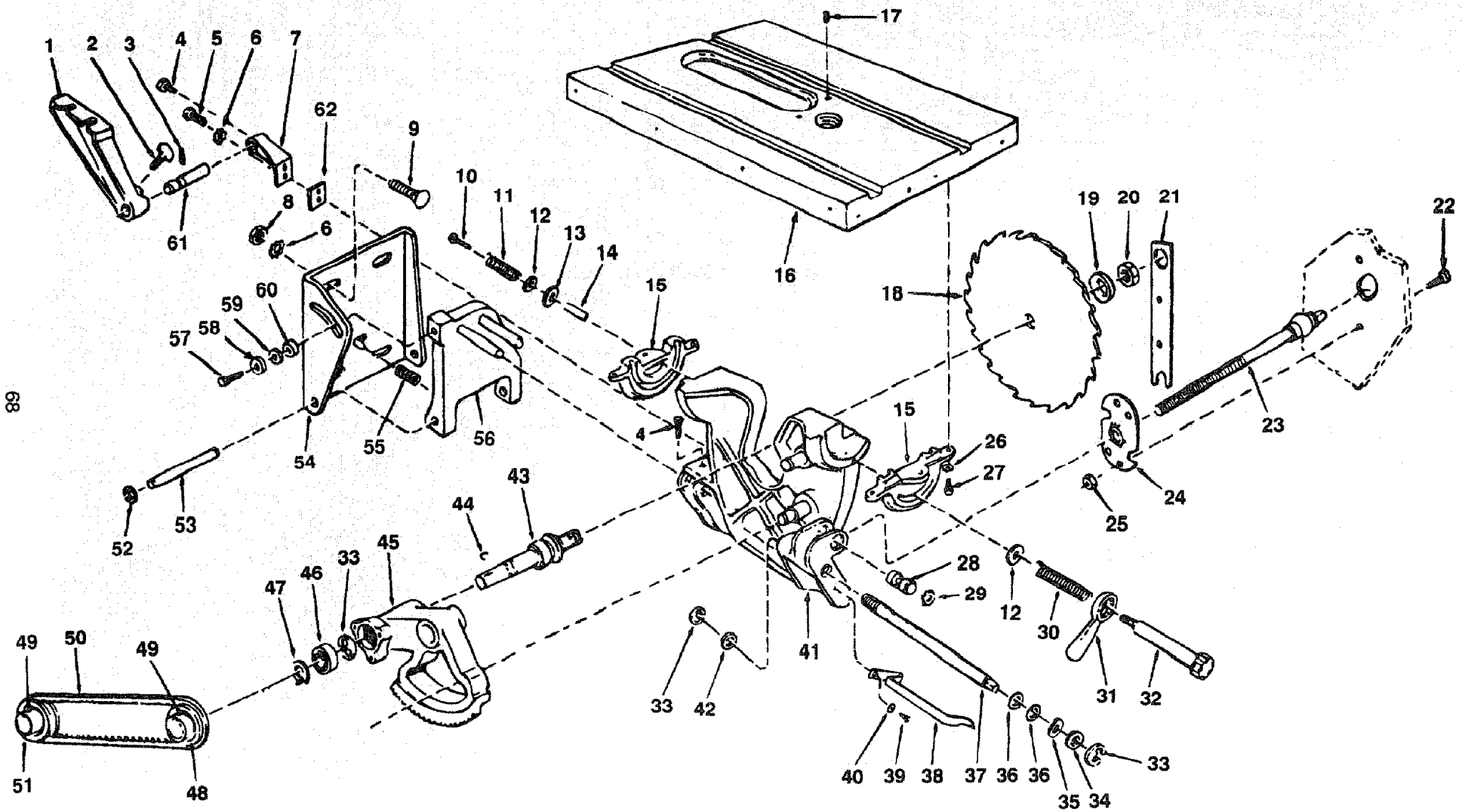



FIGURE 2

# PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10 INCH TABLE SAW
# MODEL NO. 113.299112

**Always order by Part Number — Not by Key Number**

## FIGURE 2 - PARTS LIST

| Key No | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 62587 | Support, Spreader |
| 2 | 60204 | Screw, Thumb 5/16-18 x 1 |
| 3 | STD571812 | * Pin, Roll 3/16 x 1-1/4 |
| 4 | STD523106 | * Screw, Hex Hd. 5/16-18 x 5/8 |
| 5 | STD523110 | * Screw, Hex Hd. 5/16-18 x 1 |
| 6 | STD551231 | * Lockwasher, External 5/16 |
| 7 | 62292 | Support, Guard |
| 8 | STD541031 | * Nut, Hex 5/16-18 |
| 9 | STD532507 | * Bolt, Carriage 5/16-18 x 3/4 |
| 10 | 60206 | Screw, Hex Wash. Hd. TY "T" 1/4-20 x 1-1/2 |
| 11 | 60205 | Spring |
| 12 | STD551037 | * Washer, 380 x 47/64 x 3/32 |
| 13 | 63011 | Washer, Knob Clamp |
| 14 | 62295 | Spacer |
| 15 | 62833 | Table, Trunnion |
| 16 | 818319 | Table, 10 In. Saw |
| 17 | 818463 | Screw Soc. Set Oval 3/8-16 x 3/4 |
| 18 | 9-30208 | †Blade, 20T Carbide |
| 19 | 62498 | Collar, Blade |
| 20 | 6362 | Nut, Arbor |
| 21 | 3540 | Wrench, Arbor |
| 22 | STD511103 | * Screw, Pan Hd. 10-32 x 3/8 |
| 23 | 62696 | Screw, Tilt |
| 24 | 62437 | Retainer, Bearing |
| 25 | STD541411 | * Nut, Lock 10-32 |
| 26 | STD551237 | * Lockwasher, External 3/8 |
| 27 | STD523710 | * Screw, Hex Hd. 3/8-16 x 1 |
| 28 | 37899 | Nut, Tilt |
| 29 | 63054 | Ring, Retaining 3/4 |
| 30 | 37828 | Spring, Clamp Screw |
| 31 | 18 | Handle, Clamp Screw |
| 32 | 37829 | Screw, Clamp |

| Key No | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 33 | STD581062 | * Ring, Retaining 5/8 |
| 34 | 37838 | Washer, .629 x 7/8 x 1/64 |
| 35 | 60178 | Washer, Spring |
| 36 | STD302111 | * O-Ring |
| 37 | 62697 | Screw, Lift |
| 38 | 62699 | Pointer |
| 39 | STD601103 | * Screw, Pan Hd. Type "T" 10-32 x 3/8 |
| 40 | STD551210 | * Lockwasher, External No. 10 |
| 41 | 62489 | Cradle |
| 42 | 30767 | Washer, End Play (.010 Thick) |
| 43 | 820048 | Arbor |
| 44 | STD580025 | * Key, Woodruff |
| 45 | 508123 | Housing, Arbor |
| 46 | 820015 | Bearing, Saw Arbor |
| 47 | 37158 | Ring, Retaining 5/8 |
| 48 | 818307 | Pulley, 5/8 x 2-1/2 (Includes Set Screw) |
| 49 | STD503103 | * Screw, Soc. Set Oval 5/16-18 x 5/16 |
| 50 | 818523 | Belt, Gripnotch 1/2 x 42 |
| 51 | 818524 | Pulley, Motor, 5/8 x 2-1/4 (Includes Set Screw) |
| 52 | STD581037 | * Ring, Retaining 3/8 |
| 53 | 37823 | Pin, Hinge |
| 54 | 37824 | Base, Motor |
| 55 | 818527 | Spring |
| 56 | 37825 | Support, Motor Base |
| 57 | 30628 | Screw, Pivot Arm |
| 58 | 6423 | Washer, Spring |
| 59 | STD551025 | * Washer, 17/64 x 47/64 x 1/16 |
| 60 | 818528 | Spacer |
| 61 | 62585 | Rod, Spreader |
| 62 | 822133 | Spacer, Guard Support |

*Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally.

† Stock Item - May be secured through the Hardware Department of most Sears Retail Stores or Catalogue Sales Offices.

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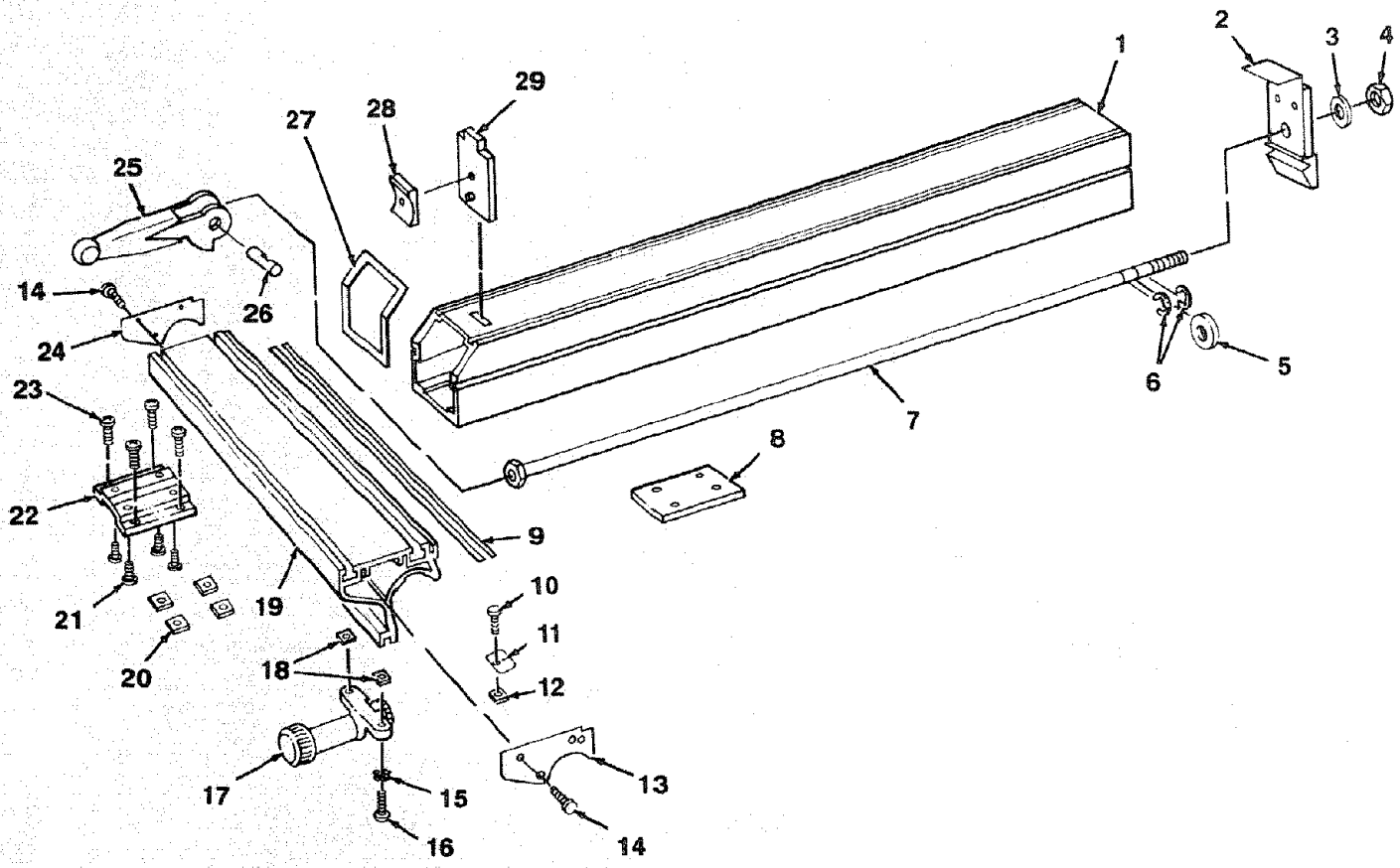


## FIGURE 3 - RIP FENCE ASSEMBLY

| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 822167 | Channel, Fence |
| 2 | 822139 | Spring Lock, Rear Fence |
| 3 | STD551031 | * Washer, 21/64 x 5/8 x 1/6" |
| 4 | STD541431 | * Nut, Lock 5/16-18 |
| 5 | 822164 | Roller, Rear Fence |
| 6 | STD581025 | * Ring Retainer 5/16 |
| 7 | 822163 | Rod, Fence Lock |
| 8 | 822153 | Plate, Fence Channel |
| 9 | 822172 | Strip, Nylon |
| 10 | STD510803 | * Screw, Pan Head 8-32 x 5/16" |
| 11 | 822141 | Indicator |
| 12 | 822138 | * Nut, Square 8-32 |
| 13 | 823520 | End Cap, Left Fence Head |
| 14 | STD601103 | * Screw Pan Hd. Ty "T" 10-32 x 3/8 |

| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | STD551210 | * Lockwasher, External #10 |
| 16 | STD511103 | * Screw, Pan Hd. 10-32 x 3/8" |
| 17 | 818450 | Micro Adjust Assembly |
| 18 | 822138-1 | * Nut, Square 10-32 |
| 19 | 822165 | Head, Fence (includes key #9) |
| 20 | 822138-2 | * Nut, Square 1/4-20 |
| 21 | STD512507 | Screw, Pan Hd. 1/4-20 x 3/4" |
| 22 | 822162 | Plate, Fence Head |
| 23 | 60542 | Screw, Flat Hd. 1/4-20 x 1/2" |
| 24 | 823521 | End Cap, Right Fence Head |
| 25 | 822160 | Handle |
| 26 | 822161 | Cam Pin |
| 27 | 822152 | Cap, Front Fence Channel |
| 28 | 62945 | Shoe |
| 29 | 822140 | Shoe Plate |

*Standard Hardware Item — May Be Purchased Locally.

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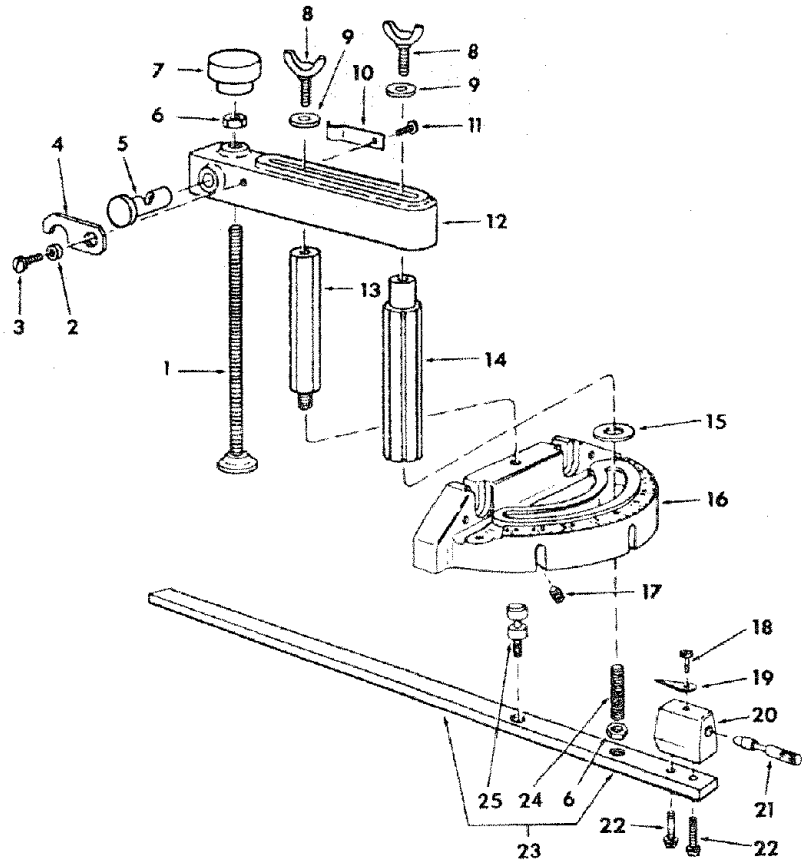


## FIGURE 4 - MITER GAUGE/HOLD DOWN ASSEMBLY 62776

| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| — | 62776 | † Gauge/Hold Down Assembly, Miter |
| 1 | 62780 | Screw, Clamp |
| 2 | 60425 | Bushing |
| 3 | STD601103 | * Screw, Pan Hd. Type "T" 10-32 x 3/8 |
| 4 | 62779 | Latch, Clamp Lock |
| 5 | 62778 | Lock, Clamp |
| 6 | STD541231 | * Nut, Hex., 5/16-18 |
| 7 | 62482 | Knob |
| 8 | 37858 | Screw, Wing 1/4-20 x 1 |
| 9 | 9414920 | Washer, 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/16 |
| 10 | 37841 | Clip |
| 11 | STD600803 | * Screw, Pan Hd. Type "T" 8-32 x 5/16 |
| 12 | 62777 | Support, Clamp |
| 13 | 37857 | Rod, Support |
| 14 | 37897 | Handle, Miter Gauge |
| 15 | STD551031 | * Washer, 21/64 x 1 x 1/16 |
| 16 | 37893 | Gauge, Miter |
| 17 | 60288 | Screw, Locking Set 1/4-20 x 3/8 |
| 18 | STD510803 | * Screw, Pan Hd. 8-32 x 5/16 |
| 19 | 135 | Indicator |
| 20 | 37895 | Block, Miter Gauge Indicator |
| 21 | 37896 | Pin, Miter Gauge Stop |
| 22 | 9417295 | * Screw, Pan Hd. W/ Lockwasher, 8-32 x 5/8 |
| 23 | 62230 | Rod Assembly, Miter Gauge, (Includes Key No. 6, 24, 25) |
| 24 | 62225 | Stud, Clamp |
| 25 | 62383 | Stud, Pivot |

*Standard Hardware Item — May Be Purchased Locally.

† Stock Item - May be secured through the Hardware Departments of most Sears Retail Stores.

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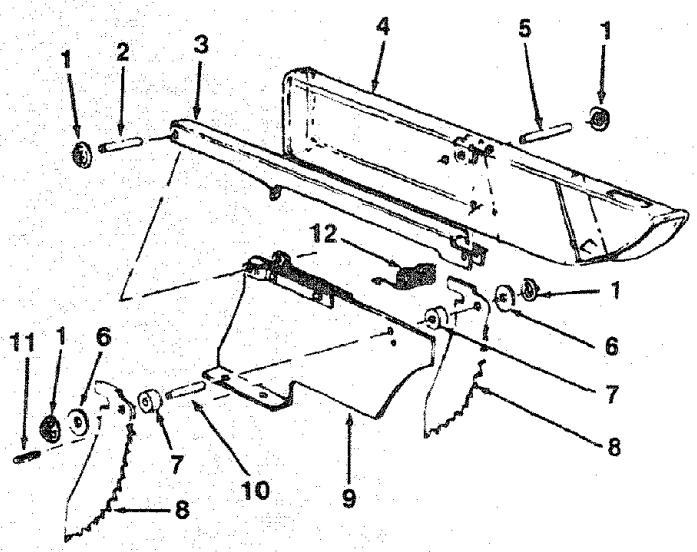
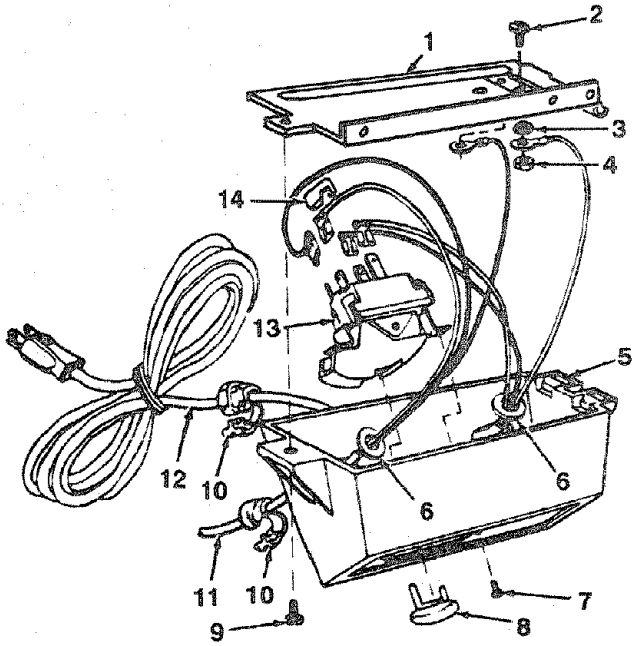



## FIGURE 5 - GUARD ASSEMBLY

| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 60208 | Nut, Push |
| 2 | 62391 | Pin 1/4 x 1-1/2" |
| 3 | 62395 | Support, Guard |
| 4 | 62389 | Guard, Saw |
| 5 | 62390 | Pin 1/4 x 1-3/4" |
| 6 | STD551025 | * Washer 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/16" |
| 7 | 62520 | Spacer, Pawl |
| 8 | 62396 | Pawl |
| 9 | 62580 | Spreader, Assembly Blade |
| 10 | 62410 | Pin 1/4 x 1" |
| 11 | STD571810 | * Pin, Roll 3/16 x 15/16" |
| 12 | 62519 | Spring, Pawl |

*Standard Hardware Item — May Be Purchased Locally.




## FIGURE 6 - ON/OFF POWER OUTLET

| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 62466 | Bracket, Housing |
| 2 | STD511103 | * Screw, Pan Hd. 10-32 x 3/8" |
| 3 | STD551210 | * Lockwasher, External No. 10 |
| 4 | STD541010 | * Nut, Hex. 10-32 x 3/8 |
| 5 | 818317 | Box, Switch |
| 6 | 60290 | Washer, 3/4 x 1 x 1/64" |
| 7 | STD600603 | * Screw, Pan Hd. 6-32 x 3/8" |
| 8 | 9-22255 | † Key, Switch |
| 9 | STD601105 | * Screw, Pan Hd. Type "T" 10-32 x 1/2" |
| 10 | 61086 | Relief, Strain |
| 11 | 818305 | Cord |
| 12 | 62484 | Cord with Plug |
| 13 | 60267 | Switch, Locking |
| 14 | 63467 | Cap, Insulator |

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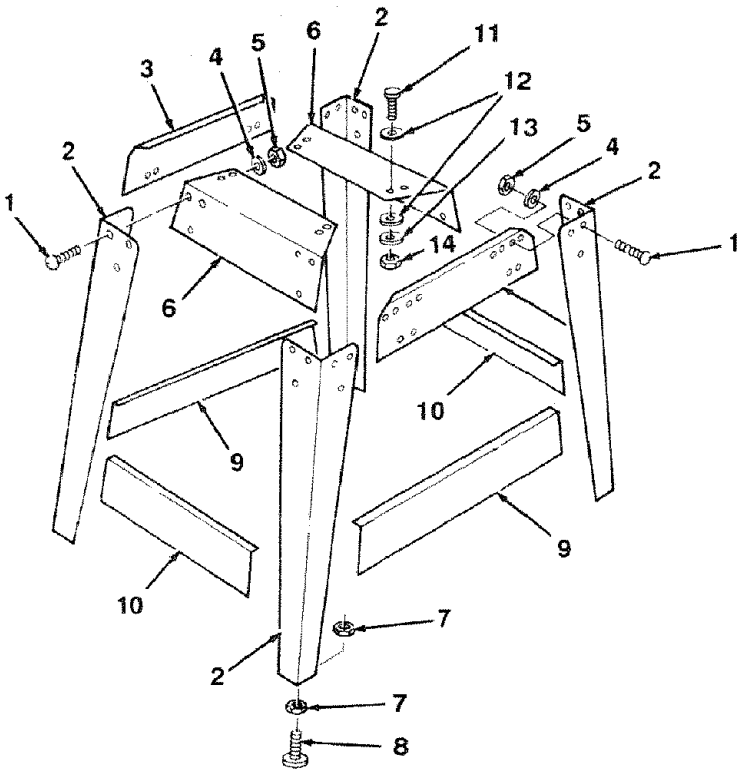


## FIGURE 7 - LEGS

| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 805589-5 | Screw, Serrated Truss Hd. 1/4-20 x 1/2 |
| 2 | 819441 | Leg |
| 3 | 62554 | Stiffener, Side Upper |
| 4 | STD551225 | * Lockwasher, Ext. 1/4 |
| 5 | STD541025 | * Nut, Hex 1/4-20 |
| 6 | 62553 | Stiffener, End Upper |
| 7 | STD541237 | * Nut, Hex 3/8-16 |
| 8 | 803835-1 | Foot, Leveling |
| 9 | 821360-1 | Stiffener Leg Side Lower |
| 10 | 821360-2 | Stiffener Leg End Lower |
| **HARDWARE FOR ATTACHING LEGS TO SAW** | | |
| 11 | STD523112 | * Screw, Hex Hd. 5/16-18 x 1-1/14 |
| 12 | STD551031 | * Washer, 11/32 x 11/16 x 1/16 |
| 13 | STD551131 | * Lockwasher, Ext. 5/16 |
| 14 | STD541231 | * Nut, Hex 5/16-18 |

* Standard Hardware Item - May Be Purchased Locally.

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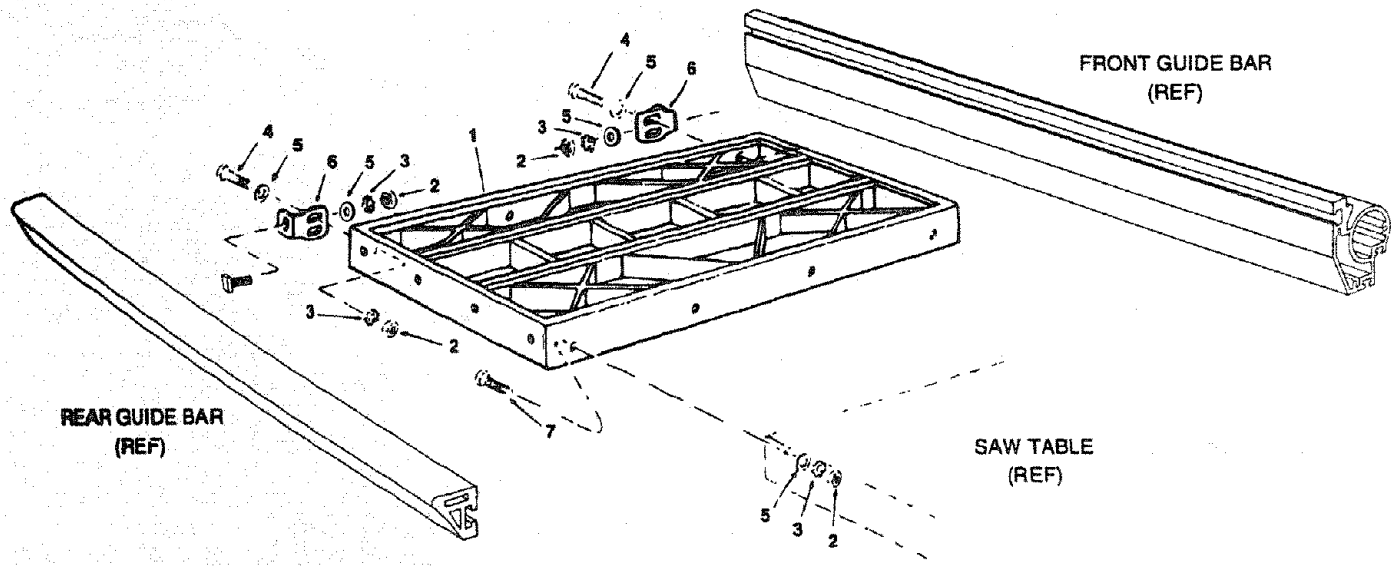


## FIGURE 9 - TABLE EXTENSIONS

| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9-22261 | † Extension, Table 12 x 27 |
| 2 | STD541231 | * Nut, Hex 5/16-18 |
| 3 | STD551231 | * Lockwasher, External 5/16 |
| 4 | STD523107 | * Screw, Hex Head 5/16-18 x 3/4 |
| 5 | STD551031 | * Washer, 21/64 x 5/8 x 1/16 |
| 6 | 818308 | Bracket |
| 7 | STD523112 | * Screw, Hex Head 5/16-18 x 1-1/4" |

* Standard Hardware Item — May Be Purchased Locally.
† Stock Item - May Be Secured Through The Hardware Department Of Most Sears Retail Stores.

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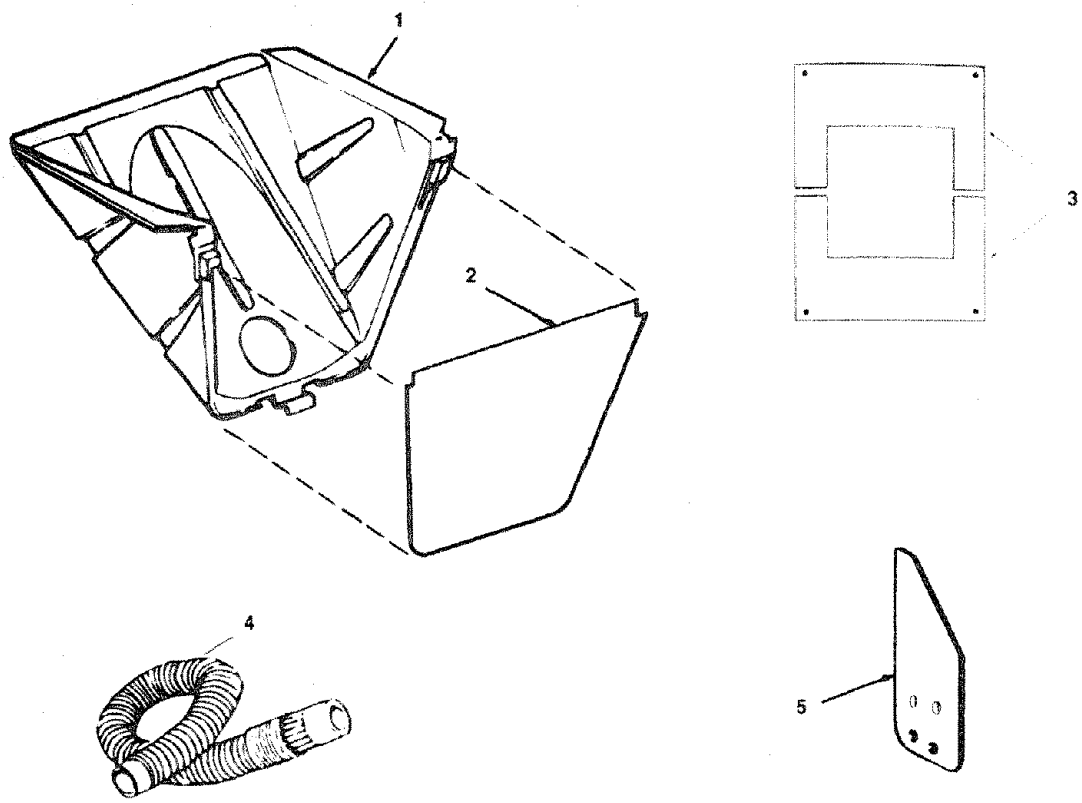



## FIGURE 10
## TABLE SAW DUST COLLECTOR ASSEMBLY

| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 821383 | Chute, Collector |
| 2 | 821386 | Door, Collector |
| 3 | 821384 | Adapter |
| 4 | 9-17820 | 2-1/2" Hose |
| 5 | 821387 | Rear Deflector |

**NOTE:** Key No. "4" is available through your local Sears retail store.

SEARS

owner's manual

**MODEL NO. 113.299112**

## HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

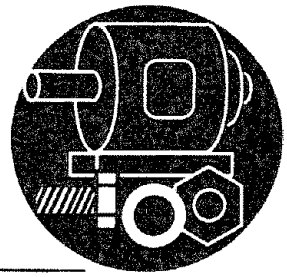
The Model Number Of Your Table Saw Is Found At The Right Hand Side Of The Base.

When requesting service or ordering parts, always provide the following information.

- Product Type
- Model Number
- Part Number
- Part Description

# 10 INCH TABLE SAW

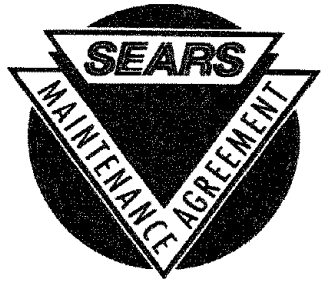
**For the repair or replacement parts you need**
Call 7 am - 7 pm, 7 days a week
**1-800-366-PART**
(1-800-366-7278)



**For in-home major brand repair service**
Call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
**1-800-4-REPAIR**
(1-800-473-7247)


**For the location of a Sears Repair Service Center in your area**
Call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
**1-800-488-1222**


**For information on purchasing a Sears Maintenance Agreement or to inquire about an existing Agreement**
Call 9 am - 5 pm, Monday-Saturday
**1-800-827-6655**

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