

Save This Manual  
For Future Reference

**SEARS**

**owner's  
manual**

Model No.  
**113.299510**

Saw with Legs  
Two Cast Iron Table  
Extensions  
Dual Voltage Motor  
Quick Release  
Exact-I-Rip® Fence  
Miter Gauge  
With Hold Down  
Storage Hooks  
and Sawdust  
Collector

Serial \_\_\_\_\_  
Number 795

Model and serial numbers  
may be found on the left rear  
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**

SP5910



**CRAFTSMAN®  
CONTRACTOR**

**10 INCH DELUXE  
BELT DRIVE  
TABLE SAW**

- assembly
- operating
- repair parts

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Hoffman Estates, IL. 60179 U.S.A.

Part No. SP5910

Printed in U.S.A.

## 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 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 you 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 table saw.

### Safety Signal Words

**DANGER:** means if the safety information is not followed someone **will** be seriously injured or killed.

**WARNING:** means if the safety information is not followed someone **could** be seriously injured or killed.

**CAUTION:** means if the safety information is not followed someone **may** be injured.

### Before Using The Saw

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

- Completely assemble and align saw (See "Assembly" section).
- Learn the use and function of the ON-OFF switch, blade guard, spreader, anti-kickback device, miter gauge, rip fence, table insert, blade elevation and blade tilt controls (See "Getting to Know Your Table Saw" section).
- Review and understand all safety instructions and operating procedures in this manual.

- Review the maintenance methods for this saw (See "Maintaining Your Table Saw" section)).
- Find and read all the warning labels found on the saw (shown below).

### WARNING

**Debris on fence rail can misalign the fence. Workpiece could bind or suddenly kick back. You could be hit or cut. Clean debris off fence rail before positioning fence.**



### WARNING

1. Read manual before using saw.
2. Wear safety goggles that meet ANSI Z87.1 Standards.
3. Do not reach around or over saw blade.
4. Keep blade guard down and in place for through cuts.
5. Do not do freehand cuts.
6. Keep hands out of path of saw blade.
7. When ripping, use push stick when fence is set 2 inches or more from blade.
8. Know how to reduce the risk of kickback. See instructions for ripping.
9. When ripping, use push block and auxiliary fence when fence is set between 1/2 and 2 inches from blade. Do not make rip cuts narrower than 1/2 inch.
10. Turn power off and wait for blade to stop before adjusting or servicing.

### WARNING

**WHEN MOUNTING AN AUXILIARY FENCE FACE, POSITION MOUNTING HARDWARE BEYOND ARROWS AT RIGHT AND LEFT AS INDICATED. KEEP FASTENERS AWAY FROM BLADE**

### When Installing Or Moving The Saw

#### Avoid Dangerous Environment.

- Use the saw in a dry, indoor place protected from rain.
- Keep work area well lighted.
- Use recommended accessories. Consult the owner's manual for recommended accessories. The use of

improper accessories may cause risk of injury to persons.

#### To avoid injury from unexpected saw movement.

- Bolt or clamp the saw to firm level surface where there is plenty of room to handle and properly support the workpiece (See "Assembly-Mounting Your Saw" section).

- Support the saw so the table is level and the saw does not rock.
- When using a table extension longer than 12" attached to any side of the saw, bolt the saw to a stationary surface or prop up the outer end of the extension from the floor or bench top to keep the saw from tipping.
- Put the saw where neither operator nor bystanders must stand in line with the sawblade.
- 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.
- **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

### Inspect your saw.

- To avoid injury from accidental starting, turn the switch off, unplug the saw, and remove the switch key before raising or removing the guard, changing the cutting tool, changing the setup, or adjusting anything. Make sure switch is in OFF position before plugging in.
- Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, saw stability, and any other conditions that may affect the way the saw works.
- If any part is missing, bent or broken in any way, or any electrical part does not work properly, turn the saw off and unplug the saw.

- Replace damaged or missing parts before using the saw again.
- 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 anti-kickback pawls work properly. Make sure the spreader is in line with sawblade (See "Assembly-Aligning Blade Guard" section).
- Remove adjusting keys and wrenches. Form a habit of checking for and removing keys and adjusting wrenches from table top before turning saw on.
- Make sure all clamps and locks are tight and no parts have excessive play.

## To Avoid Injury From Jams, Slips Or Thrown Pieces (Kickbacks Or Throwbacks)

### Inspect Your Blade.

- Choose the right blade or cutting accessory for the material and the type of cutting you plan to do.
- Use The Right Tool. Don't force tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for.
- Never use grinding wheels, abrasive cutoff wheels, friction wheels (metal cutting blades) wire wheels or buffing wheels. They can fly apart explosively.
- Cut only wood, wood like or plastic materials. Do not cut metal.
- 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 speeds of 5000 rpm or higher.
  - Always use unbroken, balanced blades designed to fit this saw's 5/8 inch 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 closest to the blade.
  - Do not over tighten 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.
  - Never use the saw without the proper blade insert.

### Inspect your work area.

- Keep work area clean.
- Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Floor must not be slippery from wax or sawdust.

- To avoid burns or other fire damage, never use the saw near flammable liquids, vapors or gases.
- To avoid injury, don't do layout, assembly, or setup work on the table while blade is spinning. It could cut or throw anything hitting the blade.

### Plan your work

- Use the right tool. Don't force tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for.

### Inspect your workpiece.

- Make sure there are no nails or foreign objects in the part of the workpiece to be cut.
- 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 or fixtures where needed to prevent workpiece from shifting.
- Use a different, better suited type of tool for work that can't be made stable.

### 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 or bind on the blade and kick back.
  - Make sure there's no debris between the workpiece and its supports.
- Use extra caution with large, very small or awkward workpieces.

## Safety Instructions For Table Saws (continued)

- 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.
- Never confine the piece being cut off, that is, the piece not against the rip 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 Ahead To Protect Your Eyes, Hands, Face and Ears

#### 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 table saw for hours at a time.
- Any power saw can throw foreign objects into the eyes. This can result in 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 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 safety goggles.

#### 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 workpiece, 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.
- Set the cutting tool as low as possible for the cut you're planning.

#### Avoid Accidental Starting.

- Make sure switch is "OFF" before plugging saw into a power outlet.

### Whenever Sawblade Is Spinning

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

- 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 correcting the problem.
- Make sure the top of the arbor or cutting tool turns toward the front of the saw.

#### Keep Children Away.

- Keep all visitors a safe distance from the table saw.
- Make sure bystanders are clear of the table saw and workpiece.

#### Don't Force Tool.

- Let the blade reach full speed before cutting.
- It will do the job better and safer at its designed rate.
- Feed the workpiece into the saw only fast enough to let the blade cut without bogging down or binding.

#### Before freeing jammed material.

- Turn switch "OFF".
- Wait for all moving parts to stop.
- Unplug the saw.
- Check blade, spreader and fence for proper alignment before starting again.

#### To avoid throwback of cut off pieces.

- Use the guard assembly.

**To remove loose pieces beneath or trapped inside the guard.**

- Turn saw "OFF".
- Remove switch key.
- Wait for blade to stop before lifting the guard.

**Before Leaving The Saw.**

- Turn the saw off.
- Wait for blade to stop spinning.
- Unplug the saw.
- 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.

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## **Additional Safety Instructions For:**

### **Rip Type Cuts.**

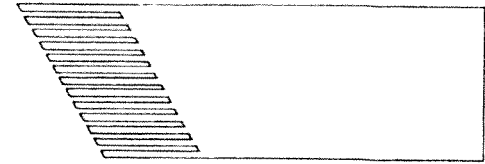
- Never use the miter gauge when ripping.
- Use a push stick whenever the fence is 2 or more inches from the blade.
- When thru-sawing, use an auxiliary fence and push block whenever the fence must be between 1/2 and 2 inches of the blade.
- Never thru-saw rip cuts narrower than 1/2 inch. (See "Basic Saw Operations-Ripping and Bevel Ripping" sections.)
- 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 Featherboards for Thru-Sawing." section)
- Always use featherboards for any non thru rip type cuts. (See "Basic Saw Operations - Using Featherboards for Non-Thru Sawing" section.

### **Before Starting.**

- To avoid kickbacks and slips into the blade, make sure the rip fence is parallel to the sawblade.
- Before thru-sawing, 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. (See "Maintaining Your Table Saw - Anti-Kickback Pawls" section.)
- 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 setup and cutting procedures.

### **While Thru-sawing.**

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



**Featherboard**

**See "Work Feed Devices" section for Material and Dimensions**

### **Crosscut Type Cuts.**

- 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 slots provided. Make the facing long enough and big enough to support your work. Make sure, however, it will not interfere with the sawblade guard.

### **Before Starting.**

- 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 "Basic Saw Operations - Using The Miter Gauge".

# Glossary of Terms for Woodworking

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## Anti-Kickback Pawls

Device which, when properly maintained, is designed to stop the workpiece from being thrown towards the front of the saw at the operator during ripping operation.

## Arbor

The shaft on which a cutting tool is mounted.

## Bevel Cut

An angle cutting operation made through the face of the workpiece.

## Compound Cut

A simultaneous bevel and miter crosscutting operation.

## Crosscut

A cutting operation made across the width of the workpiece.

## Dado

A non thru cut which produces a square sided notch or trough in the workpiece.

## Featherboard

A device which can help guide workpieces during rip type operation.

## Freehand

Performing a cut without the use of fence (guide), miter gauge, fixture, hold down or other proper device to prevent the workpiece from twisting during the cutting operation. Twisting of the workpiece can cause it to be thrown.

## Gum

A sticky, sap based residue from wood products.

## Heel

Misalignment of the sawblade such that the blade is not parallel to the miter gauge groove.

## 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

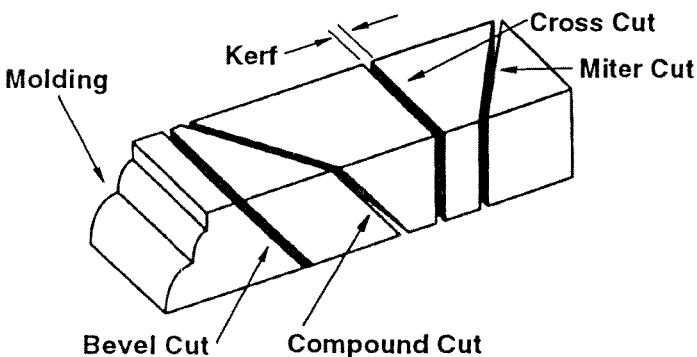
An uncontrolled grabbing and throwing of the workpiece back toward the front of the saw.

## Leading End

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

## Miter Cut

An angle cutting operation made across the width of the workpiece.



## Molding

A non through cut which produces a special shape in the workpiece used for joining or decoration.

## Ploughing

Grooving with the grain the length of the workpiece, using the fence. (A type of non-through cut)

## 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. (A type of non-through cut)

## Resin

A sticky, sap based substance that has hardened.

## Revolutions Per Minute (RPM)

The number of turns completed by a spinning object in one minute.

## Rip Cut

A cutting operation along the length of the workpiece.

## Sawblade Path

The area of the workpiece or table top directly in line with either the travel of the blade or 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

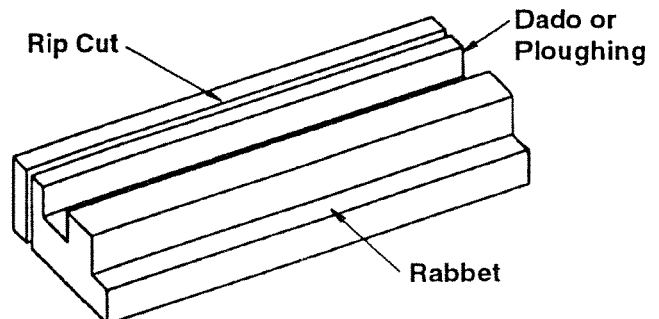
Any cutting operation where the blade extends completely through the thickness of the workpiece.

## Trailing End

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

## Workpiece

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



# Motor Specifications and Electrical Requirements

## Power Supply and Motor Specifications

**WARNING:** To avoid electrical hazards, fire hazards or damage to the tool, use proper circuit protection. Your tool is wired at the factory for operation using the voltage shown. Connect tool to a power line with the appropriate voltage and a 15-amp branch circuit. Use a 15-amp time delay type fuse or circuit breaker. To avoid shock or fire, if power cord is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

The A-C motor used on this tool is a capacitor start, capacitor run non-reversible type, having the following specifications.

It is wired at the factory for operation on 110-120v AC, 60 Hz. service.

	Wired for 120V	Wired for 240V
Rated H.P	1-1/2	1-1/2
Voltage	110-120	220-240
Amperes	13	6.5
Hertz (Cycles)	60	50/60
Phase	Single	Single
RPM	3450	2875 (50 Hz)/ 3450 (60 Hz)
Rotation of Shaft	Clockwise	Clockwise

## General Electrical Connections

**DANGER:** To avoid electrocution:

1. Use only identical replacement parts when servicing. Servicing should be performed by a qualified service technician.
2. Do not use in rain or where floor is wet. This tool is intended for indoor residential use only.

**WARNING:** Do not permit fingers to touch the terminals of plug when installing or removing the plug to or from the outlet.

## 110-120 Volt, 60 Hz. Tool Information

**NOTE:** The plug supplied on your tool may not fit into the outlet you are planning to use. Your local electrical code may require slightly different power cord plug connections. If these differences exist refer to and make the proper adjustments per your local code before your tool is plugged in and turned on.

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

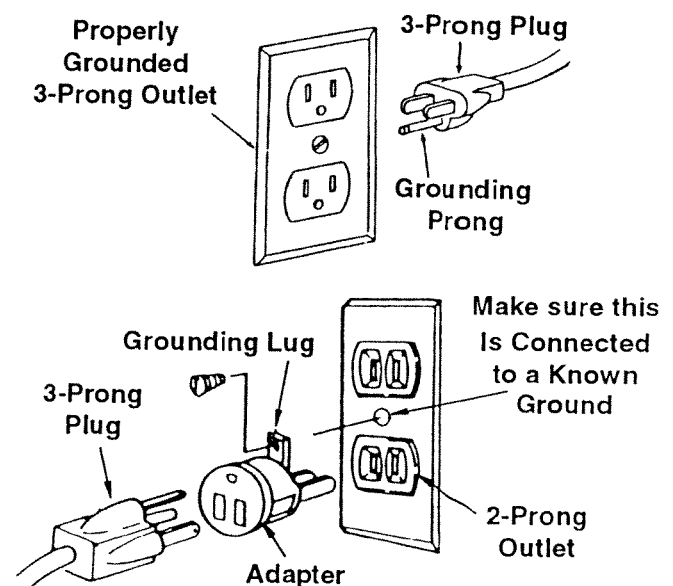
Do not modify the plug provided. If it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

A temporary adapter may be used to connect this plug to a 2-prong outlet as shown if a properly grounded three prong outlet is not available. This temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded three prong outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. The green colored rigid ear, lug or the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

If the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if you are in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded check with a qualified electrician or service personnel.

**WARNING:** If not properly grounded, this tool can cause an electrical shock, particularly when used in damp locations, in proximity to plumbing, or out of doors. If an electrical shock occurs there is the potential of a secondary hazard, such as your hands contacting the sawblade.



**NOTE:** The adapter illustrated is for use only if you already have a properly grounded 2-prong outlet.

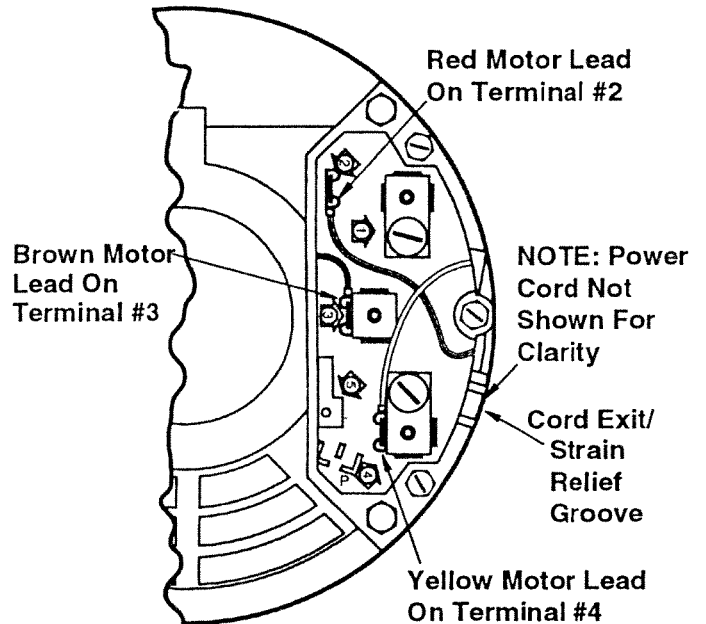
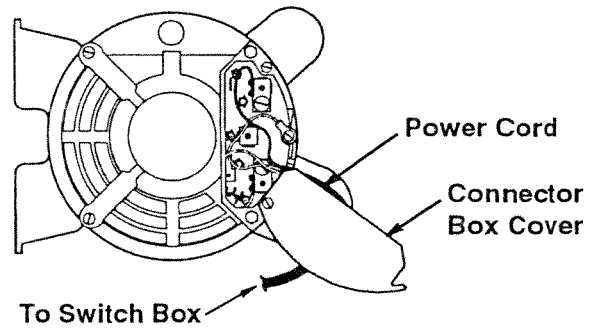
# Motor Specifications and Electrical Requirements (continued)

## Changing Motor Voltage

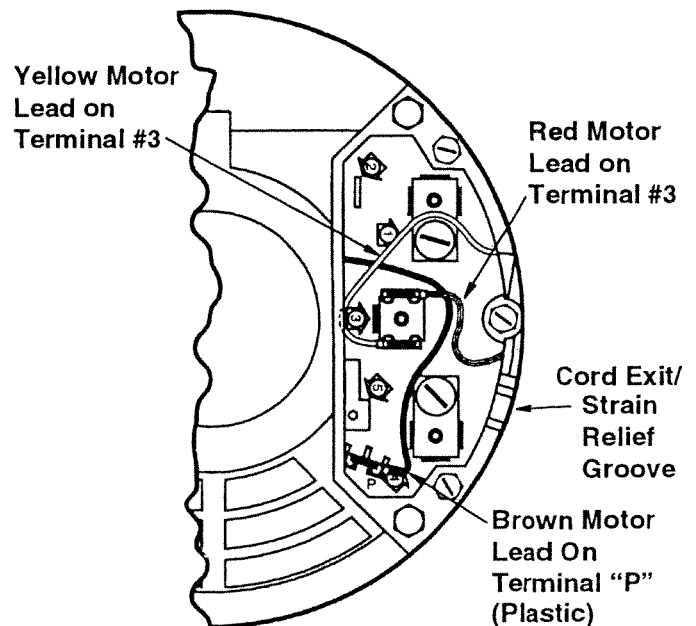
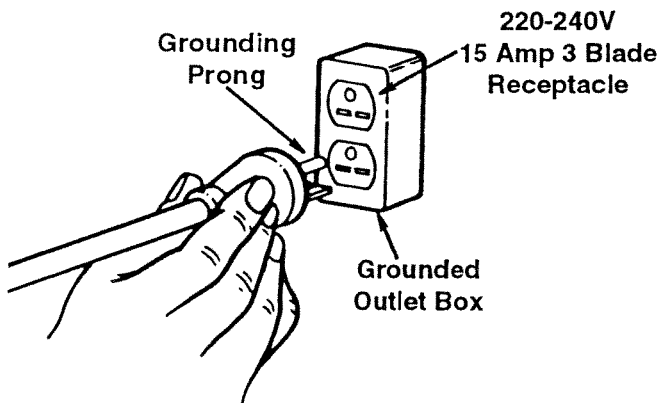
**WARNING:** Electric shock can kill. To avoid shock, never connect plug to power source outlet until all assembly steps are completed. Unplug saw before making or changing any connections.

**NOTE:** Power cord lead connections for 110/120 volt and 220/240 volt applications are the same. These connections are explained in the "Assembly - Motor Connection" section and for clarity are not restated here. This will show how to change the internal motor wiring to convert saw from a 120V to a 240V application.

1. Open the motor connector box cover located on the end of motor using a flat blade screwdriver to loosen screws.
2. From the factory this motor is connected for 120V usage. For 240V usage:
  - a. Remove the brown motor lead from terminal #3 and attach it to the "P" (parking position) plastic terminal. **NOTE:** This brown lead is not required for the 240 volt application and is "parked" in the plastic "P" terminal to keep it insulated. Be sure the brown lead is attached securely to the "P" terminal holder.
  - b. Remove the yellow motor lead from terminal #4 and attach it to terminal #3
  - c. Remove the red motor lead from terminal #2 and attach it to terminal #3.
  - d. Cut off the 120 volt power cord plug and replace it with a (3 blade) 240 volt 15 amp U.L. listed plug. (See illustration of 240V plug & receptacle.) Connect the power cord white and black leads, respectively, to the "hot" plug blade terminals and connect the power cord green grounding wire to the plug ground prong terminal.
3. Close motor connector box being sure that the power cord is seated in the strain relief groove and tighten box cover screws.
5. Plug your saw into a 220-240V, 15amp, 3 blade receptacle.
6. Make certain the receptacle is connected to a 240V A.C. 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.



110/120 Volt Connection  
(As Received From Factory)



220/240 Volt Connection



## 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, when motor is overloaded or when a low voltage condition exists.

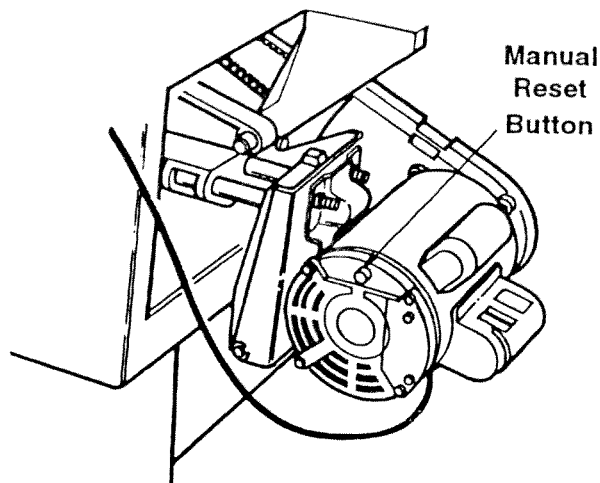
**WARNING:** Avoid thrown objects or blade contact from unexpected starting. If the protector stops the saw motor, immediately turn the saw switch "OFF", remove the key and allow motor time to cool.

1. After cooling to a safe operating temperature, the overload protector can be reset 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. **NOTE:** An audible click will indicate the protector is reset, push hard to hear the click.

2. As soon as the red button is reset, 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

**NOTE:** Make sure the proper extension cord is used and is in good condition.

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 shown 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-prong receptacles which accept the tool's plug.

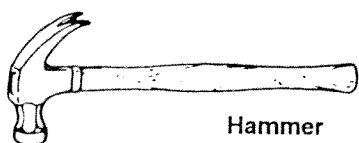
Extension Cord Length	Wire Sizes Required for (A.W.G.)	
	110-120V	220-240V
0-25 Ft.	14	18
26-50 Ft.	12	18

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# Unpacking and Checking Contents

## Tools Needed



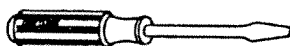
Hammer



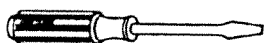
Pliers



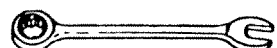
Phillips Screwdriver



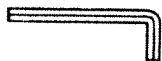
Medium Screwdriver



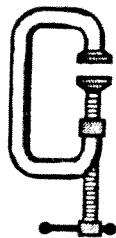
Small Screwdriver



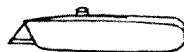
Combination Wrenches  
7/16 In., 1/2 In., 9/16 In.



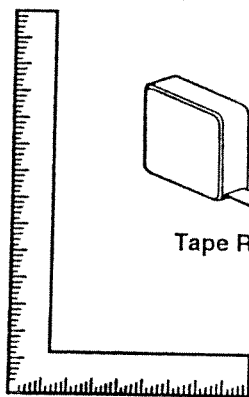
Hex "L" Wrenches  
3/32 In., 1/8 In., 5/32 In.



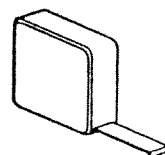
C Clamp



Utility Knife



Framing Square

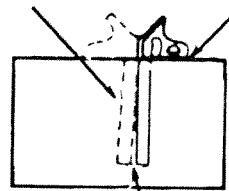


Tape Rule

Combination Square must be true. Check its accuracy as shown below.

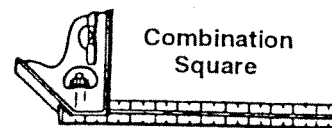
Draw light line on board along edge

Select the straight edge of 3/4" thick board. This edge must be perfectly straight.



NOTE: The square and straight edge are used to align the saw. They must be accurate if the saw is to be aligned properly.

Should be no gap or overlap here when square is flipped over in dotted position.



Combination Square

## Unpacking

1. Separate saw and 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, plug in the power cord or turn the switch on until the missing parts are obtained and are installed correctly.**

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

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

**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.**

3. To help prevent rusting after the protective coating is removed, apply coat of paste wax to the table and table extensions.

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

NOTE: Before beginning assembly:

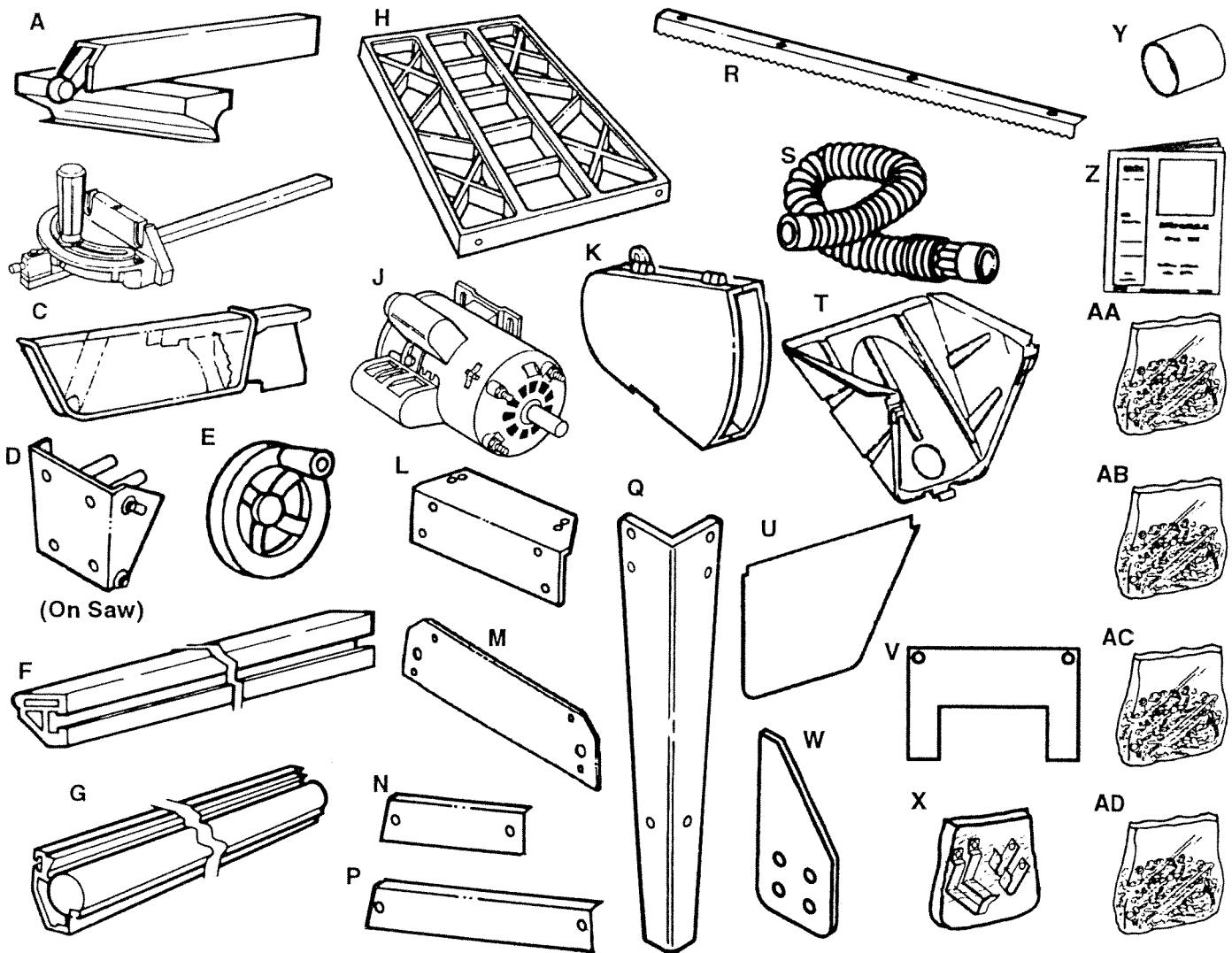
- Check that all parts are included. If you are missing any part, do not assemble the saw. Contact your Sears Service Center to get the missing part.
- Sometimes small parts can get lost in packaging material. Do not throw away any packaging until saw is put together. Check packaging for missing parts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

# Unpacking and Checking Contents (continued)

## List of Loose Parts

Item	Part Name	Qty.	Item	Part Name	Qty.
A	Fence Assembly (In Separate Carton)	1	Q	Leg	4
B	Miter Gauge Assembly	1	R	Micro Adjust Rack	2
C	Saw Guard Assembly	1	S	Hose	1
D	Motor Support Assembly (On Saw)	1	T	Chute, Collector	1
E	Handwheel	2	U	Door, Collector	1
F	Rear Fence Guide Bar (In Separate Carton)	1	V	Adapter Plates	2
G	Front Fence Guide Bar (In Separate Carton)	1	W	Deflector	1
H	Table Extension 12 x 27	2	X	Rip Fence and Miter Gauge Storage	1
J	Motor	1	Y	Hose Connector	1
K	Belt Guard	1	Z	Owners Manual	1
L	End Stiffener	2	AA	Bag of Loose Parts Labeled "Hardware"	1
M	Side Stiffener	2	AB	Bag of Loose Parts Labeled "Large Parts"	1
N	Stiffener Leg (Short)	2	AC	Bag Containing Hold Down Clamp	1
P	Stiffener Leg (Long)	2	AD	Bag of Loose Parts From Fence Carton	1

## Loose Parts



Open loose parts bag labeled "Hardware". Check to see that the following items are included.

- Bag labeled "Motor•Guard•Base"
- Bag labeled "Legs"
- Bag labeled "Table Extensions"
- Bag labeled "Guide Bars"
- Bag labeled "Miscellaneous"
- Bag labeled "Separator"
- Micro Adjust Assembly

# Assembly (continued)

## Mounting Your Saw

1. From the bag labeled "Motor•Guard•Base" remove only the following hardware:

- \*4 Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 1-1/4" Long
- \*4 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18
- \*4 Lockwashers, 5/16" External Type
- \*8 Flat Washers, 11/32 x 11/16 x 1/16

From among the loose parts find the following:

- 2 Sawdust Collector Adapter Plates

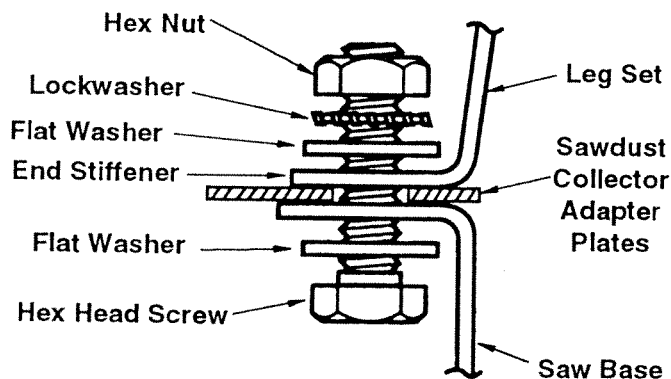
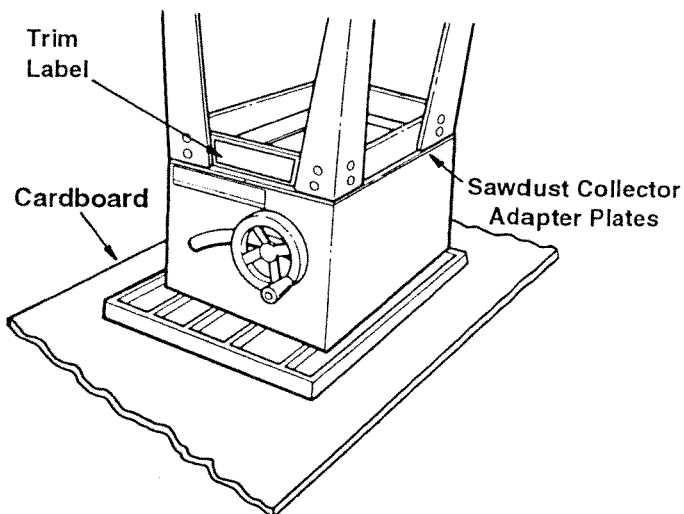
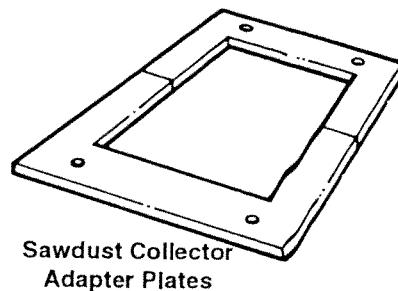
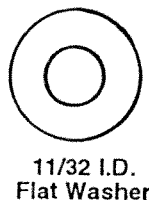
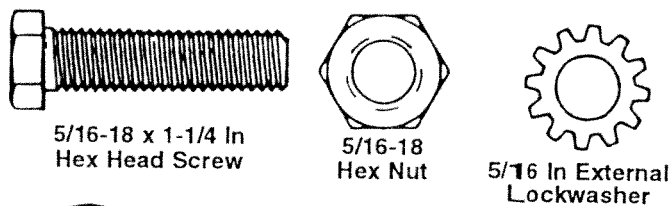
Items marked with asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

2. Place the saw upside down onto a smooth piece of cardboard or heavy paper, on the floor, so the saw is resting on the table top.

**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.**

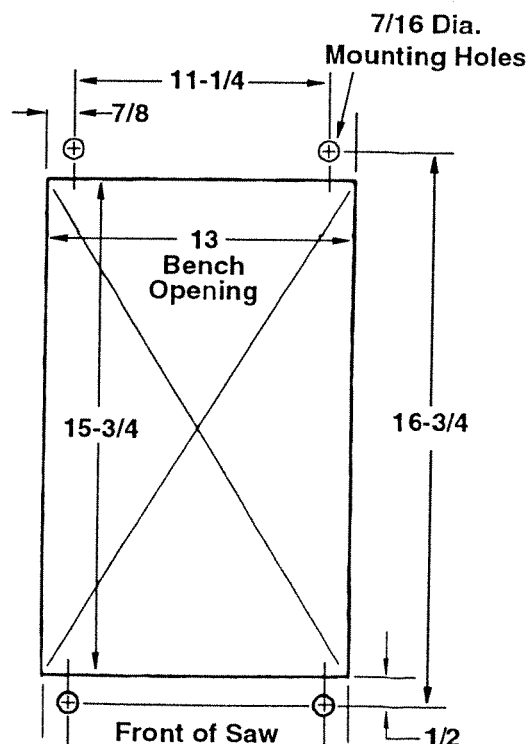
3. Locate the adapter plates and position them on the saw base as illustrated. Align the four holes in the adapter plates with four holes in the leg end stiffeners. The outer edges of the adapter plates must be even with the outer edges of the saw base. Place legs on saw so that holes in adapter plates, legset and saw base line up and trim label is facing front

4. Install screw, washers, lockwasher and nut as shown.  
5. Tighten all leg assembly and mounting hardware at this time.



## Bench Mounting

If you do not use the legset and prefer to mount the saw on a bench, make sure that there is an opening in the top of the bench the same size as the opening in the bottom of the saw so that the sawdust can drop through. Recommended working height is 33 to 37 inches from the top of the saw table to the floor.



NOTE: All dimensions in inches

## Assembling Table Extensions

1. From the bag labeled "Table Extensions" remove the following hardware: (Quantity indicated is for two extensions)

- \*8 Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 1-1/4" Long
- \*8 Flat Washers, 11/32 x 11/16 x 1/16
- \*8 Lockwashers, 5/16" External Type
- \*8 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18

Items marked with asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

**NOTE:** Assemble with saw upside down.

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

2. Insert four (4) 5/16-18 x 1-1/4 in. long screws through the holes in each extension.
3. Position extension against table so screws extend through hole in table.
4. Install flat washers, lockwasher, and nuts on the screws. With a 1/2" wrench, snug the four nuts just enough to take the play out between the table and extension. **Do not tighten.**
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to install the other extension.
6. Stand saw upright on legs. Roll saw over onto front then up onto feet.

**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.

7. Line up the front edge of extension with the front edge of the table. At the spots marked "X" in the drawing, tighten a "C" Clamp over the edge of table and extension. Use a combination square to check the alignment of the front and top edges nearest the "X"'s. **Tighten** the two corner nuts only with a 1/2" wrench.

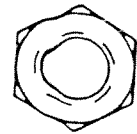
**NOTE:** This assembly may also be done without the use of a "C" Clamp.

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

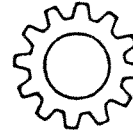
8. Tighten a "C" clamp over the edge of table and extension at the center until the extension is even with the table surface as shown. Tighten the two center nuts with a 1/2" wrench.
9. Repeat steps 7 and 8 to align the other extension.



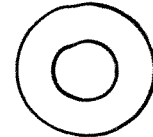
5/16-18 x 1-1/4 In  
Hex Head Screw



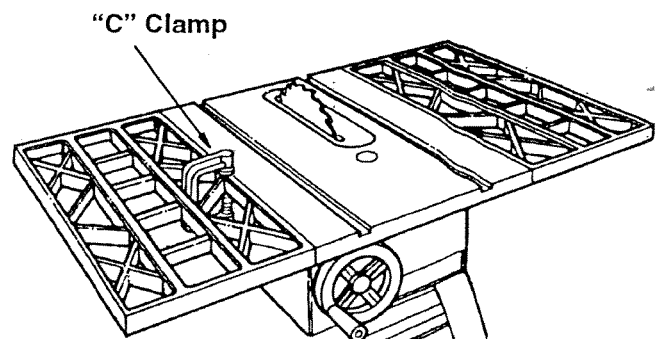
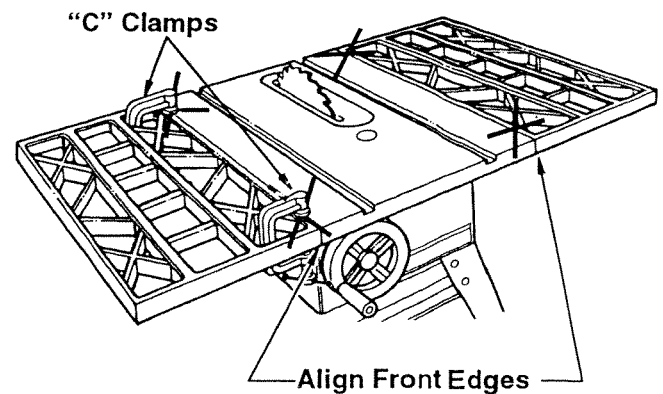
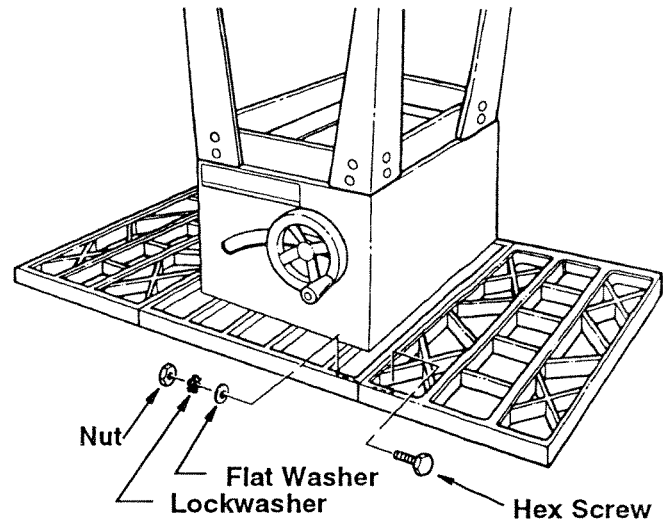
5/16-18  
Hex Nut



5/16 In External  
Lockwasher



11/32 I.D.  
Flat Washer



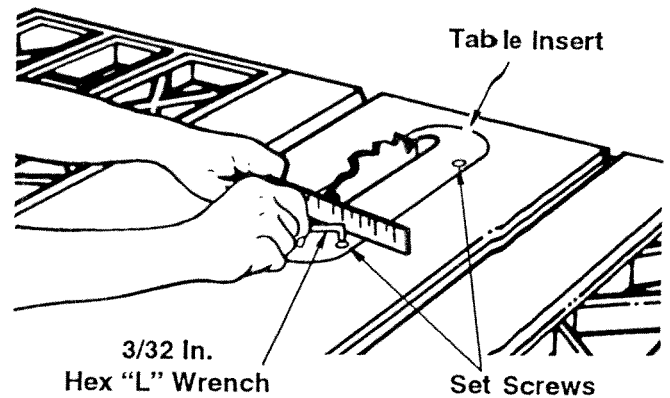
## Assembly (continued)

### Checking Table Insert

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

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 bends 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 kickback.

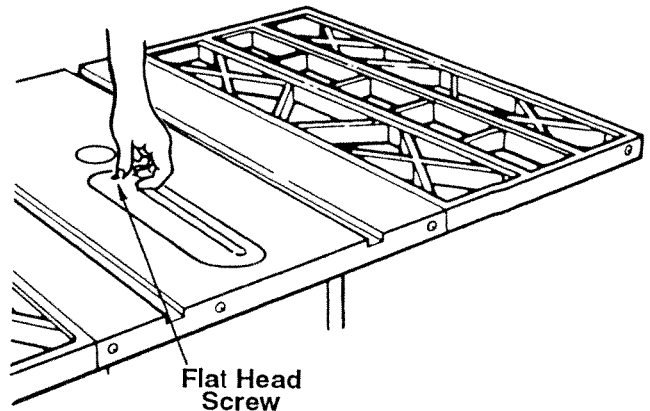


### 2. To remove insert.

- a. Make sure saw is off and unplugged.
- b. Loosen flat head 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 flat head screw. Tighten screw.
- c. Do not tighten screw to the point where it bends the insert.



## Installing Table Sawdust Collector

1. From the bag labeled "Miscellaneous" remove the following hardware:

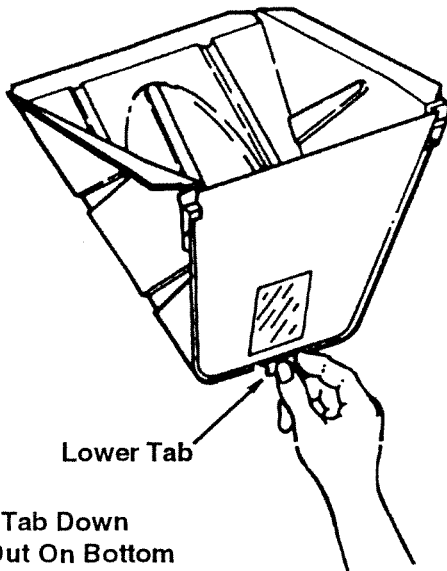
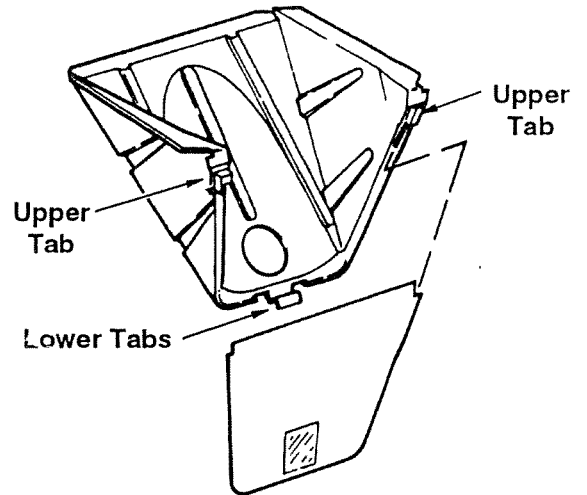
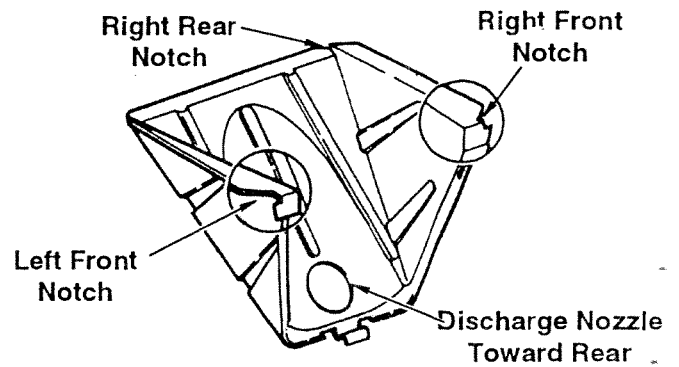
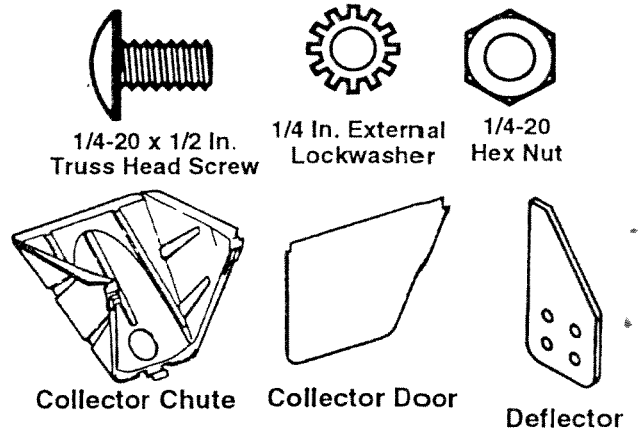
- \*2 Truss Head Screws 1/4-20 x 1/2" long
- \*2 Lockwasher, 1/4 External Type
- \*2 Hex Nuts 1/4-20

From among the loose parts find the following:

- 1 Collector Chute
- 1 Collector Door
- 1 Deflector

Items marked with asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

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 1/2" truss head screws through the upper holes of the deflector, marked "X", and through the bottom frame of the saw base. Install lockwasher and nut to each screw. Align deflector with edge of saw cabinet. Tighten nuts.

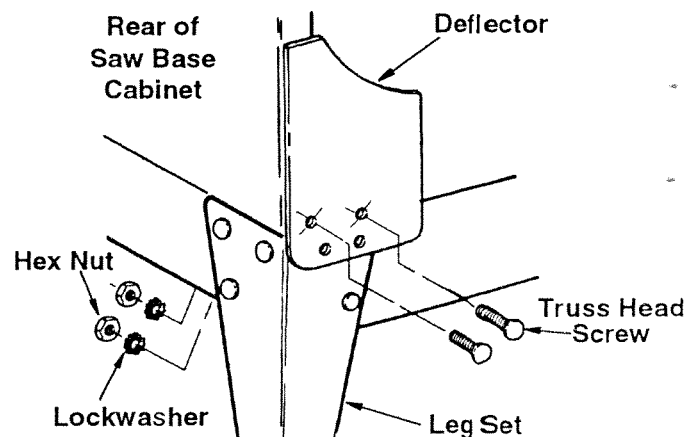


- Push Tab Down
- Pull Out On Bottom Edge of Door

5. Connect one end of the 2-1/2" x 7' hose to the discharge opening and the other end to your Craftsman sawdust 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.





# Assembly (continued)

## Installing Front Rip Fence Guide Bar

1. From the bag labeled "Guide Bars" remove only the following hardware:

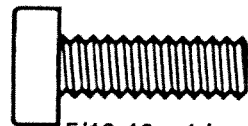
- \*5 Square Head Bolts, 5/16-18 x 1" Long
- \*5 Lockwashers, 5/16 External Type
- \*5 Flat Washers, 21/64 x 5/8 x 1/16
- \*5 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18

From among the loose parts find the following:

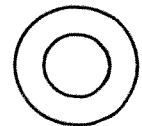
- 1 Front Guide Bar

Items marked with asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

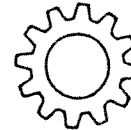
2. Insert five 5/16-18 x 1" long square head bolts into the holes as shown.
3. Attach flat washer, lockwasher and hex nut loosely, as shown, so the bolt head protrudes through the front edge of the table and extension.



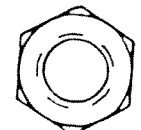
5/16-18 x 1 In.  
Square Head Bolt



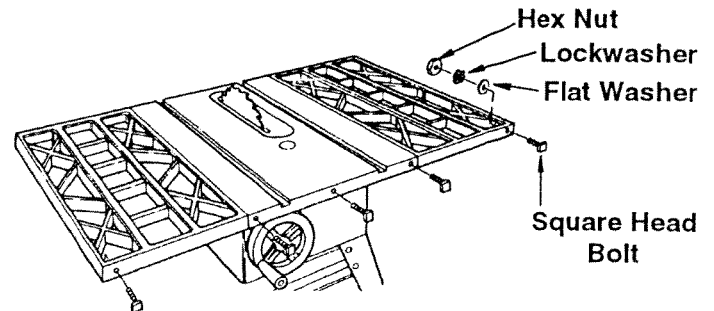
21/64 I.D.  
Flat Washer



5/16 In. External  
Lockwasher

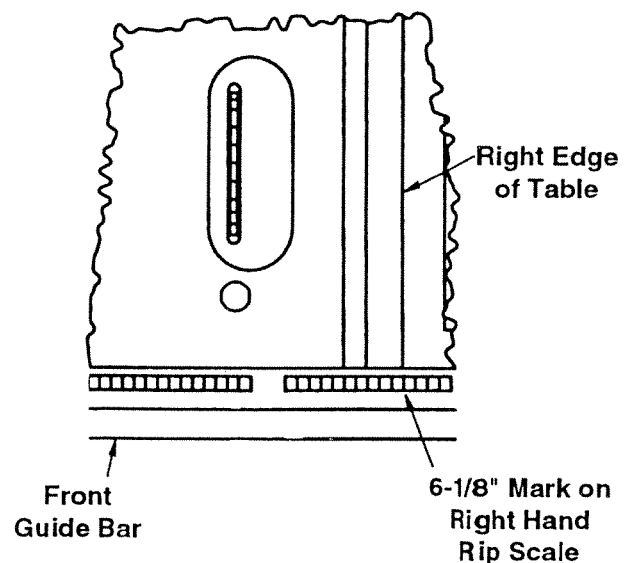
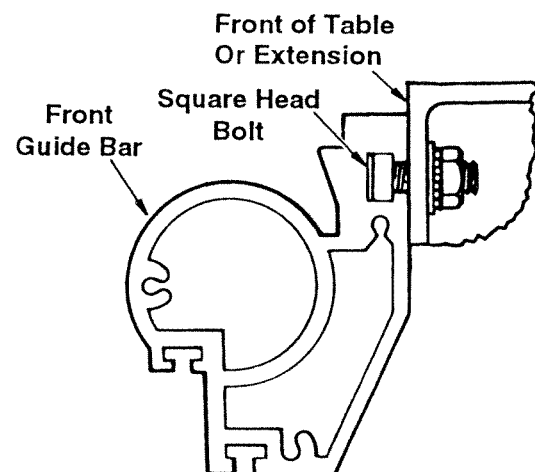


5/16-18  
Hex Nut



4. Slide the front guide bar slot over each of the square head bolts as shown and finger tighten the five nuts.
5. The front guide bar must be aligned left to right at this time. Align the 6-1/8 inch mark on the right rip scale with the right edge of the cast iron table top.
6. Push front guide bar against the saw table and extensions. Finger tighten each nut on the table and extensions. The guide bars will be aligned and the nuts tightened at a later time.

**WARNING: Front and rear guide bars must be aligned with blade. Misaligned guide bars could twist. Twisted guide bars could misalign fence. A misaligned fence could cause binding or kickback. You could be hit or cut.**



## Installing Rear Fence Guide Bar

1. From the bag labeled "Guide Bars" remove only the following hardware:

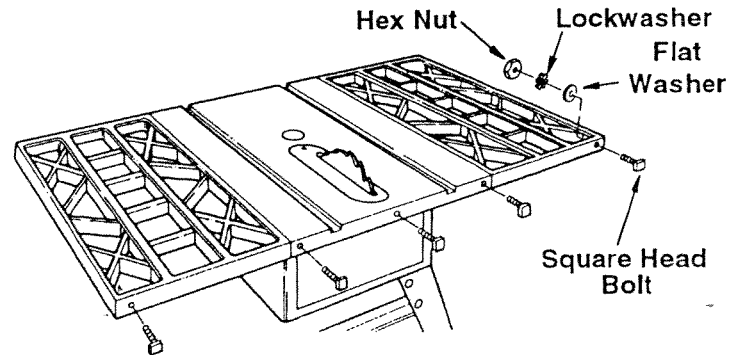
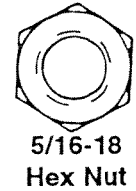
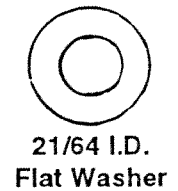
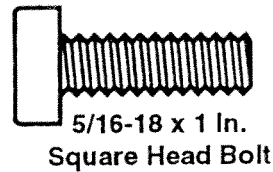
- \*5 Square Head Bolts, 5/16-18 x 1" Long
- \*5 Lockwashers, 5/16 External Type
- \*5 Flat Washers, 21/64 x 5/8 x 1/16
- \*5 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18

From among the loose parts find the following:

- 1 Rear Guide Bar

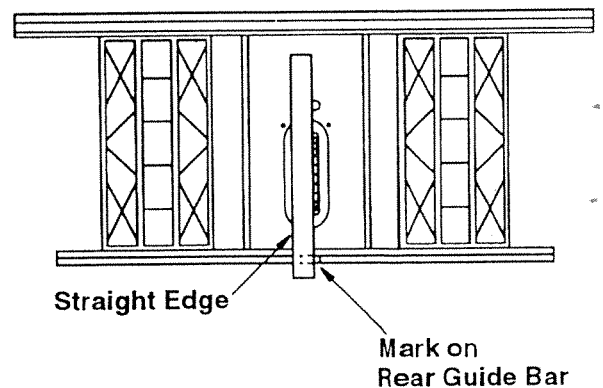
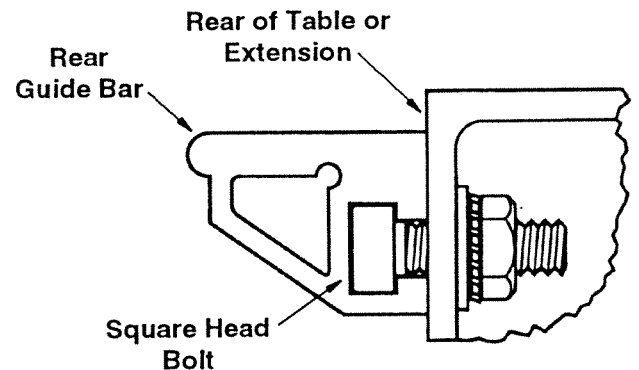
Items marked with an asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

2. Insert five 5/16-18 x 1" long square head bolts into the holes as shown.
3. Attach flat washer, lockwasher and hex nut loosely, as shown, so the bolt head protrudes through the rear edge of the table and extensions.



4. Slide the rear guide bar slot over each of the square head bolts, similar to the front guide bar assembly.
5. Center the rear guide bar using a framing square or straightedge positioned against the right face of the blade and align the mark on the rear guide bar to the straightedge.
6. Push rear guide bar against the saw table and extensions. Finger tighten each nut on the table and extensions. The guide bars will be aligned and the nuts tightened at a later time.
7. Shims may be required between the rear guide bar and saw table. See instructions for adjusting rip fence guide bars.

**WARNING: Front and rear guide bars must be aligned with blade. Misaligned guide bars could twist. Twisted guide bars could misalign fence. A misaligned fence could cause binding or kickback. You could be hit or cut.**



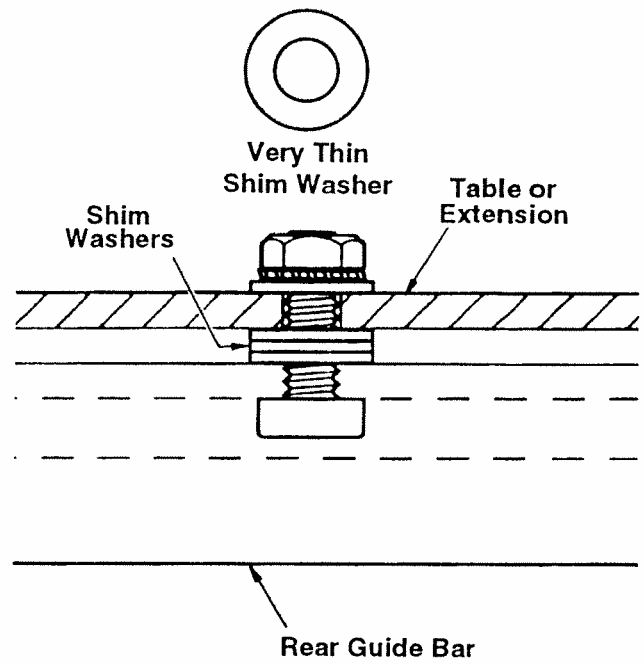
# Assembly (continued)

## Adjusting Rip Fence Guide Bars

**WARNING:** Front and rear guide bars must be aligned with blade. Misaligned guide bars could twist. Twisted guide bars could misalign fence. A misaligned fence could cause binding or kickback. You could be hit or cut.

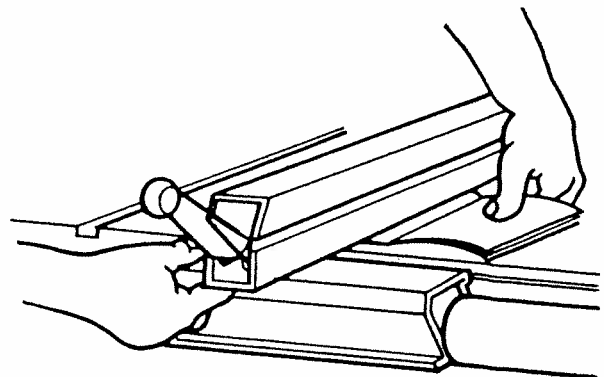
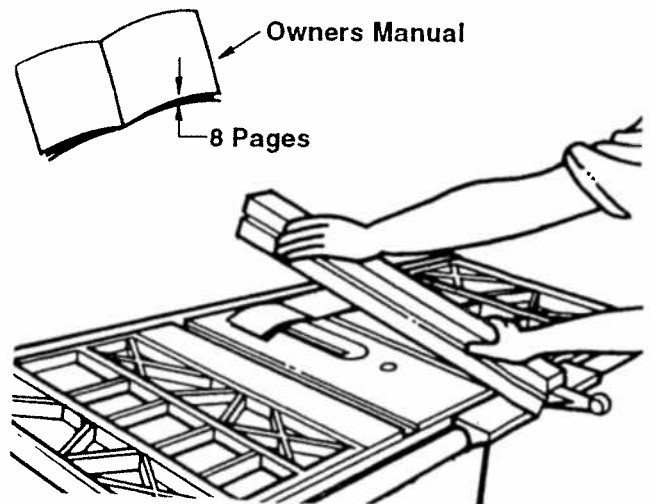
### Installing Shims

1. From the bag labeled "Guide Bars" remove the following hardware:  
\*10 Very thin shim washers.
2. Loosen the 5 nuts holding the rear guide bar in place.
3. Holding the guide bar against the rear of saw table and extensions, note if there is any gap between the table or extension and the inside face of the rear guide bar. If no gap exists, finger tighten nuts. If gap appears, slip shim washers into gap until space is full.
4. Stack shim washers on table or extension nearest to bolt that is affected.
5. When all five bolt locations have been checked, slide guide bar off of bolts and install stacks of shim washers between guide bar and table or extension of appropriate bolt(s).
6. Reinstall rear guide bar and realign the "mark" on rear guide bar as described earlier. Finger tighten nuts.



### Aligning Rip Fence Guide Bars

1. 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.
  2. Open owners manual so that 8 pages are separated from the rest of the book. Use these pages like a feeler gage to set the spacing between the bottom of the fence and the table top.
  3. Rip fence should clear saw table/extension surface just enough to allow eight pages to slide back and forth under rip fence. If rip fence is too high or too low, loosen nuts holding front guide bar and adjust bar up or down. Wrench tighten nuts when proper alignment is achieved.
  4. Adjust rear guide bar, as noted above.
  5. 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. Wrench tighten all nuts holding guide bars in place.
- NOTE:** During this adjustment, the left/right positioning of the guide bars could be affected. Realignment may be necessary.



## 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.

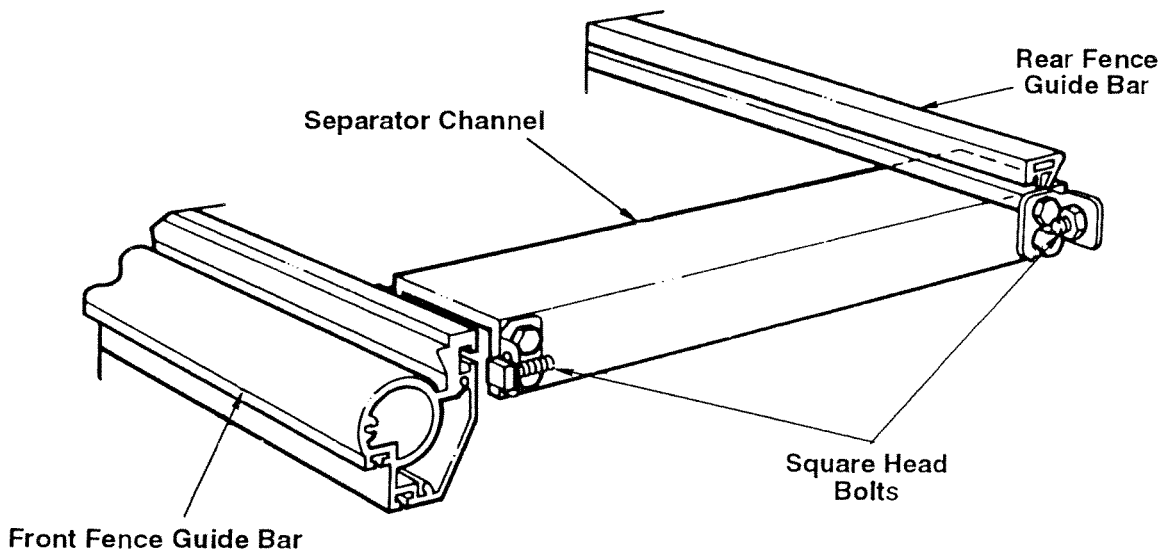
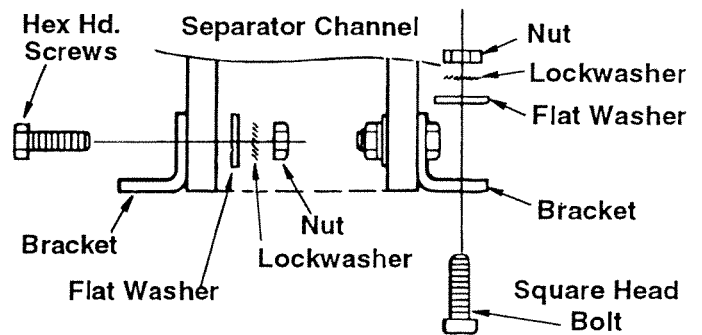
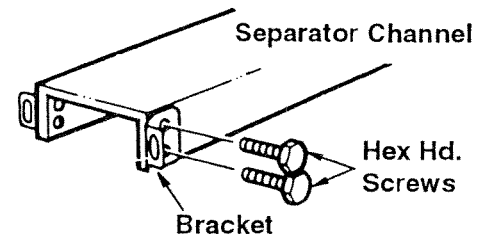
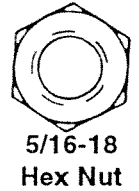
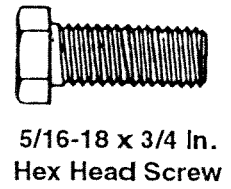
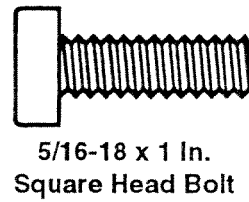
1. From the bag labeled "Separator" remove the following hardware:

- \*4 Square Head Bolts, 5/16-18 x 1" long
- \*8 Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 3/4" long
- \*12 Flat Washers, 21/64 x 5/8 x 1/16
- \*12 Lockwashers, 5/16 External Type
- \*12 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18
- 4 Brackets

From among the loose parts find the following:

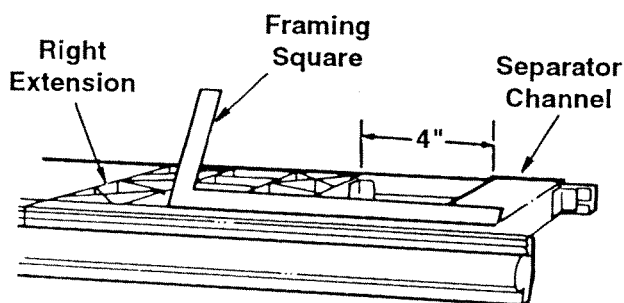
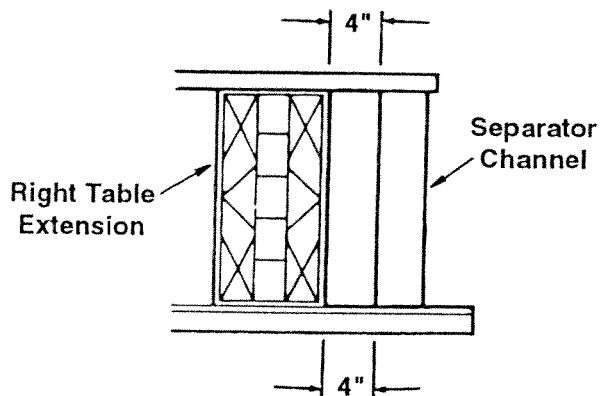
- 1 Separator Channel

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 bolts 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 bolt head and the outer face of the bracket.
4. Slide the square head bolts into the slots from the right end of the front and rear fence guide bars.



## Assembly (continued)

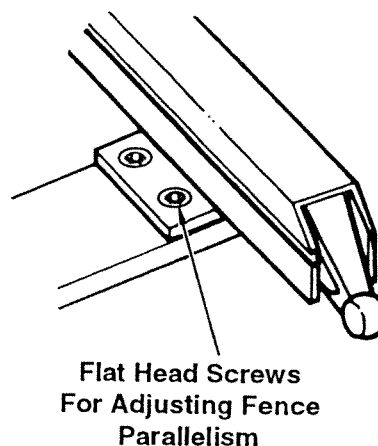
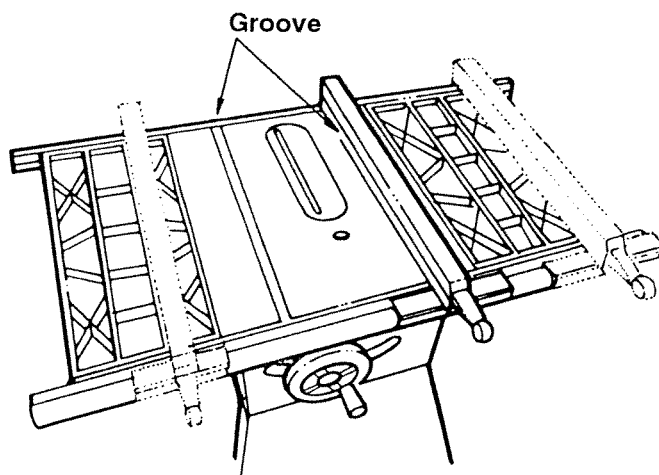
- Slide assembly to the left until it is 4" from the extension table. Adjust the separator channel brackets against the back of the front guide bar and then finger tighten the two nuts.
- Check dimension from side of right extension to left side of channel at front guide bar and rear guide bar. Adjust to insure both dimensions are identical.
- 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.
- Same procedure as above is required at the rear of the saw.
- Slide fence to right, over separator channel. Fence channel should clear separator channel. Use 8 pages of owners manual as feeler gauge to check for proper clearance. Fence should have just enough clearance to slide back and forth over manual pages. Adjust to obtain proper clearance. Tighten all nuts holding the separator channel in place. Tighten nuts to secure brackets to rails then tighten nuts to secure brackets to separator channel.



### Rip Fence Alignment Adjustment

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

- 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 the miter gauge groove. DO NOT LOCK IT. It should be parallel to groove. If it is not:
  - Using a hex "L" wrench, loosen the four flat head screws located to each side of the rip fence handle.
  - Hold fence head tightly against front guide bar. Align fence channel so that it is parallel with groove.
  - Alternately tighten the screws.
  - Recheck alignment.
  - 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.

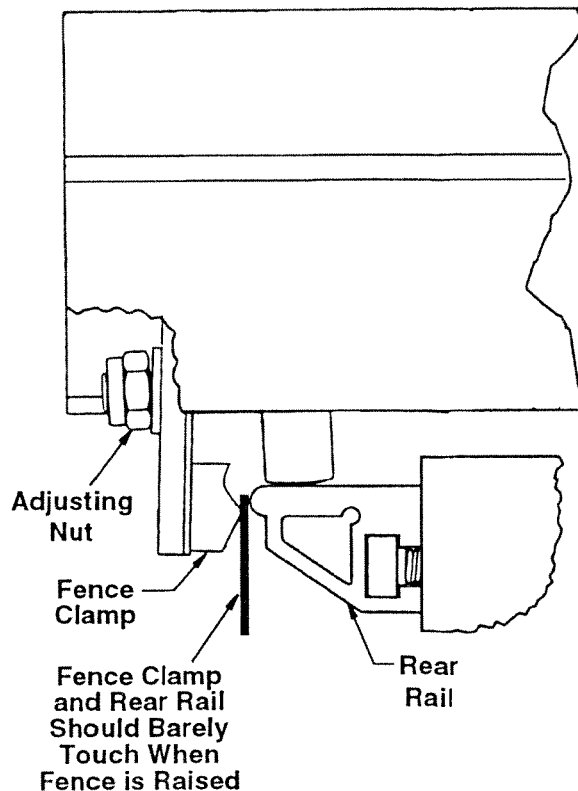
1. The rip fence lock lever, when locked down, should hold the rip fence securely. The lever should not be difficult to push down and lock.

To assure proper fence lock adjustment:

- a. Raise lock lever and push fence head toward rear of saw.
- b. Hold fence head down onto front rail while lifting rear of fence up and down.
- c. Tighten adjusting nut until fence clamp just barely touches rear rail.
- d. This should provide the best fence adjustment possible without over tightening.

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

If the fence does not clamp the same across the entire length of the rails, the guide bars may need to be readjusted with shims provided.



## Assembling Racks and Micro Adjust

1. From the bag supplied in the fence carton remove only the following hardware:

- \*10 Pan Head Screws, 10-32 x 3/8 " Long
- \*10 Square Nuts, 10-32
- \* 8 Flat Washers, 13/64 x 3/8 x 1/32
- \*10 Lockwashers, 3/16 External Type

From the bag labeled "Hardware" remove the following:

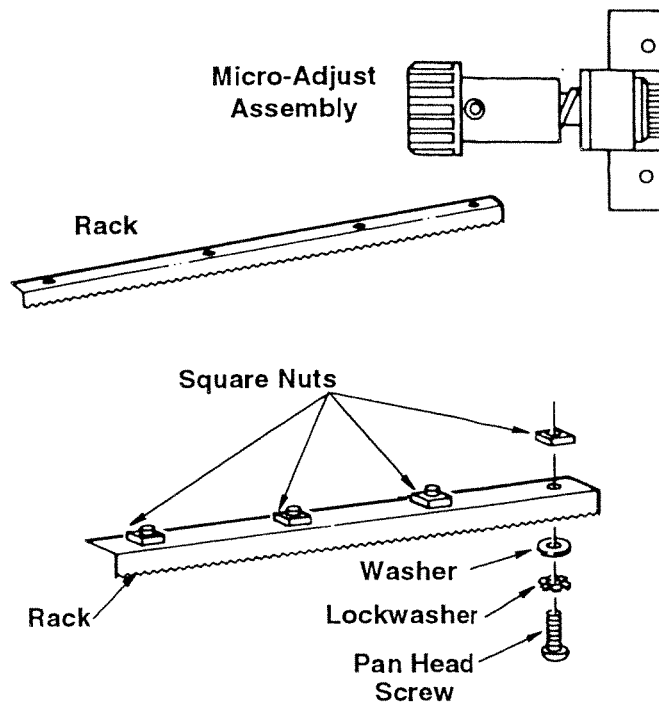
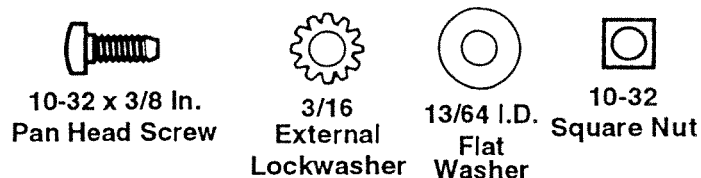
- 1 Micro Adjust Assembly

From among the loose parts find the following:

- 2 Racks

Items marked with an asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

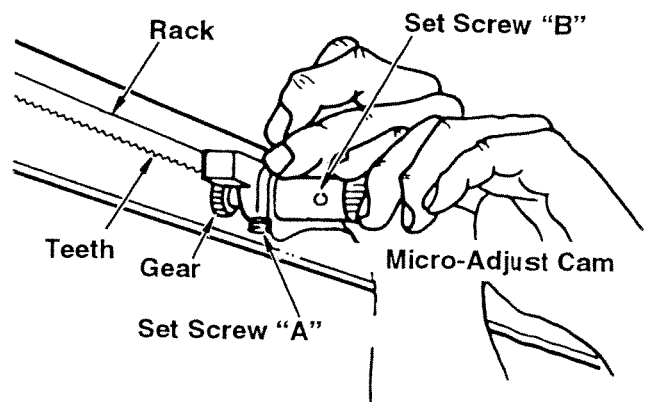
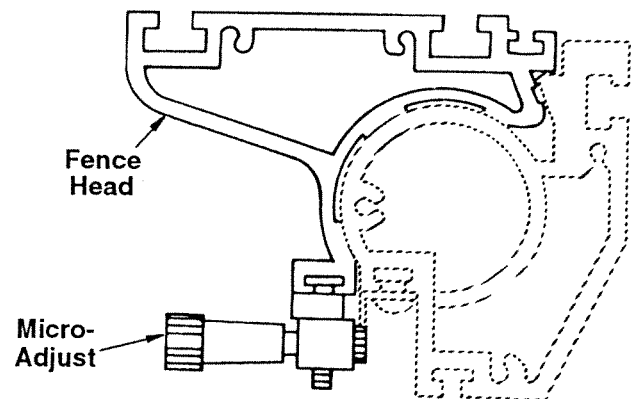
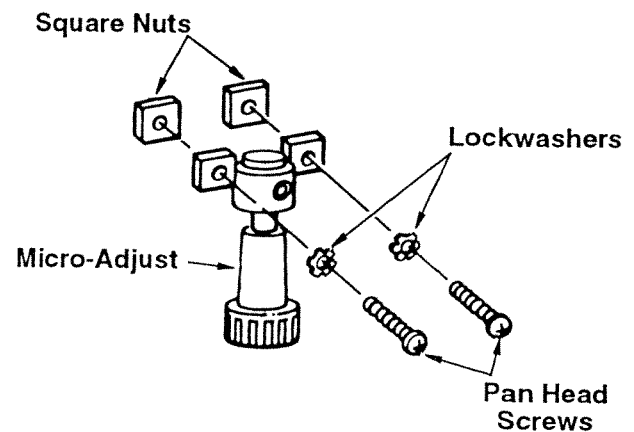
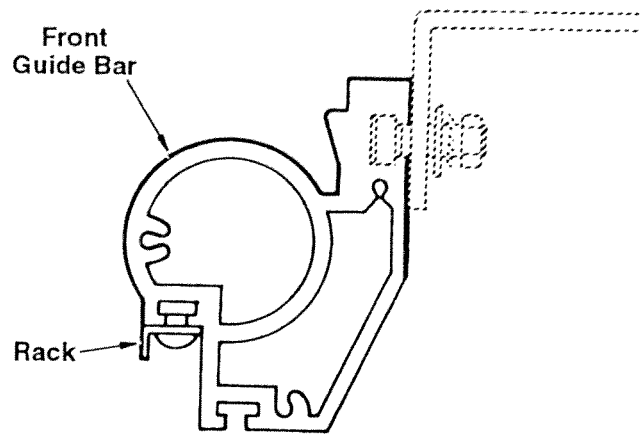
2. Take rack with teeth facing down and insert 4 pan head screws 10-32 x 3/8" with 3/16" lockwasher and 13/64" flat washer in the 4 holes. Install from the underside. Install four 10-32 square nuts on the top side of the rack onto the pan head screws. Turn the nuts until there is a 1/8" plus space between the inside of the nut and 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.



## Assembly (continued)

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 lockwashers 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 nuts 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".



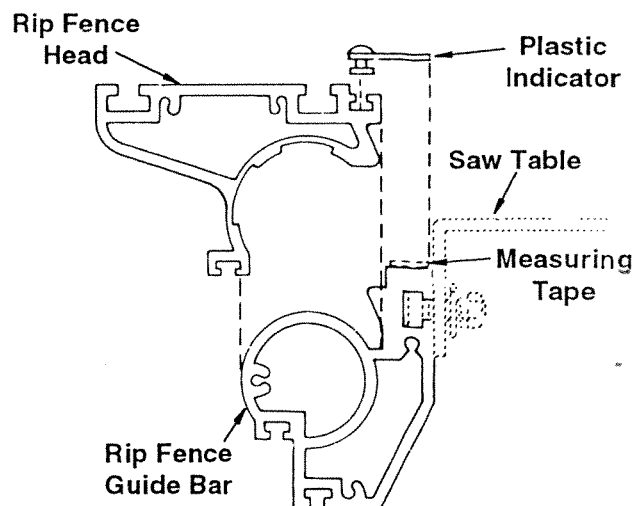
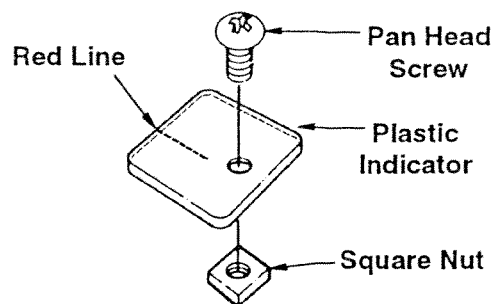
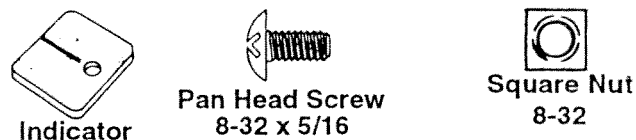
## Installing Indicator

1. From the bag supplied in the fence carton remove only the following hardware:

- \*1 Plastic Indicator
- \*1 Pan Head Screw, 8-32 x 5/16" Long
- \*1 Square Nut, 8-32

Items marked with an asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

2. Install the pan head screw through the hole in the plastic indicator with the red line facing down. 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. Place rip fence on saw table so that it lightly touches the right side of the blade and lock it in this position.
5. Adjust the indicator so that the red line is located over the "Zero" line of the right rip scale and tighten screw.



## Mounting Switch

1. From the bag labeled "Miscellaneous" remove only the following hardware:

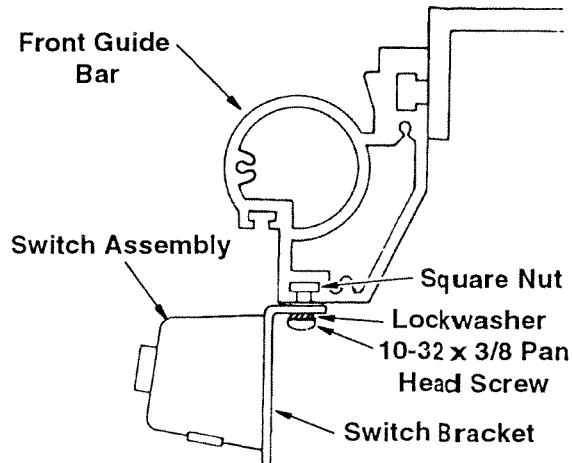
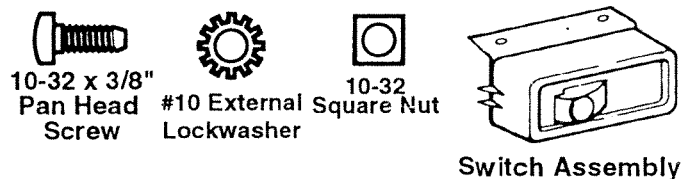
- \*2 Pan Head Screws, 10-32 x 3/8" Long
- \*2 Lockwashers, #10 External Type
- \*2 Square Nuts, 10-32

From the bag labeled "Large Parts" remove the following:

- 1 Switch Assembly

Items marked with an asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

2. Insert the (2) 10-32 x 3/8" pan head screws through the 10-32 lockwashers and then through the holes in switch bracket.
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 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 the left side of switch assembly is in line with right side of main saw table - tighten screws.





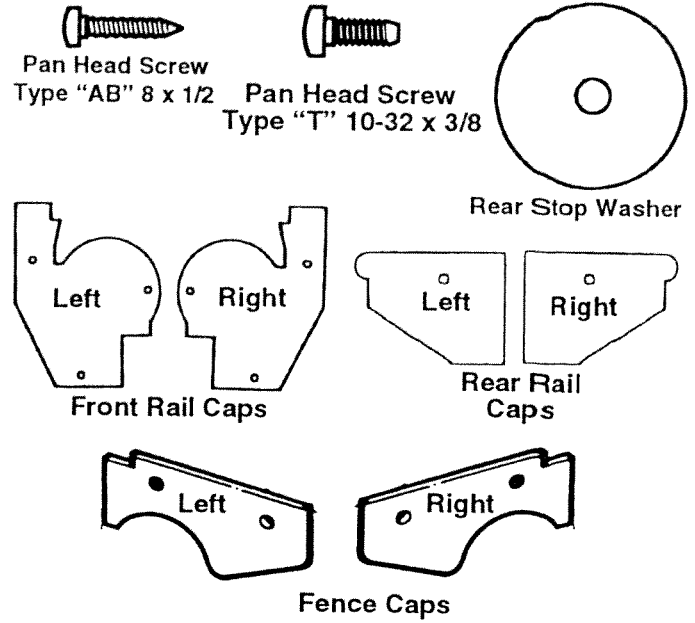
# Assembly (continued)

## Installing Fence Caps

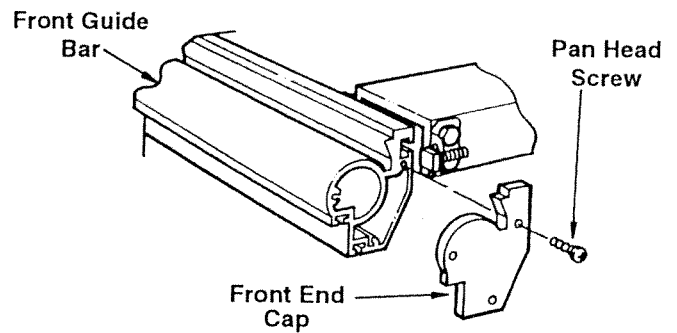
1. From the bag supplied in the fence carton remove only the following hardware:

- \*2 Pan Head Screws, Type "AB" 8 x 1/2" Long
- \*2 Rear Stop Washers
- \*10 Pan Head Screws Type "T" 10-32 x 3/8" long
- 1 Left Front Rail Cap
- 1 Right Front Rail Cap
- 1 Left Rear Rail Cap
- 1 Right Rear Rail Cap
- 1 Left Fence Cap
- 1 Right Fence Cap

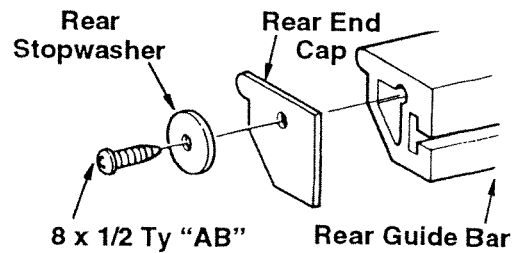
Items marked with an asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.



2. Install self tapping 10-32 pan head screw into each hole of front rail caps.

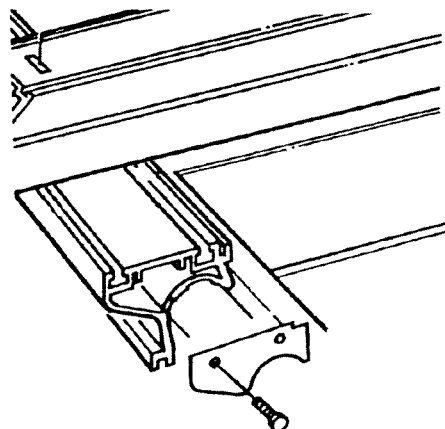


3. Install self tapping Type "AB" 8 x 1/2" long pan head screw through each stop washer and into each rear guide bar hole.



4. Align the fence caps 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.



## Installing Blade Guard

1. From the bag labeled "Motor•Guard•Base" remove only the following hardware:

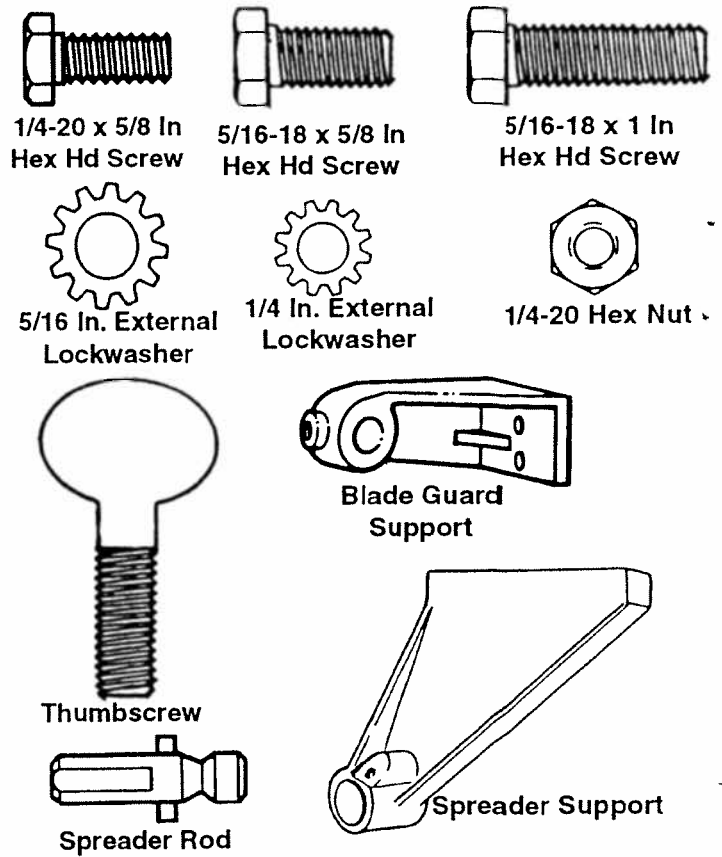
- \*2 Hex Head Screws, 1/4-20 x 5/8" Long
- \*3 Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 5/8" Long
- \*2 Hex Head Screws, 5/16-18 x 1" Long
- \*2 Hex Nuts, 1/4-20
- \*2 Lockwashers, 1/4 External Type
- \*2 Lockwashers, 5/16 External Type
- \*1 Thumbscrew

From the bag labeled "Large Parts" find the following:

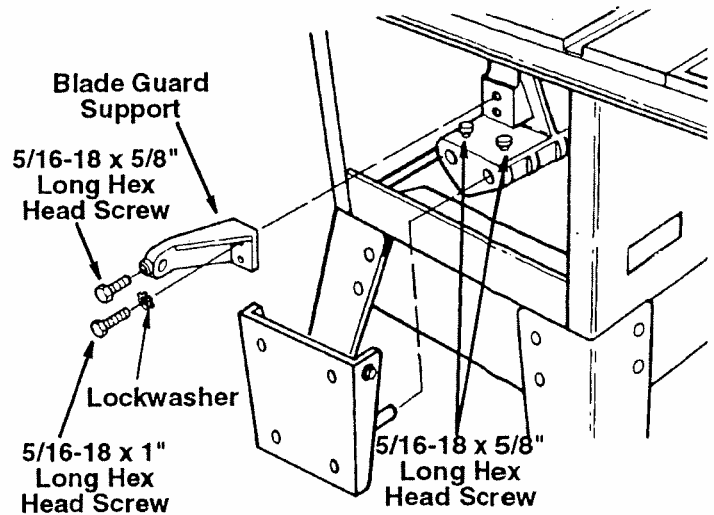
- 1 Blade Guard Support
- 1 Spreader Support
- 1 Spreader Rod

Items marked with an asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

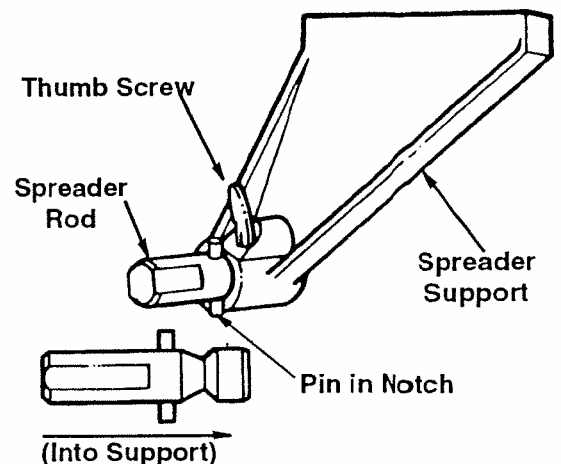
**NOTE:** The motor support assembly is shipped upside down in the rear of the cradle. Pull it out now and set it aside for later reinstallation.



2. Find the (3) 5/16-18 x 5/8 hex head screws. Screw (1) into end of blade guard support and (2) into cradle as shown.
3. Place (2) 5/16-18 x 1 hex head screws through 5/16 lockwasher and blade guard support. Thread screws into cradle, finger tighten only.

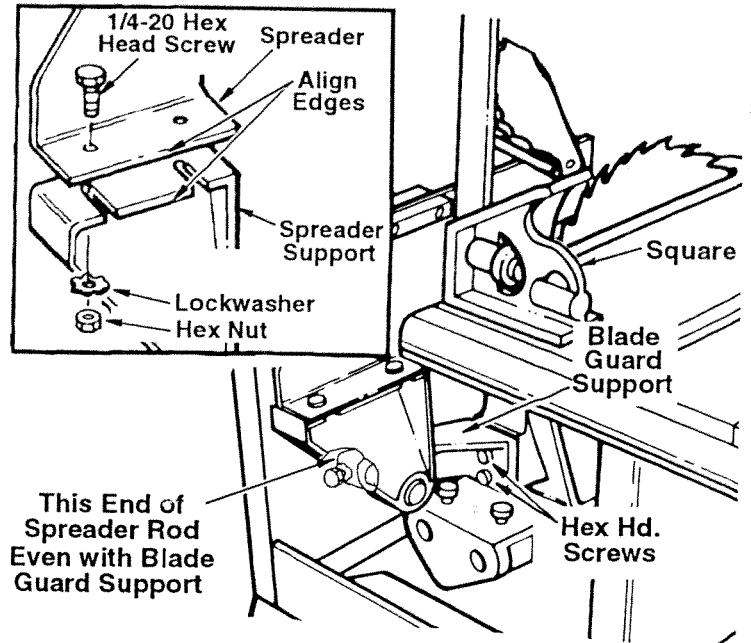


4. Insert spreader rod into spreader support until pin fits into notch. Insert thumbscrew and tighten.



## Assembly (continued)

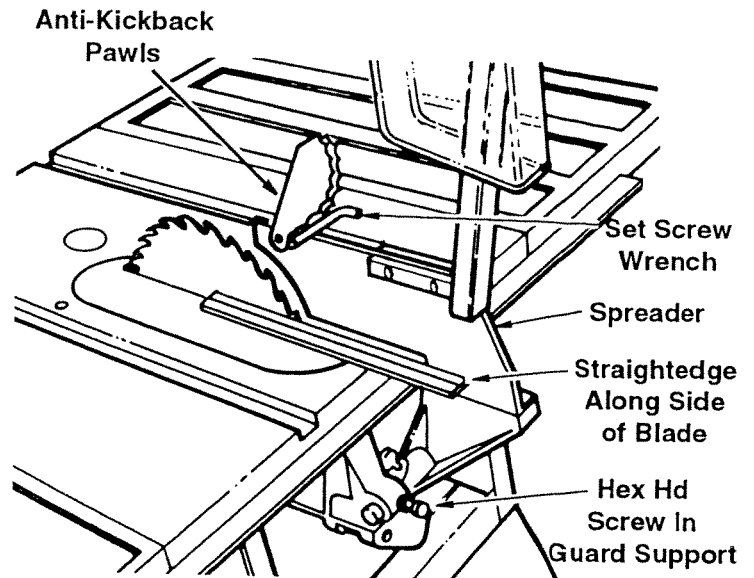
- Slide spreader rod into blade guard support until end of rod is even with edge of support. Tighten 5/16 hex head screw in support using 1/2" wrench.
- Attach spreader to spreader support so that the edge of the spreader is even with the edge of the spreader support as shown. Tighten screws with a 7/16 wrench.
- Raise blade all the way up, make sure it is square with table.
- Raise blade guard. Lift up both anti-kickback pawls. Insert a large set screw wrench in the notches of the pawls to hold the pawls out of the way. Align spreader square to table as shown.
- Tighten both 5/16-18 x 1 inch hex head screws.



## Aligning Blade Guard

- Lay blade of square or other straightedge alongside of blade.
- Loosen hex head screw in guard support and move spreader left or right so that it touches blade of square. Tighten screw.

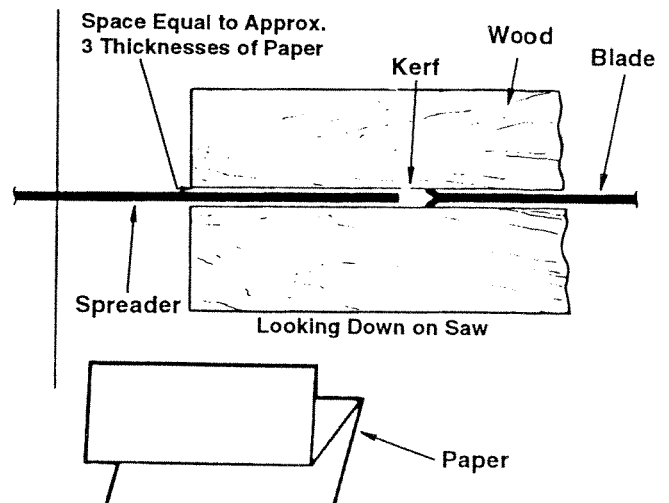
**NOTE:** The spreader is now square with the table and approximately in line with the sawblade. The spreader requires further adjustment to align it **parallel** to the blade and in the middle of the cut (**kerf**) made by the sawblade.



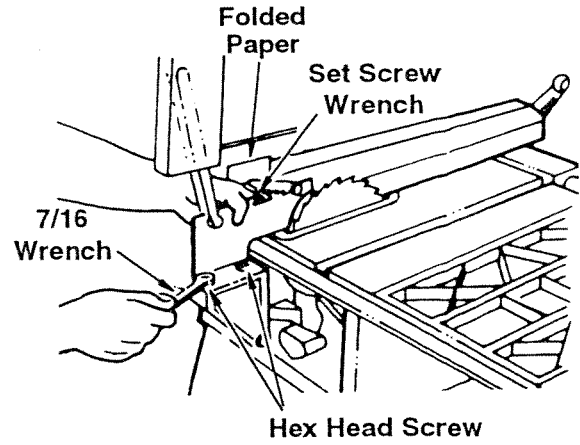
**IMPORTANT:** To work properly, the spreader must always be adjusted so the cut workpiece will pass on either side of the spreader without binding or skewing to the side.

**NOTE:** The spreader is thinner than the width of the cut (kerf) by approximately six thicknesses of paper.

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



4. Place rip fence on the right hand side of 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.
5. Insert folded paper between spreader and fence.
6. Using 7/16 wrench loosen the 1/4-20 hex head screws so the spreader can slide sideways.
7. Hold spreader flat against fence. Tighten screws using 7/16 inch wrench.
8. To remove blade guard and spreader, loosen thumb-screw. **Do not loosen other screws.** This allows you to remove and replace the guard for non-through cuts without disturbing the spreader alignment.



## Mounting the Motor

1. From the bag labeled "Motor•Guard•Base" remove only the following hardware:

- \*4 Carriage Bolts, 5/16-18 x 3/4
- \*4 Hex Nuts, 5/16-18
- \*4 Lockwashers, 5/16 External Type

From the bag labeled "Large Parts" find the following:

- 1 Motor pulley
- 1 Belt

From among the loose parts find the following:

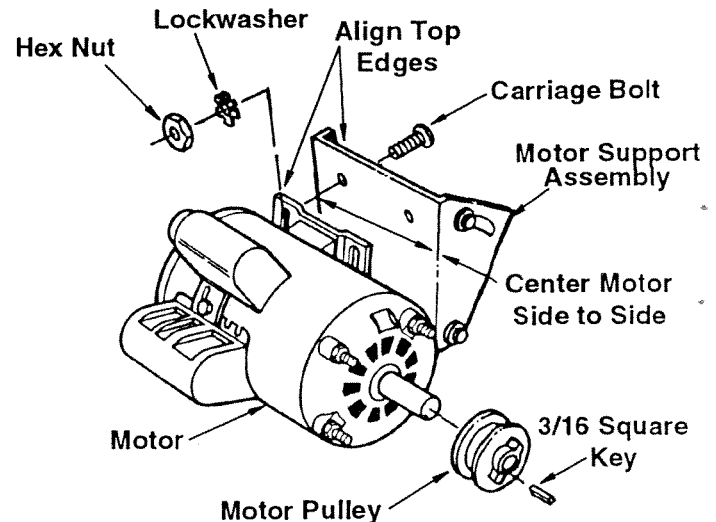
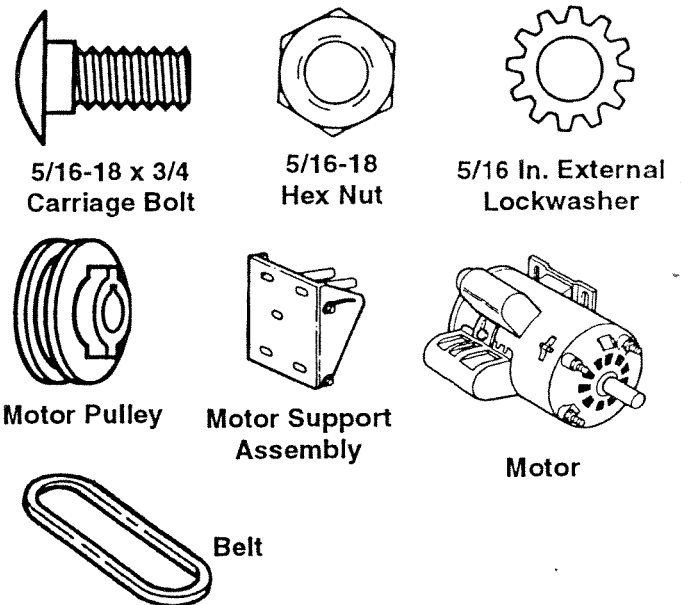
- 1 Motor
- 1 Motor Support Assembly (removed when "Installing Blade Guard")

Items marked with an asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.

2. Align holes in motor base and motor support assembly. Insert carriage bolts through holes in motor support assembly then through the motor base. Install lockwashers and nuts hand tight.
3. Position motor so that the top edge of motor base and motor support assembly are even as illustrated. Center motor side to side on motor support assembly. Tighten the four nuts.

## Installing Pulley

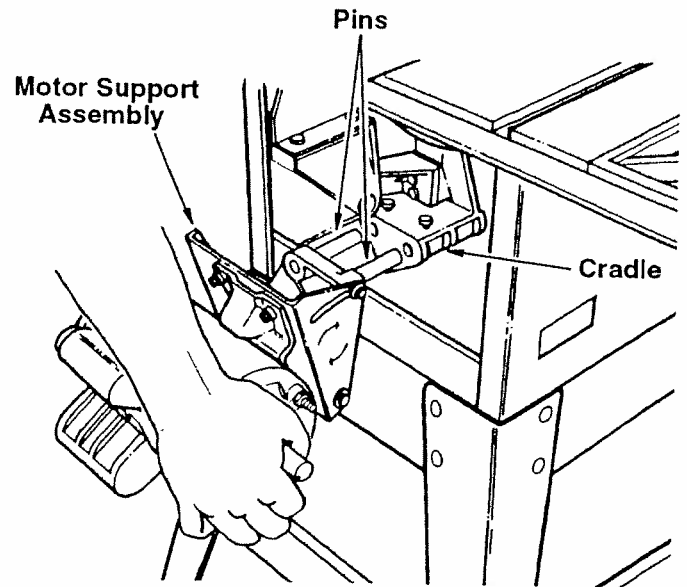
1. Loosen set screw in motor pulley using 5/32 in. hex "L" wrench. Slide pulley onto shaft with hub away from motor. Do not tighten set screw.
2. Install 3/16 in. square key (furnished with motor) in grooves in pulley and motor shaft. Do not tighten set screw.



## Assembly (continued)

### Installing Belt

1. Lift motor and insert the two pins on motor support assembly into holes in cradle. Push motor in as far as it will go. Do not tighten screws at this time.



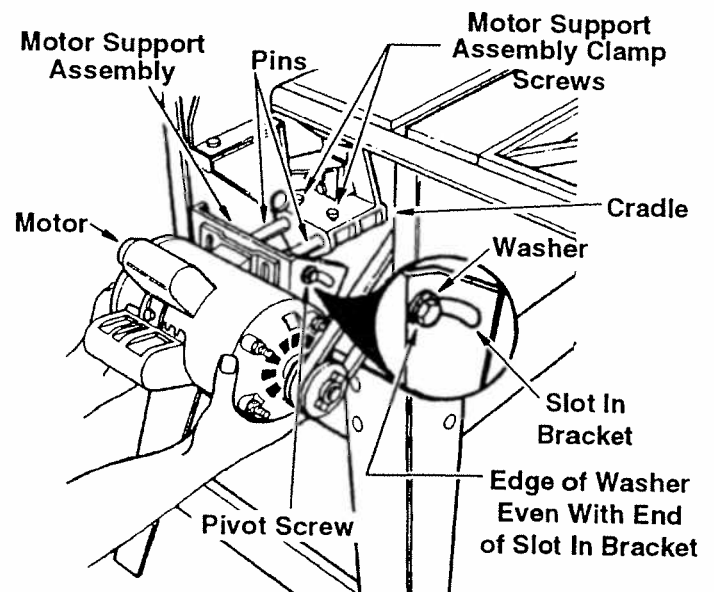
2. Lower the blade all the way down and set bevel to 0°. Install belt on saw pulley and motor pulley.

3. Sight along edges of both pulleys and move motor pulley so that belt is parallel to the edges of both pulleys. Tighten the set screw in the motor pulley.

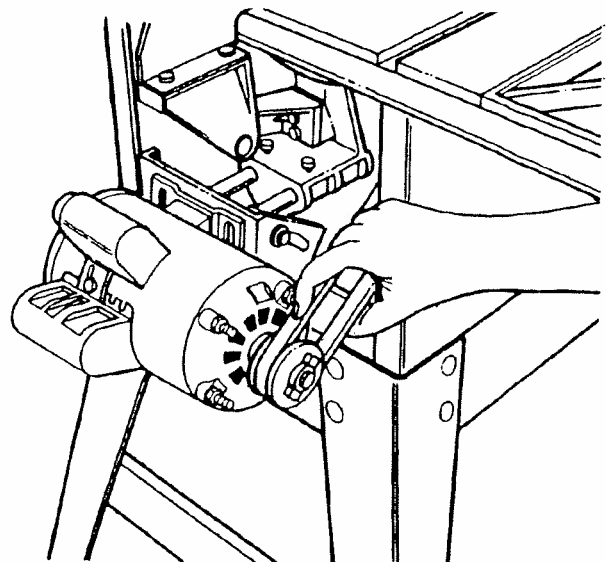
4. Raise saw blade all the way up.

5. Lift motor until edge of washer (see illustration) is even with end of slot in motor support assembly. In this position, pull motor toward you (pins will slide in the cradle) until slack is removed from belt. Make sure edge of washer is still even with end of slot. Using a 1/2 inch wrench tighten the two motor support assembly clamp screws.

6. Pivot screw must be adjusted only tight enough to allow motor to pivot freely as blade is raised and lowered. This will maintain constant tension on belt.



7. 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 the bag labeled "Motor•Guard•Base" remove the following hardware:

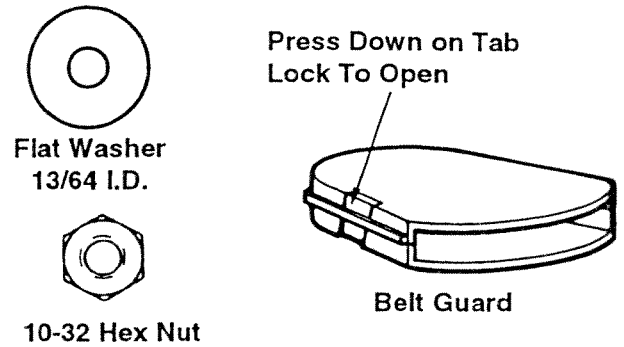
\*4 Hex Nuts, 10-32

\*8 Flat Washers, 13/64 x 3/8 x 1/32.

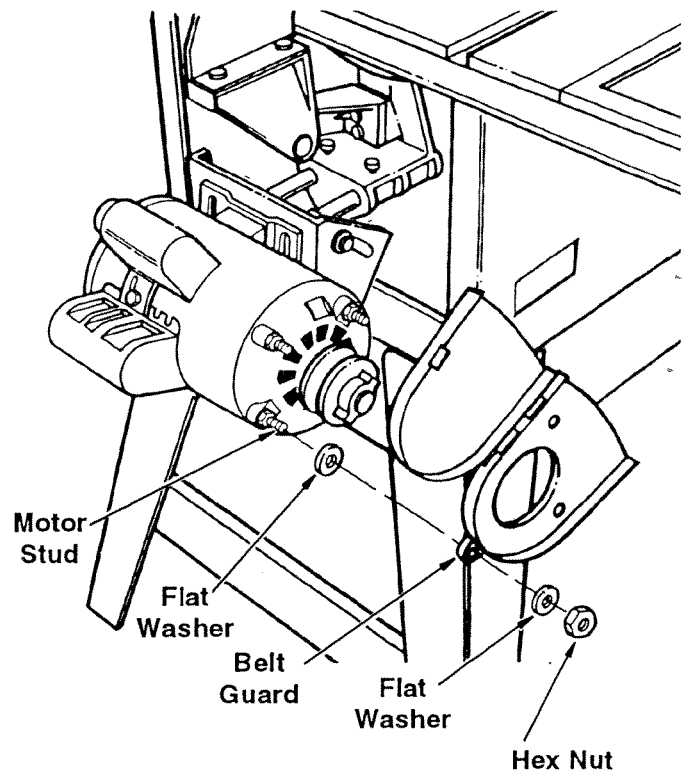
From among the loose parts find the following:

1 Belt Guard

Items marked with an asterisk (\*) are shown actual size.



2. Lower blade all the way down and remove the motor belt.
3. Install one flat washer onto each of the four motor studs.
4. Open the hinged belt guard by pressing down on the tab lock as shown.
5. Position the guard so the large hole fits around the pulley. Insert the motor studs through the four small holes as shown.
6. Attach two washers and one nut to each motor stud as shown and tighten securely.
7. Reposition the belt on the motor and arbor pulley.
8. Close the hinged cover securely until the tab snaps and locks the cover closed.
9. Check the clearances on the guard by raising the blade to full height using the elevation handwheel.
10. Check motor clearances by rotating the bevel handwheel located on the right side until the indicator is set at 45°.



# Assembly (continued)

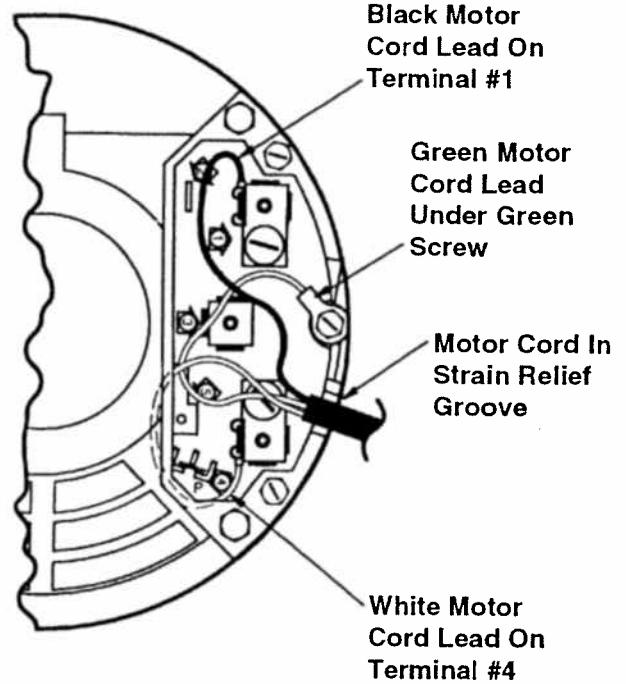
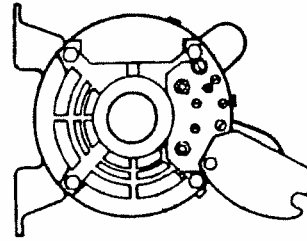
## Motor Connections

**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 motor cord.
3. Reinsert **green screw** in threaded hole that it was removed from and tighten securely.
4. Connect terminal end of **black wire** to terminal #1 on the motor. Push terminal firmly until seated.
5. Connect terminal end of **white wire** to terminal #4 on the motor. Push terminal firmly until seated.
6. Close motor connector box being sure that motor cord is seated in lower strain relief groove and tighten box cover screws.
7. Do not plug in power cable.



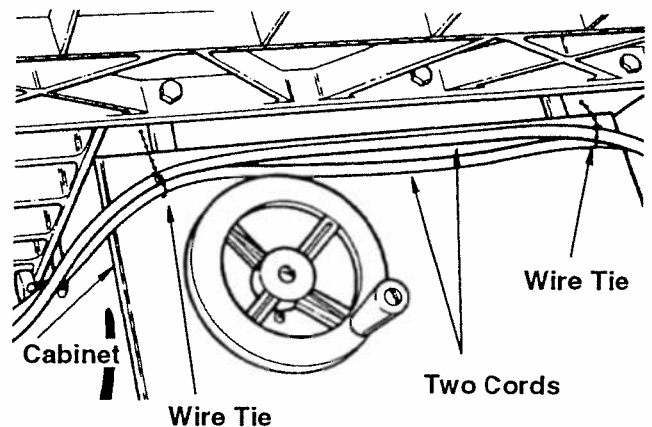
Motor Cord Connections

8. From the bag labeled "Large Parts" find the following:  
2 Wire Ties



Wire Tie

9. Route motor cord and power cord along right side of cabinet. Use a hammer to lightly tap the pointed tabs on the wire ties into the holes provided on side of cabinet. Secure both cords in wire ties.



## Miter Gauge/Hold Down Assembly

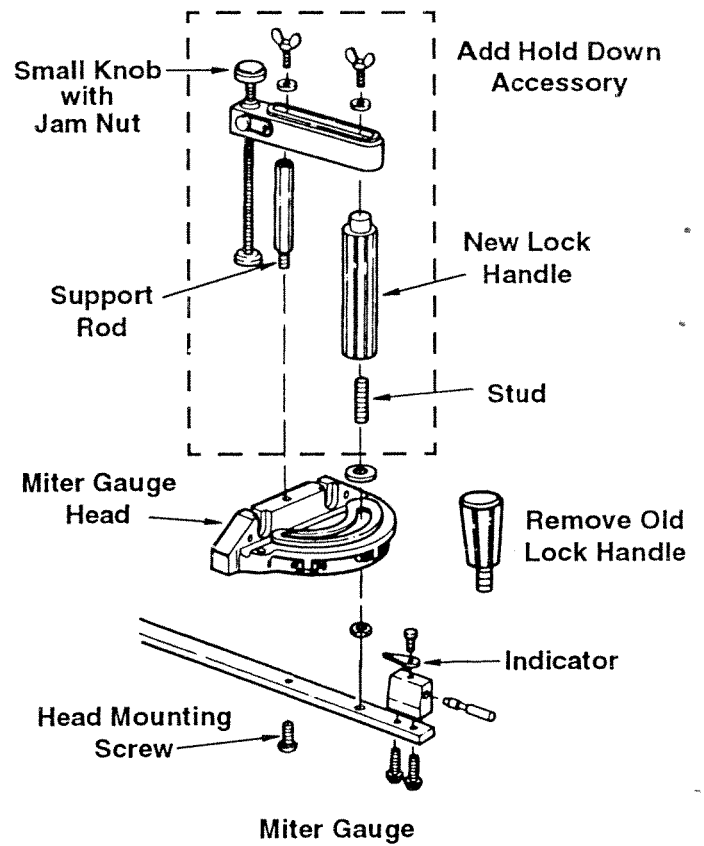
When making miter bevel or compound miter cuts, the workpiece has a tendency to shift along the head of the miter gauge.

The hold-down clamp securely clamps the workpiece to the miter gauge and when properly applied helps prevent the workpiece from shifting.

### Assembly

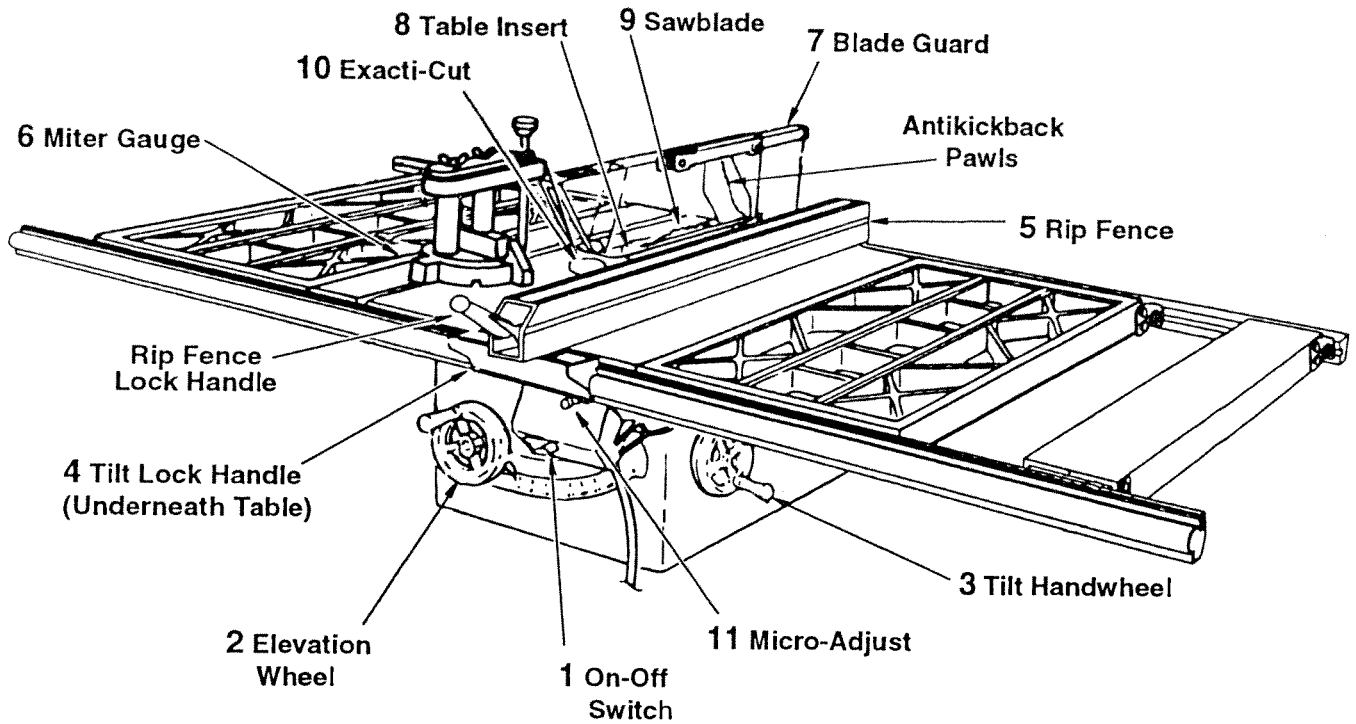
1. Remove the lock handle from your miter gauge by unscrewing it.
2. Screw on the handle received with hold-down.
  - a. Loosen the pointer screw, rotate the pointer 90°.
  - b. Turn the miter gauge upside down. Remove head mounting screw from bottom of bar and lift the head off of the bar.
  - c. Screw the threaded stud supplied with the hold-down into bar. Tighten nut against the bar using a 1/2" wrench. Make sure stud does not stick out bottom of bar.
  - d. Replace the head and tighten the head mounting screw. Readjust the pointer.
3. Screw the support rod tightly into the hole in the miter gauge head.
4. Position the clamp assembly on the handle and rod, install washers and wing screws.

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





# Getting to Know Your Table 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 help prevent unauthorized and possible hazardous use by children and others.

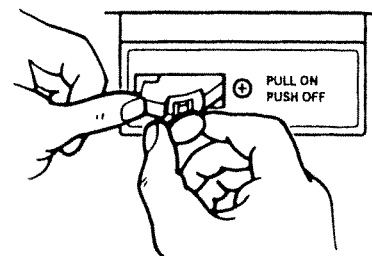
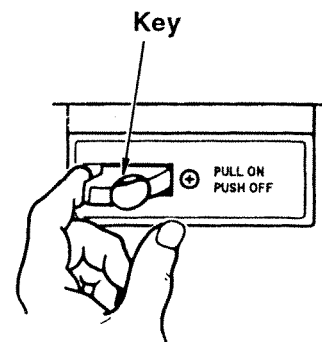
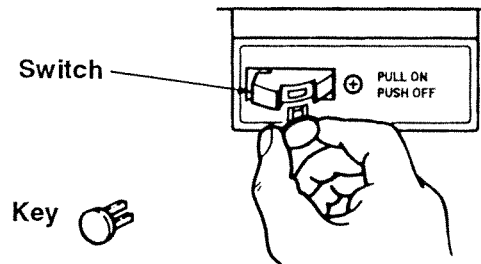
A. To turn saw ON, stand to either side of the blade, never in line with it, insert finger under switch lever and pull end of lever out.

After turning switch ON, always allow the blade to come up to full speed before cutting. 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.

**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.

**3. Tilt Handwheel...**tilts the blade for bevel cutting. Turn clockwise to tilt toward left, counterclockwise to tilt toward right.

When the blade is tilted to the left as far as it will go, it should be at 45° to the table and the bevel pointer should point 45°.

**NOTE:** There are limit stops inside the saw which prevent the blade from tilting beyond 45° to the left and 90° to the right. (See "Adjustments and Alignments" 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.

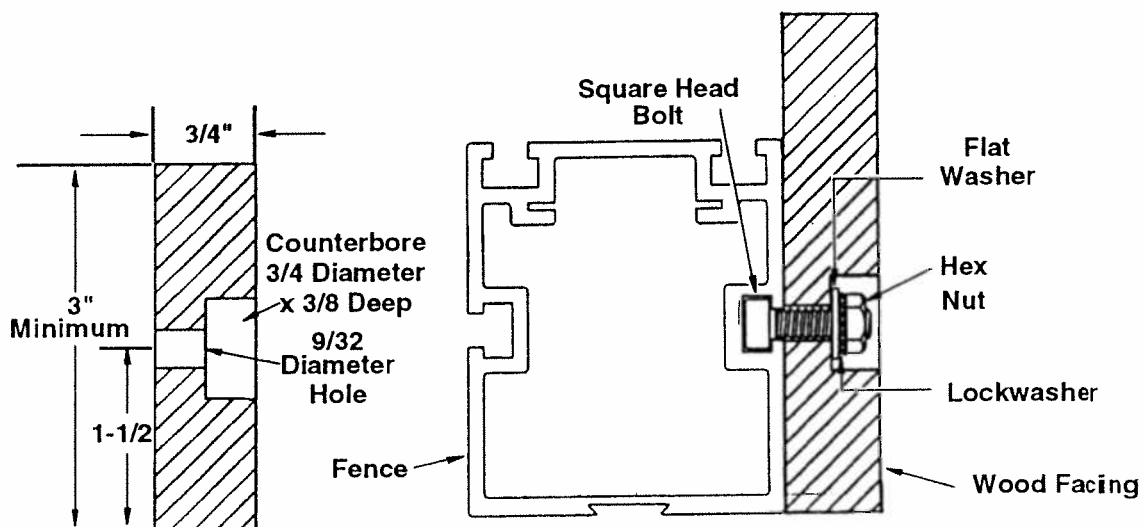
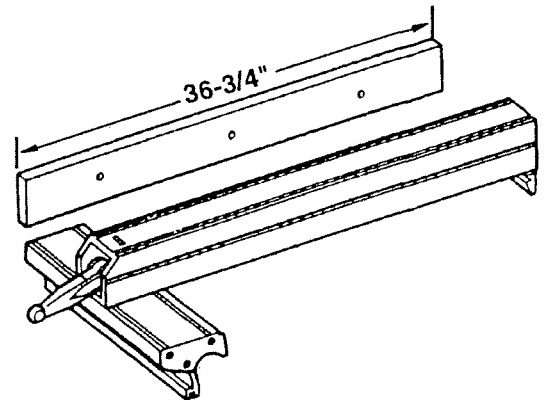
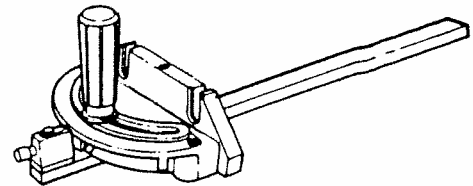
A "T" slot is provided in the rip fence for attaching a wood facing when using the dado head, or molding head.

Select a piece of smooth straight wood approximately 3/4 inch thick, and the same size as the rip fence.

Attach it to the fence with the three square head 1/4-20 x 3/4 bolts provided. To remove the facing, loosen the hex nuts, slide the facing toward the rear and out of the fence slot.

**6. Miter Gauge...**head is locked in position for cross cutting or mitering by tightening the lock knob. Always securely lock it when in use.

There are stops for the stop pin 0° and 45° right and left positions for conveniently setting the miter gauge to cut miters at these standard angles.



## Getting to Know Your Table Saw (continued)

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

To remove the guard for special operations, loosen the thumbscrew and slide the guard off 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 the thumbscrew is tightened securely.

8. **Table Insert**...is removable for removing or installing blade or other cutting tools.

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

- Lower the blade below the table surface.
- Raise blade guard.
- Loosen insert screw.
- Lift insert from front end, and pull toward front of saw.

**WARNING: Never operate saw without the proper insert in place. Use the sawblade insert when sawing. Use the combination dado molding insert when using a dado or molding head.**

### 9. Removing and Installing Sawblade

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

- Raise blade guard, remove insert.
- To remove blade, place a block of wood against front of blade, pull arbor wrench toward you to loosen arbor nut.
- To tighten arbor nut, place a block of wood against rear of blade, push wrench away from you.

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.

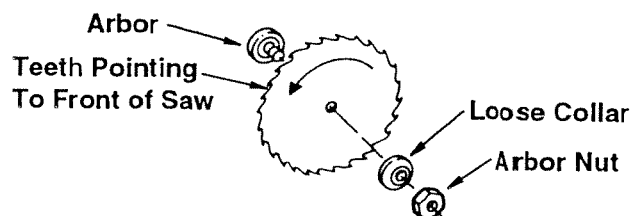
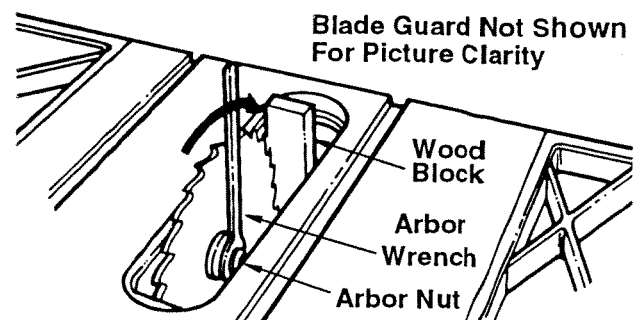
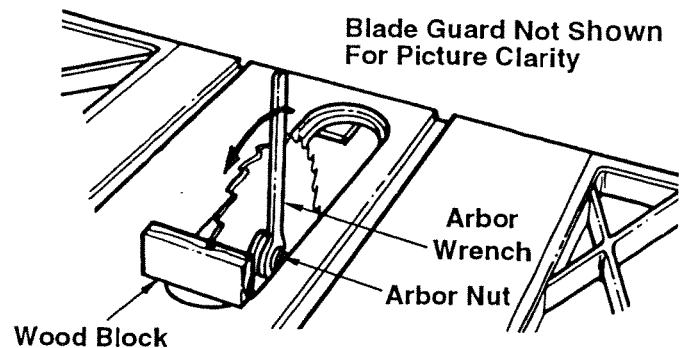
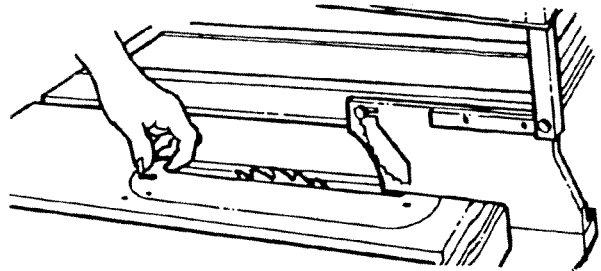
The hollow side of the collar must be against the blade. Always tighten the arbor nut securely.

**NOTE:** When using the dado or molding head, it is not necessary to install the (outer) loose collar.

To replace insert.

Place insert into opening in table and push toward rear of saw to engage rear spring on insert 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.**



## 10. Exact-I-Cut

The “yellow” plastic disc embedded in the table in front of the sawblade, is provided for marking the location of the “sawcut” (kerf) on the workpiece.

Check disk location: If it is above table surface, place a piece of hardwood on top of it and tap it down with a hammer.

Adjusting the Exact-I-Cut:

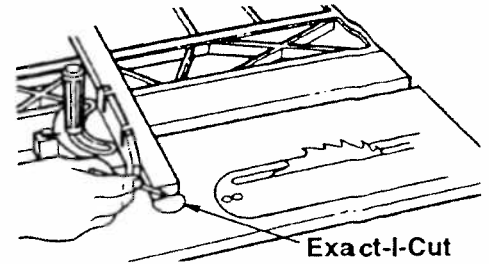
- A. With blade 90° (square to table) and miter gauge in left groove, cross cut a piece of wood holding the wood firmly against miter gauge.
- B. Pull miter gauge back until freshly cut edge of wood is over disk. Using a sharp pencil, mark a line on disk at freshly cut edge of wood.
- C. With miter gauge in right hand groove, follow same procedure and mark another line on disk.
- D. These lines indicate the “path” of the cut (kerf) made by the sawblade.
- E. When cutting the workpiece, line up mark on workpiece with line on disk.

**NOTE:** When the blade is changed, or a dado/molding head installed these lines will need to be erased and reset.

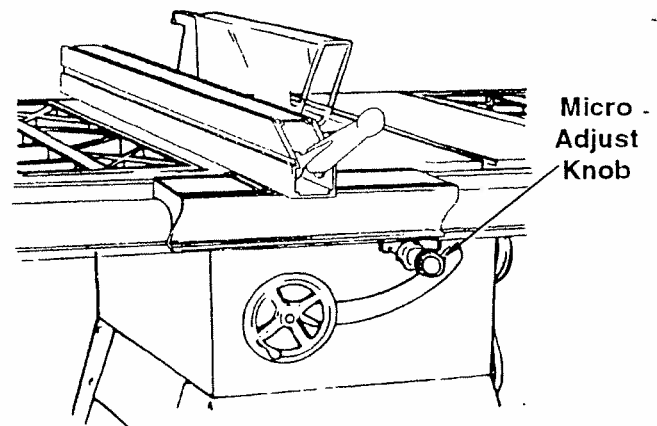
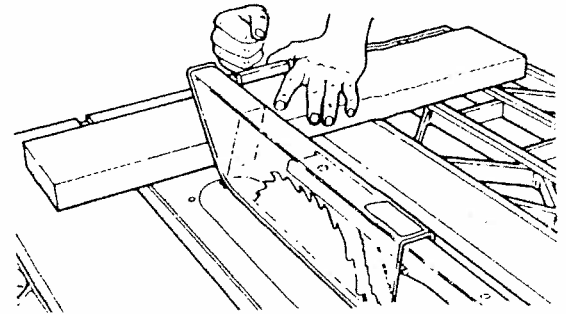
## 11. Micro-Adjust Rip Fence

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.

Blade Guard Not Shown For Picture Clarity



Exact-I-Cut



# Safety Instructions for Basic Saw Operations

## Before Each Use

### Inspect your saw.

- To avoid injury from accidental starting, turn the switch off, unplug the saw, and remove the switch key before raising or removing the guard, changing the cutting tool, changing the setup, or adjusting anything.
- Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, saw stability, and any other conditions that may affect the way the saw works.
- If any part is missing, bent or broken in any way, or any electrical part does not work properly, turn the saw off and unplug the saw.
- Replace damaged or missing parts before using the saw again.
- 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 anti-kickback pawls work properly. Make sure the spreader is in line with sawblade.
- Remove adjusting keys and wrenches. Form a habit of checking for and removing keys and wrenches from table top before turning saw on.
- Make sure all clamps and locks are tight and no parts have excessive play.

## To Avoid Injury From Jams, Slips Or Thrown Pieces (Kickbacks Or Throwbacks)

### Inspect Your Blade.

- Choose the right blade or cutting accessory for the material and the type of cutting you plan to do.
- Use The Right Tool. Don't force tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for.
- Never use grinding wheels, abrasive cutoff wheels, friction wheels (metal cutting blades) wire wheels or buffing wheels. They can fly apart explosively.
- Cut only wood, wood like or plastic materials. Do not cut metal.
- 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 speeds of 5000 rpm or higher.
  - Always use unbroken, balanced blades designed to fit this saw's 5/8 inch 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 over tighten 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.
  - Never use the saw without the proper blade insert.

### Inspect your work area.

- Keep work area clean.
- Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Floor must not be slippery from wax or sawdust.
- To avoid burns or other fire damage, never use the saw near flammable liquids, vapors or gases.
- To avoid injury, don't do layout, assembly, or setup work on the table while blade is spinning. It could cut or throw anything hitting the blade.

### Plan your work

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

- Use the right tool. Don't force tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for.

### 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 table saw for hours at a time.
- Any power saw can throw foreign objects into the eyes. This can result in 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 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 safety goggles.

### Inspect your workpiece.

- Make sure there are no nails or foreign objects in the part of the workpiece to be cut.
- 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 of jig that will not let it twist, rock or slip while being cut. Use jigs or fixtures where needed to prevent workpiece shifting.
- Use a different, better suited type of tool for work that can't be made stable.

### Plan your cut.

- To avoid kickbacks and throwbacks which occur 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 or bind on the blade and kickback.
  - Make sure there's no debris between the workpiece and its supports.
- 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 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.
- 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, to remove wood scraps, or for any other reason.
- Avoid hand positions where a sudden slip could cause fingers or a 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.
- Set the cutting tool as low as possible for the cut you're planning.

### Avoid Accidental Starting.

- Make sure switch is "OFF" before plugging saw into a power outlet.

---

## Whenever Sawblade Is Spinning

**WARNING: Don't allow 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.**

- 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 correcting the problem.
- Make sure the top of the arbor or cutting tool turns toward the front of the saw.

### Keep Children Away.

- Keep all visitors a safe distance from the table saw.
- Make sure bystanders are clear of the table saw and workpiece.

### Don't Force Tool.

- Let the blade reach full speed before cutting.
- It will do the job better and safer at its designed rate.
- Feed the workpiece into the saw only fast enough to let the blade cut without bogging down or binding.

### Before freeing jammed material.

- Turn switch "OFF".
- Wait for all moving parts to stop.
- Unplug the saw.
- Check blade, spreader and fence for proper alignment before starting again.

### To avoid throwback of cut off pieces.

- Use the guard assembly.

### To remove loose pieces beneath or trapped inside the guard.

- Turn saw "OFF".
- Remove switch key.
- Wait for blade to stop before lifting the guard.

### Before Leaving The Saw.

- Turn the saw off.
- Wait for blade to stop spinning.
- Unplug the saw.
- 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.

# Work Feed Devices

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

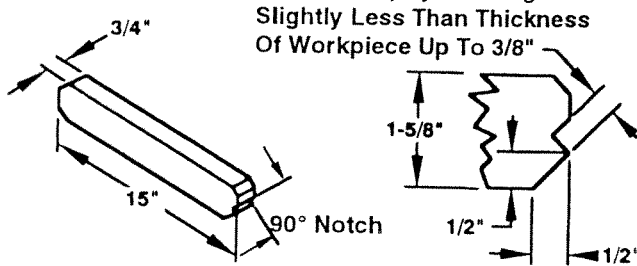
As you learn new table saw woodworking techniques, you'll see that many types of cuts need different support and feeding devices, known as jigs or fixtures. They can help you make cuts more accurately. By helping to steady the workpiece and keep you away from the blade, they can help you safely use your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

## Push Stick

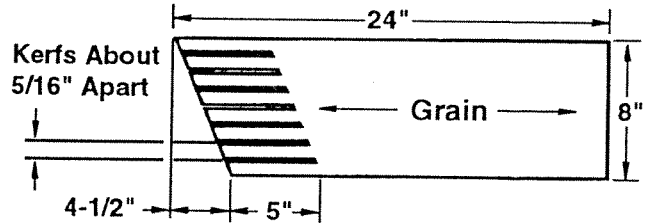
Make the push stick from a piece of solid wood. Use a piece of 1 x 2 (3/4" x 1-5/8" actual) by 15" long.



NOTE: All dimensions in inches

## Featherboard

Make the featherboard from a piece of 8" x 24" x 3/4" thick solid wood.



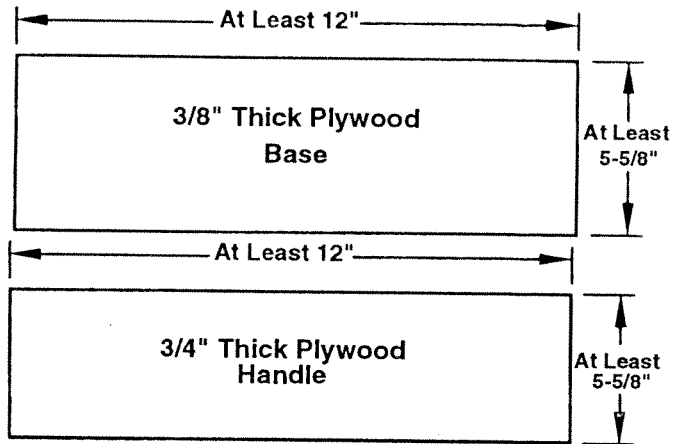
## Push Block

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.

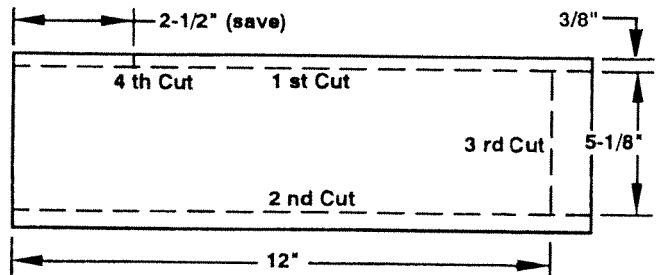
### Making the base:

- Start with a piece of 3/8 inch plywood at least 5-5/8 inches wide or wider and 12 inches long or longer.
- Make two ripcuts. Perform the first ripcut along the side of the 3/8" wide strip. Next, ripcut the 3/8" plywood to a width of 5-1/8".
- Crosscut the 3/8" plywood to 12" long.
- Crosscut a 2-1/2" piece off the 3/8" wide by 3/8" thick strip and save this short piece for later.
- The next cuts will create the 3/8" by 9-1/2" notch in the base. Mark the long edge of the board 2-1/2" from one end. Make a crosscut into the edge on the mark, stopping about 3/4" into the board. Set the saw and rip the width to 4-3/4" along the same edge as the stopped crosscut. Stop the ripcut where the two cuts intersect. Turn off the saw and remove the base piece. The base should now measure as shown.

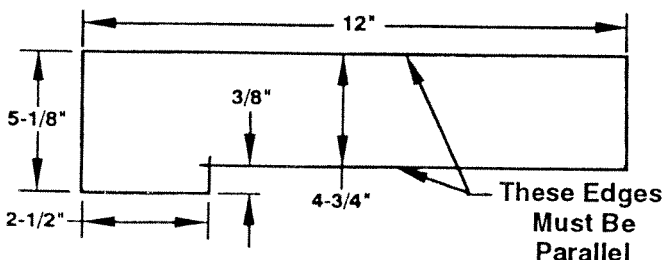
### Material for Push Block



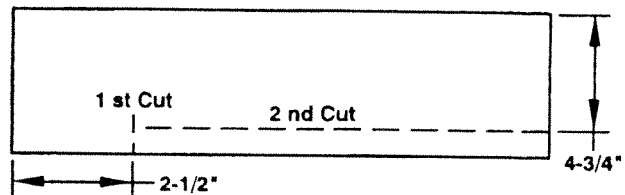
### Cutting Out the Base



### Finished Base



### Creating the Notch



### Making the handle:

- Miter crosscut a piece of 3/4 inch thick plywood to shape and size shown:

**NOTE:** The mitered corners can be any size that looks like the drawing (about 1-1/2" by 1-1/2").

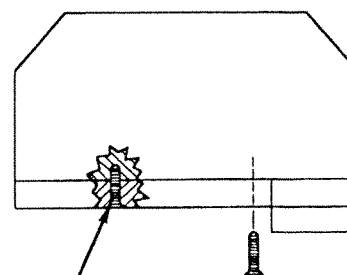
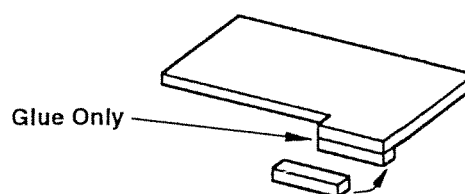
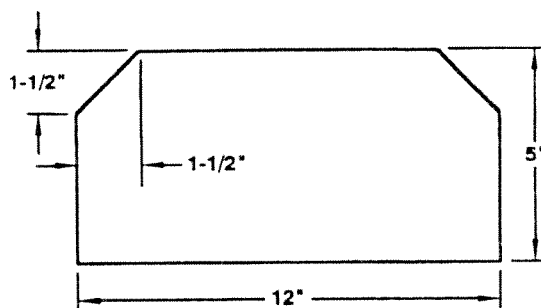
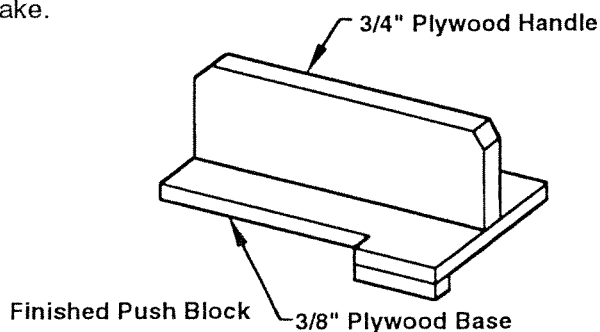
### Putting it Together

- Using good quality woodworking glue, glue the 3/8" x 3/8" x 2-1/2" piece strip saved earlier to the base as shown.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not use nails or screws. This is to prevent dulling of the sawblade in the event you cut into the push block.

- Position the handle at the center of the plywood base as shown. 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.



## 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:

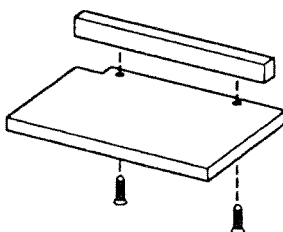
### Making the side:

- 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:

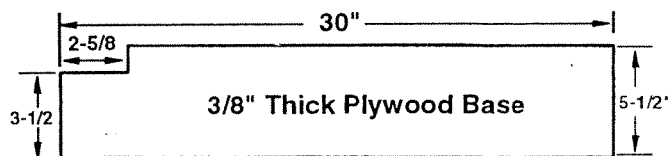
### Putting it together:

- Put the pieces together, as shown:

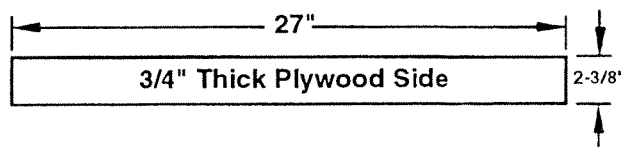
**IMPORTANT:** Make sure the screw heads do not stick out from the bottom of the base, they must be flush or recessed. The bottom must be flat and smooth enough to rest on the saw table without rocking.



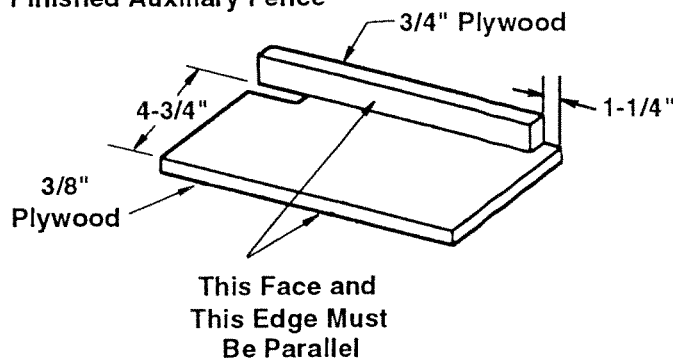
### Cutting Out the Base



### Cutting Out the Side



### Finished Auxiliary Fence





# Basic Saw Operations

## Using the Miter Gauge

The miter gauge is used when crosscutting, miter cutting, bevel cutting, compound miter cutting, dadoing and when rabbeting across the end of a narrow workpiece.

**WARNING: For your own safety, always observe the following safety precautions in addition to the safety instructions of pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 40 & 41.**

## Additional Safety Instructions for Crosscutting

### Before Starting:

- Never use the rip fence when crosscutting except as specifically instructed.

- An auxiliary wood facing attached to the miter gauge can help prevent workpiece twisting and throwbacks. Attach it to the slots 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 this section.

## Crosscutting

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

The graduations on the miter gauge provide ample accuracy for average woodworking. In some cases where extreme accuracy is required, make a trial cut and then recheck it with a precision square, or protractor.

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

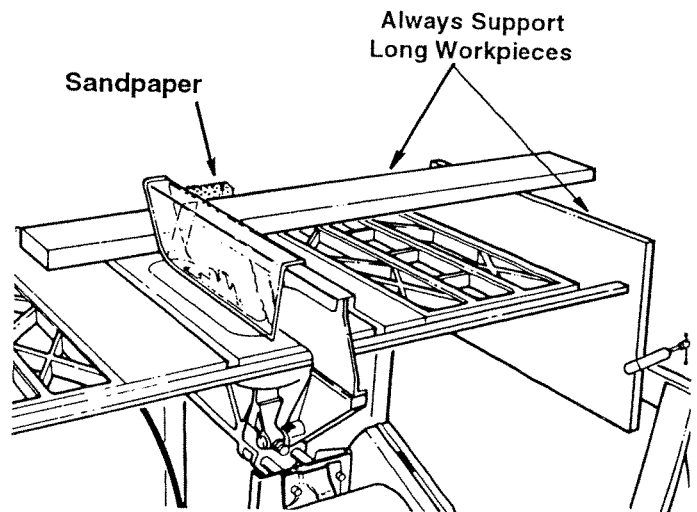
The miter gauge head is locked in position by twisting the lock knob clockwise. Always tighten it securely when in use.

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

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 miter gauge head with your left hand, and grip the lock knob with your right hand.

When using the miter gauge in the right hand groove, hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lock knob with your left hand.

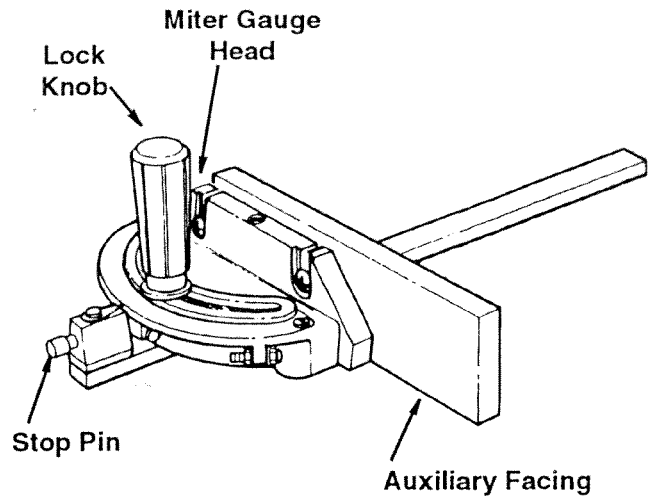


## Crosscutting (continued)

Slots are provided in the miter gauge for attaching an auxiliary facing to make it easier to cut very long or short pieces. Select a suitable piece of smooth wood, drill two holes through it and attach with screws. Make sure the facing does not interfere with the proper operation of the sawblade guard.

When cutting long workpieces, you can make a simple support by clamping a piece of plywood to a sawhorse. (As seen on previous page.)

Use the hold-down clamp (optional accessory) on the miter gauge for greater accuracy.



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## Repetitive Crosscutting

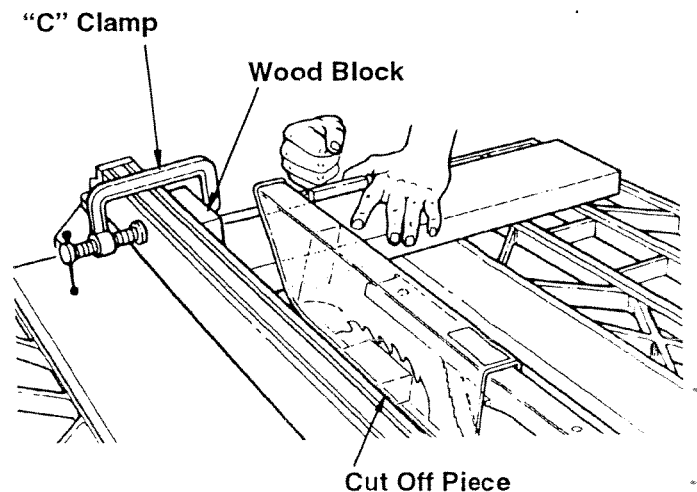
Definition: Cutting a quantity of pieces the same length without having to mark each piece.

- Use the stop rods (optional accessory not shown) only for cutting duplicate pieces 6 inches long and longer.
- Follow all safety precautions and operational instructions for cross cutting.
- When making repetitive cuts from a long workpiece, make sure it is adequately supported.

**WARNING: Never use the rip fence as a direct length stop because the cutoff piece could bind between the fence and the blade causing a kick-back.**

- When making repetitive cuts shorter than 6 inches, clamp a block of wood 3" long to the fence at desired length to act as a length stop.
- Slide the workpiece along the miter gauge until it touches the block...hold the workpiece securely against the miter gauge or clamp it with the hold-down clamp (optional accessory not shown).
- Make the cut...turn the saw off...remove the piece after the blade has stopped and before cutting the next piece.

**WARNING: To 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.**



## Basic Saw Operations (continued)

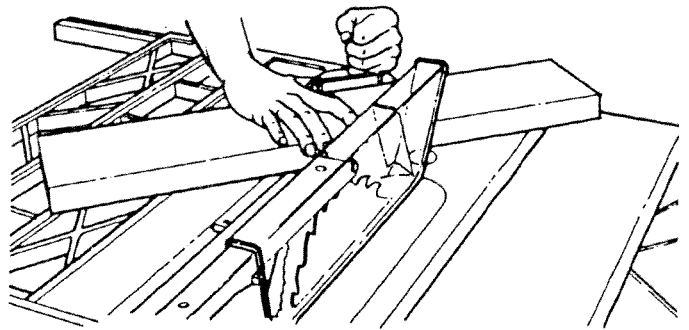
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### Miter Crosscutting

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 crosscutting.

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. Make sure it is locked.
- 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 knob with your right hand.
- When using the miter gauge in the right hand groove, hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lock knob with your left hand.



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### Bevel Crosscutting

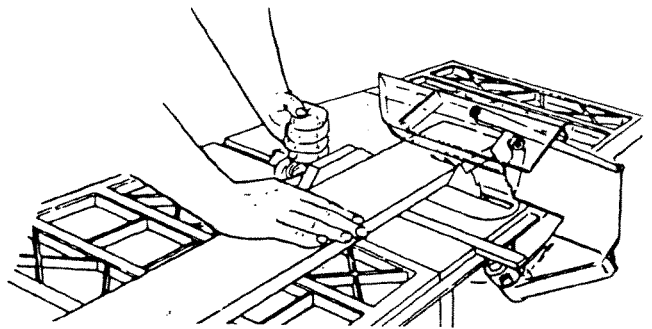
Bevel crosscutting is the same as crosscutting except that the wood is cut at an angle...other than 90° with the bottom flat side of the wood.

- Adjust the blade to the desired angle.
- Always 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 lock knob with your left hand.
- Use the auxiliary fence/work support for additional support of the workpiece.

### Compound Crosscutting

Compound cutting is a combination of miter cutting and bevel crosscutting. The cut is made at an angle other than 90° to both the edge and the bottom 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, 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, read and always observe all safety precautions listed in manual and on saw.**

### Additional Safety Instructions for Rip 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 and 2 inches from the blade.
- Never thru-saw rip cuts narrower than 1/2 inch.
- Never rip anything shorter than 10" long.
- When using a push stick or push block, the trailing end of the workpiece must be square. A push stick or block against an uneven end could slip off or push the workpiece away from the fence.
- A featherboard can help guide the workpiece. (See "Basic Saw Operation-Using Featherboards for Thru-Sawing" section.)

- Always use featherboards for any non thru-sawing rip type cuts. (See "Basic Saw Operations-Using Featherboards for Non Thru-sawing" section)

### Before Starting:

- To avoid kickbacks and slips into the blade, make sure the rip fence is parallel to the sawblade.
- Before thru-sawing, 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 setup and cutting procedures.

### While Thru-sawing:

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

## Ripping

Definition: 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:

1. Rip fence is parallel to sawblade.
2. Spreader is properly aligned with sawblade.
3. Anti-kickback pawls are functioning properly.

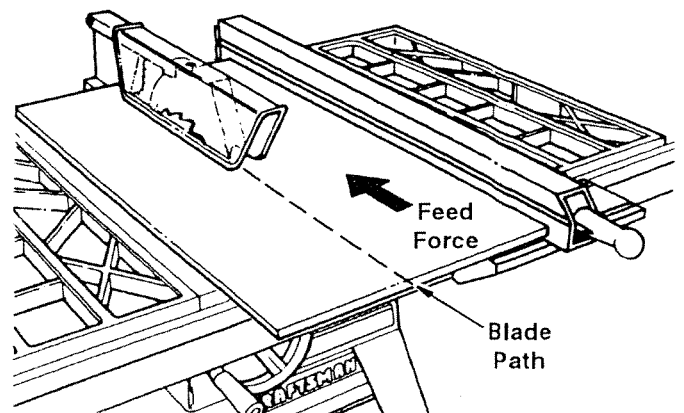
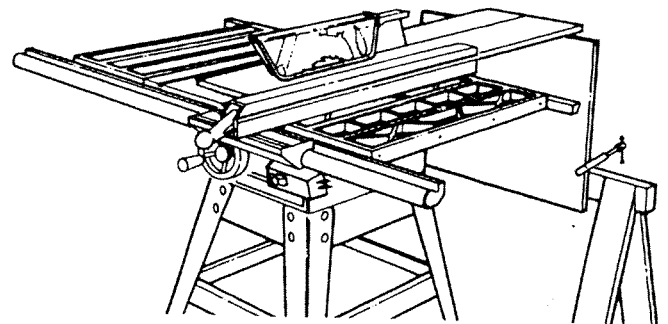
When ripping long boards or large panels, always use a work support. A simple support can be made by clamping a piece of plywood to a sawhorse.

**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 blade path.

Feed the workpiece by pushing forward only on the part of the workpiece that will pass between the blade and the fence.

Stop your left thumb at the front edge of the table. Finish the cut with the appropriate pusher.

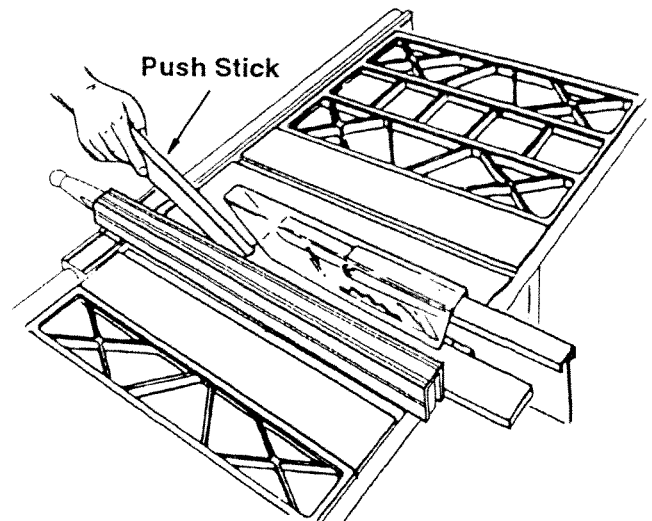


# Basic Saw Operations (continued)

## Ripping (continued)

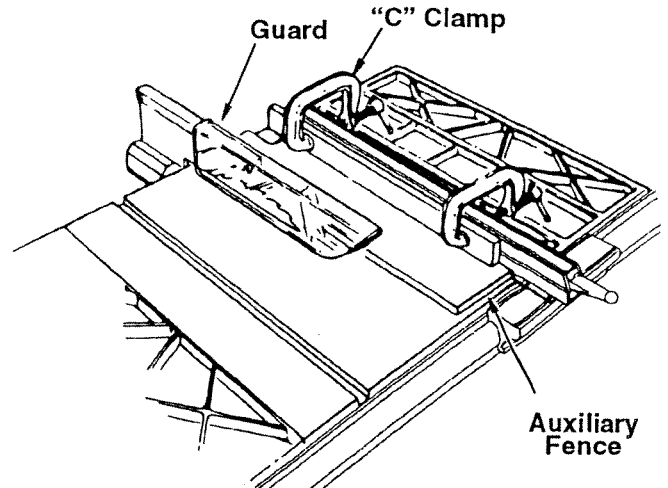
Once the trailing end is on the table:

When "width of rip" is 2" or wider, use the push stick to finish the work all the way past the blade.



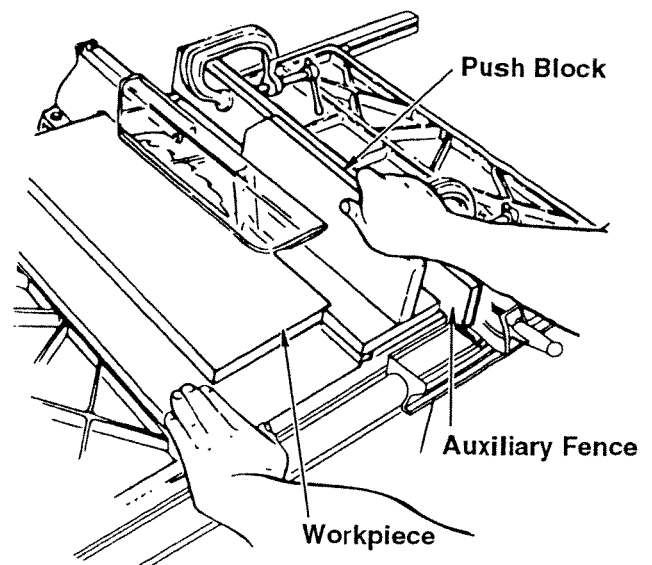
When "width of rip" is narrower than 2" the push stick cannot be used because the guard will interfere...use the auxiliary fence and push block.

Attach auxiliary fence to rip fence with two "C" clamps.



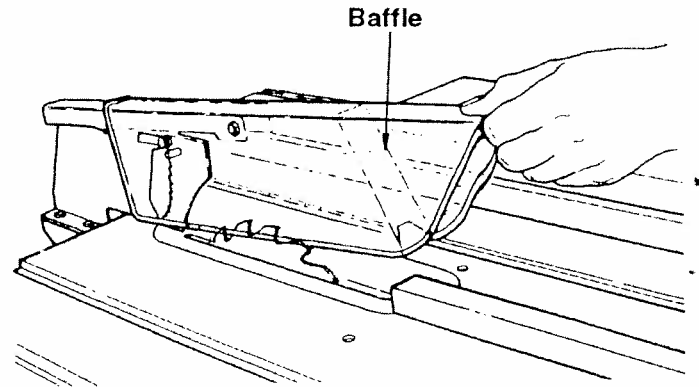
Feed the workpiece by hand along the auxiliary fence until the end is approximately 1" past the front edge of the table. Continue to feed using the push block.

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).



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

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.



### Bevel Ripping Narrow Work

When bevel ripping material 6" or narrower, use fence on the right side of the blade only. This will provide more space between the fence and the sawblade 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.

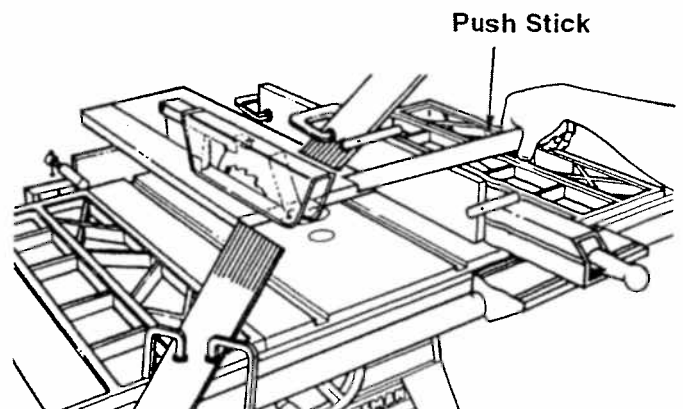
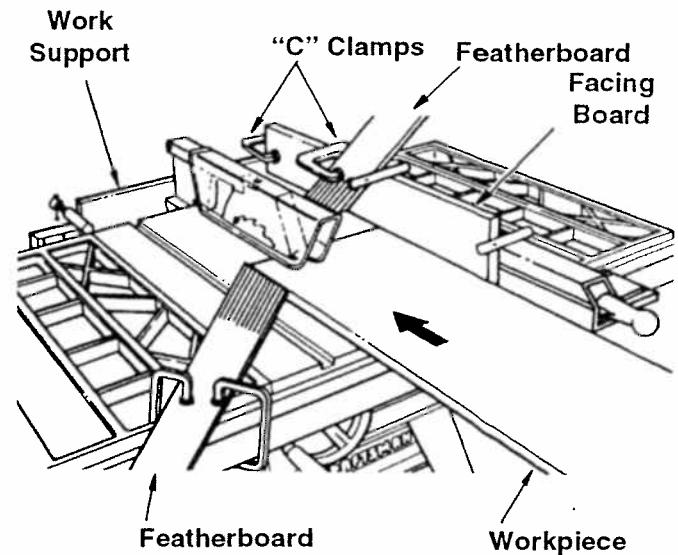
Add a 7-1/2" high flat facing board to the fence, the full length of the fence.

Mount featherboards to facing board 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 (in front of the blade). It might otherwise pinch the blade in the kerf and cause a kickback.**

Before starting the operation (switch "OFF" and blade below table surface):

1. Install featherboards so they exert pressure on the workpiece; be positive they are securely attached.
2. Make sure by trial that the featherboards will stop a kickback if one should occur.



## Basic Saw Operations (continued)

### 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.

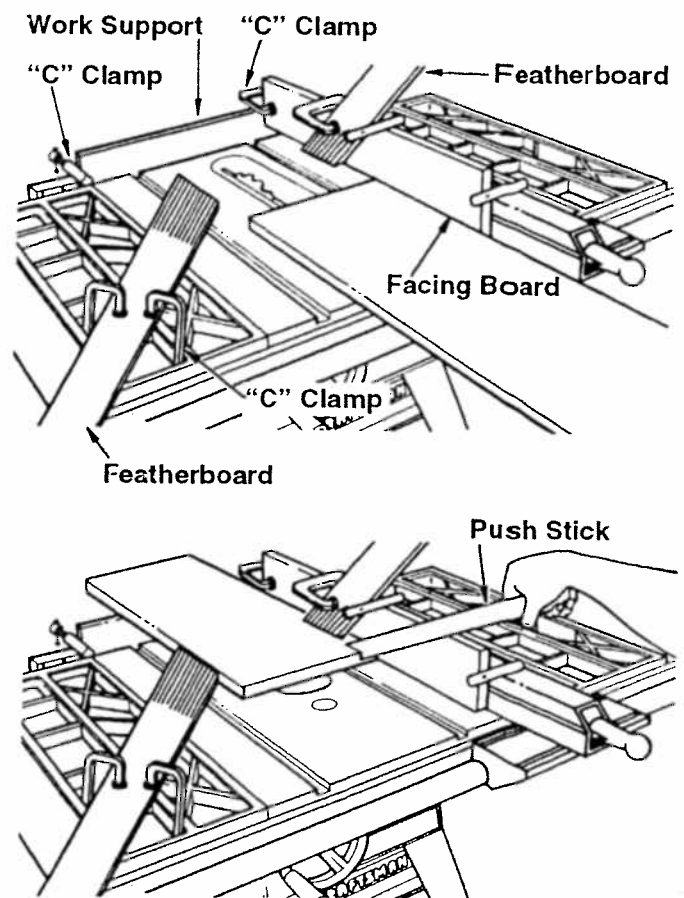
Add a 7-1/2" high flat facing board to the fence, the full length of the fence.

Mount featherboards to facing board 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, etc.) with a push stick, as in ripping.

Before starting the operation (switch "OFF" and blade below table surface):

1. Install featherboards so they exert pressure on the workpiece; be positive they are secure.
2. Make sure by trial the featherboards will stop a kickback if one should occur.

**WARNING:** For your own safety, replace the sawblade guard as soon as the non thru-sawing operation is complete.



### Resawing

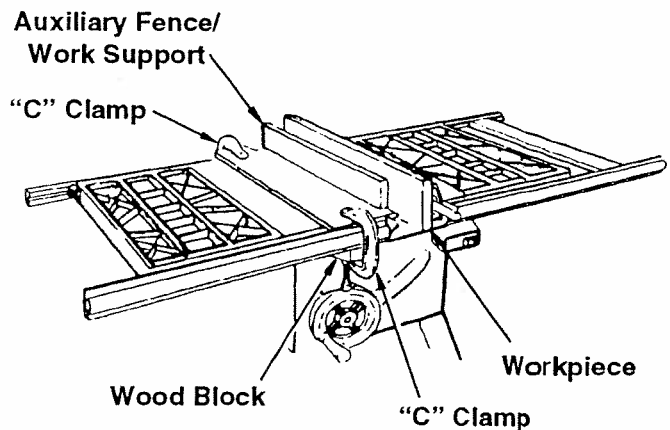
Resawing is a rip cut made in a piece of wood through its thickness. The piece is typically positioned on its edge. If the piece is narrower than 3-3/8" it can be resawn in one pass with the blade guard in place. Extra supports or fixtures will be required when the edge resting on the table is too narrow for the piece to be stable and when the fence interferes with the blade guard. (See method described below)

**WARNING:** Do not attempt to resaw bowed or warped material. It can't be properly supported. It could kickback or bind.

**NOTE:** To resaw a piece of wood wider than 3-3/8", or a piece needing extra support, it will be necessary to remove the blade guard and use the auxiliary fence/work support. (See "Workfeed Devices".)

Clamp the auxiliary fence/work support to the table so that the workpiece will slide easily without binding between the two fences and it will not tilt or move sideways.

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 own safety

1. Do not "Backup" (reverse feeding) while resawing because this could cause a kickback.
2. Make first pass to a depth slightly more than one half the width of the board.
3. Keeping the same face of board against fence rotate it end over end and make the second pass.

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

## Dadoing

Instructions for operating the dado head are contained in booklet furnished with the dado head.

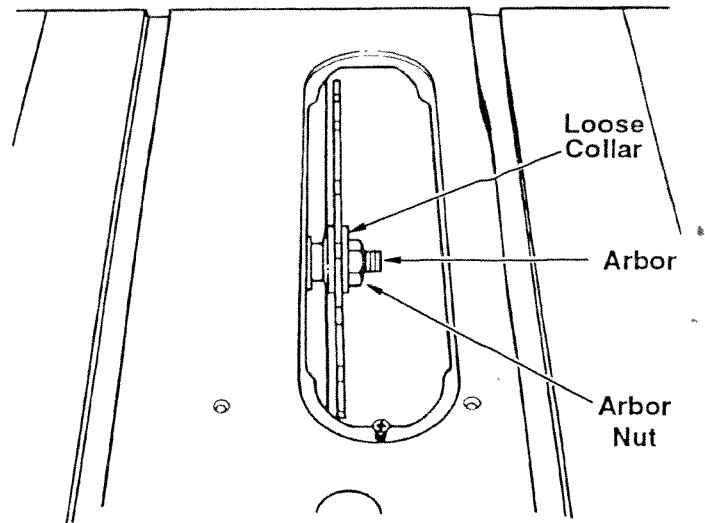
The arbor on the saw, is long enough so that the widest cut is 13/16" wide.

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

**WARNING: For your own safety, always use dado insert listed under recommended accessories.**

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, table insert, guard and spreader when you are finished dadoing.**



## Rabbeting

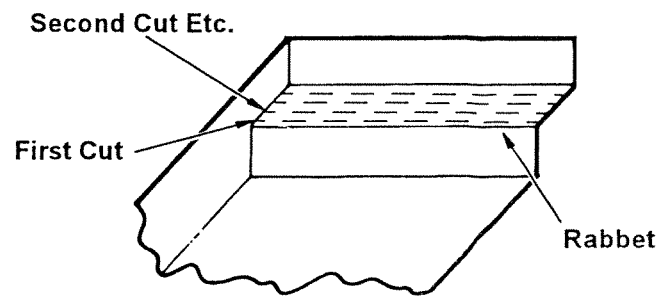
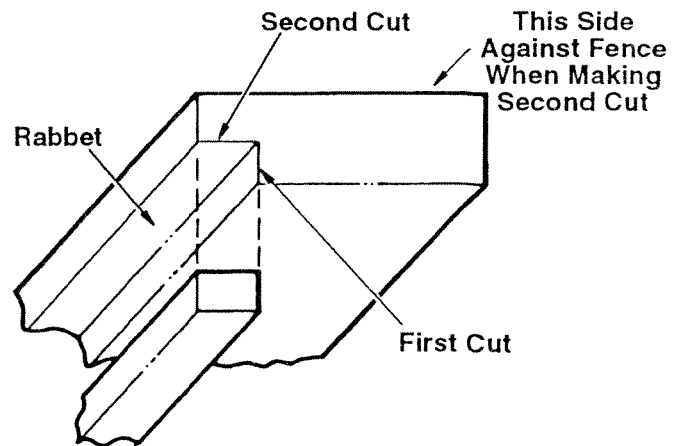
Rabbeting is known as cutting out a section of the corner of a piece of material, across an end or along an edge.

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 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 the workpiece to obtain the desired 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.**

Some rabbet cuts can also be made in one pass of the workpiece over the cutter using a dado head.



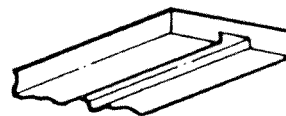


## Basic Saw Operations (continued)

### Ploughing and Molding

Ploughing is grooving with the grain the long way of the workpiece, using the fence. Use featherboards and push sticks as required.

Molding is shaping the workpiece with the grain the long way of the workpiece, using the fence. Use featherboards and push sticks as required.



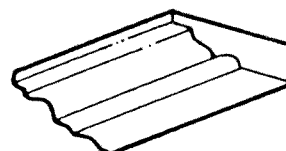
Ploughing

### Molding Cutting

Instructions for operating the molding head are contained in a booklet furnished with the molding head.

**Always use the molding insert listed under recommended accessories.**

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.



Molding

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

## Adjustments

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

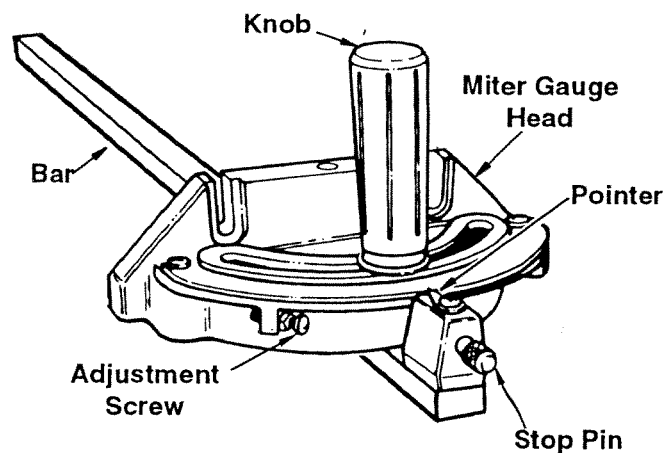
### Miter Gauge

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

There are adjustable screw stops for the stop pin at 0° and 45° right and left positions for conveniently setting the miter gauge to cut miters at these standard angles.

#### Adjusting Stop Screws

- Loosen lock nut of screw for 0° stop.
- Position 90° square against the blade of miter gauge and the face of the miter gauge head.
- If adjustment is needed loosen handle of miter gauge. Adjust miter gauge head flush to square. Tighten lock knob.
- Adjust stop screw until it rests against the stop pin and tighten lock nut.
- Adjust 45°, left and right using a 45° triangle or a protractor or a square using the above procedure.



## 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").

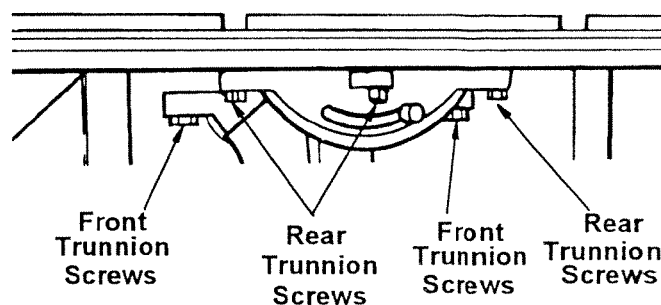
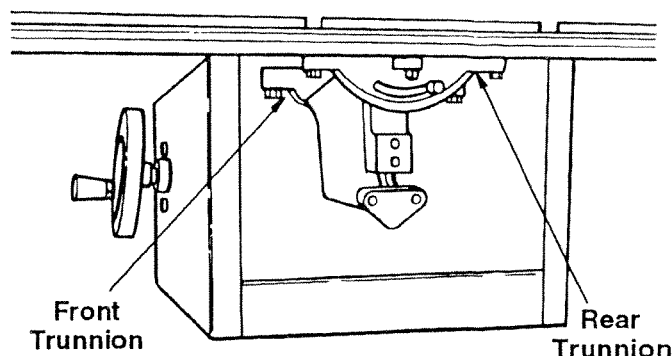
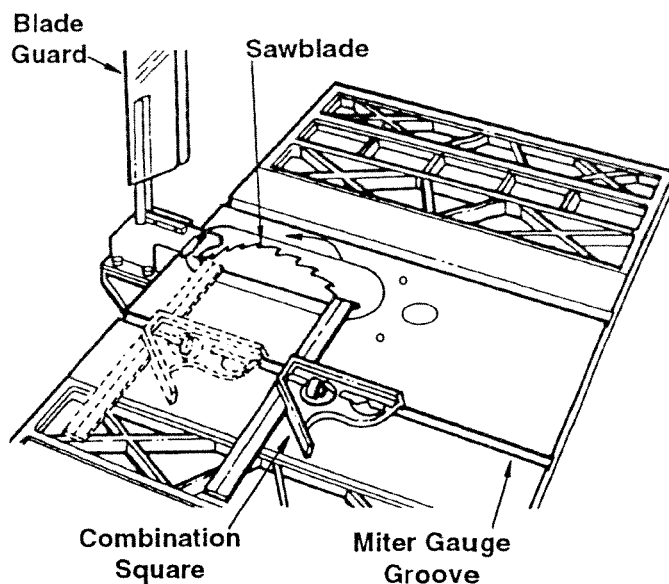
**WARNING: To avoid injury from accidental start, make sure switch is "OFF" and plug is not connected to power source outlet.**

### To check for parallelism:

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 touched blade of square.
5. If tooth touches square at front and rear sawblade 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 to 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 pushed 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.

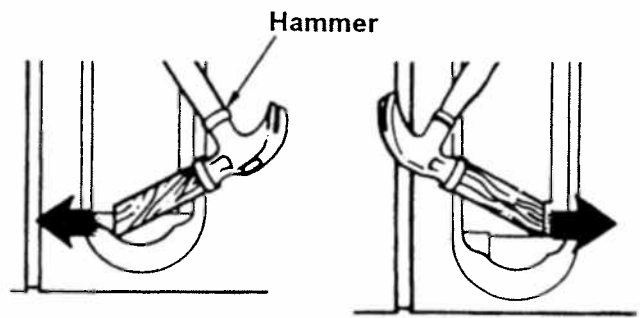
**WARNING: When reaching under table sawblade, the teeth may be contacted causing injury. Wear glove or remove blade.**

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



## Adjustments (continued)

- Remove the table insert and lower the blade completely. The front and rear trunnion can be accessed for adjustments through the insert opening.
- Using a wood block and hammer, 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. Raise blade and recheck the alignment with the square, then securely retighten all six trunnion screws. Replace insert.



### 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° to the table.

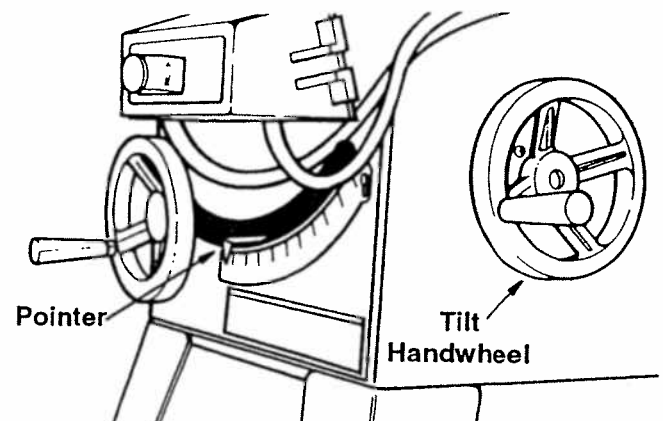
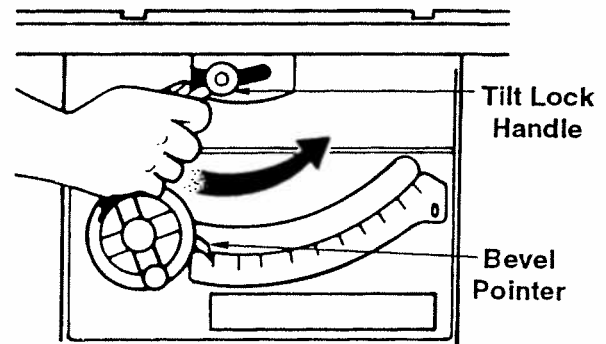
**WARNING:** For your own safety, turn switch "OFF" and remove plug from power source outlet.

To check for squareness, 90° position.

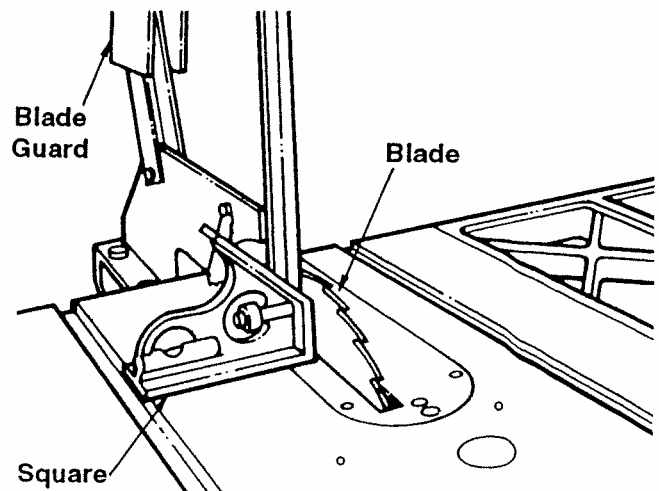
- Raise blade all the way up, raise blade guard.
- Operate the tilt lock handle (counterclockwise) to loosen the tilt clamp screw.

**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.

- Rotate tilt handwheel clockwise a few turns to tilt blade. Now, rotate handwheel counterclockwise until it stops. Blade should now be square with table and pointer should point to "0".

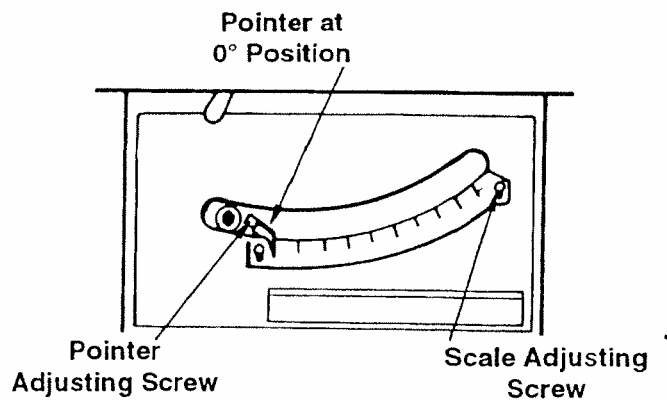


- Place the square against blade. Make sure square is not touching the tip of one of the saw teeth.



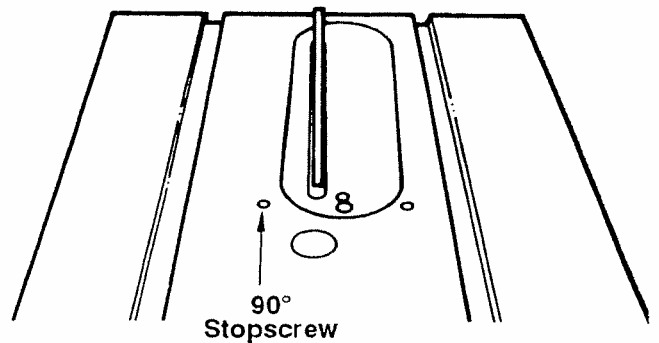
### A.If blade is square to table

1. 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 using medium screwdriver.
  - c. Install elevation handwheel.



### B.If blade is not square to table...the 90° stop screw must be adjusted.

1. Unscrew 90° stop screw three to four turns using 3/16 inch hex "L" wrench.
2. Turn tilt handwheel clockwise one turn, then turn handwheel counterclockwise until blade is square with table.
3. Screw 90° stop screw in until it stops. Check once again for squareness and readjust screw, if necessary.
4. Check pointer as described in step A above.

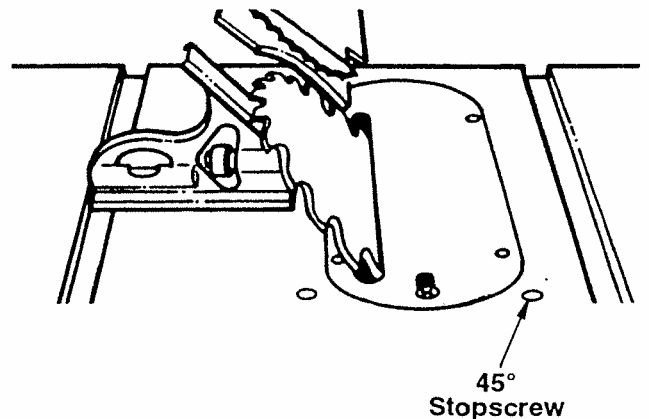


### To check for alignment, 45° Position

1. Tilt blade to left as far as it will go.
2. Place an accurate square against blade. Make sure square is not touching the tip of one of the saw teeth.

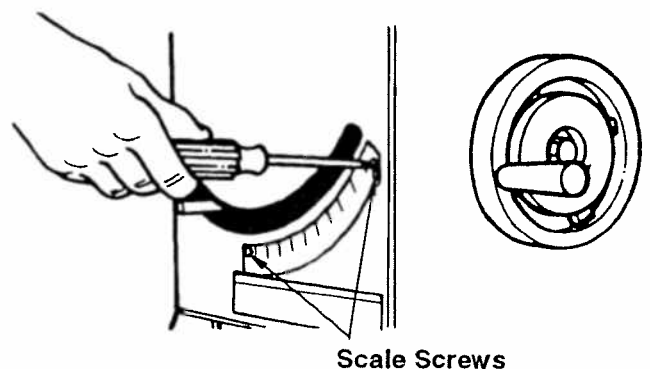
### A.If blade is 45° to table;

1. Check pointer. If pointer does not point to the 45° mark on the scale, the scale must be adjusted.
  - a. Remove elevation handwheel.
  - b. Loosen two screws on scale and adjust scale until pointer points to 45° mark.
  - c. Install elevation handwheel.



### B.If blade is not 45° to table, stop screw and scale must be adjusted.

1. Unscrew 45° stop screw three to four turns using 3/16 inch setscrew wrench.
2. Turn tilt handwheel until blade is 45° to the table.
3. Screw 45° stop screw in until it stops. Check once again and readjust screw, if necessary.
4. Check pointer as described in step A above.

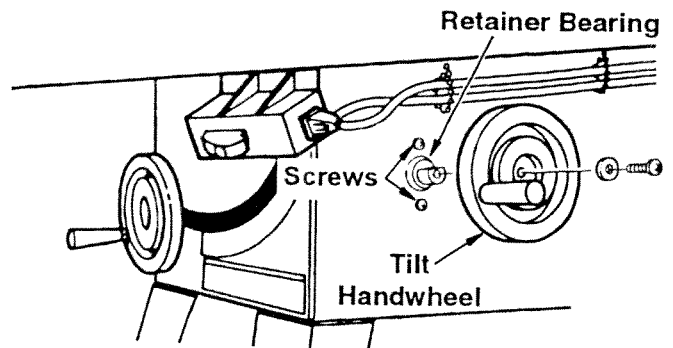


# Adjustments (continued)

## 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 removed to adjust. When adjusting the screws in the bearing retainer, hold the nut inside using a 3/8 inch wrench.



# Maintaining Your Table Saw

## Maintenance

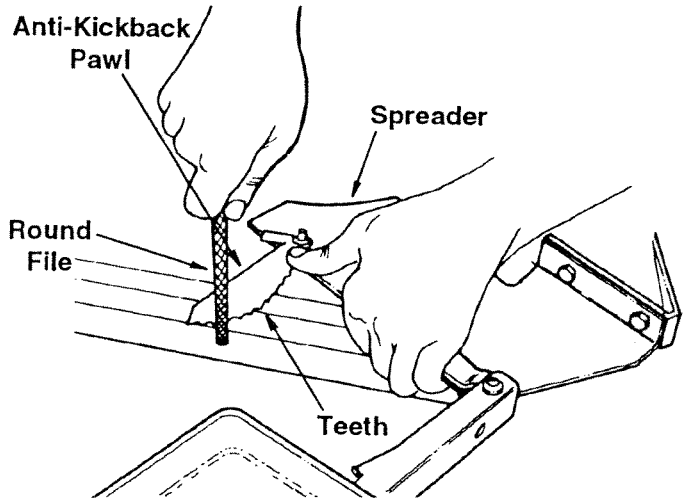
**WARNING:** For your own safety, turn switch "OFF" and remove plug from power source outlet before maintaining or lubricating your saw.

- Do not allow sawdust to accumulate inside the saw. Frequently blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the saw cabinet and the motor.
- Clean your cutting tools with a gum and pitch remover.
- The cord and the tool should be wiped with a dry clean cloth to prevent deterioration from oil and grease.
- A coat of automobile-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, cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

## Anti-Kickback Pawls

Make sure the teeth of the anti-kickback 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.

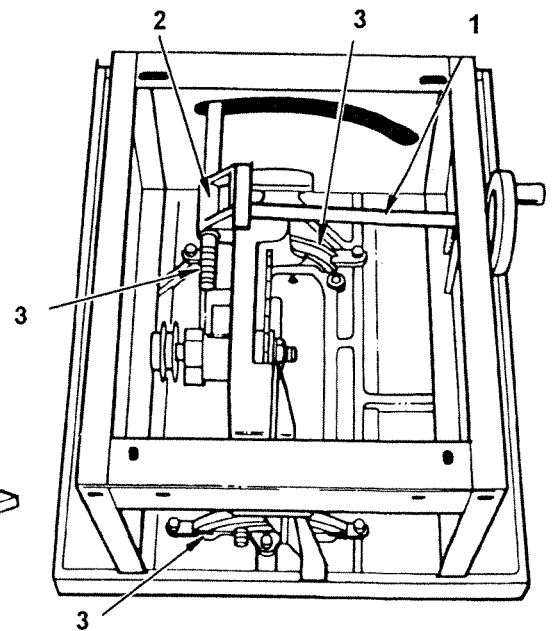
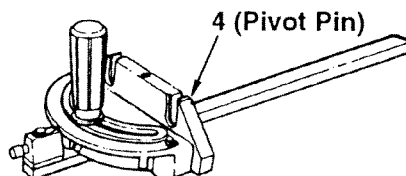
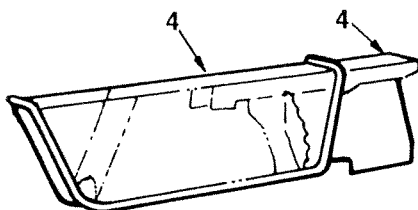


3. Hold spreader with left hand and place pawl over corner of workbench as shown.
4. Using a small round file (smooth cut) sharpen the teeth.
5. Reinstall blade guard

## Lubrication

The saw motor bearings and gear case have been packed at the factory with proper lubricant and require no additional lubrication. The following parts should be oiled occasionally with SAE no. 20 or no. 30 engine oil.

1. Tilt screw threads and pivot not. (First clean with a solvent recommended for gum and pitch removal.)
2. Elevation screw threads and pivot nuts. (First clean with a solvent recommended for gum and pitch removal).
3. Cradle bearing points.
4. Bearing points in blade guard assembly, miter gauge and rip fence.



# Sears Recommends the Following Accessories

Sears Recommends the Following Accessories

Item	Cat. No.
Caster Sets .....	See Catalog
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
8 In. & 7 In. Dia. Adjustable Dado Head .....	See Catalog
7 In. Dia. Dado Head .....	See Catalog
Sanding Wheel.....	See Catalog
Whole Shop Sawdust Collector Kit .....	9-29964

Item	Cat. No.
Miter Gauge Stop Rods .....	9-29924
Taper Jig .....	See Catalog
Universal Jig .....	See Catalog
Power Tool Know How Handbook .....	9-29114

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: For your own protection, turn switch "OFF" and always remove plug from power source outlet before troubleshooting.**

### General

Trouble	Probable Cause	Remedy
Excessive Vibration	1. Blade out of balance 2. Belt damaged	1. Discard blade and use a different blade. 2. Replace V-Belt.
Cannot make square cut when crosscutting.	1. Miter gauge not adjusted properly.	1. See "Adjustments" section "Miter Gauge."
Cut binds, burns or stalls motor when ripping.	1. Dull blade or improper tooth set. 2. Blade is heeling. 3. Warped board  4. Rip fence not parallel to blade. 5. Spreader out of alignment.	1. Sharpen or replace blade. 2. See "Adjustments" section, "Heeling Adjustment". 3. Make sure concave or hollow side is facing "down" feed slowly. 4. See "Assembly" section, "Aligning Rip Fence." 5. See "Assembly" section, "Installing Blade Guard."
Cut not true at 90° or 45° positions.	1. Indexes not properly adjusted.	1. See "Adjustment" section, "Blade Tilt, or Squareness of Blade to Table".
Tilt and elevating hand-wheel turn hard.	1. Sawdust on threads of tilt screw or elevating screw. 2. Bearing retainers too tight.	1. See "Maintenance" and "Lubrication" sections. 2. See "Maintenance" section, "Tilt and Elevation Mechanism"

# Troubleshooting (continued)

## 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.

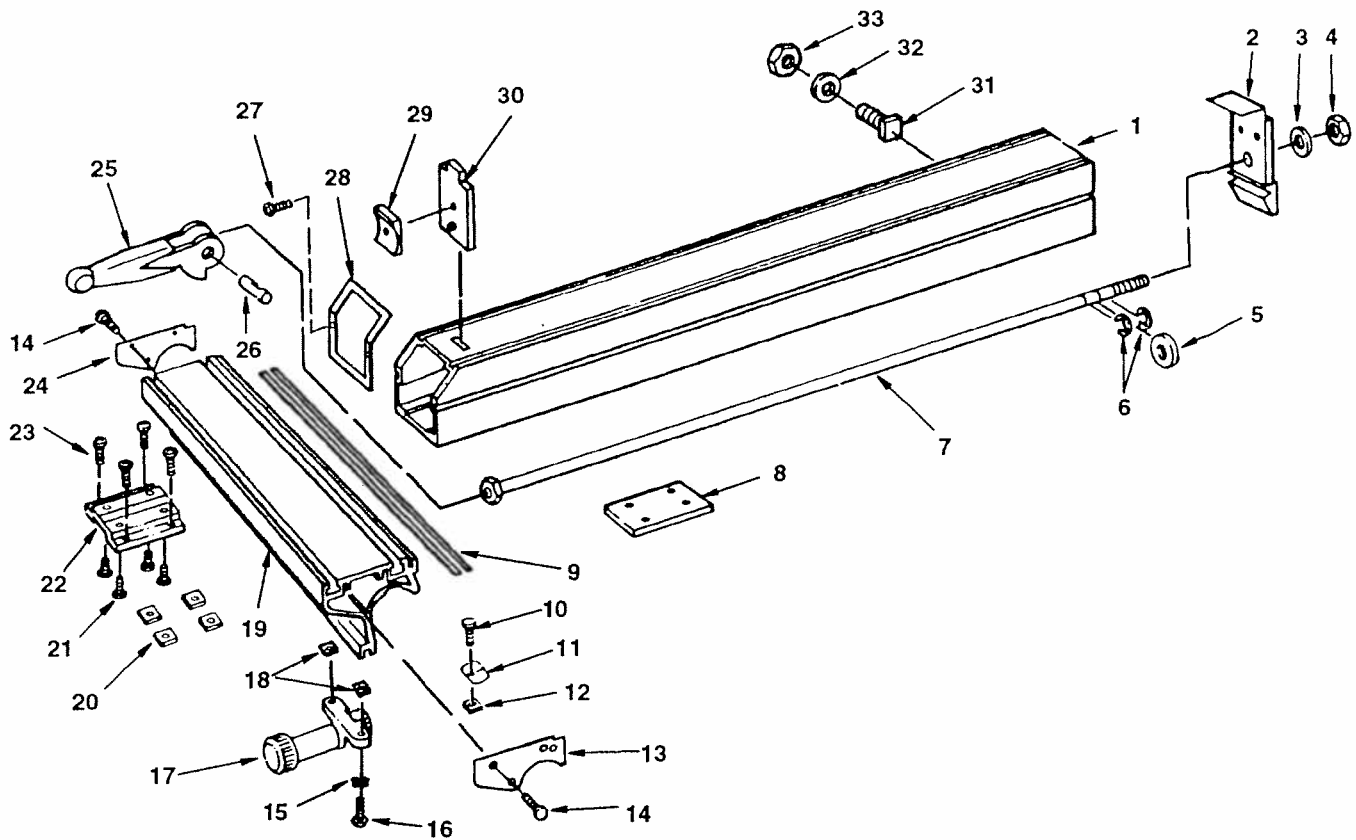
Trouble	Probable Cause	Remedy
Excessive Noise	1. Motor	1. Have motor checked by qualified service technician. Repair service is available at your nearest Sears store.
Motor fails to develop full power. <b>NOTE:</b> Low Voltage: (Power output of motor decreases rapidly with decrease in voltage at motor 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. 2. Undersize wires or circuit too long. 3. General overloading of power company facilities. (In some sections of the country, demand for electrical power may exceed the capacity of existing generating and distribution systems.) 4. Incorrect fuses or circuit breakers in power line.	1. Do not use other appliances or motors on same circuit when using the saw. 2. Increase wire sizes, or reduce length of wiring. See "Motor Specifications and electrical Requirements" section. 3. Request a voltage check from the power company. 4. Install correct fuses or circuit breakers.
Motor starts slowly or fails to come up to full speed	1. Low voltage. 2. Windings burned out or open. 3. Starting switch not operating	1. Request voltage check from the power company. 2. Have motor repaired or replaced. 3. Have switch replaced.
Motor overheats	1. Motor overloaded 2. Improper cooling. (Air circulation restricted through motor due to sawdust, accumulating inside of saw.)	1. Feed work slower into blade. 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.) 2. Shorted capacitor (when equipped) 3. Loose or broken connections.	1. Have switch replaced and request a voltage check from the power company. 2. Have capacitor tested and replace if defective. 3. Have wiring checked and repaired.
Motor stalls (resulting in blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers)	1. Starting switch not operating. 2. Voltage too low to permit motor to reach operating speed. 3. fuses or circuit breakers do not have sufficient capacity.	1. Have switch replaced. 2. Request voltage check from the power company. 3. Install proper size fuses or circuit breakers.
Frequent opening of fuses or circuit breakers	1. Motor overloaded 2. Fuses or circuit breakers do not have sufficient capacity. 3. Starting switch not operating (motor does not reach speed.)	1. Feed work slower into blade. 2. Install proper size fuses or circuit breakers. 3. Have switch replaced.

# Repair Parts

## Parts List for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw

Model No. 113.299510

Figure 1 - Fence Assembly



Always Order by Part Number - not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	822167	Channel, Fence
2	822139	Spring Lock, Rear Fence
3	STD551031	* Washer, 21/64 x 5/8 x 1/16
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
15	STD551210	* Lockwasher, External #10
16	STD511103	* Screw, Pan Hd. 10-32 x 3/8
17	818450	Micro Adjust Assembly

Key No.	Part No.	Description
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	805297-9	Screw, Flat Hd. 1/4-20 x 1/2
24	823521	End Cap, Right Fence Head
25	822160	Handle
26	822161	Cam Pin
27	STD600805	* Screw, Pan Hd. Ty "AB" #8 x 1/2
28	822152	Cap, Front Fence Channel
29	814032	Shoe
30	822140	Shoe Plate
<b>Hardware For Attaching Wood Facing</b>		
31	159653-3	Bolt Sq. Hd. 1/4-20 x 3/4
32	STD551025	* Washer 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/16
33	STD541025	* Nut Hex 1/4-20

\* Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally



## Parts List for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw Model No. 113.299510

Figure 2

Always Order by Part Number - not by Key Number

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. 5)
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	Washer 13/64 x 3/8 x 1/32
17	809372-7	Screw Pan Hd. 10-32 x 7/8
18	824571	Knob
19	824572	Wheel Hand
20	818548	Scale, Adjustable Bevel
21	STD610805	* Screw, Pan hd. Ty "AB" No. 8 x 1/2
22	62700	Base
23	423567	Screw, Hex Hd. 3/8-16 x 1/2
24	STD551237	* Lockwasher, External 3/8
25	71165	Tie, Wire
26	823523	Cap, Front Guide Bar End, Left

\* Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally

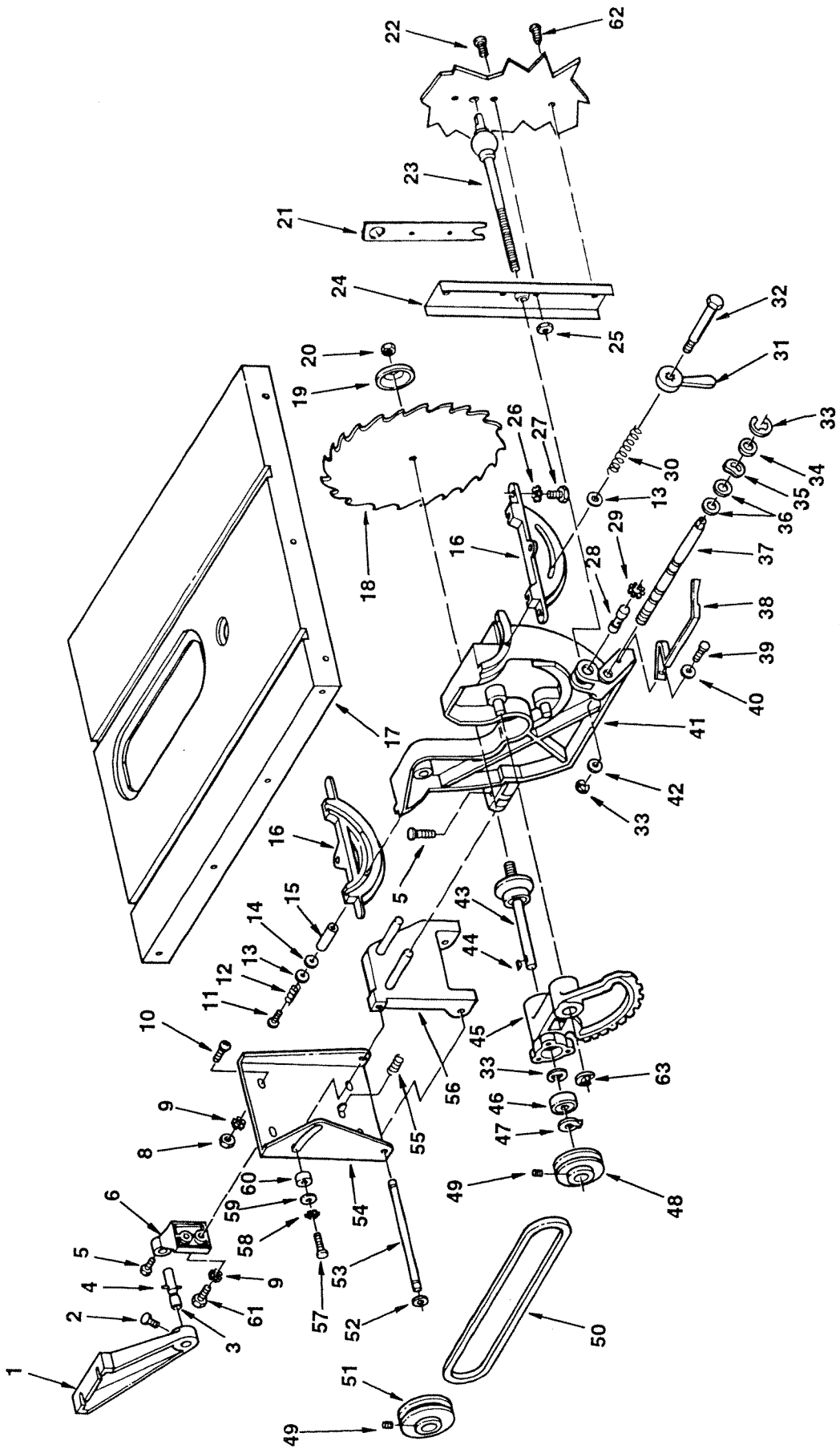
Key No.	Part No.	Description
27	818314	Tape, Fence Left 24"
28	818309	Washer, Shim
29	STD541411	* Nut, Lock 10-32
30	—	Extension Table, (See Fig. 8)
31	STD541110	* Nut Hex 10-32
32	824360	Guard, Belt
33	824370	Motor
34	159653-38	Bolt, Square Head, 5-16-18 x 1
35	STD600805	* Screw Pan Hd. Ty "AB" 8 x 1/2
36	805548-11	Washer 3/16 x 1 x 1/16
37	824373	Cap Rear Rail Left
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. 6)
42	823661	Bar, Fence Rear Guide
43	STD501102	* Screw, Locking Set 10-32 x 3/16
44	447441	Screw, Flat Hd. 10-32 x 1
45	62703	Insert Assembly (Includes Key No. 43)
46	824372	Cap Rear Rail Right
47	818463	Screw Soc. Set 3/8-16 x 3/4
48	62493	Insert, "Exact-I-Cut"
49	—	Fence Assembly, Rip (See Fig. 1)
50	818308	Bracket
—	SP5910	Owners Manual (Not Illustrated)

\* 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 Service/Center Department.



Parts list for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw  
Model No. 113.299510

Figure 3



## Parts List for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw Model 113.299510

Figure 3

Always Order by Part Number - not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	62587	Support, Spreader
2	60204	Screw, Thumb 5/16-18 x 1
3	62585	Rod Spreader
4	STD571812	* Pin, Roll 3/16 x 1-1/4
5	STD523106	* Screw, Hex Hd. 5/16-18 x 5/8
6	62292	Support, Guard
7		
8	STD541031	* Nut, Hex 5/16-18
9	STD551231	* Lockwasher, External 5/16
10	STD532507	* Bolt, Carriage 5/16-18 x 3/4
11	60206	* Screw, Hex Ind. Wash. Hd. 1/4-20 x 1-1/2
12	60205	Spring
13	STD551037	* Washer, .380 x 47/64 x 3/32
14	63011	Washer, Knob Clamp
15	62295	Spacer
16	62833	Table, Trunnion
17	818319	Table, 10 In. Saw
18	60175	Blade, Saw 10 In.
19	62498	Collar, Blade
20	6362	Nut, Arbor
21	3540	Wrench, Arbor
22	STD511103	* Screw, Pan Hd. 10-32 x 3/8
23	62698	Screw, Tilt
24	824637	Stiffener Base
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

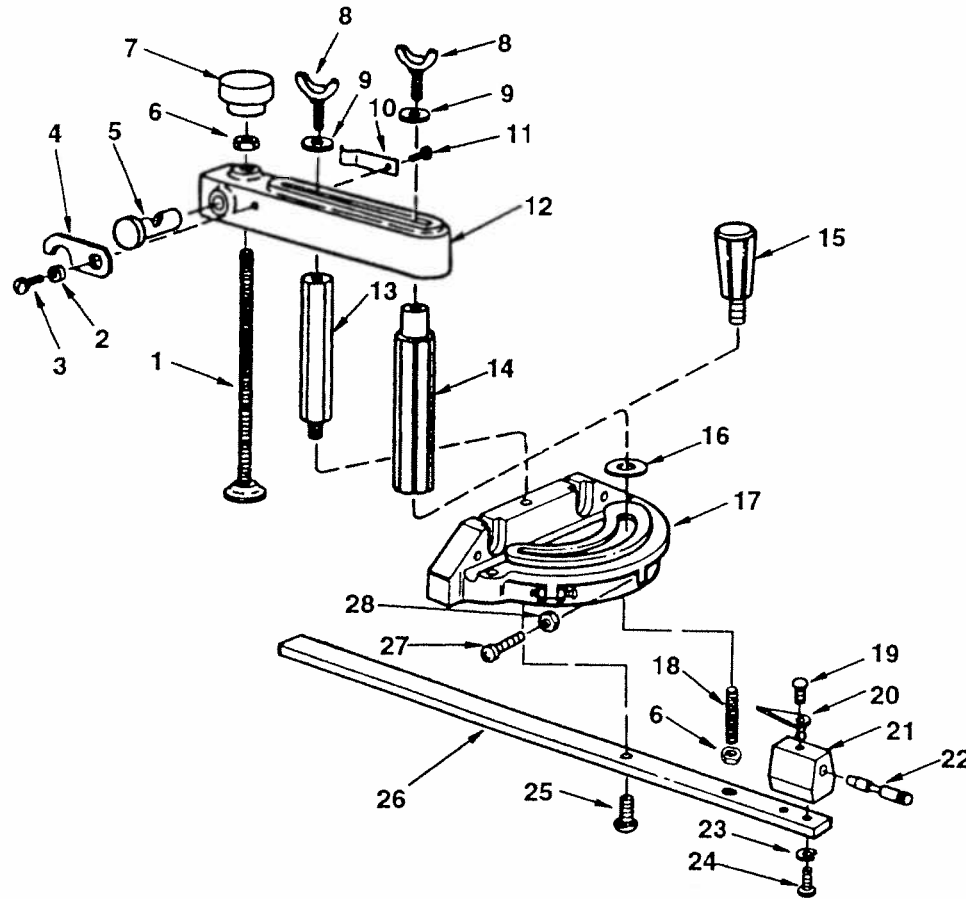
\* Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally

Key No.	Part No.	Description
33	STD581062	* Ring, Retaining
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. Ty "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 (Includes Keys 33 & 43 thru 47)
46	820015	Bearing, Saw Arbor
47	STD582062	Ring Retaining 5/8
48	818307	Pulley, 5/8 x 2-1/2 (Includes Key 49)
49	STD503103	Screw, Soc Set Oval 5/16-18 x 5/16
50	818523	* Belt, V 1/2 x 42
51	818524	* Pulley, 5/8 x 2-1/4 (Includes Key 49)
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	STD523110	* Screw Hex Hd 5/16-18 x 1
62	STD611005	* Screw Pan Hd Ty "AB" #10 x 1/2
63	6527	Ring Retaining 3/4

† Stock Item - May be secured through the Hardware Department of most Sears retail stores.

## Parts List for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw Model No. 113.299510

### Figure 4 - Miter Gauge Assembly



Always Order by Part Number - not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	62780	Screw, Clamp
2	60425	Bushing
3	STD601103	* Screw, Pan Hd. Type "T" 10-32 x .85
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

Key No.	Part No.	Description
15	62692	Knob, Miter Gauge
16	STD551031	* Washer Plain, 21/64 x 1 x 1/16
17	824568	Gauge, Miter
18	62225	Stud, Clamp
19	STD510803	* Screw, Pan Hd. 8/32 x 5/16
20	135	Indicator
21	824573	Block, Miter Gauge Indicator
22	824570	Pin, Miter Gauge Stop
23	STD551208	Lockwasher #8
24	STD510805	* Screw, Pan Hd 8-32 x 5/8
25	824567	Stud Pivot
26	824566	Rod, Miter Gauge
27	STD510607	* Screw Pan Hd. 6-32 x 5/8
28	STD541006	* Nut Hex 6-32

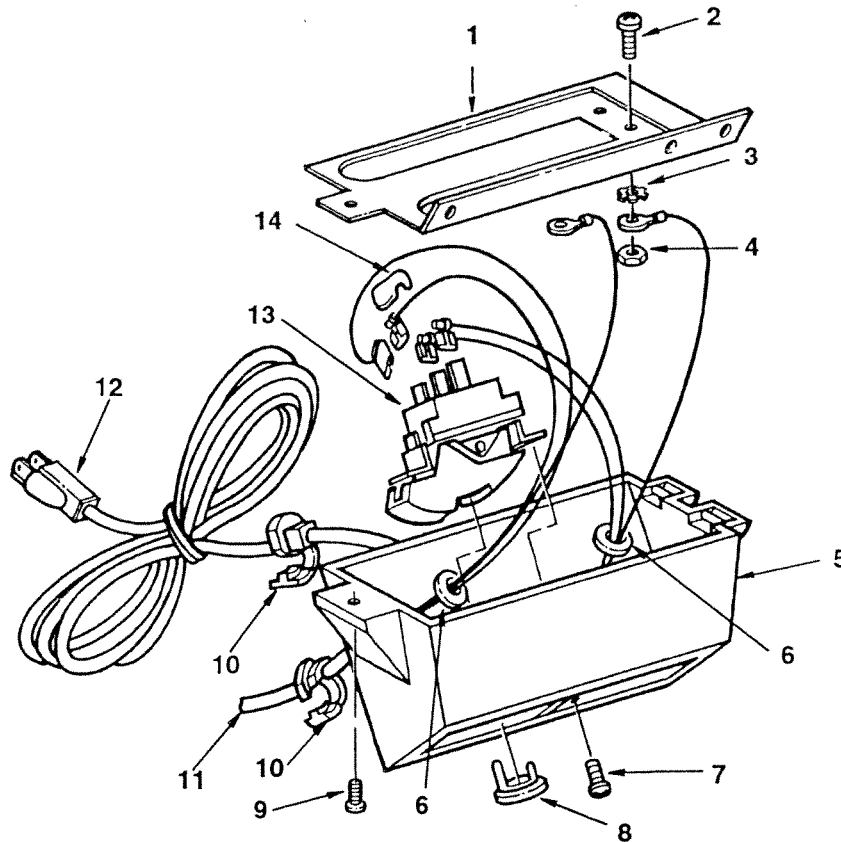
† Stock Item - May be purchased through the Hardware Department of most Sears Retail Stores

\* Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally

## Parts List for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw

Model 113.299510

Figure 5 - ON-OFF Power Outlet



Always Order by Part Number - not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	822150	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	60317	Washer, 3/4 x 1 x 1/64"
7	STD600603	* Screw, Pan Hd. 6-32 x 3/8"
8	9-22255	† Key, Switch

\* Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally

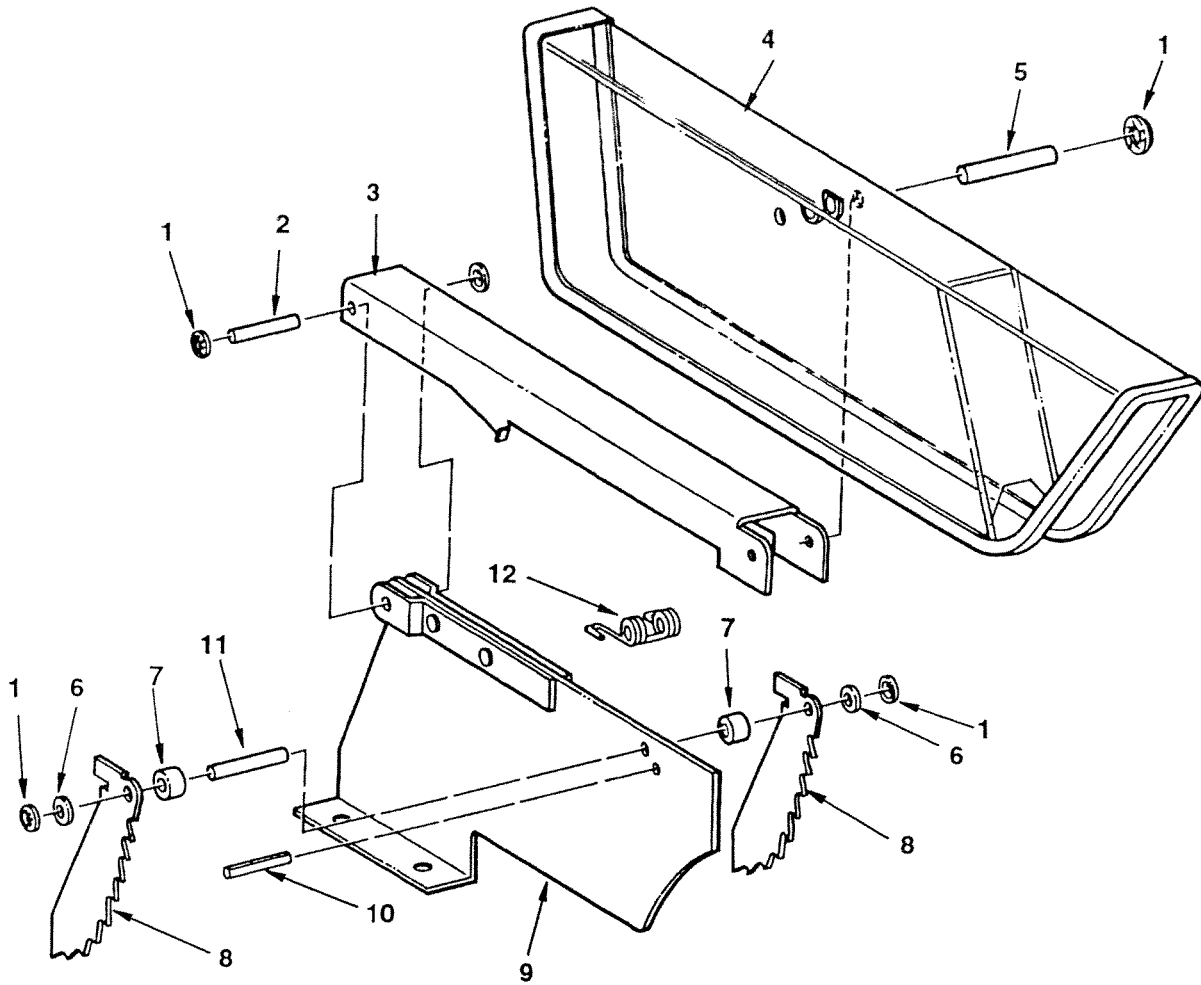
Key No.	Part No.	Description
9	STD601105	* Screw, Pan Hd. Type "T" 10-32 x 1/2"
10	169123-10	Relief, Strain
11	818305	Cord
12	62484	Cord with Plug
13	60267	Switch, Locking
14	63467	Cap, Insulator

† Stock Item - May be secured through the hardware department of most Sears Retail Stores.

## Parts List for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw

Model No. 113.299510

### Figure 6 - Guard Assembly



Always Order by Part Number - not by Key Number

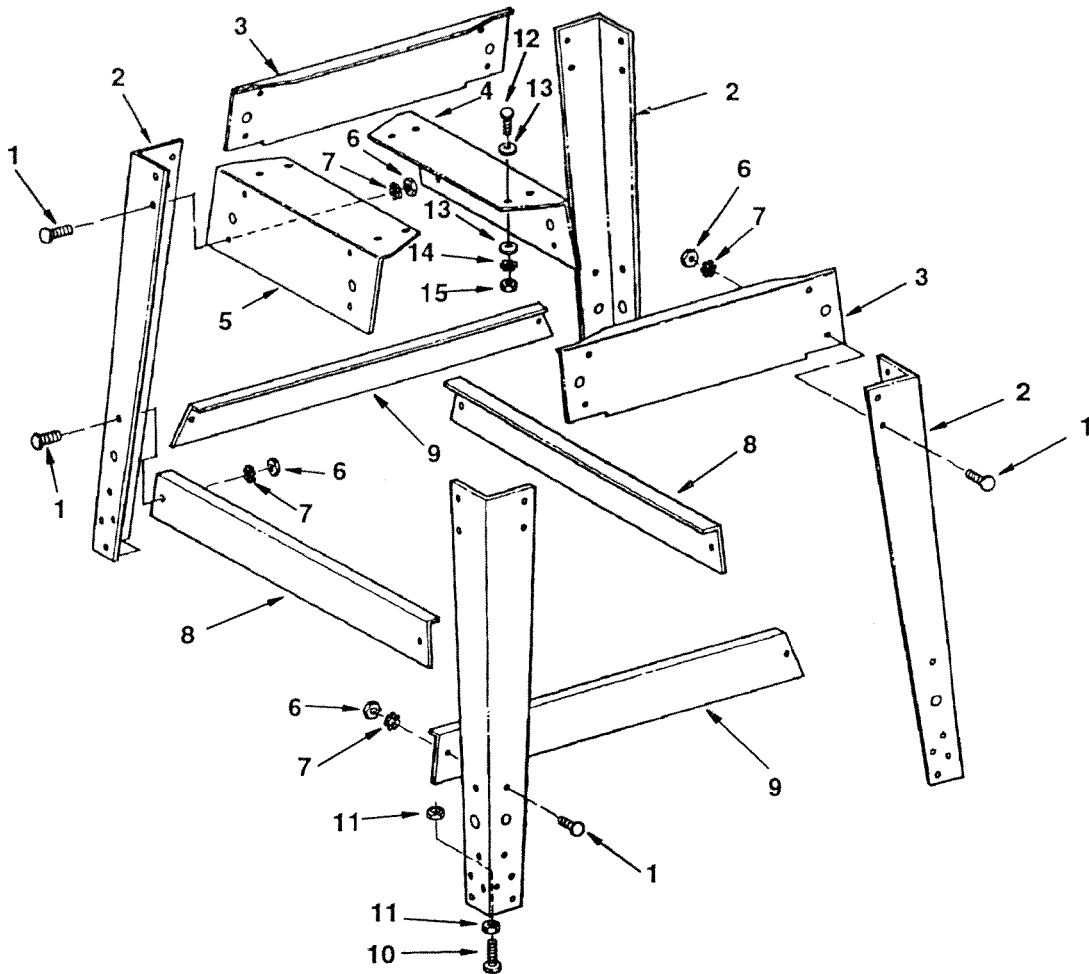
Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	60208	Nut Push
2	62391	Pin 1/4 x 1-1/2
3	62395	Support, Guard
4	62389	Guard, Saw
5	62390	Pin, 1/4 x 1-3/4
6	STD551025	* Washer, 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/16
7	62520	Spacer, Pawl
8	62396	Pawl
9	62580	Spreader Blade
10	62410	Pin, 1/4 x 1
11	STD571810	* Pin, Roll 3/16 x 15/16
12	62519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

\* Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally

## Parts List for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw

Model No. 113.299315

Figure 7 - Leg Set



Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	805589-5	* Screw, Hex Hd. 1/4-20 x 1/2
2	824361	Leg
3	824363	Stiffener, Side
4	824362	Stiffener, End
5	824364-1	Stiffener, End w/Label
6	STD541025	* Nut Hex, 1/4-20
7	STD551225	* Lockwasher 1/4
8	824371-1	Stiffener Leg (Short)
9	824371	Stiffener Leg (Long)
10	803835-1	Foot Leveling
11	STD541237	* Nut, Hex 3/8 - 16
<b>Hardware For Attaching Legs To Saw</b>		
12	STD523112	* Screw, Hex Hd. 5/16-18 x 1-1/4
13	STD551031	* Washer, 11/32 x 11/16 x 1/16
14	STD551131	* Lockwasher, Ext. 5/16
15	STD541231	* Nut, Hex 5/16-18

\* Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally

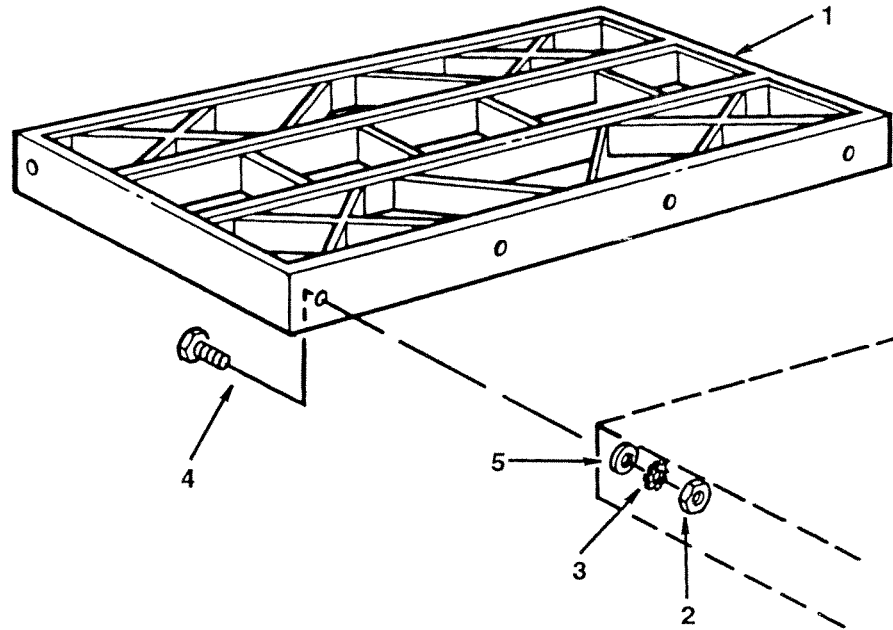
• This replacement screw has a different head and may have a different finish.



## Parts List for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw

Model No. 113.299510

Figure 8 - Table Extensions



Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	<del>9-2226†</del> *	† Extension, Table 12 x 27
2	STD541231	* Nut, Hex j5/16-18
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

MISPRINT

\* Standard Hardware Item - May be purchased locally

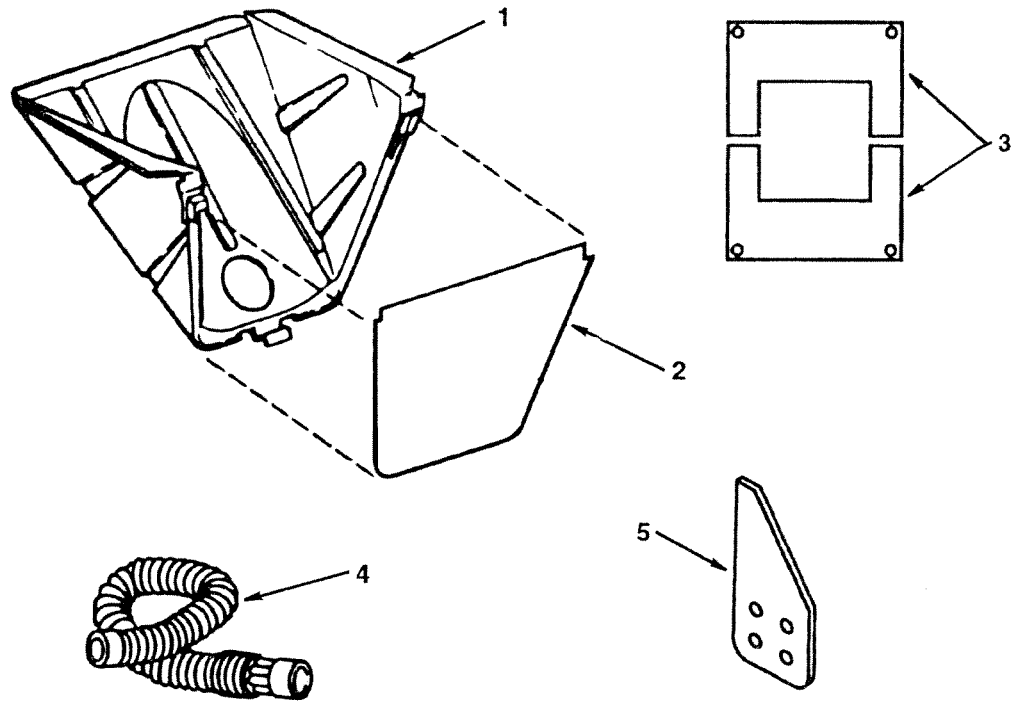
† Stock Item - May be secured through the Hardware Department of most Sears retail stores.

\* 824609 EXT TABLE

## Parts List for Craftsman 10 Inch Table Saw

Model No. 113.299510

### Figure 9 - Table Saw Dust Collector



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



# SEARS

owner's  
manual

Model No.  
**113.299510**

The model number of your 10 inch Table Saw will be found on a plate attached to your saw, at the right rear side of the base.

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

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

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