

Instruction Manual

10" Bench Top Table Saw

Model 3812



Shown assembled with accessory stand model 38129
and accessory outfeed support model 38239.

IMPORTANT

Please make certain that the person who is to use this equipment carefully reads and understands these instructions before starting operations.

The Model and Serial No. plate is located on the main housing of the tool. Record these numbers in the spaces below and retain for future reference.

Model No. _____

Type _____

Serial No. _____

To learn more about Porter-Cable
visit our website at:

<http://www.porter-cable.com>

PORTER-CABLE
PROFESSIONAL POWER TOOLS

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

Woodworking can be dangerous if safe and proper operating procedures are not followed. As with all machinery, there are certain hazards involved with the operation of the product. Using the machine with respect and caution will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator may result. Safety equipment such as guards, push sticks, hold-downs, featherboards, goggles, dust masks and hearing protection can reduce your potential for injury. But even the best guard won't make up for poor judgment, carelessness or inattention. Always use common sense and exercise caution in the workshop. If a procedure feels dangerous, don't try it. Figure out an alternative procedure that feels safer. **REMEMBER:** Your personal safety is your responsibility.

This machine was designed for certain applications only. Porter-Cable strongly recommends that this machine not be modified and/or used for any application other than that for which it was designed. If you have any questions relative to a particular application, **DO NOT** use the machine until you have first contacted Porter-Cable to determine if it can or should be performed on the product.

**Technical Service Manager
Porter-Cable Corporation
4825 Highway 45 North
Jackson, TN 38305**

(IN CANADA: 505 SOUTHGATE DRIVE, GUELPH, ONTARIO N1H 6M7)



WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY

1. **FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE TOOL.** Learn the tool's application and limitations as well as the specific hazards peculiar to it.

2. **KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE** and in working order.

3. **ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.** Wear safety glasses. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are not safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. These safety glasses must conform to ANSI Z87.1 requirements. Note: Approved glasses have Z87 printed or stamped on them.

4. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it "on".

5. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

6. **DON'T USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well-lighted.

7. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All children and visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.

8. **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** – with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.

9. **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and be safer at the rate for which it was designed.

10. **USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.

11. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Nonslip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

12. **SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.

13. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

14. **MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

15. **DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing and when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, etc.

16. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** The use of accessories and attachments not recommended by Porter-Cable may cause hazards or risk of injury to persons.

17. **REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in power cord. In the event of a power failure, move switch to the "OFF" position.

18. **NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.

19. **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function – check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.


20. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.

21. **NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF.** Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.

22. **STAY ALERT, WATCH WHAT YOU ARE DOING, AND USE COMMON SENSE WHEN OPERATING A POWER TOOL. DO NOT USE TOOL WHILE TIRED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, ALCOHOL, OR MEDICATION.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

23. **MAKE SURE TOOL IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUPPLY** while motor is being mounted, connected or re-connected.

24. **THE DUST GENERATED** by certain woods and wood products can be injurious to your health. Always operate machinery in well ventilated areas and provide for proper dust removal. Use wood dust collection systems whenever possible.

25.  **WARNING: SOME DUST CREATED BY POWER SANDING, SAWING, GRINDING, DRILLING, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES** contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead-based paints,
 - crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
 - arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.
- Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

Refer to them often and use them to instruct others.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR CIRCULAR SAWS

1. **DO NOT** operate your saw until it is completely assembled and installed according to the instructions.
2. **IF YOU ARE NOT** thoroughly familiar with the operation of circular saws, obtain advice from your supervisor, instructor, or other qualified person.
3. **ALWAYS** use blade guard, spreader and anti-kickback fingers for every operation for which it can be used, including all through sawing.
4. **ALWAYS** hold the work firmly against the miter gage or fence.
5. **NEVER** use the fence as a cut-off gage when cross-cutting.
6. **MOVE** the rip fence out of the way when cross-cutting.
7. **NEVER** perform any operation "free-hand" which means using only your hands to support or guide the workpiece. Always use either the fence or miter gage to position and guide the work.
8. **ALWAYS** use a push stick for ripping narrow stock. Refer to ripping applications in instruction manual where the push stick is covered in detail.
9. **AVOID KICKBACKS** (work thrown back toward you) by:
 - A. Keeping blade sharp.
 - B. Keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
 - C. Keeping spreader and anti-kickback fingers and guard in place and operating.
 - D. Not releasing the work before it is pushed all the way past the saw blade.
 - E. Not ripping work that is twisted or warped or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
 - F. Making sure that the fence is properly aligned.
 - G. Always using the fence, miter gauge or fixture to process work pieces.
 - H. Using feather boards or a fixture when the anti-kickback device cannot be used.
 - I. Keeping control of the stock when manually feeding.
 - J. Not attempting to saw stock that is too large to safely control.
 - K. Not using the fence as a stop when crosscutting.
 - L. Not trying to saw stock with loose knots or other flaws.
10. **AVOID** awkward operations and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the cutting tool.
11. **ALWAYS** keep hands and fingers away from the blade.

12. **NEVER** stand or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.
13. **NEVER** reach behind or over the cutting tool with either hand for any reason.
14. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.
15. **DO NOT** feed the material too fast while cutting. Feed the material just fast enough so that the blade will cut.
16. **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw "OFF."
17. **NEVER** start the saw with the workpiece pressed against the blade.
18. **MAKE** sure table is clear of all objects before turning saw "ON".
19. **ALWAYS** turn the saw "OFF" and wait for the blade to stop before removing scarp pieces.
20. **NEVER** perform layout, assembly or set-up work on the table while the saw is operating.
21. **PROVIDE** adequate support to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long workpieces.
22. **NEVER** use solvents to clean plastic parts. Solvents could possibly dissolve or otherwise damage the material. Only a soft damp cloth should be used to clean plastic parts.
23. **SHOULD** any part of your circular saw be missing, damaged, or fail in any way, or any electrical components fail to perform properly, shut off switch and remove plug from power supply outlet. Replace missing, damaged or failed parts before resuming operation.
24. **THE USE** of attachments and accessories not recommended by Porter-Cable may result in the risk of injuries.
25. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of this product is available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201, in the Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations and also in the Safety Data Sheets provided by the NSC. Please also refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI O1.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machinery and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.

UNPACKING

Your new saw is shipped complete in one container. Carefully unpack the saw and all loose items from the shipping container. Fig. 2 illustrates the saw removed from the container and Fig. 3, illustrates all the loose items packed with the saw.



Fig. 2

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 - Handle | 5 - Blade Guard and Spreader Assembly |
| 2 - 1/4"-20x1-3/4" screw | 6 - Anchor Block Shim (3) |
| 3 - Fence | 7 - Table Insert |
| 4 - Miter Gage | 8 - Blade Wrench (2) |

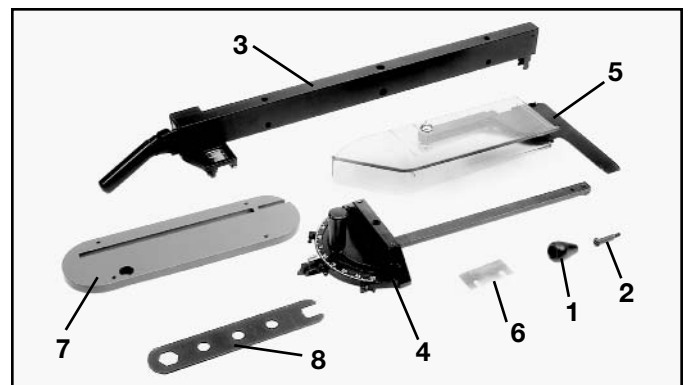


Fig. 3

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

ASSEMBLING BLADE RAISING AND LOWERING HANDWHEEL

1. Insert the 1-3/4" screw (D) Fig. 4, through handle (E). Assemble handle (E) to handwheel (A) by threading screw (D) clockwise into handwheel as shown in Fig. 5. Handle (E) should rotate freely on screw (D).

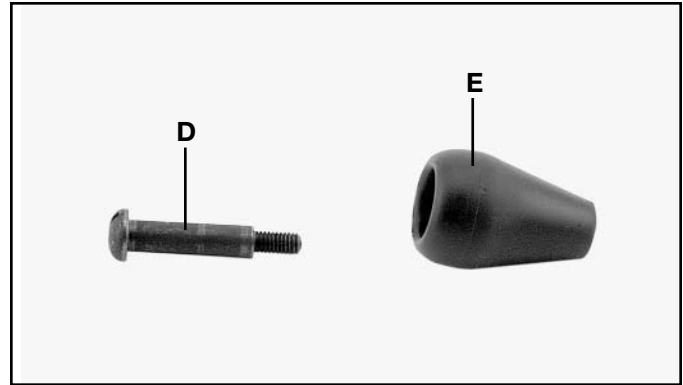


Fig. 4

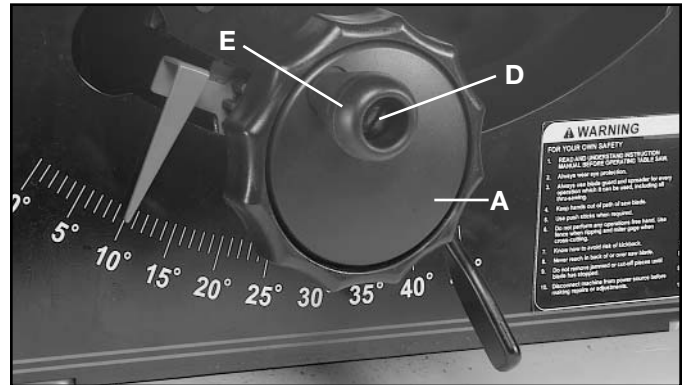



Fig. 5

ASSEMBLING BLADE GUARD AND SPREADER ASSEMBLY

1.  **WARNING: WHEN ASSEMBLING THE BLADE GUARD AND SPREADER ASSEMBLY, MAKE CERTAIN THE SAW IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE.**

2. **IMPORTANT: THE BLADE GUARD AND SPREADER ASSEMBLY MUST BE PROPERLY ALIGNED TO THE SAW BLADE IN ORDER TO HELP PREVENT KICKBACK.**

3. Position the blade 90 degrees to the table and lock in place.

4. Insert spreader end (A) Fig. 6, of blade guard into anchor block (B). Push spreader (A) down into holder until you hear a click, indicating that the spreader is secured. **NOTE:** It is important that the spreader (A) be in the vertical position and pushed straight down into the spreader anchor block (B) during the assembly procedure.

5. Fig. 7 illustrates the blade guard in place.

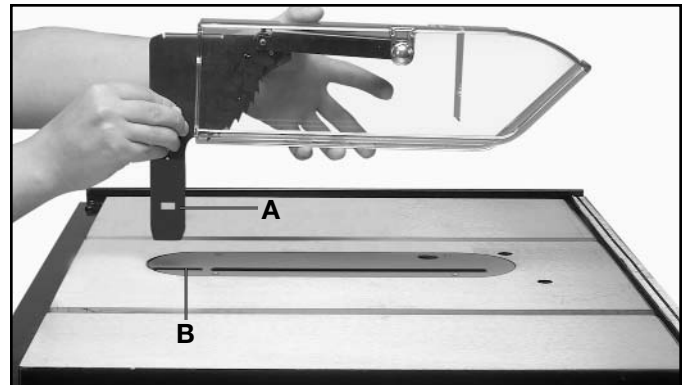


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

6. **NOTE:** The anchor block (B) Fig. 6, has been adjusted at the factory so that the spreader will be aligned with the saw blade which is supplied with the saw. When changing to blades with different widths it may be necessary to adjust the anchor block (B) Fig. 9, as follows:

7. Remove table insert and saw blade.

8. Loosen the two screws (C) Fig. 8 (under saw table), that attach the anchor block (B) Fig. 9, to the saw frame (E).

9. Three additional shims, two of which are shown at (D) Fig. 9, are supplied with your saw and can be used as required between the anchor block (B) and the frame (E) in order to align the spreader with the saw blade.

10. After adjustment is completed, tighten the two screws (C) Fig. 8.

REMOVING BLADE GUARD/SPREADER ASSEMBLY

⚠ WARNING: MAKE SURE THE SAW IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

The blade must be in the 90 degree position to the table for the blade guard and spreader assembly to be removed. Remove the table insert, pull out on the spreader release spring (A) Fig. 9A, while pulling up on the blade guard/spreader assembly (B). **NOTE: STORE THE BLADE GUARD AS SHOWN IN FIG. 31A, WHEN THE BLADE GUARD IS NOT IN USE.**

MITER GAGE

The miter gage is shipped completely assembled and is supplied with a T-slot miter gage bar (A) Fig. 10, that can be inserted into either one of the two T-slotted miter gage grooves located in the table top, as shown. The T-slot miter gage can be extended beyond the front of the table for cross-cutting wide workpieces.

MITER GAGE HOLDER

Fig. 11, illustrates the miter gage (D) inserted into the miter gage holder when not in use.

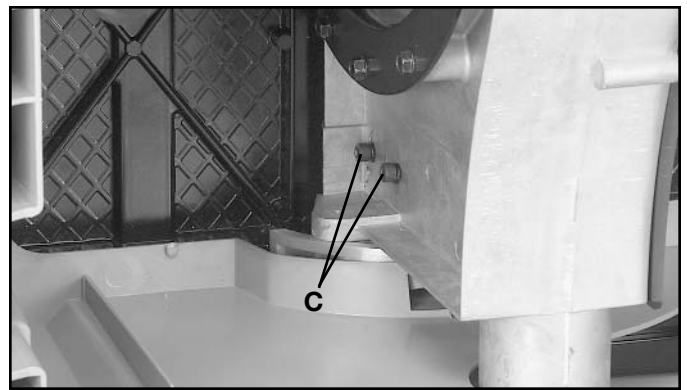


Fig. 8

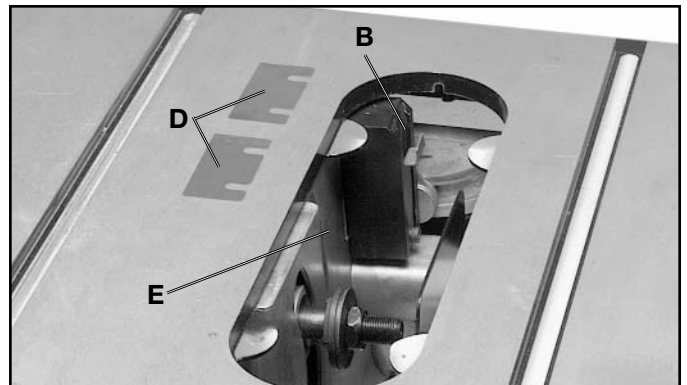


Fig. 9



Fig. 9A

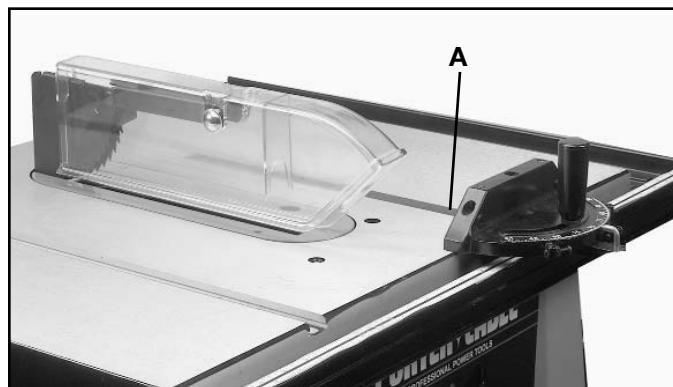


Fig. 10

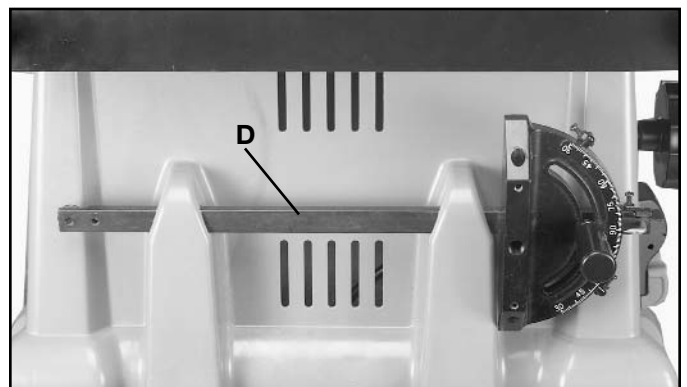


Fig. 11

ASSEMBLING RIP FENCE TO SAW TABLE

1. The rip fence may be used on the right or left hand side of the saw table. Lift locking handle (A) Fig. 12, and position the front end of the fence on the front fence rail as shown.
2. While pressing front end of fence firmly against front fence rail, place rear end of fence down on the rear fence rail and push down on locking handle (A) Fig. 13, to lock fence in place.

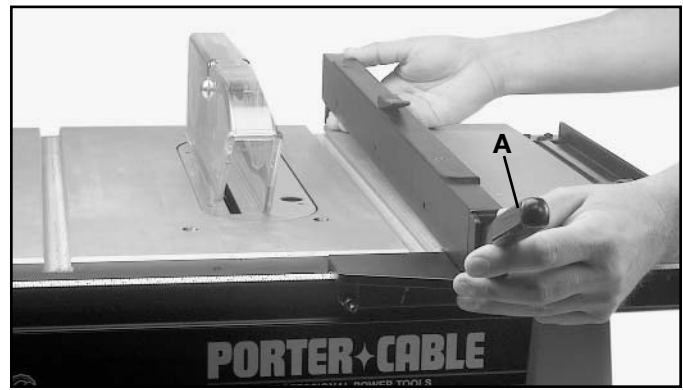


Fig. 12



Fig. 13

FASTENING SAW TO A SUPPORTING SURFACE

The saw **MUST** be properly secured to a supporting surface using the four mounting holes, two of which are shown at (A) Fig. 14.

CAUTION: THE SUPPORTING SURFACE MUST BE ABLE TO SUPPORT 300LBS.

IMPORTANT: A HOLE MUST BE PROVIDED IN THE SUPPORTING SURFACE TO FACILITATE SAWDUST FALL-THRU AND REMOVAL. Square the saw on the supporting surface and mark the location of the four 5/16 inch holes to be drilled, as shown in Fig. 15. Locate and mark an 11 or 12 inch square centered between the four mounting holes and cut out and remove the square, as shown in Fig. 15. This opening will allow sawdust to fall through the saw base. Fasten the saw to the workbench utilizing the mounting holes that were just drilled.

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO PROVIDE THIS SAW DUST FALL-THRU AND REMOVAL HOLE WILL ALLOW SAW DUST TO BUILD-UP AROUND THE MOTOR WHICH MAY RESULT IN A FIRE HAZARD OR CAUSE MOTOR DAMAGE.

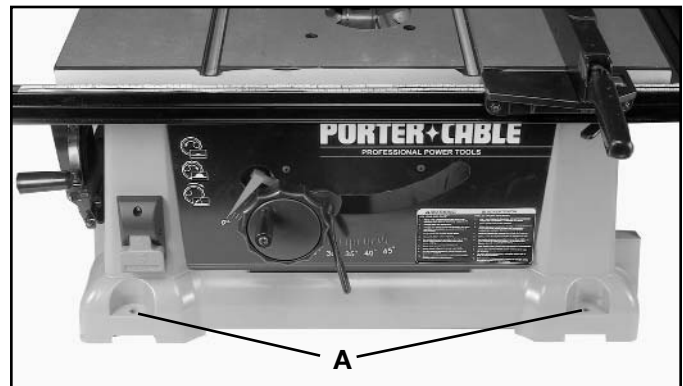


Fig. 14

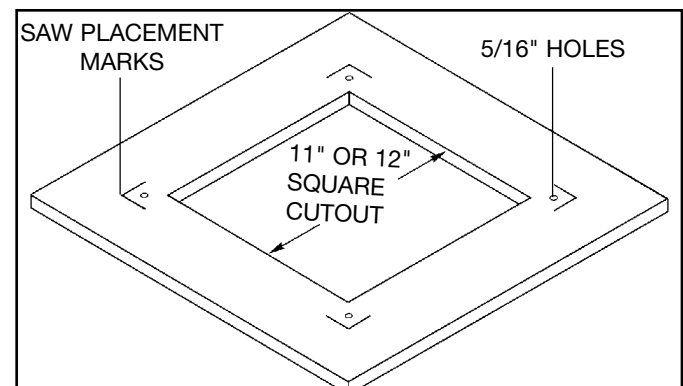


Fig. 15

FASTENING SAW TO TWO SAW HORSES

When fastening the saw to two saw horses, position the four grooves located on the base of the saw cabinet over the 2x4's of the saw horse and fasten in place with suitable hardware (not supplied). **CAUTION: THE SAW HORSES MUST BE ABLE TO SUPPORT 300 LBS.**

MOTOR

Many Porter-Cable tools will operate on either D.C., or single phase 25 to 60 cycle A.C. current and voltage within plus or minus 5 percent of that shown on the specification plate on the tool. Several models, however, are designed for A.C. current only. Refer to the specification plate on your tool for proper voltage and current rating.

CAUTION: Do not operate your tool on a current for which the voltage is not within correct limits. Do not operate tools rated A.C. only on D.C. current. To do so may seriously damage the tool.

EXTENSION CORD SELECTION

When servicing use only identical replacement parts.

To reduce the risk of electric shock, this equipment has a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not change the plug in any way.

Make sure your extension cord is in good condition and be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current of the saw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. Fig. 15B, shows the correct size to use depending on cord length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gage. The smaller the gage number, the heavier the cord.

MINIMUM GAUGE EXTENSION CORD			
Ampere Rating	Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet	Gage of Extension Cord
0-6	120	up to 25	18 AWG
0-6	120	25-50	16 AWG
0-6	120	50-100	16 AWG
0-6	120	100-150	14 AWG
6-10	120	up to 25	18 AWG
6-10	120	25-50	16 AWG
6-10	120	50-100	14 AWG
6-10	120	100-150	12 AWG
10-12	120	up to 25	16 AWG
10-12	120	25-50	16 AWG
10-12	120	50-100	14 AWG
10-12	120	100-150	12 AWG
12-16	120	up to 25	14 AWG
12-16	120	25-50	12 AWG
12-16	120	GREATER THAN 50' NOT RECOMMENDED	

Fig. 15B

OPERATING CONTROLS AND ADJUSTMENTS

STARTING AND STOPPING SAW

The "ON/OFF" switch (A) Fig 16, is located on the front of the saw cabinet. To turn the saw "ON" pull the "ON/OFF" switch (A) out. To turn the saw "OFF", push in on the "ON/OFF" switch (A).



Fig. 16

LOCKING SWITCH IN THE “OFF” POSITION

IMPORTANT: When the tool is not in use the switch should be locked in the “OFF” position to prevent unauthorized use. The tool can be locked in the “OFF” position using a padlock (A) as shown in Fig. 17.

The padlock should have 3/16" diameter shank with a 2" throat to insure a proper fit.

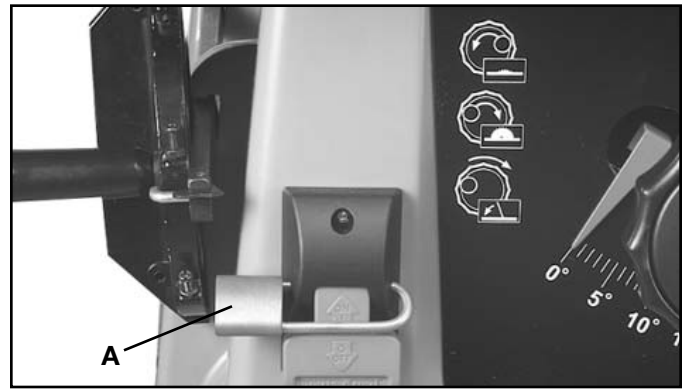


Fig. 17

BLADE RAISING AND LOWERING CONTROL

To raise or lower the saw blade, turn handwheel (A) Fig 18. Turning the handwheel counterclockwise lowers the blade and turning the handwheel clockwise raises the blade.

⚠ WARNING: THE BLADE TILTING LOCK HANDLE (B) FIG. 19, MUST BE LOCKED DURING ALL CUTTING OPERATIONS.

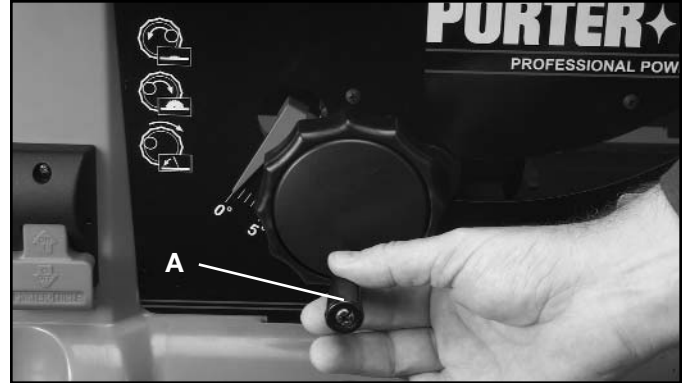


Fig. 18

BLADE TILTING CONTROL

To tilt the saw blade, loosen blade tilting lock handle (B) Fig. 19, rotate outer wheel (C) until the blade is at the desired angle and tighten lock handle (B).

⚠ WARNING: THE BLADE TILTING LOCK HANDLE (B) FIG. 19 MUST BE LOCKED DURING ALL CUTTING OPERATIONS.

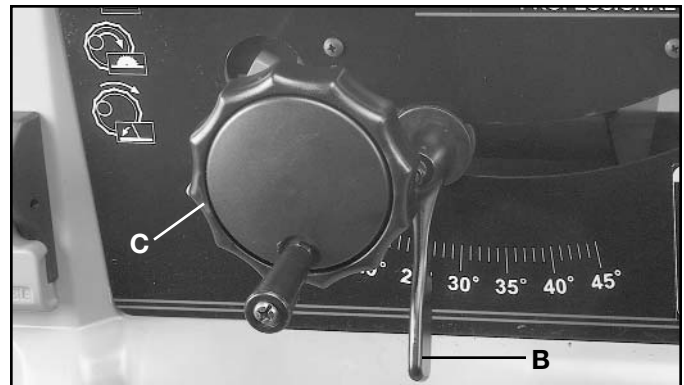


Fig. 19

ADJUSTING TABLE INSERT

Place a straight edge (B) across the table at both ends of the table insert as shown in Fig. 19A. The table insert (A) should always be level with the table. If an adjustment is necessary, turn the adjusting screws (C), as needed. Four adjusting screws (C) are supplied.

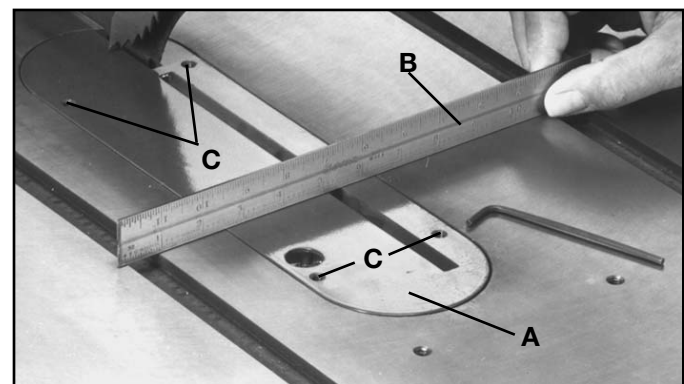



Fig. 19A

ADJUSTING 0 AND 45 DEGREE POSITIVE STOPS

Your saw is equipped with positive stops for rapid and accurate positioning of the saw blade at 0 and 45 degrees to the table. This saw has the capability to go 2 degrees beyond 0 and 45 degrees (-2° to 47°). To adjust the positive stops, proceed as follows:

1.  **DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM THE POWER SOURCE.**
2. Remove the blade guard and spreader assembly.
NOTE: SEE THE SECTION "REMOVING BLADE GUARD/SPREADER ASSEMBLY."
3. Raise the saw blade to its maximum height.

TO ADJUST POSITIVE STOP AT 0 DEGREES

4. Loosen the blade tilting lock handle, move the blade tilting mechanism as far as possible to the left and tighten the blade tilting lock handle.
5. Place a square (A) Fig. 20, on the table with one end of the square against the blade, as shown, and check to see if the blade is at 90 degrees to the table. If it is not, loosen screw (B) a few turns and move the blade tilting mechanism until the blade measures 90 degrees to the table. Then tighten blade tilting lock handle and tighten screw (B) until it bottoms. **NOTE: CHECK TO SEE IF THE TILT INDICATOR POINTER POINTS TO THE ZERO MARK ON THE SCALE. ADJUST IF NECESSARY.**

TO ADJUST POSITIVE STOP AT 45 DEGREES

6. Loosen the blade tilting lock handle, move the blade tilting mechanism as far as possible to the right and tighten the blade tilting lock handle.
7. Place a square (A) Fig. 21, on the table with one end of the square against the blade as shown, and check to see if the blade is at 45 degrees to the table. If it is not, loosen screw (C) a few turns and move the blade tilting mechanism until the blade is at 45 degrees to the table. Then tighten blade tilting lock handle and tighten screw (C) until it bottoms.

RIP FENCE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. To move the rip fence (A) Fig. 22A, along the table, lift up fence locking lever (B), slide the fence to the desired location on the table and push down fence locking lever (B) to lock the fence in position.
2. A pointer is supplied to indicate the distance the fence is positioned away from the saw blade. If an adjustment to the pointer (D) is required, loosen the screws (C) Fig. 22B, that fasten the pointer window to the fence head and adjust the pointer accordingly.
NOTE: THE RIP SCALE HAS TWO SETS OF MEASUREMENTS DISPLAYED ON IT. THE TOP SCALE IS USED WHEN THE RIP FENCE GUIDE RAIL IS COLLAPSED. THE BOTTOM SCALE IS USED WHEN THE RIP FENCE GUIDE RAIL IS FULLY EXTENDED.

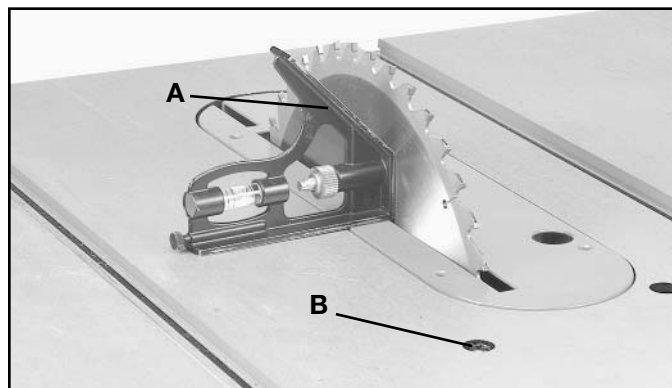


Fig. 20

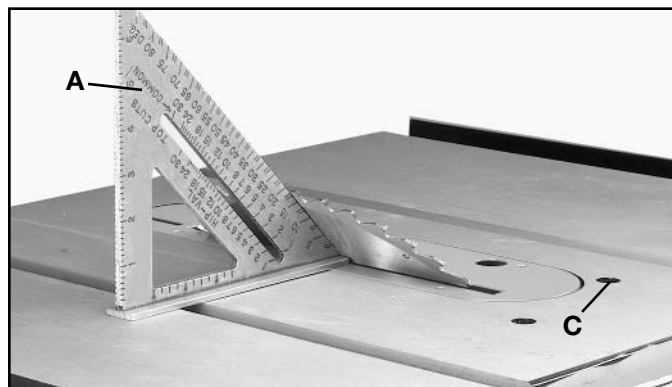


Fig. 21

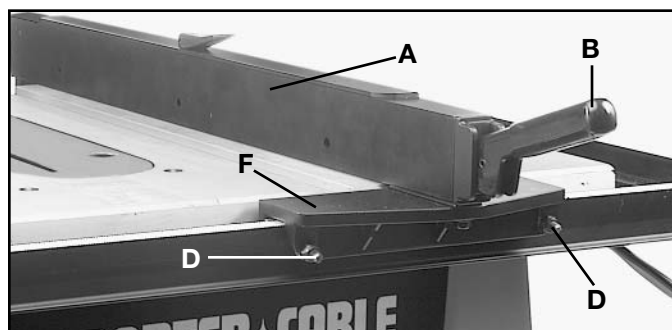


Fig. 22A

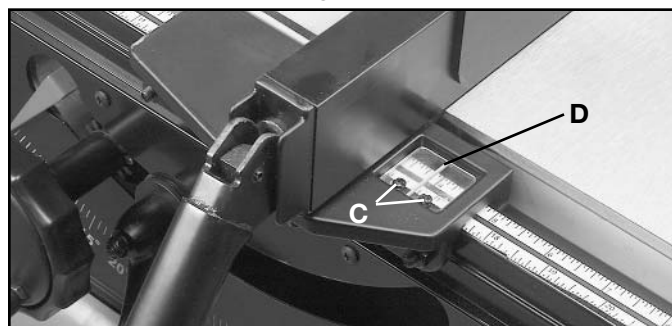


Fig. 22B

3. **⚠ WARNING: THE RIP FENCE MUST BE PARALLEL TO THE MITER GAGE SLOT AND SAW BLADE TO HELP PREVENT KICKBACK WHEN RIPPING.**

4. The saw blade is set parallel to the miter gage slot at the factory and the fence must be parallel to the miter gage slot and saw blade in order to do accurate work and help prevent kickback when ripping. To check the alignment:

5. Position the fence close to the miter gage slot, as shown in Fig. 22A. Push fence toward saw to insure alignment screws are in contact with the fence rail. Clamp the fence to the table by pushing down the locking lever (B). The fence should be parallel with the miter gage slot.

6. If an adjustment is necessary, proceed as follows:

7. Loosen the two screws and jam nuts (D) Fig. 22A, and lift up locking lever (B). Then while holding the fence bracket (F) Fig. 22A firmly toward the rear, move the rear end of the fence (A), by adjusting the two screws (D) until the fence is parallel with the miter gage slot. Then push down locking lever (B). Tighten jam nuts (D) on adjusting screws.

8. The clamping action of the fence (A) Fig. 23, can be adjusted by lifting up locking lever (B) and turning nut (E) clockwise to increase or counterclockwise to decrease the tension of the clamping action of the fence.

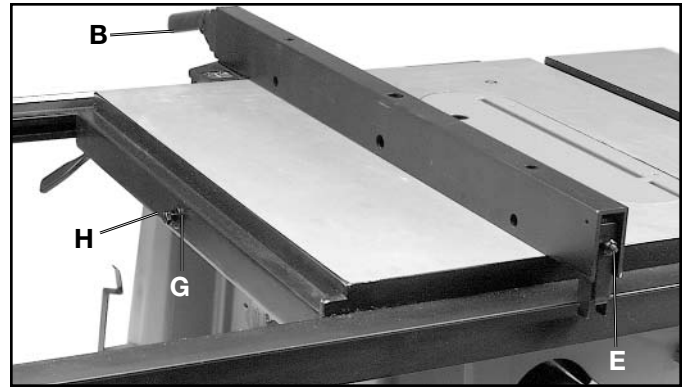


Fig. 23

REPLACING THE RIP FENCE SCALE

A metric scale can be attached to the rip fence as follows:

1. Extend the rip fence guide rail as far as it will go.
2. Use a pencil and “mark” the guide rail at the “0” location of the scale and remove the standard scale.
3. Place the metric scale on the guide rail referencing the “0” mark.
4. Collapse the guide rail and check to see if the “0” mark is accurate.
5. If an adjustment is necessary, adjust the “0” mark by loosening nut (G) Fig. 23, and turning screw (H) clockwise to move the “0” mark to the left, and counter clockwise to move the “0” mark to the right, once the “0” is set properly on the rip fence guide rail, turn nut (G) counterclockwise to lock nut (G) against screw (H).

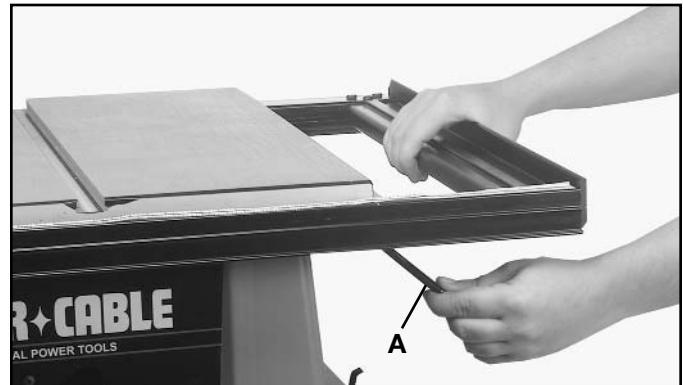


Fig. 24

RIP FENCE EXTENSION

The saw has the capability to increase its ripping capacity by extending the rip fence guide rails.

To extend the rip fence guide rails pull lever (A) Fig. 24, to the right, and pull out on the guide rails. Then lock the extended rails.

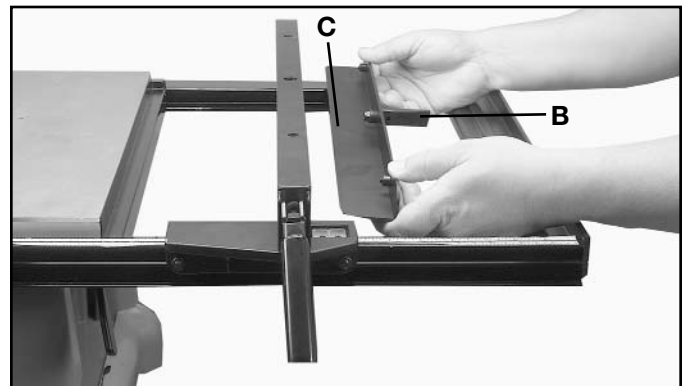


Fig. 25

RIPPING THIN STOCK

To adjust the fence, pull up on lever (B) so that the top of the rip fence can be removed, and repositioned on the rip fence as shown in Fig. 25. This is only necessary when the fence guide rails are extended.

When using the guide rails for ripping, the fence must be positioned as shown in Fig. 25, so that the wood can rest on the ledge (C,) up against the rip fence.

An auxiliary wood insert can be placed in the gap between the saw table and the rip fence extension to add extra support.

MITER GAGE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

When straight cross-cutting (blade set 90 degrees to the table) the miter gage can be used in either table slot. When bevel cross-cutting (blade tilted) only use the miter gage in the right table slot where the blade is tilted away from the miter gage and your hands.

This miter gage is equipped with individually adjustable index stops at 90 degrees and 45 degrees right and left. Adjustment to the index stops can be made by loosening lock nuts (B) Fig. 26, and tightening or loosening the three adjusting screws (C) until they contact the other end of stop guard (D) when the miter gage is at 90 and 45 degrees to the saw blade.

To operate the miter gage, simply loosen lock knob (E) Fig. 26, and move the body of the miter gage to the desired angle.

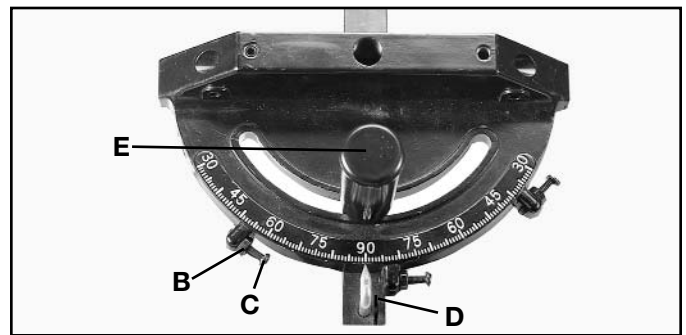


Fig. 26

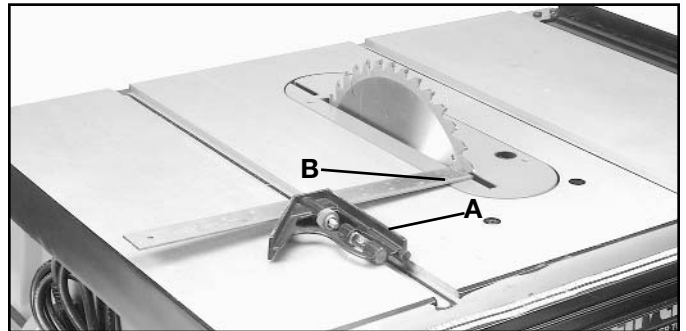


Fig. 27

ADJUSTING BLADE PARALLEL TO MITER GAGE SLOTS

The blade was adjusted parallel to the miter gage slots at the factory. In order to insure accurate cuts and help prevent kickback when cutting, this adjustment should be periodically checked and if necessary, adjusted as follows:

1. **⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM THE POWER SOURCE.**
2. Raise the blade to its highest position and adjust the blade so it is 90 degrees to the table.
3. Select a tooth on the saw blade that is set to the left. Mark this tooth with a pencil or marker.
4. Using a combination square, place the body (A) Fig. 27, of the square against the miter gage slot and adjust the blade (B) of the square until it just touches the marked tooth, as shown.
5. Rotate the blade and check the same marked blade tooth at the rear of the saw table in the same manner, as shown in Fig. 27A.
6. If the front and back measurements, shown in Figs. 27 and 27A, are not identical, loosen the four trunnion bolts (A) Fig. 28, underneath the saw table. Carefully grasp and move the saw frame until the blade is parallel to the miter gage slot. Then tighten the four trunnion bolts securely.



Fig. 27A

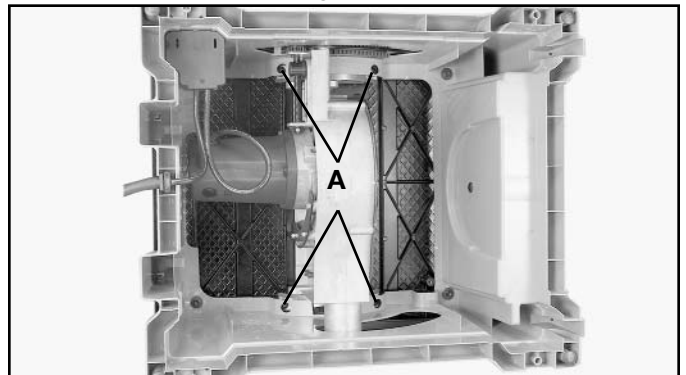


Fig. 28

DUST PORT

The saw has a dust port (B) Fig. 28A, located at the rear of the saw. The dust port is for connecting a dust collection system to the saw. The port is 2-1/2" outside diameter.



Fig. 28A

CHANGING THE BLADE

1. **⚠ WARNING: WHEN CHANGING THE BLADE, MAKE CERTAIN THE SAW IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE. USE ONLY 10" DIAMETER SAW BLADES RATED FOR 4600 RPM OR HIGHER WITH 5/8" ARBOR HOLES.**

2. Remove the table insert (A) Fig. 29, and raise the saw blade to its maximum height.

3. Remove the blade guard and spreader assembly. **NOTE: THE BLADE MUST BE IN THE 90 DEGREE POSITION TO THE TABLE FOR THE BLADE GUARD AND SPREADER ASSEMBLY TO BE REMOVED.** Remove the table insert, pull out on the spreader release spring (A) Fig. 30, while pulling up on the blade guard/spreader assembly (B).

4. Using the open end wrench (B) Fig. 31, place open end of wrench on flats on inside blade flange to keep the saw arbor from rotating and remove arbor nut (C) with the closed end of wrench (D). Turn nut (C) counterclockwise to remove. Remove outside blade flange (E) and saw blade (F).

5. Install new blade, making certain teeth of blade are pointing down at the front of the saw table and assemble the outside blade flange (E) Fig. 31, and arbor nut (C). Tighten nut (C) with wrench (D) by turning nut clockwise while holding arbor steady with other wrench (B).

6. Replace the table insert, blade guard and spreader assembly, and store the two wrenches.

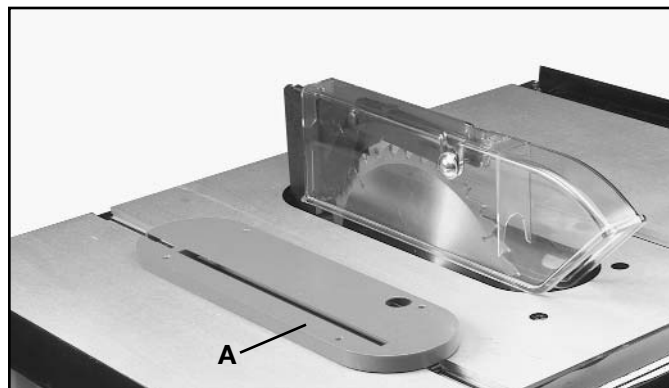


Fig. 29



Fig. 30

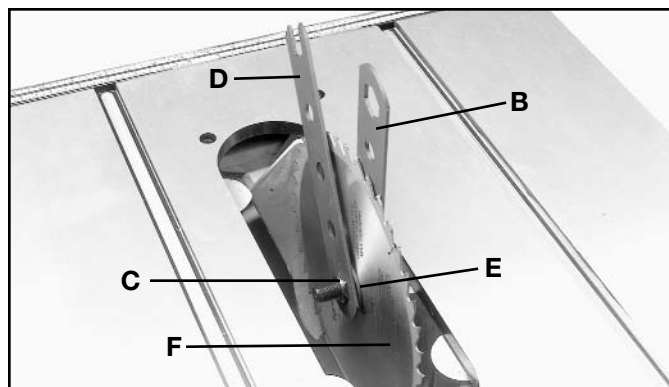


Fig. 31

STORAGE OF ACCESSORIES

For ease in storing and transporting, the saw can hold the following accessories as shown in Figs. 31A and 31B.

Fig. 31A

A - Wrenches

B - Blade guard/Spreader assembly

C - Fence

D - Extra Blade

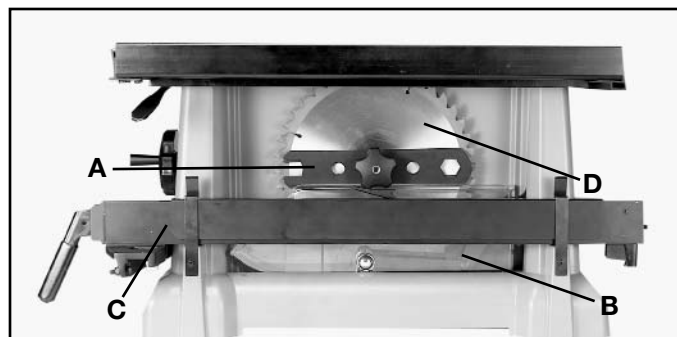


Fig. 31A

Fig. 31B

E - Miter gage

F - Cord



Fig. 31B

OPERATION

Common sawing operations include ripping and cross-cutting plus a few other standard operations of a fundamental nature. As with all power tools, there is a certain amount of hazard involved with the operation and use of the tool. Using the tool with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned, will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator can result. The following information describes the safe and proper method for performing the most common sawing operations.

CROSS-CUTTING

Cross-cutting requires the use of the miter gage to position and guide the work. Place the work against the miter gage and advance both the gage and work toward the saw blade, as shown in Fig. 32. The miter gage may be used in either table slot. When bevel cutting (blade tilted), use the miter gage slot that does not cause interference of your hand or miter gage with the saw blade guard. **The saw guard must always be used for all through cutting.** Start the cut slowly and hold the work firmly against the miter gage and the table. One of the rules in running a saw is that you never hang onto or touch a free piece of work. Hold the supported piece, not the free piece that is cut off. The feed in cross-cutting continues until the work is cut in two, and the miter gage and work are pulled back to the starting point. Before pulling the work back it is good practice to give the work a little sideways shift to move the work slightly away from the saw blade. Never pick up any short length of free work from the table while the saw is running.

⚠ WARNING: NEVER USE THE FENCE AS A CUT-OFF GAGE WHEN CROSS-CUTTING.

For added safety and convenience the miter gage can be fitted with an auxiliary wood-facing. This auxiliary wood-facing can be fastened to the front of the miter gage by using two wood screws through the slots provided in the miter gage body and into the wood-facing.

RIPPING

Ripping is the operation of making a length-wise cut through a board, as shown in Fig. 33, and the rip fence (A) is used to position and guide the work. One edge of the work rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rests on the table. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table. **The saw guard must always be used.** The guard has anti-kickback fingers to help prevent kickback and a spreader to help prevent the saw kerf from closing and binding the blade.

Start the motor and advance the work, holding it down against the fence. Never stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping. Hold the work with both hands and push it along the fence and into the saw blade as shown in Fig. 33. After the workpiece is on the table the work can then be fed through the saw blade with one hand, as shown in Fig. 34. After the work is beyond the saw blade and anti-kickback fingers the feed can continue to the end of the table, after which the work is lifted and brought back along the outside edge of the fence. The cut-off stock remains on the table or tilts up slightly and is caught by the rear end of the guard or slides off the table to the floor. If the cut-off stock remains on the table it is not touched with the hands until the saw blade is stopped, unless it is a large piece allowing safe removal. When ripping boards longer than three feet, it is recommended that a work support be used at the rear of the saw to keep the workpiece from falling off the saw table.



Fig. 32

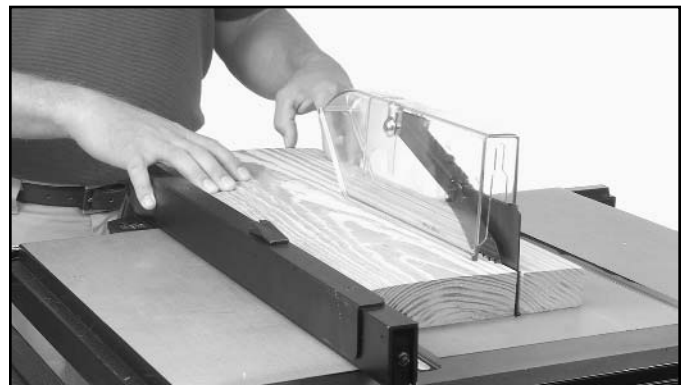


Fig. 33



Fig. 34

If the ripped work is less than 4 inches wide, a **PUSH STICK** should always be used to complete the feed, as shown in Fig. 35. The **PUSH STICK** can easily be made from scrap material as explained in the section “**CONSTRUCTING PUSH STICK.**” When ripping stock 2 inches or narrower, assemble an auxiliary wood facing to the fence, as explained in the section “**USING AUXILIARY WOOD FACING ON RIP FENCE**” and use a **PUSH STICK**.

USING AUXILIARY WOOD FACING ON RIP FENCE

It is necessary when performing some special operations to add wood facing (A) Fig. 36, to one or both sides of the rip fence, as shown. The wood facing is attached to the fence with wood screws through the holes in the fence.

A wood facing should be used when ripping material such as thin paneling to prevent the material from catching between the bottom of the rip fence and the saw table surface.

Further information on the safe and proper operation of table saws is available in the Porter Cable/Delta “Getting the Most Out of Your Table Saw” How-To-Book, Catalog No. 11-400. Additional information on table saw safety is also available by writing to:

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
1121 Spring Lake Drive
Itasca, IL 60143-3201

USING ACCESSORY DADO HEAD

⚠ WARNING: DO NOT USE A “WOBBLE” DADO BLADE, OR A DADO BLADE LARGER THAN 6" DIAMETER.

IMPORTANT: THE BLADE GUARD AND SPREADER ASSEMBLY CANNOT BE USED WHEN DADOING, AND MUST BE REMOVED.

Dadoing is cutting a rabbet or wide groove into the work. Most dado head sets are made up of two outside saws and four or five inside cutters, as shown in Fig. 37. Various combinations of saws and cutters are used to cut grooves from 1/8" to 13/16" for use in shelving, making joints, tenoning, grooving, etc. The cutters are heavily swaged and must be arranged so that this heavy portion falls in the gullets of the outside saws, as shown in Fig. 38. The saw and cutter overlap is shown in Fig. 39, (A) being the outside saw, (B) an inside cutter, and (C) a paper washer or washers which can be used as needed to control the exact width of groove. A 1/4" groove is cut by using the two outside saws. The teeth of the saws should be positioned so that the raker on one saw is beside the cutting teeth on the other saw.



Fig. 35



Fig. 36

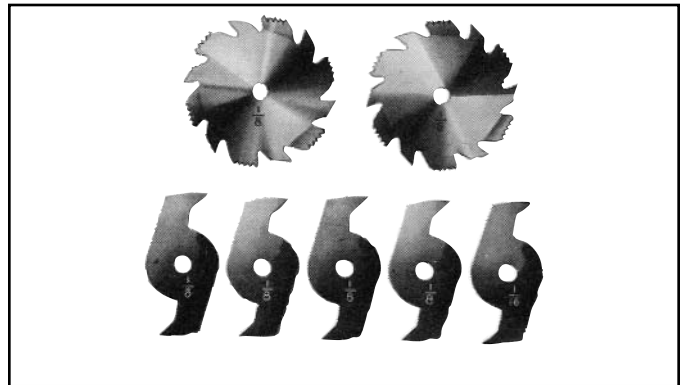


Fig. 37

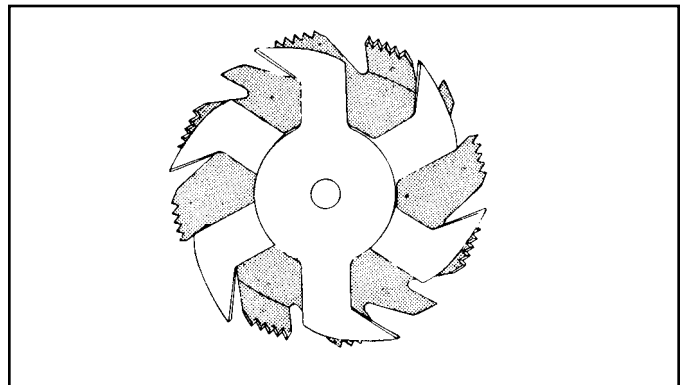


Fig. 38

The dado head set (D) Fig. 40, is assembled to the saw arbor as shown. **IMPORTANT:** The blade guard and splitter assembly cannot be used when dadoing and must be removed. Auxiliary jigs, fixtures, push sticks and feather boards should also be used. Also, the accessory dado head table insert Delta model 38122 (E) Fig. 40, must be used in place of the standard table insert. Fig. 41, shows a typical dado operation using the miter gage as a guide.

⚠ WARNING: NEVER USE THE DADO HEAD IN A BEVEL POSITION.
IMPORTANT: ALWAYS INSTALL BLADE GUARD AFTER OPERATION IS COMPLETED.

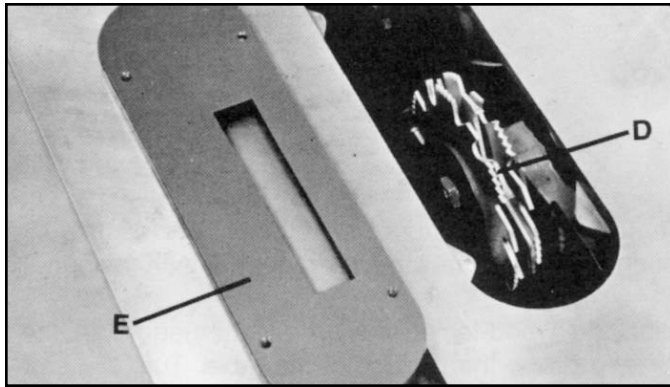


Fig. 40

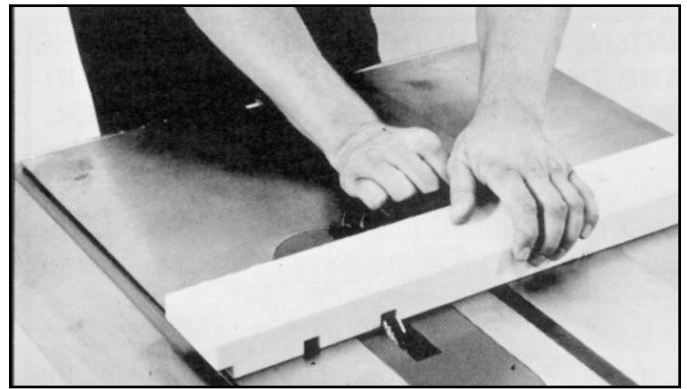


Fig. 41

CONSTRUCTING A FEATHERBOARD

Fig. 42, illustrates dimensions for making a typical featherboard. The material which the featherboard is constructed of, should be a straight piece of wood that is free of knots and cracks. Featherboards are used to keep the work in contact with the fence and table and help prevent kickbacks. Clamp the featherboards to the fence and table so that the leading edge of the featherboards will support the workpiece until the cut is completed. Use featherboards for all non "thru-sawing" operations where the guard and spreader assembly must be removed (see Fig. 43). Always replace the guard and spreader assembly when the non thru-sawing operation is completed.

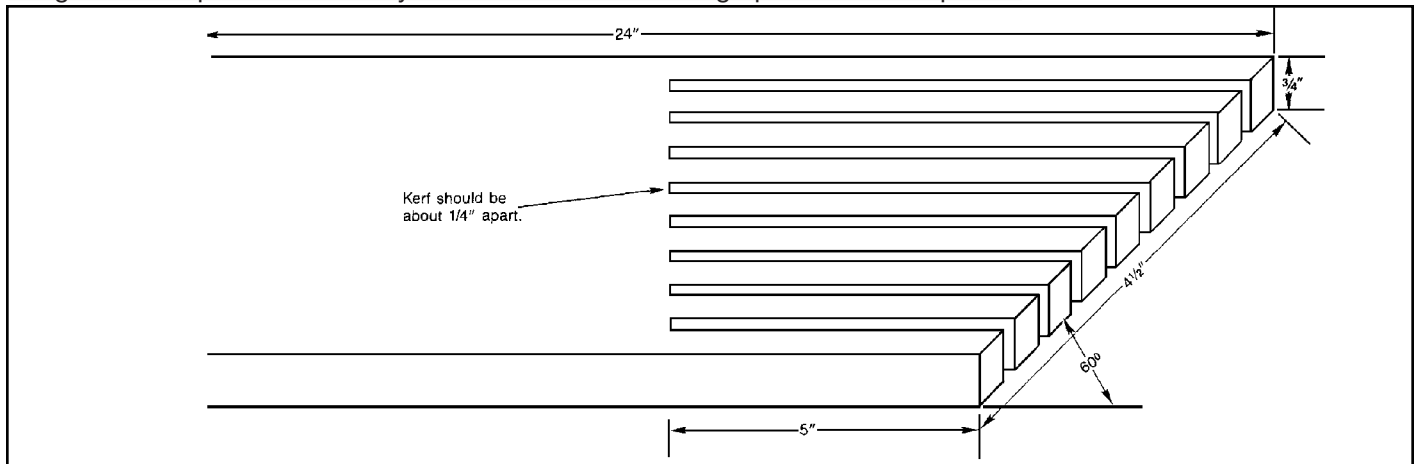


Fig. 42

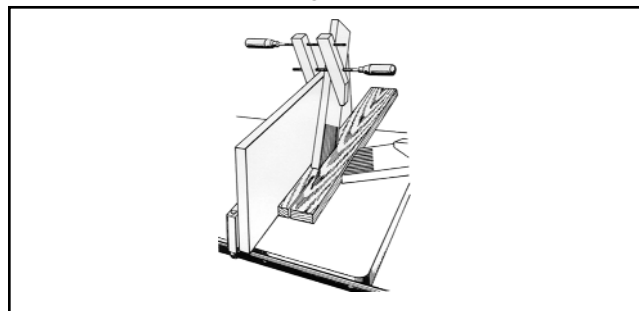


Fig. 43

MAINTENANCE

KEEP TOOL CLEAN

Periodically vacuum out all air passages. **NEVER** use compressed air, because it may force debris into the bearings or critical motor parts. All plastic parts should be cleaned with a soft damp cloth. **NEVER** use solvents to clean plastic parts. They could possibly dissolve or otherwise damage the material.

CAUTION: Wear safety glasses while cleaning tool.

FAILURE TO START

Should your tool fail to start, check to make sure the prongs on the cord plug are making good contact in the outlet. Also, check for blown fuses or open circuit breakers in the line.

LUBRICATION

This tool has been lubricated with a sufficient amount of high-grade lubricant for the life of the unit under normal operating conditions. No further lubrication is necessary.

BRUSH INSPECTION AND LUBRICATION

For your continued safety and electrical protection, brush inspection and replacement on this tool should **ONLY** be performed by an **AUTHORIZED PORTER-CABLE SERVICE STATION** or a **PORTER-CABLE SERVICE CENTER**.

At approximately 100 hours of use, take or send your tool to your nearest Authorized Porter-Cable Service Station to be thoroughly cleaned and inspected; worn parts replaced, when necessary, relubricated with fresh lubricant, if required; reassembled with new brushes; and performance tested.

Any loss of power before the above maintenance check may indicate the need for immediate servicing of your tool. **DO NOT CONTINUE TO OPERATE TOOL UNDER THIS CONDITION.** If proper operating voltage is present, return your tool to the service station for immediate service.


SERVICE AND REPAIRS

All quality tools will eventually require servicing or replacement of parts due to wear from normal use. These operations, including brush inspection and replacement, should **ONLY** be performed by either an **AUTHORIZED PORTER-CABLE SERVICE STATION** or a **PORTER-CABLE SERVICE CENTER**. All repairs made by these agencies are fully guaranteed against defective material and workmanship. We cannot guarantee repairs made or attempted by anyone other than these agencies.

Should you have any questions about your tool, feel free to write us at any time. In any communications, please give all information shown on the nameplate of your tool (model number, type, serial number, etc.).

ACCESSORIES

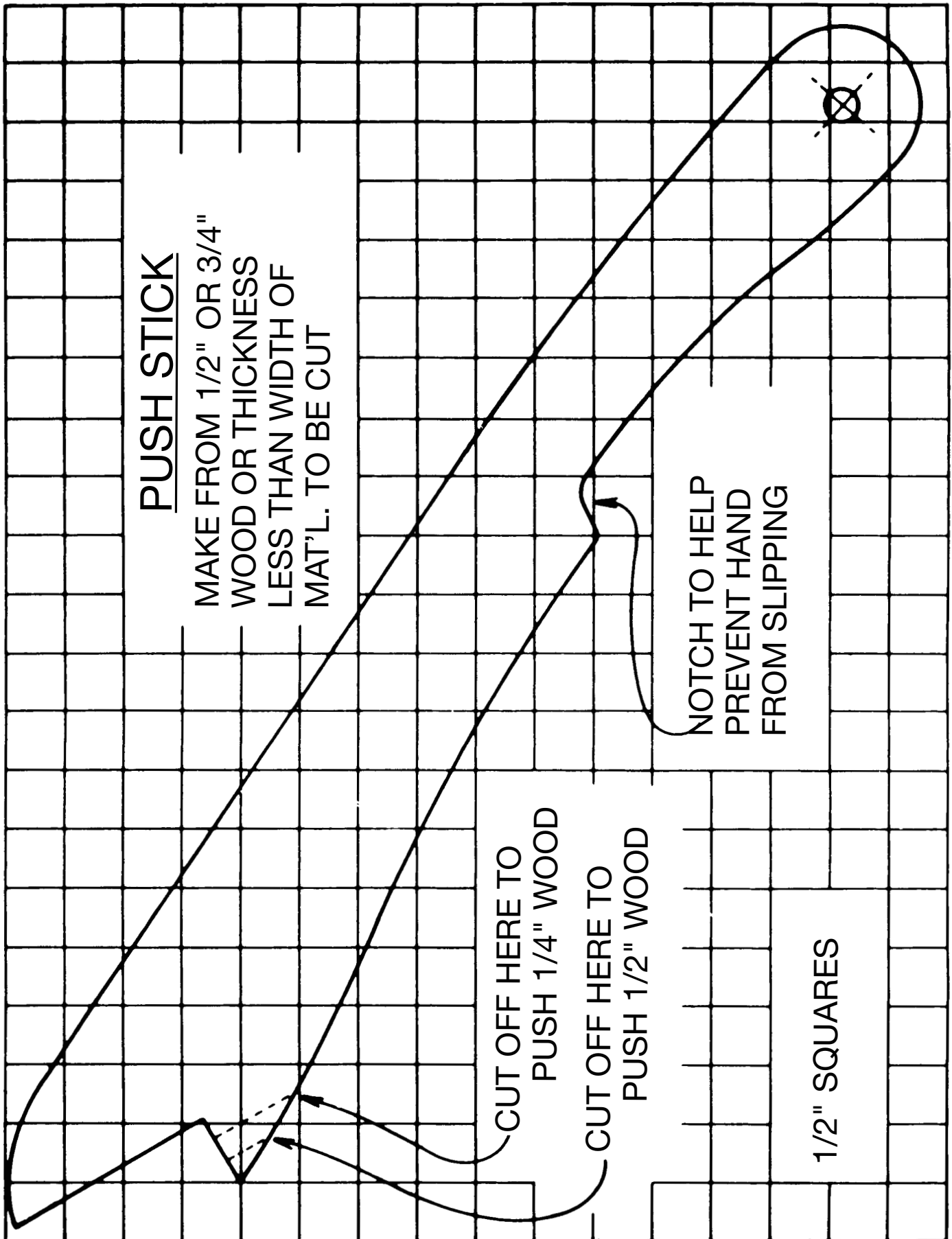
The testing of this tool has been accomplished with the following accessories. For safest operation, it is recommended that only these accessories be used with this product.

 **WARNING:** Since accessories other than those listed have not been tested with this product, use of such accessories could be hazardous. **DO NOT USE A "WOBBLE" DADO BLADE, OR A DADO BLADE LARGER THAN 6" DIAMETER.**

<u>CATALOG #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
38121	Blade Insert
38122	Dado blade Insert
12910	10" Blade 24 teeth
12911	10" Blade 40 teeth
12912	10" Blade 60 teeth
38129	Folding Stand
38239	Outfeed Support

CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK

When ripping work less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should be used to complete the feed and could easily be made from scrap material by following the pattern shown.



PORTER-CABLE LIMITED ONE YEAR WARRANTY

Porter-Cable warrants its Professional Power Tools for a period of one year from the date of original purchase. We will repair or replace, at our option, any part or parts of the product and accessories covered under this warranty which, after examination, proves to be defective in workmanship or material during the warranty period. For repair or replacement, return the complete tool or accessory, transportation prepaid, to your nearest Porter-Cable Service Center or Authorized Service Station. Proof of purchase may be required. This warranty does not apply to repair or replacement required due to misuse, abuse, normal wear and tear or repairs attempted or made by other than our Service Centers or Authorized Service Stations.

ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY, INCLUDING THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WILL LAST ONLY FOR ONE (1) YEAR FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE.

To obtain information on warranty performance please write to: PORTER-CABLE CORPORATION, 4825 Highway 45 North, Jackson, Tennessee 38305; Attention: Product Service. THE FOREGOING OBLIGATION IS PORTER-CABLE'S SOLE LIABILITY UNDER THIS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL PORTER-CABLE BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts or the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

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

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3949A East Guasti Road
Phone: (909) 390-5555
Fax: (909) 390-5554

San Leandro 94577 (Oakland)
3039 Teagarden Street
Phone: (510) 357-9762
Fax: (510) 357-7939

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4343 South State Rd. 7 (441)
Unit #107
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Fax: (954) 321-6638

Tampa 33609
4538 W. Kennedy Boulevard
Phone: (813) 877-9585
Fax: (813) 289-7948

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Fax: (404) 608-1123

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Fax: (630) 628-0023

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Franklin Industrial Park
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Phone: (508) 520-8802
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Fax: (248) 597-5004

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Minneapolis 55429
4315 68th Avenue North
Phone: (763) 561-9080
Fax: (763) 561-0653

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P.O. Box 12393
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Fax: (816) 221-2897

St. Louis 63119
7574 Watson Road
Phone: (314) 968-8950
Fax: (314) 968-2790

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Phone: (704) 841-1176
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4560 Indianola Avenue
Phone: (614) 263-0929
Fax: (614) 263-1238

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8001 Sweet Valley Drive
Unit #19
Phone: (216) 447-9030
Fax: (216) 447-3097

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Authorized Service Stations are located in many large cities. Telephone **800-487-8665** or **731-541-6042** for assistance locating one. Parts and accessories for Porter-Cable/Delta products should be obtained by contacting any Porter-Cable-Delta Distributor, Authorized Service Center, or Porter-Cable-Delta Factory Service Center. If you do not have access to any of these, call **888-848-5175** and you will be directed to the nearest Porter-Cable Delta Factory Service Center.

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St-Jean Baptiste,
Québec, Québec
G2E 5E2
Phone: (418) 877-7112
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H4R 1V8
Phone: (514) 336-8772
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