

POST THESE SAFETY RULES FOR REFERENCE.



SAFETY RULES FOR TABLE SAWS



⚠ WARNING Failure to follow these rules may result in serious injury.

- DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE** until it is **assembled** and **installed** according to the instructions.
- OBTAIN ADVICE FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR, instructor, or another qualified person** if you are not familiar with the operation of this machine.
- FOLLOW ALL WIRING CODES** and recommended electrical connections.
- ALWAYS USE GUARDS, SPLITTER, AND ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS** whenever possible, including through sawing. Check to see that they are in place, secured and working correctly. Test the anti-kickback pawl action before ripping by pushing the wood under the anti-kickback teeth. The teeth must prevent the wood from being thrown toward the front of the saw.
- CUTTING THE WORKPIECE WITHOUT THE USE OF A FENCE OR MITER GAUGE IS KNOWN AS "FREEHAND" CUTTING. NEVER** perform "free-hand" operations. Use either the fence or miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece.
- HOLD THE WORKPIECE FIRMLY** against the miter gauge or fence.
- CUTTING COMPLETELY THROUGH THE WORK-PIECE IS KNOWN AS "THROUGH-SAWING".** Ripping and cross-cutting are through-sawing operations. Cutting with the grain is ripping. Use a fence or fence system for ripping. NEVER use a miter gauge for ripping. Use push sticks for ripping a narrow workpiece. Cutting across the grain is cross-cutting. Never use a fence or fence system for cross-cutting. Instead, use a miter gauge.
- KICKBACK IS THE NATURAL TENDENCY OF THE WORKPIECE TO BE THROWN BACK AT THE OPERATOR** when the workpiece initially contacts the blade or if the workpiece pinches the blade. Kickback is dangerous and can result in serious injury.
AVOID KICKBACK by:
 - keeping blade sharp and free of rust and pitch.
 - keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
 - using saw blade guard and splitter for every possible operation, including all through sawing.
 - keeping splitter aligned with sawblade.
 - keeping the anti-kickback pawls in place and sharpened.
 - pushing the workpiece past the saw blade prior to release.
 - never ripping a workpiece that is twisted or warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
 - using featherboards when the anti-kickback device or the guard and splitter cannot be used.
 - never sawing a large workpiece that cannot be controlled.
 - never using the fence as a guide when crosscutting.
 - never sawing a workpiece with loose knots, flaws, nails or other foreign objects.
 - never ripping a workpiece shorter than 10".**SOME MATERIALS ARE TOO HARD AND SLIPPERY FOR THE ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS TO BE EFFECTIVE.** Plastic and compositions (like hardboard) may be cut on your saw, but be especially attentive to following proper set-up and cutting procedures to prevent any kickbacks when cutting these materials.
- USE THE CORRECT SAWBLADE FOR THE INTENDED OPERATION.** The blade must rotate toward the front of the saw. Always tighten the blade arbor nut securely. Before use, inspect the blade for cracks or missing teeth. Do not use a damaged blade.
- NEVER USE ABRASIVE WHEELS** on this saw.
- DO NOT CUT METAL WITH THIS SAW.**
- REMOVE CUT-OFF PIECES AND SCRAPS** from the table before starting the saw. The vibration of the machine may cause them to move into the saw blade and be thrown out.
- CUT-OFF PIECES CAN BE THROWN BACK AT THE OPERATOR.** For large cut-off pieces, use a push stick to push the piece past the blade and off the back of the saw table. Do not reach across sawblade. Be careful that small pieces do not contact the blade.
- NEVER ATTEMPT TO FREE A STALLED SAW BLADE WITHOUT FIRST TURNING THE MACHINE OFF.** If a workpiece or cut-off piece becomes trapped inside the guard, turn saw off and wait for blade to stop before lifting the guard and removing the piece.
- NEVER START THE MACHINE** with the workpiece against the blade.
- NEVER** run the workpiece between the fence and a moulding cutterhead.
- KEEP ARMS, HANDS, AND FINGERS** away from the blade. Use a push stick to push small workpieces through the saw. A push stick is a small wooden stick, usually homemade, that should be used whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would cause you to place your hands within six inches of the blade. See "CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK" in the back of this manual for guidance on making your own.
- AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS AND HAND POSITIONS** where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the blade.
- NEVER** have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.
- NEVER REACH AROUND** or over the saw blade.
- PROPERLY SUPPORT LONG (3 feet or longer) OR WIDE (36" or wider) WORKPIECES.** If extension tables wider than 24" are attached to the saw, bolt the saw stand to the floor, or use a sturdy outrigger support to prevent tipping.
- PREVENT MOTION OF THE SAW WHILE IN USE.** If the mobility kit is installed, lower the foot pedal and level the feet so the saw does not rock, walk, slide or tip. If necessary, secure the stand to the floor.
- NEVER PERFORM LAYOUT,** assembly or set-up work on the table/work area when the machine is running.
- TURN THE MACHINE "OFF" AND DISCONNECT THE MACHINE** from the power source before installing or removing accessories, changing the sawblade, or adjusting or changing set-ups. Lock switch in the "OFF" position when making repairs.
- CLEAN THE TABLE/WORK AREA BEFORE LEAVING THE MACHINE.** Lock the switch in the "OFF" position to prevent unauthorized use.
- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of power tools (i.e. a safety video) is available from the Power Tool Institute, 1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2851 (www.powertoolinstitute.com). Information is also available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201. Please refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI 01.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machines and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.