

Saw Operations

Miter Cut

- A “miter cut” is a cross-cut made with the blade vertical (non-tilted) at a horizontal angle relative to the fence.
- A miter cut is made at 0° bevel and any miter angle in the range from 52° left to 60° right.
- The miter scale shows the angle of the blade relative to the fence angle is cast-in on the table for easy reading.
- Positive detents have been provided for fast and accurate mitering at 0°, 15°, 22.5°, 31.6° and 45° left and right and 60° right.
- The crown molding detents (left and right) are at 31.6° (See Cutting Crown Molding for more information page 29).
- For precision settings at angles next to the detents, use the detent override to lock out the detent. This prevents the wedge on the detent lever from slipping back into the detent.
- A miter cut can be made as either a chop cut or a slide cut, depending on the width of the workpiece.
- The kerf inserts should be as close to the blade as possible without touching the blade (see Kerf Inserts for adjustment procedures).

Follow these instructions for making your miter cut:

1. Loosen miter lock knob. Lift miter detent lever and move the saw to the desired angle, using either the detents or the miter scale. Tighten miter lock knob (Figure 28).
2. Extend the base extensions and fence on the side on which the cut will be made. (See Sliding Fence and Base Extension on page 22).

3. Properly position workpiece. Make sure workpiece is clamped firmly against the table or the fence.

⚠ WARNING

Use clamping position that does not interfere with operation. Before switching on, lower head assembly to make sure clamp clears guard and head assembly.

4. Follow procedures for either chop cut or slide cut (see page 23).
5. Wait until blade comes to a complete stop before returning head assembly to the raised position and/or removing workpiece.

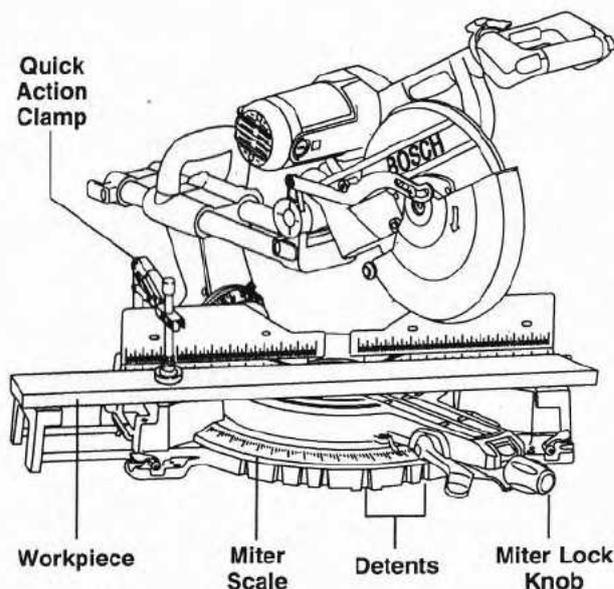


Figure 28. Miter Cut

Bevel Cut

- A “bevel cut” is a cross-cut made with the blade perpendicular to the fence but tilted away from the vertical position.
- A bevel cut is made at 0° miter and any bevel angle in the range of -47° to 47°
- The bevel scale is sized and positioned for easy reading.
- The front-positioned bevel range selector knob provides three bevel range choices.
- There are factory set bevel stops at 0° and 45° on both the left and right. (See Adjustment section if adjustments are required.)
- There are also positive crown molding bevel stops at 33.9° on both the left and right.

Disengage this stop unless using the 33.9° angle (See Cutting Crown Molding for details.)

- A bevel cut can be made as either a chop cut or a slide cut depending on the width of the workpiece.
 - The front-positioned bevel lock lever locks the head assembly at the desired bevel angle.
1. Lift the bevel lock lever to unlock. Choose the desired bevel range using the bevel range selector knob. If in the 0° position and moving to the 0°-to-45° right range or 47°-to-47° range, it may be necessary to move the head assembly slightly to the left before the bevel range selector knob can be turned. Applying pressure to the cutting assembly may not allow you to move the bevel range selector Knob.

Bevel Range 1 = 45° Left to 0°

This left side bevel range is the default setting

To operate in range 1:

1. Move the left sliding fence to clear saw assembly and re-lock (Figure 29).
2. Lift bevel lock lever to the table height with the left hand (Figure 30).
3. Grasp the front carry handle with the right hand and tilt saw head to angle desired.
4. Once in the desired bevel position, fully press down bevel lock lever below table height (Figure 29)..

**45°-0°
Left**

Bevel Range 2 = 0° to 45° Right

To operate in range 2:

1. Move right sliding fence to clear saw assembly and re-lock (Figure 29).
2. Lift bevel lock lever to the table height with the left hand (Figure 30).
3. Grasp the front carry handle with the left hand and tilt saw head slightly to the left while rotating the spring-loaded bevel range selector knob with the right hand so the symbol " 45-0° " lines up with the arrow on the table (Figure 31). The saw assembly may now be tilted to a right bevel angle up to the 45° stop.
4. Once in the desired bevel position press down bevel lock lever below table height.

**0-45°
Right**

NOTE: When the saw assembly is tilted back left past 0°, the bevel control knob will snap back to the default bevel range 1. This is designed to regain the pre-set bevel stop at the important 0° position.

Bevel Range 3 = 47° Left to 47° Right

This full capacity bevel range setting overrides all preset stops and allows for cutting at bevel angles beyond the normal 45° on either side.

To operate in range 3:

1. Move left and right-sliding fences to clear saw assembly and re-lock (Figure 29).
2. Lift bevel lock lever to the table height with the left hand (Figure 30).
3. Grasp the front carry handle with the left hand and tilt saw head slightly to the left while rotating the spring-loaded bevel range selector knob with the right hand so the symbol " 47-47° " lines up with the arrow on the table (Figure 31). The saw assembly may now be tilted to any angle from 47° left to 47° right.
4. Once in the desired bevel position, fully press down bevel lock lever below table height.

**47°-47°
Max**

Follow these instructions for making your bevel cut:

5. Extend the base extensions and fence on the side on which the cut will be made. (See Sliding Fence and Base Extension on page 22).
 6. Properly position workpiece. Make sure work piece is clamped firmly against the table and the fence.
- ⚠ WARNING** Use clamping position that does not interfere with operation. Before switching on, lower head assembly to make sure clamp clears guard and head assembly.
7. Follow the procedures for either a chop cut or slide cut (see page 23).
 8. Wait until blade comes to a complete stop before returning head assembly to the raised position and/or removing workpiece.

NOTE: Without turning the saw on, practice the cutting action to make sure the fence clears the guards and adjust as necessary.

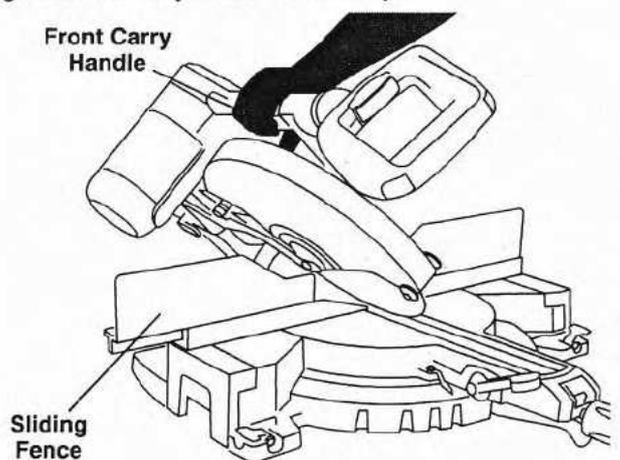


Figure 29.

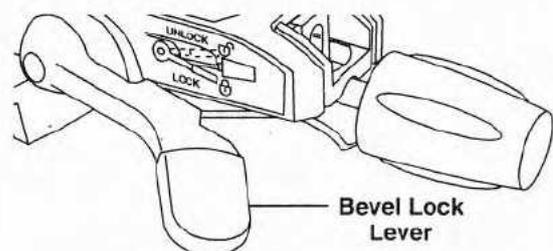
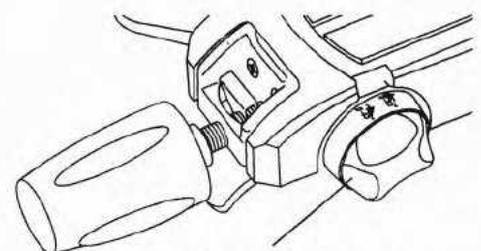


Figure 30.



Bevel Range Selector Knob

Figure 31.

Saw Operations

Compound Cuts

- A "compound cut" is a cross-cut made with the blade both at a horizontal angle relative to the fence (at a miter angle) and tilted away from the vertical position (at a bevel angle).
- A compound cut can be made as either a chop cut or a slide cut depending on the width of the workpiece.
- Because it may take several tries to obtain the desired compound angle, perform test cuts on scrap material before making your cut.

Follow these instructions for making your compound cut:

1. Extend the base extensions and fences on the side on which the cut will be made. (See Sliding Fences and Base Extensions on page 22.)
2. Properly position workpiece. Make sure workpiece is clamped firmly against the table or the fence.

⚠ WARNING Use clamping position that does not interfere with operation. Before switching on, lower head assembly to make sure clamp clears guard and head assembly.

3. Set miter and bevel angles according to the instructions on page 24 and 25 for miter and bevel cuts.
4. Follow the procedures for either chop cut or slide cut (see page 23).

5. Wait until blade comes to a complete stop before returning head assembly to the raised position and / or removing workpiece.

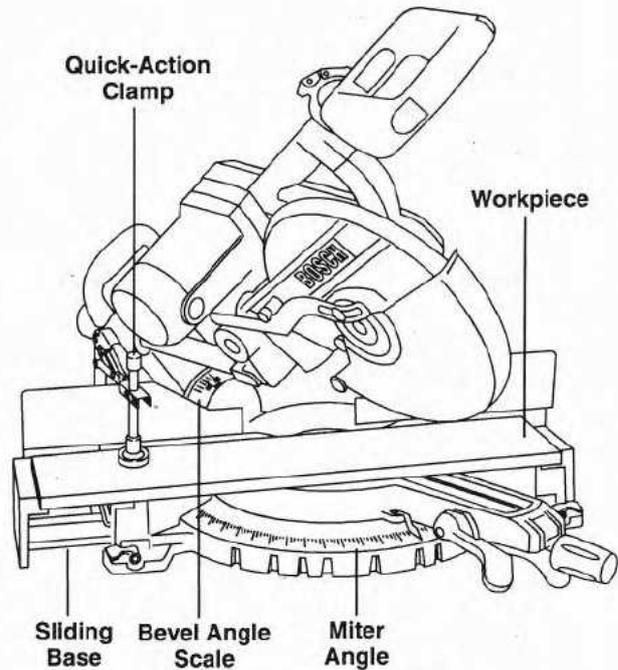


Figure 32. Compound Cut

Saw Operations

Cutting Grooves

- The depth stop adjustment is a feature used when cutting grooves in the workpiece.
 - The depth adjustment is used to limit blade depth to cut grooves.
 - A groove should be cut as a slide cut.
1. For major adjustments, press the depth stop release button and slide the depth stop bolt to the desired location (Figure 33).
 2. For minor adjustments, simply rotate the depth stop bolt to the desired location.

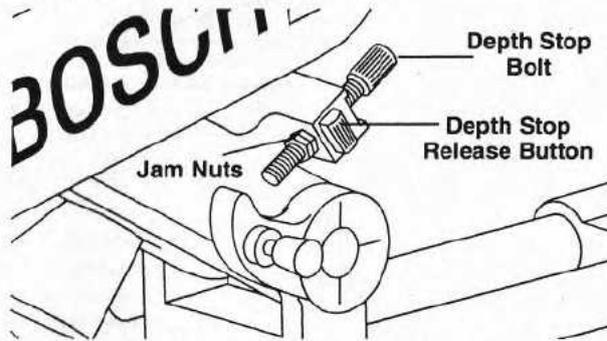


Figure 33. Cutting Grooves

3. Cut the two outside grooves.
4. Use a wood chisel or make multiple passes by sliding the wood over to one side to remove the material between the outside grooves (Figure 33a).

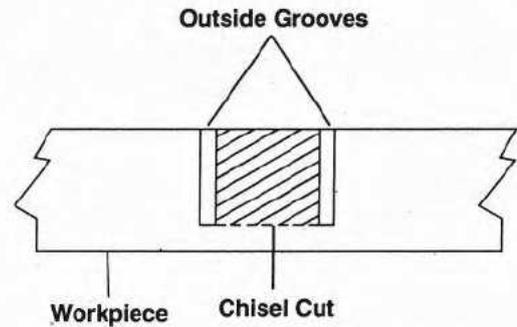


Figure 33a. Rough Cut Groove

Length Stop

The unit's flip up length stop can be used when making repetitive cuts of the same length.

To set the stop, simply unscrew the knob, flip the stop into position and tighten the knob (Figure 34).

1. To set the cut length, unlock the base extension clamping lever, reposition the base extension and length stop, and relock the levers.
2. The maximum length that can be cut using the length stop is approximately 20".

If desired, the length stop and knob can be moved to the left base extension.

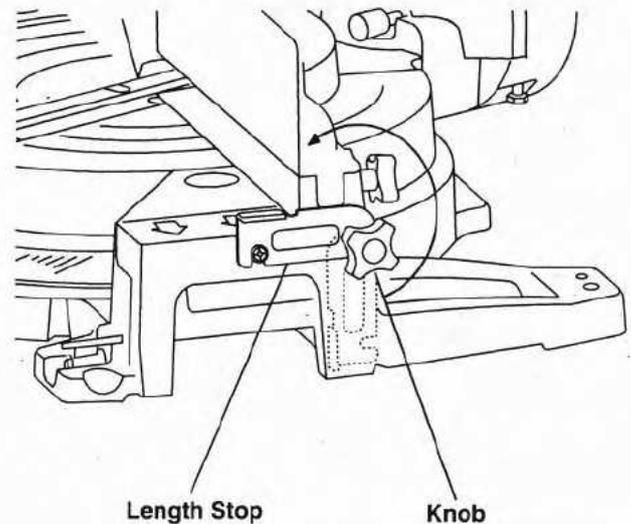


Figure 34. Length Stop

Saw Operations

Special Cuts

Cutting bowed material and round material are only two examples of special cuts.

Cutting Bowed Material

⚠ WARNING If workpiece is bowed or warped, clamp it with the outside bowed face toward the fence. Always make certain that there is no gap between the workpiece, fence and table along the line of cut. Bent or warped workpieces can twist or rock and may cause binding on the spinning saw blade while cutting (Figure 37).

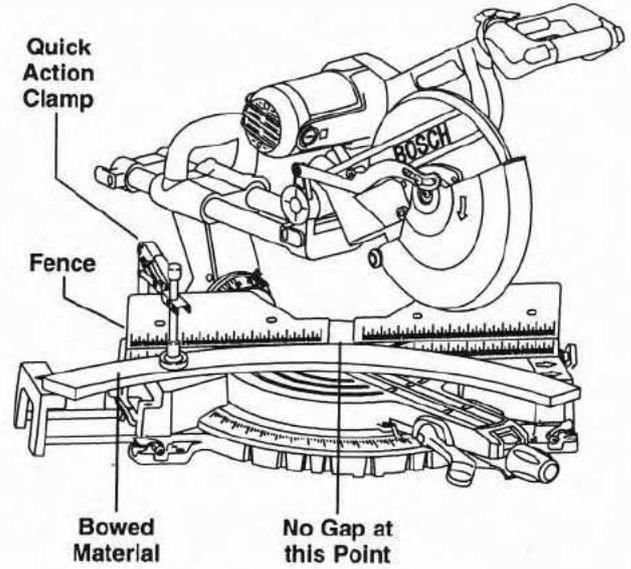


Figure 37. Bowed Material

Cutting Round or Irregularly Shaped Material

⚠ WARNING For round material such as dowel rods or tubing, always use a clamp or a fixture designed to clamp the workpiece firmly against the fence and table. Rods have a tendency to roll while being cut, causing the blade to "bite" and pull the work with your hand into the blade (Figure 38).

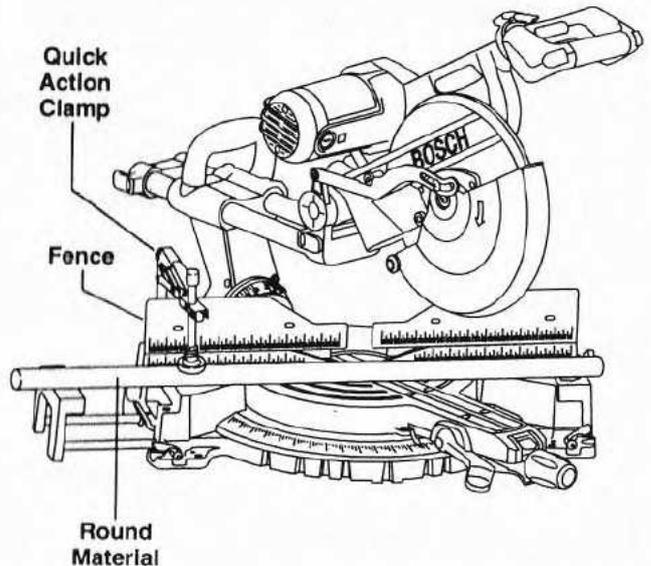


Figure 38. Round Material