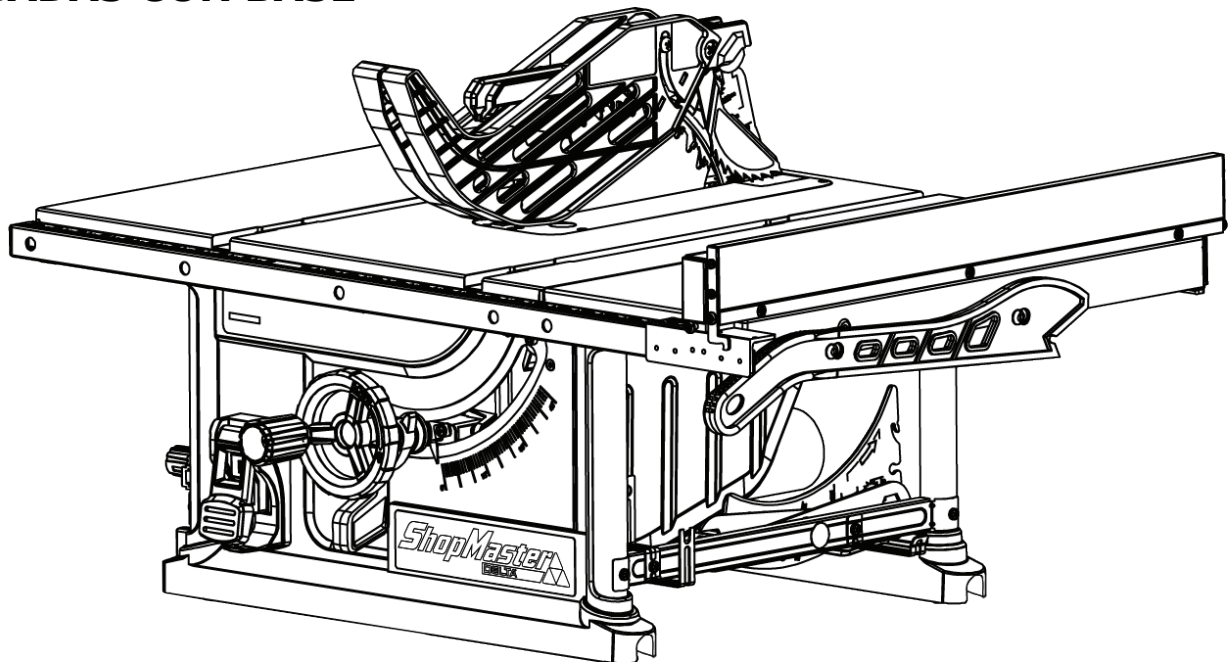


ShopMaster

DELTA

INSTRUCTION MANUAL 10 INCH PORTABLE TABLE SAW

MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES SIERRA DE MESA PORTÁTIL DE 10 PULGADAS CON BASE



Español (28)

www.ShopMasterMachinery.com

Instruction Manual
Manual de instrucciones

S36-295 T3

⚠ WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious injury, thoroughly read and comply with all warnings and instructions in this manual and on product **KEEP THIS MANUAL NEAR YOUR PRODUCT FOR EASY REFERENCE AND TO INSTRUCT OTHERS**



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FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The SHOPMASTER S36-295 T3 10-inch Portable Table Saw is designed to help you achieve your home improvement and home shop needs. This saw can tackle nearly any DIY project with easy to use features. This saw package contains the following items: Saw Assembly, Rip Fence, Miter Gauge, Push Stick, Riving knife, Anti-kickback Pawls, Blade guard, Throat Plate, and 10-in. carbide tooth blade.

This tool can only be used with woodworking saw blades.

Specifications

MAX DEPTH OF CUT AT 90°:	3"
MAX DEPTH OF CUT AT 45°:	2 1/2"
MAX RIP TO RIGHT OF BLADE:	16"
MAX RIP TO LEFT OF BLADE:	10"
BLADE DIAMETER	10"
BLADE TEETH	24
Motor specifications:	
AMPERAGE:	15 Amps
VOLTAGE:	120 Volts

NOTE: The manual cover illustrates the current production model. All other illustrations contained in the manual are representative only and may not be exact depictions of actual labeling or accessories included. They are intended for illustrative purposes only.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS








⚠ WARNING: CAREFULLY READ AND FOLLOW ALL WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS ON YOUR PRODUCT AND IN THIS MANUAL. SAVE THIS MANUAL. MAKE SURE ALL USERS ARE FAMILIAR WITH ITS WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS WHEN USING THE TOOL. Improper operation, maintenance or modification of tools or equipment could result in serious injury and/or property damage.

SAFETY SYMBOLS-DEFINITIONS

This manual contains information that is important for you to know and understand. This information relates to protecting **YOUR SAFETY** and **PREVENTING EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS**. To help you recognize this information, we use the symbols below. Please read the manual and pay attention to these sections.

- ⚠ DANGER:** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
- ⚠ WARNING:** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.
- CAUTION** Used without the safety alert symbol indicates potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.

Some of the following symbols may be used on the tool. Please study them and learn their meaning. Proper interpretation on these symbols will allow you to operate the tool better and safer.

SYMBOL	NAME	DESIGNATION/EXPLANATION
	Safety Alert	Indicates a potential personal injury hazard.
	Read Operator's Manual	To reduce the risk of injury, user must read and understand operator's manual before using this product.
	Eye Protection	Always wear eye protection with side shields marked to comply with ANSI Z87.1.
	No Hands Symbol	Failure to keep your hands away from the blade will result in serious personal injury.
	Wet Conditions Alert	Do not expose to rain or use in damp locations.
	Pinch Warning	Always watch for movement paying extra attention to potential areas where pinching could occur.
V	Volts	Voltage
A	Amperes	Current
Hz	Hertz	Frequency (cycles per second)
min	Minutes	Time
~/AC	Alternating Current	Type of current
n ^o	No Load Speed	Rotational speed, at no load
.../min	Per Minute	Revolutions, strokes, surface speed, orbits, etc., per minute
Lbs	Pounds	Unit of weight
Kg	Kilograms	Unit of weight
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute	Speed of rotation of machine
PH:1	Phase 1	This is a 1 phase motor
	Double Insulation	Double insulation is a concept in safety in electric power tools, which eliminates the need for the usual three-wire grounded power cord. All exposed metal parts are isolated from the internal metal motor components with protecting insulation. Double insulated tools do not need to be grounded.

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

⚠ WARNING: Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or BATTERY-operated (cordless) power tool.

1. Work area safety

- a. **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- b. **Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust.** Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.
- c. **Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

2. Electrical safety

- a. **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter with earthed (grounded) power tools.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.
- b. **Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.
- c. **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- d. **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat oil, sharp edges or moving parts.** Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- e. **When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.** Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.
- f. **If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply.** Use of an GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.



3. Personal safety

- a. **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- b. **Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- c. **Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connection to power source, picking up, or carrying the tool.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energizing power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- d. **Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on.** A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.
- e. **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- f. **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- g. **If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used.** Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.
- h. **Do not let familiarity gained from frequent use of tools allow you to become complacent and ignore tool safety principles.** A careless action can cause severe injury within a fraction of a second.

4. Power tool use and care

- a. **Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for you application.** The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- b. **Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- c. **Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- d. **Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool.** Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- e. **Maintain power tools and accessories. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- f. **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- g. **Use the power tool, accessories and tools bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.
- h. **Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease.** Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.

5. Service

- a. **Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts.** This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

TABLE SAW SAFETY RULES

TERMINOLOGY

THE FOLLOWING TERMS WILL BE USED THROUGHOUT THE MANUAL AND YOU SHOULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THEM.

THROUGH-CUT - any cut that completely cuts through the workpiece.

NON-THROUGH CUT - any cut that does not completely cut through the workpiece.

PUSH STICK - a wooden or plastic stick, usually homemade, that is used to push a small workpiece through the saw and keeps the operator's hands clear of the blade.

KICKBACK - when the saw blade binds in the cut or the workpiece binds between the blade and the fence and the workpiece is thrust back toward the operator.

FREEHAND - cutting without the use of a miter gauge or rip fence or any other means of guiding or holding the workpiece other than the operator's hand.

PLUNGE CUTTING - blind cuts in the workpiece made by either raising the blade through the workpiece or lowering the workpiece down to the blade.

RE-SAWING - flipping the workpiece to complete a cut the saw is not capable of making in one pass.

COVE CUTTING - an operation where the work is fed at an angle across the blade. (Also known as "coving").

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

SEE GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY SECTION OF THIS MANUAL. Read entire instruction manual before operating saw. Learning the saw's proper applications, limitations, and specific potential hazards will greatly minimize the possibility of accidents and injury. Make sure all users are familiar with its warnings and instructions before using saw.

SEE POWER CONNECTION SECTION OF THIS MANUAL for instructions and warnings regarding power cords and connections.

Table Saw Specific Safety Rules

⚠ WARNING READ ALL SAFETY WARNINGS DESIGNATED BY THE SYMBOL AND ⚠ ALL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. GUARDING RELATED WARNINGS (FOR TABLE SAW, 62841-3-1)

- Keep guards in place. Guards must be in working order and be properly mounted.** A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.
- Always use saw blade guard, riving knife and anti-kickback device for every through-cutting operation.** For through-cutting operations where the saw blade cuts completely through the thickness of the workpiece, the guard and other safety devices help reduce the risk of injury.
- Immediately reattach the guarding system after completing an operation (such as rabbeting or resawing cuts) which requires removal of the guard, riving knife and/or anti-kickback device.** The guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback device help to reduce the risk of injury.
- Make sure the saw blade is not contacting the guard, riving knife or the workpiece before the switch is turned on.** Inadvertent contact of these items with the saw blade could cause a hazardous condition.
- Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual.** Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in reducing the likelihood of kickback.
- For the riving knife and anti-kickback device to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece.** The riving knife and anti-kickback device are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife and anti-kickback device. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and antikickback device.
- Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife.** For the riving knife to function properly, the saw blade diameter must match the appropriate riving knife and the body of the saw blade must be thinner than the thickness of the riving knife and the cutting width of the saw blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.

2. CUTTING PROCEDURES WARNINGS

- DANGER: Never place your fingers or hands in the vicinity or in line with the saw blade.** A moment of inattention or a slip could direct your hand towards the saw blade and result in serious personal injury.
- ⚠ Feed the workpiece into the saw blade or cutter only against the direction of rotation.** Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.
- Never use the mitre gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and do not use the rip fence as a length stop when cross cutting with the mitre gauge.** Guiding the workpiece with the rip fence and the mitre gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.
- When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade.** Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 150mm, and use a push block when this distance is less than 50mm. "Work helping" devices will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.
- Use only the push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions.** This push stick provides sufficient distance of the hand from the saw blade.
- Never use a damaged or cut push stick.** A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.
- Do not perform any operation "freehand".** Always use either the rip fence or the mitre gauge to position and guide the workpiece. "Freehand" means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece, in lieu of a rip fence or mitre gauge. Freehand sawing leads to misalignment, binding and kickback.
- Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade.** Reaching for a workpiece may lead to accidental contact with the moving saw blade.
- Provide auxiliary workpiece support to the rear and/or sides of the saw table for long and/or wide workpieces to keep them level.** A long and/or wide workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table's edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.

TABLE SAW SAFETY RULES

- j. **Feed workpiece at an even pace. Do not bend or twist the workpiece.** If jamming occurs, turn the tool off immediately, unplug the tool then clear the jam. Jamming the saw blade by the workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.
- k. **Do not remove pieces of cut-off material while the saw is running.** The material may become trapped between the fence or inside the saw blade guard and the saw blade pulling your fingers into the saw blade. Turn the saw off and wait until the saw blade stops before removing material.
- l. **Use an auxiliary fence in contact with the table top when ripping workpieces less than 2mm thick.** A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback.
- m. **Never Cut Metals, Cement Board or Masonry.** Certain man-made materials have special instructions for cutting on table saws. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations at all times to avoid overheating the saw blade tips as well as melting the plastic. Avoid overheating blade tips by pushing material through blade evenly. Forcing material to fast can cause heating and damage to blade or workpiece.

3. Kickback causes and related warnings

Kickback is a sudden reaction of the workpiece due to a pinched, jammed saw blade or misaligned line of cut in the workpiece with respect to the saw blade or when a part of the workpiece binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object.

- a. **Most frequently during kickback, the workpiece is lifted from the table by the rear portion of the saw blade and is propelled towards the operator.** Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.
- b. **Never stand directly in line with the saw blade.** Always position your body on the same side of the saw blade as the fence. Kickback may propel the workpiece at high velocity towards anyone standing in front and in line with the saw blade.
- c. **Never reach over or in back of the saw blade to pull or to support the workpiece.** Accidental contact with the saw blade may occur or kickback may drag your fingers into the saw blade.
- d. **Never hold and press the workpiece that is being cut off against the rotating saw blade.** Pressing the workpiece being cut off against the saw blade will create a binding condition and kickback.
- e. **Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade.** A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.
- f. **Use a featherboard to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbeting, or resawing cuts.** A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
- g. **Use extra caution when making a cut into blind areas of assembled workpieces.** The protruding saw blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.
- h. **Support large panels to minimize the risk of saw blade pinching and kickback.** Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support(s) must be placed under all portions of the panel overhanging the table top.
- i. **Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a mitre gauge or along the fence.** A warped, knotted, or twisted workpiece is unstable and causes misalignment of the kerf with the saw blade, binding and kickback.
- j. **Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally.** The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
- k. **When restarting the saw with the saw blade in the workpiece, center the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged in the material.** If the saw blade binds, it may lift up the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.
- l. **Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set.** Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth. Sharp and properly set saw blades minimize binding, stalling and kickback.

4. Table saw operating procedure warnings

- a. **Turn off the table saw and disconnect the power cord when removing the table insert, changing the saw blade or making adjustments to the riving knife, ant kickback device or saw blade guard, and when the machine is left unattended.** Precautionary measures will avoid accidents.
- b. **Never leave the table saw running unattended.** Turn it off and don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop. An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.
- c. **Locate the table saw in a well-lit and level area where you can maintain good footing and balance.** It should be installed in an area that provides enough room to easily handle the size of your workpiece. Cramped, dark areas, and uneven slippery floors invite accidents.
- d. **Frequently clean and remove sawdust from under the saw table and/or the dust collection device.** Accumulated sawdust is combustible and may self-ignite.
- e. **The table saw must be secured.** A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.
- f. **Remove tools, wood scraps, etc. from the table before the table saw is turned on.** Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.
- g. **Always use saw blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbor holes.** Saw blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-center, causing loss of control.
- h. **Never use damaged or incorrect saw blade mounting means such as flanges, saw blade washers, bolts or nuts.** These mounting means were specially designed for your saw, for safe operation and optimum performance.
- i. **Never stand on the table saw, do not use it as a stepping stool.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.
- j. **Make sure that the saw blade is installed to rotate in the proper direction.** Do not use grinding wheels, wire brushes, or abrasive wheels on a table saw. Improper saw blade installation or use of accessories not recommended may cause serious injury.
- k. **DO NOT REMOVE A WORKPIECE** without first turning off the saw and unplugging it from the power source.

PROPOSITION 65 WARNING:

⚠ WARNING: Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the state of California 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
- 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 dust masks that are specifically designed to filter out microscopic particles.

Save These Instructions.

Refer to them often and use them to instruct others. If tool is loaned to someone, also loan them these instructions.

POWER CONNECTIONS

POWER SOURCE

This saw is equipped with a 15-amp motor for use with a 120-volt, 60-HZ alternating current. See instructions below regarding proper connections for your saw. For voltage, the wiring in a shop is as important as the motor's rating. A line intended only for lights may not be able to properly carry the current needed for a power tool motor; wire that is heavy enough for a short distance may be too light for a greater distance; and a line that can support one power tool may not be able to support two or three.

A separate electrical circuit should be used for your machines. This

circuit should not be less than #12 wire and should be protected with a 20-amp time lag fuse. Before connecting the machine to the power line, make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position and be sure that the electric current is of the same characteristics as indicated on the machine. A substantial voltage drop will cause a loss of power and overheat the motor. It may also damage the machine.

⚠ DANGER: DO NOT EXPOSE THE MACHINE TO RAIN OR OPERATE THE MACHINE IN DAMP LOCATIONS.

EXTENSION CORDS

⚠ DANGER: Never use a damaged extension cord. Check extension cords before each use. If damaged, replace immediately. Touching the damaged area could cause electrical shock resulting in serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION: Keep the extension cord clear of the work area. Position the cord so it will not get caught on lumber, tools or other obstructions.

Use the "**MINIMUM GAUGE EXTENSION CORD**" table, show on the right, to determine the proper length and gauge for any extension cord used to supply power to your tool.

Use properly rated extension cords. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current required by your machine. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating. The table shows the minimum gauge to use depending on the cord length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord. Only round, jacketed cords listed by Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) should be used. When working outdoors, use an extension cord designed for outdoor use.

MINIMUM GAUGE EXTENSION CORD RECOMMENDED SIZES FOR USE WITH STATIONARY ELECTRIC MACHINES			
AMPERE RATING	VOLTS	TOTAL LENGTH OF CORD IN FEET	GAUGE 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 FEET NOT RECOMMENDED	

POWER CONNECTIONS

DOUBLE INSULATION

This machine is double insulated. Double insulation is a concept in safety in electric power tools, which eliminates the need for the usual three-wire grounded power cord. All exposed metal parts are isolated from the internal metal motor components with protecting insulation. Double insulated tools do not need to be grounded.

⚠ WARNING: The double insulated system is designed to protect the user from shock resulting from a break in the tool's internal insulation. However, it is important to observe normal safety precautions to avoid electrical shock.

NOTE: Servicing of a tool with double insulation requires extreme care and knowledge of the system and should be performed by an authorized DELTA® agent. For service, we suggest you return the tool to the nearest authorized DELTA® agent for repair. Always use identical replacement parts when servicing.

UNPACKING

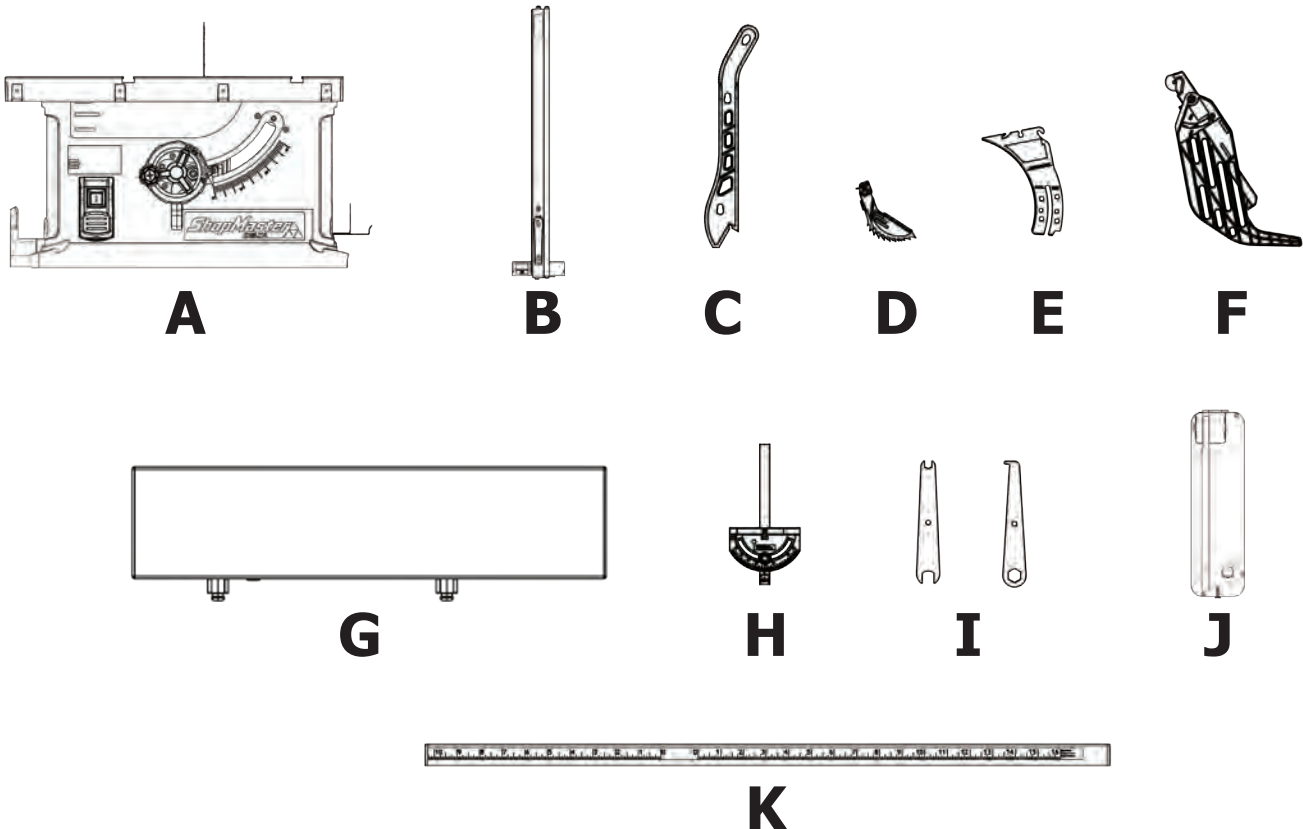
⚠ WARNING: Prior to tool assembly and use, read this manual thoroughly to familiarize yourself with proper assembly, maintenance and safety procedures.

Check shipping carton and machine for damage before unpacking. Carefully remove components in top foam layer. Remove the top layer of foam then remove all components in the bottom layer of foam. Lay out all parts on a piece of cardboard or other clean, flat surface. Always check for and remove protective shipping

materials around motors and moving parts. Do not discard shipping carton and packing materials until you have carefully inspected the contents, assembled the machine and are satisfied that it operates correctly. Compare package contents to Shipping Contents List and Hardware Bag List prior to assembly to make sure all items are present. Carefully inspect parts to make sure no damage occurred during shipping. If any parts are missing, damaged or preassembled, do not assemble. Instead, call Customer Support at 1-800-223-7278 for assistance.

SHIPPING CONTENTS

- A. Saw
- B. Rip Fence
- C. Push Stick
- D. Anti-Kickback Pawls
- E. Riving Knife (preassembled to saw)
- F. Blade Guard
- G. Extension Wing
- H. Miter Gauge
- I. Blade Wrenches
- J. Throat Plate
- K. Fence Rail

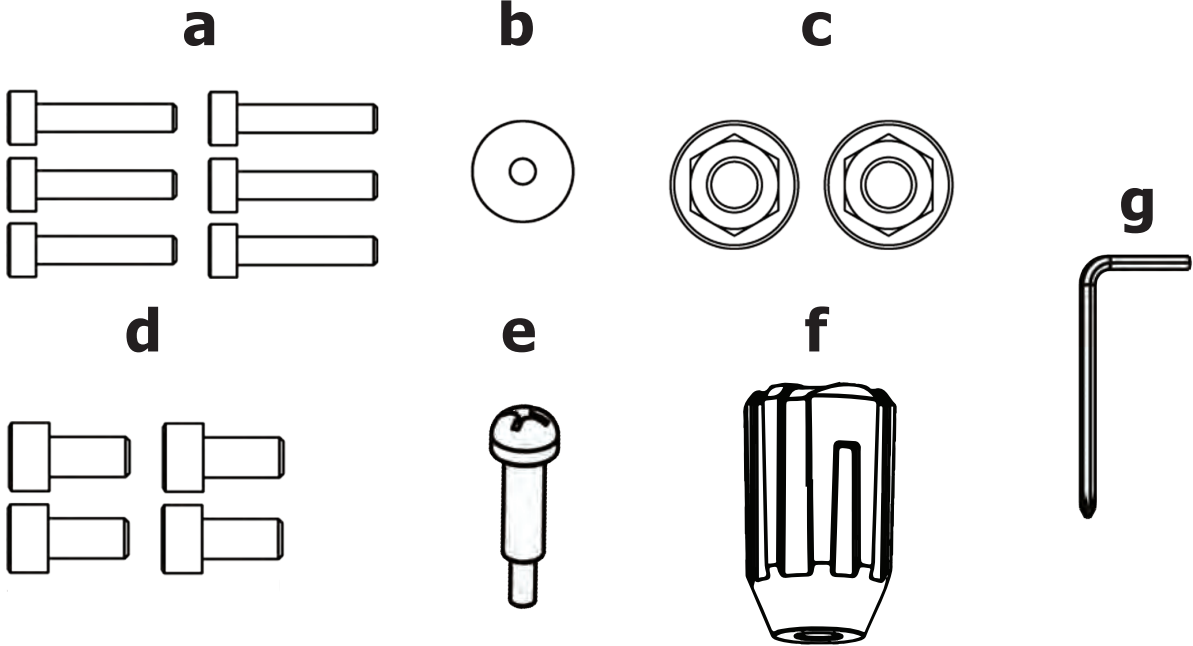


UNPACKING

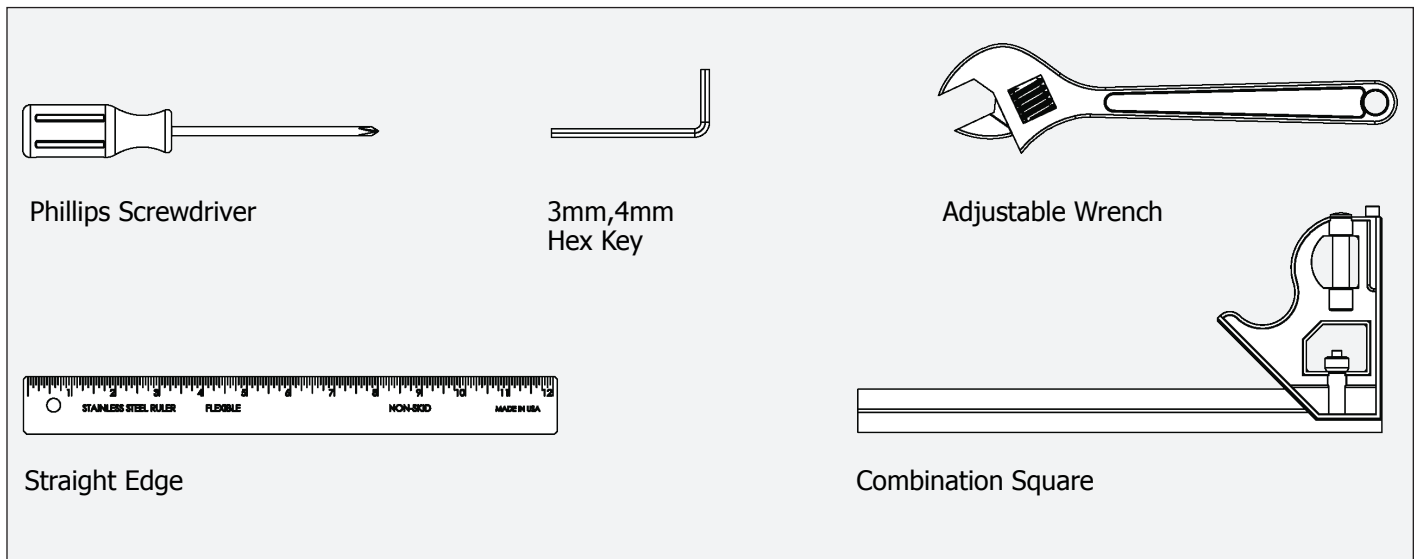
HARDWARE BAG CONTENTS

Description (QTY)

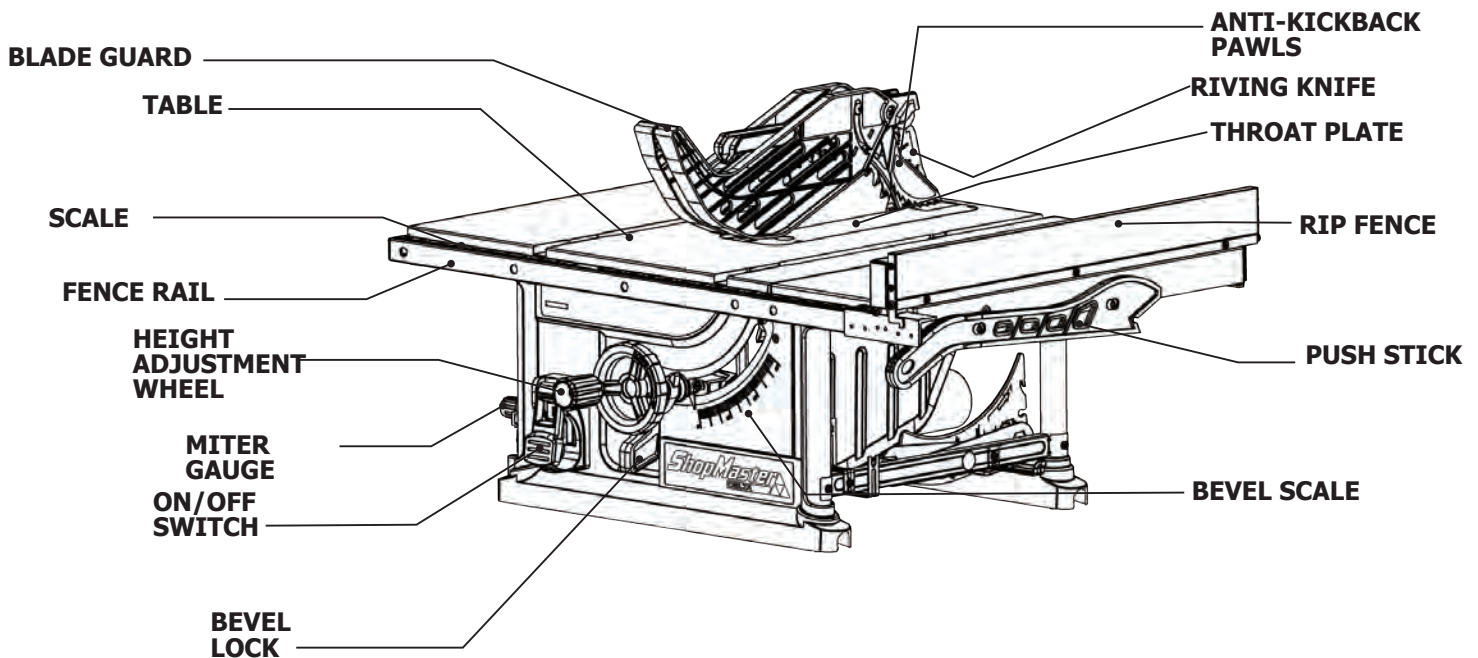
- a. M5 x 25mm Hex Socket Cap Screw (6)
- b. M5 Flat Washer (1)
- c. M5 Kep Nut (2)
- d. M5 x 10mm Hex Socket Cap Screw (4)
- e. Hand Wheel Shoulder Screw (1)
- f. Handle Wheel Knob (1)
- g. 4mm Hex/Phillips Wrench (1)



Tools needed for assembly or adjustments (Not Supplied).



GENERAL PARTS KNOWLEDGE



ASSEMBLY

The part and hardware names and letters correspond to those shown in General Parts Knowledge, Shipping Contents, and the Hardware Contents.

⚠ WARNING:

When lifting saw, hold it close to your body while lifting. Keep knees bent and lift with your legs, not your back. Fully assemble saw with stand assembly prior to use. Stand assembly is an integral and necessary part of the support structure for this saw. Do not attempt to substitute a table or other surface for the stand assembly. Do not modify saw, or create accessories not recommended for use with this saw.

NOTE: Before assembling the saw, unlock bevel lock, tilt blade/motor assembly and remove **STYROFOAM** piece from under saw motor. The bevel lock is the handle located underneath the blade height adjustment wheel (Fig. 1).

Do not connect to power supply until assembly is complete. Make sure power switch is in "OFF" position before connecting to power supply. Avoid contact with blade teeth. Keep blade stored or lowered when possible.

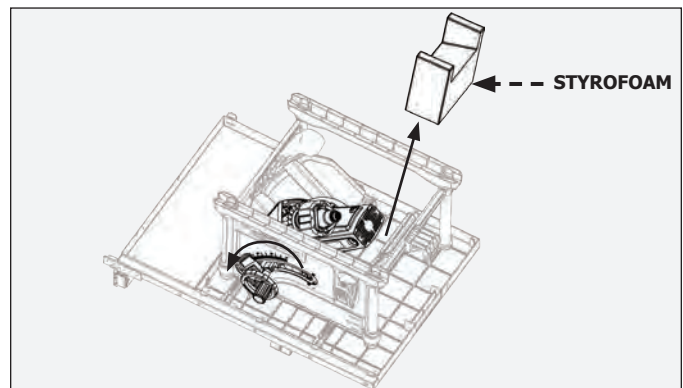


Figure 1

FENCE RAIL AND EXTENSION WING ASSEMBLY

Attach fence rail (K), scale side up (16 in. side of scale to the right), to the front of the saw using (4) M5 x 25mm hex socket cap screws (a) as shown in Fig. 2, making sure rail is properly seated on each rail support on the front of the table.

Insert (2) remaining M5 x 25mm hex socket cap screws (a) through the fence rail (K) and extension wing (G) and secure with (2) M5 keps nuts (c) as shown in Fig. 3. Use straightedge to ensure extension wing is level as shown in Fig. 3A and 3B.

NOTE: Leave the screws loose enough to make adjustments for leveling the extension wing (G) to the table.

Attach extension wing (G) to the table with (3) M5 x 10mm (3/8 in.) hex socket cap screws (d) and (2) M5 flat washers (b) as shown in Fig. 4.

NOTE: Leave the screws loose enough to make adjustments for leveling the extension wing (G) to the table.

Level the extension wing (G) to the table as shown in Fig. 4A and 4B using a straight edge ruler, then tighten (3) M5 x 10mm (3/8 in.) hex socket cap screws (d) to secure the extension wing in place.

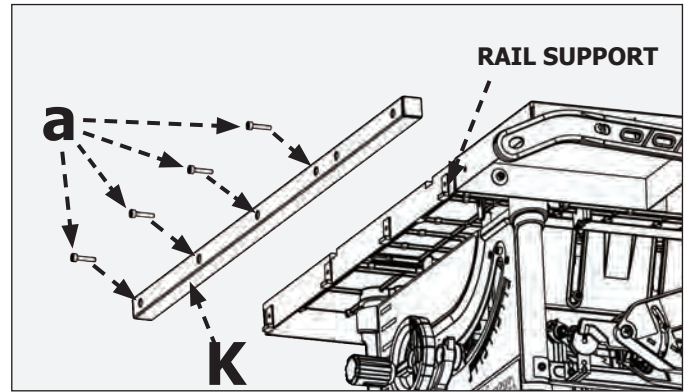


Figure 2

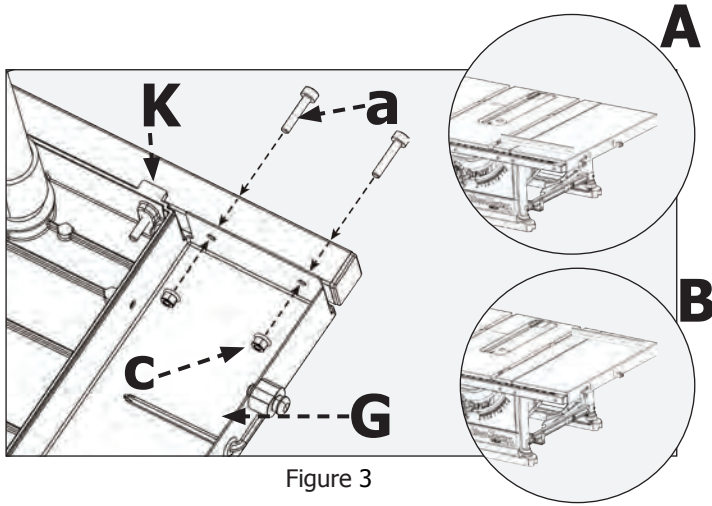


Figure 3

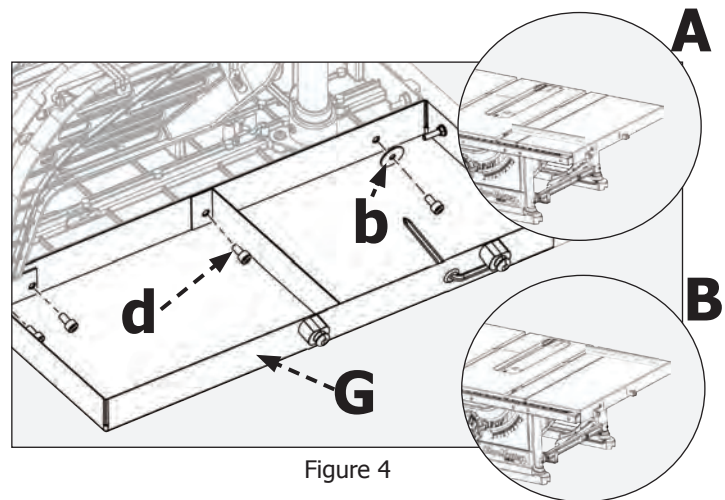


Figure 4

HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT KNOB INSTALLATION

- Insert shoulder screw (e) into height adjustment knob (f) as shown in (Fig. 5).
- Tighten shoulder screw (e) with Phillips Screw driver into Hand Wheel. Height adjustment knob should rotate freely around shoulder screw when raising or lowering the blade with the Height Adjustment Hand Wheel.

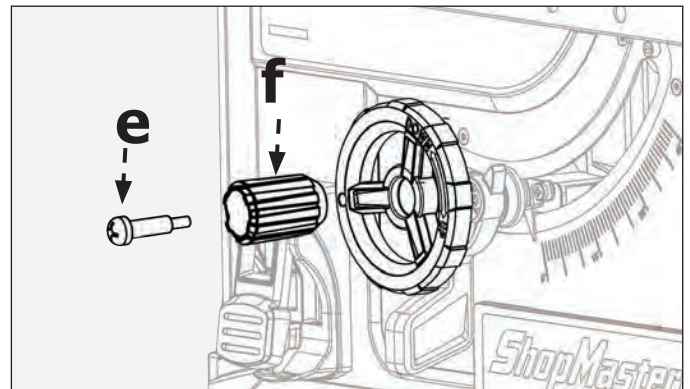


Figure 5

ASSEMBLY

INSTALLING/CHANGING BLADE

Ensure riving knife lock lever is in unlocked position (Fig. 6).

Remove nut and the outer flanged washer from shaft assembly. Place blade on the arbor shaft with the teeth on the blade pointing toward the front of the saw. SHOPMASTER logo on the blade will be facing toward the left side of the saw. Place flanged washer on the shaft with the large side of the washer towards the blade, then secure blade assembly with nut. (Fig. 6).

Tighten nut with blade wrenches (I) from the on-board storage area on the right side of the saw. Open end wrench will fit on the arbor shaft between the inner flange washer and the motor assembly (if necessary, turn shaft to align flats on the arbor shaft to the wrench). Closed end wrench will fit on the nut. See Fig. 6A.

Return wrenches (I) to on-board storage location.

Return riving knife lock lever to locked position. Return throat plate (J) making sure to lock tab on rear of throat plate under table top as shown in Fig. 6B.

NOTE: Use only 10" (254mm) diameter blades with 5/8" (16mm) arbor holes, rated at 5,000 rpm or higher, 0.10" (2.6mm) min. kerf width and 0.073" (1.85mm) max body thickness. Only use 10 in. blades designed for wood cutting.

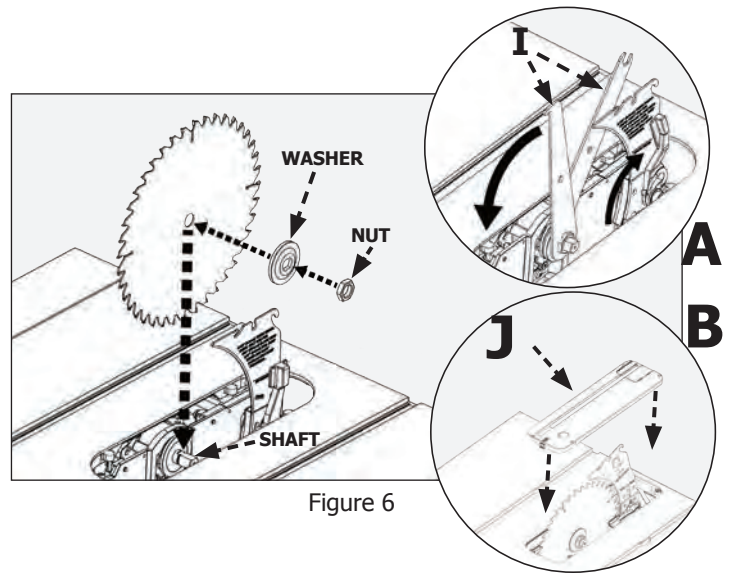


Figure 6

POSITION THE RIVING KNIFE

A riving knife is a flat plate that fits into the cut made by the saw blade (the "kerf"). It is intended to reduce the risk of kickback by holding the kerf open and lessening the tendency of the workpiece to pinch the blade.

⚠ WARNING:

- To reduce the risk of serious injury, the riving knife must be installed for every "thru cut" and for every "non-thru cut" unless the riving knife would interfere with the cut.
- The riving knife provided with the table saw shall be thicker than the body of the matching saw blades provided with the table saw but thinner than the kerf width of that saw blades.
- Always use a blade with the correct thickness to match the riving knife. (0.10" (2.6mm) min. kerf width and 0.073" (1.85mm) max body thickness).
- The riving knife must be securely positioned in the "up" or "thru cut" position when using the anti-kickback pawls and blade guard. (Fig. 7).
- Make sure the riving knife is properly aligned to the blade see Riving Knife Alignment section.

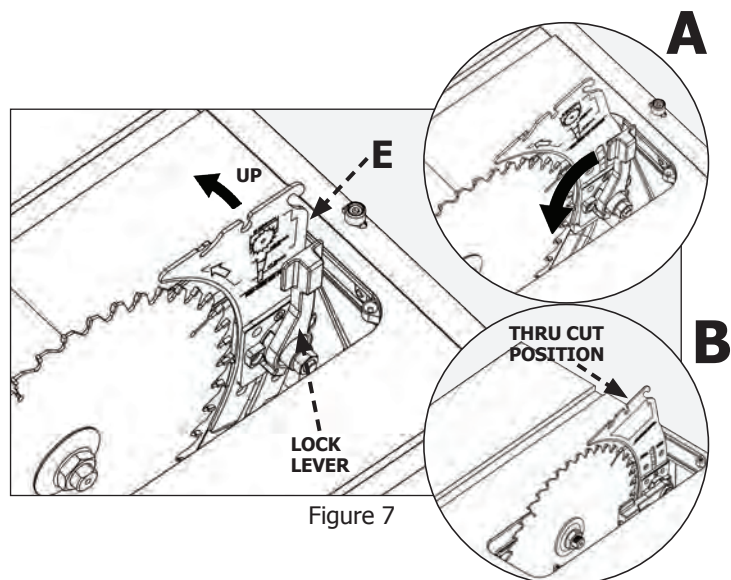


Figure 7

ASSEMBLY

Refer to Fig. 8 & 9.

This saw is shipped with its riving knife (E) installed in the lowered or "non-thru cut" position. This riving knife matches the thickness of the blade that is shipped with your saw. To install the anti-kickback pawls and the blade guard assembly, first raise the riving knife from the lowered or "non-thru cut" position to the raised or "thru cut" position, as follows:

1. With the blade assembly to the highest possible position, carefully reach alongside the blade and raise the riving knife locking lever up to unlock the riving knife.
2. Gently move the riving knife to the right to release it from the lock pins in the riving knife assembly.
3. Slide the riving knife up and forward until you feel the lock pins engage the riving knife in the "thru cut" position. When properly aligned in this position, the "thru cut" position line on the riving knife will be parallel to and level with the table.
4. Return the riving knife lock lever to the lock position.
5. Make sure the riving knife is securely installed and properly aligned with the blade.

NOTE: For "non-thru cuts", lower the riving knife to the "non-thru cut" position using the same procedure. In this case the "non-thru cut" position line should be parallel to and level with the table.

INSERT AND LEVEL THROAT PLATE

Insert the rear tab of the throat plate (J) (the end with the wear plates) under the surface of the table, and snap the front end in place (Fig. 9).

Check that the throat plate is properly adjusted to the table. Front of throat plate should be level or slightly below the surface of the table and rear of the throat plate should be level or slightly above the surface of the table (Fig. 9).

If adjustment is needed, adjust the (4) Phillips set screws (Fig. 10) up or down as needed. Repeat this process as needed until the throat plate is level.

To remove throat plate, lower blade below tabletop, then carefully slide the throat plate from out from the rear of the table to the front, keeping the blade centered within the slot on the throat plate. (Fig. 11)

⚠ WARNING: It is important that the throat plate is properly adjusted to the table. This ensures that the work piece is not caught on the throat plate or the table when feeding the work piece through the blade during a cut.

NOTE: Zero clearance throat plate inserts are available online.

NOTE: No portion of table insert shall be above or more than 0.7mm below the plane of the table top surface at the infeed side and no portion of the table insert is below or more than 0.7mm above the plane of the table top at the out-feed side.

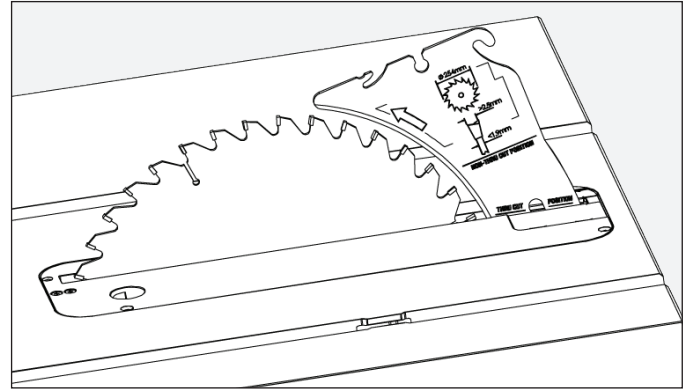


Figure 8

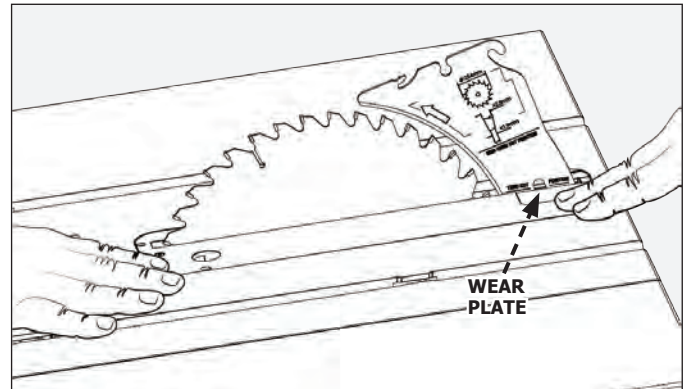


Figure 9

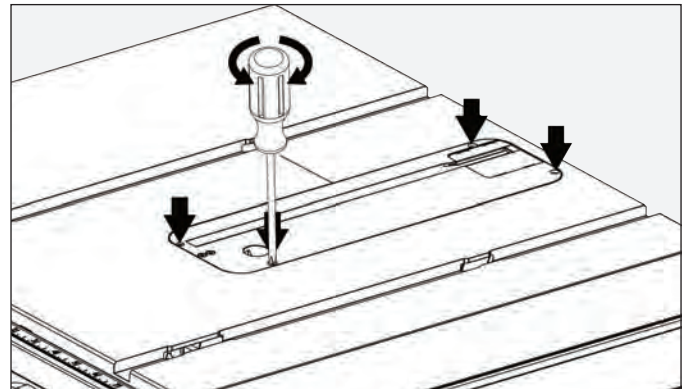


Figure 10

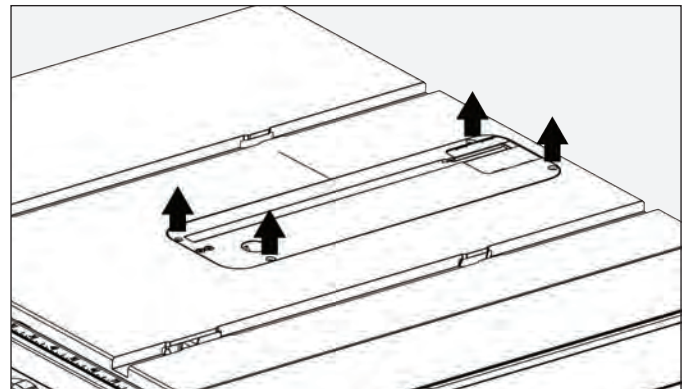


Figure 11

ASSEMBLY

ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS AND BLADE GUARD

Riving knife (E) must be in the Through Cut position prior to installation of the anti-kickback pawls (D) and blade guard (F) (Fig. 12 and 13). Insert the pawl assembly (D) into the middle slot on the riving knife (E) as shown in (Fig. 12) while pressing the spring-loaded pin on the right side of the pawl assembly.

Once inserted, release the spring-loaded pin so that it pops back in to place (Fig. 12). Ensure that it is locked in place.

While holding the blade guard assembly (F) in a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 13, pull the blade guard assembly pin all the way up into the rear slot on the riving knife.

Rotate the blade guard assembly all the way down so that the arms are parallel to the table (Fig. 13A). Then lock the blade guard in place by depressing the lock tab (Fig. 13B).

⚠ WARNING: Do not hold lock tab in the lock position while installing the blade guard.

After engaging lock tab to lock blade guard in place pull up on arms to ensure guard is properly locked.

Note: Check the blade guard for clearances and free movement. To remove the anti-kickback pawls, depress the pin and pull the anti-kickback off the riving knife.

To remove the blade guard assembly:

1. Lift the blade guard assembly lock lever (D) to the unlocked position.
2. Rotate the guard back and slide the pin (B) from the riving knife slot.

If blade guard is not parallel to table, riving knife is not in raised (through cut) position. Raise and lower each side of the blade guard to verify free movement of the guard system. Be sure the guard system can be raised enough to clear your workpiece.

NOTE: Blade alignment with riving knife can be adjusted. See: **Checking and Aligning Riving Knife and Saw Blade, page 24.**

Check the blade guard for clearances and free movement.

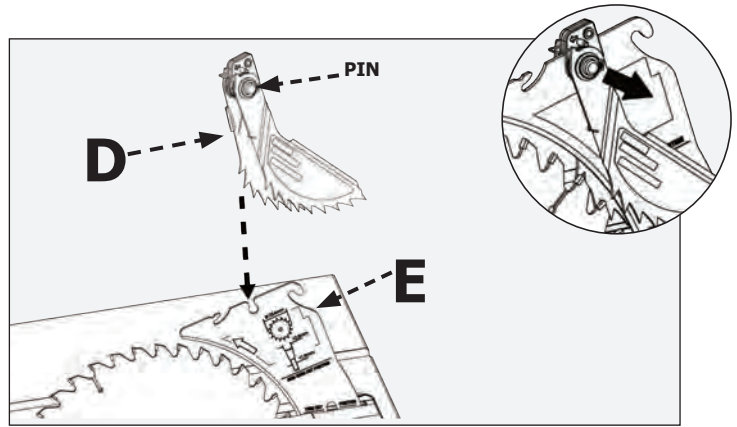


Figure 12

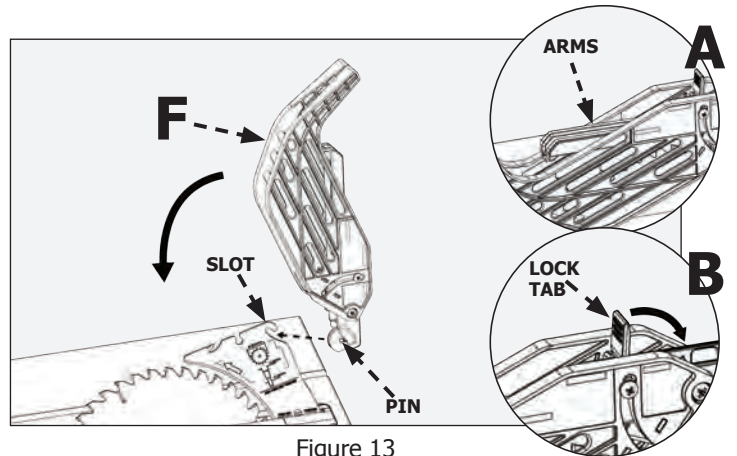


Figure 13

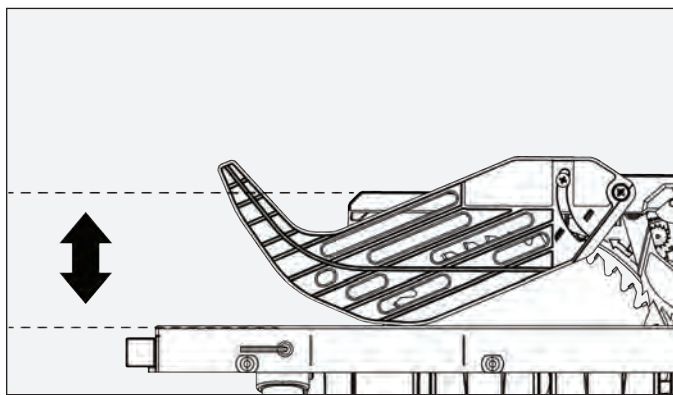


Figure 14

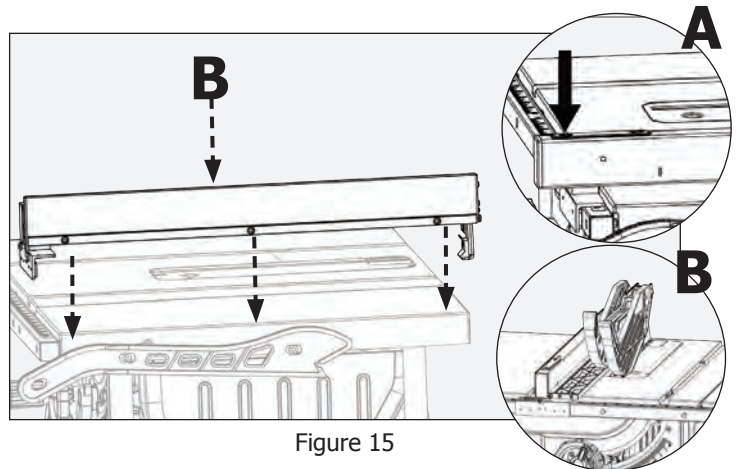


Figure 15

RIP FENCE

Position rip fence (B) over the table as shown in Fig. 15. Lower the rear end of the rip fence (B) over the back of the table; then lower the front end (with lock handle) over the front of rail on the front of the saw. Engage lock on the rip fence after placing fence in desired location on the table (Fig. 15).

⚠ WARNING: Do not use rip fence and miter gauge at the same time without using a cut off block (gauge) as described in the Cutting Aids and Accessories section of this manual.

For thin materials use the fence on the left of the blade. Fold down the thin fence to allow use of blade guard. Subtract 2 inches from the scale for accurate measurement (Fig. 15B).

Check to ensure that the rip fence is secured to the table prior to use when making a cut. If needed adjustments to tighten or loosen rip fence can be made by adjusting the lock nut on the rear side of the fence (Fig. 16).

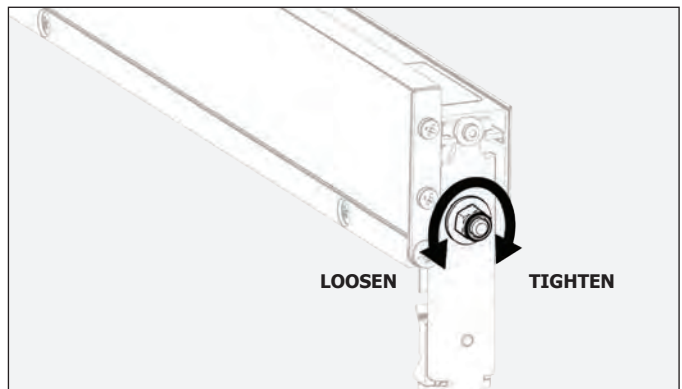


Figure 16

OPERATION

⚠ WARNING: Failure to comply with the following warnings may result in serious personal injury.

READ ENTIRE MANUAL. In addition to reading these operating instructions, it is important to read and understand the entire manual before operating this saw. Follow all applicable instructions regarding assembly, preparation, and adjustment prior to making any cuts and comply with all safety rules and warnings in this section and elsewhere throughout this manual.

EACH TIME YOU USE THE SAW, RUN THROUGH THE FOLLOWING CHECKLIST:

- Are the power source and power connections adequate for the saw?
- Are the saw and work area free of clutter and by-standers?
- Is the blade tight and properly aligned?
- Does the riving knife thickness match the blade requirements?
- Are the blade and riving knife properly aligned?
- Is the operator qualified to make the cut and familiar with all of the relevant safety rules, warnings and instructions included in this manual?
- Is the operator and everyone in proximity to the saw wearing appropriate eye, hearing and respiratory equipment?
- Are the bevel angle and height adjustment knobs locked in the proper position?
- Is the blade set at the proper height?
- If ripping, is the rip fence parallel to the blade and securely locked in position?
- If crosscutting, is the miter gauge knob tight?
- If making through cuts with a standard blade, are the blade guard riving knife and anti-kickback pawls properly attached and properly functioning with both guards contacting the table surface?
- Is there proper clearance and support for the workpiece as it enters and leaves the blade?
- Are any cutting aids needed? If so, are they in place, or within reach for proper use?

TURNING THE SAW ON AND OFF

The ON/OFF paddle switch is located on the left side of the front panel of the saw.

To turn the saw ON lift the switch. Press the switch down to turn the saw OFF (Fig. 17).

When not in use, the saw should be turned off and the power switch locked out to prevent unauthorized use. To lock out power switch, use a standard long shackle lock, with a shackle that is at least 2 ³/₄ inch (70mm) long and no more than ⁹/₃₂ inch (7mm) thick.

DUST COLLECTION

1. Connect a shop vacuum or dust collection hose to dust port on back of saw for best dust collection (Fig. 18).

- The use of attachments and accessories not approved by the manufacturer may result in injury.
- Replace or sharpen the anti-kickback pawls when the points become dull.
- Make sure saw is stable and cut can be accomplished without tipping the saw.
- Never use fence and miter gauge together without using a cut off block (gauge) as described in the Cutting Aids and Accessories section of this manual.
- The proper throat plate must be in place at all times.

If your saw makes an unfamiliar noise or if it vibrates excessively, cease operating immediately until the source has been located and the problem corrected.

Never perform freehand cutting, plunge cutting, re-sawing or cove cutting.

AVOID KICKBACK

A kickback can occur when the workpiece pinches the blade, or binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object. This can cause the workpiece to rise from the table and/or be thrown back toward the operator. See instructions for reducing the risk of kickback, in the Table Saw Safety Rules section of this manual.

IF KICKBACK OCCURS, turn the saw "OFF" and verify proper alignment of the blade, riving knife and miter gauge or rip fence, and the proper functioning of the riving knife, anti-kickback assembly and blade guard assembly before resuming work.

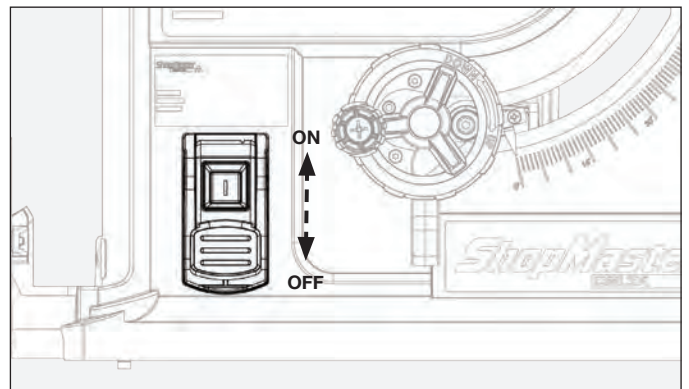


Figure 17

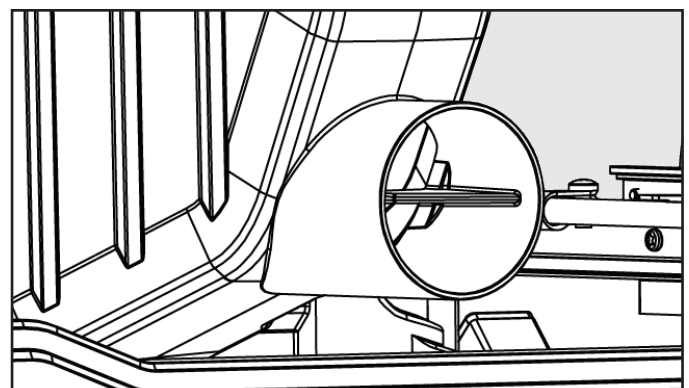


Figure 18

STORAGE

On-Board Storage

Storage is located on the right panel as shown in (Fig. 19 & 20).

C. Push Stick

F. Blade Guard

B. Rip Fence

E. Riving Knife (Behind Blade Guard)

D. Anti-Kickback Pawls

H. Miter Gauge

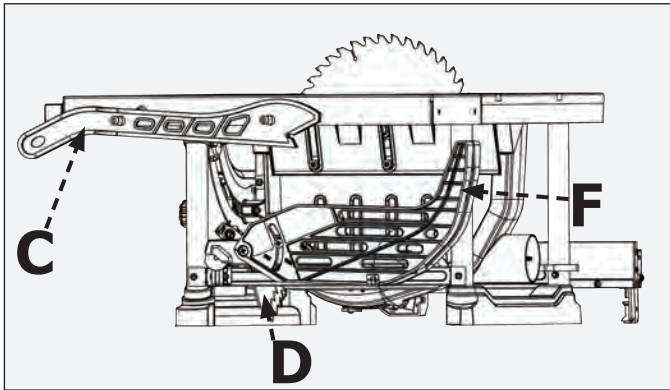


Figure 19

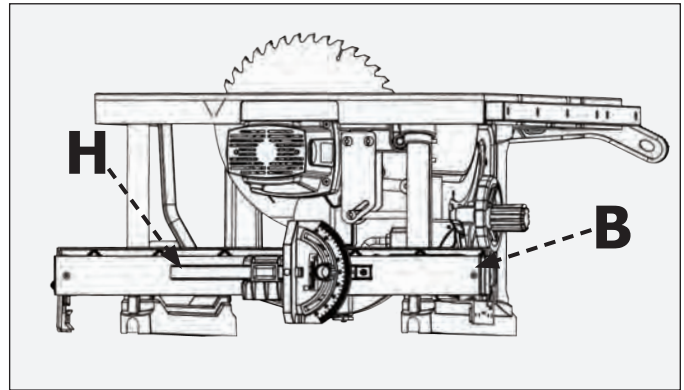


Figure 20

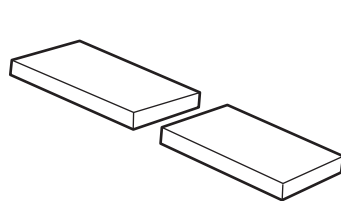
MAKING CUTS

⚠ WARNING: Failure to comply with the following warnings may result in serious personal injury.

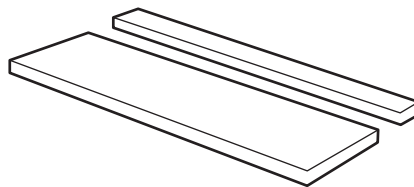
- Never touch the free end of the workpiece or a free piece that is cut off, while the power is on and/or the saw blade is rotating. Blade contact or binding may occur, resulting in a thrown workpiece
- When sawing a long workpiece or a panel, use a work support, such as a sawhorse, rollers or out-feed table at the same height as the table surface of the saw.
- Never try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. If you need to pull the workpiece back or lift it off the table, turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, raise the anti-kickback teeth on each side of the riving knife if necessary, and slide the workpiece out.
- Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the blade guard assembly and riving knife for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of beveling angle.
- A rip fence should **ALWAYS** be used for ripping operations to prevent loss of control and personal injury. Always lock the fence to the rail. **NEVER** perform a ripping operation freehand.
- When making bevel cuts, place the fence on the right side of the blade so that the blade is tilted away from the fence and hands. Keep hands clear of the blade and use a push stick to feed the workpiece unless the workpiece is large enough to allow you to hold it more than 6 inches (152mm) from the blade.
- Before leaving the saw unattended, lock out power switch, or take other appropriate measures to prevent unauthorized use of the saw.
- This saw is designed to cut wood, plywood, composite decking material, and certain plastics when using the correct blade.
- **DO NOT** use this saw for cutting metal, tile or other materials not listed on your blade.
- To avoid kickback, make sure one side of the workpiece is securely against the rip fence during any rip cut, and hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge during any miter cut.
- Do not attempt compound miter cuts, with blade beveled and miter fence angled, until you are thoroughly familiar with the basic cuts and understand how to avoid kickback.
- Avoid bevel rip cuts with majority of material on left side of blade.

⚠ WARNING:

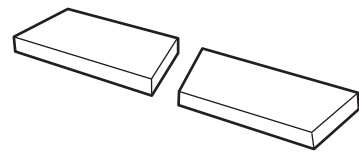
- Always make sure the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls are in place and working properly when making these cuts to avoid possible injury.
- Do not use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in personal injury.



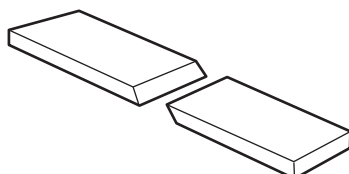
Cross Cut



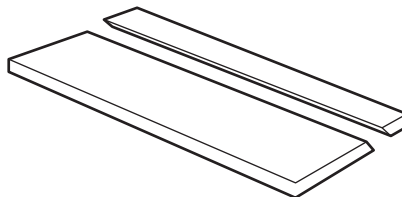
Rip Cut



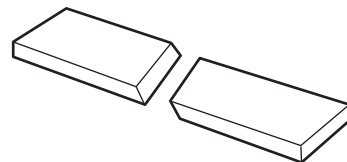
Mitered Crosscut



Beveled Cross Cut



Beveled Rip Cut



Compound Miter Cut

MAKING CUTS

RIP CUTS

- Rip cutting: Rip cutting is performed predominantly in a parallel direction with the grain of the wood.
 - Make sure blade is parallel to miter gauge slot prior to cutting. Instructions for adjustment on page 19.
1. Remove miter gauge.
 2. Make sure bevel angle is set to 0° .
 3. Set blade to correct height for workpiece.
 4. Install rip fence and lock it down parallel with and at desired distance from blade.
 5. Keep fingers at least 6 inches from the blade at all times. When the hand cannot be safely put between the blade and the rip fence, select a larger workpiece, or use a push stick and other cutting aids, as needed, to control the workpiece.
 6. Make sure the workpiece is clear of the blade (at least 1 inch or 25mm away) before starting the saw.
 7. Turn saw on.
 8. Hold the workpiece flat on the table and against the fence (A). The workpiece must have a straight edge against the fence and must not be warped, twisted or bowed. See proper hand position in (Fig. 21).
 9. Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into the blade.
 10. Both hands can be used while starting the cut as long as hands remain 6 inches from the blade.
 11. Keep the workpiece against the table and fence and slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Do not overload the motor by forcing the workpiece into the blade.
 12. Use the push stick and any other cutting aids, as needed, to hold the workpiece against the table and fence, and push the workpiece past the blade. A push stick is included with this saw, and instructions are included to make additional push sticks and other cutting aids.
 13. Do not push or hold onto the free or cut-off side of the workpiece.
 14. Continue pushing the workpiece until it is clear of the blade. Do not overload the motor by forcing the workpiece into the blade.
 15. When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece from table.

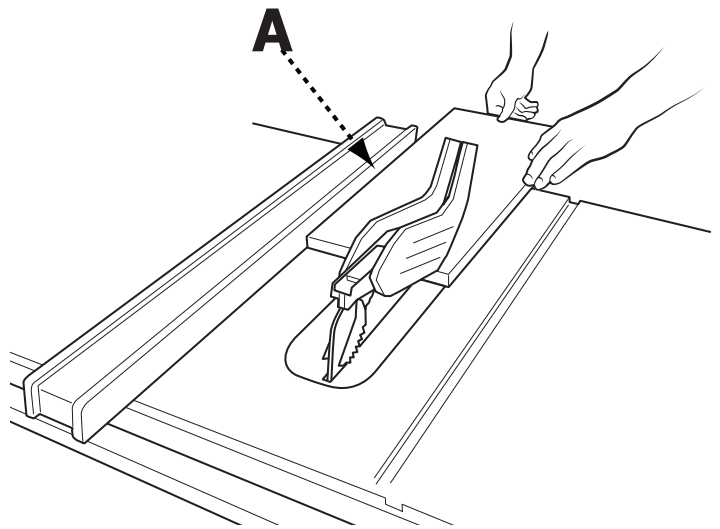


Figure 21

BEVEL RIPPING

Bevel ripping is the same as ripping except the bevel angle (A) is set to an angle other than 0° . When making a bevel rip cut, place the fence on the right side of the blade so that the blade is tilted away from the fence and hands.(Fig. 22).

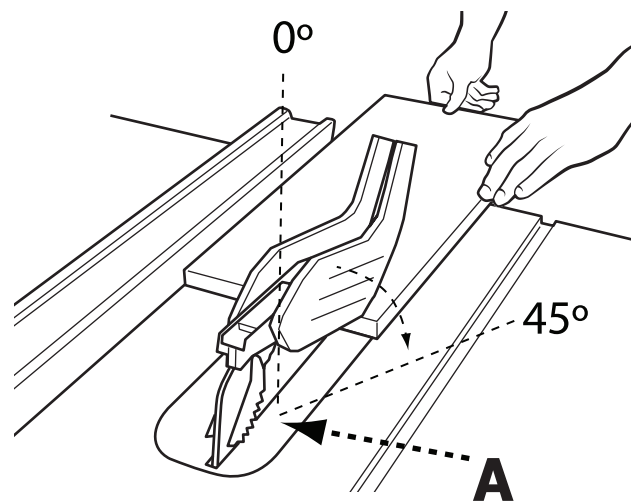


Figure 22

MAKING CUTS

CROSSCUTTING

- Cross cutting: Cross cutting is performed predominantly in a perpendicular direction with the grain of the wood.
- Make sure blade is parallel to miter gauge slot prior to cutting. Instructions for adjustment on page 19.
- **NEVER** use the fence as a guide or length stop when crosscutting.
- The cut-off piece must never be confined in any through-sawing (cutting completely through the workpiece) operation—to prevent pinching blade which may result in a thrown workpiece and possibly injury.
- When using a block as a cut-off gauge, the block must be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19mm) thick. It is very important that the rear end of the block be secured in a position where the workpiece is clear of the block before it enters the blade to prevent binding of the workpiece.

You can use the miter gauge in either table slot on non-bevel cuts. To increase surface area of miter gauge face, add an auxiliary face (See **CUTTING AIDS** section on of this manual.)

TO MAKE A CROSSCUT, REFER TO FIGURE 23 AND FOLLOW THIS PROCESS:

1. Remove rip fence.
2. Make sure bevel angle is set to 0° .
3. Set blade to correct height for workpiece.
4. Place miter gauge in either miter slot.
5. Set miter gauge to 90° and tighten miter gauge lock knob.
6. Hands must remain at least 6 inches from blade throughout entire cut. If workpiece is too small to keep hands at least 6 inches away from the blade, select a larger workpiece, or attach an auxiliary face to the miter gauge and attach workpiece to auxiliary face, For instructions about making auxiliary faces, see Cutting Aids section of this manual.

7. Make sure the workpiece is clear of the blade - at least 1 inch or 25mm away - before starting the saw.
8. Turn saw on.
9. Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into the blade.
10. Hand closest to blade should be placed on miter gauge lock knob and hand farthest from blade should hold workpiece firmly against the miter gauge face. Do not push or hold onto the free or cut-off side of the workpiece.
11. Slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Do not overload the motor by forcing the workpiece into the blade.
12. When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing cut off piece from table.

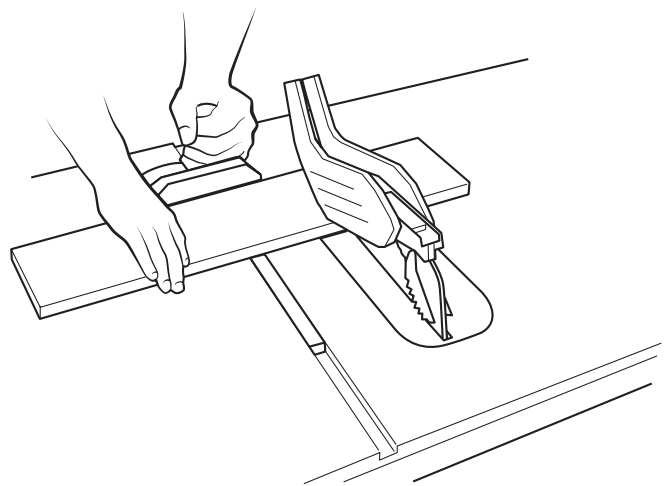


Figure 23

BEVEL CROSSCUTTING

Bevel crosscutting is the same as crosscutting except the bevel angle (A) is set to an angle other than 0° . When making a bevel crosscut, place the miter gauge in the right miter slot so that the blade is tilted away from the gauge and hands (Fig. 24).

MITER CROSSCUTTING

Miter crosscutting is the same as crosscutting except the miter angle (B) is set to an angle other than 90° (Fig. 25) on the next page.

⚠ WARNING:

- Miter angles more than 45° may force the blade guard assembly into the saw blade causing damage to the blade guard assembly and personal injury. Before starting the motor, test the operation by feeding the workpiece into the blade guard assembly. If the blade guard assembly contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the blade guard assembly but not touching the blade - before starting the motor.
- Certain workpiece shapes, such as molding may not lift

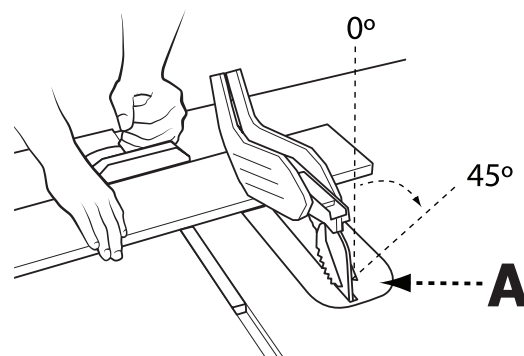


Figure 24

the blade guard assembly properly. With the power off, feed the workpiece slowly into the blade guard area and until the workpiece touches the blade. If the blade guard assembly contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the blade guard assembly - but not touching the blade - before starting the motor.

MAKING CUTS

COMPOUND MITER CUTS

This is a combination of bevel crosscutting and mitering. Refer to (Fig. 25) and follow the instructions for both bevel crosscutting and mitering. Remember to use the right miter slot on the right side of the blade for all bevel cuts.

LARGE PANEL CUTS

Place workpiece supports at the same height as the saw table behind saw to support the cut workpiece, and alongside (s) of saw, as needed. Depending on shape of panel, use rip fence or miter gauge to control workpiece. If a workpiece is too large to use either a rip fence or a miter gauge, it is too large for this saw.

NON-THROUGH CUTS

The use of a non-through cut is essential to cutting grooves, and rabbets. Non-through cuts can be made using a standard blade having a diameter of 10 inches. Non-through cuts are the only type of cuts that should be made without the blade guard assembly installed. Make sure the blade guard assembly is reinstalled upon completion of this type of cut.

⚠ WARNING:

- When making non-through cuts, follow all applicable warnings and instructions listed below in addition to those listed above for the relevant through cut.
- When making a non-through cut, blade is covered by workpiece during most of cut. Be alert to exposed blade at start and finish of every cut.
- Never feed wood with hands when making any non-through cuts such as rabbets or grooves. Always use miter gauge, push blocks or push sticks, and featherboards where appropriate.
- In addition to this section, read the appropriate section which describes the type of through or cut. For example, if your non-through cut is a straight cross cut, read and understand the section on straight cross cuts before proceeding.
- Once all non-through cuts are completed, unplug saw and return riving knife to through cut position. Install anti-kickback pawls and blade guard.
- Carefully follow the instructions accompanying any specialized blades for proper installation, set up and operation.

MAKING A NON-THROUGH CUT

1. Unplug saw.
2. Unlock bevel lock.
3. Adjust bevel angle to 0°.
4. Lock bevel lock.
5. Remove blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
6. Place riving knife in "lowered" position. (See **RIVING KNIFE ADJUSTMENT** Section).
7. Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
8. Depending on shape and size of wood, use either rip fence or miter gauge.
9. Plug saw into power source and turn saw on.
10. Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into blade.
11. Always use push blocks, push sticks, and/or featherboards when making non-through cuts to reduce the risk of serious injury.
12. When cut is made, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.
13. When cut is complete, re-adjust riving knife to position as detail on page 12.

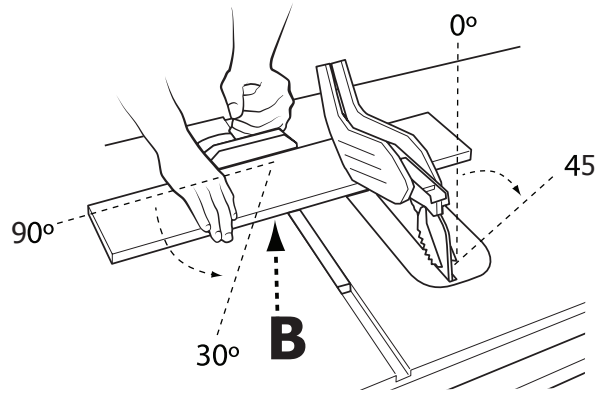


Figure 25

MAKING CUTS

CHECKING BLADE PARALLELISM TO MITER GAUGE GROOVE (HEEL)

See Figures 26 & 27.

- Blade (A) **MUST** be parallel to miter gauge groove so that wood does not bind, resulting in kickback.

⚠ WARNING: Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury.

- To reduce risk of injury from kickback, align miter gauge groove to blade (A) following any blade adjustments.

DO NOT loosen any screws for this adjustment until alignment has been checked with a square to be sure adjustments are necessary. Once screws are loosened, items **MUST** be reset.

NOTE: Unplug saw. Remove blade guard and anti-kickback pawls. Raise the blade (A) by turning height adjusting wheel.

- 1.** Mark beside one of blade teeth at front of blade (A) (Figure 26-1). Place the combination square against the marked tooth at the front of the blade (A) with the head of the square against the miter gauge groove as shown.
- 2.** Turn blade (A) so that marked tooth is at back. Move combination square to the rear and again measure the distance (2). If the distances are the same, blade (A) is parallel.

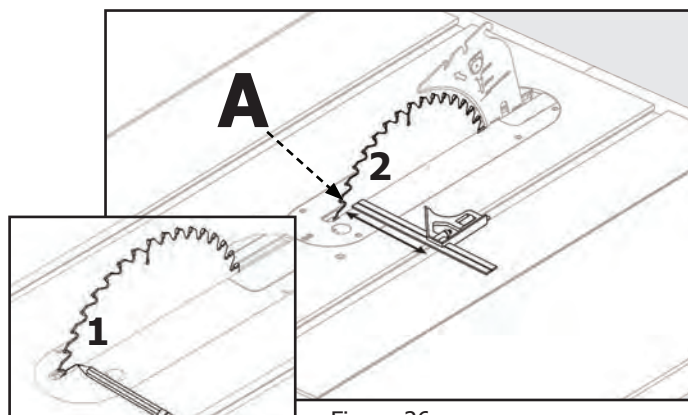


Figure 26

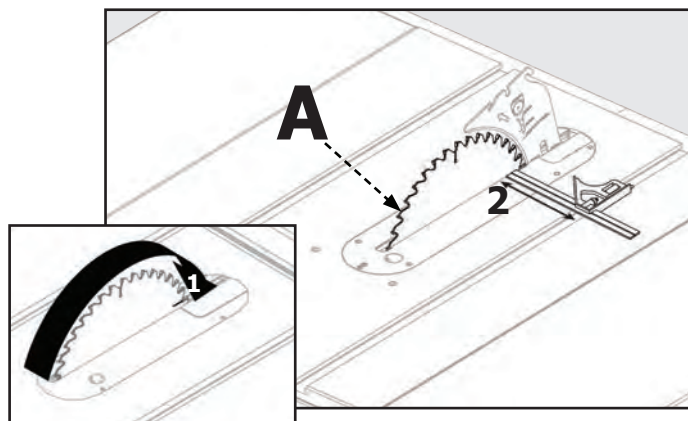


Figure 27

ADJUSTING BLADE PARALLELISM TO MITER GAUGE GROOVE (HEEL)

The S36-295 T3 Table Saw blade alignment has been set at factory to ensure full accuracy when assembled. If you have already checked the blade parallelism and your blade is not parallel to the miter slot, please contact DELTA® Customer Support at 1-800-223-7278.

CUTTING AIDS AND ACCESSORIES

PUSH STICK

In order to operate your table saw safely, you must use a push stick whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would otherwise cause your hands to be within 6-inches (152mm) of the saw blade or other cutter. A push stick is included with this saw.

No special wood is needed to make additional pushsticks as long as it is sturdy and long enough with no knots, checks or cracks. A length of approximately 16 inches (400mm) is recommended with a notch that fits against the edge of the workpiece to prevent slipping. It's a good idea to have several push sticks of the same minimum length, 16 inches (400mm), with different size notches for different workpiece thicknesses.

The shape can vary to suit your own needs as long as it performs its intended function of keeping your hands away from the blade. Angling the notch so the push stick can be held at a 20 to 30-degree angle from the saw's table will help you to hold down the workplace while also moving the saw.

To construct a push stick, use layout in (Fig. 28).

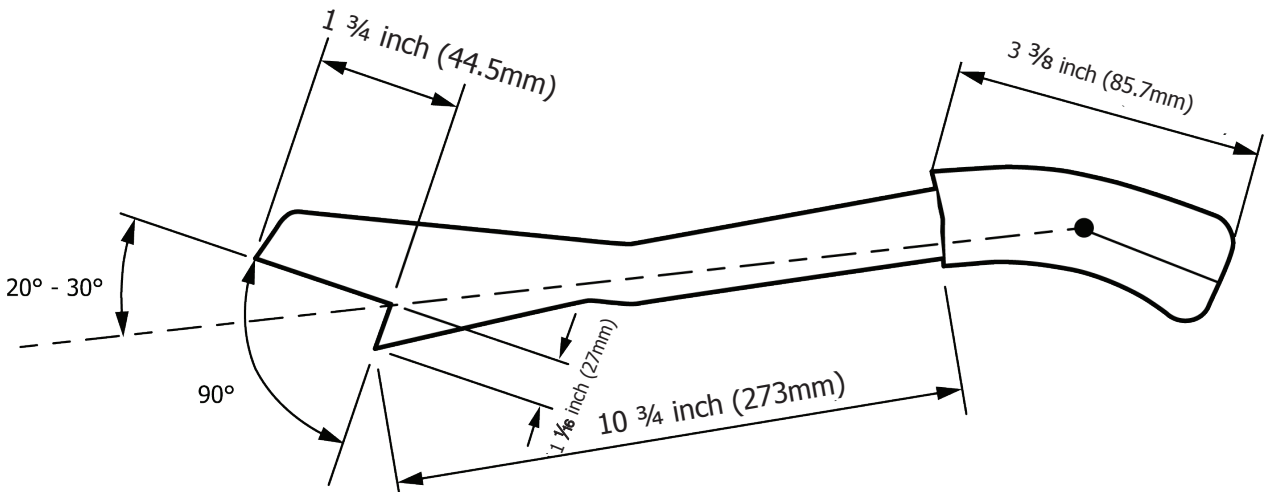


Figure 28

AUXILIARY MITER GAUGE FACING

An auxiliary miter gauge facing is used to increase the surface area of the miter gauge face.

If desired, you can fit the miter gauge with an auxiliary wood facing that should be at least 1 inch (25mm) higher than the maximum depth of cut, and at least as wide as the miter gauge.

This auxiliary wood facing can be fastened to the front of the miter gauge by using (2) M6 or 1/4 20 flat head screws and nuts, placing the nuts into the slots provided in the face of the miter gauge body (Fig. 29).

Make sure the screws are long enough to secure the facing. The use of miter gauge with auxiliary facing is the same as original miter gauge (without auxiliary facing). See page 23 for the use of miter gauge.

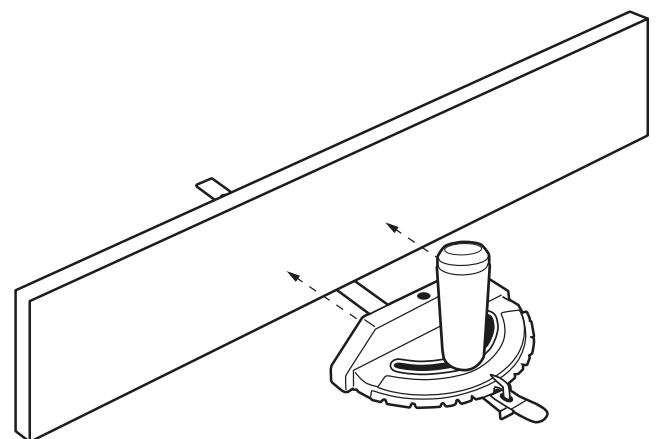


Figure 29

⚠ WARNING: Flat head must be recessed into face of board.

CUTTING AIDS AND ACCESSORIES

PUSH BLOCK

Push blocks are blocks used to securely hold down the workpiece against the table. They include some gripping surface or handle to hold the block. Any screws running through the underside of the block to fasten the handle should be recessed in order to avoid contact with the workpiece.

1. Select a piece of wood about 4 inches wide, 6 inches long and 1 to 2 inches thick (a cutoff from a 2 by 4 makes a good blank for a push block).
2. Drill a hole in the block and glue in a dowel to use as a handle (you can angle the hole to provide a more comfortable grip on the handle).
3. Glue a piece of rough or soft material such as sandpaper or rubber to the bottom of the block to grip the workpiece (old mouse pads work well). (Fig. 30).

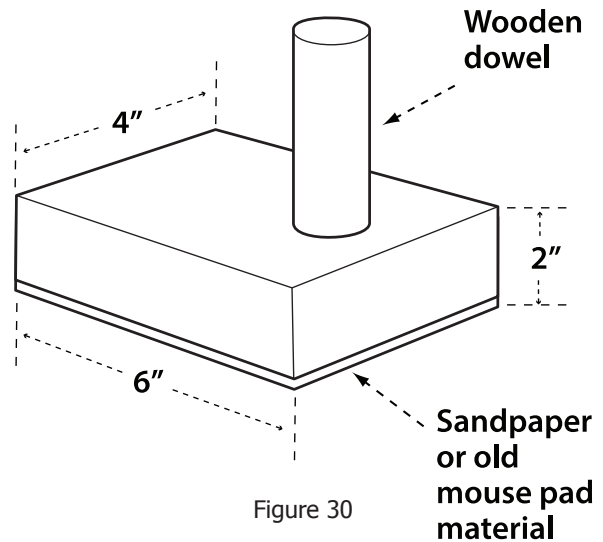


Figure 30

FEATHERBOARD

Featherboards are used to keep the workpiece in contact with the fence and table (Fig. 31), and help prevent kickback. Featherboards are especially useful when ripping small workpieces and for completing non-through cuts. The end is angled with a series of narrow slots to give a friction hold on the workpiece. It is locked in place on the table or fence with a c-clamp. Clamping a featherboard in front of the blade can increase safety during non-through cuts, like grooving and rabbeting, and through cuts.

⚠ WARNING: TO AVOID BINDING BETWEEN THE WORKPIECE AND THE BLADE, MAKE SURE A HORIZONTAL FEATHER BOARD PRESSES ONLY ON THE UNCUT PORTION OF THE WORKPIECE IN FRONT OF THE BLADE.

Dimensions for making a typical featherboard are shown in (Fig. 31). Make your featherboard from a straight piece of wood that is free of knots and cracks. Clamp featherboards to the fence and/or table so that the featherboard will hold the workpiece against the fence or table (Fig. 32).

1. Select a solid piece of lumber approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 12-inches long.
2. Mark the center width on one end of stock. Miter width to 70° (see miter cut section for information on miter cuts).
3. Set rip fence to allow approximately a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch "finger" to be cut in the stock.
4. Feed stock only to mark previously made at 6 inches.
5. Turn saw off and allow blade to completely stop rotating before removing stock.
6. Reset rip fence and cut spaced rips into workpiece to allow approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch fingers and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch spaces between fingers.

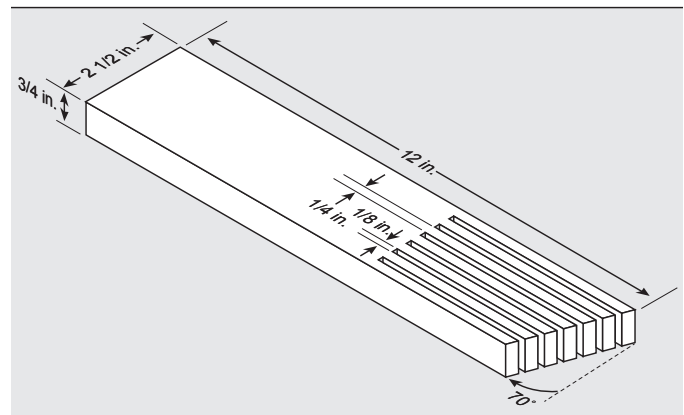


Figure 31

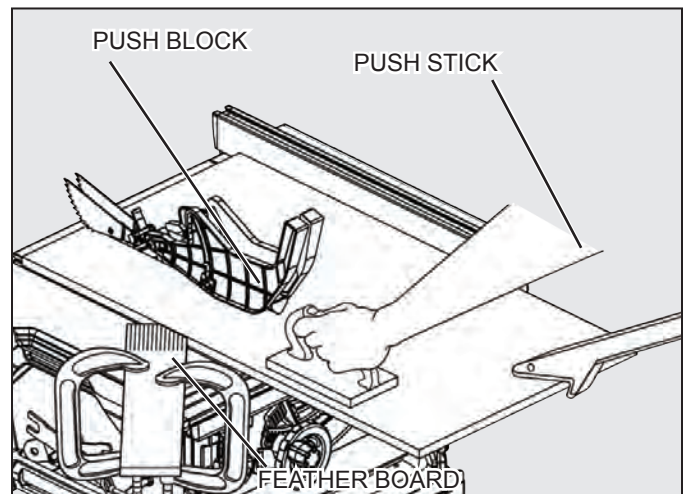


Figure 32

CUTTING AIDS AND ACCESSORIES

CUT OFF GAUGE

When crosscutting a number of pieces to the same length, you can clamp a block of wood (A) (Fig. 33) to the fence and use it as a cut-off gauge. The block (A) must be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19mm) thick to prevent the cut off piece from binding between the blade and the fence. Once the cut-off length is determined, lock the fence and use the miter gauge to feed the workpiece into the blade.

CAUTION: Always position the entire cut-off gauge in front of the saw blade.

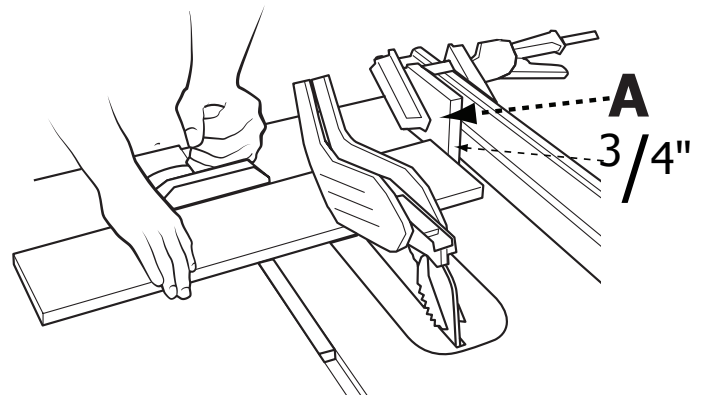


Figure 33

JIGS

Jigs may be created with a variety of special set-ups to control particular workpiece shapes for particular cuts. Guidance on how to make specialized jigs can be found in woodworking and carpentry websites and publications.

CAUTION: DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CREATE OR USE A JIG UNLESS YOU ARE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH TABLE SAW SAFETY. DO NOT USE ANY JIG THAT COULD RESULT IN PINCHING A KERF OR JAMMING THE WORKPIECE BETWEEN THE JIG AND THE BLADE. INCORRECT SETUPS MAY CAUSE KICKBACK WHICH COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY.

MAKING ADJUSTMENTS

LEVELING THE THROAT PLATE

Check that the throat plate is properly adjusted to the table. Front of throat plate should be level or slightly below the surface of the table and rear of the throat plate should be level or slightly above the surface of the table (Fig. 10).

There are four Phillips set screws pre-assembled to the table that are used to level the throat plate. (Fig. 10)

If the throat plate is not flush with the surface of the table, adjust these screws to ensure the entire throat plate is flush with the table (Fig. 10).

MOVING THE SAW

To move the saw firmly grasp the left and right side of the table. Lift the saw and move to desired location (Fig. 34).

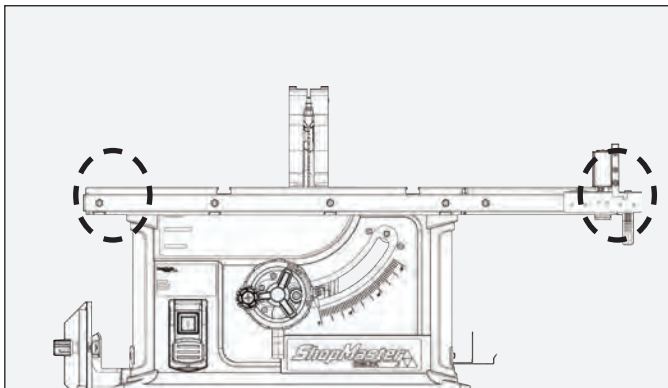


Figure 34

CHANGING THE BEVEL

1. Unlock the bevel lock lever by pulling it into the up (horizontal) position.
2. Holding the height adjustment wheel, slide the bevel indicator to the desired angle.
3. When the blade is at desired angle, lock the bevel lock lever by pushing it down (vertical).

NOTE: For lock and unlock positions (Fig. 36).

CUTTING AIDS AND ACCESSORIES

ADJUSTING THE BEVEL STOPS

Adjustment to the bevel stops may be required if the blade is not vertically square to the table when bevel adjustment is set at 0° or does not go to 45° when bevel is tilted to 45°, maximum 45°. Corrective adjustments can be made by adjusting the bevel stop cams at each end of the bevel track as follows; If the blade is not vertically square to the table, you must adjust the 0° bevel stop cam (Fig. 35).

1. Unlock the bevel lock lever and position the height adjustment wheel/bevel lock assembly to the right in order to gain access to the 0° bevel stop cam.
2. Loosen the cap screw that locks the 0° bevel stop cam in place (center of the cam). (As shown in Fig. 35)
3. Move the height adjustment wheel/bevel lock assembly to the 0° bevel stop cam making sure that height adjustment wheel/bevel lock assembly is in contact with the 0° bevel stop cam. Check blade squareness to table with combination square, rotate bevel stop cam as needed until blade is properly square to the table.
4. Tighten the cap screw that locks the bevel stop cam in place. Recheck to verify that blade is square to table. Readjust as needed.

If blade does not check at 45° to the table when tilted to the 45° bevel stop cam, follow steps 1-4 by adjusting the 45° bevel stop cam using the 45° side of the combination square (Fig 36).

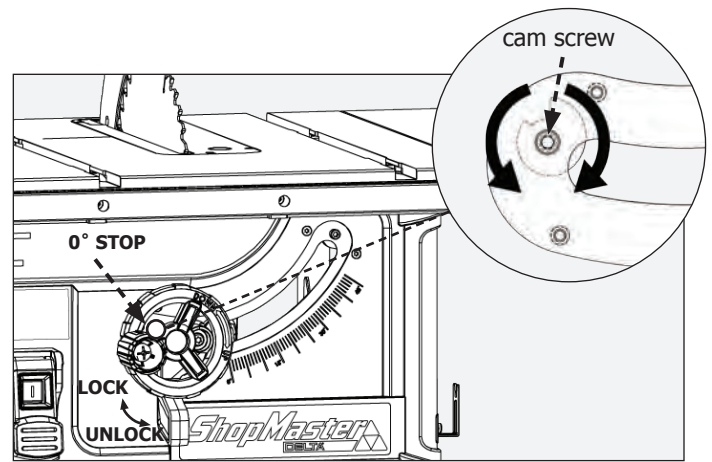


Figure 35

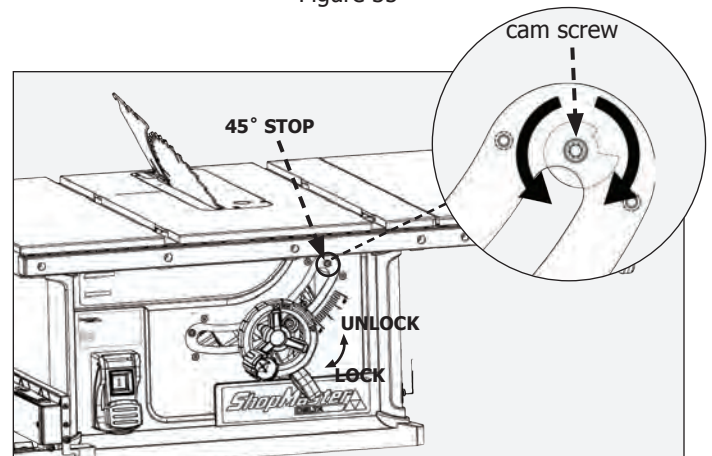


Figure 36

ADJUSTING THE BLADE HEIGHT

For all through cuts, the top of the blade points should be above the workpiece and the bottom of the blade gullets are below the top surface of workpiece.

For non-through cuts, the top of the blade points should be set to the depth of the cut.

To adjust the height of the blade, refer to Figure 37 and do the following:

Make sure the bevel lock lever is in the locked (down) position.

Adjust the blade height by turning the height adjustment wheel. Clockwise will raise the blade and counterclockwise lowers it.

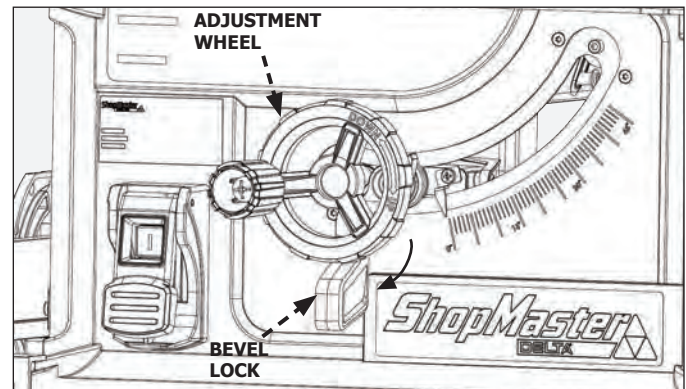


Figure 37

USING THE MITER GAUGE

There are two miter gauge grooves, on either side of blade, maximum 30° on both left or right side. When making a 90° cross cut, use either groove. For beveled cross cut use the groove on right so that the blade is tilted away from the miter gauge (H) and hands. (Fig. 38).

To adjust miter angle loosen the miter gauge lock knob. Rotate the gauge until desired angle on scale is reached. Tighten knob.

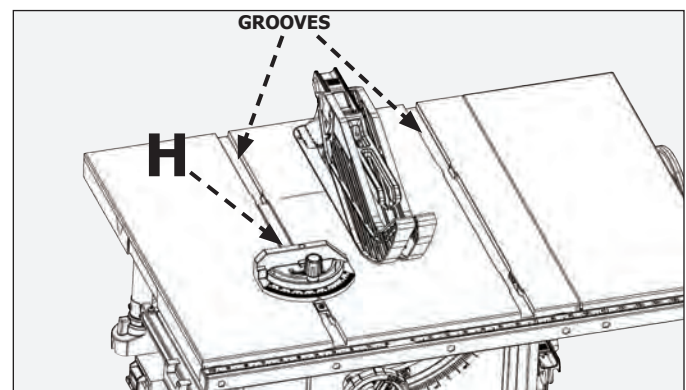


Figure 38

RIVING KNIFE ADJUSTMENT

RIVING KNIFE HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT AND ALIGNMENT

To change the position of the riving knife, remove the throat plate then raise the blade assembly to the highest position by turning the height adjustment wheel clockwise on the front of the saw.

To adjust the riving knife from one position to the other (Through cut/Non-Through cut) raise the riving knife lock lever to the up position to unlock the riving knife (Fig. 39). Next, gently move the riving knife to the right to disengage from the lock pins in the riving knife lock assembly, then slide up and forward for Through cut or down and back for Non-through cut until you feel the lock pins engage the riving knife (Fig. 39). Riving knife is marked with Through Cut and Non-Through Cut position that align with the table surface when in the correct position. Push the riving knife lock lever down to lock the riving knife in place as shown in Fig. 39A. Riving knife assembly should appear as shown in Fig. 39B.

Once riving knife is properly adjusted, re-insert throat plate, on page 13 (Fig. 9).

⚠ WARNING:

- Verify riving knife is secure and in line with the blade.

RIVING KNIFE ALIGNMENT

Your riving knife may be out of alignment if your work piece is hitting the riving knife after the cut or causing some binding during the cut. When this condition occurs you will need to make an adjustment to the riving knife alignment. The following procedures in this section will assist you with making adjustments to the riving knife alignment.

Locating point for "THRU" CUT POSITION as shown in Fig. 40 (Customer should adjust the riving knife in this position when making "THRU" cuts.)

NOTE: You must locate the riving knife in this position prior to making any alignment adjustments to the riving knife alignment of the blade.

If a parallel adjustment is required, use Fig. 40 and Fig. 41 to make the following adjustments:

1. Loosen the 2 hex socket head screws (AA).
2. Tighten or loosen the adjustment screw (BB1) to adjust the datum line if the riving knife to be aligned to the blade.
3. Adjust set screw (BB2) and (BB3), to assist with alignment of the riving knife to be parallel to the blade.
4. Tighten hex socket head screws (AA).

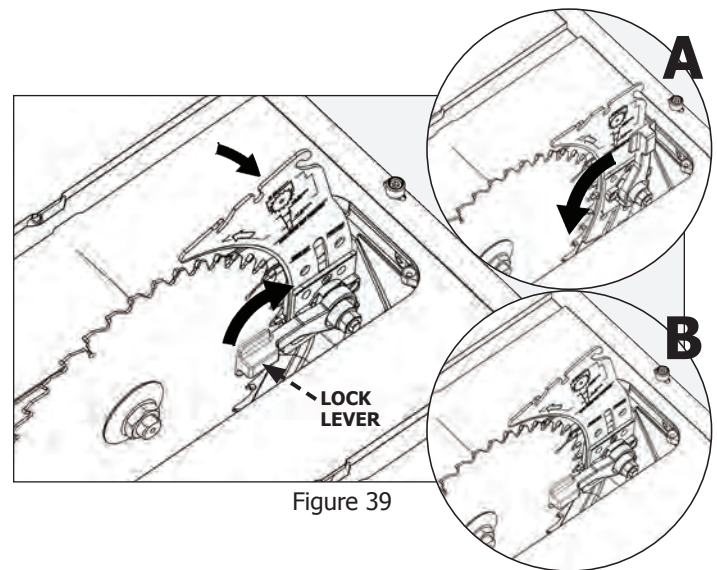


Figure 39

⚠ WARNING:

- Be sure to reinstall blade guard assembly, anti-kickback pawls when riving knife is in the through cut position.

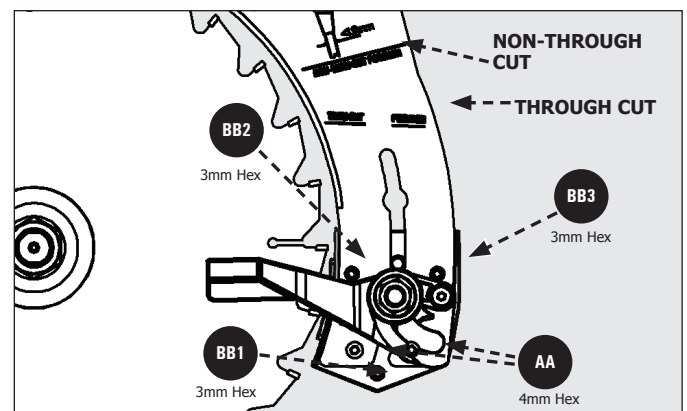


Figure 40

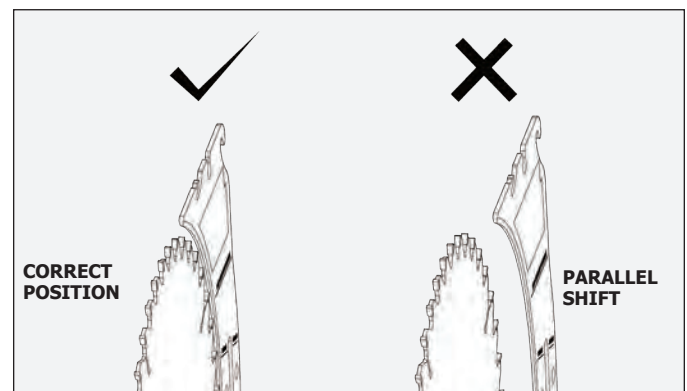


Figure 41

RIVING KNIFE ALIGNMENT

If the riving knife has vertical misalignment, adjust as follows using Fig. 40 and Fig. 42:

1. Loosen the 2 hex socket head screws (AA).
2. Make adjustments to (BB2) and (BB3), to align riving knife to the blade. No adjustment is needed for (BB1).
3. Tighten screws (AA).

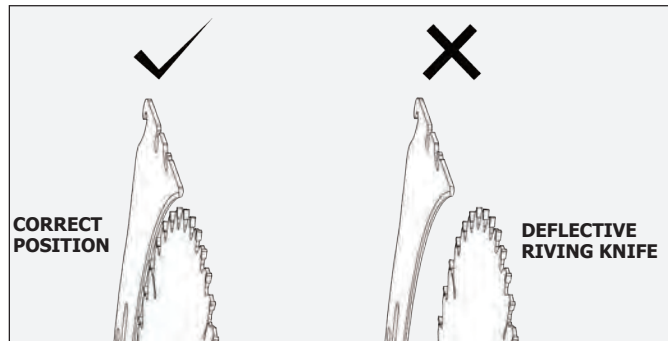


Figure 42

If the riving knife has horizontal misalignment, adjust as follows using Fig. 40 and Fig. 43:

1. Loosen the 2 hex socket head screws (AA).
2. Adjust screw (BB2) to align the riving knife to the blade, if still out of alignment then adjust (BB3) until proper alignment is achieved. Do not adjust (BB1).
3. Tighten screws (AA).

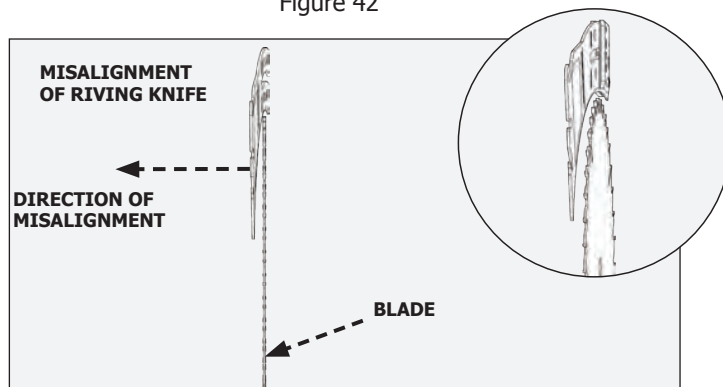


Figure 43

MAINTENANCE

⚠ WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before cleaning or servicing, before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting and when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

KEEP MACHINE CLEAN

Periodically blow out all air passages with dry compressed air. For best performance use a shop vacuum or blower to keep saw blade area, the dust collection system, the guarding system and rails free of saw dust and other debris. 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.

⚠ WARNING: Wear certified safety equipment for eye, hearing and respiratory protection while using compressed air.

MAINTENANCE REMINDERS

⚠ WARNING:

Wear certified safety equipment for eye, hearing and respiratory protection while using compressed air. Gloves are recommended when changing blades. Specific areas which require regular maintenance include:

RIVING KNIFE CLAMP PLATE: Keep this area free of dust and debris buildup. Blow out area regularly with compressed air.

NOTE: If the riving knife clamp can't move freely, have the saw serviced by authorized service center personnel.

WORM GEARS: Keep the bevel gears free of dust and debris buildup. Blow out area regularly with compressed air. Use a lithium-based multipurpose grease as needed on these gears.

CLEAN SAWDUST BUILDUP OUT OF CABINET PERIODICALLY: **NOTE:** Debris can also be removed from the saw from below the throat plate, inside the dust port.

TROUBLESHOOTING

For assistance with your machine, visit our website at www.deltamachineryparts.com for a list of service centers or call Delta Power Equipment at 1-800-223-7278.

FAILURE TO START

If your machine fails to start, check to make sure the prongs on the cord plug are making good contact in the receptacle. Also, check for blown fuses or open circuit breakers in your power supply line. If the saw still does not start, call Company's Customer Care Center at 1-800-223-7278.

ACCESSORIES

For accessories please visit our Web Site www.ShopMasterMachinery.com for an on-line catalog or for the name of your nearest supplier.

⚠ WARNING: Since accessories other than those offered by DELTA® have not been tested with this product, use of such accessories could be hazardous. For safest operation, only DELTA® /SHOPMASTER recommended accessories should be used with this product.

PARTS, SERVICE OR WARRANTY ASSISTANCE

All SHOPMASTER Machines and accessories are manufactured to high quality standards and are serviced by a network of DELTA® Authorized Service Centers. To obtain additional information regarding your product or to obtain parts, service, warranty assistance, or the location of the nearest service center, please call 1-800-223-7278.

Three Year Limited Warranty

1. WHAT IS COVERED. Delta Power Equipment Corporation ("Company") will, at its option, repair or replace this product, if purchased at retail in the United States or Canada and the product, with normal use, has proven to be defective in workmanship or material, subject to the conditions stated in this Limited Warranty. This Limited Warranty covers only materials and labor. All transportation costs are Customer's responsibility.

2. WARRANTY PERIOD. All warranty claims must be submitted within five years from the date of retail purchase. For all service parts and factory refurbished products, the warranty period is 180 days.

3. HOW TO OBTAIN SERVICE. To obtain warranty service, you must return the defective product, at your expense, to a service center authorized by Company to perform warranty service (a "Company Authorized Service Center") within the applicable warranty period, together with acceptable proof of purchase, such as your original receipt bearing the date of purchase, or product registration number. Company reserves the right to restrict warranty claim service to the country where the purchase was made and/or to charge for the cost to export service parts or provide warranty service in a different country. For this purpose, on-line purchases are deemed made in the United States. For the location of your nearest Company Authorized Service Center, call Company's Customer Care Center at (800) 223-7278.

4. EXCLUSIONS.

- Company does not offer any warranty on products purchased in used or damaged condition.
- Company does not warrant any products purchased outside the United States or Canada
- Company will not be responsible for any damage that has resulted from normal wear, misuse, abuse or any repair or alteration made by anyone other than a Company Authorized Service Center or a designated representative of Company's Customer Care Center.

All IMPLIED WARRANTIES are expressly limited to the warranty period identified above.

Company will not be liable for INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL damages.

This limited warranty is Company's sole warranty and sets forth the customer's exclusive remedy with respect to defective products; all other warranties, express or implied, whether of merchantability, fitness for purpose, or otherwise, are expressly disclaimed by Company, except as expressly stated in this warranty statement.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, or the limitation of implied warranties, so the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights which vary in certain states or provinces. For further details of warranty coverage and warranty repair information, call (800) 223-7278. To register your products on-line, we encourage you to visit our website and register for a FREE DELTA® Member Account at <http://www.ShopMasterMachinery.com/register>.

LATIN AMERICA: This warranty does not apply to products sold in Latin America. For products sold in Latin America, call the local company or see website for warranty information.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

This power tool is provided with Type Y attachment power supply cord. If the replacement of the SUPPLY CORD is necessary, this has to be done by the manufacturer or his agent in order to avoid a safety hazard. Use only identical replacement parts. For a parts list or to order parts, visit our website at www.ShopMasterMachinery.com/service. You can also order parts from your nearest Authorized Warranty Service Center or by calling Technical Service Manager at 1-800-223-7278 to receive personalized support from one of our highly-trained representatives.

FREE WARNING LABEL REPLACEMENT

If your warning labels become illegible or are missing, call 1-800-223-7278 for a free replacement.

SERVICE AND REPAIRS

All quality tools will eventually require servicing and/or replacement of parts. For information about Delta Power Equipment Corporation, its factory-owned branches, or to locate an Authorized Warranty Service Center, visit our website at www.ShopMasterMachinery.com/service or call Customer Care at 1-800-223-7278. All repairs made by our service centers are fully guaranteed against defective material and workmanship. We cannot guarantee repairs made or attempted by others. By calling this number you can also find answers to most frequently asked questions 24 hours/day.

You can also write to us for information at Delta Power Equipment Corporation, 2651 New Cut Road, Spartanburg, SC 29303 -

ATTENTION: Technical Service Manager. Be sure to indicate all of the information shown on the nameplate of your saw (model number, type, serial number, date code, etc.).

ShopMaster

DELTA 

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REV2

