

# TABLE SAW

VERSION 3.1



AUTODESK  
PIER 9

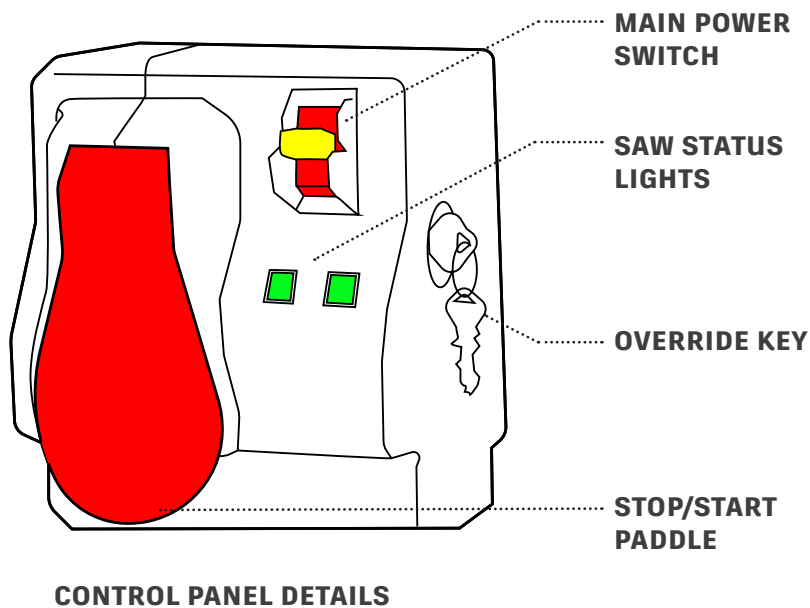
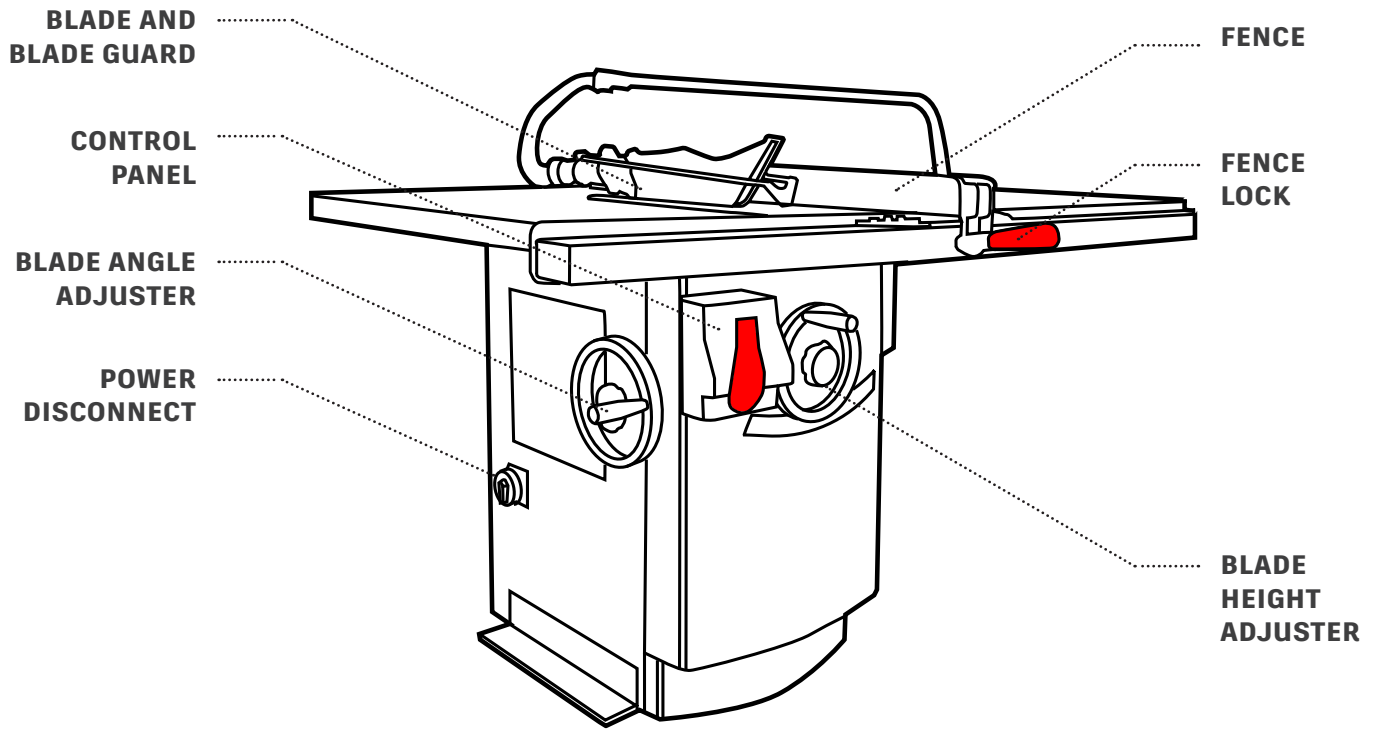
# TABLE SAW

## MACHINE CONTROLS

VERSION 3.1

THE TABLE SAW MAKES STRAIGHT CUTS IN LARGE MATERIAL.

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### MATERIALS

#### **i** ALLOWED MATERIALS

- + Wood
- + Most Plastics

#### **x** BANNED MATERIALS

- + Metal
- + PVC
- + Pressure treated wood
- + Carbon fiber and composites

#### **?** SEE SHOP STAFF FIRST

- + All other materials
- + Electrically conductive materials

# TABLE SAW

KEEP IT SAFE

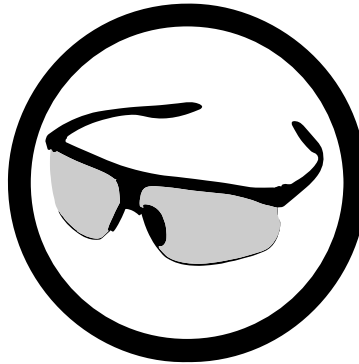
VERSION 3.1

USE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WHEN OPERATING THE TABLE SAW.

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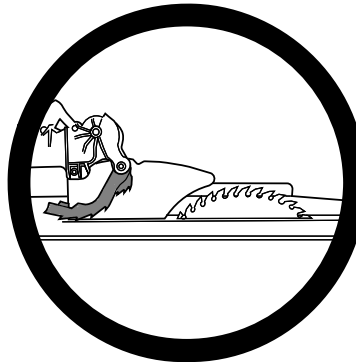
**PROTECT YOUR EYES  
FROM FLYING CHIPS  
AND DUST.**



Always wear safety glasses.



**AVOID KICKBACK. THE  
SAW CAN VIOLENTLY  
THROW THE WORKPIECE  
TOWARDS THE OPERATOR.**

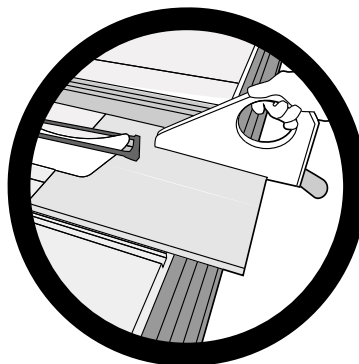


Use guards, splitters and pawls whenever possible.

If a cut requires removing any safety equipment, it must be reinstalled after cutting.



**KEEP FINGERS AWAY  
FROM THE BLADE AT  
ALL TIMES.**



Use a pushstick when needed.

Never “freehand” a cut. Always use the fence or crosscutting tool (miter gauge or crosscut sled).

## SAFETY FEATURE

The SawStop has a safety feature that stops the blade in 3 to 5 milliseconds if the blade contacts an electrically conductive object, like a finger.

Some common materials will cause the system to trigger.

If in doubt, ask Shop Staff for assistance.

## MATERIALS THAT REQUIRE A SAWSTOP OVERRIDE

1. Mirrored acrylic
2. Wet wood (not kiln dried)
3. Some plastics
4. Carbon filled materials
5. Metallic or foil covered materials

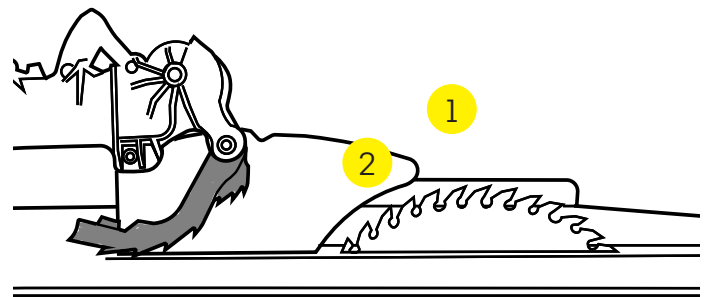
**BEFORE CUTTING ANY MATERIAL THAT MAY TRIGGER THE SAWSTOP SYSTEM, SEE SHOP STAFF.**

## KICKBACK

*Kickback* is what happens when the workpiece is violently thrown from the saw. Causes include material trapped between the blade and fence, or a misaligned fence.

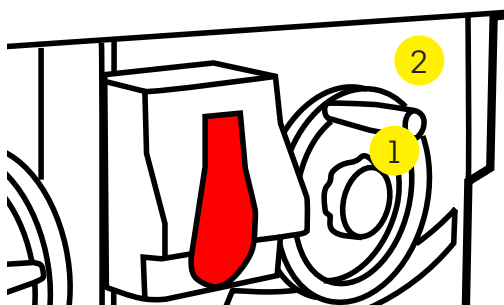
The *riding knife* (splitter) (1) and *anti-kickback pawls* (2) work together to help reduce kickback. Always use a splitter except when dadoing. Use anti-kickback pawls whenever possible.

See Shop Staff for cuts that require their removal.



## ADJUSTING THE BLADE HEIGHT

The gaps between the teeth (*gullets*) should be at the top of the wood being cut; this allows sawdust to escape. Two teeth should be above the workpiece.



1. Loosen the center lock knob.
2. Turn the handwheel to adjust the blade.
3. Snug the lock knob.

RIP CUTTING MEANS CUTTING THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE GRAIN.

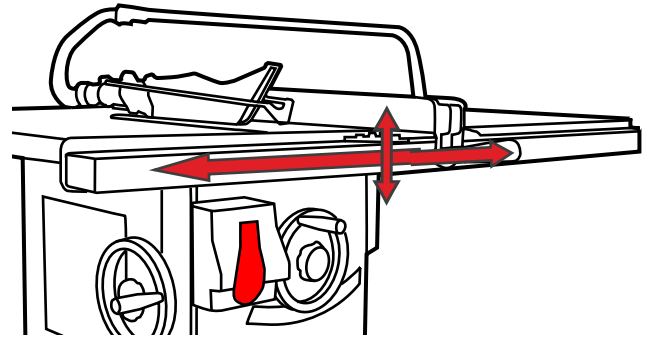
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**ON MATERIALS WITH NO GRAIN, A RIP IS A CUT WHERE THE LENGTH IS GREATER THAN THE WIDTH.**

### ADJUSTING THE FENCE

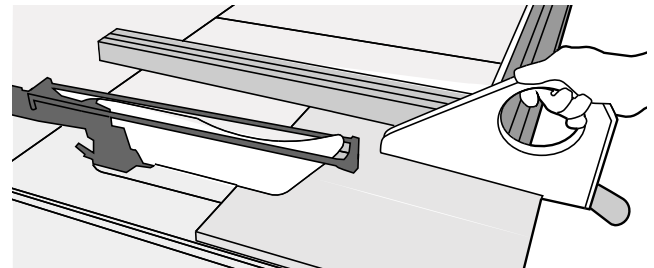
Always use the fence for rip cuts.

1. Lift the handle to unlock the fence.
2. Slide the fence along the front rail.
3. Push the handle down to lock.



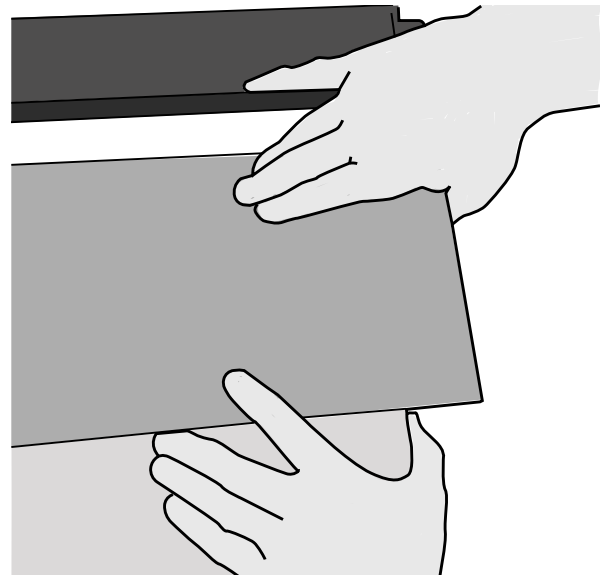
### USING A PUSH STICK

A push stick must be used whenever your fingers are near the blade. Fingers should never be in the red area around the blade.



### TIPS TO KEEP YOUR FINGERS AWAY FROM THE BLADE

- + Keep your left thumb hooked on the front of the fence rail.
- + Keep your right pinky hooked on the fence.



CROSS CUTTING MEANS CUTTING ACROSS THE GRAIN.

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The miter saw is usually the best option for crosscutting.

There are some situations when the table saw is suitable for crosscutting.

In those cases, several tools assist crosscutting on the table saw.

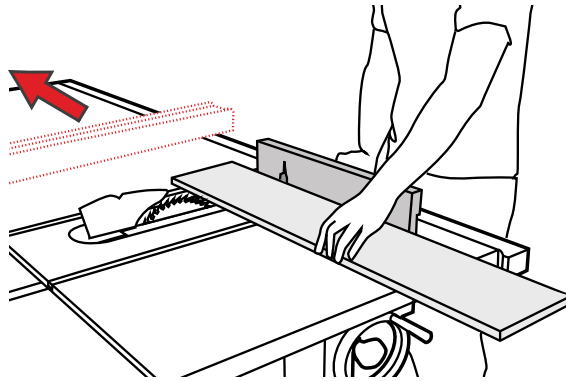
### MITER GAUGE

1. Turn off main power switch.
2. Move the fence out of the way.
3. Remove the blade guard and install the riving knife.
4. Place the miter gauge in either miter slot.
5. Snug the material against the miter gauge fence.
6. Keep your hand on the handle to avoid contact with the blade.
7. Push the miter gauge and material through the blade.

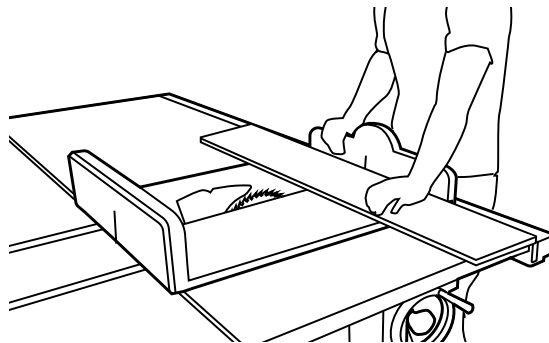
### CROSS CUT SLED

1. Turn off main power switch.
2. Move the fence out of the way.
3. Remove the blade guard and install the riving knife.
4. Place the crosscut sled in both miter slots.
5. Snug the material against the cross cut sled fence.
6. Keep hands near the outside edges, to avoid contact with the blade.
7. Push the sled through the blade so that the material and the entire sled move through the blade.

**ON MATERIAL WITH NO GRAIN, A CROSS CUT IS WHERE THE WIDTH IS GREATER THAN THE LENGTH.**



**TURN OFF THE MAIN POWER SWITCH BEFORE REMOVING THE BLADE GUARD.**



**NEVER USE THE TABLE SAW FENCE WHEN CROSSCUTTING.**

Short, wide pieces can become trapped between the fence and blade and be thrown towards the saw operator at high speed.

## AREA AND MACHINE PREPARATION

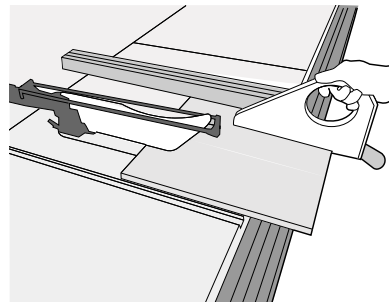
1. Clean and clear the table.
2. Make sure there is sufficient room around the saw for your workpiece.
3. Have a push stick ready and within easy reach.
4. Adjust the blade height.
5. Adjust the fence width.
  - ▶ Don't use the fence if crosscutting.
6. Turn on the dust collector.
7. Turn on the main power.
8. Wait for solid green lights on the control panel.
9. Make sure nobody is behind you, in case of kickback.

**MAKE SURE YOUR MATERIAL IS ON THE APPROVED MATERIALS LIST BEFORE CUTTING.**

## MAKING THE CUT

1. Pull the red paddle to turn on the saw.
  - ▶ Wait for the blade to come up to speed.
2. Keep a straight edge of the material tight against the fence at all times.
3. Slowly push the material into the blade.
  - ▶ Experience will help you determine the correct speed for cutting your material, depending on thickness, blade type and other variables.
4. Keep at least one hand or a push stick on the material at all times; never completely let go.
5. Stay in control of the material until it is past the back of the blade.
6. Push the red paddle to turn off the blade, and wait for it to stop moving.

**ALWAYS USE A PUSHSTICK WITH NARROW CUTS.**



## CLEANUP

1. Double check that the blade is not moving.
2. Turn off the main power switch on the control panel.
3. Brush off the table and clean up the area.
4. Put scraps in the trash and reusable pieces in the storage bin in the wood shop.

**DO NOT REMOVE MATERIAL FROM THE TABLE WHILE THE BLADE IS MOVING.**