



# MODEL W1837 10" 2 HP OPEN-STAND HYBRID TABLE SAW



## OWNER'S MANUAL

*(FOR MODELS MANUFACTURED SINCE 04/22)*

Phone: (360) 734-3482 • Online Technical Support: [techsupport@woodstockint.com](mailto:techsupport@woodstockint.com)

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WARNING: NO PORTION OF THIS MANUAL MAY BE REPRODUCED IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM WITHOUT  
THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF WOODSTOCK INTERNATIONAL, INC.



# **WARNING!**

This manual provides critical safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this machine/tool. Save this document, refer to it often, and use it to instruct other operators.

Failure to read, understand and follow the instructions in this manual may result in fire or serious personal injury—including amputation, electrocution, or death.

The owner of this machine/tool is solely responsible for its safe use. This responsibility includes but is not limited to proper installation in a safe environment, personnel training and usage authorization, proper inspection and maintenance, manual availability and comprehension, application of safety devices, cutting/sanding/grinding tool integrity, and the usage of personal protective equipment.

The manufacturer will not be held liable for injury or property damage from negligence, improper training, machine modifications or misuse.



# **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, 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 those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

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# INTRODUCTION

## Contact Info

We are committed to customer satisfaction. If you have any questions or need help, use the information below to contact us.

**IMPORTANT: Before contacting, please get the original purchase receipt, serial number, and manufacture date of your machine. This information is required for all Technical Support calls and it will help us help you faster.**

Woodstock International Technical Support  
 Phone: (360) 734-3482  
 Email: techsupport@woodstockint.com

We want your feedback on this manual. What did you like about it? Where could it be improved? Please take a few minutes to give us feedback.

Technical Documentation Manager  
 P.O. Box 2309  
 Bellingham, WA 98227  
 Email: manuals@woodstockint.com

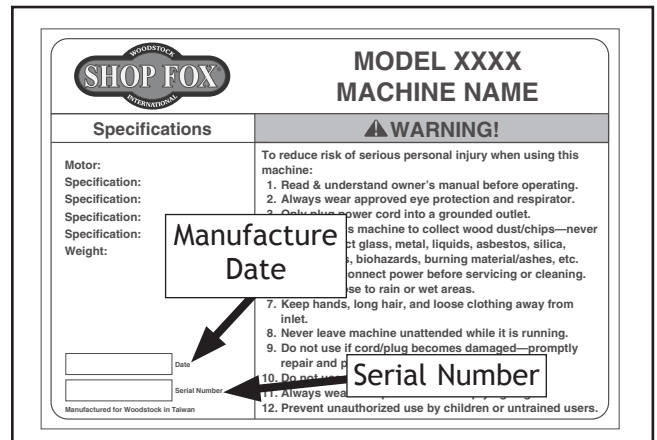
## Manual Accuracy

We are proud to provide a high-quality owner's manual with your new machine!

We made every effort to be exact with the instructions, specifications, drawings, and photographs contained inside. Sometimes we make mistakes, but our policy of continuous improvement also means that **sometimes the machine you receive will be slightly different than what is shown in the manual.**

If you find this to be the case, and the difference between the manual and machine leaves you confused about a procedure, check our website for an updated version. We post current manuals and manual updates for free on our website at [www.woodstockint.com](http://www.woodstockint.com).

Alternatively, you can call our Technical Support for help. Before calling, make sure you write down the **Manufacture Date** and **Serial Number** from the machine ID label (see below). Also, if available, have a copy of your **original purchase receipt** on hand. This information is required for all Tech Support calls.





# MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS



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## MODEL W1837 10" 2 HP OPEN-STAND HYBRID TABLE SAW

### Product Dimensions

Weight..... 243 lbs.  
 Width (side-to-side) x Depth (front-to-back) x Height..... 64 x 40-1/4 x 36 in.  
 Footprint (Length x Width)..... 21 x 19-1/2 in.  
 Space Required for Full Range of Movement (Width x Depth)..... 64 x 37-1/2 in.

### Shipping Dimensions

#### Carton #1

Type..... Cardboard Box  
 Content..... Machine  
 Weight..... 259 lbs.  
 Length x Width x Height..... 39 x 28 x 25 in.  
 Must Ship Upright..... Yes

#### Carton #2

Type..... Cardboard Box  
 Content..... Fence, Rails, and Hardware  
 Weight..... 38 lbs.  
 Length x Width x Height..... 66 x 16 x 6 in.  
 Must Ship Upright..... No

### Electrical

Power Requirement..... 120V or 240V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz  
 Prewired Voltage..... 120V  
 Full-Load Current Rating..... 15A at 120V, 7.5A at 240V  
 Minimum Circuit Size..... 20A at 120V, 15A at 240V  
 Connection Type..... Cord & Plug  
 Power Cord Included..... Yes  
 Power Cord Length..... 6 ft.  
 Power Cord Gauge..... 14 AWG  
 Plug Included..... Yes  
 Included Plug Type..... NEMA 5-15 for 120V  
 Recommended Plug Type..... NEMA 6-15 for 240V  
 Switch Type..... ON/OFF Push Button w/Lockout Pin

### Motors

#### Main

Horsepower..... 2 HP  
 Phase..... Single-Phase  
 Amps..... 15A at 120V, 7.5A at 240V  
 Speed..... 3450 RPM  
 Type..... Capacitor-Start Induction  
 Power Transfer ..... Belt Drive  
 Bearings..... Sealed & Permanently Lubricated



**Main Specifications**

**Main Information**

Table Saw Type.....	Hybrid
Maximum Blade Diameter.....	10 in.
Arbor Size.....	5/8 in.
Arbor Speed.....	3450 RPM
Maximum Width of Dado.....	13/16 in.
Blade Tilt Direction.....	Left
Max Blade Tilt.....	0-45 deg.
Maximum Depth of Cut At 90 Degrees.....	3-1/4 in.
Maximum Depth of Cut At 45 Degrees.....	2-1/4 in.
Max Rip Right of Blade w/Included Fence & Rails.....	30 in.
Max Rip Left of Blade w/Included Fence & Rails.....	15 in.

**Additional Blade Information**

Included Blade Information.....	10" x 40T
Riving Knife/Spreader Thickness.....	0.090 in.
Required Blade Body Thickness.....	0.060 - 0.086 in.
Required Blade Kerf Thickness.....	0.094 - 0.126 in.
Rim Speed at Max Blade Diameter.....	9,025 FPM

**Table Information**

Floor to Table Height.....	35-3/4 in.
Table Size with Extension Wings Width.....	40-1/4 in.
Table Size with Extension Wings Depth.....	27 in.
Distance Front of Table to Center of Blade.....	15-1/2 in.
Distance Front of Table to Blade At Maximum Cut.....	11-1/2 in.
Main Table Size Thickness.....	1-5/8 in.

**Fence Information**

Fence Type.....	Camlock T-Shape w/ Aluminum Face
Fence Size Length.....	35-3/4 in.
Fence Size Width.....	3-1/8 in.
Fence Size Height.....	2-7/16 in.
Fence Rail Type.....	Extruded Aluminum
Fence Rail Length.....	64 in.
Fence Rail Width.....	3-1/8 in.
Fence Rail Height.....	2-1/4 in.

**Miter Gauge Information**

Miter Gauge Slot Type.....	T-Slot
Miter Gauge Slot Size Width.....	3/4 in.
Miter Gauge Slot Size Height.....	3/8 in.

**Construction**

Table.....	Cast Iron
Wings.....	Stamped
Cabinet.....	Pre-Formed Steel
Trunnions.....	Cast Iron
Fence Assembly.....	Aluminum
Rails.....	Aluminum
Miter Gauge Construction.....	Aluminum
Guard.....	Aluminum & Plastic
Body/Cabinet Paint Type/Finish.....	Powder Coated
Arbor Bearings.....	Sealed & Permanently Lubricated

**Other Related Information**

Number of Dust Ports..... 1  
Dust Port Size..... 4 in.

**Other**

Country of Origin .....Taiwan  
Warranty ..... 2 Years  
Approximate Assembly & Setup Time ..... 1 Hour  
Serial Number Location ..... ID Label on Front of Machine  
Sound Rating ..... 81 - 83 dB  
ISO 9001 Factory ..... Yes  
Certified by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) ..... Yes

**Features**

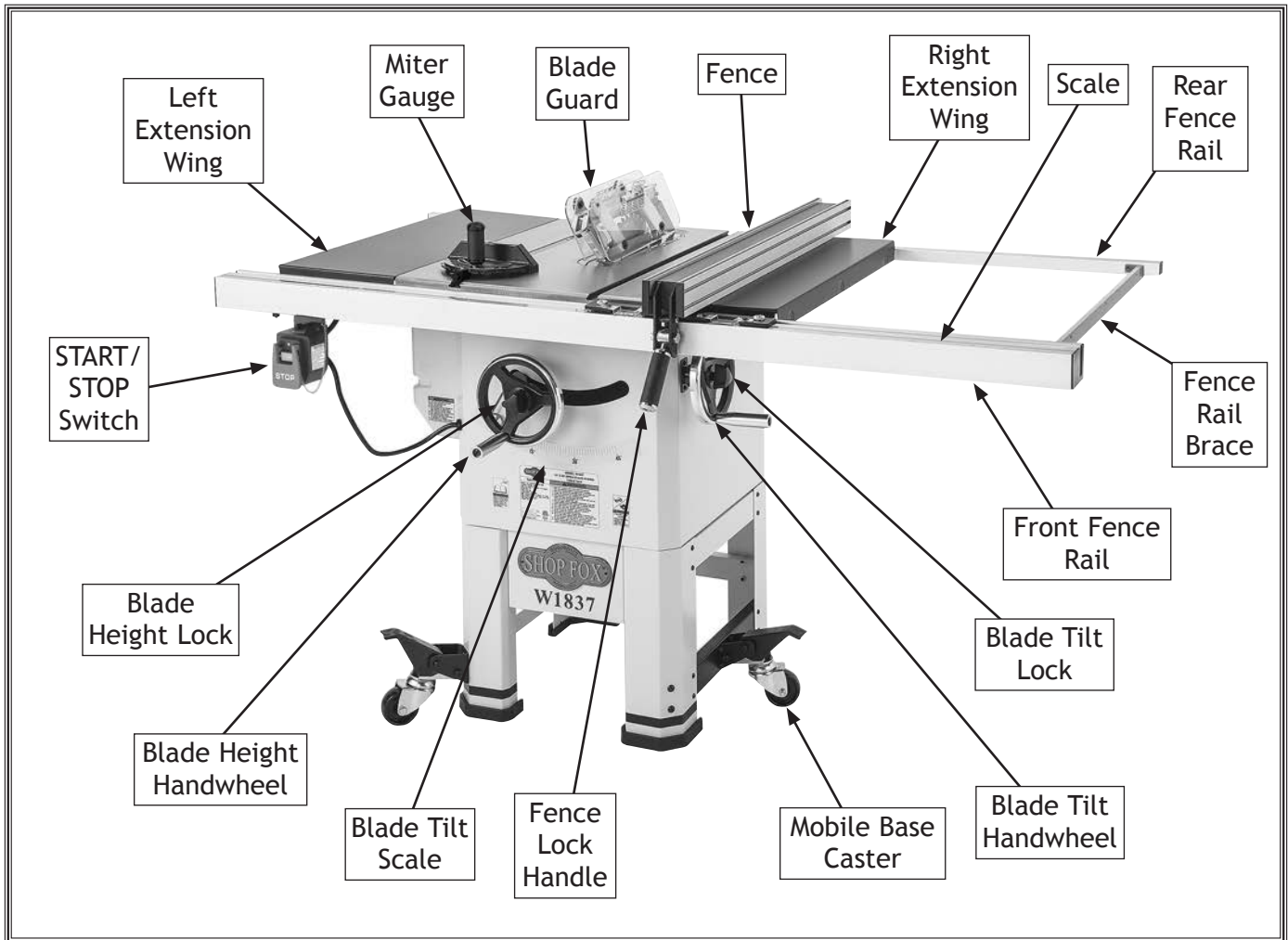
- Precision-Ground Cast-Iron Table
- Powder-Coated Steel Extension Wings
- Cast-Iron Trunnions
- Easy-Glide Fence System
- Quick-Release Blade Guard Assembly
- 4" Dust Port
- T-Slot Miter Gauge
- Included 10" x 40T Blade
- Built-In Mobile Base

**Accessories**

- Push Stick
- Standard Table Insert
- Dado Table Insert
- Miter Gauge

# Identification

Become familiar with the names and locations of the controls and features shown below to better understand the instructions in this manual.



## CAUTION

For Your Own Safety Read Instruction Manual Before Operating Saw

- a) Wear eye protection.
- b) Use saw-blade guard and spreader for every operation for which it can be used, including all through sawing.
- c) Keep hands out of the line of saw blade.
- d) Use a push-stick when required.
- e) Pay particular attention to instructions on reducing risk of kickback.
- f) Do not perform any operation freehand.
- g) Never reach around or over saw blade.



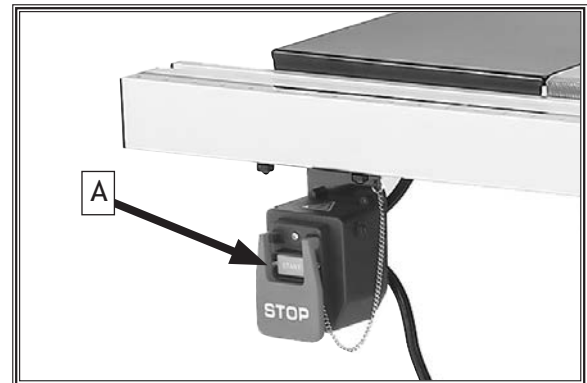
# Controls & Components

Refer to **Figures 1-3** and the following descriptions to become familiar with the basic controls and components of this machine. Understanding these items and how they work will help you understand the rest of the manual and stay safe when operating this machine.



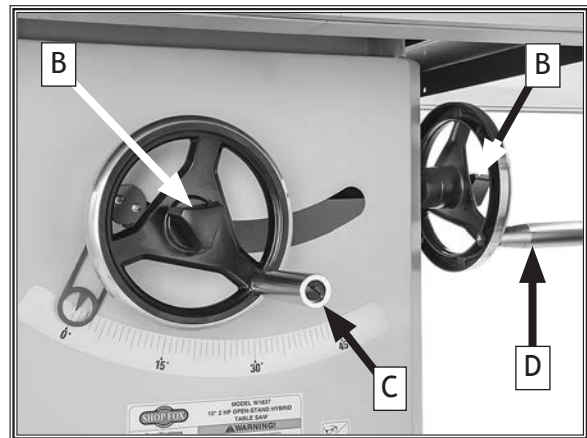
- A. START/STOP Switch:** Starts and stops the motor. The switch can be disabled for safety by inserting the disabling pin or a padlock (not included) through the START button.

*Note: Paddle cover must be lifted to access ON switch.*



**Figure 1.** Location of START/STOP switch.

- B. Handwheel Locks:** Lock blade height and angle when tightened (one on each handwheel).
- C. Blade Height Handwheel:** Adjusts blade height from 0"-3 1/4".
- D. Blade Tilt Handwheel:** Adjusts angle of blade tilt from 90°-45°.



**Figure 2.** Blade adjustment handwheels and locks.

- E. Fence Lock:** Locks fence when pushed down, and unlocks fence when pulled up.



**Figure 3.** Fence lock handle.

# SAFETY

## For Your Own Safety, Read Manual Before Operating Machine

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures—this responsibility is ultimately up to the operator!



Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **WILL** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **COULD** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **MAY** result in minor or moderate injury.

### *NOTICE*

This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the equipment or a situation that may cause damage to the machinery.

## Standard Machinery Safety Instructions

**OWNER'S MANUAL.** Read and understand this owner's manual **BEFORE** using machine.

**TRAINED OPERATORS ONLY.** Untrained operators have a higher risk of being hurt or killed. Only allow trained/supervised people to use this machine. When machine is not being used, disconnect power, remove switch keys, or lock-out machine to prevent unauthorized use—especially around children. Make workshop kid proof!

**DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS.** Do not use machinery in areas that are wet, cluttered, or have poor lighting. Operating machinery in these areas greatly increases the risk of accidents and injury.

**MENTAL ALERTNESS REQUIRED.** Full mental alertness is required for safe operation of machinery. Never operate under the influence of drugs or alcohol, when tired, or when distracted.

**ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INJURY RISKS.** You can be shocked, burned, or killed by touching live electrical components or improperly grounded machinery. To reduce this risk, only allow an electrician or qualified service personnel to do electrical installation or repair work, and always disconnect power before accessing or exposing electrical equipment.

**DISCONNECT POWER FIRST.** Always disconnect machine from power supply **BEFORE** making adjustments, changing tooling, or servicing machine. This eliminates the risk of injury from unintended startup or contact with live electrical components.

**EYE PROTECTION.** Always wear ANSI-approved safety glasses or a face shield when operating or observing machinery to reduce the risk of eye injury or blindness from flying particles. Everyday eyeglasses are not approved safety glasses.

**WEARING PROPER APPAREL.** Do not wear clothing, apparel, or jewelry that can become entangled in moving parts. Always tie back or cover long hair. Wear non-slip footwear to avoid accidental slips, which could cause loss of workpiece control.

**HAZARDOUS DUST.** Dust created while using machinery may cause cancer, birth defects, or long-term respiratory damage. Be aware of dust hazards associated with each workpiece material, and always wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to reduce your risk.

**HEARING PROTECTION.** Always wear hearing protection when operating or observing loud machinery. Extended exposure to this noise without hearing protection can cause permanent hearing loss.

**REMOVE ADJUSTING TOOLS.** Tools left on machinery can become dangerous projectiles upon startup. Never leave chuck keys, wrenches, or any other tools on machine. Always verify removal before starting!

**INTENDED USAGE.** Only use machine for its intended purpose—never make modifications without prior approval from Woodstock International. Modifying machine or using it differently than intended will void the warranty and may result in malfunction or mechanical failure that leads to serious personal injury or death!

**AWKWARD POSITIONS.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times when operating machine. Do not overreach! Avoid awkward hand positions that make workpiece control difficult or increase the risk of accidental injury.

**CHILDREN & BYSTANDERS.** Keep children and bystanders at a safe distance from the work area. Stop using machine if they become a distraction.

**GUARDS & COVERS.** Guards and covers reduce accidental contact with moving parts or flying debris—make sure they are properly installed, undamaged, and working correctly.

**FORCING MACHINERY.** Do not force machine. It will do the job safer and better at the rate for which it was designed.

**NEVER STAND ON MACHINE.** Serious injury may occur if machine is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.

**STABLE MACHINE.** Unexpected movement during operation greatly increases risk of injury or loss of control. Before starting, verify machine is stable and mobile base (if used) is locked.

**USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Consult this owner's manual or the manufacturer for recommended accessories. Using improper accessories will increase risk of serious injury.

**UNATTENDED OPERATION.** To reduce the risk of accidental injury, turn machine **OFF** and ensure all moving parts completely stop before walking away. Never leave machine running while unattended.

**MAINTAIN WITH CARE.** Follow all maintenance instructions and lubrication schedules to keep machine in good working condition. A machine that is improperly maintained could malfunction, leading to serious personal injury or death.

**CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Regularly inspect machine for any condition that may affect safe operation. Immediately repair or replace damaged or mis-adjusted parts before operating machine.

**MAINTAIN POWER CORDS.** When disconnecting cord-connected machines from power, grab and pull the plug—NOT the cord. Pulling the cord may damage the wires inside, resulting in a short. Do not handle cord/plug with wet hands. Avoid cord damage by keeping it away from heated surfaces, high traffic areas, harsh chemicals, and wet/damp locations.

**EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES.** If at any time you experience difficulties performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Contact Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

## Additional Safety for Table Saws

Serious cuts, amputation, or death can occur from contact with rotating saw blade during operation. Workpieces, broken blades, or flying particles thrown by blade can blind or strike operators or bystanders with deadly force. To reduce the risk of these hazards, operator and bystanders **MUST** completely heed the hazards and warnings below.

**HAND & BODY POSITIONING.** Keep hands away from saw blade and out of blade path during operation, so they cannot accidentally slip into blade. Only operate at front of machine and always stand to side of blade path. Never reach behind or over blade, or under blade guard when blade is spinning.

**BLADE GUARD.** The blade guard protects operator from rotating saw blade. Make sure blade guard is installed, adjusted correctly, and used for all possible “through cuts.” Promptly repair or replace if damaged. Re-install immediately after operations that require its removal.

**RIVING KNIFE.** Use riving knife for all “non-through cuts.” Make sure it is aligned and positioned correctly. Promptly repair or replace it if damaged.

**KICKBACK.** Kickback occurs when saw blade ejects workpiece back toward operator. Know how to reduce risk of kickback, and learn how to protect yourself if it does occur.

**FEEDING WORKPIECE.** Feeding workpiece incorrectly increases risk of kickback. Always allow blade to reach full speed before cutting, feed workpiece from front of saw, making sure workpiece is flat against table and a fence, miter gauge, or other guide is used to feed workpiece in a straight line. Feed cuts through to completion. Never start saw with workpiece touching blade or pull workpiece from behind blade. Never back workpiece out of cut, move it sideways, or perform a “freehand” operation. Never plunge cut.

**DADO AND RABBET OPERATIONS.** Dado and rabbeting operations require special attention since they must be performed with blade guard removed, which increases risk of blade contact. **DO NOT** attempt dado or rabbeting operations without first reading these sections in this manual.

**PUSH STICKS/PUSH BLOCKS.** To reduce risk of accidental blade contact, use push sticks/push blocks whenever possible. In event of an accident, these will often take damage that would have occurred to hands/fingers.

**FENCE.** To reduce risk of kickback, make sure fence remains properly adjusted and parallel with blade. Always lock fence before using. Do not use fence while using miter gauge. Make sure fence is not touching the blade when the saw is started.

**CUT-OFF PIECES.** To avoid risk of injury due to blade contact, turn saw OFF and allow blade to completely stop before removing cut-off pieces near blade or trapped between blade and table insert. Never use your hands to move cut-off pieces away from blade while saw is running.

**BLADE ADJUSTMENTS.** Adjusting blade height or tilt during operation increases risk of crashing blade and sending metal fragments flying with deadly force at operator or bystanders. Only adjust blade height and tilt when blade is completely stopped and saw is OFF. Make sure blade is not touching the guard, riving knife, or workpiece before the saw is started.

**CHANGING BLADES.** Accidental startup while changing saw blade can result in serious injury. To reduce risk of accidental blade contact, always disconnect power before changing blades.

**DAMAGED SAW BLADES.** Damaged saw blade teeth can become deadly projectiles. Never use blades that have been dropped or damaged.

**CUTTING CORRECT MATERIAL.** Cutting metal, glass, stone, tile, etc., increases risk of operator injury due to kickback or flying particles. Only cut natural and man-made wood products, laminatecovered wood products, and some plastics. Never cut materials not intended for this saw.

# Preventing Kickback

Below are ways to avoid the most common causes of kickback:


- Only cut workpieces with at least one smooth and straight edge. DO NOT cut warped, cupped or twisted wood.
- Keep the blade guard installed and working correctly for all through-cuts.
- Never attempt freehand cuts. If the workpiece is not fed parallel with the blade, kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or miter gauge to support the workpiece.
- Make sure the spreader or riving knife is aligned with the blade. A misaligned spreader or riving knife can cause the workpiece to catch or bind, increasing the chance of kickback.
- Take the time to check and adjust the rip fence parallel with the blade; otherwise, the chances of kickback are extreme.
- The spreader or riving knife maintains the kerf in the workpiece, reducing the chance of kickback. Always use the riving knife for all non-through operations, unless using with dado blade smaller than 10" in diameter. Always use the spreader with the blade guard for all through cuts.
- Feed cuts through to completion. Anytime you stop feeding a workpiece in the middle of a cut, the chance of kickback is greatly increased.
- Keep the blade guard installed and in good working order. Only remove it when performing non-through cuts and immediately re-install the blade guard when finished. Remember, always use the riving knife for all non-through operations, unless a dado blade is installed.
- Make multiple, shallow passes when performing a non-through cut. Making a deep non-through cut will greatly increase the chance of kickback.

- Never move the workpiece backwards or try to back it out of a cut while the blade is moving. If you cannot complete a cut for some reason, stop the saw motor and allow the blade to completely stop before backing the workpiece out. Promptly fix the condition that prevented you from completing the cut before starting the saw again.

# Protecting Yourself From Kickback

Even if you know how to prevent kickback, it may still happen. Here are some ways to protect yourself if kickback DOES occur:

- Stand to the side of the blade during every cut. If kickback does occur, the thrown workpiece usually travels directly in front of the blade.
- Wear safety glasses or a face shield. In the event of kickback, your eyes and face are the most vulnerable parts of your body.
- Never, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade. Should kickback occur, your hand will be pulled into the blade, which could cause amputation.
- Use a push stick to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade. If kickback occurs, the push stick will most likely take the damage your hand would have received.
- Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices to assist with feeding and prevent or slow down kickback.

 **CAUTION**

Statistics show that most common accidents among table saw users can be linked to kickback. Kickback is typically defined as the high-speed expulsion of stock from the table saw toward its operator. In addition to the danger of the operator or others in the area being struck by the flying stock, it is often the case that the operator's hands are pulled into the blade during kickback.

# ELECTRICAL

## Circuit Requirements

This machine must be connected to the correct size and type of power supply circuit, or fire or electrical damage may occur. Read through this section to determine if an adequate power supply circuit is available. If a correct circuit is not available, a qualified electrician **MUST** install one before you can connect the machine to power.

A power supply circuit includes all electrical equipment between the breaker box or fuse panel in the building and the machine. The power supply circuit used for this machine must be sized to safely handle the full-load current drawn from the machine for an extended period of time. (If this machine is connected to a circuit protected by fuses, use a time delay fuse marked D.)

### Full-Load Current Rating

The full-load current rating is the amperage a machine draws at 100% of the rated output power. On machines with multiple motors, this is the amperage drawn by the largest motor or sum of all motors and electrical devices that might operate at one time during normal operations.

Full-Load Current Rating at 120V ..... 15 Amps  
 Full-Load Current Rating at 240V ..... 7.5 Amps

### Circuit Requirements for 120V (Prewired)

This machine is prewired to operate on a power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Circuit Type ..... 110V/120V, 60 Hz, Single-Phase  
 Circuit Size ..... 20 Amps  
 Plug/Receptacle ..... NEMA 5-15


### Circuit Requirements for 240V

This machine can be converted to operate on a power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the requirements listed below. (Refer to **Voltage Conversion** instructions for details.)

Circuit Type ..... 220V/240V, 60 Hz, Single-Phase  
 Circuit Size ..... 15 Amps  
 Plug/Receptacle ..... NEMA 6-15

**⚠ WARNING**  
 The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. **DO NOT** connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do so later in this manual.

**⚠ WARNING**



Incorrectly wiring or grounding this machine can cause electrocution, fire, or machine damage. To reduce this risk, only an electrician or qualified service personnel should do any required electrical work on this machine.

**NOTICE**

The circuit requirements listed in this manual apply to a dedicated circuit—where only one machine will be running at a time. If this machine will be connected to a shared circuit where multiple machines will be running at the same time, consult with an electrician to ensure that the circuit is properly sized for safe operation.

ELECTRICAL

# Grounding Requirements

This machine **MUST** be grounded. In the event of certain types of malfunctions or breakdowns, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to travel—in order to reduce the risk of electric shock.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding wire will increase the risk of electric shock. The wire with green insulation (with/without yellow stripes) is the equipment-grounding wire. If repair or replacement of the power cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding wire to a live (current carrying) terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if you do not understand these grounding requirements, or if you are in doubt about whether the tool is properly grounded. If you ever notice that a cord or plug is damaged or worn, disconnect it from power, and immediately replace it with a new one.

## For 120V Connection (Prewired)

This machine is equipped with a power cord with an equipment-grounding wire and NEMA 5-15 grounding plug (see figure). The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with local codes and ordinances.

## For 240V Connection

A NEMA 6-15 plug has a grounding prong that must be attached to the equipment-grounding wire inside the included power cord. The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (see Figure) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

# Extension Cords

We do not recommend using an extension cord with this machine. Extension cords cause voltage drop, which may damage electrical components and shorten motor life. Voltage drop increases with longer extension cords and smaller gauge sizes (higher gauge numbers indicate smaller sizes).

Any extension cord used with this machine must contain a ground wire, match the required plug and receptacle, and meet the following requirements:

- Minimum Gauge Size at 120V ..... 14 AWG
- Maximum Length (Shorter is Better) ..... 50 ft.

**⚠ WARNING**

The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. **DO NOT** connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do so later in this manual.

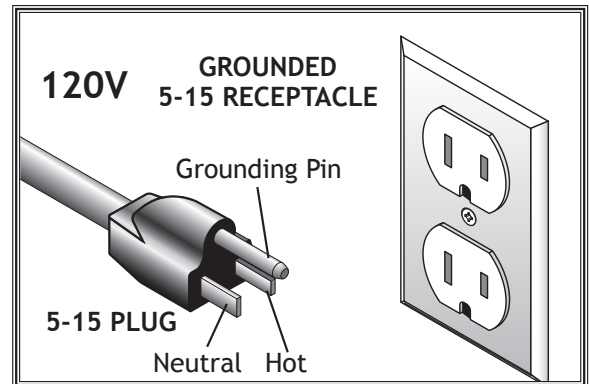


Figure 4. NEMA 5-15 plug & receptacle.

**⚠ CAUTION**

**DO NOT** modify the provided plug or use an adapter if the plug will not fit the receptacle. Instead, have an electrician install the proper receptacle on a power supply circuit that meets the requirements for this machine.

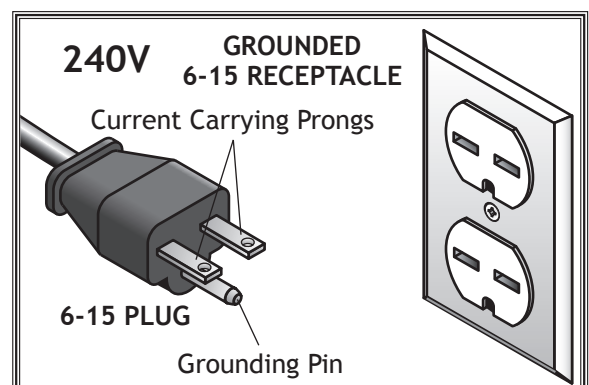


Figure 5. NEMA 6-15 plug & receptacle.

ELECTRICAL

# Converting Voltage to 240V

The voltage conversion MUST be performed by an electrician or qualified service personnel.

The voltage conversion procedure consists of rewiring the motor and installing the correct plug. A wiring diagram is provided on **Page 80** for your reference.


**IMPORTANT:** *If the diagram included on the motor conflicts with the one on **Page 80**, the motor may have changed since the manual was printed. Use the diagram included on the motor instead.*

Items Needed	Qty
• Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1
• Electrical Tape .....	As Needed
• Wire Nut (14 AWG x 3).....	1
• Plug 6-15.....	1
• Wire Cutters/Stripper.....	1

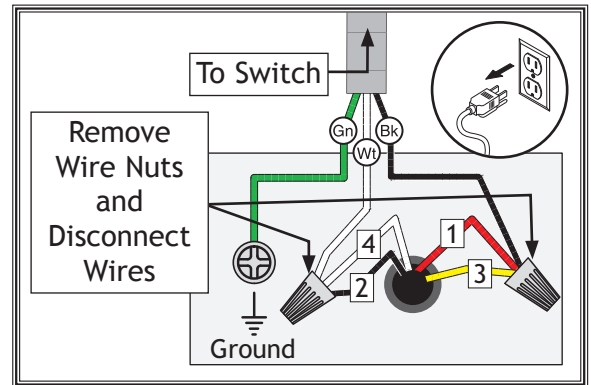
To convert the Model W1837 to 240V, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Cut off existing 5-15 plug.
3. Open motor junction box, remove two wire nuts indicated in **Figure 6**, and then disconnect wires.
4. Use wire nuts to connect wires as indicated in **Figure 7**. Twist wire nuts onto their respective wires and wrap them with electrical tape so they will not come loose.
5. Close and secure motor junction box.
6. Install a 6-15 plug on the power cord, according to plug manufacturer's instructions. If plug manufacturer's instructions are not available, NEMA standard 6-15 plug wiring is provided on **Page 80**.

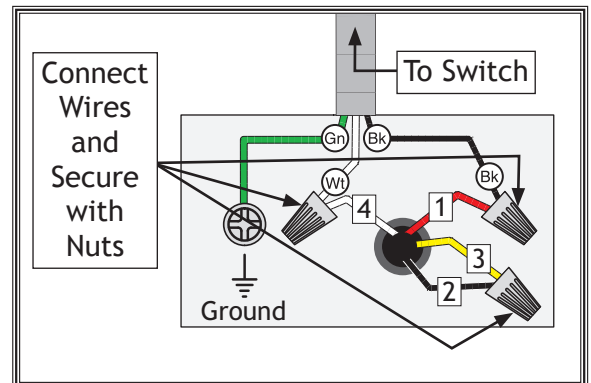
**⚠ WARNING**



Incorrectly wiring or grounding this machine can cause electrocution, fire, or machine damage. To reduce this risk, only an electrician or qualified service personnel should do any required electrical work on this machine.



**Figure 6.** Inside motor junction box (motor pre-wired to 120V).



**Figure 7.** Motor rewired to 240V.



# SETUP

## Unpacking

This machine has been carefully packaged for safe transportation. If you notice the machine has been damaged during shipping, please contact your authorized Shop Fox dealer immediately.

## Items Needed for Setup

The following items are needed, but not included, to set up your machine.

Description	Qty
• Additional People.....	1
• Safety Glasses for Each Person.....	1
• Cleaner/Degreaser .....	As Needed
• Disposable Rags .....	As Needed
• Disposable Gloves .....	As Needed
• Protective Gloves.....	1 Pr.
• Wire Brush/File .....	1
• Straightedge 4' .....	1
• Masking Tape .....	As Needed
• Razor Blade.....	1
• Measuring Tape.....	1
• Wrenches or Sockets 13mm.....	2
• Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1
• Flat Head Screwdriver 1/4" .....	1
• Dust Collection System .....	1
• Dust Hose 4" .....	1
• Hose Clamps 4" .....	2

	<p><b>! WARNING</b></p> <p>This machine presents serious injury hazards to untrained users. Read through this entire manual to become familiar with the controls and operations before starting the machine!</p>
--	--

	<p><b>! WARNING</b></p> <p>Wear safety glasses during entire setup process!</p>
--	---

	<p><b>! WARNING</b></p> <p>USE helpers or power lifting equipment to lift this machine. Otherwise, serious personal injury may occur.</p>
--	---

SETUP

# Inventory

The following is a list of items shipped with your machine. Before beginning setup, lay these items out and inventory them.

**Note:** If you cannot find an item on this list, carefully check around/inside the machine and packaging materials. Often, these items get lost in packaging materials while unpacking or they are pre-installed at the factory.

Box 1 Contents (Figure 8)	Qty
A. Extension Wings.....	2
B. Spreader/Riving Knife .....	1
C. Dado Insert .....	1
D. Table Insert.....	1
E. Saw Blade 10" x 40T.....	1
F. Blade Guard Assembly .....	1
G. Push Stick.....	1
H. Miter Gauge .....	1
I. Miter Handle .....	1
J. Wrench 23mm Closed, 22mm Open .....	1 Ea.
K. Hex Wrenches 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8mm .....	1 Ea.
L. Star Knobs .....	2
M. Handwheels.....	2
N. Motor Cover .....	1
O. Rear Access Panel .....	1
P. Foot Lever and Bracket Assemblies.....	2
Q. Casters .....	3
R. Leg Brace w/Caster Mount.....	1

Box 2 Contents (Figure 9)	Qty
S. Fence Rail Brace.....	1
T. Front Fence Rail .....	1
U. Rear Fence Rail .....	1
V. Fence Assembly .....	1

Hardware (See Hardware Recognition Chart)	Qty
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 X 65 (Casters) .....	3
Lock Nuts M8-1.25 (Casters) .....	3
Cap Screws M10-1.5 X 25 (Extension Wing/Table).....	6
Flat Washers 10mm (Extension Wing/Table) .....	6
Lock Washers 10mm (Extension Wing/Table).....	6
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 X 16 (Switch & Fence Rail Brace) ....	3
Lock Washers 8mm (Switch) .....	2
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Switch, Rails, and Table).....	14
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 X 30 (Front Fence Rail/Table) .....	8
Cap Screws M8-1.25 X 25 (Rear Fence Rail/Table) .....	8
Cap Screw M8-1.25 x 16 (Fence Rail Brace) .....	1
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Fence Rail Brace).....	2
Button Head Cap Screws M5-.8 X 12 (Panel/Cover).....	12
Flat Washer 6 x 20mm (Miter Handle).....	1

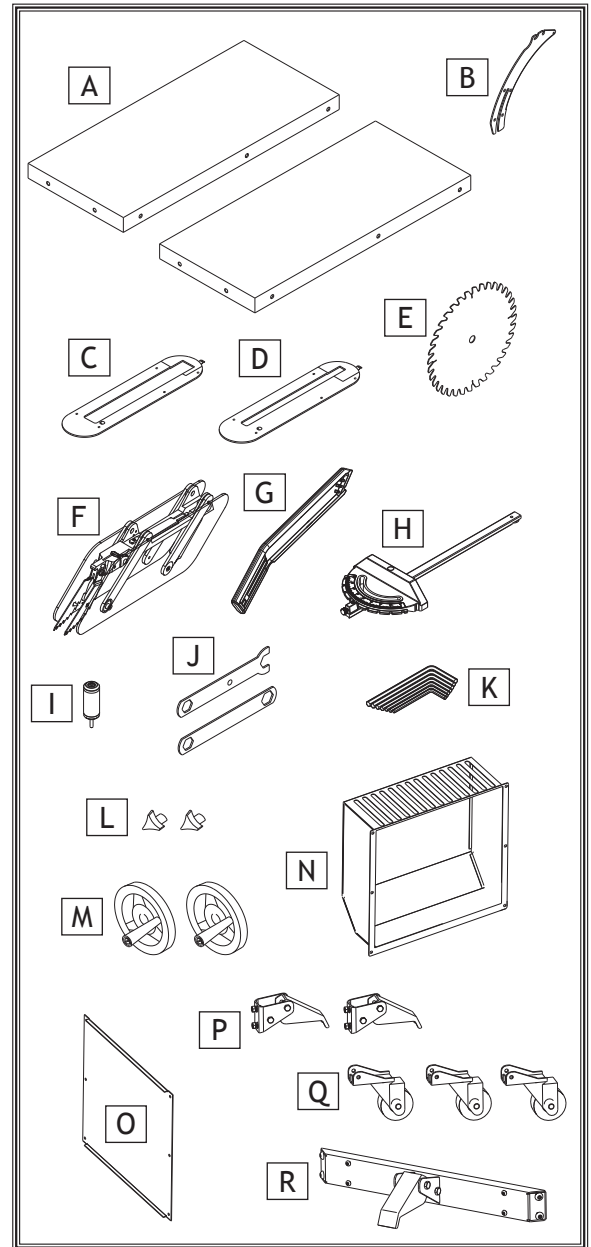


Figure 8. Box 1 contents.

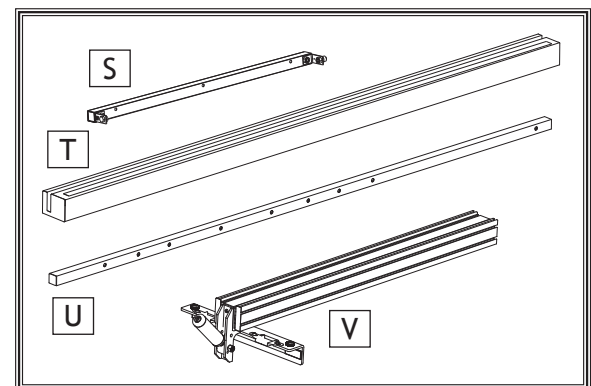
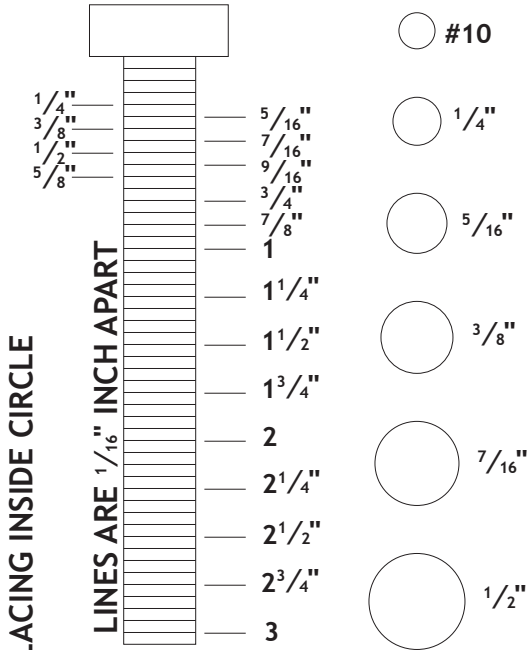


Figure 9. Box 2 contents.

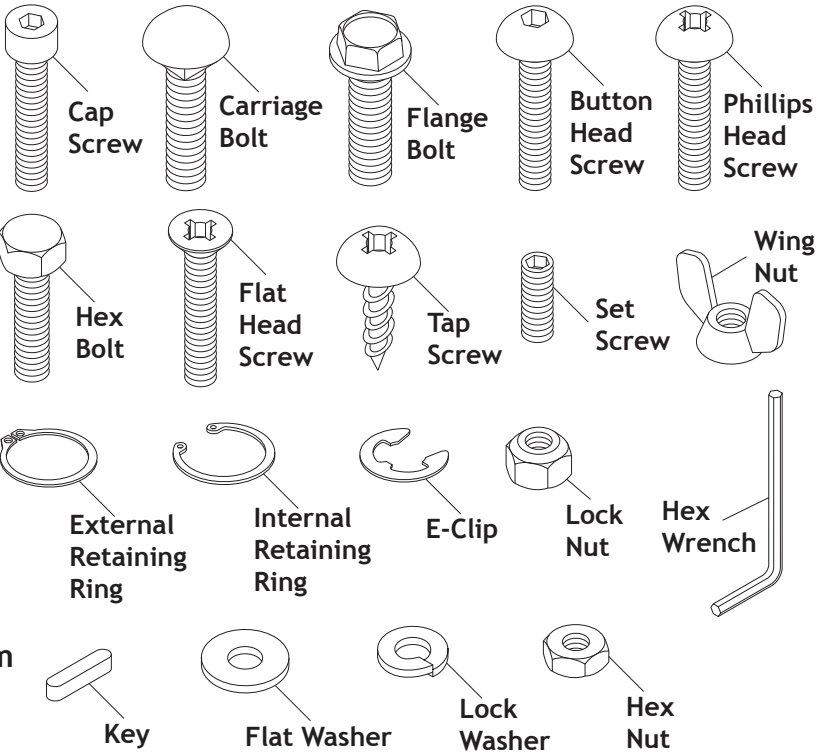
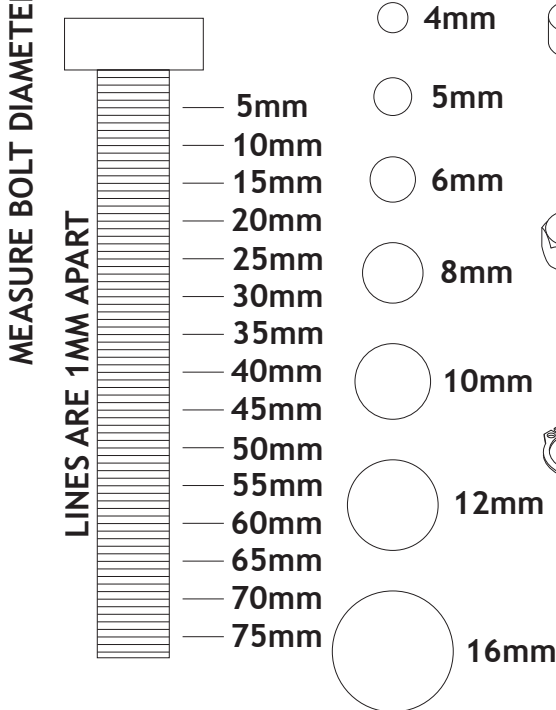
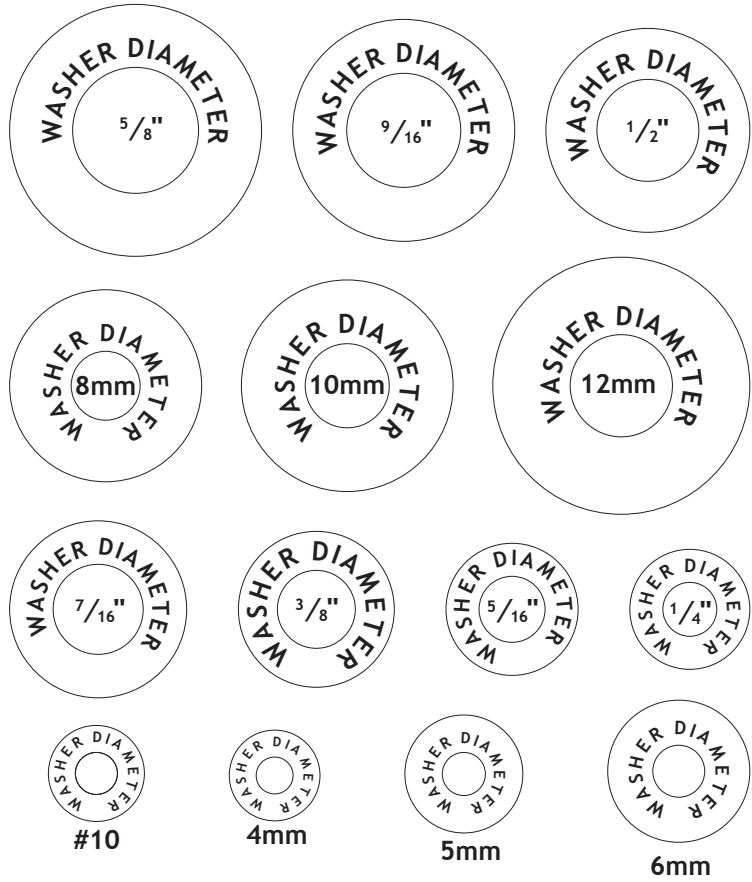
SETUP

# Hardware Recognition Chart

USE THIS CHART TO IDENTIFY HARDWARE DURING THE INVENTORY/ASSEMBLY PROCESS.



WASHERS ARE MEASURED BY THE INSIDE DIAMETER



SETUP

# Cleaning Machine

To prevent corrosion during shipment and storage of your machine, the factory has coated the bare metal surfaces of your machine with a heavy-duty rust prevention compound.

If you are unprepared or impatient, this compound can be difficult to remove. To ensure that the removal of this coating is as easy as possible, please gather the correct cleaner, lubricant, and tools listed below:

- Cleaner/degreaser designed to remove storage wax and grease
- Safety glasses & disposable gloves
- Solvent brush or paint brush
- Disposable Rags

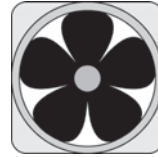
To remove rust preventative coating, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Put on safety glasses and disposable gloves.
3. Coat the rust preventative with a liberal amount of cleaner/degreaser, then let it soak for 5-10 minutes.
4. Wipe off surfaces. If your cleaner/degreaser is effective, the coating will wipe off easily.

**Tip:** *An easier way to clean off thick coats of rust preventative from flat surfaces is to use a PLASTIC paint scraper to scrape off the majority of the coating before wiping it off with your rag. (Do not use a metal scraper or you may scratch your machine.)*

5. Repeat cleaning steps as necessary until all of the compound is removed.
6. To prevent rust on freshly cleaned surfaces, immediately coat with a quality metal protectant.

## ! WARNING



Gasoline and petroleum products have low flash points and can explode or cause fire if used to clean machinery. Avoid using these products to clean machinery. Many cleaning solvents are toxic if inhaled. Minimize your risk by only using these products in a well ventilated area.

## NOTICE

In a pinch, automotive degreasers, mineral spirits or WD•40 can be used to remove rust preventative coating. Before using these products, though, test them on an inconspicuous area of your paint to make sure they will not damage it.

# Machine Placement

## Weight Load

Refer to the **Machine Specifications** for the weight of your machine. Make sure that the surface upon which the machine is placed will bear the weight of the machine, additional equipment that may be installed on the machine, and the heaviest workpiece that will be used. Additionally, consider the weight of the operator and any dynamic loading that may occur when operating the machine.

## Space Allocation

Consider the largest size of workpiece that will be processed through this machine and provide enough space around the machine for adequate operator material handling or the installation of auxiliary equipment. With permanent installations, leave enough space around the machine to open or remove doors/covers as required by the maintenance and service described in this manual. **See below for required space allocation.**

## Physical Environment

The physical environment where your machine is operated is important for safe operation and the longevity of its components. For best results, operate this machine in a dry environment that is free from excessive moisture, hazardous chemicals, airborne abrasives, or extreme conditions. Extreme conditions for this type of machinery are generally those where the ambient temperature range exceeds 41°-104°F; the relative humidity range exceeds 20-95% (non-condensing); or the environment is subject to vibration, shocks, or bumps.

## Electrical Installation

Place this machine near an existing power source. Make sure all power cords are protected from traffic, material handling, moisture, chemicals, or other hazards. Make sure to leave access to a means of disconnecting the power source or engaging a lockout/tagout device.

## Lighting

Lighting around the machine must be adequate enough that operations can be performed safely. Shadows, glare, or strobe effects that may distract or impede the operator must be eliminated.

	<p><b>⚠ CAUTION</b></p> <p>Children or untrained people may be seriously injured by this machine. Only install in an access restricted location.</p>
---	--

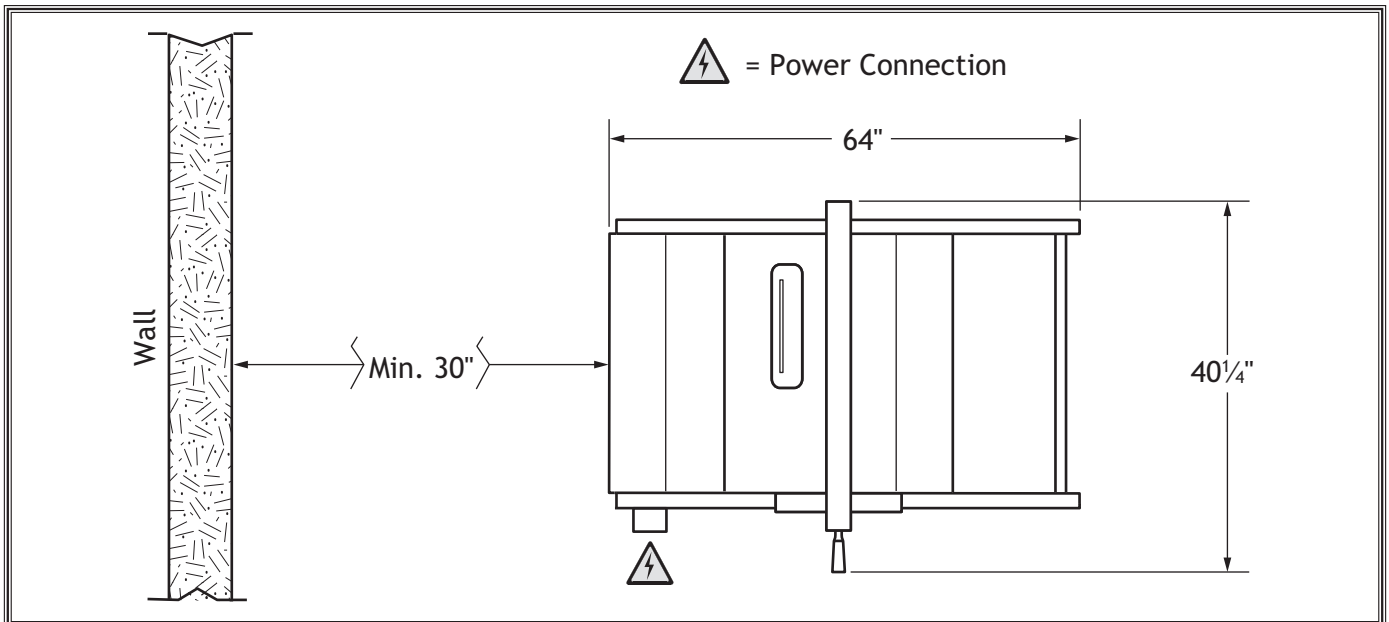


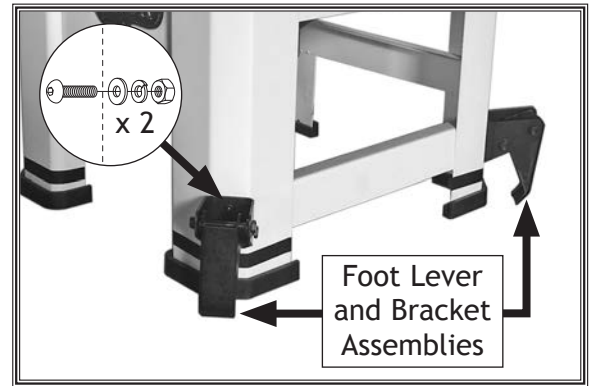
Figure 10. Working clearances.

# Assembly

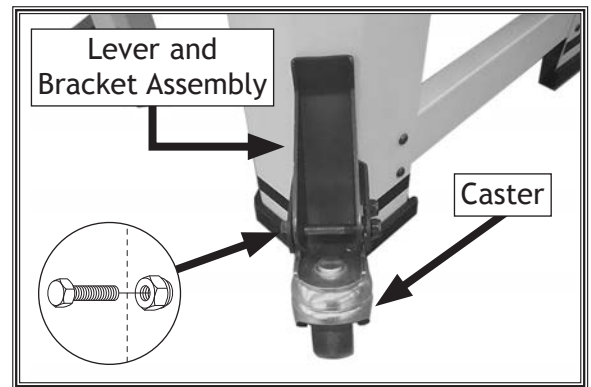
Before beginning the assembly process, refer to **Items Needed for Setup** and gather everything you need. Ensure all parts have been properly cleaned of any heavy-duty rust-preventative applied at the factory (if applicable). Be sure to complete all steps in the assembly procedure prior to performing the **Test Run** or connecting the machine to power.

To assemble table saw, do these steps:

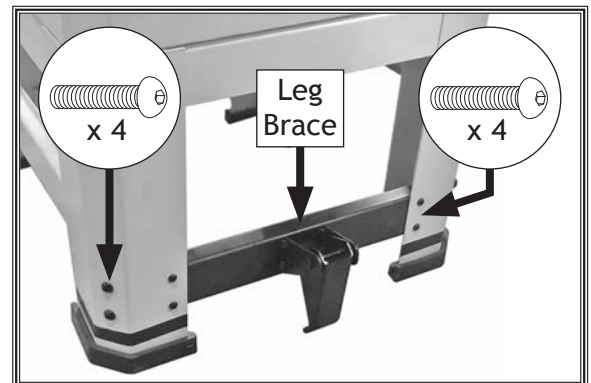
1. Install (2) foot lever and bracket assemblies (see **Figure 11**) on right front and rear stand legs with pre-installed (2) M8-1.25 x 16 button head cap screws, 8mm flat washers, 8mm lock washers, and M8-1.25 hex nuts.
2. Install caster on each lever and bracket assembly (see **Figure 12**) with M8-1.25 x 65 hex bolt and M8-1.25 lock nut.
3. Install leg brace (see **Figure 13**) with pre-installed (4) M8-1.25 x 16 button head cap screws and (4) M6-1 x 12 button head cap screws.
4. Install caster on leg brace mounting bracket with M8-1.25 x 65 hex bolt and M8-1.25 lock nut (see **Figure 14**).



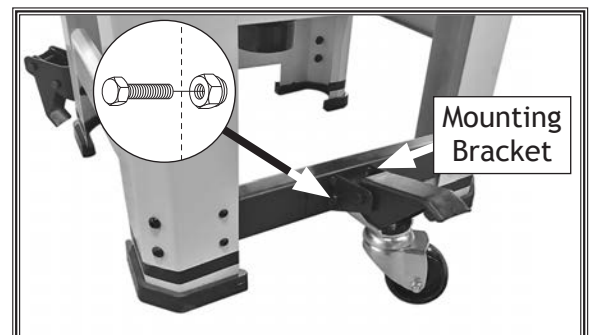
**Figure 11.** Lever assemblies installed.



**Figure 12.** Caster installed on front right leg.



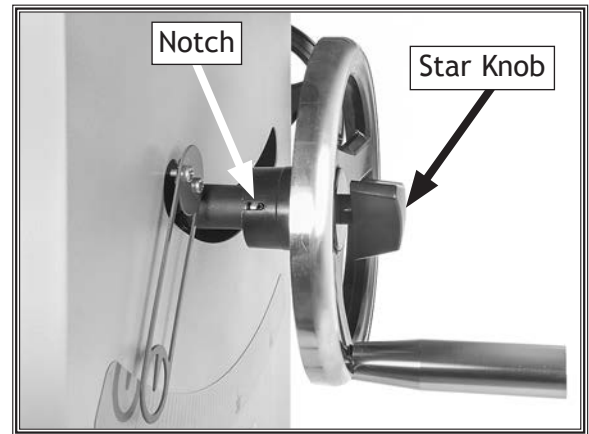
**Figure 13.** Leg brace installed.



**Figure 14.** Caster installed on leg brace.

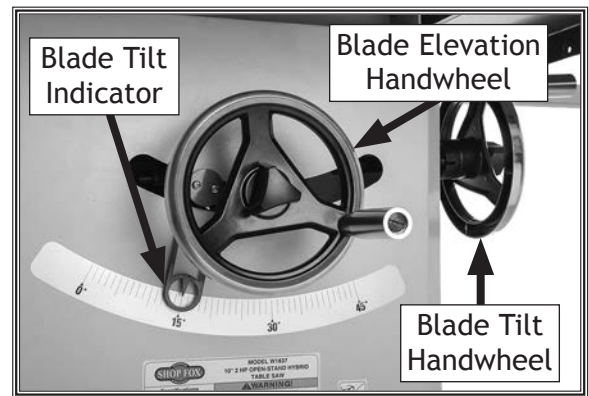
SETUP

5. Install handwheels on shafts, making sure notch in each handwheel fits over pin on each shaft, as shown in **Figure 15**, and then secure with star knobs.



**Figure 15.** Handwheel properly installed.

6. Turn blade tilt handwheel until blade tilt indicator points to 15° on blade angle scale (see **Figure 16**).

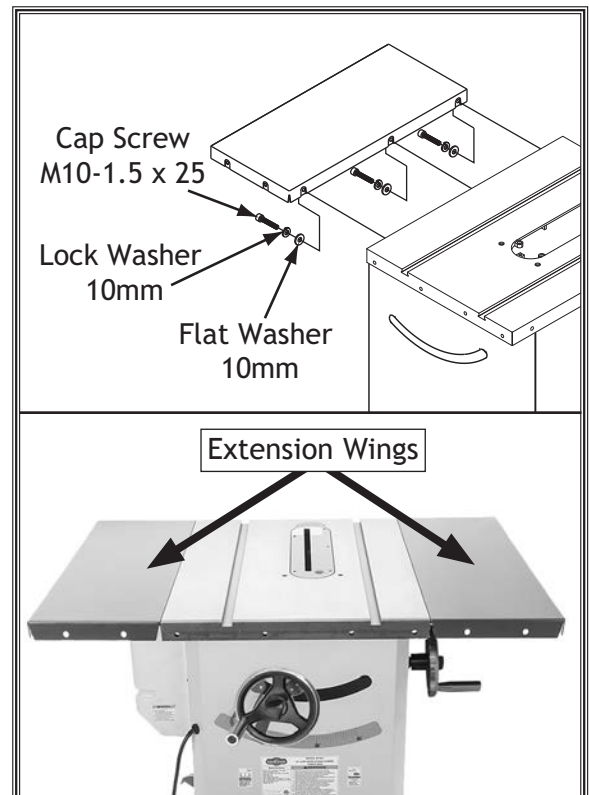


**Figure 16.** Blade tilt indicator and angle scale.

7. Inspect mating surfaces of cast iron table for burrs or foreign material that may inhibit installation of extension wings.

Mating edges of table and wings must be clean, smooth, and flat. If necessary, use a wire brush or file to remove any flashing, dings, or high spots. This step will ensure that wings will mount properly to main table.

8. With another person to hold wings in place, attach each extension wing to main table using (3) M10-1.5 x 25 cap screws, 10mm lock washers, and 10mm flat washers (see **Figure 17**).

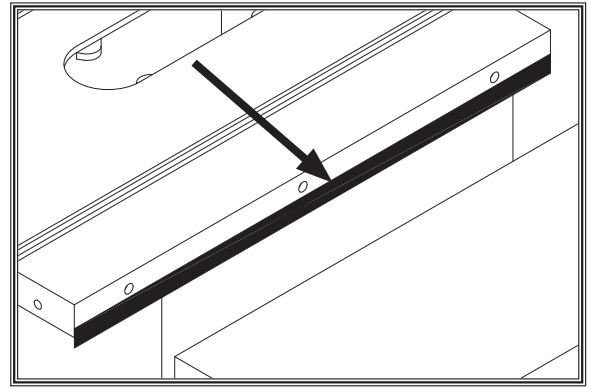


**Figure 17.** Extension wings installed.

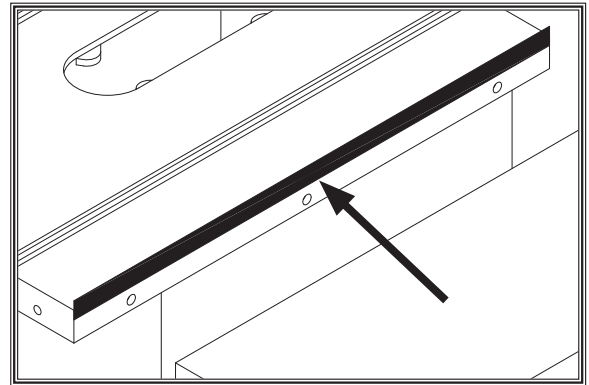
SETUP

9. Place straightedge across extension wings and main table to ensure combined table surface is flat.
  - If combined table surface is flat, skip to next step.
  - If outside end of extension wing tilts down, remove wing and place a strip of masking tape along bottom edge of main table to shim end of wing up (see **Figure 18**).
  - If outside end of extension wing tilts up, remove wing and place a strip of masking tape along top edge of main table to shim end of extension wing down (see **Figure 19**).

**Note:** After re-installing wings, remove all excess masking tape with a razor blade.

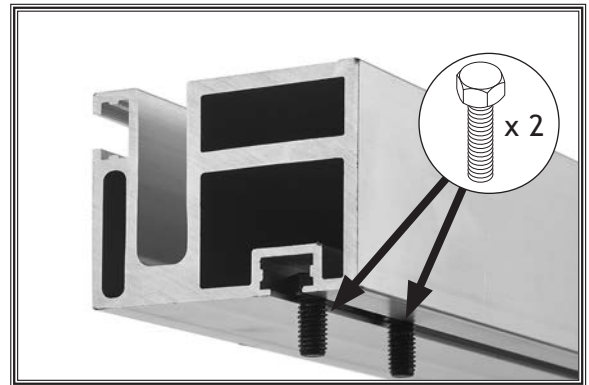


**Figure 18.** Masking tape location for tilting the extension wing up.



**Figure 19.** Masking tape location for tilting the extension wing down.

10. Remove (2) M8-1.25 x 16 hex bolts from switch, then remove tap screw and end cap from left end of front fence rail. Insert hex bolts into bottom slot on left end of fence rail (see **Figure 20**). These bolts will be used later for mounting the switch.



**Figure 20.** Location of hex bolts for mounting switch.



11. Orient fence rail so scale faces you. Slide (8) M8-1.25 x 30 hex bolts into open slot (see Figure 21).

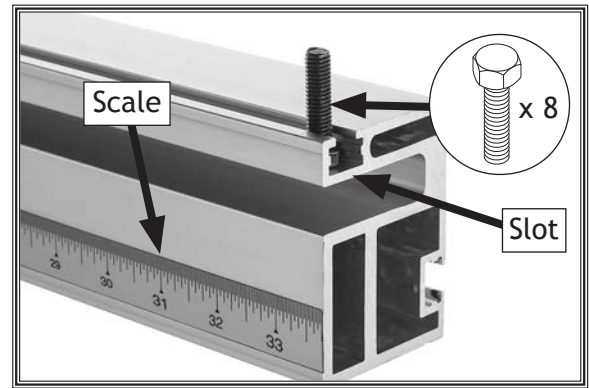


Figure 21. Hex bolt positioned in front fence rail slot.

12. Re-install end cap and tap screw on fence rail (see Figure 22).

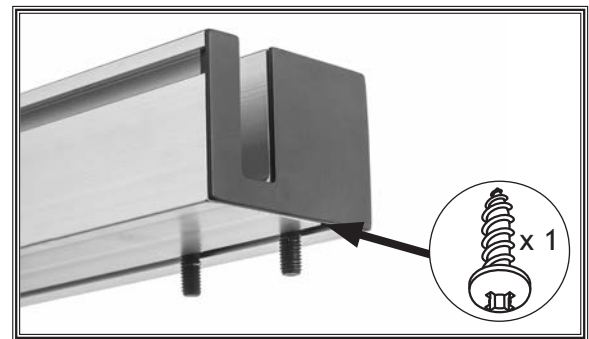


Figure 22. Left end cap re-installed on front fence rail.

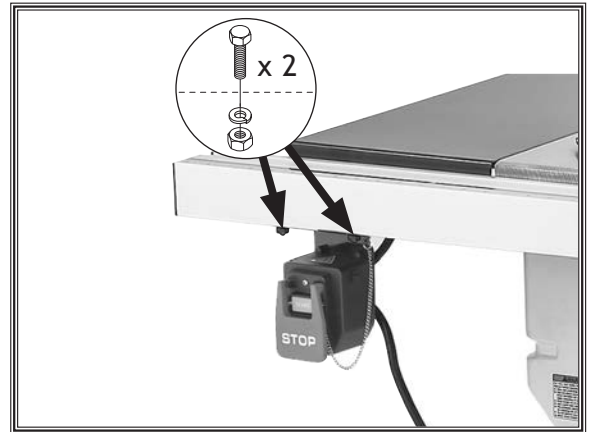
13. Align (8) hex bolts in fence rail with holes in table, then insert bolts into table. Be sure scale on fence rail is facing up. Hand tighten (8) M8-1.25 hex nuts onto hex bolts (see Figure 23). Do not fully tighten yet.



Figure 23. Mounting front fence rail.

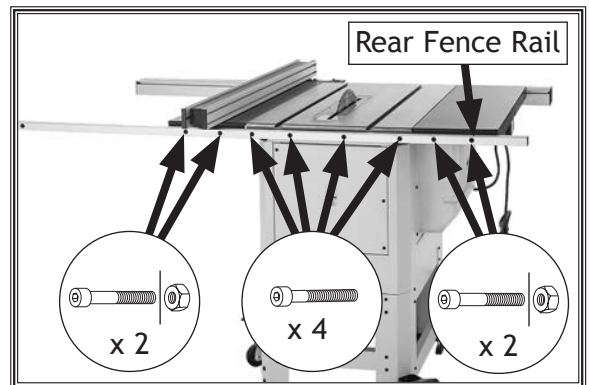
SETUP

14. Install switch on hex bolts from **Step 10** using (2) M8-1.25 hex nuts and (2) 8mm lock washers (see **Figure 24**).



**Figure 24.** Switch installed.

15. Install rear fence rail on rear of table using (8) M8-1.25 x 25 cap screws, as shown in **Figure 25**. Secure outer four cap screws with M8-1.25 hex nuts.



**Figure 25.** Mounting rear fence rail.

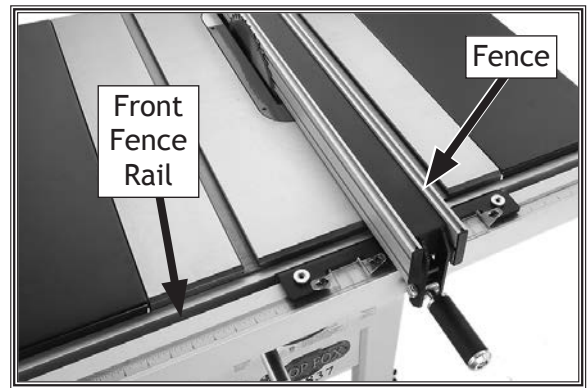
16. Install saw blade as instructed in **Blade Installation** on **Page 34**.
17. Install table insert in table opening (see **Figure 26**). Check to make sure it is flush and adjust if necessary (see **Table/Dado Insert Adjustment** on **Page 74** for more information).



**Figure 26.** Standard table insert installed.

SETUP

18. Place fence on front fence rail, as shown in **Figure 27**. Press handle down to lock fence in position.
19. Using blade height handwheel, raise blade 1-2 inches.
20. Turn blade tilt handwheel until blade tilt indicator on front of machine points to 0° on blade angle scale.



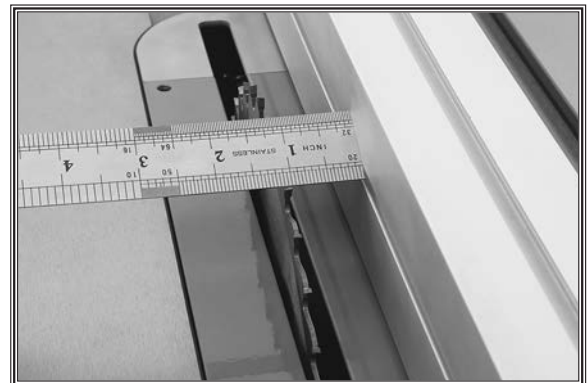
**Figure 27.** Fence installed on front rail.

21. Lift fence handle and slide fence so it lightly touches right side of blade (see **Figure 28**). Do not yet lock fence.
22. Nudge fence rail so zero mark of scale (on right) lines up with cross-hair in fence scale window (see **Figure 28**).
23. Tighten hex nuts from **Step 13** to secure front fence rail.



**Figure 28.** Fence scale calibration.

24. Check fence scale calibration by moving fence to 1" mark on scale and measuring distance between blade tooth (see **Figure 29**) and fence.
  - If crosshair aligns exactly with 1" mark, no adjustments need to be made.
  - If crosshair does *not* align with 1" mark, loosen fence scale window screws, move crosshair over 1" mark, then tighten screws.



**Figure 29.** Checking calibration of fence scale.

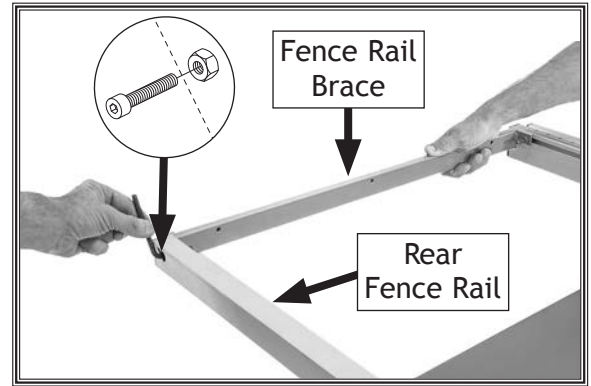
25. Lift fence off of table and re-install to left of blade, then slide fence so it lightly touches left side of blade.
26. Check left fence scale window.
  - If crosshair aligns with zero mark on left fence scale, no adjustments need to be made.
  - If crosshair *does not* align with zero mark on scale, loosen fence scale window screws, move crosshair over zero mark, then tighten screws.

SETUP

27. Install blade guard and spreader/riving knife as instructed on **Page 35**.
28. Using a helper, mount fence rail brace to rear fence rail with M8-1.25 x 16 cap screw and M8-1.25 hex nut (see **Figure 30**).

**Note:** Do not tighten cap screw yet.

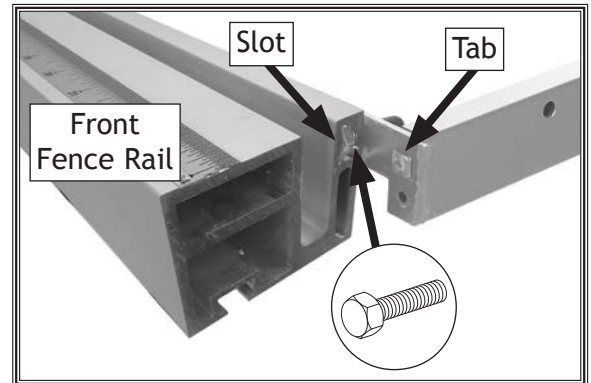
29. Remove tap screw and end cap from right end of fence rail.



**Figure 30.** Attaching rear end of fence rail brace.

30. Insert M8-1.25 x 16 hex bolt into front end of fence rail brace, then slide hex head and tab of brace into slot in front fence rail (see **Figure 31**). Tighten cap screw and hex nut on rear end of fence rail brace.

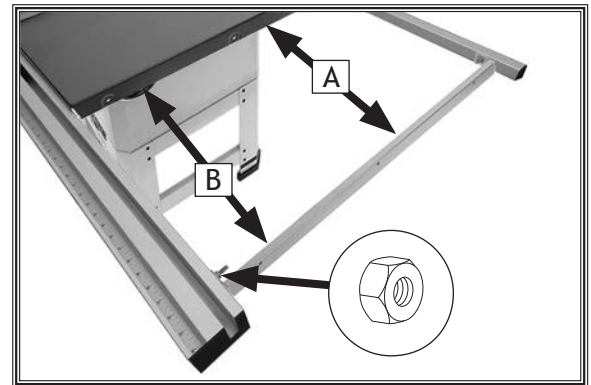
31. Re-install end cap and tap screw on right end of fence rail.



**Figure 31.** Attaching front end of fence rail brace.

32. Measure distance (A) from table edge to rear end of fence rail brace, then adjust front end of fence rail brace so it is the same distance (B) from table edge (see **Figure 32**).

33. Secure hex bolt on front of rail brace from **Step 30** with M8-1.25 hex nut.



**Figure 32.** Fence rail brace installed.

34. Secure rear access panel and motor cover each with (6) M5-.8 x 12 button head cap screws (see Figure 33).



Figure 33. Rear access panel and motor cover installed.

35. Install miter gauge handle and 6 x 20mm flat washer into miter gauge (see Figure 34).

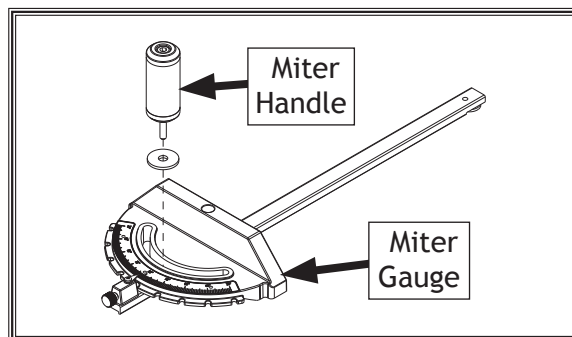


Figure 34. Installing miter handle.

SETUP

## Dust Collection

Recommended CFM at Dust Port: ..... 400 CFM

Do not confuse this CFM recommendation with the rating of the dust collector. To determine the CFM at the dust port, you must consider these variables: (1) CFM rating of the dust collector, (2) hose type and length between the dust collector and the machine, (3) number of branches or wyes, and (4) amount of other open lines throughout the system. Explaining how to calculate these variables is beyond the scope of this manual. Consult an expert or purchase a good dust collection “how-to” book.

Items Needed	Qty
Dust Collection System .....	1
Dust Hose 4" .....	1
Hose Clamps 4" .....	2

To connect a dust collection hose, do these steps:

1. Fit 4" dust hose over dust port, as shown in Figure 35, and secure it in place with hose clamp.
2. Tug hose to make sure it does not come off.

**Note:** A tight fit is necessary for proper performance.

**⚠ CAUTION**

This machine creates substantial amounts of dust during operation. Breathing airborne dust on a regular basis can result in permanent respiratory illness. Reduce your risk by wearing a respirator and capturing the dust with a dust collection system.

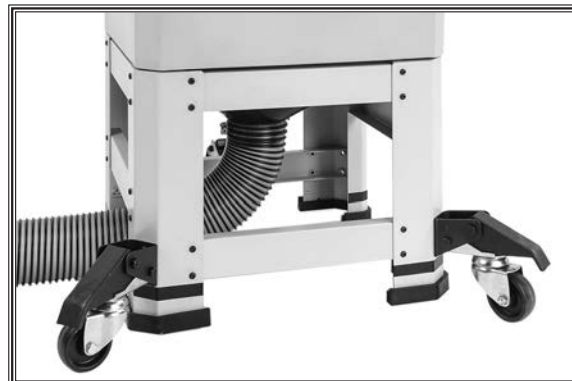


Figure 35. Dust port connected to dust collection system.

## Test Run

Once assembly is complete, test run the machine to ensure it is properly connected to power and safety components are functioning properly.

If you find an unusual problem during the test run, immediately stop the machine, disconnect it from power, and fix the problem **BEFORE** operating the machine again. The **Troubleshooting** table in the **SERVICE** section of this manual can help.

To test run machine, do these steps:

1. Lower blade all the way down, and make sure all tools and objects used during setup are cleared away from machine.
2. Connect machine to power supply.
3. Turn machine **ON**, verify motor operation, then turn machine **OFF**.

The motor should run smoothly and without unusual noises.

4. Insert switch disabling pin through green ON/START button (see **Figure 36**).
5. Press green ON/START button to test disabling feature on switch. The machine should not start.
  - If machine *does not* start, the switch disabling feature is working as designed.
  - If machine *does* start, immediately stop the machine. The switch disabling feature is not working correctly. This safety feature must work properly before proceeding with regular operations. Call Tech Support for help.

## Recommended Adjustments

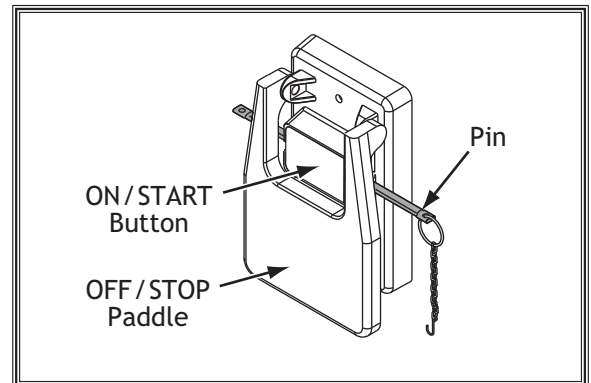
For your convenience, the following adjustments have been performed at the factory and no further setup is required to operate this machine. However, because of the many variables involved with shipping, we recommend that you verify these adjustments to ensure that this saw cuts safely and accurately.

### WARNING

Serious injury or death can result from using this machine **BEFORE** understanding its controls and related safety information. **DO NOT** operate, or allow others to operate, machine until the information is understood.

### WARNING

**DO NOT** start machine until all preceding setup instructions have been performed. Operating an improperly set up machine may result in malfunction or unexpected results that can lead to serious injury, death, or machine/property damage.



**Figure 36.** Removing switch key to disable paddle switch.

Step-by-step instructions for these adjustments can be found in **SECTION 7: SERVICE**.

**Adjustments that should be verified:**

1. Blade Tilt Stop Accuracy (**Page 64**).
2. Miter Slot Parallel to Blade (**Page 66**).
3. Table/Dado Insert Adjustment (**Page 74**).


# OPERATIONS


## General

This machine will perform many types of operations that are beyond the scope of this manual. Many of these operations can be dangerous or deadly if performed incorrectly.

The instructions in this section are written with the understanding that the operator has the necessary knowledge and skills to operate this machine. If at any time you are experiencing difficulties performing any operation, stop using the machine!

The overview below provides the novice machine operator with a basic understanding of how the machine is used during operation, so the machine controls/components discussed later in this manual are easier to understand. Due to its generic nature, this overview is **NOT** intended to be an instructional guide.

 **WARNING**




To reduce your risk of serious injury or damage to the machine, read this entire manual **BEFORE** using machine.

 **WARNING**



Eye injuries, respiratory problems, or hearing loss can occur while operating this tool. Wear personal protective equipment to reduce your risk from these hazards.

 **CAUTION**

Children or untrained people can be killed or seriously injured by this machine. This risk increases with unsupervised operation. To help prevent unsupervised operation, disable and lock the switch before leaving machine unattended! Place key in a well-hidden or secure location.

**OPERATIONS**

## Operation Overview

The purpose of this overview is to provide the novice machine operator with a basic understanding of how the machine is used during operation, so the machine controls/ components discussed later in this manual are easier to understand.

Due to the generic nature of this overview, it is **not** intended to be an instructional guide. To learn more about specific operations, read this entire manual and seek additional training from experienced machine operators, and do additional research outside of this manual by reading "how-to" books, trade magazines, or websites.

**To complete a typical operation, the operator does the following:**

1. Examines workpiece to make sure it is suitable for cutting.
2. Adjusts blade tilt, if necessary, to correct angle of desired cut.
3. Adjusts blade height approximately 1/4" higher than thickness of workpiece.
4. Adjusts fence to desired width of cut, then locks it in place.
5. Checks outfeed side of machine for proper support and to make sure workpiece can safely pass all the way through blade without interference.
6. Puts on safety glasses, respirator, hearing protection, and locates push sticks if needed.
7. Starts saw.
8. Feeds workpiece all the way through blade while maintaining firm pressure on workpiece against table and fence, and keeping hands and fingers out of blade path and away from blade.
9. Stops machine promptly after cut is complete.

## Workpiece Inspection

Some workpieces are not safe to cut on this machine or may need to be modified before they can be safely cut.

**Before beginning the cutting operation, inspect all workpieces for the following:**

- **Material Type.** This machine is intended for cutting natural and man-made wood products, laminate covered wood products, and some plastics. Cutting drywall or cementitious backer board creates extremely fine dust and may reduce the life of the motor bearings. This machine is **NOT** designed to cut metal, glass, stone, tile, etc.; cutting these materials with a table saw may lead to injury.
- **Foreign Objects.** Nails, staples, dirt, rocks and other foreign objects are often embedded in wood. While cutting, these objects can become dislodged and hit the operator, cause kickback, or break the blade, which might then fly apart. Always visually inspect your workpiece for these items. If they can't be removed, **DO NOT** cut the workpiece.
- **Large/Loose Knots.** Loose knots can become dislodged during the cutting operation. Large knots can cause kickback and machine damage. Choose workpieces that do not have large/loose knots or plan ahead to avoid cutting through them.
- **Wet or "Green" Stock.** Cutting wood with a moisture content over 20% causes unnecessary wear on the blades, increases the risk of kickback, and yields poor results.
- **Excessive Warping.** Workpieces with excessive cupping, bowing, or twisting are dangerous to cut because they are unstable and may move unpredictably when being cut.
- **Minor Warping.** Slightly cupped workpieces can be safely supported with the cupped side facing the table or fence; however, workpieces supported on the bowed side will rock during the cut, which could cause kickback or severe injury.



# Non-Through & Through Cuts

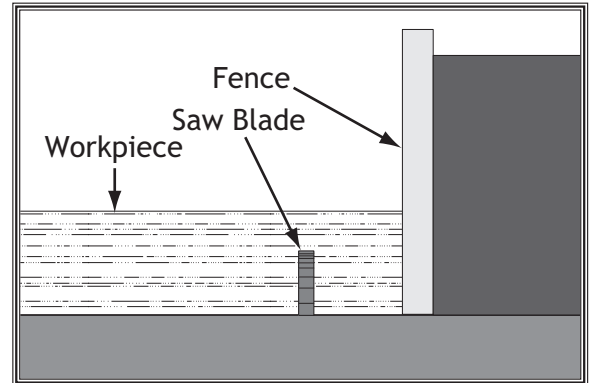
## Non-Through Cuts

A non-through cut is a sawing operation where the blade does not protrude above the top face of the wood stock, as shown in **Figure 37**.

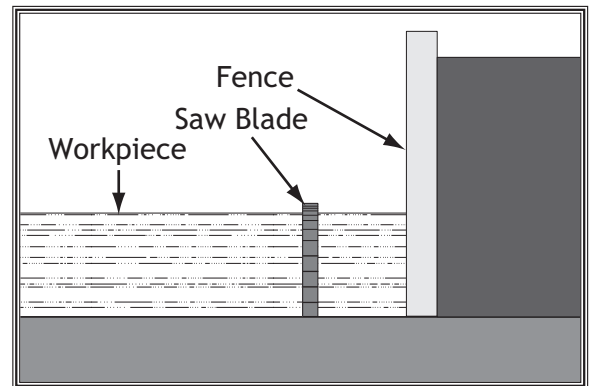
Examples of non-through cuts include dadoes and rabbets. Non-through cuts have a higher risk of injury from kickback because the blade guard must be removed. However, the riving knife **MUST** be installed because it still provides some protection. When making non-through cuts with a dado blade, do not attempt to cut the full depth in one pass. Instead, take multiple light passes to reduce the load on the blade. A dado blade smaller than 10" will require removal of the riving knife, because the riving knife will be higher than the blade.

## Through Cuts

A through cut is a sawing operation in which the workpiece is completely sawn through, as shown in **Figure 38**. Examples of through cuts are rip cuts, cross cuts, miter cuts, and beveled cuts. The blade guard assembly **MUST** be used when performing through cuts.



**Figure 37.** Example of a non-through cut.



**Figure 38.** Example of a through cut (blade guard not shown for illustrative purposes).

### **NOTICE**

If you have never used this type of machine or equipment before, seek training from an experienced machine operator or read "how to" books before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Shop Fox will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.

# Blade Size Requirements

The spreader/riving knife included with this machine is 0.090" (2.3mm) thick and is only designed for 10" diameter blades.

When choosing a main blade, make sure the blade size meets the requirements listed below. The thickness of the blade body and teeth can be measured with calipers or any precision measuring device.

### Blade Size Requirements:

- Body Thickness: 0.060"-0.086" (1.5-2.1mm)
- Kerf (Tooth) Thickness: 0.094"-0.126" (2.4-3.2mm)

**⚠ WARNING**

Using a blade that does not meet the specified blade size requirements presents a hazardous condition that could cause kickback, operator injuries, or property damage. **ALWAYS** use a blade that meets the given blade size requirements.

## Blade Selection

This section on blade selection is by no means comprehensive. Always follow the saw blade manufacturer's recommendations to ensure safe and efficient operation of your table saw.

### Ripping Blade Features (Figure 39):

- Best for cutting with the grain
- 20-40 teeth
- Flat-top ground tooth profile
- Large gullets for large chip removal

### Crosscut Blade Features (Figure 40):

- Best for cutting across the grain
- 60-80 teeth
- Alternate top bevel tooth profile
- Small hook angle and a shallow gullet

### Combination Blade Features (Figure 41):

- Designed to cut both with and across grain
- 40-50 teeth
- Alternate top bevel and flat, or alternate top bevel and raker tooth profile
- Teeth are arranged in groups
- Gullets are small and shallow (similar to a cross-cut blade), then large and deep (similar to a ripping blade)

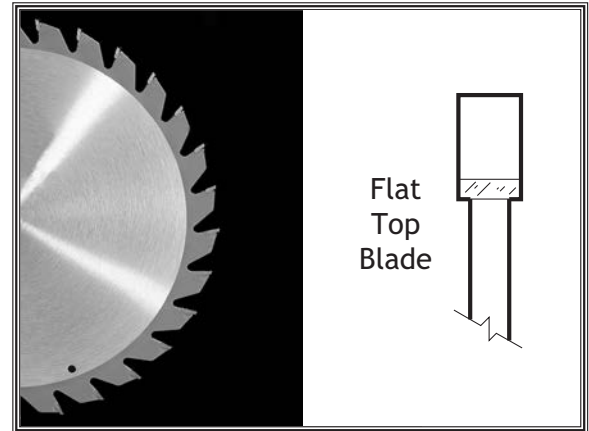


Figure 39. Example of a ripping blade.

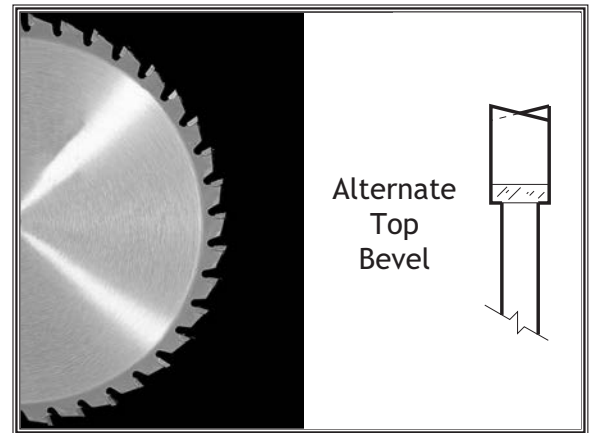


Figure 40. Example of a crosscut blade.

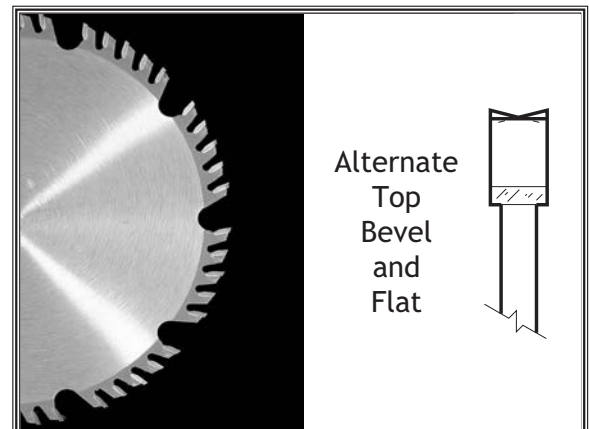


Figure 41. Example of a combination blade.

**Laminate Blade Features (Figure 42):**

- Best for cutting plywood or veneer
- 40-80 teeth
- Triple chip tooth profile
- Very shallow gullet

**Thin Kerf Blade:** A blade with thinner kerf than a standard blade. Since the spreader/riving knife included with this table saw is sized for standard blades, thin kerf blades *cannot* be used on this saw unless they meet the **Blade Requirements** specified in this manual; otherwise, they will increase the risk of kickback.

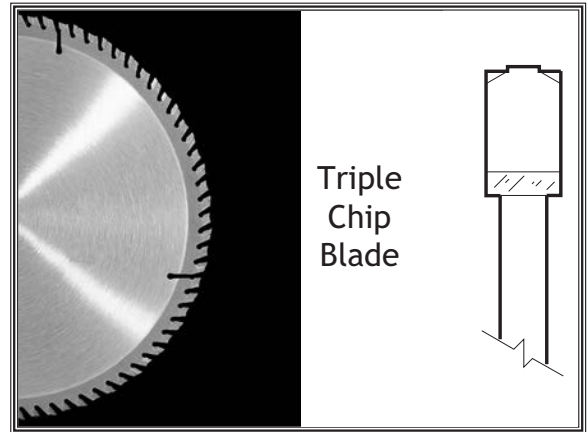


Figure 42. Example of a laminate blade.

**Dado Blades**

**Stacked Dado Blade (see Figure 43):** Multiple blades are stacked together to control the cutting width. Stacked dado blades are more expensive than wobble blades, but typically produce higher quality results.

**Wobble Dado Blade:** A single blade mounted at a slight angle on an arbor hub. The blade angle is adjustable on the hub, and the width of the dado cut is controlled by the angle setting of the blade.

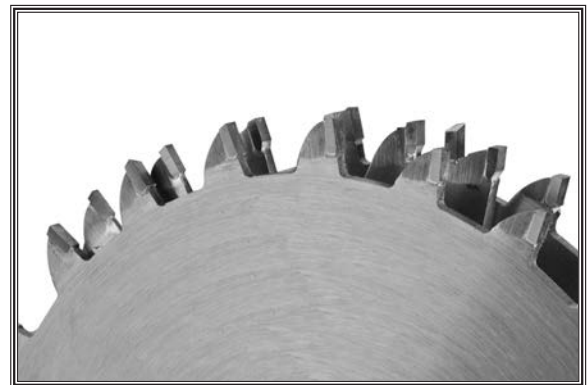


Figure 43. Stacked dado blade.

# Blade Installation

Properly installing the blade is critical to safe cutting operations that produce good results. Review this section, even if your blade came pre-installed.

To install blade, do these steps:

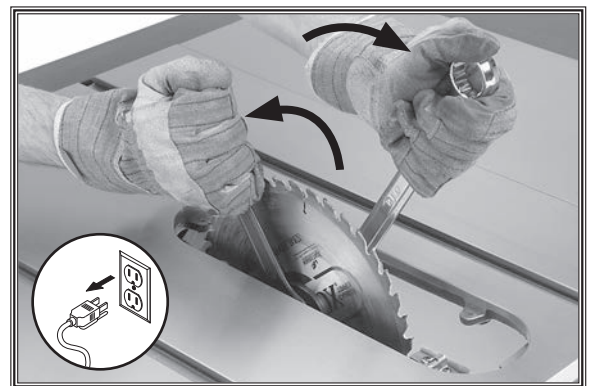
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Raise blade arbor all the way up, remove blade guard, table insert (leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat), and spreader/riving knife.

**Note:** Table insert is held in place by a magnet.

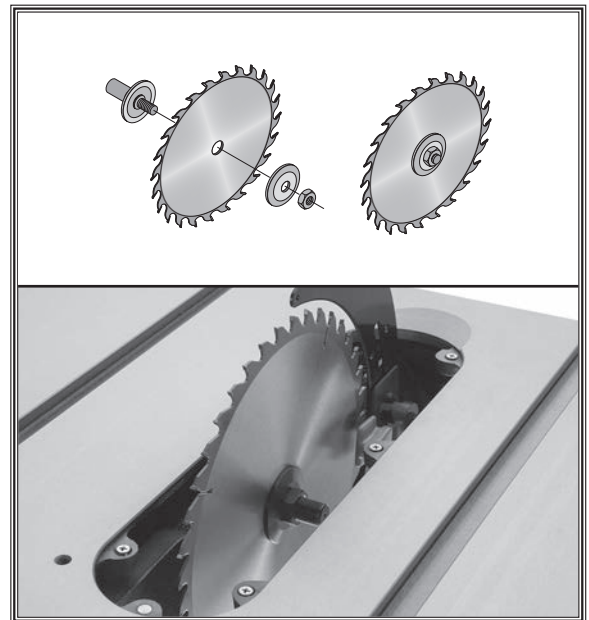
3. Use included arbor wrenches to loosen and remove arbor nut, flange, and blade (see **Figure 44**). Arbor nut has right-hand threads; turn counterclockwise to loosen.

4. Install new blade, flange, and arbor nut on arbor (as shown in **Figure 45**) with teeth facing front of saw.
5. Re-install spreader/riving knife, table insert (see **Page 74**), and blade guard.

<b>⚠ CAUTION</b>	
	<p>To reduce risk of injury, always disconnect power to saw before changing blades. Since the blade is sharp, use extra care and wear gloves when installing it.</p>



**Figure 44.** Example of removing table saw blade.



**Figure 45.** Correct order of installation with teeth facing the correct direction.

# Blade Guard Assembly

The term "blade guard" refers to the assembly that consists of the clear polycarbonate shield, the spreader, and the anti-kickback pawls on each side of the spreader (see **Figure 46**). Each of these components has important safety functions during the operation of the saw.

## Guard

The clear polycarbonate guard allows the operator to watch the blade cut the workpiece during operation. This guard is designed to lift as the workpiece is pushed into the blade and remain in contact with the workpiece throughout the entire cut.

The guard reduces injury risk by providing a barrier around the blade that prevents accidental contact and contains flying wood chips.

To ensure that the guard does its job effectively, the guard must always be in the downward position against the table during idle operation, and the hinge mechanism must be maintained in good working condition so the guard can freely pivot up and down to accommodate the height of the workpiece and return to the table surface.

## Spreader/Riving Knife

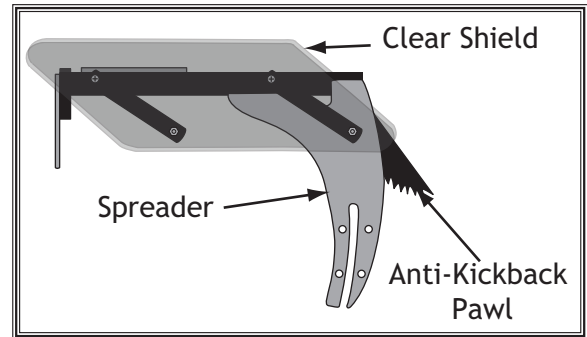
The spreader/riving knife is a metal plate that prevents the newly cut kerf of the workpiece from pinching the back side of the blade, causing kickback.

The spreader/riving knife also acts as a barrier behind the blade, which can help prevent hands from being pulled into the blade in certain situations if a kickback occurs.

## Installing Blade Guard & Spreader/Riving Knife

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove table insert, but leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat.
3. Raise blade all the way up.
4. Insert lower set of holes on spreader/riving knife into bracket slot, and tighten lock lever to secure spreader (see **Figure 47**).

**Note:** Do not insert upper set of holes on spreader into bracket slot. Doing so will result in improper installation of blade guard.

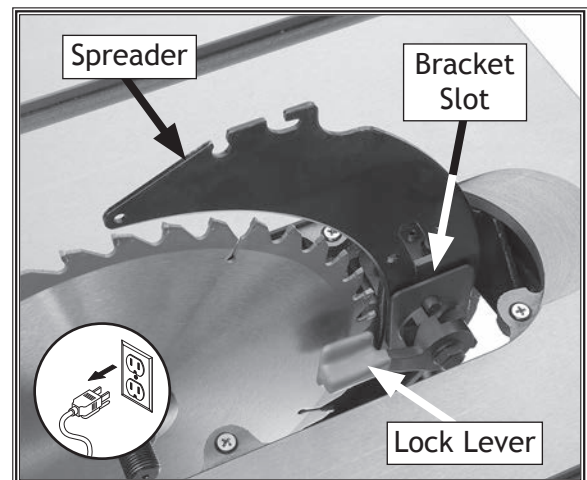


**Figure 46.** Blade guard assembly components.

**⚠ CAUTION**

In order to work properly, the spreader cannot be bent or misaligned with the blade. If the spreader accidentally gets bent, take the time to straighten it or just replace it. Using a bent or misaligned spreader will increase the risk of kickback! Refer to Page 68 to check or adjust alignment if necessary.

OPERATIONS

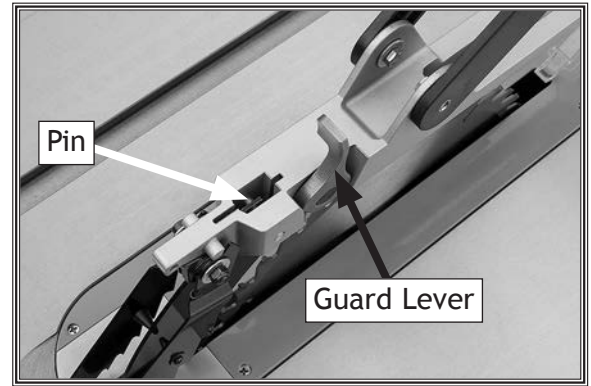


**Figure 47.** Lock lever used to secure spreader/riving knife.

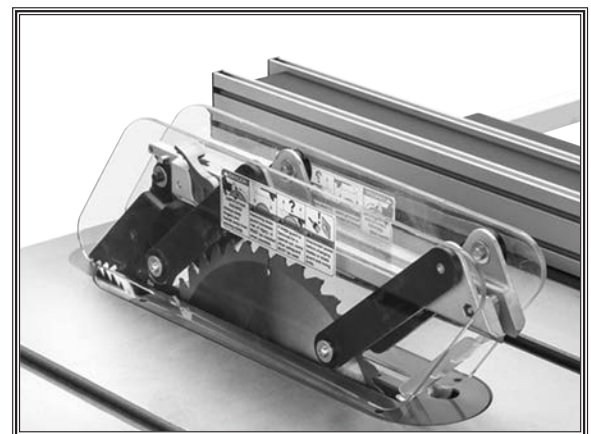
5. Re-install table insert (refer to **Table/Dado Insert Adjustment on Page 74**).
6. Tug spreader upward to verify it is locked.
7. Push guard lever toward front of saw.
8. Insert rear pin on blade guard into rear slot of spreader (see **Figure 48**), then push down on blade guard assembly so forward pin slides into forward slot of spreader.
9. Push guard lever toward rear of saw, locking blade guard.
10. Tug upward on blade guard assembly to verify that it is locked into spreader.

When properly installed, the blade guard should be set up similarly to **Figure 49**. It should pivot freely up and down and return to table in resting position. It should also swing up high enough to accommodate workpiece.

11. Swing one side of blade guard up and out of the way.



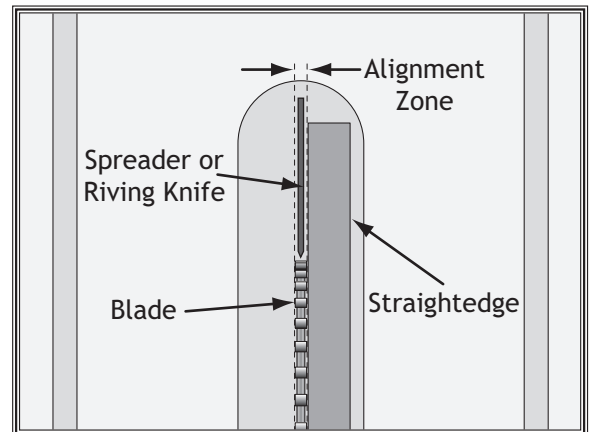
**Figure 48.** Example of blade guard installation.



**Figure 49.** Example of blade guard installed.

12. While lifting up on right spreader pawl, place a straightedge against blade and spreader, making sure straightedge does not touch a blade tooth.

When properly aligned, spreader/riving knife will be in "Alignment Zone," shown in **Figure 50**, and will be parallel with blade.



**Figure 50.** Spreader in the "Alignment Zone."

## Anti-Kickback Pawls

The anti-kickback pawls allow the workpiece to travel in only one direction. If the workpiece moves backwards, such as during a kickback, the pawls will dig into the workpiece to slow or stop it.

To work properly, the pawls must return to their resting position after pivoting, shown in **Figure 51**.

If the pawls fail to return to the resting position, the pivot area may need to be cleaned or the spring may have been dislodged or broken and will need to be fixed/replaced.

### Disabling Pawls

You might disable the pawls if you are concerned about them scratching a delicate workpiece, or if you believe that they will obstruct a narrow workpiece and cause feeding difficulty or loss of control. Use your best judgment before retracting the pawls, as they are provided for your safety.

To disable pawls, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove cap screw, locking hex nut, washers, pawls, and retaining spring from blade guard assembly (see **Figure 52**).

### Enabling Pawls

To enable the pawls, re-install retaining spring, pawls, washers, cap screw, and locking hex nut onto blade guard assembly. Do not overtighten.

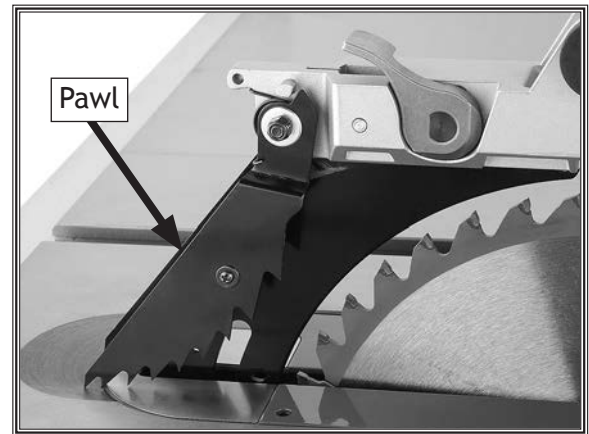
## When to Use Blade Guard

The blade guard assembly **MUST** always be installed on the saw for all normal through cuts (those where the blade cuts all the way through the thickness of the workpiece). If the blade guard is removed for specific operations, always immediately replace it after those operations are complete.

## When Not to Use Blade Guard

The blade guard cannot be used on any non-through cuts (those in which the blade does not cut all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

Sometimes the blade guard or its components can get in the way when cutting very narrow workpieces or other specialized cuts. Because the blade guard is provided to decrease your risk of injury, it should not be used if it gets in the way of making a safe cut. Use good judgment!



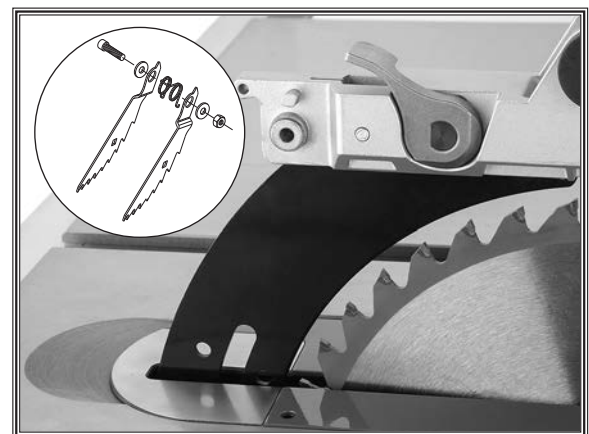
**Figure 51.** Example of pawls in resting position.

**⚠ CAUTION**

We do not recommend disabling pawls during normal operations unless absolutely necessary. In most situations, disabling pawls will increase your risk of serious personal injury in the event of a kickback.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Pawls are sharp and can cut fingers or hands. Use caution, and wear leather gloves when handling pawls to reduce risk of injury.



**Figure 52.** Example of pawls removed.

**NOTICE**

Whenever blade guard cannot be used, spreader/riving knife must be installed.

# Riving Knife

The spreader also functions as a riving knife, which works in the same manner as the spreader, but is used for non-through cuts. It is a metal plate that prevents the newly cut workpiece from pinching the backside of the blade and causing kickback.

The key difference between a spreader and a riving knife is that a riving knife mounts below the blade's highest point of rotation, as shown in **Figure 53**.

The height difference between a riving knife and a blade allows the workpiece to pass over the blade during non-through cuts (those in which the blade does not cut all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

Similar to the spreader, the riving knife acts as a barrier behind the blade to reduce the risk of hands being pulled into the blade if kickback occurs.

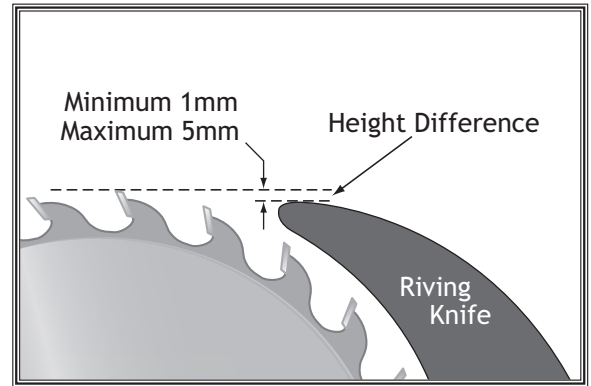
When used as a riving knife, the spreader/riving knife must be kept within the range shown in **Figure 54**. For that reason, a 10" blade is required for operations that use a riving knife.

To install riving knife, do these steps:

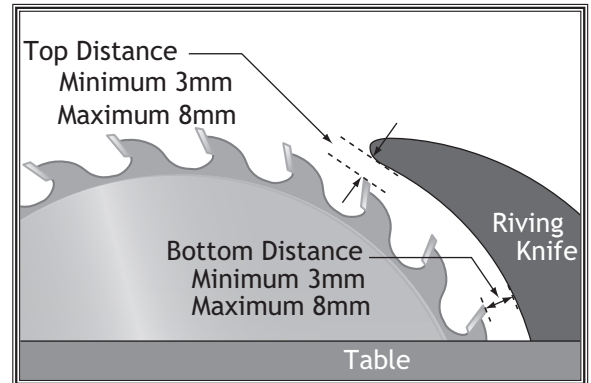
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove table insert, but leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat.

**Note:** *Table insert is held in place by magnet.*

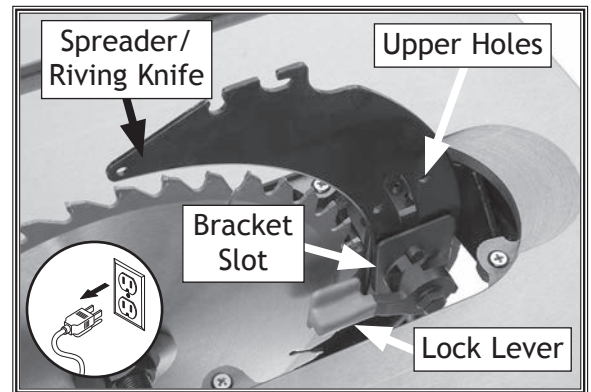
3. Raise blade all the way up.
4. Insert *upper* set of holes on spreader/riving knife into bracket slot and tighten lock lever to secure spreader/riving knife (see **Figure 55**).
5. Re-install table insert (refer to **Page 74**).
6. Tug upward on top of spreader/riving knife to verify it is locked.



**Figure 53.** Example of height difference between riving knife and blade.



**Figure 54.** Example of allowable top and bottom distances between riving knife and blade.



**Figure 55.** Lock lever used to secure spreader.



## When to Use the Riving Knife

Use the riving knife for all non-through cuts made with a standard table saw blade (i.e., dados or rabbet cuts, and when using a tenoning jig), or when using a 10" diameter dado blade.

Also, use the riving knife for those special operations where the blade guard or its components get in the way of safe operation, such as with very narrow cuts.

## When Not to Use the Riving Knife

Do not use the riving knife with a dado blade that has a diameter smaller than 10" in diameter. Otherwise, the riving knife height will exceed the blade height and the workpiece will hit the riving knife during the cut, forcing the operator into a dangerous situation of trying to turn the saw off with the workpiece stuck halfway through the cut.

In addition, although it is possible to use the riving knife for through cutting operations, the blade guard assembly offers far more injury protection and risk reduction than the riving knife. Therefore, **we strongly recommend** that you use the blade guard assembly for through cuts.



## WARNING

To ensure riving knife works safely, it **MUST** be aligned with and correctly adjusted to blade. Refer to Page 68 to check or adjust riving knife alignment.

# Ripping

Ripping means cutting with the grain of a natural wood workpiece. In man-made materials such as MDF or plywood, ripping simply means cutting lengthwise.

To make a rip cut, do these steps:

1. Review **Preventing Kickback** on **Page 11** and take necessary precautions to reduce likelihood of kickback.
2. If using natural wood, joint one long edge of workpiece on a jointer.
3. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!**
4. Ensure that blade guard/spreader is installed.
5. Set fence to desired width of cut on scale.
6. Adjust blade height so highest saw tooth protrudes no more than 1/4" above workpiece.
7. Set up safety devices such as featherboards or other anti-kickback devices, making sure no safety devices are contacting blade.
8. Plug saw into power source, turn it **ON**, and allow it to reach full speed.

**Note:** *Jointed edge of workpiece must slide against fence during cutting operation.*

9. Use a push stick to feed workpiece through saw blade, as shown in **Figure 56**, until workpiece is completely beyond saw blade.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Serious injury can be caused by kickback. Kickback is a high-speed ejection of stock from table saw toward an operator. The operator or bystanders may be struck by flying stock, or the operator's hands can be pulled into blade during kickback.

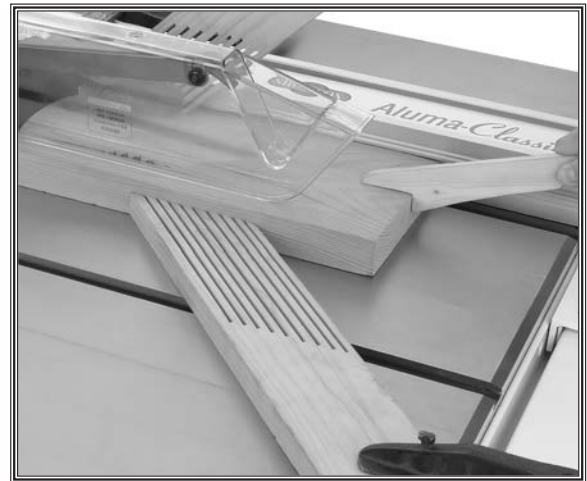


Figure 56. Typical ripping operation.

**⚠ WARNING**

Turn saw **OFF** and allow blade to come to a complete stop before removing cutoff piece. Failure to follow this warning could result in severe cuts or amputation.

**⚠ WARNING**

Keep blade guard installed and in down position. Failure to do this could result in serious personal injury or death.

# Crosscutting

"Crosscutting" means cutting across the grain of a natural wood workpiece, usually with a miter saw in other man-made materials, such as MDF or plywood, crosscutting means cutting across the width of the workpiece.

To make a crosscut using miter gauge, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that blade guard/spreader is installed.
3. Move rip fence aside and position miter gauge, adjusted to 90°, in a miter slot.
4. Adjust blade height so teeth protrude no more than 1/4" above workpiece.
5. Slide miter gauge near blade and adjust workpiece so blade will cut on waste side of line.
6. Plug in table saw, turn it **ON**, and allow it to reach full speed.
7. Hold workpiece firmly against face of miter gauge (as shown in **Figure 57**), and ease it through blade until workpiece is completely past saw blade.



Figure 57. Typical crosscutting operation.

## WARNING

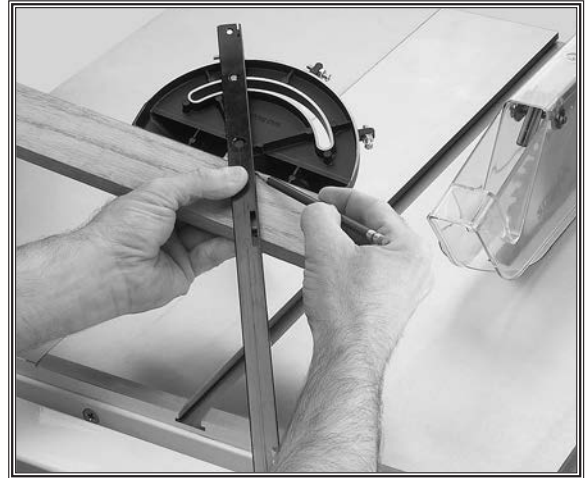
Turn saw **OFF** and allow blade to come to a complete stop before removing cutoff piece. Failure to follow this warning could result in severe cuts or amputation.

## Miter Cuts

A miter cut is an angled crosscut. Miters are usually cut in the same manner as crosscuts, using the miter gauge and a predetermined mark on the workpiece.

To perform a miter cut, do these steps:

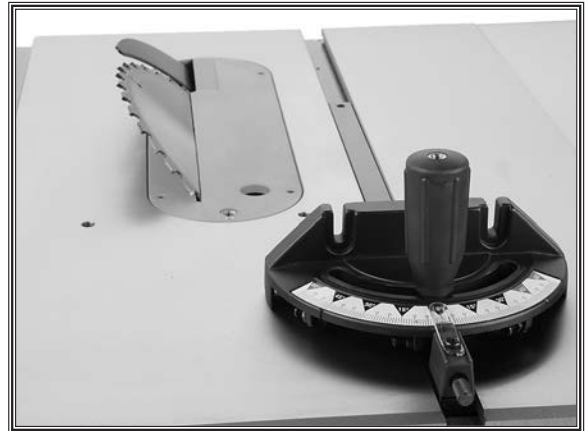
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that blade guard/spreader is installed.
3. Determine angle of cut. If angle needs to be very precise, use a protractor to set miter gauge to blade.
4. Place face of miter gauge against edge of workpiece and place bar across face of workpiece. Use bar as a guide to mark your cut, as shown in **Figure 58**.
5. Place miter gauge back into slot and hold workpiece firmly against miter gauge body. Slide miter gauge near blade and adjust workpiece so blade will cut on waste side of line.
6. Proceed to make cut in same manner as described in **Crosscutting** instructions.



**Figure 58.** Example of marking miter line.

## Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts

When the blade tilt adjustment bolts are properly adjusted (as described on **Page 64**), the blade tilt handwheel allows the operator to tilt the blade to the left, between 0° and 45°. This is used most often when cutting bevels, compound miters, or chamfers. **Figure 59** shows an example of the blade when tilted to 45°.



**Figure 59.** Example of blade tilted to 45° for bevel cutting (blade guard only removed for clarity).

# Dado Cutting

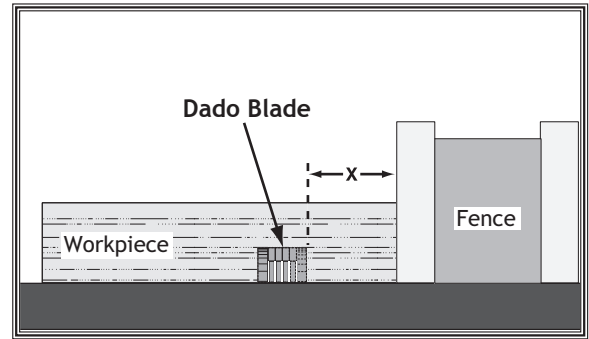
Commonly used in furniture joinery, a dado is a straight channel cut in the face of the workpiece. Dadoes are "non-through" cuts that can be made with a dado blade or a standard saw blade. **Figure 60** shows a cutaway view of a dado cut being made with a dado blade.

The Model W1837 can accommodate dado blades up to 10" in diameter. However, you **MUST** install the included riving knife while using a 10" diameter dado blade, as it provides a barrier behind the blade and reduces the risk of hands being pulled into the blade if kickback occurs.

DO NOT use the riving knife if you install a dado blade smaller than 10" in diameter. Otherwise, the riving knife height will exceed the blade height and the workpiece will hit the riving knife during the cut, forcing the operator into a dangerous situation and trying to turn the saw **OFF** with the workpiece stuck halfway through the cut.

## Installing Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove table insert, blade guard assembly, spreader/riving knife, and saw blade.
3. Attach and adjust dado blade system according to dado blade manufacturer's instructions.
4. Install included dado table insert.



**Figure 60.** Example of a dado being cut with a dado blade.

**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT make through cuts with a dado blade. The extra width of a dado blade will increase risk of kickback during a through cut. Dado blades are only intended for non-through cuts. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious injury.

## Cutting Dados with a Dado Blade

Because dado blades are much wider than standard blades, they place a greater amount of force against the workpiece when cutting. This additional force increases the risk of kickback, requiring the operator to take additional steps when cutting to keep their injury risk at an acceptable level.

**⚠ WARNING**

Dado blades have a higher risk of kickback than normal blades because their larger size applies stronger forces to the workpiece. This risk increases relative to depth and width of cut. To minimize your risk of serious personal injury, ensure that stock is flat and straight, and make multiple light cuts (rather than one deep cut) to achieve desired cutting depth.

**⚠ WARNING**

Never try to cut a warped board by holding it down against the table. If kickback occurs, your hand could be pulled into blade, resulting in accidental contact with rotating blade, causing severe cuts or amputation.

Figure 61 demonstrates the sequential process of making multiple, light cuts that get progressively deeper. The actual number of cuts used should be determined by workpiece hardness, total dado depth, and feed rate. In general, if you hear the motor slow down during the cut, you are cutting too deep or feeding too fast. Slow down!

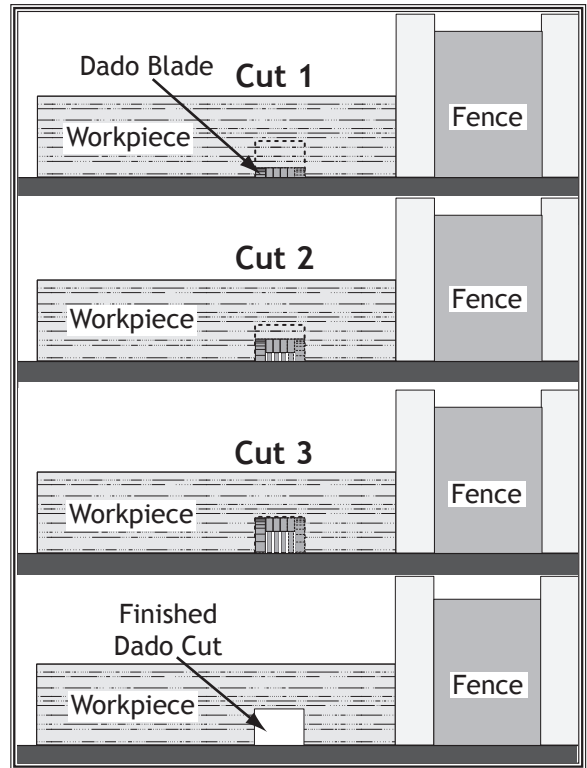


Figure 61. Example of dado being cut with multiple light cuts, instead of one deep cut.

To cut dado with dado blade, do these steps:

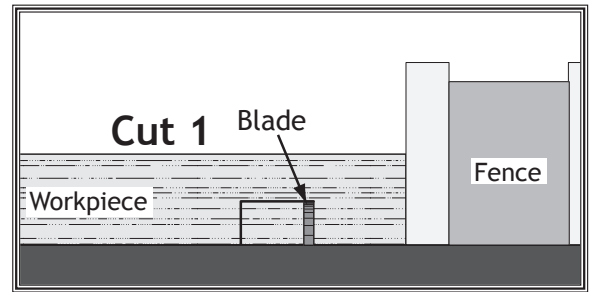
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Adjust dado blade to desired depth of cut.
3. Adjust distance between fence and inside edge of blade, as shown in Figure 60 on Page 43, to dado length of a workpiece.
  - If dadoing across workpiece, use miter gauge and carefully line up desired cut with dado blade. DO NOT use fence in combination with miter gauge.
4. Reconnect saw to power source.
5. Turn saw *ON*. Blade should run smoothly, with no vibrations.
6. When blade has reached full speed, perform test cut with scrap piece of wood.
  - If cut is satisfactory, repeat cut with actual workpiece.

## Cutting Dadoes with a Standard Blade

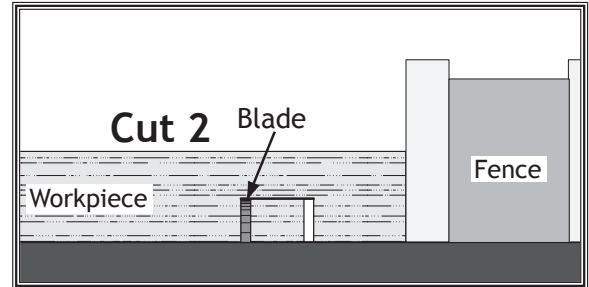
A ripping blade (described on **Page 32**) is typically the best blade to use when cutting dadoes with a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently.

To use standard saw blade to cut dadoes, do these steps:

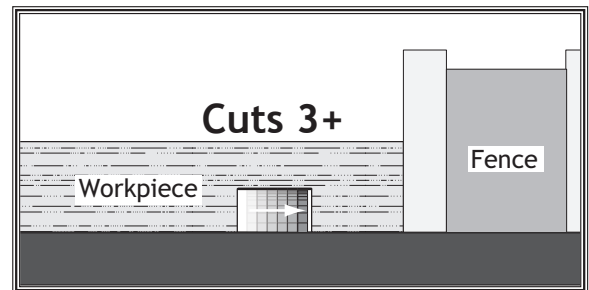
1. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!**
2. Mark width of dado cut on workpiece. Include marks on edge of workpiece so cut path can be aligned when workpiece is lying on table.
3. Raise blade up to desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired).
4. Set saw up for type of cut you need to make, depending on whether it is a rip cut (**Page 40**) or crosscut (**Page 41**).
5. Align blade to cut one side of dado, as shown in **Figure 62**.
6. Reconnect saw to power source and turn saw **ON**. Allow blade to reach full speed, then perform cutting operation.
7. Repeat cutting operation on other side of dado, as shown in **Figure 63**.
8. Make additional cuts (see **Figure 64**) in center of dado to clear out necessary material. Dado is complete when channel is completely cleared out.



**Figure 62.** First cut for a single-blade dado.



**Figure 63.** Second cut for a single-blade dado.



**Figure 64.** Additional single-blade dado cuts.

# Rabbet Cutting

Commonly used in furniture joinery, a rabbet cut is an L-shaped groove cut in the edge of the workpiece. Rabbets can be cut with either a dado blade or a standard saw blade.

Rabbet cutting along the edge of a workpiece with a dado blade requires a sacrificial fence (see **Figure 65**). Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. Attach it to the fence with screws or clamps, making sure they are all secure and tight. Raise the blade into the sacrificial fence to the height needed.

When using a dado blade, the included dado table insert must be installed and used during rabbeting operations.

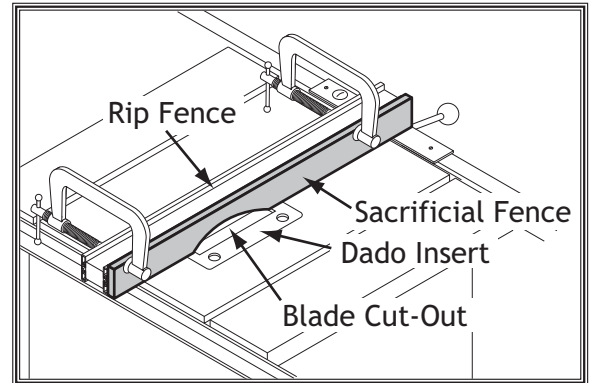
## Cutting Rabbets with a Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Adjust dado blade to height needed for rabbeting operation. When cutting deep rabbets, take more than one pass to reduce risk of kickback.
3. Adjust fence and align workpiece to perform cutting operation, as shown in **Figure 66**.
4. Reconnect saw to power source and turn saw **ON**. When blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.

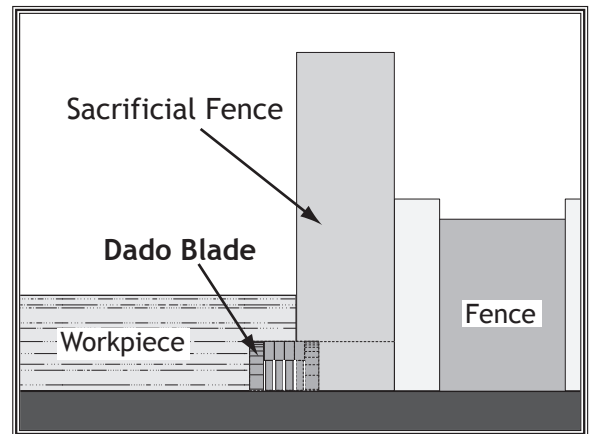
—If cut is satisfactory, repeat cut with workpiece.

## ⚠ WARNING

Dado blades have a higher risk of kickback than normal blades because their larger size applies stronger forces to the workpiece. This risk increases relative to the depth and width of the cut. To minimize your risk of serious personal injury, ensure that stock is flat and straight, and make multiple light cuts (rather than one deep cut) to achieve the desired cutting depth.



**Figure 65.** Example of sacrificial fence.



**Figure 66.** Rabbet cutting.



## Cutting Rabbets with a Standard Blade

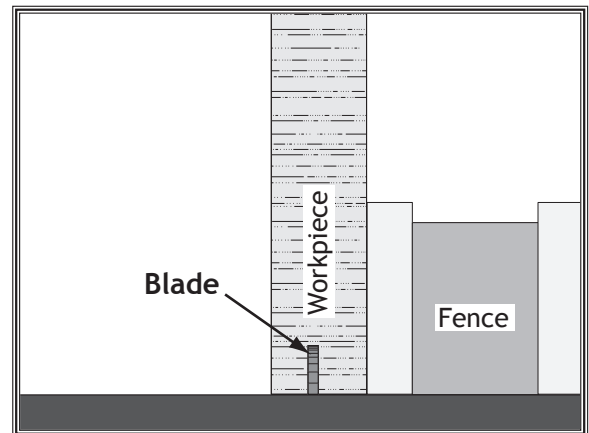
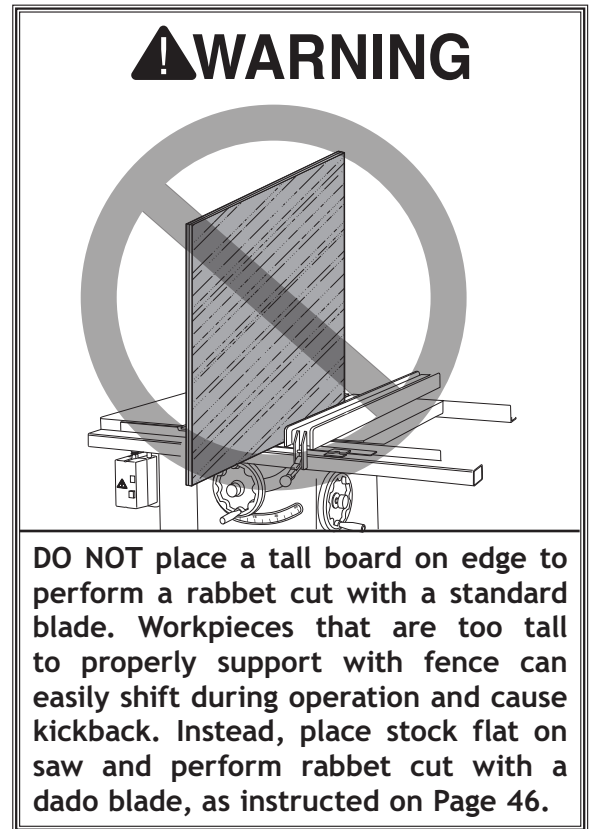
A ripping blade is typically the best blade to use for cutting rabbets when using a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently. (See **Page 32** for blade details.) Also, a sacrificial fence is not required when cutting rabbets with a standard blade.

To cut rabbets with standard blade, do these steps:

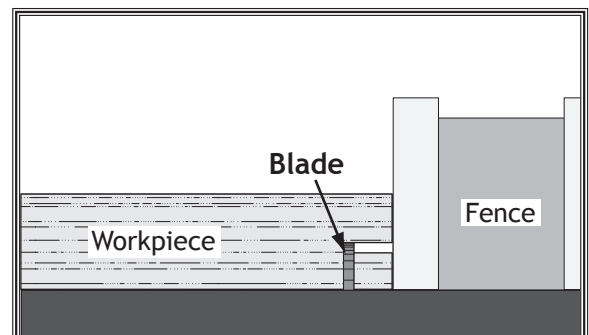
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that riving knife and standard table insert are installed.
3. Mark width of rabbet cut on edge of workpiece, so you can clearly identify intended cut while it is laying flat on saw table.
4. Raise blade up to desired depth of cut (depth of rabbet channel desired).
5. Stand workpiece on edge, as shown in **Figure 67**, then adjust fence so blade is aligned with inside of your rabbet channel.

– If workpiece is very tall, or is unstable when placed against fence, lay it flat on table and use a dado blade to perform rabbet cut.

6. Reconnect saw to power source, then perform cut.
7. Lay workpiece flat on table, as shown in **Figure 68**, adjust saw blade height to intersect with first cut, then perform second cut to complete rabbet.



**Figure 67.** Example of rabbet cutting with a standard blade.



**Figure 68.** Example of second cut to create a rabbet.

OPERATIONS

# Resawing

Resawing is the process of cutting a thick piece of stock into one or more thinner pieces. Although resawing can be done with a table saw, we strongly recommend that you use a bandsaw instead.

A bandsaw is the ideal machine for resawing, and resawing with one is fairly easy and safe. A table saw is not intended for resawing, and resawing with one is difficult and dangerous due to the increased risk of kickback from binding and deep cuts, and the increased risk of injury from having to remove the guard.

If you insist on resawing with a table saw, DO NOT do so without using a resaw barrier and wearing a full face shield. The following instructions describe how to build a resaw barrier and add an auxiliary fence to your standard fence, to reduce the risk injury from resawing on a table saw.

**Note:** To determine the maximum resawing height for this table saw, find the maximum blade height, then double it and subtract 1/8".

## Making a Resaw Barrier

When resawing, the resaw barrier (see **Figure 69**) acts in tandem with the rip fence to provide tall support for the workpiece. This minimizes the probability of it binding against the blade and causing kickback.

Tools Needed:	Qty
Table Saw .....	1
Jointer and Planer .....	Recommended
Clamps .....	2 Minimum
Drill .....	1
Drill Bits 1/8", 9/64" .....	1 Each
Countersink Bit .....	1

Components Needed for Resaw Barrier:	
Wood* 3/4" x 5 1/2" x Length of Fence .....	1
Wood* 3/4" x 3" x Length of Fence.....	1
Wood Screws #8 x 2" .....	4
Wood Glue .....	As Needed

\* Only use furniture-grade plywood, kiln dried hardwood, or HDPE plastic to prevent warping.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Resawing operations require proper procedures to avoid serious injury and prevent kickback. Any tilting or movement of workpiece away from fence will likely cause kickback. Be certain that stock is flat and straight. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury or amputation.

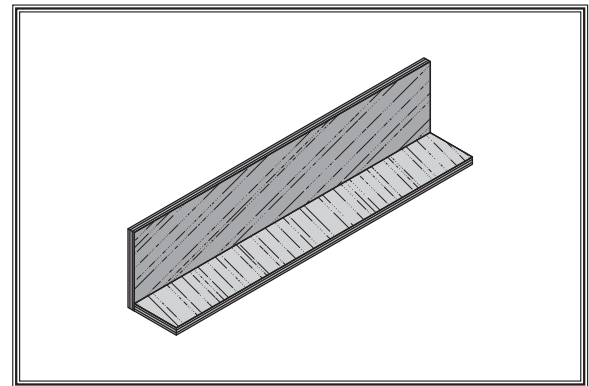


Figure 69. Example of resaw barrier.

To build a resaw barrier, do these steps:

1. Cut your wood pieces to specified size. If you are using hardwood, cut pieces oversize, then joint and plane them to correct size to make sure they are square and flat.
2. Pre-drill and countersink four holes approximately  $\frac{3}{8}$ " from bottom of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " tall wood piece.
3. Glue the end of the 3" board, then clamp the boards at a 90° angle with the larger board in the vertical position, as shown in **Figure 70**, and fasten them together with the wood screws.

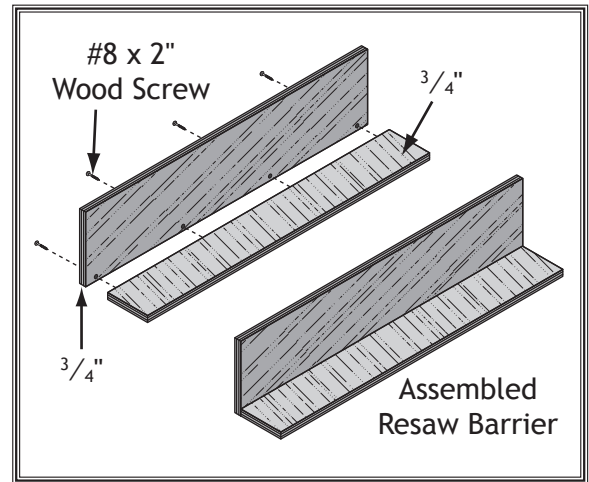


Figure 70. Resaw barrier.

### Making Auxiliary Fence

An auxiliary fence is necessary if you are resawing a workpiece that is taller than it is wide. The fence should be no less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ " shorter than the board to be resawn.

The fence should be similar to the one in **Figure 71** when installed.

Tools Needed:	Qty
Clamps .....	2
Drill .....	1
Drill Bit $\frac{1}{4}$ " .....	1
Countersink Drill Bit.....	1
Hex Wrench 5mm .....	1
Ruler .....	1

### Components Needed for Auxiliary Fence:

Hex Nuts M6-1 .....	3-6
Flat Head Cap Screws M6-1 (length varies)...	3-6
Wood* $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4" x Length of Fence.....	1

\* Only use furniture-grade plywood, kiln dried hardwood, or HDPE plastic to prevent warping.

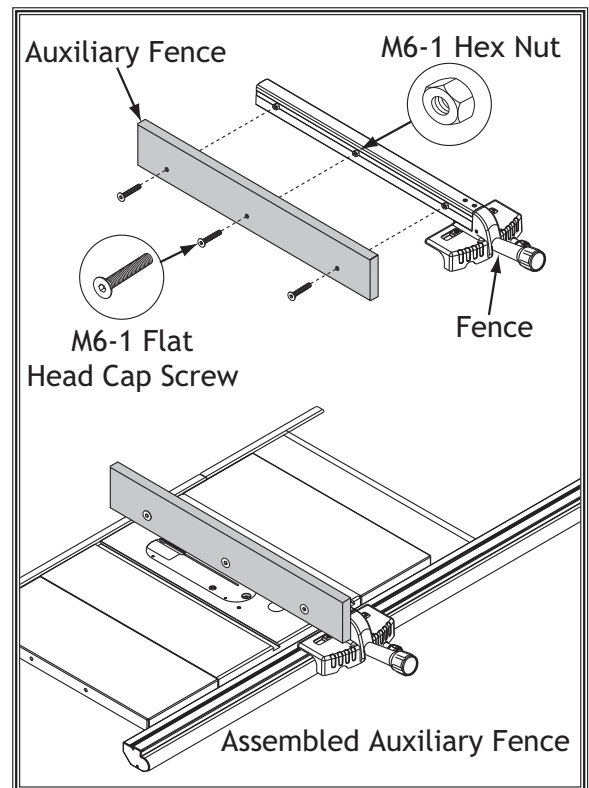


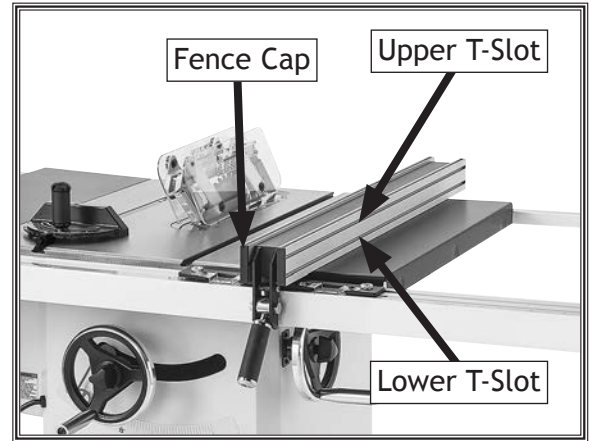
Figure 71. Example illustration of an auxiliary fence installed.

To build an auxiliary fence, do these steps:

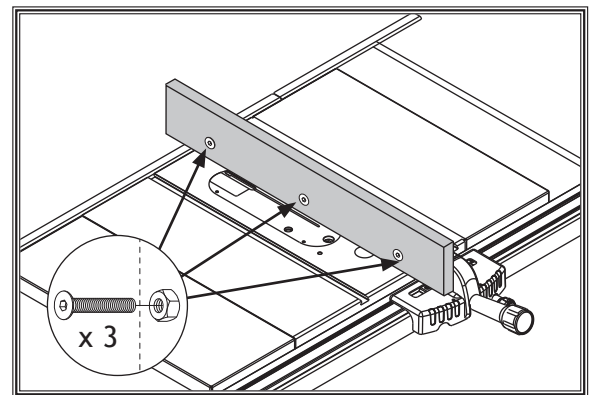
1. Remove fence cap from fence face on which you will mount auxiliary fence (see **Figure 72**).
2. Slide (3) M6-1 hex nuts into either the upper or lower T-slot.

**Note:** For additional mounting strength, attach auxiliary board with (6) hex nuts and flat head cap screws using upper and lower T-slots.

3. Place auxiliary fence board against fence face. Place a thin metal shim (such as a ruler) between table and bottom of auxiliary fence board to ensure adequate clearance between fence board and table. Clamp in position.
4. Measure depth of board plus depth of T-slot, to determine maximum length of M6-1 flat head cap screws needed to mount auxiliary fence board to fence face.
5. Measure centerline of fence T-slot and transfer to auxiliary fence board to determine where to drill holes in board for flat head cap screws.
6. Set auxiliary fence board aside, and using  $\frac{1}{4}$ " drill bit, drill mounting holes in auxiliary fence board. Countersink holes  $\frac{1}{16}$ " deep so head of cap screw sits slightly beneath face of auxiliary fence board.
7. Insert cap screws through holes in auxiliary fence board (see **Figure 73**).
8. Align cap screw threads with hex nuts and tighten (see **Figure 73**).
9. Replace fence cap.



**Figure 72.** Auxiliary fence mounts on upper or lower T-slots of fence face.



**Figure 73.** Example auxiliary fence attached to included fence.

## Resawing Operations

The table saw motor is pushed to its limits when resawing. If the motor starts to bog down, slow down your feed rate. Motor overloading and blade wear can be reduced by using a ripping blade. Ripping blades are designed to clear the sawdust quickly.

### Components Needed for Resawing:

Zero-clearance Table Insert .....	1
Ripping Blade 10" .....	1
Clamps .....	2
Shop-Made Auxiliary Fence .....	1
Shop-Made Resaw Barrier .....	1

To perform resawing operations, do these steps:

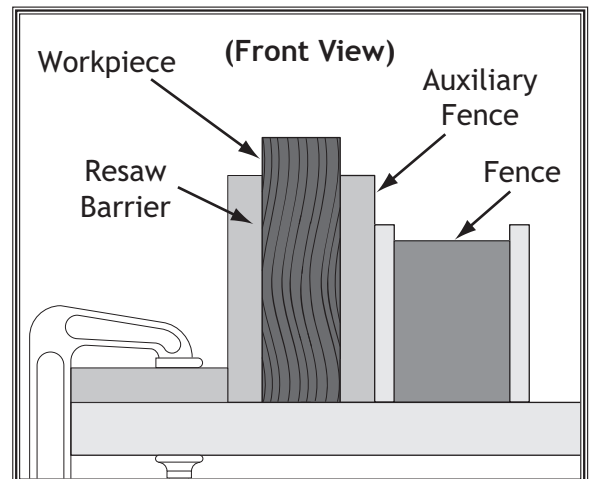
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove standard table insert and blade guard assembly.
3. Install ripping blade, install riving knife, lower blade below table surface, then install zero-clearance table insert.
4. Attach auxiliary fence and set it to desired width.

**Note:** When determining correct width, don't forget to account for blade kerf and inaccuracy of fence scale while auxiliary fence is installed.

5. Place workpiece against auxiliary fence and slide resaw barrier against workpiece, as shown in **Figure 74**. Now clamp resaw barrier to top of table saw at both ends, making sure it is parallel to fence.
6. Lower blade completely below table-top, and slide workpiece over blade to make sure it moves smoothly and fits between resaw barrier and fence.
7. Raise blade approximately an inch, or close to half the height of workpiece, whichever is less.

**⚠ WARNING**

You may experience kickback during this procedure. Stand to the side of the blade and wear safety glasses and a full face shield to prevent injury when resawing.



**Figure 74.** Example illustration of a resaw setup.

8. Plug in table saw, turn it **ON**, and use a push stick or push block to feed workpiece through blade, using a slow and steady feed rate.

*Note: We recommend making a series of light cuts that get progressively deeper, to reduce the chance of stalling the motor.*

9. Flip workpiece end for end, keeping same side against fence, and run workpiece through blade again.

10. Repeat **Steps 7-9** until blade is close to half the height of board to be resawn. The ideal completed resaw cut will leave an  $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection when resawing is complete, as shown in **Figure 75**. Leaving an  $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection will reduce risk of kickback.

11. Turn **OFF** table saw, then separate parts of workpiece and hand plane remaining ridge to remove it.

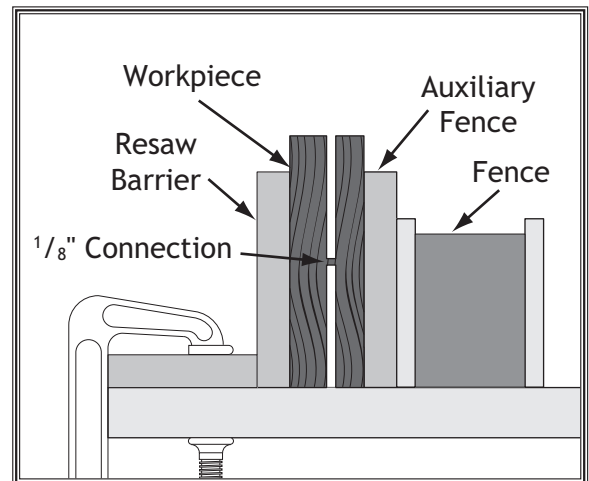
12. When finished resawing, remove resaw barrier and auxiliary fence, then re-install blade guard/spreader or riving knife and standard table insert.

## WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth of a cut. Reduce risk of kickback by making multiple passes to achieve the desired depth of cut. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

## WARNING

Always use push sticks or push paddles to increase safety and control during operations which require that blade guard and spreader must be removed from saw. **ALWAYS** replace blade guard after resawing is complete.



**Figure 75.** Ideal completed resaw operation.

# SHOP-MADE SAFETY ACCESSORIES

## Featherboards

Easily made from scrap stock, featherboards provide an added degree of protection against kickback, especially when used together with push sticks. They also maintain pressure on the workpiece to keep it against the fence or table while cutting, which makes the operation easier and safer because the cut can be completed without the operator's hands getting near the blade. The angled ends and flexibility of the fingers allow the workpiece to move in only one direction.

### Making a Featherboard

This sub-section covers the two basic types of featherboards: 1) Those secured by clamps, and 2) those secured with the miter slot.

#### Material Needed for Featherboard:

- Hardwood  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" x 10" (Minimum) .....1
- Hardwood  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6" x 28" (Maximum).....1

#### Additional Material Needed for Mounting Featherboard:

- Hardwood  $\frac{3}{8}$ " x (Miter Slot Width) x 5"L .....1
- Wing Nut  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20.....1
- Flat Head Screw  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x 2" .....1
- Flat Washer  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 .....1

To make a featherboard, do these steps:

1. Cut a hardwood board that is approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick to size. The length and width of the board can vary according to your design. Most featherboards are 10"-28" long and 3"-6" wide. Make sure wood grain runs parallel with length of featherboard, so fingers you will create in **Step 3** will bend without breaking.
2. Cut 30° angle at one end of board.
3. Make a series of end cuts with the grain  $\frac{3}{8}$ "- $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart and 2"-3" long, as shown in **Figure 76** (A). Alternatively, start cuts at 2"-3" deep, then make them progressively deeper, as shown in **Figure 76** (B).

**⚠ CAUTION**

We recommend using a bandsaw for making fingers in the next step because it tends to be safer. A table saw can be used, but it will over-cut the underside of the ends, produce a thicker kerf, and require you to stop the blade half-way through the cut, which can be dangerous.

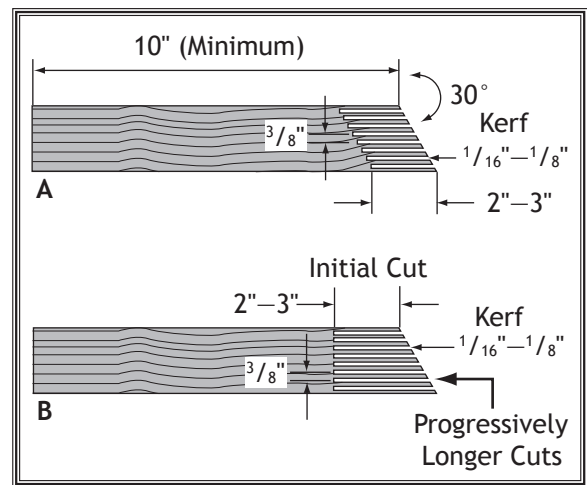


Figure 76. Patterns for making featherboards.

**IMPORTANT:** Cuts made across grain result in weak fingers that easily break when flexed. When made correctly, fingers should withstand flexing from moderate pressure. To test finger flexibility, push firmly on ends with your thumb. If fingers do not flex, they are likely too thick (cuts are too far apart).

**NOTICE**

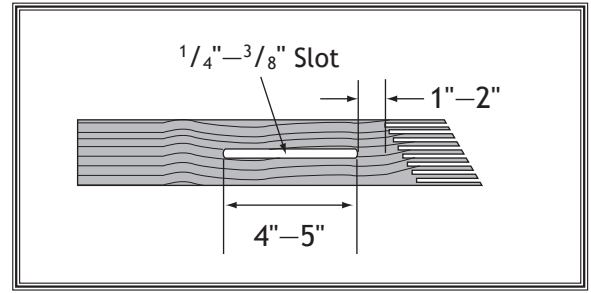
Only Steps 1-3 are required to make a clamp-mounted featherboard. Refer to Page 55 for instructions on clamping.

OPERATIONS

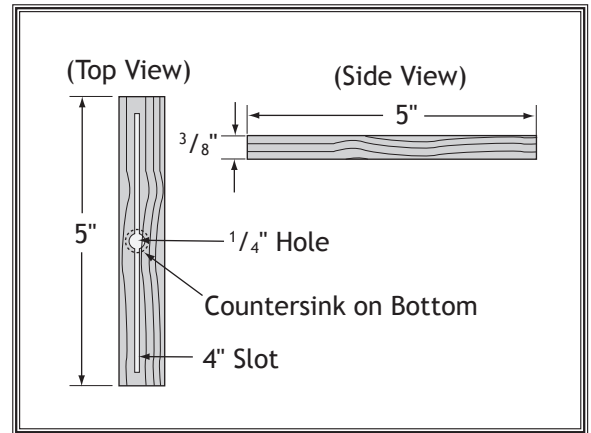
4. Rout a  $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide slot 4"-5" long in workpiece and 1"-2" from short end of featherboard (see **Figure 77**).
5. Cut a miter bar approximately 5" long that will fit in table miter slot, as shown in **Figure 78**.

**Tip:** Consider making miter bar longer for larger featherboards—approximately half the length of total featherboard—to support force applied to the featherboard during use.

6. Drill a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole in center of bar, then countersink bottom to fit a  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 flat head screw.
7. Mark a 4" line through center of countersunk hole in center, then use a jig saw with a narrow blade to cut it out.



**Figure 77.** Slot routed in featherboard.

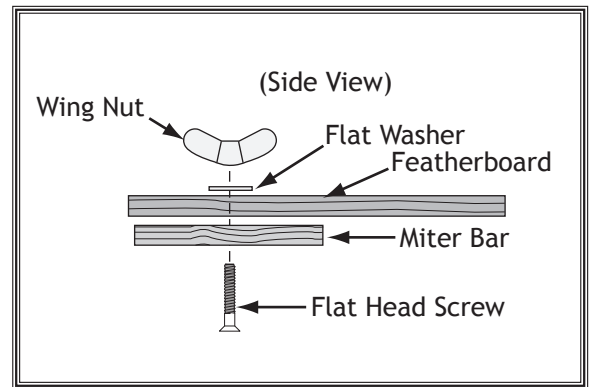


**Figure 78.** Miter bar pattern.

8. Assemble miter bar and featherboard with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x flat head screw, flat washer, and a wing nut or a star knob (see **Figure 79**). Congratulations! Your featherboard is complete.

**Note:** The routed slot, countersink hole, and flat head screw are essential for miter bar to clamp into miter slot. When wing nut is tightened, it will draw flat head screw upward into countersunk hole. This will spread sides of miter bar and force them into walls of miter slot, locking featherboard in place.

**Tip:** The length of the flat head screw depends on the thickness of the featherboard—though  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" lengths usually work.



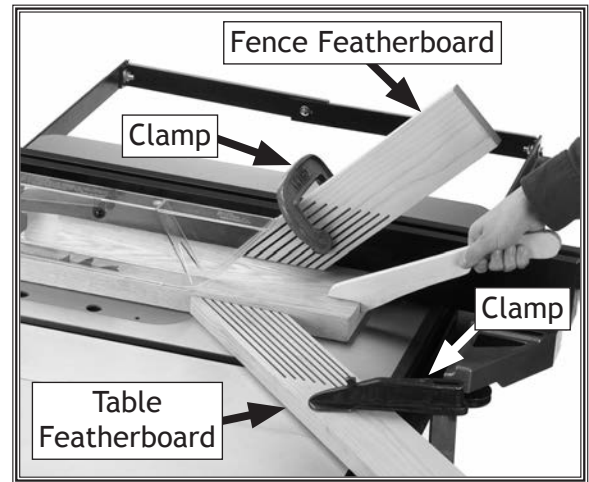
**Figure 79.** Assembling miter slot featherboard components.

9. Now, proceed to **Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot on Page 55**.



## Mounting Featherboard w/Clamps

1. Lower saw blade, then adjust fence to desired width and secure it.
2. Place workpiece against fence, making sure it is 1" in front of the blade.
3. Place a featherboard on table away from blade so all fingers point forward and contact workpiece (see **Figure 80**).
4. Secure featherboard to table with a clamp.
5. Check featherboard by pushing it with your thumb to ensure it is secure.
  - If featherboard moves, tighten clamp more.
6. Optional: If cutting long workpieces, it may be beneficial to use another featherboard to keep board firmly against table while feeding.

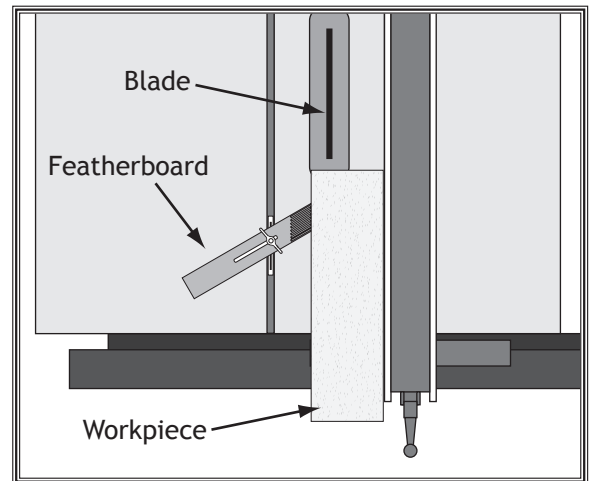


**Figure 80.** Example of featherboards secured with clamps.

## Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot

1. Lower saw blade, then adjust fence to desired width and secure it.
2. Place workpiece evenly against fence, making sure it is 1" in front of blade.
3. Slide featherboard miter bar into miter slot, making sure fingers slant toward blade, as shown in **Figure 81**.
4. Position fingered edge of featherboard against edge of workpiece, so that all fingers contact workpiece. Slide featherboard toward blade until first finger is nearly even with end of workpiece, which should be 1" away from blade.
5. Double check workpiece and featherboard to ensure they are properly positioned, as described in **Step 4**. Then secure featherboard to table. Check featherboard by hand to make sure it is tight.

**Note:** *The featherboard should be placed firmly enough against workpiece to keep it against fence but not so tight that it is difficult to feed workpiece.*



**Figure 81.** Featherboard installed in miter slot and supporting workpiece for ripping cut.

## **NOTICE**

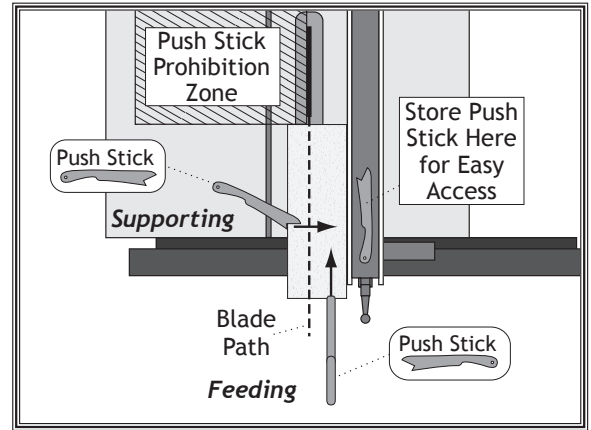
The featherboard should be placed firmly enough against the workpiece to keep it against the fence but not so tight that it is difficult to feed the workpiece.

# Push Sticks

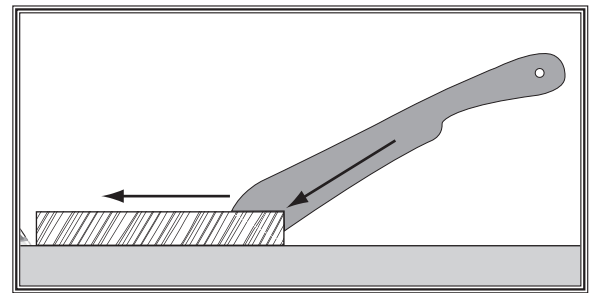
When used correctly, push sticks reduce the risk of injury by keeping hands away from the blade while cutting. In the event of an accident, a push stick can absorb damage that would have otherwise happened to hands or fingers. Use push sticks whenever your hands will get within 12" of the blade. To maintain control when cutting large workpieces, start the cut by feeding with your hands then use push sticks to finish the cut, so your hands are not on the end of the workpiece as it passes through the blade.

**Feeding:** Place the notched end of the push stick against the end of the workpiece (see inset **Figure 82**), and move the workpiece into the blade with steady downward and forward pressure.

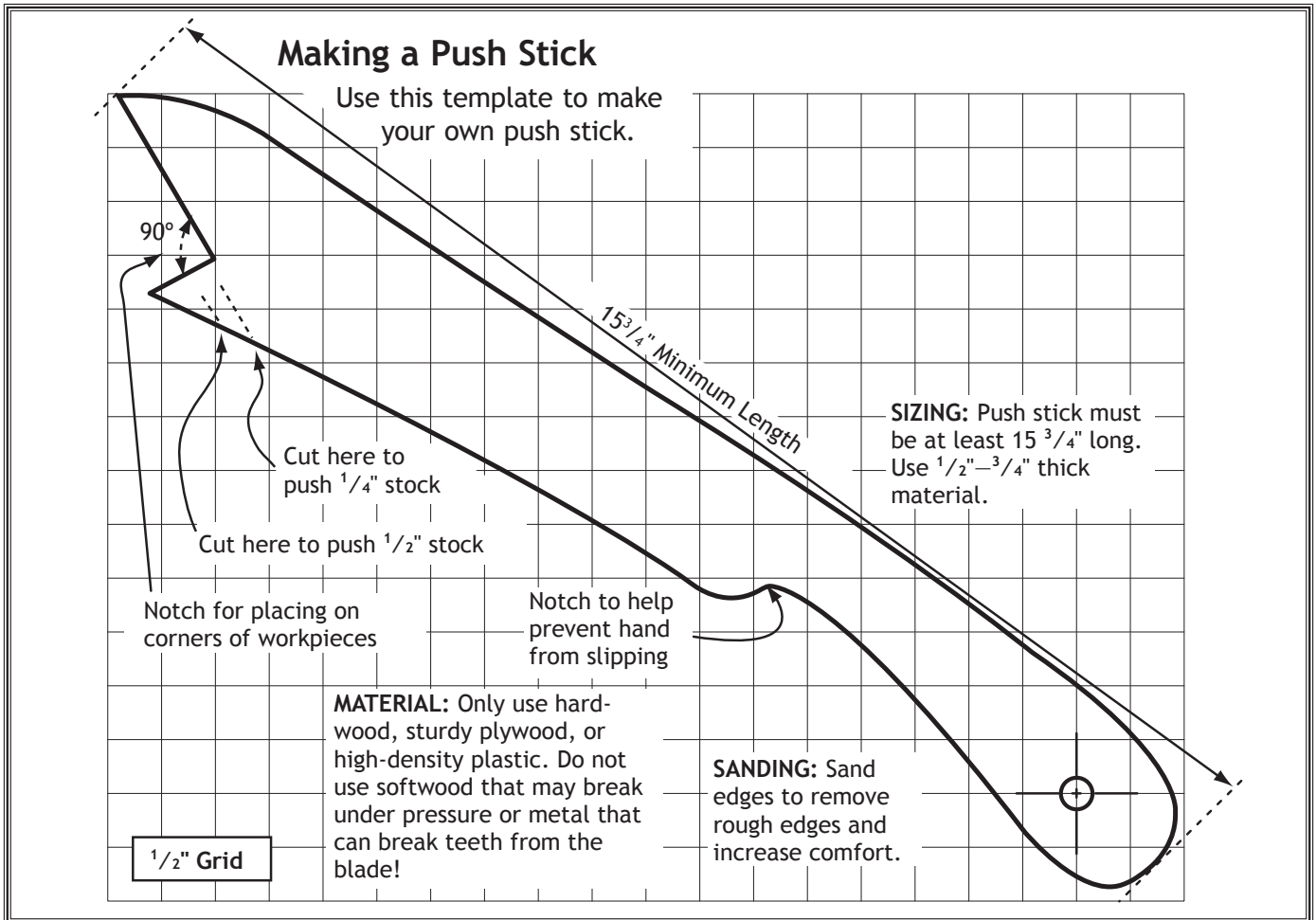
**Supporting:** A second push stick can be used to keep the workpiece firmly against the fence while cutting. When using a push stick in this manner, only apply pressure before the blade; otherwise, pushing the workpiece against or behind the blade will increase the risk of kickback (see "Push Stick Prohibition Zone" in **Figure 82**).



**Figure 82.** Using push sticks to rip narrow stock.



**Figure 83.** Side view of push stick in use.



**Figure 84.** Template for a basic shop-made push stick (not shown at actual size).

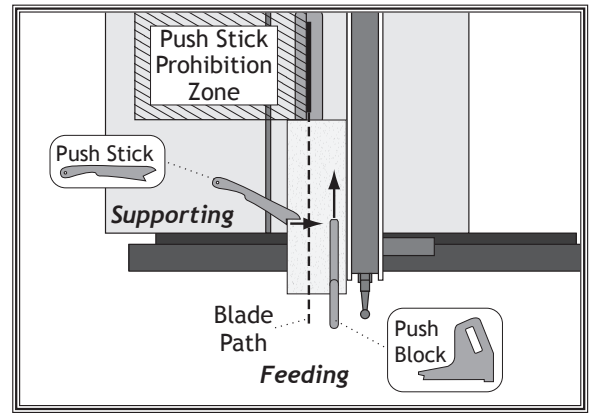
# Push Blocks

When used correctly, a push block reduces the risk of injury by keeping hands away from the blade while cutting. In the event of an accident, a push block often takes the damage that would have otherwise happened to hands or fingers.

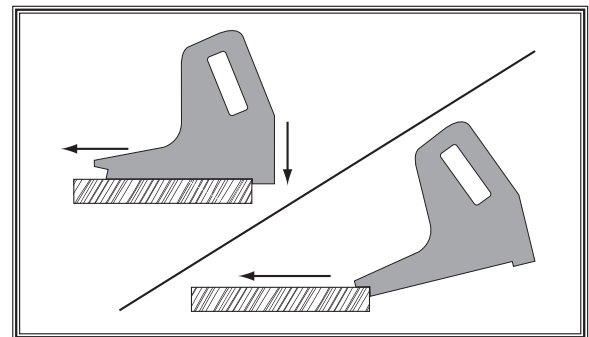
A push block can be used in place of or in addition to a push stick for feeding workpieces into the blade. Due to their design, push blocks allow the operator to apply firm downward pressure on the workpiece that could not otherwise be achieved with a push stick.

The push block design on this page (see **Figure 87**) can be used in two different ways (see **Figure 86**). Typically, the bottom of the push block is used until the end of the workpiece reaches the blade.

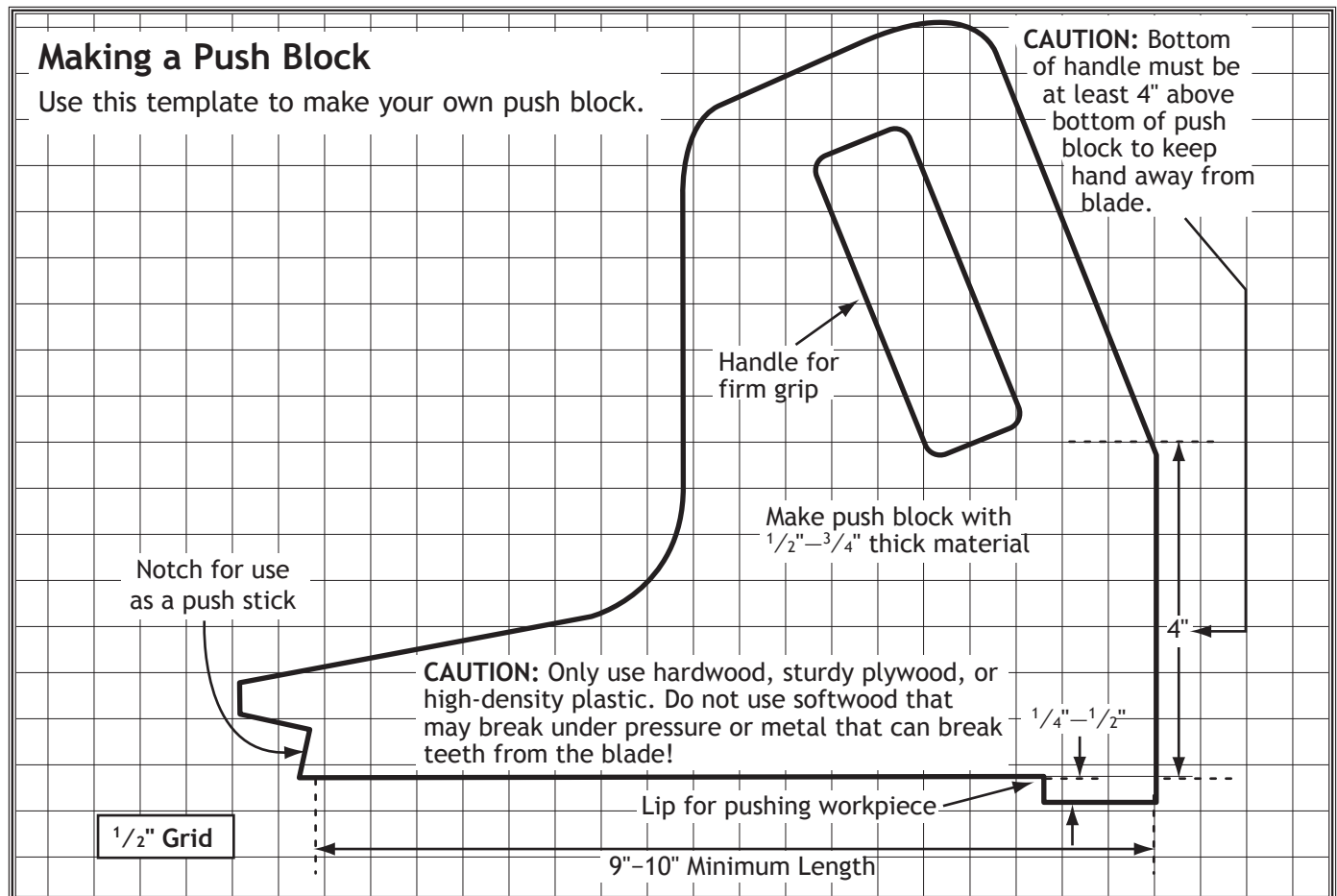
The notched end of the push block is then used to push the workpiece the rest of the way through the cut, keeping the operator's hands at a safe distance from the blade. A push stick is often used at the same time in the other hand to support the workpiece during the cut.



**Figure 85.** Using a push block and push stick to make a rip cut.



**Figure 86.** Side view of push block in use.



**Figure 87.** Template for a basic shop-made push block (shown at 50% full size).

# Narrow-Rip Auxiliary Fence & Push Block

There are designs for hundreds of specialty jigs that can be found in books, trade magazines, and on the internet. These types of jigs can greatly improve the safety and consistency of cuts. They are particularly useful during production runs when dozens or hundreds of the same type of cut need to be made. The narrow-rip auxiliary fence and push block system shown in this section is an example of a specialty jig that can be made to increase the safety of very narrow rip cuts.

## Material Needed for Narrow Rip Auxiliary Fence & Push Block

Hardwood $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" x Length of Fence .....	1
Plywood $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{4}$ " x Length of Fence .....	1
Wood Screws #8 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	8

## Material Needed for Push Block

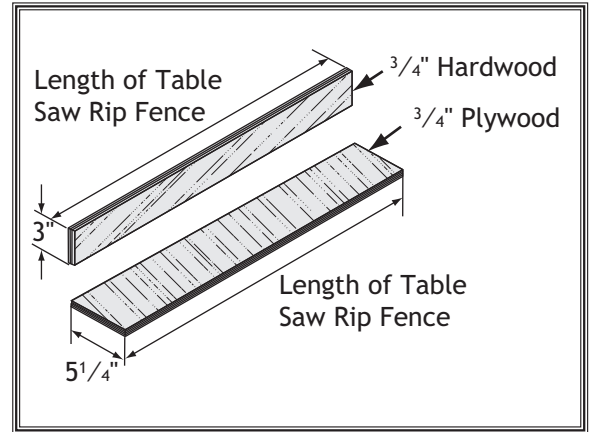
Hardwood or Plywood $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 15" x $5\frac{5}{8}$ " .....	1
Hardwood or Plywood $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10" x 5"-9" .....	1
Cyanoacrylate Wood Glue .....	Varies
Wood Screws #8 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	As Needed

## Making a Narrow-Rip Push Block for an Auxiliary Fence

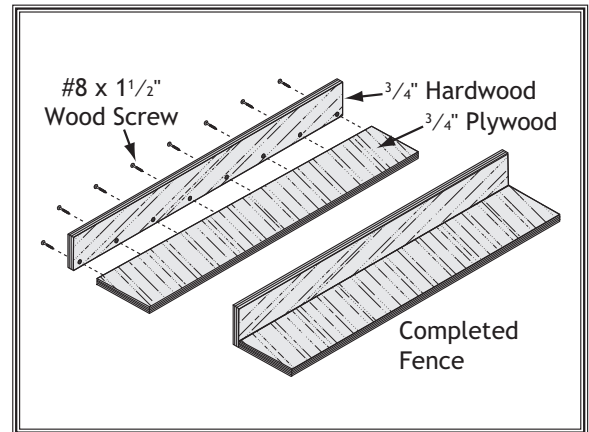
1. Cut a piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick plywood  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and as long as your table saw fence; cut a piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick hardwood 3" wide and as long as your table saw fence, as shown in **Figure 88**.

**Note:** We recommend cutting the hardwood board oversize, then jointing and planing it to the correct size to make sure the board is square and flat. Only use furniture-grade plywood or kiln dried hardwood to prevent warping.

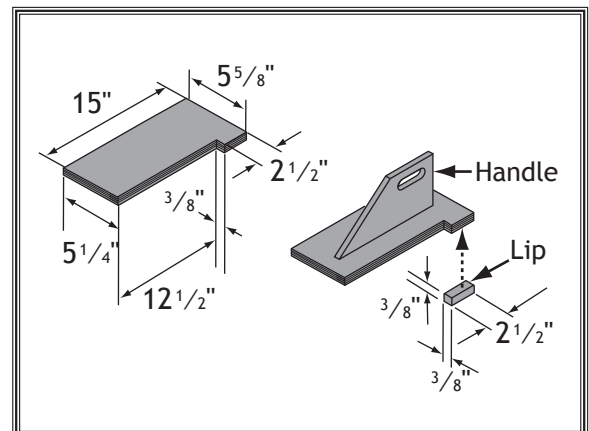
2. Pre-drill and countersink eight pilot holes  $\frac{3}{8}$ " from bottom of 3" wide board, then secure boards together with (8) #8 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws, as shown in **Figure 89**.
3. Using  $\frac{3}{4}$ " material you used in previous steps, cut out pieces for push block per the dimensions shown in **Figure 90**; for handle, cut a piece 10" long by 5"-9" high and shape it as desired to fit your hand.
4. Attach handle to base with #8 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws, and attach lip to base with cyanoacrylate-type wood glue.



**Figure 88.** Auxiliary fence dimension.



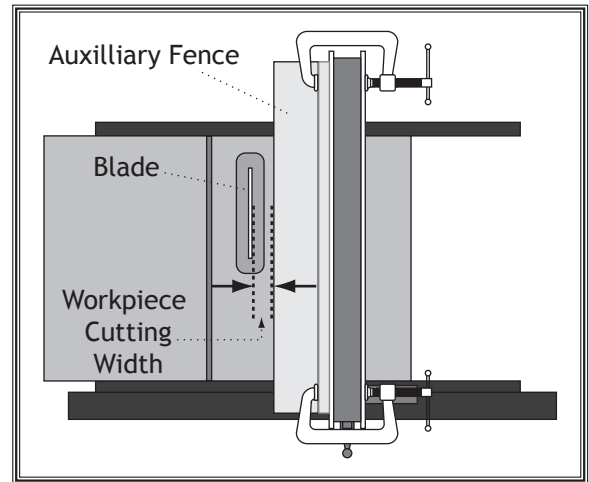
**Figure 89.** Location of pilot holes.



**Figure 90.** Push block dimensions and construction.

## Using Auxiliary Fence and Push Block

1. Place auxiliary fence on table and clamp it to fence at both ends, then adjust distance between auxiliary fence and blade—this determines how wide workpiece will be ripped (see **Figure 91**).
2. Install blade guard, then remove spreader pawls, as explained on **Page 37**, so right pawl does not interfere with push block lip.
3. Place workpiece 1" behind blade and evenly against table and auxiliary fence (see **Figure 92**).

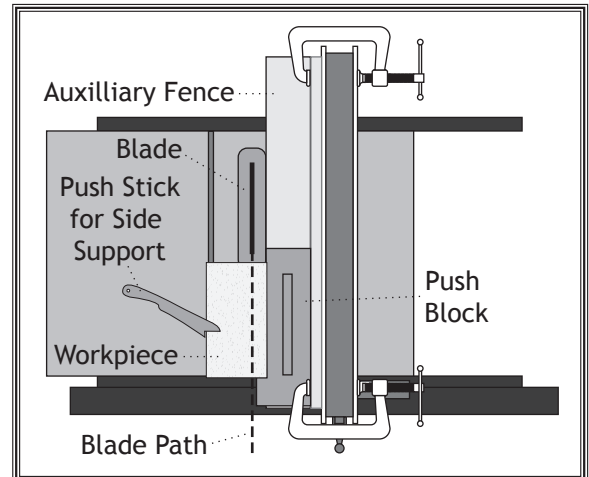


**Figure 91.** Adjusting ripping distance between blade and auxiliary fence.

**⚠ WARNING**

**Keep blade guard installed and in down position. Failure to do this could result in serious personal injury or death.**

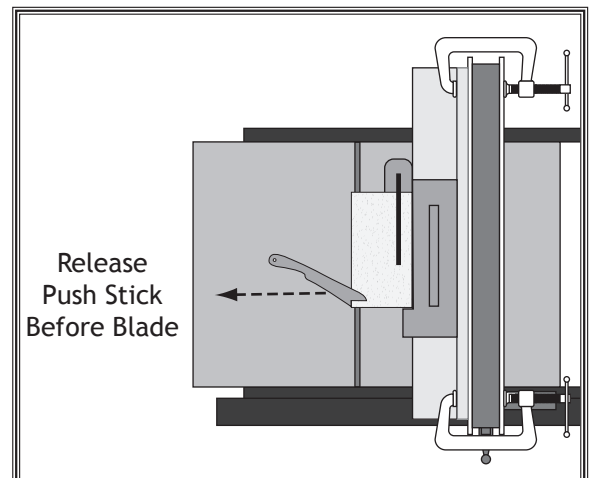
4. Turn saw **ON**, then begin ripping workpiece using a push stick for side support.
5. As workpiece nears end of cut, place push block on auxiliary fence with lip directly behind workpiece, then release push stick just before blade.
6. Guide workpiece rest of the way through cut with push block, as shown in **Figure 93**.
7. Re-install spreader pawls when finished using auxiliary fence and push block.



**Figure 92.** Push block in position to push workpiece through blade.

**⚠ WARNING**

**Turn OFF saw and allow blade to come to a complete stop before removing cut-off piece. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury.**



**Figure 93.** Ripping with push block.

## Outfeed & Support Tables

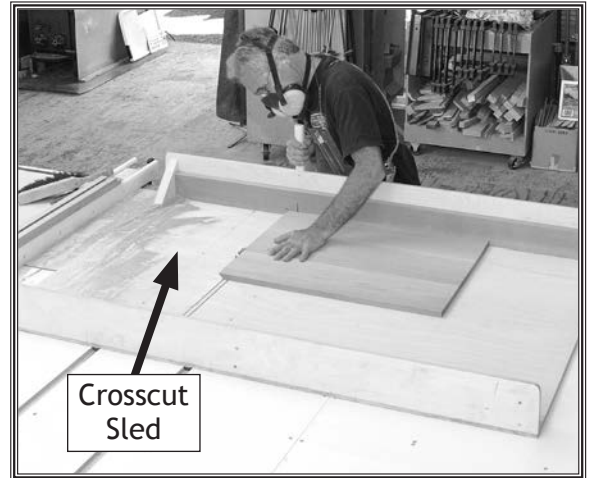
One of the best accessories for improving the safety and ease of using a table saw is simply placing a large table (outfeed table) behind the saw to catch the workpiece (see **Figure 94**). Additionally, another table to the left of the saw (support table) can also help support large workpieces so they can be cut safely and accurately.



**Figure 94.** Example of support and outfeed tables.

## Crosscut Sled

A crosscut sled (see **Figure 95**) is a fantastic way to improve the safety and accuracy of crosscutting on the table saw. Most expert table saw operators use a crosscut sled when they have to crosscut a large volume of work, because the sled offers substantial protection against kickback when crosscutting.



**Figure 95.** Example of a crosscut sled.

# ACCESSORIES

## Table Saw Accessories

The following table saw accessories may be available through your local Woodstock International Inc. Dealer. If you do not have a dealer in your area, these products are also available through online dealers. Please call or e-mail Woodstock International Inc. Customer Service to get a current listing of dealers at: 1-800-840-8420 or at [sales@woodstockint.com](mailto:sales@woodstockint.com).

### D2271—Shop Fox Roller Table

Use this versatile roller table wherever you need extra workpiece support. Features all-steel welded construction and measures 19" x 65". Comes with 9 ball bearing rollers and has four independently adjustable legs for any leveling requirement. Adjustable in height from 26<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" to 44<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>". 1,000 lb. capacity!



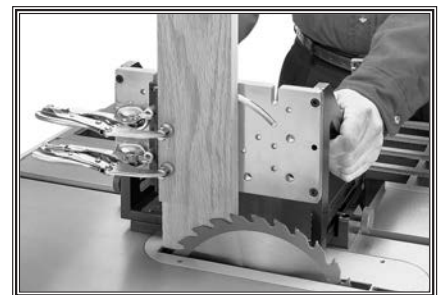
### W1727—1 HP Dust Collector

Specifications: • 1 HP, 120V/240V, single-phase motor • 800 CFM air suction capacity • 5.67" static pressure • One 4" intake hole • 9" balanced steel, radial fin impeller • 2.1 cubic feet bag capacity • 15<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 39<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" base on casters for portability • 2.5 micron bag filtration • Power-coated finish for durability • 54<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" height with bag inflated.



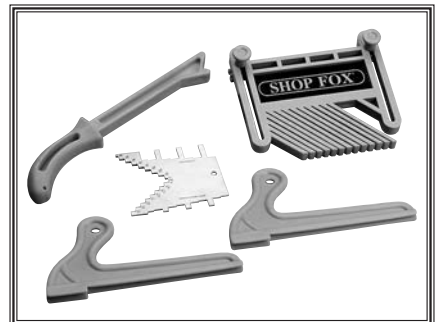
### W1500—Right Angle Jig

This jig is constructed using top quality aluminum castings and plates which are machined to exacting tolerances. It has the perfect weight-use ratio to dampen vibration, yet is still light enough to easily slide the workpiece through the machining process. Its quality and precision are evident from the first cut. Cut tenons, dadoes, rail ends, and finger joints safely and with complete accuracy.



### D4061—5-Pc. Safety Kit

This kit has four essential tools for safe table saw operation. Includes two push blocks, push stick, featherboard and combination saw, and router gauge. Featherboard fits <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" x <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" miter slots. Made of high-visibility yellow plastic.



# MAINTENANCE

## General

For optimum performance from your machine, follow this maintenance schedule and refer to any specific instructions given in this section.

### Daily Check:

- Inspect blades for damage or wear.
- Check for loose mounting bolts/arbor nut.
- Check cords, plugs, and switch for damage.
- Check for the proper function of the blade guard (see **Blade Guard Assembly on Page 35**).
- Check for any other condition that could hamper the safe operation of this machine.
- Wipe the table clean after every use—this ensures moisture from wood dust does not remain on bare metal surfaces.

### Weekly Maintenance:

- Wipe down the table surface and grooves with a lubricant and rust preventive such as SLIPIT®.
- Vacuum dust buildup from the motor housing and trunnions.
- Clean the pitch and resin from the saw blade with a cleaner like OxiSolv® Blade & Bit Cleaner.

### Monthly Maintenance:

- Check/tighten the belt tension (**Page 76**).

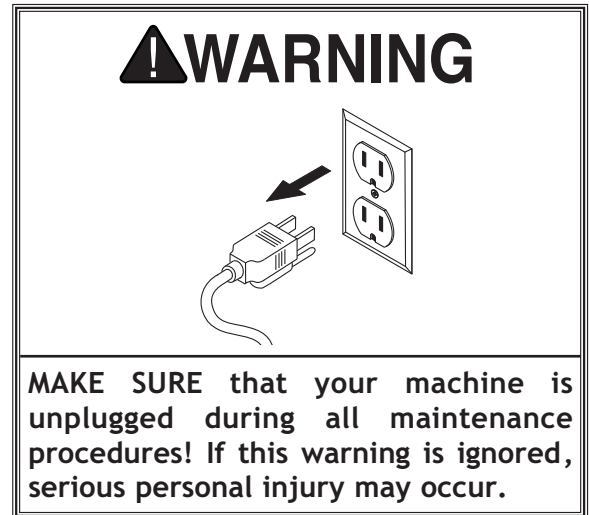
### Every 6-12 Months:

- Lubricate trunnion slides (**Page 63**).
- Lubricate worm gear (**Page 63**).
- Lubricate leadscrew (**Page 63**).

## Cleaning & Protecting

Cleaning the Model W1837 is relatively easy. Vacuum excess wood chips and sawdust, and wipe off the remaining dust with a dry cloth. If any resin has built up, use a resin-dissolving cleaner to remove it.

Protect the unpainted cast iron table by wiping it clean after every use—this ensures moisture from wood dust does not remain on bare metal surfaces. Keep your table rust-free with regular applications of quality lubricants.





# Lubrication

It is essential to clean components before lubricating them because dust and chips build up on lubricated components and make them hard to move. Simply adding more grease to them will not yield smooth moving components.

Clean the components in this section with mineral spirits or other oil/grease solvent cleaner and shop rags.

If you thoroughly clean the components in this section before lubricating them, the result will be silky smooth movement when turning the handwheels, which will result in much higher enjoyment on your part!

The following are the main components that need to be lubricated:

- Trunnion Slides and Orientation Gears
- Worm Gears, Trunnion, and Bearing Housing Teeth

## Trunnion Slides

Clean out the front and rear trunnion slides with mineral spirits and a rag, then apply lithium grease into each groove. Move the blade tilt back-and-forth to spread the grease (see Figure 96).

## Worm Gear, Bull Gear, Leadscrew

Clean away any built up grime and debris from the worm gear, bull gear, and leadscrew (see Figures 97-98) with a wire brush, rags, and mineral spirits. Allow the components to dry, then apply a thin coat of white lithium grease.

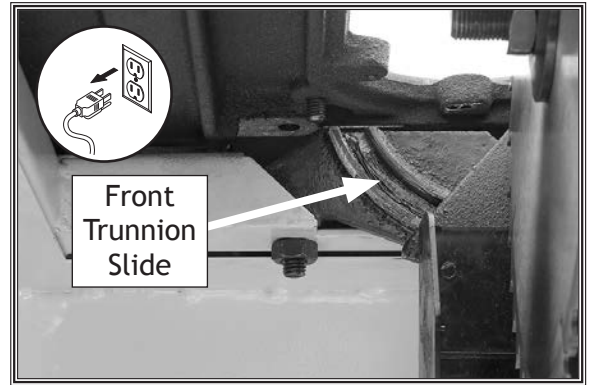


Figure 96. Trunnion slide (only front slide shown).

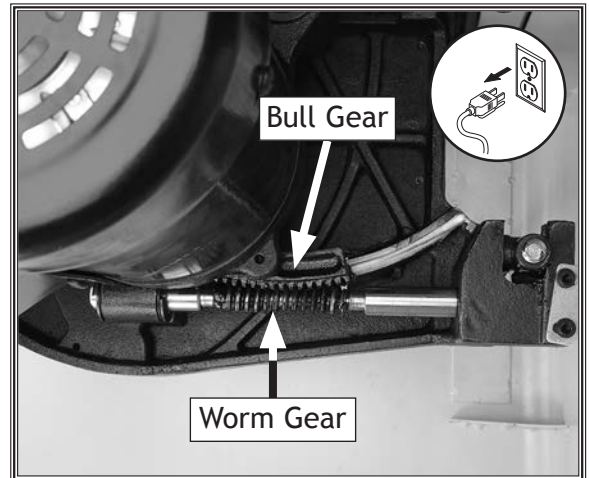


Figure 97. Location of the bull and worm gears.

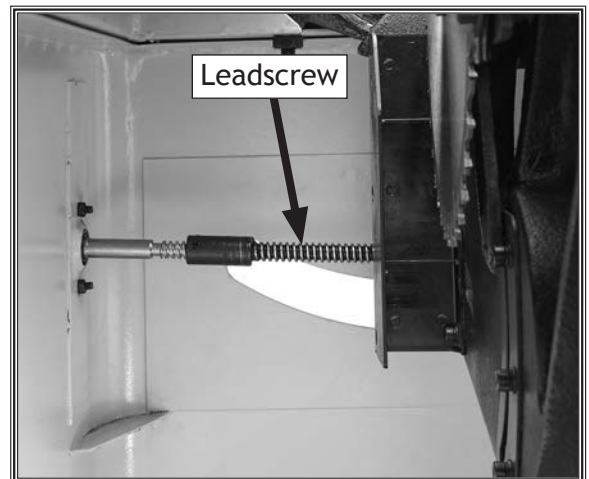


Figure 98. Location of the leadscrew.

# SERVICE

## General

This section covers the most common service adjustments or procedures that may need to be made during the life of your machine.

If you require additional machine service not included in this section, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 or send e-mail to: [techsupport@woodstockint.com](mailto:techsupport@woodstockint.com).

## Blade Tilt Calibration

The blade tilt settings for this saw have been set at the factory and should not require adjustment during assembly. However, after prolonged use, or if the saw does not cut accurate bevels, the settings should be checked and adjusted accordingly.

**Note:** The tilt scale reads "0" when the blade is 90° to the table.

Tools Needed	Qty
90° Square .....	1
45° Square .....	1
Hex Wrench 4mm .....	1

### Setting 90° Stop

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Raise blade as high as it will go, then tilt it toward 90° until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.
3. Place a 90° square against table and blade so it contacts blade evenly from bottom to top, as shown in **Figure 99**. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct placement of square.
  - If blade is 90° to table, then no adjustments are necessary. Make sure tilt indicator arrow shown in **Figure 100** points to 0° mark on scale. Adjust position by loosening Phillips head screws, moving indicator with your fingers, then tightening screws.
  - If blade is not 90° to table, you will need to adjust 90° stop nuts. Proceed to **Step 4**.

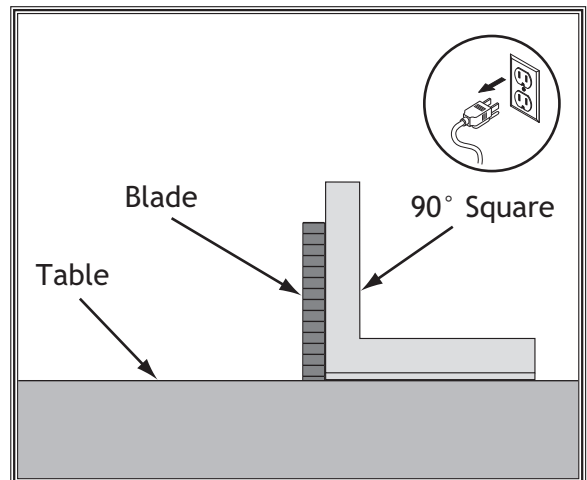
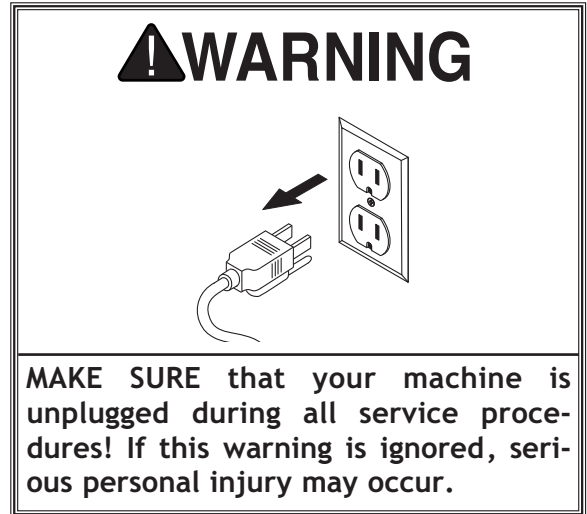
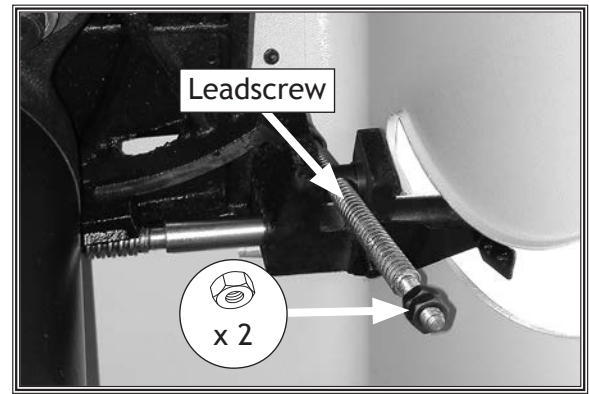


Figure 99. Checking blade at 90°.



Figure 100. Tilt indicator arrow location.

4. Remove motor cover.
5. Loosen (2) M8-1.25 hex nuts on leadscrew (see **Figure 101**).
6. Tilt blade to about 5° so there is room for stop nuts to move.
7. Loosen stop nuts and adjust according to how far off blade was from 90°. Recheck blade and repeat adjustment as necessary until blade stops at 90°, then tighten stop nuts against each other and replace motor cover.

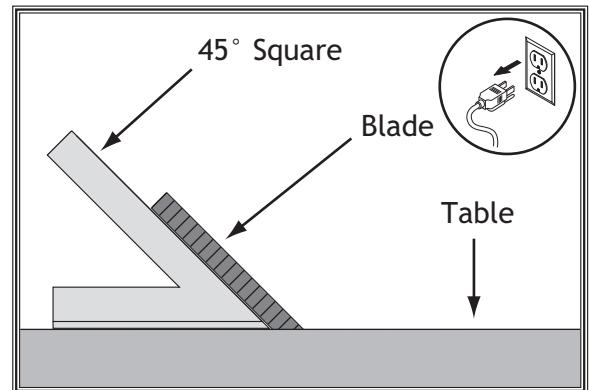


**Figure 101.** Location of 90° stop nuts.

**Note:** Turning stop nuts clockwise adjusts blade further to right; turning them counterclockwise adjusts blade to left.

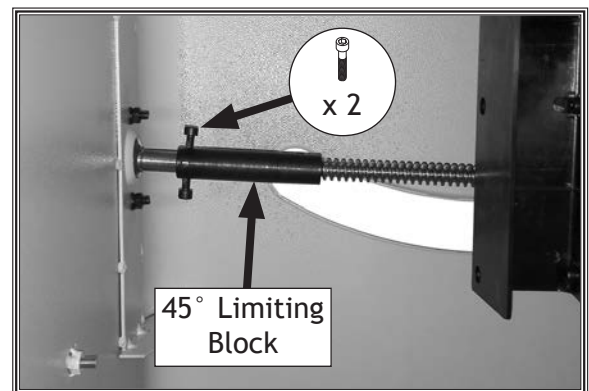
### Setting 45° Stop

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Raise blade as high as it will go, then tilt it towards 45° until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.
3. Place a 45° square against table and blade so it contacts blade evenly from bottom to top, as shown in **Figure 102**. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct placement of square.
  - If blade is 45° to table, then no adjustments need to be made. Proceed to **Step 8**.
  - If blade is not 45° to table, you will need to adjust 45° limiting block. Proceed to **Step 4**.



**Figure 102.** Checking blade at 45°.

4. Remove rear access panel.
5. Loosen (2) M5-.8 x 10 cap screws in 45° limiting block (see **Figure 103**).
6. Tilt blade away from 45° by about 5°, so there is room for limiting block to move.
7. Adjust 45° limiting block according to how far off blade was from 45°, then recheck blade and repeat adjustment as necessary until blade stops at 45°, then tighten cap screws and replace rear access panel.
8. Make sure tilt indicator arrow points to 45° mark on scale. If it doesn't, adjust indicator arrow as described on **Page 64**.



**Figure 103.** Location of 45° limiting block.

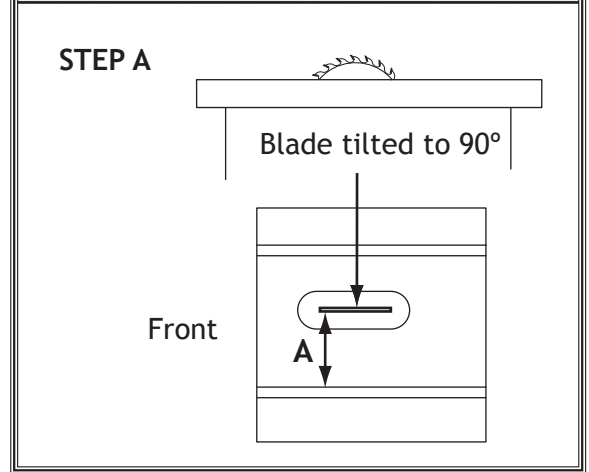
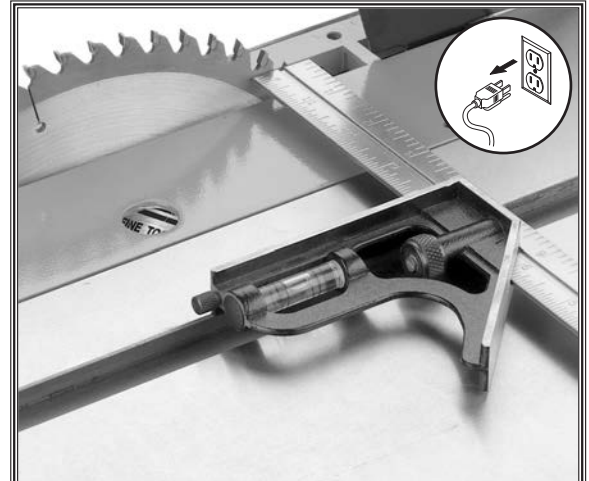
# Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism

Your table saw will give the best results if the miter slot and the rip fence are adjusted parallel to the blade. If either of these are not exactly parallel, your cuts and your finished work will be lower in quality, but more importantly, the risk of kickback will be increased.

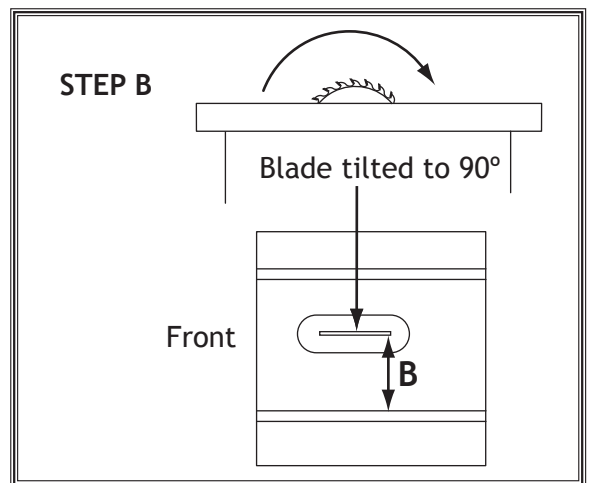
Tools Needed	Qty
Adjustable Square .....	1
Marker .....	1
Metal Shim Stock.....	As Needed
Open-End Wrench 12mm.....	1

To adjust blade parallel to miter slot, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Tilt blade to 0°, then use an adjustable square to measure distance from miter slot to a carbide tip on blade, as shown in **Figure 104**. Make sure that face of adjustable square is even along miter slot.
3. With end of adjustable square just touching tip, lock square in place. Now, mark carbide tip with a marker where you made this measurement.
4. Rotate marked blade tip to other end of table insert.
5. Slide adjustable square down to other end of table insert and compare distance from marked blade tip to end of adjustable square, as shown in **Figure 105**.
  - If blade tip measurement *is* same on both sides, go to **Step 8**.
  - If blade tip *does not* touch end of adjustable square similar to first measurement, table will need to be adjusted. Proceed to **Step 6**.

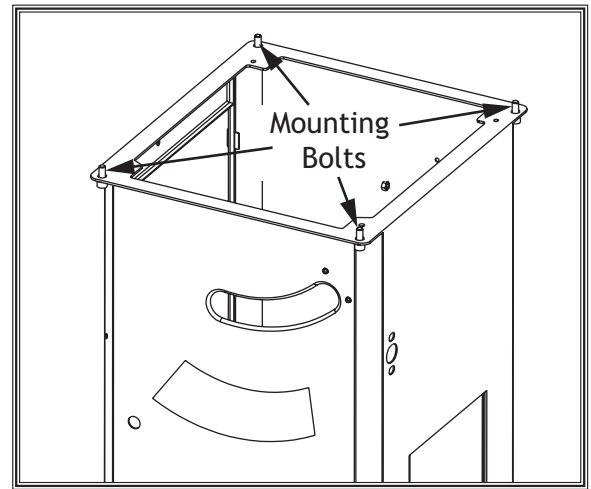


**Figure 104.** Making first slot-to-blade measurement at 90°.



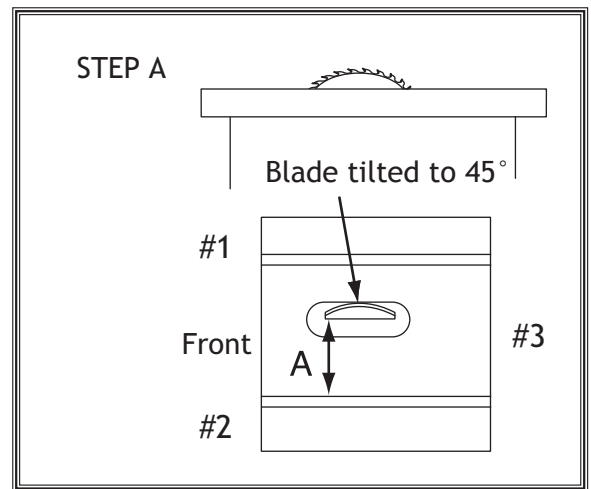
**Figure 105.** Making second slot-to-blade measurement at 90°.

6. Loosen (4) table mounting bolts securing table top to base (see **Figure 106**), and lightly tap table in direction needed to square table to blade.
7. Repeat **Steps 2-6** until blade and miter slot are parallel, then retighten table mounting bolts.
8. Tilt blade to 45° and recheck miter slot-to-blade parallelism.
  - If blade is still parallel with miter slot, no additional adjustments need to be made.
  - If blade was parallel with miter slot at 0° but not at 45°, one end of table will need to be shimmed higher with metal shim stock. Continue to **Step 9**.



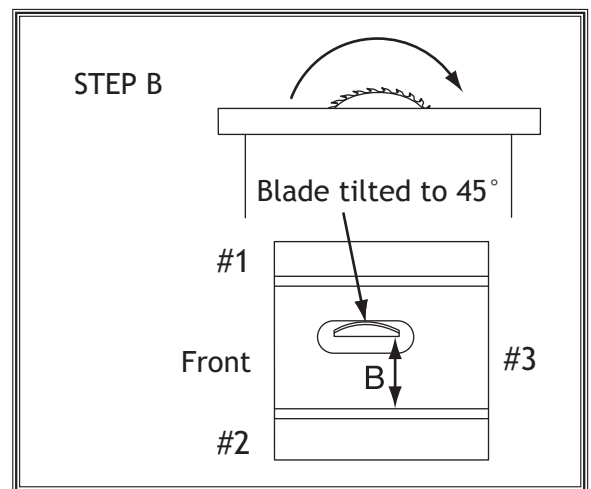
**Figure 106.** Location of table mounting bolts (table omitted for clarity).

9. Loosen (4) table mounting bolts from **Step 6**.
10. Refer to **Figures 107-108** for shim placement. If distance A is shorter than B, shim(s) will need to be placed under corners #1 and #2. If the distance of B is shorter than A, shim(s) will need to be placed under corner #3. Very thin shim stock works well.
11. Tighten one table mounting bolt a small amount and then repeat with the others, tightening each down the same amount. Continue this process with all the bolts, tightening them a little each time until they are all secure.
12. Now recheck blade to miter slot at 0° and 45° by repeating **Steps 2-5**.



**Figure 107.** Shim procedure diagram A.

- If distance of A and B are equal, continue to **Step 13**.
  - If distances are still off, repeat **Steps 9-12**.
13. Once miter slot is adjusted to blade, recheck all measurements and be sure table mounting bolts are secure.



**Figure 108.** Shim procedure diagram B.

**Note:** If you remove the table in the future, note the shim placements and reassemble them exactly how they came apart.

# Spreader or Riving Knife Alignment

## Checking Alignment

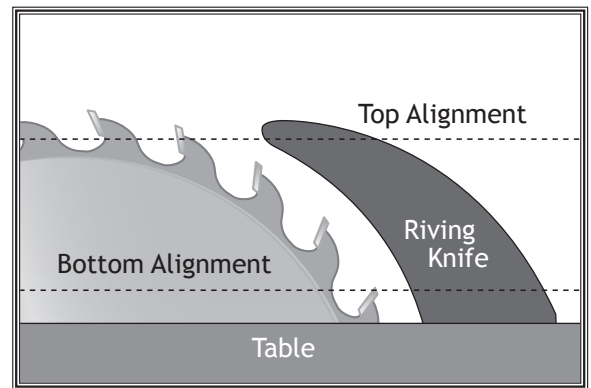
The blade guard spreader/riving knife must be aligned with the blade when installed. If the spreader/riving knife is not aligned with the blade, then the workpiece will be forced sideways during the cut, which will increase the risk of kickback.

Tools Needed	Qty
Straightedge (min. 12") .....	1

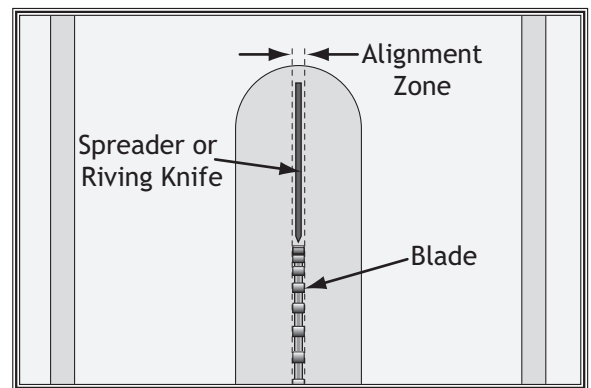
To check spreader/riving knife alignment, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Raise saw blade to maximum height so you have easy working access.
3. Place straightedge against top and bottom of blade and spreader/riving knife, as shown in **Figure 109**. Spreader/riving knife should be parallel with blade at both positions and in the "Alignment Zone," as shown in **Figure 110**.

- If spreader is in alignment zone no adjustments need to be made.
- If spreader/riving knife is *not* parallel with blade and inside alignment zone, then it needs to be adjusted. Proceed to **Adjusting Alignment** instructions.
- If spreader/riving knife is *not* parallel with blade at either top or bottom, it may be bent. Remove spreader/riving knife, place it on a flat surface and check to see if spreader/riving knife lies evenly along its length.
- If spreader/riving knife does not lie evenly, proceed to **Adjusting Bent Spreader/Riving Knife** procedure.



**Figure 109.** Example of checking top and bottom riving knife parallelism with blade.



**Figure 110.** Spreader/riving knife alignment zone.

## Adjusting Alignment

The spreader/riving knife mounting position can be adjusted into alignment with the blade using the cap screws on the spreader/riving knife "L" bracket.

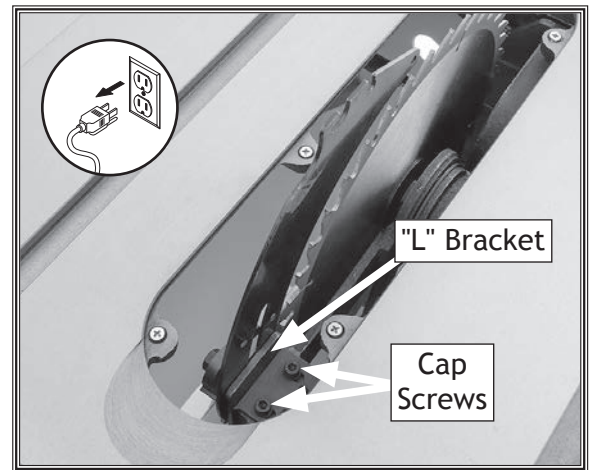
Possible Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 4mm .....	1

To adjust spreader/riving knife position, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove table insert, but leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat.

**Note:** *Table insert is held in place by a magnet.*

3. Loosen two cap screws on the "L" bracket (see **Figure 111**), then slide spreader/riving knife as needed to move it into alignment with blade.
4. Follow **Checking Alignment, Steps 1-3 on Page 68**.
  - If spreader/riving knife *is* in alignment zone, no additional steps are necessary.
  - If spreader/riving knife is still *not* in alignment zone, continue adjusting position of "L" bracket as necessary to correctly align spreader/riving knife.
5. Tighten two cap screws on mounting block to secure spreader/riving knife adjustment.
6. Replace table insert (refer to **Page 74**).



**Figure 111.** Cap screws for adjusting spreader/riving knife position.

## Adjusting Bent Spreader/Riving Knife

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Bend spreader/riving knife by hand while installed, then follow **Steps 1-3 in Checking Alignment** to determine if it is parallel with blade and inside "Alignment Zone" (refer to **Checking Alignment on Page 68**).
  - If this does not work, remove spreader/riving knife to straighten.
  - If you cannot straighten spreader/riving knife properly, replace it.

# Adjusting Fence

There are three main adjustments for the fence: (1) square, (2) height, and (3) clamping pressure. Keep in mind that these adjustments are interconnected and some trial-and-error may be needed to achieve satisfactory results.

Tools Needed	Qty
Wrench 19mm .....	1
Hex Wrench 6mm .....	1
Machinist's Square .....	1

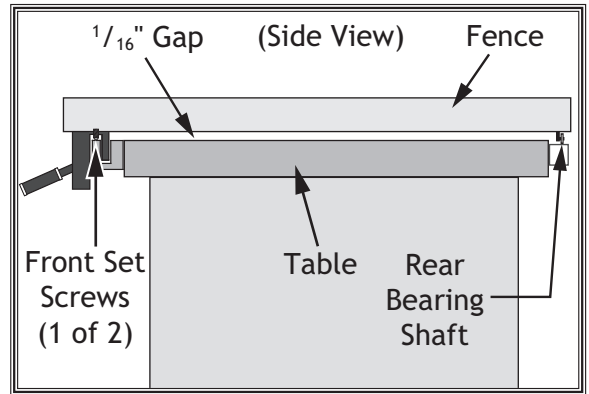
## Fence Squareness and Height

The fence face must be square to the table in order to produce accurate cuts. The fence is adjustable with two set screws where the fence slot sits in the front rail (see **Figure 112**).

Also, the fence should be adjusted evenly above the table to ensure it does not drag across the surface, as shown in **Figure 113**.



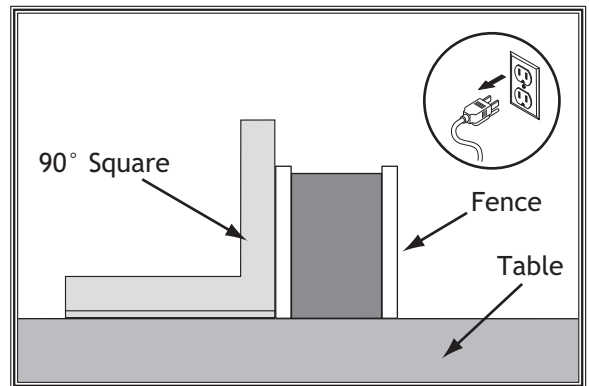
**Figure 112.** Location of lock nuts and set screws for adjusting fence squareness and height.



**Figure 113.** Fence height is adjusted by two front set screws and rear bearing shaft.

To check/adjust fence squareness and height to table, do these steps:

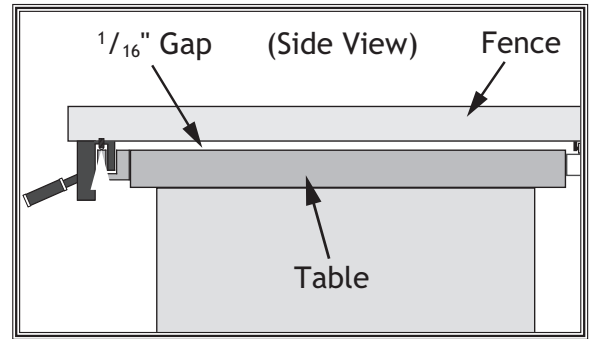
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Place square on table against face of fence (see **Figure 114**) to check if fence is square to table.
  - If fence *is not* square to table, proceed to **Step 3**.
  - If fence *is* square to table, skip to **Step 4**.
3. Loosen knurled lock nuts and adjust set screws (see **Figure 112**) on top of fence bracket to ensure fence face is 90° to table. Tighten lock nuts when fence is square to table.



**Figure 114.** Example of checking fence squareness to table.



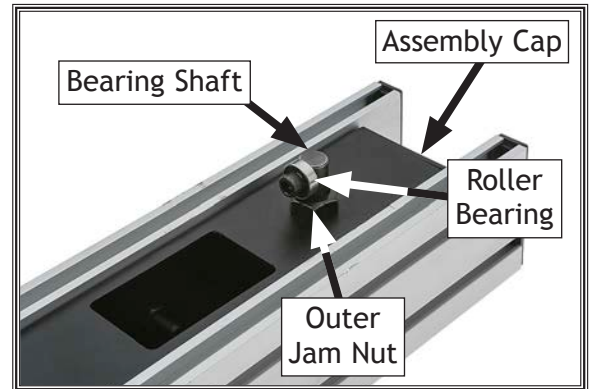
4. Measure gap between fence and table top at front and rear of fence.
  - If gap is approximately  $\frac{1}{16}$ " and even from front of table to back (see **Figure 115**), then no additional adjustments are necessary. Proceed to **Fence Handle Clamping Pressure** below.
  - If gap is uneven, or if fence height is not approximately  $\frac{1}{16}$ " above table, then continue with **Step 5**.



**Figure 115.** Example of even gap between fence and table approximately  $\frac{1}{16}$ " front to back.

5. Remove fence assembly and lay it upside down.
6. Remove fence assembly cap shown in **Figure 116**, then loosen inner and outer jam nuts that secure bearing shaft.
 

**Note:** Wrench clearance for inner jam nut is tight inside fence assembly. If necessary, hold inner jam nut with wrench and twist bearing shaft to loosen.
7. Re-install fence assembly.
8. Reach inside fence and adjust height of bearing shaft. Turn shaft clockwise to decrease shaft height; turn shaft counterclockwise to raise shaft height.
9. When satisfied with position of bearing shaft, remove fence and tighten inner and outer jam nuts. Keep roller bearing parallel with rear fence rail.
10. Re-install fence. Repeat **Steps 4-9** until gap between table and fence is approximately  $\frac{1}{16}$ " and even from front to back of table.



**Figure 116.** Rear adjustment area for leveling fence.

### Fence Handle Clamping Pressure

1. Remove fence and lay it upside down.
2. Loosen knurled lock nut (see **Figure 117**).
3. Adjust set screw clockwise to increase clamping pressure of lock handle or counterclockwise to decrease clamping pressure.
4. Tighten knurled lock nut.
5. Re-install fence and check clamping pressure of lock handle.
6. Repeat **Steps 1-5** as necessary until satisfied.



**Figure 117.** Set screw for adjusting fence handle clamping pressure.

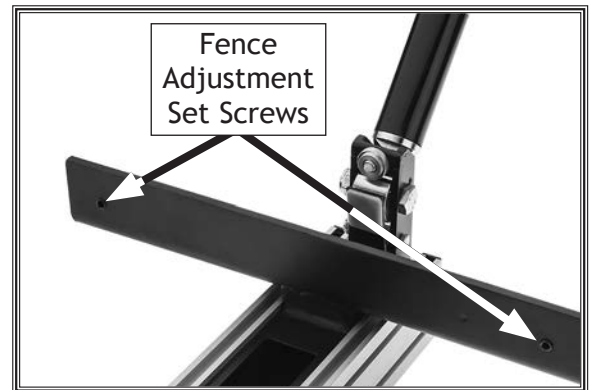
# Calibrating Fence to Blade

Two set screws at the front of the fence position it parallel with the blade (see **Figure 118**). Follow the procedures below to check the fence/blade parallelism and adjust the fence if necessary. Perform this step *only* after **Adjusting Fence** on **Page 66**.

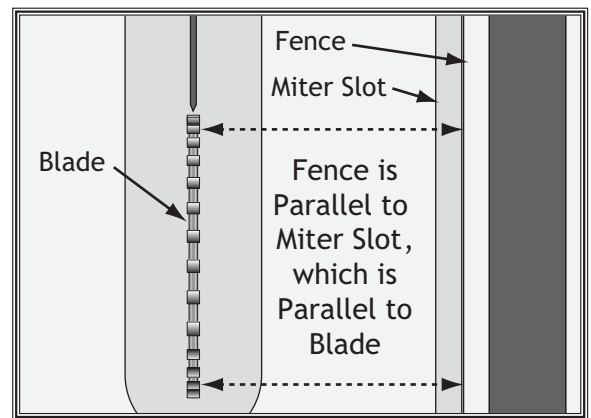
Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 4mm .....	1
Framing Square 24" .....	1

To check and adjust fence parallelism, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Slide fence against right edge of miter slot, lock it in place, then raise blade fully. Using a ruler, examine how fence lines up with miter slot and blade (see **Figure 119**).
  - If fence *is* parallel with blade, no further adjustments need to be made.
  - If fence *is not* parallel with blade, proceed to **Step 3**.
3. Remove fence assembly from front rail.
4. Adjust two set screws on front of fence, as shown in **Figure 118**. Each set screw adjustment affects opposite side of fence.
5. Re-install fence assembly and measure parallelism with blade. Repeat **Step 4** as needed.



**Figure 118.** Location of set screws to adjust fence parallelism (shown upside down).

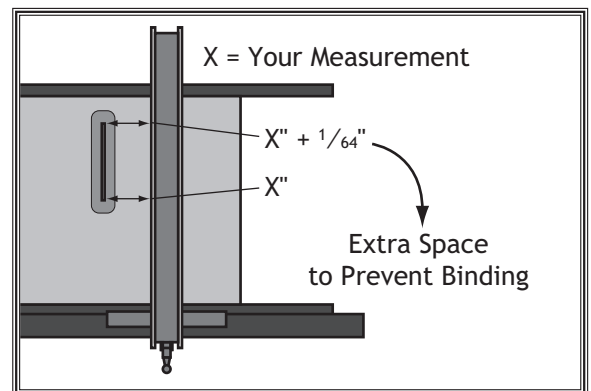


**Figure 119.** Checking fence parallelism with blade.

## Offsetting Fence

Some woodworkers prefer to offset the rear of the fence  $\frac{1}{64}$ " from the blade, as shown in **Figure 120**.

The reason for this wider gap at the back side of the blade is to help prevent the chance of kickback and the blade burning the workpiece because a workpiece may be inconsistent. However, the trade-off is less accurate cuts, and if the fence is placed on the other side of the blade for other table saw operations, the potential of workpiece burning and kickback can be increased. Whenever using a fence, make sure that if an offset has been adjusted in the fence alignment, you use the fence on the side of the blade where the offset creates the wide gap.



**Figure 120.** Example of adjusting fence with a  $\frac{1}{64}$ " offset.

# Fence Scale Calibration

The fence scale windows, shown in **Figure 121**, can be calibrated with the fence scale by loosening the mounting screws and sliding them in the desired direction.

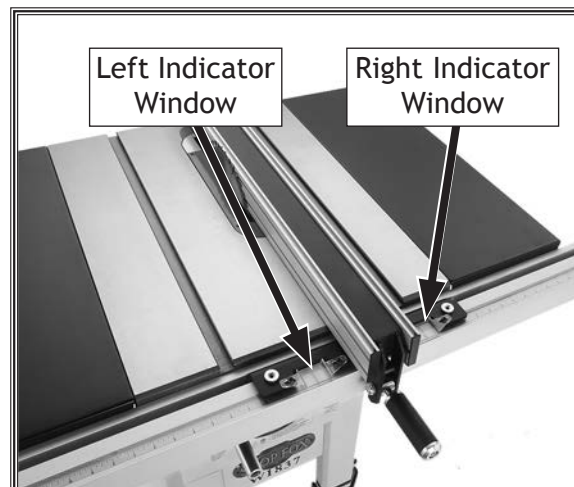
The indicator window on the right side is used when the fence is positioned to the right side of the blade. The indicator window on the left is used when the fence is positioned on the left side of the blade.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not use the fence on the left side of the blade if it has been purposely offset, and is not adjusted parallel with the blade.

Tools Needed	Qty
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2.....	1
Scrap Piece of Wood.....	1

To calibrate fence scale indicator windows, do these steps:

1. Lock fence at 13" and cut your scrap piece of wood.
2. Reposition and lock fence at 12", as indicated by the scale.
3. Flip over your scrap piece of wood, placing side that was cut in **Step 1** against fence, then make your cut.
4. Measure width of freshly cut workpiece at both ends with a tape measure. Workpiece width should be exactly 12" at front and back. If it is not, then adjust indicator window to match width of workpiece.

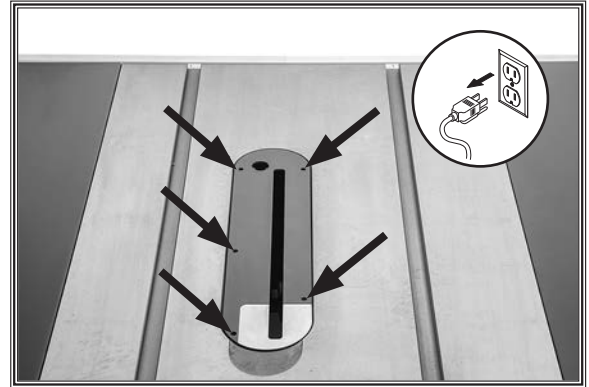


**Figure 121.** Fence indicator windows.

# Table/Dado Insert Adjustment

The table/dado insert must sit perfectly flush with the table to provide a smooth, continuous surface for the workpiece to slide over. The insert is held in place by a magnet and sits on top of five adjustment screws (see **Figure 122**). The insert should be checked and adjusted any time it is removed and replaced, after prolonged use, or any time you notice the workpiece does not slide smoothly across the insert.

Tools Needed	Qty
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2.....	1
Straight Edge .....	1



**Figure 122.** Location of table/dado insert holes with adjustment screws.

To check and adjust insert, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Place straightedge across insert and check to make sure insert is flush with table at front and back of throat.
  - If insert is flush with table, no adjustments are necessary.
  - If insert is not flush with table, proceed to **Step 3**.
3. Insert screwdriver through holes shown in **Figure 122** and either loosen screws to raise insert, or tighten screws to lower it. Repeat **Steps 2-3** until insert is perfectly flush with surface of table.

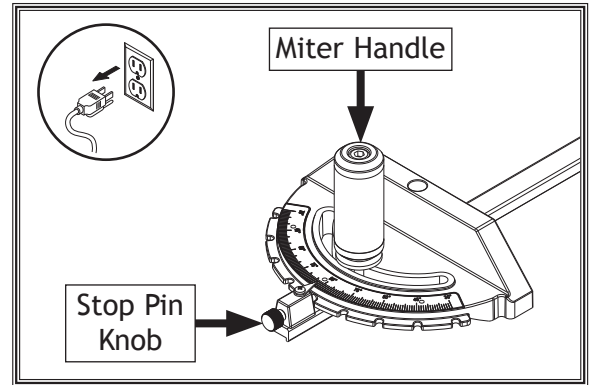
# Calibrating Miter Gauge

The miter gauge adjusts between 60° left and 60° right. The angle indicator should indicate the angle of the miter body in relation to the blade, but it can be calibrated if these values do not match.

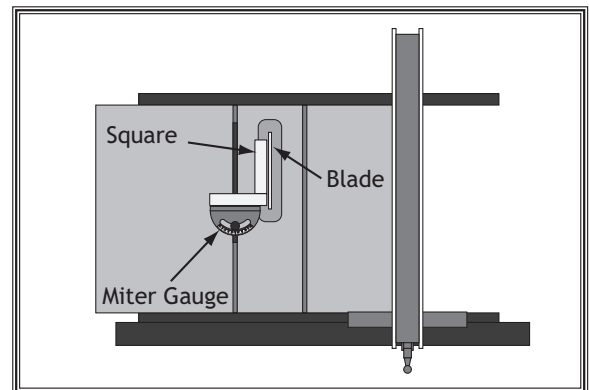
Tools Needed	Qty
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2.....	1
90° Square .....	1

To calibrate miter gauge, do these steps:

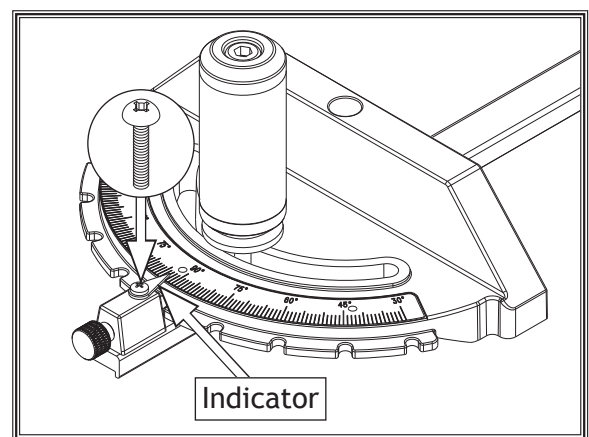
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Slide miter gauge into T-slot on table.
3. Loosen miter handle and pull stop pin knob (see **Figure 123**).
4. Place square evenly against miter body and blade, as shown in **Figure 124**.
  - If angle indicator *does* point to 90° when miter body is square to blade, no adjustment is necessary.
  - If angle indicator *does not* point to 90° when miter body is square to blade, proceed to **Step 5**.
5. Loosen Phillips head screw shown in **Figure 125**, adjust indicator so it points to 90°, then tighten screw to secure.



**Figure 123.** Miter gauge adjustment components.



**Figure 124.** Miter body square to blade.



**Figure 125.** Location of angle indicator and Phillips head screw.

**SERVICE**

# Belt Tension & Replacement

The drive belt stretches slightly as the saw is used. Most stretching will happen during the first 16 hours of use, but it may slightly continue with further use. If you notice that the saw is losing power in the middle of a cut, the belt may be slipping and will need to be tensioned. If, upon inspection, you find that the belt is cracked, frayed, or shows other signs of excessive wear or other damage, replace it immediately to ensure proper power transmission from the motor to the blade.

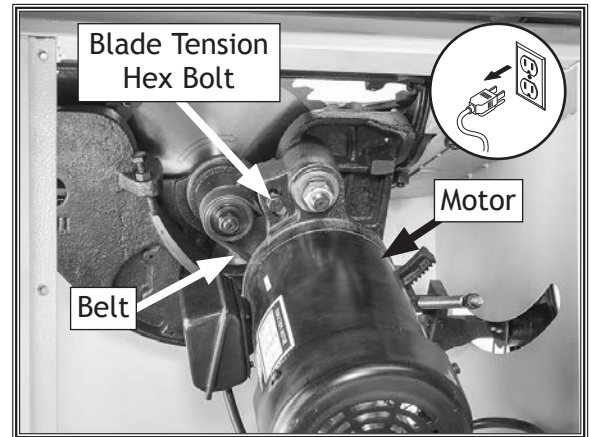
Tools Needed	Qty
Open-End or Socket Wrench 13mm .....	1

## Tensioning Belt

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove motor cover from side of machine.
3. Set blade to 0° on tilt scale, then raise or lower blade to approximately 2" above table.
4. Loosen blade tension hex bolt shown in **Figure 126**.
5. Use blade height handwheel to lower motor. When motor starts to pull blade down with it, belt is tensioned.
6. Retighten blade tension hex bolt, then re-install motor cover.

## Replacing Belt

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove motor cover from side of machine.
3. Set blade to 0° on tilt scale, then raise or lower blade to approximately 2" above table.
4. Loosen blade tension hex bolt shown in **Figure 126**.
5. Use blade height handwheel to raise motor and loosen belt, then remove belt.
6. Install new belt onto pulleys. Lower motor until it begins to pull blade down with it, then retighten blade tension hex bolt.
7. Re-install motor cover.

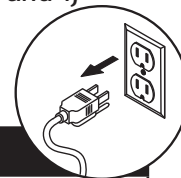


**Figure 126.** Components used to tension or remove belt.

# Troubleshooting

The following troubleshooting tables cover common problems that may occur with this machine. If you need replacement parts or additional troubleshooting help, contact our Technical Support.

**Note:** Before contacting Tech Support, find the machine serial number and manufacture date, and if available, your original purchase receipt. This information is required to properly assist you.



## Motor & Electrical

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Machine does not start or a breaker trips.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Switch disabling key not installed.</li> <li>2. Wall circuit breaker tripped or fuse blown.</li> <li>3. Power supply switched OFF or at fault.</li> <li>4. Plug/receptacle at fault/wired wrong.</li> <li>5. Motor wired incorrectly.</li> <li>6. Wiring open/has high resistance.</li> <li>7. Motor ON/OFF switch at fault.</li> <li>8. Start capacitor at fault.</li> <li>9. Motor at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insert switch disabling key into ON/OFF switch.</li> <li>2. Ensure circuit size is correct; replace weak breaker or blown fuse.</li> <li>3. Ensure power supply is on/has correct voltage.</li> <li>4. Test for good contacts; correct the wiring.</li> <li>5. Correct motor wiring connections.</li> <li>6. Check/fix broken, disconnected, or corroded wires.</li> <li>7. Replace switch.</li> <li>8. Test/replace if faulty.</li> <li>9. Test/repair/replace.</li> </ol>
Machine stalls or is underpowered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Feed rate/cutting speed too fast.</li> <li>2. Workpiece material unsuitable for machine.</li> <li>3. Workpiece crooked; fence mis-adjusted.</li> <li>4. Machine undersized for task; wrong blade.</li> <li>5. Run capacitor at fault.</li> <li>6. Belt slipping.</li> <li>7. Motor wired incorrectly for voltage.</li> <li>8. Plug/receptacle at fault.</li> <li>9. Pulley slipping on shaft.</li> <li>10. Motor bearings at fault.</li> <li>11. Motor overheated.</li> <li>12. Motor at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decrease feed rate/cutting speed.</li> <li>2. Only cut wood; ensure moisture is below 20%.</li> <li>3. Straighten or replace workpiece; adjust fence (Page 70).</li> <li>4. Use correct blade (Page 32); reduce feed rate or depth of cut.</li> <li>5. Test/repair/replace.</li> <li>6. Tension/replace belt (Page 76).</li> <li>7. Wire motor correctly for power supply voltage.</li> <li>8. Test for good contacts/correct wiring.</li> <li>9. Secure loose pulley; replace if damaged.</li> <li>10. Test/repair/replace.</li> <li>11. Clean motor, let cool, and reduce workload.</li> <li>12. Test/repair/replace.</li> </ol>
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade at fault.</li> <li>2. Belt worn or loose.</li> <li>3. Pulley loose.</li> <li>4. Motor mount loose/broken.</li> <li>5. Motor fan cover dented.</li> <li>6. Arbor bearings at fault.</li> <li>7. Motor bearings at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace warped/bent blade (Page 34); resharpen dull blade.</li> <li>2. Tension/replace belt (Page 76).</li> <li>3. Realign/replace shaft, pulley, set screw, and key.</li> <li>4. Tighten/replace.</li> <li>5. Fix dent; re-adjust position of fan cover.</li> <li>6. Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor.</li> <li>7. Test by rotating shaft; grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement.</li> </ol>

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Rip fence does not move smoothly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rip fence or rails mounted incorrectly.</li> <li>2. Rails dirty or sticky.</li> <li>3. Clamp screw is out of adjustment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remount rip fence or rails.</li> <li>2. Clean rails.</li> <li>3. Adjust clamp screw (<b>Page 71</b>).</li> </ol>
Material moves away from fence when ripping.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rip fence misaligned.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check and adjust rip fence.</li> </ol>
Blade is not aligned with miter slot or fence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade is warped.</li> <li>2. Table top is not parallel with blade.</li> <li>3. Fence is not parallel with blade.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace blade (<b>Page 34</b>).</li> <li>2. Adjust table parallel with blade (<b>Page 66</b>).</li> <li>3. Adjust fence parallel with blade (<b>Page 72</b>).</li> </ol>
Blade does not reach 90°.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 90° stop nuts are out of adjustment.</li> <li>2. Sawdust or debris stuck in trunnion slides or on stop nuts.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust 90° stop nuts (<b>Page 64</b>).</li> <li>2. Clean sawdust or debris out of trunnion slides or off stop nuts.</li> </ol>
Blade hits insert at 45°, or blade too close to insert.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 45° limiting block is out of adjustment.</li> <li>2. Slot in table insert is too small.</li> <li>3. Table out of alignment/adjustment with blade.</li> <li>4. Blade position on arbor is incorrect.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust 45° limiting block (<b>Page 65</b>).</li> <li>2. File/mill slot in table insert; use dedicated zero clearance for 45° cuts.</li> <li>3. Align table to the blade (<b>Page 66</b>).</li> <li>4. Verify that blade arbor washers are correct and in the required position (<b>Page 34</b>).</li> </ol>
Board binds or burns when feeding through saw.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dull blade.</li> <li>2. Blade is warped.</li> <li>3. Fence is not parallel with blade.</li> <li>4. Table top is not parallel with blade.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace blade (<b>Page 34</b>).</li> <li>2. Replace blade (<b>Page 34</b>).</li> <li>3. Adjust fence parallel with blade (<b>Page 72</b>).</li> <li>4. Adjust table parallel with blade (<b>Page 66</b>).</li> </ol>
Handwheel binds or is difficult to move.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lock knob is engaged.</li> <li>2. Handwheel shaft pins are wedged.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loosen lock knob.</li> <li>2. Remove handwheel and adjust shaft pins.</li> </ol>
Blade will not go beneath table surface.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Roll pin/set screw in worm gear contacting geared trunnion.</li> <li>2. Debris lodged between trunnion castings.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tighten roll pins and set screws in the worm gear.</li> <li>2. Remove debris.</li> </ol>
Blade will not move up or down.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set screw on worm gear is loose or missing.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tighten or replace set screw.</li> </ol>
Too much sawdust blown back toward operator.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade guard has been removed.</li> <li>2. Too many air leaks in cabinet for proper dust collection.</li> <li>3. Dust collection system clogged or airflow CFM is insufficient; too weak.</li> <li>4. Fence not parallel with blade (pressure at blade backside).</li> <li>5. Miter slot/fence not parallel with blade at 90°.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Re-install blade guard for maximum safety and dust control (<b>Page 35</b>).</li> <li>2. Seal leaks in cabinet or around dust chute.</li> <li>3. Remove clog; revise ducting layout for improved suction; use a stronger dust collector.</li> <li>4. Adjust fence parallel with blade (<b>Page 72</b>).</li> <li>5. Adjust table so miter slot is parallel with blade at 90° (<b>Page 66</b>).</li> </ol>
Workpiece catches on table insert when cutting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Table/dado insert out of adjustment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust table/dado insert so it is perfectly flush with table surface (<b>Page 74</b>).</li> </ol>



# Electrical Safety Instructions

These pages are current at the time of printing. However, in the spirit of improvement, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Compare the manufacture date of your machine to the one stated in this manual, and study this section carefully.

If there are differences between your machine and what is shown in this section, call Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 for assistance BEFORE making any changes to the wiring on your machine. An updated wiring diagram may be available. **Note:** Please gather the serial number and manufacture date of your machine before calling. This information can be found on the main machine label.

## WARNING

**SHOCK HAZARD.** Working on wiring that is connected to a power source is extremely dangerous. Touching electrified parts will result in personal injury including but not limited to severe burns, electrocution, or death. Disconnect the power from the machine before servicing electrical components!

**QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN.** Due to the inherent hazards of electricity, only a qualified electrician should perform wiring tasks on this machine. If you are not a qualified electrician, get help from one before attempting any kind of wiring job.

**WIRE CONNECTIONS.** All connections must be tight to prevent wires from loosening during machine operation. Double-check all wires disconnected or connected during any wiring task to ensure tight connections.

**WIRE/COMPONENT DAMAGE.** Damaged wires or components increase the risk of serious personal injury, fire, or machine damage. If you notice that any wires or components are damaged while performing a wiring task, replace those wires or components before completing the task.

**MODIFICATIONS.** Using aftermarket parts or modifying the wiring beyond what is shown in the diagram may lead to unpredictable results, including serious injury or fire.

**MOTOR WIRING.** The motor wiring shown in these diagrams is current at the time of printing, but it may not match your machine. Always use the wiring diagram inside the motor junction box.

**CAPACITORS/INVERTERS.** Some capacitors and power inverters store an electrical charge for up to 10 minutes after being disconnected from the power source. To reduce the risk of being shocked, wait at least this long before working on capacitors.

**CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS.** You MUST follow the requirements at the beginning of this manual when connecting your machine to a power source.

**EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES.** If you are experiencing difficulties understanding the information included in this section, contact our Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

### NOTICE

The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can view these pages in color at [www.shopfox.biz](http://www.shopfox.biz).

### WIRING DIAGRAM COLOR KEY

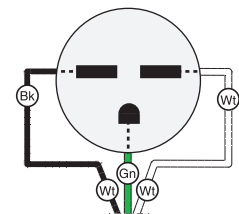
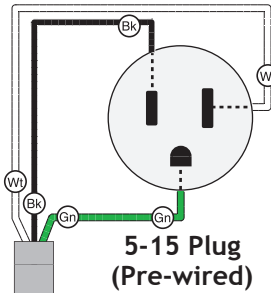
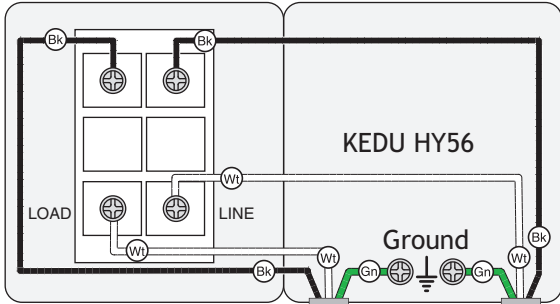
BLACK	BLUE	YELLOW	LIGHT BLUE
WHITE	BROWN	YELLOW GREEN	BLUE WHITE
GREEN	GRAY	PURPLE	TUR-QUOISE
RED	ORANGE	PINK	

SERVICE



# Wiring Diagram

ON/OFF Switch  
(viewed from behind)

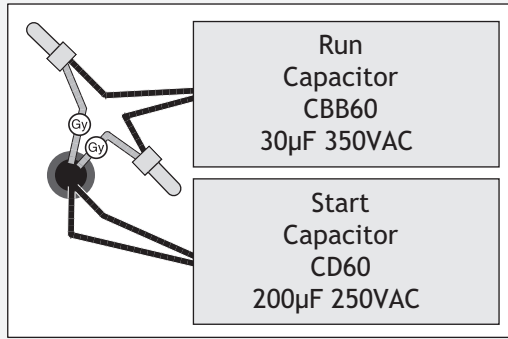
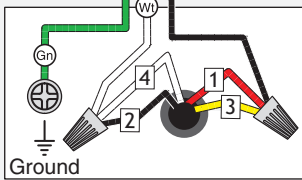


6-15 Plug  
(As Recommended)

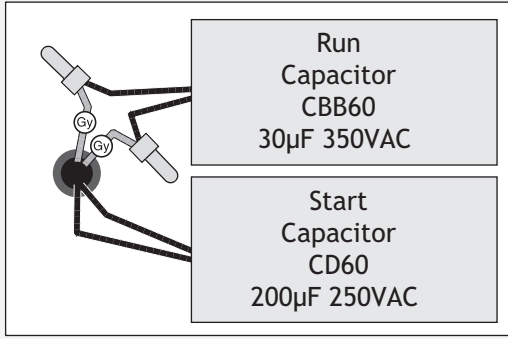
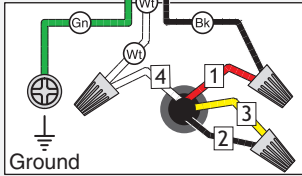
Re-wired for 240V

Re-wired for 240V

Motor  
Pre-wired for 120V



Motor  
Re-wired for 240V



SERVICE

# Electrical Components

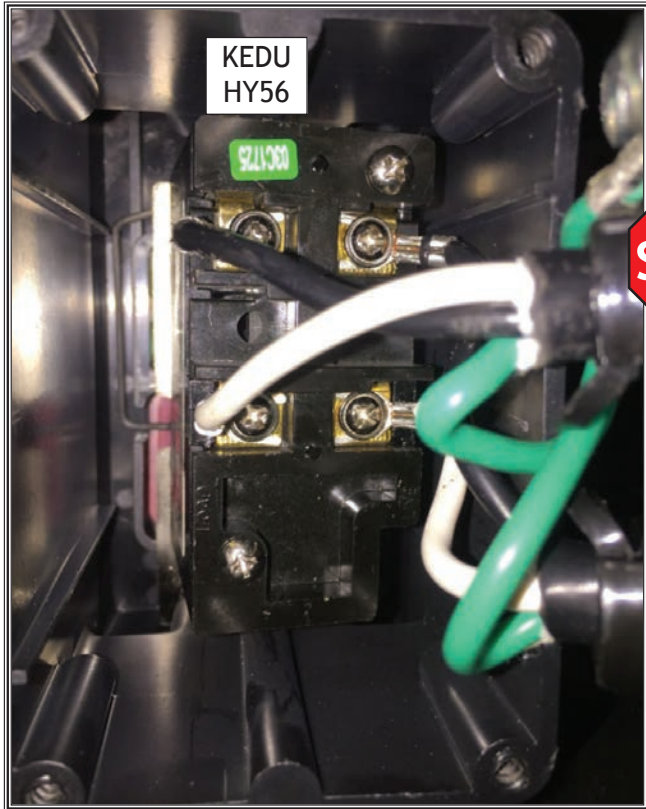


Figure 127. Switch wiring.

Read Page 79  
**STOP**  
Before Wiring



Figure 129. Motor wiring at 120V.



Figure 128. Capacitors.

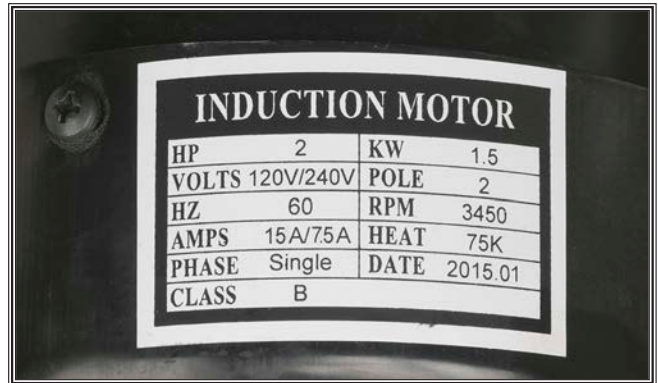


Figure 130. Motor label.

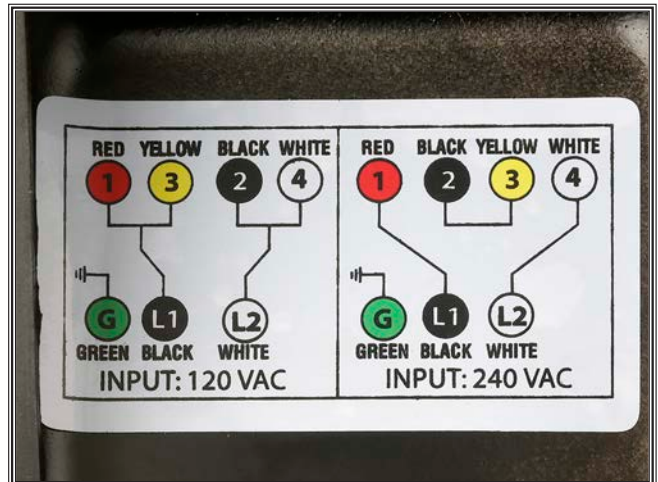
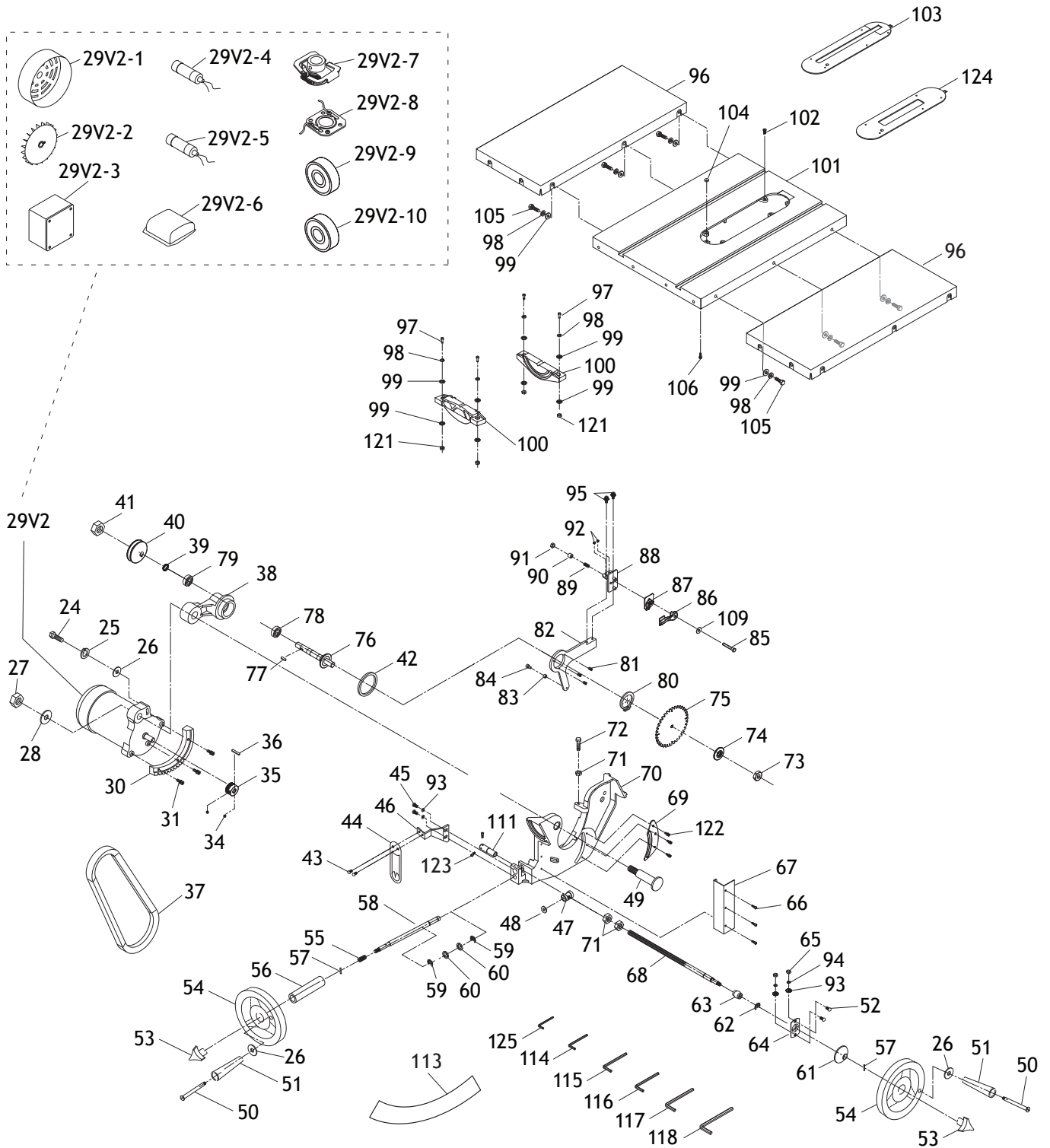


Figure 131. Motor wiring label inside junction box.

**SERVICE**

# PARTS

## Main

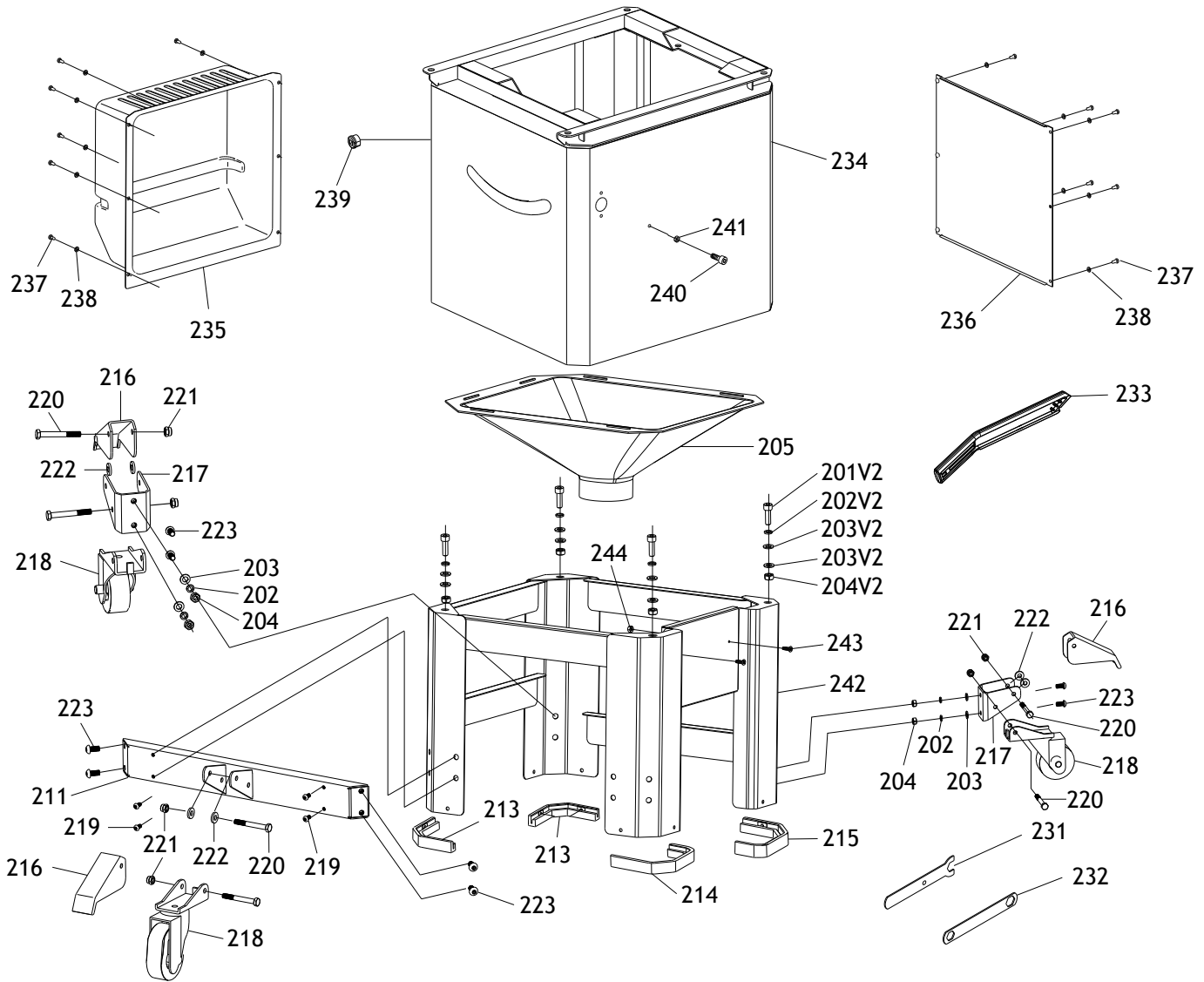


# Main Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
24	X1837024	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 30
25	X1837025	LOCK WASHER 8MM
26	X1837026	FLAT WASHER 8MM
27	X1837027	LOCK NUT M16-2
28	X1837028	FLAT WASHER 16MM
29V2	X1837029V2	MOTOR 2HP 110V/220V 1-PH V2.02.21
29V2-1	X1837029V2-1	MOTOR FAN COVER
29V2-2	X1837029V2-2	MOTOR FAN
29V2-3	X1837029V2-3	MOTOR JUNCTION BOX
29V2-4	X1837029V2-4	R CAPACITOR 30M 350V 1-5/8 X 3-1/8
29V2-5	X1837029V2-5	S CAPACITOR 200M 250V 1-3/8 X 2-11/16
29V2-6	X1837029V2-6	CAPACITOR COVER
29V2-7	X1837029V2-7	CENTRIFUGAL SWITCH L19-15 4S
29V2-8	X1837029V2-8	CONTACT PLATE
29V2-9	X1837029V2-9	BALL BEARING 6203-2RS
29V2-10	X1837029V2-10	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
30	X1837030	BULL GEAR
31	X1837031	CAP SCREW W/WASHER M6-1 X 25
34	X1837034	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 8
35	X1837035	MOTOR PULLEY J6 X 5/8" BORE
36	X1837036	KEY 5 X 5 X 30
37	X1837037	V-BELT 355J6 POLYFLEX
38	X1837038	BLADE BRACKET
39	X1837039	ARBOR BUSHING
40	X1837040	ARBOR PULLEY J6
41	X1837041	LOCK NUT M12-1.5
42	X1837042	SHIM WASHER
43	X1837043	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6
44	X1837044	BEVEL INDICATOR
45	X1837045	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 8
46	X1837046	POINTER SEAT
47	X1837047	BEVEL NUT
48	X1837048	SHIM WASHER
49	X1837049	MAIN TRUNNION SHAFT
50	X1837050	SHOULDER SCREW M8-1.25 X 14, 9 X 100
51	X1837051	HANDWHEEL HANDLE 106MM SS
52	X1837052	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 16
53	X1837053	LOCK HANDLE KNOB M8-1.25 3 LOBE
54	X1837054	HANDWHEEL TYPE-01 180D X 11K X M8-1.25
55	X1837055	COMPRESSION SPRING
56	X1837056	ELEVATION BUSHING
57	X1837057	ROLL PIN 3 X 20
58	X1837058	ELEVATION SHAFT
59	X1837059	E-CLIP 14MM
60	X1837060	SPACER
61	X1837061	BEVEL PLATE
62	X1837062	E-CLIP 9MM
63	X1837063	BALL BEARING 6201ZZ
64	X1837064	BEARING SEAT
65	X1837065	HEX NUT M5-.8
66	X1837066	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10
67	X1837067	BLADE GUARD

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
68	X1837068	TILT SHAFT
69	X1837069	RIVING GUIDE
70	X1837070	MAIN TRUNNION
71	X1837071	HEX NUT M8-1.25
72	X1837072	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 40
73	X1837073	ARBOR NUT 5/8-18
74	X1837074	BLADE FLANGE
75	X1837075	BLADE 10" X 5/8" X 40T
76	X1837076	ARBOR
77	X1837077	KEY 5 X 5 X 12
78	X1837078	BALL BEARING 6203ZZ
79	X1837079	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
80	X1837080	EXT RETAINING RING 52MM
81	X1837081	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 6
82	X1837082	MOUNTING PLATE
83	X1837083	BUSHING
84	X1837084	SHAFT PIN
85	X1837085	CLAMP LOCK BOLT M8-1.25 X 54
86	X1837086	RIVING KNIFE LOCK LEVER
87	X1837087	RIVING KNIFE CLAMP PLATE
88	X1837088	RIVING KNIFE MOUNTING BLOCK
89	X1837089	COMPRESSION SPRING 8 X 18MM
90	X1837090	BUSHING 8 X 10 X 12MM
91	X1837091	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
92	X1837092	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 10
93	X1837093	FLAT WASHER 5MM
94	X1837094	LOCK WASHER 5MM
95	X1837095	CAP SCREW W/WASHER M5-.8 X 16
96	X1837096	EXTENSION WING
97	X1837097	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 40
98	X1837098	LOCK WASHER 10MM
99	X1837099	FLAT WASHER 10MM
100	X1837100	TRUNNION
101	X1837101	MAIN TABLE
102	X1837102	FLAT HD SCR 8-32 X 1/2
103	X1837103	TABLE INSERT
104	X1837104	TABLE INSERT MAGNET
105	X1837105	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
106	X1837106	FLANGE BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
109	X1837109	FLAT WASHER 8MM
111	X1837111	90° LIMITING BLOCK
113	X1837113	BEVEL LABEL
114	X1837114	HEX WRENCH 3MM
115	X1837115	HEX WRENCH 4MM
116	X1837116	HEX WRENCH 5MM
117	X1837117	HEX WRENCH 6MM
118	X1837118	HEX WRENCH 8MM
121	X1837121	HEX NUT M10-1.5
122	X1837122	CAP SCREW W/WASHER M5-.8 X 10
123	X1837123	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10
124	X1837124	DADO TABLE INSERT
125	X1837125	HEX WRENCH 2.5MM

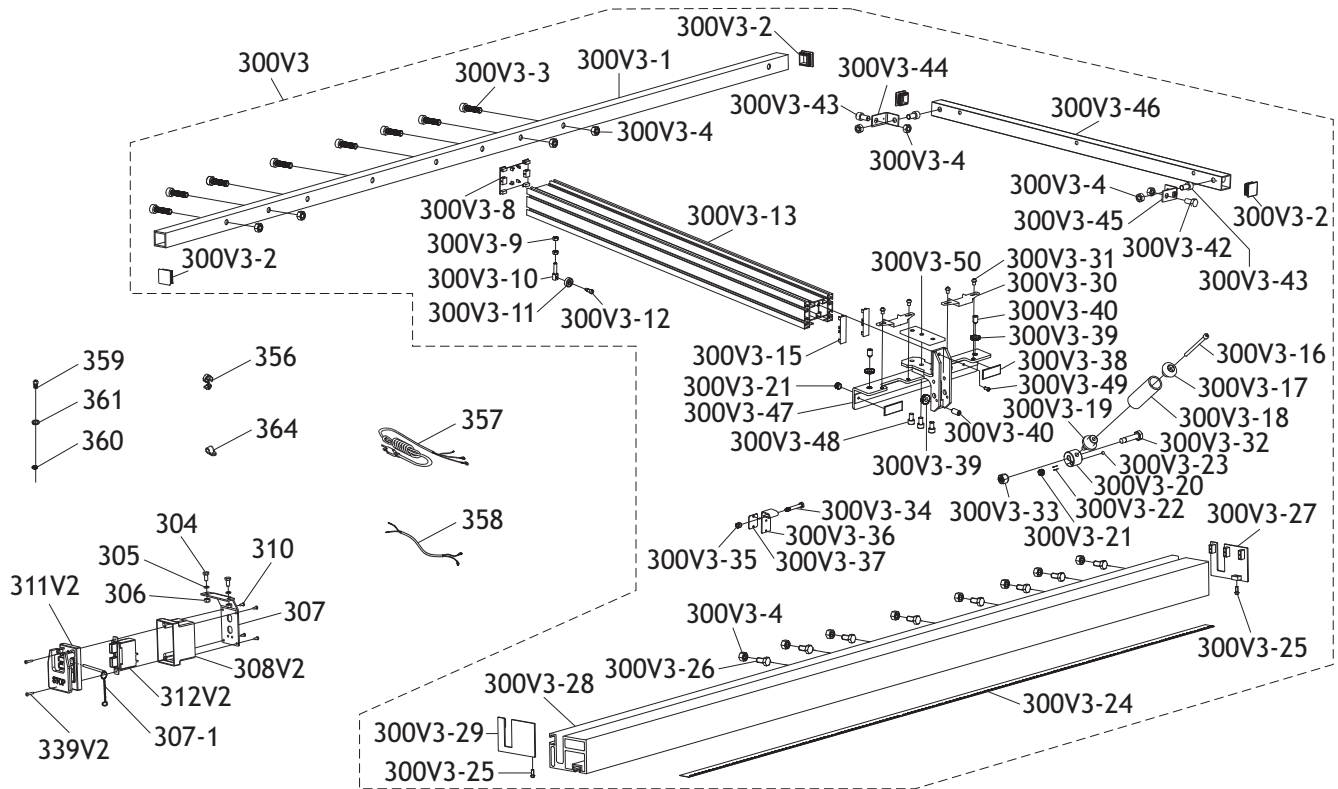
# Cabinet & Stand



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
201V2	X1837201V2	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 40 V2.08.18
202	X1837202	LOCK WASHER 8MM
202V2	X1837202V2	LOCK WASHER 10MM V2.08.18
203	X1837203	FLAT WASHER 8MM
203V2	X1837203V2	FLAT WASHER 10MM V2.08.18
204	X1837204	HEX NUT M8-1.25
204V2	X1837204V2	HEX NUT M10-1.5 V2.08.18
205	X1837205	DUST CHUTE
211	X1837211	LEG BRACE W/CASTER MOUNT
213	X1837213	RUBBER FOOT BACK LEFT/RIGHT
214	X1837214	RUBBER FOOT FRONT LEFT
215	X1837215	RUBBER FOOT FRONT RIGHT
216	X1837216	FOOT LEVER
217	X1837217	CASTER SUPPORT BRACKET
218	X1837218	CASTER
219	X1837219	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 12
220	X1837220	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 65

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
221	X1837221	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
222	X1837222	FLAT WASHER 8MM
223	X1837223	BUTTON HD CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
231	X1837231	ARBOR WRENCH 16 X 23MM OPEN-END
232	X1837232	ARBOR WRENCH 13 X 22MM CLOSED-ENDS
233	X1837233	PUSH STICK
234	X1837234	CABINET
235	X1837235	MOTOR COVER
236	X1837236	REAR ACCESS PANEL
237	X1837237	BUTTON HD CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
238	X1837238	FLAT WASHER 5MM
239	X1837239	STRAIN RELIEF 1/2"-3/8" SNAP-IN ST
240	X1837240	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25
241	X1837241	HEX NUT M5-.8
242	X1837242	STAND, 1-PIECE WELDED
243	X1837243	FLAT HD SCR M3-.5 X 16
244	X1837244	HEX NUT M3-.5

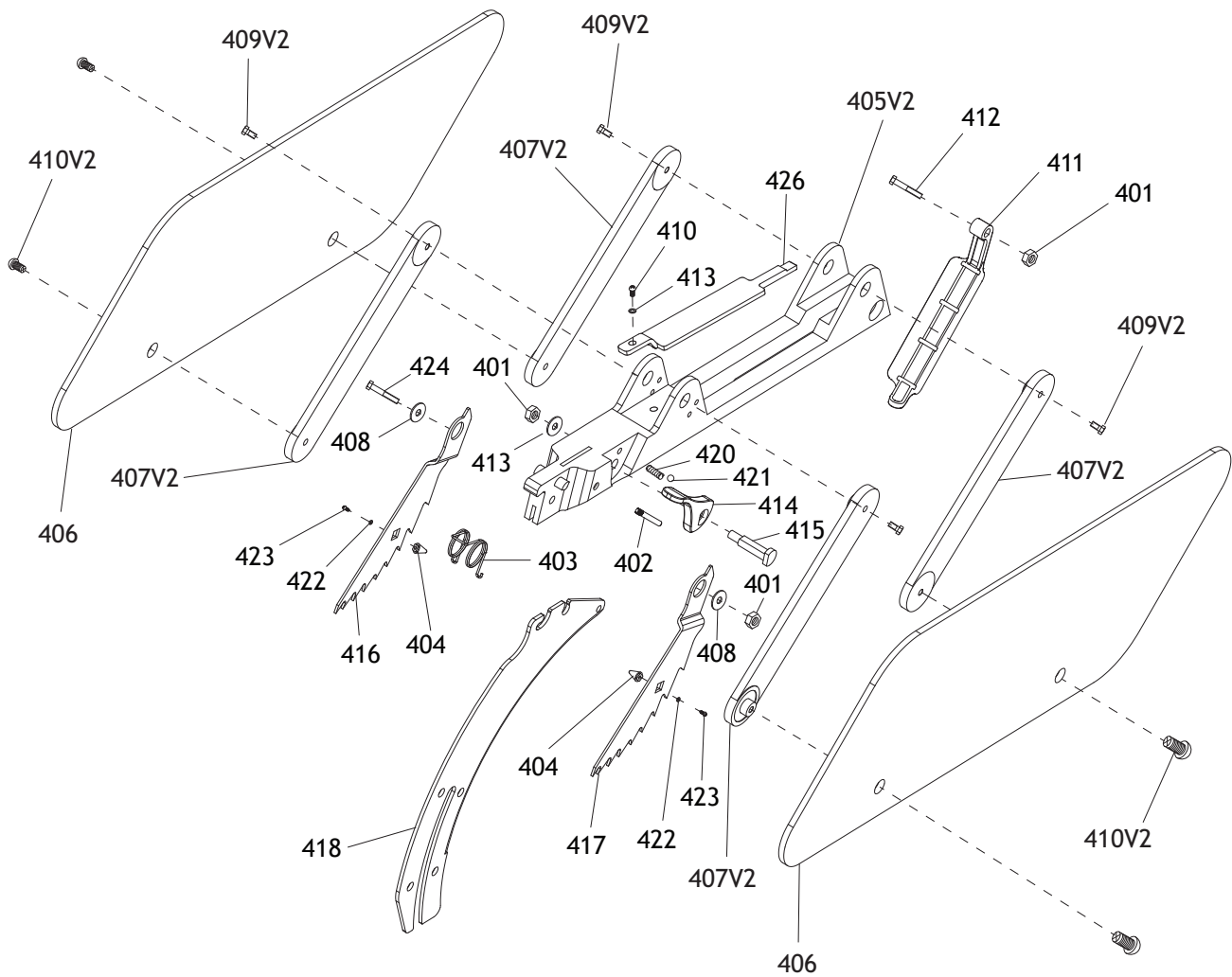
# Fence & Rails



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
304	X1837304	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
305	X1837305	LOCK WASHER 8MM
306	X1837306	HEX NUT M8-1.25
307	X1837307	SWITCH BRACKET
307-1	X1837307-1	LOCKOUT PIN AND CHAIN
308V2	X1837308V2	SWITCH BOX V2.09.17
310	X1837310	TAP SCREW M4 X 14
311V2	X1837311V2	SWITCH PADDLE V2.09.17
312V2	X1837312V2	SWITCH KEDU HY56-3 V2.09.17
339V2	X1837339	TAP SCREW M4 X 25 V2.09.17
356	X1837356	STRAIN RELIEF 1/2"-3/8" SNAP-IN ST
357	X1837357	POWER CORD 14G 3W 72" 5-15P
358	X1837358	MOTOR CORD 14G 3W 39"
359	X1837359	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
360	X1837360	LOCK WASHER 5MM
361	X1837361	INT TOOTH WASHER 5MM
364	X1837364	ADJUSTABLE CABLE CLAMP
300V3	X1837300V3	FENCE & RAIL ASSEMBLY V3.06.19
300V3-1	X1837300V3-1	REAR RAIL
300V3-2	X1837300V3-2	REAR RAIL CAP
300V3-3	X1837300V3-3	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
300V3-4	X1837300V3-4	HEX NUT M8-1.25
300V3-8	X1837300V3-8	FENCE ASSEMBLY CAP
300V3-9	X1837300V3-9	HEX NUT M6-1
300V3-10	X1837300V3-10	LIMIT SHAFT M6-1
300V3-11	X1837300V3-11	BALL BEARING 696-2RS
300V3-12	X1837300V3-12	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
300V3-13	X1837300V3-13	FENCE BASE
300V3-15	X1837300V3-15	FENCE FACE CAP
300V3-16	X1837300V3-16	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 85
300V3-17	X1837300V3-17	FENCE HANDLE END COVER
300V3-18	X1837300V3-18	FENCE HANDLE 90L X 32OD X 19ID

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
300V3-19	X1837300V3-19	HANDLE BASE SCR M8-1.25 X 8, 11 X 11
300V3-20	X1837300V3-20	FENCE HANDLE CAM
300V3-21	X1837300V3-21	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
300V3-22	X1837300V3-22	COMPRESSION SPRING 0.8 X 5 X 15MM
300V3-23	X1837300V3-23	STEEL BALL 6MM
300V3-24	X1837300V3-24	SCALE LABEL 1620 X 20MM
300V3-25	X1837300V3-25	TAP SCREW 3.5 X 9.5
300V3-26	X1837300V3-26	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 25
300V3-27	X1837300V3-27	FRONT RAIL CAP (R)
300V3-28	X1837300V3-28	FRONT RAIL
300V3-29	X1837300V3-29	FRONT RAIL CAP (L)
300V3-30	X1837300V3-30	INDICATOR
300V3-31	X1837300V3-31	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 8
300V3-32	X1837300V3-32	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 45
300V3-33	X1837300V3-33	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
300V3-34	X1837300V3-34	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 40
300V3-35	X1837300V3-35	LOCK NUT M6-1
300V3-36	X1837300V3-36	SPRING PLATE
300V3-37	X1837300V3-37	SLIDE PLATE 30 X 24 X 2
300V3-38	X1837300V3-38	SLIDE PLATE 50 X 20 X 2
300V3-39	X1837300V3-39	KNURLED NUT M10-1.5
300V3-40	X1837300V3-40	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 15, NYLON TIP
300V3-42	X1837300V3-42	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
300V3-43	X1837300V3-43	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
300V3-44	X1837300V3-44	CONNECTION PLATE (L)
300V3-45	X1837300V3-45	CONNECTION PLATE (R)
300V3-46	X1837300V3-46	RAIL BRACE
300V3-47	X1837300V3-47	FENCE FIXED SEAT
300V3-48	X1837300V3-48	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
300V3-49	X1837300V3-49	TAP SCREW M4.2 X 13
300V3-50	X1837300V3-50	FENCE PLATE

# Blade Guard

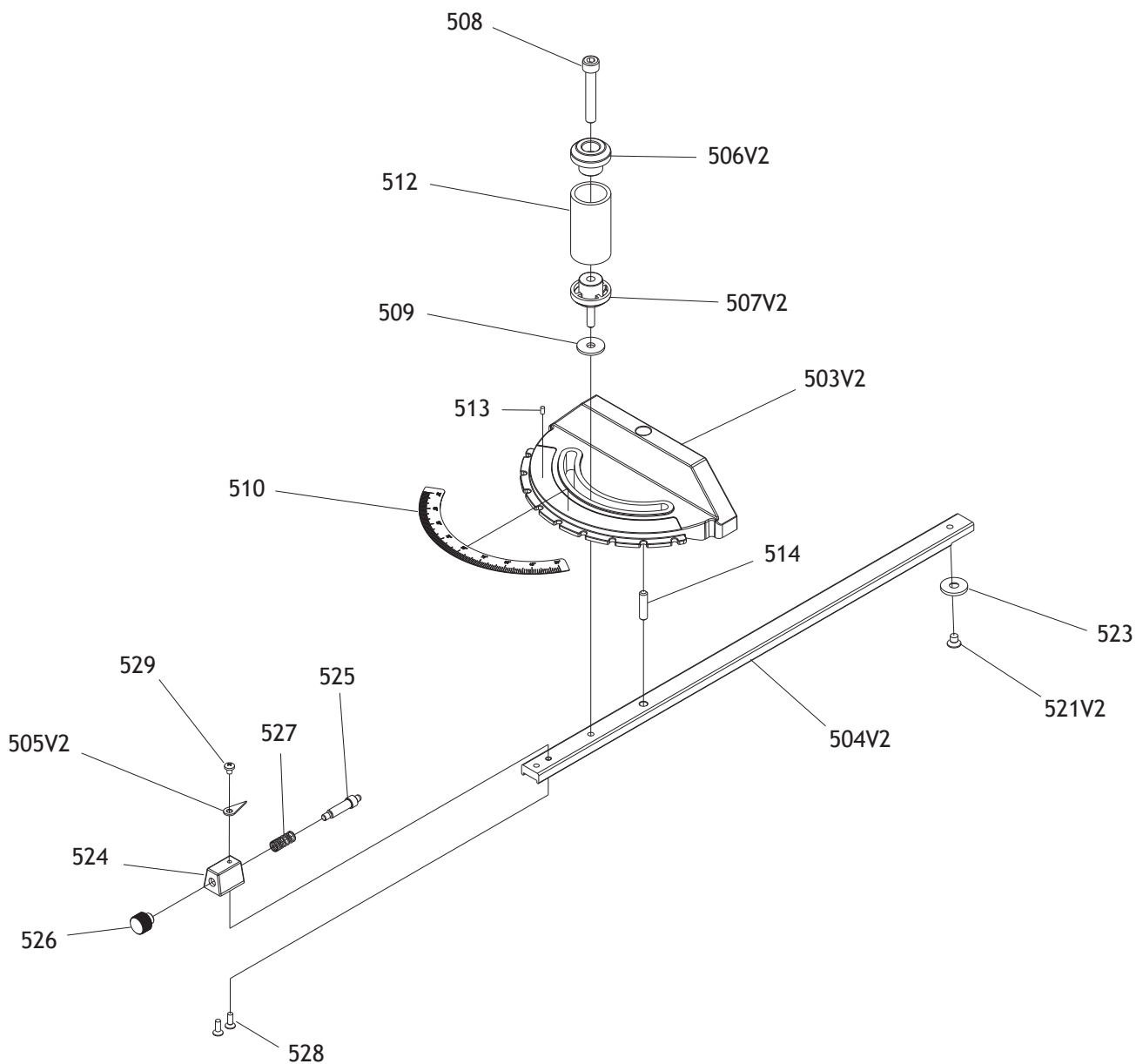


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
401	X1837401	LOCK NUT M5-.8
402	X1837402	SET PIN
403	X1837403	TORSION SPRING
404	X1837404	SCREW CAP
405V2	X1837405V2	BLADE GUARD BODY V2.02.21
406	X1837406	BARRIER
407V2	X1837407V2	BARRIER CONNECTING BAR V2.02.21
408	X1837408	FLAT WASHER 5MM
409V2	X1837409V2	SHOULDER SCR M5-.8 X 10, 7 X 5 V2.02.21
410	X1837410	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
410V2	X1837410V2	SHOULDER SCREW M6-1 X 10, 8 X 4 V2.02.21
411	X1837411	GUARD RAIL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
412	X1837412	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25
413	X1837413	FLAT WASHER 5MM
414	X1837414	BLADE GUARD LOCK LEVER
415	X1837415	BLADE GUARD LOCK LEVER SCREW
416	X1837416	ANTI-KICKBACK PAWL (L)
417	X1837417	ANTI-KICKBACK PAWL (R)
418	X1837418	SPREADER/RIVING KNIFE
420	X1837420	COMPRESSION SPRING
421	X1837421	STEEL BALL 4MM
422	X1837422	FLAT WASHER 3MM
423	X1837423	TAP SCREW M3 X 6



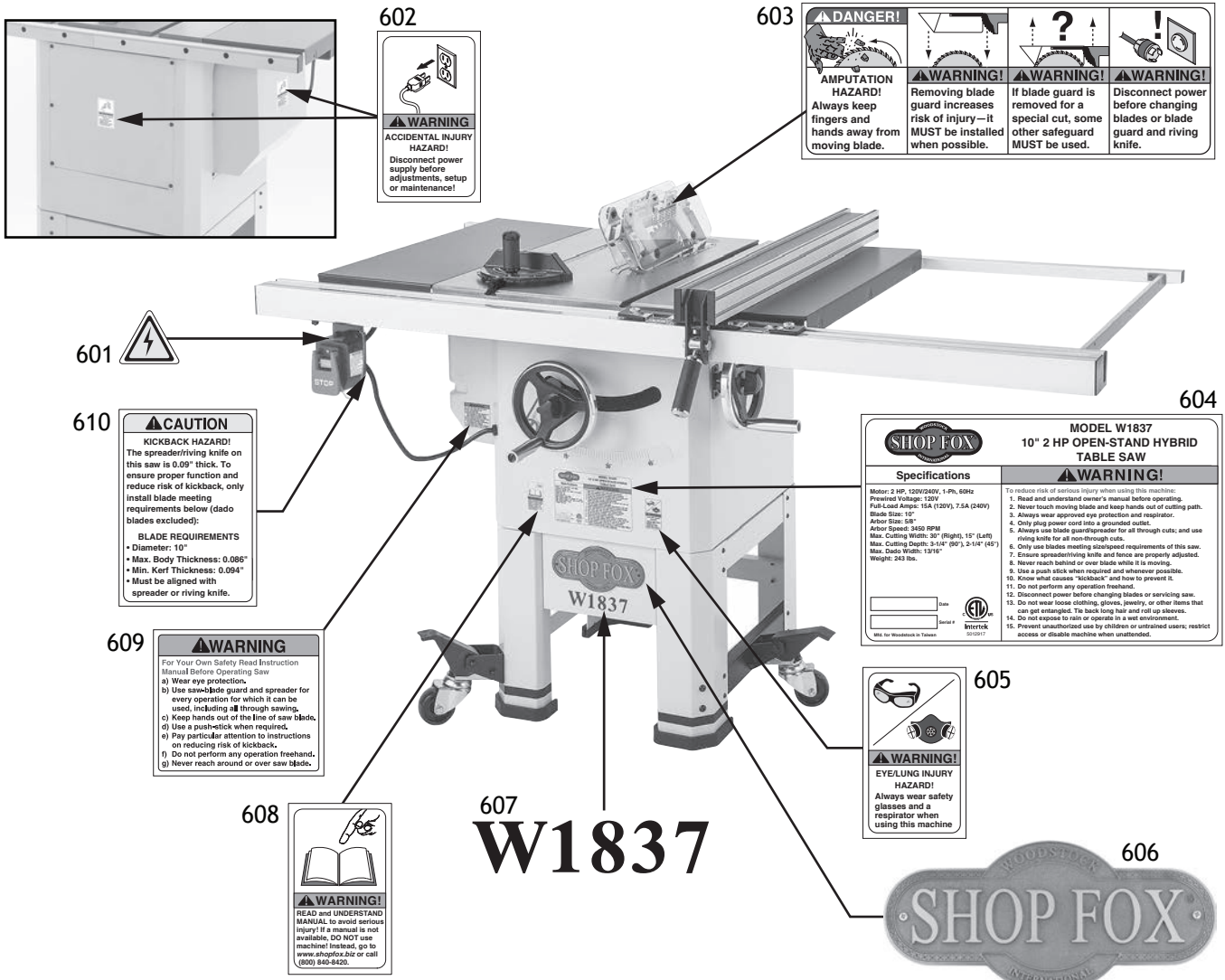
# Miter Gauge



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
503V2	X1837503V2	MITER GAUGE BODY V2.04.22
504V2	X1837504V2	MITER BAR V2.04.22
505V2	X1837505V2	ANGLE INDICATOR V2.04.22
506V2	X1837506V2	UPPER HANDLE CAP V2.04.22
507V2	X1837507V2	LOWER HANDLE CAP V2.04.22
508V2	X1837508V2	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 55 V2.04.22
509	X1837509	HANDLE WASHER 6 X 20
510	X1837510	MITER SCALE
512	X1837512	MITER HANDLE
513	X1837513	RIVET 2 X 5MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
514	X1837514	MITER PIN
521V2	X1837521V2	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 8 V2.04.22
523	X1837523	MITER BAR GUIDE WASHER
524	X1837524	ANGLE INDICATOR SEAT
525	X1837525	STOP PIN
526	X1837526	STOP PIN KNOB
527	X1837527	COMPRESSION SPRING 0.5 X 9.5 X 24
528	X1837528	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 10
529	X1837529	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6

# Labels & Cosmetics



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
601	X1837601	ELECTRICITY LABEL
602	X1837602	DISCONNECT POWER LABEL
603	X1837603	BLADE GUARD LABEL
604	X1837604	MACHINE ID LABEL
605	X1837605	EYE/LUNG HAZARD LABEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
606	X1837606	SHOP FOX NAMEPLATE
607	X1837607	MODEL NUMBER LABEL
608	X1837608	READ MANUAL LABEL
609	X1837609	TABLE SAW WARNING LABEL
610	X1837610	KICKBACK HAZARD LABEL

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Woodstock International, Inc. will repair, replace, or arrange for a dealer refund, at its expense and option, the Shop Fox machine or machine part proven to be defective for its designed and intended use, provided that the original owner returns the product prepaid to an authorized warranty or repair facility as designated by our Bellingham, Washington office with proof of their purchase of the product within two years, and provides Woodstock International, Inc. reasonable opportunity to verify the alleged defect through inspection. If it is determined there is no defect, or that the defect resulted from causes not within the scope of Woodstock International Inc.'s warranty, then the original owner must bear the cost of storing and returning the product.

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