

## **USER'S MANUAL**

### **10" Table Saw ET1361US**

THIS INSTRUCTION BOOKLET CONTAINS **IMPORTANT** SAFETY INFORMATION. PLEASE READ AND KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

## General Safety Rules

**WARNING**

"READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS" Failure to follow the safety rules listed below and other basic safety precautions may result in serious personal injury.

### Work Area

**KEEP CHILDREN AWAY**

Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord. All visitors should be kept away from work area.

**KEEP WORK AREAS CLEAN**

Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

**MAKE WORKSHOP CHILD-PROOF**

With padlocks, master switches. Remove safety key from On/Off switch.

**AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS**

Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations. Keep work area well lit. Do not expose power tools to rain. Do not use tool in presence of flammable liquids or gases.

## Personal Safety

**KNOW YOUR POWER TOOL**

Read and understand the owner's manual and labels affixed to the tool. Learn its application and limitations as well as the specific potential hazards peculiar to this tool.

**DON'T OVERREACH**

Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

**STAY ALERT**

Watch what you are doing. Use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired. Do not operate while under medication or while using alcohol or other drug.

**DRESS PROPERLY**

Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. They can be caught in moving parts. Rubber gloves and non-skid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

**USE SAFETY GOGGLES**

Also face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty, and ear plugs during extended periods of operation.

**GUARD AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK**

Prevent body contact with grounded surfaces. For example: pipes, radiators, ranges, refrigerator enclosures.

**DISCONNECT TOOL FROM POWER SOURCE**

When not in use, before servicing, when changing blades, bits, cutters, etc.

**KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE**

In working order, and in proper adjustment and alignment.

**REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES**

Check to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.

**AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING**

Make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position before plugging in tool.

**NEVER STAND ON TOOL OR ITS STAND**

Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted. Do not store materials on or near the tool such that it is necessary to stand on the tool or its stand to reach them.

**CHECK DAMAGED PARTS**

Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly replaced.

**WARNING**

All repairs, electrical or mechanical, should be attempted only by trained repairmen. Contact the nearest Factory Service Center, Authorized Service Station or other competent repair service.

**WARNING**

Use only Ironmax replacement parts; any others may create a hazard.

**WARNING**

Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer for your model. Accessories that may be suitable for one tool, may become hazardous when used on another tool.

## Tool Use

**DON'T FORCE TOOL**

It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

**USE THE RIGHT TOOL**

Don't force small tool or attachment to do the job of a heavy-duty tool. Don't use tool for purpose not intended — for example; don't use circular saw for cutting tree limbs or logs.

**SECURE WORK**

Use clamps or a vise to hold work. It's safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate the tool.

**DIRECTION OF FEED**

Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.

**NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED**

Turn power off. Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.



## Getting To Know Your Table Saw

### 1. POWER SWITCH

Has a design feature allowing the tool to be locked in the OFF ("O") position.

### 2. TABLE

Provides large working surface to support workpiece.

### 3. BASE

Supports table saw. For additional stability, holes are provided in base to bolt the saw to a workbench or stand.

### 4. BLADE ANGLE LOCK

Locks the tilt mechanism after the blade is adjusted to desired position.

### 5. ELEVATION WHEEL

Elevates or lowers the blade. Also used to adjust blade bevel at all angles from 0 to 45 degrees.

### 6. BLADE TILT SCALE

Shows the degree the blade is tilted.

### 7. RIP FENCE SCALE

Shows the distance from the blade to rip fence.

### 8. MITER GAUGE SCALE

Shows the degree the workpiece is being mitered.

### 9. RIP FENCE STORAGE

Conveniently stores rip fence on two pads on the right side of base when not in use. Simply align hole on fence with locating pin on front pad, and press fence down into it's storage position as shown.

### 10. MITER GAUGE STORAGE

Conveniently stores miter gauge on the left side of the base when not in use. Simply insert miter gauge bar into rectangular hole on right side of base, and push the miter gauge fully into it's storage position as shown.

### 11. PUSH STICK

Allows you to rip smaller pieces of stock with a greater level of safety.

### 12. SMART GUARD SYSTEM STORAGE

When not in use, the Main Barrier Guard (a) and Anti-Kickback Device (b) can be stored under the left side table extension.

### 13. BLADE STORAGE & WRENCH

Allows you to store 10" blades and arbor wrench.

### 14. RIP FENCE

Exclusive Self-Aligning, Quick-Set rip fence can be easily moved or locked in place by simply raising or lowering lock handle.

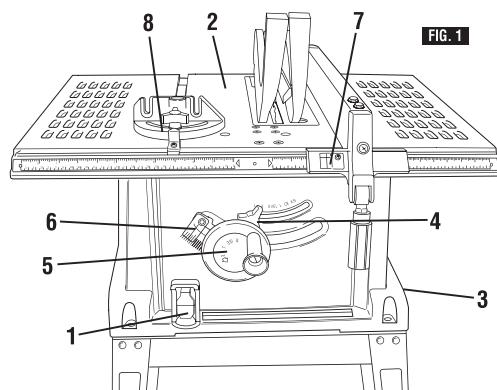


FIG. 2

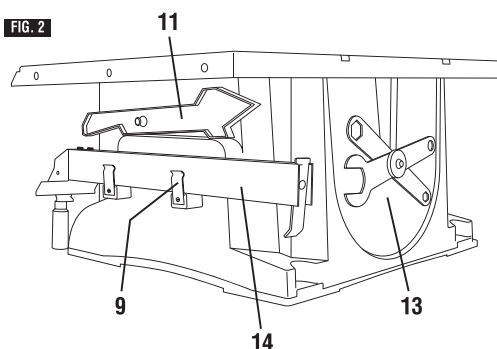
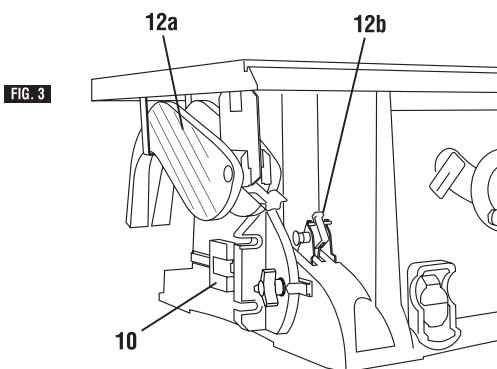


FIG. 3



## Unpacking and Checking Contents



To avoid injury from unexpected starting or electrical shock, do not plug the power cord into a source of power. This cord must remain unplugged whenever you are working on the table saw.

Table Saw is shipped complete in one carton.

Unpacking and Checking Contents. Separate all parts from packing materials and check each one with the illustration and the list of Loose Parts to make certain all items are accounted for before discarding any packing material.

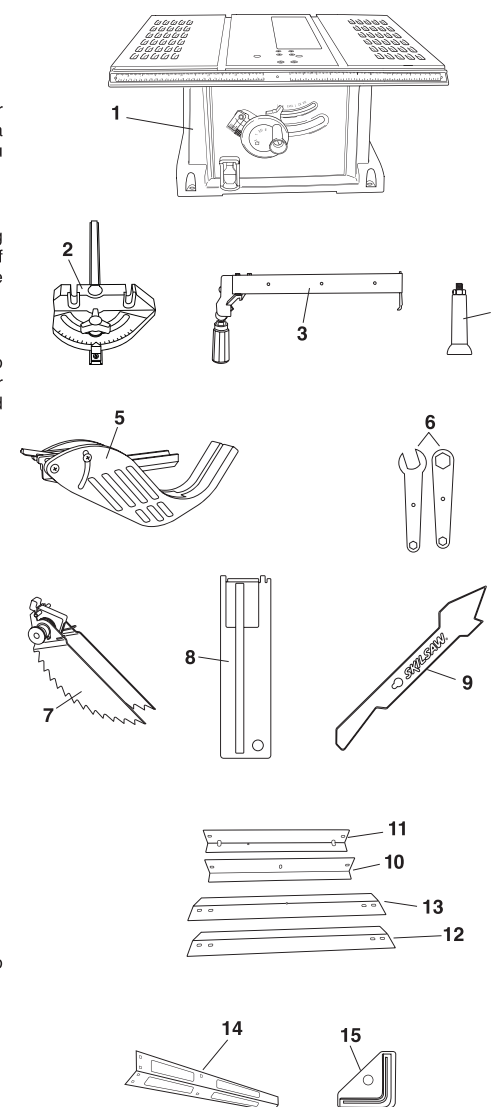
**Note:** Some assembly parts are located under foam insert.



If any parts are missing, do not attempt to assemble the table saw. Do not plug in the power cord or turn on the switch until the missing parts are obtained and are installed correctly.

## Parts in Carton

Item	Description	Qty.
1.	Table Saw Assembly	1
2.	Miter gauge	1
3.	Rip fence and handle	1
4.	Blade elevation wheel handle	1
5.	Blade guard assembly	1
6.	Blade wrenches	2
7.	Anti-Kickback Device	1
8.	Table insert	1
9.	Push stick	1
10.	Long top plates	2
11.	Short top plates	2
12.	Long support plates	2
13.	Short support plates	2
14.	Legs	4
15.	Rubber feet	4
16.	Hardware kit (not shown)	1



## Assembly Time

The expected time to assemble and properly adjust this saw is two hours.

## Adjustments

### 90° and 45° Positive Stops Adjustment

**WARNING** To prevent personal injury, always disconnect the plug from power source before making any adjustments.

The saw has positive stops that will quickly position the saw blade at 90° or 45° to the table. Make the following adjustments only if necessary.

**NOTE:** 90° and 45° blade adjustment screws require a 5 mm Allen wrench (not supplied) and a 10 mm wrench or socket (not supplied) for adjustment. To access the 10 mm jam nut attached to the 90° and 45° adjustment screws, turn the saw on its left side. Make sure the saw is secure.

#### Adjusting the 90° Stop:

1. Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the control wheel **1** counterclockwise (Fig. 7).
2. Loosen the blade lock knob **2**. Push in the blade elevation/tilting control wheel **1** and rotate clockwise as far as possible (Fig. 7).
3. Place a combination square on the table and against the blade to determine if the blade is at a 90° angle to the table (Fig. 8).
4. If the blade is not at a 90° angle to the table, loosen the jam nut (underneath table) and turn the 90° adjusting socket head screw **3** (Fig. 9) left to reduce the angle or right to increase the angle.

#### Adjusting the 45° Stop:

1. Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the control wheel **1** counterclockwise (Fig. 7).
2. Loosen the blade lock knob **2**. Push in the blade elevation/tilting control wheel **1** and rotate counterclockwise as far as possible (Fig. 7).
3. Place a combination square on the table and against the blade to determine if the blade is at a 45° angle to the table (Fig. 8).
4. If the blade is not at a 45° angle to the table, loosen the jam nut (underneath table) turn the 45° adjusting socket head screw **4** left to reduce the angle or right to increase the angle (Fig. 9).

#### Adjusting the Blade Tilt Indicator:

1. When the blade is positioned at 90°, adjust the blade tilt pointer to read 0° on the scale.
2. Loosen the holding screw, position pointer over 0° and tighten the screw.

**NOTE:** Always make a trial cut on scrap wood when making critical cuts. Measure for cut precision.

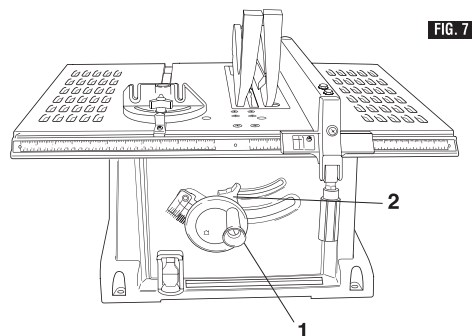


FIG. 7

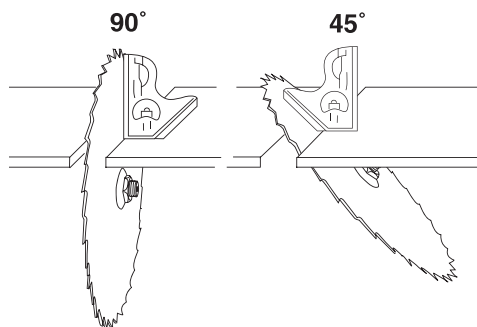


FIG. 8

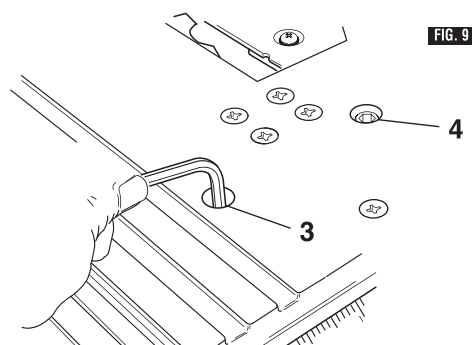


FIG. 9

## Adjustments

### Blade Parallel to Miter Gauge Groove Adjustment

**WARNING** To prevent personal injury, always disconnect the plug from power source before making any adjustments.

**WARNING** Check blade parallelism to miter gauge periodically and make adjustments as necessary. Improperly aligned blade may result in workpiece instability, loss of control, and KICKBACK. If the blade is misalignment cannot be adjusted, do not attempt to operate the saw. Have a qualified service technician perform blade alignment. Handle blade with care and cover blade perimeter during adjustments. Blade teeth are sharp.

1. Move the blade guard out of the way.
2. Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the control wheel **1** counterclockwise (Fig. 10). Push in the control wheel **1** and tilt the blade to 0° **2**, then lock in place with the bevel lock knob **3**.
3. Select a tooth with a "right set" on the end of the blade closest to you. Mark it with a marker.
4. Place a combination square head **4** against the left side of the right miter gauge groove **5** (Fig. 11).
5. Adjust the rule so it touches the front marked tooth. Lock the ruler so it holds its position in the square assembly.
6. Rotate the blade bringing the marked tooth to the rear and about 1/2" (13 mm) above the table.
7. Carefully, slide the combination square to the rear until the ruler touches the marked tooth.
8. If the ruler touches the marked tooth at the front and rear positions, no adjustment is necessary.

If the front and rear measurements are not the same, blade is not parallel to the miter slot. Proceed to steps 9–18 to perform the adjustment.

*continued on page 34*

FIG. 10

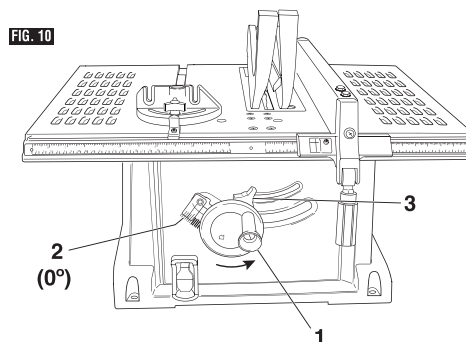
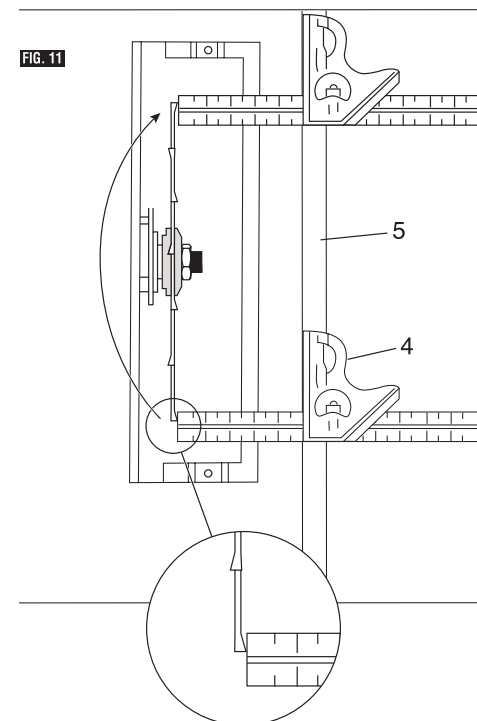


FIG. 11



9. Remove the combination square and stand the saw in the adjustment position - on its back side so you can access the six adjustment nuts **6, 7, 8** (Fig. 12) that secure the pivot rod to the table. Make sure the table is stable. Place tool on corner of table and secure with a clamp as shown in figure 12. The front adjustment screws **6** are accessible from outside of the base.

**WARNING** Handle blade with care and cover blade perimeter during adjustments. Blade teeth are sharp.

10. Use a 10 mm wrench, or 10 mm socket and 1/4" drive wrench, where accessible, to loosen adjustment nuts **6 & 7** (about 1/2 turn each).

11. Adjust the blade to 45 degree bevel setting and lock with bevel lock knob to get access to the remaining two adjustment nuts **8**. Loosen these remaining two adjustment nuts by approximately 1/2 turn each - Fig. 14.

12. Adjust the blade back to 0 degree bevel setting and lock with bevel lock knob.

13. Carefully move the blade to the left or right to align with miter gage groove. If movement of the undercarriage and blade is difficult, then loosen the adjustment **6, 7, 8** nuts by additional 1/4 turn.

14. Keep tool in adjustment position. Check the alignment with the combination square (repeat steps 4 - 7).

15. When alignment is correct, tighten the two front (**6**) and two side (**7**) adjustment nuts.

16. Re-check the alignment. If additional adjustment is required, loosen the two front **6** and two right **7** adjustment nuts and repeat steps 13, 14, & 15 until the blade is parallel to the miter slot.

17. Next, adjust the blade to 45 degree bevel setting to get access to the remaining two adjustment nuts **8**. Tighten these remaining two adjustment nuts **8**.

18. Place the saw upright and re-check the alignment to make sure the blade is parallel to the miter slot (steps 4 - 7).

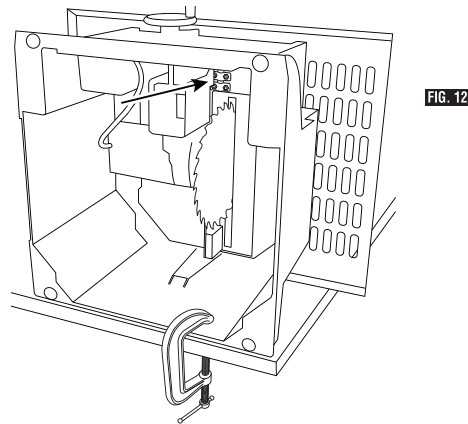


FIG. 13

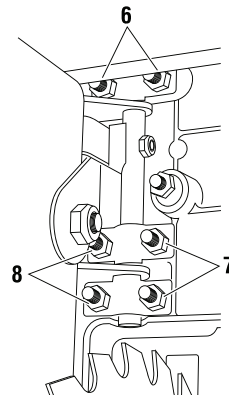
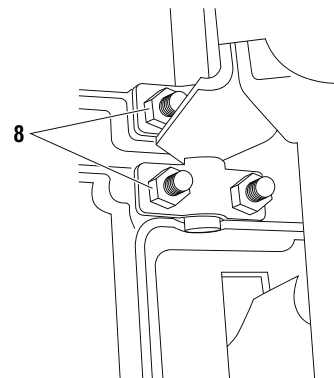


FIG. 14



## Adjustments

### Removal and Installation of the Blade

**WARNING** Disconnect plug from power source before performing any assembly, adjustment or repair to avoid possible injury.

#### Using the Correct Blade

**IMPORTANT:** The saw blade provided on this tool has a carbide-tipped kerf width of .128" and a plate (body) thickness that is .086" thick. When looking for a replacement blade, select one with dimensions close to the original blade. This information may not be printed on the blades packaging. If not, check the manufacturers catalog or website. Ironmax offers an extensive line of Premium-Quality Professional Saw Blades that match the requirements for this tool. You must select a blade with a kerf width of .092" or more and a plate (body) thickness .088" or less (Fig. 13).

**WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, do not use extra thin kerf saw blades. The kerf of the blade must be wider than .092". Extra thin kerf saw blades (less than .092") may cause the work piece to bind against the riving knife during cutting. It is recommended that the kerf of the replacement blade used on this saw be .092" or more.

**WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, do not use saw blades made with a thick body plate. If the replacement saw blade's plate thickness is greater than .088", the riving knife would not properly serve as an aid to reduce kickback. The replacement blade's plate thickness must be less than .088".

**WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, do not use blade "dampeners," "stabilizers," or "stiffening collars" on both sides of a replacement blade. These are metal plates positioned against the sides of the blade to reduce deflection that may occur when using thin saw blades. Use of these devices on both sides will prevent the blade from being properly aligned with the riving knife, which may bind the work piece during cutting. One "stabilizer" plate may be placed only against the outside of a thin replacement blade. These plates are not required with the supplied Ironmax blade.

#### Changing the Blade

**NOTE:** Clean blade of any excess oil before installation.

1. Remove the table insert **1** (Fig. 14).
2. Raise the blade **2** to the maximum height by turning the control wheel **3** counterclockwise (Fig. 14).
3. Remove the arbor nut **4** and flange **5** (Fig. 15).
4. Clean any sawdust from both blade collars before installing the blade. Install a 10" (25.4 cm) blade. Install the saw blade onto the arbor with the blade teeth pointing toward the front of the saw.

To avoid injury, do not use a blade larger or smaller than 10" diameter and 5/8" arbor.

5. Install the flange **5** against the blade **2** and thread the arbor nut **4** as far as possible by hand. Ensure that the blade is flush against the inner blade flange **6** (Fig. 15).

FIG. 13

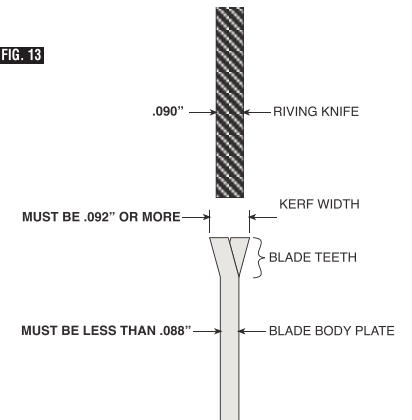


FIG. 14

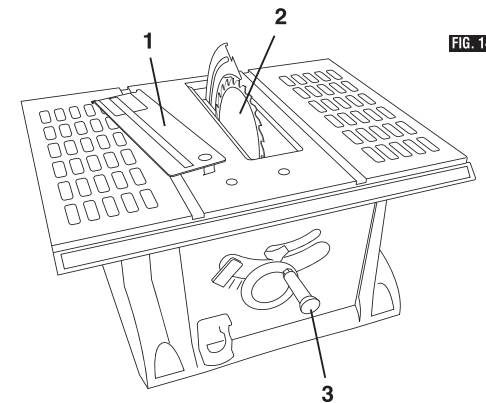
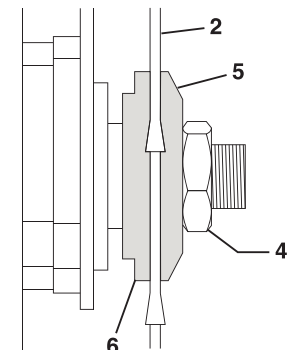
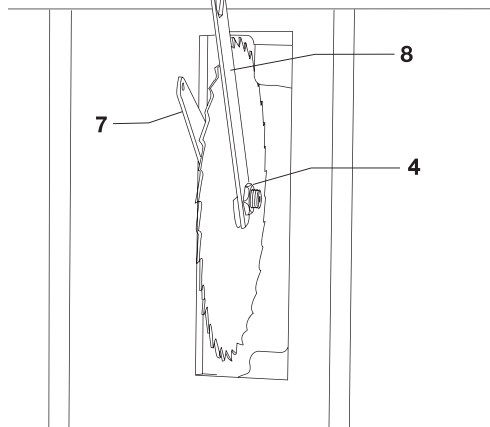


FIG. 15



- To tighten the arbor nut 4, use the open-end wrench 7 and align the wrench jaws on the flats of the flange to keep the arbor from turning. Place the box-end wrench 8 on the arbor nut 4 and turn clockwise (to the rear of the saw table) (Fig. 16).

**FIG. 16**



- Install the table insert 1 in the table recess. (Figure 14).

To avoid injury from a thrown workpiece, blade part, or blade contact, never operate the saw without the proper insert in place. Use the table insert when sawing. Use the dado insert when using a dado blade.

## Using Carbide-Tipped Blades

Handle carbide-tipped blades carefully. Carbide is very brittle and can be easily damaged. Use caution when you install, use or store the blades. Do not use a carbide-tipped blade that is bent or has bent teeth, or if the blade has cracks, is broken, or has missing/loose carbide tips. Do not operate a carbide-tipped blade faster than its recommended speed.

Read, understand and follow all warnings and instructions provided with your carbide-tipped blades.

## Adjustments

### Aligning Rip Fence

**WARNING** To prevent personal injury, always disconnect plug from power source before making any adjustments.

The rip fence must be parallel with the SAWBLADE in order to prevent KICKBACK when ripping.

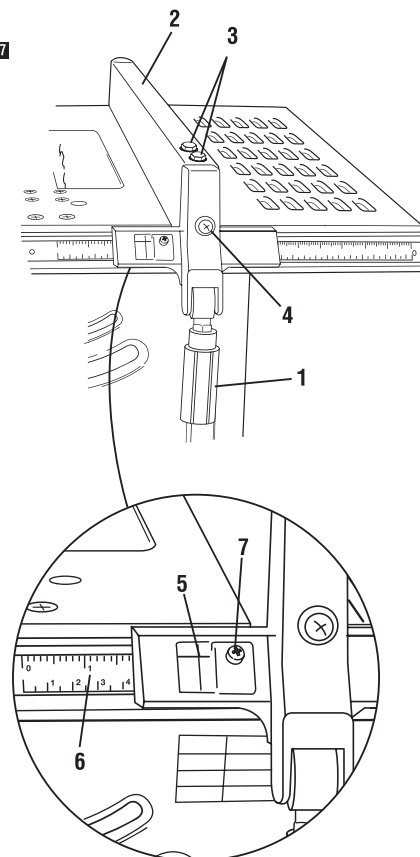
Your table saw is equipped with a Self-Aligning, Quick-Set rip fence. Once the adjustments below have been made, the rip fence will self align when the fence is locked into position.

- To move the rip fence, raise lock handle 1.
- Slide fence 2 by handle 1, until it is alongside the sawblade (Fig. 17).

The fence should touch the "SET" teeth at the front and rear of the blade. If fence does not touch the teeth at front and rear of blade follow the steps below.

- Loosen the two hex screws 3 on the top front section of the rip fence.
- Move fence 2 until it touches the teeth and is parallel to the blade.
- Hold fence in place and lower lock handle, then tighten hex screws (Fig. 17).
- Clamp rip fence to check if it holds securely at front and rear. If rear is not clamped securely, unclamp fence and turn rear clamp adjustment screw 4 clockwise for increased clamping. Try clamping the fence to verify if it self aligns and clamps tightly at the front and rear. Overtightening of the rear clamp adjustment screw 4 will cause the rip fence to be non-self aligning (Fig. 17).

**FIG. 17**



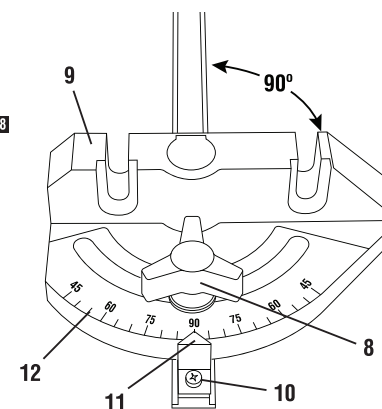
### Manual Pointer Adjustment

The distance of the rip fence body from the blade when ripping on the right side of the blade is determined by lining the pointer 5 with the desired dimension on the scale 6. If an adjustment to the pointer is necessary, loosen pointer adjustment screw 7, adjust pointer 5 and tighten screw 7 (Fig. 17).

### Miter Gauge Adjustment

- To adjust the miter gauge, loosen miter gauge lock handle 8 and set the miter gauge body so the pointer 11 is at the 90° mark, then tighten lock handle 8 (Fig. 18).
- Make a cut on a piece of scrap wood. Check it with a square to see if the piece of wood was cut at 90° (Fig. 18). If the piece of wood was not cut 90°, adjust the miter gauge body 9, tighten lock handle 8 and make additional cuts until you are certain you have made a 90° cut.
- Loosen pointer adjustment screw 10 so the pointer 11 points to the 90° mark on scale 12 and tighten screw 10 (Fig. 18).

**FIG. 18**





## Adjustments

### Adjusting the alignment of the riving knife with the blade

**⚠ WARNING** To prevent personal injury, always disconnect the plug from power source before making any adjustments.

**⚠ WARNING** Check riving knife alignment to blade periodically and make adjustments as necessary. Improperly aligned riving knife may result in workpiece instability, loss of control, and KICKBACK. If the riving knife is misaligned and cannot be adjusted, do not attempt to operate the saw. Have a qualified service technician perform riving knife alignment.

1. Check that the blade is properly aligned parallel with the miter gauge groove per instructions listed under Adjustments Blade Parallel to Miter Gauge Groove Adjustment (page 32) and adjust the blade if necessary. Check that the rip fence is aligned with the blade (see instructions listed under Adjustments Aligning Rip Fence page 40) and adjust the rip fence if necessary.
2. Raise the blade to the full height (up) position. Raise the riving knife to its full up position (see instructions listed under Assembly Attaching the Smart Guard System Positioning The Riving Knife, page 46). Remove the Anti-Kickback Device and Guard Assembly from the riving knife. Remove the insert plate.
3. Place the rip fence on the left side of the table. Carefully move the rip fence against the blade so that the rip fence is parallel to the blade and just touches the tips of the saw teeth. Lock the rip fence and make sure the blade at the front and back is still touching the rip fence (Fig 19).
4. Using the rip fence as a guide, check the riving knife alignment with the plane of the saw blade. Since the riving knife is thinner by approximately three thicknesses of paper on each side than the width of the blade's KERF (Fig 13) you must make a temporary paper "spacing gauge". Make two folds in a small piece (6" X 6") of ordinary newspaper making three thicknesses. Place the paper spacing gauge between the riving knife and the rip fence (Fig 20).
5. Repeat step 4 with the rip fence on the right of the blade and check with paper spacing gauge.
6. If the paper spacing gauge does not fit between the rip fence and the riving knife per steps 4 & 5 above, the riving knife is not correctly aligned with the blade and must be adjusted. If the riving knife needs adjustment proceed to step 7. If the riving knife is correctly aligned with the blade skip to step 10.
7. Tilt and rest the saw on 1" thick wooden blocks at the back (Fig 21) to allow access to the riving knife attachment screws from under the saw. Make sure blocks are thick enough for the fence to move freely from side to side.

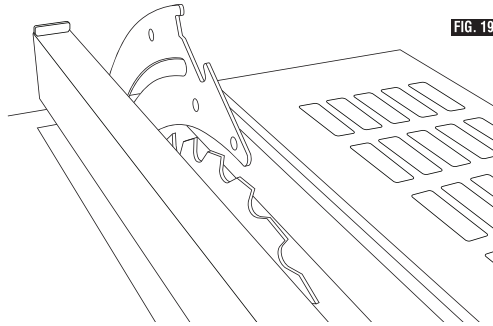


FIG. 19

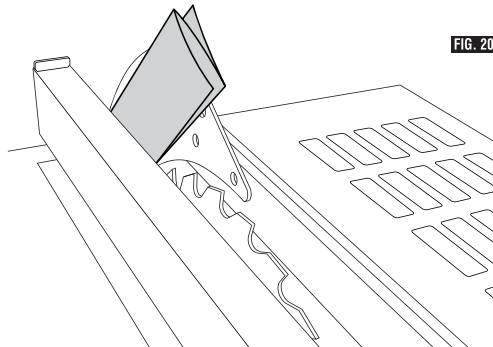


FIG. 20

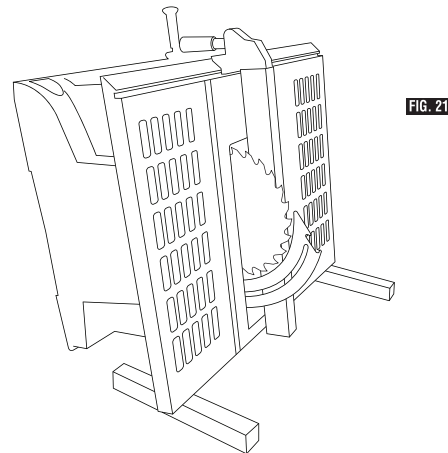


FIG. 21

8. Loosen the two riving knife attachment screws (Fig 22).

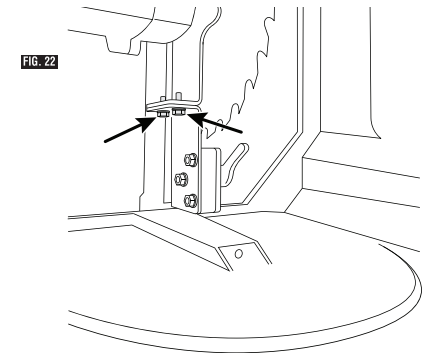


FIG. 22

9. With the paper spacing gauge placed between the riving knife and the rip fence, align and clamp the riving knife with the rip fence and the spacing gauge (Fig 23). Retighten the riving knife attachment screws (Fig 22).

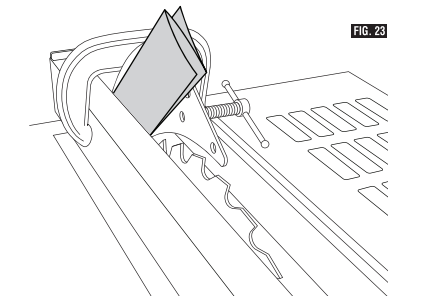


FIG. 23

10. Return the saw to the upright position, remove the clamp and paper spacing gauge and recheck the riving knife alignment. Readjust if necessary.

**IMPORTANT:** The riving knife must always be **INLINE** with the saw blade body when blade is at any bevel angle (see Fig 13 on page 36).

11. Reinstall the insert plate. Reattach the Anti-Kickback Device and Guard Assembly to the riving knife.

## Assembly

### Attaching the Smart Guard System

**⚠ WARNING** To prevent personal injury, always disconnect plug from power source before attaching or removing the Smart Guard System.

#### POSITIONING THE RIVING KNIFE

1. Remove table insert using finger hole.
2. Raise the blade as high as it will go and set it perpendicular to table (0° on bevel scale) (Fig. 24).
3. Rotate the riving knife release lever 1 clockwise, so that it points upward (Fig. 24).
4. Pull riving knife 2 towards release lever to disengage it from the pins 3.
5. Slide the riving knife 2 up to its highest position, so that it is directly over the center of the blade (Fig. 25).
6. Align holes in riving knife with pins 3 and lock the release lever 1 by rotating it counterclockwise. Push/pull riving knife to verify that it is locked in place (Fig. 25).
7. Replace table insert (Fig. 26).

*continued on page 48*

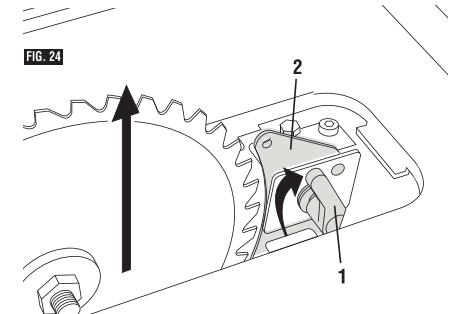


FIG. 24

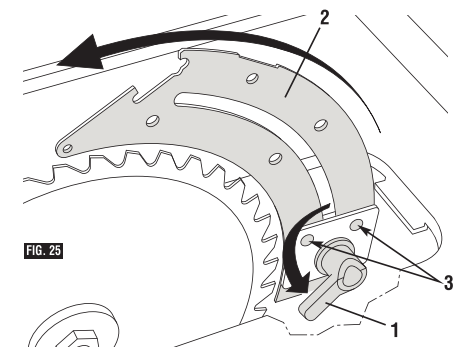
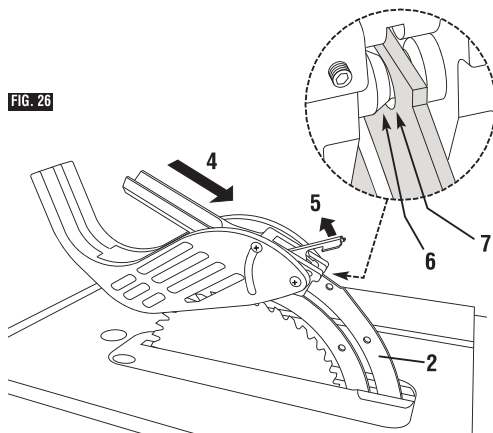


FIG. 25

### ATTACHING THE GUARD ASSEMBLY

- With one hand, hold the front of the barrier guard assembly 4 by the metal "fork". With the other hand, hold the guard release lever 5 up (Fig. 26).
- Lower the rear of guard assembly and slip the cross bar 6 into the rear notch 7 on top of the riving knife 2 (Fig. 26).
- Lower the front of the guard assembly 4 until the metal "fork" is parallel with the table (Fig. 27).
- Press down on the guard release lever 5 until you feel and hear it snap into the locking position. Check that the guard assembly is securely connected (Fig. 27).

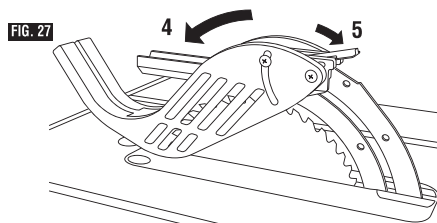
FIG. 26



### ATTACHING THE ANTI-KICKBACK DEVICE

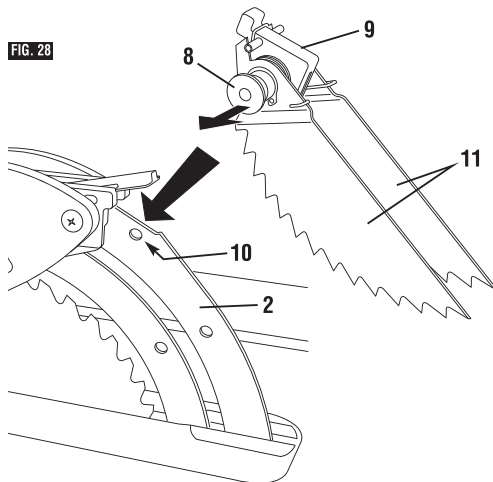
- While pulling out the attachment pin 8, attach the Anti-Kickback Device 9 into the flat recessed area 10 of the riving knife 2 (Fig. 28).
- Slide the Anti-Kickback Device down until it drops into the recessed area – then release the attachment pin such that the Anti-Kickback Device locks onto the riving knife immediately behind the guard assembly. Check that the attachment pin is securely connected into locking hole.
- Carefully raise and lower the pawls 11 – when letting go, the spring-loaded pawls must come down and contact the table insert (Fig. 28).

FIG. 27



**Note:** The two attachments are independent of each other, so the Anti-Kickback Device can be attached before the Guard Assembly.

FIG. 28



## Assembly

### Attaching Rip Fence

- Raise rip fence handle 1 as shown (Fig. 29), so holding clamp 2 is out far enough to fit on the table 3.
- Position the rip fence 4 over table, holding up the front end while engaging rear, then lowering front end onto rail. (Fig. 29)
- For proper alignment of rip fence, refer to Aligning Rip Fence section on page 40.

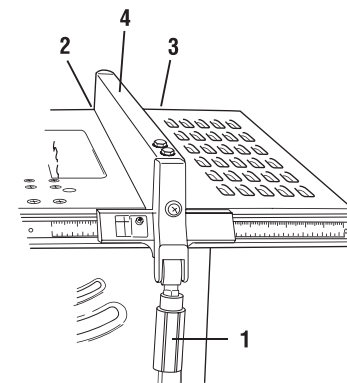


FIG. 29

### Assembling the Leg Stand

**WARNING** After completing adjustments, securely tighten all fasteners. An unstable stand may shift in use and cause serious personal injury.

**WARNING** The stamped rails may have sharp edges. Be careful in handling the rails to prevent being cut.

**NOTE:** Use the screws 1, washers 2, and lock nuts 3 supplied in the hardware kit to attach the pieces of the leg stand together (Fig. 30). Do not tighten the hardware completely until the leg stand is completely assembled.

**Note:** Some assembly parts are located under foam insert.

The following letters are stamped on pieces for identification:

- A - Legs (qty. 4).
- B - Front and rear top plates (qty. 2).
- C - Side top plates (qty. 2).
- D - Side support plates (qty. 2).
- E - Front and rear support plates (qty. 2).

- Attach the side top plates C to the legs A.
- Attach the side support plates D to the legs A.
- Place the front and rear top plates B over the side top plates C, and attach to the legs A.
- Attach the front and rear support plates E to the legs A.
- Tap the four rubber feet 4 onto the bottom of the legs A.

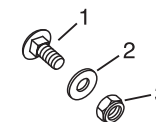
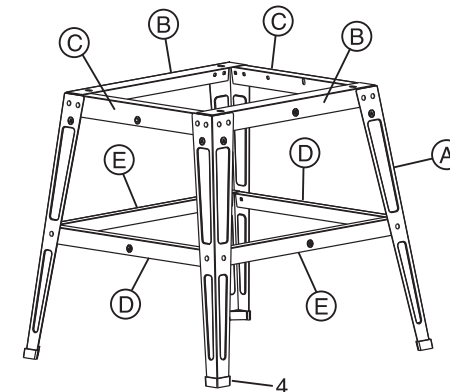


FIG. 30



### Mounting the Table Saw to the Leg Stand

**NOTE:** Mount the table saw to the leg stand using the hardware supplied in the hardware kit.

- Place the table saw onto the assembled leg stand so that the four (4) mounting holes 4 in the base of the saw are over the four (4) mounting holes in the front and rear top plates 5 (Fig. 31).
- Secure the table saw to the leg stand using four (4) bolts 6, washers 7, and lock nuts 8.

**IMPORTANT!** When mounting the table saw to the leg stand, DO NOT overtighten the mounting hardware.

**WARNING** Before operating table saw, securely fasten table saw to stand and entire unit must be placed on solid, level surface.

**WARNING** Do not stand on table saw stand or use as ladder or scaffolding.

**WARNING** Do not use table saw if stand tips, slides, or moves in any way.

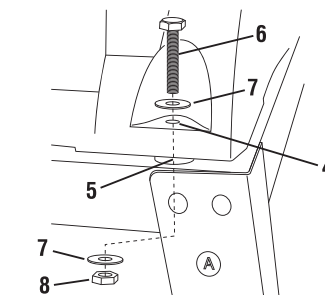


FIG. 31

## Mounting The Table Saw

### Mounting Table Saw to Workbench

If table saw is to be used in a permanent location, it should be fastened securely to a firm supporting surface such as a stand or workbench, using the four mounting holes, 1 two of which are shown (Fig. 32).

When mounting table saw to a workbench or plywood, holes should be drilled through the supporting surface of the workbench or plywood and a opening MUST be made the same size as the opening in the bottom of the saw using the dimensions illustrated (Fig. 33), so the saw dust can drop through.

1. Each of the four mounting holes should be bolted securely using 5/16" hex nuts (not included). Screw lengths should be 2-1/2" longer than the thickness of the bench top.
2. Locate and mark where the saw is to be mounted.
3. Drill four (4) 3/8" diameter holes through workbench.
4. Place table saw on workbench aligning holes in base with holes drilled in workbench.
5. Insert four (4) 5/16" screws and tighten.

### Mounting to Plywood

An alternative method of securing your table saw is to fasten the saw base to a mounting board 24" x 24" minimum size to prevent saw from tipping while in use. Any good grade of plywood with a 3/4" minimum thickness is recommended.

1. Follow instructions for mounting to workbench, substituting a plywood board 24" x 24" minimum size and using 5/16" flat head machine screws, flat washers, and hex nuts (not included). Screw length must be at least 2-1/2" more than the thickness of the mounting board. Insert screws up through mounting board and through base holes. Place flat washers on stud and secure with hex nuts.

**NOTE:** For proper stability, holes must be counter sunk on bottom side of plywood so screw heads are flush with the bottom surface of the supporting board.

2. Securely clamp board 2 to workbench 3 using two or more "C" clamps, 4 as shown (Fig. 34).

Supporting surface where saw is to be mounted should be examined carefully after mounting to insure that no movement can occur during use. If any tipping or walking is noted, secure the workbench or stand before operating the table saw.

FIG. 32

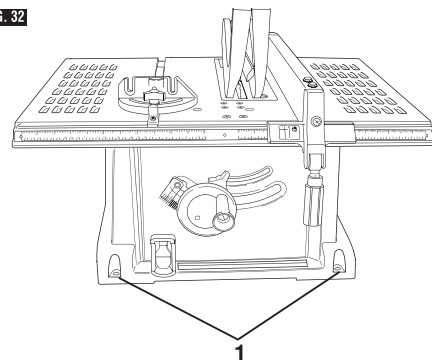
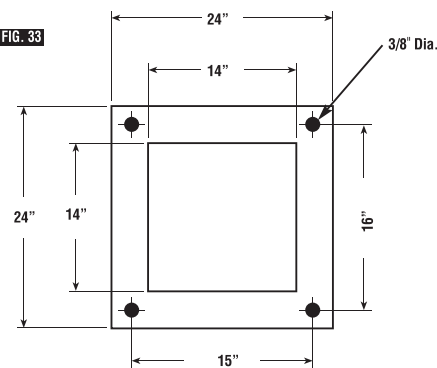
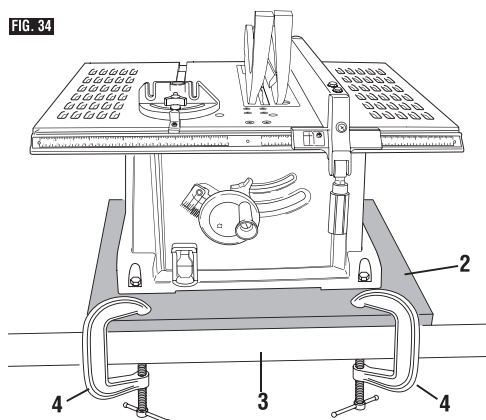


FIG. 33



NOTE: All dimensions in inches.

FIG. 34



## Basic Table Saw Operation

### Keeping the Area Clean

Sawdust and wood chips that fall under the saw will accumulate on the floor. Make it a practice to pick up and discard this dust when you have completed cutting (Fig. 35).

### On/Off Switch with Safety Key

The On/Off switch has a removable safety key to protect against unauthorized use.

1. To turn the saw ON, insert the safety key 1 into the switch 2 (Fig. 36). Move the switch upward to the ON position.
2. To turn the saw OFF, move the switch downward to the OFF position.
3. To lock the switch in the OFF position, grasp the safety key 1 and pull it out of the switch. With the safety key removed, the switch will not operate.

**NOTE:** If the safety key is removed while the saw is running, the saw can be turned OFF, but cannot be restarted without inserting the safety key.

FIG. 35

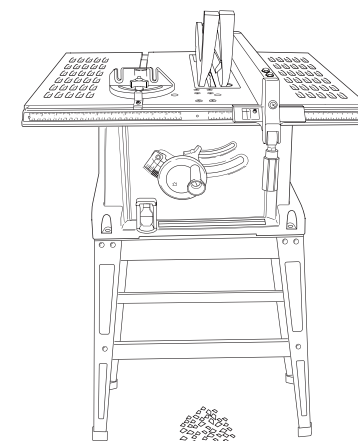
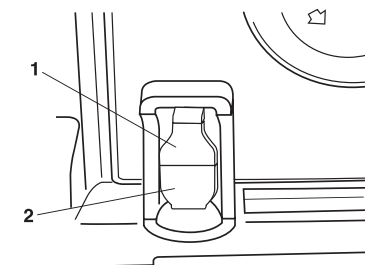


FIG. 36



## Smart Guard System

The Smart Guard has been designed for modularity, enabling the use of multiple combinations of the three main components – Main barrier guards, Anti-kickback device, and riving knife. Additionally, the riving knife can be quickly adjusted to three positions (high, middle, and stored), depending on the application requirement.

### Component Parts (figure 37):

#### 1 Riving Knife

The Riving Knife is the central element of the Smart Guard blade guarding system, serving as the attachment point for both the Main Barrier Guard and the Anti-Kickback Device. In the event that the Main Barrier Guard and Anti-Kickback Device are removed, the Riving Knife maintains its functionality as material splitter, and is adjustable to three positions. Because of this adjustability, the Riving Knife can be appropriately positioned for all cutting applications.

#### 2 Main Barrier Guard

The main guard is comprised of a pair of plastic barriers attached to the metal upper barrier guard. The side barriers (one to the left and one to the right of the blade) operate independently of one another, maintaining maximum blade coverage during cutting operations. The main guard incorporates a quick-connect attachment point and can be attached or removed from the blade guarding system independent of the Anti-Kickback Device and Riving Knife.

**Note:** To best secure the main guard for transport, adjust the blade to its lowest position. This keeps the guard tight to the table surface and prevents damage related to the guard swinging during transport.

#### 3 Anti-Kickback Device

In the event of kickback, the Anti-Kickback Device, (also known as dogs, or pawls) is intended to help prevent the board from being thrown in the direction of the user. The sharp teeth of the pawls are intended to “catch” the material in the event of kickback.

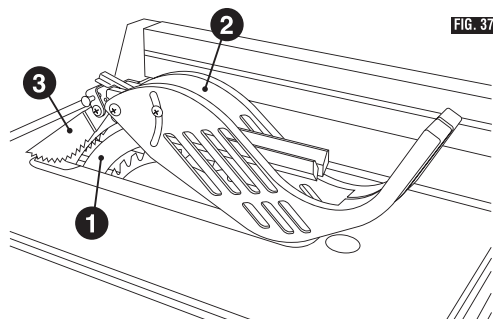


FIG. 37

### Attachment/Removal

(see page 46 for detailed instructions)

The three primary components of the Smart Guard blade guarding system are designed for rapid attachment, adjustment, and/or removal without the need for additional tools.

The Main Barrier Guard component can be quickly attached and detached through the use of a quick release lever. The guard is attached by seating the crossbar into the top of the Riving Knife and engaging the locking lever. Following this process in reverse, the guard can be easily removed for special operations such as dados or rabbets.

The Anti-Kickback Device can be easily attached by aligning the attachment pin with the hole in the rear of the riving knife. It can be easily removed by depressing the compression pads on either side of the Anti-Kickback Device and lifting it away.

The Riving Knife can be easily adjusted to one of three heights by removing the table insert, raising the blade to its full height and releasing the riving knife release lever at the base of the Riving Knife. The Riving Knife should be locked in its highest position for use with the Main Barrier Guard and Anti-Kickback Device. It can be adjusted to its middle position for non-through cuts and for use as a material splitter without the Main Barrier Guard and Anti-Kickback Device.

In the event that the Riving Knife can not be used for a specific cut, it can be adjusted to its lowest position, thus placing it 1" above the surface of the table (while the blade is at its full height).

### System Storage

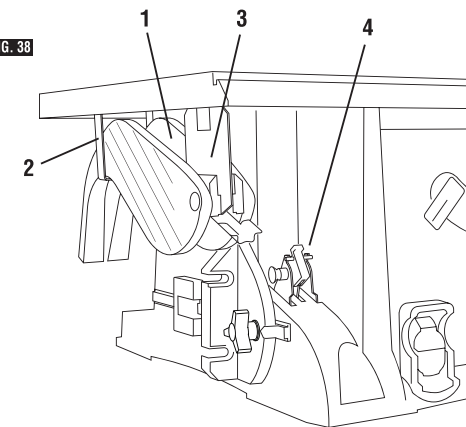
When not in use, the Main Barrier Guard and Anti-Kickback Device can be stored under the left side of the table.



**WARNING** Use of all the components of the Smart Guard System, including Main Barrier Guard, Anti-Kickback Device, and Riving Knife is highly recommended to provide protection against accidents and injury.

1. Turn the Main Barrier Guard assembly **1** upside down and slide it into the U-bracket **2** at the rear left side of the saw (Fig. 33).
2. Pivot the rear of the guard up and into the front mounting bracket **3**.
3. Lock the Main Barrier Guard assembly into place in the same manner as you would attach it to the Riving Knife (Fig. 38).
4. Slide the pawls of the Anti-Kickback Device **4** into the two slots and attach to bracket in the same manner that it attaches to the Riving Knife.

FIG. 38





## Using the Miter Gauge with “T” Bar

The miter gauge is equipped with a “T” shaped bar **1** which engages under retaining tabs **2** in the table's miter gauge slots **3** (Fig. 39).

The tabs keep the miter gauge in the slot and will support it when pulled beyond the front of table as shown in figure 34. When using the miter gauge for 90° cross-cuts, the maximum cut capacity is 11-1/2 inches for up to 2 x 12 lumber (actual width= 11-1/4 inches).

The bar must be engaged under slot tabs before attempting any cutting operation using the miter gauge.

CROSSCUTTING, MITER CUTTING, BEVEL CUTTING, COMPOUND MITER CUTTING and when RABBETING across the end of a narrow workpiece, the MITER GAUGE is used.

**WARNING** For your own safety, always observe the following safety precautions in addition to the safety instructions on Pages 2-6.

- Never make these cuts freehand (without using the miter gauge or other auxiliary devices) because the blade could bind in the cut and cause a KICKBACK or cause your fingers or hand to slip into the blade.
- Always tighten the miter gauge handle securely when in use.
- Remove rip fence from table during any operations which utilize the miter gauge.
- When cross cutting and the blade set at 90° to the table, the miter gauge can be used in either slot on the table. When cross cutting and the blade is tilted, use slot on right side of table where the blade is tilted away from your hands and miter gauge.
- Make sure blade guard is installed for all “thru-sawing” operations (when sawblade cuts entirely thru the thickness of the workpiece). Replace guard IMMEDIATELY after completion of dadoing, molding or rabbeting cuts.
- Have blade extend approximately 1/8" above top of workpiece. Additional blade exposure would increase the hazard potential.
- Do not stand directly in front of the blade in case of a THROWBACK (small cut-off piece caught by the back of the blade and thrown toward the operator). Stand to either side of the blade.
- Keep your hands clear of the blade and out of the path of the blade.
- If blade stalls or stops while cutting, TURN SWITCH OFF before attempting to free the blade.
- Do not reach over or behind the blade to pull the workpiece through the cut ... to support long or heavy workpieces ... to remove cut-off pieces of material or FOR ANY OTHER REASON.
- Do not pick up small pieces of cut-off material from the table. REMOVE them by pushing them OFF the table with a long stick. Otherwise they could be thrown back at you by the rear of the blade.
- Do not remove small pieces of cut-off material that may become TRAPPED inside the blade guard while the saw is RUNNING. THIS COULD ENDANGER YOUR HANDS or cause a KICKBACK. Turn the saw OFF. After the blade has stopped turning, lift the guard and remove the piece.
- If workpiece is warped, place the CONCAVE side DOWN. This will prevent it from rocking while it is being cut.

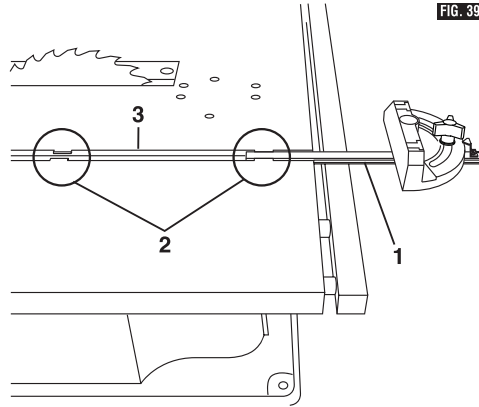


FIG. 39

## Push Stick and Push Block

Make the Push Stick **1** using a piece of 1 x 2 as shown (Fig. 40).

Make the Push Block **2** using pieces of 3/8" plywood **3** and 3/4" hardwood **4** (Fig. 41).

The small piece of wood, 3/8" x 3/8" x 2-1/2", should be GLUED to the plywood ... DO NOT USE NAILS. This is to prevent dulling the sawblade in the event you mistakenly cut into the Push Block.

Position the handle in the center of the plywood and fasten together with glue and woodscrews.

## Auxiliary Fence

Make one using pieces of 3/8" plywood **3** and 3/4" hardwood **4**. Fasten together with glue and woodscrews (Fig. 42).

**NOTE:** Since the Push Block **2** is used with the Auxiliary Fence **5**, the 4-3/4" dimensions must be held identical on both the pieces.

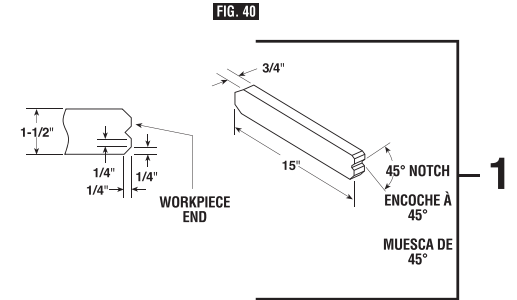


FIG. 40

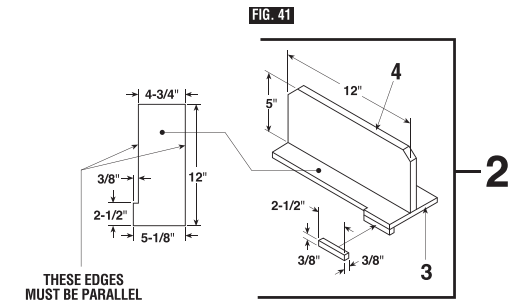


FIG. 41

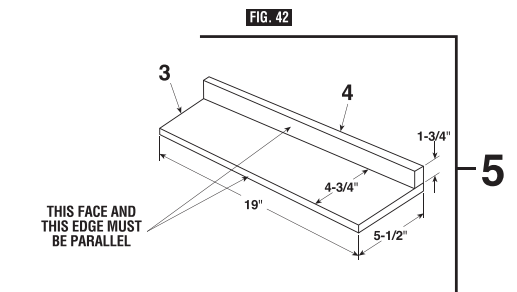


FIG. 42

NOTE: All dimensions in inches.

## Crosscutting

CROSSCUTTING is known as cutting wood across the grain, at 90°, or square with both the edge and the flat side of the wood. This is done with the miter gauge set at 90° (Fig. 43).

The graduations on the miter gauge provide accuracy for average woodworking. In some cases where extreme accuracy is required, when making angle cuts, for example, make a trial cut and then recheck it with an accurate square or protractor.

If necessary, the miter gauge head can be swiveled slightly to compensate for any inaccuracy.

**NOTE:** The space between the miter gauge bar and the groove in the table is held to a minimum during manufacturing.

For maximum accuracy when using the miter gauge, always “favor” one side of the groove in the table. In other words, don’t move the miter gauge from side to side while cutting but keep one side of the bar riding against one side of the groove.

The miter gauge may be used in either of the grooves in the table. Make sure miter gauge bar is engaged under table retainer tabs. Make sure lock handle is tightened securely to maintain angle.

When using the miter gauge in the LEFT hand groove, hold the workpiece firmly against gauge head with your left hand, and grip the lock handle with your right hand.

When using the RIGHT hand groove, hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lock handle with your left hand.

When cutting long workpieces, make sure the end is supported from the floor.

## Repetitive Cutting

REPETITIVE CUTTING is known as cutting a quantity of pieces the same length without having to mark each piece (Fig. 44).

When making repetitive cuts from a long workpiece, make sure it is supported.

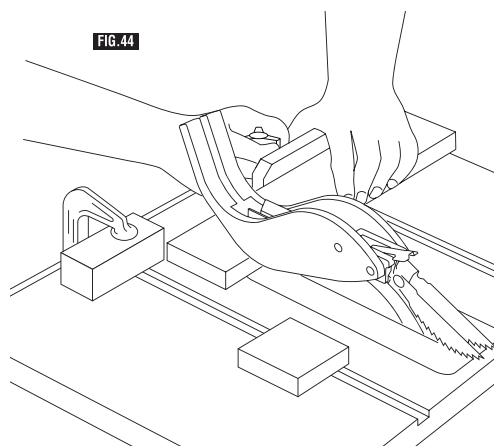
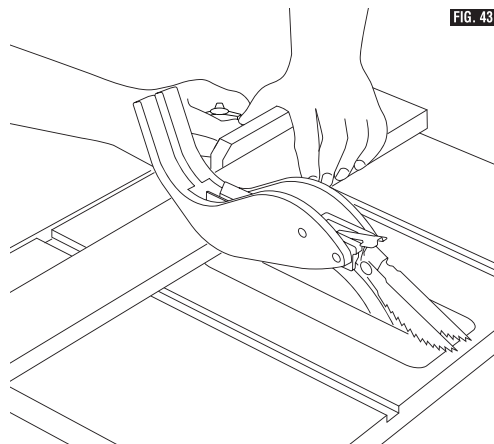
**WARNING** Never use the rip fence as a length stop because the cutoff piece could bind between the fence and the blade causing a kickback.

1. When making repetitive cuts, clamp a block of wood 3" long to the table at desired length to act as a length stop.

**WARNING** When clamping the block, make sure that the end of the block is well in front of the sawblade. Be sure it is clamped securely.

2. Slide the workpiece along the miter gauge until it touches the block ... hold it securely.

3. Make the cut ... pull the workpiece back ... push the cut-off piece off the table with a long Push Stick ... DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PICK IT UP AS THIS COULD ENDANGER YOUR HANDS.



## Miter Cutting

MITER CUTTING is known as cutting wood at an angle other than 90° with the edge of the wood. Follow the same procedure as you would for crosscutting (Fig. 45).

Adjust the miter gauge to the desired angle, and tighten lock handle.

The miter gauge may be used in either of the grooves in the table.

When using the miter gauge in the LEFT hand groove, hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge head with your left hand, and grip the lock handle with your right hand.

When using the RIGHT hand groove, hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lock handle with your left hand.

Before cutting, always make sure you securely tighten the lock handle to maintain the desired angle.

## Bevel Crosscutting

BEVEL CROSSCUTTING is the same as crosscutting except that the wood is also cut at an angle ... other than 90° with the flat side of the wood (Fig. 46).

Adjust the blade to the desired angle and lock it.

Use the Miter Gauge in the groove to the RIGHT of the blade. It cannot be used in the groove to the LEFT because the blade guard will interfere. Hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lock knob with your left hand.

## Compound Miter Cutting

COMPOUND MITER CUTTING is a combination of miter cutting and bevel crosscutting. The cut is made at an angle other than 90° to both the edge and the flat side of the wood .

Adjust the miter gauge and the blade to the desired angle. Make sure miter gauge is locked.

## Using the Rip Fence

RIPPING, BEVEL RIPPING, RESAWING AND RABBETING are performed using the RIP FENCE together with the AUXILIARY FENCE / WORK SUPPORT, PUSH STICK OR PUSH BLOCK.

**WARNING** For your own safety, always observe the following safety precautions in addition to the safety instructions on Pages 2-6.

- Never make these cuts FREEHAND (without using the rip fence or auxiliary devices when required) because the blade could bind in the cut and cause a KICKBACK.
- Always lock the rip fence securely when in use.
- Remove miter gauge from table during any operations which utilize the rip fence.
- Make sure blade guard is installed for all thru-sawing type cuts. Replace the guard IMMEDIATELY following completion of resawing, rabbeting, dadoing or molding operations.
- Frequently check the action of the ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS by passing the workpiece alongside of the spreader while saw is OFF.
- Pull the workpiece TOWARD you. If the PAWLS do not DIG into the workpiece and HOLD it, the pawls must be REPLACED. See “Maintenance” on Page 78.

FIG. 45

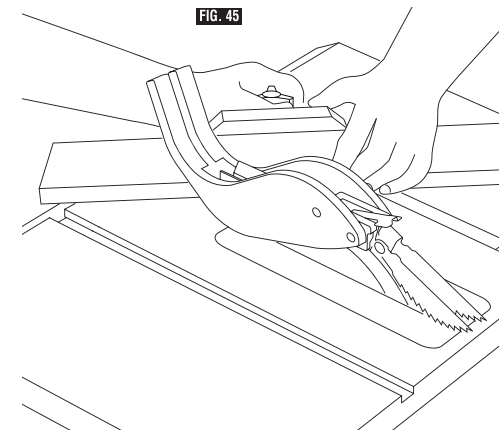
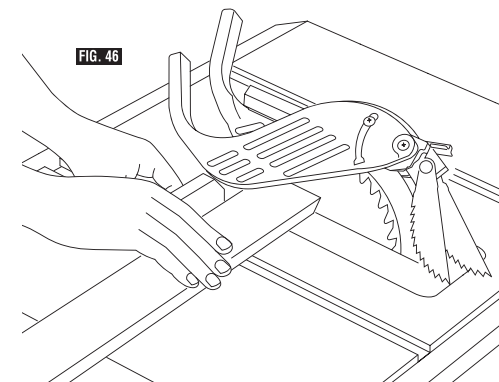


FIG. 46



- Have blade extend approximately 1/8" above top of workpiece. Additional blade exposure would increase the hazard potential.

- Do not stand directly in front of the blade in case of a KICKBACK. Stand to either side of the blade.

- Keep your hands clear of the blade and out of the path of the blade.

- If the blade stalls or stops while cutting, TURN SWITCH OFF before attempting to free the blade.

- Do not reach over or behind the blade to pull the workpiece through the cut ... to support long or heavy workpieces ... to remove small cut-off pieces of material or FOR ANY OTHER REASON.

- Do not pick up small pieces of cut-off material from the table. REMOVE them by pushing them OFF the table with a long stick. Otherwise they could be thrown back at you by the rear of the blade.

- Do not remove small pieces of cut-off material that may become TRAPPED inside the blade guard while the saw is RUNNING. THIS COULD ENDANGER YOUR HANDS or cause a KICKBACK. Turn the saw OFF. After the blade has stopped turning, lift the guard and remove the piece.

- If workpiece is warped, place the CONCAVE side DOWN. This will prevent it from rocking while it is being ripped.

## Ripping

RIPPING is known as cutting a piece of wood with the grain, or lengthwise. This is done using the rip fence. Position the fence to the desired WIDTH OF RIP and lock in place. Before starting to rip, be sure:

- Rip Fence is parallel to sawblade.
- Spreader is properly aligned with sawblade.
- Anti-kickback pawls are functioning properly.

When ripping LONG BOARDS or LARGE PANELS, always use a work support. A simple one can be made by clamping a piece of plywood to a sawhorse (Fig. 47).

### BEVEL RIPPING

When bevel ripping material 6" or narrower, use fence on the right side of the blade ONLY. This will provide more space between the fence and the sawblade for use of a Push Stick. If the fence is mounted to the left, the sawblade guard may interfere with proper use of a Push Stick.

When "WIDTH OF RIP" is 6" and WIDER use your RIGHT hand to feed the workpiece, use LEFT hand ONLY to guide the workpiece ... do not FEED the workpiece with the left hand (Fig. 48).

When "WIDTH OF RIP" is 2" to 6" wide USE THE PUSH STICK to feed the work (Fig. 49).

FIG. 47

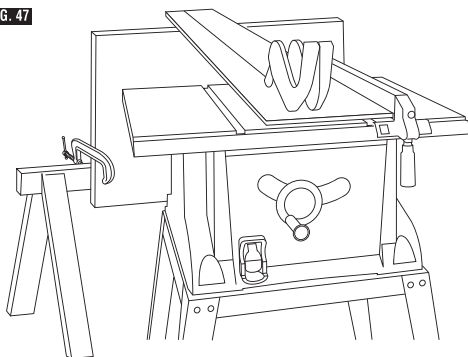


FIG. 48

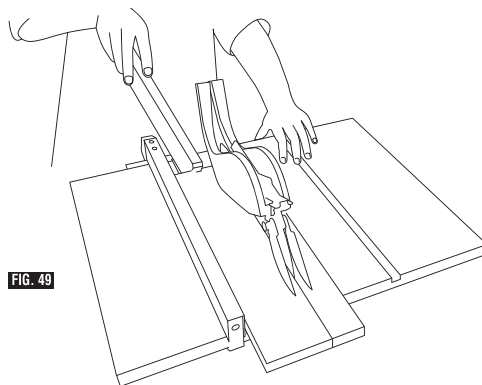
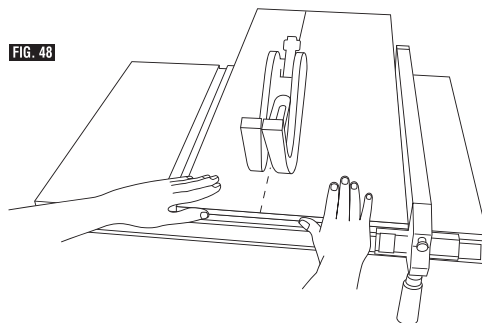


FIG. 49

When WIDTH OF RIP is NARROWER than 2" the Push Stick CANNOT be used because the guard will interfere ... USE the AUXILIARY FENCE, and PUSH BLOCK.

Attach auxiliary fence 1 to rip fence with two "C" clamps (Fig. 50).

Feed the workpiece by hand until the end is approx. 1" from the front edge of the table. Continue to feed using the PUSH BLOCK 2 on top of auxiliary fence UNTIL THE CUT IS COMPLETE (Fig. 51).

## Resawing

RESAWING is known as ripping a piece of wood through its thickness. The Ironmax table saw is capable of resawing wood up to 6" wide by making two passes, one through each thickness edge.

**NOTE:** To RESAW a piece of wood wider than 3" it will be necessary to remove the blade guard ... and use the AUXILIARY FENCE (See "WORK HELPERS").

Do not attempt to resaw BOWED or WARPED material.

Clamp the auxiliary fence 1 and the rip fence 3 to the table so that the workpiece 4 will SLIDE EASILY but not TILT or MOVE SIDEWAYS without BINDING between the two fences during the cut (Fig. 52).

Do not clamp directly to the bottom edge of the table because the "swivel" of the clamp will not grip properly. Place a small strip of wood between the bottom edge of the table and the "C" clamp.

For your own safety ...

1. Do not "back up" (reverse feeding) while resawing because this could cause a kickback.
2. Install blade guard immediately upon completion of the resawing operation.

## Making a Featherboard

Figure 48 illustrates dimensions for making a typical featherboard. It should be made from a straight piece of wood that is free of knots or cracks.

Kerf 5 should be about 1/4" apart (fig. 53).

FIG. 53

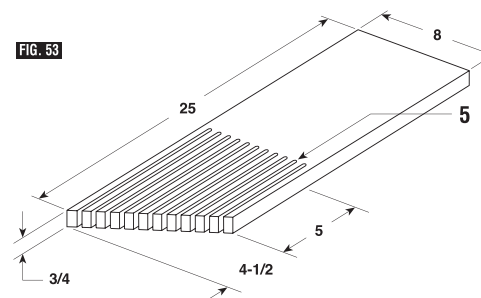


FIG. 50

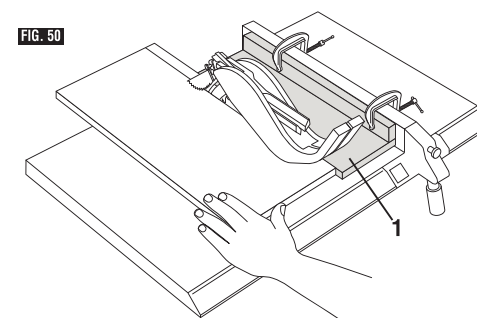


FIG. 51

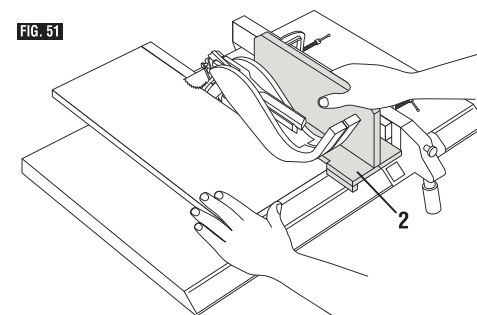
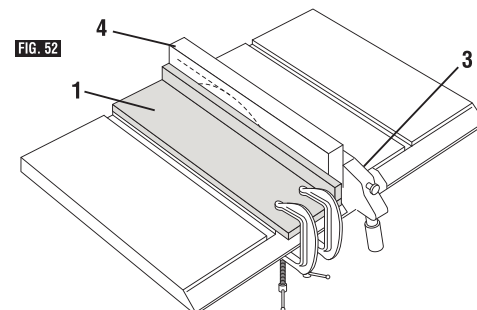


FIG. 52



## Non Thru-Sawing

Add 8" high flat facing board to the fence, the full length of the fence (Fig. 54).

Use featherboards for all "Non Thru-Sawing" operations (when sawblade guard must be removed). Featherboards 1 are used to keep the work in contact with the fence and table as shown, and to stop kickbacks.

Mount featherboards 1 to fence and table as shown, so that leading edges of featherboards will support workpiece until cut is complete, and the workpiece has been pushed completely past the cutter (sawblade, dado head, molding head, etc.) with a Push Stick 2, as in ripping.

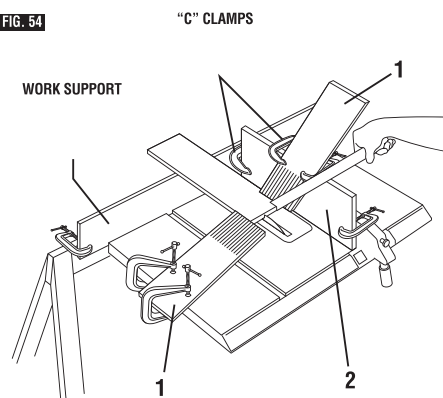
Before starting the operation (switch "OFF" and cutter below table surface):

- Install featherboards so they exert pressure on the workpiece; be positive they are securely attached.
- Make sure by trial that the featherboards will stop a kickback if one should occur.

Featherboards are not employed during non thru-sawing operations when using the miter gauge.

Replace the sawblade guard as soon as the non thru-sawing operation is complete.

FIG. 54



## Rabbeting

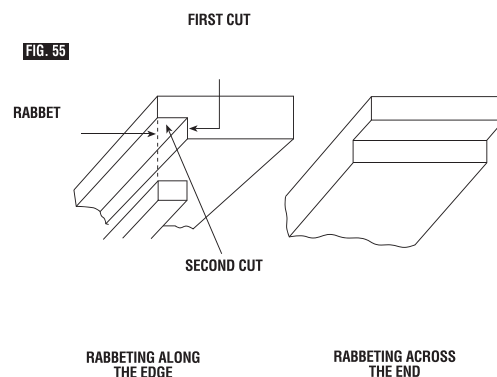
RABBETING is known as cutting out a section of the corner of a piece of material, across an end or along an edge (Fig. 55).

Making a RABBET requires cuts which do not go all the way through the material. Therefore the blade guard must be removed.

- Remove blade guard.
- For rabbeting along an edge (long way of workpiece) as shown, add facing to rip fence approximately as high as the workpiece is wide. Adjust rip fence and blade to required dimensions; then make first cut with board flat on table, follow set-up Fig. 54. Make second cut with workpiece on edge, follow set-up Fig. 52. Follow all precautions, safety instructions, and operation instructions as for ripping or rip type operations, including featherboards and Push Stick, etc.
- For rabbeting across an end, for workpiece 10-1/2" and narrower make the rabbet cut with the board flat on the table. Using the miter gauge fitted with a facing, follow the same procedures and instructions for crosscutting making successive cuts across the width of the workpiece to obtain the desired width of cut. DO NOT use the rip fence for rabbeting across the end.
- INSTALL BLADE GUARD IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF RABBETING OPERATION.

Rabbet cuts can also be made in one pass of the workpiece over the cutter using the dado head or molding head.

FIG. 55



## Dado and Molding Cutting

Instructions for operating the saw with Dado and Molding Head sets are contained in the booklet furnished with these accessories. ALWAYS USE AN APPROPRIATE IRONMAX TABLE INSERT AND WASHERS LISTED UNDER RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. ALWAYS PLACE THE BLADE WASHERS IN THE ORIGINAL POSITIONS WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED DADO OR MOLDING CUTTING.

### INSTALLING A DADO SET

A dado set is an accessory system used to make non-thru grooves or lap cuts on work pieces. These tools are commonly used in furniture and cabinet building. After work pieces have been properly dado cut, they can be tightly joined together. The table saw can accommodate dado cutting up to 1/2" wide in a single pass.

**WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, always disconnect plug from power source before changing blades.

**WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, always use the Ironmax Dado Blade Table Insert (comes with a dado accessory washer).

Never make dado cuts without this insert. Do not use dado sets larger than 8" diameter. Never set dado cutters to any bevel angle other than the vertical 0° angle. Follow all warnings and instructions shown here and those that accompany your dado set. Failure to comply with these warnings may result in serious bodily injuries.

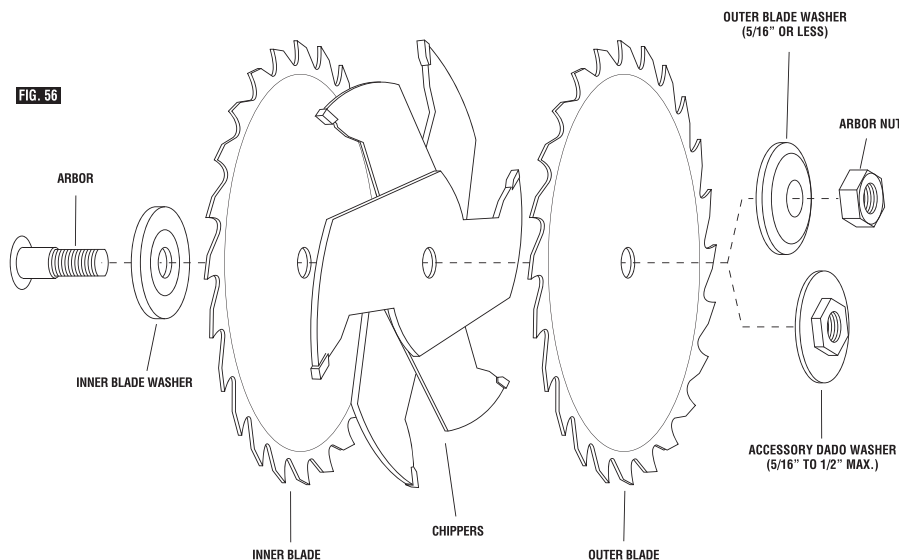
**WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, do not use dado sets larger than 8 inches in diameter. The saw is not designed to accept larger sized dados.

### USING STACKED DADO SETS

- Disconnect plug from power source.
- Remove the Smart Guard System and Anti-Kickback Device (see page 46, 48). Lower and lock the Riving Knife in its lowest position.
- Remove standard table insert plate. Raise saw blade to maximum height.
- Remove the arbor nut, outer washer, and saw blade.
- Installing a dado stack (Fig. 56)
  - Place the desired parts of the dado set onto the arbor shaft.
  - Place the outer washer onto the outside of the dado stack.
  - Replace and tighten the arbor nut onto the arbor shaft.
- Placing dado blades and chippers: (see Fig. 56)

• For 1/4" wide cuts, place the two outside dado blades (cutters) on the shaft. The two dado outside blades may be different, check for information on the blade and the manufacturer's instructions for proper installation.

• For wider cuts (up to 1/2" maximum), chipper blades and spacers can be placed only between the outside blades (cutters).





**⚠ WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, never use a single dado blade for normal saw thru-cutting. Never use chippers without both outside cutters. Read and follow all Operation/Safety Instructions included with the dado set.

**NOTE:** The arbor nut must be fully engaged on the shaft threads. If the stacked width is more than 5/16", do not use the table saw's outer washer and nut. Instead use the accessory nut with integral washer (Fig. 57). With this saw, do not exceed a stacked dado width greater than 1/2".

7. Lower the blades below the table top and insert the Ironmax Dado Table Insert (Fig. 58). Raise the cutters to the desired depth of cut (above the insert). Check that the tool is not plugged into a power source; then carefully rotate the cutters by hand to make sure all components are tightly held and no interferences exist.

8. Plug saw into power source. Using scrap wood, make practice dado cuts and adjust height accordingly.

**⚠ WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, never pass your hands over the cutting dado blades. Dado cuts are non-thru (blind) cuts. Many times the cutters cannot be seen during cutting. See page 72 for instructions on Non Thru-sawing.

**⚠ WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, never make freehand cuts. The work piece must be held against the saw's fence or miter gauge as it is being fed. Whenever possible, use push sticks and push blocks for cutting (see page 62). Always use feather boards, attached to the table or fence, when rip cutting (See page 72). When cross cutting, firmly hold work piece against the miter gauge (see page 64).

**NOTE:** Because dado cuts are non-thru cuts, the miter gauge can be used with the fence locked in place. This is helpful when making repeat dado cross-cuts from the ends of more than one work piece. Each piece is held against the miter gauge and its end slides along the fence at a preset distance.

Depending on the final depth of cut and/or the density of the material, it may be required to make multiple cuts starting with small depths of 1/4" to 1/2" and progressing to final depth. When performing extensive repetitive dado cutting, periodically check the work pieces to see that the depth of cut is maintained.

#### RETURNING SAW TO NORMAL THRU-CUTTING

After completing your Dado cutting, be sure to return the inner and outer washers to the original positions (see page 36 for details). It is important that the original equipment washers are in the proper positions so that the saw blade always aligns with the permanently installed riving knife.

#### ADJUSTABLE OR WOBBLE DADO SETS

**⚠ WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, do not use adjustable or "wobble" dado sets on this saw. Adjustable dado sets can be easily set to positions that may interfere with working components of this saw.

FIG. 57

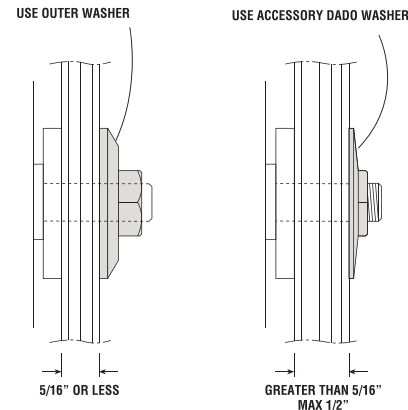
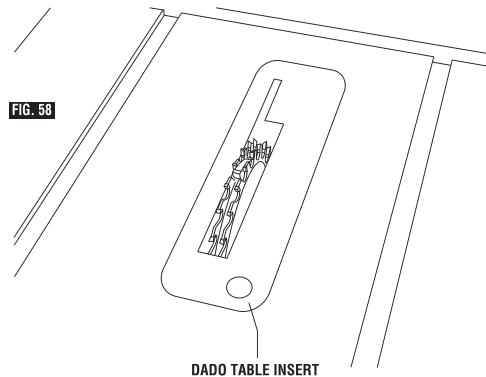


FIG. 58



Dado cuts should be made in the 90° position only. When using the dado set it will be necessary to remove the Blade Guard. USE CAUTION.

1. When dado cutting across the width of the board, use miter gauge to push the board.
2. When dado cutting the length of the board:  
For edge of the board use set-up in Fig. 52.  
For width of the board use set-up in Fig. 54.

ALWAYS REPLACE THE SMART GUARD SYSTEM WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED DADO CUTTING.

## Special Cutting Techniques

**⚠ WARNING** This table saw is a highly versatile tool, capable of performing a wide range of highly specialized cuts that cannot be covered in this manual. Do not attempt to perform cuts not covered in this manual unless you are thoroughly familiar with procedures and fixturing.

See your local library for books on woodworking techniques, such as: The Complete Book of Stationary Power Tool Techniques by R.J. De Christoforo.

## Maintaining Your Table Saw

### Maintenance

**⚠ WARNING** For your own safety, turn switch "OFF" and remove plug from power source outlet before maintaining or lubricating your saw.

Do not allow sawdust to accumulate inside the saw. Frequently blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the saw cabinet and the motor. Clean your cutting tools with a Gum and Pitch Remover.

The cord and the tool should be wiped with a dry clean cloth to prevent deterioration from oil and grease.

**⚠ WARNING** Certain cleaning agents and solvents can damage plastic parts. Some of these are: gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated cleaning solvents, ammonia and household detergents which contain ammonia. Avoiding use of these and other types of cleaning agents will minimize the possibility of damage.

A coat of automobile-type wax applied to the table will help to keep the surface clean and allow workpieces to slide more freely.

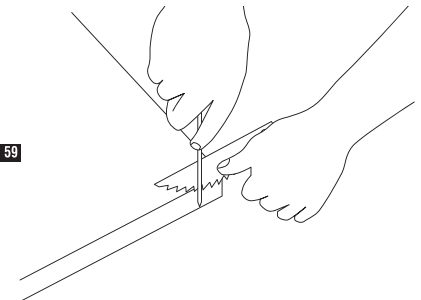
If the power cord is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

Make sure the teeth of the ANTI-KICKBACK pawls are always sharp. To sharpen:

1. Remove blade guard.
2. Rotate pawl toward rear of spreader so that teeth are above top of spreader.
3. Hold spreader with left hand and place pawl over corner of workbench (Fig. 59).
4. Using a small round file (Smooth Cut) sharpen the teeth.

**⚠ WARNING** All repairs, electrical or mechanical, should be attempted only by trained repairmen. Contact the nearest Factory Service Center or Authorized Service Station or other competent repair service. Use only identical replacement parts, any other may create a hazard.

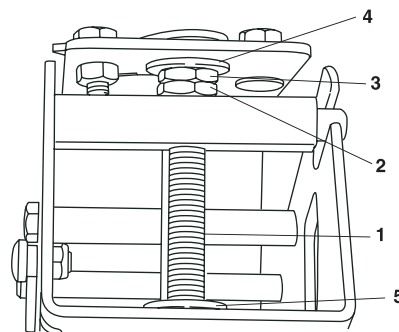
FIG. 59



## Blade Elevation and Tilting Mechanism

After five hours of operation, the blade elevation/tilting mechanism should be checked for looseness, binding, or other abnormalities. Disconnect the saw from the power source, turn the saw upside down and pull up and down on the motor unit. Observe any movement in the motor mounting mechanism. Looseness or play in the blade raising screw **1** should be adjusted as follows (Fig. 60):

FIG. 60



1. Loosen nut **2**.
2. Adjust the nut **3** until it is finger-tight against the bracket **4**, then back off the nut **3** 1/6 turn.
3. Tighten nut **2**. The maximum allowable play of the screw rod **1** is 5/32" (4 m). Place a small amount of dry lubricant (such as graphite or silicon) on the screw rod **1** at the thrust washer **5**. Do not oil the threads of screw rod **1**. The screw rod **1** must be kept clean and free of sawdust, gum, pitch, and other contaminant's for smooth operation.

**NOTE:** If excessive looseness is observed in any other part of the blade elevation mechanism or tilting mechanism, take the complete unit to an authorized service center.

## Lubrication

All motor bearings are permanently lubricated at the factory and require no additional lubrication. Lubricate all mechanical parts where a pivot or threaded rod is present, with graphite or silicone. These dry lubricants will not hold sawdust.

## Care of Blades

Blades become dull even from cutting regular lumber. If you find yourself forcing the saw forward to cut instead of just guiding it through the cut, chances are the blade is dull or coated with wood pitch.

## Trouble Shooting

**⚠ WARNING** Turn switch "OFF" and always remove plug from the power source before trouble shooting.

### TROUBLE: SAW WILL NOT START

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>PROBLEM</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power cord is not plugged in.</li> <li>2. Fuse or circuit breaker tripped.</li> <li>3. Cord damaged.</li> <li>4. Burned out switch.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>REMEDY</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plug saw in.</li> <li>2. Replace fuse or reset tripped circuit breaker.</li> <li>3. Have cord replaced by an Authorized Ironmax Service Center or Service Station.</li> <li>4. Have switch replaced by an Authorized Ironmax Service Center or Service Station.</li> </ol> |

### TROUBLE: BLADE DOES NOT COME UP TO SPEED

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>PROBLEM</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extension cord too light or too long.</li> <li>2. Low house voltage.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>REMEDY</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace with adequate cord.</li> <li>2. Contact your electric company.</li> </ol> |

### TROUBLE: EXCESSIVE VIBRATION

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>PROBLEM</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Failure to tighten blade angle lock.</li> <li>2. Blade out of balance.</li> <li>3. Saw not mounted securely to stand or workbench.</li> <li>4. Arbor Nut not tight.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>REMEDY</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See "Getting To Know Your Table Saw" section, (Page 24 - 26).</li> <li>2. Discard Blade and use different blade.</li> <li>3. Tighten all mounting hardware, See "Mounting the Table Saw" section, (Page 50 - 52).</li> <li>4. See "Operating Adjustments" section, "Changing The Blade" (Page 36 - 38).</li> </ol> |

### TROUBLE: CANNOT MAKE SQUARE CUT WHEN CROSSCUTTING

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>PROBLEM</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Miter Gauge not adjusted properly.</li> </ol>                                       |
| <b>REMEDY</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See "Operating Adjustments" section, "Miter Gauge Adjustment" (Page 40).</li> </ol> |

### TROUBLE: CUT BINDS, BURNS, STALLS MOTOR WHEN RIPPING

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>PROBLEM</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dull blade with improper tooth set.</li> <li>2. Warped board.</li> <li>3. Rip fence not parallel to blade.</li> <li>4. Spreader out of alignment.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>REMEDY</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sharpen or replace blade.</li> <li>2. Make sure concave or hollow side is facing "DOWN" feed slowly.</li> <li>3. See "Operating Adjustments" section "Aligning Rip Fence" (Page 40).</li> <li>4. See "Assembly" section, "Attaching Blade Guard" (Page 46-48).</li> </ol> |

### TROUBLE: CUT NOT TRUE AT 90° OR 45° POSITIONS

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>PROBLEM</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alignment screws not adjusted properly.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>REMEDY</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See "Operating Adjustments" section, "Adjusting Blade Parallel to Miter Gauge" (Page 32).</li> </ol> |

### TROUBLE: TILT LOCK HANDLE ELEVATION WHEEL HARD TO MOVE

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>PROBLEM</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade angle lock not loosened when making tilt adjustment.</li> <li>2. Saw dust on depth screw threads.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>REMEDY</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See "Getting To Know Your Table Saw" section, "Blade angle Lock" (Page 24).</li> <li>2. See "Maintaining Your Table Saw" section, "Lubrication" (Page 80).</li> </ol> |

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