

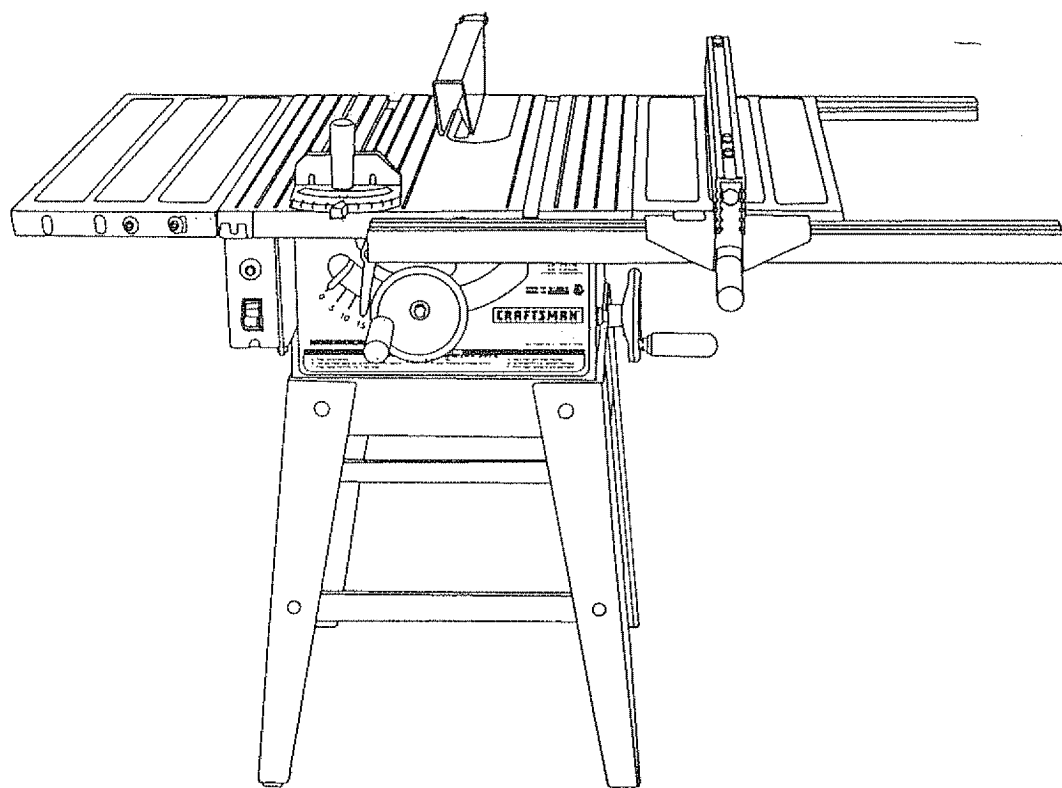
Owner's Manual

CRAFTSMAN[®]

10" Inch Blade
2 HP (Maximum Developed)
3450 R.P.M.

TABLE SAW

Model No.
137.228210



CAUTION:

Before using this Table Saw, read this manual and follow all its Safety Rules and Operating Instructions.

- Safety Instructions
- Installation
- Operation
- Maintenance
- Parts List

Customer Help Line
1-800-843-1682

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Hoffman Estates, IL 60179 USA
Part No. 137228210001

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WARRANTY

FULL ONE YEAR WARRANTY

If this product fails due to a defect in material or workmanship within one year from the date of purchase, Sears will repair it free of charge.

Contact a Sears Service Center for repair.

If this product is used for commercial or rental purposes, this warranty applies only for 90 days from the date of purchase.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Dept. 817 WA, Hoffman Estates, IL 60179

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

MOTOR		▲ WARNING To avoid electrical hazards, fire hazards, or damage to the tool, use proper circuit protection. Your table saw is wired at the factory for 120V operation. Connect to a 120V, 15 AMP branch circuit and use a 15 AMP time delay fuse or circuit breaker. To avoid shock or fire, replace power cord immediately if it is worn, cut or damaged in any way.
Maximum developed HP	2	
Volts	120	
Amperes	8.5	
Hertz	60	
RPM (no load)	3450	
Overload protection	YES	
SAW		
Table W/ Extension wing	40-1/4" x 27"	
Blade	10" diameter	
Max. depth of cut at 90°	2-1/2"	
Max. depth of cut at 45°	2-1/4"	
Max. width of dado	9/16"	
Weight	40 lbs.	
Leg stand	YES	
Miter Gauge	YES	
Rip Fence	YES	

SAFETY

GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

BEFORE USING THE TABLE SAW

Safety is a combination of common sense, staying alert and knowing how to use your table saw.

▲ WARNING

To avoid mistakes that could cause serious injury, do not plug the table saw in until you have read and understood the following:

- 1. READ** and become familiar with this entire instruction manual. LEARN the tool's applications, limitations, and possible hazards.
- 2. KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE** and in working order.
- 3. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form the habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from the tool before turning ON.
- 4. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
- 5. DON'T USE IN A DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lighted.
- 6. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY.** All visitors should be kept at a safe distance from the work area.
- 7. MAKE WORKSHOP KID PROOF** with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.
- 8. DON'T FORCE THE TOOL.** It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- 9. USE THE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force tool or the attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.
- 10. USE PROPER EXTENSION CORD.** Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. The table on page 7 shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.
- 11. WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** DO NOT wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry which may get caught in moving parts. Non-slip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
- 12. ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.** Any table saw can throw foreign objects into the eyes which could cause permanent eye damage. ALWAYS wear Safety Goggles (not glasses) that comply with ANSI safety standard Z87.1. Everyday eyeglasses have only impact-resistant lenses. They ARE NOT safety glasses. Safety Goggles are available at Sears. NOTE: Glasses or goggles not in compliance with ANSI Z87.1 could seriously hurt you when they break.
- 13. WEAR A FACE MASK OR DUST MASK.** Sawing operation produces dust.
- 14. SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate tool.
- 15. DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing, and when changing accessories, such as blades, bits, cutters, and the like.
- 16. REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Make sure the switch is in OFF position before plugging in.
- 17. USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Consult the owner's manual for the recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause risk of injury to persons.
- 18. NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.
- 19. CHECK FOR DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.
- 20. NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN THE POWER OFF.** Don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop.
- 21. DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- 22. MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.



SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

- 23. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.
- 24. **WARNING:** Dust generated from certain materials can be injurious to your health. Always operate saw in well ventilated areas and provide for proper dust removal.

SPECIFIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TABLE SAW

- 1. **ALWAYS USE SAW BLADE GUARD** spreader and anti-kickback pawls for every operation for which they can be used, including through-sawing. Through-sawing operations are those in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece when ripping or cross-cutting.
- 2. **ALWAYS HOLD THE WORK FIRMLY** against the miter gauge or rip fence.
- 3. **USE A PUSH STICK** when required. Always use a push stick for ripping narrow stock. Refer to ripping applications in the instruction manual where the push stick is covered in detail. See the push stick pattern included in this Owner's Manual.
- 4. **NEVER PERFORM ANY OPERATION "FREE HAND"**, which means using only your hands to support or guide the workpiece. Always use either the fence or the miter gauge to position and guide the work.
- 5. **NEVER STAND** or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade. Keep your hands out of the line of the saw blade.
- 6. **NEVER REACH** behind or over the cutting tool for any reason.
- 7. **REMOVE** the rip fence when cross-cutting.
- 8. **DO NOT USE** molding head set with this saw.
- 9. **FEED WORK INTO THE BLADE** against the direction of rotation only.
- 10. **NEVER** use the fence as a cut-off gauge when cross-cutting.
- 11. **NEVER ATTEMPT TO FREE A STALLED SAW BLADE** without first turning the saw OFF. Turn power switch OFF immediately to prevent motor damage.
- 12. **PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUPPORT** to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long workpieces.

- 13. **AVOID KICKBACKS** (work thrown back towards you) by keeping the blade sharp, keeping the rip fence parallel to the saw blade, and by keeping the spreader, anti-kickback pawls, and guard in place and functioning. Do not release work before it is pushed all the way past the saw blade. Do not rip work that is twisted, warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
- 14. **AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS** and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the cutting tool.
- 15. **NEVER USE SOLVENTS** to clean plastic parts. Solvents could possibly dissolve or otherwise damage the material. Only a soft damp cloth should be used to clean plastic parts.
- 16. **MOUNT** your table saw before performing any cutting operations. Refer to installation instructions.
- 17. **NEVER CUT METALS** or materials which may make hazardous dust.
- 18. **ALWAYS USE IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA.** Remove saw dust frequently. Clean out sawdust from the interior of the saw to prevent a potential fire hazard.
- 19. **NEVER LEAVE THE TOOL** running unattended. Don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop.
- 20. For proper operation follow the instructions of this owner's manual titled "**SAW MOUNTED TO WORK SURFACES.**" Failure to provide sawdust fall-through and removal hole will allow sawdust to build up in the motor area, which may result in a fire hazard or cause motor damage.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

POWER SUPPLY AND MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

⚠ WARNING

To avoid electrical hazards, fire hazards, or damage to the tool, use proper circuit protection. Use a separate electrical circuit for your tools. Your saw is wired at the factory for 120V operation. Connect to a 120V, 15 Amp circuit and use a 15 Amp time delay fuse or circuit breaker. To avoid shock or fire, if power cord is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ WARNING

This tool must be grounded while in use to protect the operator from electrical shock.

IN THE EVENT OF A MALFUNCTION OR BREAKDOWN, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current and reduces the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord that has an equipment grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug **MUST** be plugged into a matching receptacle that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with ALL local codes and ordinances.

DO NOT MODIFY THE PLUG PROVIDED. If it will not fit the receptacle, have the proper receptacle installed by a qualified electrician.

IMPROPER CONNECTION of the equipment grounding conductor can result in risk of electric shock. The conductor with the green insulation (with or without yellow stripes) is the equipment grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, **DO NOT** connect the equipment grounding conductor to a live terminal.

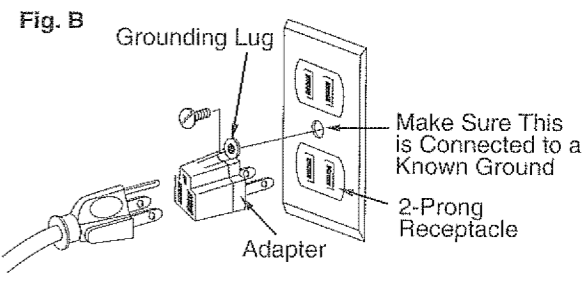
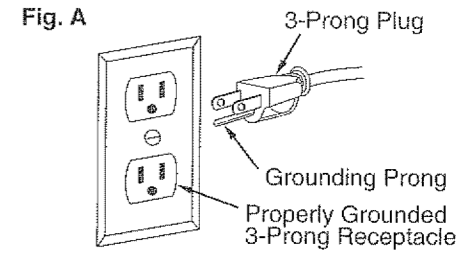
CHECK with a qualified electrician or service person if you do not completely understand the grounding instructions, or if you are not sure the tool is properly grounded.

USE ONLY 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-pole receptacles that accept the tool's plug. Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

Use a separate electrical circuit for your tools. This circuit must not be less than #12 wire and should be protected with a 15 Amp time lag fuse. Before connecting the motor to the power line, make sure the switch is in the OFF position and the electric current is rated the same as the current stamped on the motor nameplate. Running at a lower voltage will damage the motor.

This tool is intended for use on a circuit that has a receptacle like the one illustrated in FIGURE A. FIGURE A shows a 3-prong electrical plug and receptacle that has a grounding conductor. If a properly grounded receptacle is not available, an adapter (FIGURE B) can be used to temporarily connect this plug to a 2-contact ungrounded receptacle. The adapter (FIGURE B) has a rigid lug extending from it that **MUST** be connected to a permanent earth ground, such as a properly grounded receptacle box. **THE TEMPORARY ADAPTER SHOULD BE USED ONLY UNTIL A PROPERLY GROUNDED OUTLET CAN BE INSTALLED BY A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN.** The Canadian Electrical Code prohibits the use of adapters.

CAUTION: In all cases, make certain the receptacle is properly grounded. If you are not sure have a qualified electrician check the receptacle.



⚠ WARNING

This table saw is for indoor use only. Do not expose to rain, or use in damp locations

GUIDELINES FOR EXTENSION CORDS

USE PROPER EXTENSION CORD. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will result in a drop in line voltage and in loss of power which will cause the tool to overheat. The table below shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

Be sure your extension cord is properly wired and in good condition. Always replace a damaged extension cord or have it repaired by a qualified person before using it. Protect your extension cords from sharp objects, excessive heat and damp or wet areas.

MINIMUM GAUGE FOR EXTENSION CORDS (AWG)					
(when using 120 volts only)					
Ampere Rating		Total length of cord in feet			
more than	not more than	25'	50'	100'	150'
0	6	18	16	16	14
6	10	18	16	14	12
10	12	16	16	14	12
12	16	14	12	Not Recommended	

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

ACCESSORIES AND ATTACHMENTS

RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES

Visit your Sears Hardware Department or see the Craftsman Power and Hand tools Catalog to purchase recommended accessories for this power tool.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid the risk of personal injury, do not modify this power tool or use accessories not recommended by Sears.

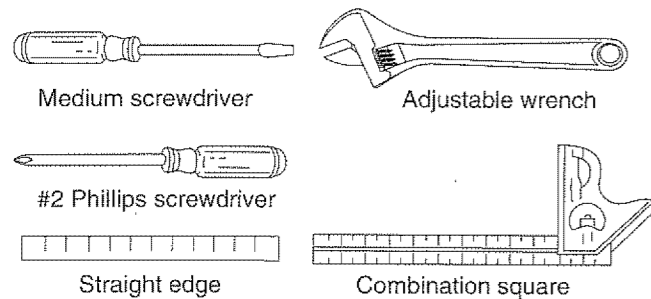
⚠ WARNING

Do not use adjustable (wobble) type dadoes or carbide tipped dado blades on this saw. Maximum dado width is 1/2". Do not use a dado with a diameter larger than 6". Also do not use molding head set with this saw.

Do not use any accessory unless you have completely read the instruction or owner's manual for that accessory.

TOOLS NEEDED FOR ASSEMBLY

TOOLS NEEDED



CARTON CONTENTS

UNPACKING AND CHECKING CONTENTS

Separate all parts from packing material. 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.

⚠ WARNING

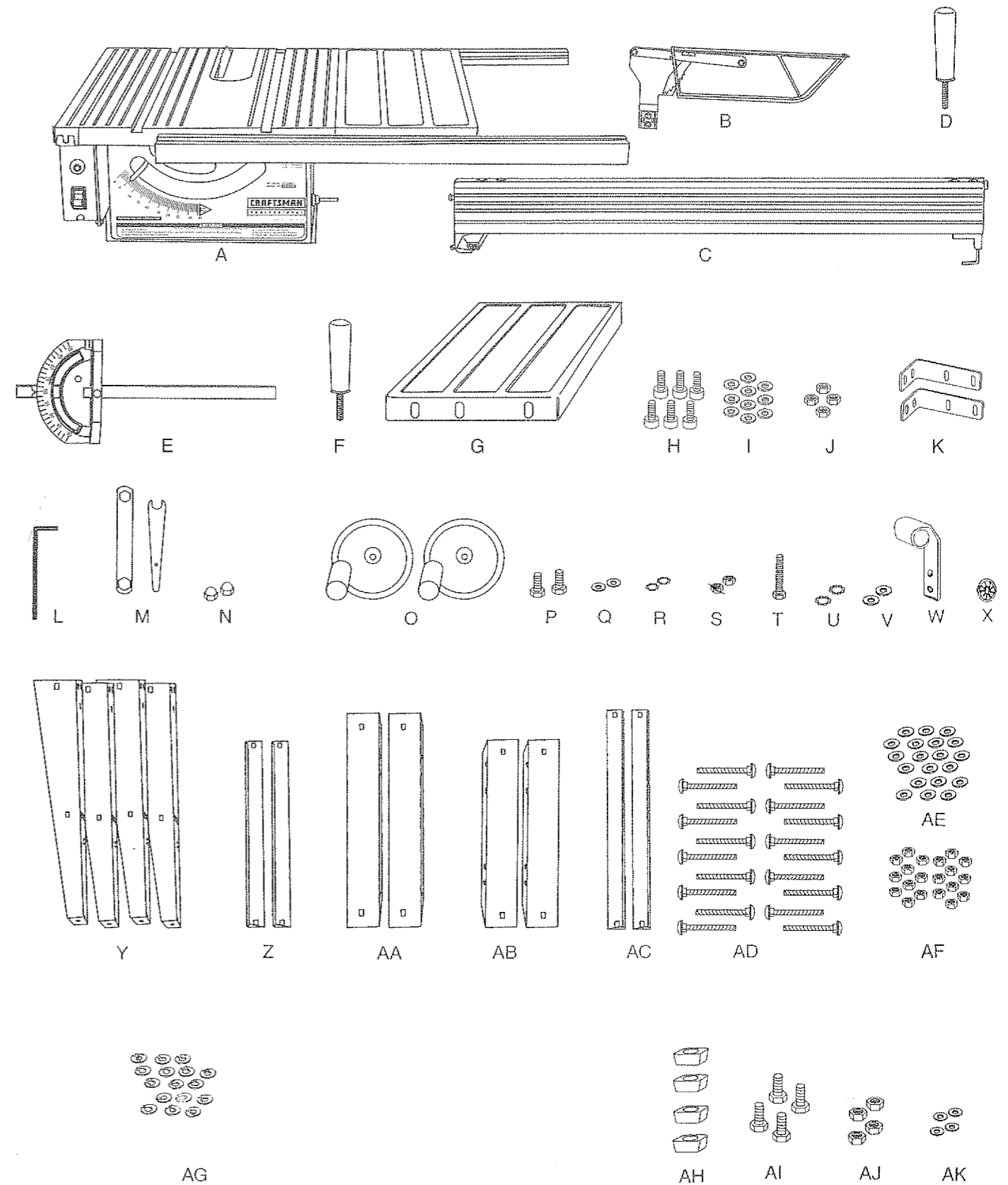
If any parts are missing, do not attempt to assemble the table saw, plug in the power cord, or turn the switch on until the missing parts are obtained and are installed correctly.

NOTE: To make assembly easier, keep the contents of the box together. Apply a coat of automobile wax to the table. Wipe all parts thoroughly with a clean dry cloth. This will reduce friction when pushing the workpiece.

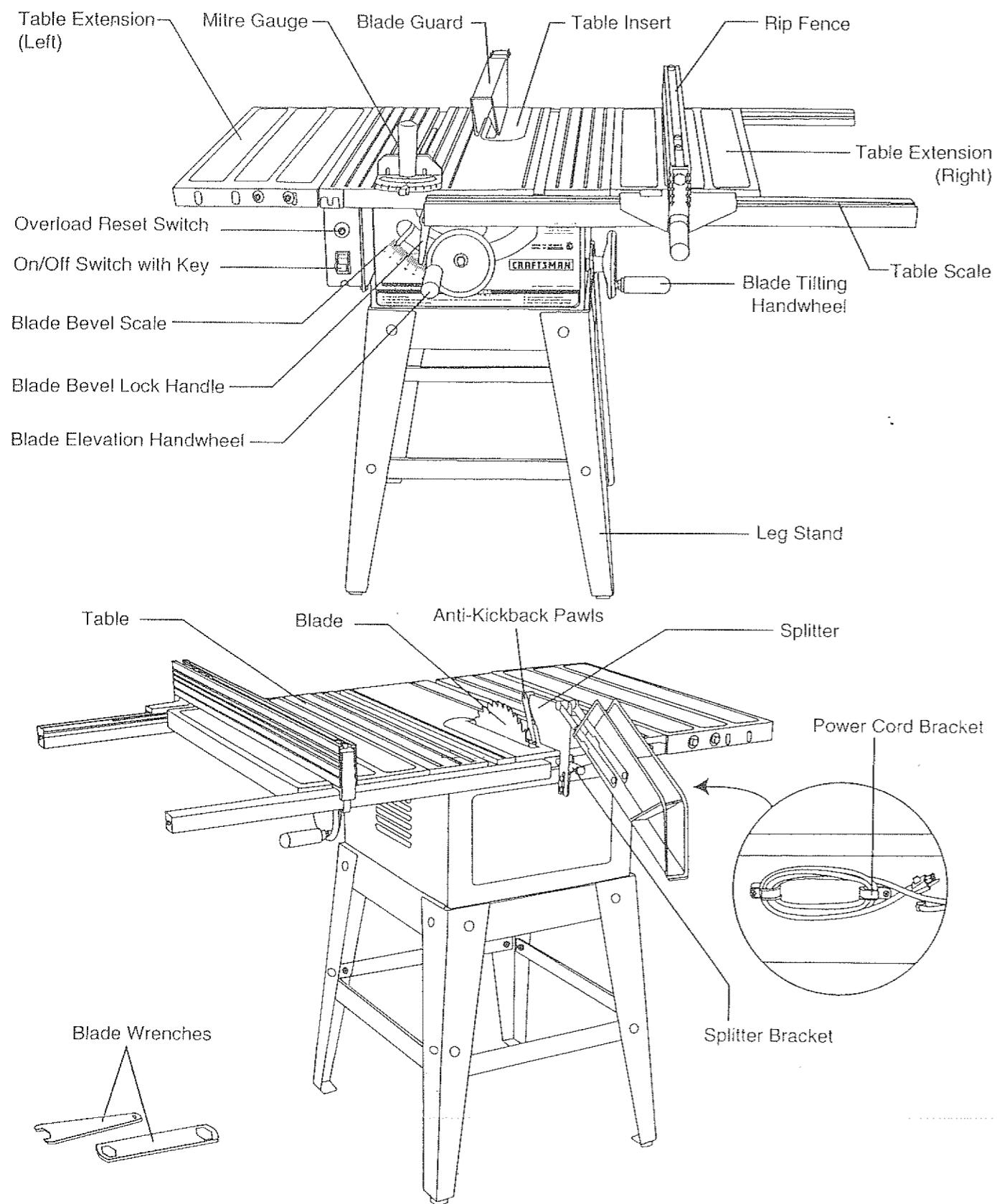
TABLE OF LOOSE PARTS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
A	Table	1
B	Blade guard and splitter	1
C	Rip fence	1
D	Rip fence handle	1
E	Miter gauge	1
F	Miter gauge handle	1
G	Table extension	1
H	(Table extension hardware): Hex. socket head cap bolt M8x1.25-25	6
I	Flat washer 8.4x24-2	10
J	Hex. nut M8x1.25 T=5	4
K	Table extension set plates	2
L	Hex key	1
M	Blade wrenches	2
N	(Handwheel hardware): Crown nuts	2
O	Handwheels	2
P	(Splitter bracket hardware): Hex hd. bolt M6x10-16	2
Q	Flat washer 1/4x3/4-3/64	2
R	Tooth washer 6	2
S	Hex nut M6x1.0 T=5	2
T	Hex hd. bolt M8x1.25-50	1
U	Tooth washer 8	2
V	Flat washer 5/16x7/8-5/64	2
W	Guard bracket	1
X	Self-locking ring	1
Y	(Leg Stand): Bracket	4
Z	Bottom bracket (short)	2
AA	Upper bracket (long)	2
AB	Upper bracket (short)	2
AC	Bottom bracket (long)	2
AD	(Leg stand hardware): Cap head square neck bolt	20
AE	Flat washer 3/8x29/32-5/64	20
AF	Hex. nut M8x1.25 T=6.5	20
AG	Spring washers	16
AH	(Leg pad hardware): Leg pads	4
AI	Hex. hd. bolt M10x1.5-20	4
AJ	Hex. nut M10x1.5 T=8	4
AK	Flat washer 10x20-2	4

UNPACKING YOUR TABLE SAW



KNOW YOUR TABLE SAW



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CRAFTSMAN PROFESSIONAL TABLE SAW TERMS

MITER GAUGE – A guide used for crosscutting operations that slides in the table top channels located on either side of the blade. It helps make accurate straight or angle cuts.

RIP FENCE – A guide used for rip cutting that clamps to the table top. It allows the workpiece to be straight.

TABLE INSERT – Provides access to the blade arbor for changing blades.

OVERLOAD RESET SWITCH – Resets the thermocouple and provides a way to restart the saw motor if it overheats or overloads.

BLADE BEVEL SCALE – Measures the angle the blade is tilted when set for a bevel cut.

TABLE SCALE – Measures the distance the rip fence is set from the blade, allowing quick setups.

ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS – Prevents the workpiece from being kicked upward or back toward the front of the table saw by the spinning blade.

SPLITTER – Keeps the workpiece spread apart after being cut, to prevent binding on the blade and workpiece.

BLADE ELEVATION HANDWHEEL – Raises and lowers the blade.

BLADE TILTING HANDWHEEL – Tilts the blade to any angle between 0° to 45° for bevel cuts.

WOODWORKING TERMS

ARBOR – The shaft on which a blade is mounted.

BEVEL CUT – An angle cut made through the face of the workpiece.

COMPOUND CUT – A simultaneous bevel and miter cut.

CROSSCUT – A cut made across the width of the workpiece.

FREEHAND – Performing a cut without using a fence (guide), hold down or other proper device to prevent the workpiece from twisting during the cutting operation.

GUM – A sticky sap from wood products.

HEEL – Misalignment of the blade.

KERF – The amount of material removed by a blade cut.

MITER CUT – An angle cut made across the width of the workpiece.

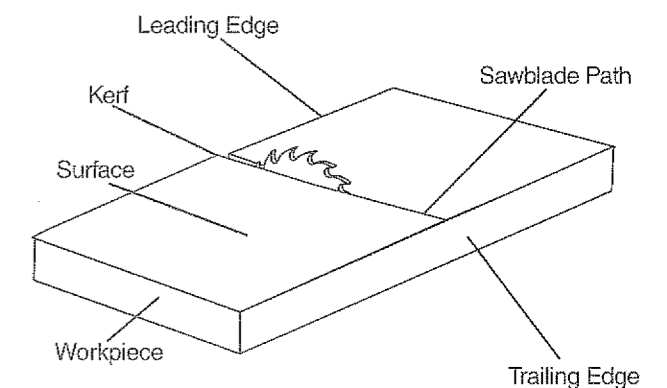
RESIN – A sticky sap that has hardened.

REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE (RPM) – The number of turns completed by a spinning object in one minute.

SAW BLADE PATH – The area of the workpiece or table top directly in line with the travel of the blade or the part of the workpiece which will be cut.

SET – The distance between two saw blade tips, bent outward in opposite directions to each other. The further apart the tips are, the greater the set.

WORKPIECE – The item being cut. The surfaces of a workpiece are commonly referred to as faces, ends, and edges.



ASSEMBLY AND ADJUSTMENTS

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ WARNING

For your own safety, never connect plug to power source outlet until all assembly steps are complete, and you have read and understood the safety and operating instructions.

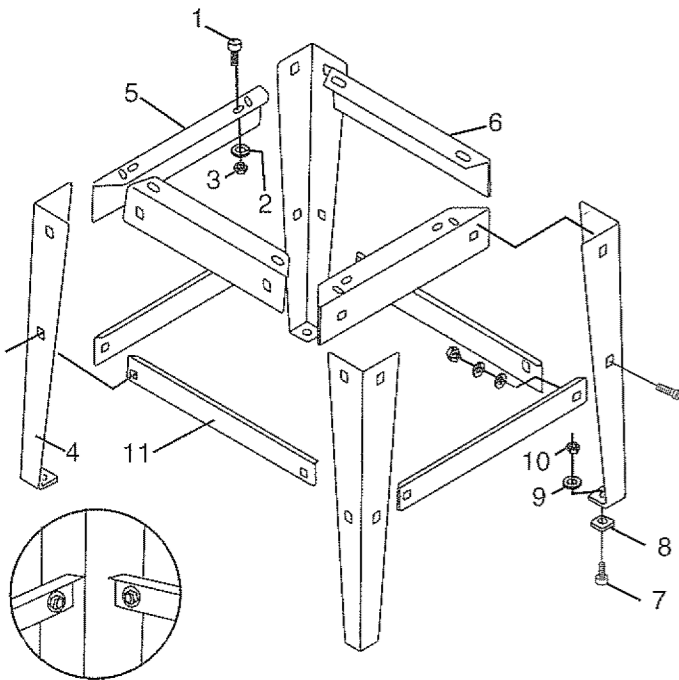
LEG SET (FIG. A)

1. Separate all parts and group by size and style.

NOTE: Finger tighten bolts and nuts when joining parts.

2. Use square neck bolts (1), washers (2), and nuts (3) to assemble the leg set parts.
3. Attach a leg (4) to the long top bracket (5). Attach the next leg to the opposite end of the top bracket. Do not tighten.
4. Repeat this assembly for the opposite side of the leg set. Do not tighten.
5. Attach the completed leg set assemblies to the short top brackets (6). Repeat on the opposite side. Do not tighten.
6. Insert bolt (7) into the recessed hole pad (8).
7. Insert into the leg flange hole and tighten, using washer (9) and nut (10). Repeat for the three other legs.
8. Attach bottom brackets (11) between each leg.
9. Place the leg set on a level surface and tighten all nuts and bolts.

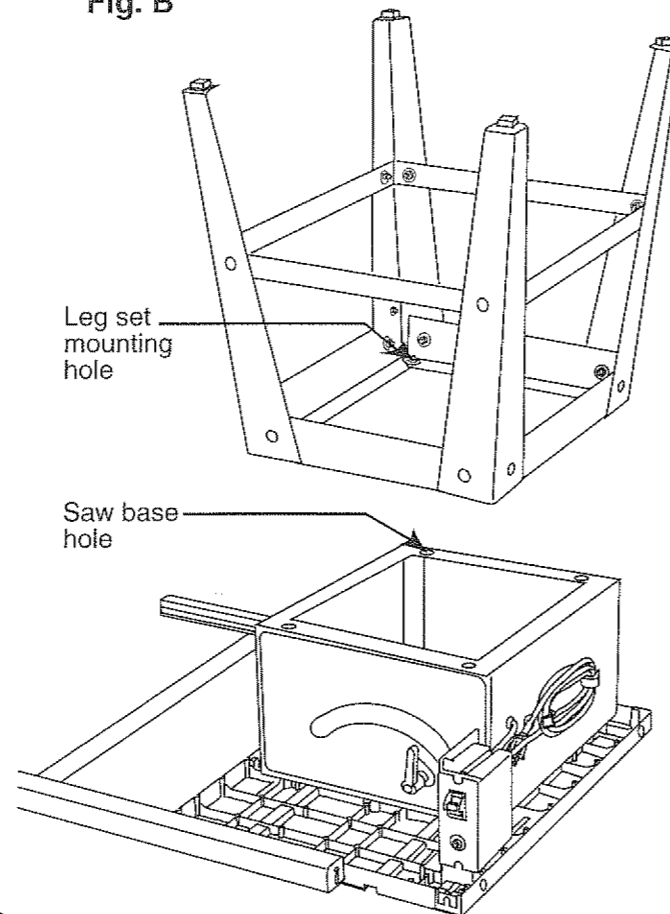
Fig. A



SAW TO LEG SET (FIG. B)

1. Before mounting the rip fence, blade guard, and miter gauge to the saw top, invert the saw table so that it is facing the floor.
2. Position the leg set upside down on the saw base.
3. Match the holes of the stand to the holes on the bottom of the saw base.
4. Secure the leg set to the saw base using bolts, washers, and nuts.
5. When all bolts and nuts are tightened, carefully place the saw in its upright position.
6. Position the saw on a clean, level surface.

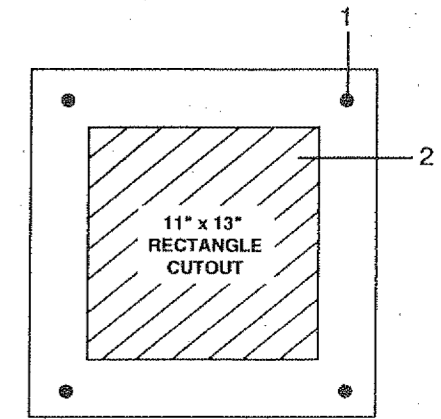
Fig. B



SAW MOUNTED TO OTHER SURFACES (FIG. D)

1. If the leg set will not be used, the saw must be properly secured to a sturdy workbench using the four mounting holes at the base of the saw.
2. A hole must be provided in the surface of the workbench where the saw is mounted to facilitate sawdust fall-through and removal.
3. Square the saw on the mounting surface and mark the location of the four corners of the base.
4. Mark an 11" x 13" rectangle centered between the four corners.
5. Cut out and remove the rectangle. This opening will allow sawdust to fall through the saw base.
6. Place the table saw on the mounting surface, lining up with the corner marks, and mark the location of the table saw mounting holes.
7. Remove the table saw. The mounting hole marks should form the corners of a 14" by 16" rectangle.
8. Drill 3/8" holes into the mounting surface at the marks.
9. Place the saw on the surface, aligning the mounting holes of the saw to the holes drilled in the mounting surface. Fasten the saw to the surface with 3/8" bolts, washers, and nuts.

Fig. D



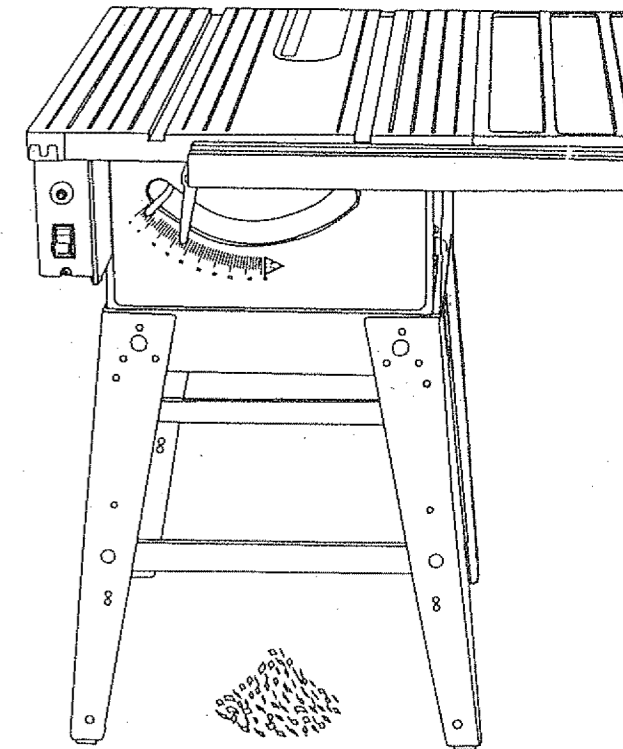
⚠ WARNING

Failure to provide the sawdust fall-through and removal hole will cause sawdust to build up in the motor area, which may result in a fire hazard or cause motor damage, or injury.

KEEPING THE AREA CLEAN (FIG. E)

1. Saw dust and wood chips that fall from under the saw will accumulate on the floor.
2. Make it a practice to pick up and discard this saw dust when you have completed cutting.
3. Always keep your work area clean, uncluttered and well lit. Do not work on floor surfaces that are slippery from sawdust or wax.

Fig. E



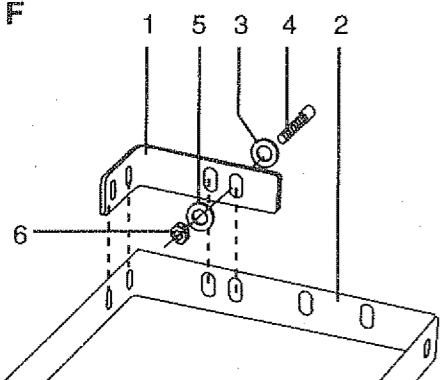
⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury always keep your work area clean, uncluttered and well lit. Do not work on floor surfaces that are slippery from sawdust or wax.

TABLE EXTENSION - LEFT SIDE (FIG. F, G)

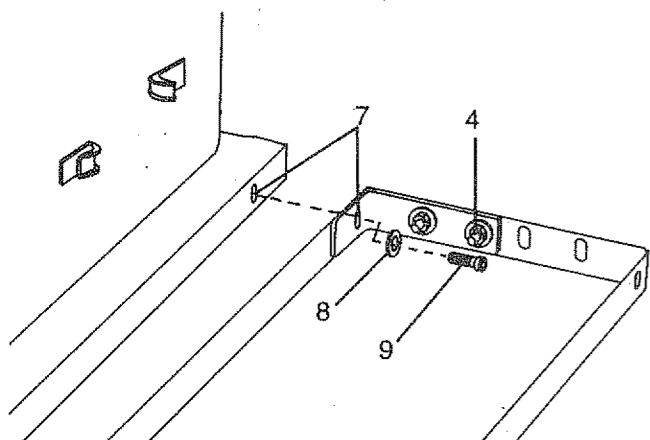
1. Place a set plate bracket (1) in the corner of the table extension (2), on the side to be attached to the table saw.
2. Place washers (3) on two socket head cap bolts (4).
3. Insert the bolts into the extension side, through the plate bracket.
4. Place washers (5) and hex nuts (6) on the bolts; do not tighten.
5. Repeat for the other set plate bracket. Do not tighten.

Fig. F



6. Place the table extension next to the saw table, aligning the mounting holes (7). (FIG. G)
7. Place washers (8) on two socket head cap bolts (9), and thread in the mounting holes.
8. Turn the table upright and place a straight edge or combination square on the saw table, across the table extension.
9. Adjust the mounting bolts (9) until the extension is flush with the saw table. Tighten.
10. Adjust the extension to be level with the saw table, and tighten the side bracket bolts (4).

Fig. G

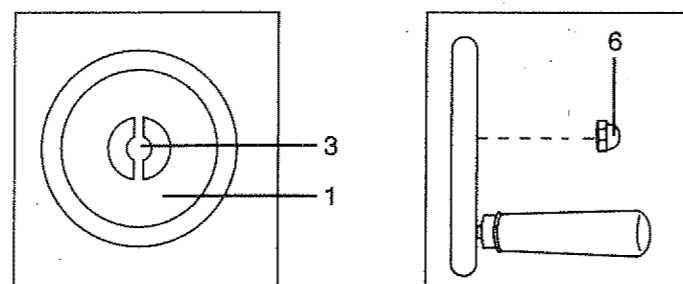
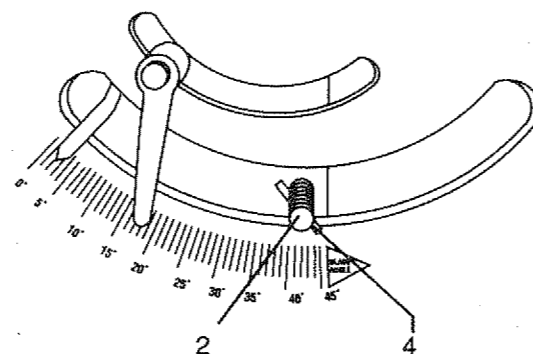


BLADE HANDWHEELS (FIG. H, I)

Blade raising handwheel (FIG. H)

1. Place a handwheel (1) on the elevation bolt (2). Make sure the slots (3) in the hub of the handwheel engage with the pins (4) on the bolt.
2. Attach and tighten the crown nut (6) to the end of the shaft.

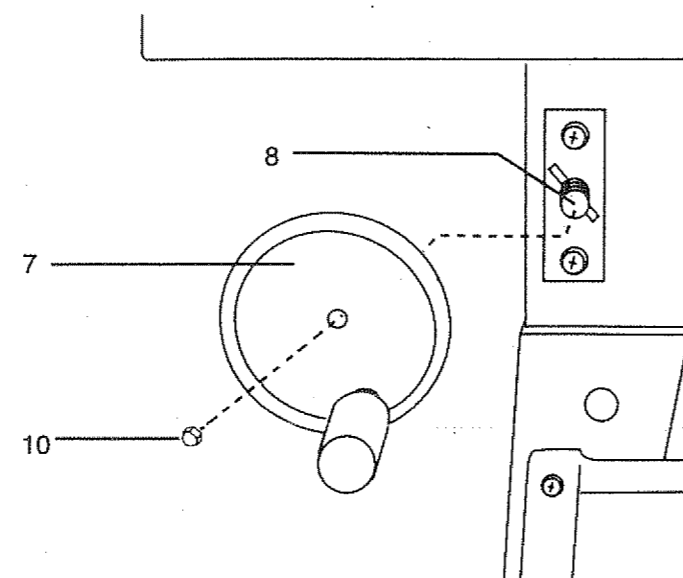
Fig. H



Blade tilting handwheel (FIG. I)

1. Attach the other handwheel (7) to the blade tilting bolt (8) on the side of the table saw, in same manner as above.
2. Place the crown nut (10) on the bolt shaft and tighten.

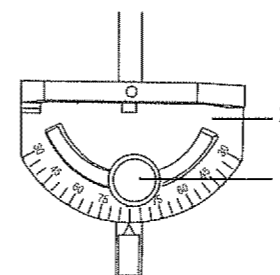
Fig. I



MITER GAUGE (FIG. J)

1. Thread the miter gauge handle (1) into the top of the miter gauge (2).
2. Loosen when changing miter angles, tighten when locking at a chosen angle.

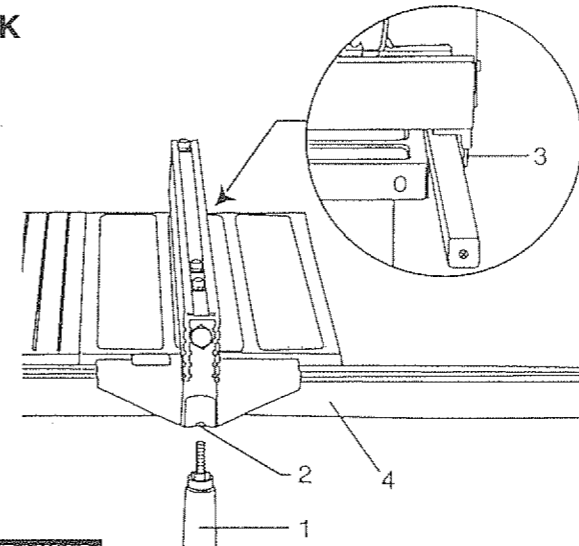
Fig. J



RIP FENCE (FIG. K)

1. Thread the fence handle (1) into the cam hole (2) and tighten.
2. Lift upward on the rip fence handle so that the holding clamp (3) is fully extended.
3. Place the rear of the rip fence on the back of the saw table and engage the holding clamp to the table. Lower the front end onto the front rail (4).
4. Push down on the fence handle to lock.

Fig. K



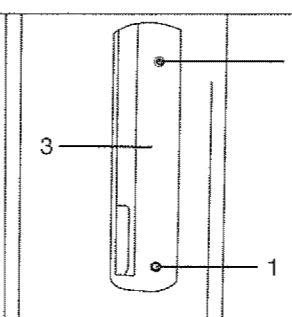
WARNING

To avoid injury from an accidental start, make sure the switch is in the OFF position and the plug is not connected to the power source.

CHANGING THE BLADE (FIG. L, M, N)

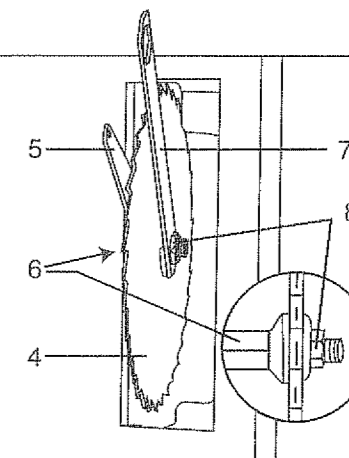
1. Loosen and remove the table insert screw (1) with a Phillips screwdriver. **DO NOT** loosen or remove the rear insert screw (2).
2. Lift and remove the insert (3). (FIG. L)

Fig. L



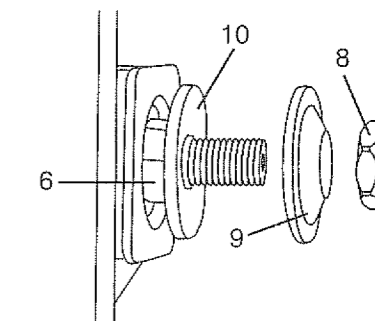
3. Raise the blade (4) to the highest position by turning the blade raising hand wheel counterclockwise. (FIG. M)
4. Using the two blade wrenches, place the open-end wrench (5) on the flats of the saw arbor (6) to hold it stationary, and the box-end wrench (7) on the saw arbor nut (8).
5. Turn the box-end wrench counterclockwise to loosen the arbor nut.

Fig. M



6. Remove the arbor nut (8) and the outer blade flange (9). Remove the blade (4). (FIG. N)
7. Place the new blade on the arbor, making sure the teeth are pointing forward and down to the front of the saw table.
8. Holding the blade flush against the inner blade flange (10), place the outer blade flange (9) on the arbor and against the blade.
9. Thread the arbor nut (8) onto the arbor as far as possible by hand.
10. Make sure that both flanges are flush against the blade.

Fig. N



11. Place the open-end wrench on the arbor flats, and the box-end wrench on the arbor nut.
12. Tighten by turning the box-end wrench clockwise toward the rear of the table. (FIG. M)
13. Reposition the table insert (3), making sure the rear spring plate is seated. Place the front insert screw (1) and tighten. (FIG. L)

WARNING

To avoid injury from a thrown workpiece, blade parts, or blade contact, never operate the saw without using the proper insert in place. Use the saw blade insert when sawing. Use a dado head insert (not provided) when using a dado.

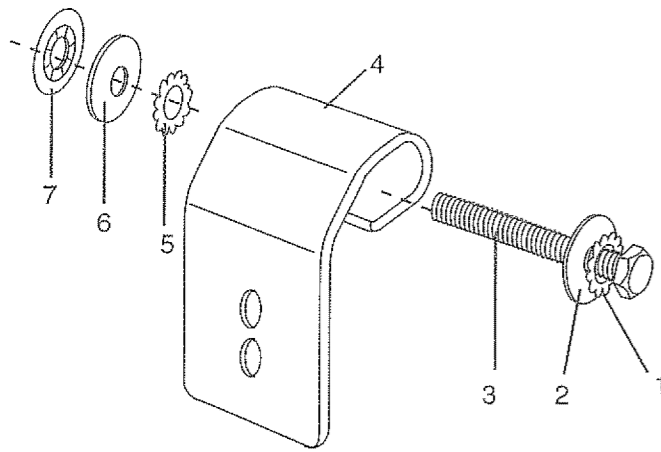
⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury from an accidental start, make sure the switch is in the OFF position and the plug is not connected to the power source.

BLADE GUARD ASSEMBLY (FIG. O, P, Q, R)

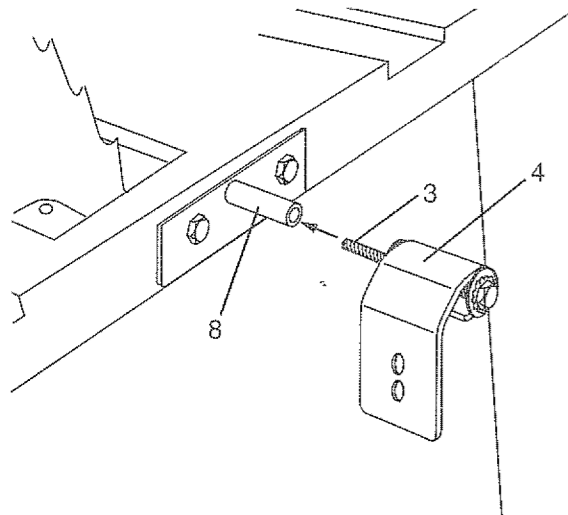
1. Set the blade to maximum height and the tilt to zero degrees on the bevel scale with the hand wheels (see RAISING AND TILTING THE BLADE, page 15). Lock the blade lock handle.
2. Place the external toothed lockwasher (1) and a steel flat washer (2) onto the long hex head bolt (3). Insert the bolt into the splitter bracket (4) as shown.
3. Place an external toothed lockwasher (5), a steel flat washer (6), and an internal toothed lockwasher (7) on the end of the bolt. (FIG. O)

Fig. O



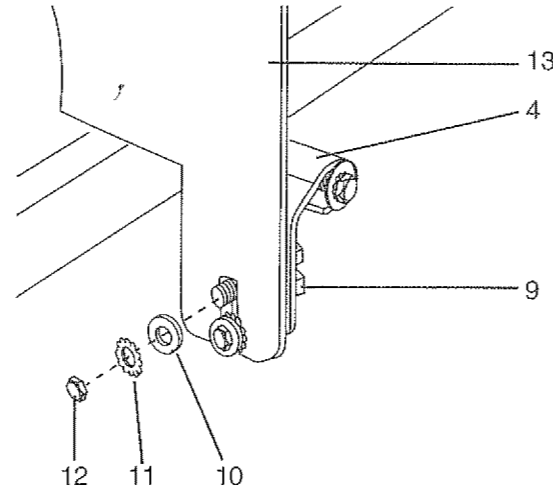
4. Install the bracket assembly (4) into the rear of the saw table. Thread the bolt (3) into the internally threaded pivot rod (8). (FIG. P)

Fig. P



5. Place two long hex screws (9) through the bracket holes, and place a flat washer (10), an external toothed lockwasher (11) and hex nut (12) onto each screw. Do not tighten. (FIG. Q)
6. Slide the blade guard splitter assembly (13) onto the splitter bracket (4), over the hex screws. Tighten the the hex nuts (12).

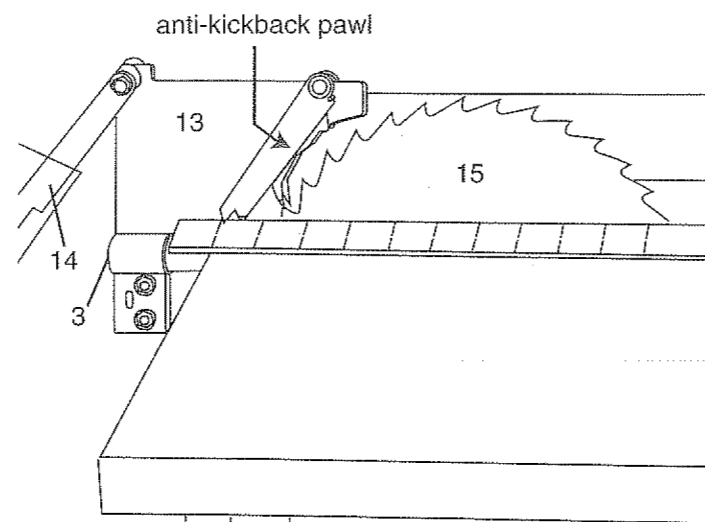
Fig. Q



7. Position the blade guard arm (14) to the rear of the table. (FIG. R)
8. Using a straightedge, check that the blade guard splitter (13) is aligned with the saw blade (15).
9. If straightening adjustment is necessary, loosen the bolt (3) and shift the splitter assembly to the right or left, or rotate.
10. When the splitter is properly aligned with the saw blade, tighten the bolt.

NOTE: The splitter must always be correctly aligned so the cut workpiece will pass on either side without binding or twisting to the side.

Fig. R



ADJUSTMENT INSTRUCTIONS

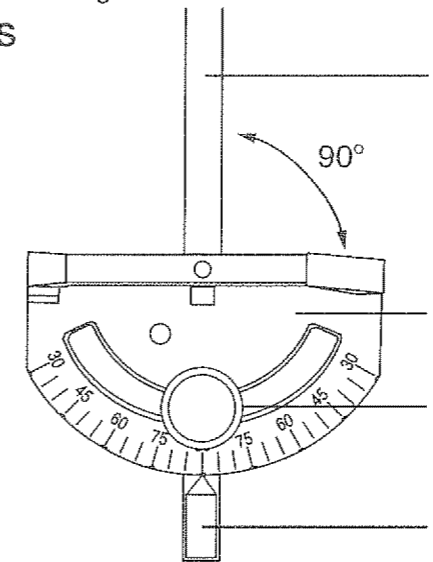
⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury from an accidental start, make sure the switch is in the OFF position and the plug is not connected to the power source, before making any adjustments.

MITER GAUGE (FIG. S)

1. Make sure that the miter gauge rod (1) will slide freely through the table top grooves.
2. Loosen the lock knob handle (2) and turn the gauge body (3) to set the pointer (4) at 90 degrees on the scale.
3. Make a 90° cut in a scrap piece of wood. Check the cut to see if it is 90°. If not, adjust the miter gauge body and try again until the cut is at 90°. Mark that position on the scale as 90 degrees.

Fig. S



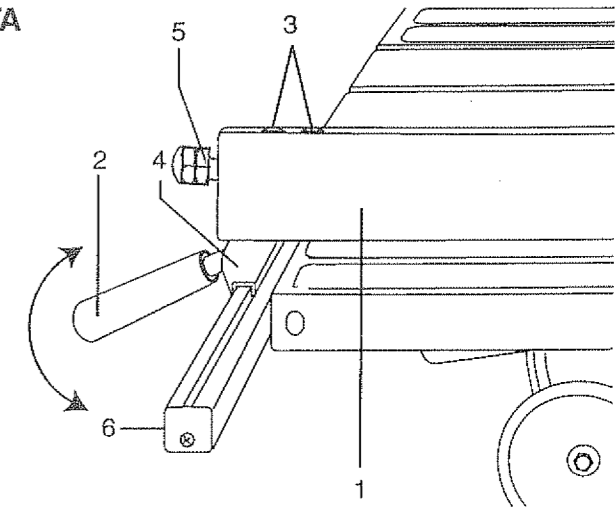
RIP FENCE ADJUSTMENT (FIG. TA, TB)

Rip fence (FIG. TA)

1. To move the fence (1), pull up on the handle (2) and slide the fence to the desired location.
2. Position the fence on the right side of the table.
3. Push down on the handle to lock the fence in position. The fence should be parallel with the miter gauge groove.
4. If adjustment is needed to make the fence parallel to the groove, do the following:
 - a. Loosen the two screws (3) and lift up on the handle (2).
 - b. Hold the fence bracket (4) firmly against the front rail (6). Move the end of the fence until it is parallel with the miter gauge groove.
 - c. Tighten both screws (3) and push the handle (2) to lock.
5. If the fence is loose when the handle is in the locked (downward) position, move the handle (2) upward and turn the adjusting the two hex nuts (5) until getting proper tightness between the rear clamp and rail.

NOTE: Over-tightening the adjusting two hex nuts(5) will cause the fence to come out of alignment.

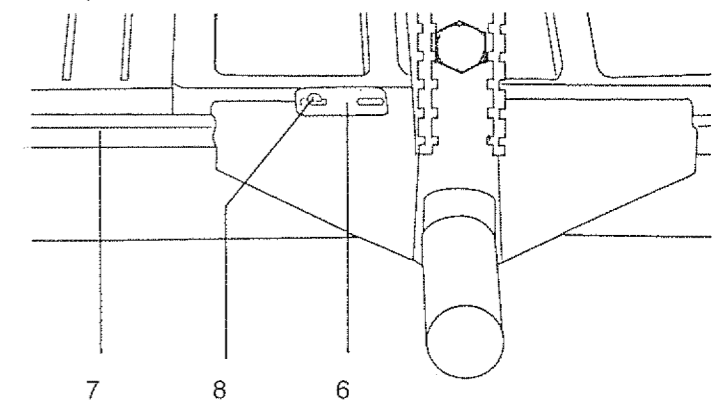
Fig. TA



Rip fence indicator (FIG. TB)

1. The rip fence indicator (6) points to the measurement scale (7). The scale shows the distance from the side of the fence to the nearest side of the blade.
2. Measure the actual distance with a rule. If there is a difference between the measurement and the indicator, adjust the indicator (6).
3. Loosen the screw (8) and slide the indicator to the correct measurement on the scale. Tighten the screw and remeasure with the ruler to check accuracy.

Fig. TB



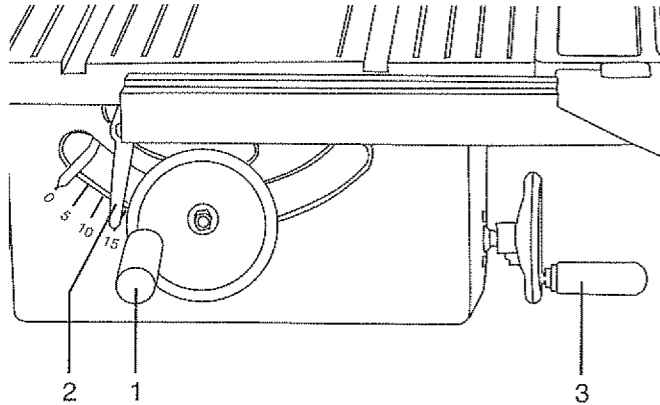
RAISING THE BLADE (FIG. U)

To raise or lower the blade, turn the blade elevation handwheel (1) on the front of the table saw until the blade is at the desired blade height, and then tighten the lock handle (2).

TILTING THE BLADE (FIG. U)

To tilt the saw blade for bevel cutting, loosen the blade bevel lock handle (2) and turn the tilting handwheel (3) until the blade is at the desired angle. Tighten the bevel lock handle to secure.

Fig. U



WARNING

To avoid injury from an accidental start, make sure the switch is in the OFF position and the plug is not connected to the power source, before making any adjustments.

ADJUSTING THE 90° AND 45° POSITIVE STOPS (FIG. V,W)

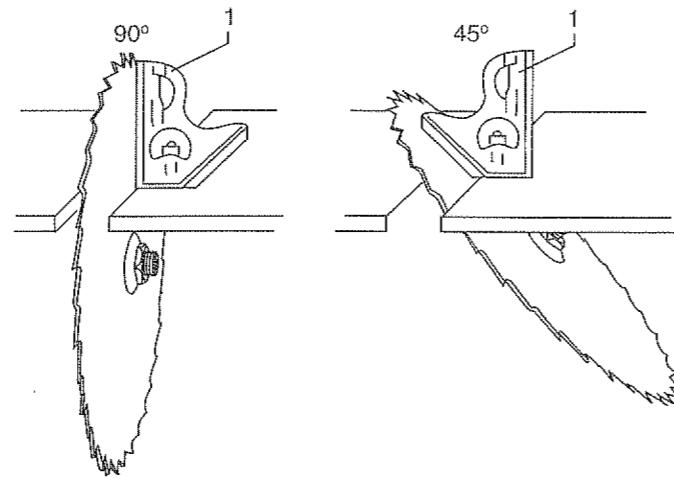
Your table saw has positive stops that will quickly position the saw blade at 90° or 45° to the table.

NOTE: THESE ADJUSTMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE FACTORY AND SHOULD NOT NEED TO BE READJUSTED. Make adjustments only if necessary.

90° Stop

1. Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the blade elevation handwheel.
2. Loosen the blade lock knob and turn the blade tilting handwheel counterclockwise as far as possible.
3. Place a combination square (1) on the table and against the blade. (FIG. V)
4. If the blade is not at a 90° angle to the table it should be adjusted (FIG. W):
 - a. Find the blade worm screw (2) under the table saw, toward the front of the saw.
 - b. Using a hex key, loosen the two set screws (3) in the collar (4) located toward the end of the worm screw.
 - c. Turn the collar (4) so it backs away from the bracket (5).
 - d. Turn the blade tilting handwheel until the blade is at a 90° angle to the table.
 - e. Adjust the collar until it contacts the bracket and tighten the two set screws.

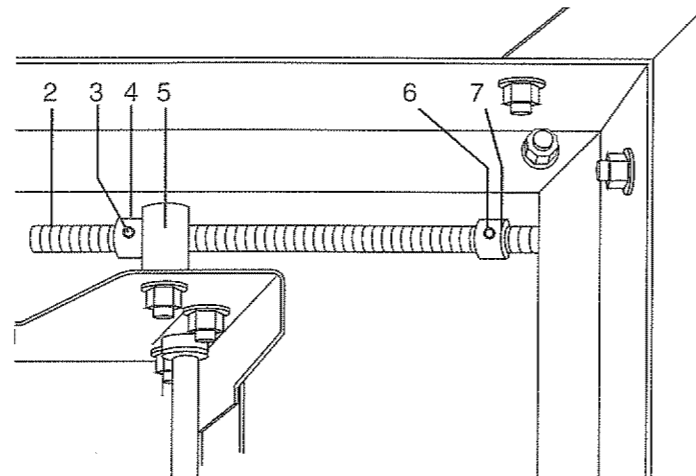
Fig. V



45° Stop

1. With the blade raised to the maximum elevation, loosen the blade lock knob and turn the blade tilting handwheel clockwise as far as it will go.
2. Place the combination square (1) on the table as shown, to make sure the blade is at 45° to the table (FIG. V).
3. If the blade is not at a 45° angle, it should be adjusted (FIG. W):
 - a. Find the same blade worm screw (2) as shown below.
 - b. Using the hex key, loosen the two set screws (6) in the collar (7) located between the bracket (5) and the handwheel.
 - c. Turn the collar (7) so it backs away from the bracket (5).
 - d. Turn the blade tilting handwheel until the blade is at a 45° angle to the table.
 - e. Turn and adjust the collar until it contacts the bracket. Tighten the two set screws.

Fig. W



BLADE TILT INDICATOR (FIG. X)

1. When the blade is positioned at 90°, adjust the blade tilt pointer (1) to read 0° on the scale (2).
2. Loosen the holding screw (3), position the pointer over 0°, and tighten the screw.

NOTE: Make a trial cut on scrap wood before making critical cuts and measure for exactness.

Fig. X

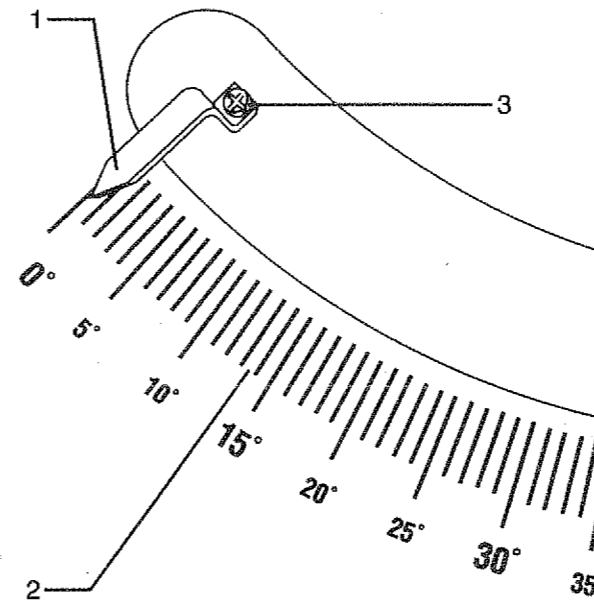
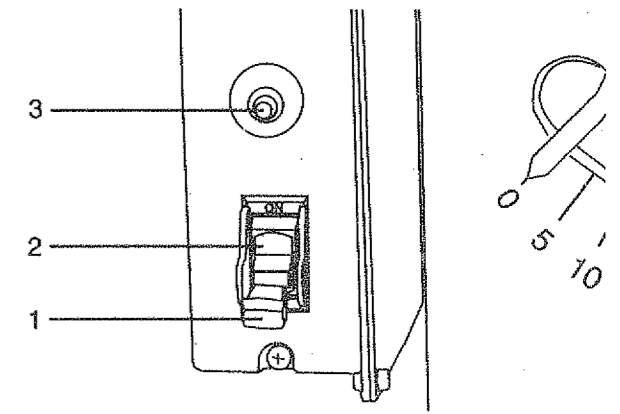


Fig. Y



OVERLOAD PROTECTION (FIG. Y)

This saw has a reset overload relay button (3) that will restart the motor after it shuts off due to overloading or low voltage. If the motor stops during operation, turn the ON/OFF switch (2) to the OFF position. Wait about five minutes for the motor to cool. Push in on the reset button (3) and turn the switch to the ON position.

WARNING

The ON/OFF switch should be in the OFF position, and the plug removed from the power source while the cool down takes place to prevent accidental starting and possible injury when the reset button is pushed. Overheating may be caused by misaligned parts or dull blade. Inspect your saw for proper setup before using it again.

CUTTING OPERATIONS

There are two basic types of cuts: ripping and crosscutting. Ripping is cutting along the length and the grain of the workpiece. Crosscutting is cutting either across the width or across the grain of the workpiece. Neither ripping nor crosscutting may be done safely freehand. Ripping requires the use of the rip fence, and crosscutting requires the miter gauge.

CAUTION: Before using the saw each and every time, check the following:

1. The blade is tight on the arbor.
2. The bevel angle lock handle is tight.
3. If ripping, the fence handle is tight and the fence is parallel to the miter gauge grooves.
4. The blade guard is in place and working properly.
5. Safety glasses are being worn.

The failure to adhere to these common safety rules, and those printed in the front of this manual, can greatly increase the likelihood of injury.

OPERATION

ON/OFF SWITCH (FIG. Y)

The ON/OFF switch has a removable key. With the key removed from the switch, unauthorized and hazardous use by children and others is minimized.

1. To turn the saw ON, insert the key (1) into the slot in the switch (2). Move the switch upward to the ON position.
2. To turn the saw OFF, move the switch downward.
3. To lock the switch in the OFF position, grasp the end (or yellow part) of the switch toggle (1), and pull it out.
4. With the switch key removed, the switch will not operate.
5. If the switch key is removed while the saw is running, it can be turned OFF but cannot be restarted without inserting the switch key (1).

RIPPING OPERATIONS (FIG. Z)

⚠ WARNING

Do not allow familiarity gained from the frequent use of your table saw to cause careless mistakes. Remember that even a careless fraction of a second is enough to cause a severe injury.

1. Remove the miter gauge. Secure the rip fence (1) to the table.
2. Raise the blade (2) so it is about 1/8" higher than the top of the workpiece (3).
3. Place the workpiece flat on the table (4) and against the fence. Keep the workpiece about 1" away from the blade.

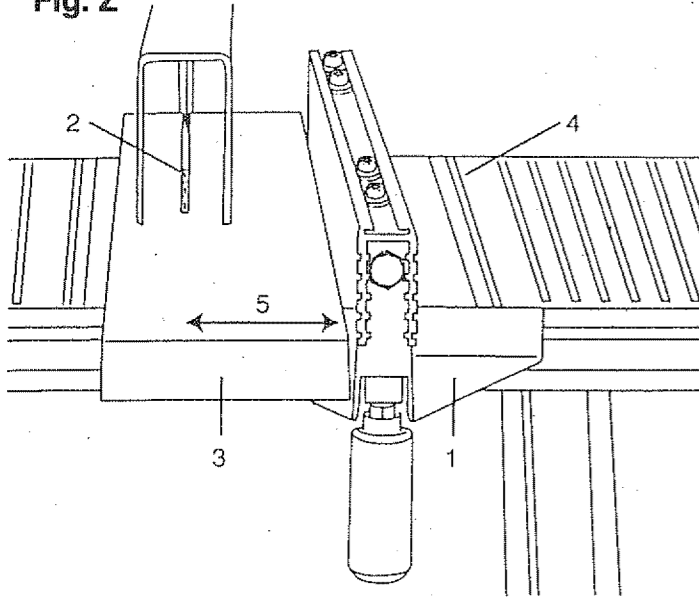
CAUTION: The workpiece must have a straight edge against the fence and must not be warped, twisted, or bowed.

4. Turn the saw ON and wait for the blade to come up to speed.
5. Slowly feed the workpiece into the blade by pushing forward only on the workpiece section (5) that will pass between the blade and the fence.

⚠ WARNING

AVOID KICKBACK AND POSSIBLE INJURY by pushing forward ONLY on that section of the workpiece that will pass between the blade and the fence.

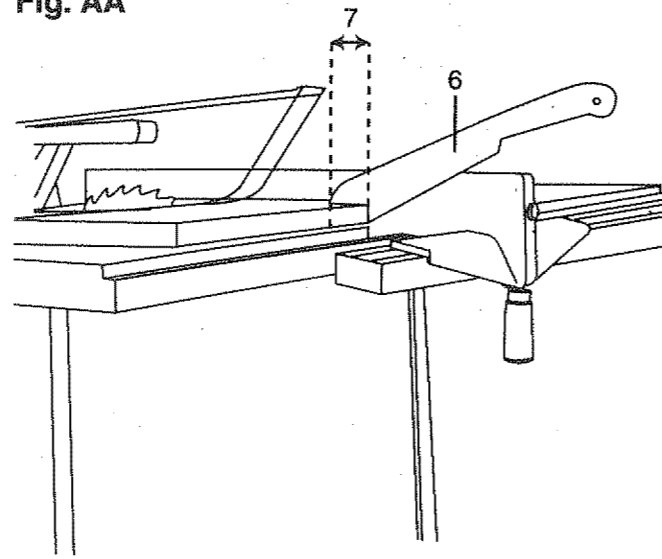
Fig. Z



RIPPING WITH A PUSH STICK (FIG. AA)

1. Keep your thumbs off the table top. When both of your thumbs touch the front edge of the table (4), finish the cut with a push stick (6).
2. The push stick should always be used when the ripped workpiece is 2" or narrower (7).
3. Continue pushing the workpiece with the push stick (6) until it passes the blade guard and clears the rear of the table.
4. Never pull the workpiece back when the blade is turning. Turn the switch OFF. When the blade completely stops raise the anti-kickback pawl on each side of the splitter and slide the workpiece out.

Fig. AA



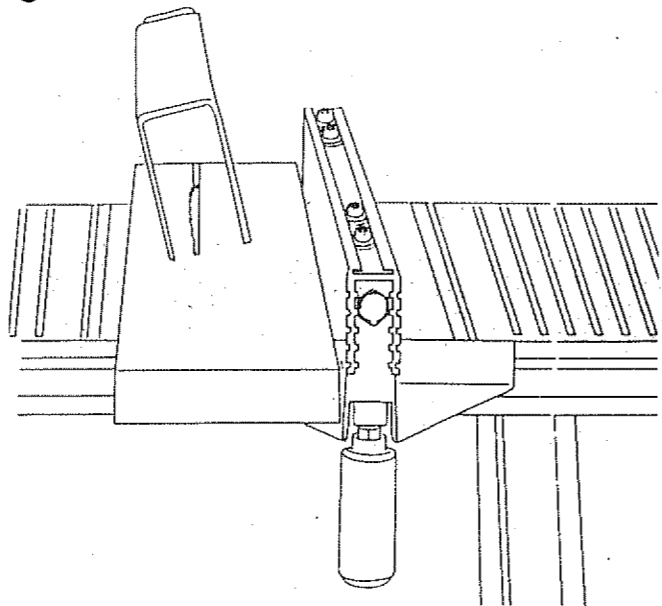
BEVEL RIPPING (FIG. BB)

This cut is the same as ripping except the blade bevel angle is set to an angle other than 0°.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury, cut only with the workpiece and the fence on the right side of the blade.

Fig. BB



RIPPING SMALL PIECES

⚠ WARNING

Avoid injury from blade contact. Never make through-saw cuts narrower than 1/2" wide.

1. It is unsafe to rip small pieces. Instead, rip a larger piece to obtain the size of the desired piece.
2. When a small width is to be ripped and your hand cannot be safely put between the blade and the rip fence, use one or more push sticks to move the workpiece.

CROSSCUTTING (FIG. CC)

⚠ WARNING

Do not allow familiarity gained from the frequent use of your table saw to cause careless mistakes. Remember that even a careless fraction of a second is enough to cause a severe injury.

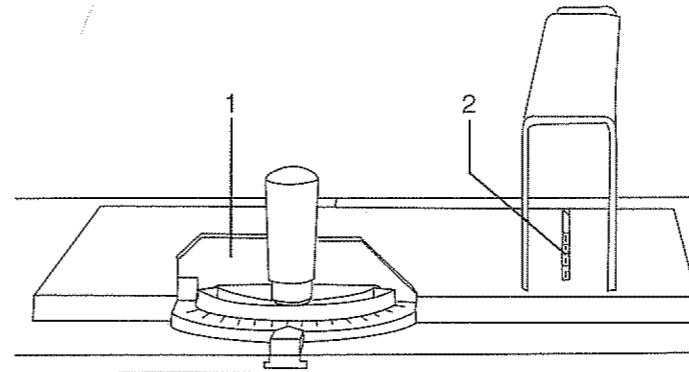
1. Remove the rip fence and place the miter gauge (1) in the side groove.
2. Adjust the blade (2) height so it is 1/8" higher than the top of the workpiece.
3. Hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge with the blade path in line with the desired cut location. Move the workpiece to a distance of 1" from the blade.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury, keep both hands away from the blade and the path of the blade.

4. Start the saw and wait for the blade to come up to full speed.
5. Keep the workpiece flat against the face of the miter gauge and flat against the table. Slowly push the workpiece through the blade.
6. Do not try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. Turn the switch OFF, and carefully slide the workpiece out when the blade is completely stopped.

Fig. CC

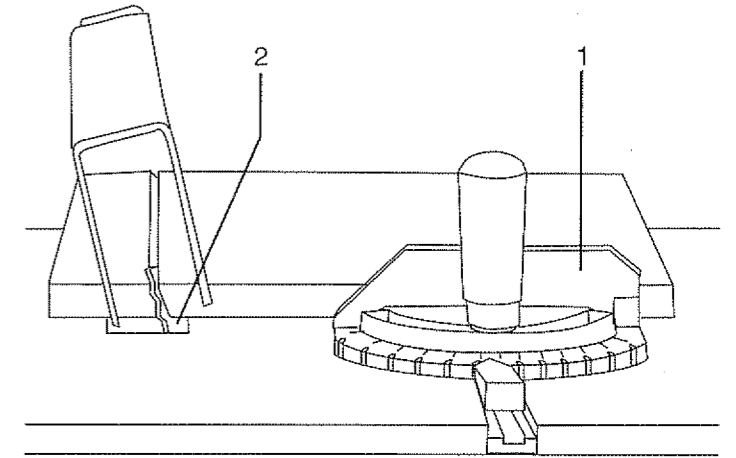


BEVEL CROSSCUTTING (FIG. DD)

This cutting operation is the same as crosscutting except the blade is at a bevel angle other than 0°.

1. Adjust the blade (2) to the desired angle, and tighten the blade bevel lock handle.
2. When beveling, always work to the right side of the blade. The miter gauge (1) must be in the right side groove. It cannot be used in the left side groove because it will interfere with the blade guard.

Fig. DD

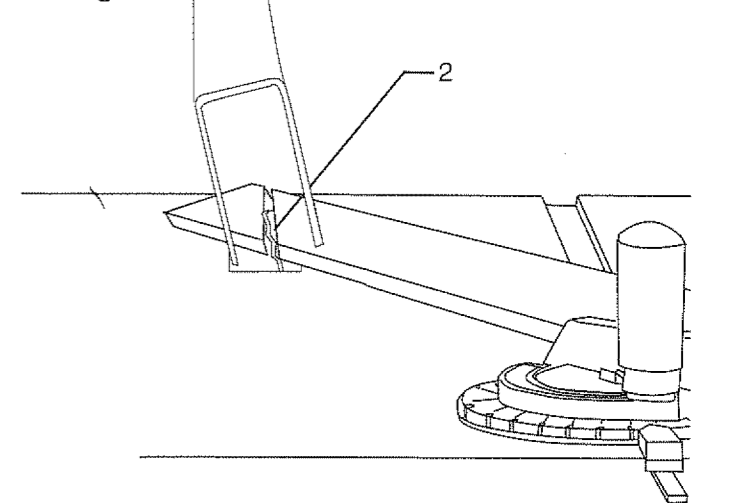


MITERING (FIG. EE)

This sawing operation is the same as crosscutting except the miter gauge is locked at an angle other than 90°.

1. Hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge (1).
2. Feed the workpiece slowly into the blade (2) to prevent the workpiece from moving.

Fig. EE

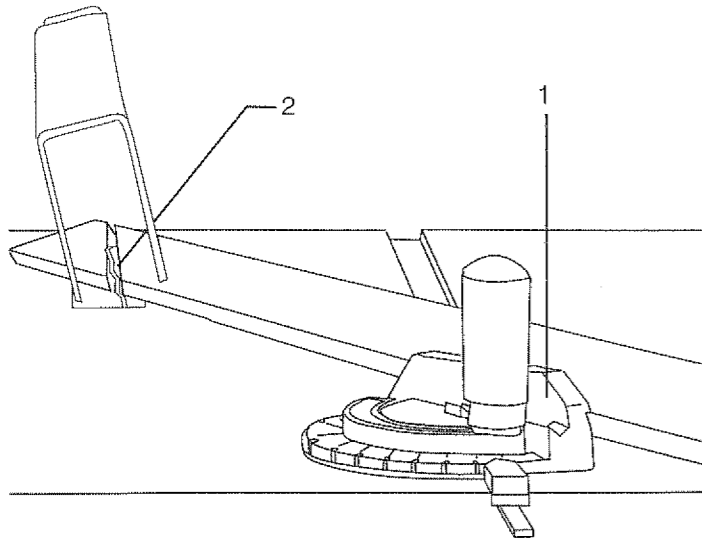


COMPOUND MITER CROSSCUTTING (FIG. FF)

This sawing operation is combining a miter angle with a bevel angle.

1. Set the miter gauge (1) to the desired angle. Use only the right side groove.
2. Set the blade bevel (2) to the desired angle.
3. Carefully push the miter gauge to begin the cutting operation.

Fig. FF



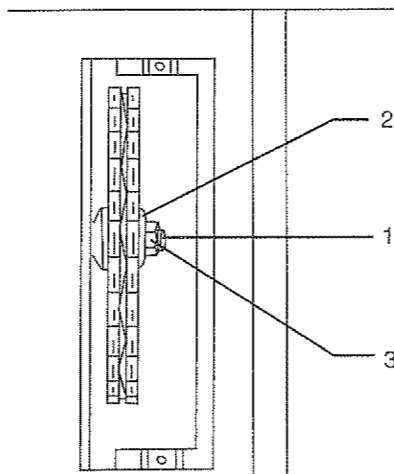
DADO CUTS (FIG. GG)

1. A dado table insert is not included with this saw. Purchase a dado set separately. Remove the saw blade and blade guard, before installing a dado and dado table insert.
2. Instructions for operating the dado are packed with the separately purchased dado set.
3. The arbor (1) on this saw restricts the maximum width of the cut to 1/2".
4. It is not necessary to install the outside flange (2) before screwing on the arbor nut (3). Make sure that the arbor nut is tight, and that at least one thread of the arbor sticks out past the nut.
5. Use only a 6" dado set and keep the width 1/2" or less. It will be necessary to remove the blade guard and splitter when using the dado. Use caution when the dado is operating.
6. Use only the correct number of round outside blades and inside chippers as shown in the dado set's instruction manual. The blade or chipper must not exceed 1/2".
7. Check saw to ensure that the dado will not strike the housing, insert, or motor when in operation.

⚠ WARNING

For your own safety, always replace the blade, blade guard assembly, and blade insert when you are finished with the dado operation.

Fig. GG



MAINTENANCE

MAINTAINING YOUR TABLE SAW

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

⚠ WARNING

For your own safety, turn the switch OFF and remove the switch key. Remove the plug from the power source outlet before maintaining or lubricating your saw.

1. Clean out all sawdust that has accumulated inside the saw cabinet and the motor.
2. Polish the saw table with an automotive wax to keep it clean and to make it easier to slide the workpiece.
3. Clean cutting blades with pitch and gum remover.
4. A worn, cut, or damaged power cord should be replaced immediately.

⚠ WARNING

All electrical or mechanical repairs should be attempted only by a trained repair technician. Contact the nearest Sears Service Center for service. Use only identical replacement parts. Any other parts may create a hazard.

5. Use liquid dish washing detergent and water to clean all plastic parts.

NOTE: Certain cleaning chemicals can damage plastic parts.

6. Avoid use of the following cleaning chemicals or solvents: gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated solvents, ammonia and household detergents containing ammonia.

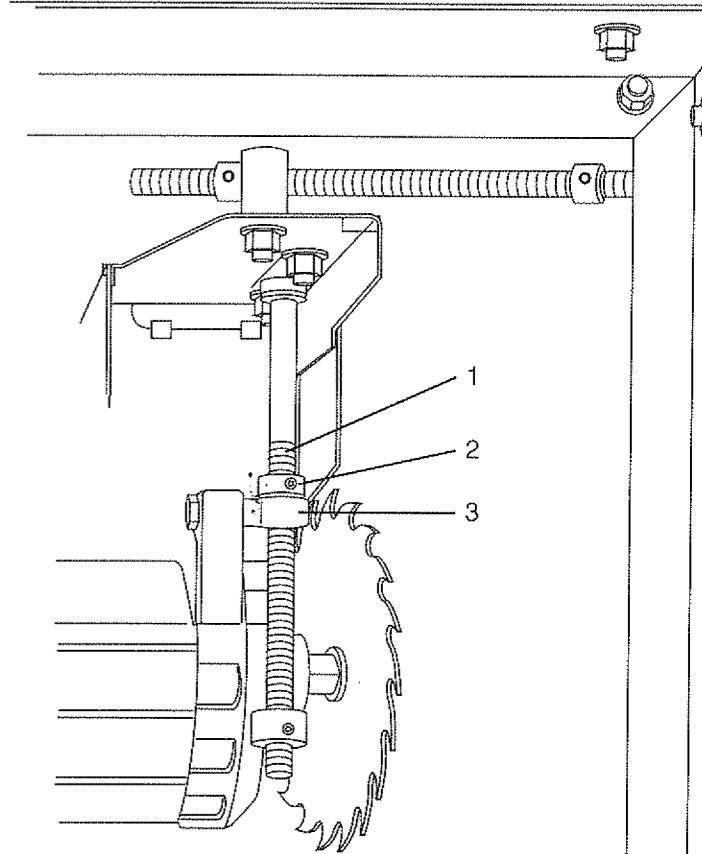
BLADE RAISING AND TILTING MECHANISM (FIG. HH)

After each five hours of operation, the blade raising mechanism and tilting mechanism should be checked for looseness, binding, or other abnormalities. With the saw disconnected from the power source, the blade guard removed, and the blade recessed below the table top, turn the saw upside down. Alternately pull upward and downward on the motor unit to observe any movement of the motor mounting mechanism. Looseness or play in the blade raising screw (1) can be adjusted by turning the collar (2) on the worm screw rod until it is finger-tight against the bracket (3), then back off from the bracket 1/6 turn.

Do not oil the threads of the worm screw rods. They must be kept clean and free of saw dust, gum, pitch, and other contaminants for smooth operation.

If excessive looseness is observed in any other part of the blade raising mechanism or tilting mechanism, take the complete table saw unit to a Sears Service Center.

Fig. HH



LUBRICATION

All motor bearings are permanently lubricated at the factory and require no additional lubrication. On all mechanical parts of your table saw where a pivot or threaded rod are present, lubricate using graphite or silicone. These dry lubricants will not hold sawdust as would oil or grease.

TROUBLESHOOTING

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury from an accidental start, turn the switch OFF and always remove the plug from the power source before making any adjustments.

- Consult your local Sears Service Center if for any reason the motor will not run.

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Saw will not start	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saw not plugged in 2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped 3. Cord damaged 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plug in saw 2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker 3. Have cord replaced by a Sears Service Center
Does not make accurate 45° and 90° rip cuts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive stop not adjusted correctly 2. Tilt angle pointer not set accurately 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check blade with square and adjust positive stop 2. Check blade with square and adjust pointer to zero
Material pinches blade when ripping	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rip fence not aligned with blade 2. Warped wood, edge against fence is not straight 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check and adjust rip fence 2. Select another piece of wood
Material binds on splitter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Splitter not aligned correctly with blade 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check and align splitter with blade
Saw makes unsatisfactory cuts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dull blade 2. Blade mounted backwards 3. Gum or pitch on blade 4. Incorrect blade for work being done 5. Gum or pitch on table causing erratic feed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace blade 2. Turn blade around 3. Remove blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool 4. Change the blade 5. Clean table with turpentine and steel wool
Material kicked back from blade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rip fence out of alignment 2. Splitter not aligned with blade 3. Feeding stock without rip fence 4. Splitter not in place 5. Dull blade 6. The operator letting go of material before it is past saw blade 7. Miter angle lock knob is not tight 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Align rip fence with miter gauge slot 2. Align splitter with blade 3. Install and use rip fence 4. Install and use splitter (with guard) 5. Replace blade 6. Push material all the way past saw blade before releasing work 7. Tighten knob
Blade does not raise or tilt freely	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sawdust and dirt in raising and tilting mechanisms 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brush or blow out loose dust and dirt
Blade does not come up to speed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension cord too light or too long 2. Low voltage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace with adequate size cord 2. Contact your electric company
Machine vibrates excessively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saw not mounted securely to workbench or leg stand 2. Leg stand on uneven floor 3. Damaged saw blade 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten all mounting hardware 2. Reposition on flat level surface. Fasten to floor if necessary. 3. Replace blade
Does not make accurate 45° and 90° crosscuts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Miter gauge out of adjustment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust miter gauge

