

Grizzly *Industrial, Inc.*®

MODEL G0700 **10" SLIDING TABLE SAW** **OWNER'S MANUAL** *(For models manufactured since 6/14)*




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V2.01.15



WARNING!

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

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

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

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



WARNING!

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- **Lead from lead-based paints.**
- **Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products.**
- **Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.**

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: Work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

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INTRODUCTION

Manual Accuracy

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

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

If you find this to be the case, and the difference between the manual and machine leaves you confused or unsure about something, check our website for an updated version. We post current manuals and manual updates for free on our website at **www.grizzly.com**.

Alternatively, you can call our Technical Support for help. Before calling, make sure you write down the **Manufacture Date** and **Serial Number** from the machine ID label (see below). This information is required for us to provide proper tech support, and it helps us determine if updated documentation is available for your machine.

Grizzly Industrial MODEL GXXXX MACHINE NAME

WARNING!

To reduce risk of serious injury when using this machine:

1. Read manual before operation.
2. Wear safety glasses and respirator.
3. Make sure machine is properly adjusted/setup and grounded.
4. Make sure the motor has stopped and disconnect power before adjustments, maintenance, or service.
5. DO NOT expose to rain or dampness.
6. DO NOT modify this machine in any way.
7.
8.
9. Do not use while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
10. Maintain machine carefully to prevent accidents.

Motor: _____
Specification: _____
Specification: _____
Specification: _____
Weight: _____

Manufacture Date: [Date] _____

Serial Number: [Serial Number] _____

Manufactured for Grizzly in Taiwan

Contact Info

We stand behind our machines! If you have questions or need help, contact us with the information below. Before contacting, make sure you get the **serial number** and **manufacture date** from the machine ID label. This will help us help you faster.

Grizzly Technical Support
1203 Lycoming Mall Circle
Muncy, PA 17756
Phone: (570) 546-9663
Email: techsupport@grizzly.com

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

Grizzly Documentation Manager
P.O. Box 2069
Bellingham, WA 98227-2069
Email: manuals@grizzly.com

Machine Description

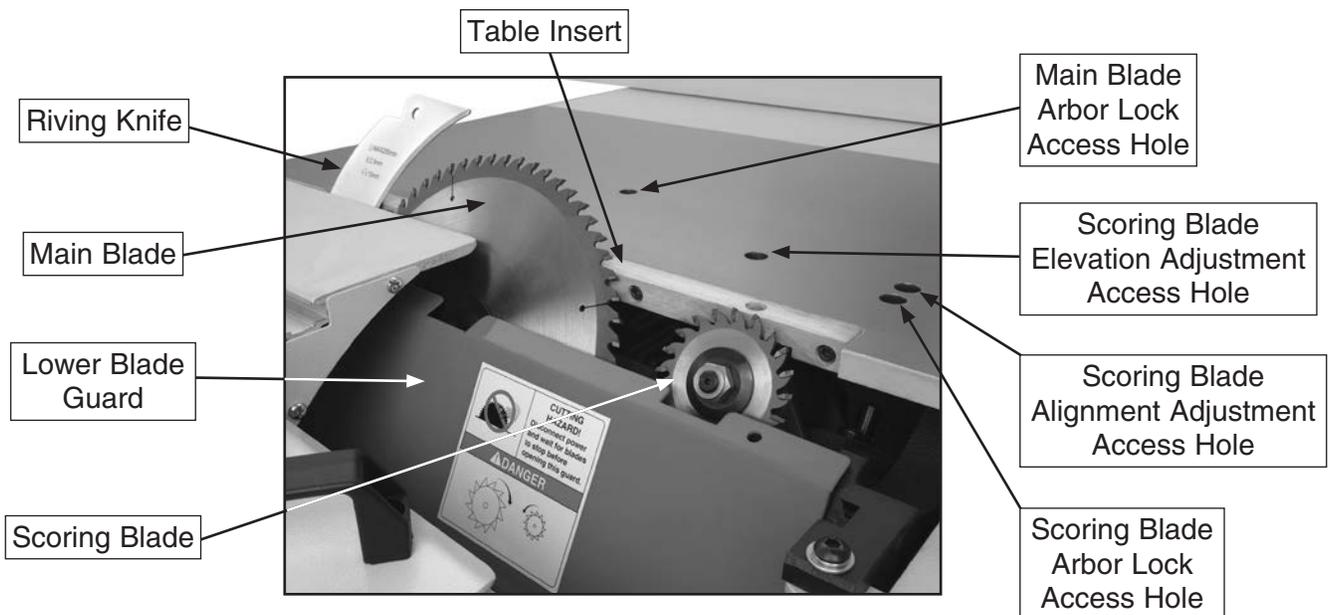
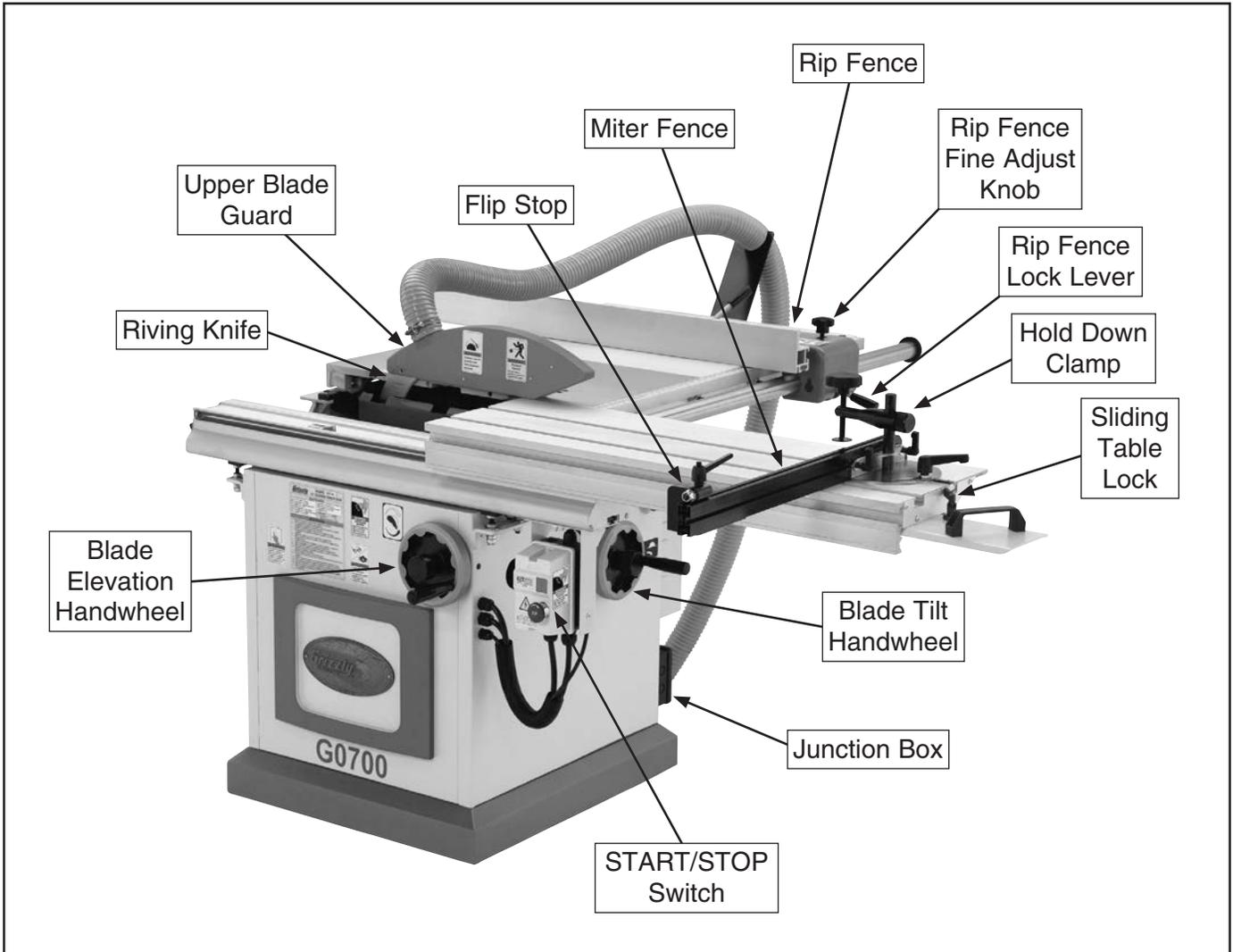
The Model G0700 is designed as an alternative option to a traditional cabinet saw. This saw is capable of both through and non-through cutting operations, similar to a traditional cabinet saw, but has a sliding table available to assist with cross-cuts or angled cuts that would otherwise require a jig or crosscut sled to cut safely.

A scoring blade is included with the Model G0700. It may or may not be used, depending on if the workpiece is faced with laminate, melamine, or other solid surface material, or if tear-out free cuts are required. If the scoring blade is not needed for cutting operations, it can be lowered under the table so it will stay sharp for later operations.

In order to produce accurate results, the sliding table must move parallel to the blade and the scoring blade must be aligned with the main blade.



Identification





MACHINE DATA SHEET

Customer Service #: (570) 546-9663 · To Order Call: (800) 523-4777 · Fax #: (800) 438-5901

MODEL G0700 10" SLIDING TABLE SAW WITH SCORING BLADE ARBOR

Product Dimensions:

Weight..... 473 lbs.
 Width (side-to-side) x Depth (front-to-back) x Height..... 71 x 47 x 48 in.
 Footprint (Length x Width)..... 27-1/2 x 25-1/2 in.
 Space Required for Full Range of Movement (Width x Depth)..... 92-1/2 x 63 in.

Shipping Dimensions:

Type..... Wood Crate
 Content..... Machine
 Weight..... 584 lbs.
 Length x Width x Height..... 42 x 46 x 41 in.

Electrical:

Power Requirement..... 230V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
 Full-Load Current Rating..... 19A
 Minimum Circuit Size..... 30A
 Connection Type..... Cord & Plug
 Power Cord Included..... Yes
 Power Cord Length..... 6 ft.
 Power Cord Gauge..... 12 AWG
 Plug Included..... Yes
 Included Plug Type..... L6-30
 Switch Type..... Magnetic Switch w/Overload Protection

Motors:

Main

Type..... TEFC Capacitor-Start Induction
 Horsepower..... 5 HP
 Phase..... Single-Phase
 Amps..... 19A
 Speed..... 3450 RPM
 Power Transfer..... V-Belt Drive
 Bearings..... Shielded & Permanently Lubricated

Main Specifications:

Operation Information

Main Blade Size..... 10 in.
 Main Blade Arbor Size..... 5/8 in.
 Scoring Blade Size..... 3-1/8 in.
 Scoring Blade Arbor Size..... 22 mm
 Maximum Width of Dado..... 13/16 in.
 Main Blade Tilt..... 0 – 45 deg.
 Main Blade Speed..... 4000 RPM
 Scoring Blade Tilt..... 0 – 45 deg.
 Scoring Blade Speed..... 8000 RPM



Cutting Capacities

Max Depth of Cut At 90 Deg.....	3-1/8 in.
Max Depth of Cut At 45 Deg.....	2-1/4 in.
Rip Fence Max Cut Width.....	34 in.
Sliding Table w/Crosscut Fence Max Cut Width.....	27-1/2 in.
Sliding Table w/Crosscut Fence Max Cut Length.....	34 in.
Miter Fence Max Cut Width at 45 Deg.....	38 in.

Table Information

Table Size Length.....	27 in.
Table Size Width.....	14-3/4 in.
Table Size With Ext Wings Length.....	27 in.
Table Size With Ext Wings Width.....	39-3/4 in.
Sliding Table Length.....	39-3/8 in.
Sliding Table Width.....	12-1/4 in.

Fence Information

Crosscut Fence Type.....	Single Lever Locking, Extruded Aluminum
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Construction Materials

Table.....	Precision-Ground Cast Iron
Sliding Table.....	Aluminum
Cabinet.....	Steel
Rip Fence Rails.....	Hardened Steel
Guard.....	Plastic
Spindle Bearing Type.....	Lubricated & Permanently Sealed Ball Bearing
Cabinet Paint Type/Finish.....	Powder Coated

Other Related Information

No of Dust Ports.....	2
Dust Port Size.....	2-1/2, 4 in.

Other Specifications:

Country of Origin	Taiwan
Warranty	1 Year
Approximate Assembly & Setup Time	1 Hour
Serial Number Location	ID Label on Side of Machine
Sound Rating	80 dB
ISO 9001 Factory	Yes
CSA, ETL, or UL Certified/Listed	Yes

Features:

- Blade guard with 2-1/2" dust port
- 4" main dust port
- Adjustable scoring blade
- Adjustable riving knife
- Single-lever locking miter fence

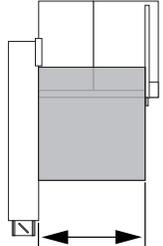
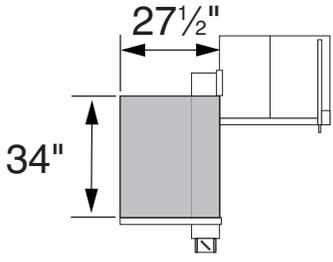
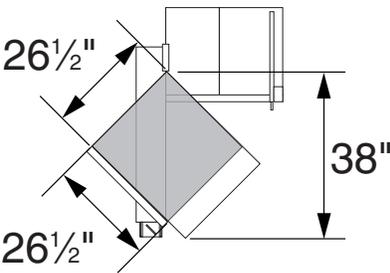
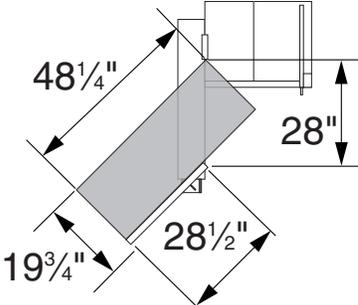
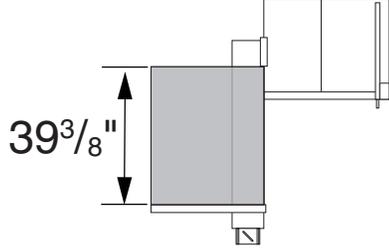




SLIDING TABLE SAW CAPACITIES

Customer Service #: (570) 546-9663 • To Order Call: (800) 523-4777 • Fax #: (800) 438-5901

MODEL G0700 10" SLIDING TABLE SAW

 <p>Ripping Width 34"</p>	 <p>Miter Cut 90° w/Miter Fence 27 1/2" 34"</p>
 <p>Miter Cut +45° w/Miter Fence 26 1/2" 38"</p>	 <p>Miter Cut -45° w/Miter Fence 48 1/4" 28" 19 3/4" 28 1/2"</p>
 <p>Maximum Cutting Length (w/o Scoring Blade) 39 3/8"</p>	



SECTION 1: SAFETY

For Your Own Safety, Read Instruction Manual Before Operating This Machine

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures. Always use common sense and good judgment.

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

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

 **CAUTION** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **MAY** result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

NOTICE This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the machine.

Safety Instructions for Machinery

WARNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



WARNING

WEARING PROPER APPAREL. Do not wear clothing, apparel or jewelry that can become entangled in moving parts. Always tie back or cover long hair. Wear non-slip footwear to reduce risk of slipping and losing control or accidentally contacting cutting tool or moving parts.

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

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

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

USE CORRECT TOOL FOR THE JOB. Only use this tool for its intended purpose—do not force it or an attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. Never make unapproved modifications—modifying tool or using it differently than intended may result in malfunction or mechanical failure that can lead to personal injury or death!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAMAGED PARTS. Regularly inspect machine for damaged, loose, or mis-adjusted parts—or any condition that could affect safe operation. Immediately repair/replace **BEFORE** operating machine. For your own safety, **DO NOT** operate machine with damaged parts!

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

EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES. If at any time you experience difficulties performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Contact our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663.



Additional Safety for Sliding Table Saws

WARNING

Serious injury or death can occur from getting cut or having body parts, such as fingers, amputated by rotating saw blade. Workpieces thrown by kickback can strike operators or bystanders with deadly force. Flying particles from cutting operations or broken blades can cause eye injuries or blindness. To minimize risk of getting hurt or killed, anyone operating machine **MUST** completely heed hazards and warnings below.

HAND & BODY POSITIONING. Keep hands away from saw blade and out of blade path during operation, so they cannot slip accidentally into blade. Stand to side of blade path. Never reach around, behind, or over blade. Only operate at front of machine.

BLADE GUARD. Use blade guard for all cuts that allow it to be used safely. Make sure blade guard is installed and adjusted correctly. Promptly repair or replace if damaged. Re-install blade guard immediately after operations that require its removal.

RIVING KNIFE. Use riving knife for all cuts. Make sure riving knife is aligned and positioned correctly. Promptly repair or replace it if damaged.

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

WORKPIECE CONTROL. Feeding workpiece incorrectly increases risk of kickback. Make sure workpiece is in stable position on tables and supported by rip fence or crosscut fence during cutting operation. Never start saw with workpiece touching blade. Allow blade to reach full speed before cutting. Only feed workpiece against direction of main blade rotation. Always use some type of guide to feed workpiece in a straight line. Never back workpiece out of cut or move it backwards or sideways after starting a cut. Feed cuts all the way through to completion. Never perform any operation “freehand”. Turn OFF saw and wait until blade is completely stopped before removing workpiece.

FENCE ADJUSTMENTS. Make sure rip fence remains properly adjusted and parallel with blade. Always lock fence before using.

PUSH STICKS/BLOCKS. Use push sticks or push blocks whenever possible to keep your hands farther away from blade while cutting. In event of an accident these devices will often take damage that would have happened to hands/fingers.

BLADE ADJUSTMENTS. Adjusting blade height or tilt during operation increases risk of crashing blade and sending metal fragments flying with deadly force at operator or bystanders. Only adjust blade height and tilt when blade is completely stopped and saw is **OFF**.

CHANGING BLADES. Always disconnect power before changing blades. Changing blades while saw is connected to power greatly increases injury risk if saw is accidentally powered up.

DAMAGED SAW BLADES. Never use blades that have been dropped or otherwise damaged.

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



Preventing Kickback

Do the following to prevent kickback:

- When rip cutting, only cut workpieces that have at least one smooth and straight edge. DO NOT cut excessively warped, cupped or twisted wood. If workpiece warpage is questionable, always choose another workpiece.
- Never attempt freehand cuts. If the workpiece is not fed parallel with the blade, kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or crosscut fence to support the workpiece.
- Make sure the riving knife is properly aligned with the blade. A misaligned riving knife can cause the workpiece to catch or bind, increasing the chance of kickback. If you think that your riving knife is not aligned with the blade, stop operations, and check it immediately!
- Ensure sliding table slides parallel with the blade; otherwise, the chances of kickback are extreme. Take the time to check and adjust the sliding table before cutting.
- Always use the riving knife whenever possible. It reduces risk of kickback and reduces your risk of injury if it does occur.
- Always keep blade guard installed and in good working order.
- Feed cuts through to completion. Any time you stop feeding a workpiece in the middle of a cut, the chance of kickback is greatly increased.
- Ensure rip fence is adjusted parallel with the blade; otherwise, the chances of kickback are extreme. Take the time to check and adjust the rip fence before cutting.

WARNING

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

Protecting Yourself From Kickback

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

- Stand to the side of the blade path when cutting. If a kickback does occur, the thrown workpiece usually travels directly towards the front of the blade.
- Wear safety glasses or a face shield. In the event of a kickback, your eyes and face are the most vulnerable parts of your body.
- Never, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade path. Should kickback occur, your hand will be pulled into the blade.
- Use a push stick or push block to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade. If a kickback occurs, these safety devices will most likely take the damage that your hand would have received.
- Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices to prevent or slow down kickback.



Glossary of Terms

The following is a list of common definitions, terms and phrases used throughout this manual as they relate to this table saw and woodworking in general. Become familiar with these terms for assembling, adjusting or operating this machine.

Arbor: The metal shaft on which the blade is mounted.

Bevel Edge Cut: A cut made along the edge of a workpiece with the saw blade tilted between 0° and 45°. Refer to **Page 63** for more details.

Blade Guard Assembly: A safety device that mounts over the saw blade to help prevent accidental contact with the saw blade and to contain flying chips and dust. Refer to **Page 31** for more details.

Crosscut: Cutting operation in which the miter gauge is used to hold the workpiece while it is cut across its shortest width. Refer to **Page 39** for more details.

Dado Blade: Blade or set of blades that are used to cut grooves and rabbets.

Dado Cut: Cutting operation that uses a dado blade to cut a flat bottomed groove into the face of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 41** for more details.

Featherboard: Safety device used to keep the workpiece held firmly against the rip fence or table surface. Refer to **Page 47** for more details.

Kerf: The resulting cut or gap in the workpiece after the saw blade passes through during a cutting operation.

Kickback: An event in which the spinning blade ejects the workpiece toward the front of the saw at a high rate of speed.

Non-Through Cut: A cut in which the blade does not cut through the top of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 30** for more details.

Parallel: Being an equal distance apart at every point along two given lines or planes (i.e. the rip fence face is parallel to the face of the saw blade).

Perpendicular: Lines or planes that intersect and form right angles (i.e. the blade is perpendicular to the table surface).

Push Stick: Safety device used to push the workpiece through a cutting operation. Used most often when rip cutting thin workpieces. Refer to **Page 50** for more details.

Rabbet: Cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 43** for more details.

Rip Cut: Cutting operation in which the rip fence is used to cut across the widest width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 37** for more details.

Riving Knife: Curved metal plate located behind the blade. Maintains kerf opening in wood when performing a cutting operation. Acts as a barrier behind blade to shield hands from being pulled into the blade if a kickback occurs. Refer to **Page 31** for more details.

Straightedge: A tool used to check the flatness, parallelism, or consistency of a surface(s).

Thin Kerf Blade: A blade with a kerf or thickness that is thinner than a standard blade cannot be used on this saw.

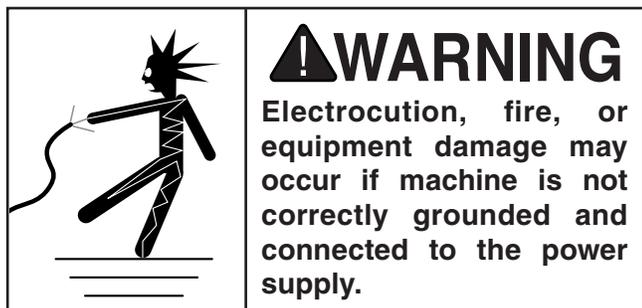
Through Cut: A cut in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece (refer to **Page 30**).



SECTION 2: POWER SUPPLY

Availability

Before installing the machine, consider the availability and proximity of the required power supply circuit. If an existing circuit does not meet the requirements for this machine, a new circuit must be installed. To minimize the risk of electrocution, fire, or equipment damage, installation work and electrical wiring must be done by an electrician or qualified service personnel in accordance with all applicable codes and standards.



Full-Load Current Rating

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

Full-Load Current Rating at 230V 19 Amps

The full-load current is not the maximum amount of amps that the machine will draw. If the machine is overloaded, it will draw additional amps beyond the full-load rating.

If the machine is overloaded for a sufficient length of time, damage, overheating, or fire may result—especially if connected to an undersized circuit. To reduce the risk of these hazards, avoid overloading the machine during operation and make sure it is connected to a power supply circuit that meets the specified circuit requirements.

Circuit Information

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

! CAUTION
For your own safety and protection of property, consult an electrician if you are unsure about wiring practices or electrical codes in your area.

Note: *Circuit requirements in this manual apply to a dedicated circuit—where only one machine will be running on the circuit at a time. If machine will be connected to a shared circuit where multiple machines may be running at the same time, consult an electrician or qualified service personnel to ensure circuit is properly sized for safe operation.*

Circuit Requirements for 230V

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

Nominal Voltage 208V, 220V, 230V, 240V
Cycle 60 Hz
Phase Single-Phase
Power Supply Circuit 30 Amps
Plug/Receptacle NEMA L6-30



Grounding Requirements

This machine **MUST** be grounded. In the event of certain malfunctions or breakdowns, grounding reduces the risk of electric shock by providing a path of least resistance for electric current.

This machine is equipped with a power cord that has an equipment-grounding wire and a grounding plug. Only insert plug into a matching receptacle (outlet) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances. **DO NOT** modify the provided plug!

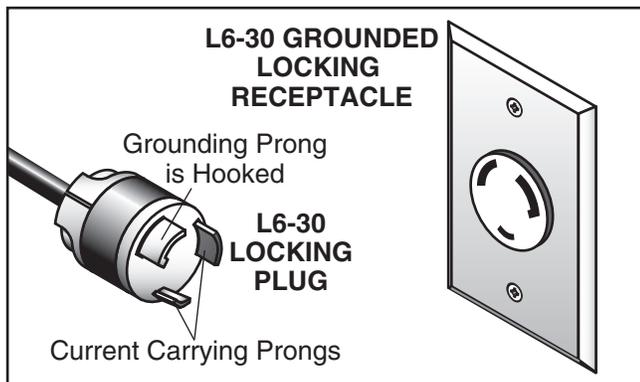
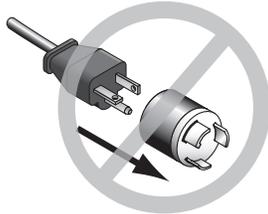


Figure 1. Typical L6-30 plug and receptacle.

CAUTION



No adapter should be used with plug. If plug does not fit available receptacle, or if machine must be reconnected for use on a different type of circuit, reconnection must be performed by an electrician or qualified service personnel, and it must comply with all local codes and ordinances.

WARNING

Serious injury could occur if you connect machine to power before completing setup process. DO NOT connect to power until instructed later in this manual.

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

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

Extension Cords

We do not recommend using an extension cord with this machine. If you must use an extension cord, only use it if absolutely necessary and only on a temporary basis.

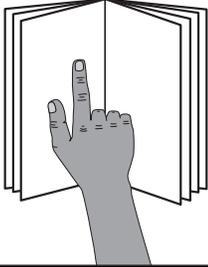
Extension cords cause voltage drop, which can damage electrical components and shorten motor life. Voltage drop increases as the extension cord size gets longer and the gauge size gets smaller (higher gauge numbers indicate smaller sizes).

Any extension cord used with this machine must be in good condition and contain a ground wire and matching plug/receptacle. Additionally, it must meet the following size requirements:

**Minimum Gauge Size10a AWG
Maximum Length (Shorter is Better).....50 ft.**



SECTION 3: SETUP



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



!WARNING
Wear safety glasses during the entire setup process!



!WARNING
HEAVY LIFT!
Straining or crushing injury may occur from improperly lifting machine or some of its parts. To reduce this risk, get help from other people and use a forklift (or other lifting equipment) rated for weight of this machine.

Needed For Setup

The following items are needed to complete the set up process, but are not included with your machine:

Description	Qty
• Safety Glasses (for each person)	1
• Forklift.....	1
• Lifting Straps	2
• Strong People for Lifting/Moving.....	2
• An Electrician	1
• Straightedge 4' (or longer)	1
• Hex Wrenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 8mm	1 Each

Unpacking

The Model G0700 was carefully packed when it left our warehouse. If you discover the machine is damaged after you have signed for delivery, *please immediately call Customer Service at (570) 546-9663 for advice.*

Save the containers and all packing materials for possible inspection by the carrier or its agent. *Otherwise, filing a freight claim can be difficult.*

When you are completely satisfied with the condition of your shipment, you should inventory the contents.



!WARNING
SUFFOCATION HAZARD!
Keep children and pets away from plastic bags or packing materials shipped with this machine. Discard immediately.



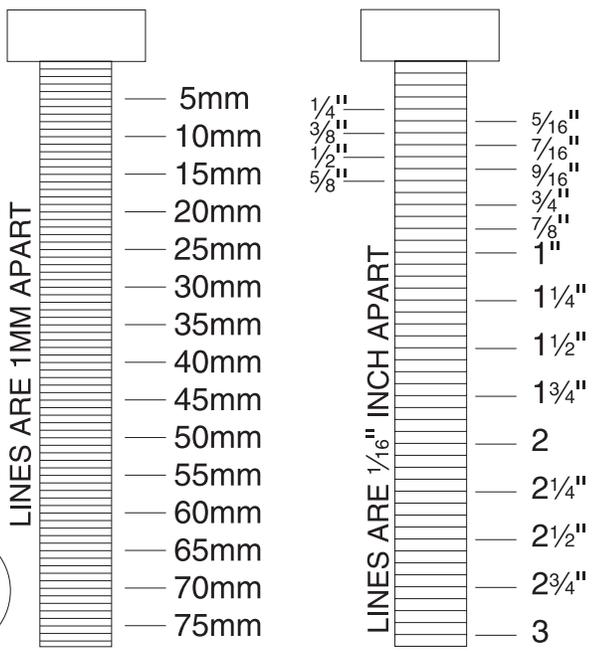
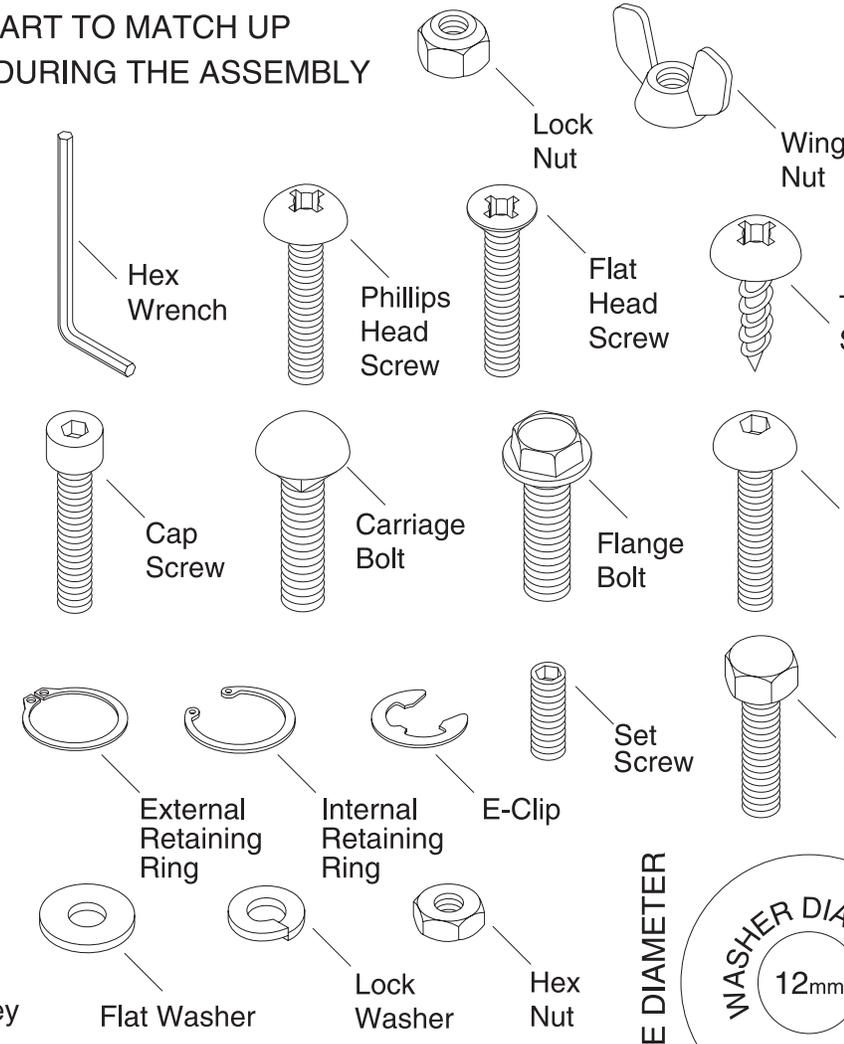
Hardware Recognition Chart

USE THIS CHART TO MATCH UP HARDWARE DURING THE ASSEMBLY PROCESS.

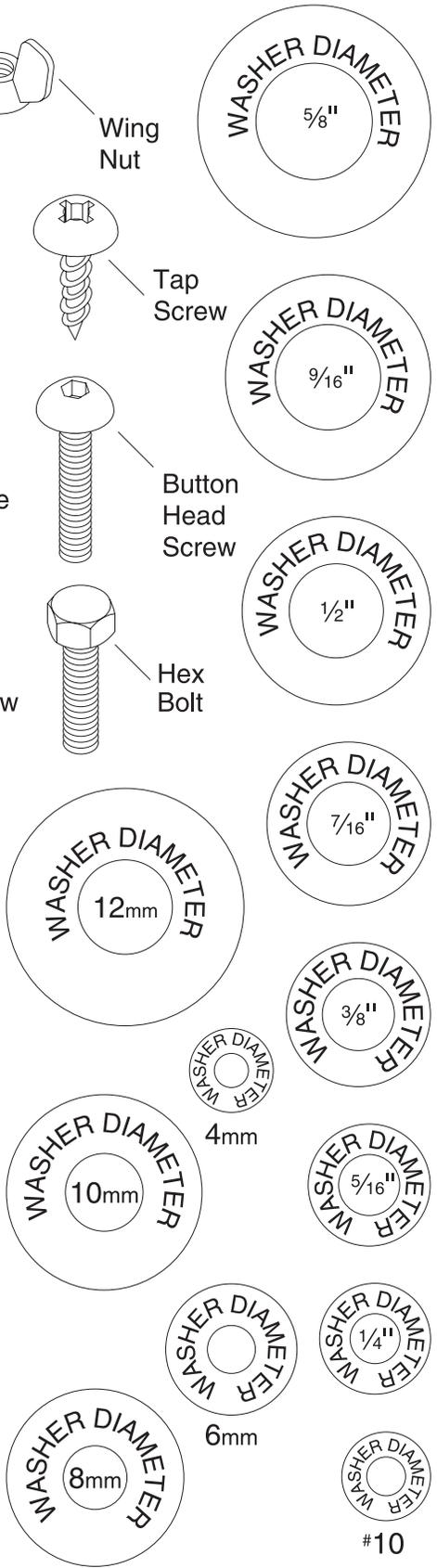
MEASURE BOLT DIAMETER BY PLACING INSIDE CIRCLE

- #10
- 1/4"
- 5/16"
- 3/8"
- 7/16"
- 1/2"

- 4mm
- 6mm
- 8mm
- 10mm
- 12mm
- 16mm



WASHERS ARE MEASURED BY THE INSIDE DIAMETER



Inventory

After all the parts have been removed from the boxes in the crate, you should have the items listed below.

If any nonproprietary parts are missing (e.g. a nut or a washer), we will gladly replace them; or for the sake of expediency, replacements can be obtained at your local hardware store.

Item: (Figure 2)	Qty
A. Table Saw.....	1

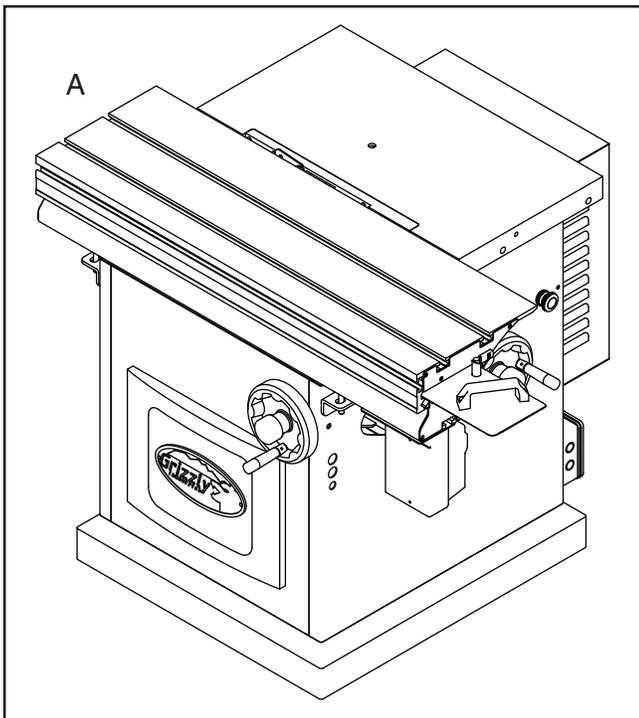


Figure 2. Table saw base unit.

Item: (Figure 3)	Qty
B. Extension Table.....	1
C. Hose Support	1
D. Dust Hose 2½".....	1
E. Hose Clamps 2½".....	2

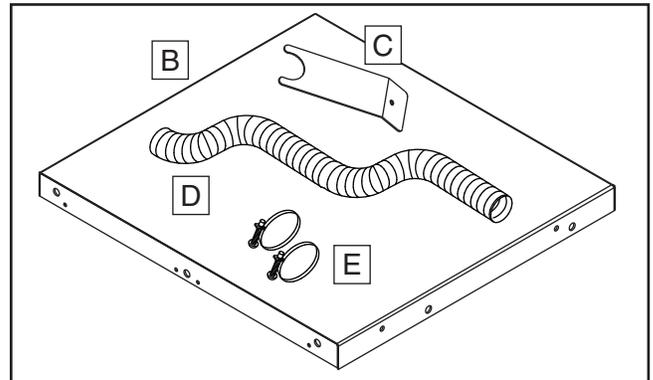


Figure 3. Extension table & dust hose components.

Item: (Figure 4)	Qty
F. Rip Fence Round Rail Assembly	1
G. Rip Fence Scale.....	1
H. Rip Fence.....	1
I. Rip Fence Base.....	1
J. Rip Fence Handles.....	2

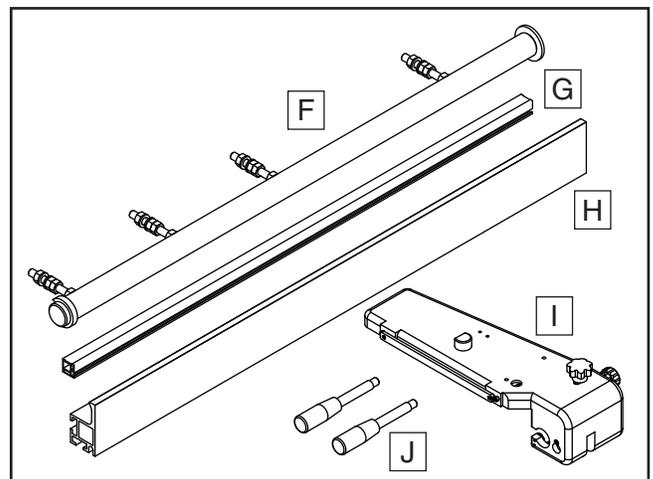


Figure 4. Rip fence components.



Item: (Figure 5)	Qty
K. Push Handle Assembly w/Lock.....	1
L. Miter Gauge Assembly w/Flip Stop.....	1
M. Push Stick	1
N. Blade Guard Assembly	1
O. Riving Knife	1
P. Arbor Lock Tool	1
Q. Wrench 17mm	1
R. Wrench 19/22mm	1
S. Scoring Blade	1
T. Main Blade	1

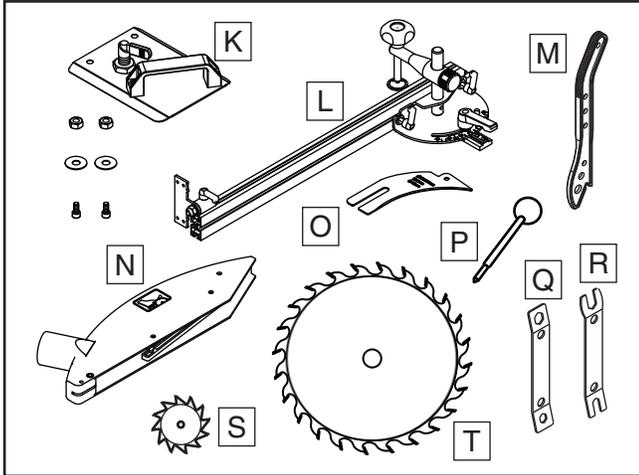


Figure 5. Miscellaneous components.

Fasteners (Grouped by Usage)	Qty
Cap Screws M10-1.5 x 25 (Ext. Table).....	5
Flat Washers 10mm (Ext. Table)	5
Lock Washers 10mm (Ext. Table).....	6
Set Screws M8-1.25 x 25 (Ext. Table)	6
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Ext. Table).....	6
Hex Bolts M6-1 x 16 (Fence Scale)	2
Hex Bolt M6-1 x 25 (Fence Scale).....	1
Flat Washers 6mm (Fence Scale).....	3
Lock Washers 6mm (Fence Scale).....	3
Hex Nuts M6-1 (Fence Scale).....	3
Cap Screws M5-.8 x 12 (Switch).....	2
Lock Washers 5mm (Switch)	2
Cap Screw M10-1.5 x 25 (Hose Support)	1
Flat Washers 10mm (Hose Support).....	2
Lock Washer 10mm (Hose Support).....	1
Hex Nut M10-1.5 (Hose Support).....	1

NOTICE

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



Cleanup

The unpainted surfaces of your machine are coated with a heavy-duty rust preventative that prevents corrosion during shipment and storage. This rust preventative works extremely well, but it will take a little time to clean.

Be patient and do a thorough job cleaning your machine. The time you spend doing this now will give you a better appreciation for the proper care of your machine's unpainted surfaces.

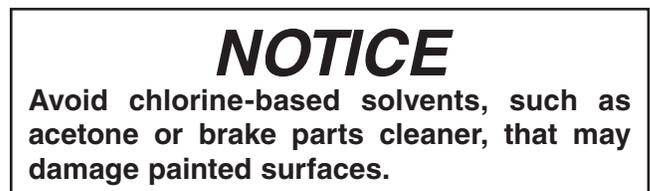
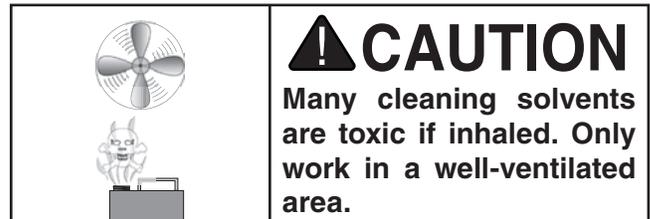
There are many ways to remove this rust preventative, but the following steps work well in a wide variety of situations. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions with any cleaning product you use and make sure you work in a well-ventilated area to minimize exposure to toxic fumes.

Before cleaning, gather the following:

- Disposable rags
- Cleaner/degreaser (WD•40 works well)
- Safety glasses & disposable gloves
- Plastic paint scraper (optional)

Basic steps for removing rust preventative:

1. Put on safety glasses.
2. Coat the rust preventative with a liberal amount of cleaner/degreaser, then let it soak for 5–10 minutes.
3. Wipe off the surfaces. If your cleaner/degreaser is effective, the rust preventative will wipe off easily. If you have a plastic paint scraper, scrape off as much as you can first, then wipe off the rest with the rag.
4. Repeat **Steps 2–3** as necessary until clean, then coat all unpainted surfaces with a quality metal protectant to prevent rust.



T23692—Orange Power Degreaser

A great product for removing the waxy shipping grease from your machine during clean up.



Figure 6. T23692 Orange Power Degreaser.



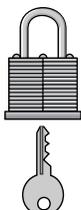
Site Considerations

Weight Load

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

Space Allocation

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

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

Physical Environment

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

Electrical Installation

Place this machine near an existing power source. Make sure all power cords are protected from traffic, material handling, moisture, chemicals, or other hazards. Make sure to leave enough space around machine to disconnect power supply or apply a lockout/tagout device, if required.

Lighting

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

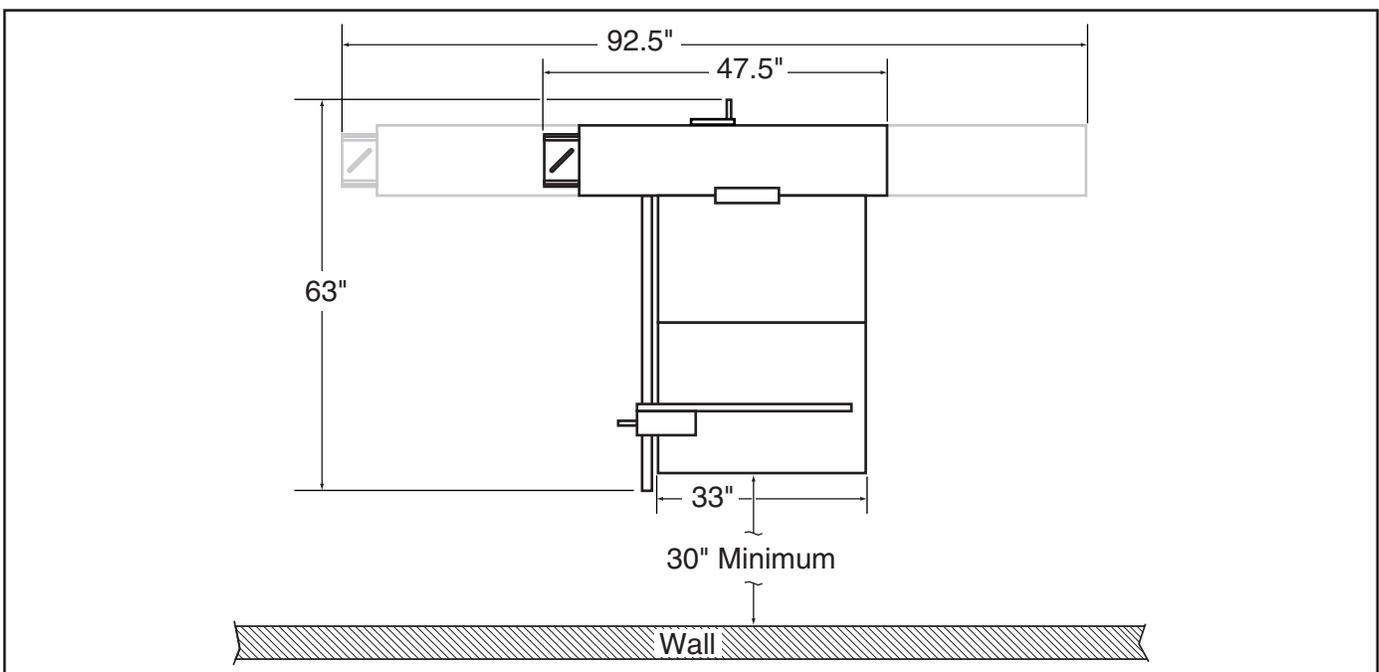
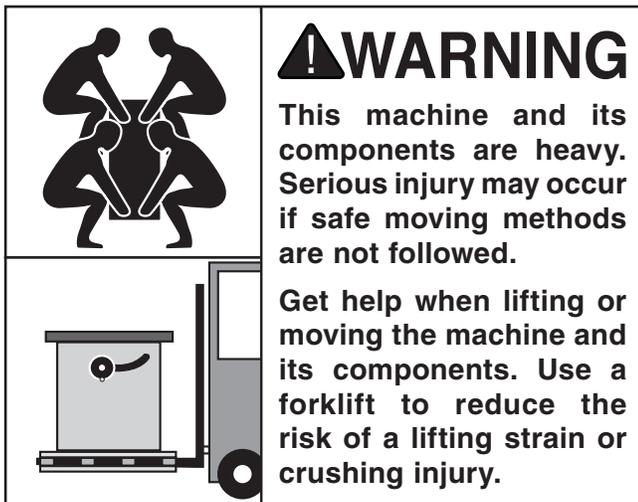


Figure 7. Minimum working clearances.



Lifting & Placing



If a forklift is not available, a MINIMUM of four strong people are required to move this table saw from the pallet. The table saw can be "walked" off the pallet, then moved into place with a dolly or by sliding it. An additional option would be to put the saw on a Model G7315Z mobile base, so it can be easily moved around the shop (see **Page 56**).

To remove the saw from the pallet:

1. Remove the motor cover
2. Feed the lifting straps around the lifting red bolts on the back of the table and the sliding table saw mounts on the front of the cabinet (see **Figure 8**). Attach the ends of the lifting straps to the forklift forks.



Figure 8. Lifting the table saw with a forklift and lifting straps (sliding table removed for clarity).

3. Lift the table saw cabinet only as high as necessary to clear the pallet, and move it to the desired location.



4. Remove the red lifting bolts from the back of the table.
5. Place a level on the cast iron table to level the table saw cabinet side to side and front to back. This will allow the table to slide smoothly.

Note: There are three options for leveling the saw: 1) Place it on a mobile base (Grizzly Model G7315Z) and use the mobile base adjustable feet to level it, 2) shim under the cabinet, and 3) thread bolts down into the nuts that are welded on the inside stand corners (see **Figure 9**).

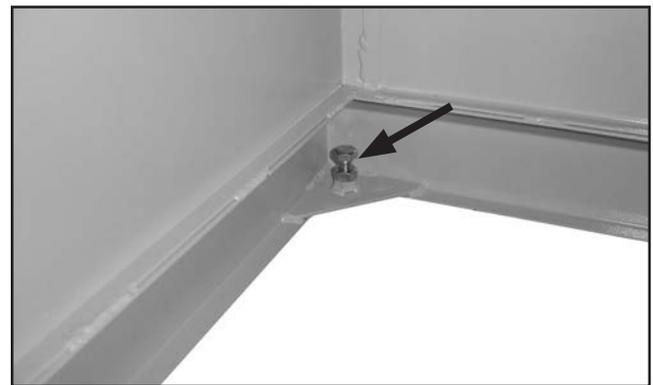


Figure 9. Hex bolt in stand corners for leveling; the hex nut is used to secure the bolt position.



Assembly

Before shipping, the sliding table was installed on the machine and calibrated to the main table and blade arbor.

The table and fence components are heavy so you must get help lifting and holding them during the installation process.

To assemble the sliding table saw:

1. Attach the extension table to the main table with (3) M10-1.5 x 25 cap screws, 10mm flat washers, and 10mm lock washers (see **Figure 10**). Do not fully tighten the cap screws at this time, because the extension table still needs to be leveled with the main table.

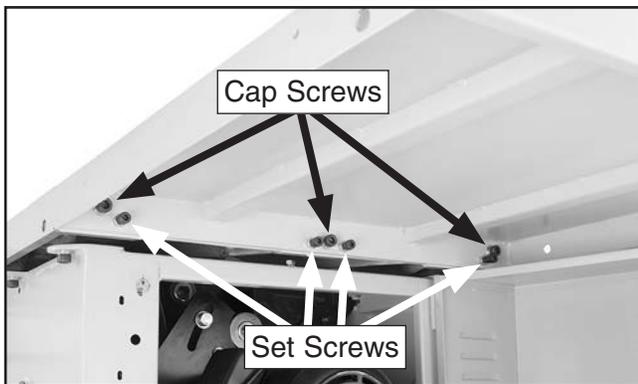


Figure 10. Extension table installed.

2. Thread (1) M8-1.25 hex nut halfway onto each of the (4) M8-1.25 x 25 set screws, then thread the set screws a couple of turns into the locations shown in **Figure 10**. These screws will help you level the table in the next step.
3. Adjust the top of the extension table to be even with the cast iron table and snug the cap screws down enough to hold the table in place.
4. Using a straightedge as a guide (see **Figure 11**), adjust the set screws to align the top of extension table with the top of the main table. When the extension table is fully aligned and leveled with the main table, tighten the hex nuts on the set screws against the extension table to lock them in position.



Figure 11. Extension wing mounted and adjusted evenly with the cast iron table.

5. Mount the rip fence scale to the main table and extension table (see **Figure 12**) with (2) M6-1 x 16 hex bolts, (1) M6-1 x 25 hex bolt, and (3) M6-1 hex nuts, 6mm lock washers, and 6mm flat washers. Do not completely tighten the fasteners at this time, because the rip fence scale will need to be calibrated to the blade during a later step.

Note: The longer hex bolt is used in the cast iron table. Also, make sure the scale is even with both table tops before securing it in place.

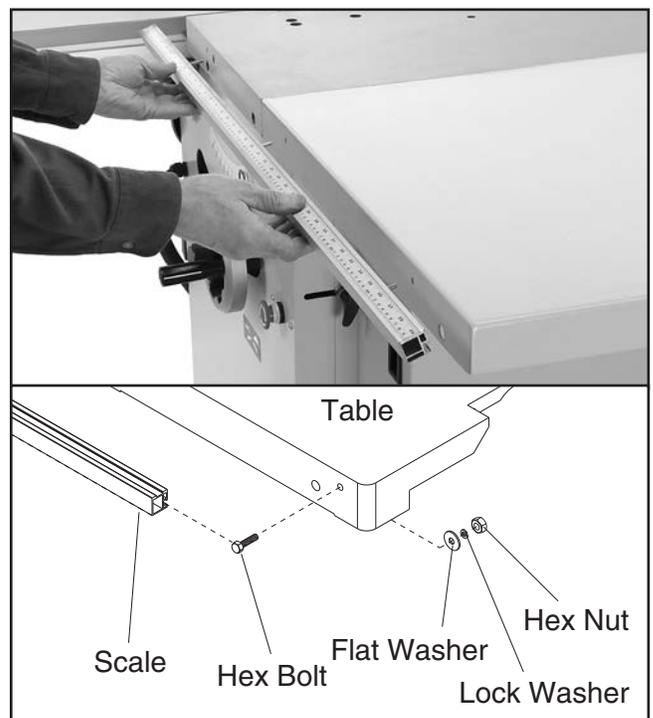


Figure 12. Mounting rip fence scale.



6. The fence rail is pre-assembled with four rail studs and accompanying hardware. Remove one hex nut, flat washer, and lock washer from the end of each stud, as shown in **Figure 13**.

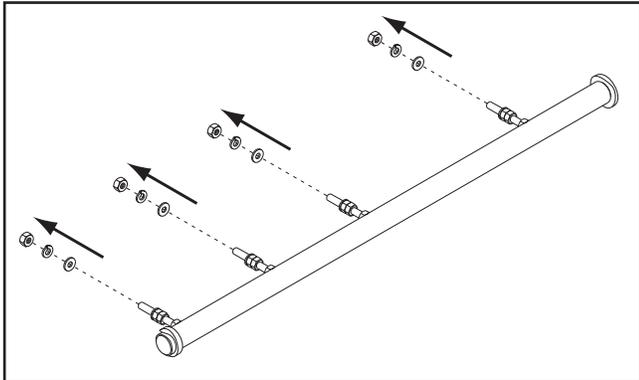


Figure 13. Hardware removed from fence rail studs to prepare for installation.

7. Install the rail with the studs through the holes in the tables, as shown in **Figure 14**, and use the hardware removed in the previous step to secure the rail to the tables.

Do not tighten the hex nuts at this time, because the rail still needs to be adjusted.

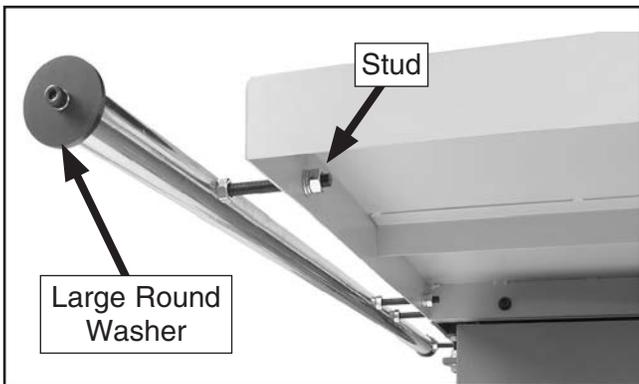


Figure 14. Round rail installed.

8. Remove the large round washer attached to the end of the fence rail. With this washer out of the way, you will be able to slide the rip fence base onto the rail.

9. Slide the rip fence base onto the round rail. Thread the handles and knob into the rip fence base, where shown in **Figure 15**.

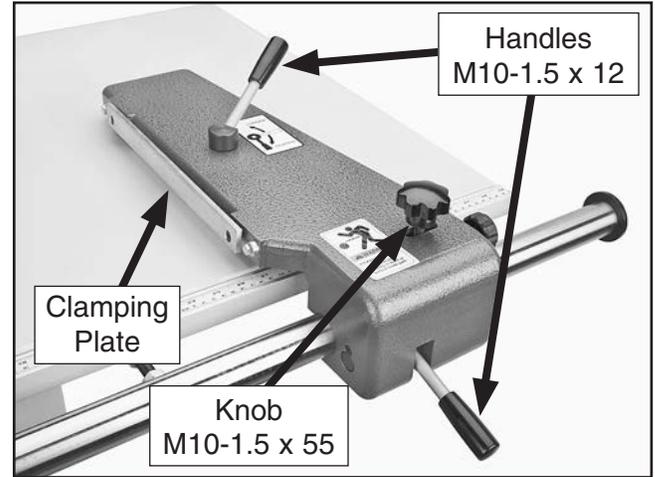


Figure 15. Rip fence handles.

10. Slide the rip fence onto the rip fence base by sliding the fence T-slot over the clamping plate (see **Figures 15-16**). Lock the fence by tightening the fence lock handle.

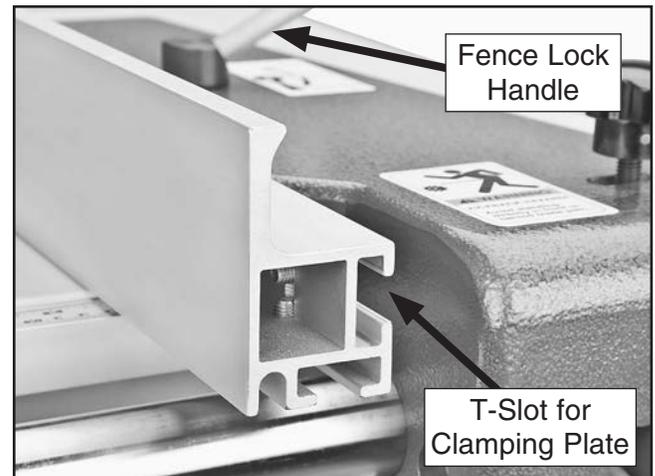


Figure 16. Installing the rip fence.



- Remove the shipping brace from the sliding table, then install the sliding table end cover over the fixed part of the sliding table end, as shown in **Figure 17**, using the premounted hardware. (Save the brace for future transport needs.)

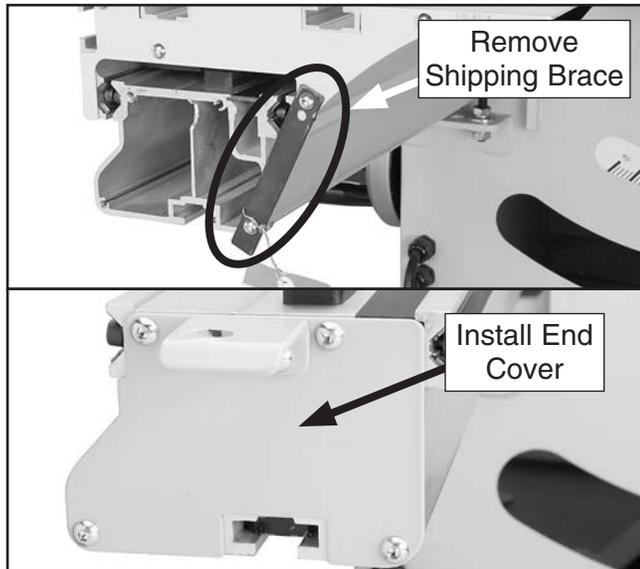


Figure 17. Sliding table shipping brace and end cover installed.

- Attach the push handle assembly, as shown in **Figure 18**, with the two button head screws and flat washers already installed in the mounting holes.

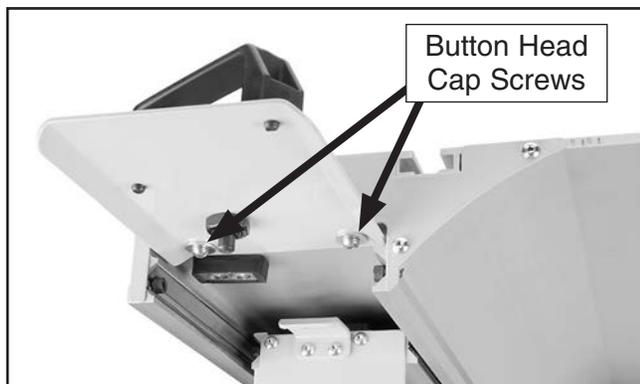


Figure 18. Sliding table handle attached to end of sliding table.

- Thread (2) M5-.8 x 12 cap screws with 5mm lock washers through the switch bracket and into the sliding table base (see **Figure 19**), then tighten the cap screws.

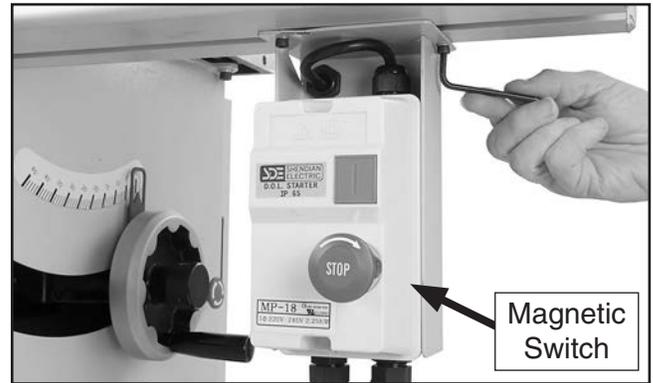


Figure 19. Magnetic switch installed.

- Open the cabinet door and remove the motor shipping brace shown in **Figure 20**, then replace the fasteners where they were. (Save the brace for future transport needs.)

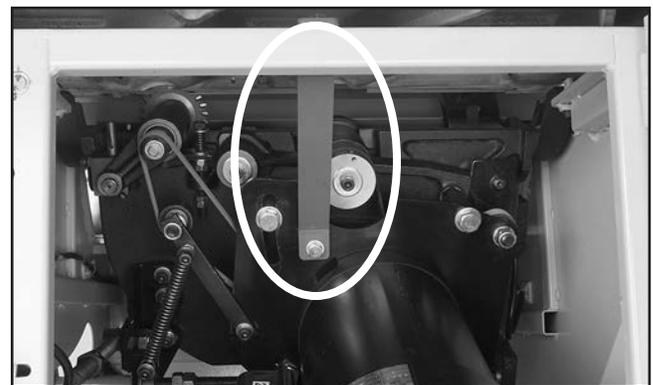


Figure 20. Motor shipping brace.

- Tilt the blade assembly to 0°, then move the sliding table out of the way so you can access the lower blade guard cover and blade arbors.

- Insert the arbor lock tool into the hole shown in **Figure 21**, rotate the arbor until the arbor lock tool seats, then install the main blade per the instructions on **Page 35** as a guide.

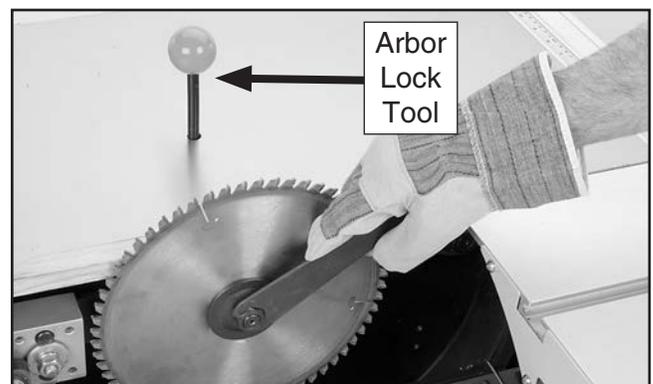


Figure 21. Installing main blade.



17. Install the riving knife (**Figure 22**), using the instructions on **Page 32** as a guide.

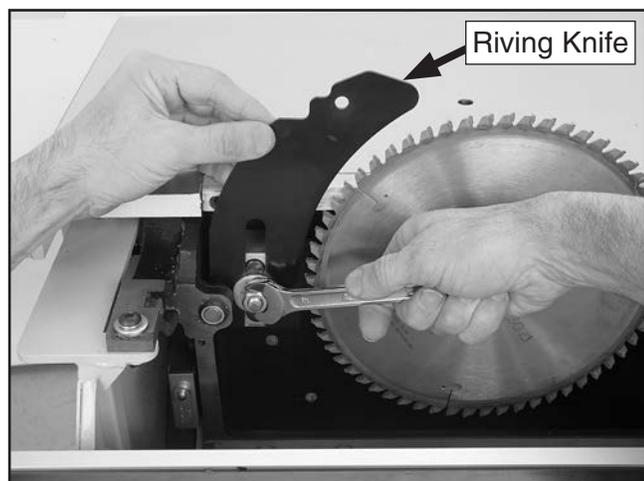


Figure 22. Installing riving knife.

18. Insert the arbor lock tool into the hole shown in **Figure 23**, rotate the arbor until the lock tool seats, then install the scoring blade per the instructions on **Page 36**.

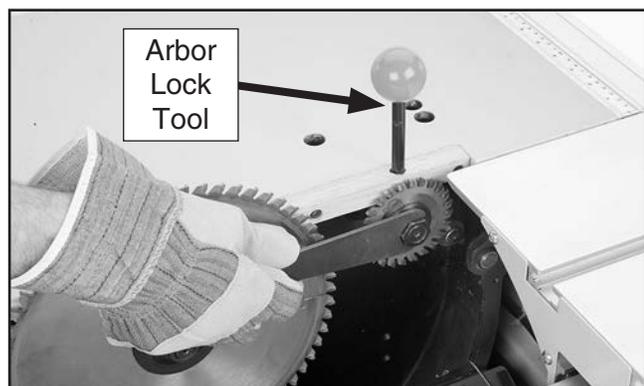


Figure 23. Installing scoring blade.

19. Slide the rip fence over until it just touches the blade.
20. Adjust the mounting position of the round rail until the rip fence evenly touches the entire width of the blade from front to back.

Note: To adjust the mounting position of the round rail, use the hex nuts (on the round rail studs) that are on both sides of the tables.

21. Verify that the metal part of the rip fence does not rest on the surface of the table.

Note: The rip fence body will scratch the table surface if the ride height is not adjusted correctly. Only the roller should touch the table surface.

—If the rip fence body **does not** rest on the table, then the fence is correctly adjusted.

—If the rip fence body **does** rest on the table, carefully remove the rip fence and turn it upside down. Loosen the set screw shown in **Figure 24** and rotate the hex bolt to raise the roller. Tighten the set screw to lock the ride height and recheck how the rip fence rests on the table.

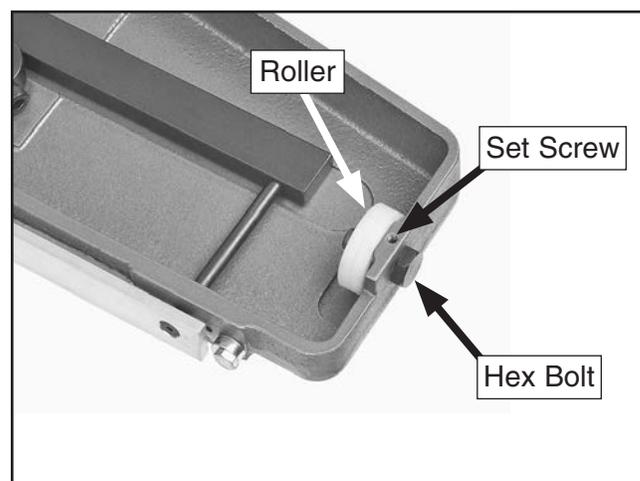


Figure 24. Rip fence height adjustment.

22. Check the height of the rip fence rail by sliding the rip fence along the rail and comparing the gap between the rip fence body and the tables.
23. Adjust the height of the rip fence rail, then tighten all of the hex nuts to secure the round rail in place.
24. Re-install the large round washer on the end of the fence rail to prevent the fence body from sliding off when moved backward.



25. Make sure the fence is just touching the edge of the blade teeth, then adjust the position of the rip fence scale until the edge of the fence is aligned with the 0" mark on the scale. Once it is aligned, carefully tighten the rip fence scale fasteners.

26. Move the fence out of the way, and install the blade guard (Figure 25) per the instructions on Page 31. (This step is mandatory.)

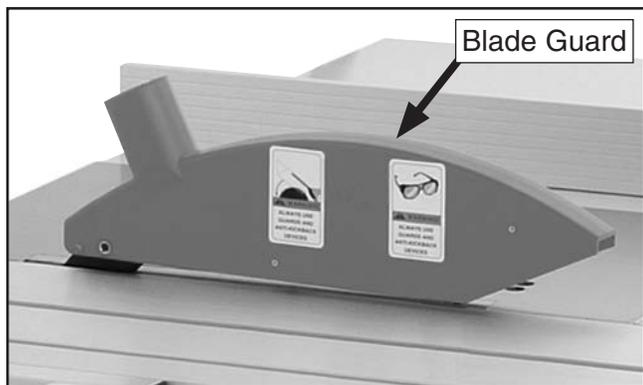


Figure 25. Blade guard installed.

27. Install miter gauge as shown in Figure 26.

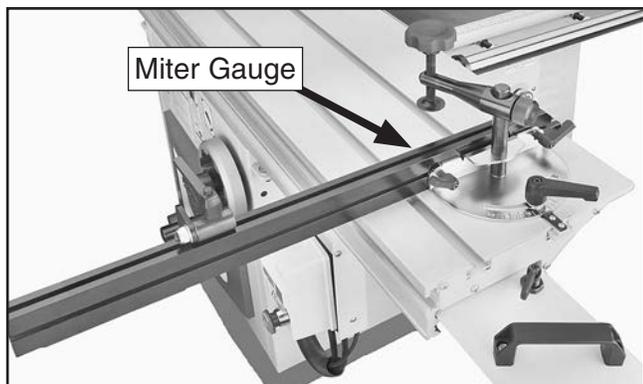


Figure 26. Miter gauge installed.

28. Install the hose support as shown in Figure 27.

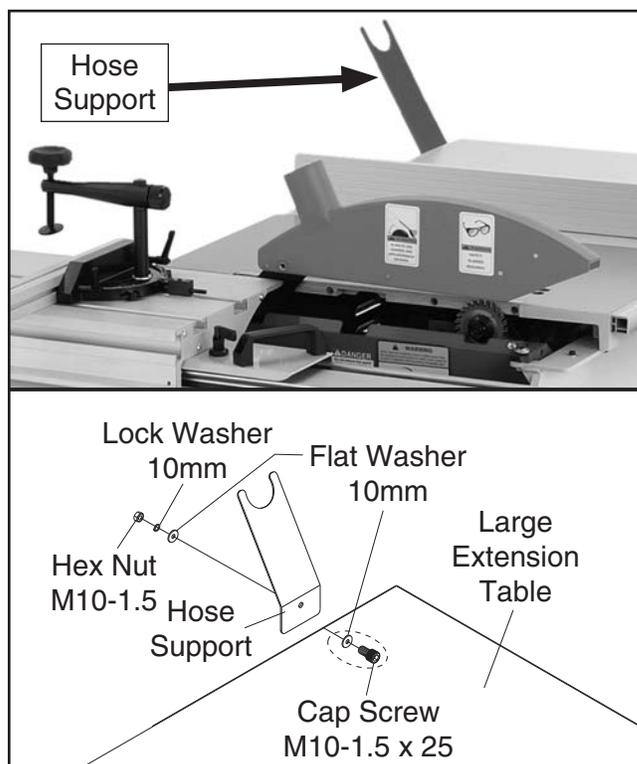


Figure 27. Hose support installed.



Dust Collection

⚠ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

Minimum CFM at 4" Dust Port: 400 CFM
Minimum CFM at 2½" Dust Port: 150 CFM

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

To connect dust collection hoses:

1. Secure a 4" dust hose to the dust port located under the saw table and the 2½" dust hose to the blade guard (see **Figure 28**).

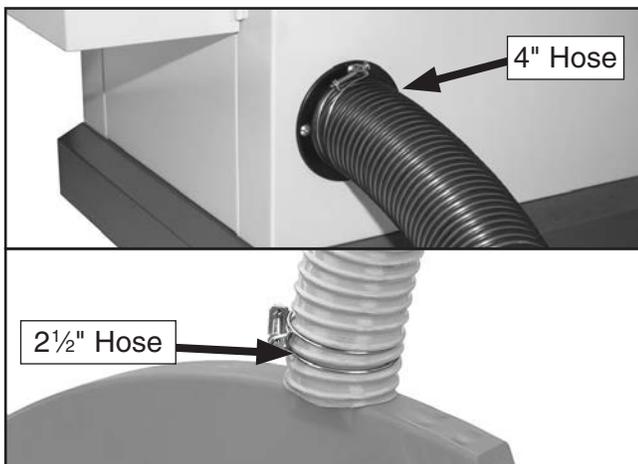


Figure 28. Dust hoses attached.

2. Run the 2½" hose over the hose support, as shown in **Figure 29**.



Figure 29. Dust hose support in use.

Tip: The two dust ports can be connected together at the machine with the optional Grizzly accessory shown in **Figure 30**.

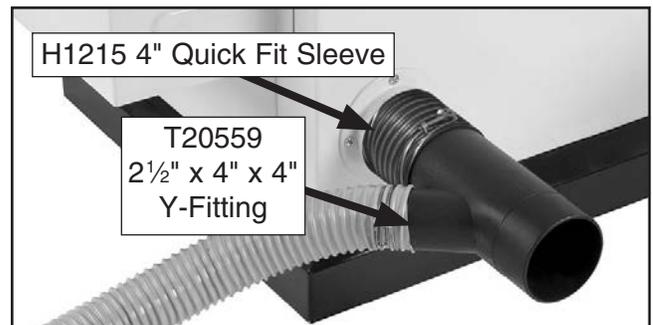


Figure 30. Consolidating dust lines with optional dust collection accessories from Grizzly.

Call 1-800-523-4777 To Order

Power Connection

Before the machine can be connected to the power source, an electrical circuit must be made available that meets the minimum specifications given in **Circuit Requirements** on **Page 12**. If a power circuit has not been prepared for the machine, do that now. To ensure a safe and code-compliant setup, all electrical work **MUST** be done by an electrician or qualified service personnel.



Test Run

The purpose of the test run is to verify that the newly assembled machine runs properly and all safety devices are in proper working condition before any cutting operations are performed.

It is extremely important that all previous assembly and setup sections have been performed before performing this procedure. Also, it is **MANDATORY** that all steps in this section be followed very carefully and in the order given to ensure that the machine is correctly tested.

Before beginning the test run, review the power controls shown in **Figures 31–32** and the controls and components shown in **Identification** on **Page 3**.



Figure 31. Main power switch.



Figure 32. Emergency STOP button.

!WARNING

If the machine does not operate as stated in this section, review the troubleshooting section on Page 60. If you need additional help, call Tech Support at (570) 546-9663. **DO NOT** place a machine into regular operation if you suspect that it is malfunctioning, or serious injury could occur.

To test run the saw:

1. Put on safety glasses, make sure any bystanders are out of the way, and that all tools have been removed from the saw.
2. Push in, then rotate the power switch STOP button clockwise until it pops out. Do the same thing on the emergency STOP button. This resets the switches so the saw can be started.
3. Press the ON button. The blades should start and run smoothly without any problems. *If any problems occur, immediately press either STOP button, then troubleshoot and correct the before starting the saw again.*
4. Make sure the power switch STOP button is pushed in all the way and the emergency STOP button is reset (popped out), then press the ON button.

—The saw should NOT start when either of the STOP buttons are pushed in. If this is true, repeat this test with the emergency STOP button pushed in and the power switch stop button reset.

—If the saw DOES start when either STOP button is pushed in, then it is not functioning correctly. Call Tech Support for advice before proceeding any further with the test run or machine operations.
5. If you successfully completed **Steps 1–4** above, congratulations! The table saw is now ready for cutting operations.

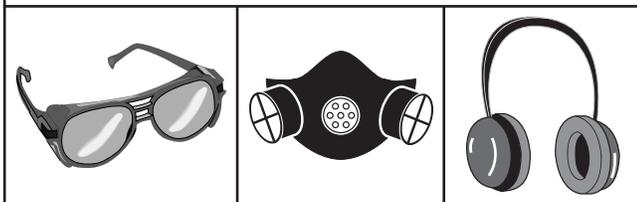


SECTION 4: OPERATIONS

Operation Overview

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

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



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

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

NOTICE

If you are not experienced with this type of machine, **WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND** that you seek additional training outside of this manual. Read books/magazines or get formal training before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Grizzly Industrial will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.



Workpiece Inspection

Some workpieces are not safe to cut on this machine or may need to be modified before they can be safely cut. **Before cutting, inspect all workpieces for the following:**

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

Non-Through & Through Cuts

Non-Through Cuts

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

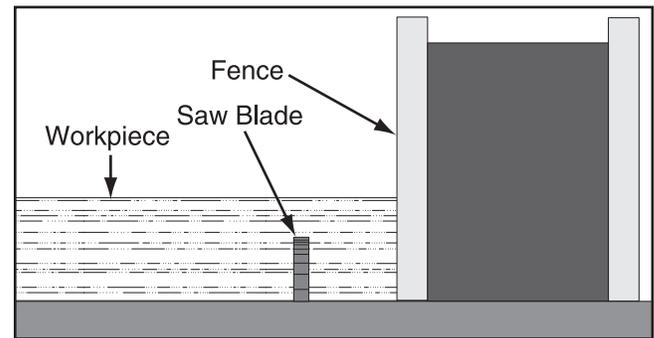


Figure 33. Example of a non-through cut.

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

Through Cuts

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

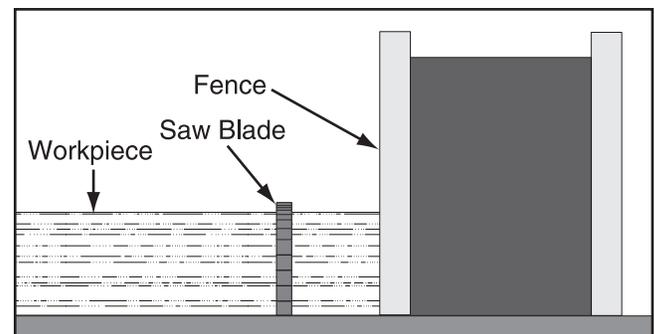


Figure 34. Example of a through cut (blade guard not shown for illustrative clarity).



Blade Guard & Riving Knife

The term "blade guard" refers to the assembly that consists of the guard and riving knife assembly (see **Figure** below). Each of these components have important safety functions.

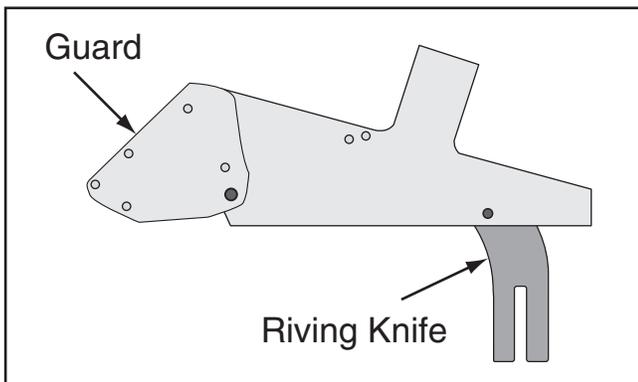


Figure 35. Blade guard assembly components.

Understanding the Blade Guard

The guard encloses the top of the blade to reduce the risk of accidental blade contact and contain flying chips or dust.

The guard is designed to lift as the workpiece is pushed into the blade, remain in contact with the workpiece during the cut, then return to a resting position against the table when the cut is complete. When installed and properly maintained, the guard is an excellent tool for reducing the risk of injury when operating the table saw.

To ensure that the guard does its job effectively, it **MUST** be installed and adjusted so that it moves up and down properly to accommodate workpieces and maintain coverage over the blade.

Understanding the Riving Knife

The riving knife is a metal plate that prevents the freshly cut pieces of the workpiece from pinching the backside of the blade and causing a kickback. It also acts as a barrier behind the blade to shield hands from being pulled into the blade if a kickback occurs and the operator is reaching behind the blade. (Reaching behind the blade is a major safety risk and should not be done).

WARNING

To ensure that the riving knife works safely, it **MUST** be aligned with and correctly adjusted to the blade.

When to Use the Blade Guard

The blade guard **MUST** be installed on the saw for all normal through cuts (defined on **Page 31**).

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

In general, the blade guard **MUST** remain installed on the saw—unless a specific operation requires its removal. If the blade guard is removed for specific operations, always immediately replace it after those operations are complete.

When to Use the Riving Knife Only

Use the riving knife without the blade guard for any non-through cuts (defined on **Page 31**) or narrow/specialized cuts in which the blade guard gets in the way of a safe cut.

Always immediately replace the blade guard when these cuts are complete!

When Not to Use Riving Knife

If you use a dado blade that has a diameter smaller than 10", the riving knife will be taller than the top of the blade, which will prevent the cut from being completed. In this case, the only way to complete the cut is to remove the riving knife.



Blade Guard Installation & Removal

The blade guard fits over the riving knife and is secured in place with an M10-1.5 x 25 cap screw and an M10-1.5 lock nut (see "Mounting Screw" in **Figure 36**). These are the only fasteners that need to be installed/removed when installing or removing the blade guard.

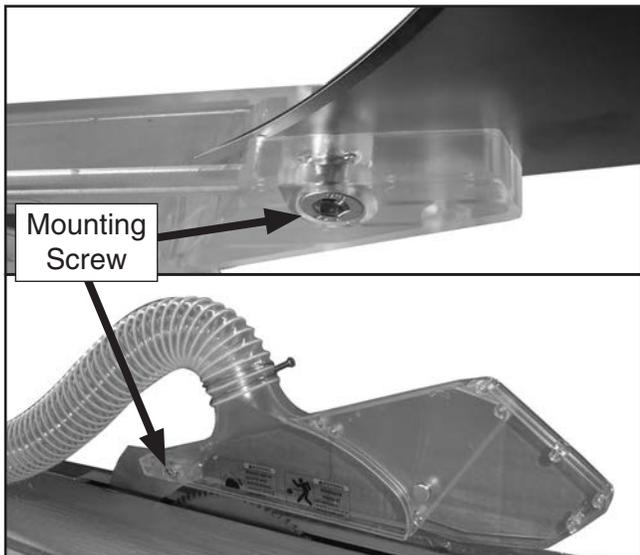


Figure 36. Blade guard mounted to riving knife.

When installing the blade guard, the mounting screw and lock nut must be left loose enough that the guard can freely pivot up and down, but not so loose that there is side-to-side play when pivoting.

Testing Guard for Correct Operation

After installing the blade guard, you must verify that it functions correctly before making a cut. To test the blade guard operation, lift up the front end about 4" then release it.

- If the blade guard freely drops down against the table surface, then it is functioning correctly and is ready for operation.
- If the blade guard remains in the position where you released it, or it does not drop down against the surface of the table, then the mounting screw and lock nut are too tight. Loosen it slightly and repeat this test until the guard functions correctly.
- If the blade guard feels loose and easily moves back and forth as you raise it, then the mounting screw and lock nut are too loose. Tighten it slightly and repeat this test until the guard functions correctly.

⚠WARNING

For Your Own Safety Read Instruction Manual Before Operating Saw

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



Blade Requirements

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

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

Blade Size Requirements:

- Body Thickness: 0.079"–0.090" (2.0mm–2.3mm)
- Kerf (Tooth) Thickness: 0.122"–0.129" (3.1mm–3.3mm)

Blade Selection

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

Ripping Blade Features:

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

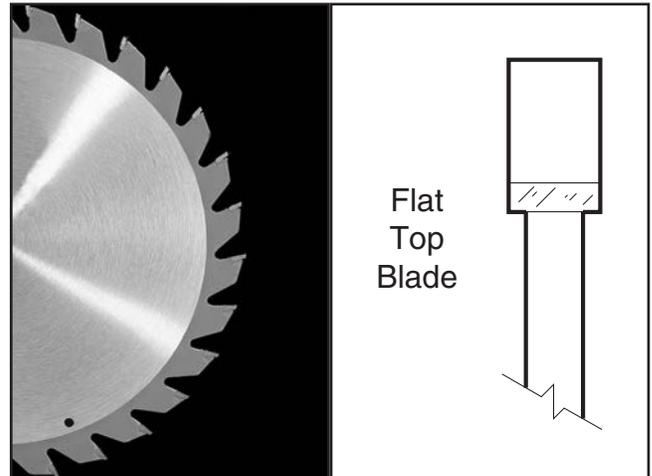


Figure 37. Ripping blade.



Crosscut blade features:

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

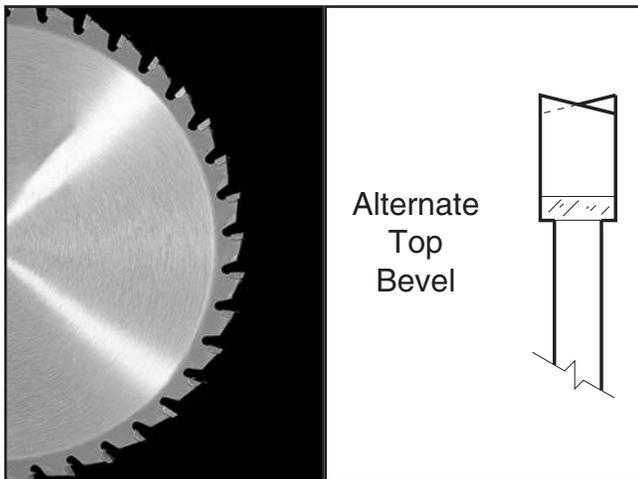


Figure 38. Crosscutting blade.

Laminate blade features:

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

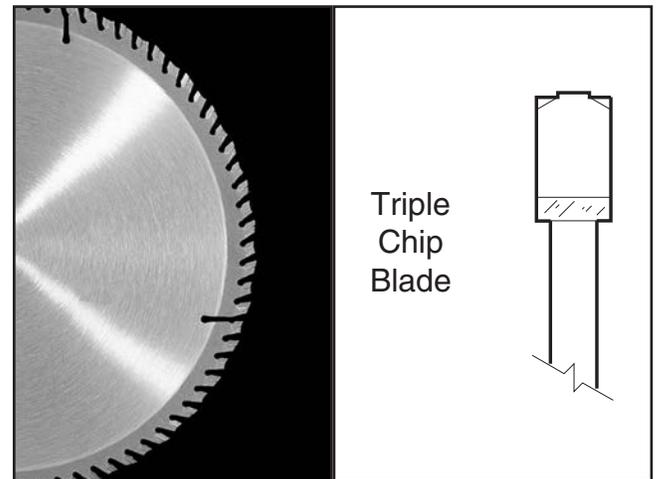


Figure 40. Laminate blade.

Combination blade features:

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

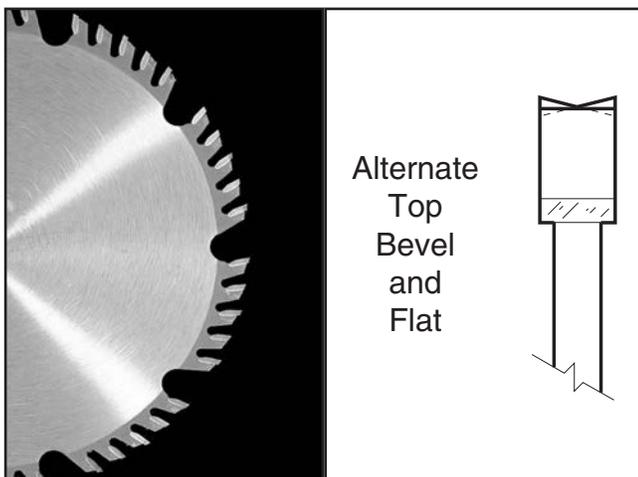


Figure 39. Combination blade.

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

Dado Blades

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

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

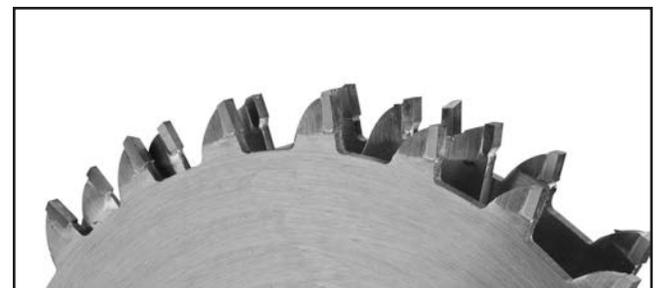


Figure 41. Stacked dado blade.



Changing Main Blade

This saw performs best with high-quality sharp blades. Whenever the blades become dull, replace or have them sharpened.

To change the main blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table) and raise the main blade as far as it will go.
3. Move the sliding table out of the way to expose the lower blade cover that covers the blades and riving knife, as shown in **Figure 42**.

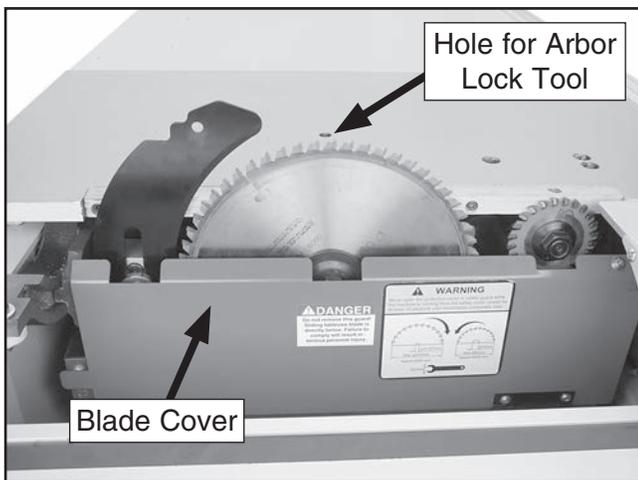


Figure 42. Blade cover made accessible with sliding table moved out of the way.

4. Pull the blade cover away from the blades to expose the mounting assembly. (The blade cover is held closed with a magnet.)
5. Insert the arbor lock tool into the hole shown in **Figure 42**, then rotate the blade by hand until the arbor lock tool seats.

CAUTION

Before proceeding with the next step, wear gloves to protect your hands while handling and installing the blade.

6. Use the arbor wrenches to remove the arbor nut and arbor flange, as shown in **Figure 43**, then pull the old blade off the arbor. *The arbor nut has left-hand threads and loosens by turning clockwise.*

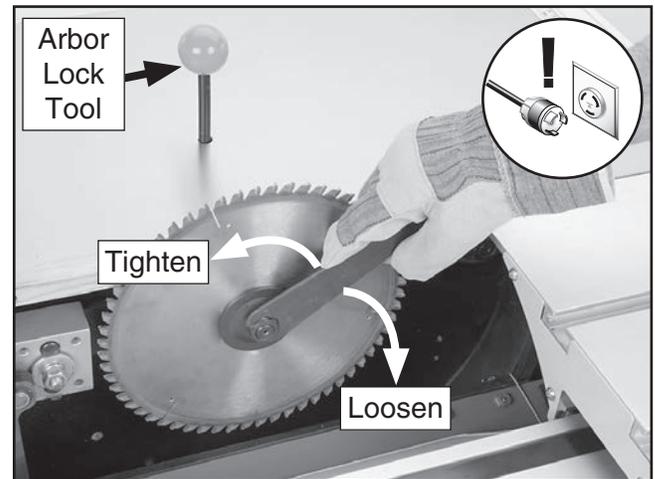


Figure 43. Replacing the main blade.

7. Install the blade as shown in **Figure 44**, making sure the teeth face toward the scoring blade. **DO NOT** overtighten the arbor nut.

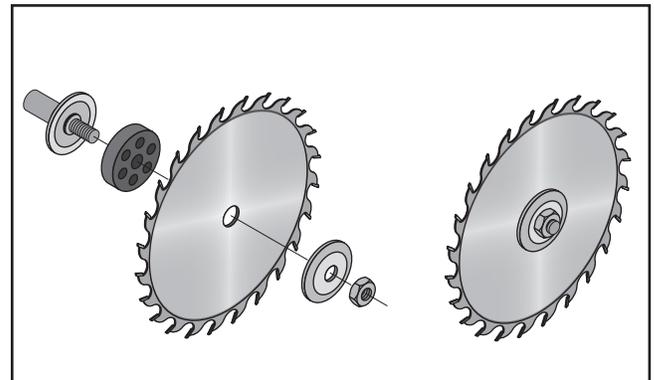


Figure 44. Main blade installation and order of assembly.

— If you changed the diameter of the blade during this procedure, adjust the riving knife according to **Riving Knife Installation & Removal** on **Page 32**.

8. Move the blade cover back into its original position next to the blades, then center the sliding table.



Changing/Adjusting Scoring Blade

The scoring blade included with the Model G0700 has wedge shaped teeth. With this style of scoring blade, the kerf thickness is adjusted by changing the height of the scoring blade. Raising the scoring blade higher increases the kerf thickness.

Changing Scoring Blade

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the blade guard and move the blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table).
3. Move the sliding table to the side and pull the blade cover open.
4. Insert the arbor lock tool in the table, rotate the scoring blade to seat the arbor lock tool, and use the arbor wrenches to remove the arbor nut and scoring blade (see **Figure 45**).

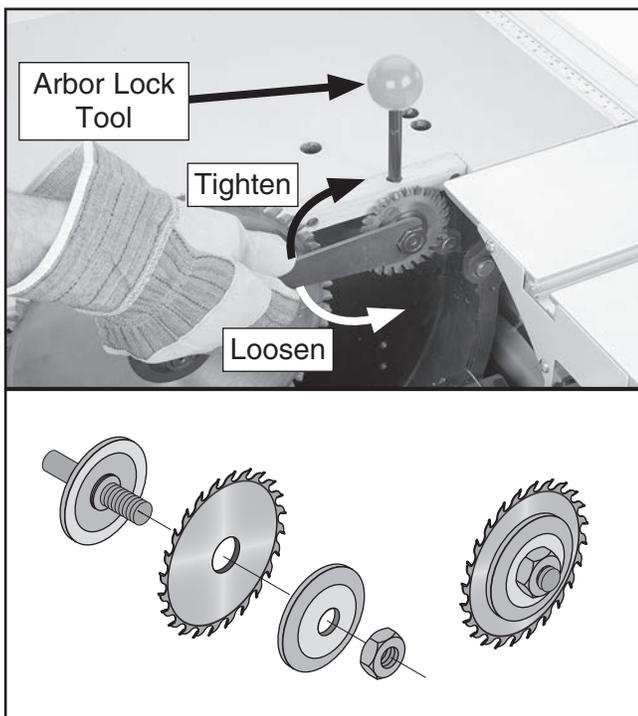


Figure 45. Removing/installing scoring blade.

5. Install the new scoring blade as shown in **Figure 45**, tighten the arbor nut, and adjust the scoring blade alignment and height as necessary.

Adjusting Scoring Blade

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Unlock the scoring blade controls by inserting a 6mm hex wrench into the controls lock hole shown in **Figure 46** and turning the mechanism inside counterclockwise until loose.

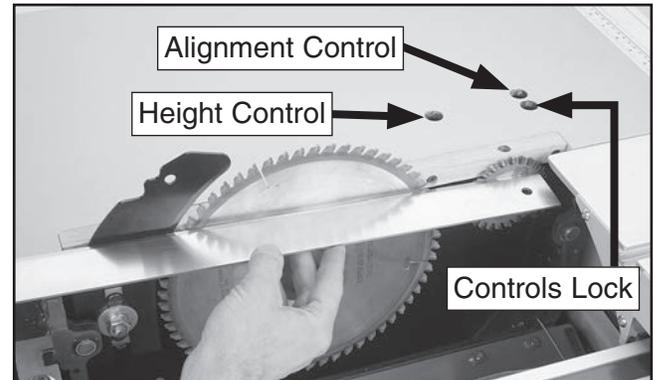


Figure 46. Checking and adjusting scoring blade positioning.

3. Place a straightedge across the body of the main blade (not the teeth) and align the body of the scoring blade to the main blade, by turning the alignment control (**Figure 46**) with a 6mm hex wrench.
4. Adjust the height of the scoring blade, by turning the height control (**Figure 46**) with a 6mm hex wrench, until the exposed portion equals the kerf thickness of the main blade.

Note: The easiest way to match the scoring blade kerf is by laying a straightedge on the table, and placing it up against the main blade teeth and beyond the scoring blade, then adjusting the scoring blade height until its teeth align with the main blade teeth. Also check on the other side of the blades to verify that the kerf thickness matches and the scoring blade is aligned with the main blade.

5. Tighten the controls lock.
6. Move the blade cover back into its original position next to the blades, then center the sliding table.
7. Perform a test cut and check for chip out on the underside of the test piece. If there is chip out, make the adjustments necessary to match the kerfs.



Rip Cutting

This saw has the capability of rip cutting large panels, as shown in **Figure 47**. The sliding table removes the burden of sliding a large and heavy panel over a stationary table surface.

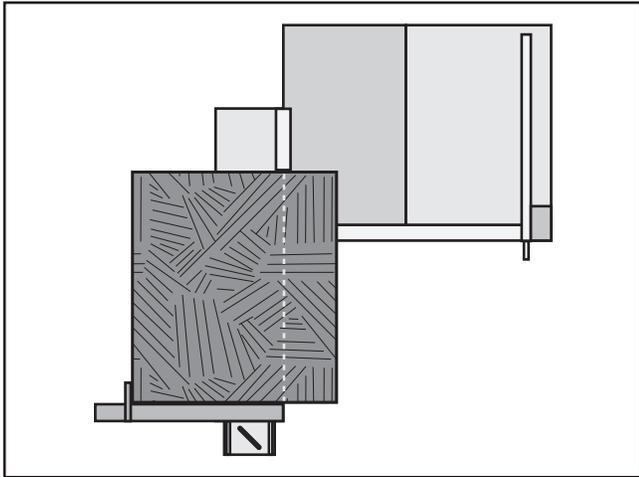


Figure 47. Rip cutting with the sliding table.

This saw also has the capability of rip cutting in the same manner as a traditional table saw, as shown **Figure 48**.

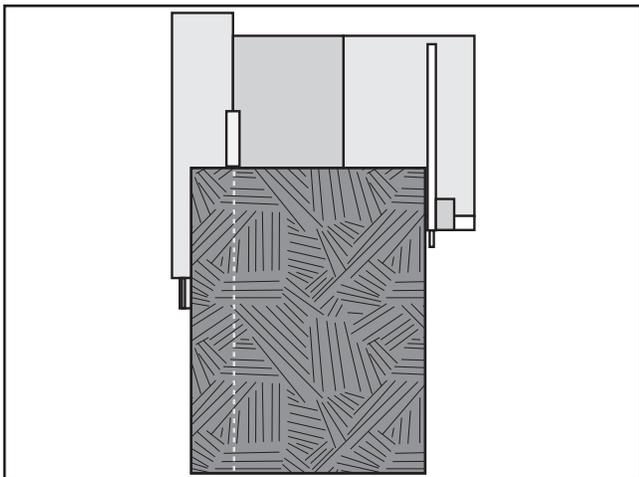


Figure 48. Traditional rip cutting.

Rip Cutting with Sliding Table

1. Install the miter fence on the sliding table, as shown in **Figure 49**.



Figure 49. Miter fence mounting locations.

2. Adjust the fence angle to 0° , using the angle scale on the miter gauge. If the cut requires extreme precision, adjust the miter fence as described in **Squaring Miter Fence to Blade** on **Page 65**.
3. Adjust the miter fence so it does not extend into the cutting path of the blade.
4. Set the flip stop to the desired width-of-cut.
5. Load the workpiece onto the table saw. The set up should look similar to **Figure 47**.
6. Adjust the height of the main blade approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the top of the workpiece.
7. Take all the necessary safety precautions, then perform the cutting operation.



Rip Cutting with Rip Fence

1. Lock the sliding table in a stationary position in front of the saw. (The table will only lock in place when it is centered in front of the saw and the sliding table lock is in the locked position (see **Figure 50**).

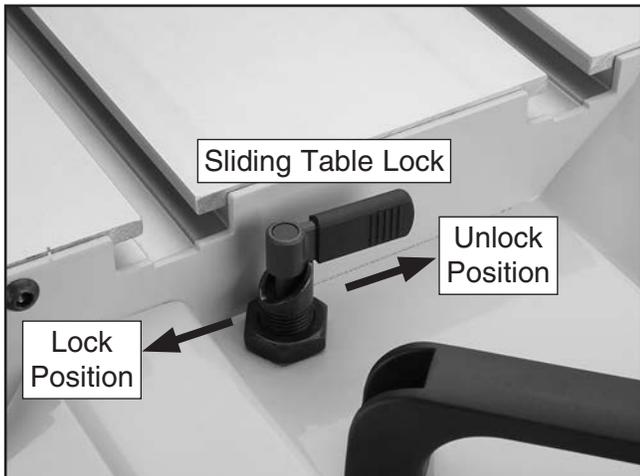


Figure 50. Sliding table lock.

2. Place the fence in the vertical position for larger workpieces, or in the horizontal position for angled cuts and for small workpieces (see **Figure 51**).

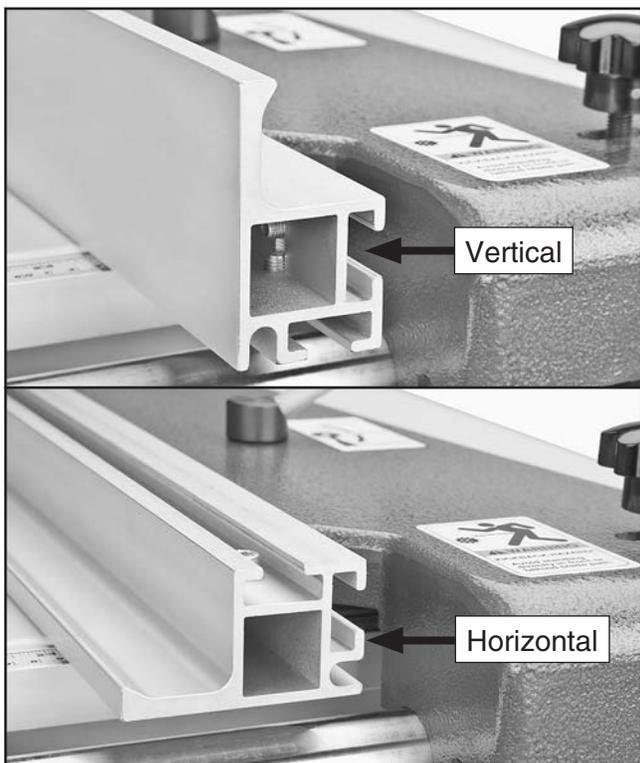


Figure 51. Rip fence positions.

3. Adjust the rip fence to the location necessary for the width of cut, lining up the edge of the rip fence where necessary on the scale (see **Figure 52**), then locking the fence in place.

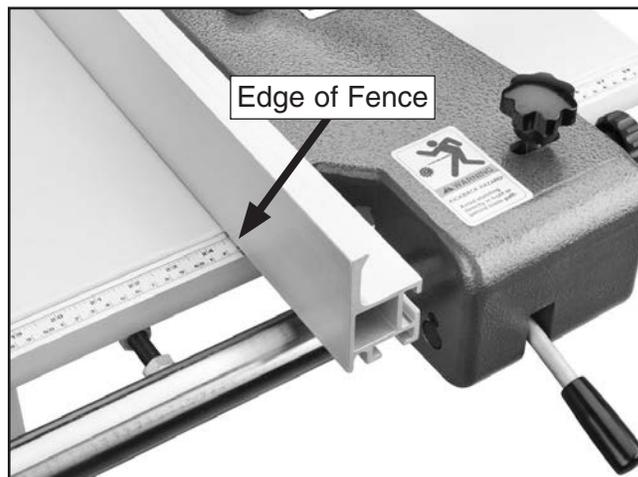


Figure 52. Edge of rip fence over scale indicates cutting width.

4. Load the workpiece onto the table saw. The set up should look similar to **Figure 48**.
5. Adjust the height of the main blade approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the top of the workpiece.
6. Take all the necessary safety precautions, then perform the cutting operation as you would with a traditional table saw (by sliding the workpiece firmly along the fence until the cut is complete).



Crosscutting

The Model G0700 can crosscut with the fence in the forward or rear position, although it is easier to load large workpieces with the miter fence mounted in the forward position (see **Figure 53**).

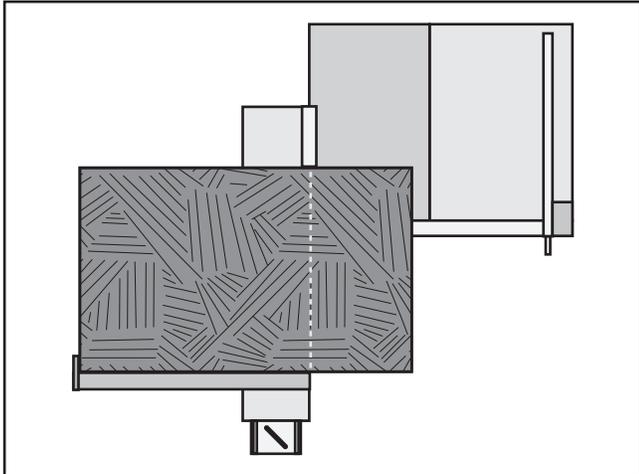


Figure 53. Crosscutting with miter fence in the forward position.

Mounting the miter fence in the rear position (see **Figure 54**) gives greater stability for crosscutting smaller panels.

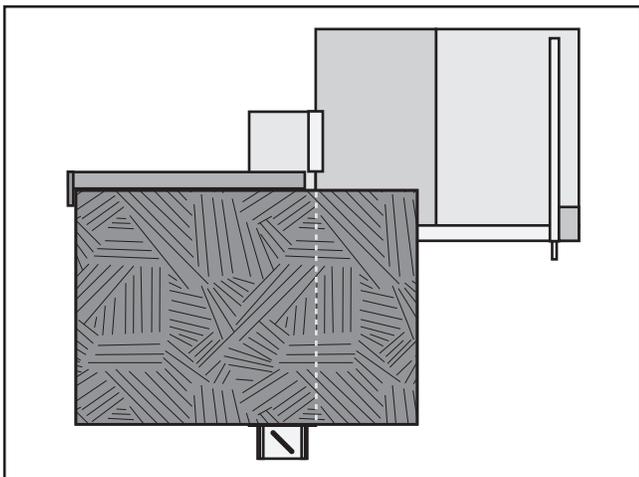


Figure 54. Crosscutting with miter fence in the rear position.

Also, if setup correctly the rip fence can be used as a stop block for making repeat cuts of the same width. **Figure 55** shows the proper fence position in relation to the blade when using the fence as a stop block.

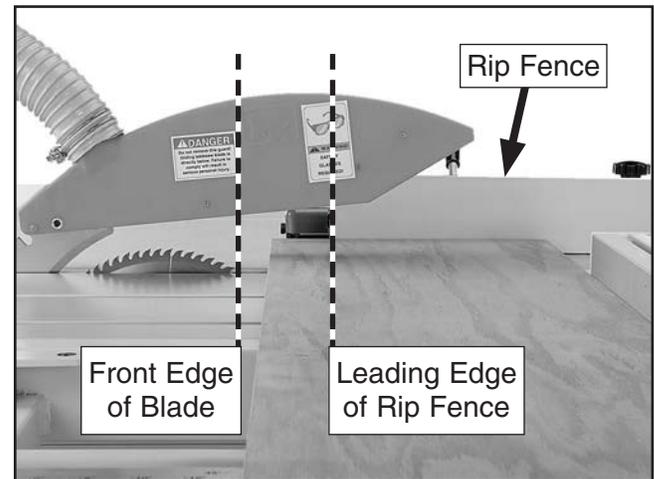


Figure 55. Correct rip fence position when using it as a cut-off gauge.

To perform a crosscutting operation:

1. Install the miter fence in either of the two positions shown in **Figures 53–54**.
2. Adjust the fence angle to 0° , using the angle scale on the miter gauge. If the cut requires extreme precision, adjust the miter fence as described in **Squaring Miter Fence to Blade** on **Page 65**.
3. Adjust the miter fence so it does not extend into the cutting path of the blade.
4. Set the flip stop to the desired width-of-cut.
5. Load the workpiece onto the table saw. The set up should look similar to **Figure 47**.
6. Adjust the height of the main blade approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the top of the workpiece.
7. Take all the necessary safety precautions, then perform the cutting operation.



Miter Cutting

The miter fence is graduated in 5° increments and can be angled anywhere between 45°L and 45°R.

The angle of the miter fence is adjusted by loosening the lock handle (**Figure 56**), rotating the fence to the angle shown on the scale, then tightening the lock handle to secure it in place.

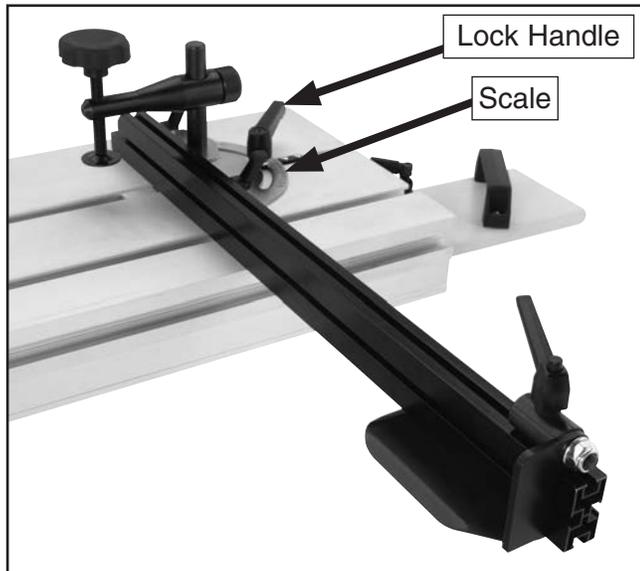


Figure 56. Miter fence.

To perform a miter cut:

1. Install the miter fence on the sliding table.
2. Position the miter fence at the desired angle for the cut and lock it in place. **Figures 57–58** show the miter fence set up for 45° cuts in both directions.
3. Position the flip stop according to the length of the workpiece you want to cut off to the left of the blade.
4. Load the workpiece onto the table saw (similar to **Figure 58**) and perform the cutting operation in the same manner as a crosscut.

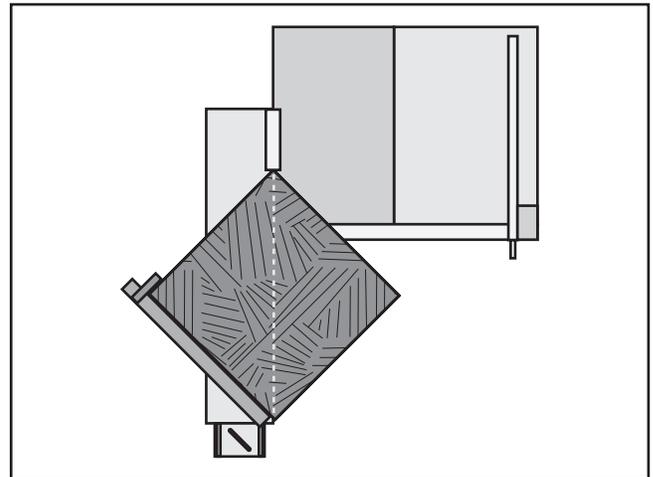


Figure 57. Fence set-up for 45°R cuts.

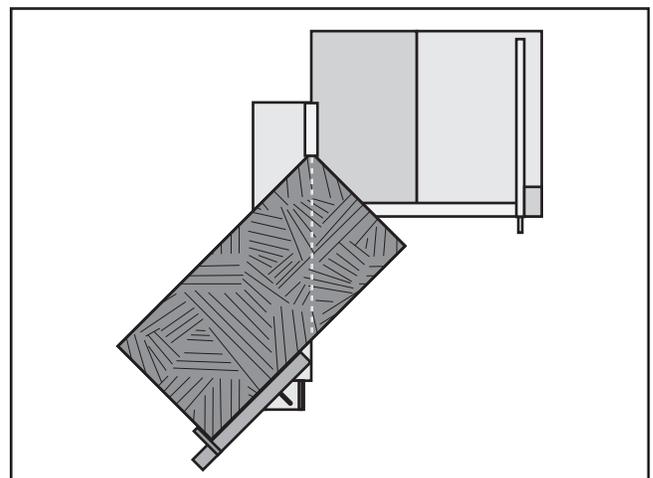


Figure 58. Fence set-up for 45°L cuts.



Dado Cutting

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

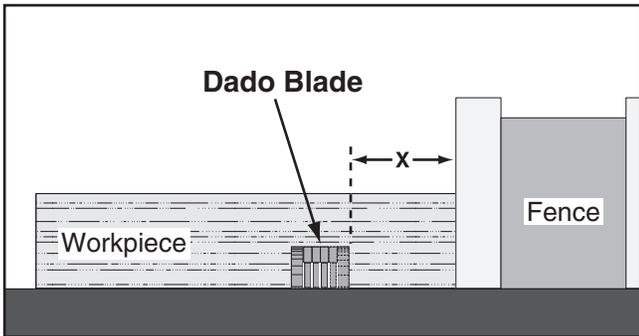


Figure 59. Example of a dado being cut with a dado blade.

This saw can only accept a dado blade with $\frac{5}{8}$ " arbor hole and maximum width of $\frac{13}{16}$ ". If you have any doubts or questions about the size of dado blade you want to install, call our Technical Support before proceeding.

In order to install a dado blade, the scoring blade should be removed and a zero-clearance table insert must be made specifically for the dado blade you will install (see **Figure 60**). Refer to **Zero-Clearance Insert** on **Page 52** for instructions on how to do this.

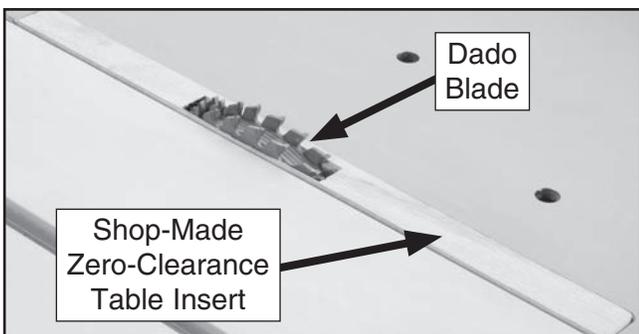


Figure 60. Dado blade raised into shop-made zero-clearance table insert.

If you plan on making dadoes at varying widths, we strongly recommend making a zero-clearance table insert for each thickness of dado blade that will be used.

Installing Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the sliding table out of the way to expose the lower blade cover.
3. Remove the standard blade. To loosen the arbor nut, insert the arbor lock tool that came with the saw and turn the arbor nut clockwise (it has left-hand threads).
4. Remove the spacer block installed on the arbor behind the standard blade you removed in **Step 3**. The spacer block is not used when dado blades are installed (see **Figure 61**).

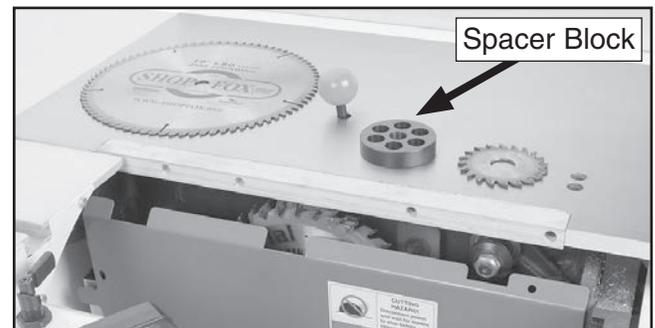


Figure 61. Dado blade installed on saw with new zero-clearance table insert.

5. Assemble/adjust the dado blade system to the desired width of cut, according to the dado blade manufacturer's instructions.
6. Install the dado blade on the arbor shaft, as shown in **Figure 62**.

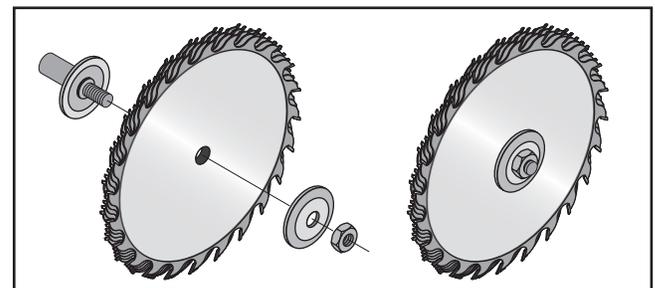


Figure 62. Installing a dado blade.

! WARNING

DO NOT make through cuts with a dado blade. Dado blades are only intended for non-through cuts. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious injury.



Cutting Dados with a Dado Blade

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

!WARNING

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

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

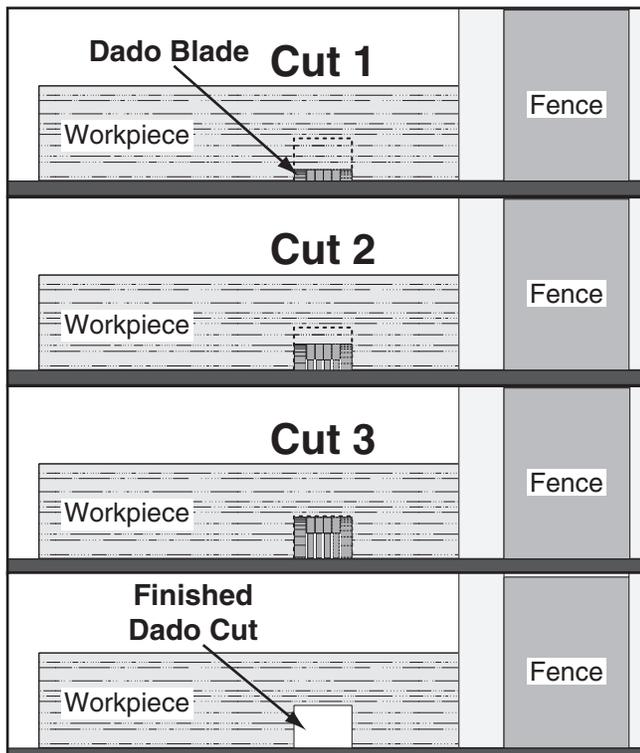


Figure 63. Example of dado being cut with multiple light cuts, instead of one deep cut.

Cutting Dados with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade is typically the best blade to use for cutting dados when using a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently. See **Page 37** for blade details.

To use a standard saw blade to cut dados:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Mark the width of the dado cut on the workpiece. Include marks on the edge of the workpiece so the cut path can be aligned when the workpiece is lying on the table.
3. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired).
4. Set the saw up for the type of cut you need to make, depending on if it is a rip cut (**Page 37**) or crosscut (**Page 39**).
5. Align the blade to cut one of the dado sides, as shown in **Figure 64**.

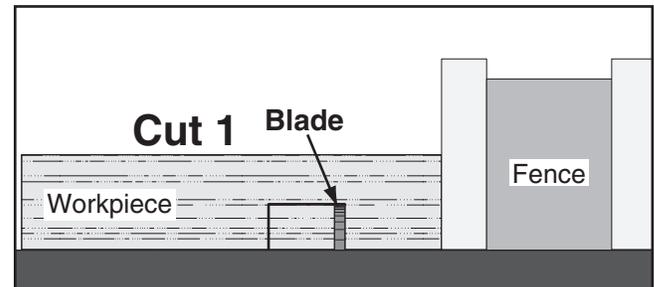


Figure 64. First cut for a single-blade dado.



6. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw **ON**. Allow the blade to reach full speed, then perform the cutting operation.
7. Repeat the cutting operation on the other side of the dado channel, as in **Figure 65**.

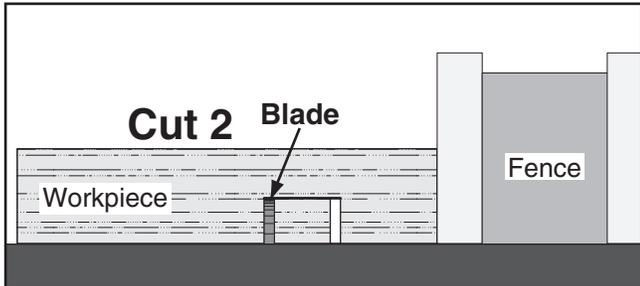


Figure 65. Second cut for a single blade dado.

8. Make additional cuts in the center of the dado to clear out the necessary material. The dado is complete when the channel is completely cleared out.

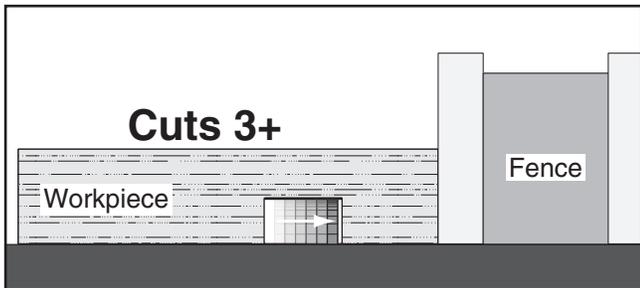


Figure 66. Successive cuts in the middle to complete the dado.

Rabbet Cutting

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

Rabbet cutting on the edge of the workpiece with a dado blade requires a sacrificial fence (**Figure 67**). Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. Attach it to the fence with screws or clamps, making sure they are all secure and tight. Raise the blade into the sacrificial fence to the height needed.

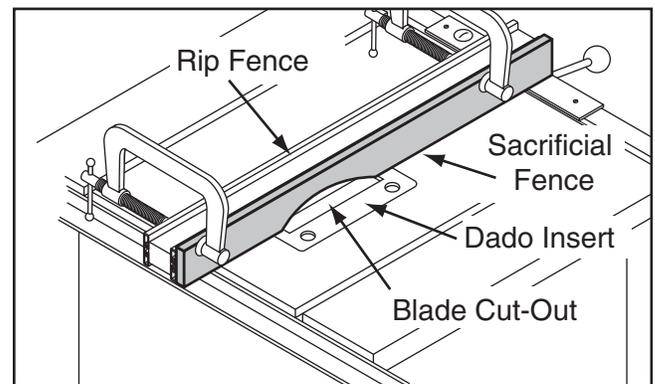


Figure 67. Sacrificial fence.

⚠ WARNING

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

⚠ CAUTION

Always use push sticks, featherboards, push paddles and other safety accessories whenever possible to increase safety and control during operations which require that the blade guard to be removed from the saw. **ALWAYS** replace the blade guard after dadoing is complete.



Cutting Rabbets with a Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Adjust the dado blade to the height needed for the rabbeting operation. When cutting deep rabbets, take more than one pass to reduce the risk of kickback.
3. Adjust the fence and align the workpiece to perform the cutting operation as shown in **Figure 68**.

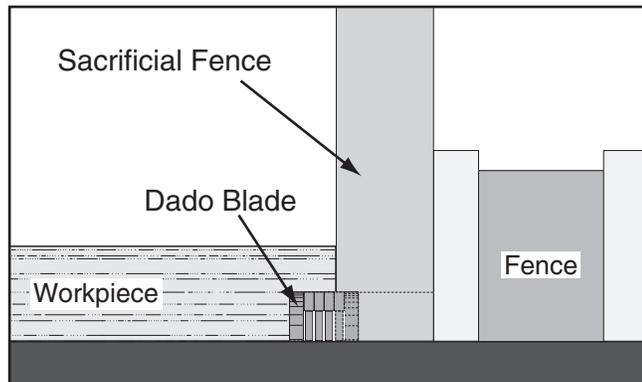


Figure 68. Rabbet cutting with a dado blade.

4. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw **ON**. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.

—If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the final workpiece.

Cutting Rabbets with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade is typically the best blade to use for cutting rabbets when using a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently. (See **Page 37** for blade details.) Also, a sacrificial fence is not required when cutting rabbets with a standard blade.

To cut rabbets with the standard blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Mark the width of the rabbet cut on the edge of the workpiece, so you can clearly identify the intended cut while it is laying flat on the saw table.

3. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of rabbet channel desired).
4. Adjust the fence so the blade is aligned with the inside of your rabbet channel as shown in **Figure 69**.

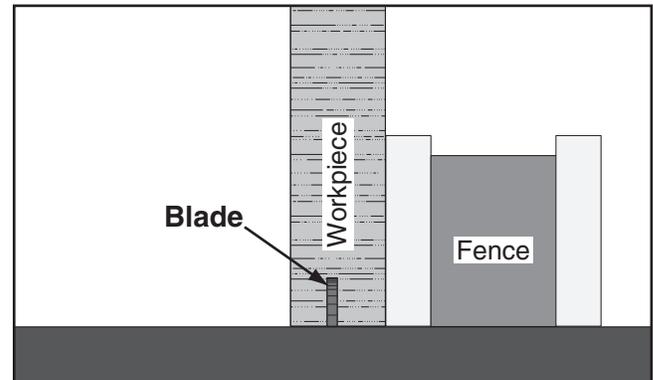


Figure 69. Rabbet cutting with a standard blade.

5. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw **ON**. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.

—If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the final workpiece.

6. Lay the workpiece on its side, as shown in **Figure 70**, adjust the saw blade height to intersect with the first cut, and perform the second cut to complete the rabbet.

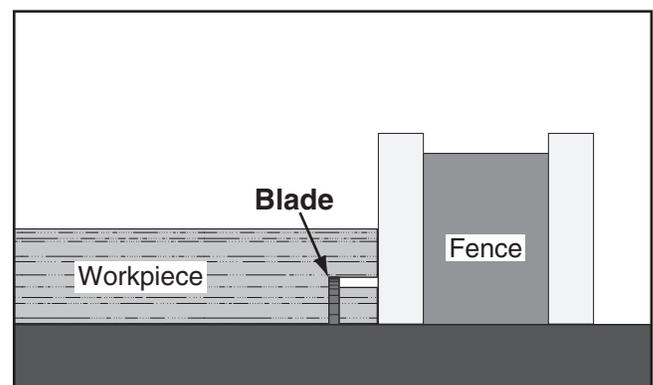


Figure 70. Second cut to create a rabbet.



Resawing

!WARNING

Resawing operations require proper procedures to avoid serious injury. Extra care must be taken to prevent kickback when resawing. Any tilting or movement of the workpiece away from the fence will cause kickback. Be certain that stock is flat and straight. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

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

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

If you insist on resawing with a table saw, DO NOT do so without using a resaw barrier and wearing a full face shield. The following instructions describe how to build a resaw barrier that can be used with the rip fence when resawing to reduce the risk injury.

Note: To determine the maximum resawing height for this table saw, find the maximum blade height, then double it and subtract $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Making Resaw Barrier

The resaw barrier acts in tandem with the rip fence when resawing to provide tall support for the workpiece to minimize the probability of it binding against the blade and causing kickback.

Tools Needed:

	Qty
Table Saw	1
Jointer and Planer	Recommended
Clamps	2 Minimum
Drill and Drill Bits	1

Components Needed for Resaw Barrier:

Wood* $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x Length of Fence	1
Wood* $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" x Length of Fence	1
Wood Screws #8 x 2"	8
Wood Glue	As Needed

* Only use furniture grade plywood or kiln dried hardwood to prevent warping.

To build the resaw barrier:

1. Cut your wood pieces to the size specified above. If you are using hardwood, cut the pieces oversize, then joint and plane them to the correct size to make sure they are square and flat.
2. Pre-drill and countersink four holes approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " from the bottom of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ " tall wood piece.
3. Glue the end of the 3" board, then clamp the boards at a 90° angle with the larger board in the vertical position, as shown in **Figure 71**, fasten together with the wood screws.

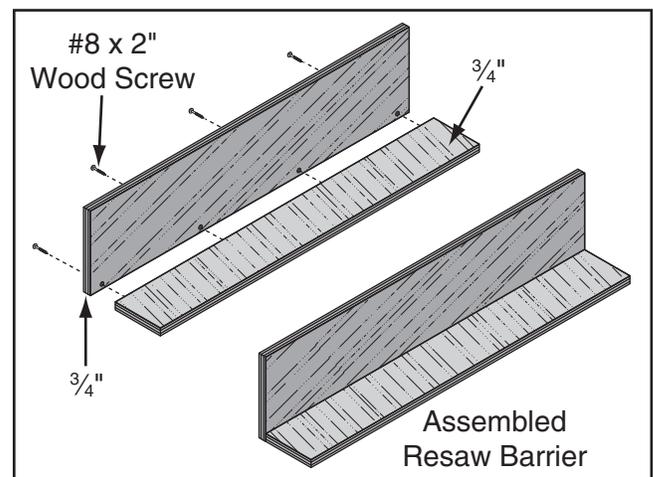


Figure 71. Resaw barrier.



Resawing Operations

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

Components Needed for Resawing:

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

!WARNING

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

To perform resawing operations:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Install the rip fence in the vertical position.
3. Place the workpiece against the rip fence and slide the resaw barrier against the workpiece. Now clamp the resaw barrier to the top of the table saw (see **Figure 72**).

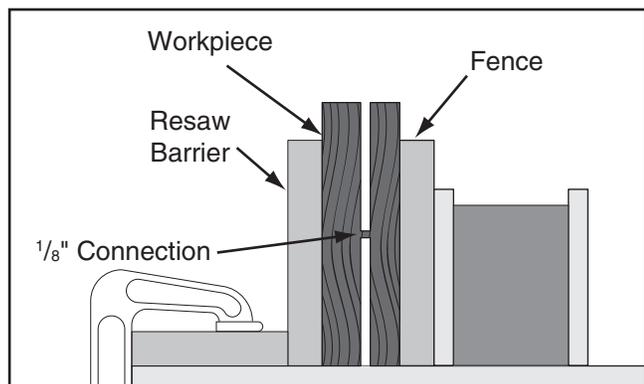


Figure 72. Ideal completed resaw cut.

4. Lower the blade completely below the table, and slide the workpiece over the blade to make sure it moves smoothly and fits between the resaw barrier and fence.
5. Raise the blade approximately an inch, or close to half the height of the workpiece, whichever is less.

!WARNING

Operations requiring the blade guard to be removed increase the risk of accidental contact with the blade. To reduce this risk, use push sticks/paddles and featherboards to keep your hands at a safe distance from the blade throughout the entire cut. Always replace guard after completing the cut!

6. Plug in the table saw, turn it **ON**, and use a push stick to feed the workpiece through the blade using a slow, steady feed rate.
7. Flip the workpiece end for end, keeping the same side against the fence, and run the workpiece through the blade.
8. Repeat **Steps 4–6** until the blade is close to half of the height of the board to be resawn. The ideal completed resaw cut will leave a $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection when the resawing is complete as shown in **Figure 72**. Leaving a $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection will reduce the risk of kickback.
9. Turn **OFF** the table saw, then separate the parts of the workpiece and hand plane the remaining ridge.
10. When finished resawing, remove the resaw barrier and re-install the blade guard/splitter.



SECTION 5: SHOP MADE SAFETY ACCESSORIES

Featherboards

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

Making a Featherboard

This sub-section covers the two basic types of featherboards: 1) Those secured by clamps to the table or fence, or 2) those secured by a wood runner that mounts in the table saw miter slot.

Material Needed for Featherboard Mounted with Clamps

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

Material Needed for Featherboard Mounted in Miter Slot

Hardwood $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" x 10" (Minimum)
 Hardwood $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6" x 28" (Maximum) 1
 Hardwood $\frac{3}{8}$ " x (Miter Slot Width) x 5"L 1
 Wing Nut $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20..... 1
 Flat Head Screw $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x 2" 1
 Flat Washer $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20..... 1

To make a featherboard:

1. Cut a hardwood board approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick to size. The length and width of the board can vary according to your design. Most featherboards are 10"–28" long and 3"–6" wide. Make sure the wood grain runs parallel with the length of the featherboard, so the fingers you will create in **Step 3** will bend without breaking.

2. Cut a 30° angle at one end of the board.
3. Make a series of end cuts with the grain $\frac{3}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart and 2"–3" long, as shown in **Figure 73 (A)**. Alternatively, start cuts at 2"–3" deep, then make them progressively deeper, as shown in **Figure 73 (B)**. Cuts made across the grain will result in weak fingers that will easily break.

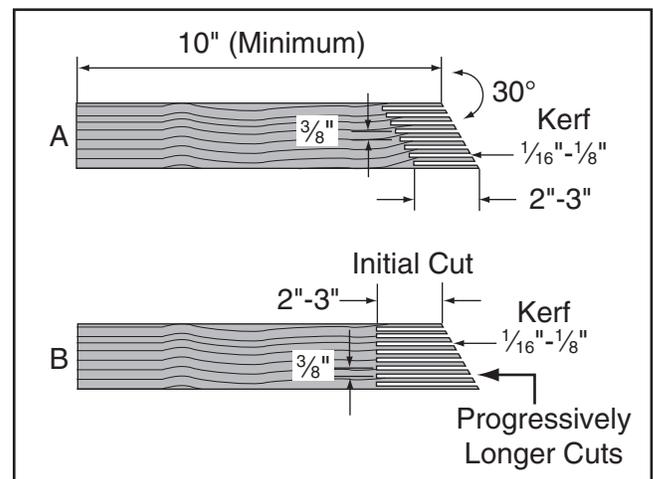


Figure 73. Patterns for featherboards (top view shown).

When complete, the fingers should flex when pushed with moderate pressure. If the fingers do not flex, they are too thick.

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

If you are securing the featherboard with clamps, no further steps are necessary. Your featherboard is complete! If you are making a featherboard that mounts in the miter slot, continue with **Step 4**.



4. Rout a $\frac{1}{4}$ "– $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide slot 4"–5" long in the workpiece and 1"–2" from the short end of the featherboard (see **Figure 74**).

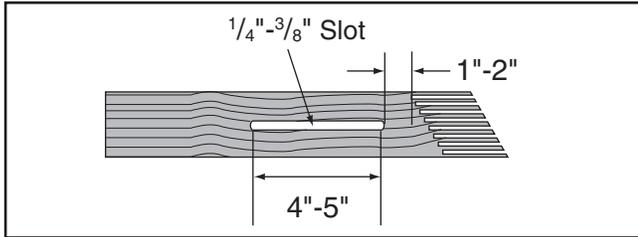


Figure 74. Slot routed in featherboard.

5. Cut a miter bar that will fit in the table miter slot approximately 5" long, as shown in **Figure 75**.

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

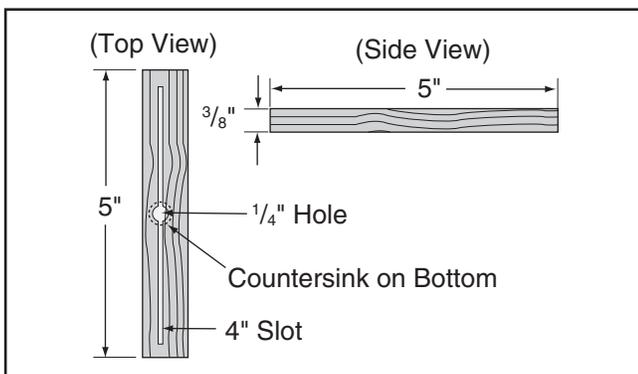


Figure 75. Miter bar pattern.

6. Drill a $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole in the center of the bar, then countersink the bottom to fit a $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 flat head screw.
7. Mark a 4" line through the center of the countersunk hole in the center, then use a jig saw with a narrow blade to cut it out.
8. Assemble the miter bar and featherboard with a $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x flat head screw, flat washer, and a wing nut or a star knob (see **Figure 76**). Congratulations! Your featherboard is complete.

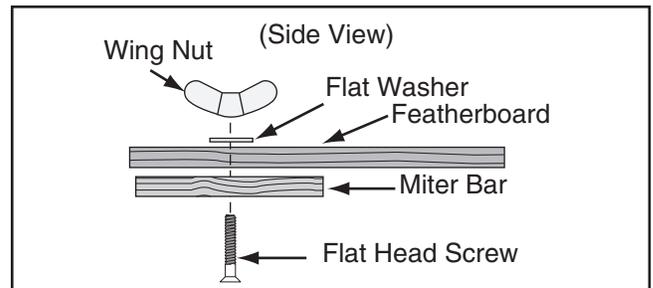


Figure 76. Assembling miter slot featherboard components.

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

Now, proceed to **Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot** on **Page 49**.



Mounting Featherboards w/Clamps

1. Lower the saw blade, then adjust the fence to the desired width and secure it.
2. Place the workpiece against the fence, making sure it is 1" in front of the blade.
3. Place a featherboard on the table away from the blade so all fingers point forward and contact the workpiece (see **Figure 77**).

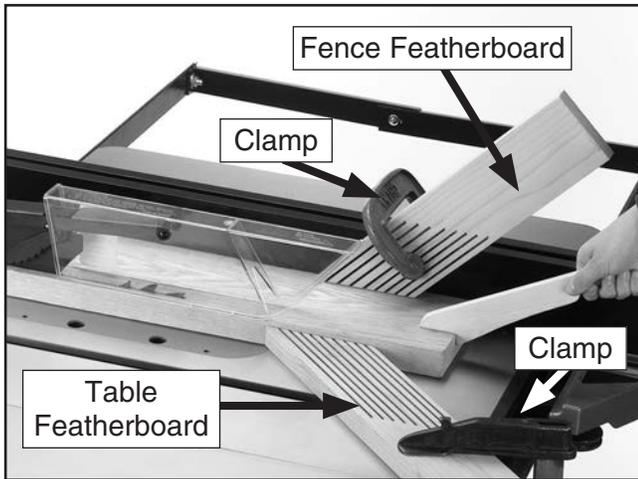


Figure 77. Example of featherboards secured with clamps.

4. Secure the featherboard to the table with a clamp.
5. Check the featherboard by pushing it with your thumb to ensure it is secure.
—If the featherboard moves, tighten the clamp more.
6. Mount a second featherboard to the fence with another clamp (see **Figure 77**), then repeat **Step 5** to ensure it is secure.

Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot

1. Lower the saw blade, then adjust the fence to the desired width and secure it.
2. Place the workpiece evenly against the fence, making sure it is 1" in front of the blade.
3. Slide the featherboard miter bar into the miter slot, making sure the fingers slant toward the blade, as shown in **Figure 78**.

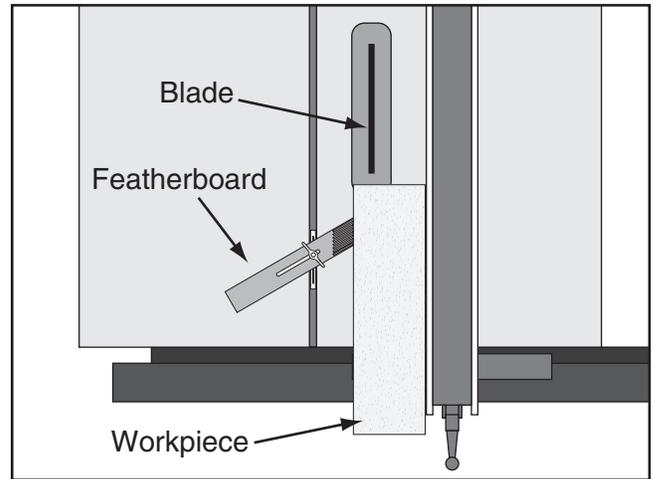


Figure 78. Featherboard installed in miter slot and supporting workpiece for ripping cut.

4. Position the fingered edge of the featherboard against the edge of the workpiece, so that all of the fingers contact the workpiece. Slide the featherboard toward the blade until the first finger is nearly even with the end of the workpiece, which should be 1" away from the blade.
5. Double check the workpiece and the featherboard to ensure they are properly positioned as described in **Step 4**. Then secure the featherboard to the table. Check the featherboard by hand to make sure it is tight.

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



Push Sticks

When used correctly, push sticks reduce the risk of injury by keeping hands away from the blade while cutting. In the event of an accident, a push stick can also absorb damage that would have otherwise happened to hands or fingers.

Using a Push Stick

Use push sticks whenever your hands will get within 12" of the blade. To maintain control when cutting large workpieces, start the cut by feeding with your hands then use push sticks to finish the cut, so your hands are not on the end of the workpiece as it passes through the blade.

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

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

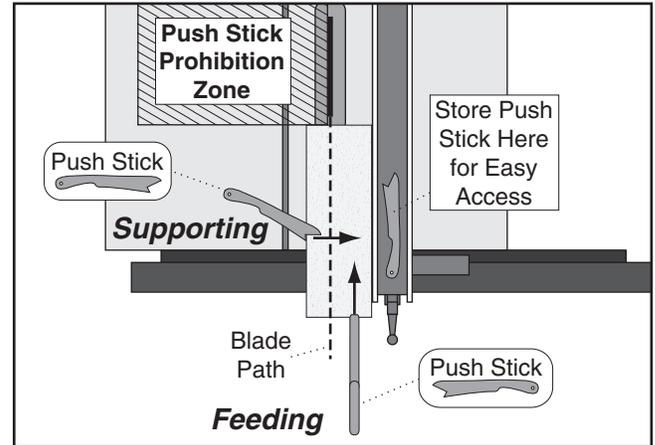


Figure 79. Using push sticks to rip narrow stock.

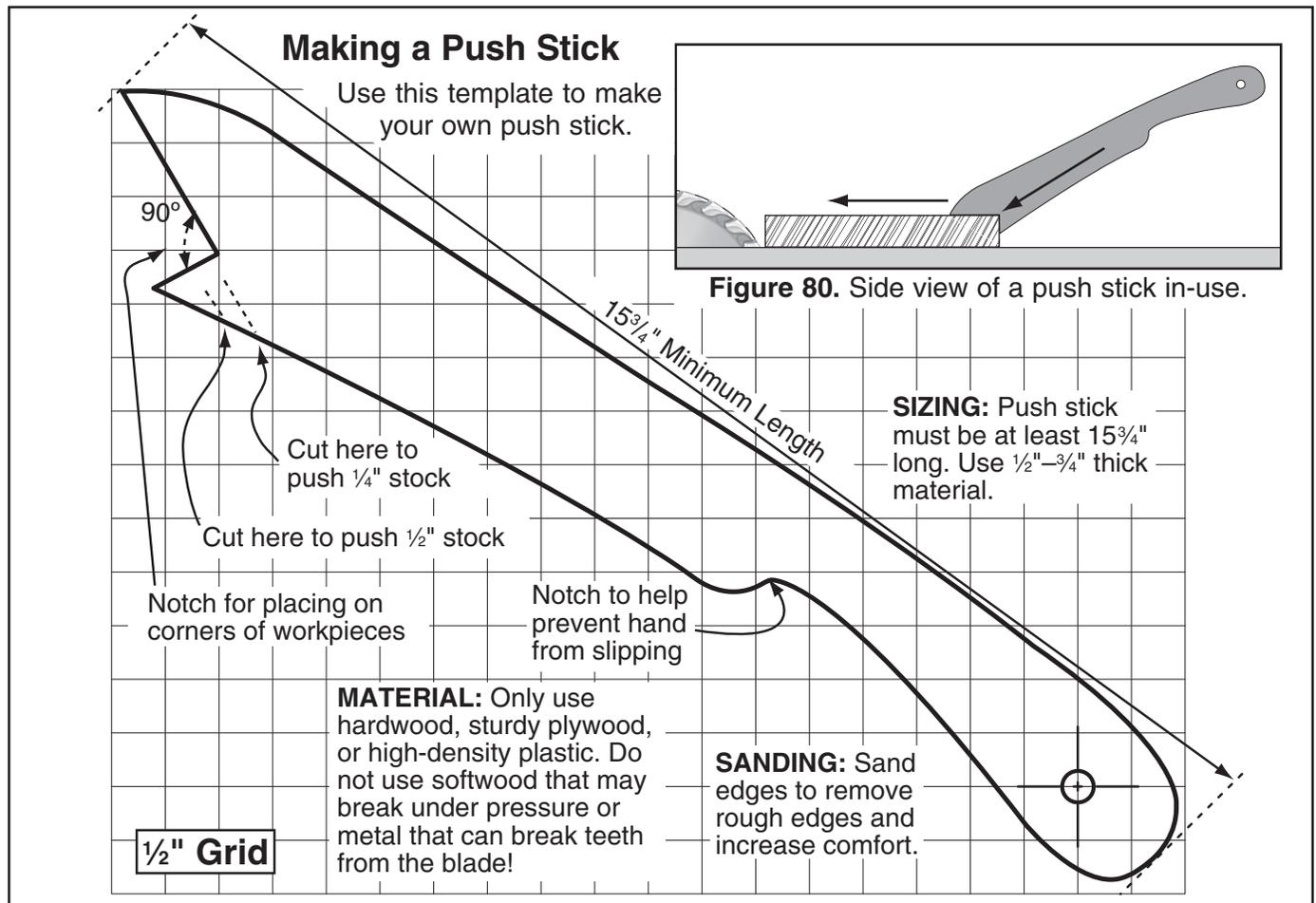


Figure 81. Template for a basic shop-made push stick (not shown at actual size).



Push Blocks

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

Using a Push Block

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

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

The notched end of the push block is then used to push the workpiece the rest of the way through the cut, keeping the operator's hands at a safe distance from the blade. A push stick is often used at the same time in the other hand to support the workpiece during the cut (see "Using a Push Stick" on previous page).

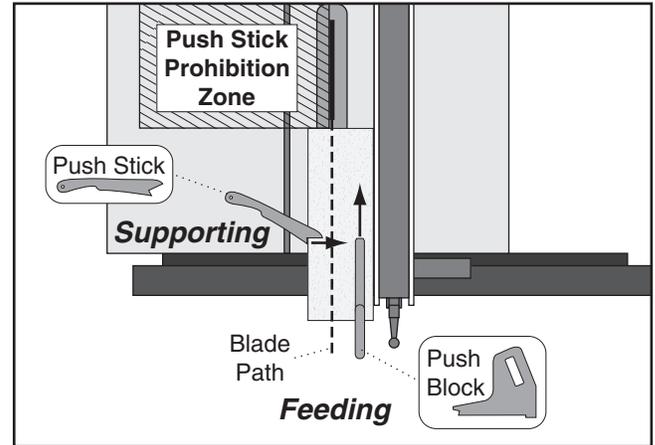


Figure 83. Using a push block and push stick to make a rip cut.

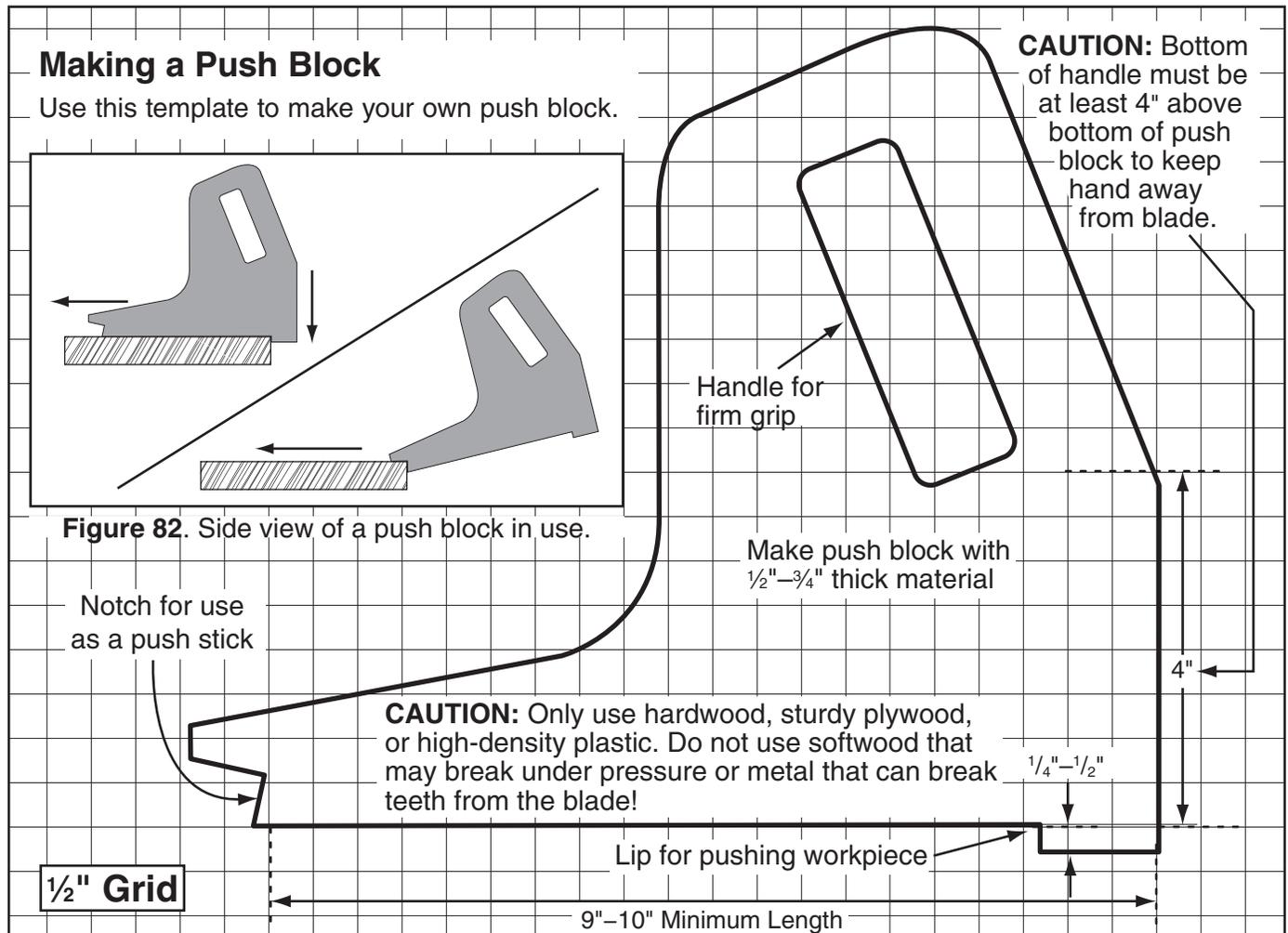


Figure 84. Template for a shop-made push block (shown at 50% of full size).



Zero-Clearance Insert

A zero-clearance insert can be made for the saw in about 30 minutes, and must be made of $\frac{3}{4}$ " furniture-quality plywood or a hardwood. (We recommend making at least 6–12 while you are going through the process, so you have plenty on hand for varying blade widths, heights, or angles.

A zero-clearance insert is required if you want to install a dado blade. When a dado blade is installed, the scoring blade and riving knife are removed—as neither will properly perform their intended function.

If you plan to use a standard blade with a zero-clearance insert, additional modifications will need to be made in order to install the scoring blade and riving knife.

⚠ WARNING

If you must use this saw to cut the dimensions of the zero-clearance insert you will fabricate in these instructions, make sure you DO NOT make any cuts while the included table insert is removed. THIS IS DANGEROUS. You must re-install the table insert, reassemble all saw components, and remove all tools before cutting.

Items Needed	Qty
Table Saw	1
Drill Press	1
Sander	1
Drill Bits $\frac{7}{32}$ " and $\frac{13}{32}$ "	1 Each
Plywood/Hardwood Piece 14" x $\frac{11}{16}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1
Bandsaw or Jigsaw (Optional)	1
Clamp (Optional)	1

To make a zero-clearance table insert, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER
2. Lower the main blade all the way, remove the blade guard, riving knife, and scoring blade. After removing the scoring blade, reinstall and tighten the scoring blade flanges and arbor nut.

3. Remove the main blade and the spacer block behind it (see **Figure 85**).



Figure 85. Original table insert and all necessary components removed.

4. Remove the table insert installed on the saw.
5. Cut the new table insert to the exact length of the included table insert and $\frac{11}{16}$ " wide.
6. Use the included table insert as a template, as shown in **Figure 86**, to mark the mounting holes on the new table insert. (Clamping the pieces together while you do this will allow you to ensure the hole spacing is exact.)

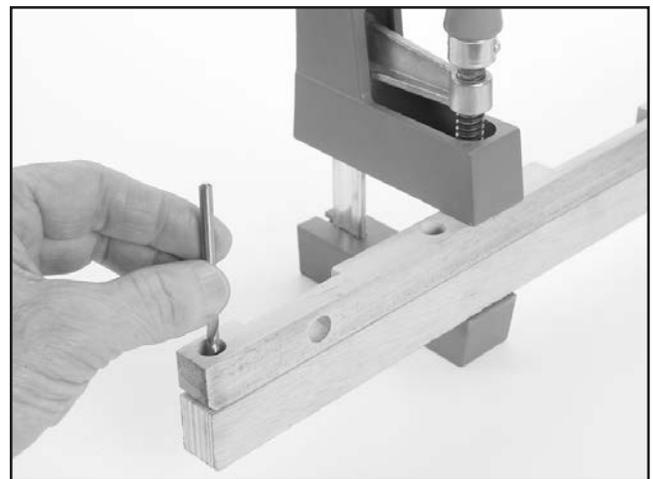


Figure 86. Marking location for mounting holes in new insert.

7. Use the $\frac{7}{32}$ " drill bit to drill holes completely through the new table insert.
8. Install the $\frac{13}{32}$ " drill bit and use the included table insert as a guide to set the depth stop on your drill press to countersink the holes.



- Countersink the holes you drilled in **Step 7** (see **Figure 87**), so the heads of the mounting screws can be recessed into the table insert when installed.

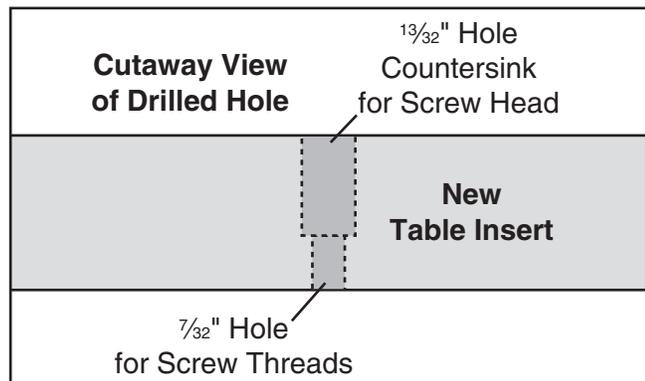


Figure 87. Countersinking mounting holes.

- Install the blade you will use to cut the insert, making sure the blade flange is used on the front of the blade behind the arbor nut, then lower the blade completely.
- Test fit the new table insert in the table, then sand the corners or trim the ends as necessary to get a precise fit.
- Mount the new table insert into the table and check to make sure that it is flush with the top of the table. If necessary, remove the insert and sand the top of it down until it will mount up flush with the table top (see **Figure 88**).

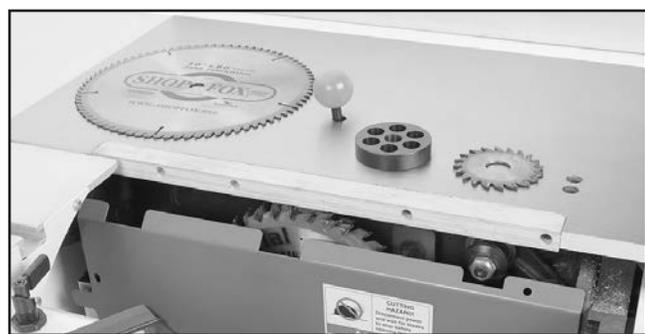


Figure 88. New zero-clearance table insert installed to be cut with a dado blade.

- (This step only for standard blades.)* Use a bandsaw or jigsaw to cut slots or notches that will allow the riving knife to be installed with minimal open space around it. If you plan to use the scoring knife, do the same for that blade (we do not recommend using the scoring blade to cut the slot in the insert because the adjustment screw is inside the cabinet).

- Close the cover over the blade and move the sliding table to the center of the saw.
- Connect the saw to power, start the motor, and slowly raise the blade into the zero-clearance table insert (see **Figure 89**) only as high as you intend to cut with the insert.

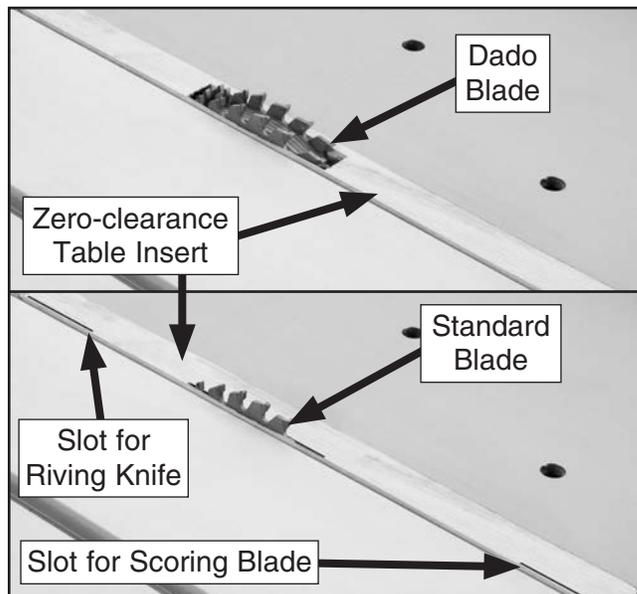


Figure 89. Zero-clearance table inserts for dado and standard blades.

Outfeed Table

One of the best accessories for improving the safety and ease of using a table saw is simply placing a large table (outfeed table) behind the saw to catch the workpiece.



Figure 90. Example of outfeed table.



Narrow-Rip Auxiliary Fence & Push Block

There are designs for hundreds of specialty jigs that can be found in books, trade magazines, and the internet. These types of jigs can greatly improve the safety and consistency of cuts. They are particularly useful during production runs when dozens or hundreds of the same type of cut need to be made.

The narrow-rip auxiliary fence and push block system shown in this section is an example of a specialty jig that can be made to increase the safety of very narrow rip cuts.

Making a Narrow-Rip Push Block for an Auxiliary Fence

1. Cut a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick plywood $5\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and as long as your table saw fence; cut a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick hardwood 3" wide and as long as your table saw fence (see **Figure 91**).

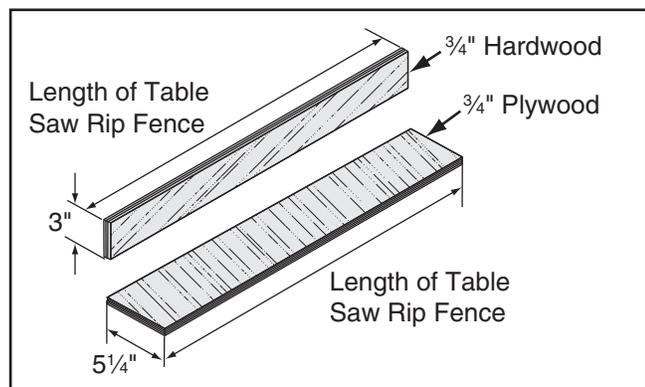


Figure 91. Auxiliary fence dimensions.

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

2. Pre-drill and countersink eight pilot holes $\frac{3}{8}$ " in from the edge of the $5\frac{1}{4}$ " wide board, then secure the boards together with eight #8 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws, as shown in **Figure 92**.

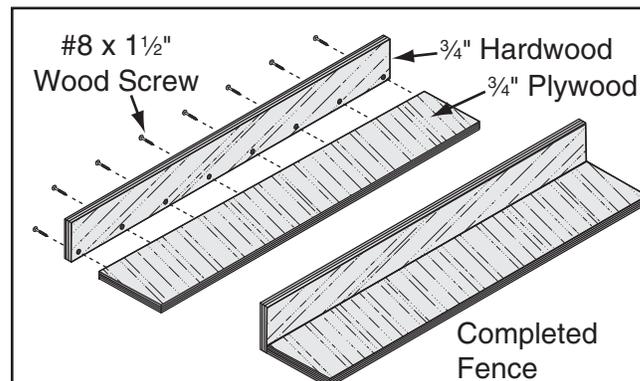


Figure 92. Location of pilot holes.

3. Using the $\frac{1}{2}$ " material you used in the previous steps, cut out pieces for the push block per the dimensions shown in **Figure 93**; for the handle, cut a piece 10" long by 5"–9" high and shape it as desired to fit your hand.

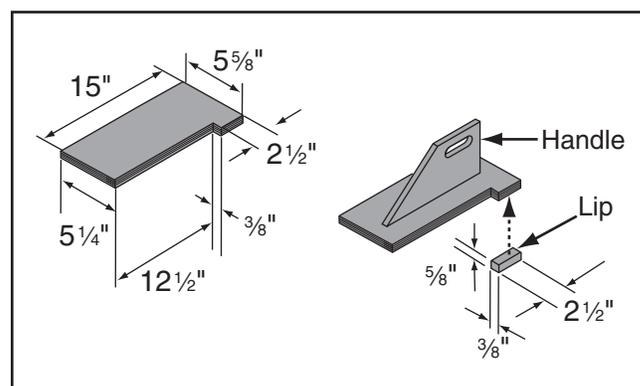


Figure 93. Push block dimensions and construction.

4. Attach the handle to the base with #8 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws, and attach the lip to the base with cyanoacrylate type wood glue.



Using the Auxiliary Fence and Push Block

1. Place the auxiliary fence on the table and clamp it to the fence at both ends, then adjust the distance between the auxiliary fence and the blade—this determines how wide the workpiece will be ripped (see **Figure 94**).

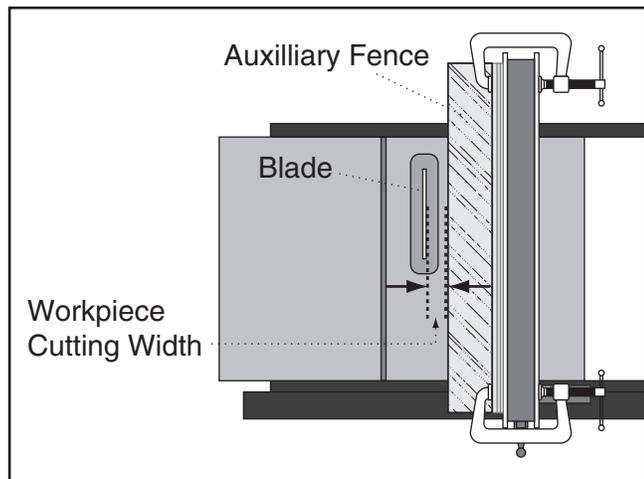
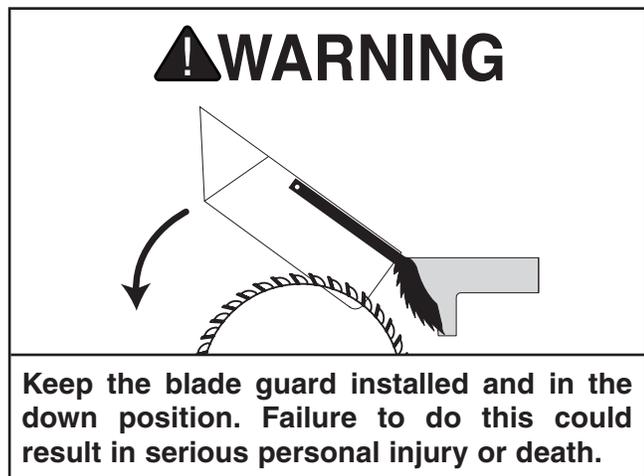


Figure 94. Adjusting ripping distance between blade and auxiliary fence.

2. Install the blade guard.



WARNING

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

3. Place the workpiece 1" behind the blade and evenly against the table and auxiliary fence.

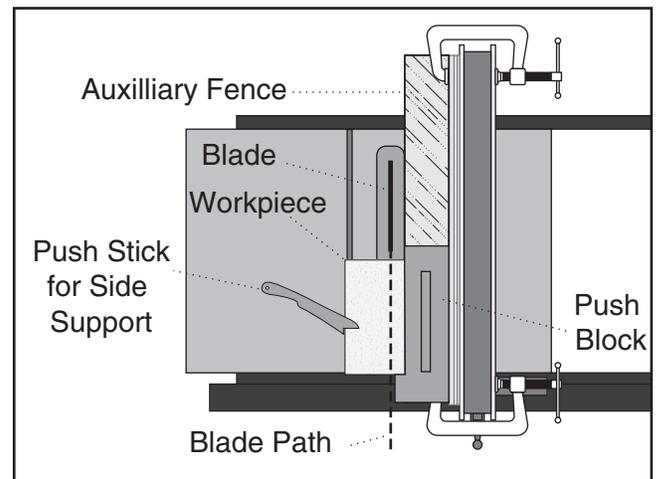


Figure 95. Push block in position to push workpiece through blade.

4. Turn the saw **ON**, then begin ripping the workpiece using a push stick for side support.
5. As the workpiece nears the end of the cut, place the push block on the auxiliary fence with the lip directly behind the workpiece, then release the push stick just before the blade.
6. Guide the workpiece the rest of the way through the cut with the push block, as shown in **Figure 96**.

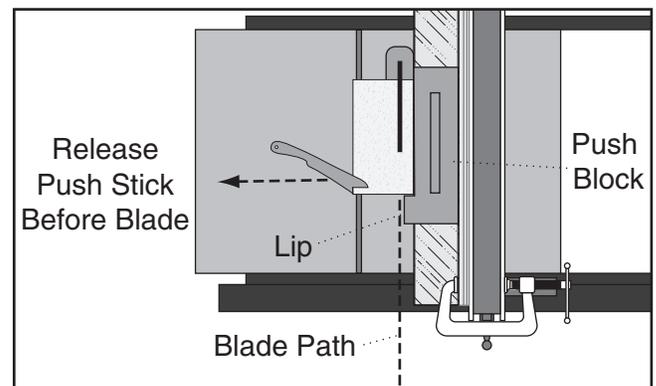


Figure 96. Rippling with push block.

WARNING

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



SECTION 5: ACCESSORIES

⚠️ WARNING

Installing unapproved accessories may cause machine to malfunction, resulting in serious personal injury or machine damage. To reduce this risk, only install accessories recommended for this machine by Grizzly.

NOTICE

Refer to our website or latest catalog for additional recommended accessories.

Basic Eye Protection

T20501—Face Shield Crown Protector 4"

T20502—Face Shield Crown Protector 7"

T20503—Face Shield Window

T20451—"Kirova" Clear Safety Glasses

T20452—"Kirova" Anti-Reflective S. Glasses

H7194—Bifocal Safety Glasses 1.5

H7195—Bifocal Safety Glasses 2.0

H7196—Bifocal Safety Glasses 2.5



Figure 97. Assortment of basic eye protection.

G5562—SLIPIT® 1 Qt. Gel

G5563—SLIPIT® 12 oz Spray

G2871—Boeshield® T-9 12 oz Spray

G2870—Boeshield® T-9 4 oz Spray

H3788—G96® Gun Treatment 12 oz Spray

H3789—G96® Gun Treatment 4.5 oz Spray



Figure 98. Recommended products for protecting unpainted cast iron/steel part on machinery.

H6290—Scissor Lift Table, 330 lb. Capacity

This rugged and affordable lifting table allows you to lift stacks of sheet goods right up to the saw table with just the power of your leg and the mechanical advantage of a scissor lift. The table features a hand lever release, fold-down handle, two locking swivel casters, and two fixed casters.



Figure 99. H6290 Scissor Lift Table.



H3388—14" Carbide Tipped Saw Blade, 80T
H3389—14" Carbide Tipped Saw Blade, 100T
 These blades are designed especially for sliding table saws and manufactured for heavy-duty use.



Figure 100. 14" carbide tipped saw blade.

H2499—Small Half-Mask Respirator
H3631—Medium Half-Mask Respirator
H3632—Large Half-Mask Respirator
H3635—Cartridge Filter Pair P100

Wood dust has been linked to nasal cancer and severe respiratory illnesses. If you work around dust everyday, a half-mask respirator can be a lifesaver. Also compatible with safety glasses!



Figure 101. Half-mask respirator with disposable cartridge filters.

H8029—5-Piece Safety Kit
 This kit has four essential jigs. Includes two push blocks, push stick, featherboard, and combination saw and router gauge. Featherboard fits 3/8" x 3/4" miter slots. Made of high-visibility yellow plastic.



Figure 102. H8029 5-Piece Safety Kit.

T21382—Scoring Blade
 Replacement scoring blade for G0700. Measures 80mm in diameter with 22mm arbor hole. Blade is a solid, one-piece wedge-type blade. Kerf width is controlled by changing the height of the exposed portion of the blade from the table.

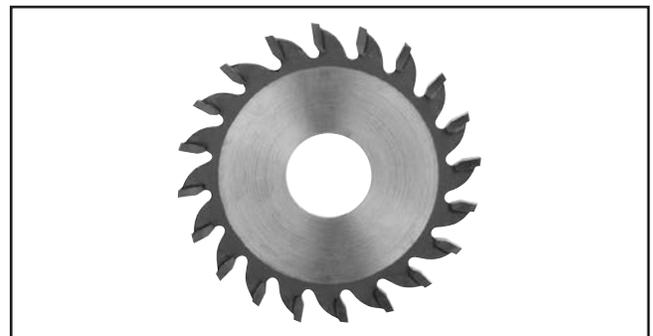


Figure 103. T21382 Scoring Blade.



SECTION 7: MAINTENANCE



Schedule

The frequency of maintenance necessary for any machine will always depend on the operating conditions and environment. The schedule below is a basic guideline for keeping your machine in proper operating condition. Always repair any adverse conditions immediately upon discovery.

Daily (Ongoing)

- Loose mounting bolts.
- Worn or damaged saw blades.
- Worn or damaged switches or wires.
- Any other unsafe condition.

Weekly

- Clean sliding table surface and grooves.
- Lubricate the sliding table ways (**Page 59**).
- Clean the cast iron saw table.
- Clean the sliding table roller guideways.
- Clean the rip fence.
- Clean the rip fence bracket and rail.

Monthly

- Clean/vacuum dust buildup from inside cabinet and off motor.
- Check V-belt tension, damage, or wear.

Every 6–12 Months

- Lubricate the trunnions (**Page 59**).
- Lubricate the elevation and tilt leadscrews (**Page 59**).

Note: To ensure optimum power transmission from the motor to the blades, the V-belts must be in good condition (free from cracks, fraying and wear) and operate under proper tension.

Cleaning

Cleaning the Model G0700 is relatively easy. Vacuum excess wood chips and sawdust from the table saw and inside the cabinet. Wipe off the remaining dust with a dry cloth.

Use compressed air (make sure to wear safety glasses and a respirator when doing this) to blow dust from between the two sections of the sliding table. If any resin has built up, use a resin dissolving cleaner to remove it. Treat all unpainted cast iron and steel with a non-staining lubricant after cleaning.

Unpainted Cast Iron

Protect the unpainted cast iron surfaces on the table by wiping the table clean after every use—this ensures moisture from wood dust does not remain on bare metal surfaces. DO NOT clean cast iron with water or it will rust!

Keep tables rust-free with regular applications of products like G96® Gun Treatment, SLIPIT®, or Boeshield® T-9 (see **Page 56** for more details).



Lubrication

Bearings: The bearings are sealed and pre-lubricated; they require no lubrication.

Trunnions: Use multi-purpose grease in the trunnion grooves (**Figure 105**) every 6–12 months, depending on the frequency of use. To grease the blade height trunnion, move the blade height all the way down and smear a dab of grease into the trunnion groove, behind the plate shown in **Figure 105**, then move the blade up all the way, then down all the way to spread the grease.

To grease the blade tilt trunnions, move the sliding table out of the way and open the blade guard. Tilt the blade to 90°. From the front of the saw, smear a dab of grease in the front of the trunnion grooves on both sides. Now, tilt the blade to 45° and reach inside the cabinet and smear a dab of grease into the back of the trunnion grooves on both sides. Tilt the blade back and forth to distribute the grease evenly.

Leadscrews: Use multi-purpose grease on the leadscrews (**Figure 105**) every 6-12 months, at the same time you lubricate the trunnions. Wipe the leadscrews clean with a dry rag and brush a light coat of new grease on them with a clean, dry brush. Only grease the area of the leadscrew between the stop nuts. Move the blade height and tilt back and forth to distribute the grease evenly.

Sliding Table Ways & Rip Fence Rail: Wipe on a light machine oil (such as Boeshield shown on **Page 56**) down the entire length of the sliding table steel rods (**Figure 104**) and rip fence rail.



Figure 104. Sliding table ways.

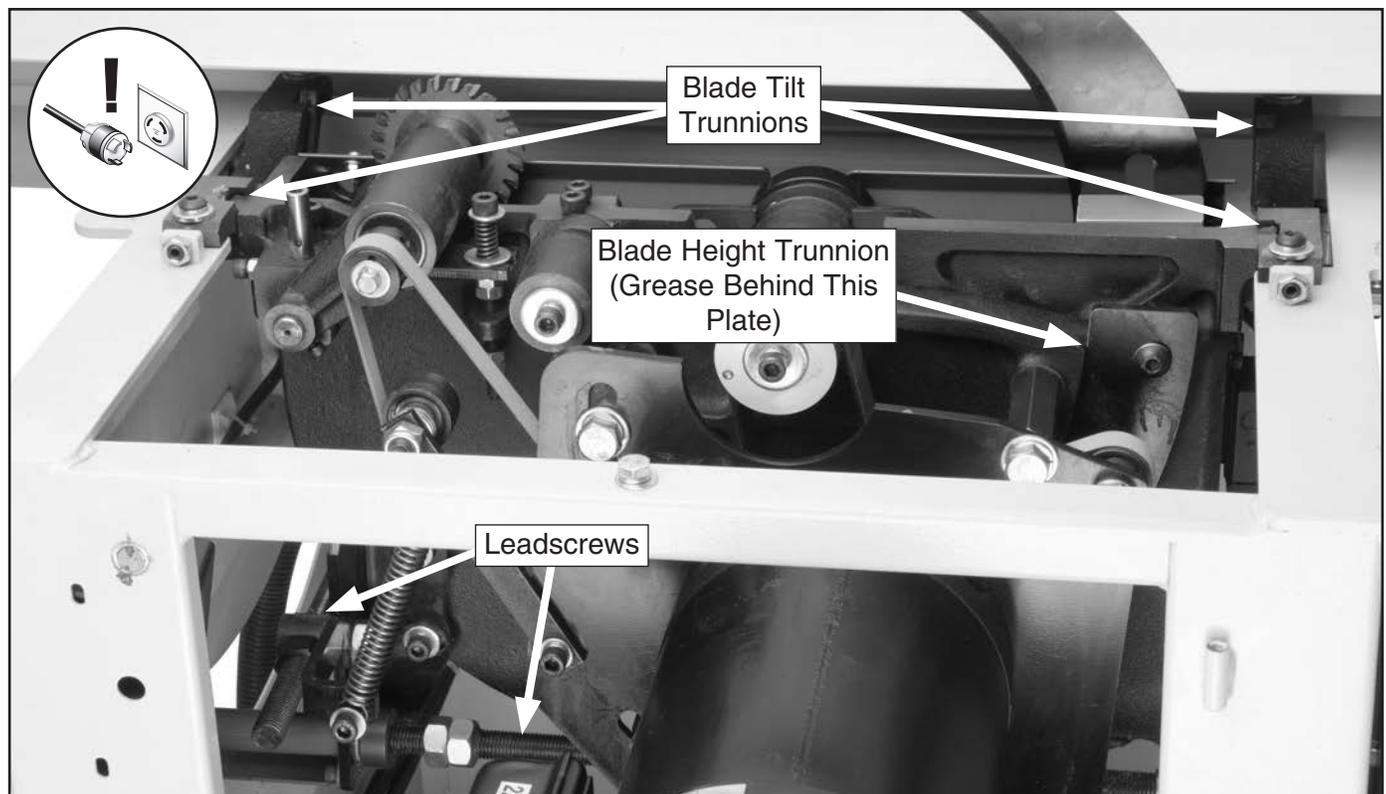


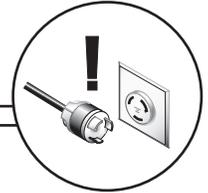
Figure 105. Lubrication locations (table removed for clarity).



SECTION 8: SERVICE

Review the troubleshooting and procedures in this section to fix or adjust your machine if a problem develops. If you need replacement parts or you are unsure of your repair skills, then feel free to call our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663.

Troubleshooting



Motor & Electrical

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine does not start or a breaker trips.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop push-button is engaged/faulty. 2. Power supply switched OFF or is at fault. 3. Motor connection wired incorrectly. 4. Thermal overload relay has tripped. 5. Wall fuse/circuit breaker is blown/tripped. 6. Contactor not getting energized/has burnt contacts. 7. Wiring is open/has high resistance. 8. Motor ON button or ON/OFF switch is at fault. 9. Motor is at fault. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rotate clockwise slightly until it pops out/replace it. 2. Ensure power supply is switched on; ensure power supply has the correct voltage. 3. Correct motor wiring connections. 4. Wait for it to cool down, then it will reset automatically. If necessary, disconnect power and reset manually by pushing reset button inside switch. 5. Ensure circuit size is suitable for this machine; replace weak breaker. 6. Test for power on all legs and contactor operation. Replace unit if faulty. 7. Check for broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections, and repair/replace as necessary. 8. Replace faulty ON button or ON/OFF switch. 9. Test/repair/replace.
Machine stalls or is underpowered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed rate/cutting speed too fast for task. 2. Workpiece material is not suitable for this machine. 3. Belt(s) slipping. 4. Motor connection is wired incorrectly. 5. Motor bearings are at fault. 6. Start delay module is at fault. 7. Motor is at fault. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease feed rate/cutting speed. 2. Only cut wood products; make sure moisture content is below 20% and there are no foreign materials in the workpiece. 3. Replace bad belt(s), align pulleys, and re-tension. 4. Correct motor wiring connections. 5. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement. 6. Adjust to correct delay; replace module. 7. Test/repair/replace.



Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor or component is loose. 2. Blade is at fault. 3. Belt(s) worn or loose. 4. Pulley is loose. 5. Motor mount loose/broken. 6. Machine is incorrectly mounted or sits unevenly. 7. Arbor pulley is loose. 8. Motor fan is rubbing on fan cover. 9. Arbor bearings are at fault. 10. Motor bearings are at fault. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect/replace stripped or damaged bolts/nuts, and re-tighten with thread locking fluid. 2. Replace warped, bent, or twisted blade; resharpen dull blade. 3. Inspect/replace belts (refer to Page 62). 4. Realign/replace shaft, pulley, setscrew, and key as required. 5. Tighten/replace. 6. Tighten/replace anchor studs in floor; relocate/shim machine. 7. Retighten/replace arbor pulley with shaft and thread locking liquid. 8. Replace dented fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan. 9. Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor. 10. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement.

Operation

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Workpiece has burned edges, binds, or kicks back.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sliding table is not parallel to blade. 2. Riving knife is not aligned with the blade. 3. Blade is warped. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust sliding table parallel with the blade (Page 64). 2. Adjust the riving knife to align it with the main blade. 3. Replace the blade.
Workpiece has chip out on the bottom edge.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scoring blade height is incorrect. 2. Scoring blade is not aligned with the main blade. 3. Scoring blade kerf does not match the main blade. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the height of the scoring blade. 2. Align the scoring blade (Page 36). 3. Adjust the scoring blade kerf (Page 36).
Cuts are not square.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sliding table is not parallel to blade. 2. Rip fence is not parallel to blade. 3. Miter fence is not perpendicular to the blade. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the sliding table (Page 64). 2. Adjust the rip fence parallel to blade. 3. Adjust the miter fence perpendicular to the blade (Page 65).
Fence hits table top when sliding across table.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Front rail is too low. 2. Rip fence roller is too low. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise the front rail. 2. Adjust the rip fence roller.
Blade does not reach 90°, or blade does not reach 45°.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Blade tilt stop bolts are out of adjustment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Adjust the tilt stop bolts (Page 63).
The rip fence scale is not accurate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rip fence scale is out of calibration or was not set up correctly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the rip fence scale so it is accurately calibrated with the blade.
Handwheels for blade adjustments will not turn or are difficult to turn.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shipping braces still attached. 2. Lock knob is tight. 3. Gears caked with dust. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove shipping braces. 2. Release the lock knob. 3. Clean out dust and grease the gears.



Belt Replacement

Main Belt Replacement

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Tilt the blade to 45° and lower it as far as it will go.
3. Remove the motor cabinet door.
4. Loosen the pivot bolt and two adjustment bolts (**Figure 106**).

Note: DO NOT loosen these bolts more than 1/2" or you run the risk of the motor mount bolts coming out of their holes, which will be difficult to thread back in.

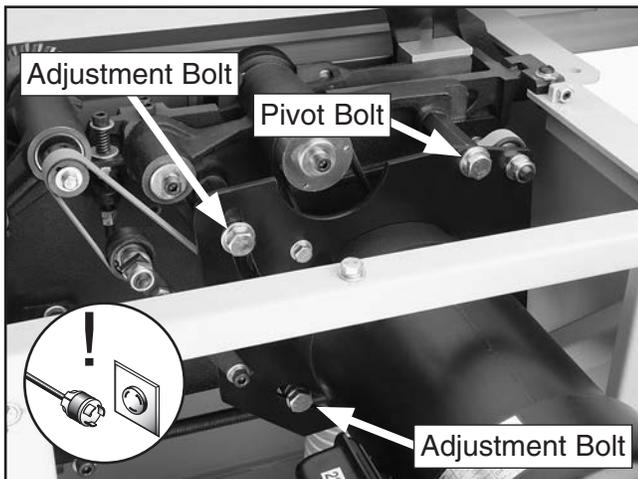


Figure 106. Main blade belt tension controls.

5. Push and hold the motor all the way up to relieve tension on the belt, remove the belt from the top pulley, and squeeze it between the lower pulley and casting.
6. Fit the new belt onto the pulleys in the same manner that you removed the old belt.
7. Push down on the motor with one hand, and tighten the adjustment and pivot bolts with the other hand or have someone help you. The belt should be tight enough that it only deflects approximately 1/4" when pushed in the center with your thumb or index finger.
8. Replace the motor cabinet door.

Scoring Belt Replacement

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Tilt the blade to 45° and lower it as far as it will go.
3. Remove the motor cabinet door.
4. Pull the tensioner away from the scoring belt (**Figure 107**) to relieve belt tension and remove the scoring belt from the pulleys.

Note: Turn the belt sideways to squeeze the flat part through the small gap between the bottom pulley and the casting.

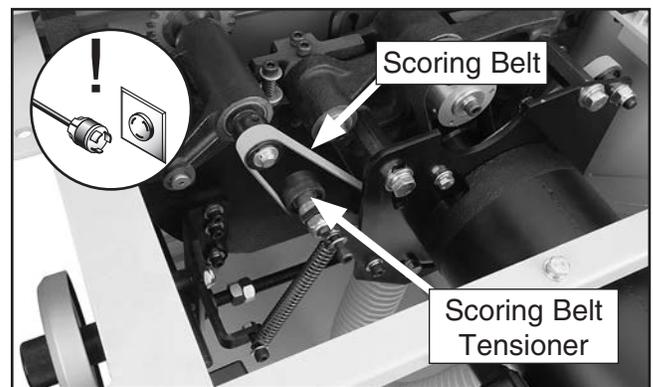


Figure 107. Replacing the scoring motor belt.

5. Put the new scoring belt on the pulleys as shown in **Figure 108**, and push the tensioner against the scoring belt to take up any slack.

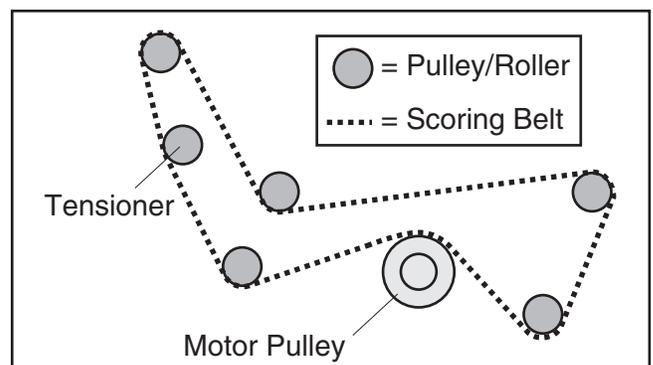


Figure 108. Scoring belt installation configuration.

6. Replace the motor cabinet door.



Blade Tilt Calibration

The blade tilt is calibrated at the factory, but can be recalibrated if it changes during the life of the machine. The 0° stop positions the blade square to the table.

0° Stop

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the blade tilt to 0°, and raise the main blade as high as it will go.
3. Use a machinist's square to check if the blade is square to the table.

—If the blade is not square to the table, loosen the two set screws that secure the 0° tilt stop nut shown in **Figure 109**.

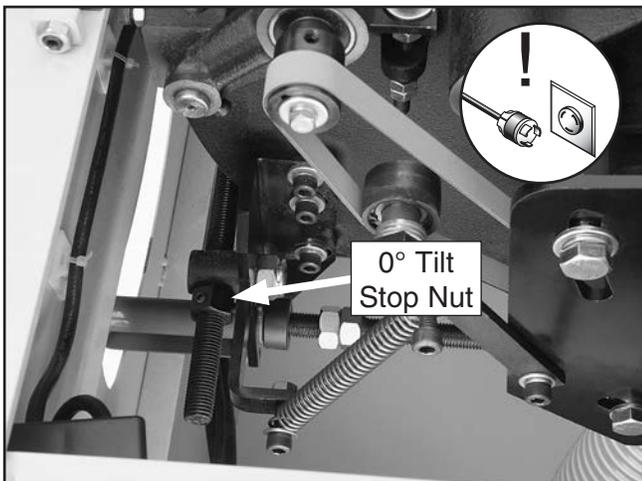


Figure 109. Blade tilt stop nut (0°).

4. Loosen the set screws and adjust the stop nut. Recheck the blade tilt and adjust as many times as necessary until the blade is square to the table.
5. Tighten the two set screws in the stop nut.
6. Check the blade tilt pointer mechanism to ensure that it points to 0°.

—If the blade tilt pointer shows an incorrect tilt, adjust it by loosening the cap screws, rotating the pointer until it points to 0°, then tightening the cap screws.

45° Stop

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Adjust the blade angle until you hit the 45° positive stop and check the blade angle with a 45° square.

—If the blade is not 45° to the table, loosen the two set screws that secure the 45° tilt stop nut shown in **Figure 110**. (This nut can also be accessed from the front of the saw by moving the sliding table all the way forward.)

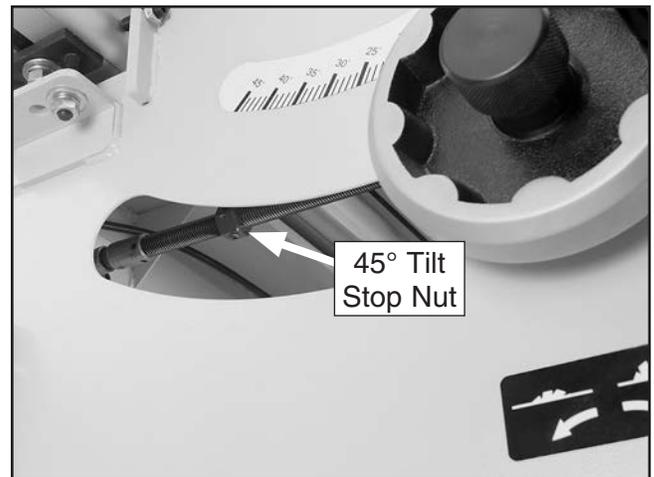


Figure 110. 45° Blade tilt stop nut.

3. Adjust the stop nut and recheck the blade tilt as many times as necessary until the blade is 45° to the table.
4. Tighten the two set screws in the stop nut.



Sliding Table Parallel Adjustment

The table is calibrated at the factory, but can be adjusted slightly if it is not parallel to the blade.

Tools Needed:	Qty
Felt Tip Pen.....	1
90° Square	1
Precise Measuring Tool.....	1
Wrench 17mm.....	1
Hex Wrench 5mm.....	1

To adjust the sliding table parallel with the main blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table), and raise the main blade up to the maximum height.
3. Mark one of the blade teeth with a felt tip pen. This will be your reference point when taking measuring points, so you take them in the same location each time.
4. Move the sliding table all the way back, and measure the distance "A" in **Figure 111**, between the marked tooth and the edge of the miter slot.

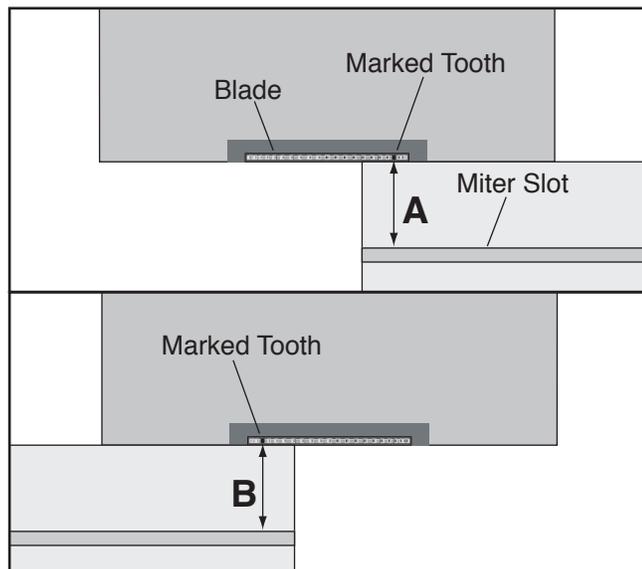


Figure 111. Measuring distance between table and blade.

5. Rotate the blade 180°, move the sliding table all the way forward, and measure the distance between "B" in **Figure 111**.
6. Note the difference between the two positions.
 - If the gap is the same on both sides or the difference is 0.004" or less, no adjustments to the table parallelism need to be made.
 - If the difference is greater than 0.004", then the sliding table parallelism must be adjusted. Proceed to **Step 7**.
7. Loosen the sliding table mounting nuts (see **Figure 112**) at both mounting locations.

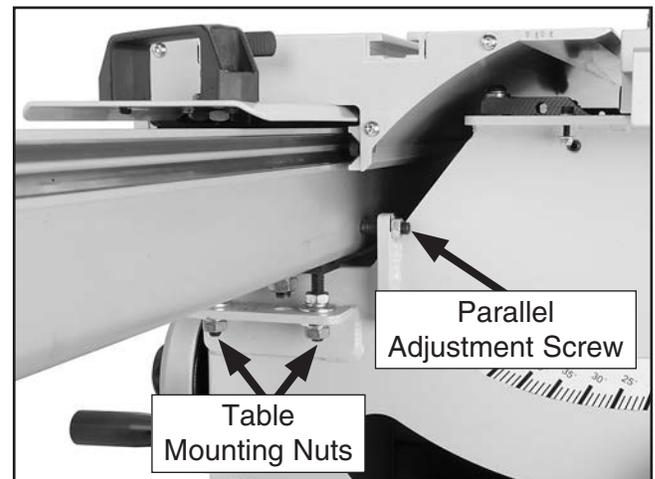


Figure 112. Table parallelism adjustment controls.

8. At the side of the table that needs to move, loosen the hex nut on the parallel adjustment screw.
9. Slowly rotate the parallel adjustment screw (see **Figure 112**) as necessary to move the table. If you move the adjustment screw away from the table, then push the table against the screw before proceeding.
10. Tighten the hex nut on the parallel adjustment screw to secure it in place, then tighten the table mounting nuts. Repeat **Steps 4–6** as necessary until the sliding table is parallel with the blade.



Sliding Table Adjustment

The sliding table features an adjustment bar with bolts that control how easily the sliding table moves across the base (see **Figure 113**). These adjustment bolts are factory set. They can only be accessed by removing the end covers from both ends of the sliding table base and sliding the thin plate out of the way.

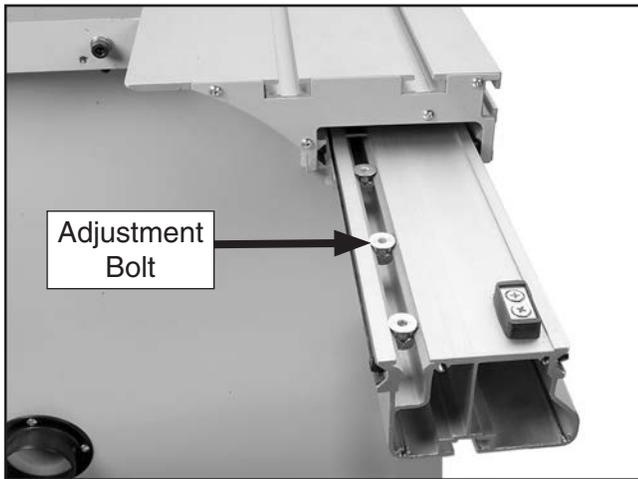


Figure 113. Adjustment bolt access location.

If the adjustment bolts do require adjustments, turning them counterclockwise increases and clockwise decreases pressure against the steel rails. Increasing pressure against the rails reduces table movement slop, which increases accuracy, but makes it harder to slide the table. Decreasing pressure against the rails makes it easier to slide the table, but increases table movement slop, which reduces accuracy.

Adjusting this part of the sliding table correctly is a matter of trial-and-error by making adjustments, moving the sliding table, then making additional adjustments and repeating the process until the sliding table moves as desired. Ideally, the table will move easily but without any slop.

Squaring Miter Fence to Blade

The accuracy of the miter fence angle is dependent on the accuracy of the sliding table parallelism adjustment. As long as the sliding table is adjusted correctly, the miter fence scale will be reasonably accurate. However, if the project requires a high degree of accuracy, we recommend squaring the miter fence to the blade manually with an accurate scale instead of using the miter scale.

To square the miter fence with the blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the blade guard up and out of the way, so you have access to the blade.
3. Loosen the miter fence lock handle, so the fence angle can be adjusted.
4. Place a square against the blade body (do not touch the blade teeth), and position the fence so it is evenly touching the length of the square, as illustrated in **Figure 114**.

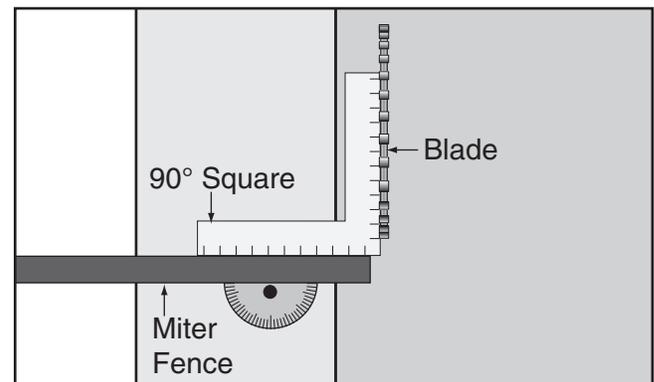


Figure 114. Using a square to adjust the miter fence 90° to the blade.

5. Tighten the miter fence in position. Now you have accurately set the miter gauge square to the blade.



Adjusting Riving Knife Mounting Block

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

The riving knife mounts to a block that can be repositioned to correctly align the riving knife to the blade. The mounting block adjusts by turning the set screws in each corner of the block. **Figure 115** shows the set screws associated with controlling the mounting block position. Have patience when adjusting the mounting block, because it requires trial-and-error to perform with accuracy.

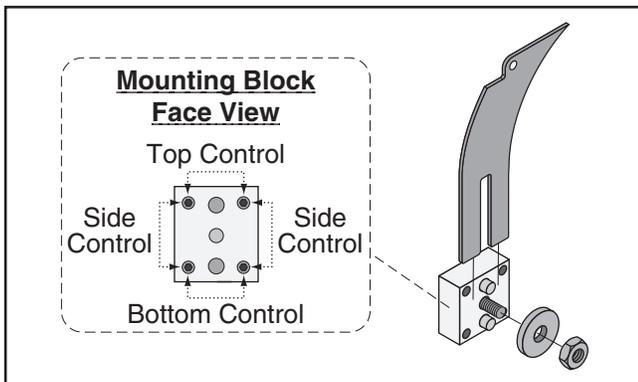


Figure 115. Riving knife mounting block adjustment controls.

All adjustment and alignment positions for the riving knife are covered on **Page 31** in the subsection **Riving Knife Installation & Removal**; the mounting block should not be adjusted unless you have been unable to mount the riving knife as instructed by these procedures.

Tools Needed	Qty
Straightedge	1
Wrench 17mm	1
Hex Wrench 4mm.....	1

To adjust the riving knife mount block:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Raise the blade all the way up, move the sliding table to the side, and open the lower blade cover to gain access to the riving knife mounting block.
3. Loosen the lock nut that secures the riving knife to the mounting block, and remove the riving knife.
4. Adjust the each pair of set screws that controls the direction required to move the mounting block so the riving knife can be aligned with the blade. Make sure to move both set screws in even increments.
5. Reinstall the riving knife and check the alignment with the blade. Repeat **Step 4** as necessary until the riving knife is properly aligned to the blade.

Note: *If you discover that the riving knife is bent and cannot be properly aligned with the blade, it is possible to bend it into alignment, but make sure that the final result is precisely aligned so the risk of kickback is not increased. If the riving knife is bent, and you cannot easily bend it back into alignment, we recommend replacing it with a new one.*
6. Properly re-install the riving knife as described on **Page 31**, close the blade cover, and move the sliding table back to the center position.



SECTION 9: WIRING

These pages are current at the time of printing. However, in the spirit of improvement, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Study this section carefully. If there are differences between your machine and what is shown in this section, call Technical Support at (570) 546-9663 for assistance BEFORE making any changes to the wiring on your machine.

WARNING

Wiring Safety Instructions

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

MODIFICATIONS. Modifying the wiring beyond what is shown in the diagram may lead to unpredictable results, including serious injury or fire. This includes the installation of unapproved after-market parts.

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

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

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

MOTOR WIRING. The motor wiring shown in these diagrams is current at the time of printing but may not match your machine. If you find this to be the case, use the wiring diagram inside the motor junction box.

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

EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES. If you are experiencing difficulties understanding the information included in this section, contact our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663.

NOTICE

The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can view these pages in color at www.grizzly.com.

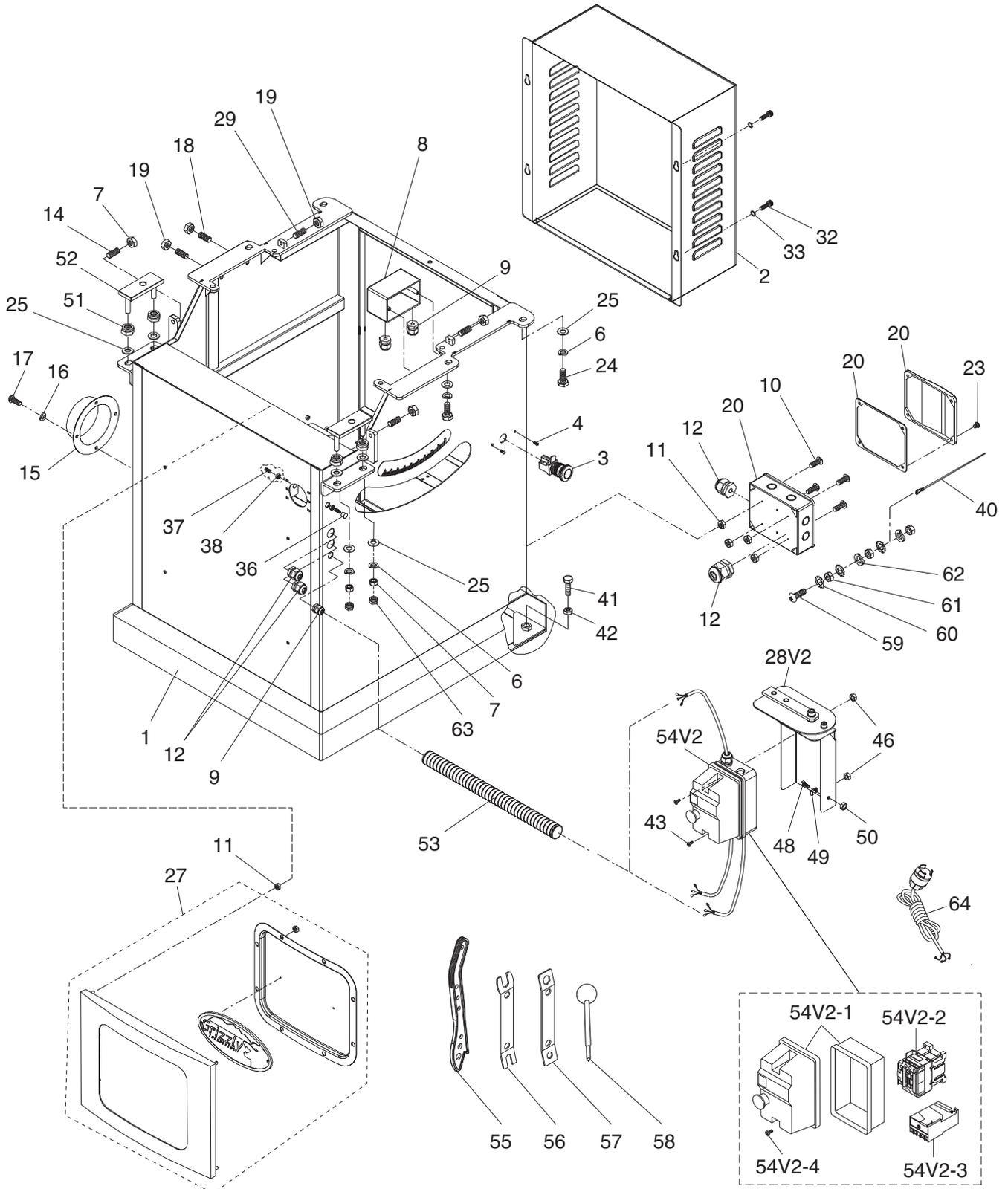
COLOR KEY

BLACK 	BLUE 	YELLOW 	LIGHT BLUE 
WHITE 	BROWN 	YELLOW GREEN 	BLUE WHITE 
GREEN 	GRAY 	PURPLE 	TURQUOISE 
RED 	ORANGE 	PINK 	



SECTION 10: PARTS

Cabinet



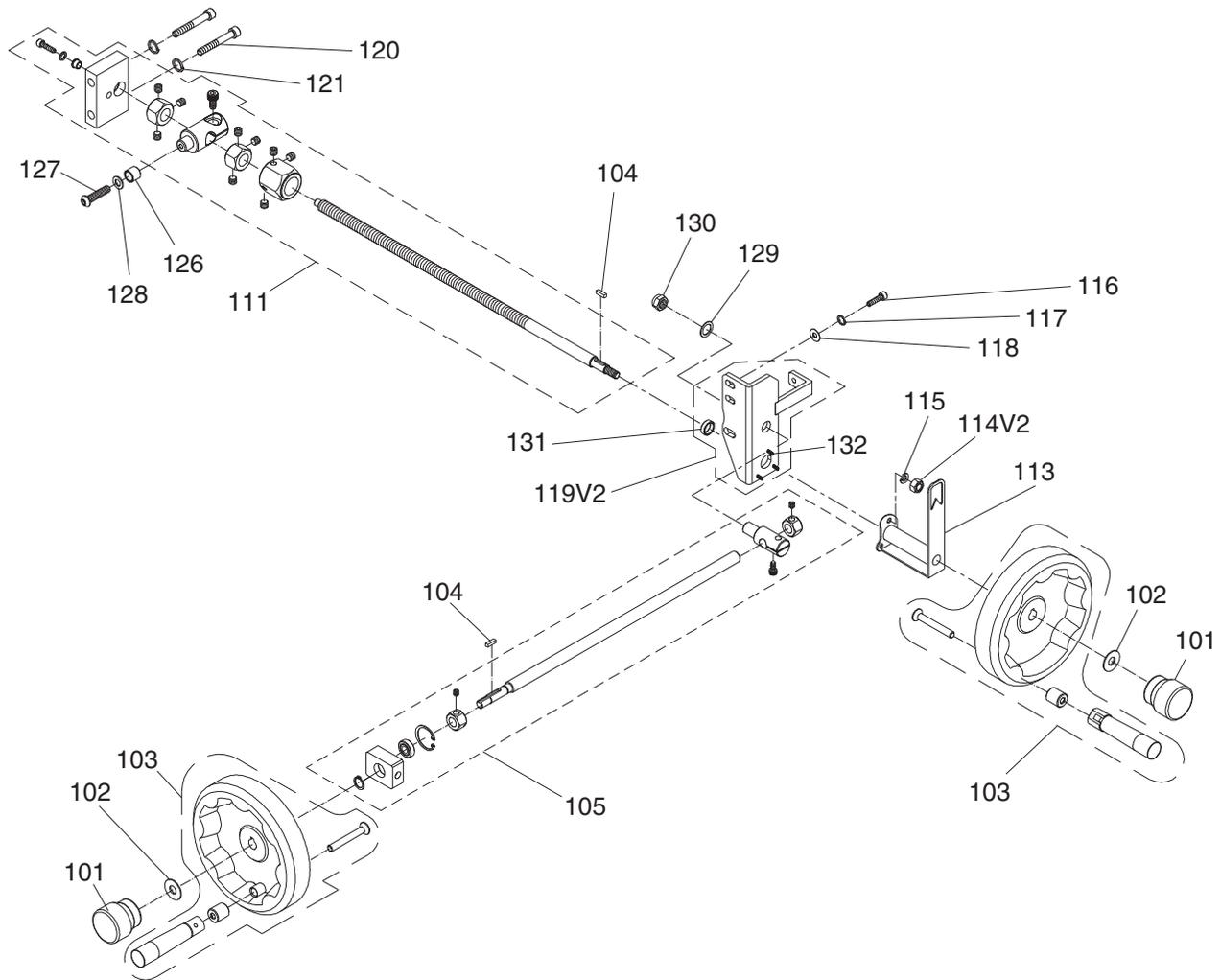
Cabinet Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	P0700001	CABINET BASE
2	P0700002	MOTOR COVER
3	P0700003	EMERGENCY STOP BUTTON
4	P0700004	TAP SCREW M5 X 16
6	P0700006	LOCK WASHER 10MM
7	P0700007	HEX NUT M10-1.5
8	P0700008	SWITCH BOX
9	P0700009	STRAIN RELIEF PG-9
10	P0700010	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 12
11	P0700011	HEX NUT M6-1
12	P0700012	STRAIN RELIEF PG-13.5
14	P0700014	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 35
15	P0700015	DUST PORT
16	P0700016	LOCK WASHER 6MM
17	P0700017	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 16
18	P0700018	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 35
19	P0700019	HEX NUT M8-1.25
20	P0700020	POWER BOX ASSY
23	P0700023	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 35
24	P0700024	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 30
25	P0700025	FLAT WASHER 10MM
27	P0700027	FRONT PANEL
28V2	P0700028V2	SWITCH SEAT V2.06.14
29	P0700029	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 35
32	P0700032	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
33	P0700033	LOCK WASHER 8MM
36	P0700036	PLUG M10-1.5
37	P0700037	SET SCREW M12-1.75 X 35

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
38	P0700038	HEX NUT M12-1.75
40	P0700040	GROUND WIRE 16AWG X 100MM
41	P0700041	HEX BOLT M12-1.75 X 40
42	P0700042	HEX NUT M12-1.75
43	P0700043	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 16
46	P0700046	HEX NUT M4-.7
48	P0700048	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
49	P0700049	CORD CLAMP 3/8"
50	P0700050	HEX NUT M5-.8
51	P0700051	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
52	P0700052	LOCATE BLOCK
53	P0700053	CONDUIT 32 X 40
54V2	P0700054V2	MAG SWITCH ASSY V2.06.14
54V2-1	P0700054V2-1	SWITCH BOX NHD
54V2-2	P0700054V2-2	CONTACTOR NHD C-18D 230V
54V2-3	P0700054V2-3	OL RELAY NHD NTH-21 17-21A
54V2-4	P0700054V2-4	SWITCH BOX SCREW NHD
55	P0700055	PUSH STICK
56	P0700056	ARBOR WRENCH 17MM
57	P0700057	ARBOR WRENCH 19/22MM
58	P0700058	ARBOR LOCK TOOL
59	P0700059	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25
60	P0700060	EXT TOOTH WASHER 5MM
61	P0700061	HEX NUT M5-.8
62	P0700062	LOCK WASHER 5MM
63	P0700063	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
64	P0700064	POWER CORD 12AWG 3W L6-30



Handwheels

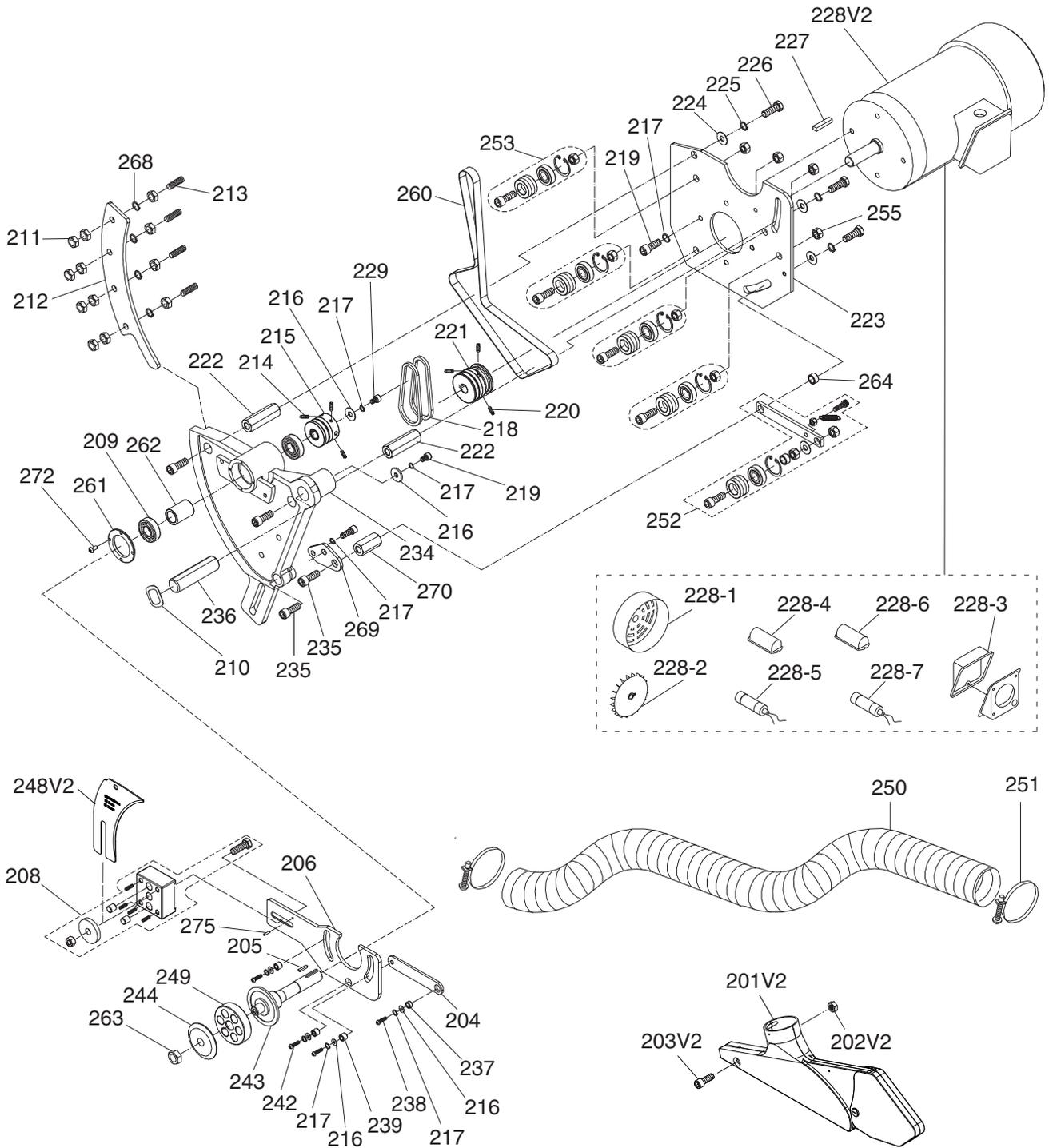


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
101	P0700101	HANDWHEEL LOCK KNOB M10-1.5
102	P0700102	DISC WASHER 10 X 20
103	P0700103	HANDWHEEL ASSY
104	P0700104	KEY 5 X 5 X 20
105	P0700105	TILT ADJ SHAFT ASSY
111	P0700111	ELEVATION LEADSCREW ASSY
113	P0700113	POINTER
114V2	P0700114V2	LOCK NUT M6-1 V2.05.14
115	P0700115	LOCK WASHER 6MM
116	P0700116	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 40
117	P0700117	LOCK WASHER 8MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
118	P0700118	FLAT WASHER 8MM
119V2	P0700119V2	SUPPORT BRACKET ASSY
120	P0700120	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 50
121	P0700121	LOCK WASHER 8MM
126	P0700126	BUSHING
127	P0700127	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 10
128	P0700128	FLAT WASHER 6MM
129	P0700129	COPPER WASHER 16MM X 0.2T
130	P0700130	LOCK NUT M16-2
131	P0700131	BUSHING
132	P0700132	THREADED STUD



Main Motor



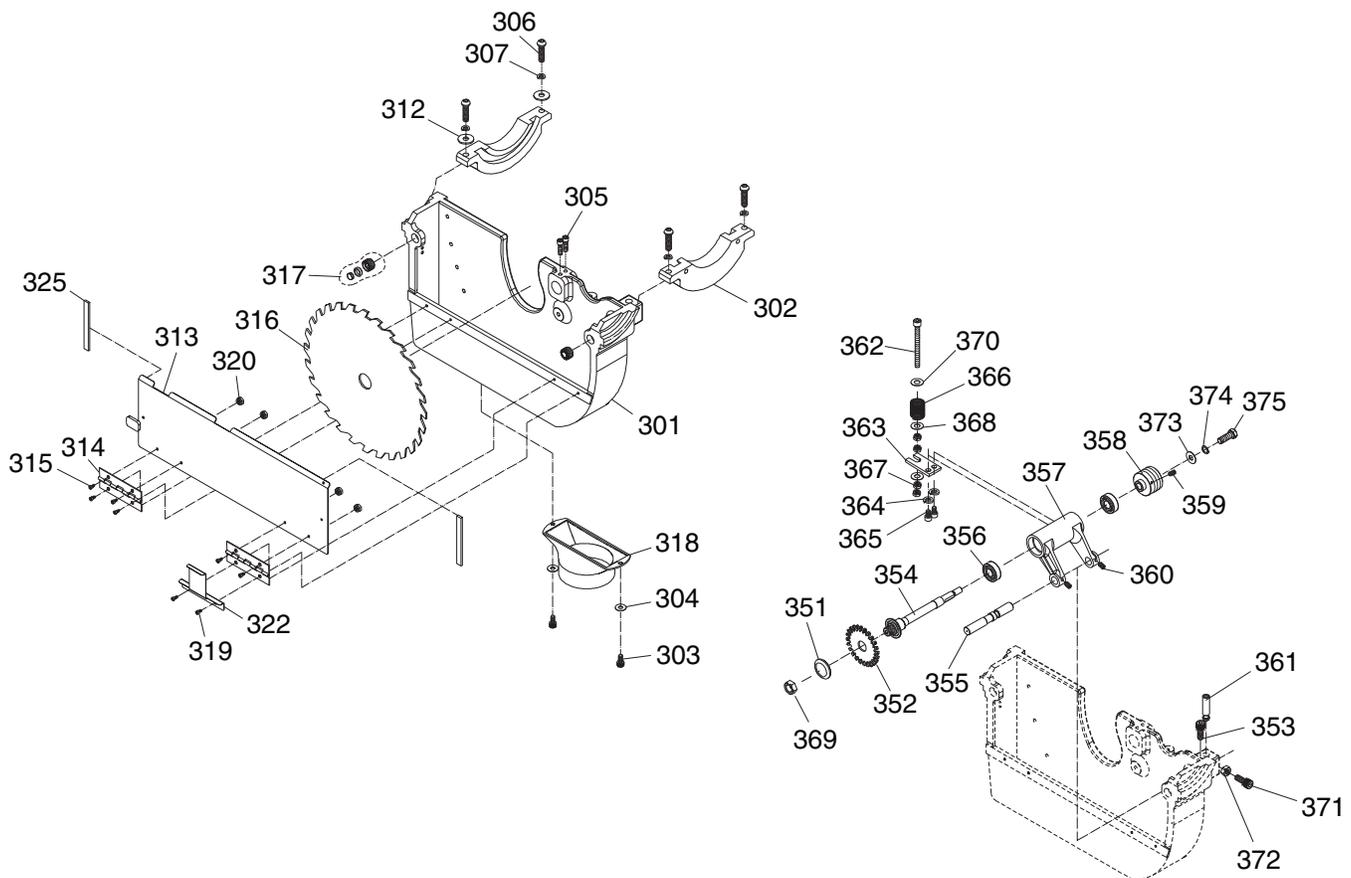
Main Motor Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
201V2	P0700201V2	BLADE GUARD COVER V2.06.14
202V2	P0700202V2	LOCK NUT M10-1.5 V2.06.14
203V2	P0700203V2	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25 V2.06.14
204	P0700204	LINK PLATE
205	P0700205	KEY 5 X 5 X 20
206	P0700206	LOCATING BLOCK
208	P0700208	MOUNTING BLOCK ASSY
209	P0700209	BALL BEARING 6004-2RS
210	P0700210	WAVE WASHER 26 X 34
211	P0700211	HEX NUT M10-1.5
212	P0700212	GIB PLATE
213	P0700213	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 45
214	P0700214	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 10
215	P0700215	ARBOR PULLY 60HZ
216	P0700216	FENDER WASHER 8MM
217	P0700217	LOCK WASHER 8MM
218	P0700218	V-BELT M-20 3L200
219	P0700219	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
220	P0700220	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
221	P0700221	MOTOR PULLEY
222	P0700222	COUPLING NUT M12-1.75
223	P0700223	MAIN MOTOR MOUNTING PLATE
224	P0700224	FLAT WASHER 12MM
225	P0700225	LOCK WASHER 12MM
226	P0700226	HEX BOLT M12-1.75 X 25
227	P0700227	KEY 7 X 7 X 30
228V2	P0700228V2	MOTOR 5HP 230V 1-PH V2.06.14
228-1	P0700228-1	MOTOR FAN COVER
228-2	P0700228-2	MOTOR FAN
228-3	P0700228-3	JUNCTION BOX
228-4	P0700228-4	CAPACITOR COVER

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
228-5	P0700228-5	R CAPACITOR 30M 500V 4-1/2 X 2
228-6	P0700228-6	CAPACITOR COVER
228-7	P0700228-7	S CAPACITOR 400M 250V 1-3/4 X 3-1/2
229	P0700229	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
234	P0700234	ARBOR HOUSING
235	P0700235	CAP SCREW M12-1.75 X 30
236	P0700236	SHAFT
237	P0700237	BUSHING
238	P0700238	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 20
239	P0700239	BUSHING
242	P0700242	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 16
243	P0700243	MAIN ARBOR CSA
244	P0700244	ARBOR FLANGE CSA
248V2	P0700248V2	RIVING KNIFE V2.06.14
249	P0700249	ARBOR SPACER BLOCK
250	P0700250	HOSE 3" X 60CM
251	P0700251	HOSE CLAMP 3-1/4"
252	P0700252	PIVOTING IDLER PULLEY ASSY
253	P0700253	IDLER PULLEY ASSY
255	P0700255	HEX NUT M12-1.75
260	P0700260	FLAT BELT 15 X 1140MM
261	P0700261	PLATE
262	P0700262	BUSHING
263	P0700263	ARBOR NUT 5/8-12 LH
264	P0700264	BUSHING
268	P0700268	LOCK WASHER 10MM
269	P0700269	ATTACHMENT PLATE
270	P0700270	COUPLING NUT M12-1.75
272	P0700272	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 12
275	P0700275	ROLL PIN 3 X 12



Blade Housing

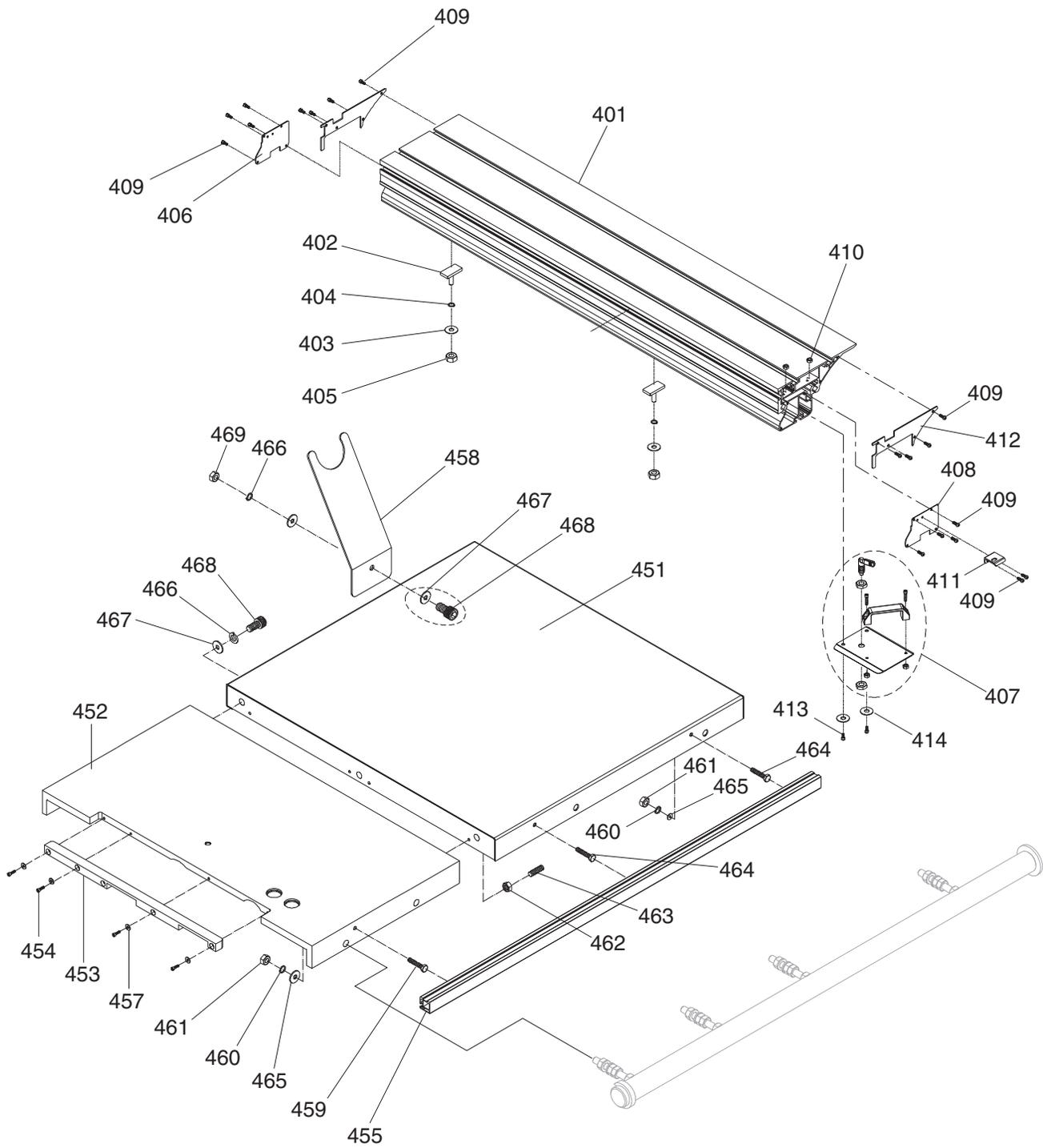


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
301	P0700301	CHANNEL BASE
302	P0700302	TRUNNION BRACKET
303	P0700303	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 10
304	P0700304	LOCK WASHER 6MM
305	P0700305	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
306	P0700306	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 35
307	P0700307	LOCK WASHER 8MM
312	P0700312	FLAT WASHER 8MM
313	P0700313	BLADE GUARD PLATE
314	P0700314	HINGE
315	P0700315	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
316	P0700316	SAW BLADE 10" X 5/8 X 40T
317	P0700317	MAGNET ASSEMBLY
318	P0700318	BLADE SHROUD DUST PORT
319	P0700319	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 16
320	P0700320	LOCK NUT M5-.8
322	P0700322	KEEPER PLATE
325	P0700325	PAD
351	P0700351	ARBOR FLANGE
352	P0700352	SCORING SAW BLADE CSA 22MM
353	P0700353	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
354	P0700354	SCORING ARBOR SHAFT 22MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
355	P0700355	PIVOT SHAFT
356	P0700356	BALL BEARING 6202-2RS
357	P0700357	REGULATOR
358	P0700358	SCORING PULLEY 60HZ
359	P0700359	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
360	P0700360	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
361	P0700361	ADJUST SHAFT
362	P0700362	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 100
363	P0700363	PLATE
364	P0700364	LOCK WASHER 8MM
365	P0700365	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
366	P0700366	LOCK
367	P0700367	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
368	P0700368	FLAT WASHER 10MM
369	P0700369	HEX NUT M12-1.75
370	P0700370	FLAT WASHER 10MM
371	P0700371	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20
372	P0700372	HEX NUT M6-1
373	P0700373	FENDER WASHER 6MM
374	P0700374	LOCK WASHER 6MM
375	P0700375	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 16 LH



Tables



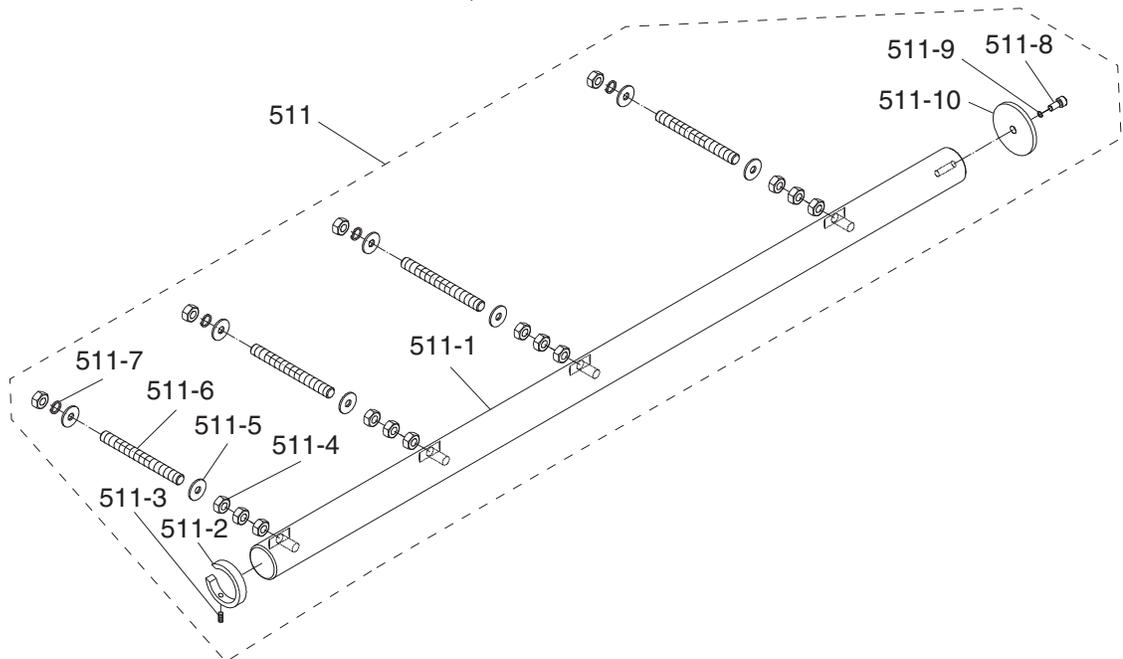
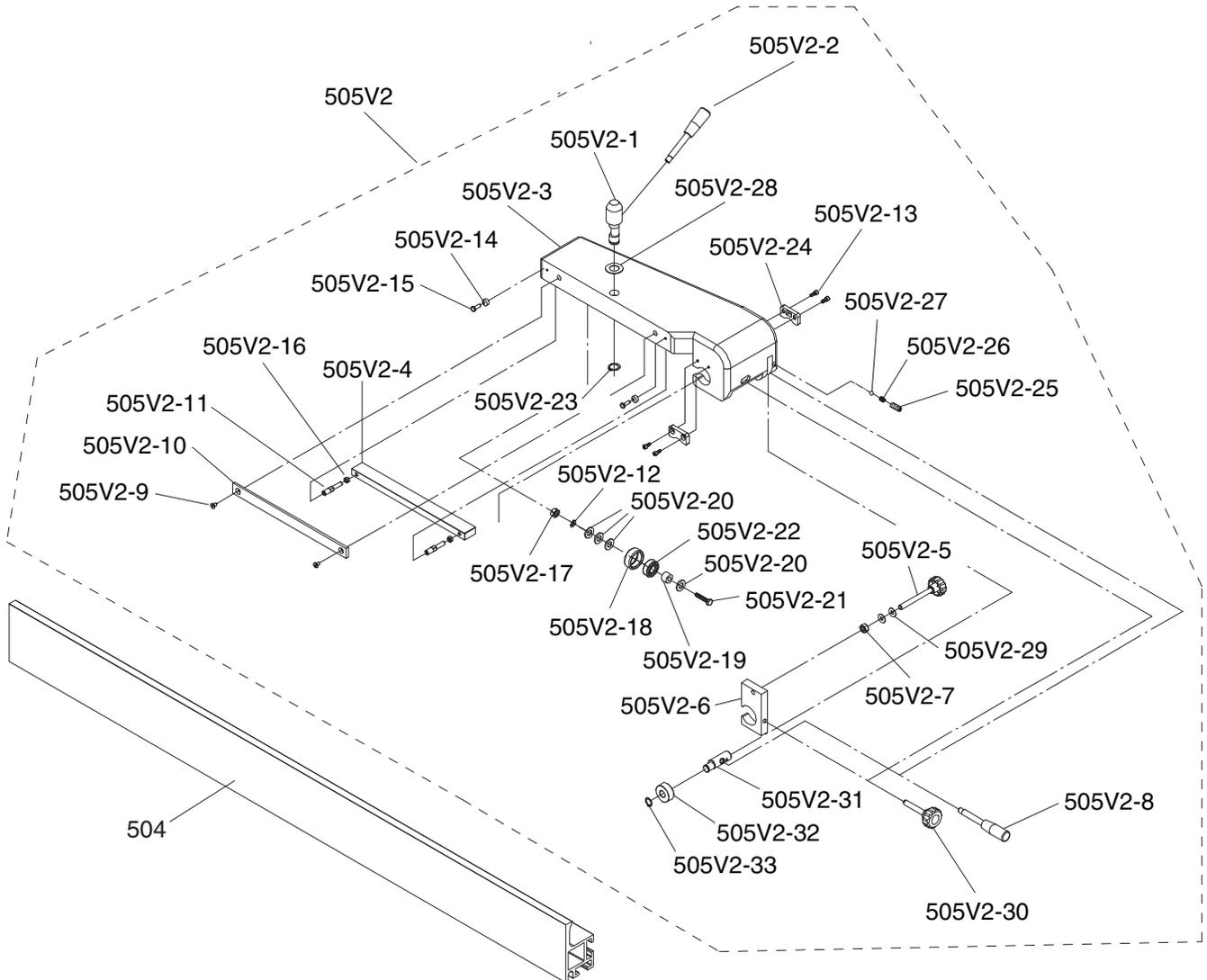
Tables Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
401	P0700401	SLIDING TABLE SET 1000 X 316MM
402	P0700402	T-SCREW M12-1.75 X 35
403	P0700403	FLAT WASHER 12MM
404	P0700404	LOCK WASHER 12MM
405	P0700405	HEX NUT M12-1.75
406	P0700406	SLIDING TABLE BASE END PLATE
407	P0700407	PUSH/PULL HANDLE ASSY
408	P0700408	SLIDING TABLE BASE END PLATE
409	P0700409	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 12
410	P0700410	HEX NUT M6-1
411	P0700411	LOCK BRACKET
412	P0700412	SLIDING TABLE END COVER
413	P0700413	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 16
414	P0700414	FLAT WASHER 6MM
451	P0700451	EXTENSION TABLE
452	P0700452	CAST IRON TABLE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
453	P0700453	TABLE INSERT
454	P0700454	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 20
455	P0700455	RIP FENCE SCALE
457	P0700457	FLAT WASHER 5MM
458	P0700458	DUST HOSE SUPPORT
459	P0700459	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 25
460	P0700460	LOCK WASHER 6MM
461	P0700461	HEX NUT M6-1
462	P0700462	HEX NUT M8-1.25
463	P0700463	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
464	P0700464	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 16
465	P0700465	FLAT WASHER 6MM
466	P0700466	LOCK WASHER 10MM
467	P0700467	FLAT WASHER 10MM
468	P0700468	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
469	P0700469	LOCK NUT M10-1.5



Fence



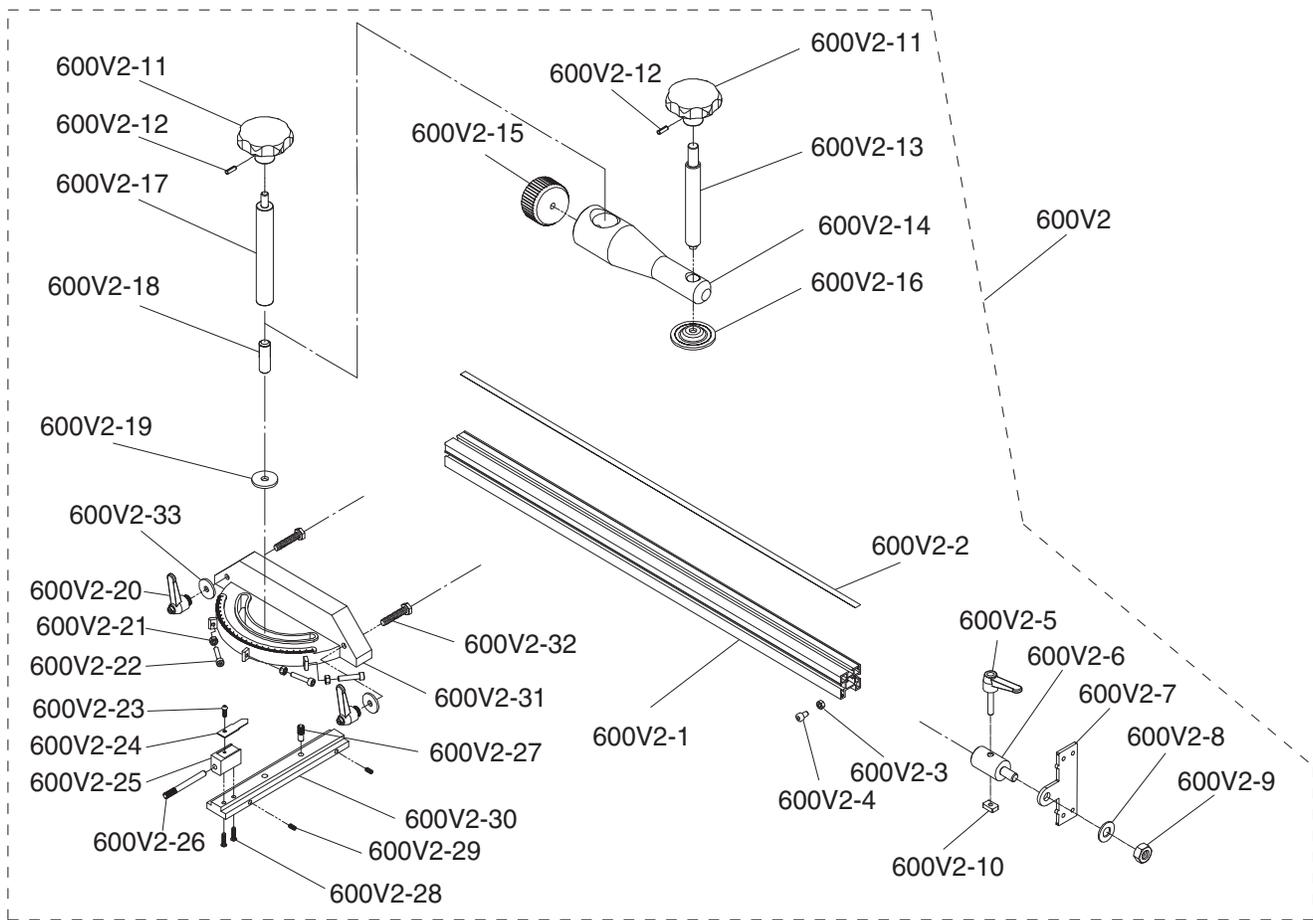
Fence Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
501	P0700501	HANDLE
502	P0700502	KNOB SCREW M10-1.5 X 70
503	P0700503	HANDLE
504	P0700504	RIP FENCE
505V2	P0700505V2	RIP FENCE ASSY V2.06.14
505V2-1	P0700505V2-1	FENCE SLIDE LOCK KNOB
505V2-2	P0700505V2-2	LOCK KNOB HANDLE
505V2-3	P0700505V2-3	RIP FENCE CASTING
505V2-4	P0700505V2-4	CASTING SUPPORT BAR
505V2-5	P0700505V2-5	MICRO-ADJUST KNOB BOLT
505V2-6	P0700505V2-6	FENCE RAIL BRACKET
505V2-7	P0700505V2-7	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
505V2-8	P0700505V2-8	LOCK-DOWN HANDLE
505V2-9	P0700505V2-9	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 16
505V2-10	P0700505V2-10	CLAMP PLATE
505V2-11	P0700505V2-11	ECCENTRIC SHAFT
505V2-12	P0700505V2-12	LOCK WASHER 6MM
505V2-13	P0700505V2-13	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 10
505V2-14	P0700505V2-14	ECCENTRIC RING
505V2-15	P0700505V2-15	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 16
505V2-16	P0700505V2-16	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
505V2-17	P0700505V2-17	HEX NUT M8-1.25
505V2-18	P0700505V2-18	ROLLER
505V2-19	P0700505V2-19	SPACER
505V2-20	P0700505V2-20	FLAT WASHER 8MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
505V2-21	P0700505V2-21	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 35
505V2-22	P0700505V2-22	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
505V2-23	P0700505V2-23	EXT RETAINING RING 20MM
505V2-24	P0700505V2-24	WAY WIPER
505V2-25	P0700505V2-25	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 10
505V2-26	P0700505V2-26	COMPRESSION SPRING
505V2-27	P0700505V2-27	STEEL BALL 8MM
505V2-28	P0700505V2-28	LOCK KNOB FLAT WASHER
505V2-29	P0700505V2-29	FLAT WASHER 10MM
505V2-30	P0700505V2-30	KNOB BOLT M10-1.5 X 55
505V2-31	P0700505V2-31	SHAFT
505V2-32	P0700505V2-32	ROLLER
505V2-33	P0700505V2-33	INT RETAINING RING 15MM
511	P0700511	ROUND RAIL ASSY
511-1	P0700511-1	ROUND RAIL
511-2	P0700511-2	RING STOP
511-3	P0700511-3	SET SCREW M6-1 X 10
511-4	P0700511-4	HEX NUT M12-1.75
511-5	P0700511-5	FLAT WASHER 1/2
511-6	P0700511-6	STUD M12-1.75
511-7	P0700511-7	LOCK WASHER 12MM
511-8	P0700511-8	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
511-9	P0700511-9	LOCK WASHER 8MM
511-10	P0700511-10	END WASHER



Miter Gauge

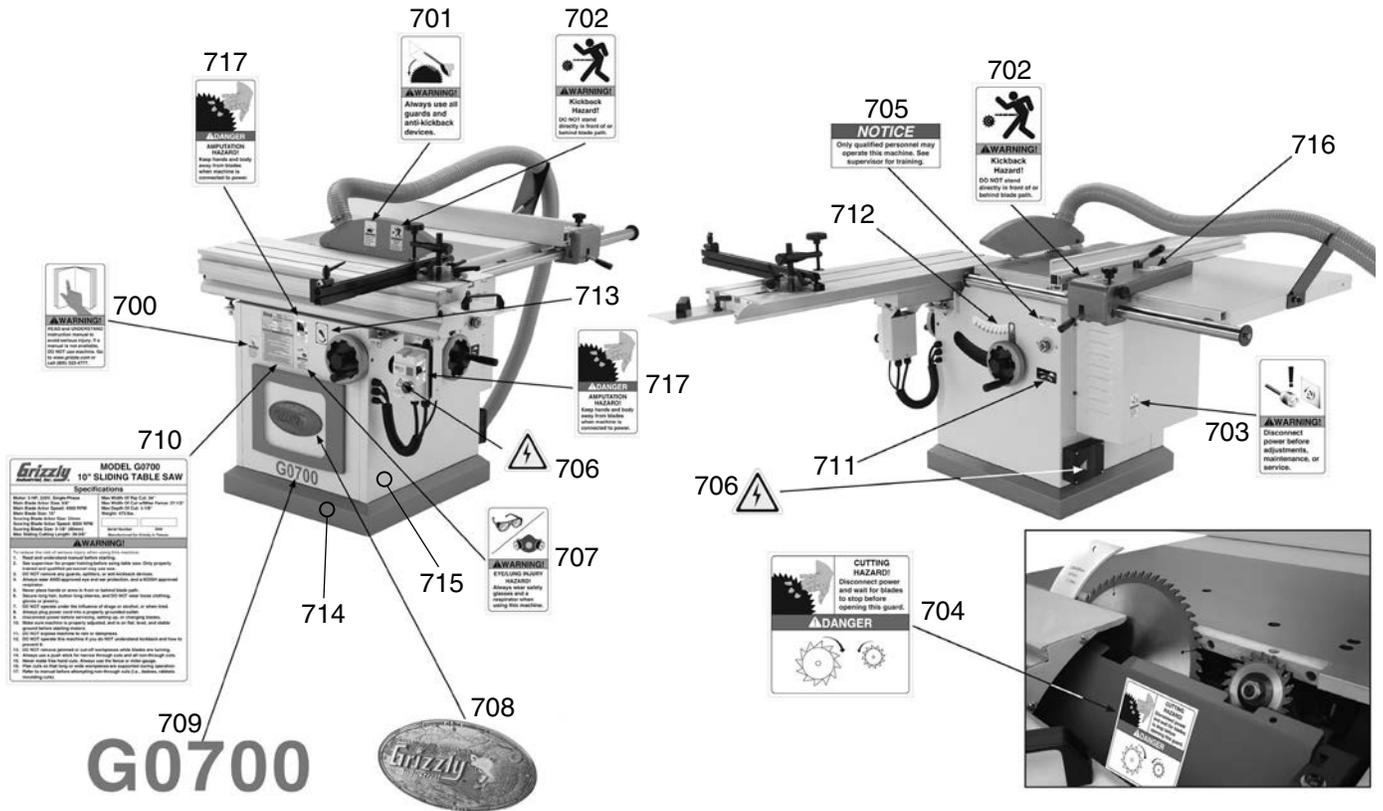


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
600V2	P0700600V2	MITER GAUGE ASSY V2.06.14
600V2-1	P0700600V2-1	SQUARE FENCE
600V2-2	P0700600V2-2	SCALE
600V2-3	P0700600V2-3	HEX NUT M6-1
600V2-4	P0700600V2-4	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 6
600V2-5	P0700600V2-5	QUICK RELEASE HANDLE
600V2-6	P0700600V2-6	LOCK SHAFT
600V2-7	P0700600V2-7	STOP PLATE
600V2-8	P0700600V2-8	FLAT WASHER 10MM
600V2-9	P0700600V2-9	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
600V2-10	P0700600V2-10	SQUARE NUT M6-1
600V2-11	P0700600V2-11	SCREW KNOB M10-1.5
600V2-12	P0700600V2-12	ROLL PIN 3 X 20
600V2-13	P0700600V2-13	CLAMP SHAFT
600V2-14	P0700600V2-14	BODY
600V2-15	P0700600V2-15	KNURLED KNOB
600V2-16	P0700600V2-16	LARGE WASHER

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
600V2-17	P0700600V2-17	MITER GAUGE SHAFT
600V2-18	P0700600V2-18	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 45
600V2-19	P0700600V2-19	FLAT WASHER 8MM
600V2-20	P0700600V2-20	ADJUST HANDLE
600V2-21	P0700600V2-21	HEX NUT M5-.8
600V2-22	P0700600V2-22	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25
600V2-23	P0700600V2-23	PHLP HD SCREW M4-.7 X 12
600V2-24	P0700600V2-24	POINTER
600V2-25	P0700600V2-25	FIXED BLOCK
600V2-26	P0700600V2-26	STOP BAR
600V2-27	P0700600V2-27	SHAFT
600V2-28	P0700600V2-28	PHLP HD SCREW M4-.7 X 16
600V2-29	P0700600V2-29	SET SCREW M4-.7 X 10
600V2-30	P0700600V2-30	FIXED BASE 3MMH V2.09.08
600V2-31	P0700600V2-31	MITER GAUGE BODY
600V2-32	P0700600V2-32	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 30
600V2-33	P0700600V2-33	FLAT WASHER 6MM



Labels & Miscellaneous



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
700	P0700700	READ MANUAL LABEL
701	P0700701	TABLE SAW BLADE GUARD LABEL
702	P0700702	KICKBACK HAZARD LABEL
703	P0700703	DISCONNECT POWER LABEL
704	P0700704	BLADE GUARD DANGER LABEL
705	P0700705	QUALIFIED PERSONNEL LABEL
706	P0700706	ELECTRICITY LABEL
707	P0700707	GLASSES/RESPIRATOR LABEL
708	P0700708	GRIZZLY NAMEPLATE-SMALL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
709	P0700709	MODEL NUMBER LABEL
710	P0700710	MACHINE ID LABEL
711	P0700711	BLADE TILT LABEL
712	P0700712	BLADE TILT SCALE
713	P0700713	BLADE ELEVATION LABEL
714	P0700714	GRIZZLY GREEN TOUCH-UP PAINT
715	P0700715	PUTTY TOUCH-UP PAINT
716	P0700716	RIP FENCE LABEL
717	P0700717	BLADE GUARD DANGER LABEL

WARNING

Safety labels warn about machine hazards and ways to prevent injury. The owner of this machine **MUST** maintain the original location and readability of the labels on the machine. If any label is removed or becomes unreadable, **REPLACE** that label before using the machine again. Contact Grizzly at (800) 523-4777 or www.grizzly.com to order new labels.



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Industrial, Inc.

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 Model # _____ Order # _____ Serial # _____

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 Card Deck Website Other:

2. Which of the following magazines do you subscribe to?

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<input type="checkbox"/> Family Handyman	<input type="checkbox"/> Popular Woodworking	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodshop News
<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Loader	<input type="checkbox"/> Precision Shooter	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodsmith
<input type="checkbox"/> Handy	<input type="checkbox"/> Projects in Metal	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodwork
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Shop Machinist	<input type="checkbox"/> RC Modeler	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodworker West
<input type="checkbox"/> Journal of Light Cont.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rifle	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodworker's Journal
<input type="checkbox"/> Live Steam	<input type="checkbox"/> Shop Notes	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Model Airplane News	<input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun News	
<input type="checkbox"/> Old House Journal	<input type="checkbox"/> Today's Homeowner	
<input type="checkbox"/> Popular Mechanics	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	

3. What is your annual household income?

\$20,000-\$29,000 \$30,000-\$39,000 \$40,000-\$49,000
 \$50,000-\$59,000 \$60,000-\$69,000 \$70,000+

4. What is your age group?

20-29 30-39 40-49
 50-59 60-69 70+

5. How long have you been a woodworker/metalworker?

0-2 Years 2-8 Years 8-20 Years 20+ Years

6. How many of your machines or tools are Grizzly?

0-2 3-5 6-9 10+

7. Do you think your machine represents a good value? Yes No

8. Would you recommend Grizzly Industrial to a friend? Yes No

9. Would you allow us to use your name as a reference for Grizzly customers in your area?

Note: We never use names more than 3 times. Yes No

10. Comments: _____

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We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, contingent, special, or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

To take advantage of this warranty, contact us by mail or phone and give us all the details. We will then issue you a "Return Number," which must be clearly posted on the outside as well as the inside of the carton. We will not accept any item back without this number. Proof of purchase must accompany the merchandise.

The manufacturers reserve the right to change specifications at any time because they constantly strive to achieve better quality equipment. We make every effort to ensure that our products meet high quality and durability standards and we hope you never need to use this warranty.

Please feel free to write or call us if you have any questions about the machine or the manual.

Thank you again for your business and continued support. We hope to serve you again soon.

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