The following changes were recently made since the owner's manual was printed:

- Miter gauge design changed.
- Miter Gauge Adjustments section has been replaced with Calibrating Miter Gauge.

Aside from this information, all other content in the owner's manual applies and MUST be read and understood for your own safety. **IMPORTANT: Keep this update with the owner's manual for future reference.**

For questions or help, contact our Tech Support at (570) 546-9663 or techsupport@grizzly.com.

### New Miter Gauge

![New Miter Gauge](image)

### Old Miter Gauge

![Old Miter Gauge](image)

### Revised Parts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF</th>
<th>PART #</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>503V2</td>
<td>P0771Z503V2</td>
<td>MITER GAUGE BODY V2.04.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504V2</td>
<td>P0771Z504V2</td>
<td>MITER BAR V2.04.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505V2</td>
<td>P0771Z505V2</td>
<td>ANGLE INDICATOR V2.04.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506V2</td>
<td>P0771Z506V2</td>
<td>UPPER HANDLE CAP V2.04.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>507V2</td>
<td>P0771Z507V2</td>
<td>LOWER HANDLE CAP V2.04.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508V2</td>
<td>P0771Z508V2</td>
<td>CAP SCREW M6-1.25 X 55 V2.04.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>509V2</td>
<td>P0771Z509V2</td>
<td>FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 8 V2.04.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>524</td>
<td>P0771Z524</td>
<td>ANGLE INDICATOR SEAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525</td>
<td>P0771Z525</td>
<td>STOP PIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526</td>
<td>P0771Z526</td>
<td>STOP PIN KNOB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>527</td>
<td>P0771Z527</td>
<td>COMPRESSION SPRING 0.5 X 9.5 X 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>P0771Z528</td>
<td>PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td>P0771Z529</td>
<td>PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calibrating Miter Gauge

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

**Tools Needed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Head Screwdriver</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90° Square</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To calibrate miter gauge:

1. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!**

2. Slide miter gauge into T-slot on table.

3. Loosen miter handle and pull stop pin knob (see **Figure 1**).

4. Place square evenly against miter body and blade, as shown in **Figure 2**.

5. Loosen Phillips head screw shown in **Figure 3**, adjust indicator so it points to 90°, then tighten screw to secure.

---

— If angle indicator *does* point to 90° when miter body is square to blade, no adjustment is necessary.

— If angle indicator *does not* point to 90° when miter body is square to blade, proceed to **Step 5**.

**Figure 1.** Miter gauge adjustment components.

**Figure 2.** Miter body square to blade.

**Figure 3.** Location of angle indicator and Phillips head screw.
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.
Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION........................................2
  Machine Description ................................2
  Contact Info........................................2
  Manual Accuracy ....................................2
  Identification......................................3
  Controls & Components .............................4
  Glossary of Terms ................................5
  Machine Data Sheet ................................6

SECTION 1: SAFETY .................................8
  Safety Instructions for Machinery .................8
  Additional Safety for Table Saws .................10
  Preventing Kickback ................................11
  Protecting Yourself From Kickback ...............11

SECTION 2: POWER SUPPLY ......................12
  Converting Voltage to 240V ........................14

SECTION 3: SETUP .................................15
  Needed for Setup ..................................15
  Unpacking ..........................................15
  Hardware Recognition Chart .......................16
  Inventory ..........................................17
  Cleanup ............................................18
  Site Considerations ...............................19
  Assembly ..........................................20
  Dust Collection ....................................24
  Test Run ...........................................25
  Recommended Adjustments .........................25

SECTION 4: OPERATIONS .........................26
  Operation Overview ................................26
  Workpiece Inspection ..............................27
  Non-Through & Through Cuts .......................27
  Blade Requirements ................................28
  Blade Selection ....................................28
  Blade Installation ................................30
  Blade Guard Assembly ..............................31
  Riving Knife ........................................33
  Ripping .............................................35
  Crosscutting ......................................36
  Miter Cuts ..........................................36
  Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts ..............................37
  Dado Cutting .......................................37
  Rabbet Cutting ....................................39
  Resawing ..........................................41

SECTION 5: SHOP-MADE SAFETY .................46
  ACCESSORIES ........................................46
    Featherboards ....................................46
    Push Sticks .......................................49
    Push Blocks ......................................50
    Narrow-Rip Auxiliary Fence & Push Block ......51
    Outfeed & Support Tables .......................53
    Crosscut Sled .....................................53

SECTION 6: ACCESSORIES .......................54

SECTION 7: MAINTENANCE .......................56
  Schedule ...........................................56
  Cleaning & Protecting .............................56
  Lubrication ........................................57

SECTION 8: SERVICE ..............................58
  Troubleshooting ...................................58
  Blade Tilt Calibration .............................60
  Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism ..................62
  Spreader or Riving Knife Alignment ..............64
  Adjusting Fence ....................................65
  Calibrating Fence to Blade .......................67
  Fence Scale Calibration ...........................68
  Table/Dado Insert Adjustment .....................69
  Calibrating Miter Gauge ...........................69
  Tensioning & Replacing Belt .......................70

SECTION 9: WIRING ...............................71
  Wiring Safety Instructions .........................71
  Wiring Diagram ....................................72
  Electrical Components ............................73

SECTION 10: PARTS ...............................74
  Main ..................................................74
  Cabinet .............................................76
  Fence & Rails .......................................77
  Blade Guard .........................................78
  Miter Gauge .........................................79
  Labels & Cosmetics ................................80

WARRANTY & RETURNS ............................81
INTRODUCTION

Machine Description

This hybrid table saw features a powerful 2 HP motor, steel cabinet-type stand with a 4" dust port, cast-iron trunnions, and a precision-ground cast-iron table with extension wings.

Includes an easy-glide fence, miter gauge, quick-release spreader/blade guard assembly, and a 10" x 40T saw blade.

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.

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
1815 W. Battlefield
Springfield, MO 65807
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

Model G0771Z (Mfd. Since 04/22)
Become familiar with the names and locations of the controls and features shown below to better understand the instructions in this manual.

Figure 1. Model G0771Z identification of main controls and components.

**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.
Controls & Components

⚠️ WARNING
To reduce your risk of serious injury, read this entire manual BEFORE using machine.

Refer to Figures 2–4 and the following descriptions to become familiar with the basic controls of this machine.

A. **ON/OFF Switch**: Starts and stops the motor. The switch can be disabled for safety by removing the key.

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

---

B. **Blade Height Handwheel**: Adjusts blade height from 0"–3¼".

C. **Blade Tilt Handwheel**: Adjusts angle of blade tilt from 90°–45°.

D. **Handwheel Locks**: Lock blade height and angle when tightened (one on each handwheel).

---

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

---

Figure 2. ON/OFF switch.

Figure 3. Blade adjustment handwheels and locks.

Figure 4. Fence lock handle.
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:** A metal shaft extending from the drive mechanism which the blade is attached to.

**Bevel Edge Cut:** A cut made with the blade tilted to an angle between 0° and 45° to cut a beveled edge onto a workpiece. Refer to Page 37 for more details.

**Blade Guard Assembly:** Metal or plastic safety device that mounts over the saw blade. Its function is to prevent the operator from coming into contact with the saw blade. Refer to Page 31 for more details.

**Crosscut:** Cutting operation in which the cut is made perpendicular to the grain of wood. Refer to Page 36 for more details.

**Dado Blade:** Blade or set of blades that are used to cut grooves and rabbets. This saw and arbor are not intended to safely use a dado blade larger than 13/16" wide as specified on Page 7.

**Dado Cut:** Cutting operation that uses a dado blade to cut a flat bottomed groove into the face of the workpiece. Refer to Page 37 for more details.

**Featherboard:** Safety device used to keep the workpiece against the rip fence and against the table surface. Refer to Page 46 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 workpiece is propelled back towards the operator, usually at a very high rate of speed. See Page 11 for information about ways to avoid kickback.

**Non-Through Cut:** A cut in which the blade does not cut through the top of the workpiece. Refer to Page 27 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 49 for more details.

**Rabbet:** Cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the workpiece. Refer to Page 39 for more details.

**Rip Cut:** Cutting operation in which the cut is made parallel to the grain of the wood. Refer to Page 35 for more details.

**Riving Knife:** Similar to the spreader however, the top of the riving knife is slightly lower than the top of the blade which allows non-through cuts. See Page 33 for more details.

**Spreader/Splitter:** Metal plate located behind the blade that keeps the cut workpiece from pinching the blade to reduce the possibility of kickback. Spreaders will typically have anti-kickback pawls attached.

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

**Thin Kerf Blade:** A blade with a kerf or thickness that is thinner than a standard blade. Thin kerf blades cannot be used on this saw without using a thin-kerf riving knife.

**Through Cut:** A cut in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece. Refer to Page 28 for more information.
MODEL G0771Z
10" HYBRID TABLE SAW

Product Dimensions:
- Weight: 286 lbs.
- Width (side-to-side) x Depth (front-to-back) x Height: 57-1/2 x 37-1/2 x 35-1/2 in.
- Footprint (Length x Width): 21 x 19-1/2 in.

Shipping Dimensions:
- Carton #1
  - Type: Cardboard Box on Wood Skids
  - Content: Machine
  - Weight: 330 lbs.
  - Length x Width x Height: 30 x 26 x 44 in.
  - Must Ship Upright: Yes
- Carton #2
  - Type: Cardboard Box
  - Content: Fence
  - Weight: 41 lbs.
  - Length x Width x Height: 66 x 16 x 6 in.
  - Must Ship Upright: Yes

Electrical:
- Power Requirement: 120V or 240V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
- Prewired Voltage: 120V
- Full-Load Current Rating: 15A at 120V, 7.5A at 240V
- Minimum Circuit Size: 20A at 120V, 15A at 240V
- Connection Type: Cord and Plug
- Power Cord Included: Yes
- Power Cord Length: 6 ft.
- Power Cord Gauge: 14 AWG
- Plug Included: Yes
- Included Plug Type: 5-15 for 120V
- Recommended Plug Type: 6-15 for 240V
- Switch Type: Toggle ON/OFF Switch with Stop Plate

Motors:
- Type: TEFC Capacitor-Start Induction
- Horsepower: 2 HP
- Phase: Single-Phase
- Amps: 15A/7.5A
- Speed: 3450 RPM
- Power Transfer: Belt Drive
- Bearings: Sealed & Permanently Lubricated

Due to our ongoing improvement efforts, this information may not accurately describe items previously purchased.
Main Specifications:

### Main Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table Saw Type</td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Blade Diameter</td>
<td>10 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbor Size</td>
<td>5/8 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbor Speed</td>
<td>3450 RPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Width of Dado</td>
<td>13/16 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade Tilt Direction</td>
<td>Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Blade Tilt</td>
<td>45 deg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Depth of Cut At 90 Degrees</td>
<td>3-1/4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Depth of Cut At 45 Degrees</td>
<td>2-1/4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Rip Right of Blade w/Included Fence &amp; Rails</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Rip Left of Blade w/Included Fence &amp; Rails</td>
<td>15 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Blade Information

- Included Blade Information: 10" x 40T
- Riving Knife/Spreader Thickness: 0.090 in.
- Required Blade Body Thickness: 0.060 – 0.086 in.
- Required Blade Kerf Thickness: 0.094 – 0.126 in.
- Rim Speed at Max Blade Diameter: 9025 FPM

### Table Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Specification</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floor to Table Height</td>
<td>35-3/8 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Size with Extension Wings Width</td>
<td>40-1/2 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Size with Extension Wings Depth</td>
<td>27 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance Front of Table to Center of Blade</td>
<td>15-1/2 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance Front of Table to Blade At Maximum Cut</td>
<td>11-1/2 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Table Size Thickness</td>
<td>1-5/8 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fence Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fence Type</td>
<td>Camlock T-Shape w/Aluminum Face</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fence Size Length</td>
<td>35-5/8 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence Size Width</td>
<td>3-1/4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence Size Height</td>
<td>2-7/16 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence Rail Type</td>
<td>Extruded Aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence Rail Length</td>
<td>64 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence Rail Width</td>
<td>3-1/8 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence Rail Height</td>
<td>2-3/8 in.</td>
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</table>

### Miter Gauge Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Specification</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miter Gauge Slot Type</td>
<td>T-Slot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miter Gauge Slot Size Width</td>
<td>3/4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miter Gauge Slot Size Height</td>
<td>3/8 in.</td>
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</table>

### Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Cast Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wings</td>
<td>Cast Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet</td>
<td>Pre-Formed Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunnions</td>
<td>Cast Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence Assembly</td>
<td>Aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rails</td>
<td>Aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miter Gauge Construction</td>
<td>Aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guard</td>
<td>Aluminum and Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body/Cabinet Paint Type/Finish</td>
<td>Powder Coated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbor Bearings</td>
<td>Sealed and Permanently Lubricated</td>
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</table>

### Other Related Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Dust Ports</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust Port Size</td>
<td>4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatible Mobile Base</td>
<td>D2057A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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** Alerts the user to useful information about proper operation of the machine to avoid machine damage.

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 your 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.
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 Table Saws

**WARNING**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Only cut workpieces with at least one smooth and straight edge. DO NOT cut warped, cupped or twisted wood.

• Keep the blade guard installed and working correctly for all through cuts.

• Never attempt freehand cuts. If the workpiece is not fed parallel with the blade, kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or miter gauge to support the workpiece.

• Make sure the spreader or riving knife is aligned with the blade. A misaligned spreader or riving knife can cause the workpiece to catch or bind, increasing the chance of kickback.

• Ensure that the rip fence locks parallel with the blade; otherwise, the chances of kickback are extreme.

• The spreader or riving knife maintains the kerf in the workpiece, reducing the chance of kickback. Always use the riving knife for all non-through operations, unless a dado blade is installed. Always use the spreader with the blade guard for all through cuts.

• Feed cuts through to completion. Anytime you stop feeding a workpiece in the middle of a cut, the chance of kickback is greatly increased.

• Keep the blade guard installed and in good working order. Only remove it when performing non-through cuts and immediately re-install the blade guard when finished. Remember, always use the riving knife for all non-through operations, unless a dado blade is installed.

• Make multiple, shallow passes when performing a non-through cut. Making a deep non-through cut will greatly increase the chance of kickback.

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

Protecting Yourself From Kickback

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

• Stand to the side of the blade during every cut. If kickback does occur, the thrown workpiece usually travels directly in front of the blade.

• Wear safety glasses or a face shield. In the event of kickback, your eyes and face are the most vulnerable parts of your body.

• Never, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade. Should kickback occur, your hand will be pulled into the blade, which could cause amputation.

• Use a push stick to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade. If kickback occurs, the push stick will most likely take the damage your hand would have received.

• Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices to assist with feeding and prevent or slow down kickback.

CAUTION

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

WARNING
Electrocution, fire, shock, or equipment damage may occur if machine is not properly grounded and connected to power supply.

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

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

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 120V
This machine is prewired to operate on a power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Nominal Voltage .................. 110V, 115V, 120V
Cycle.................................................. 60 Hz
Phase............................................. Single-Phase
Power Supply Circuit .................. 20 Amps
Plug/Receptacle ......................... NEMA 5-15

Circuit Requirements for 240V
This machine can be converted to operate on a power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the requirements listed below. (Refer to Voltage Conversion instructions for details.)

Nominal Voltage .......... 208V, 220V, 230V, 240V
Cycle.................................................. 60 Hz
Phase............................................. Single-Phase
Power Supply Circuit ............. 15 Amps
Plug/Receptacle ....................... NEMA 6-15
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 Size** .........................12 AWG
**Maximum Length (Shorter is Better)** ......50 ft.
Converting Voltage to 240V

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

The voltage conversion procedure consists of rewiring the motor and installing the correct plug. A wiring diagram is provided on Page 72 for your reference.

IMPORTANT: If the diagram included on the motor conflicts with the one on Page 72, the motor may have changed since the manual was printed. Use the diagram included on the motor instead.

Items Needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 ....................... 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Tape .................................... As Needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire Nut (14 AWG x 3) .............................. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug 6-15 ............................................. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire Cutters/Stripper ................................ 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To convert the Model G0771Z to 240V:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Cut off existing 5-15 plug.

3. Open motor junction box, then loosen two wire nuts indicated in Figure 7.

4. Use wire nuts to connect wires as indicated in Figure 8. Twist wire nuts onto their respective wires and wrap them with electrical tape so they will not come loose.

5. Close and secure motor junction box.

6. Install a 6-15 plug on power cord, according to plug manufacturer's instructions. If plug manufacturer's instructions are not available, NEMA standard 6-15 plug wiring is provided on Page 72.

Figure 7. Inside motor junction box.

Figure 8. Motor rewired to 240V.
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 are needed to complete the setup process, but are not included with your machine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional People</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Glasses for Each Person</td>
<td>1 Pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Gloves</td>
<td>1 Pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaner/Degreaser ([Page 18])</td>
<td>As Needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposable Rags</td>
<td>As Needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposable Gloves</td>
<td>As Needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File/Wire Brush</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straightedge 4'</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrench or Socket 13mm</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Head Screwdriver #2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat Head Screwdriver 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust Collection System</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust Hose 4&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hose Clamps 4&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unpacking

This machine was carefully packaged for safe transport. When unpacking, separate all enclosed items from packaging materials and inspect them for shipping damage. **If items are damaged, please call us immediately at (570) 546-9663.**

**IMPORTANT:** Save all packaging materials until you are completely satisfied with the machine and have resolved any issues between Grizzly or the shipping agent. You **MUST have the original packaging to file a freight claim.** It is also extremely helpful if you need to return your machine later.
Hardware Recognition Chart

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

- Hex Wrench
- Phillips Head Screw
- Flat Head Screw
- Flat Head Cap Screw
- Carriage Bolt
- Flange Bolt
- Button Head Screw
- Tap Screw
- Lock Nut
- Wing Nut
- External Retaining Ring
- Internal Retaining Ring
- E-Clip
- Key
- Flat Washer
- Lock Washer
- Hex Nut

MEASURE BOLT DIAMETER BY PLACING INSIDE CIRCLE

WASHER DIAMETER

- 5/16" 9/16" 1/2" 3/8" 7/16" 1/4"

- 4mm 5mm 6mm 8mm 10mm 12mm 16mm

LINES ARE 1 MM APART

LINES ARE 1/8" INCH APART

WASHERS ARE MEASURED BY THE INSIDE DIAMETER

- 4mm 5mm 6mm 8mm 10mm 12mm 16mm

- 1/4" 1/2" 3/4" 1" 1 1/4" 1 1/2" 1 3/4" 2 2 1/4" 2 1/2" 2 3/4" 3

- #10 5/16" 9/16" 1/2" 3/8" 7/16" 1/4"
Inventory

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

If any non-proprietary 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.

Box 1 Contents (Figures 9–10)  Qty
A. Access Panel..............................1
B. Motor Cover..............................1
C. Extension Wings ..........................2
D. Spreader/Riving Knife...................1
E. Blade Guard Assembly ..................1
F. Miter Handle..............................1
G. Miter Gauge..............................1
H. Handwheels..............................2
I. Star Knobs.................................2
J. Saw Blade 10" x 40T......................1
K. Dust Port 4"...............................1
L. Table Insert..............................1
M. Dado Insert..............................1
N. Push Stick................................1
O. Hex Wrenches 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8mm ....1 Ea.
P. Wrench 23mm Closed, 22mm Open....1 Ea.

Box 2 Contents (Figure 11)  Qty
Q. Rear Fence Rail.........................1
R. Front Fence Rail.........................1
S. Fence Assembly..........................1

Fasteners (see Hardware Recognition Chart)
Cap Screws M10-1.5 x 30 ...................6
Cap Screws M8-1.25 x 25 ...................8
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 30 ....................8
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 16 ....................2
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 ..........................14
Flat Washers 10mm ........................6
Lock Washers 10mm ........................6
Lock Washers 8mm ........................2
Flat Washers 5mm ..........................16
Button Head Cap Screws M5-.8 x 16 ....16
Flat Washer 6 x 20mm ....................1
Set Screws M8-1.25 x 10 ..................6
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.

WARNING
Gasoline and petroleum products have low flash points and can explode or cause fire if used to clean machinery. Avoid using these products to clean machinery.

CAUTION
Many cleaning solvents are toxic if inhaled. Only work in a well-ventilated area.

NOTICE
Avoid harsh solvents like acetone or brake parts cleaner that may damage painted surfaces. Always test on a small, inconspicuous location first.

T23692—Orange Power Degreaser
A great product for removing the waxy shipping grease from the non-painted parts of the machine during clean up.

Figure 12. 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.

![CAUTION](image)

Children or untrained people may be seriously injured by this machine. Only install in an access restricted location.

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 13. Minimum working clearances.
Assembly

The machine must be fully assembled before it can be operated. Before beginning the assembly process, refer to **Needed for Setup** and gather all listed items. To make sure the assembly process goes smoothly, first clean all parts that have any heavy-duty rust preventative applied by the factory (if applicable).

**To assemble table saw:**

1. Inspect extension wings and main table mating surfaces for burrs or foreign materials that may inhibit assembly.

   For a correct fit, mating edges of table and wings must be clean, smooth, and flat. If necessary, use a wire brush or file to remove any flashing, dings, or high spots.

2. While a helper holds extension wings in place, attach each wing flush with main table using (3) M10-1.5 x 30 cap screws, 10mm flat washers, and 10mm lock washers (see Figure 14). Do not fully tighten cap screws at this time.

3. Thread (3) M8-1.25 x 10 set screws into each extension wing at locations shown in Figure 15.

4. Using a straightedge as a guide, rotate set screws until extension wings are in plane with main table, then fully tighten cap screws installed in **Step 2**.

5. Attach motor cover to cabinet using (6) M5-.8 x 12 button head cap screws and 5mm flat washers (see Figure 16).

---

**Figure 14.** Extension wings installed.

**Figure 15.** Extension wing set screw locations.

**Figure 16.** Motor cover installed.
6. Remove end caps from both ends of front fence rail (see Figure 17).

![Figure 17. End cap on front fence rail.](image)

7. Insert (2) M8-1.25 x 16 hex bolts into bottom slot on left end of fence rail (see Figure 18). These will be used later for mounting the switch.

![Figure 18. Hex bolts for mounting switch.](image)

8. Orient fence rail so scale faces you. Press end cap into left end of front fence rail to reinstall.

9. Slide (8) M8-1.25 x 30 hex bolts into slot on right end of front fence rail (see Figure 19).

![Figure 19. Hex bolt positioned in front fence rail slot.](image)

10. Align hex bolts in fence rail with holes in table, then insert bolts into table. Be sure scale on fence rail faces up. Hand tighten (8) M8-1.25 hex nuts onto hex bolts. Do not fully tighten yet (see Figure 20).

![Figure 20. Mounting front fence rail.](image)

11. Install switch onto hex bolts from Step 7 using (2) M8-1.25 hex nuts and 8mm lock washers (see Figure 21).

![Figure 21. Switch installed.](image)

12. Install rear fence rail on rear of table using (8) M8-1.25 x 25 cap screws, as shown in Figure 22. Secure outer four cap screws with M8-1.25 hex nuts.

![Figure 22. Rear fence rail mounting locations.](image)
13. Install handwheels on shafts, making sure notch in each wheel fits over pin on each shaft, and secure with star knobs, as shown in Figure 23.

![Figure 23. Handwheel installed.](image)

14. Install saw blade (see Figure 24) as instructed in Blade Installation on Page 30.

15. Install table/dado insert in table throat (see Figure 24). Check to make sure it is flush and adjust if necessary (see Table/Dado Insert Adjustment on Page 69 for more information).

![Figure 24. Example of blade and table insert installed.](image)

16. Raise motor slightly, using blade height handwheel, and remove styrofoam block that supports motor during shipping (see Figure 25).

![Figure 25. Location of styrofoam block to be removed.](image)

17. Place fence on front fence rail, as shown in Figure 26. Press handle down to lock fence in position.

![Figure 26. Fence installed on front rail.](image)
18. Using blade height handwheel, raise blade 1–2 inches.

19. Rotate blade tilt handwheel until blade tilt indicator on front of machine points to 0° on scale (see Figure 27).

Figure 27. Blade tilt handwheel and angle scale.

20. Slide fence so it lightly touches right side of blade (see Figure 28). Do not lock fence.

21. Nudge fence rail so zero mark of scale on right lines up with cross-hair in fence scale window (see Figure 28).

Figure 28. Fence scale calibration.

22. Tighten hex nuts from Step 10 to secure front fence rail.

23. Check fence scale calibration by moving fence to 1” mark on scale and measuring distance from blade (see Figure 29).

— If crosshair aligns exactly with 1” mark, no adjustments are needed.

— If crosshair does not align with 1” mark, loosen fence scale window screws, move crosshair over 1” mark, then carefully tighten screws.

Note: Further scale calibration can be performed after test. Run, if necessary, by cutting a scrap workpiece and verifying that cutting results match fence scale, or adjusting the crosshair as necessary to achieve your desired level of accuracy.

Figure 29. Checking calibration of fence scale.

24. Lower blade and move fence to left side of blade.

25. Raise blade 1–2 inches.

26. Slide fence so it lightly touches left side of blade.

27. Check left fence scale window.

— If crosshair aligns with zero mark on left fence scale, no adjustments are needed.

— If crosshair does not align with zero mark on scale, loosen fence scale window screws, move crosshair over zero mark, then carefully tighten screws.

28. Install blade guard and spreader/riving knife as instructed on Page 31.
29. Install end cap on right end of front fence rail in the same manner as you did on the left end (Step 8 on Page 21).

30. Secure rear access panel with (6) M5-.8 x 12 button head cap screws and 5mm flat washers.

31. Mount dust port with (4) M5-.8 x 12 button head cap screws and 5mm flat washers (see Figure 30).

![Figure 30. Dust port installed.](image)

32. Install miter handle and 6 x 20mm flat washer into miter gauge (see Figure 31).

![Figure 31. Installing miter handle.](image)

---

**Dust Collection**

**CAUTION**

This machine creates a lot of wood chips/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.

**Recommended CFM at Dust Port: 400 CFM**

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

To connect a dust-collection hose:

1. Fit 4" dust hose over dust port, as shown in Figure 32, and secure in place with a hose clamp.

2. Tug hose to make sure it does not come off. **Note:** A tight fit is necessary for proper performance.

![Figure 32. Example of dust hose attached to dust port.](image)
Test Run

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

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

The test run consists of verifying the following: 1) The motor powers up and runs correctly, and 2) the safety disabling mechanism on the switch works correctly.

5. Remove switch disabling key, as shown in Figure 33.

![Figure 33. Example of removing switch key from paddle switch.](image)

6. Try to start machine with paddle switch.

   — If machine does not start, switch disabling feature is working as designed.

   — If machine starts, immediately stop machine. The switch disabling feature is not working correctly. This safety feature must work properly before proceeding with regular operations. Call Tech Support for help.

Recommended Adjustments

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

Step-by-step instructions for these adjustments can be found in SECTION 8: SERVICE.

Adjustments that should be verified:

1. Blade Tilt Calibration (Page 60).
3. Table/Dado Insert Adjustment (Page 69).

To test run machine:

1. Make sure you have read safety instructions at beginning of manual and that machine is set up properly.

2. Lower blade all the way down, and make sure all tools and objects used during setup are cleared away from machine.

3. Connect machine to power source.

4. Turn machine ON, verify motor operation, then turn machine OFF.

   The motor should run smoothly and without unusual problems or noises.
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, 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 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, respirator, and hearing protection, and locates push sticks if needed.
7. Starts dust collector, then 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 a cut is complete.

To reduce your risk of serious injury, read this entire manual BEFORE using machine.

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

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 or may require modification before they are safe to 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 cementious backer board creates extremely fine dust and may reduce the life of the bearings. This machine is NOT designed to cut metal, glass, stone, tile, etc.; cutting these materials with a table saw may lead to injury.

- **Foreign Objects:** Nails, staples, dirt, rocks and other foreign objects are often embedded in wood. While cutting, these objects can become dislodged and hit the operator, cause kickback, or break the blade, which might then fly apart. Always visually inspect your workpiece for these items. If they can't be removed, DO NOT cut the workpiece.

- **Large/Loose Knots:** Loose knots can become dislodged during the cutting operation. Large knots can cause kickback and machine damage. Choose workpieces that do not have large/loose knots or plan ahead to avoid cutting through them.

- **Wet or "Green" Stock:** Cutting wood with a moisture content over 20% causes unnecessary wear on the blades, increases the risk of kickback, and yields poor results.

- **Excessive Warping:** Workpieces with excessive cupping, bowing, or twisting are dangerous to cut because they are unstable and often unpredictable when being cut. DO NOT use workpieces with these characteristics!

- **Minor Warping:** Workpieces with slight cupping can be safely supported if the cupped side is facing the table or the fence. On the contrary, a workpiece supported on the bowed side will rock during a cut and could cause kickback or severe injury.

Non-Through & Through Cuts

**Non-Through Cuts**

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

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

![Figure 34. Example of a non-through cut.](image-url)
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.

Blade Requirements

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

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

Blade Size Requirements:
- Body Thickness: 0.060”-0.086” (1.5-2.1mm)
- Kerf (Tooth) Thickness: 0.094”-0.126” (2.4-3.2mm)

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

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

Laminate blade features:
• Best for cutting plywood or veneer
• 40-80 teeth
• Triple chip tooth profile
• Very shallow gullet

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

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.
Blade Installation

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

To install a new blade:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Raise arbor all the way up, remove blade guard, table insert (leave insert adjustment screws mounted in table throat), and spreader/riving knife (see Page 31).

   Note: Table insert is held in place by magnet.

3. Use included arbor wrenches to loosen and remove arbor nut, flange, and blade (see Figure 41). Arbor nut has right hand threads; rotate counterclockwise to loosen.

4. Install new blade, flange and arbor nut on arbor, as shown in Figure 42, with upper teeth facing front of the saw.

   Figure 42. Correct order of installation with teeth facing the correct direction.

5. Re-install spreader/riving knife, table insert, and blade guard (see Page 31).

   Figure 41. Example of removing table saw blade.
Blade Guard Assembly

The term "blade guard" refers to the assembly that consists of the clear polycarbonate shield, the spreader, and the anti-kickback pawls on each side of the spreader (see Figure 43). Each of these components has important safety functions during the operation of the saw.

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

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

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

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

The spreader/riving knife also acts as a barrier behind the blade to shield hands from being pulled into the blade if a kickback occurs.

CAUTION
To work properly, spreader cannot be bent/misaligned with blade. If spreader gets bent, straighten it or replace it. Bent/misaligned spreader will increase risk of kickback! Refer to Page 64 to check/adjust alignment.

Installing Blade Guard & Spreader/Riving Knife

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove table insert, but leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat.
3. Raise blade all the way up.
4. Insert lower set of holes on spreader/riving knife into bracket slot, and tighten lock lever to secure spreader (see Figure 44).

Note: Do not insert upper set of holes on spreader into bracket slot. Doing so will result in improper installation of blade guard.
5. Re-install table insert (refer to Table/Dado Insert Adjustment on Page 69).

6. Tug spreader upward to verify it is locked.

7. Push guard lever forward, as shown in Figure 45.

8. Insert rear pin on blade guard into rear slot of spreader, then push down on blade guard assembly so forward pin slides into forward slot of spreader (see Figure 45).


10. Tug upward on blade guard assembly to verify that it is locked into spreader.

When properly installed, the blade guard should be set up similar to Figure 46. It should pivot freely up and down and return to the table in the resting position. It should also swing up high enough to accommodate the workpiece.

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

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

When properly aligned, spreader/riving knife will be in "Alignment Zone," shown in Figure 47, and will be parallel with blade.

Anti-Kickback Pawls

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

To work properly, the pawls must return to their resting position after pivoting, shown in Figure 48.
If the pawls fail to return to the resting position, the pivot area may need to be cleaned or the spring may have been dislodged or broken and will need to be fixed/replaced.

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

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

**CAUTION**
The pawls are sharp and can lacerate fingers or hands. Use caution, and wear leather gloves when handling the pawls to reduce the risk of injury.

**To disable pawls:**

1. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!**

2. Remove cap screw, locking hex nut, washers, pawls, and retaining spring from blade guard assembly (see Figure 49).

---

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

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

---

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

**When Not to Use the Blade Guard**
The blade guard cannot be used on any non-through cuts (those in which the blade does not cut all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

**IMPORTANT:** Whenever the blade guard cannot be used, the spreader/riving knife must be installed in the riving knife position (refer to Riving Knife on this page).

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!

---

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

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**Height Difference**
Minimum 1mm
Maximum 5mm

**Figure 50.** Example of height difference between riving knife and blade.
Similar to the spreader, the riving knife acts as a barrier behind the blade to reduce the risk of hands being pulled into the blade if kickback occurs.

When used as a riving knife, the spreader/riving knife must be kept within the range shown in Figure 51. For that reason, a 10" blade is required for operations that use a riving knife.

![Figure 51. Example of allowable top and bottom distances between riving knife and blade.](image)

**To install riving knife:**

1. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!**

2. Remove table insert, but leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat.

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

3. Raise blade all the way up.

4. Insert *upper* set of holes on spreader/riving knife into bracket slot and tighten lock lever to secure spreader/riving knife (see Figure 52).

![Figure 52. Lock lever used to secure spreader.](image)

**WARNING**

To ensure that the riving knife works safely, it MUST be aligned with and correctly adjusted to the blade. Refer to Page 64 to check or adjust the riving knife alignment.

5. Re-install table insert (refer to Page 69).

6. Tug upward on top of spreader/riving knife to verify it is locked.

**When to Use the Riving Knife**

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

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

**When Not to Use the Riving Knife**

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

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

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

⚠️ CAUTION

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

To make a rip cut:

1. Review Preventing Kickback on Page 11 and take necessary precautions to reduce likelihood of kickback.

2. If using natural wood, joint one long edge of workpiece on a jointer.

3. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

4. Ensure that blade guard/spreader is installed.

5. Set fence to desired width of cut on scale.

6. Adjust blade height so highest saw tooth protrudes no more than 1/4" above workpiece.

7. Set up safety devices such as featherboards or other anti-kickback devices, making sure no safety devices are contacting blade.

8. Plug saw into power source, turn it ON, and allow it to reach full speed.

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

9. Use a push stick to feed workpiece through saw blade, as shown in Figure 53, until workpiece is completely beyond saw blade.

![Figure 53. Typical ripping operation.]

⚠️ WARNING

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

⚠️ WARNING

Keep blade guard installed and in down position. Failure to do this could result in serious personal injury or death.
"Crosscutting" means cutting across the grain of a natural wood workpiece, usually with a miter saw. In other man-made materials, such as MDF or plywood, crosscutting means cutting across the width of the workpiece.

To make a crosscut using miter gauge:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that blade guard/spreader is installed.
3. To avoid kickback, move rip fence aside and position miter gauge, adjusted to 90°, in a miter slot.
4. Adjust blade height so teeth protrude no more than 1/4" above workpiece.
5. Slide miter gauge near blade and adjust workpiece so blade will cut on waste side of line.
6. Plug in table saw, turn it ON, and allow it to reach full speed.
7. Hold workpiece firmly against face of miter gauge (as shown in Figure 54), and ease it through blade until workpiece is completely past saw blade.

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

To perform a miter cut:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that blade guard/spreader is installed.
3. Determine angle of cut. If angle needs to be very precise, use a protractor to set miter gauge to blade.
4. Place face of miter gauge against edge of workpiece and place bar across face of workpiece. Use bar as a guide to mark your cut, as shown in Figure 55.
5. Place miter gauge back into slot and hold workpiece firmly against miter gauge body. Slide miter gauge near blade and adjust workpiece so blade will cut on waste side of line.
6. Proceed to make cut in same manner as described in Crosscutting instructions.

![Figure 54. Typical crosscutting operation.](image)

![Figure 55. Example of marking miter line.](image)
Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts

When the blade tilt adjustment bolts are properly adjusted (as described on Page 60), the blade tilt handwheel allows the operator to tilt the blade to the left, between 0° and 45°. This is used most often when cutting bevels, compound miters, or chamfers. Figure 56 shows an example of the blade when tilted to 45°.

![Figure 56](image)

Figure 56. Example of blade tilted to 45° for bevel cutting (blade guard only removed for clarity.

Dado Cutting

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

![Figure 57](image)

Figure 57. Example of a dado being cut with a dado blade.

The Model G0771Z can accommodate dado blades up to 10" in diameter. However, you MUST install the included riving knife while using a 10" diameter dado blade, as it provides a barrier behind the blade and reduces the risk of hands being pulled into the blade if kickback occurs.

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

Installing a Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Remove table insert, blade guard assembly, spreader/riving knife, and saw blade.

3. Attach and adjust dado blade system according to dado blade manufacturer’s instructions.

4. Install included dado table insert.

⚠️ WARNING

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

⚠️ WARNING

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

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

Figure 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.

To cut a dado with a dado blade:
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Adjust dado blade to desired depth of cut.
3. Adjust distance between fence and inside edge of blade, as shown in Figure 57 on Page 37, to dado length of a workpiece.
   - If dadoing across workpiece, use miter gauge and carefully line up desired cut with dado blade. To reduce kickback, DO NOT use fence in combination with miter gauge.
4. Reconnect saw to power source.
5. Turn saw ON. Blade should run smoothly, with no vibrations.
6. When blade has reached full speed, perform test cut with scrap piece of wood.
7. If cut is satisfactory, repeat cut with actual workpiece.

Cutting Dadoes with a Standard Blade
A ripping blade (described on Page 28) is typically the best blade to use when cutting dadoes with a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently.

To use a standard saw blade to cut dadoes:
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Mark width of dado cut on workpiece. Include marks on edge of workpiece so cut path can be aligned when workpiece is lying on table.
3. Raise blade up to desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired).
4. Set saw up for type of cut you need to make, depending on whether it is a rip cut (Page 35) or crosscut (Page 36).
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 along the edge of a workpiece with a dado blade requires a sacrificial fence (Figure 62). Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and \( \frac{3}{4} \)" thick. Attach it to the fence with screws or clamps, making sure they are all secure and tight. Raise the blade into the sacrificial fence to the height needed.

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

**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.

*Continued on next page*
**CAUTION**
Always use push sticks, featherboards, push paddles and other safety accessories whenever possible to increase control and reduce your risk of injury during operations that require blade guard be removed from saw. ALWAYS replace blade guard after dadoing is complete.

### Cutting Rabbets with a Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Adjust dado blade to height needed for rabbeting operation. When cutting deep rabbets, take more than one pass to reduce risk of kickback.

3. Adjust fence and align workpiece to perform cutting operation, as shown in **Figure 63**.

4. Reconnect saw to power source and turn saw ON. When blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.
   
   — If cut is satisfactory, repeat cut with workpiece.

### 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 28 for blade details.) Also, a sacrificial fence is not required when cutting rabbets with a standard blade.

#### To cut rabbets with a standard blade:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Ensure that riving knife and standard table insert are installed.

3. Mark width of rabbet cut on edge of workpiece, so you can clearly identify intended cut while it is laying flat on saw table.

4. Raise blade up to desired depth of cut (depth of rabbet channel desired).

5. Stand workpiece on edge, as shown in **Figure 64**, then adjust fence so blade is aligned with inside of your rabbet channel.

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**Figure 63.** Rabbet cutting.

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**Figure 64.** Example of rabbet cutting with a standard blade.

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

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

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

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

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

Continued on next page
Making Resaw Barrier

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

Tools Needed: Qty
Table Saw ......................................................1
Jointer and Planer ........................................Recommended
Clamps ..........................................................2 Minimum
Drill ..............................................................1
Drill Bits ⅜", ⅝" ..............................................1 Each
Countersink Bit ............................................1

Components Needed for Resaw Barrier:
Wood* ¾" x 5½" x Length of Fence ......................1
Wood* ¾" x 3" x Length of Fence .........................1
Wood Screws #8 x 2" .......................................4
Wood Glue ....................................................As Needed

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

To build a resaw barrier:

1. Cut your wood pieces to size specified above. If you are using hardwood, cut pieces oversized, then joint and plane them to correct size to make sure they are square and flat.

2. Pre-drill and countersink four holes approximately ⅜" from bottom of 5½" tall wood piece.

3. Glue end of 3" board, clamp boards at a 90° angle with larger board in vertical position, as shown in Figure 66, then fasten together with wood screws.

Making Auxiliary Fence

An auxiliary fence is necessary if you are resawing a workpiece that is taller than it is wide. The fence should be no less than ½" shorter than the board to be resawn.

The fence should be similar to the one in Figure 67 when installed.

Tools Needed: Qty
Clamps ..........................................................2
Drill .............................................................1
Drill Bit ¼" .....................................................1
Countersink Drill Bit .....................................1
Hex Wrench 5mm .........................................1
Ruler ..........................................................1

Figure 66. Resaw barrier.

Figure 67. Example of auxiliary fence attached to Model G0771Z fence face.
Components Needed:
Hex Nuts M6-1 ............................................3–6
Flat Head Cap Screws M6-1 (length varies)..3–6
Wood* ¾" x 4" x Length of Fence.................1

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

To build an auxiliary fence:

1. Remove fence cap from fence face on which you will mount auxiliary fence (see Figure 68).

2. Slide (3) M6-1 hex nuts into either the upper or lower T-slot.

   Note: For additional mounting strength, attach auxiliary board with six hex nuts and flat head cap screws using both T-slots.

3. Place auxiliary fence board against fence face. Place a thin metal shim (such as a ruler) between table and bottom of auxiliary fence board to ensure adequate clearance between fence board and table. Clamp in position.

4. Measure depth of board plus depth of T-slot, to determine maximum length of M6-1 flat head cap screws needed to mount auxiliary fence board to fence face.

5. Measure centerline of fence T-slot and transfer to auxiliary fence board to determine where to drill holes in board for flat head cap screws.

6. Set auxiliary fence board aside, and using ⅛" drill bit, drill mounting holes in auxiliary fence board. Countersink holes ⅛" deep so head of cap screw sits slightly beneath face of auxiliary fence board.

7. Insert cap screws through holes in auxiliary fence board (see Figure 69).

8. Align cap screw threads with hex nuts and tighten (see Figure 69).

9. Replace fence cap.
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 and wear safety glasses and a full face shield to prevent injury when resawing.

To perform resawing operations:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Remove standard table insert and blade guard assembly.

3. Install a ripping blade, install riving knife, lower blade below table surface, then install zero-clearance table insert.

4. Attach auxiliary fence and set it to desired width.

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

5. Place workpiece against auxiliary fence and slide resaw barrier against workpiece, as shown in Figure 70. Now clamp resaw barrier to top of table saw at both ends.

![Figure 70. Ideal resaw workpiece setup.](image)

6. Lower blade completely below table-top, and slide workpiece over blade to make sure it moves smoothly and fits between resaw barrier and fence.

7. Raise blade approximately 1 inch, or close to half the height of workpiece (see Figure 71), whichever is less.

![Figure 71. Ideal completed resaw cut.](image)
8. Plug in table saw, turn it **ON**, and use a push stick or push block to feed workpiece through blade, using a slow and steady feed rate.

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

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

10. Repeat Steps 7–9 until blade is close to half the height of board to be resawn. The ideal completed resaw cut will leave a ¼" connection when resawing is complete as shown in Figure 71 on Page 44. Leaving a ¼" connection will reduce risk of kickback.

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

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

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**WARNING**

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

**WARNING**

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

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

Making a Featherboard

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

Material Needed for Featherboard
Hardwood ¾" x 3" x 10" (Minimum)
Hardwood ¾" x 6" x 28" (Maximum) .................1

Additional Material Needed for Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot
Hardwood ½" x (Miter Slot Width) x 5" L ..........1
Wing Nut ¼"-20 ..................................................1
Flat Head Screw ¼"-20 x 2" ............................1
Flat Washer ¼"-20 ..............................................1

To make a featherboard:

1. Cut a hardwood board approximately ¾" thick to size. Length and width of board can vary according to your design. Most featherboards are 10"–28" long and 3"–6" wide. Make sure wood grain runs parallel with length of featherboard, so fingers you will create in Step 3 will bend without breaking.

2. Cut a 30° angle at one end of board.

3. Make a series of end cuts with the grain ⅛"–⅜" apart and 2"–3" long, as shown in Figure 72 (A). Alternatively, start cuts at 2"-3" deep, then make them progressively deeper, as shown in Figure 72 (B).

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

NOTICE

Only Steps 1–3 are required to make a clamp-mounted featherboard. Refer to Page 48 for instructions on clamping.

CAUTION

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

Figure 72. Patterns for featherboards (top view shown).
4. Rout a ¼"–⅜" wide slot 4"–5" long in workpiece and 1"–2" from short end of featherboard (see Figure 73).

![Figure 73. Slot routed in featherboard.](image)

5. Cut a miter bar approximately 5" long that will fit in table miter slot, as shown in Figure 74.

![Figure 74. Miter bar pattern.](image)

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

6. Drill a ¼" hole in center of bar, then countersink bottom to fit a ¼"-20 flat head screw.

7. Mark a 4" line through center of countersunk hole in center, then use a jigsaw with a narrow blade to cut it out.

8. Assemble miter bar and featherboard with a ¼"-20 x flat head screw, flat washer, and a wing nut or a star knob (see Figure 75). Congratulations! Your featherboard is complete.

![Figure 75. Assembling miter slot featherboard components.](image)

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

**Tip:** The length of the flat head screw depends on thickness of featherboard—though 1½" to 2" lengths usually work.

Now, proceed to **Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot** on Page 48.
**Mounting Featherboards w/Clamps**

1. Lower saw blade, then adjust fence to desired width and secure it.

2. Place workpiece against fence, making sure it is 1" in front of the blade.

3. Place a featherboard on table away from blade so all fingers point forward and contact workpiece (see Figure 76).

4. Secure featherboard to table with a clamp.

5. Check featherboard by pushing it with your thumb to ensure it is secure.
   
   — If featherboard moves, tighten clamp more.

6. Optional: If cutting long workpieces, it may be beneficial to use a second featherboard attached to fence to keep board firmly against table while feeding.

**Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot**

1. Lower saw blade, then adjust fence to desired width and secure it.

2. Place workpiece evenly against fence, making sure it is 1" in front of blade.

3. Slide featherboard miter bar into miter slot, making sure fingers slant toward blade, as shown in Figure 77.

4. Position fingered edge of featherboard against edge of workpiece, so that all fingers contact workpiece. Slide featherboard toward blade until first finger is nearly even with end of workpiece, which should be 1" away from blade.

5. Double check workpiece and featherboard to ensure they are properly positioned, as described in Step 4. Then secure featherboard to table. Check featherboard by hand to make sure it is tight.

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

---

**Figure 76.** Example of featherboards secured with clamps.

**Figure 77.** Featherboard installed in miter slot and supporting workpiece for ripping cut.
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 Figure 79 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 Figure 78 below).

Making a Push Stick

Use this template to make your own push stick.

Figure 79. Side view of a push stick in use.

Figure 80. 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 Figure 81 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 81. Side view of a push block in use.

Figure 82. Using a push block and push stick to make a rip cut.

Figure 83. Template for a shop-made push block (shown at 50% of full size).
Narrow-Rip Auxiliary Fence & Push Block

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

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

Material Needed for Narrow Rip Auxiliary Fence & Push Block
Hardwood ¾" x 3" x Length of Fence ...............1
Plywood ¾" x 5¼" x Length of Fence ...............1
Wood Screws #8 x 1½" ..................................8

Material Needed for Push Block
Hardwood or Plywood ¾" x 15" x 5½" ...............1
Hardwood or Plywood ¾" x 10" x 5"–9" .............1
Cyanoacrylate Wood Glue ..........................Varies
Wood Screws #8 x 1½" ...............................As Needed

Making a Narrow-Rip Push Block for an Auxiliary Fence
1. Cut a piece of ¾" thick plywood 5¼" wide and as long as your table saw fence; cut a piece of ¾" thick hardwood 3" wide and as long as your table saw fence, as shown in Figure 84.

2. Pre-drill and countersink eight pilot holes ⅜" from bottom of 3" wide board, then secure boards together with eight #8 x 1½" wood screws, as shown in Figure 85.

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

3. Using ¾" material you used in previous steps, cut out pieces for push block per dimensions shown in Figure 86; for handle, cut a piece 10" long by 5"–9" high and shape it as desired to fit your hand.

4. Attach handle to base with #8 x 1½" wood screws, and attach lip to base with cyanoacrylate-type wood glue.

Figure 84. Auxiliary fence dimensions.

Figure 85. Location of pilot holes.

Figure 86. Push block dimensions and construction.
Using the Auxiliary Fence & Push Block

1. Place auxiliary fence on table and clamp it to fence at both ends, then adjust distance between auxiliary fence and blade—this determines how wide workpiece will be ripped (see Figure 87).

   Figure 87. Adjusting ripping distance between blade and auxiliary fence.

2. Install blade guard, then remove pawls, as explained on Page 32, so right pawl does not interfere with push block lip.

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

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

4. Turn saw ON, then begin ripping workpiece using a push stick for side support.

5. As workpiece nears end of cut, place push block on auxiliary fence with lip directly behind workpiece, then release push stick just before blade.

6. Guide workpiece rest of way through cut with push block, as shown in Figure 89.

   Figure 88. Push block in position to push workpiece through blade.

   Figure 89. Ripping with push block.

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

7. Re-install spreader pawls when finished using auxiliary fence and push block.
Outfeed & Support Tables

One of the best accessories for improving the safety and ease of using a table saw is simply placing a large table (outfeed table) behind the saw to catch the workpiece (see Figure 90). Additionally, another table to the left of the saw (support table) can also help support large workpieces so they can be cut safely and accurately.

Crosscut Sled

A crosscut sled (see Figure 91) is a fantastic way to improve the safety and accuracy of crosscutting on the table saw. Most expert table saw operators use a crosscut sled when they have to crosscut a large volume of work, because the sled offers substantial protection against kickback when crosscutting.

Figure 90. Example of outfeed & support tables.

Figure 91. Example of crosscut sled.
SECTION 6: 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.

D4206—Clear Flexible Hose 4” x 10’
D4256—45° Elbow 4”
D4216—Black Flexible Hose 4” x 10’
W1034—Heavy-Duty Clear Flex Hose 4” x 10’
D2107—Hose Hanger 4¼”
W1015—Y-Fitting 4” x 4” x 4”
W1017—90° Elbow 4”
W1019—Hose Coupler (Splice) 4”
W1317—Wire Hose Clamp 4”
W1007—Plastic Blast Gate 4”
W1053—Anti-Static Grounding Kit
We’ve hand picked a selection of commonly used dust collection components for machines with 4” dust ports.

G1163P—1 HP Floor Model Dust Collector
G0710—1 HP Wall-Mount Dust Collector
H4340—3.0 Micron Upgrade Bag
Excellent point-of-use dust collectors that can be used next to the machine with only a small amount of ducting. Specifications: 537 CFM, 7.2” static pressure, 1.5 cubic foot material collection, and 30 micron filter. Motor is 1 HP, 120V/240V, 7A/3.5A.

Forrest Dado Blades
H4756—8”, 24 Teeth, ¼”—29½” Groove
T23267—8”, 24 Teeth, ¾”—1¼” Groove
The world’s finest dado head cleancuts all your grooves! No splintering when cross-cutting oak, ply veneers and melamine. Perfect for flat-bottomed grooves. No staggered steps or round bottoms like a wobble-dado leaves! Cuts in all directions - rip, cross-cut, miter, any depth. Cuts all sized grooves ¼” through 29½” increments.

Figure 92. Dust collection accessories.

Figure 93. Point-of-use dust collectors.

Figure 94. H4756 Dado Blade.

order online at www.grizzly.com or call 1-800-523-4777

Model G0771Z (Mfd. Since 04/22)
H8029—5 Pc. Safety Kit
Comes with four table saw jigs, essential for safe operation. Includes two push blocks, push stick, featherboard, and combination saw and router gauge. Featherboard fits 3/8" x 3/4" miter slots.

Figure 95. H8029 5 Pc. Safety Kit.

Forrest Woodworker II Saw Blades
T20778—10", 20 Teeth
T20779—10", 40 Teeth
T23527—10", 48 Teeth
Hailed as the Cadillac of all blades, Forrest saw blades have become legendary for their ability to leave highly polished, finish ready surfaces on nearly everything they cut. Made in USA.

With this all purpose blade for table saws you can rip and crosscut 1" 2" rockhards and softwoods, resulting in a smooth-as-sanded surface. With 20° face hook, ply veneers will crosscut with no bottom splinter at moderate feed rates. Double hard and 40% stronger C4 carbide will give up to 300% longer life between sharpenings. Ends blade changing (one blade does rip, combo and crosscut), second-step finishing and cutting 1/16" oversize to allow for resurfacing. Buy and sharpen one blade instead of 3 (24T rip, 50T combination and 80T crosscut). 5/8" arbor, 1/8" kerf.

Figure 96. Forrest Woodworker II Saw Blade.

D3096—Featherboard
Reduce the risk of kick-back without the use of clamps. These featherboards are designed to lock into 5/8" and 3/4" miter gauge slots and are adjustable for various stock widths.

Figure 97. D3096 Featherboard.

T28922—Bear Crawl "Cub" Mobile Base
The Cub version of the Bear Crawl was designed for small-footprint machines weighing up to 1200lbs. It features wide-inline fixed casters and outrigger swivel casters to keep your equipment moving effortlessly on almost any surface. This is a high-quality mobile base that will make your shop more convenient and efficient and will keep your equipment stable and rolling for years to come. Adjusts from 14" x 14" to 22½" x 22½"!

Figure 98. T28922 Bear Crawl "Cub" Mobile Base.

order online at www.grizzly.com or call 1-800-523-4777

Model G0771Z (Mfd. Since 04/22)
SECTION 7: MAINTENANCE

Cleaning & Protecting

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

Protect the unpainted cast-iron table by wiping it clean after every use—this ensures moisture from wood dust does not remain on the bare metal surface. Keep the table rust-free with regular applications of products like G96® Gun Treatment, SLIPIT®, or Boeshield® T-9 (see Figure 99).

G5562—SLIPIT® 1 Qt. Gel
G5563—SLIPIT® 12 Oz. Spray
G2871—T-9 12 Oz. Spray
H3788—G96® Gun Treatment 12 Oz. Spray
H3789—G96® Gun Treatment 4.5 Oz. Spray

Figure 99. Recommended products for protecting your cast-iron table top.

Schedule

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

Daily Check:
• Loose mounting bolts.
• Damaged saw blade.
• Worn or damaged wires.
• Any other unsafe condition.

Weekly Maintenance:
• Clean table surface and miter slot grooves.
• Clean and protect cast-iron table.
• Clean rip fence.

Monthly Maintenance:
• Clean/vacuum dust buildup from inside cabinet and off motors.
• Check/replace belt for proper tension, damage or wear (Page 70).

Every 6–12 Months:
• Lubricate trunnion slides (Page 57).
• Lubricate worm gear (Page 57).
• Lubricate leadscrew (Page 57).

To reduce risk of shock or accidental startup, always disconnect machine from power before adjustments, maintenance, or service.
Lubrication

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

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

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

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

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

**Trunnion Slides**
Clean out the front and rear trunnion slides with mineral spirits and a rag, then apply lithium grease into each groove. Move the blade tilt back and forth to spread the grease (see Figure 100).

**Worm Gear, Bull Gear & Leadscrew**
Clean away any built up grime and debris from the worm gear, bull gear, and leadscrew (see Figures 101–102) with a wire brush, rags, and mineral spirits. Allow the components to dry, then apply a thin coat of white lithium grease.
## Troubleshooting

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.

### Machine does not start or a breaker trips.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Possible Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Switch disabling key not installed.</td>
<td>1. Insert switch disabling key into ON/OFF switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Blown fuse.</td>
<td>2. Replace fuse/ensure no shorts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Wall circuit breaker tripped.</td>
<td>3. Ensure circuit size is correct/replace weak breaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Power supply switched OFF or at fault.</td>
<td>4. Ensure power supply is on/has correct voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Plug/receptacle at fault/wired wrong.</td>
<td>5. Test for good contacts; correct the wiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Wiring open/has high resistance.</td>
<td>7. Check/fix broken, disconnected, or corroded wires.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Machine stalls or is underpowered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Possible Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Feed rate/cutting speed too fast.</td>
<td>1. Decrease feed rate/cutting speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Workpiece material unsuitable for machine.</td>
<td>2. Only cut wood; ensure moisture is below 20%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Workpiece crooked; fence mis-adjusted.</td>
<td>3. Straighten or replace workpiece; adjust fence (Page 65).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Machine undersized for task; wrong blade.</td>
<td>4. Use correct blade (Page 28); reduce feed rate or depth of cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Run capacitor at fault.</td>
<td>5. Test/repair/replace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Plug/receptacle at fault.</td>
<td>8. Test for good contacts/correct wiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Contactor not energized/has poor contacts.</td>
<td>11. Test all legs for power/replace if faulty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Machine has vibration or noisy operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Possible Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Motor or component loose.</td>
<td>1. Inspect/replace damaged bolts/nuts, and re-tighten with thread locking fluid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Blade at fault.</td>
<td>2. Replace warped/bent blade (Page 30); resharpen dull blade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Belts worn or loose.</td>
<td>3. Tension/replace belt (Page 70).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pulley loose.</td>
<td>4. Realign/replace shaft, pulley, set screw, and key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Motor mount loose/broken.</td>
<td>5. Tighten/replace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Arbor bearings at fault.</td>
<td>8. Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Possible Cause</td>
<td>Possible Solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rip fence does not move smoothly.</td>
<td>1. Rip fence mounted incorrectly.</td>
<td>1. Remount rip fence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Rails dirty or sticky.</td>
<td>2. Clean and wax rails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Clamp screw is out of adjustment.</td>
<td>3. Adjust clamp screw (Page 67).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material moves away from fence when ripping.</td>
<td>1. Rip fence misaligned.</td>
<td>1. Check and adjust rip fence (Page 67).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade is not aligned with miter slot or fence.</td>
<td>1. Blade is warped.</td>
<td>1. Replace blade (Page 30).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Table top is not parallel to blade.</td>
<td>2. Make table parallel to blade (Page 62).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Fence is not parallel to blade.</td>
<td>3. Make fence parallel to blade (Page 67).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade does not reach 90°.</td>
<td>1. 90° stop nuts are out of adjustment.</td>
<td>1. Adjust 90° stop nuts (Page 60).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Sawdust or debris stuck in trunnion slides.</td>
<td>2. Clean sawdust or debris out of trunnion slides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade hits insert at 45°.</td>
<td>1. 45° limiting block is out of adjustment.</td>
<td>1. Adjust 45° limiting block (Page 61).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Sawdust or debris stuck in trunnion slides.</td>
<td>2. Clean sawdust or debris out of trunnion slides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Slot in insert is inadequate.</td>
<td>3. File or mill the slot in the insert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Table out of alignment.</td>
<td>4. Make table parallel to blade (Page 62).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Blade position is incorrect.</td>
<td>5. Adjust blade position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board binds or burns when feeding through table saw.</td>
<td>1. Dull blade.</td>
<td>1. Replace blade (Page 30).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Blade is warped.</td>
<td>2. Replace blade (Page 30).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Fence is not parallel to blade.</td>
<td>3. Make fence parallel to blade (Page 67).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Table top is not parallel to blade.</td>
<td>4. Make table parallel to blade (Page 62).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handwheel binds or is difficult to move.</td>
<td>1. Lock knob is engaged.</td>
<td>1. Loosen lock knob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Handwheel shaft pins are wedged.</td>
<td>2. Remove handwheel and adjust shaft pins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade too close to insert.</td>
<td>1. Blade position on arbor is incorrect.</td>
<td>1. Verify that blade arbor washers are correct and in the required position (Page 30).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade will not go beneath table surface.</td>
<td>1. Roll pin/set screw in worm gear contacting geared trunnion.</td>
<td>1. Tighten roll pins and set screws in the worm gear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade will not move up or down.</td>
<td>1. Set screw on worm gear is loose or missing.</td>
<td>1. Tighten or replace set screw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too much sawdust blown back toward operator.</td>
<td>1. Blade guard has been removed.</td>
<td>1. Re-install blade guard for maximum safety and dust control (Page 31).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Too many air leaks in cabinet for proper dust collection.</td>
<td>2. Seal leaks in cabinet or around dust chute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Dust collection system clogged; too weak.</td>
<td>3. Remove clog; revise ducting layout for improved suction; use a different dust collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Miter slot/fence not parallel with blade at 90°.</td>
<td>5. Adjust table so miter slot is parallel with blade at 90° (Page 62).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workpiece catches on table/dado insert or table throat during cutting operation.</td>
<td>1. Table/dado insert out of adjustment.</td>
<td>1. Adjust table/dado insert so it is perfectly flush with table surface (Page 69).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Blade Tilt Calibration

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

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

Tools Needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90° Square</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45° Square</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex Wrench 4mm</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Setting 90° Stop

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Raise blade as high as it will go, then tilt it toward 90° until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.

3. Place a 90° square against table and blade so it contacts blade evenly from bottom to top, as shown in Figure 103. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct placement of square.

   ![Figure 103. Checking blade at 90°.](image)

   - If blade is 90° to table, then no adjustments are necessary. Make sure tilt indicator arrow shown in Figure 104 points to 0° mark on scale. Adjust position by loosening Phillips head screws, moving indicator with fingers, then tightening screws.

   ![Tilt Indicator Arrow](image)

   - If blade is not 90° to table, you will need to adjust 90° stop nuts. Proceed to Step 4.

4. Remove motor cover (see Page 20).

5. Loosen (2) M8-1.25 hex nuts on leadscrew (see Figure 105).

   ![Figure 105. Location of 90° stop nuts.](image)

6. Tilt blade to about 5° so there is room for stop nuts to move.

7. Loosen stop nuts and adjust according to how far off blade was from 90°. Recheck blade and repeat adjustment as necessary until blade stops at 90°, then tighten stop nuts against each other and replace motor cover.

   Note: Rotating stop nuts clockwise adjusts blade further to right; rotating them counterclockwise adjusts blade to left.
Setting 45° Stop

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Raise blade as high as it will go, then tilt it towards 45° until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.

3. Place a 45° square against table and blade so it contacts blade evenly from bottom to top, as shown in Figure 106. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct placement of square.

4. Remove rear access panel.

5. Loosen (2) M5-.8 x 10 cap screws in 45° limiting block (see Figure 107).

6. Tilt blade away from 45° by about 5°, so there is room for limiting block to move.

7. Adjust 45° limiting block according to how far off blade was from 45°, then recheck blade and repeat adjustment as necessary until blade stops at 45°, then tighten cap screws and replace rear access panel.

8. Make sure tilt indicator arrow points to 45° mark on scale. If it doesn't, adjust indicator arrow as described on Page 60.

Figure 106. Checking blade at 45°.

— If blade is 45° to table, then no adjustments need to be made. Proceed to Step 8.

— If blade is not 45° to table, you will need to adjust 45° limiting block. Proceed to Step 4.

Figure 107. Location of 45° limiting block.
Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism

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

Tools Needed

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<tr>
<td>Adjustable Square</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Shim Stock</td>
<td>As Needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open-End Wrench 12mm</td>
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</table>

To adjust blade parallel to miter slot:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Tilt blade to 0°, then use an adjustable square to measure distance from miter slot to a carbide tip on blade, as shown in Figure 108. Make sure that face of adjustable square is even along miter slot.

3. With end of adjustable square just touching tip, lock square in place. Now, mark carbide tip with a marker where you made this measurement.

4. Rotate marked blade tip to other end of table insert.

5. Slide adjustable square down to other end of table insert and compare distance from marked blade tip to end of adjustable square, as shown in Figure 109.

---

**CAUTION**

Blade is sharp. Use extra care or wear gloves when handling or working near blade.

---

Figure 109. Measuring distance from miter slot to carbide tip on opposite side of table insert.

— If blade tip measurement is same on both sides, go to Step 8.

— If blade tip does not touch end of adjustable square similar to first measurement, table will need to be adjusted. Proceed to Step 6.

Figure 108. Example of adjusting blade to miter slot.
6. Loosen (4) table mounting bolts securing table top to base (see Figure 110), and lightly tap table in direction needed to square table to blade.

7. Repeat Steps 2–6 until blade and miter slot are parallel, then tighten retighten table mounting bolts.

8. Tilt blade to 45° and recheck miter slot-to-blade parallelism.

   — If blade is still parallel with miter slot, no additional adjustments need to be made.

   — If blade was parallel with miter slot at 0° but not at 45°, one end of table will need to be shimmed higher with metal shim stock. Continue to Step 9.


10. Refer to Figures 111–112 for shim placement. If distance A is shorter than B, shim(s) will need to be placed under corners #1 and #2. If the distance of B is shorter than A, shim(s) will need to be placed under corner #3. Very thin shim stock works well.

11. Tighten one table mounting bolt a small amount and then repeat with the others, tightening each down the same amount. Continue this process with all the bolts, tightening them a little each time until they are secure.

12. Now recheck blade to miter slot at 0° and 45° by repeating Steps 2-5.

   — If distance of A and B are equal, continue to Step 13.

   — If distances are still off, repeat Steps 9–12.

13. Once miter slot is adjusted to blade, recheck all measurements and be sure table mounting bolts are secure.

Note: If you remove the table in the future, note the shim placements and reassemble them exactly how they came apart.
Spreader or Riving Knife Alignment

Checking Alignment

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

Tool Needed

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<tr>
<td>Straightedge (min. 12&quot;)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To check spreader/riving knife alignment:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Raise saw blade to maximum height so you have easy working access.

3. Place straightedge against top and bottom of blade and spreader/riving knife, as shown in Figure 113. Spreader/riving knife should be parallel with blade at both positions and in the "Alignment Zone," as shown in Figure 114.

Adjusting Alignment

The spreader/riving knife mounting position can be aligned with the blade using the cap screws on the spreader/riving knife "L" bracket (see Figure 115).

Tool Needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hex Wrench 4mm</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To adjust spreader/riving knife position:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Remove table insert, but leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat.

Note: Table insert is held in place by a magnet.
3. Loosen two cap screws on "L" bracket (see Figure 115), then slide spreader/riving knife as needed to move it into alignment with blade.

   — If spreader/riving knife is in alignment zone, no additional steps are necessary.
   — If spreader/riving knife is still not in alignment zone, continue adjusting position of "L" bracket as necessary to correctly align spreader/riving knife.

5. Tighten two cap screws on mounting block to secure spreader/riving knife adjustment.

6. Re-install, check and if necessary, adjust table insert (refer to Page 69).

Adjusting Bent Spreader/Riving Knife
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Bend spreader/riving knife by hand while installed, then follow Steps 1–3 in Checking Alignment to determine if it is parallel with blade and inside "Alignment Zone."
   — If necessary, remove spreader/riving knife to straighten it.
   — If you cannot straighten spreader/riving knife properly, replace it.

Adjusting Fence

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

Tools Needed

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<td>Hex Wrench 6mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machinist's Square</td>
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</table>

Fence Squareness and Height

The fence face must be square to the table in order to produce accurate cuts. The fence is adjustable with two set screws where the fence slot sits in the front rail (see Figure 116).

Also, the fence should be adjusted evenly above the table to ensure it does not drag across the surface as shown in Figure 117.

Figure 115. Cap screws for adjusting spreader/riving knife position.

Figure 116. Location of lock nuts and set screws for adjusting fence squareness and height.

Figure 117. Fence height is adjusted by two front set screws and rear bearing shaft.
To check/adjust fence squareness and height to table:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Place square on table against face of fence (see Figure 118) to check if fence is square to table.
   - If fence is not square to table, proceed to Step 3.
   - If fence is square to table, skip to Step 4.

3. Loosen knurled lock nuts and adjust set screws (see Figure 119) on top of fence bracket to ensure fence face is 90° to table. Tighten lock nuts when fence is square to table.

4. Measure gap between fence and table top at front and rear of fence.
   - If gap is approximately \( \frac{1}{16} \)" and even from front of table to back (see Figure 120), then no additional adjustments are necessary. Proceed to Fence Handle Clamping Pressure below.
   - If gap is uneven, or if fence height is not approximately \( \frac{1}{16} \)" above table, then continue with Step 5.

5. Remove fence assembly and lay it upside down.

6. Remove fence assembly cap, as shown in Figure 121, then loosen inner and outer jam nuts that secure bearing shaft.

Note: Wrench clearance for inner jam nut is tight inside fence assembly. If necessary, hold inner jam nut with wrench and twist bearing shaft to loosen.
7. Re-install fence assembly.

8. Reach inside fence and adjust height of bearing shaft. Turn shaft clockwise to decrease shaft height; turn shaft counterclockwise to raise shaft height.


10. Re-install fence. Repeat Steps 4–9 until gap between table and fence is approximately $\frac{1}{16}$" and even from front to back of table.

**Fence Handle Clamping Pressure**

1. Remove fence and lay it upside down.

2. Loosen knurled lock nut (see Figure 122).

   ![Knurled Lock Nut and Set Screw](image1)

   **Figure 122.** Set screw for adjusting fence handle clamping pressure.

3. Adjust set screw clockwise to increase clamping pressure of lock handle or counterclockwise to decrease clamping pressure.

4. Tighten knurled lock nut.

5. Re-install fence and check clamping pressure of lock handle.

6. Repeat Steps 1–5 as necessary to achieve desired results.

---

**Calibrating Fence to Blade**

Two set screws at the front of the fence position it parallel with the blade (see Figure 123). Follow the procedures below to check the fence/blade parallelism and adjust the fence if necessary. Perform this step only after **Adjusting Fence** on Page 65.

![Fence Adjustment Set Screws](image2)

**Figure 123.** Location of set screws to adjust fence parallelism (shown upside down).

**Tools Needed**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hex Wrench 4mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Framing Square</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To check and adjust fence parallelism:**

1. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!**

2. Slide fence against right edge of miter slot, lock it in place, then raise blade fully. Using a ruler, examine how fence lines up with miter slot and blade (see Figure 124).

![Fence is Parallel to Miter Slot, which is Parallel to Blade](image3)

**Figure 124.** Checking fence parallelism with blade.
— If fence is parallel with blade, no further adjustments need to be made.

— If fence is not parallel with blade, proceed to Step 3.

3. Remove fence assembly from front rail.

4. Adjust two set screws on front of fence, as shown in Figure 123 on Page 67. Each set screw adjustment affects opposite side of fence.

5. Re-install fence assembly and measure parallelism with blade. Repeat Step 4 as needed.

Offsetting Fence

Some woodworkers prefer to offset the rear of the fence $\frac{1}{64}$" from the blade, as shown in Figure 125.

![Figure 125. Adjusting fence with a $\frac{1}{64}$" offset.]

X = Your Measurement

$X^* + \frac{1}{64}$

Extra Space to Prevent Binding (Optional)

Blade

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

Fence Scale Calibration

The fence scale windows, shown in Figure 126, can be calibrated with the fence scale by loosening the mounting screws and sliding them in the desired direction.

![Figure 126. Fence indicator windows.]

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

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

Items Needed

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Head Screwdriver #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrap Piece of Wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To calibrate fence scale indicator windows:

1. Lock fence at 13" and cut your scrap piece of wood.

2. Reposition and lock fence at 12", as indicated by the scale.

3. Flip over your scrap piece of wood, placing side that was cut in Step 1 against fence, then make your cut.

4. Measure width of freshly cut workpiece at both ends with a tape measure. Workpiece width should be exactly 12" at front and back. If it is not, then adjust indicator window to match width of workpiece.
Table/Dado Insert Adjustment

The table/dado insert must sit perfectly flush with the table to provide a smooth, continuous surface for the workpiece to slide over. The insert is held in place by a magnet and sits on top of five adjustment screws (see Figure 127).

![Figure 127. Location of table/dado insert holes with adjustment screws.](image)

The insert should be checked and adjusted any time it is removed and replaced, after prolonged use, or any time you notice the workpiece or fence does not slide smoothly over the insert.

Tools Needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Head Screwdriver #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straightedge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To check and adjust insert:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Place straight edge across insert and check to make sure insert is flush with table at front and back of throat.
   - If insert is flush with table, no adjustments are necessary.
   - If insert is not flush with table, proceed to Step 3.

3. Insert screwdriver through holes shown in Figure 127 and either loosen screws to raise insert, or tighten screws to lower it. Repeat Steps 2–3 until insert is perfectly flush with surface of table.

Calibrating Miter Gauge

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

Tools Needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Head Screwdriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90° Square</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To calibrate miter gauge:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Slide miter gauge into T-slot on table.

3. Loosen miter handle and pull stop pin knob (see Figure 128).

![Figure 128. Miter gauge adjustment components.](image)

4. Place square evenly against miter body and blade, as shown in Figure 129.

![Figure 129. Miter body square to blade.](image)
— If angle indicator does point to 90° when miter body is square to blade, no adjustment is necessary.

— If angle indicator does not point to 90° when miter body is square to blade, proceed to Step 5.

5. Loosen Phillips head screw shown in Figure 130, adjust indicator so it points to 90°, then tighten screw to secure.

![Figure 130. Location of angle indicator and Phillips head screw.](image)

### Tensioning & Replacing Belt

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

#### Tool Needed

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<td>Open-End or Socket Wrench 13mm</td>
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</table>

#### Tensioning Belt

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Remove motor cover from side of machine.

3. Set blade to 0° on tilt scale, then raise or lower blade to approximately 2" above table.

4. Loosen blade tension hex bolt shown in Figure 131.

![Figure 131. Components used to tension or remove belt.](image)

5. Use blade height handwheel to lower motor. When motor starts to pull blade down with it, belt is tensioned.

6. Retighten blade tension hex bolt, then re-install motor cover.

#### Replacing Belt

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Remove motor cover from side of machine.

3. Set blade to 0° on tilt scale, then raise or lower blade to approximately 2" above table.

4. Loosen blade tension hex bolt, shown in Figure 131.

5. Use blade height handwheel to raise motor and loosen belt, then remove belt.

6. Install new belt onto pulleys. Lower motor until it begins to pull blade down with it, then retighten blade tension hex bolt.

7. Re-install motor cover.
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. Compare the manufacture date of your machine to the one stated in this manual, and study this section carefully.

If there are differences between your machine and what is shown in this section, call Technical Support at (570) 546-9663 for assistance BEFORE making any changes to the wiring on your machine. An updated wiring diagram may be available. **Note:** Please gather the serial number and manufacture date of your machine before calling. This information can be found on the main machine label.

**WARNING**
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 aftermarket 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**

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Model G0771Z (Mfd. Since 04/22)
Wiring Diagram

Motor
Pre-wired for 120V

- Run Capacitor
  CBB60
  30\(\mu\)F 350VAC

- Start Capacitor
  CD60
  200MFD 250VAC

Motor
Re-wired for 240V

- Run Capacitor
  CBB60
  30\(\mu\)F 350VAC

- Start Capacitor
  CD60
  200MFD 250VAC

Switch Box

5-15 Plug
120 VAC

6-15 Plug (As Recommended)
240 VAC

Ground

Re-wired for 240V

Re-wired for 240V

READ ELECTRICAL SAFETY
ON PAGE 71!
Electrical Components

Figure 132. Switch wiring.

Figure 133. Capacitors.

Figure 134. Motor label.

Figure 135. Motor wiring at 120V.

Figure 136. Motor wiring label inside junction box.
Please Note: We do our best to stock replacement parts whenever possible, but we cannot guarantee that all parts shown here are available for purchase. Call (800) 523-4777 or visit our online parts store at www.grizzly.com to check for availability.
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Model G0771Z (Mfd. Since 04/22)
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## Fence & Rails

**Diagram of Fence & Rails**

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# Blade Guard

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## Diagram

![Blade Guard Diagram](image-url)
Miter Gauge

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Safety labels help reduce the risk of serious injury caused by machine hazards. If any label comes off or becomes unreadable, the owner of this machine MUST replace it in the original location before resuming operations. For replacements, contact (800) 523-4777 or www.grizzly.com.
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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.

In the event you need to use 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.

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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