Model G0661

IMPORTANT UPDATE

Applies to Models Mfg. Since 5/11
and Owner's Manual July, 2010

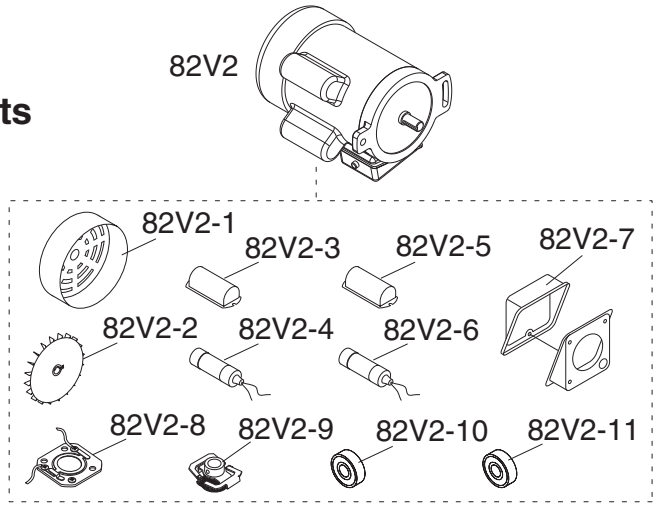
We recently made the following changes to this machine:

- Changed motor

Aside from the parts and wiring contained in this update, all other content in the owner's manual applies to this machine. For your own safety, you MUST read and understand this update and the applicable owner's manual. **Since this update supersedes some content from the owner's manual, keep it with the owner's manual for future reference!**

If you have any further questions about this manual update or the changes made to the machine, contact our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663 or email techsupport@grizzly.com.

New Motor Parts

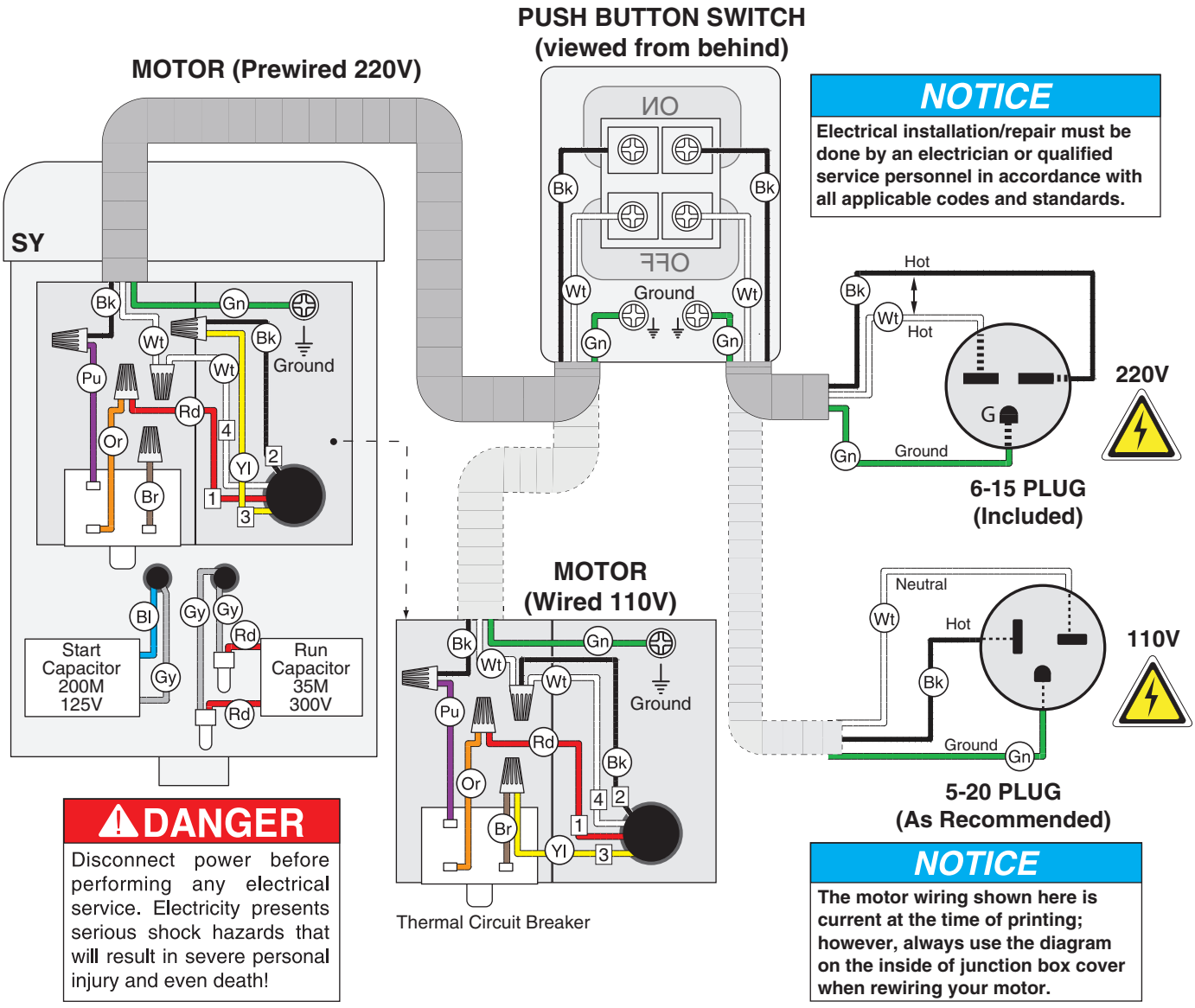


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
82V2	P0661082V2	MOTOR 2HP V2.05.11
82V2-1	P0661082V2-1	FAN COVER
82V2-2	P0661082V2-2	MOTOR FAN
82V2-3	P0661082V2-3	S CAPACITOR COVER
82V2-4	P0661082V2-4	S CAPACITOR 200M 125V 1.5 X 2.75
82V2-5	P0661082V2-5	R CAPACITOR COVER
82V2-6	P0661082V2-6	R CAPACITOR 35M 300V 1.5 X 2.75
82V2-7	P0661082V2-7	JUNCTION BOX
82V2-8	P0661082V2-8	CONTACT PLATE
82V2-9	P0661082V2-9	CENTRIFUGAL SWITCH
82V2-10	P0661082V2-10	FRONT MOTOR BEARING
82V2-11	P0661082V2-11	REAR MOTOR BEARING

#BL14250 PRINTED IN TAIWAN

G0661 Wiring Diagram

(for machines mfg. since 5/11)



NOTICE

Electrical installation/repair must be done by an electrician or qualified service personnel in accordance with all applicable codes and standards.

DANGER

Disconnect power before performing any electrical service. Electricity presents serious shock hazards that will result in severe personal injury and even death!

NOTICE

The motor wiring shown here is current at the time of printing; however, always use the diagram on the inside of junction box cover when rewiring your motor.

Model G0661/G0713

IMPORTANT UPDATE

Applies to Models Mfg. Since 5/11 and Owner's Manual July, 2010

We recently made the following changes to the Model G0661/G0713:

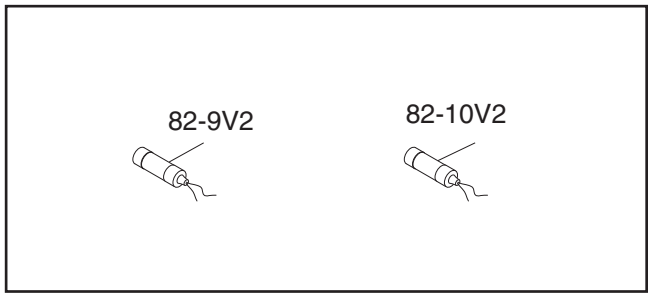
- Changed the motor start and run capacitors.

This update includes revised wiring diagrams, which must be used *instead* of those in the owner's manual.

Aside from the information contained in this update, all other content in the owner's manual applies to this machine. For your own safety, you MUST read and understand this update and the applicable owner's manual. **Keep this update for future reference!**

If you have any further questions about this manual update or the changes made to the machine, contact our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663 or email techsupport@grizzly.com.

New Parts



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
82-9V2	P0661082-9V2	S CAP 200M 125V 1-1/2 X 2-3/4 V2.05.11
82-10V2	P0661082-10V2	R CAP 35M 300V 1-1/2 X 2-3/4 V2.05.11

G0661 Wiring Diagram Changes

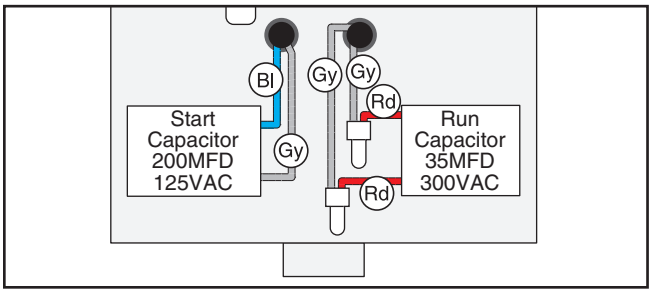


Figure 1. New Model G0661 start and run capacitors.

G0713 Wiring Diagram Changes

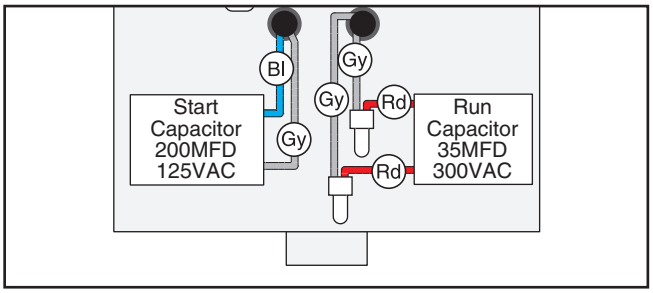


Figure 2. New Model G0713 start and run capacitors.

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MODEL G0661/G0713
10" CONTRACTOR TABLE SAW w/RIVING KNIFE
OWNER'S MANUAL

FOR MACHINES MANUFACTURED SINCE 1/10 #BL12976 PRINTED IN TAIWAN

⚠ WARNING!

This manual provides critical safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance and service of this machine/equipment.

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

The owner of this machine/equipment 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, blade/cutter 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

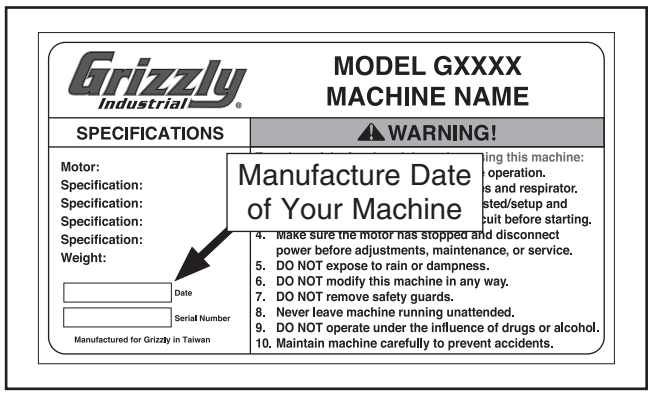
INTRODUCTION

Manual Accuracy

We are proud to offer this manual with your new machine! We've made every effort to be exact with the instructions, specifications, drawings, and photographs of the machine we used when writing this manual. However, sometimes we still make an occasional mistake.

Also, owing to our policy of continuous improvement, **your machine may not exactly match the manual**. If you find this to be the case, and the difference between the manual and machine leaves you in doubt, check our website for the latest manual update or call technical support for help.

Before calling, find the manufacture date of your machine by looking at the date stamped into the machine ID label (see below). This will help us determine if the manual version you received matches the manufacture date of your machine.



For your convenience, we post all available manuals and manual updates for free on our website at **www.grizzly.com**. Any updates to your model of machine will be reflected in these documents as soon as they are complete.

Contact Info

We stand behind our machines. If you have any service questions, parts requests or general questions about the machine, please call or write us at the location listed below.

Grizzly Industrial, Inc.
1203 Lycoming Mall Circle
Muncy, PA 17756
Phone: (570) 546-9663
E-Mail: techsupport@grizzly.com

We want your feedback on this manual. If you can take the time, please email or write to us at the address below and tell us how we did:

Grizzly Industrial, Inc.
C/O Technical Documentation Manager
P.O. Box 2069
Bellingham, WA 98227-2069
Email: manuals@grizzly.com

Machine Description

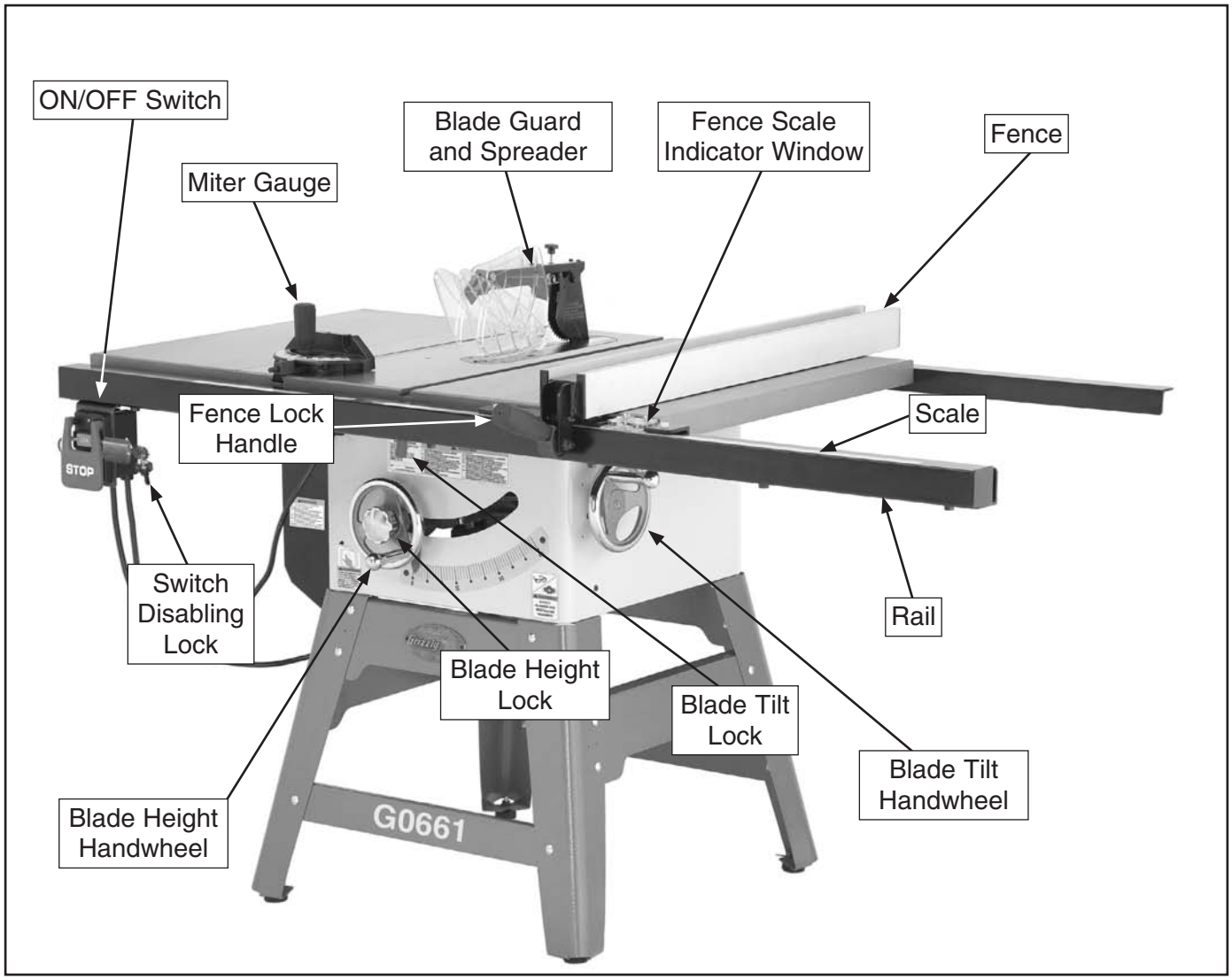
This contractor-style table saw has an open stand instead of a cabinet stand, which makes it easier to move around in the shop or transport to different locations.

The Model G0661 2 HP motor is prewired for 220V but will run on a 110V power supply if rewired. The Model G0713 1¾ HP motor is prewired for 110V but will run on a 220V power supply if rewired.

This saw features an internal dust shroud that encapsulates the blade for highly effective dust removal, and a blade housing that moves up/down on a column and worm gear for solid and precise control.

Also, includes a left/right reading T-shape fence with aluminum facing, a miter gauge, a quick-release blade guard and riving knife, and table inserts for standard and dado blades.

Identification



⚠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.

MACHINE DATA SHEET

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

MODEL G0661 10" 2 HP CONTRACTOR STYLE TABLE SAW WITH RIVING KNIFE

Product Dimensions:

Weight..... 292 lbs.
Length/Width/Height..... 66 x 40 x 40-1/2 in.
Foot Print (Length/Width)..... 26-1/4 x 26 in.

Shipping Dimensions:

Carton #1

Type..... Cardboard
Content..... Machine
Weight..... 288 lbs.
Length/Width/Height..... 33 x 31 x 22 in.

Carton #2

Type..... Cardboard
Content..... Fence
Weight..... 18 lbs.
Length/Width/Height..... 38 x 17 x 8 in.

Carton #3

Type..... Cardboard
Content..... Rails
Weight..... 36 lbs.
Length/Width/Height..... 71 x 4 x 4 in.

Electrical:

Power Requirement..... 110V or 220V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
Minimum Circuit Size..... 20A@110V; 15A@220V
Switch..... ON/OFF Push Button with Lockout Pin
Switch Voltage..... 110/220V
Cord Length..... 10 ft.
Cord Gauge..... 14 gauge
Plug Included..... Yes
Recommended Plug/Outlet Type..... 5-20 for 110V
Included Plug/Outlet Type..... 6-15 for 220V

Motors:

Main

Type..... TEFC Capacitor Start Induction
Horsepower..... 2 HP
Voltage..... 110V/220V
Prewired..... 220V
Phase..... Single
Amps..... 16/8A
Speed..... 3450 RPM
Cycle..... 60 Hz
Number Of Speeds..... 1
Power Transfer ..... Belt Drive
Bearings..... Shielded and Permanently Sealed

Main Specifications:

Blade Information

Maximum Blade Diameter	10 in.
Riving Knife/Spreader Thickness	0.09 in. (2.3mm)
Required Blade Body Thickness	0.074-0.082 in. (1.9-2.1mm)
Required Blade Kerf Thickness	0.114-0.122 in. (2.9-3.1mm)
Maximum Width Of Dado	3/4 in.
Blade Tilt	Left 0-45 deg.
Arbor Size	5/8 in.
Arbor Speed	4200 RPM
Arbor Bearings	Sealed and Permanently Lubricated
Rim Speed	11,000 FPM

Cutting Capacities

Maximum Depth Of Cut At 90 Degrees	3-1/8 in.
Maximum Depth Of Cut At 45 Degrees	2-1/4 in.
Maximum Rip To Right Of Blade-Standard	36 in.
Maximum Rip To Right Of Blade-Optional	36 in.
Maximum Rip To Left Of Blade	12 in.

Table Information

Floor To Table Height	35-3/8 in.
Table Size Width	20 in.
Table Size Depth	27 in.
Table Size Thickness	1-1/2 in.
Table Size With Extension Wings Width	44 in.
Table Size With Extension Wings Depth	27 in.
Table Size With Extension Wings Thickness	1-1/2 in.
Distance Front Of Table To Center Of Blade	16 in.
Distance Front Of Table to Blade At Maximum Cut	11-1/8 in.

Fence Information

Fence Type	Camlock T-Shaped, Aluminum Face
Fence Size Length	33-1/4 in.
Fence Size Width	3-1/8 in.
Fence Size Height	2-9/16 in.
Fence Rail Type	Angle Iron/Square Tubing
Fence Rail Length	66 in.
Fence Rail Width	2 in.
Fence Rail Height	2 in.

Miter Gauge Information

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

Construction

Table Construction	Precision Ground Cast Iron
Wings Construction	Precision Ground Cast Iron
Trunnions Construction	Cast Iron
Base Construction	Pre-Formed Steel
Body Assembly Contruction	Pre-Formed Steel
Fence Assembly Construction	Steel with Aluminum Side Plates
Rails Construction	Angle Iron
Miter Guage Construction	Cast Iron with Steel Bar
Guard Construction	Steel and Clear Plastic

Other Related Information

Paint	Powder Coated
Number Of Dust Ports	1
Dust Port Size	2-1/2 in.
Mobile Base	G7314Z

Other Specifications:

ISO Factory	ISO 9001
Country Of Origin	China
Warranty	1 Year
Serial Number Location	ID Label on Cabinet
Assembly Time	1 hour

Features:

Riving Knife
Camlock T-Shaped Fence with Aluminum Fence
Extension Rails Available to Rip 36" Wide
Includes Regular as well as Dado Blade Inserts
Precision Ground Cast Iron Table with Beveled Edge
All Machined Cast Iron Internal Structure
Precision Ground Cast Iron Wings
Clear Plastic Guard with Steel Splitter
Inboard and Outboard Arbor Bearings
Powder Coated Paint

MACHINE DATA SHEET

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

MODEL G0713 10" 1-3/4 HP CONTRACTOR STYLE TABLE SAW WITH RIVING KNIFE

Product Dimensions:

Weight	292 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	66" x 40" x 40½"
Foot Print (Length/Width)	26¼" x 26"

Shipping Dimensions:

Carton #1

Type	Cardboard
Content	Machine
Weight	288 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	33" x 31" x 22"

Carton #2

Type	Cardboard
Content	Fence
Weight	18 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	38" x 17" x 8"

Carton #3

Type	Cardboard
Content	Rail
Weight	36 lbs.
Length/Width/Height	71" x 4" x 4"

Electrical:

Power Requirement	110V or 220V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
Switch	ON/OFF Push Button with Lockout Pin
Switch Voltage	110V/220V
Recommended Cord Type	14 Gauge, 3 Wire, 300VAC
Minimum Circuit Size	15A@110V/15A@220V
Recommended Plug Type	6-15 for 220V
Included Plug Type	5-15 for 110V

Motors:

Main

Type	TEFC Capacitor Start Induction
Horsepower	1¾ HP
Voltage	110V/220V
Prewired	110V
Phase	Single
Amps	14/7A
Speed	3450 RPM
Cycle	60 Hz
Number Of Speeds	1
Power Transfer	Belt Drive
Bearings	Shielded and Permanently Sealed

Main Specifications:

Blade Information

Maximum Blade Diameter	10"
Riving Knife/Spreader Thickness	0.09" (2.3mm)
Required Blade Body Thickness	0.074"-0.082" (1.9-2.1mm)
Required Blade Kerf Thickness	0.114"-0.122" (2.9-3.1mm)
Maximum Diameter of Dado	8"
Maximum Width of Dado	3/4"
Blade Tilt	Left 0-45°
Arbor Size	5/8"
Arbor Speed	4200 RPM
Arbor Bearings	Sealed and Permanently Lubricated
Rim Speed	1904 FPM

Cutting Capacities

Maximum Depth of Cut at 90 Degrees	3 1/8"
Maximum Depth of Cut at 45 Degrees	2 1/4"
Maximum Rip to Right of Blade-Standard	36"
Maximum Rip to Right of Blade-Optional	36"
Maximum Rip to Left of Blade	12"

Table Information

Floor to Table Height	35 3/8"
Table Size Length	27"
Table Size Width.	20"
Table Size Thickness	1 1/2"
Table Size with Extension Wings Length	27
Table Size with Extension Wings Width	44
Table Size with Extension Wings Thickness	1 1/2"
Distance Front of Table to Center of Blade	16
Distance Front of Table to Blade at Maximum Cut	11 1/8"

Fence Information

Fence Type	Camlock T-Shaped Fence with Aluminum Face
Fence Size Length	33 1/4"
Fence Size Width	3 1/8"
Fence Size Height	2 9/16"
Fence Rail Type	Angle Iron/Square Tubing
Fence Rail Length	66"
Fence Rail Width	2"
Fence Rail Height	2"

Miter Gauge Information

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

Construction

Table Construction	Precision Ground Cast Iron
Wings Construction	Precision Ground Cast Iron
Trunnions Construction	Cast Iron
Base Construction	Pre-Formed Steel
Body Assembly Construction	Pre-Formed Steel
Fence Assembly Construction	Steel with Aluminum Side Plates
Rails Construction	Angle Iron
Miter Gauge Construction	Cast Iron with Steel Bar
Guard Construction	Steel and Clear Plastic

Other Related Information:

Paint	Powder Coated
Number of Dust Ports	1
Dust Port Size	2½"
Mobile Base	G7314Z

Other Specifications:

ISO Factory	ISO 9001
Country of Origin	Taiwan
Warranty	1 Year
Serial Number Location	ID Label on Cabinet
Assembly Time	1 Hour

Features:

Quick Release Riving Knife and Blade Guard Assembly
Camlock T-Shaped Fence with Aluminum Face
Extension Rails Available to Rip 36" Wide
Includes Regular as well as Dado Blade Inserts
Precision Ground Cast Iron Table with Beveled Edge
All Machined Cast Iron Internal Structure
Precision Ground Cast Iron Wings
Clear Plastic Guard with Steel Splitter
Inboard and Outboard Arbor Bearings
Powder Coated Paint

SECTION 1: SAFETY

⚠WARNING
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.

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

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

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

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

⚠WARNING
Safety Instructions for Machinery

OWNER'S MANUAL. Read and understand this owner's manual BEFORE using machine. Untrained users can be seriously hurt.

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.

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

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

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

MENTAL ALERTNESS. Be mentally alert when running machinery. Never operate under the influence of drugs or alcohol, when tired, or when distracted.

⚠WARNING

DISCONNECTING POWER SUPPLY. Always disconnect machine from power supply before servicing, adjusting, or changing cutting tools (bits, blades, cutters, etc.). Make sure switch is in OFF position before reconnecting to avoid an unexpected or unintentional start.

APPROVED OPERATION. Untrained operators can be seriously hurt by machinery. Only allow trained or properly supervised people to use machine. When machine is not being used, disconnect power, remove switch keys, or lock-out machine to prevent unauthorized use—especially around children. Make workshop kid proof!

DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS. Do not use machinery in wet or rainy locations, cluttered areas, around flammables, or in poorly-lit areas. Keep work area clean, dry, and well-lighted to minimize risk of injury.

ONLY USE AS INTENDED. Only use machine for its intended purpose. Never modify or alter machine for a purpose not intended by the manufacturer or serious injury may result!

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

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

REMOVE ADJUSTING TOOLS. Never leave adjustment tools, chuck keys, wrenches, etc. in or on machine—especially near moving parts. Verify removal before starting!

SECURING WORKPIECE. When required, use clamps or vises to secure workpiece. A secured workpiece protects hands and frees both of them to operate the machine.

FEED DIRECTION. Unless otherwise noted, feed work against the rotation of blades or cutters. Feeding in the same direction of rotation may pull your hand into the cut.

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

GUARDS & COVERS. Guards and covers can protect you from accidental contact with moving parts or flying debris. Make sure they are properly installed, undamaged, and working correctly before using machine.

NEVER STAND ON MACHINE. Serious injury or accidental contact with cutting tool may occur if machine is tipped. Machine may be damaged.

STABLE MACHINE. Unexpected movement during operations greatly increases the risk of injury and loss of control. Verify machines are stable/secure and mobile bases (if used) are locked before starting.

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.

UNATTENDED OPERATION. Never leave machine running while unattended. Turn machine ***OFF*** and ensure all moving parts completely stop before walking away.

MAINTAIN WITH CARE. Follow all maintenance instructions and lubrication schedules to keep machine in good working condition. An improperly maintained machine may increase the risk of serious injury.

CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Regularly inspect machine for damaged parts, loose bolts, mis-adjusted or mis-aligned parts, binding, or any other conditions that may affect safe operation. Always repair or replace damaged or mis-adjusted parts before operating machine.

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

Additional Safety for Table Saws

⚠WARNING

HAND POSITIONING. Never purposely touch a saw blade during operation. Always keep hands/fingers out of the line of the blade path; place them where they will not slip into the blade if the workpiece moves unexpectedly. Never reach around, behind, or over the blade. Touching a spinning saw blade will cause serious laceration or amputation injuries.

BLADE GUARD. Use the blade guard for all "through cuts" for which it can be used. (A through cut is an operation where the blade cuts completely through the top of the workpiece.) Make sure the guard, spreader, and pawls are installed and adjusted correctly; promptly repair or replace them if damaged. Always re-install blade guard immediately after operations that require its removal. Operating saw with the blade guard removed greatly increases the risk of severe laceration or amputation injuries from accidental blade contact.

RIVING KNIFE. Use the riving knife for all "non-through cuts" for which it can be used. (A non-through cut is an operation where the blade does not cut through the top of the workpiece.) Make sure the riving knife is aligned and positioned correctly; and promptly repair or replace if damaged. Using the riving knife incorrectly will increase the risk of kickback or accidental blade contact.

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

FEEDING WORKPIECE. Never start the saw with a workpiece touching the blade; allow the blade to reach full speed before cutting. Only feed the workpiece against the direction of blade rotation. Always use a guide such as the fence or miter gauge. Push the workpiece straight through the blade until the cut is complete. Never back a workpiece out of a cut or try to move it backwards or sideways while cutting. Never perform any operation "freehand" (making a cut without using a fence, miter gauge, or other guide). Feeding the workpiece incorrectly will increase risk of kickback.

FENCE. Make sure the fence remains properly adjusted and parallel with the blade. Always lock the fence in place before using. Using or adjusting the fence incorrectly will increase risk of kickback.

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

CUT-OFF PIECES. Never use your hands to move cut-offs away from the blade while the saw is running. If a cut-off becomes trapped between the blade and table insert, turn the saw ***OFF*** and allow the blade to completely stop before removing it.

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

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

DAMAGED SAW BLADES. Never use blades that have been dropped or otherwise damaged. Damaged blades can fly apart and strike the operator with shards of metal.

DADO AND RABBET OPERATIONS. DO NOT attempt dado or rabbeting operations without first reading those sections in this manual. Dado and rabbeting operations require special attention because they must be performed with the blade guard removed.

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

Preventing Kickback

Take the precautions below 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.
- 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. If you think that your spreader or riving knife is not aligned with the blade, check it immediately!
- Take the time to check and adjust the rip fence parallel with the blade; otherwise, the chances of kickback are extreme.
- The spreader or riving knife maintains the kerf in the workpiece, reducing the chance of kickback. Always use the riving knife for all non-through operations, unless 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.

⚠WARNING

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 the kickback.

Protecting Yourself From Kickback

Even if you know how to prevent kickback, it may still happen. Take these precautions 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 part of your body.
- Never, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade. Should kickback occur, your hand will be pulled into the blade.
- 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 that your hand would have received.
- Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices to prevent or slow down kickback.

Glossary of Terms

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

ARBOR: A metal shaft extending from the drive mechanism that is the mounting location for the saw blade.

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 44** 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 37** for more details.

CROSSCUT: Cutting operation in which the crosscut fence is used to cut across the shortest width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 43** for more details.

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

DADO CUT: Cutting operation that uses a dado blade to cut a flat bottomed groove into the face of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 44** for more details.

FEATHERBOARD: Safety device used to keep the workpiece against the rip fence and against the table surface. Refer to **Page 53** 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 at a high rate of speed.

NON-THROUGH CUT: A cut in which the blade does not cut through the top of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 33** 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 56** for more details.

RABBET: Cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 47** for more details.

RIP CUT: Cutting operation in which the rip fence is used to cut across the widest width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 42** for more details.

RIVING KNIFE: Metal plate located behind the blade. It maintains the kerf opening in the wood when performing a cutting operation. Refer to **Page 40** for more details.

SPREADER: Metal plate located behind the blade. Maintains kerf opening in wood when performing a cutting operation. Acts as a barrier behind blade to shield hands from being pulled into the blade if a kickback occurs.

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

THIN KERF BLADE: A blade with a kerf or thickness that is thinner than a standard blade cannot be used on this saw.

THROUGH CUT: A cut in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece (refer to **Page 33**).

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 a qualified electrician in accordance with all applicable codes and standards.

⚠WARNING

Electrocution, fire, or equipment damage may occur if machine is not correctly grounded and connected to the 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.

G0661 Full-Load Current at 110V ..... 16 Amps
G0661 Full-Load Current at 220V ..... 8 Amps

G0713 Full-Load Current at 110V ..... 14 Amps
G0713 Full-Load Current at 220V ..... 7 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 requirements in the following section.

Circuit Information

A power supply circuit includes all electrical equipment between the main breaker box or fuse panel in your building and the incoming power connections at the machine. This circuit must be sized to safely handle the full-load current drawn from the machine for an extended period of time.

⚠CAUTION

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

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

Model G0661 Circuit Requirements for 220V

This machine is prewired to operate on a 220V power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Nominal Voltage 220V/240V
Cycle ..... 60 Hz
Phase ..... Single-Phase
Circuit Rating ..... 15 Amps
Plug/Receptacle ..... NEMA 6-15

Model G0661 Circuit Requirements for 110V

This machine can be converted to operate on a 110V power supply. To do this, follow the **Voltage Conversion** instructions later in this section. The intended 110V circuit must have a verified ground and meet the requirements that follow:

Nominal Voltage 110V/120V
Cycle ..... 60 Hz
Phase ..... Single-Phase
Circuit Rating ..... 20 Amps
Plug/Receptacle ..... NEMA 5-20

Model G0713 Circuit Requirements for 110V

This machine is prewired to operate on a 110V power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Nominal Voltage 110V/120V
Cycle ..... 60 Hz
Phase ..... Single-Phase
Circuit Rating ..... 15 Amps
Plug/Receptacle ..... NEMA 5-15

Model G0713 Circuit Requirements for 220V

This machine can be converted to operate on a 220V power supply. To do this, follow the **Voltage Conversion** instructions later in this section. The intended 220V circuit must have a verified ground and meet the requirements that follow:

Nominal Voltage 220V/240V
Cycle ..... 60 Hz
Phase ..... Single-Phase
Circuit Rating ..... 15 Amps
Plug/Receptacle ..... NEMA 6-15

Model G0661 Connection Device

For 220V operation: This machine is equipped with a power cord that has an equipment-grounding wire and a grounding plug (similar to the figure below). The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (outlet) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

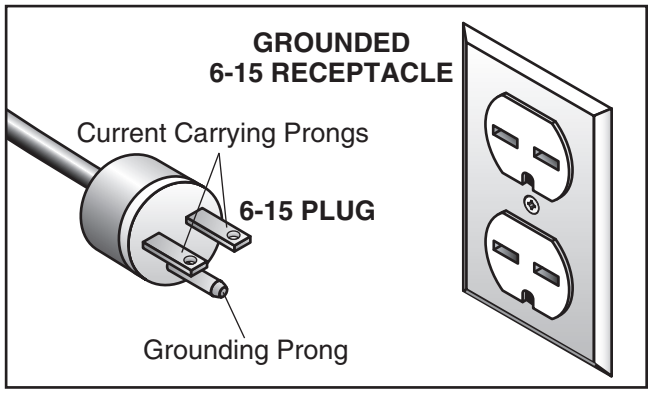


Figure 1. Typical 6-15 plug and receptacle.

WARNING

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

For 110V operation: The plug specified under "Circuit Requirements for 110V" on the previous page has a grounding prong that must be attached to the equipment-grounding wire inside the included power cord. The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (see below) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

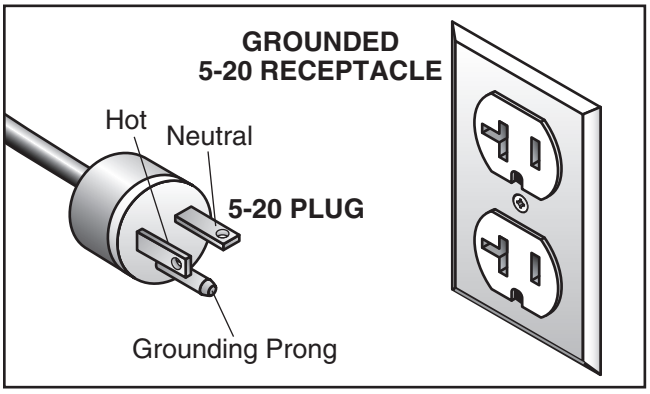


Figure 2. Typical 5-20 plug and receptacle.

Model G0713 Connection Device

For 110V operation: This machine is equipped with a power cord that has an equipment-grounding wire and a grounding plug (similar to the figure below). The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (outlet) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

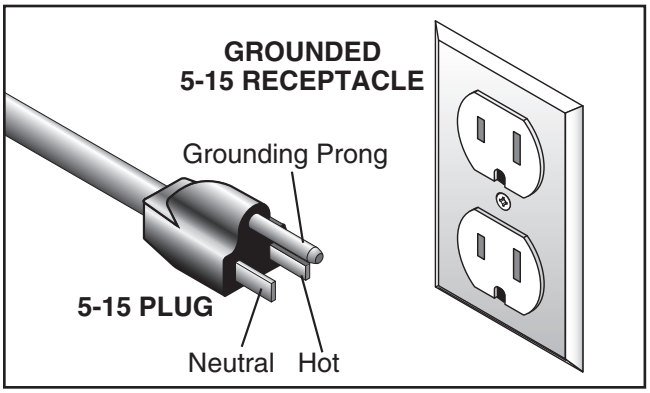


Figure 3. Typical 5-15 plug and receptacle.

For 220V operation: The power cord and plug specified under "Circuit Requirements for 220V" on the previous page have an equipment-grounding wire and a grounding prong. The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (outlet) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances (see figure below).

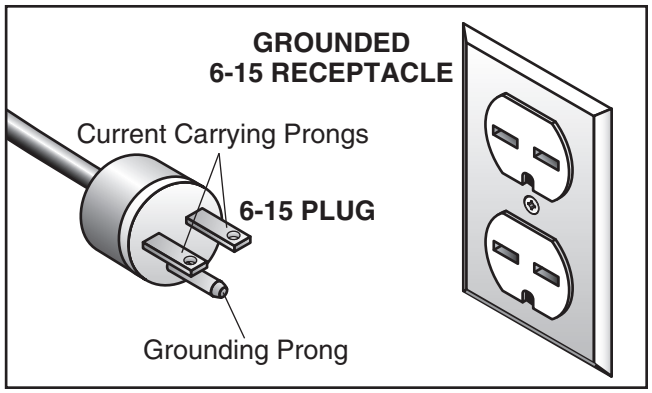


Figure 4. Typical 6-15 plug and receptacle.

Grounding Instructions

In the event of certain types of malfunctions or breakdowns, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current—in order to reduce the risk of electric shock.

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 may 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 contain a ground wire, match the required plug and receptacle, and meet the following requirements:

Minimum Gauge Size .....12 AWG
Maximum Length (Shorter is Better).....50 ft.

The extension cord table below is provided per UL987 requirements. It is a generic guideline for determining the correct size of extension cord to use, depending on the cord length and full-load ampere rating of a machine. If you are in doubt about the cord size recommended by this table, use the next heavier gauge. (The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.) When using this table, ignore all information that does not apply to the machine (for example, if the machine is wired for 240V, ignore all 120V information).

Ampere Rating		Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet			
		120V	25	50	100	150
		240V	50	100	200	300
More Than	Not More Than	AWG				
0	6		18	16	16	14
6	10		18	16	14	12
10	12		16	16	14	12
12	16		14	12	Not Recomended	

Voltage Conversion

This section shows how to convert the Model G0661 from 220V to 110V and the Model G0713 from 110V to 220V.

Items Needed **Qty**
- Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 1
- Electrical Tape..... As Needed
- Wire Nut (14 AWG x 3) 1
- 5-20 Plug (G0661) or 6-15 Plug (G0713) .. 1

NOTICE

Refer to the motor junction box cover diagram for connection locations and voltage conversion. If a diagram is not present, use the instructions below, or call our Tech Support Department at (570) 546-9663.

Converting G0661 to 110V

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Open the motor junction box, then loosen the wire nuts indicated in **Figure 5**.

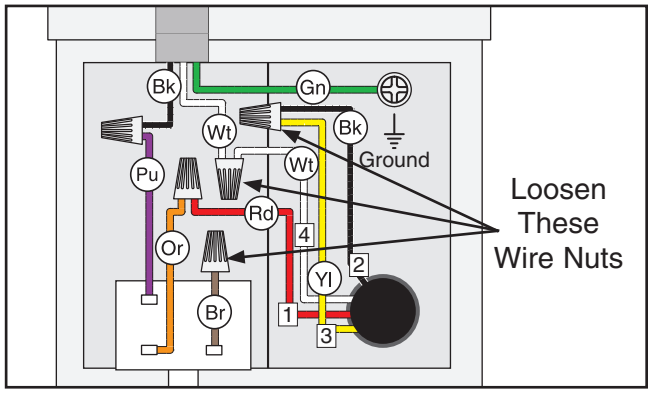


Figure 5. Location of wire nuts to be loosened on Model G0661.

3. Use wire nuts to connect the wires as indicated in **Figure 6**. Twist both wire nuts onto their respective wires and wrap them with electrical tape so they will not come loose.

4. Close and secure the motor junction box.

5. Remove the pre-installed 6-15 plug from the power cord and install a 5-20 plug on the end of the cord, as illustrated in the wiring diagram on **Page 78**.

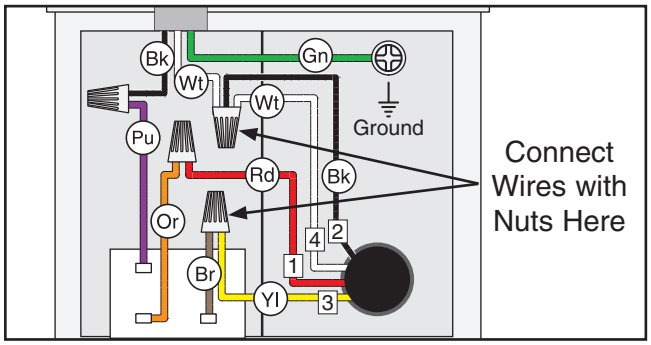


Figure 6. Model G0661 rewired to 110V.

Converting Model G0713 to 220V

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Open the motor junction box, then loosen the wires indicated in **Figure 7**.

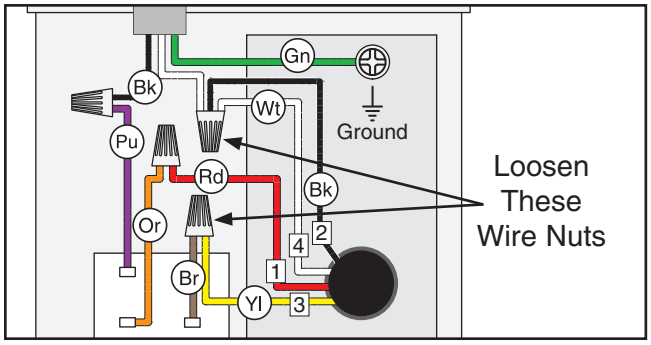


Figure 7. Location of wire nuts to be loosened on Model G0713.

3. Use wire nuts to conect the wires as indicated in **Figure 8**. Twist both wire nuts onto their respective wires and wrap them with electrical tape so they will not come loose. Retain the wire nut on the brown wire.

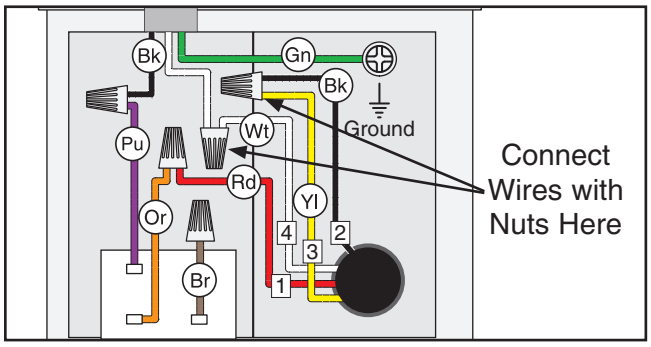
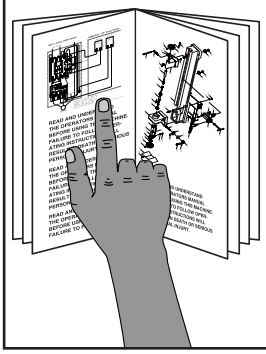


Figure 8. Model G0713 rewired to 220V.

4. Close and secure the motor junction box.

5. Remove the 5-15 plug from the power cord and install a 6-15 plug (refer to wiring diagram on **Page 79**).

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

This machine and its components are very heavy. Get lifting help or use power lifting equipment such as a forklift to move heavy items.

Needed for Setup

The following are needed to complete the setup process, but are not included with the machine:

Description	Qty
• Safety Glasses (for each person)	1
• Additional People	2
• Degreaser or Solvent for Cleaning	Varies
• Shop Rags for Cleaning	Varies
• Straightedge	1
• Level	1
• Fine Ruler	1
• Wrench or Socket Wrench 10mm	1
• Wrench or Socket Wrench 12mm	1
• Wrench or Socket Wrench 14mm	1
• Phillips Screwdriver #2	1
• Piece of Scrap Wood (2" Minimum Thickness & 27" Long)	1
• Cardboard (27" Long x 20" Wide)	1
• Dust Hose 2½"	1
• Hose Clamps 2½"	2
• Dust Collection System	1

Unpacking

Your machine was carefully packaged for safe transportation. Remove the packaging materials from around your machine and inspect it. If you discover the machine is damaged, *please immediately call Customer Service at (570) 546-9663 for advice.*

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

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

Inventory

The following is a list of the main components shipped with the Model G0661/G0713. Lay the components out to inventory them.

Note: *If you can't find an item, check the mounting location on the machine or examine the packaging materials carefully. Occasionally we pre-install certain components for shipping.*

Box Contents (Figures 9–11):	**Qty**
A. Table Saw Unit (not shown)	1
B. Right Stand Legs	2
C. Left Stand Legs	2
D. Extension Wings	2
E. Feet	4
F. Upper Stand Braces	2
G. Side Stand Braces	2
H. Lower Stand Braces	2
I. Motor Cover	1
J. Spreader/Blade Guard Assembly	1
K. Table Tilt Handwheel	1
L. Handle	1
M. Dado Table Insert	1
N. Miter Gauge Assembly	1
O. Arbor Wrenches	2
P. Wrench 11/13mm	1
Q. Hex Wrench 2.5, 5, 6mm	1 Each
R. Push Stick	1
S. Switch Disabling Lock	1
T. Front Rail Rectangular Tube	1
U. Front Rail 66"	1
V. Rear Rail 60¾"	1
W. Fence Assembly	1
X. Fence Lock Knob	1
Y. Blade 10"	1

Hardware (Not Shown):	**Qty**
Key 4 x 4 x 10mm (Handwheel)	1
Set Screw M5-.8 x 6 (Handwheel)	1
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 20 (Wings)	8
Lock Washers 8mm (Wings)	8
Carriage Bolts M8-1.25 x 12 (Stand)	28
Flat Washers 8mm (Stand/Feet)	36
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Stand/Feet)	36
Hex Bolts M6-1 x 12 (Switch)	2
Flat Head Screws M8-1.25 x 25 (Fence)	6
Lock Washers 8mm (Fence)	6
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Fence)	6
Flange Cap Screws M8-1.25 x 25 (Fence)	6
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Fence)	6
Flange Bolts M8-1.25 x 10 (Fence)	6
Flat Washers 8mm (Fence)	6
Lock Knob M5-.8 (Insert)	1

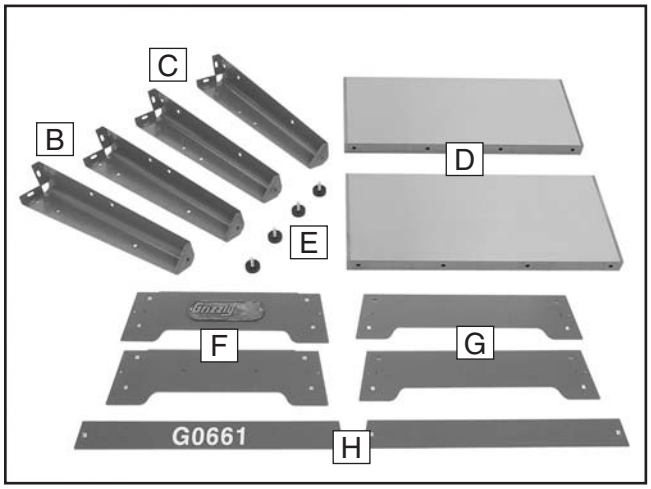


Figure 9. Inventory contents B–H.

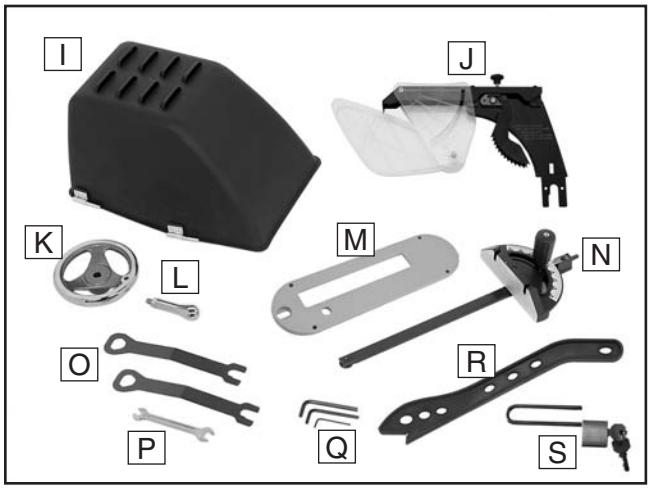


Figure 10. Inventory contents I–S.

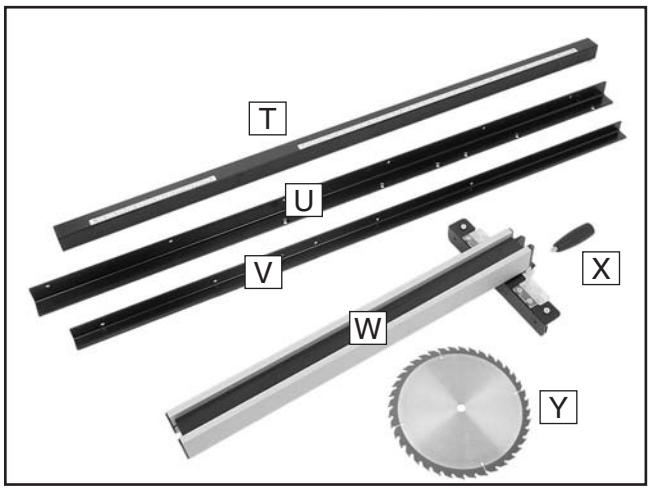
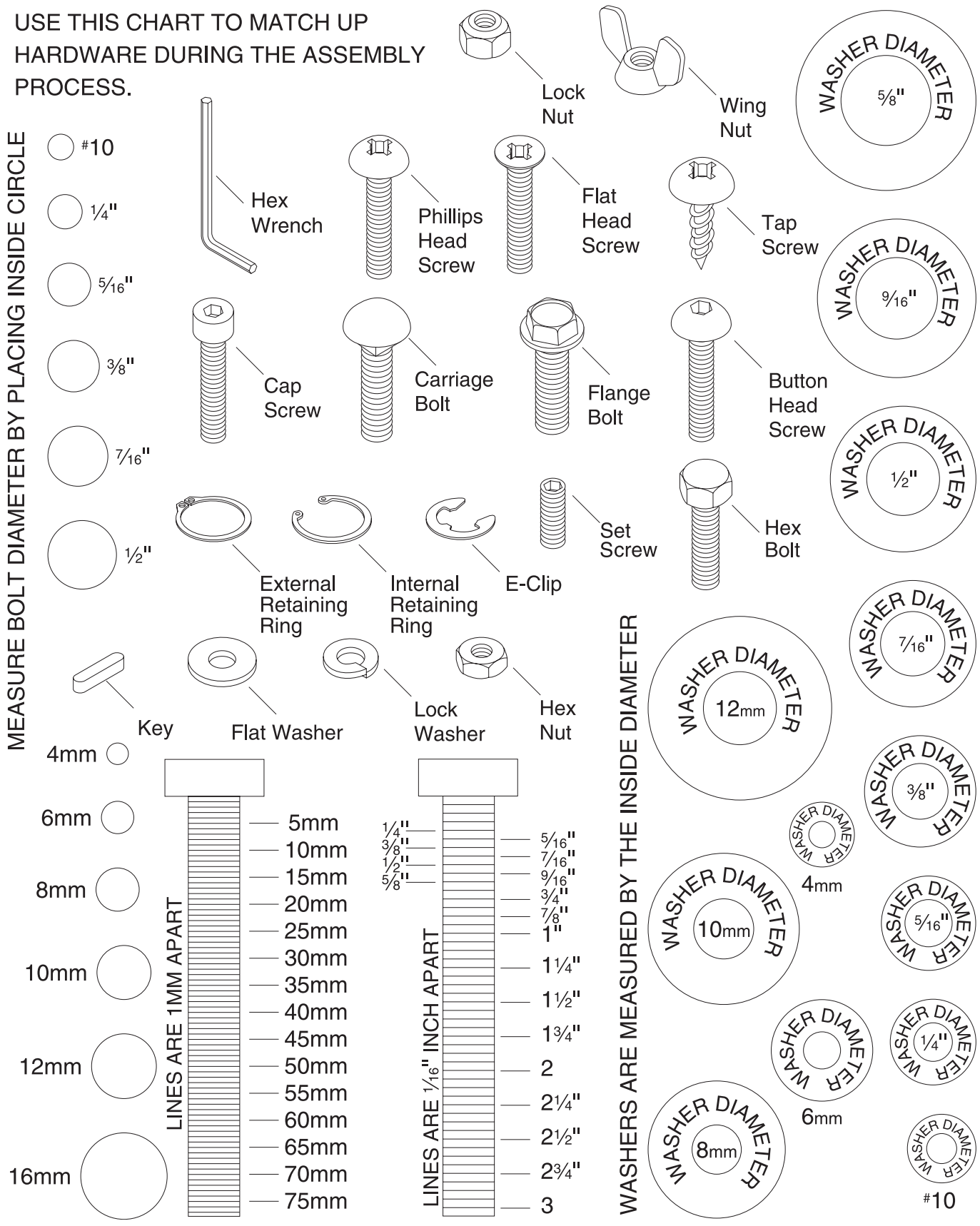


Figure 11. Inventory contents T–Y.

Hardware Recognition Chart



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 has been your machine's close ally and guardian since it left the factory. If your machine arrived to you free of rust, then be thankful that the rust preventative protected it during its journey...and try to stay thankful as you clean it off, because it can be challenging to remove if you are unprepared and impatient.

Plan on spending some time cleaning your machine. The time you spend doing this will reward you with smooth sliding parts and a better appreciation for the proper care of your machine's unpainted surfaces.

Although there are many ways to successfully remove the rust preventative, these instructions walk you through what works well for us.

Before cleaning, gather the following:
- Disposable Rags
- Cleaner/degreaser (see below)
- Safety glasses & disposable gloves

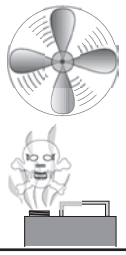
H9692—Orange Power Cleaner & Degreaser
One of the best cleaners we've found for quickly and easily removing rust preventative.

Figure 12. Model H9692 Industrial Orange Power Cleaner/Degreaser.

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

⚠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. Minimize your risk by only using these products in a well ventilated area.

NOTICE

Avoid chlorine-based solvents, such as acetone or brake parts cleaner that may damage painted surfaces. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions when using any type of cleaning product.

Basic steps for removing rust preventative:

1. Put on safety glasses and disposable gloves.

2. Coat all surfaces that have rust preventative with a liberal amount of your cleaner/degreaser and let them soak for few minutes.

3. Wipe off the surfaces. If your cleaner/degreaser is effective, the rust preventative will wipe off easily.

   Note: *To clean off thick coats of rust preventative on flat surfaces, such as tables, use a PLASTIC paint scraper to scrape off the majority of the coating before wiping it off with your rag. (Do not use a metal scraper or you may scratch your machine.)*

4. Repeat **Steps 2–3** as necessary until clean, then coat all unpainted surfaces with a quality metal protectant to prevent rust.

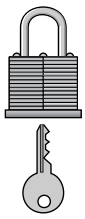
Site Considerations

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

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

Physical Environment

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

Electrical Installation

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

Lighting

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

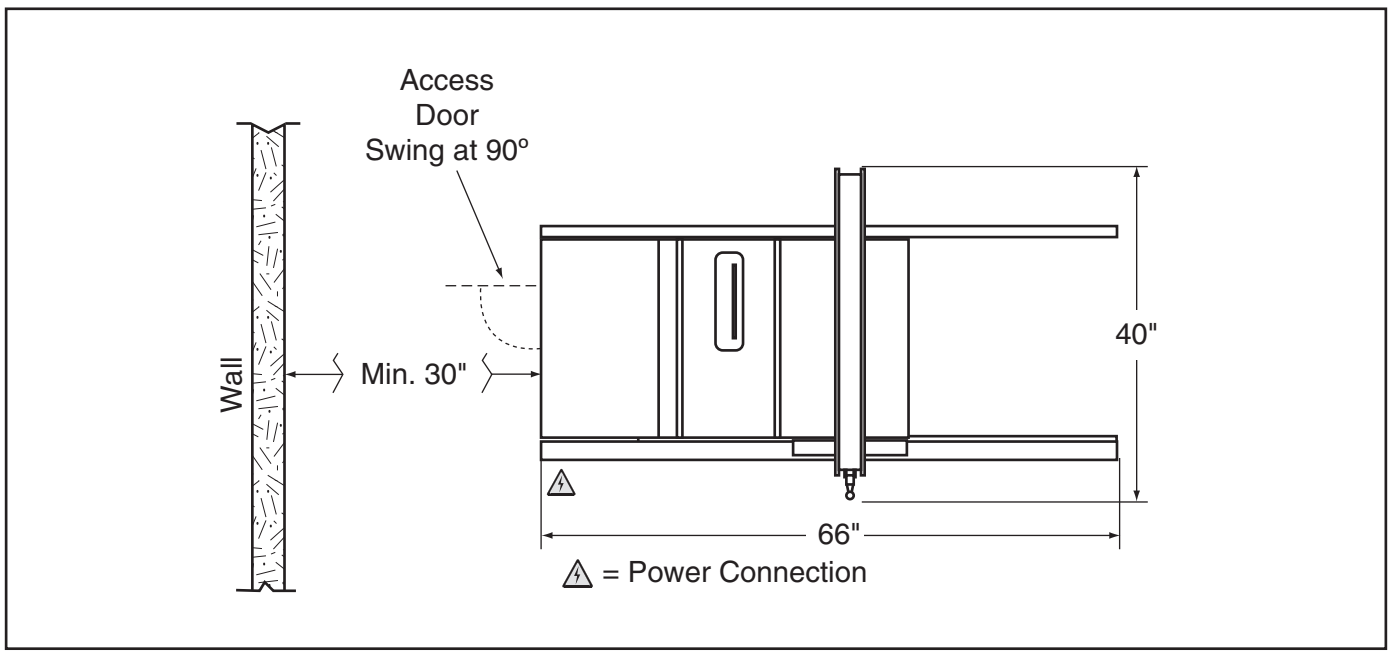


Figure 13. Minimum working clearances.

Assembly

To assemble the table saw:

1. Attach the upper stand braces to the top holes of the left and right legs with eight M8-1.25 x 12 carriage bolts, 8mm flat washers, and M8-1.25 hex nuts, as shown in **Figure 14**. Just hand tighten the fasteners for this step.

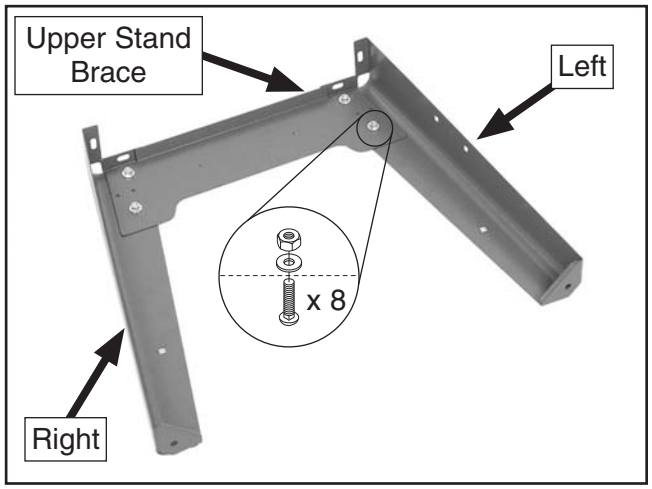


Figure 14. Upper stand brace secured to legs.

2. Attach the lower stand braces to the leg assemblies from **Step 1** with four M8-1.25 x 12 carriage bolts, 8mm flat washers, and M8-1.25 hex nuts, as shown in **Figure 15**. Just hand tighten the fasteners for this step.

Note: *Make sure the upper stand brace with the Grizzly logo is on the same side as the lower stand brace with the model number label.*

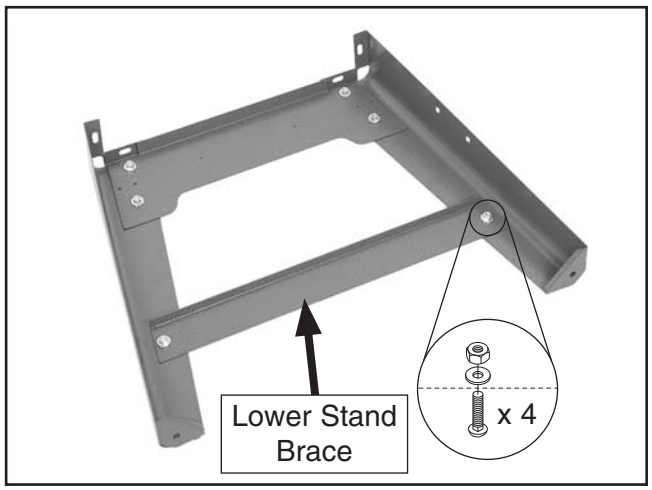


Figure 15. Lower stand brace secured to legs.

3. Attach both leg assemblies together with the remaining side stand braces and eight M8-1.25 x 12 carriage bolts, 8mm flat washers, and M8-1.25 hex nuts, as shown in **Figure 16**. Just hand tighten the fasteners for this step.

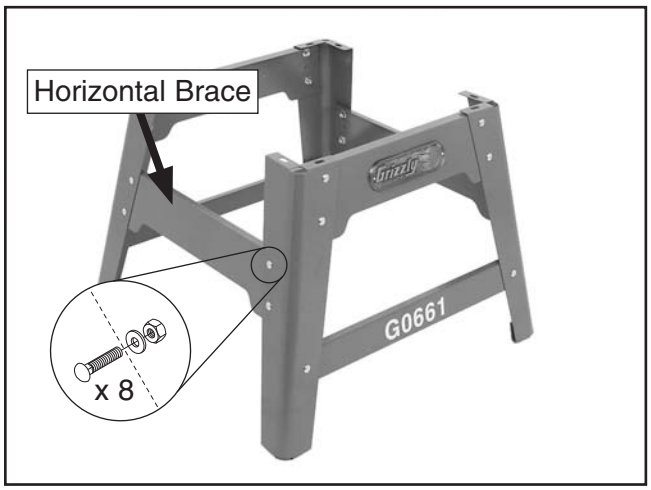


Figure 16. Stand assembly completed.

4. Use M8-1.25 hex nuts and 8mm flat washers to attach each foot to the bottom of the stand, as shown in **Figure 17**.

Note: *Adjust the hex nuts to approximately the same position on the threaded shaft of the feet during this step to make leveling easier during a later step.*

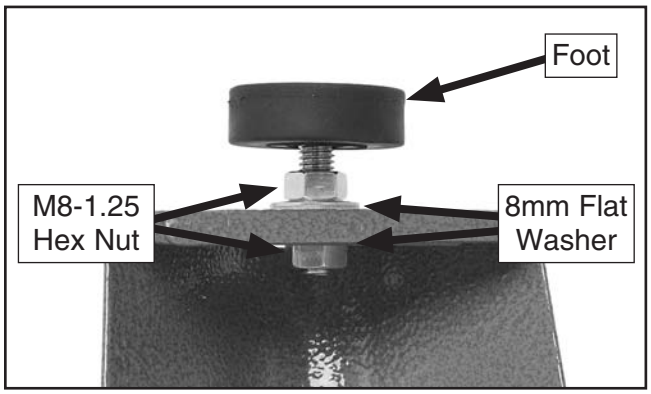


Figure 17. Foot installed with hex nuts and flat washers.

5. Make sure the blade is lowered all the way into the saw by turning the front handwheel. Place the saw upside down on a piece of cardboard, then place the stand on the saw so the Grizzly logo faces the same direction as the front of the saw, as shown in **Figure 18**.

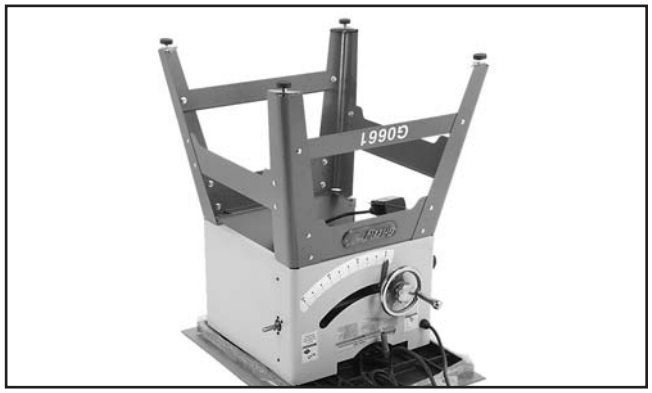


Figure 18. Stand assembly positioned on saw.

6. Attach the stand to the saw with eight M8-1.25 x 12 carriage bolts, 8mm flat washers, and M8-1.25 hex nuts.

7. With assistance from at least two other people, turn the saw upright so it rests on the feet. DO NOT ATTEMPT THIS BY YOURSELF!

8. Place a level on the table and level the saw from side-to-side and front-to-back, then fully tighten all the stand fasteners with a 12mm wrench (or socket).

9. Place the included 4x4x10 key in the keyway slot on the handwheel shaft, and slide the handwheel onto the shaft. Use the included 2.5mm hex wrench to tighten the setscrew in the side of the handwheel hub (see **Figure 19**).

Figure 19. Handwheel installed on side of saw.

10. Inspect the extension wing and main table mating surfaces for burrs or foreign material that may inhibit assembly.

The mating edges of the wings and the table must be clean, smooth, and flat. Use a wire brush or file if necessary to clean up the edges. This step will ensure that the wings mount properly to the main table.

11. With another person to hold the wings in place, attach each extension wing to the main table with four M8-1.25 x 20 hex bolts and 8mm lock washers, as shown in **Figure 20**.

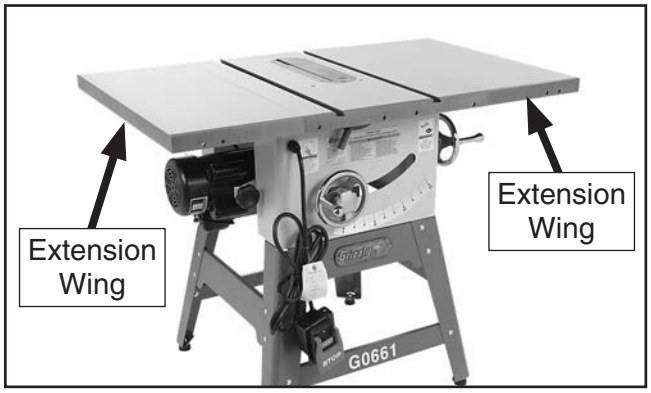


Figure 20. Extension wings installed on saw.

12. Place the straightedge across the extension wings and main table to make sure that the combined table surface is flat.

—If the combined table surface is flat, skip to the next step.

—If the outside end of the extension wing tilts down, use a strip of masking tape along the bottom edge of the main table to shim the extension wing up (see **Figure 21**).

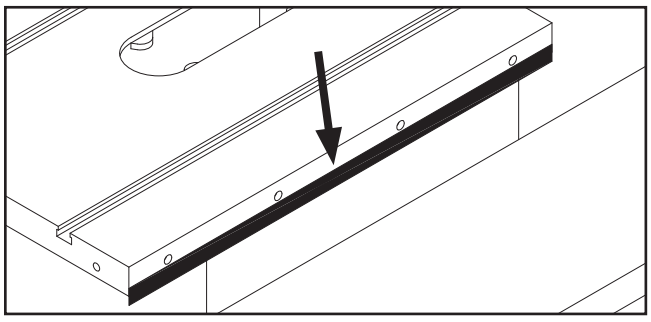


Figure 21. Masking tape location for shimming the extension table up.

— If the outside end of the extension wing tilts up, use a strip of masking tape along the top edge of the main table to shim the extension wing down (see **Figure 22**).

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

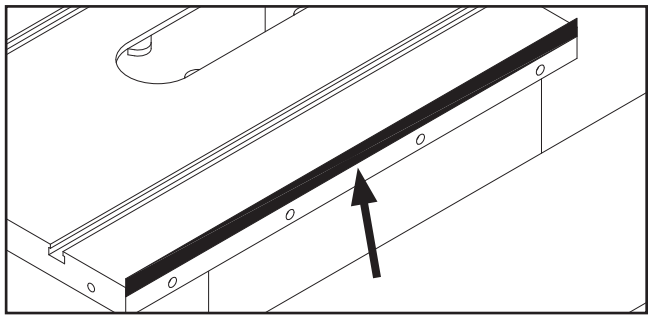


Figure 22. Masking tape location for shimming the extension wing down.

13. Install the front rail with six M8-1.25 x 25 flat head screws, 8mm lock washers, and M8-1.25 hex nuts, as shown in **Figure 23**.

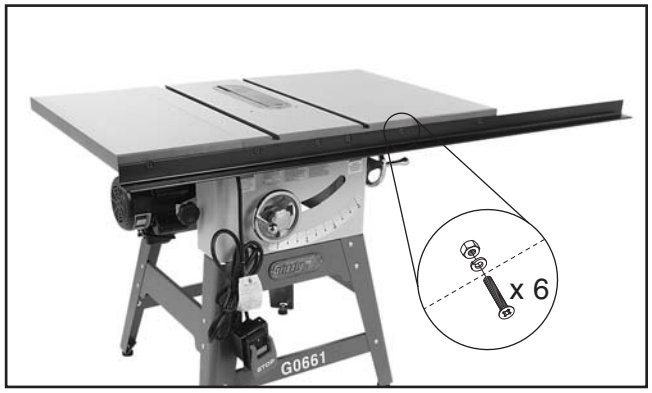


Figure 23. Front rail installed on saw.

14. Install the rear rail with six M8-1.25 x 25 flange cap screws, 8mm flat washers, and M8-1.25 hex nuts, as shown in **Figure 24**.

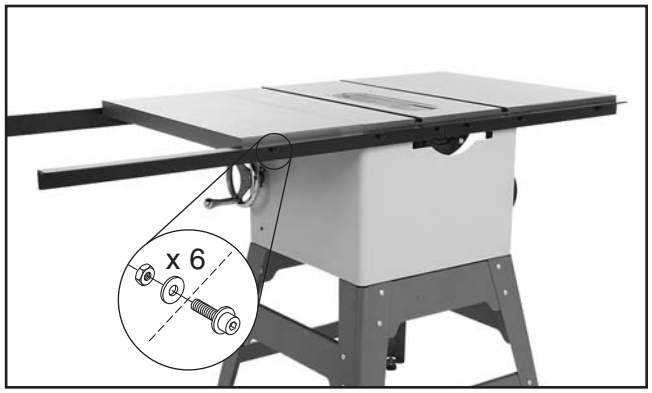


Figure 24. Rear rail installed on saw.

15. Install the fence tube on the front rail with six M8-1.25 x 10 flange bolts, as shown in **Figure 25**.

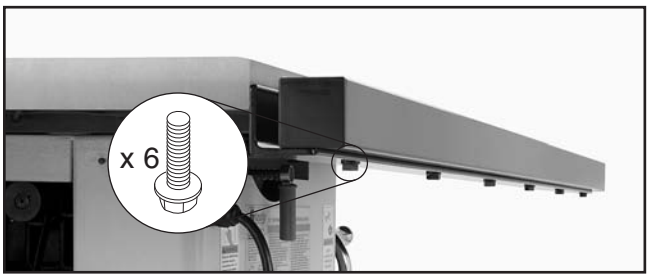


Figure 25. Fence tube installed on front rail.

16. Attach the switch to the front rail with two M6-1 x 12 hex bolts, as shown in **Figure 26**.

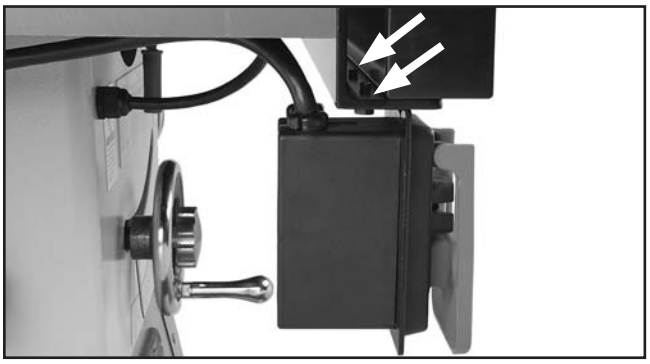


Figure 26. Switch attached to rails.

17. Install the motor cover by sliding the hinge posts into the hinges and locking the motor cover closed with the knob, as shown in **Figure 27**.

Figure 27. Motor cover installed on saw.

18. Turn the lock knob that secures the table insert so it is parallel to the inner slot, as shown in **Figure 28**, then remove the insert and set it aside.

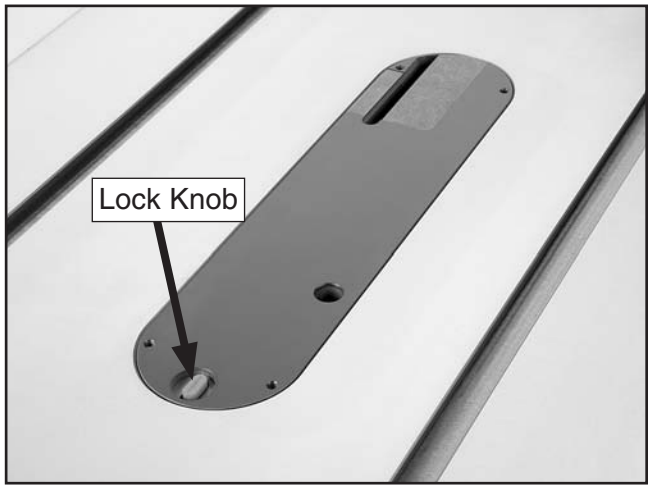


Figure 28. Example of insert lock knob unlocked.

19. Raise the arbor all the way up and set the arbor angle to 0°.

20. Unthread the lock knob on the riving knife/blade guard mounting block (see **Figure 29**) several turns. Push the riving knife away from the knob, then lift the riving knife up to remove it.

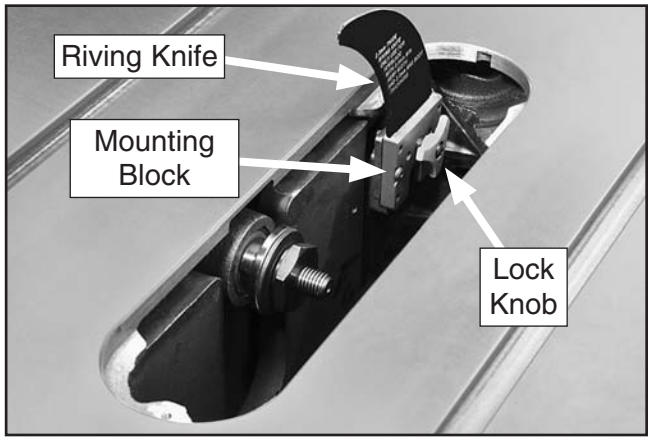


Figure 29. Example of riving knife installed.

The riving knife is installed for shipping purposes. 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 instead of the riving knife for through cuts.

Note: *The two pins in the mounting block fit into matching slots on the riving knife, keeping it secured.*

21. Remove the arbor nut and arbor flange from the arbor, slide on the included 10" saw blade, making sure the teeth face the front of the saw, then install the arbor flange and arbor nut onto the blade. (Refer to **Page 36** for detailed blade installation instructions.)

22. Put on a pair of heavy leather gloves and use the included arbor wrenches to tighten the arbor nut, as shown in **Figure 30**, then lower the blade all the way down.

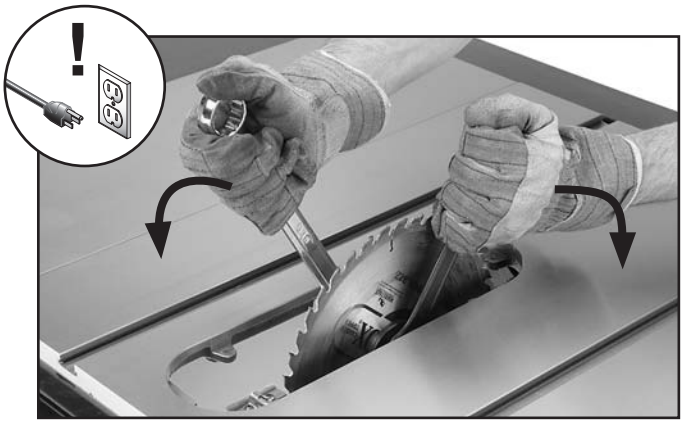


Figure 30. Example of securing blade.

23. Install the fence lock handle, as shown in **Figure 31**.

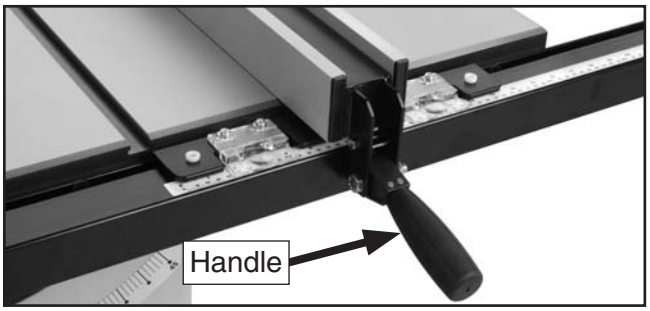


Figure 31. Fence lock handle installed on fence.

24. Mount the fence on the front rail to the right of the blade.

25. Slide the miter gauge into the T-slot on the left side of the blade.

26. Follow instructions in **Dust Collection**, **Power Connection**, and **Test Run**, then proceed to **Final Setup** to complete the remaining assembly steps.

Dust Collection

⚠CAUTION

DO NOT operate this table saw without an adequate dust collection system. This saw creates substantial amounts of wood dust while operating. Failure to use a dust collection system can result in short and long-term respiratory illness.

Components and Hardware Needed:	Qty
Dust Hose 2½" (not included)	1
Hose Clamps 2½" (not included)	2
Dust Collection System (not included)	1

Recommended CFM at Dust Port: 150 CFM

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

To connect a dust collection hose:

1. Fit a 2½" dust hose over the dust port, as shown in **Figure 32**, and tightly secure in place with a hose clamp.

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

Figure 32. Dust hose attached to dust port.

Power Connection

Before the machine can be connected to the power source, an electrical circuit must be made available that meets the minimum specifications given in the "Circuit Requirements" on **Pages 15–16**.

If a power circuit has not been prepared for the machine, do that now. To ensure a safe and code-compliant setup, we strongly recommend that all electrical work be done by a qualified electrician.

To connect to the power supply:

1. Make sure all previous assembly and setup instructions in this manual have been completed.

2. Clear away all tools and objects used during setup from the machine.

3. Insert the plug into a matching receptacle.

Test Run

Test run your machine to make sure it runs properly and is ready for regular operation.

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

If, during the test run, you cannot easily locate the source of an unusual noise or vibration, stop using the machine immediately, then review **Troubleshooting** on **Page 66**.

If you still cannot remedy a problem, contact our Tech Support at (570) 546-9663 for assistance.

To test run the machine:

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

2. Lower the blade all the way down.

3. Make sure the machine has been connected to power as described in **Power Connection** on **Page 28**.

4. Remove the switch disabling lock if it is installed.

5. Verify that the machine is operating correctly by pressing the ON button.

   —When operating correctly, the machine runs smoothly with little or no vibration or rubbing noises.

   —Investigate and correct strange or unusual noises or vibrations before operating the machine further. Always disconnect the machine from power when investigating or correcting potential problems.

6. Turn the machine ***OFF***.

7. Insert the padlock shaft through the green ON button, as shown in **Figure 33**.

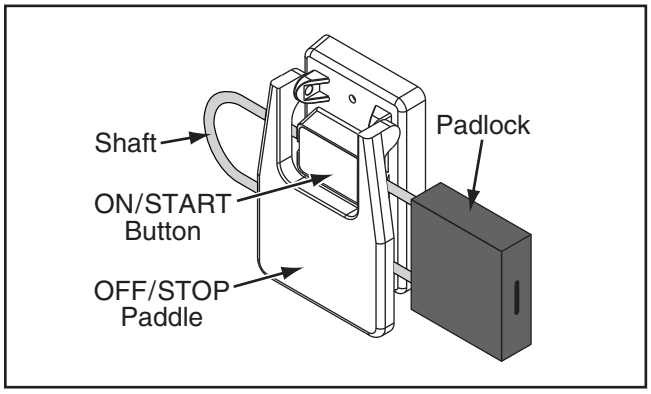


Figure 33. Switch disabling lock inserted into ON button.

8. Press the green ON button to test the switch lock. The motor should not start when the padlock is installed in the switch.

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

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

Final Setup

The remaining tasks required for assembing the saw include the following steps: installing the table insert and cutting a slot for the blade, checking fence parallelism, and installing the blade guard.

To complete the remaining assembly steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

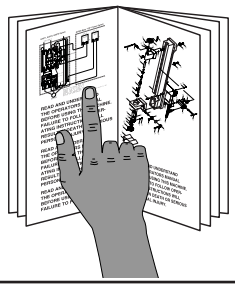
2. Install and cut the table insert, as instructed in **Cutting a Zero Clearance Insert** on **Page 41**, then proceed to the next step.

3. Verify that the fence is parallel to the blade/miter slot (refer to "Clamping Pressure and Parallelism" on **Page 73**). The blade was set parallel with the miter slot at the factory, which affects whether the fence is parallel when mounted to the table.

4. Install the blade guard as instructed in "Installing Blade Guard & Spreader" on **Page 37**.

5. Verify the blade tilt stop accuracy (**Page 68**). This adjustment was performed at the factory. However, because of the many variables involved with shipping, we recommend that you verify this adjustment to ensure that this saw cuts safely and accurately.

SECTION 4: OPERATIONS



⚠WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury when using this machine, read and understand this entire manual before beginning any operations.

⚠WARNING

Damage to your eyes, lungs, and hearing could result from using this machine without proper protective gear. Always wear safety glasses, a respirator, and hearing protection when operating this machine.

⚠WARNING

For Your Own Safety Read Instruction Manual Before Operating Saw

a) Wear eye protection.
b) Use saw-blade guard and riving knife 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.

NOTICE

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

Basic Controls

ON/OFF Switch: Starts and stops the motor.

Switch Disabling Lock: When installed, disables the switch to prevent accidental startup.

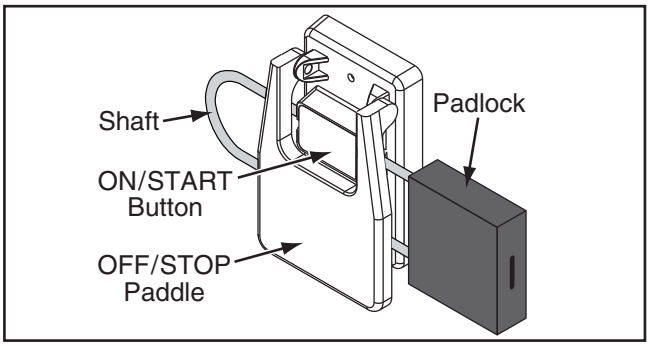


Figure 34. ON/OFF switch with disabling lock.

Blade Height Handwheel: Adjusts blade height.

Blade Height Lock: Locks the blade height.

Blade Tilt Handwheel: Adjusts the blade angle from 0°–45°.

Blade Tilt Lock: Locks the blade tilt setting so it does not move during operations.

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

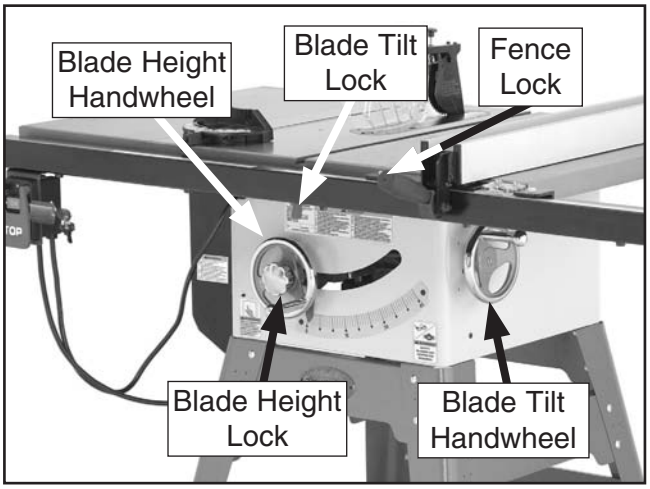


Figure 35. Basic table saw controls.

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 a typical operation, so the 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, read "how to" books, and seek additional training from experienced machine operators.

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 no more than ¼" higher than the thickness of the workpiece.

4. Adjusts the fence to the desired width of cut then locks it in place.

5. Checks the outfeed side of the machine for proper support and to make sure the workpiece can safely pass all the way through the blade without interference.

6. Puts on safety glasses and a respirator. Locates push sticks/blocks if needed.

7. Starts the saw.

8. Feeds the workpiece all the way through the blade while maintaining firm pressure on the workpiece against the table and fence, and keeping hands and fingers out of the blade path and away from the blade.

9. Stops the machine immediately after the cut is complete.

Disabling & Locking Switch

The ON/OFF switch can be disabled and locked with a padlock. While the padlock is inserted through the ON button, as shown in the **Figure** below, the motor cannot be started, which reduces the risk of accidental startup by children or unauthorized users.

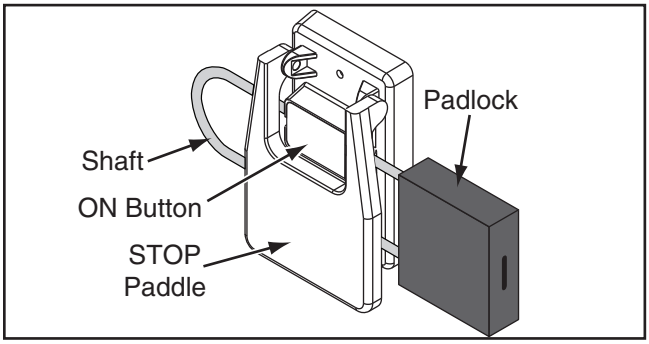


Figure 36. Switch disabled by a padlock.

⚠WARNING

Children or untrained people can be killed or seriously injured by this machine. If machine is accessible to children or other people, always disable and lock the switch before leaving machine unattended! Place key in a well-hidden or secure location.

NOTICE

The switch can only be disabled if the installed padlock shaft meets the minimum diameter shown below; otherwise the shaft may be too small to properly disable the switch.

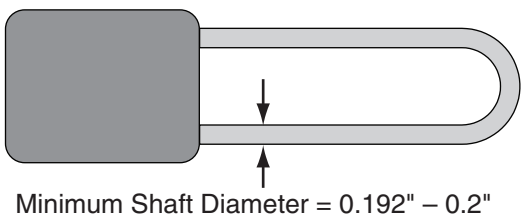


Figure 37. Minimum lock shaft requirements.

Non-Through & Through Cuts

Non-Through Cuts

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

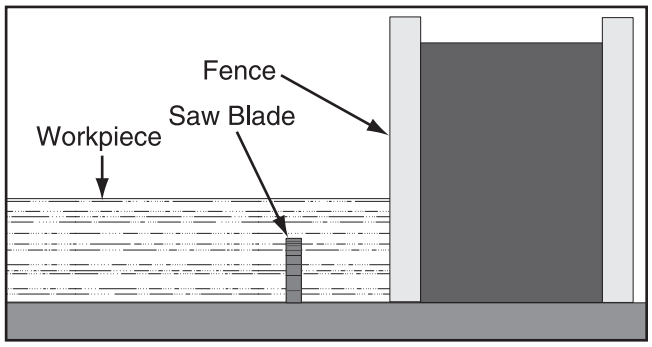


Figure 38. Example of a non-through cut.

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

Through Cuts

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

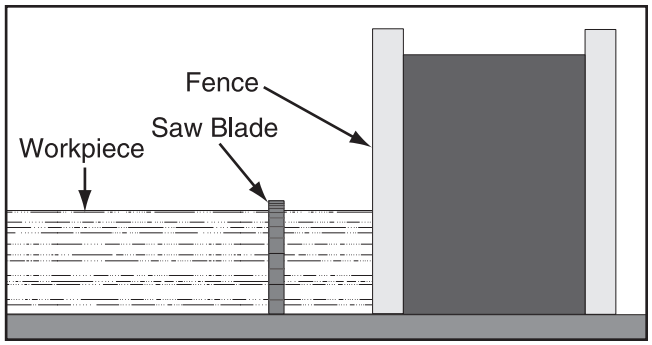


Figure 39. Example of a through cut (blade guard not shown for illustrative clarity).

Stock 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 cementitious backer board creates extremely fine dust and may reduce the life of the motor bearings. This machine is NOT designed to cut metal, glass, stone, tile, etc.; cutting these materials with a table saw greatly increases the risk of injury and damage to the saw or blade.

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

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

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

- ***Excessive Warping:*** Workpieces with excessive cupping, bowing, or twisting are dangerous to cut because they are unstable and may move unpredictably when being cut.

- ***Minor Warping:*** Slightly cupped workpieces can be safely supported with cupped side facing the table or fence; however, workpieces supported on the bowed side will rock during the cut, which could cause kickback.

Blade Requirements

The spreader/riving knife included with this machine is 0.09" (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: 0.074"–0.082" (1.9mm–2.1mm)
- Kerf (Tooth) Thickness: 0.114"–0.122" (2.9mm–3.1mm)

Blade Selection

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

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

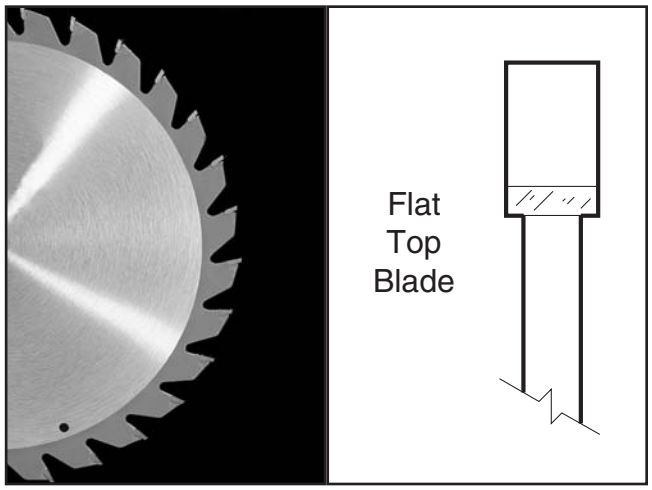


Figure 40. Ripping blade.

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

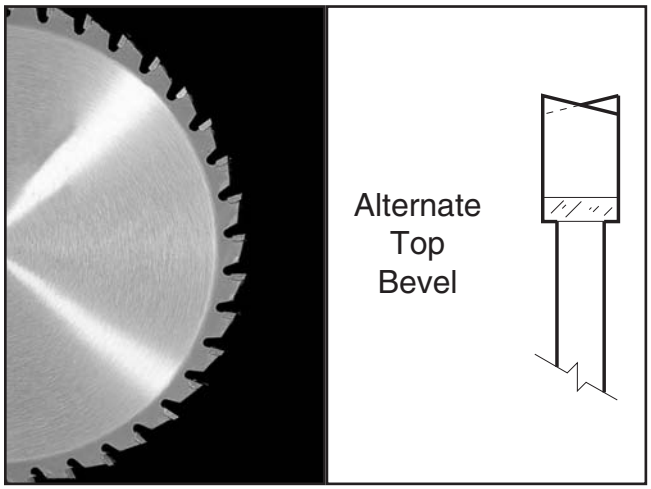


Figure 41. Crosscutting blade.

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

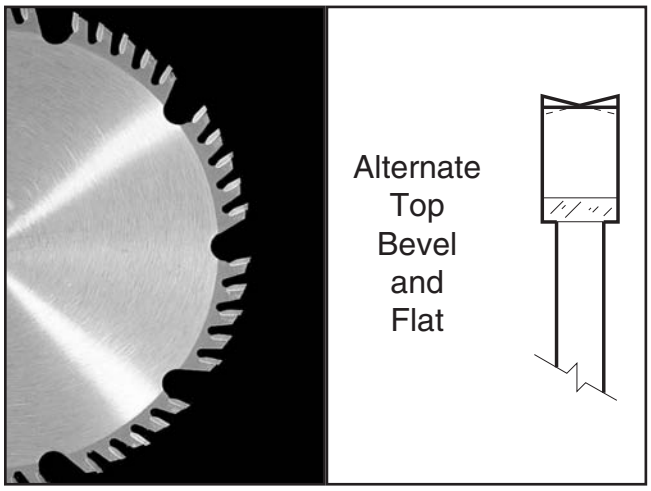


Figure 42. Combination blade.

Laminate blade features:

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

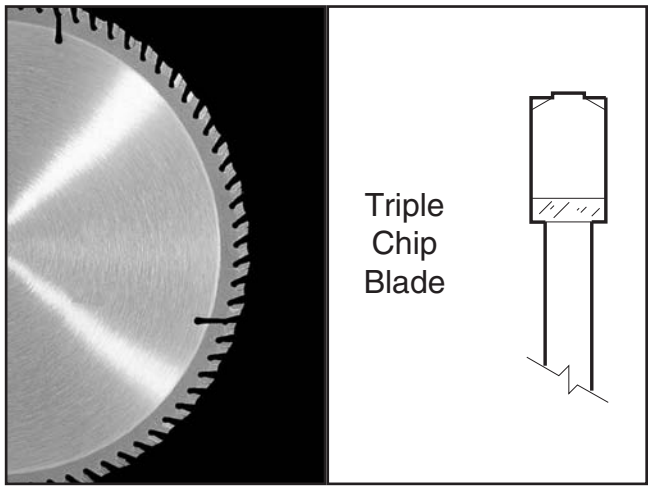


Figure 43. Laminate blade.

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

Dado Blades

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

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

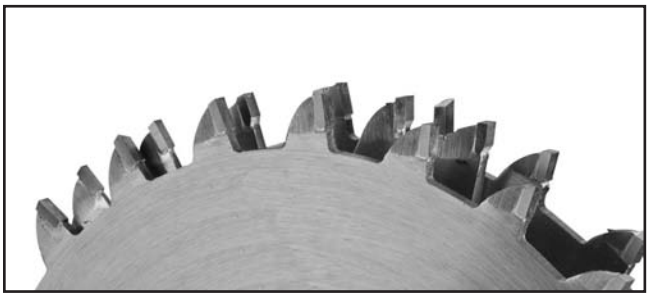


Figure 44. Stacked dado blade.

Blade Installation

Review this section, even if your saw blade came pre-installed.

To install a new blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Put on heavy leather gloves and raise the arbor all the way up.

3. Remove the table insert and blade guard/riving knife, depending on what is installed.

⚠CAUTION

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

4. Use the arbor wrenches to loosen and remove the arbor nut, flange, and blade. **Note:** *The arbor nut has right hand threads; turn it counterclockwise to loosen.*

5. Slide the blade over the arbor with the teeth facing the front of the saw, as shown in **Figure 45**.

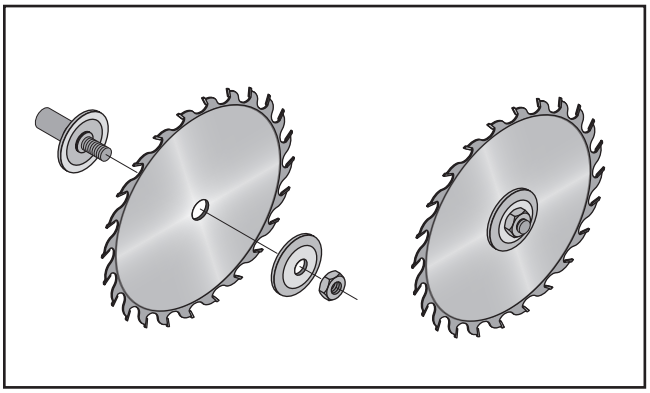


Figure 45. Example of correct blade direction and blade components installation order.

6. Re-install the arbor flange and the arbor nut, then tighten them against the blade with the wrenches included with the saw, as shown in **Figure 30**. DO NOT overtighten.

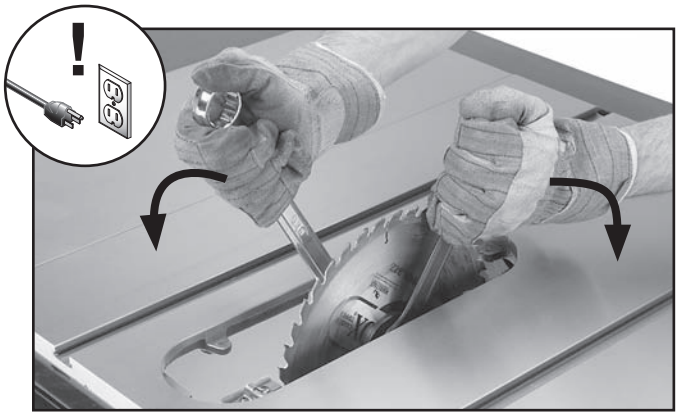


Figure 30. Example of securing blade.

7. Reinstall the blade guard/riving knife and the table insert.

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 (**Figure 46**). Each of these components has important safety functions.

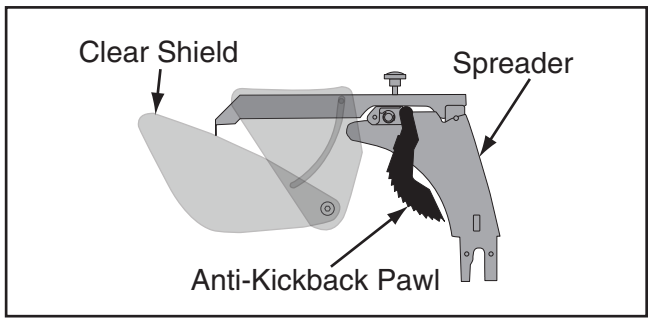


Figure 46. Blade guard assembly components.

Guard

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

The guard allows the operator to see 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.

To ensure that the guard does its job effectively, it 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

The spreader is a metal plate that prevents the newly cut workpiece from pinching the backside of the blade and causing kickback.

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

⚠WARNING

In order to work properly, the spreader cannot be bent or misaligned with the blade. If the spreader gets accidentally bent, take the time to straighten it or just replace it. Using a bent or misaligned spreader will increase the risk of kickback! Refer to Page 70 to check or adjust alignment if necessary.

Installing Blade Guard & Spreader

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the table insert.
3. Insert the spreader into the bracket slot and tighten the lock knob shown in **Figure 47** to secure the spreader.

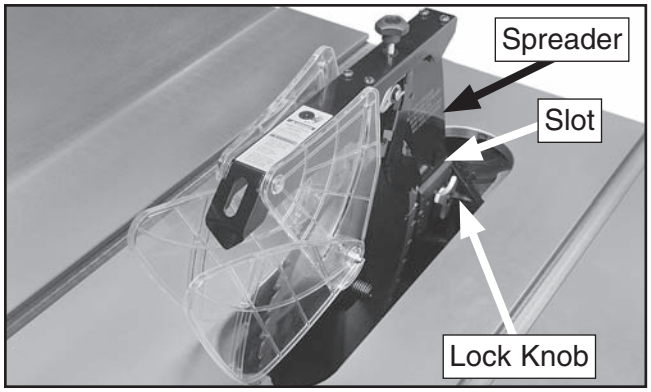


Figure 47. Example of location to secure blade guard.

4. Tug on the top of the spreader up to verify it is locked.

5. Lift the blade guard cover just enough to slide the table insert into the table slot over the blade, then secure the insert in place with the lock knob.

The blade guard, when properly installed, should be setup similar to **Figure 48**. 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.

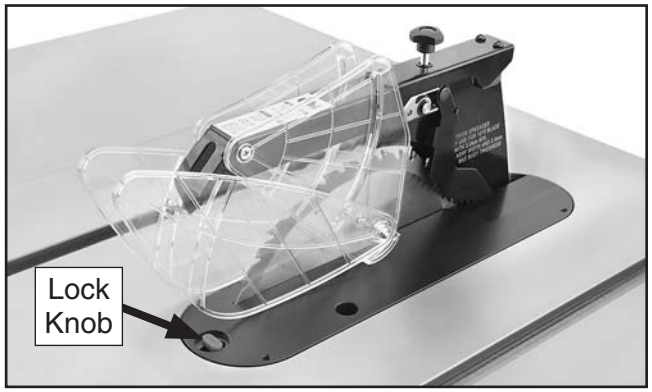


Figure 48. Blade guard and insert properly installed.

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

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

When properly aligned, the spreader/riving knife will be in the "Alignment Zone," shown in **Figure 49**, and will be parallel with the blade.

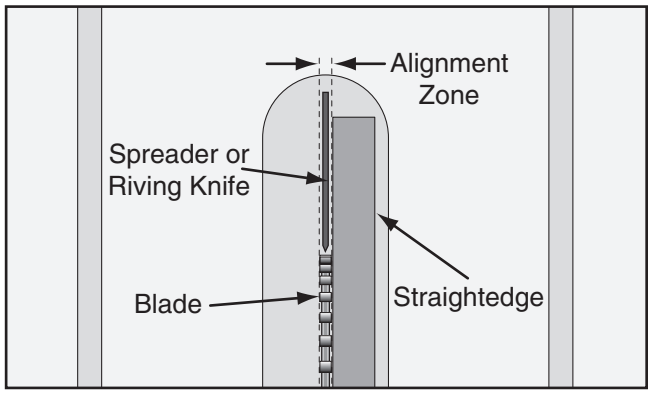


Figure 49. Spreader/riving knife alignment zone.

—If the spreader/riving knife is not inside the alignment zone and not parallel with the blade, then it needs to be adjusted. Proceed to "Adjusting Alignment" on **Page 71**.

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, as shown in **Figure 50**.

Note: *The right pawl is designed to tilt slightly away from the blade guard assembly to prevent catching in the table insert.*

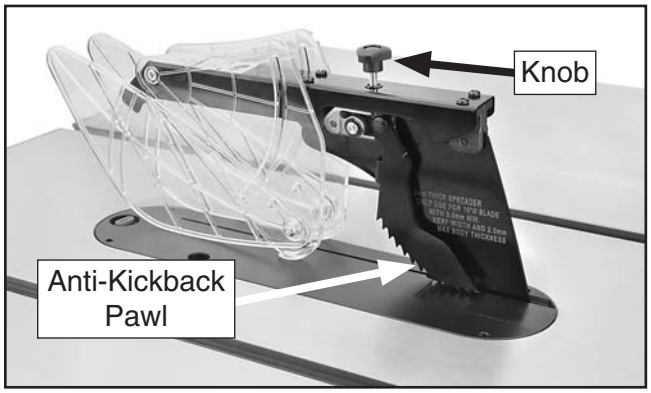


Figure 50. Example of pawls in resting position.

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

Removing Pawls

You might remove 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 removing the pawls, as they are provided for your safety.

⚠WARNING

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

To remove the pawls:

1. Loosen the knob on top of the spreader several turns, then remove the blade guard assembly.

2. Press the button shown in **Figure 51** on the block that holds the pawls, then remove the pawls from the spreader.

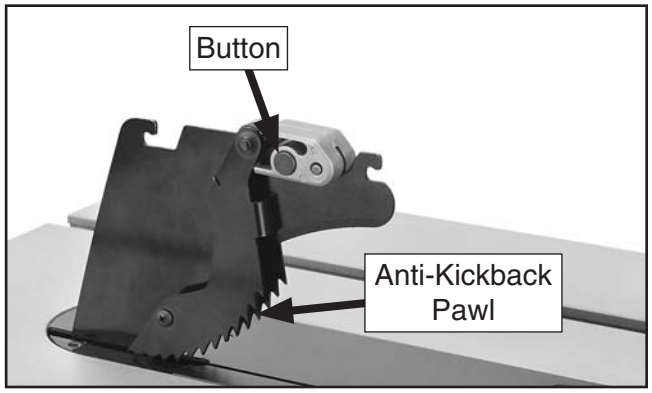


Figure 51. Button for removing pawls.

3. Re-install the blade guard onto the spreader, making sure the front and back pins on the blade guard slide all the way into the spreader slots, then tighten the top knob to secure the guard.

Re-installing Pawls

1. Loosen the knob on top of the spreader, then remove the blade guard.

2. Slide the pin in the pawl block into the second groove from the front of the spreader, as shown in **Figure 52**.

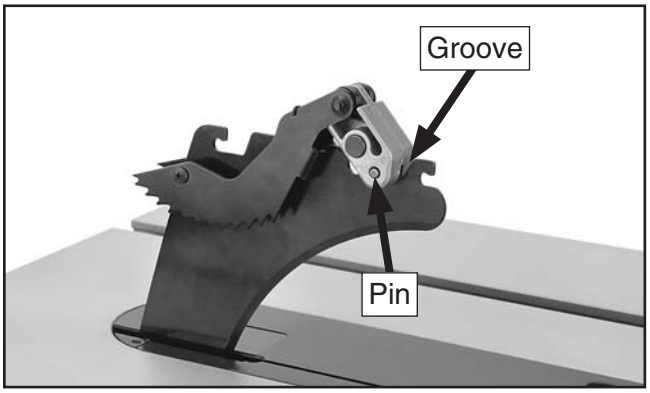


Figure 52. Re-installing pawls.

3. Press the button on the pawl block shown in **Figure 51**, then pivot the pawls down until they lock into place.

4. Re-install the blade guard onto the spreader and secure with the top knob.

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 for 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 riving knife must be installed.

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 riving knife works in the same manner as the spreader on the blade guard assembly. It is a metal plate that prevents the newly cut workpiece from pinching the backside of the blade and causing kickback.

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

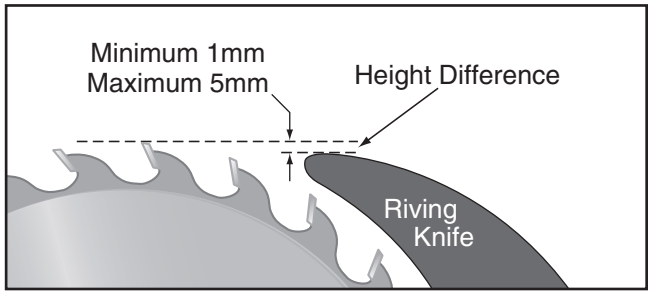


Figure 53. Height difference between riving knife and blade.

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

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

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

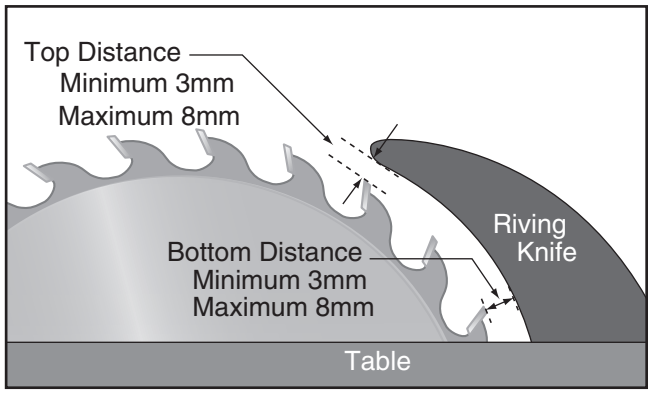


Figure 54. Allowable top and bottom distances between riving knife and blade.

⚠WARNING

To ensure that the riving knife works safely, it MUST be aligned with and correctly adjusted to the blade. Refer to Page 70 to check or adjust the riving knife alignment.

How to Install the Riving Knife

The riving knife is installed in a similar manner to the blade guard and spreader. Refer to **Blade Guard** on **Page 37** for installation instructions.

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 instead of the riving knife for through cuts.

Cutting a Zero Clearance Insert

A zero clearance insert is provided with the table saw to reduce workpiece tear out and increase user safety. The insert can be customized to fit a specific blade height or blade angle for the applicable cutting operation.

To install the zero clearance insert:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Check to make sure the blade is properly installed (refer to the instructions in **Blade Installation** on **Page 36**).

3. Install the table insert, as shown in **Figure 55**.

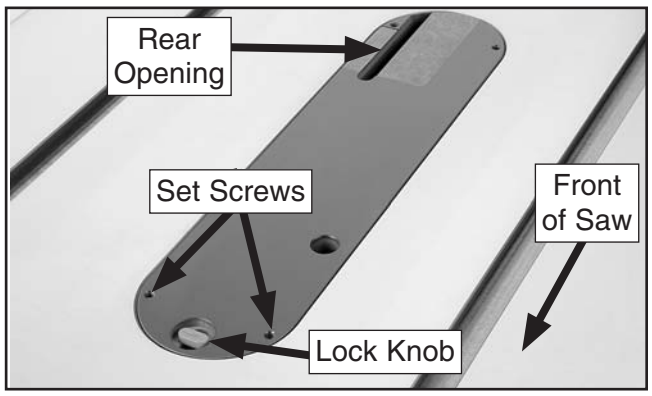


Figure 55. Insert knob in lock position.

4. Adjust the table insert set screws with a 2.5mm hex wrench to make sure the insert is flush with the table (use a straightedge as a guide), then turn the lock knob to secure the insert.

5. Center a board at least 2" thick and equal to the length of the table over the rear opening of the insert, then secure it with clamps at both ends, as shown in **Figure 56**. This will provide extra support for the insert and reduce tear out when cutting.

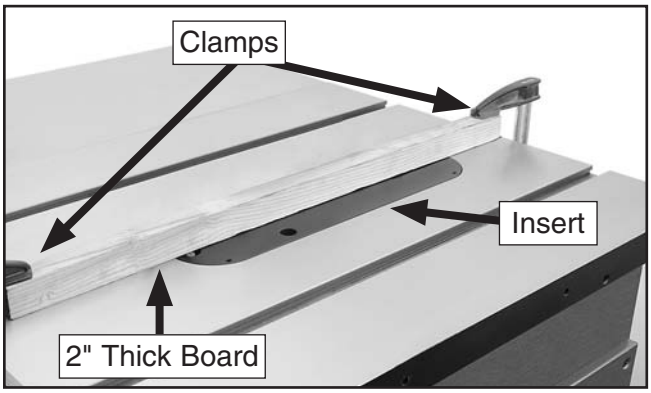


Figure 56. Securing insert with board and clamps.

6. Set the blade angle at 0°.

   Suggestion: *To retain the zero clearance ability of the insert included with this saw, we recommend only raising the blade into the insert at 90° during the following step.*

   —If you need a zero clearance insert for compound cuts, install an optional phenolic zero clearance table insert, Model T21876 (refer to **Page 61** for each angled cut, then follow **Step 7.**

   —If you plan to use a dado blade to cut rabbets or dados, install the included dado blade insert.

   —If you do not require your insert to have a zero clearance fit, especially if you need to make a range of compound cuts, you can modify the insert included with this saw. Follow **Step 7**, then route the underside of the blade-cut slot to the same width as the rear opening (see **Figure 55**).

7. Connect the saw to power. Keep hands off of table top, do not stand directly behind the blade path, and wear eye protection.

8. Turn the saw ***ON***, then slowly raise the blade to the maximum height that will be used during normal operations.

9. Turn the saw ***OFF***, lower the blade completely, then remove the board and clamps.

10. Install the blade guard (refer to "Installing Blade Guard & Spreader" on **Page 37**).

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.

⚠WARNING

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 the kickback.

To make a rip cut:

1. Review **Preventing Kickback** on **Page 13** and take the necessary precautions to reduce the likelihood of kickback.
2. If using natural wood, joint one long edge of the workpiece on a jointer.
3. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
4. Ensure that the blade guard and spreader is installed.
5. Set the fence to the desired width of cut on the scale.
6. Adjust the blade height so the highest saw tooth protrudes no more than ¼" above the workpiece.
7. Set up safety devices such as featherboards or other anti-kickback devices.
8. Rotate the blade to make sure it does not come into contact with any of the safety devices.
9. Connect the saw to the power source, turn it ***ON***, and allow it to reach full speed.

Note: *The jointed edge of the workpiece must slide against the fence during the cutting operation.*

10. Use a push stick to feed the workpiece through the saw blade, as shown in **Figure 57**, until the workpiece is completely beyond the saw blade.

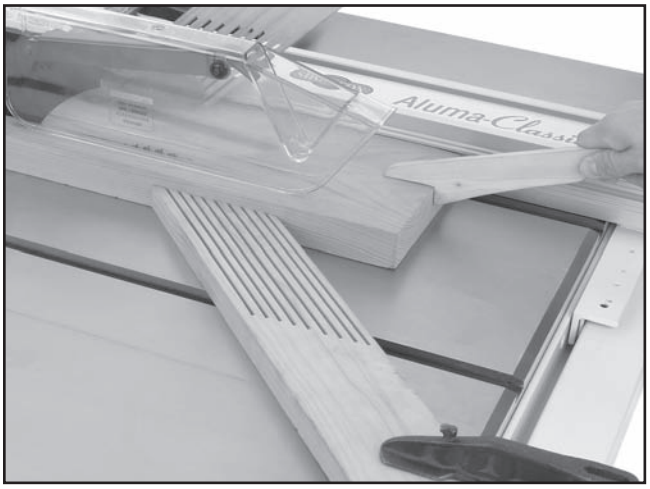
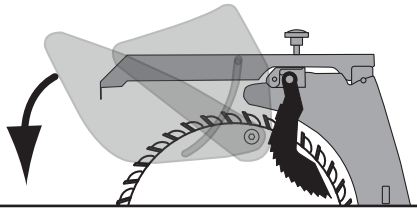


Figure 57. Typical ripping operation.

⚠WARNING

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

⚠WARNING



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

Crosscutting

"Crosscutting" means cutting across the grain of a natural wood workpiece. In man-made materials, such as MDF or plywood, crosscutting means cutting across the width of the workpiece.

To make a crosscut using the miter gauge:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that the blade guard/spreader is installed.
3. Move the rip fence aside and position the miter gauge, adjusted to 90°, in a miter slot.
4. Adjust the blade height so the teeth protrude no more than ¼" above the workpiece.
5. Slide the miter gauge near the blade and adjust the workpiece so the blade will cut on the waste side of the line.
6. Plug in the table saw, turn it ***ON,*** and allow it to reach full speed.
7. Hold the workpiece firmly against the face of the miter gauge (see **Figure 58**), and ease it through the blade until the workpiece is completely past the saw blade.

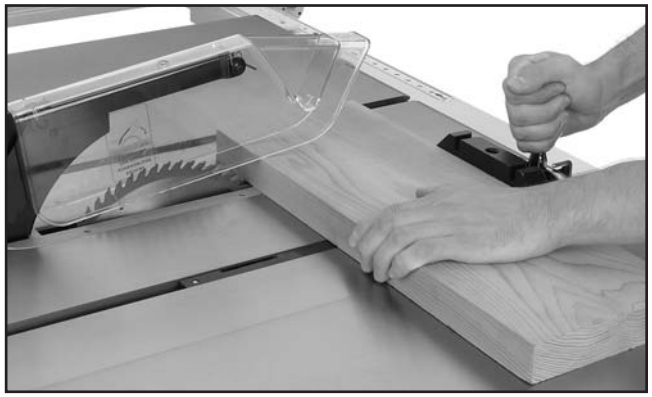


Figure 58. Example of crosscutting operation.

⚠WARNING

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

Miter Cuts

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 SAW FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that the blade guard/spreader is installed.
3. Determine the angle of your cut. If the angle needs to be very precise, use a protractor to set the miter gauge to the blade.
4. Place the face of the miter gauge against the edge of the workpiece and place the bar across the face of the workpiece. Use the bar as a guide to mark your cut, as shown in **Figure 59**.

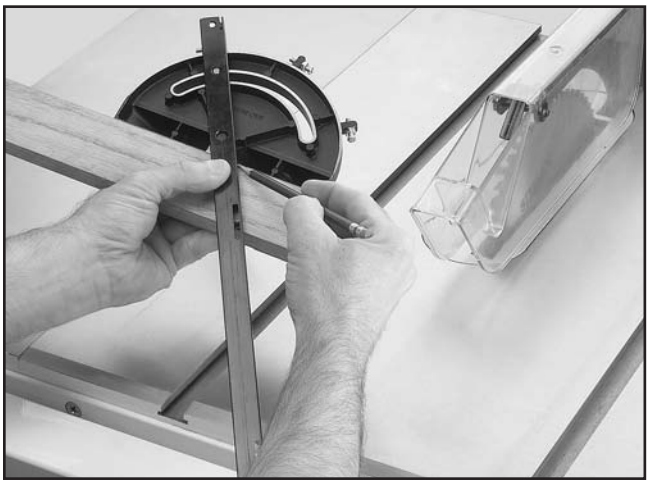


Figure 59. Example of marking miter line.

5. Place the miter gauge back into the slot and hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge body. Slide the miter gauge near the blade and adjust the workpiece so the blade will cut on the waste side of the line.
6. Proceed to make the cut in the same manner as described in the **Crosscutting** instructions.

Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts

When the blade tilt stop bolts are properly adjusted (as described on **Page 68**), 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 60** shows an example of the blade when tilted to 45°.

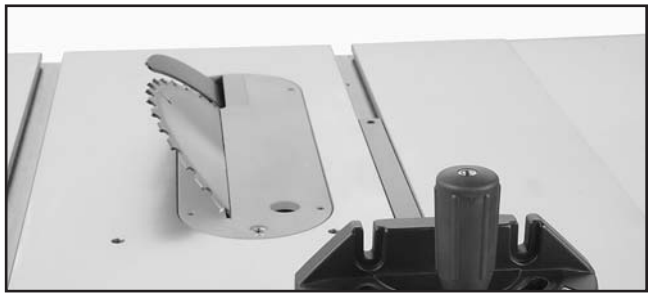


Figure 60. Blade tilted to 45° for bevel cutting on a typical table saw.

Dado Cutting

Commonly used in furniture joinery, a dado is a straight channel cut in the face of the workpiece. Dadoes can be cut using either a dedicated dado blade or a standard saw blade. **Figure 61** shows a cutaway view of a dado cut being made with a dado blade.

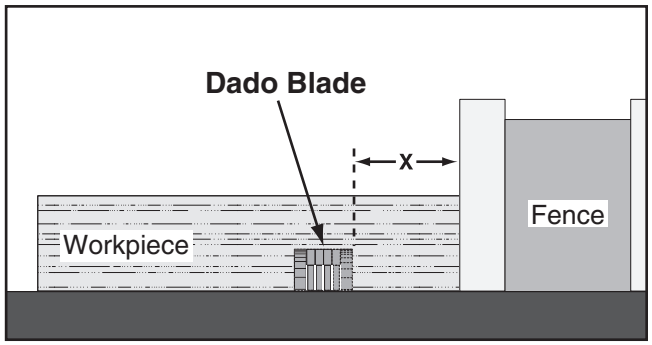


Figure 61. Example of a dado cut with a dado blade.

The included dado table insert or optional zero clearance table insert, Model T21876, must be installed when using a dado blade. The standard insert included with the saw or the Model T21876 must be installed when using a standard saw blade.

Installing a Dado Blade

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

⚠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.

⚠WARNING

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

⚠WARNING

Never try to dado a warped board by holding it down against the table. If kickback occurs, your hand will likely be pulled into the blade, resulting in serious personal injury.

Cutting Dadoes with a Dado Blade

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

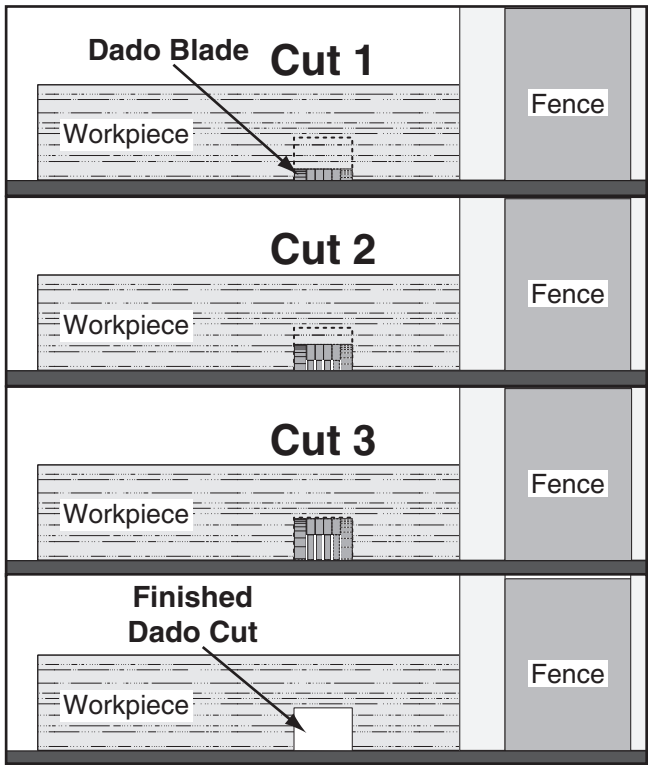


Figure 62. Example of dado being cut with multiple light cuts, instead of one deep cut.

To cut a dado with a dado blade:

1. Adjust the dado blade to the desired depth of cut.

2. Adjust the distance between the fence and the inside edge of the blade, as shown in **Figure 61**, to dado the length of a workpiece.

   — If dadoing across the workpiece, use the miter gauge and carefully line up the desired cut with the dado blade. DO NOT use the fence in combination with the miter gauge.

3. Reconnect the saw to the power source.

4. Turn the saw ***ON***. The blade should run smooth, with no vibrations.

5. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.

6. If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the actual workpiece.

Cutting Dadoes with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade (described on **Page 34**) is typically the best blade to use for cutting dadoes when using a standard blade, because it removes sawdust very efficiently.

To use a standard saw blade to cut dadoes:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Ensure that the riving knife and standard table insert are installed and properly adjusted. Do not use the standard insert if it has lost the zero clearance feature by modification; if so, you must install the optional Model T21876.

3. Mark the width of the dado cut on the workpiece. Include marks on the edge of the workpiece so the cut path can be aligned when the workpiece is lying on the table.

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

5. Set up the saw for the type of cut you need to make, depending on if it is a rip cut (**Page 42**) or crosscut (**Page 43**).

6. Align the blade to cut one of the dado sides, as shown in **Figure 63**.

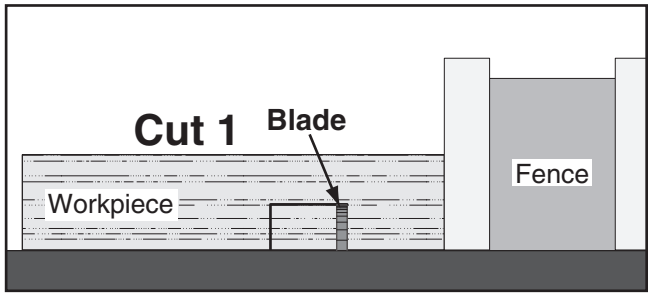


Figure 63. First cut for a single-blade dado.

7. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw ***ON***. Allow the blade to reach full speed, then perform the cutting operation.

8. Repeat the cutting operation on the other side of the dado channel, as shown in **Figure 64.**

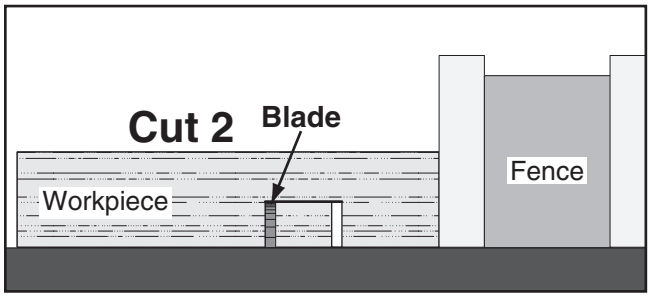


Figure 64. Second cut for a single blade dado.

9. Make additional cuts (see **Figure 65**) in the center of the dado to clear out the necessary material. The dado is complete when the channel is completely cleared out.

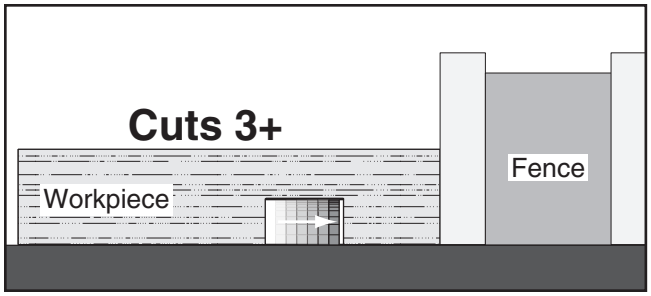


Figure 65. Additional single blade dado cuts.

Rabbet Cutting

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

Rabbet cutting on the edge of the workpiece with a dado blade requires a sacrificial fence (**Figure 66**). Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and ¾" 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, either the included dado insert or the optional zero clearance table insert, Model T21876 (see **Page 61**), must be installed and used during rabbeting operations.

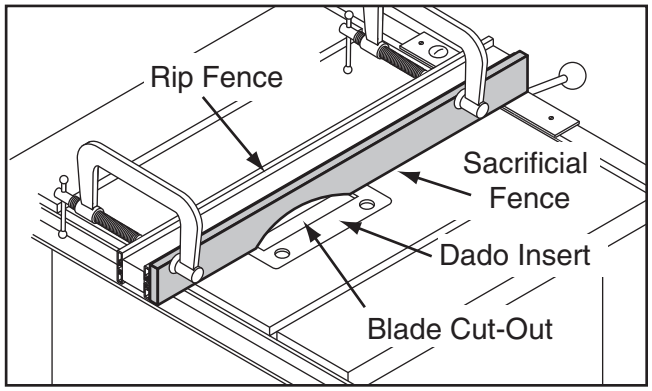


Figure 66. Sacrificial fence.

⚠WARNING

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

⚠CAUTION

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

Cutting Rabbets with a Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

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

3. Adjust the fence and align the workpiece to perform the cutting operation, as shown in **Figure 67**.

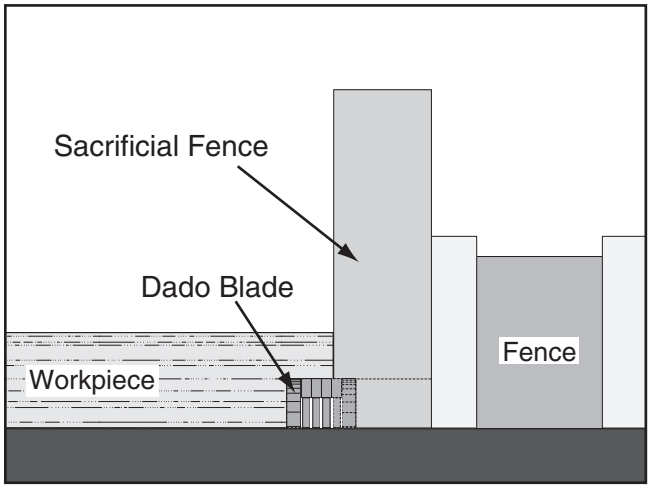


Figure 67. Rabbet cutting.

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

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

Cutting Rabbets with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade is typically the best blade to use for cutting rabbets when using a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently. (See **Page 34** for blade details.) Also, a sacrificial fence is not required when cutting rabbets with a standard blade.

To cut rabbets with the standard blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Ensure that the riving knife and standard table insert are installed. Do not use the standard insert if it has lost the zero clearance feature by modification; if so you must install the optional Model T21876.

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

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

5. Stand the workpiece on edge, as shown in **Figure 68,** then adjust the fence so the blade is aligned with the inside of your rabbet channel.

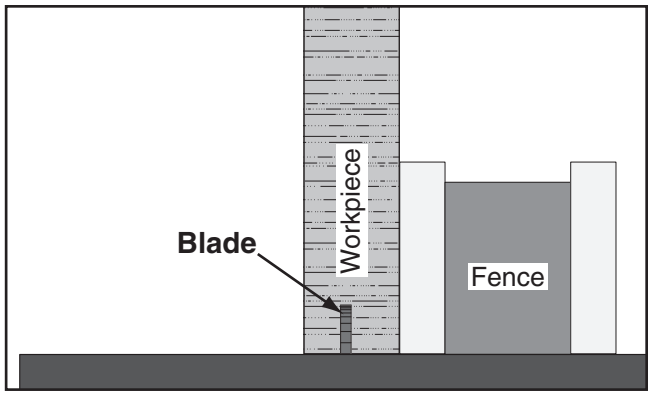
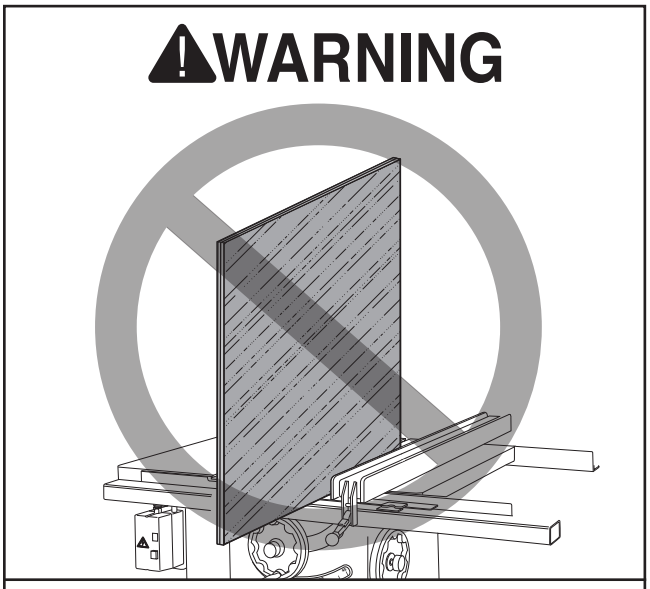


Figure 68. Rabbet cutting with a standard blade.

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



DO NOT place a tall board on edge to perform a rabbet cut with a standard blade. Workpieces that are too tall to properly support with the fence can easily shift during operation and cause kickback. Instead, place the stock flat on the saw and perform the rabbet cut with a dado blade, as instructed on Page 47.

6. Reconnect the saw to the power source, then perform the cut.

7. Lay the workpiece flat on the table, as shown in **Figure 69**, adjust the saw blade height to intersect with the first cut, then perform the second cut to complete the rabbet.

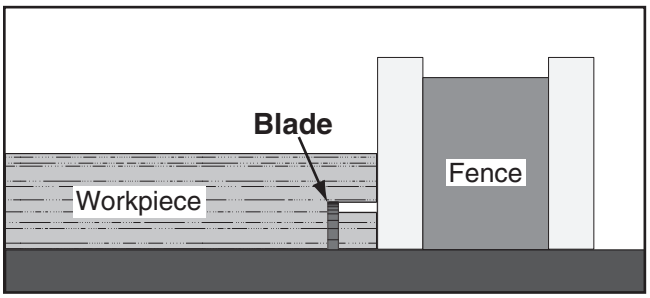


Figure 69. Second cut to create a rabbet.

Resawing

⚠WARNING

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

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

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

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

Note: This table saw can only resaw wood that is less than 6⅜" tall.

Making Resaw Barrier

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

Tools Needed:	**Qty**
Table Saw	1
Jointer and Planer	Recommended
Clamps	2 Minimum
Drill and Drill Bits	1

Components Needed for Resaw Barrier:

Wood* ¾" x 6" 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 the resaw barrier:

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

2. Pre-drill and countersink four holes approximately ⅜" from the bottom of the 6" tall wood piece.

3. Glue the end of the 3" board, then clamp the boards at a 90° angle with the larger board in the vertical position, as shown in **Figure 70**, then fasten together with the wood screws.

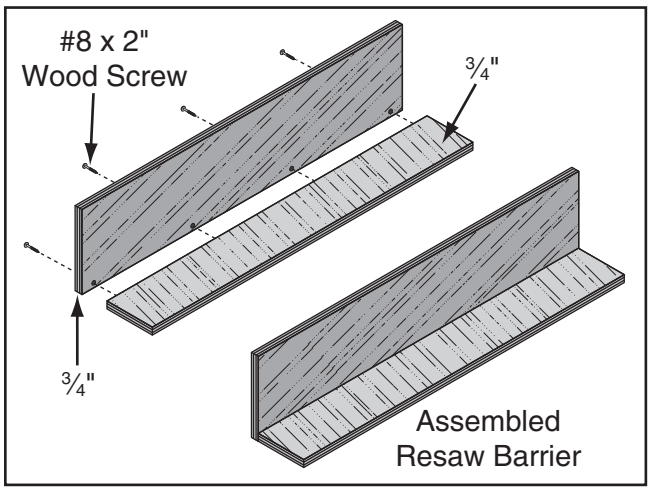


Figure 70. Resaw barrier.

Auxiliary Fence

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

Components Needed for the Auxiliary Fence:
Wood* ¾" x (Height) x Length of Fence 1

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

Tools Needed for the Auxiliary Fence:
Table Saw 1
Jointer and Planer ..... Recommended
Clamps .....2 Minimum

To build the auxiliary fence:

1. Cut the auxiliary fence board to size as specified above. If you are using hardwood, cut the board oversize, then joint and plane the board to the correct size to make sure the board is square and flat.

2. Remove the fence assembly and turn it upside down and notice the openings on the underside of the fence that allow access to the mounting hardware.

3. Unthread the fence face mounting hardware and remove the fence face from the fence assembly.

4. Install the fence on the rail and measure the height of the fence face mounting hole from the table top.

5. Subtract ⅛" from the distance measured in **Step 4** and transfer this distance to the wood piece that will be your auxiliary fence. This mark will be the centerline for the T-slot you need to make in the next step, which will allow you to mount the auxiliary fence to the main fence assembly.

6. Rout a T-slot in your auxiliary fence on the centerline you created in **Step 5**.

7. Place the auxiliary fence next to the open side of the fence and mark the location of four mounting holes on the auxiliary fence.

8. Use the mounting hardware that had previously attached the fence face to attach the auxiliary fence. The end result should be similar to **Figure 71**.

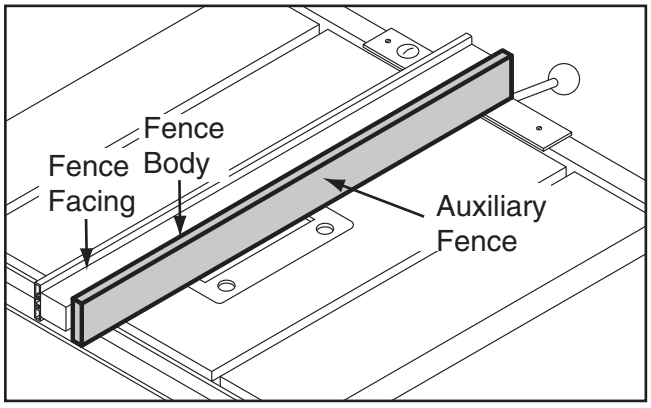


Figure 71. Auxiliary fence.

Resawing Operations

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

Components Needed for Resawing:

Zero Clearance Insert.....1
Ripping Blade 10".....1
Riving Knife 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 a full face shield to prevent injury when resawing.

To perform resawing operations:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Remove the standard table insert and the blade guard/spreader assembly.

3. Install a ripping blade, install the riving knife, lower the blade below the table, then re-install the standard insert.

   Do not use the standard insert if it has lost the zero clearance feature by modification; if so you must install the optional Model T21876.

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

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

5. Place the workpiece against the auxiliary fence and slide the resaw barrier against the workpiece, as shown in **Figure 72**. Now clamp the resaw barrier to the top of the table saw at both ends.

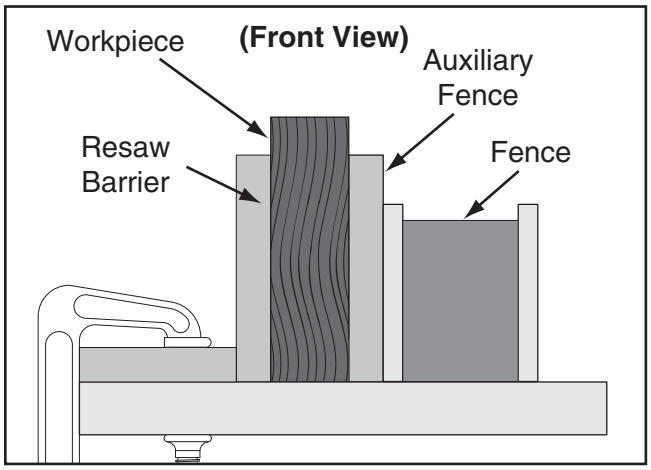


Figure 72. Ideal resaw workpiece setup.

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

7. Raise the blade approximately an inch, or close to half the height of the workpiece (**Figure 73**), whichever is less.

⚠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.

⚠CAUTION

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.

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

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

10. Repeat **Steps 7–9** until the blade is close to half of the height of the board to be resawn. The ideal completed resaw cut will leave an 1/8" connection when the resawing is complete as shown in **Figure 73**. Leaving an 1/8" connection will reduce the risk of kickback.

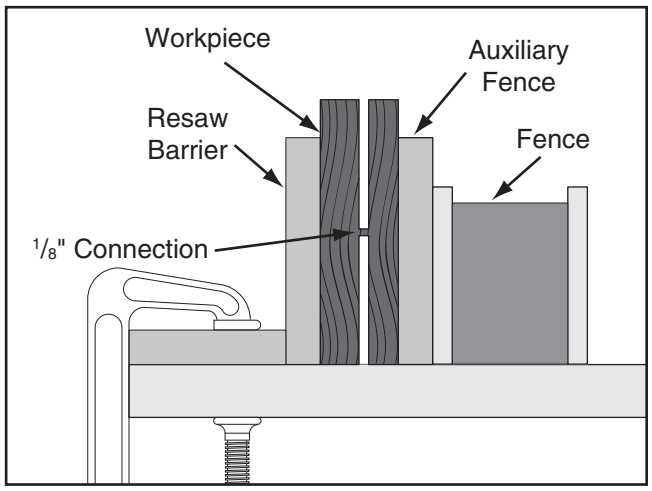


Figure 73. Ideal completed resaw cut.

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

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

SECTION 5: SHOP MADE SAFETY ACCESSORIES

Featherboards

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

Making a Featherboard

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

Material Needed for Featherboard Mounted with Clamps

Hardwood ¾" x 3"–6" x 10" x 28".....1

Material Needed for Featherboard Mounted in Miter Slot

Hardwood ¾" x 3"–6" x 10"-28".....1
Hardwood ⅜" 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. The length and width of the board can vary according to your design. Most featherboards are 10"–28" long and 3"–6" wide. Make sure the wood grain runs parallel with the length of the featherboard, so the fingers you will create in **Step 3** will bend without breaking.

2. Cut a 30º angle at one end of the board.

⚠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.

3. Make a series of end cuts with the grain ⅜"–¼" apart and 2"–3" long, as shown in **Figure 74** (A). Alternatively, start cuts at 2"-3" deep, then make them progressively deeper, as shown in **Figure 74** (B).

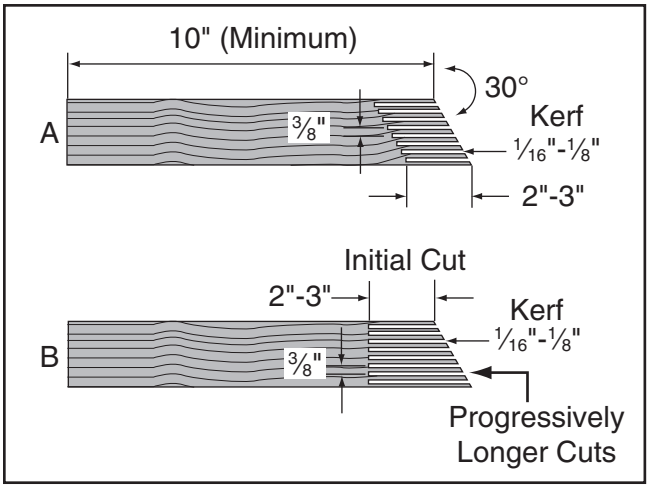


Figure 74. Patterns for featherboards (top view shown).

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

NOTICE

Only Steps 1–3 are required to make a clamp-mounted featherboard

4. Rout a ¼"–⅜" wide slot 4"–5" long in the workpiece and 1"–2" from the short end of the featherboard (see **Figure 75**).

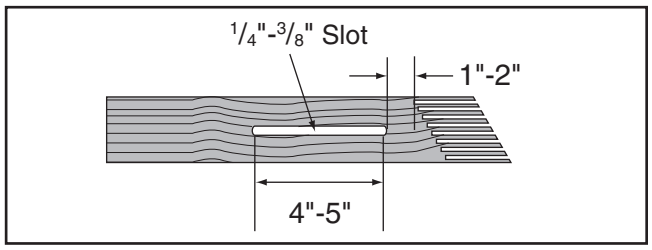


Figure 75. Slot routed in featherboard.

5. Cut a miter bar that will fit in the table miter slot approximately 5" long, as shown in **Figure 76**.

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

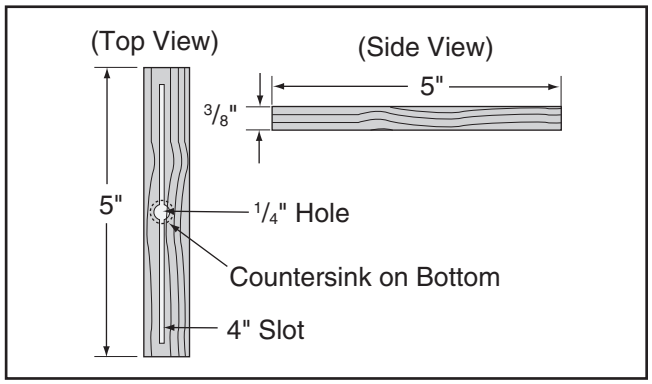


Figure 76. Miter bar pattern.

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

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

8. Assemble the miter bar and featherboard with a ¼"-20 x flat head screw, flat washer, and a wing nut or a star knob (see **Figure 77**). Congratulations! Your featherboard is complete.

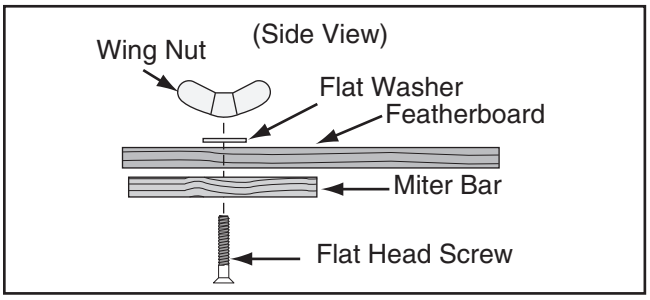


Figure 77. Assembling miter slot featherboard components.

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

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

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

Mounting Featherboards w/Clamps

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

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

3. Place a featherboard on the table away from the blade so all fingers point forward and contact the workpiece (see **Figure 78**).

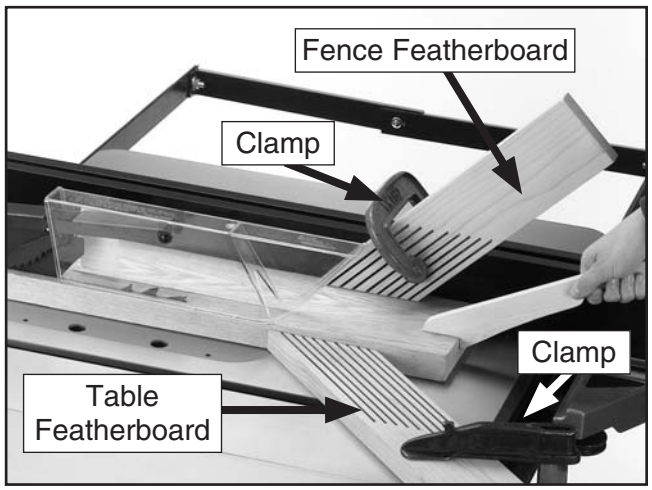


Figure 78. Example of featherboards secured with clamps.

4. Secure the featherboard to the table with a clamp.

5. Check the featherboard by pushing it with your thumb to ensure it is secure.

   —If the featherboard moves, tighten the clamp more.

6. Mount a second featherboard to the fence with another clamp (see **Figure 78**), then repeat **Step 5** to ensure it is secure.

Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot

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

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

3. Slide the featherboard miter bar into the miter slot, making sure the fingers point toward the blade, as shown in **Figure 79**.

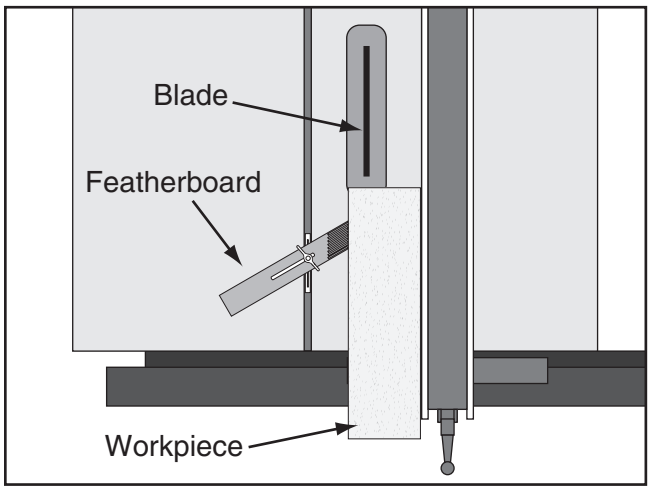


Figure 79. Featherboard installed in miter slot and supporting workpiece for ripping cut.

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

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

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

Push Sticks

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

Using a Push Stick

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

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

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

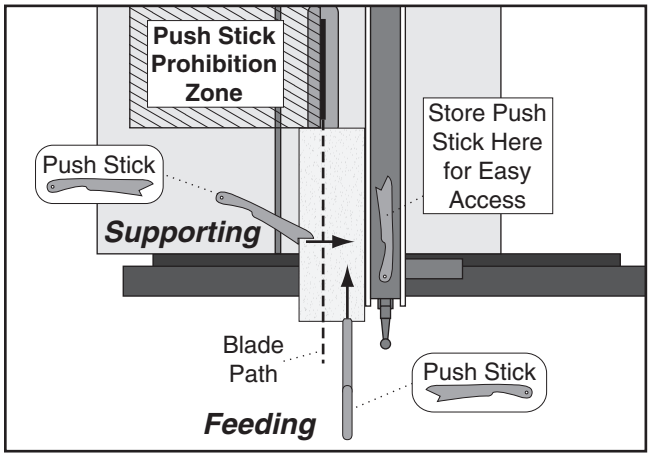


Figure 80. Using push sticks to rip narrow stock.

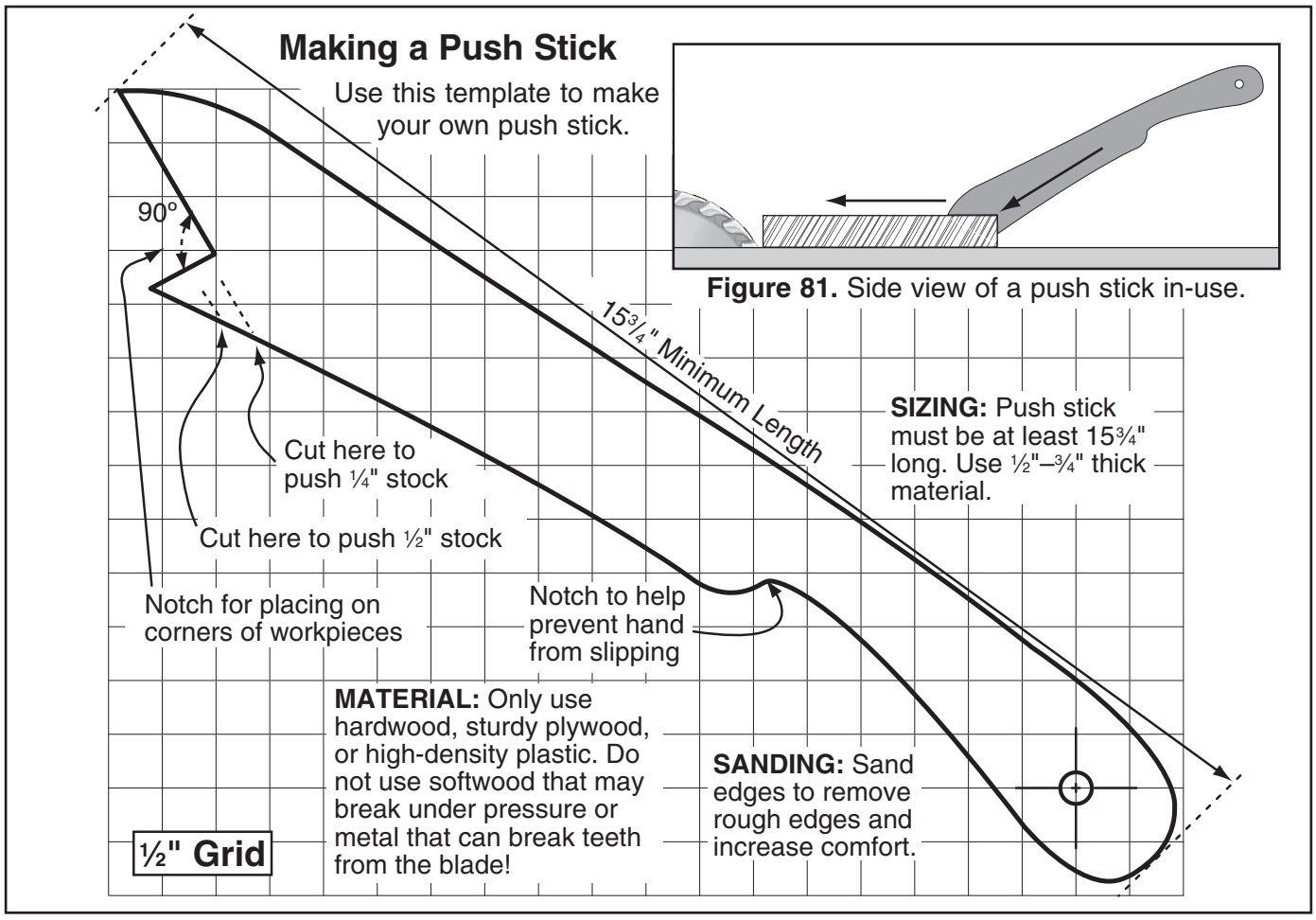


Figure 81. Side view of a push stick in-use.

Figure 82. Template for a basic shop-made push stick (not shown at actual size).

Push Blocks

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

Using a Push Block

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

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

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

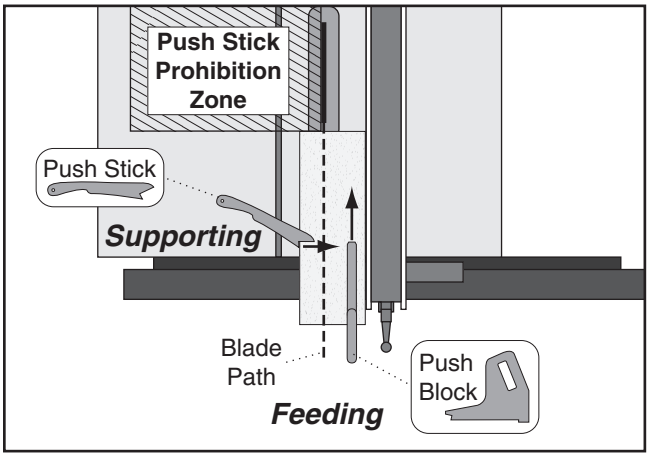


Figure 84. Using a push block and push stick to make a rip cut.

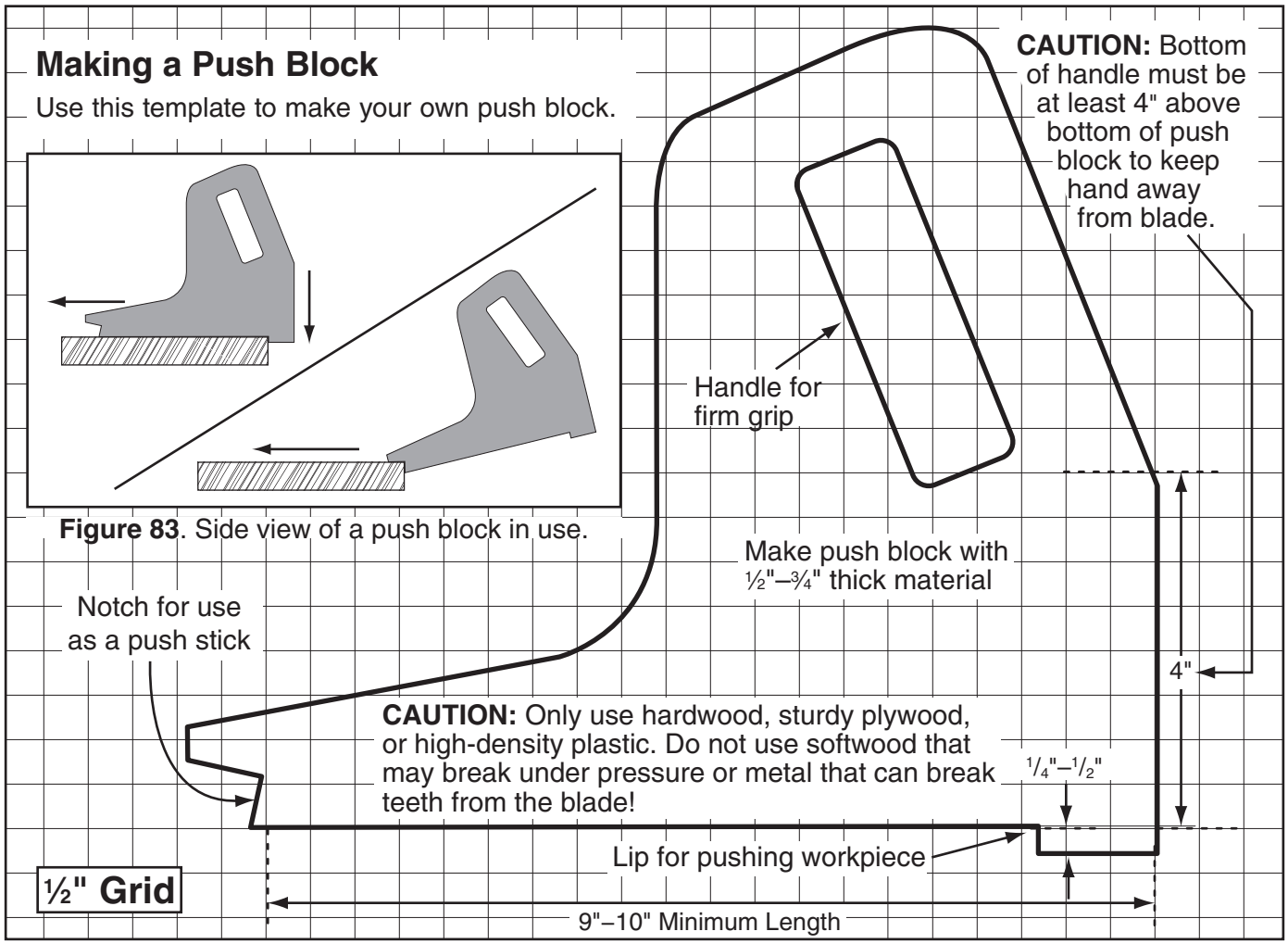


Figure 83. Side view of a push block in use.

Figure 85. 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 consistentcy 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 auxiliarly 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 5⅝" 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 86.**

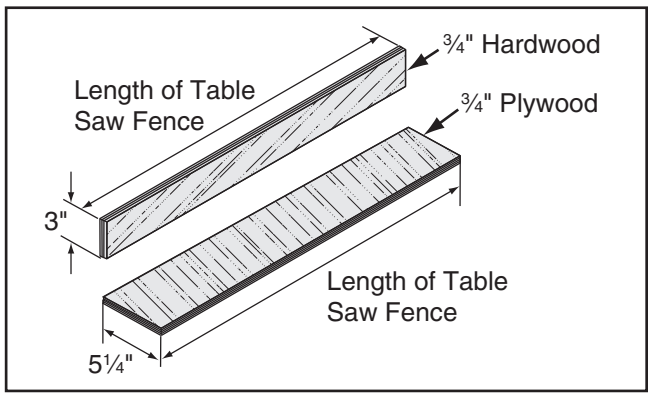


Figure 86. Auxiliary fence dimensions.

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

2. Pre-drill and countersink eight pilot holes ⅜" from the bottom of the 3" wide board, then secure the boards together with eight #8 x 1½" wood screws, as shown in **Figure 87**.

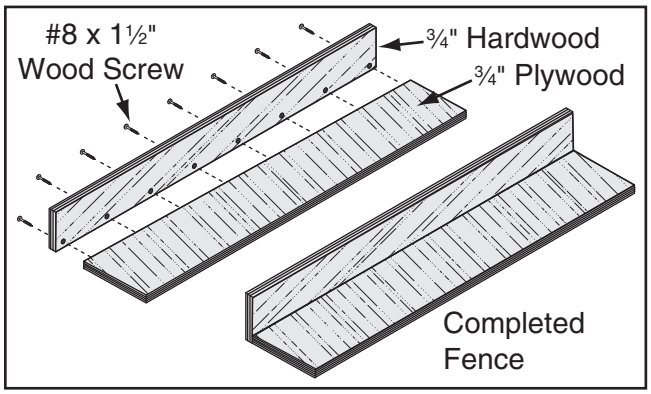


Figure 87. Location of pilot holes.

3. Using the ¾" material you used in the previous steps, cut out pieces for the push block per the dimensions shown in **Figure 88**; for the handle, cut a piece 10" long by 5"–9" high and shape it as desired to fit your hand.

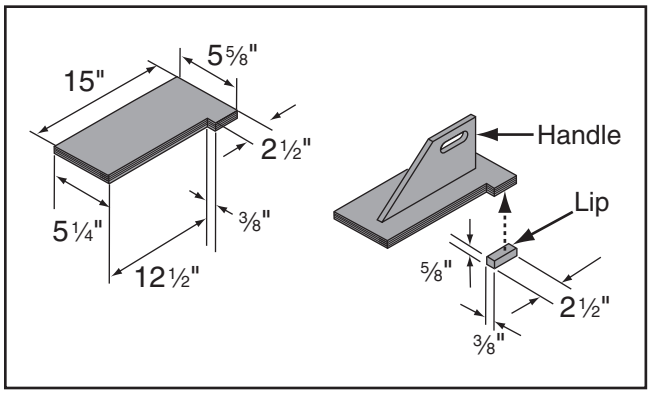


Figure 88. Push block dimensions and construction.

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

Using the Auxiliary Fence and Push Block

1. Place the auxiliary fence on the table and clamp it to the fence at both ends, then adjust the distance between the auxiliary fence and the blade—this determines how wide the workpiece will be ripped (see **Figure 89**).

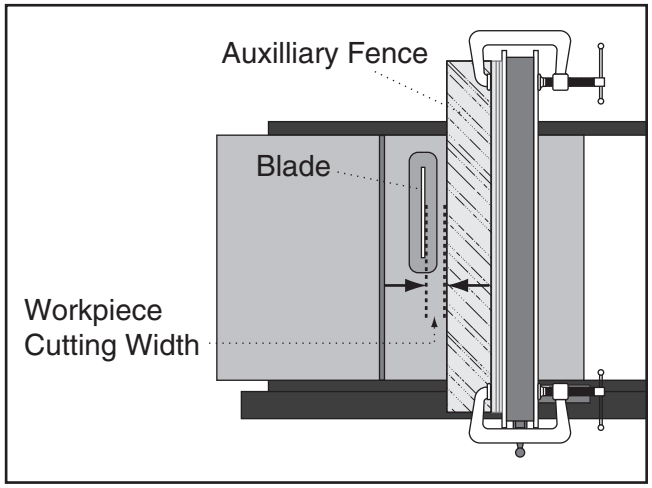
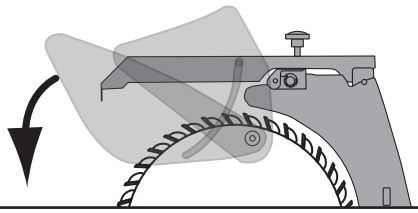


Figure 89. Adjusting ripping distance between blade and auxiliary fence.

2. Install the blade guard, then remove the spreader pawls, as explained on **Page 39**, so they do not interfere with the push block lip.

⚠WARNING



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

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

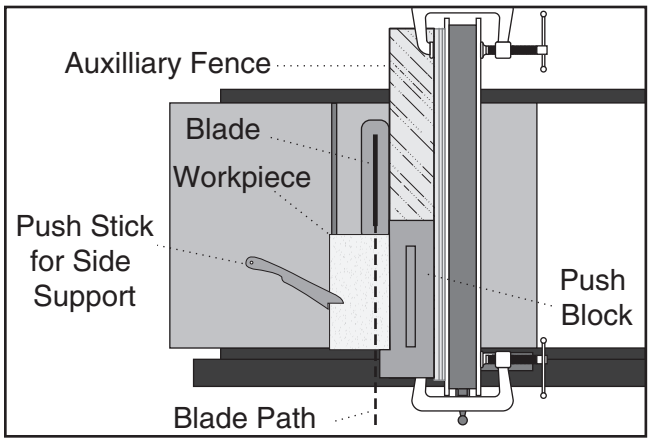


Figure 90. Push block in position to push workpiece through blade.

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

   As the workpiece nears the end of the cut, place the push block on the auxiliary fence with the lip directly behind the workpiece, then release the push stick just before it is even with the blade (see **Figure 91**).

   Guide the workpiece the rest of the way through the cut with the push block, then reinstall the pawls on the spreader when cutting operations are finished.

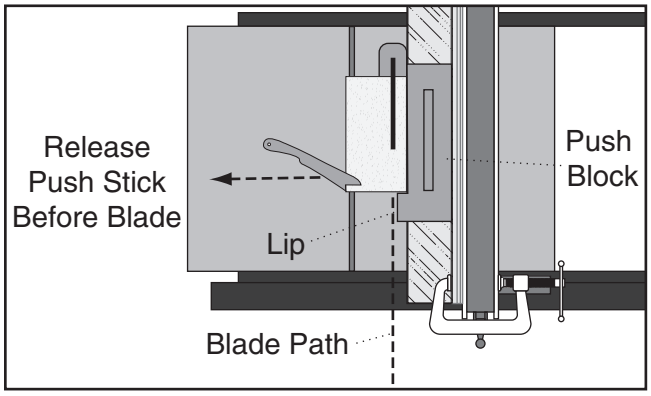


Figure 91. Ripping with push block.

⚠WARNING

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

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 92**). Additionally, another table to the left of the saw (support table) can also help support large workpieces so they can be cut safely and accurately.

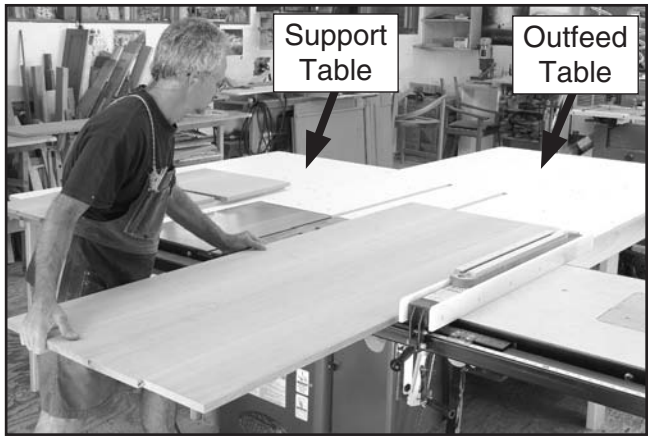


Figure 92. Example of outfeed & support tables.

Crosscut Sled

A crosscut sled (see **Figure 93**) 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 93. Example of crosscut sled.

SECTION 6: AFTERMARKET ACCESSORIES FROM GRIZZLY

⚠WARNING

Some aftermarket accessories can be installed on this machine that could cause it to function improperly, increasing the risk of serious personal injury. To minimize this risk, only install accessories recommended for this machine by Grizzly.

NOTICE

Refer to the newest copy of the Grizzly Catalog for other accessories available for this machine.

Call 1-800-523-4777 To Order

T21876—Zero Clearance Insert for G0661/G0713

Zero clearance table inserts are important accessories for eliminating the gap between the blade and the table, which results in tear-out free cuts and a reduced risk of kickback from cutting narrow stock. Perfectionist woodworkers have a different table insert for each type of cut!

H7583—Grizzly Tenoning Jig

Our fully adjustable tenoning jig handles stock up to 3¼" thick and features an adjustable bevel angle with a 90° to 75° range. The two large grip handles, adjustable guide bar, multi-position control levers, and extra large clamping handwheel will ensure accurate and repeatable results. A top seller!

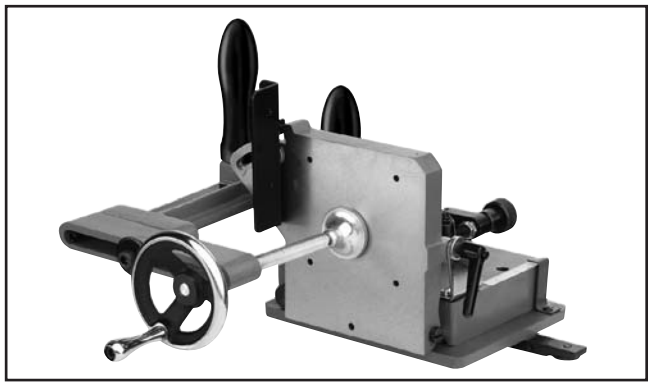


Figure 94. Model H7583 Tenoning Jig.

G4173—Baby Power Feeder 110V
G4176—¼ HP Power Feeder 110V
G4179—½ HP Power Feeder 220V
G4181—1 HP Power Feeder 220V

Installing a power feeder on your table saw will make repetitive cuts much easier and safer. Can be installed on nearly any table saw. Easy to adjust wherever needed, including out of the way when not needed! A must for any production shop.

Figure 95. G4179 Power Feeder.

G7314Z—Heavy-Duty SHOP FOX® Mobile Base

This patented base is the most stable on the market with outrigger type supports. Adjusts from 19" x 20½" to 29½" x 29½". 700 lb. capacity. Weighs 47 lbs.

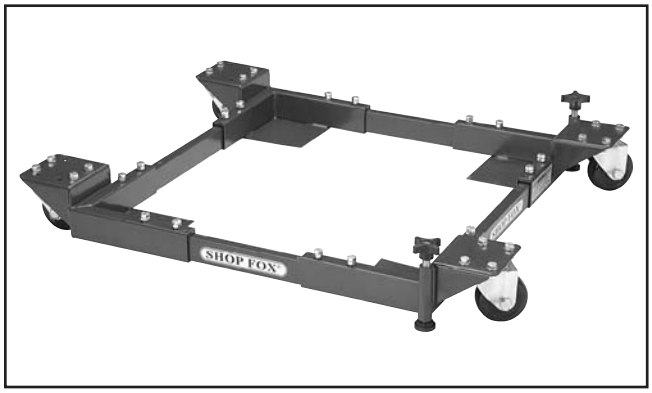


Figure 96. G7314Z SHOP FOX® Mobile Base.

G3445—Precision Saw Tool
This high impact plastic Saw Aid™ quickly measures blade height and angle and can also serve as a solid push stick. Includes a graduated ruler guide and center finder.

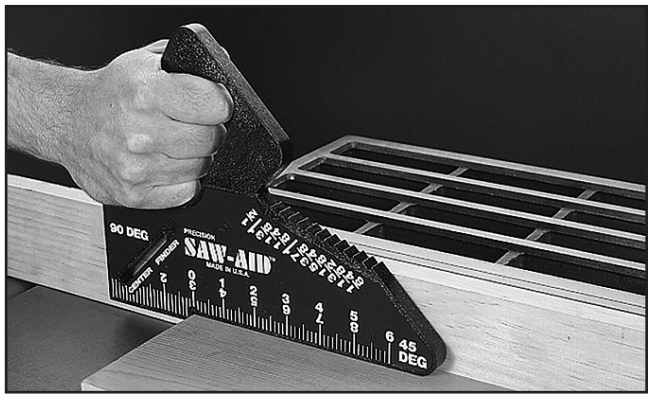


Figure 97. G3445 Precision Saw Tool.

H3309—SHOP FOX® Featherboard
Designed to lock into a standard ⅜" x ¾" miter slot, this featherboard is fully adjustable to accommodate a wide range of workpieces.

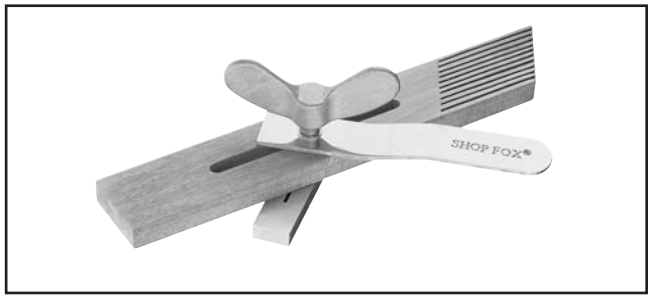


Figure 98. H3309 SHOP FOX® Featherboard.

H8029—5 Piece Safety Kit
This kit has four essential jigs. Includes two push blocks, push stick, featherboard and combination saw and router gauge. Featherboard fits ⅜" x ¾" miter slots. Made of high visibility yellow plastic.

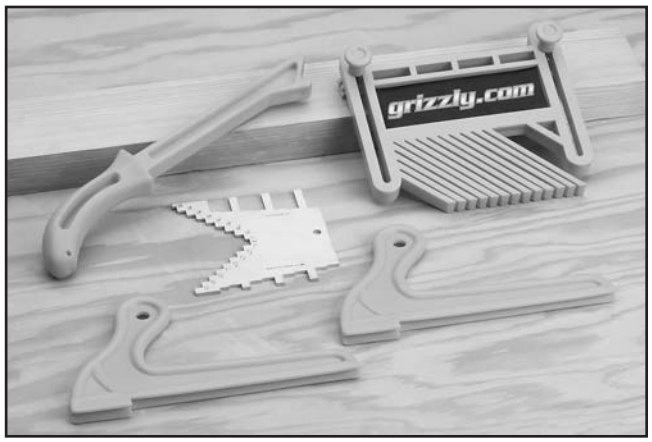


Figure 99. H8029 5 Piece Safety Kit.

T10222—Router Table Attachment
T10223—Sliding Table Attachment
Accessorize your table saw with either of these attachments for the ultimate in table saw functionality.

The cast iron Router Table Attachment with its universal router mount includes an anodized fence for straight routing and a starting pin for contour shaping.

For unmatched cross cutting accuracy, the Sliding Table Attachment with anodized extruded aluminum miter fence offers silky-smooth control. The miter fence even has a built-in workshop for cutting exact multiples. Fits any table saw with a 27" deep table. Easy installation.

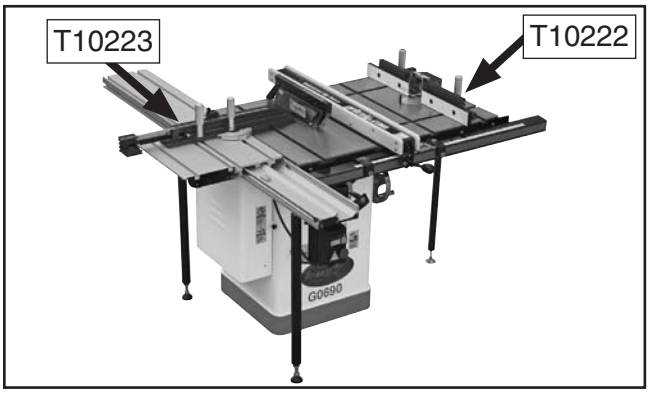


Figure 100. T10222-23 Sliding Table & Router Table Attachments.

T10113—Universal Overarm Blade Guard
Capture the dust that's thrown above the saw by the higher escape velocity of the spinning blade. This Universal Overarm Blade Guard is totally self supporting, so there's no complicated installation process. Just bolt it to your saw base for total stability. It also extends for saws with wide rip capacities and pivots out of the way for complete versatility. Approximate shipping weight: 75 lbs.

Figure 101. T10113 universal overam blade guard.

G7581—Superbar
G7582—Master Plate
The miter slot mounted Superbar™ will allow you to align, tune and calibrate your table saw to within ±.001 in just minutes. Replace your table saw blade when calibrating the double disk ground Master Plate for a precision measurement, with no runout!

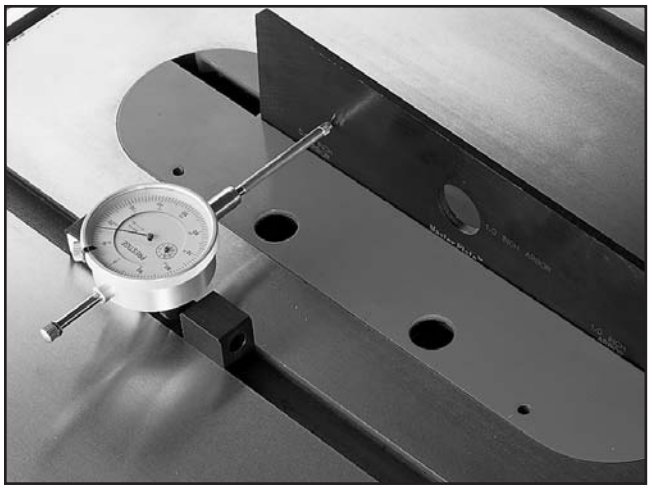


Figure 102. Superbar™ and Master Plate.

H1049—Clear Flexible Hose 2½" x 10'
H1052—Clear Flexible Hose 4" x 10'
G3123—Black Flexible Hose 2½" x 10'
G1536—Black Flexible Hose 4" x 10'
G3124—Wire Hose Clamp 2½"
G2974—Wire Hose Clamp 4"
G3119—Dust Collection Adapter 2½" x 4"
G1843—Plastic Blast Gate 4"
G4679—Anti-Static Grounding Kit
G7938—Shop Vacuum Adapter 2½" x 2½"
We've hand picked a selection of dust collection components commonly needed to connect the Model G0661 to an existing dust collection system.

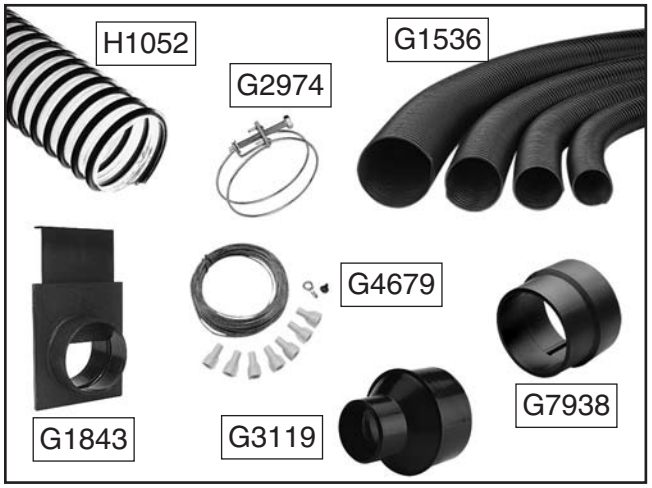


Figure 103. Dust collection accessories.

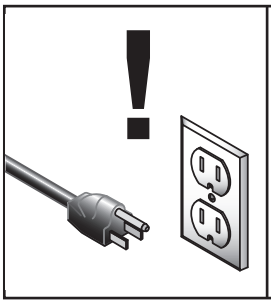
T20501—Face Shield Crown Protector 4"
T20502—Face Shield Crown Protector 7"
T20503—Face Shield Window
T20452—"Kirova" Anti-Reflective S. Glasses
T20451—"Kirova" Clear Safety Glasses
H0736—Shop Fox® Safety Glasses
H7194—Bifocal Safety Glasses 1.5
H7195—Bifocal Safety Glasses 2.0
H7196—Bifocal Safety Glasses 2.5

Figure 104. Eye protection assortment.

H2499—Small Half-Mask Respirator
H3631—Medium Half-Mask Respirator
H3632—Large Half-Mask Respirator
H3635—Cartridge Filter Pair P100
Wood dust has been linked to nasal cancer and severe respiratory illnesses. If you work around-dust everyday, a half-mask respirator can be a lifesaver. Also compatible with safety glasses!

Figure 105. Half-mask respirator with disposable cartridge filters.

SECTION 7: MAINTENANCE



⚠WARNING
Always disconnect power to the machine before performing maintenance. Failure to do this may result in serious personal injury.

Schedule

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

Daily Check:
- Inspect blades for damage or wear.
- Check for loose mounting bolts/arbor nut.
- Check cords, plugs, and switch for damage.
- Any other condition that could hamper the safe operation of this machine.
- Wipe the table clean after every use—this ensures moisture from wood dust does not remain on bare metal surfaces.
- Verify that the anti-kickback pawls return to their bottom-most position after pivoting.
- Verify that the spreader/riving knife are aligned with the blade (refer to **Page 70** to perform a quick check.)

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

Monthly Maintenance:
- Check/tighten the belt tension (**Page 76**).
- Check lubrication of trunnion slides, tilt leadcrew, bevel gears, elevation leadscrew, and rails (**Page 65**).

Cleaning

Cleaning the Model G0661/G0713 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. Treat all unpainted cast iron and steel with a non-staining lubricant after cleaning.

Occasionally it will become necessary to clean the internal parts with more than a vacuum. To do this, remove the table top and clean the internal parts with resin/pitch dissolver or mineral spirits and a stiff wire brush or steel wool. DO NOT USE WATER—WATER WILL CAUSE CAST IRON TO RUST.

Make sure the internal workings are dry before using the saw again, so that wood dust will not accumulate. If any essential lubrication is removed during cleaning, re-lubricate those areas.

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 an oil/grease soluble cleaner, such as shown on **Page 22** of this manual.

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 and a longer lasting machine!

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

- Trunnion Slides and Tilt Leadscrew
- Bevel Gears, Elevation Leadscrew, and Rails

Trunnion Slides & Tilt Leadscrew

Check every month. They are simply the grooved portions of the trunnions where the cast iron components slide against each other as the blade is tilted (see **Figure 106**).

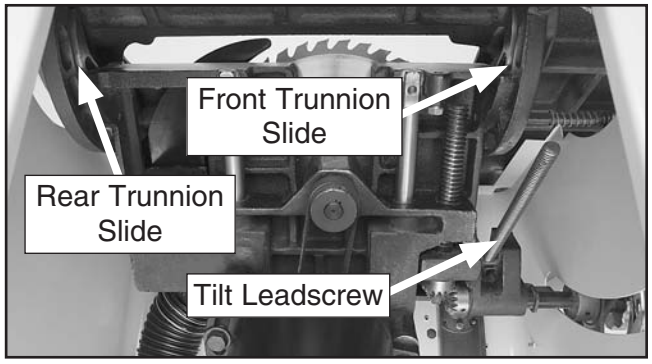


Figure 106. Trunnion slides and tilt leadscrew.

Clean the trunnion slides out with mineral spirits and apply a dab of lithium grease into each groove, and around the leadscrew next to where it goes into the housing. Move the blade tilt back and forth to spread the grease.

Bevel Gears, Elevation Leadscrew and Rails

Check every month. The bevel gears are shown below in **Figure 107**. When the blade height handwheel is rotated, the bevel gears turn the elevation leadscrew to raise/lower the motor housing assembly, using the elevation rails as rigid guides. In consideration of these mechanics, it is best to start the lubrication process with the blade completely lowered.

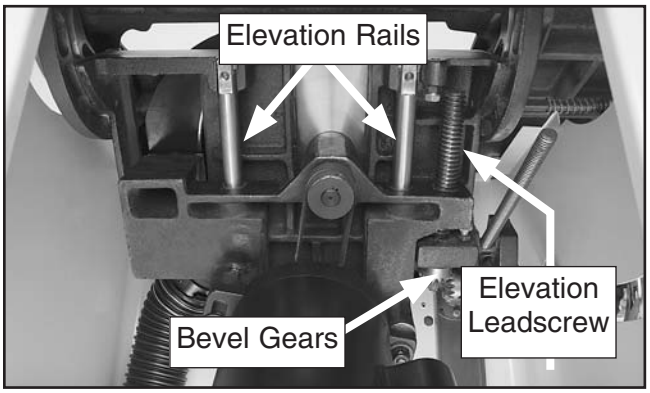


Figure 107. Bevel gears, elevation leadscrew and rails

Clean all the components in **Figure 107** with mineral spirits before lubricating.

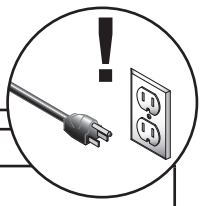
Lubricate the bevel gears and elevation leadscrew with lithium grease. Apply a dab into the bevel gear teeth and around the elevation leadscrew right next to where it goes into the housing.

Brush a small amount of grease (or oil) onto the elevation rails and wipe them down with a rag. The goal is to spread a thin film over the rails to mostly protect them from rust.

SECTION 8: SERVICE

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

Troubleshooting



Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Motor does not start.	1. Switch disabling lock installed.	1. Remove switch disabling lock.
	2. Stop button not reset.	2. Lift stop paddle and fully depress stop button with your finger.
	3. Motor connection wired incorrectly.	3. Wire motor correctly (refer to inside junction box cover or manual).
	4. Break or short in wiring; or loose connections.	4. Trace/replace broken or corroded wires; fix loose connections.
	5. Power supply switched off/has incorrect voltage.	5. Switch power supply on/verify voltage.
	6. Start capacitor has blown.	6. Test/replace if at fault.
	7. Centrifugal switch at fault.	7. Adjust/replace centrifugal switch.
Machine has excessive vibration or noise.	1. Slight blade wobble.	1. Use a blade stabilizer.
	2. Arbor nut is loose/obstructed by debris.	2. Remove and clean, then tighten arbor nut.
	3. Arbor pulley loose.	3. Retighten/replace arbor pulley with shaft and thread locking liquid.
	4. Loose tilt handwheel.	4. Tighten the tilt handwheel lock knob.
	5. Casting at fault.	5. Trunnion/geared bearing housing is loose or cracked; tighten or replace.
	6. Motor fan rubbing on fan cover.	6. Fix/replace fan cover; replace loose or damaged fan.
	7. Motor mounting loose.	7. Tighten mounting bolts/nuts; use thread locking fluid.
	8. Belt worn or damaged.	8. Replace belt (refer to **Page 76**).
	9. Belt(s) slapping cover.	9. Tighten belt(s).
	10. Pulley loose or not in alignment; shaft bent.	10. Replace worn pulley, key, and shaft, and realign.
	11. Machine incorrectly mounted on floor.	11. Level/shim machine; tighten/adjust mounting hardware or feet.
	12. Arbor bearings at fault.	12. Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor.
	13. Motor bearings worn or damaged.	13. Replace motor bearings or replace motor.

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Handwheel binds or is difficult to move.	1. Lock knob is engaged. 2. Handwheel shaft pins are wedged. 3. Handwheel is inserted too far. 4. Too much engagement between the worm gear & trunnion	1. Loosen lock knob. 2. Remove handwheel and adjust shaft pins. 3. Remove handwheel and adjust key. 4. Adjust worm gear engagement.
Blade does not reach 90 degrees.	1. Pointer or scale calibrated incorrectly. 2. 90 Degree stop bolt is out of adjustment.	1. Calibrate pointer/scale at true 90 degrees (**Page 68**). 2. Adjust 90 degree stop bolt (**Page 68**).
Blade does not reach 45 degrees.	1. 45 Degree stop bolt is out of adjustment. 2. Sawdust is built up in front trunnion.	1. Adjust 45 degree stop bolt (**Page 69**). 2. Check for sawdust in trunnions, clean and re-lubricate as necessary.
Blade too close to insert.	1. Blade position on arbor is incorrect. 2. Table mounting position is not centered.	1. Verify that blade arbor washers are correct and in the required position. 2. Loosen table mounting bolts, adjust table position, then realign the blade.
Blade will not go beneath table surface.	1. Handwheel shaft pins are wedged. 2. Roll pin/setscrew in worm gear contacting geared trunnion. 3. Handwheel key is inserted too far.	1. Remove handwheel and adjust shaft pins. 2. Tighten roll pins and setscrews in the worm gear. 3. Remove handwheel and adjust key.
Blade will not move up or down.	1. Set screw on worm gear is loose/missing. 2. Handwheel shaft key is missing.	1. Tighten or replace set screw. 2. Replace key.
Workpiece burns or binds when feeding.	1. Riving knife not correctly aligned with blade. 2. Spreader not correctly aligned with blade. 3. Fence not parallel with blade (pressure at blade backside). 4. Blade is warped or damaged. 5. Too many teeth on blade for cutting type.	1. Adjust riving knife into alignment with blade (**Page 71**). 2. Adjust spreader into alignment with blade (**Page 71**). 3. Adjust fence parallel with blade (**Page 73**). 4. Replace blade (**Page 36**). 5. Change blade to one with fewer teeth.
Too much sawdust blown back toward operator.	1. Blade guard has been removed. 2. Too many air leaks in cabinet for proper dust collection. 3. Dust collection system clogged; too weak. 4. Fence not parallel with blade (pressure at blade backside). 5. Miter slot/fence not parallel with blade at 90°.	1. Re-install blade guard for maximum safety and dust control. 2. Seal leaks in cabinet or around dust chute. 3. Remove clog; revise ducting layout for improved suction. 4. Adjust fence parallel with blade (**Page 73**). 5. Adjust table so miter slot is parallel with blade at 90° (**Page 69**).

Blade Tilt Stops

The table saw features set screws that stop the blade exactly at 45° and 90° when tilting it with the handwheel. The stops have been set at the factory and should require no adjustments, unless you notice that your cuts are not accurate.

If you do need to adjust the blade tilt stops, you can access the set screws from the top of the table, in the holes shown in **Figure 108**.

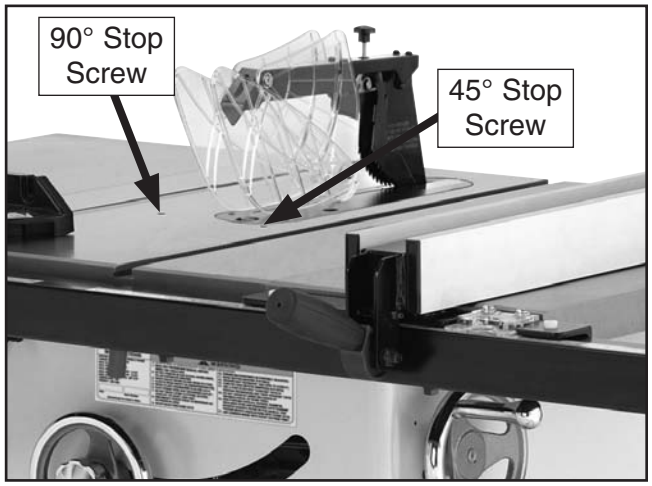


Figure 108. 90° stop bolt and jam nut.

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

Tools Needed	**Qty**
90° Square	1
45° Square	1
Hex Wrench 4mm	1
Phillips Screwdriver	1

Setting 90° Stop Bolt

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Raise the blade as high as it will go, then tilt it toward 0° until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.

3. Place a 90° square against the table and blade so it contacts the blade evenly from bottom to top, as shown in **Figure 109**. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct the placement of the square.

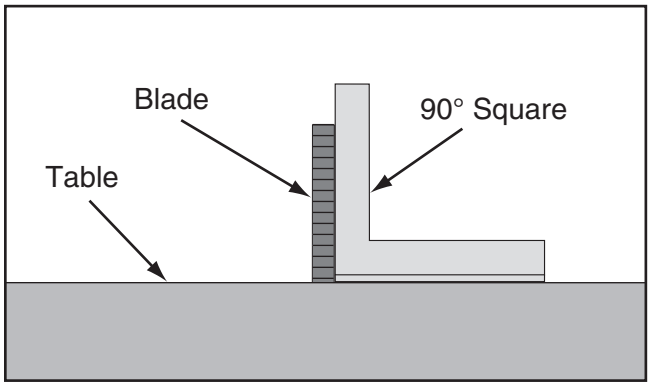


Figure 109. Checking blade at 90°.

—If the blade is 90° to the table, then adjustments do not need to be made. Make sure the tilt indicator arrow shown in **Figure 110** points to the 0° mark on the scale. Adjust the position by loosening the screw, moving the indicator with your fingers, then tightening the screw.

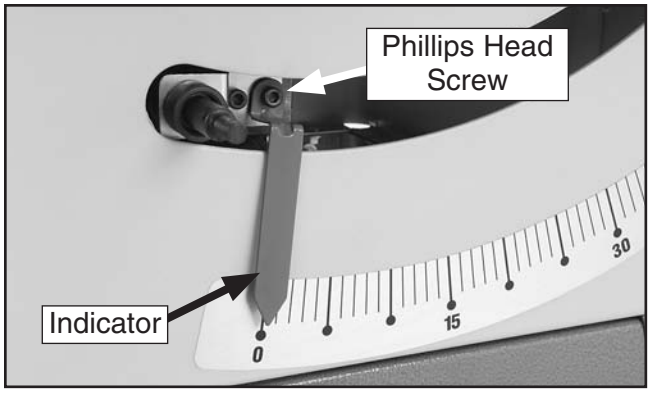


Figure 110. Tilt indicator arrow.

—If the blade is not 90° to the table, you will need to adjust the 90° stop screw. Proceed to the next step.

4. Tilt the blade to about 5°, so there is room for the set screw to move.

5. Adjust the 90° set screw according to how far off the blade was from 90°, then recheck the blade and repeat the adjustment as necessary until the blade stops at 90°.

Setting 45° Stop Bolt

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Raise the 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 the table and blade so it contacts the blade evenly from bottom to top, as shown in **Figure 111**. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct the placement of the square.

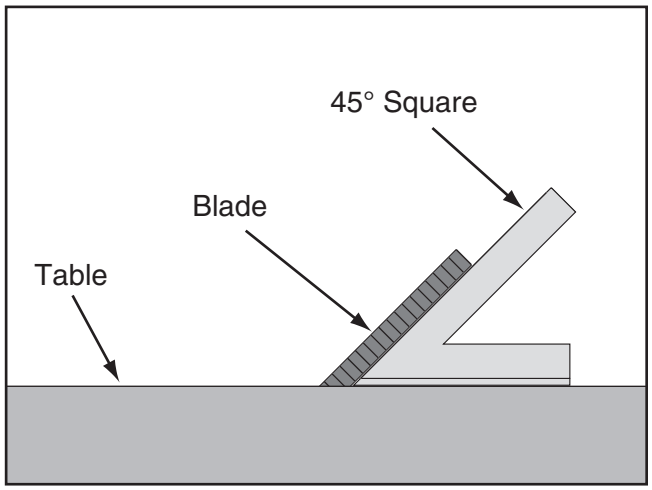


Figure 111. Checking blade at 45°.

—If the blade is 45° to the table, then adjustments do not need to be made.

—If the blade is not 45° to the table, you will need to adjust the 45° stop screw. Proceed to the next step.

4. Tilt the blade away from 45° by about 5°, so there is room for the set screw to move.

5. Adjust the 45° set screw according to how far off the blade was from 45°, then recheck the blade and repeat the adjustment as necessary until the blade stops at 45°.

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 is not exactly parallel, your cuts and your finished work will be lower in quality, but more importantly, the risk of kickback will be increased. Take the time to adjust your table saw properly. A few minutes now will be time well spent.

Tools Needed	**Qty**
Adjustable Square	1
Marker	1

To adjust the blade parallel to the miter slot:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Use an adjustable square to measure the distance from the miter slot to a carbide tip on the blade, as shown in **Figure 112.** Make sure that the face of the adjustable square is even along the miter slot.

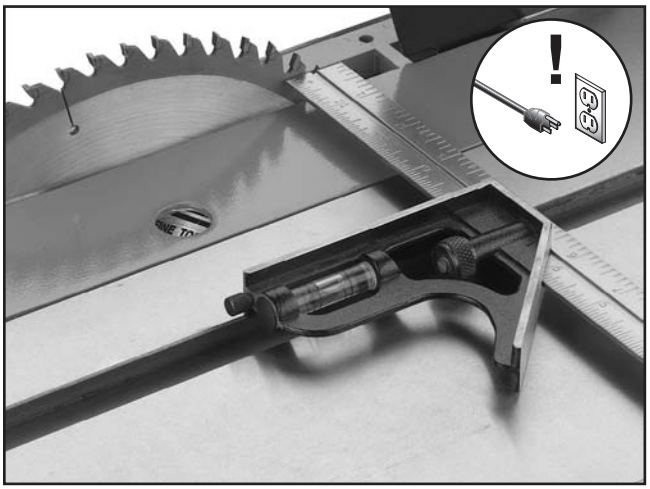


Figure 112. Example of adjusting blade to miter slot.

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

⚠CAUTION

The saw blade is sharp. Use extra care or wear gloves when handling the blade or working near it.

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

5. Slide the adjustable square down to the other end of the table insert, and compare the distance from the marked blade tip to the end of the adjustable square.

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

   —If the blade tip measurement is the same on both sides, go to **Step 7**.

6. To adjust the table, loosen the hex bolts in the table mounting locations (see **Figure 113**) and slightly tap the table in the needed direction. Repeat **Steps 2–5** until the blade and miter slot are parallel.

7. Tighten the table mounting bolts in a criss-cross, alternating manner.

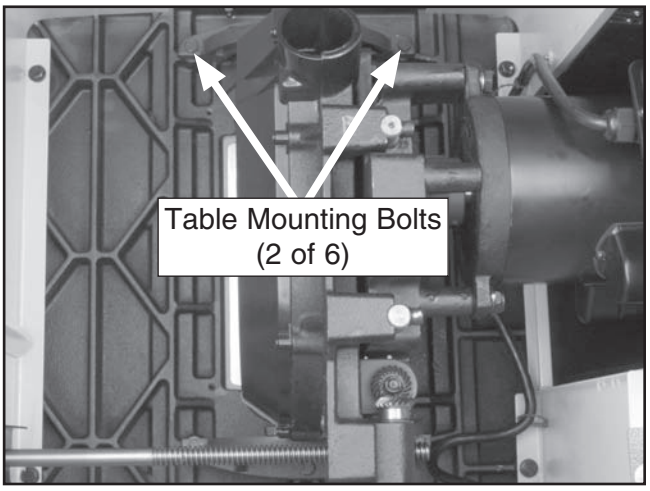


Figure 113. Table mounting bolts.

Spreader or Riving Knife Alignment

Checking Alignment

The blade guard spreader and 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 before forced sideways during the cut, which will increase the risk of kickback.

Tools Needed	Qty
Straightedge	1

To check the spreader/riving knife alignment:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

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

3. Check to make sure the blade is 90° to the table. Follow "Setting 90° Stop Bolt" instructions on **Page 68**.

4. Place the straightedge against the top and bottom of blade and spreader/riving knife, as shown in **Figure 114**. The spreader/riving knife should be be parallel with the blade along its length at both positions and should be in the "Alignment Zone," as shown in **Figure 115**.

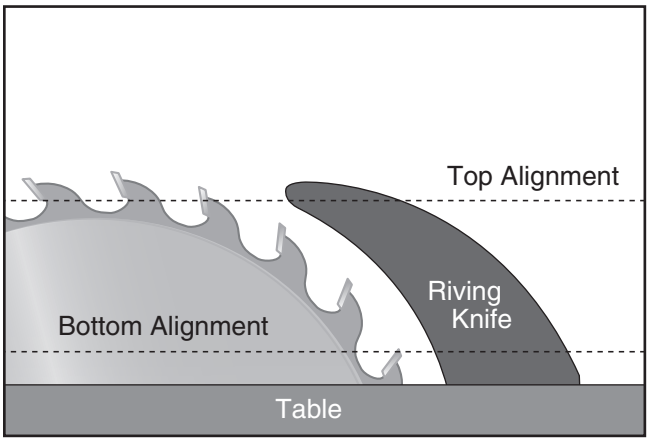


Figure 114. Checking top and bottom riving knife parallelism with blade.

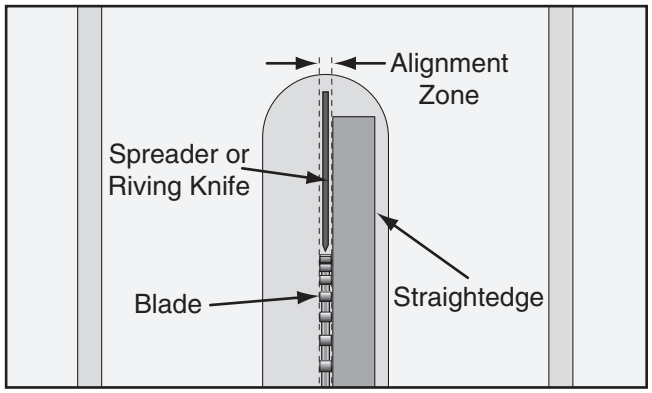


Figure 115. Spreader/riving knife alignment zone.

—If the spreader/riving knife is not parallel with the blade and inside the alignment zone, then it needs to be adjusted. Proceed to **Adjusting Alignment** instructions.

—If the spreader/riving knife is not parallel with the blade at either the top or bottom, it may be bent. Remove the spreader/riving knife and place it on a flat surface and check to see if the spreader/riving knife lays evenly along its length. If the spreader/riving knife does not lay evenly, proceed to **Adjusting Bent Spreader/Riving Knife** on **Page 72**.

Adjusting Alignment

The spreader/riving knife mounts to a block that can be repositioned to correctly align the spreader/riving knife to the blade. The mounting block adjusts by turning the set screws in each corner of the block.

Figure 116 shows the set screws associated with controlling the mounting block position.

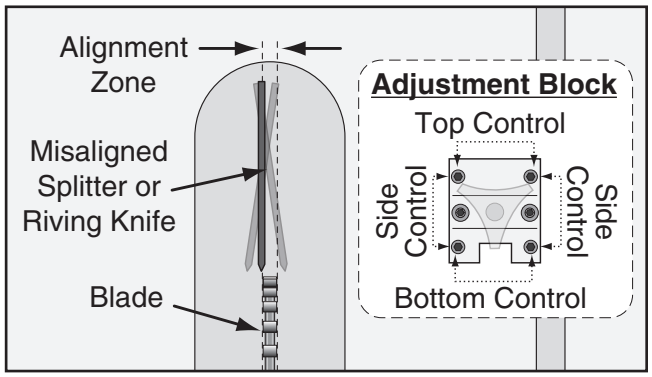


Figure 116. Set screws for adjusting spreader/riving knife position.

Possible Tools Needed	**Qty**
Hex Wrench 2.5mm	1
Hex Wrench 3mm	1

To adjust the spreader/riving knife position:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Remove the table insert.

3. Loosen the two button head cap screws on the mounting block, then adjust the set screws on the block to move it in the necessary direction (see "Mounting Block" inset in **Figure 116**).

4. Tighten the lock knob (see **Figure 117**), then re-install the table insert.

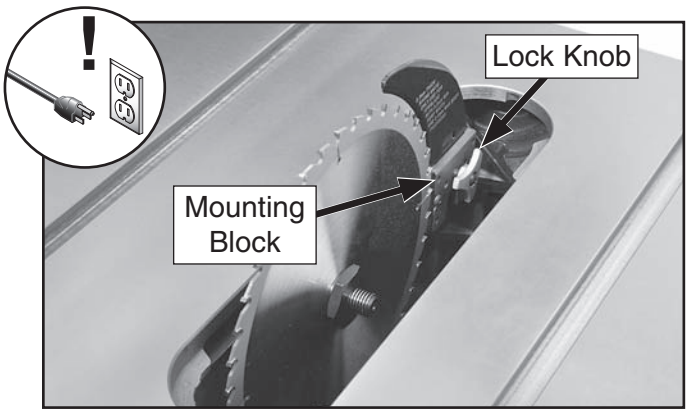


Figure 117. Lock knob location.

5. Follow **Checking Alignment**, **Steps 1–4**, on **Page 70**.

   —If the spreader/riving knife is in the alignment zone, no additional steps are necessary.

   —If the spreader/riving knife is still not in the alignment zone, continue adjusting the set screws on the mounting block as necessary to correctly position the spreader/riving knife.

6. Tighten the two button head cap screws on the mounting block to secure the spreader/riving knife adjustment.

Adjusting Bent Spreader/Riving Knife

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Bend the spreader or riving knife by hand while installed, then follow **Steps 1–4** in **Checking Alignment** on **Page 70** to determine if it is parallel with the blade and inside the "Alignment Zone."

   —If this does not work, remove it to straighten.

   —If you cannot straighten it properly, replace it.

Fence Adjustments

There are four main adjustments for the fence: (1) square, (2) height, (3) parallelism, and (4) clamping pressure. Keep in mind that these adjustments are interconnected and some trial-and-error may be needed to achieve satisfactory results.

Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 4mm	1
Hex Wrench 6mm	1
Square	1
Felt-Tipped Marker	1

Square and Height

The fence face must be square to the table in order to produce square cuts. Also, the fence should be adjusted high enough off the table that it does not drag across the surface.

To check/adjust the fence height and squareness to the table:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Place a square on the table against the face of the fence (**Figure 118**) to check if the fence is square to the table.

   —If the fence is not square to the table, proceed to **Step 3**.

   —If the fence is square to the table, skip ahead to **Step 4**.

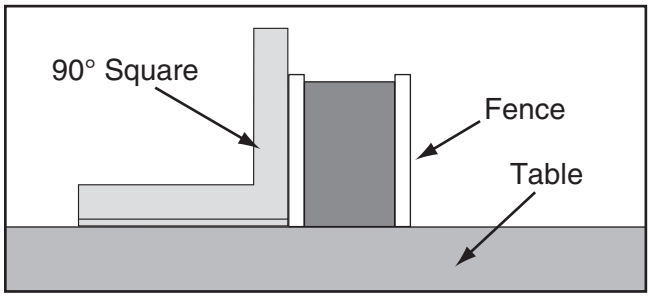


Figure 118. Checking if fence is square to table.

3. Adjust the set screws (**Figure 119**) on top of the fence bracket to ensure the fence face is 90° to the table.

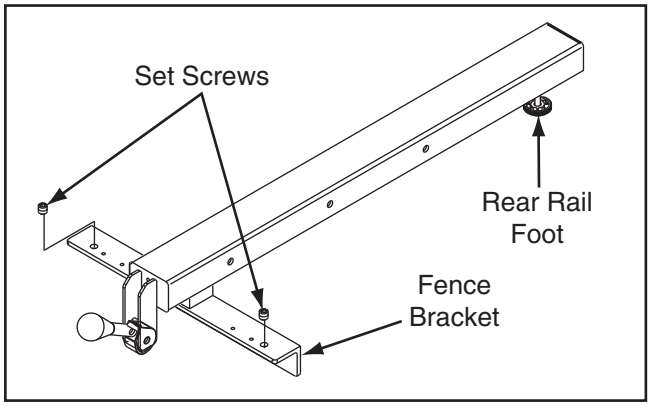


Figure 119. Fence components used to adjust fence height and squareness to table.

4. Look at the gap between the fence and the table top.

   —If the gap is approximately 1/16" and even from the front of the table to the back (see **Figure 120**), then no additional adjustments are necessary. Proceed to **Clamping Pressure and Parallelism**.

   —If the gap is uneven, if the fence height is more than 1/8", or if the fence touches the table, then continue with **Step 5**.

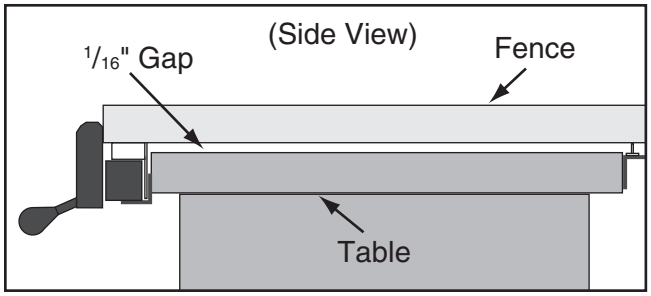


Figure 120. Gap between fence and table approximately 1/16" from from to back.

5. Adjust the fence height with the rear rail foot until the gap between the table and the fence is approximately 1/16" and even from the front of the table to the back.

   Note: *If the front end of the fence needs to be adjusted up or down, use the set screws from* ***Figure 119****; however, turn them in even increments and recheck the squareness afterwards.*

Clamping Pressure & Parallelism

The fence clamping mechanism adjusts the clamping pressure to hold the fence securely and to position the fence parallel with the blade.

To verify fence parallelism:

1. Slide the fence along the rail.

   —If the fence drags across the table, loosen the hex nut on the foot at the rear of the fence and adjust the foot to raise the fence off of the table so the gap is approximately 1/16" and even from the front of the table to the back (see **Figure 120** on **Page 72**). Tighten the hex nut on the foot to secure the foot in position.

2. Slide the fence up against the right hand edge of the miter slot, lock it in place, then raise the blade above the insert. Using a fine ruler, examine how the fence lines up with the miter slot and the blade, as shown in **Figure 121**.

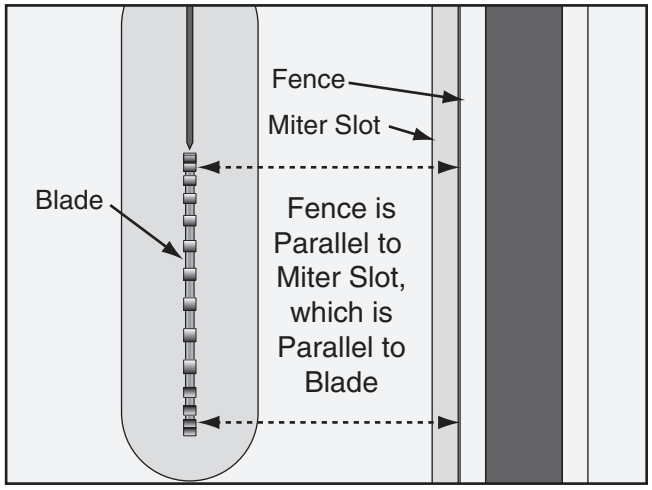


Figure 121. Checking fence parallelism with blade.

   Note: *It is permissible for the back of the fence to pivot outward 1/64" from being parallel with the blade (see* ***Figure 123*** *on* ***Page 74****). Many woodworkers intentionally set up their fence in this manner. This creates a slightly larger opening between the fence and the rear of the blade to reduce the risk of workpiece binding or burning as it is fed through the cut. Keep this in mind before adjusting your fence.*

   —If the fence and miter slot are parallel with the blade, as shown in **Figure 121**, no further adjustments need to be made.

   —If the fence is not parallel with the blade/miter slot, then you must adjust the fence parallel with the blade.

   —If the miter slot is not parallel with the blade, you must follow the procedures described in **Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism** on **Page 69**.

To adjust the fence clamping pressure and parallelism to the blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Remove the fence and equally adjust the set screws shown in **Figure 122** as necessary, then re-install the fence and check the clamping pressure. Re-adjust as necessary until the fence will not move as pressure is applied against it.

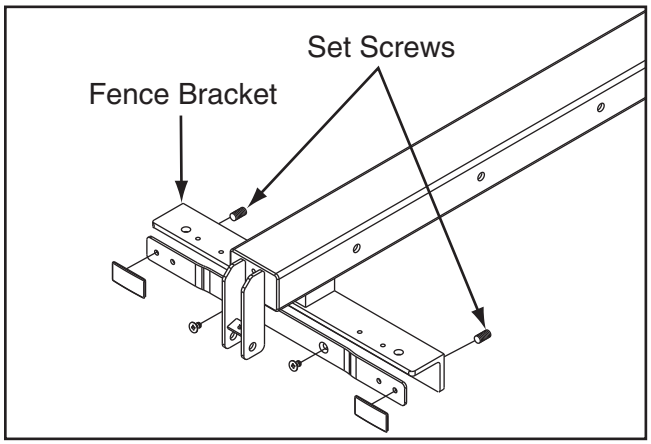


Figure 122. Location of set screws used to adjust fence parallelism and clamping pressure.

3. Mount the fence on the rail again, move it approximately 4" away from the blade, and lock it in place.

4. Measure the distance between the fence and the front of the blade, then mark the tooth that you measured from with a felt-tipped marker.

5. Rotate the blade 180°, and recheck the distance between the fence and the blade tooth you marked in **Step 4** to ensure they are parallel (see **Figure 121** on **Page 73**).

6. Use trial-and-error to adjust the set screws so the fence is parallel to the blade and the clamping pressure is sufficient.

Offsetting Fence

Some woodworkers prefer to offset the rear of the fence 1/64" from the blade, as shown in **Figure 123**.

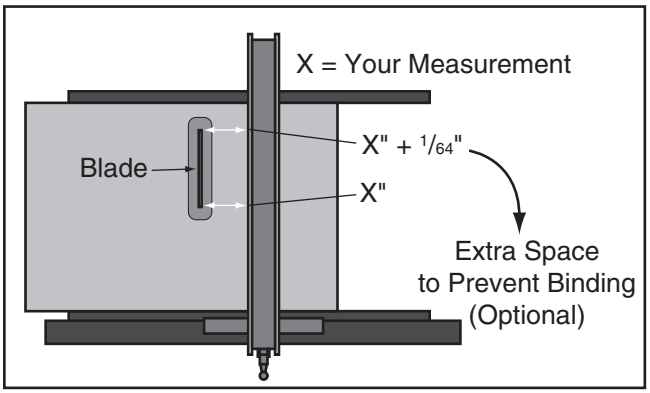


Figure 123. Adjusting fence with a 1/64" offset.

The reason for this wider gap at the back side of the blade is to help prevent the chance of kickback and the blade burning the workpiece because a workpiece may be inconsistent. However, the trade-off is less accurate cuts, and if the fence is placed on the other side of 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 indicator windows, shown in **Figure 124**, can be calibrated with the fence scale by loosening the two mounting screws and sliding it in the desired direction. The indicator window on the right side is used when the fence is positioned to the right side of the blade. The indicator window on the left is used when the fence is positioned on the left side of the blade. **IMPORTANT:** Do not use the fence on the left side of the blade if it has been purposely offset, as described on **Page 74, Offsetting Fence**.

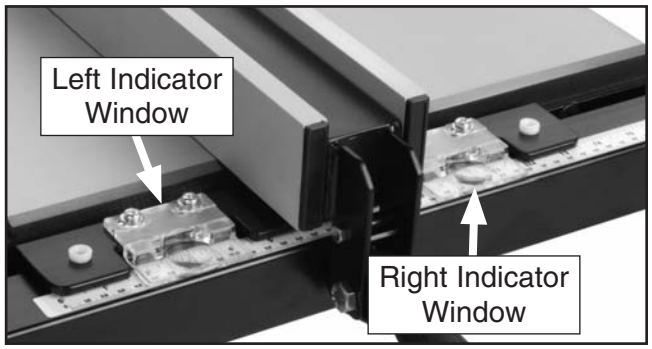


Figure 124. Fence indicator windows.

Tools Needed	Qty
Phillips Screwdriver	1
Scrap Piece of Wood	1

To calibrate the fence scale indicator windows:

1. Position and lock the fence at 13", as indicated by the scale, cut your scrap piece of wood.

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

3. Flip your scrap piece of wood over, placing the side that was cut in **Step 2** against the fence, then make your cut.

4. Measure the width of the freshly cut workpiece with a tape measure. The workpiece width should be exactly 12". If it is not, then adjust the indicator window to match the width of the workpiece.

Miter Gauge Adjustments

The miter gauge is equipped with stop screws that allow you to easily adjust the miter gauge from 45° to the left, 90°, and 45° to the right (see **Figure 125**). The stop screws contact the shaft, which moves in or out of the way for adjustments.

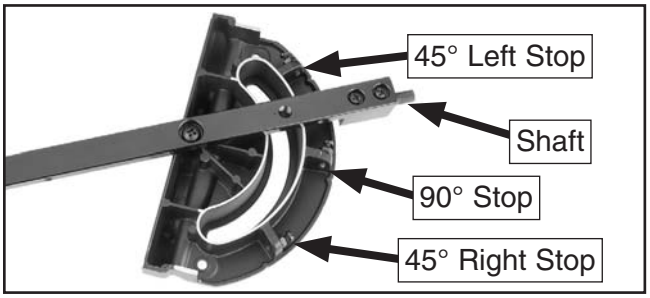


Figure 125. Miter gauge stops.

Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 2.5mm	1
Phillips Screwdriver	1
Square 90° and 45°	1 Each
Wrench 8mm	1

Checking/Setting 90° Stops

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Slide the miter gauge into the T-slot on the table, then push the sliding shaft all the way into the miter gauge.

3. Adjust the miter gauge so the 90° stop screw rests against the sliding shaft.

4. Place the 90° square evenly against the face of the miter gauge and the blade, as shown in **Figure 126**.

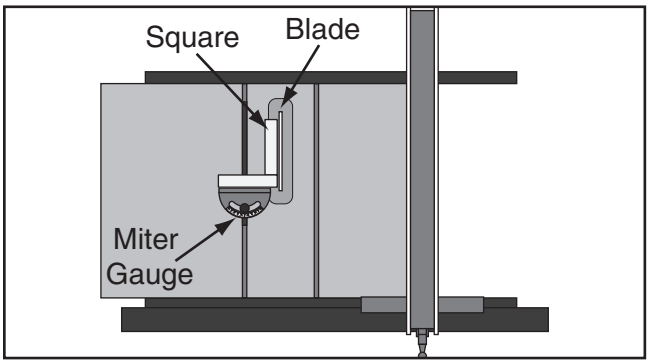


Figure 126. Checking 90° stop on miter gauge.

—If the square touches the miter body and the body of the blade (not the teeth) evenly at the same time, then it is square to the blade and the 90° stop is set correctly. No further adjustments are necessary.

—If the square does not touch the miter body and blade body evenly at the same time, then proceed to **Step 4**.

5. Loosen the hex nut (jam nut) that secures the 90° stop screw and adjust the stop screw until it is seated against the shaft while the square is evenly touching the miter body and the blade body, then tighten the hex nut.

6. Loosen the screw on the front of the miter bar, adjust the pointer to 0°, then tighten the screw.

Checking/Setting 45° Stops

Follow the same process with the 45° stops that you followed with the 90°, except using a 45° square or adjustable square to verify that the miter body is 45° to the blade, as shown in **Figure 127**.

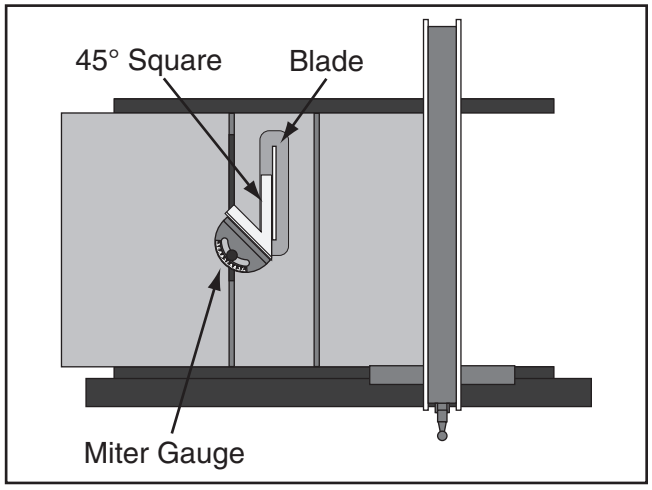


Figure 127. Checking 45° stop on miter gauge.

Belt Tension & Replacement

The 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 to gradually stretch with continued use.

Tools Needed	Qty
Wrench or Socket 17mm	1

Tensioning Belt

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

2. Loosen the hex bolt and hex nut shown in **Figure 128**, and pivot the motor up and down to make sure that it is movable.

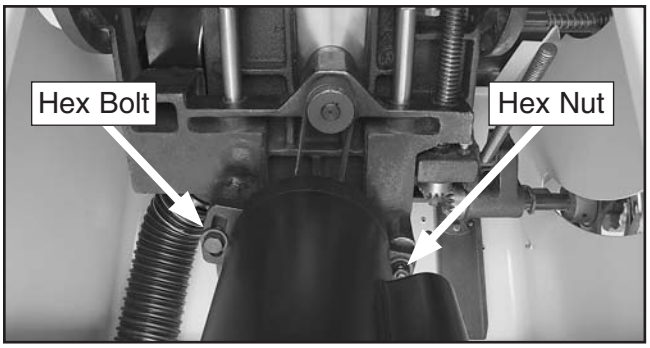


Figure 128. Motor mounting fasteners.

3. Press down on the motor with one hand to keep the belt tension tight, and tighten the hex bolt and hex nut.

Replacing Belt

1. Follow steps 1–2 in **Tensioning Belt** above but remove the hex bolt shown in **Figure 128**.

2. Pivot the motor up and remove the belt from the arbor pulley, then pivot the motor down and remove the belt completely.

3. Install the new belt in the reverse manner that your removed the old one, and allow the weight of the motor to tension the belt.

4. Repeat **Step 3** in **Tensioning Belt** above, install and tighten the hex bolt, and tighten the hex nut.

SECTION 9: WIRING

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

⚠WARNING
Wiring Safety Instructions

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

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

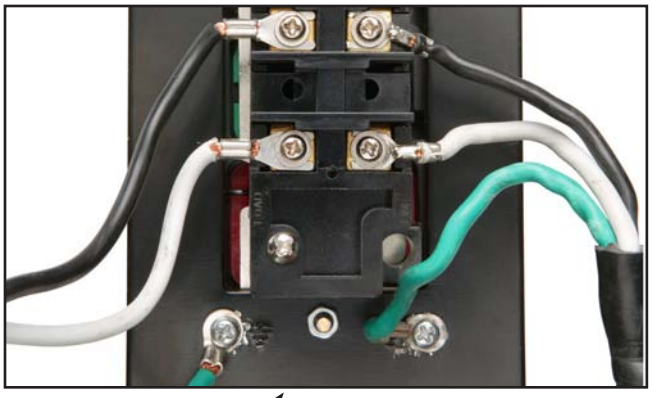
NOTICE

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

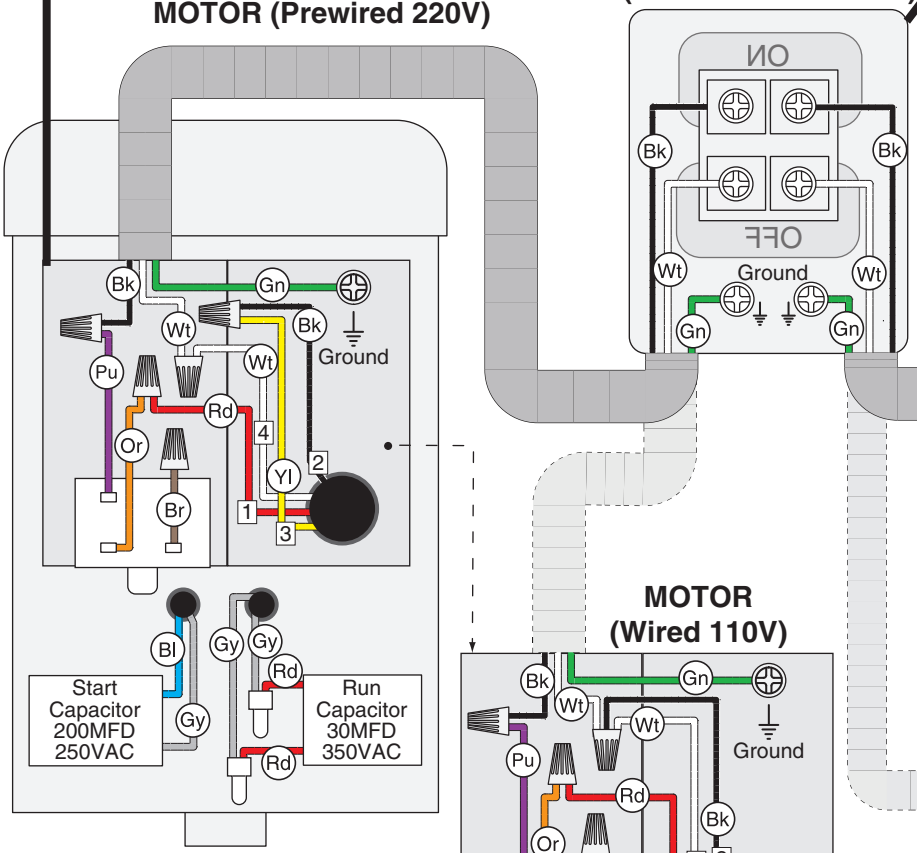
BLACK	Bk	BLUE	Bl	YELLOW	Yl	LIGHT BLUE	Lb
WHITE	Wt	BROWN	Br	YELLOW GREEN	Yg	BLUE WHITE	Bw
GREEN	Gn	GRAY	Gy	PURPLE	Pu	TURQUOISE	Tu
RED	Rd	ORANGE	Or	PINK	Pk		

G0661 Wiring Diagram



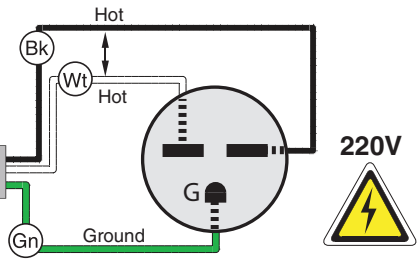
PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
(viewed from behind)

MOTOR (Prewired 220V)



NOTICE

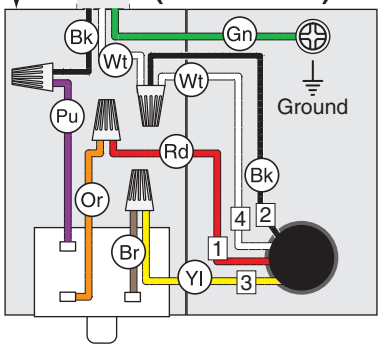
Installation work and electrical wiring must be done by qualified electrician in accordance with all applicable codes and standards.



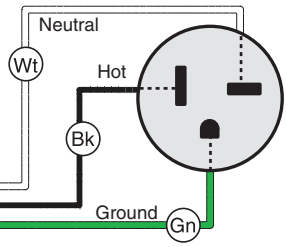
220V

6-15 PLUG
(Included)

MOTOR
(Wired 110V)



Thermal Circuit Breaker



110V

5-20 PLUG
(As Recommended)

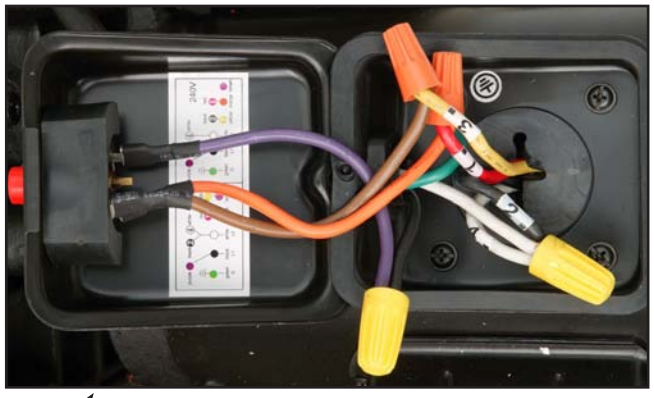
DANGER

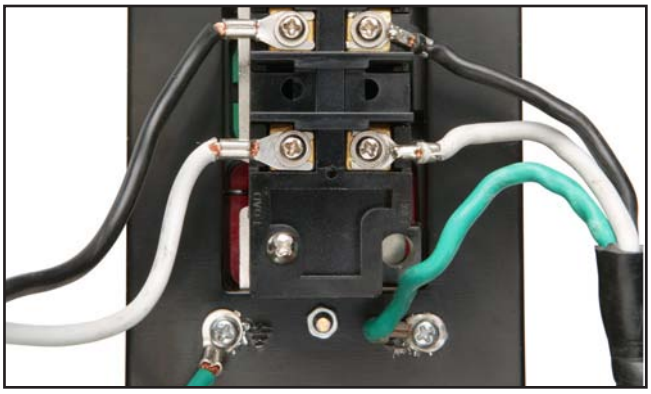
Disconnect power before performing any electrical service. Electricity presents serious shock hazards that will result in severe personal injury and even death!

NOTICE

The motor wiring shown here is current at the time of printing; however, always use the diagram on the inside of junction box cover when rewiring your motor.

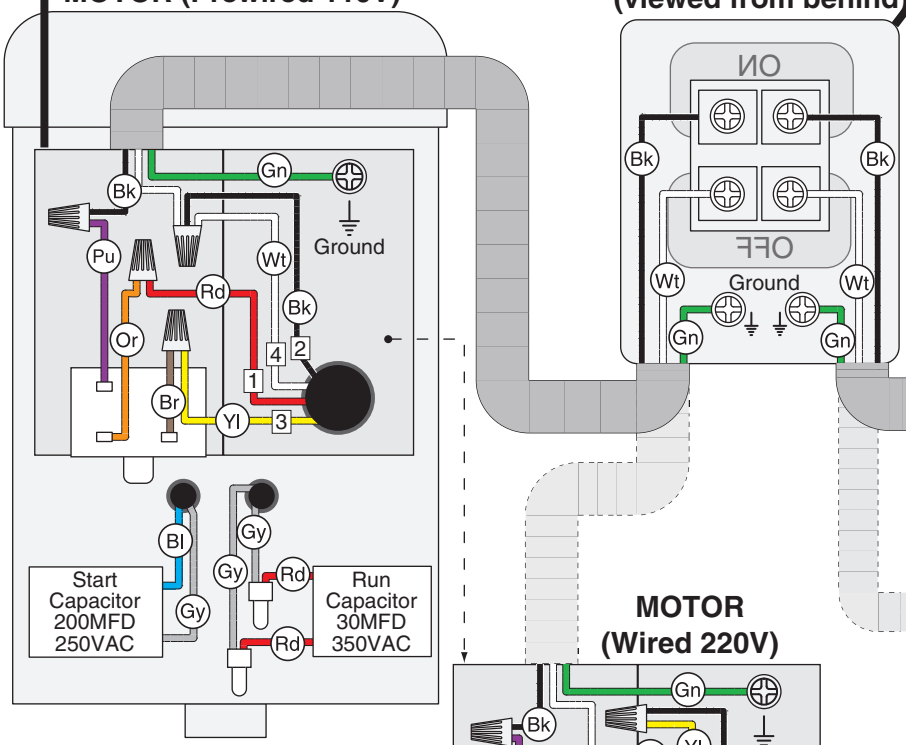
G0713 Wiring Diagram





MOTOR (Prewired 110V)

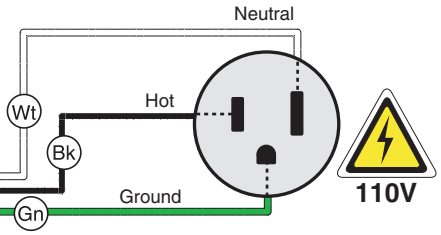
PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
(viewed from behind)

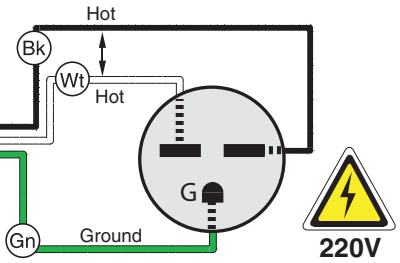


NOTICE

Installation work and electrical wiring must be done by qualified electrician in accordance with all applicable codes and standards.

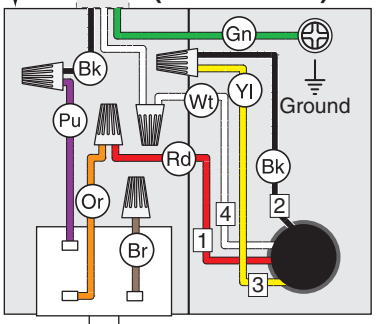
5-15 Plug
(Included)





6-15 PLUG
(As Recommended)

MOTOR
(Wired 220V)



Thermal Circuit Breaker

DANGER

Disconnect power before performing any electrical service. Electricity presents serious shock hazards that will result in severe personal injury and even death!

NOTICE

The motor wiring shown here is current at the time of printing; however, always use the diagram on the inside of junction box cover when rewiring your motor.

SECTION 10: PARTS

Table Saw Body Breakdown

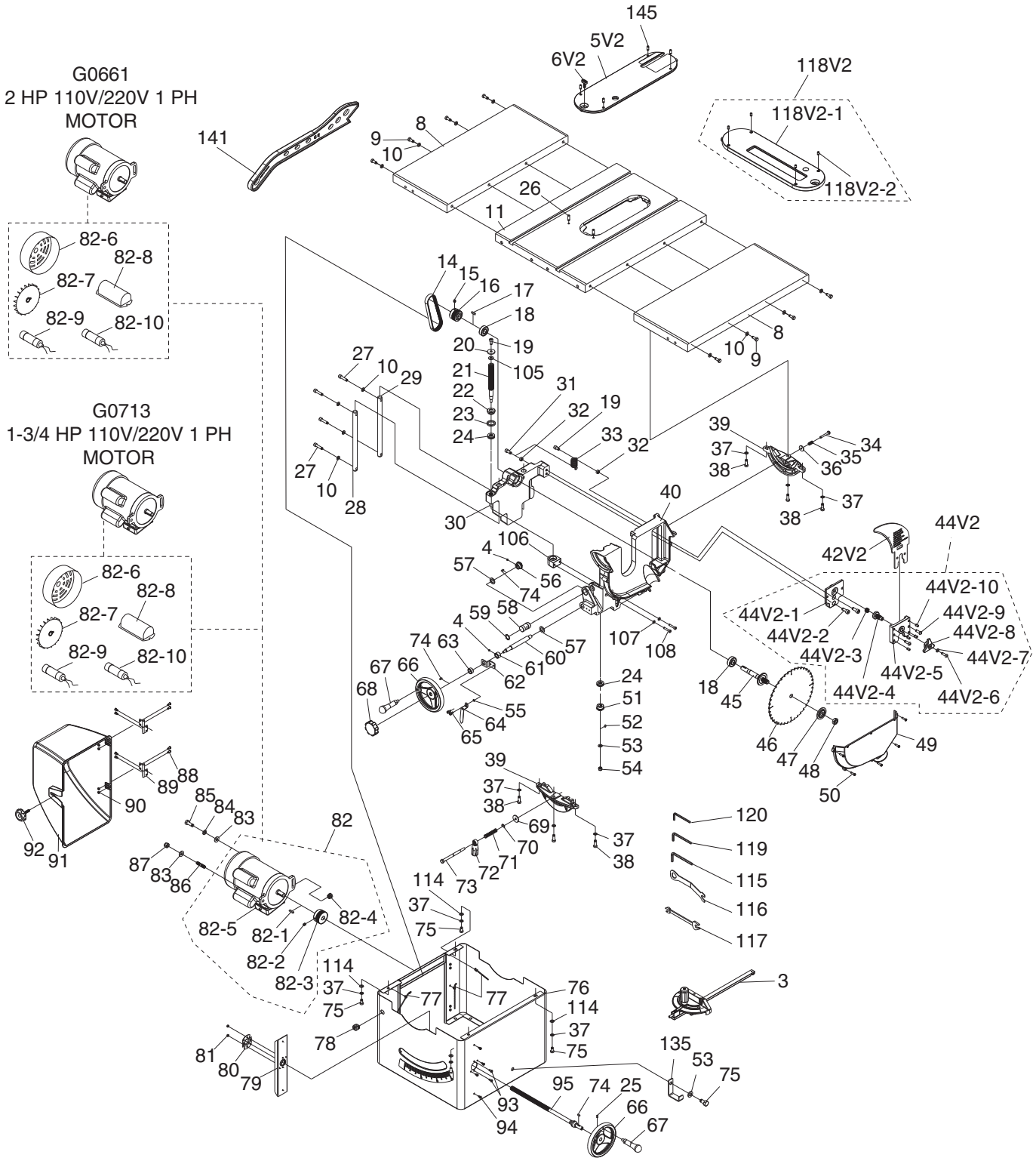


Table Saw Body Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
3	P0661003	MITER GAUGE ASSEMBLY
4	PSS07M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 5
5V2	P0661005V2	TABLE INSERT V2.01.10
6V2	P0661006V2	LOCK KNOB M5-.8 V2.01.10
8	P0661008	EXTENSION TABLE
9	PB09M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 20
10	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
11	P0661011	TABLE
14	P0661014	RIBBED BELT 170 J6
15	PSS20M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
16	P0661016	SPINDLE PULLEY
17	PK34M	KEY 5 X 5 X 20
18	P6203-2RS	BALL BEARING 6203 2RS
19	PCAP11M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
20	P0661020	LEADSCREW WASHER 8MM
21	P0661021	ELEVATION LEADSCREW
22	P0661022	BUSHING
23	P0661023	GASKET
24	P51102	THRUST BEARING 51102
25	PSS31M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 8
26	PSS09M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
27	PCAP40M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 35
28	P0661028	FRONT COLUMN
29	P0661029	REAR COLUMN
30	P0661030	BRACKET
31	PCAP14M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
32	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
33	P0661033	EXTENSION SPRING
34	PFB28M	FLANGE BOLT M6-1 X 40
35	P0661035	COMPRESSION SPRING
36	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
37	PTLW07M	EXT TOOTH WASHER 8MM
38	PB07M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 25
39	P0661039	TRUNNION BRACKET
40	P0661040	TRUNNION
42V2	P0661042V2	RIVING KNIFE V2.01.10
44V2	P0661044V2	BRACKET V2.01.10
44V2-1	P0661044V2-1	MOUNTING BASE V2.01.10
44V2-2	PCAP14M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
44V2-3	P0661044V2-3	COMPRESSION SPRING V2.01.10
44V2-4	P0661044V2-4	LOCKING BOLT V2.01.10
44V2-5	P0661044V2-5	MOUNTING PLATE V2.01.10
44V2-6	PBHS06M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 12
44V2-7	PLW01M	LOCK WASHER 5MM
44V2-8	P0661044V2-8	HANDLE V2.01.10
44V2-9	PBHS16M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 16
44V2-10	PSS31M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 8
45	P0661045	SPINDLE
46	P0661046	BLADE 10" X 40T
47	P0661047	BLADE MOUNTING FLANGE
48	P0661048	ARBOR NUT 5/8"-12
49	P0661049	BLADE COVER
50	PS75M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 35

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
51	P0661051	LEFT BEVEL GEAR
52	PK05M	KEY 4 X 4 X 10
53	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
54	PLN04M	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
55	PTLW02M	EXT TOOTH WASHER 5MM
56	P0661056	RIGHT BEVEL GEAR
57	PW08M	FLAT WASHER 16MM
58	P0661058	SHAFT
59	P0661059	COUNTERSUNK EXT WASHER
60	P0661060	SHAFT
61	P0661061	COLLAR
62	P0661062	SUPPORT PLATE
63	P0661063	COLLAR
64	P0661064	POINTER
65	PFS07M	FLANGE SCREW M5-.8 X 10
66	P0661066	HANDWHEEL
67	P0661067	HANDLE 3/8-16
68	P0661068	LOCKING KNOB 5/16-18
69	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
70	PEC015M	E-CLIP 8MM
71	P0661071	COMPRESSION SPRING
72	P0661072	HANDLE W/BUSHING
73	P0661073	SHAFT
74	PK69M	KEY 4 X 4 X 12
75	PB03M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
76	P0661076	CABINET
77	P0661077	REUSABLE BEADED CABLE TIE
78	P0661078	STRAIN RELIEF SB8R-3
79	P0661079	PLATE
80	P0661080	BRACKET
81	PLN02M	LOCK NUT M5-.8
83	PW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
84	PLW06M	LOCK WASHER 10MM
85	PB01M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 30
86	P0661086	SHAFT
87	PLN05M	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
88	PS09M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
89	P0661089	HINGE
90	PN06M	HEX NUT M5-.8
91	P0661091	COVER
92	P0661092	KNOB BOLT M8-1.25 X 30
93	PS08M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 12
94	PHTEK37M	TAP SCREW M5 X 12
95	P0661095	TILT LEADSCREW
105	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
106	P0661106	LEADSCREW NUT
107	PLW03M	LOCK WASHER 6MM
108	PCAP07M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 30
114	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
115	PAW06M	HEX WRENCH 6MM
116	P0661116	ARBOR WRENCH
117	PWR1113	WRENCH 11/13
118V2	P0661118V2	DADO TBL INSERT ASSY V2.01.10

Table Saw Body Parts List Continued

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
118-1V2	P0661118-1V2	DADO TABLE INSERT V2.01.10
118-2V2	PSS53M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 12
119	PAW05M	HEX WRENCH 5MM
120	PAW02.5M	HEX WRENCH 2.5MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
135	P0661135	PUSH STICK HOLDER
141	P0661141	PUSH STICK
145	PSS53M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 12

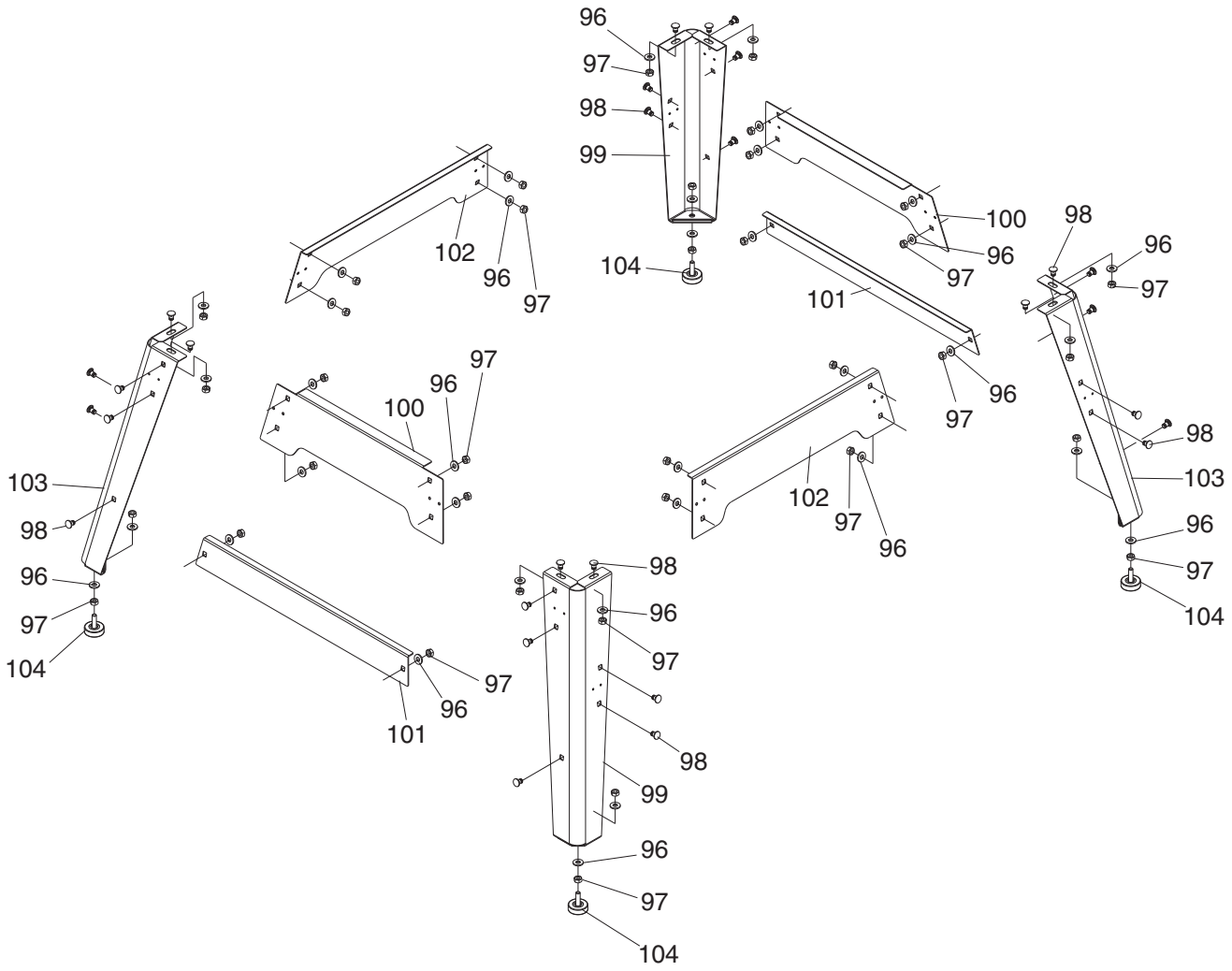
G0661 2HP MOTOR

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
82	P0661082	MOTOR 2HP 110/220V 1-PH
82-1	PK34M	KEY 5 X 5 X 20
82-2	PSS20M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
82-3	P0661082-3	MOTOR PULLEY
82-4	P0661082-4	STRAIN RELIEF
82-5	P0661082-5	JUNCTION BOX
82-6	P0661082-6	MOTOR FAN COVER
82-7	P0661082-7	MOTOR FAN
82-8	P0661082-8	CAPACITOR COVER
82-9	P0661082-9	S CAP 200M 250V 1-1/2 X 2-3/4
82-10	P0661082-10	R CAP 30M 350V 1-1/2 X 2-3/4

G0713 1-3/4 HP MOTOR

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
82	P0713082	MOTOR 1-3/4 HP 110/220V 1-PH
82-1	PK34M	KEY 5 X 5 X 20
82-2	PSS20M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
82-3	P0661082-3	MOTOR PULLEY
82-4	P0661082-4	STRAIN RELIEF
82-5	P0661082-5	JUNCTION BOX
82-6	P0661082-6	MOTOR FAN COVER
82-7	P0661082-7	MOTOR FAN
82-8	P0661082-8	CAPACITOR COVER
82-9	P0661082-9	S CAP 200M 250V 1-1/2 X 2-3/4
82-10	P0661082-10	R CAP 30M 350V 1-1/2 X 2-3/4

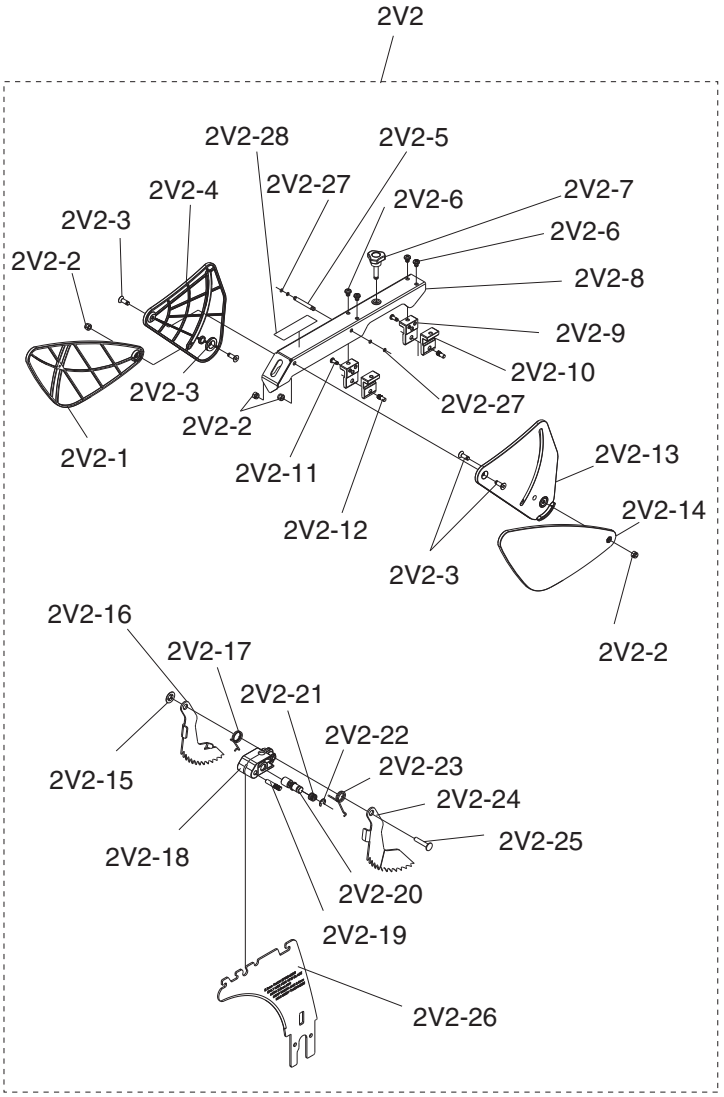
Stand Parts Breakdown

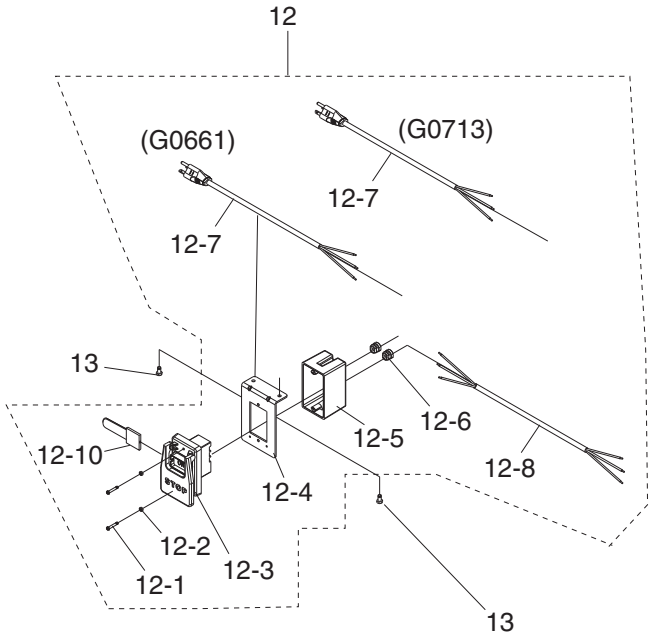


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
96	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
97	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
98	PCB11M	CARRIAGE BOLT M8-1.25 X 12
99	P0661099	RIGHT STAND LEG
100	P0661100	UPPER STAND BRACE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
101	P0661101	LOWER STAND BRACE
102	P0661102	SIDE STAND BRACE
103	P0661103	LEFT STAND LEG
104	P0661104	FOOT

Guard & Switch Breakdown

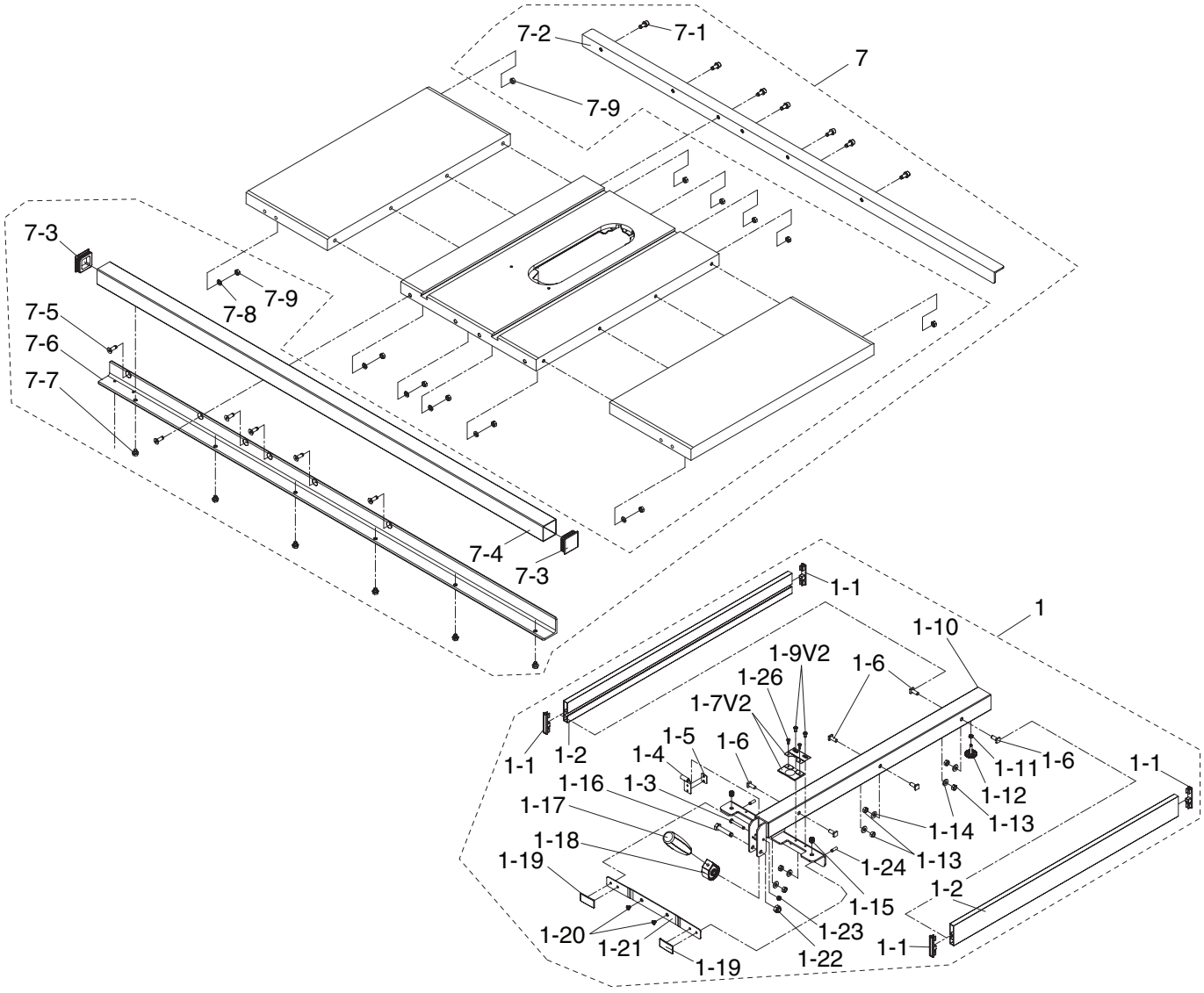




REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
2V2	P0661002V2	BLADE GUARD ASSY V2.01.10
2V2-1	P0661002V2-1	LEFT PLATE V2.01.10
2V2-2	PLN02M	LOCK NUT M5-.8
2V2-3	PFH01M	FLAT HD SCR M5-.8 X 15
2V2-4	P0661002V2-4	LEFT COVER V2.01.10
2V2-5	P0661002V2-5	ROD CENTER PIN V2.01.10
2V2-6	PS19M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 6
2V2-7	P0661002V2-7	KNOB BOLT V2.01.10
2V2-8	P0661002V2-8	ROD V2.01.10
2V2-9	P0661002V2-9	LEFT BRACKET V2.01.10
2V2-10	P0661002V2-10	RIGHT BRACKET V2.01.10
2V2-11	PBHS24M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M4-.7 X 10
2V2-12	P0661002V2-12	MOUNTING PIN V2.01.10
2V2-13	P0661002V2-13	RIGHT COVER V2.01.10
2V2-14	P0661002V2-14	RIGHT PLATE V2.01.10
2V2-15	P0661002V2-15	PUSH NUT 4MM V2.01.10
2V2-16	P0661002V2-16	LEFT PAWL V2.01.10
2V2-17	P0661002V2-17	RIGHT TORSN SPRING V2.01.10
2V2-18	P0661002V2-18	PAWL MOUNTING BRKT V2.01.10
2V2-19	P0661002V2-19	MOUNTING BRKT PIN V2.01.10
2V2-20	P0661002V2-20	MOUNTING BRKT SHFT V2.01.10

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
2V2-21	P0661002V2-21	SHAFT SPRING V2.01.10
2V2-22	PEC07M	E-CLIP 7MM
2V2-23	P0661002V2-23	LEFT TORSION SPRING V2.01.10
2V2-24	P0661002V2-24	RIGHT PAWL V2.01.10
2V2-25	P0661002V2-25	RIGHT PAWL SHAFT V2.01.10
2V2-26	P0661002V2-26	SPREADER V2.01.10
2V2-27	PORP003	O-RING 2.8 X 1.9 P3
2V2-28	P0661002V2-28	AMPUTATION HAZ LABEL V2.01.10
12	H8243	SWITCH ASSEMBLY
12-1	PS18M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 25
12-2	PLW02M	LOCK WASHER 4MM
12-3	P0661012-3	SWITCH
12-4	P0661012-4	SWITCH BRACKET
12-5	P0661012-5	SWITCH BOX
12-6	P0661012-6	STRAIN RELIEF
12-7	P0661012-7	POWER CORD 12AWG X 10' 6-15 PLUG
12-7	P0713012-7	POWER CORD 12AWG X 10' 5-15 PLUG
12-8	P0661012-8	MOTOR CORD 12AWG X 4'
12-10	P0661012-10	SWITCH DISABLING LOCK
13	PB02M	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 12

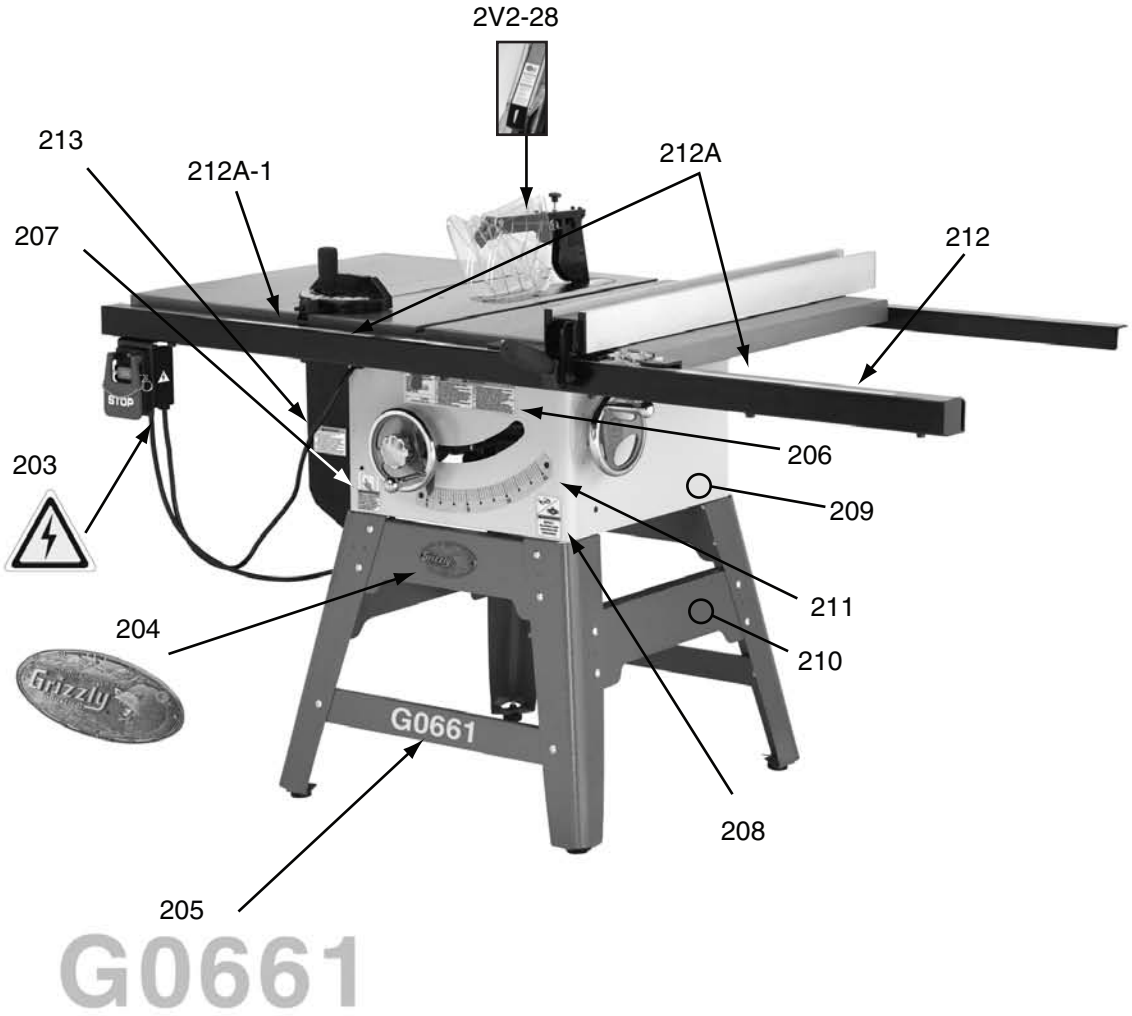
Fence Breakdown



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	P0661001	FENCE ASSEMBLY
1-1	P0661001-1	PLATE CAP
1-2	P0661001-2	PLATE
1-3	PB71M	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 45
1-4	P0661001-4	CLAMPING BRACKET
1-5	P0661001-5	PLATE
1-6	P0661001-6	SPECIAL SCREW
1-7V2	P0661001-7V2	POINTER 2-PCS V2.12.09
1-9V2	PS37M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 6
1-10	P0661001-10	FENCE
1-11	PN01M	HEX NUT M6-1
1-12	P0661001-12	REAR RAIL WHEEL
1-13	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
1-14	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
1-15	P0661001-15	PLASTIC SET SCREW
1-16	PB73M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 50
1-17	P0661001-17	FENCE HANDLE
1-18	P0661001-18	CAM ASSEMBLY

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1-19	P0661001-19	PLATE
1-20	PS68M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 10
1-21	P0661001-21	BRACKET
1-22	PLN05M	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
1-23	PLN03M	LOCK NUT M6-1
1-24	PSS20M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
1-26	PFH49M	FLAT HD SCR M3-.5 X 6
7	P0661007	RAIL
7-1	P0661007-1	SPECIAL CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
7-2	P0661007-2	REAR RAIL
7-3	P0661007-3	END CAP
7-4	P0661007-4	RAIL TUBE
7-5	PFH21M	FLAT HD SCR M8-1.25 X 25
7-6	P0661007-6	FRONT RAIL
7-7	PFB27M	FLANGE BOLT M8-1.25 X 10
7-8	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
7-9	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25

Label Placement



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
2V2-28	P0661002V2-28	AMPUTATION HAZ LABEL V2.01.10
203	PLABEL-14	ELECTRICITY LABEL
204	G9987	GRIZZLY NAMEPLATE
205	P0661205	MODEL # LABEL G0661
205	P0713205	MODEL # LABEL G0713
206	P0661206	ID LABEL G0661
206	P0713206	ID LABEL G0713
207	PLABEL-12A	READ MANUAL LABEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
208	PLABEL-57	GLASSES RESPIRATOR LABEL
209	PPAINT-11	PUTTY TOUCHUP PAINT
210	PPAINT-1	GRIZZLY GREEN TOUCHUP PAINT
211	P0661211	BLADE TILT SCALE
212	P0661212	FENCE SCALE 36"
212A	P0661212A	FENCE SCALE SET 36" & 12"
212A-1	P0661212A-1	FENCE SCALE 12"
213	P0651714	UL 987 WARNING LABEL

⚠WARNING

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

Grizzly Industrial, Inc. WARRANTY CARD

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Email _____ Invoice # _____

Model # _____ Order # _____ Serial # _____

The following information is given on a voluntary basis. It will be used for marketing purposes to help us develop better products and services. ***Of course, all information is strictly confidential.***

1. How did you learn about us?

____ Advertisement ____ Friend ____ Catalog
____ Card Deck ____ Website ____ Other:

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

____ Cabinetmaker & FDM
____ Family Handyman
____ Hand Loader
____ Handy
____ Home Shop Machinist
____ Journal of Light Cont.
____ Live Steam
____ Model Airplane News
____ Old House Journal
____ Popular Mechanics
____ Popular Science
____ Popular Woodworking
____ Precision Shooter
____ Projects in Metal
____ RC Modeler
____ Rifle
____ Shop Notes
____ Shotgun News
____ Today's Homeowner
____ Wood
____ Wooden Boat
____ Woodshop News
____ Woodsmith
____ Woodwork
____ Woodworker West
____ Woodworker's Journal
____ Other:

3. What is your annual household income?

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

4. What is your age group?

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

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

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

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

____ 0-2 ____ 3-5 ____ 6-9 ____ 10+

7. Do you think your machine represents a good value? _____Yes _____No

8. Would you recommend Grizzly Industrial to a friend? _____Yes _____No

9. Would you allow us to use your name as a reference for Grizzly customers in your area?
Note: *We never use names more than 3 times.* _____Yes _____No

10. Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE

Place
Stamp
Here

GRIZZLY INDUSTRIAL, INC.
P.O. BOX 2069
BELLINGHAM, WA 98227-2069

FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE

Send a Grizzly Catalog to a friend:

Name_____

Street_____

City_____State_____Zip_____

TAPE ALONG EDGES--PLEASE DO NOT STAPLE

WARRANTY AND RETURNS

Grizzly Industrial, Inc. warrants every product it sells for a period of **1 year** to the original purchaser from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, repairs or alterations or lack of maintenance. This is Grizzly's sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant or represent that the merchandise complies with the provisions of any law or acts unless the manufacturer so warrants. In no event shall Grizzly's liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product and any legal actions brought against Grizzly shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom.

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

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

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

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

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