

# READ THIS FIRST



Model G0962

**\*\*\*IMPORTANT UPDATE\*\*\***

For Machines Mfd. Since 09/24  
and Owner's Manual Revised 08/24

For questions or help with this product contact Tech Support at (570) 546-9663 or [techsupport@grizzly.com](mailto:techsupport@grizzly.com)

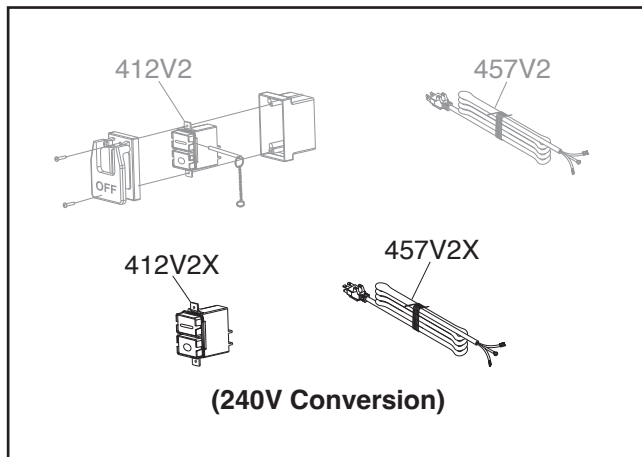
The following changes were recently made since the owner's manual was printed:

- Parts have changed.
- **Converting Voltage to 240V** has been revised.
- **Wiring Diagram** has been revised.

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

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

## Revised Parts

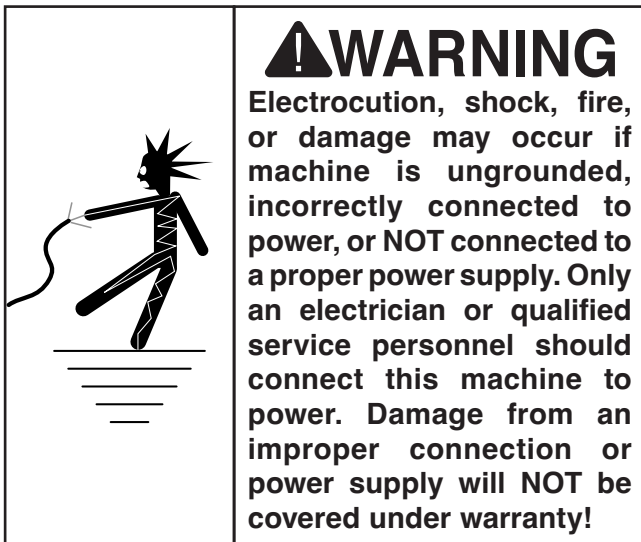


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
412V2X	P0962412V2X	SWITCH KEDU KJD17B/240V
457V2X	P0962457V2X	POWER CORD 14G 3W 78" 6-15P



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# Converting Voltage to 240V



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

The voltage conversion procedure consists of replacing the power cord, replacing the ON/OFF switch, replacing the circuit breaker, and rewiring the motor. Wiring diagrams are provided on **Pages 3–4** of this update for your reference.

**IMPORTANT:** If the diagram included on the motor conflicts with those on **Pages 3–4**, the motor may have changed since this update was printed. Use the diagram included on the motor instead.

Items Needed	Qty
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1
Open-End Wrench 11mm .....	1
Wire Nut (14 AWG x 3) .....	1
Electrical Tape .....	As Needed
Wire Cutters/Stripper .....	1
Power Cord 240V w/6-15P (P0962457V2X) .....	1
ON/OFF Switch 240V (P0962412V2X) .....	1
Circuit Breaker 20A (P0962029-11X) .....	1

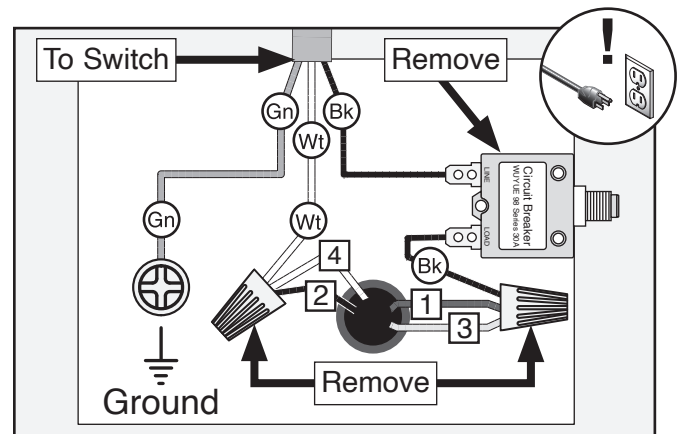
## To convert machine to 240V:

### 1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Remove 120V power cord and replace with 240V power cord.

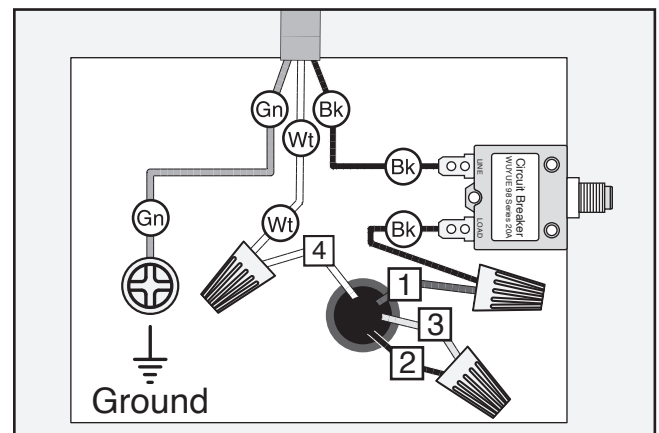
**Note:** NEMA standard 6-15 plug wiring is provided on **Page 4**.

3. Open ON/OFF switch box and replace pre-installed 120V switch with 240V switch, then close switch box.
4. Open motor junction box, then remove (2) wire nuts and circuit breaker indicated in **Figure 7**.



**Figure 7.** Inside motor junction box.

5. Install new circuit breaker, then connect wires as shown in **Figure 8**. Twist wire nuts onto their respective wires and wrap them with electrical tape so they will not come loose.



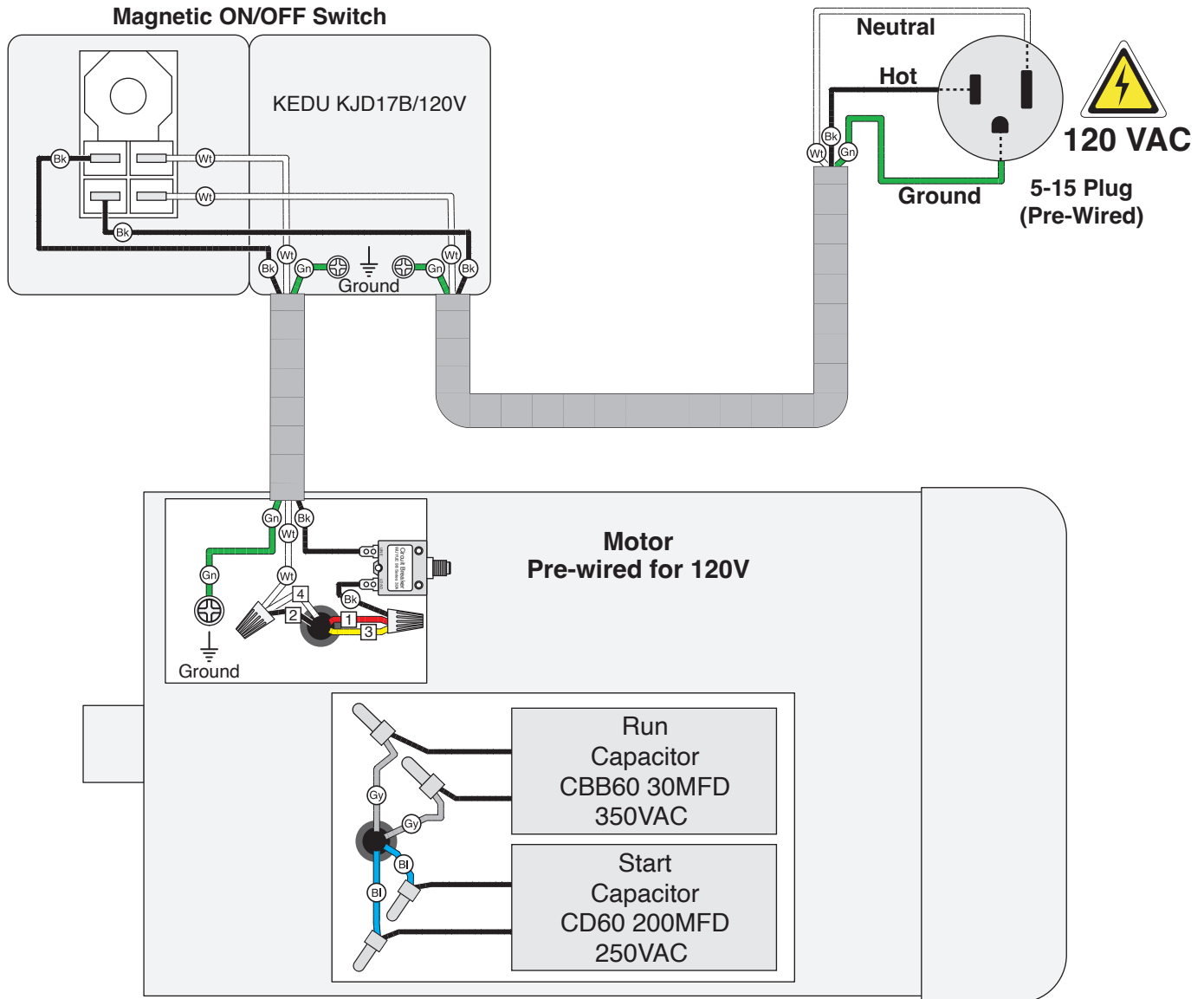
**Figure 8.** Motor rewired to 240V.

6. Close and secure motor junction box.

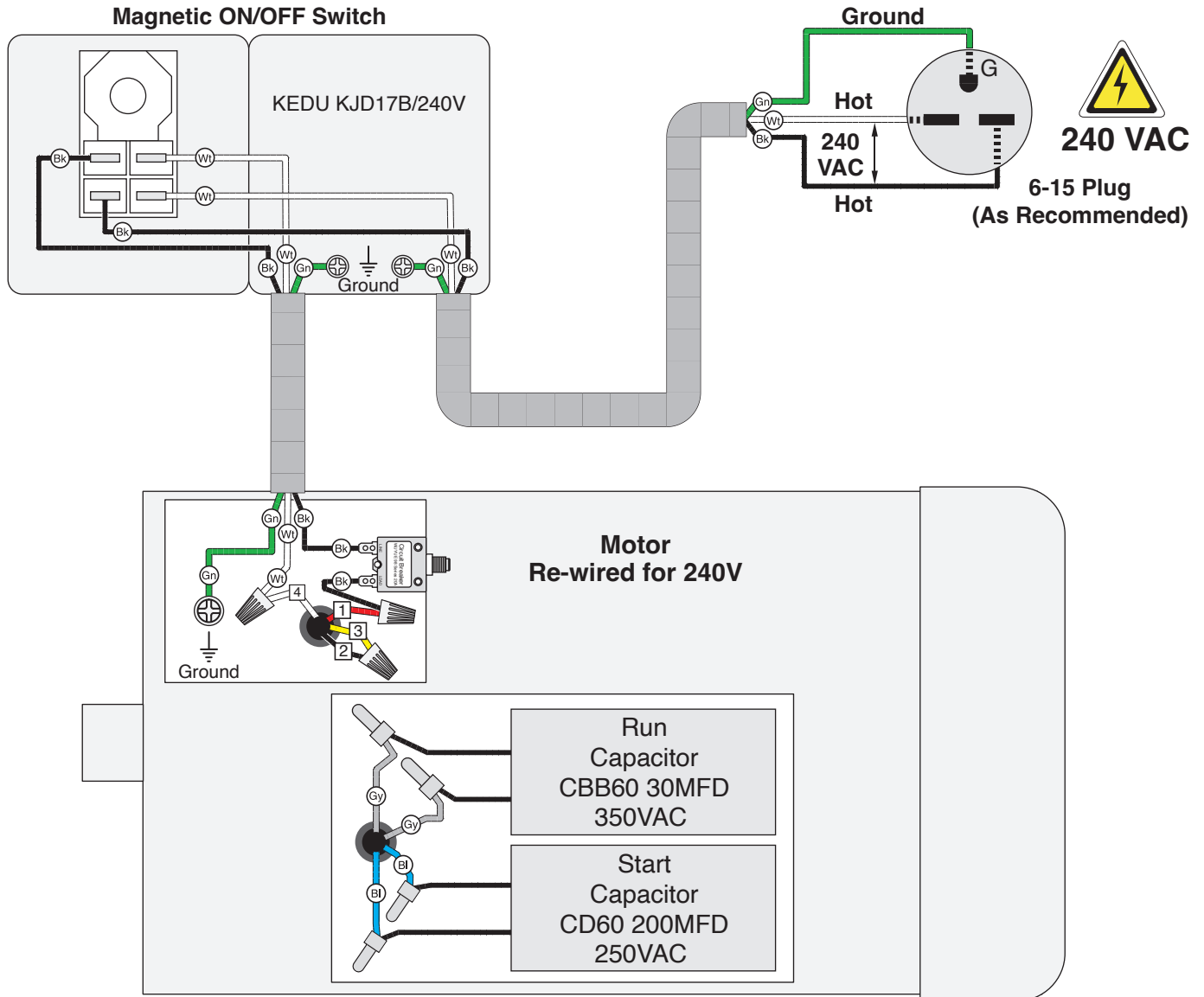


(Replaces Wiring Diagram on Page 78 of Manual)

# Wiring Diagram (120V)



# Wiring Diagram (240V)







**MODEL G0962**  
**10" 2 HP OPEN-STAND**  
**HYBRID TABLE SAW**  
**OWNER'S MANUAL**  
*(For models manufactured since 09/24)*



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V3.08.24

**\*\*\*Keep for Future Reference\*\*\***



## **WARNING!**

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

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

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

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



## **WARNING!**

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

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

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

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# INTRODUCTION

## Contact Info

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

Grizzly Technical Support  
1815 W. Battlefield  
Springfield, MO 65807  
Phone: (570) 546-9663  
Email: techsupport@grizzly.com

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

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

### WARNING

Like all machinery there is potential danger when operating this machine. Accidents are frequently caused by lack of familiarity or failure to pay attention. Use this machine with respect and caution to decrease the risk of operator injury. If normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

### CAUTION

No list of safety guidelines can be complete. Every shop environment is different. Always consider safety first, as it applies to your individual working conditions. Use this and other machinery with caution and respect. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury, damage to equipment, or poor work results.



## Manual Accuracy

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

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

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

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

		MODEL GXXXX MACHINE NAME	
SPECIFICATIONS		 WARNING!	
Motor:	To reduce risk of serious injury when using this machine:		
Specification:	1. Read manual before operation.		
Specification:	2. Wear safety glasses and respirator.		
Specification:	3. Make sure machine is properly adjusted/setup and		
Specification:	4. Make sure the motor has stopped and disconnect		
Weight:	power before adjustments, maintenance, or service.		
	5. DO NOT expose to rain or dampness.		
	6. DO NOT modify this machine in any way.		
	7.		
	8.		
	9. Do not use machine if impaired by drugs or alcohol.		
	10. Maintain machine carefully to prevent accidents.		

Manufactured for Grizzly in Taiwan

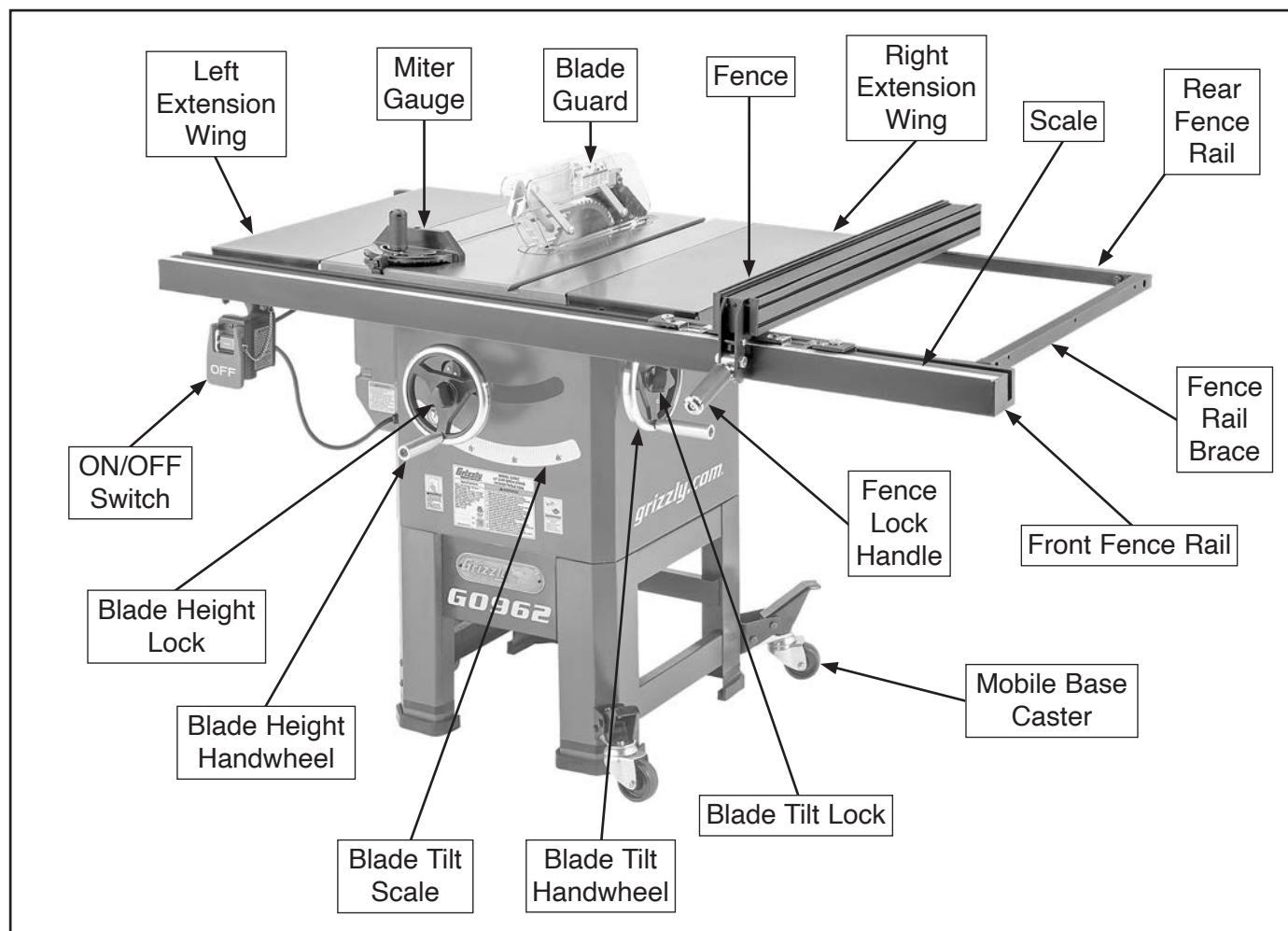
Manufacture Date:

Serial Number:



# Identification

Become familiar with the names and locations of the controls and features shown below to better understand the instructions in this manual.



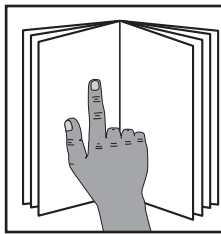
## WARNING

**For Your Own Safety Read Instruction Manual Before Operating Saw**

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



# Controls & Components

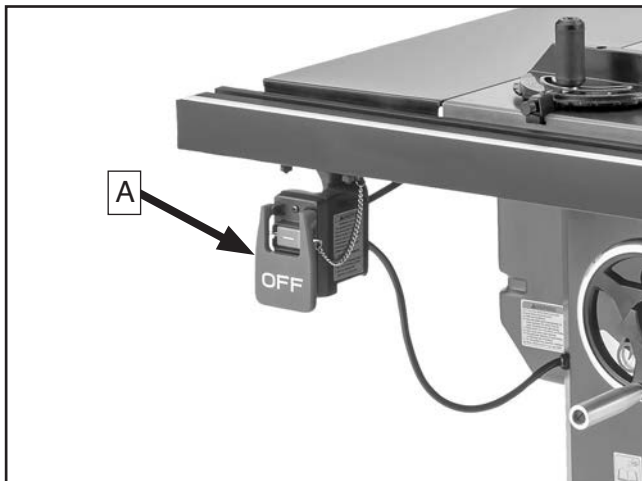


## **! WARNING**

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

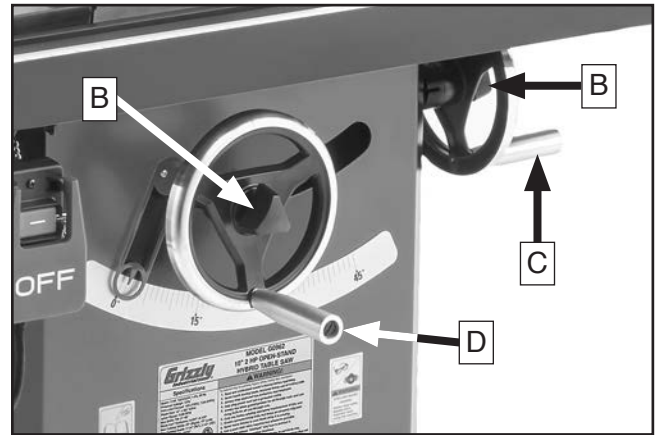
Refer to the following figures and descriptions to become familiar with the basic controls and components of this machine. Understanding these items and how they work will help you understand the rest of the manual and minimize your risk of injury when operating this machine.

- A. ON/OFF Switch:** Turns motor **ON** or **OFF**. Switch can be disabled for safety by inserting disabling pin or a padlock (not included) through ON button.



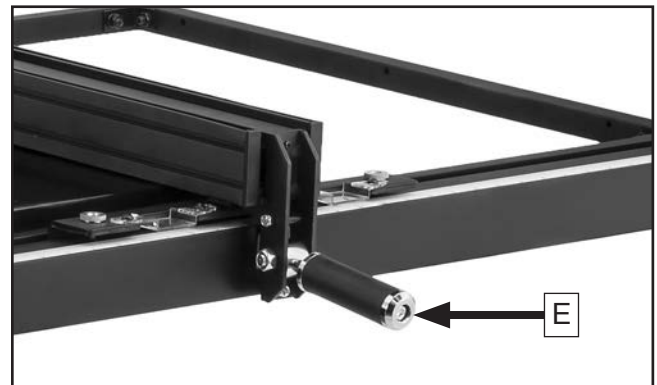
**Figure 1.** ON/OFF switch location.

- B. Handwheel Locks:** Lock blade height and angle when tightened (one on each handwheel).
- C. Blade Tilt Handwheel:** Adjusts angle of blade tilt from 0°–45°.
- D. Blade Height Handwheel:** Adjusts blade height from 0"–3¼".



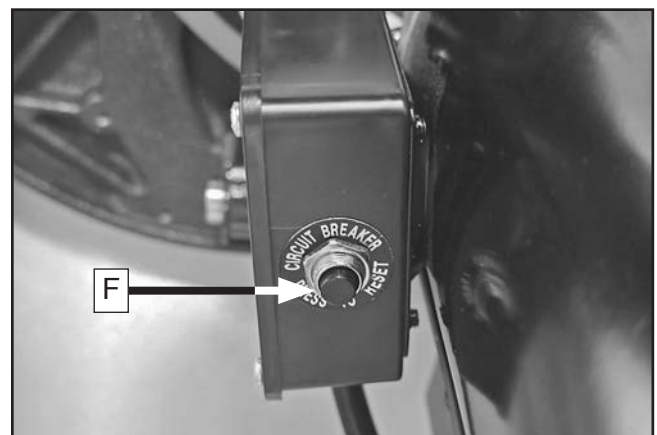
**Figure 2.** Blade adjustment handwheels and locks.

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



**Figure 3.** Fence lock handle.

- F. Motor Reset Button:** Allows machine to be restarted after thermal overload protection has tripped. To reset, wait a few minutes for motor to cool, then press reset button. If button does not *stay* depressed, allow motor to cool longer, then try again.



**Figure 4.** Motor reset button.





# Glossary of Terms

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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 40** 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 34** 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 39** for more details.

**Dado Blade:** Blade or set of blades that are used to cut grooves and rabbets. Refer to **Page 40** for more details. The saw and arbor are not intended to safely use a larger dado blade.

**Dado Cut:** Cutting operation that uses a dado blade to cut a flat bottomed groove into the face of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 40** for more details.

**Featherboard:** Safety device used to keep the workpiece against the rip fence and against the table surface. Refer to **Page 49** 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 30** for more details.

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

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

**Push Stick:** Safety device used to push the workpiece through a cutting operation. Used most often when rip cutting thin workpieces. Refer to **Page 52** for more details.

**Rabbet:** Cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 42** 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 38** 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 37** for more details.

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

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

**Through Cut:** A cut in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece. Refer to **Page 30** for more details.





# MACHINE DATA SHEET

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

## MODEL G0962 10" 2 HP OPEN-STAND HYBRID TABLE SAW

### Product Dimensions:

Weight..... 243 lbs.  
Width (side-to-side) x Depth (front-to-back) x Height..... 64 x 40-1/2 x 36 in.  
Footprint (Length x Width)..... 21 x 19-1/2 in.  
Space Required for Full Range of Movement (Width x Depth)..... 64 x 37-1/2 in.

### Shipping Dimensions:

#### Carton #1

Type..... Cardboard Box  
Content..... Machine  
Weight..... 259 lbs.  
Length x Width x Height..... 40 x 30 x 29 in.

#### Carton #2

Type..... Cardboard Box  
Content..... Fence, Rails, and Hardware  
Weight..... 38 lbs.  
Length x Width x Height..... 66 x 16 x 6 in.

### Electrical:

Power Requirement..... 120V or 240V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz  
Prewired Voltage..... 120V  
Full-Load Current Rating..... 15A at 120V, 7.5A at 240V  
Minimum Circuit Size..... 20A at 120V, 15A at 240V  
Connection Type..... Cord & Plug  
Power Cord Included..... Yes  
Power Cord Length..... 72 in.  
Power Cord Gauge..... 14 AWG  
Plug Included..... Yes  
Included Plug Type..... NEMA 5-15 for 120V  
Recommended Plug Type..... NEMA 6-15 for 240V  
Switch Type..... START/STOP Push Button w/Lockout Pin

### Motors:

#### Main

Horsepower..... 2 HP  
Phase..... Single-Phase  
Amps..... 15A at 120V, 7.5A at 240V  
Speed..... 3450 RPM  
Type..... Capacitor-Start Induction  
Power Transfer ..... Belt  
Bearings..... Shielded & Permanently Lubricated





## Main Specifications:

### Main Information

Table Saw Type.....	Hybrid
Maximum Standard Blade Diameter.....	10 in.
Maximum Dado Blade Diameter.....	8 in.
Arbor Size.....	5/8 in.
Arbor Speed.....	3450 RPM
Maximum Width of Dado.....	13/16 in.
Blade Tilt Direction.....	Left
Max Blade Tilt.....	45 deg.
Maximum Depth of Cut At 90 Degrees.....	3-1/4 in.
Maximum Depth of Cut At 45 Degrees.....	2-1/4 in.
Max Rip Right of Blade w/Included Fence & Rails.....	30 in.
Max Rip Left of Blade w/Included Fence & Rails.....	15 in.

### Additional Blade Information

Included Blade Information.....	10" x 40T
Riving Knife/Spreader Thickness.....	0.090 in.
Required Blade Body Thickness.....	0.060 - 0.086 in.
Required Blade Kerf Thickness.....	0.094 - 0.126 in.
Rim Speed at Max Blade Diameter.....	9,025 FPM

### Table Information

Floor to Table Height.....	35-3/4 in.
Table Size with Extension Wings Width.....	40-1/4 in.
Table Size with Extension Wings Depth.....	27 in.
Distance Front of Table to Center of Blade.....	15-1/2 in.
Distance Front of Table to Blade At Maximum Cut.....	11-1/2 in.
Main Table Size Thickness.....	1-5/8 in.

### Fence Information

Fence Type.....	Camlock T-Shape w/Aluminum Face
Fence Size Length.....	35-3/4 in.
Fence Size Width.....	3-1/8 in.
Fence Size Height.....	2-7/16 in.
Fence Rail Type.....	Extruded Aluminum
Fence Rail Length.....	64 in.
Fence Rail Width.....	3-1/8 in.
Fence Rail Height.....	2-1/4 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.....	Cast Iron
Wings.....	Stamped Steel
Cabinet.....	Pre-Formed Steel
Trunnions.....	Cast Iron
Fence Assembly.....	Aluminum
Rails.....	Aluminum
Miter Gauge Construction.....	Aluminum
Guard.....	Aluminum & Plastic
Body/Cabinet Paint Type/Finish.....	Powder Coated
Arbor Bearings.....	Shielded & Permanently Lubricated

### Other Related Information

Number of Dust Ports.....	1
Dust Port Size.....	4 in.
Compatible Mobile Base.....	T28000



# SECTION 1: SAFETY

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

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



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



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



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

**NOTICE**

Alerts the user to useful information about proper operation of the machine to avoid machine damage.

## Safety Instructions for Machinery



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

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

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

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

### **ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INJURY RISKS.**

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

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

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



# WARNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Additional Safety for Table Saws

## WARNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**BLADE ADJUSTMENTS.** Adjusting blade height or tilt during operation increases risk of crashing blade and sending metal fragments flying with deadly force at operator or bystanders. Only adjust blade height and tilt when blade is completely stopped and saw is **OFF**. Make sure blade is not touching the guard, riving knife, or workpiece before the saw is started.

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

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

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



# Preventing Kickback

---

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

- Only cut workpieces with at least one smooth and straight edge. DO NOT cut warped, cupped or twisted wood.
- Keep the blade guard installed and working correctly for all through cuts.
- Never attempt freehand cuts. If the workpiece is not fed parallel with the blade, kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or miter gauge to guide the workpiece.
- Make sure the spreader or riving knife is aligned with the blade and secured tightly. A misaligned spreader or riving knife can cause the workpiece to catch or bind, increasing the chance of kickback.
- 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.

## Protecting Yourself From Kickback

---

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

- Stand to the side of the blade during every cut. If kickback does occur, the thrown workpiece usually travels directly in front of the blade.
- Wear safety glasses or a face shield. In the event of kickback, your eyes and face are the most vulnerable part of your body.
- Never, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade or under blade guard. Should kickback occur, your hand could be pulled into the blade, which could cause amputation.
- Use a push stick to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade. If kickback occurs, the push stick will most likely take the damage your hand would have received.
- Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices to assist with feeding and prevent or slow down kickback.

### CAUTION

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

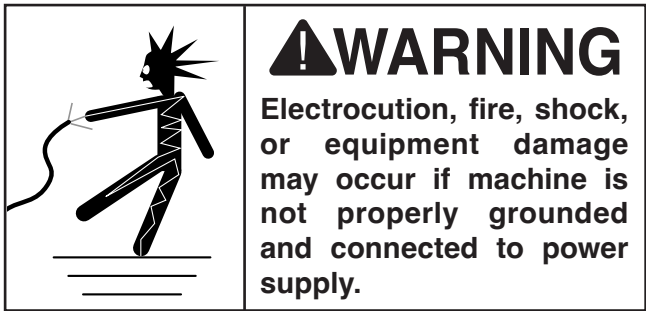




# SECTION 2: POWER SUPPLY

## Availability

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



## Full-Load Current Rating

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

**Full-Load Current Rating at 120V ..... 15 Amps**

**Full-Load Current Rating at 240V .....7.5 Amps**

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

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

## Circuit Information

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

## ! CAUTION

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

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

## Circuit Requirements for 120V

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

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

## Circuit Requirements for 240V

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

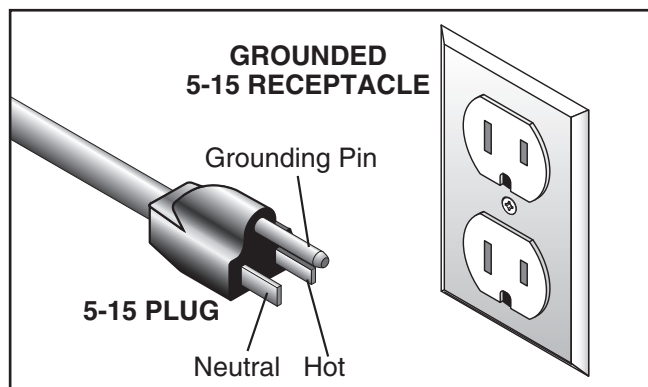
**Nominal Voltage .....208V, 220V, 230V, 240V**  
**Cycle .....60 Hz**  
**Phase ..... Single-Phase**  
**Power Supply Circuit ..... 15 Amps**  
**Plug/Receptacle ..... NEMA 6-15**



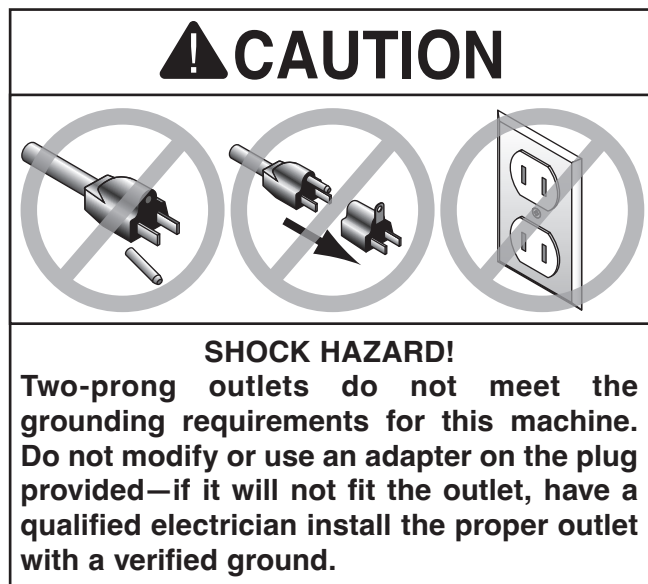
## Grounding Requirements

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

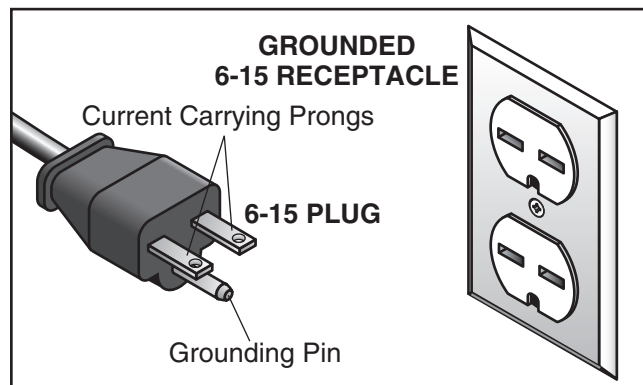
**For 120V operation:** This machine is equipped with a power cord that has an equipment-grounding wire and a grounding plug (see following figure). The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (outlet) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.



**Figure 5.** Typical 5-15 plug and receptacle.



**For 240V operation:** The plug specified under "Circuit Requirements for 240V" on the previous page has a grounding prong that must be attached to the equipment-grounding wire on the included power cord. The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (see following figure) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.



**Figure 6.** Typical 6-15 plug and receptacle.

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

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

## Extension Cords

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

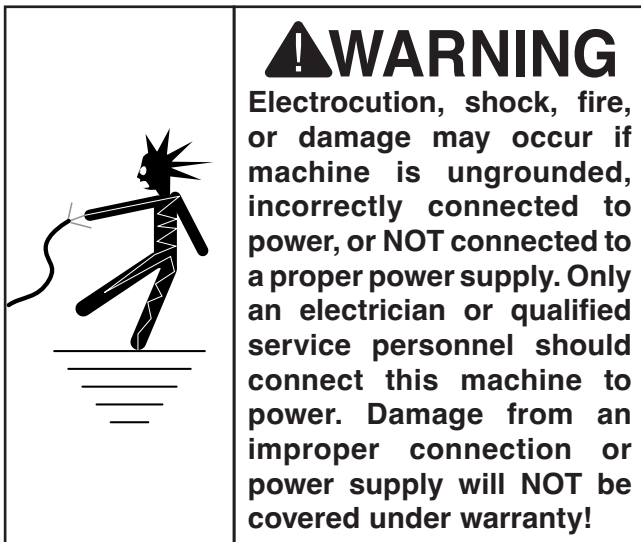
Extension cords cause voltage drop, which can damage electrical components and shorten motor life. Voltage drop increases as the extension cord size gets longer and the gauge size gets smaller (higher gauge numbers indicate smaller sizes).

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

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



# Converting Voltage to 240V



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

The voltage conversion procedure consists of rewiring the motor and installing the correct plug. A wiring diagram is provided on **Page 78** for your reference.

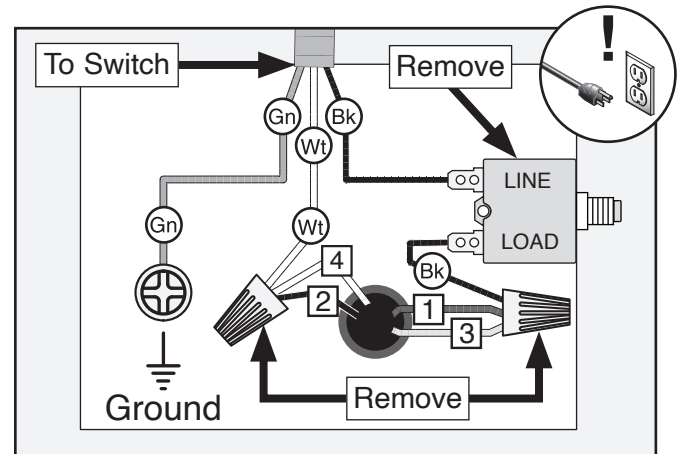
**IMPORTANT:** If the diagram included on the motor conflicts with the one on **Page 78**, the motor may have changed since the manual was printed. Use the diagram included on the motor instead.

Items Needed	Qty
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1
Open-End Wrench 11mm .....	1
Wire Nut (14 AWG x 3) .....	1
Electrical Tape .....	As Needed
Wire Cutters/Stripper .....	1
Circuit Breaker 20A (P0962029-11X) .....	1
NEMA Plug 6-15 .....	1

## To convert machine to 240V:

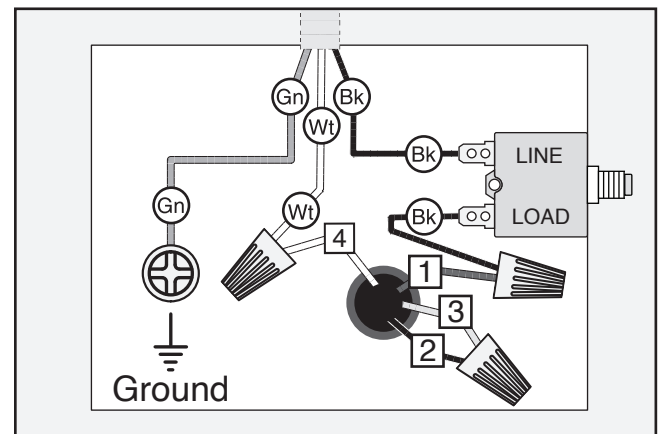
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Cut off existing 5-15 plug.

3. Open motor junction box, then remove (2) wire nuts and circuit breaker indicated in **Figure 7**.



**Figure 7.** Inside motor junction box.

4. Install new circuit breaker, then connect wires as shown in **Figure 8**. Twist wire nuts onto their respective wires and wrap them with electrical tape so they will not come loose.



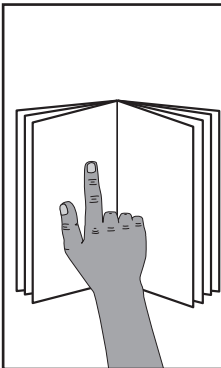
**Figure 8.** Motor rewired to 240V.

5. Close and secure motor junction box.
6. Install a NEMA 6-15 plug on power cord, according to plug manufacturer's instructions. If plug manufacturer's instructions are not available, NEMA standard plug wiring is provided on **Page 78**.



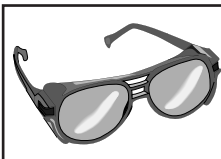


# SECTION 3: SETUP



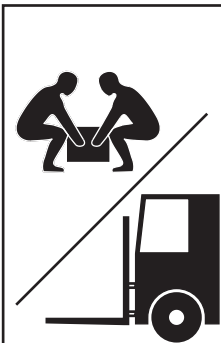
## !WARNING

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



## !WARNING

Wear safety glasses during the entire setup process!



## !WARNING

### HEAVY LIFT!

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

## Needed for Setup

The following items are needed, but not included, for the setup/assembly of this machine.

Description	Qty
• Additional Person .....	1
• Safety Glasses (for each person).....	1
• Cleaner/Degreaser .....	As Needed
• Disposable Rags .....	As Needed
• Disposable Gloves .....	As Needed
• Heavy Leather Gloves .....	1 Pair
• Wire Brush/File.....	1
• Straightedge 4' .....	1
• Masking Tape .....	As Needed
• Razor Blade.....	1
• Measuring Tape.....	1
• Wrench or Socket 13mm .....	1
• Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1
• Flat Head Screwdriver 1/4".....	1
• Dust Collection System .....	1
• Dust Hose 4" .....	1
• Hose Clamps 4" .....	2

## Unpacking

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

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



# Inventory

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

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

## NOTICE

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

Box 1 Contents (Figure 9)	Qty
A. Extension Wings .....	2
B. Spreader/Riving Knife .....	1
C. Dado Insert (For 8" Blades Only) .....	1
D. Table Insert.....	1
E. Push Stick .....	1
F. Saw Blade 10" x 40T.....	1
G. Miter Gauge.....	1
H. Blade Guard Assembly .....	1
I. Miter Handle .....	1
J. Star Knobs.....	2
K. Combo Wrenches 13/22, 16/23mm.....	1 Ea.
L. Hex Wrenches 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8mm .....	1 Ea.
M. Handwheels.....	2
N. Caster Assemblies .....	2
O. Leg Brace w/Caster.....	3
P. Motor Cover.....	1
Q. Rear Access Panel.....	1
R. Circuit Breaker WUYUE 98 Series 20A .....	1

Box 2 Contents (Figure 9)	Qty
S. Fence Rail Brace.....	1
T. Front Fence Rail.....	1
U. Rear Fence Rail .....	1
V. Fence Assembly.....	1

Hardware (Page 17)	Qty
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 65 (Casters) .....	3
Lock Nuts M8-1.25 (Casters) .....	3
Cap Screws M10-1.5 x 25 (Ext. Wing/Table).....	6
Flat Washers 10mm (Ext. Wing/Table).....	6
Lock Washers 10mm (Ext. Wing/Table).....	6

Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 16 (Switch).....	2
Lock Washers 8mm (Switch).....	2
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Switch/Rails/Table) .....	14
Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Fence Rail Brace).....	2
Hex Bolts M8-1.25 x 30 (Front Fence/Table).....	8
Cap Screws M8-1.25 x 25 (Rear Fence/Table) .	8
Cap Screw M8-1.25 x 16 (Fence Rail Brace) ....	1
Button Hd Cap Screws	
– M5-.8 x 10 (Motor Cover) .....	6
Button Hd Cap Screws	
– M5-.8 x 16 (Rear Cover).....	6
Flat Washer 6 x 20mm (Miter Handle) .....	1

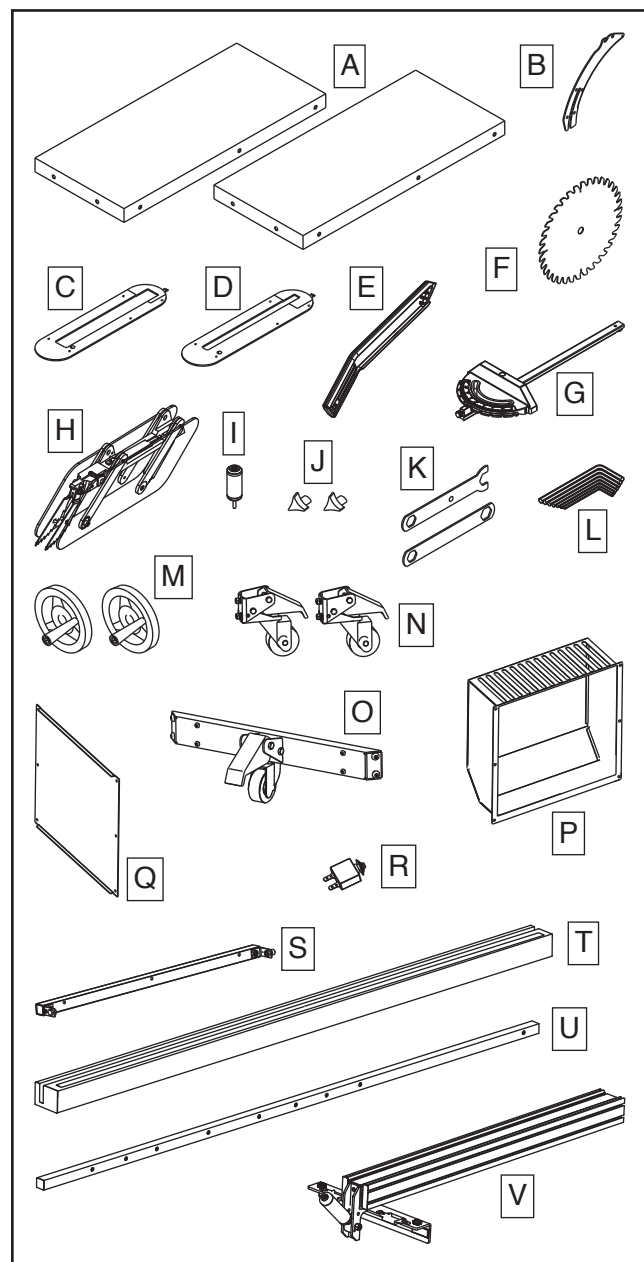
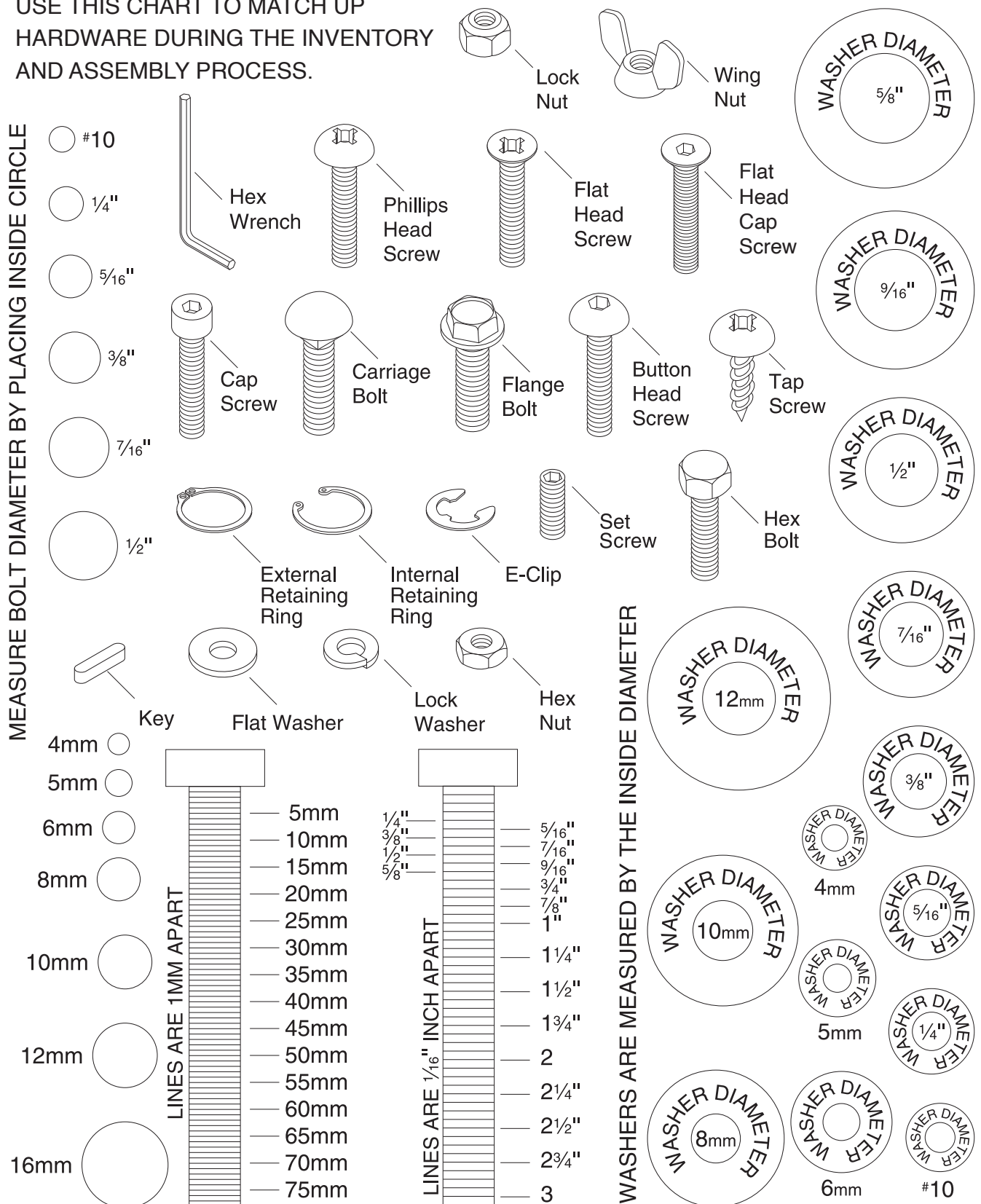


Figure 9. Model G0962 inventory.



# Hardware Recognition Chart

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



# Cleanup

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

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


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


## Before cleaning, gather the following:

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

## Basic steps for removing rust preventative:

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

	<b>⚠ WARNING</b> 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.
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	<b>⚠ CAUTION</b> Many cleaning solvents are toxic if inhaled. Only work in a well-ventilated area.
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<b>NOTICE</b> Avoid harsh solvents like acetone or brake parts cleaner that may damage painted surfaces. Always test on a small, inconspicuous location first.
---

## T23692—Orange Power Degreaser

A great product for removing the waxy shipping grease from the **non-painted** parts of the machine during clean up.

<p><b>Order online at</b> <b><a href="http://www.grizzly.com">www.grizzly.com</a></b> <b>OR</b> <b>Call 1-800-523-4777</b></p>	
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Figure 10. T23692 Orange Power Degreaser.



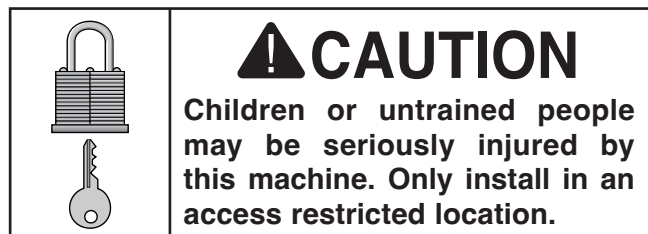
# Site Considerations

## Weight Load

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

## Space Allocation

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



## Physical Environment

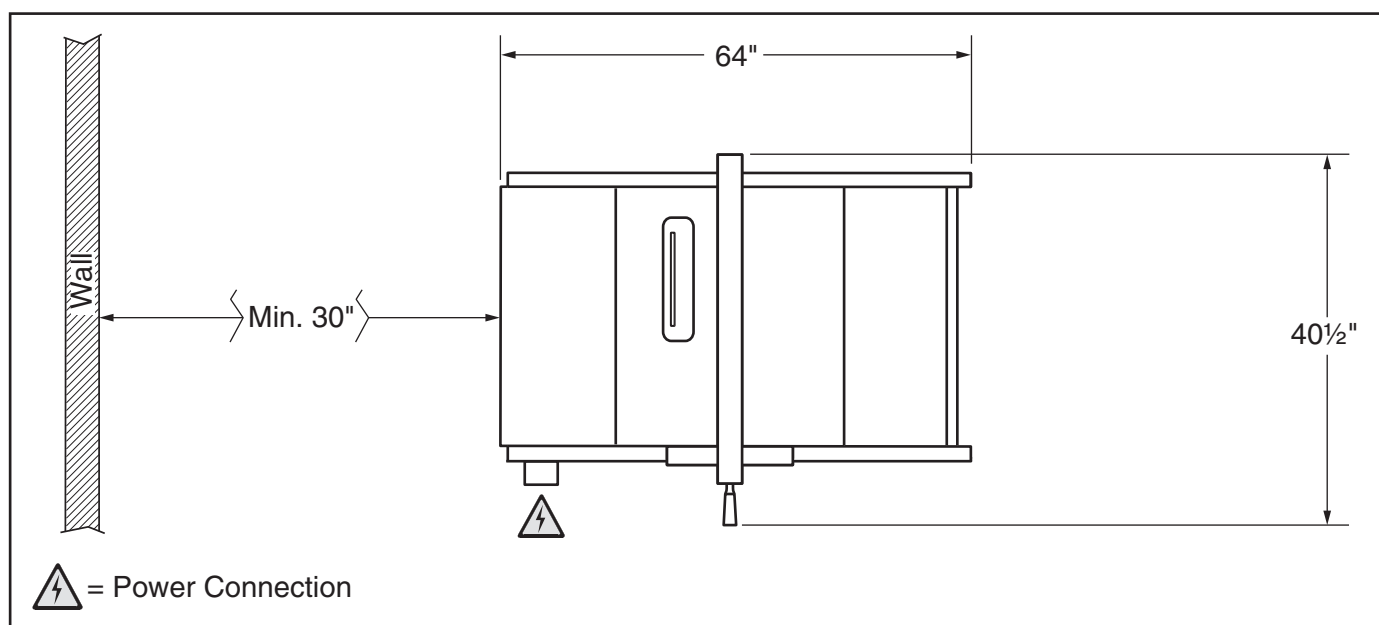
The physical environment where the machine is operated is important for safe operation and longevity of machine components. For best results, operate this machine in a dry environment that is free from excessive moisture, hazardous chemicals, airborne abrasives, or extreme conditions. Extreme conditions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

## Electrical Installation

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

## Lighting

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



**Figure 11.** Minimum working clearances.

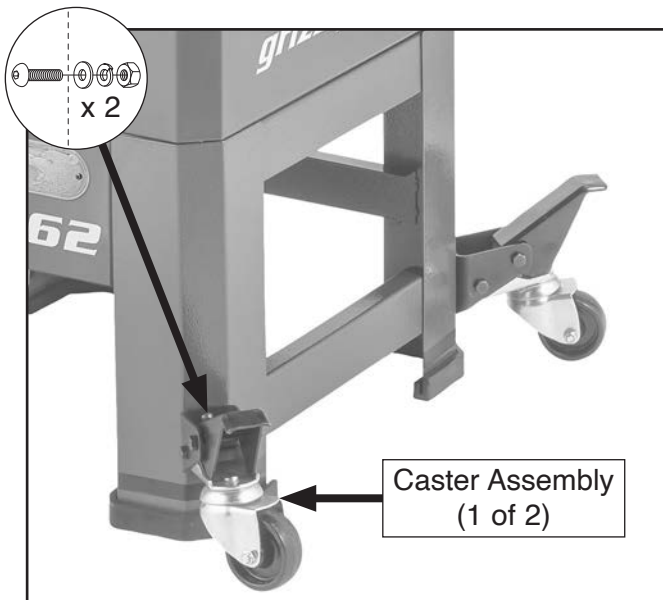


# Assembly

The machine must be fully assembled before it can be operated. Before beginning the assembly process, refer to **Needed for Setup** and gather all listed items. To ensure the assembly process goes smoothly, first clean any parts that are covered or coated in heavy-duty rust preventative (if applicable).

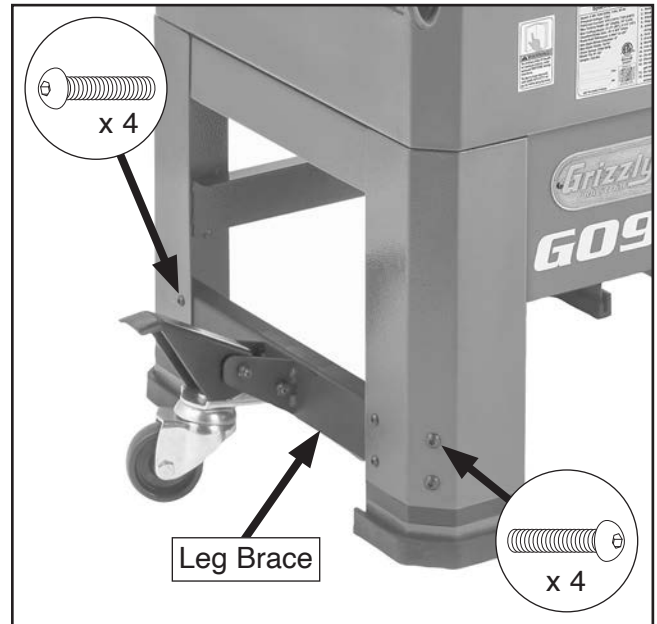
## To assemble machine:

1. Install (2) caster assemblies on right front and rear stand legs with pre-installed (2) M8-1.25 x 16 button head cap screws, 8mm flat washers, 8mm lock washers, and M8-1.25 hex nuts (see **Figure 12**).



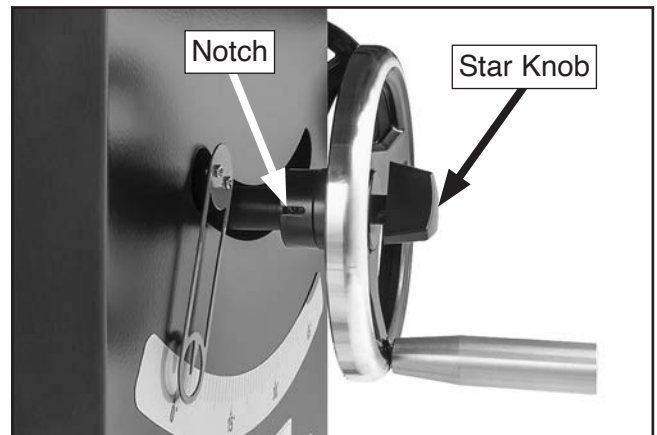
**Figure 12.** Caster assemblies installed.

2. Install leg brace w/caster using pre-installed (4) M8-1.25 x 16 button head cap screws and (4) M6-1 x 12 button head cap screws (see **Figure 13**).



**Figure 13.** Leg brace w/caster installed.

3. Install handwheels on shafts, making sure notch in each handwheel fits over pin on each shaft, as shown in **Figure 14**, and then secure with star knobs.

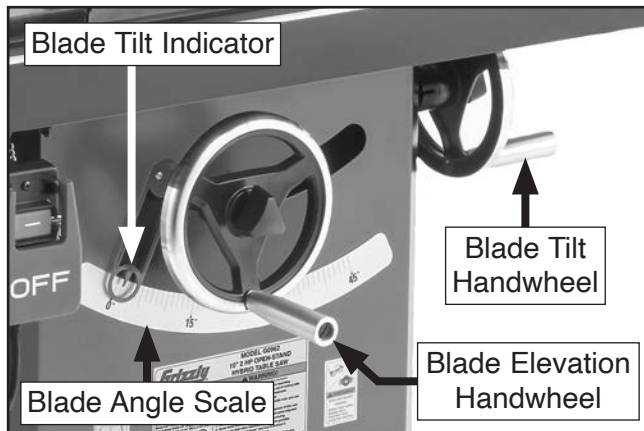


**Figure 14.** Example of handwheel properly installed.





4. Turn blade tilt handwheel until blade tilt indicator points to 15° on blade angle scale (see **Figure 15**).

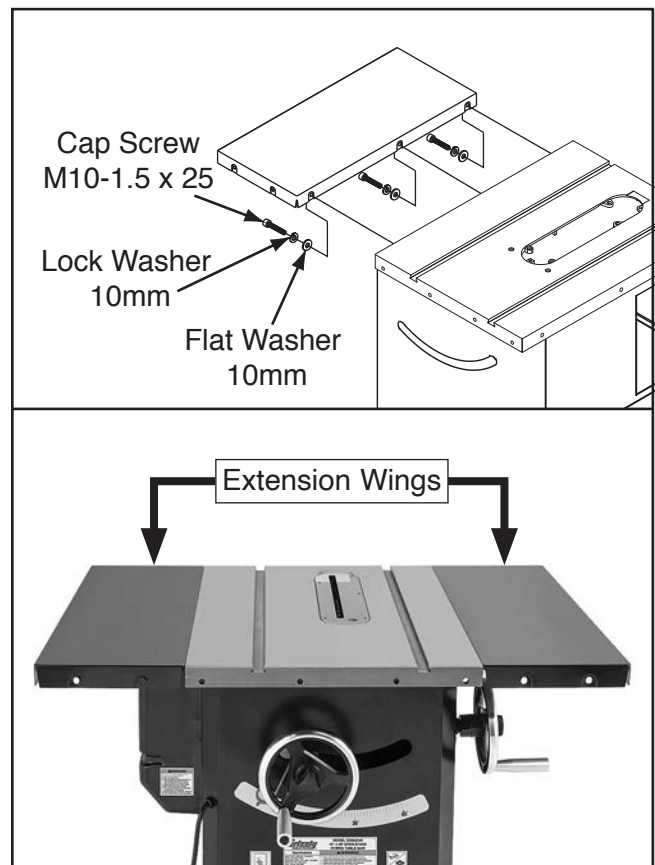


**Figure 15.** Blade tilt indicator and angle scale.

5. Inspect mating surfaces of cast iron table for burrs or foreign material that may inhibit installation of extension wings.

**IMPORTANT:** Mating edges of table and wings must be clean, smooth, and flat. If necessary, use a wire brush or file to remove any flashing, dings, or high spots. This step will ensure that wings will mount properly to main table.

6. With another person to hold wings in place, attach each extension wing to main table using (3) M10-1.5 x 25 cap screws, 10mm lock washers, and 10mm flat washers (see **Figure 16**).



**Figure 16.** Example of extension wings installed.



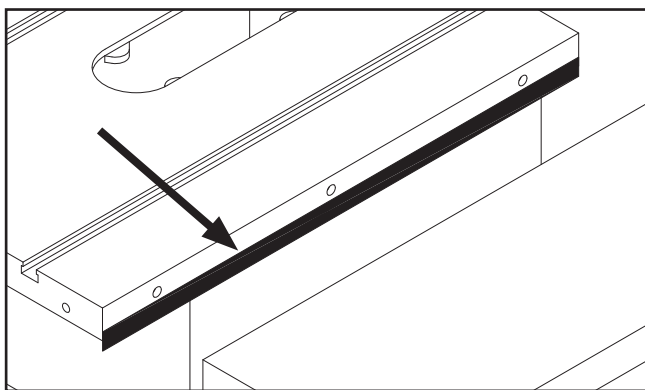
7. Place straightedge across extension wings and main table to ensure combined table surface is flat.

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

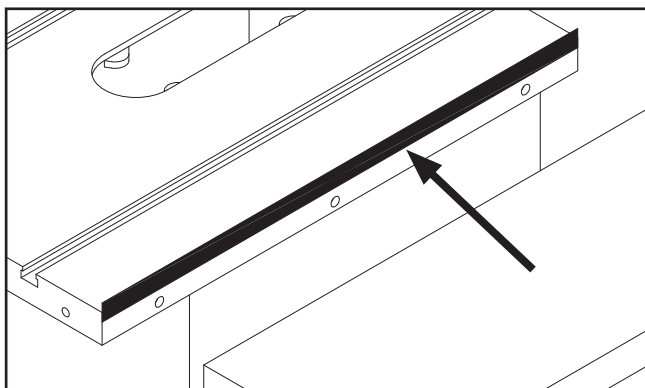
— If outside end of extension wing tilts down, remove wing and place a strip of masking tape along bottom edge of main table to shim end of wing up (see **Figure 17**).

— If outside end of extension wing tilts up, remove wing and place a strip of masking tape along top edge of main table to shim end of extension wing down (see **Figure 18**).

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

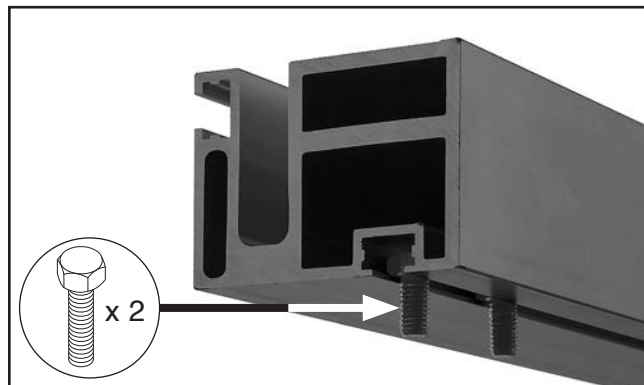


**Figure 17.** Masking tape location for tilting extension wing up.



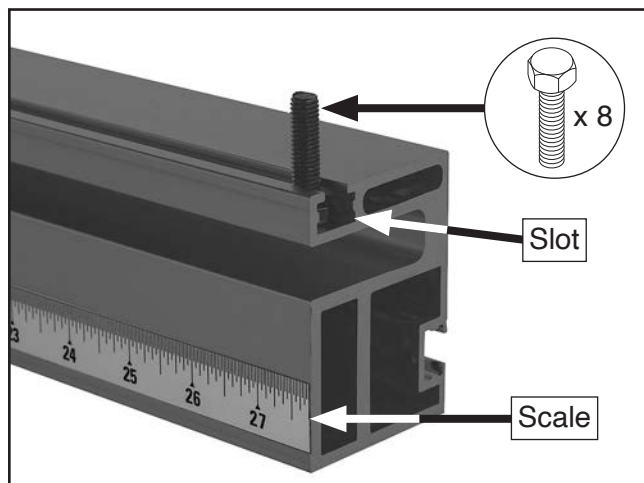
**Figure 18.** Masking tape location for tilting extension wing down.

8. Remove (2) M8-1.25 x 16 hex bolts from switch, then remove tap screw and end cap from left end of front fence rail. Insert hex bolts into bottom slot on left end of fence rail (see **Figure 19**). These bolts will be used later for mounting the switch.



**Figure 19.** Location of hex bolts for mounting switch.

9. Orient fence rail so scale faces you. Slide (8) M8-1.25 x 30 hex bolts into open slot (see **Figure 20**).

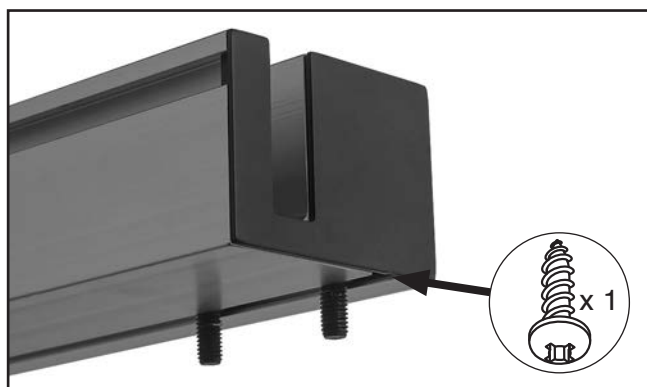


**Figure 20.** Hex bolt positioned in front fence rail slot.





10. Re-install end cap and tap screw on fence rail (see **Figure 21**).



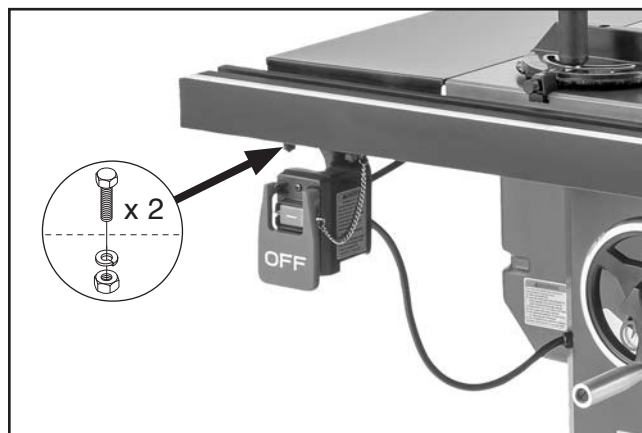
**Figure 21.** Left end cap re-installed on front fence rail.

11. Align (8) hex bolts in fence rail with holes in table, then insert bolts into table. Be sure scale on fence rail is facing up. Hand tighten (8) M8-1.25 hex nuts onto hex bolts (see **Figure 22**). Do not fully tighten fasteners at this time.



**Figure 22.** Example of front fence rail mounted.

12. Install ON/OFF switch on hex bolts from **Step 8** using (2) M8-1.25 hex nuts and (2) 8mm lock washers (see **Figure 23**).



**Figure 23.** ON/OFF switch installed.

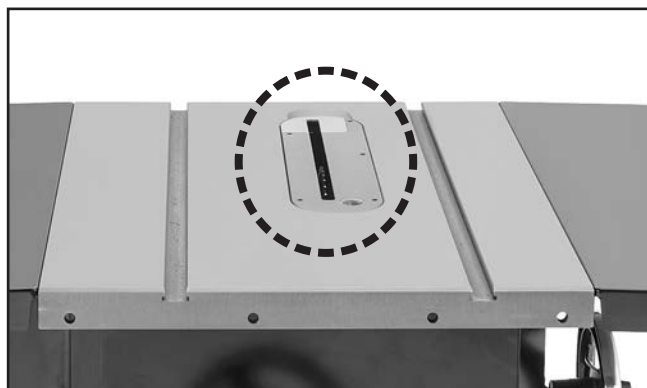
13. Install rear fence rail on rear of table using (8) M8-1.25 x 25 cap screws, as shown in **Figure 24**. Secure outer four cap screws with M8-1.25 hex nuts.



**Figure 24.** Example of mounting rear fence rail.

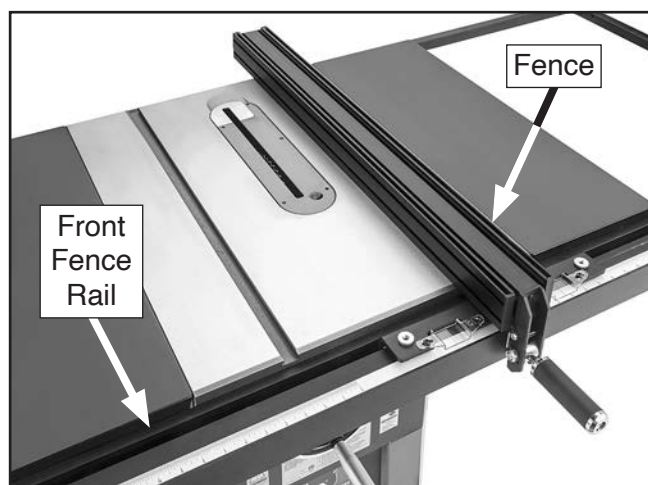


14. Install saw blade as instructed in **Blade Installation** on **Page 33**.
15. Install table insert in table opening (see **Figure 25**). Check to make sure it is flush and adjust if necessary (see **Table/Dado Insert Adjustment** on **Page 74**).



**Figure 25.** Example of Standard table insert installed.

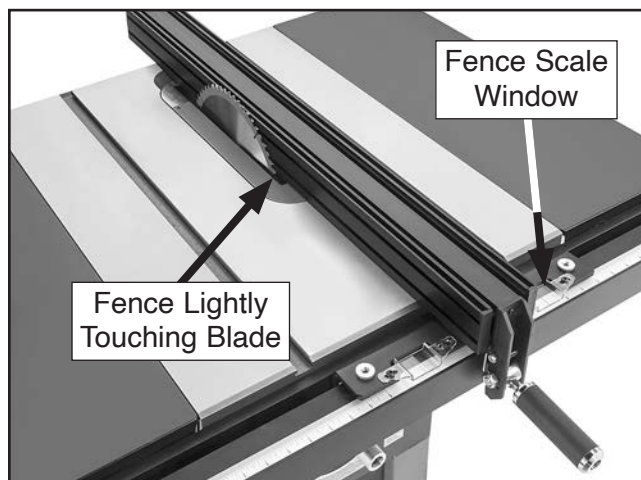
16. Place fence on front fence rail, as shown in **Figure 26**. Press handle down to lock fence in position.



**Figure 26.** Example of fence installed on front rail.

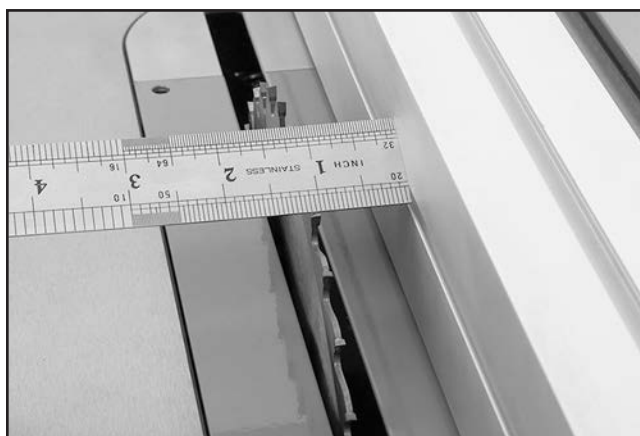
17. Using blade height handwheel, raise blade 1–2 inches.
18. Turn blade tilt handwheel until blade tilt indicator on front of machine points to 0° on blade angle scale.

19. Lift fence handle and slide fence so it lightly touches right side of blade (see **Figure 27**). Do not lock fence at this time.
20. Nudge fence rail so zero mark of scale (on right) lines up with cross-hair in fence scale window (see **Figure 27**).



**Figure 27.** Example of fence scale calibration.

21. Fully tighten hex nuts from **Step 11** to secure front fence rail.
22. Check fence scale calibration by moving fence to 1" mark on scale and measuring distance between blade tooth (see **Figure 28**) and fence.
  - If crosshair *does* align exactly with 1" mark, no adjustments needed.
  - If crosshair *does not* align with 1" mark, loosen fence scale window screws, move crosshair to 1" mark, then tighten screws.



**Figure 28.** Example of checking fence scale calibration.



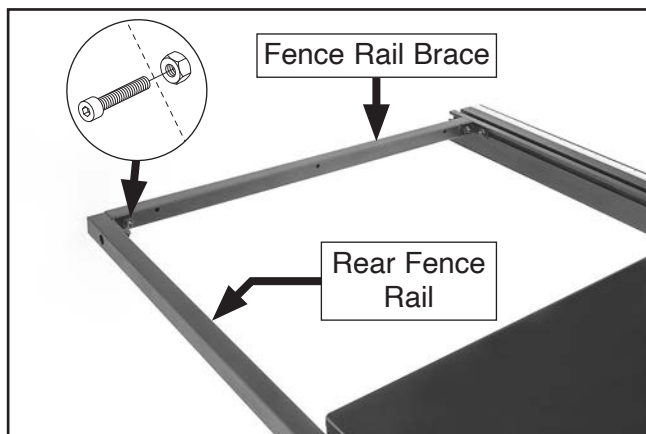
23. Lift fence off of table and re-install to left of blade, then slide fence so it lightly touches left side of blade.

24. Check left fence scale window.

- If crosshair *does* align with zero mark on left fence scale, no adjustments needed.
- If crosshair *does not* align with zero mark on scale, loosen fence scale window screws, move crosshair over zero mark, and then tighten screws.

25. Install blade guard and spreader/riving knife as instructed on **Page 34**.

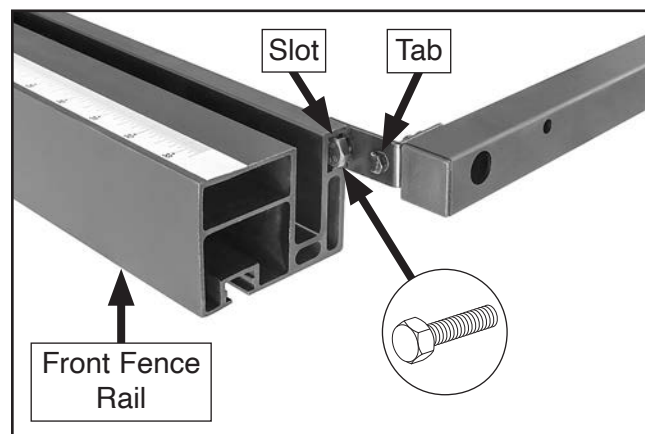
26. Using a helper, mount fence rail brace to rear fence rail with M8-1.25 x 16 cap screw and M8-1.25 hex nut (see **Figure 29**). Do not fully tighten cap screw at this time.



**Figure 29.** Attaching rear end of fence rail brace.

27. Remove tap screw and end cap from right end of fence rail.

28. Insert M8-1.25 x 16 hex bolt into front end of fence rail brace, then slide hex head and tab of brace into slot in front fence rail (see **Figure 30**). Tighten cap screw and hex nut on rear end of fence rail brace.

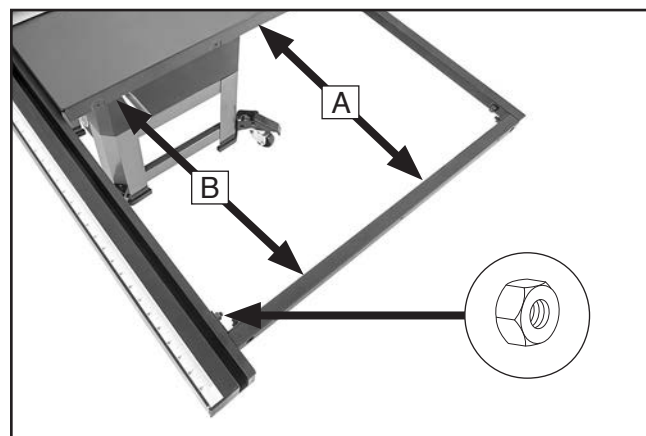


**Figure 30.** Attaching front end of fence rail brace.

29. Re-install end cap and tap screw on right end of fence rail.

30. Measure distance (A) from table edge to rear end of fence rail brace, then adjust front end of fence rail brace so it is the same distance (B) from table edge (see **Figure 31**).

31. Secure front rail brace hex bolt from **Step 28** with M8-1.25 hex nut (see **Figure 31**).



**Figure 31.** Fence rail brace installed.

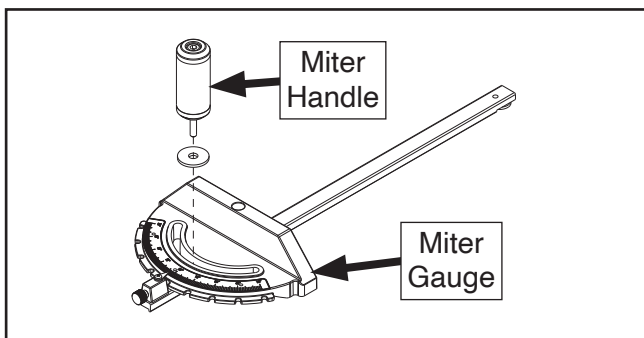


32. Secure rear cover with (6) M5-.8 x 16 button head cap screws (see **Figure 32**).
33. Secure motor cover with (6) M5-.8 x 10 button head cap screws (see **Figure 32**).



**Figure 32.** Example of rear access panel and motor cover installed.

34. Install miter handle and 6 x 20mm flat washer into miter gauge (see **Figure 33**).



**Figure 33.** Installing miter handle.

## Dust Collection

### ⚠ CAUTION

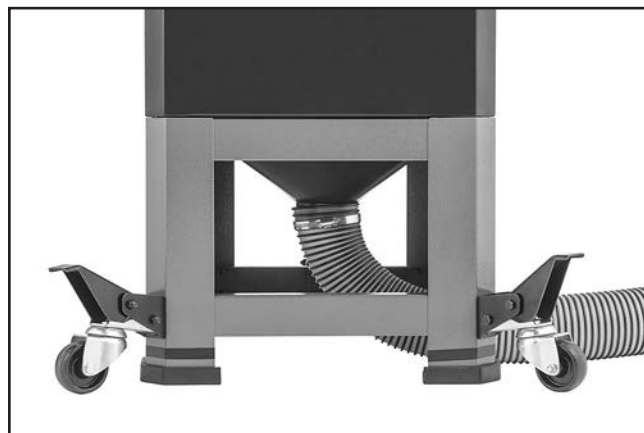
This machine creates a lot of wood chips/dust during operation. Breathing airborne dust on a regular basis can result in permanent respiratory illness. Reduce your risk by wearing a respirator and capturing the dust with a dust-collection system.

#### Minimum CFM at Dust Port: 400 CFM

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

#### To connect a dust collection system:

1. Fit 4" dust hose over dust port and secure in place with hose clamp (see **Figure 34**).



**Figure 34.** Dust hose attached to dust port.

2. Tug hose to make sure it does not come off.

**Note:** A tight fit is necessary for proper performance.



# Test Run

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

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

The Test Run consists of verifying the following:

- 1) The motor powers up and runs correctly, and
- 2) the switch disabling pin disables the switch properly.

## WARNING

Serious injury or death can result from using this machine **BEFORE** understanding its controls and related safety information. **DO NOT** operate, or allow others to operate, machine until the information is understood.

## WARNING

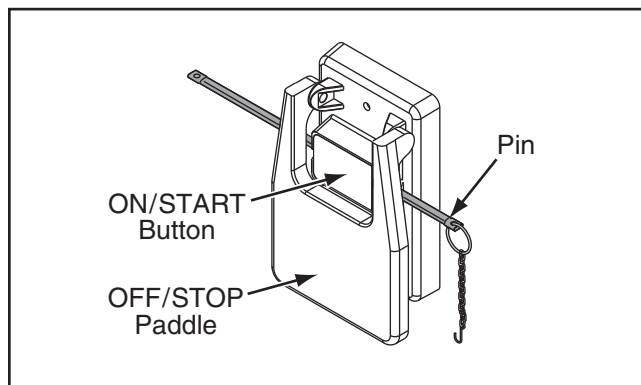
**DO NOT** start machine until all preceding setup instructions have been performed. Operating an improperly set up machine may result in malfunction or unexpected results that can lead to serious injury, death, or machine/property damage.

### To test run machine:

1. Lower blade all the way down, and make sure all tools and objects used during setup are cleared away from machine.
2. Connect machine to power supply.
3. Turn machine **ON**, verify motor operation, then turn machine **OFF**.

The motor should run smoothly and without unusual noises.

4. Insert switch disabling pin through green ON/START button (see **Figure 35**).



**Figure 35.** Disabling pin through switch button.

5. Press green ON/START button to test disabling feature on switch. Machine should not start.
  - If machine *does not* start, switch disabling feature is working as designed.
  - If machine *does* start, immediately stop machine. Switch disabling feature is not working correctly. This safety feature must work properly before proceeding with regular operations. Call Tech Support for assistance.

## Recommended Adjustments

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

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

### Recommended adjustments:

1. Blade Tilt Calibration (**Page 65**).
2. Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism (**Page 67**).
3. Table/Dado Insert Adjustment (**Page 74**).



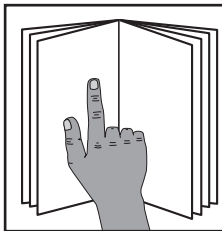


# SECTION 4: OPERATIONS

## Operation Overview

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

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

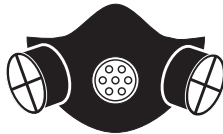


### **!WARNING**

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

### **!WARNING**

To reduce risk of eye injury from flying chips or lung damage from breathing dust, always wear safety glasses and a respirator when operating this machine.



### **NOTICE**

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

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

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



# Disabling & Locking Switch

The switch can be disabled and locked by inserting a padlock through the ON/START button, as shown. Locking the switch in this manner can prevent unauthorized operation of the machine, which is especially important if the machine is not stored inside an access-restricted building.

**IMPORTANT:** Locking the switch with a padlock only restricts its function. It is not a substitute for disconnecting power from the machine when adjusting or servicing.

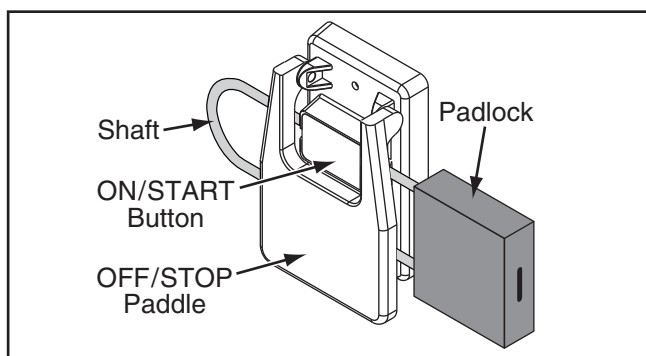


Figure 36. Switch disabled by a padlock.

## ⚠ WARNING

Children or untrained people can be seriously injured by this machine. This risk increases with unsupervised operation. To help prevent unsupervised operation, disable and lock the switch before leaving machine unattended! Place key in a well-hidden or secure location.

## NOTICE

The padlock shaft diameter is important to the disabling function of the switch. With any padlock used to lock the switch, test the switch after installation to ensure that it is properly disabled.

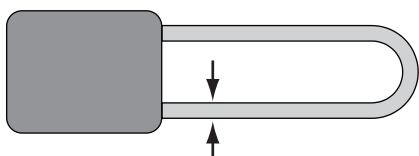


Figure 37. Minimum lock shaft requirements.

# Workpiece Inspection

Some workpieces are not safe to cut or may require modification before they are safe to cut.

**Before cutting, inspect all workpieces for the following:**

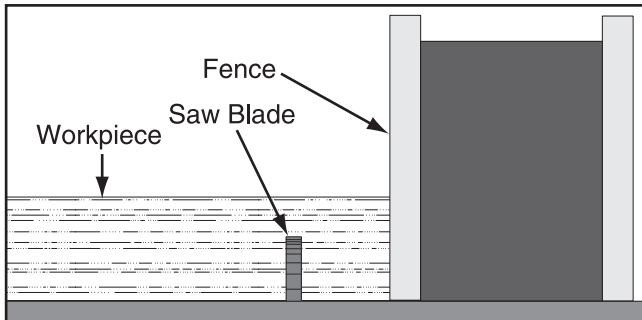
- **Material Type:** This machine is intended for cutting natural and man-made wood products, laminate covered wood products, and some plastics. Cutting drywall or cementitious backer board creates extremely fine dust and may reduce the life of the bearings. This machine is NOT designed to cut metal,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



# Non-Through & Through Cuts

## Non-Through Cuts

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



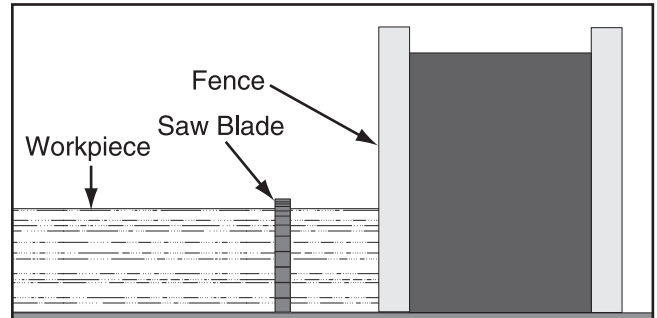
**Figure 38.** Example of a non-through cut.

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, when making these cuts with a standard blade, the riving knife **MUST** be installed because it still provides some protection.

**IMPORTANT:** When making non-through cuts with a dado blade, the riving knife **MUST** be removed. Do not attempt to cut the full depth in one pass. Instead, take multiple light passes to reduce the load on 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 purposes).

## Blade Size Requirements

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

### Blade Size Requirements:

- Body Thickness: 0.060"–0.086" (1.5–2.2mm)
- Kerf (Tooth) Thickness: 0.094"–0.126" (2.4–3.2mm)
- Riving Knife Thickness: 0.090" (2.3mm)
- Blade Size Required for Riving Knife: 10"





# Blade Selection

## WARNING

Using a blade that does not meet the specified blade size requirements presents a hazardous condition that could cause kick-back, operator injuries, or property damage. ALWAYS use a blade that meets the given blade size requirements.

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

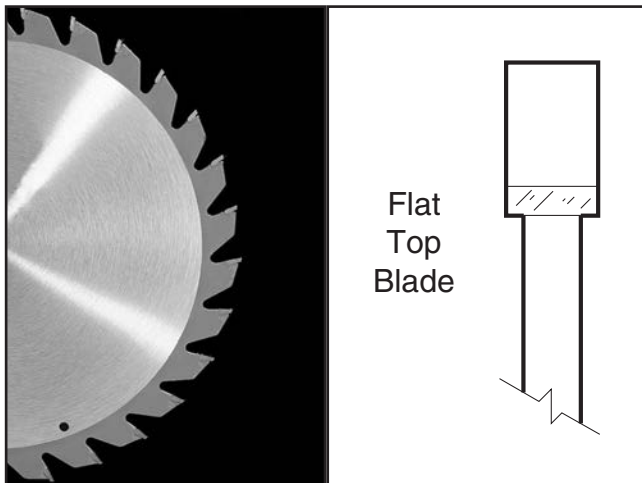


Figure 40. Ripping blade.

### Crosscut Blade Features:

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

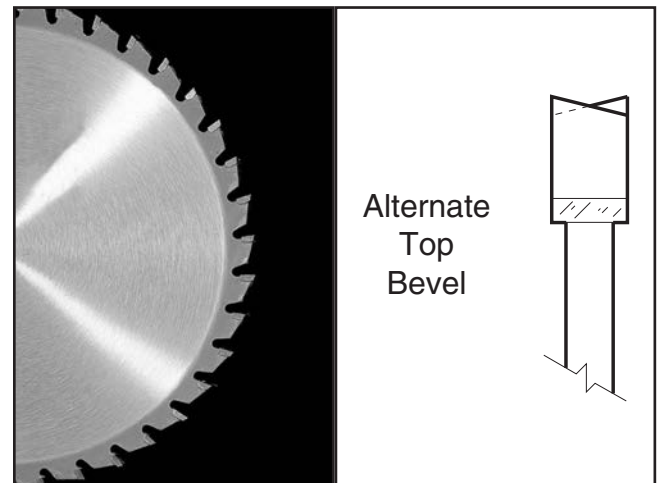


Figure 41. Crosscutting blade.

### 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)

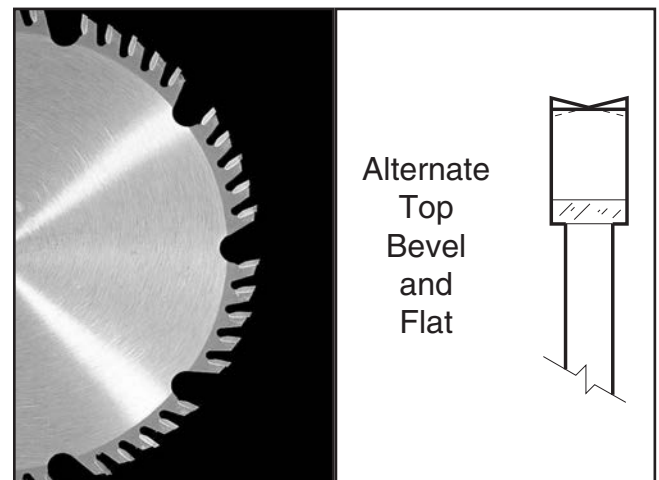


Figure 42. Combination blade.



### Laminate Blade Features:

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

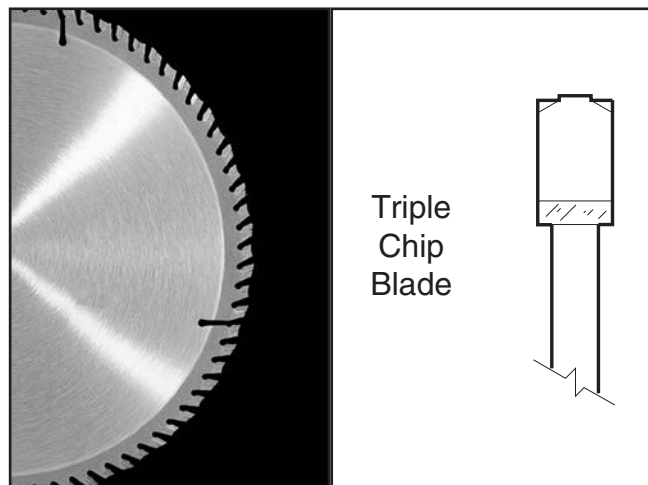


Figure 43. Laminate blade.

**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, or unless a thin-kerf riving knife is installed in place of a standard riving knife; otherwise, they will increase the risk of kickback.

## ! 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.

### Dado Blades

**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.

**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.

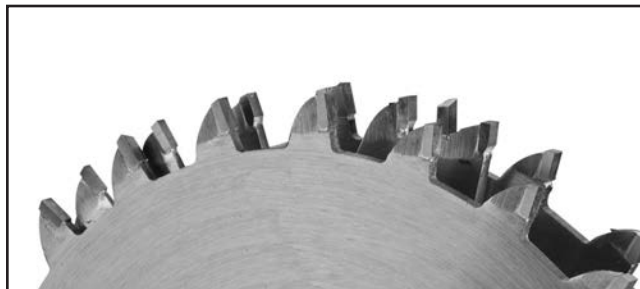
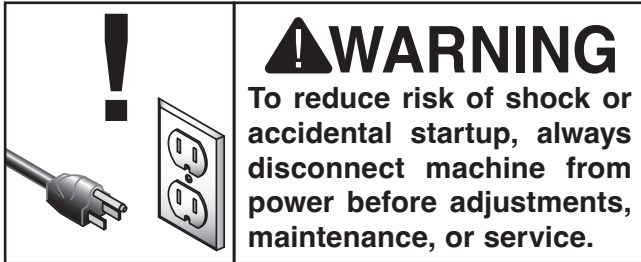


Figure 44. Stacked dado blade.



# Blade Installation



Properly installing the blade is critical to safe cutting operations that produce good results. Review this section, even if your blade came pre-installed.

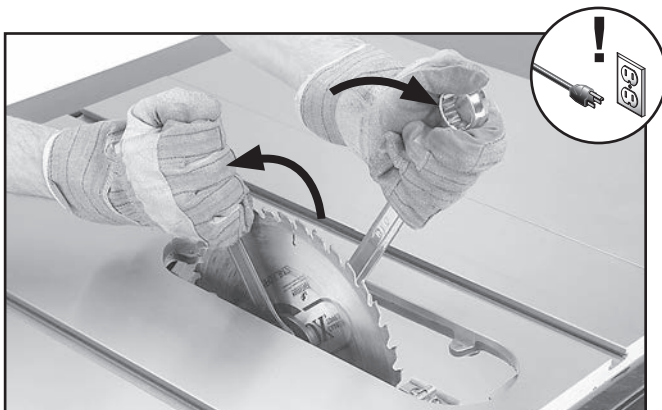
## To install blade:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Raise blade arbor all the way up, remove blade guard, table insert (leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat), and spreader/ripping knife.

**Note:** Table insert is held in place with a magnet.

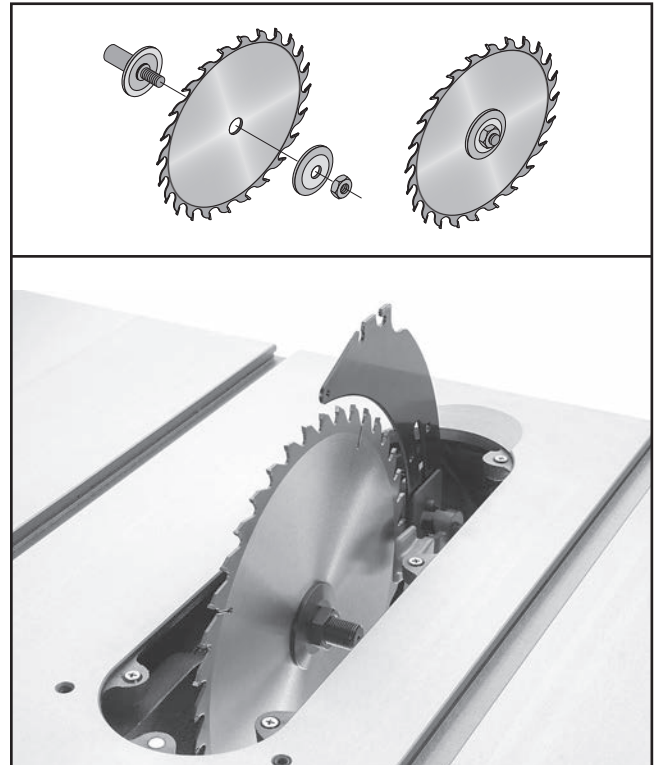


3. Use included arbor wrenches to loosen and remove arbor nut, flange, and blade (see **Figure 45**). Arbor nut has right-hand threads; turn counterclockwise to loosen.



**Figure 45.** Example of removing table saw blade.

4. Install new blade, flange, and arbor nut on arbor (as shown in **Figure 46**) with teeth facing front of saw.



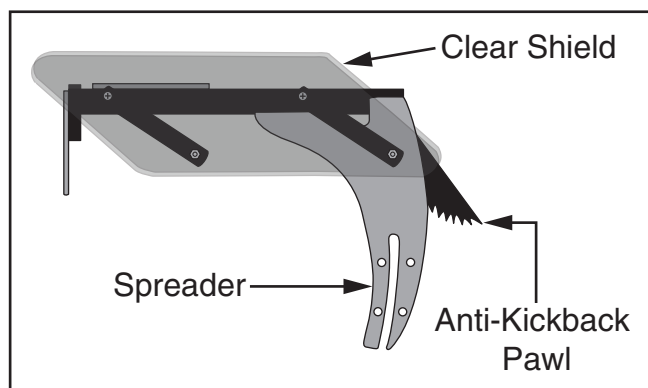
**Figure 46.** Correct order of installation with teeth facing correct direction.

5. Re-install spreader/ripping knife, table insert (see **Page 74**), and blade guard.



# Blade Guard Assembly

The term "blade guard" refers to the assembly that consists of the clear polycarbonate shield and dust enclosure, the spreader, and the anti-kickback pawls on each side of the spreader (see **Figure 47**). Each of these components have important safety functions during the operation of the saw.



**Figure 47.** Blade guard assembly components.

## Blade Guard

The clear polycarbonate 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.

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

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

## Spreader/Riving Knife

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

The spreader/riving knife also acts as a barrier behind the blade, which can help prevent hands from being pulled into the blade in certain situations if a kickback occurs.

### CAUTION

**In order to work properly, the spreader cannot be bent or misaligned with the blade. If the spreader accidentally gets bent, take the time to straighten it or just replace it. Using a bent or misaligned spreader will increase the risk of kickback! See Page 69 to check or adjust alignment if necessary.**

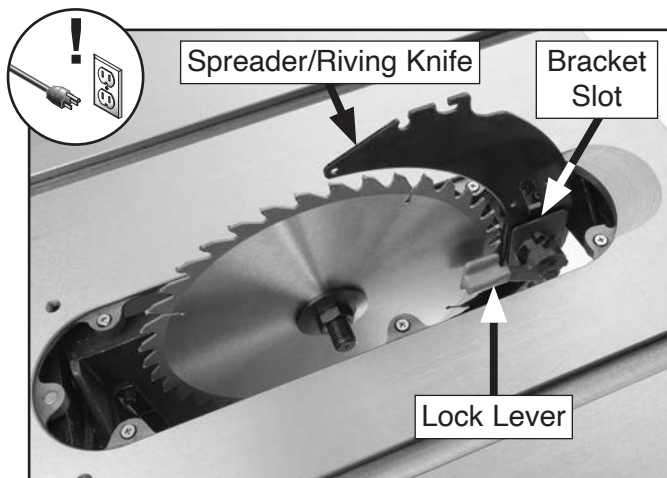
## Installing Blade Guard & Spreader/Riving Knife

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove table insert, but leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat.
3. Raise blade all the way up.



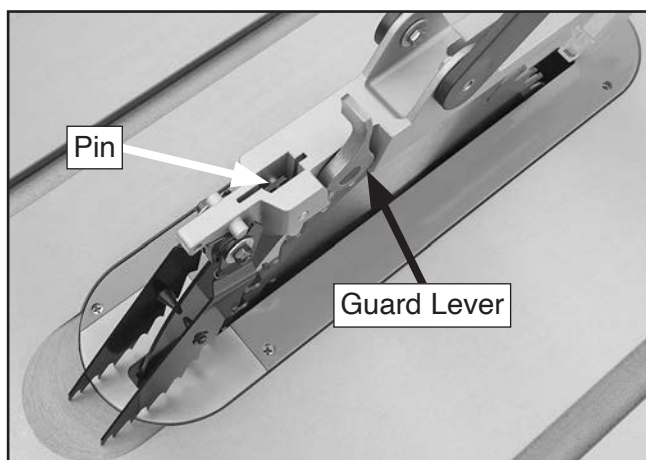
4. Insert lower set of holes on spreader/riving knife into bracket slot, and tighten lock lever to secure spreader (see **Figure 48**).

**Note:** *DO NOT* insert upper set of holes on spreader into bracket slot. Doing so will result in improper installation of blade guard.



**Figure 48.** Lock lever used to secure spreader/riving knife.

5. Re-install table insert (see **Table/Dado Insert Adjustment** on **Page 74**).
6. Tug spreader upward to verify it is locked.
7. Push guard lever toward front of saw.
8. Insert rear pin on blade guard into rear slot of spreader (see **Figure 49**), then push down on blade guard assembly so forward pin slides into forward slot of spreader.



**Figure 49.** Example of blade guard installation.

9. Push guard lever toward rear of saw, locking blade guard.
10. Tug upward on blade guard assembly to verify that it is locked into spreader.

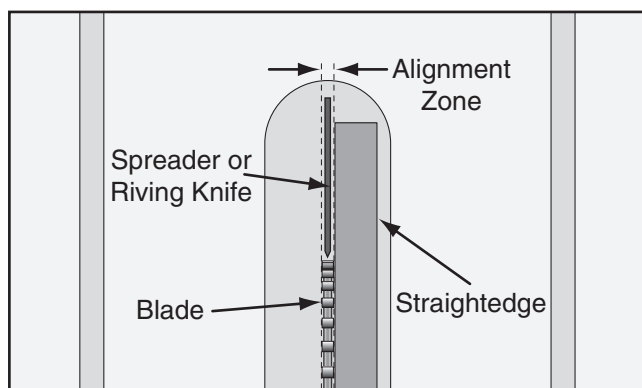
— When properly installed, blade guard should be set up similarly to **Figure 50**. It should pivot freely up and down and return to table in resting position. It should also swing up high enough to accommodate workpiece.



**Figure 50.** Blade guard installed.

11. Swing right side of blade guard up and out of the way.
12. While lifting up on right spreader pawl, place a straightedge against blade and spreader, making sure straightedge does not touch a blade tooth.

When properly aligned, spreader/riving knife will be in "Alignment Zone," shown in **Figure 51**, and will be parallel with blade.



**Figure 51.** Spreader in "Alignment Zone".

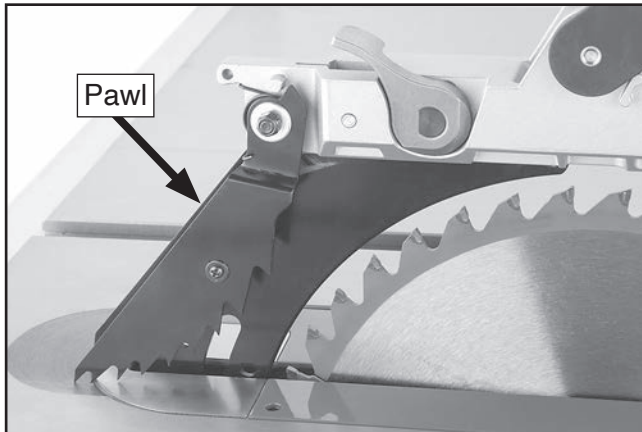




## Anti-Kickback Pawls

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 (see **Figure 52**).



**Figure 52.** Example of pawls in resting position.

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

### **CAUTION**

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

### **CAUTION**

Pawls are sharp and can cut fingers or hands. Use caution, and wear leather gloves when handling pawls to reduce risk of injury.

### **NOTICE**

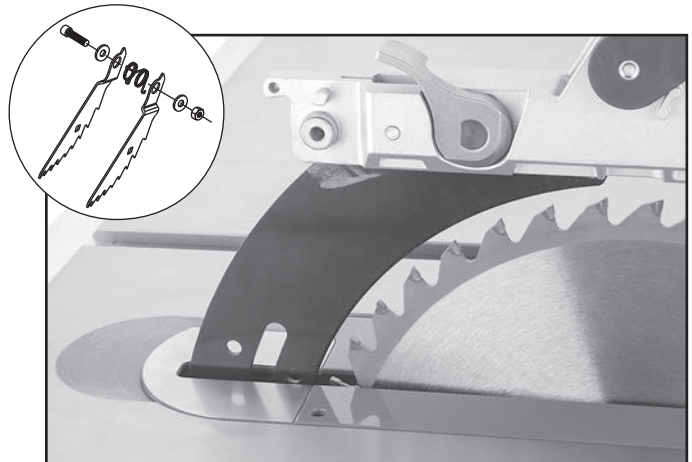
Whenever blade guard cannot be used, spreader/riving knife must be installed.

## Disabling Pawls

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

### To disable pawls:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove cap screw, locking hex nut, washers, pawls, and retaining spring from blade guard assembly (see **Figure 53**).



**Figure 53.** Example of pawls removed.

## Enabling Pawls

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

## When to Use 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 Blade Guard

The blade guard cannot be used on any non-through cuts (those in which the blade does not cut all the way through the thickness of the workpiece). Sometimes the blade guard or its components can get in the way when cutting very narrow workpieces or other specialized cuts. Because the blade guard is provided to decrease your risk of injury, it should not be used if it gets in the way of making a safe cut. Use good judgment!

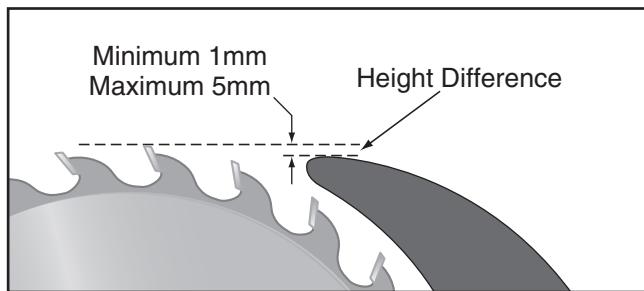




# Riving Knife

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

The key difference between a spreader and a riving knife is that a riving knife mounts below the blade's highest point of rotation, as shown in **Figure 54**.

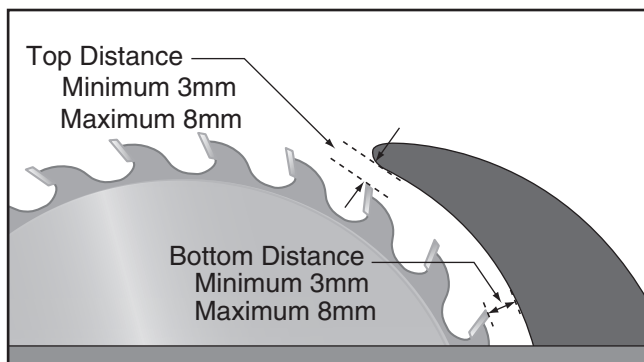


**Figure 54.** Example of height difference between riving knife and blade.

The height difference between a riving knife and a 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).

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

When used as a riving knife, the spreader/riving knife must be kept within the range shown in **Figure 55**. For that reason, a 10" blade is required for operations that use a riving knife.



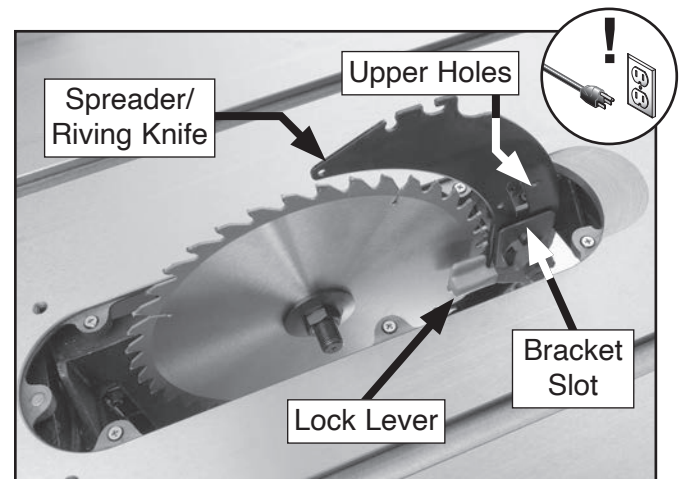
**Figure 55.** Allowable riving knife clearance.

## ⚠ CAUTION

To ensure riving knife works safely, it **MUST** be aligned with and correctly adjusted to blade. See Page 69 for riving knife alignment.

### To install riving knife:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
  2. Remove table insert, but leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat.
- Note:** Table insert is held in place by magnet.
3. Raise blade all the way up.
  4. Insert *upper* set of holes on spreader/riving knife into bracket slot and tighten lock lever to secure spreader/riving knife (see **Figure 56**).



**Figure 56.** Lock lever used to secure spreader.

5. Re-install table insert (see **Page 74**).
6. Tug upward on top of spreader/riving knife to verify it is locked.

### When to Use Riving Knife

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

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 Riving Knife

Do not use the riving knife with a dado blade. In addition, although it is possible to use the riving knife for through cutting operations, the blade guard assembly offers far more injury protection and risk reduction than the riving knife. Therefore, **we strongly recommend** that you use the blade guard assembly for through cuts.

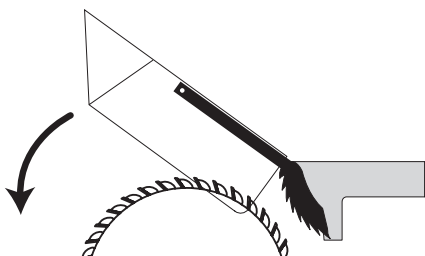
## Ripping

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

### WARNING

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

### WARNING



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

### CAUTION

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

#### To make a rip cut:

1. Review **Preventing Kickback** on **Page 11** and take necessary precautions to reduce likelihood of kickback.
  2. If using natural wood, joint one long edge of workpiece on a jointer.
  3. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
  4. Ensure that blade guard/spreader is installed.
  5. Set fence to desired width of cut on scale.
  6. Adjust blade height so highest saw tooth protrudes no more than 1/4" above workpiece.
  7. Set up safety devices such as featherboards or other anti-kickback devices, making sure no safety devices are contacting blade.
  8. Plug saw into power source, turn it **ON**, and allow it to reach full speed.
- Note:** Jointed edge of workpiece must slide against fence during cutting operation.
9. Use push stick to feed workpiece through saw blade, as shown in **Figure 57**, until workpiece is completely beyond saw blade.



**Figure 57.** Typical ripping operation.

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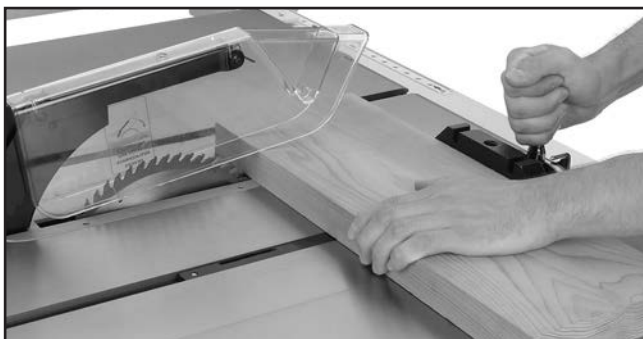


# Crosscutting

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

## To make a crosscut using miter gauge:

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



**Figure 58.** Typical crosscutting operation.

## WARNING

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

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



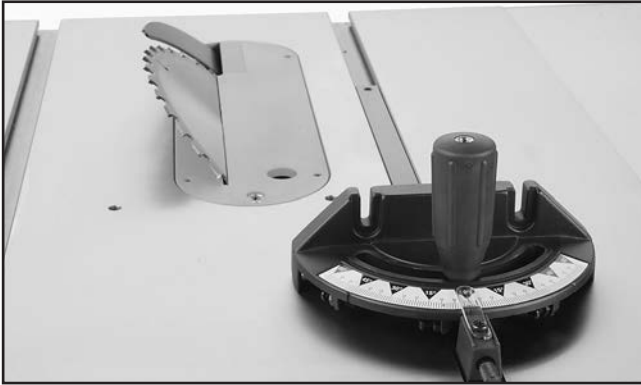
**Figure 59.** Example of marking miter line.

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



# Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts

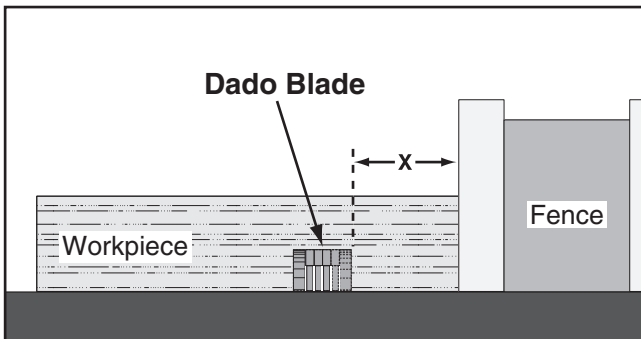
When the blade tilt adjustment bolts are properly adjusted (as described starting on **Page 65**), the blade tilt handwheel allows the operator to tilt the blade to the left, between 0° and 45°. This is used most often when cutting bevels, compound miters, or chamfers. **Figure 60** shows an example of the blade when tilted to 45°.



**Figure 60.** Example of blade tilted to 45° for bevel cutting (blade guard removed for clarity).

## Dado Cutting

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



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

The Model G0962 accommodates 8" diameter dado blades. When using a dado blade, **DO NOT** install the riving knife.

### Installing Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove table insert, blade guard assembly, spreader/riving knife, and saw blade.
3. Attach and adjust 8" dado blade system according to dado blade manufacturer's instructions.
4. Install included dado table insert.

### WARNING

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

### WARNING

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



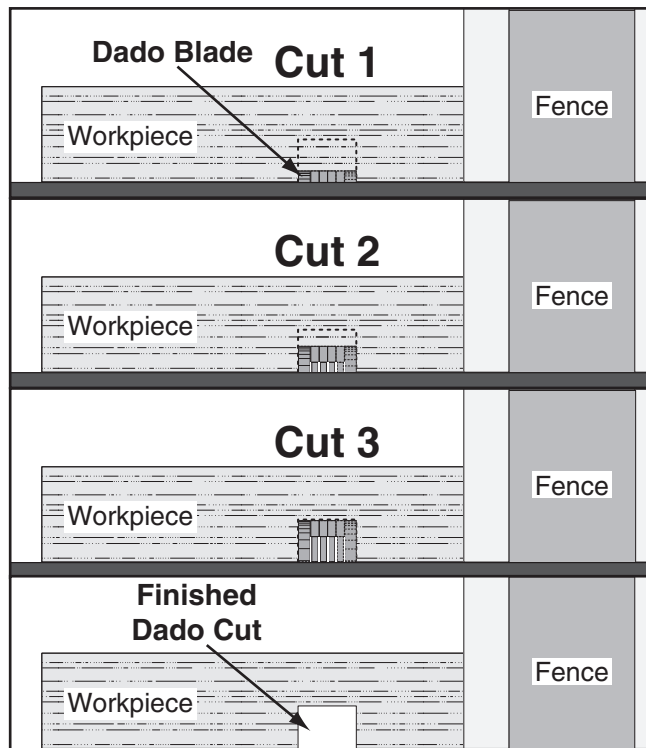
## Cutting Dados with a Dado Blade

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

### **WARNING**

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

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



**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. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Perform **Steps 2–4 of Installing Dado Blade on Page 40.**
3. Adjust dado blade to desired depth of cut.
4. Adjust distance between fence and inside edge of blade (see **Figure 61 on Page 40**), to dado length of a workpiece.
  - If dadoing across workpiece, use miter gauge and carefully line up desired cut with dado blade. DO NOT use fence in combination with miter gauge.
5. Connect saw to power source.
6. Turn saw **ON**. Blade should run smoothly, with no vibrations.
7. When blade has reached full speed, perform test cut with scrap piece of wood.
8. If cut is satisfactory, repeat cut with actual workpiece.

## Cutting Dados with Standard Blade

A ripping blade (see **Page 31**) is typically the best blade to use when cutting dados with a standard blade because it efficiently removes sawdust.

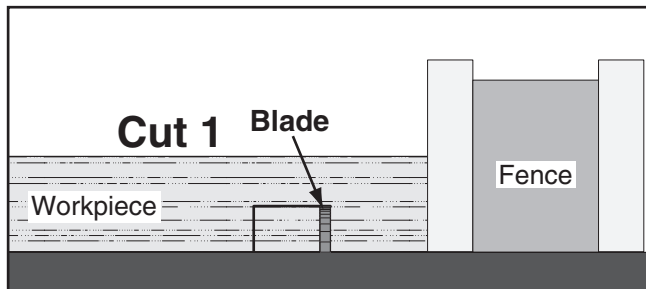
### To cut a dado with a standard blade:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Install 10" standard blade, riving knife, and table insert.
3. Mark width of dado cut on workpiece. Include marks on edge of workpiece so cut path can be aligned when workpiece is lying on table.
4. Raise blade up to desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired).



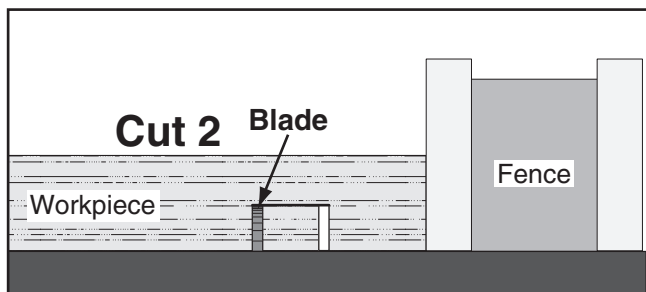


5. Set saw up for type of cut you need to make, depending on whether it is a rip cut (**Page 38**) or crosscut (**Page 39**).
6. Align blade to cut one side of dado, as shown in **Figure 63**.



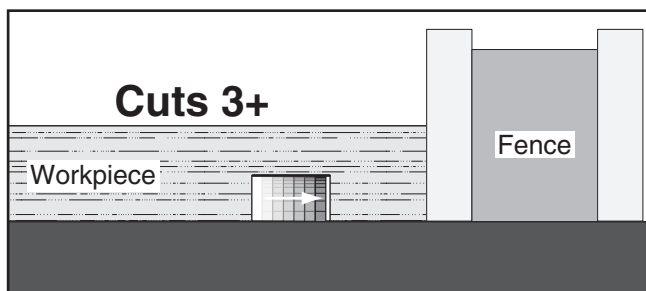
**Figure 63.** First cut for a single-blade dado.

7. Connect saw to power source and turn saw **ON**. Allow blade to reach full speed, then perform cutting operation.
8. Repeat cutting operation on other side of dado, as shown in **Figure 64**.



**Figure 64.** Second cut for a single-blade dado.

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

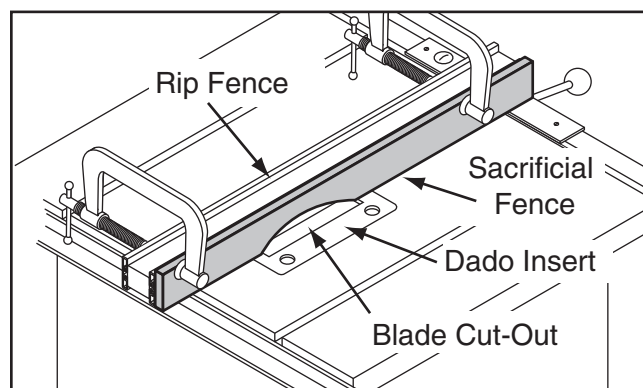


**Figure 65.** Additional single-blade dado cuts.

## 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 (see **Figure 66**). Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. Attach it to the fence with screws or clamps, making sure they are all secure and tight. Raise the blade into the sacrificial fence to the height needed.



**Figure 66.** Example of sacrificial fence.

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

### **!WARNING**

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



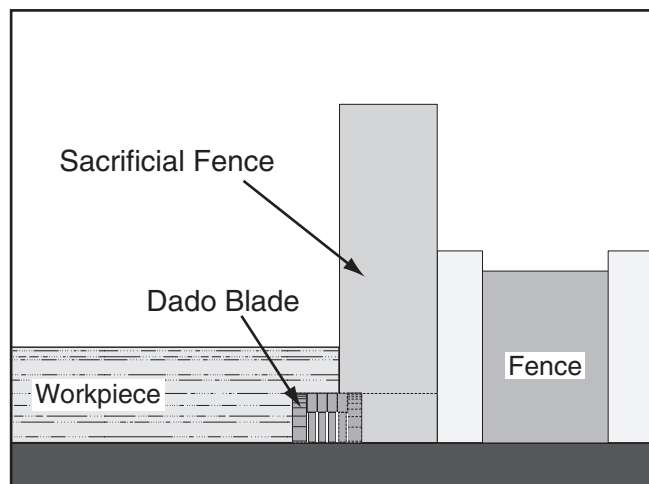


## ⚠ CAUTION

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

### Cutting Rabbets with a Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Adjust dado blade to height needed for rabbeting operation. When cutting deep rabbets, take more than one pass to reduce risk of kickback.
3. Adjust fence and align workpiece to perform cutting operation, as shown in **Figure 67**.



**Figure 67.** Rabbet cutting.

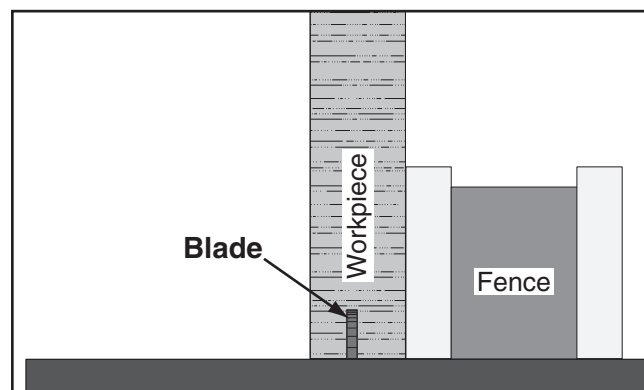
4. Connect saw to power source and turn saw **ON**. When blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.
  - If cut is satisfactory, repeat cut with workpiece.

### Cutting Rabbets with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade is typically the best blade to use for cutting rabbets when using a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently (see **Page 31** for blade details.) Also, a sacrificial fence is not required when cutting rabbets with a standard blade.

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

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that riving knife and standard table insert are installed.
3. Mark width of rabbet cut on edge of workpiece, so you can clearly identify intended cut while it is laying flat on saw table.
4. Raise blade up to desired depth of cut (depth of rabbet channel desired).
5. Stand workpiece on edge, as shown in **Figure 68**, then adjust fence so blade is aligned with inside of your rabbet channel.

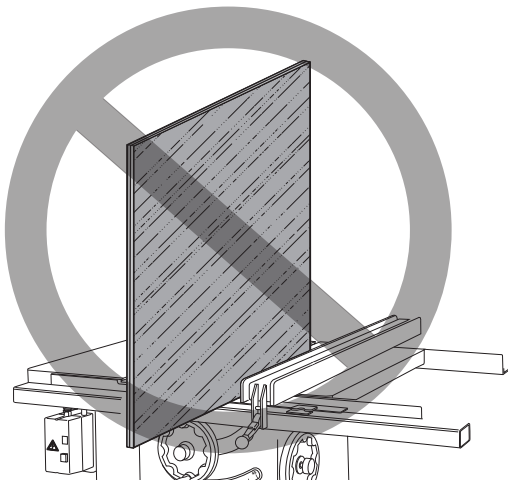


**Figure 68.** Example of rabbet cutting with a standard blade.

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

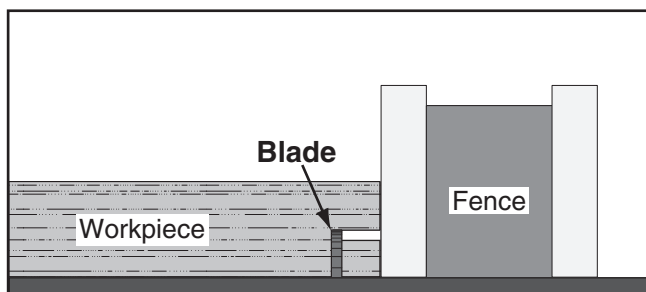


## ! WARNING



**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 fence can easily shift during operation and cause kickback. Instead, place stock flat on saw and perform rabbet cut with a dado blade, as instructed on Page 43.

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



**Figure 69.** Example of second cut to create a rabbet.

## Resawing

### ! CAUTION

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 of injury from resawing on a table saw.

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



Making Resaw Barrier

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

Tools Needed	Qty
Table Saw .....	1
Jointer and Planer .....	Recommended
Clamps .....	2 (Minimum)
Power Drill .....	1
Drill Bits 1/8", 9/64" .....	1 Ea.
Countersink Bit .....	1

Components Needed for Resaw Barrier

Wood* 3/4" x 5 1/2" x Length of Fence .....	1
Wood* 3/4" 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 make a resaw barrier:

- 1. Cut your wood pieces to size specified above. If you are using hardwood, cut pieces over-size, then joint and plane them to correct size to make sure they are square and flat.
- 2. Pre-drill and countersink four holes approximately 3/8" from bottom of 5 1/2" tall wood piece.
- 3. Glue end of 3" board, clamp boards at a 90° angle with larger board in vertical position, as shown in **Figure 70**, then fasten together with wood screws.

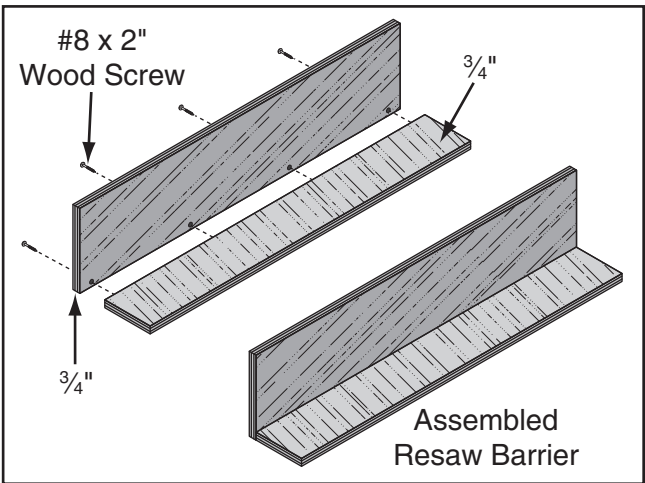


Figure 70. Resaw barrier.

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Making Auxiliary Fence

An auxiliary fence is necessary if you are resawing a workpiece that is taller than it is wide. The fence should be no less than 1/2" shorter than the board to be resawn.

The fence should be similar to the one in **Figure 71** when installed.

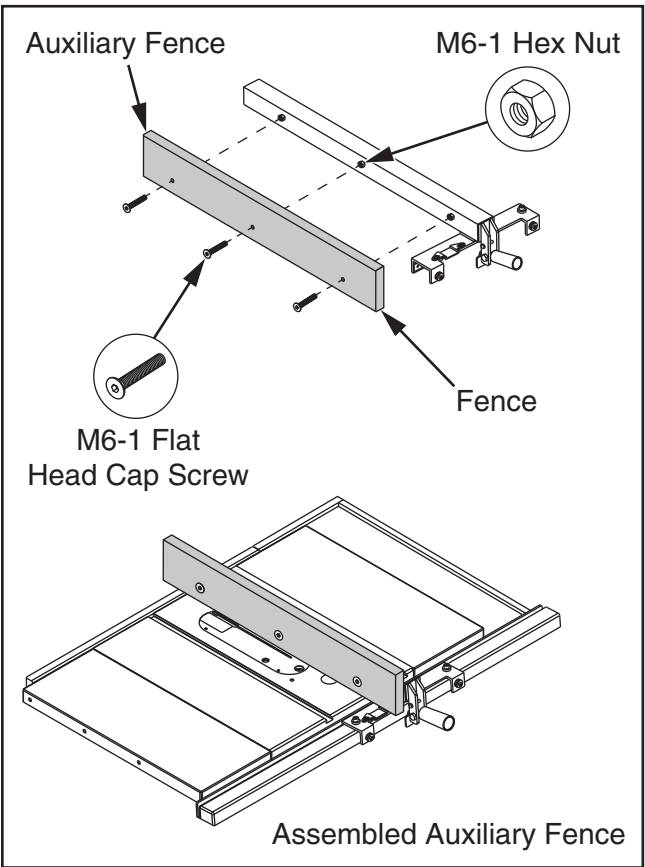


Figure 71. Example of auxiliary fence location.

Tools Needed	Qty
Clamps .....	2
Power Drill .....	1
Drill Bit 1/4" .....	1
Countersink Drill Bit .....	1
Hex Wrench 5mm .....	1
Ruler .....	1



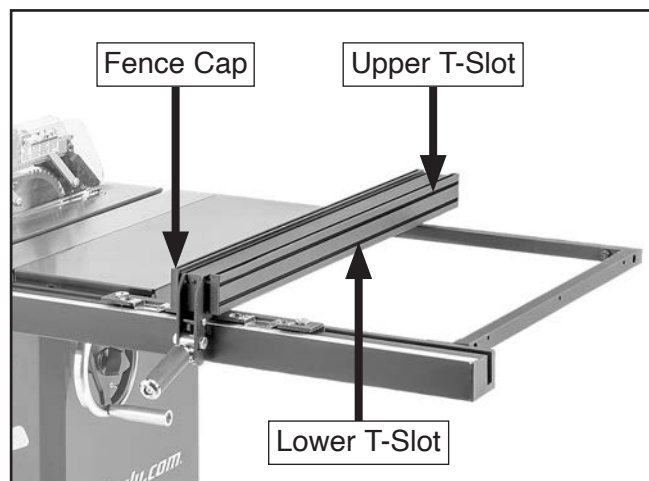
## Components Needed

Flat Hd Cap Screws M6-1 x (Length Varies) ...3–6  
Hex Nuts M6-1 .....3–6  
Wood\*  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4" x Length of Fence .....1

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

### To build an auxiliary fence:

1. Cut auxiliary fence board to size. If you are using hardwood, cut board oversize, then joint and plane board to correct size to make sure board is square and flat.
2. Remove fence cap from fence face on which you will mount auxiliary fence (see **Figure 72**).

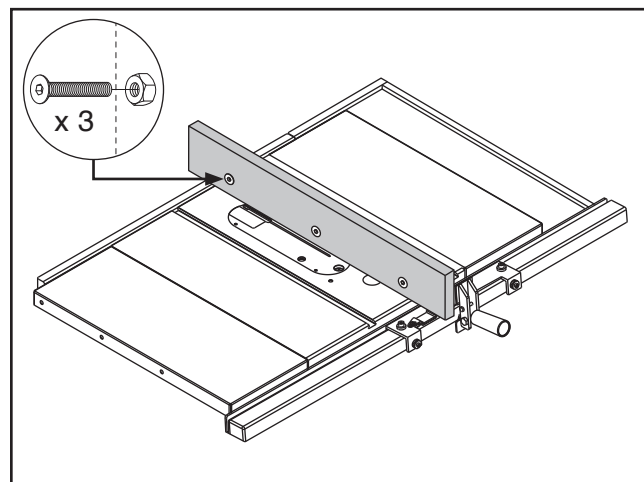


**Figure 72.** Auxiliary fence mounts on upper or lower T-slots of fence face.

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

**Note:** For additional mounting strength, attach auxiliary board with (6) hex nuts and flat head cap screws using upper and lower T-slots.

4. Place auxiliary fence board against fence face. Place a thin metal shim (such as a ruler) between table and bottom of auxiliary fence board to ensure adequate clearance between fence board and table. Clamp in position.
5. Measure depth of board plus depth of T-slot, to determine maximum length of M6-1 flat head cap screws needed to mount auxiliary fence board to fence face.
6. Measure centerline of fence T-slot and transfer to auxiliary fence board to determine where to drill holes in board for flat head cap screws.
7. Set auxiliary fence board aside, and using  $\frac{1}{4}$ " drill bit, drill mounting holes in auxiliary fence board. Countersink holes  $\frac{1}{16}$ " deep so head of cap screw sits slightly beneath face of auxiliary fence board.
8. Insert cap screws through holes in auxiliary fence board (see **Figure 73**).
9. Align cap screw threads with hex nuts and tighten (see **Figure 73**).



**Figure 73.** Example auxiliary fence attached to included fence.

10. Re-install fence cap.



## Resawing Operations

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

### Components Needed for Resawing:

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

## WARNING

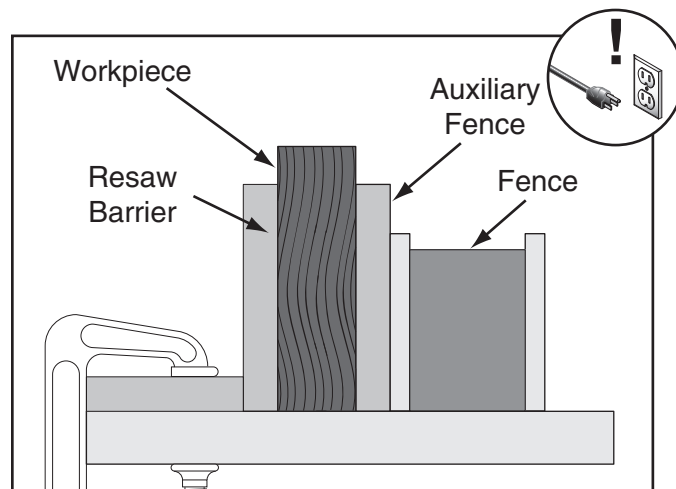
You may experience kickback during this procedure. Stand to the side of the blade and wear safety glasses and a full face shield to prevent injury when resawing.

### To perform resawing operations:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove standard table insert and blade guard assembly.
3. Install a ripping blade, install riving knife, lower blade below table surface, then install zero-clearance table insert.
4. Attach auxiliary fence and set it to desired width.

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

5. Place workpiece against auxiliary fence and slide resaw barrier against workpiece, as shown in **Figure 74**. Now clamp resaw barrier to top of table saw at both ends.



**Figure 74.** Ideal resaw workpiece setup.

6. Lower blade completely below table-top, and slide workpiece over blade to make sure it moves smoothly and fits between resaw barrier and fence.
7. Raise blade approximately 1", or close to half the height of workpiece, whichever is less.

## WARNING

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



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

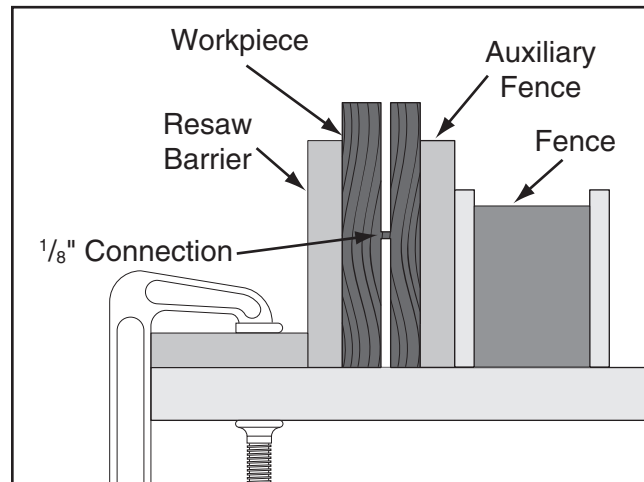
**Note:** We recommend making a series of light cuts that get progressively deeper, to reduce the chance of stalling the motor.

## 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.

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

10. Repeat **Steps 7–9** until blade is close to half the height of board to be resawn. The ideal completed resaw cut will leave a  $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection when resawing is complete, as shown in **Figure 75**. Leaving a  $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection will reduce risk of kickback.



**Figure 75.** Ideal completed resaw cut.

11. Turn **OFF** table saw, then separate parts of workpiece and hand plane remaining ridge to remove it.
12. When finished resawing, remove resaw barrier and auxiliary fence, then re-install blade guard/spreader or riving knife and standard table insert.





# 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, or 2) those secured with the miter slot.

#### Material Needed for Featherboard

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

#### Additional Material Needed for Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot

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

#### To make a featherboard:

1. Cut a hardwood board approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick to size. The length and width of the board can vary according to your design. Most featherboards are 10"–28" long and 3"–6" wide. Make sure the wood grain runs parallel with the length of the featherboard, so the fingers you will create in **Step 3** will bend without breaking.
2. Cut a 30° angle at one end of the board.

### ⚠ 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 grain  $\frac{3}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart and 2"–3" long, as shown in **Figure 76** (A). Alternatively, start cuts at 2"-3" deep, then make them progressively deeper, as shown in **Figure 76** (B).

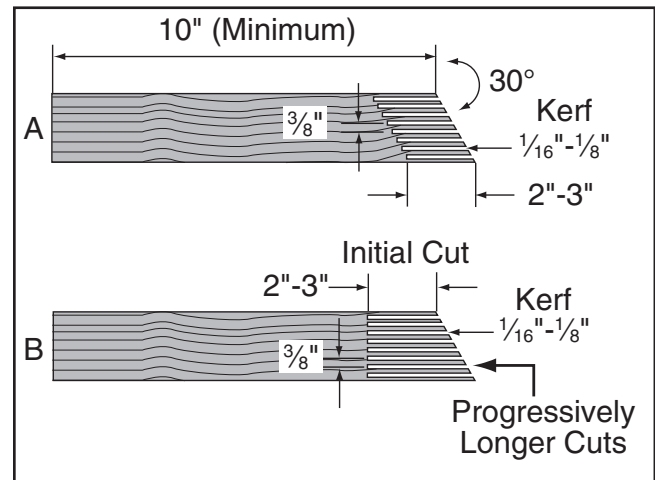


Figure 76. Patterns for featherboards (top view).

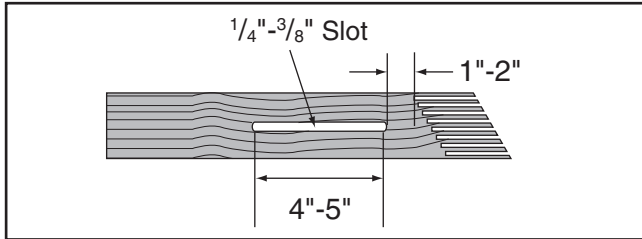
**IMPORTANT:** Cuts made across the grain result in weak fingers that easily break when flexed. When made correctly, the fingers should withstand flexing from moderate pressure. To test the finger flexibility, push firmly on the ends with your thumb. If the fingers do not flex, they are likely too thick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

### NOTICE

Only Steps 1–3 are required to make a clamp-mounted featherboard. See Page 51 for instructions on clamping.

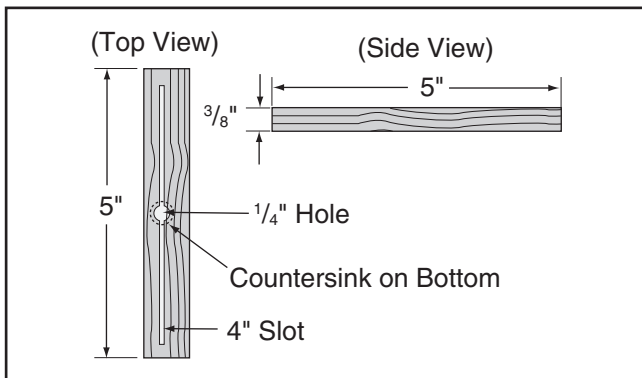


4. Rout a  $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide slot 4"-5" long in workpiece and 1"-2" from short end of featherboard (see **Figure 77**).



**Figure 77.** Slot routed in featherboard.

5. Cut a miter bar approximately 5" long that will fit in table miter slot, as shown in **Figure 78**.

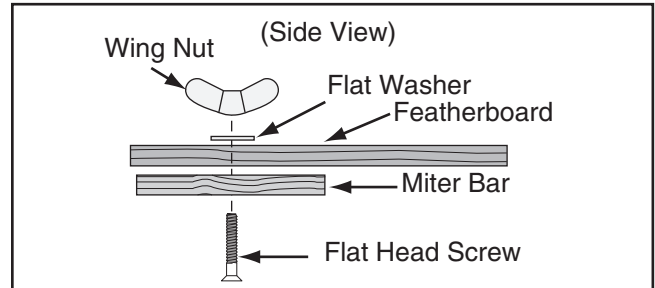


**Figure 78.** Miter bar pattern.

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

6. Drill a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole in center of bar, then countersink bottom to fit a  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 flat head screw.

7. Mark a 4" line through center of countersunk hole in center, then use a jig saw with a narrow blade to cut it out.
8. Assemble miter bar and featherboard with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x flat head screw, flat washer, and a wing nut or a star knob (see **Figure 79**). Congratulations! Your featherboard is complete.



**Figure 79.** Assembling miter slot featherboard components.

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

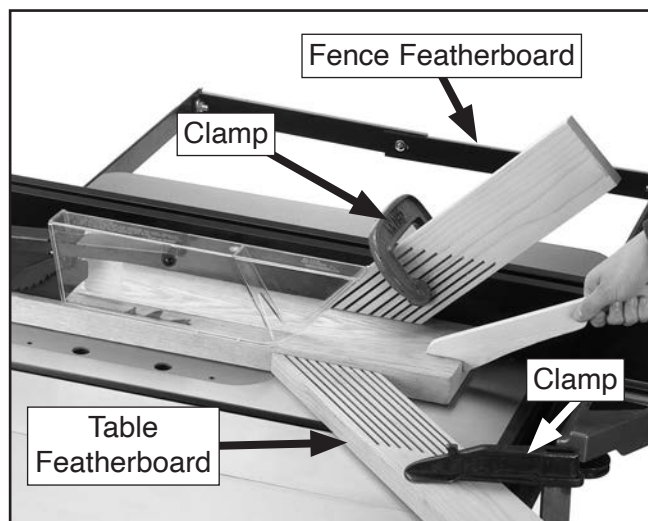
**Tip:** The length of the flat head screw depends on thickness of featherboard—though  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" lengths usually work.

Proceed to **Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot** on **Page 51**.



## Mounting Featherboards w/Clamps

1. Lower saw blade, then adjust fence to desired width and secure it.
2. Place workpiece against fence, making sure it is 1" in front of the blade.
3. Place a featherboard on table away from blade so all fingers point forward and contact workpiece (see **Figure 80**).

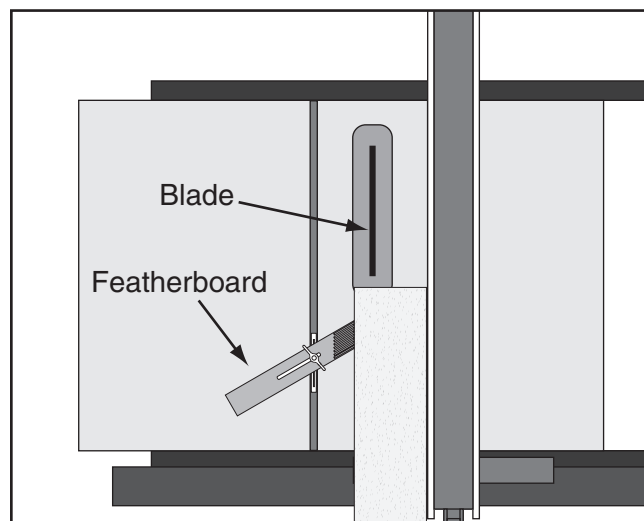


**Figure 80.** Example of featherboards secured with clamps.

4. Secure featherboard to table with a clamp.
5. Check featherboard by pushing it with your thumb to ensure it is secure.
  - If featherboard moves, tighten clamp more.
6. **Optional:** If cutting long workpieces, it may be beneficial to use a second featherboard attached to fence to keep board firmly against table while feeding.

## Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot

1. Lower saw blade, then adjust fence to desired width and secure it.
2. Place workpiece evenly against fence, making sure it is 1" in front of blade.
3. Slide featherboard miter bar into miter slot, making sure fingers slant toward blade, as shown in **Figure 81**.



**Figure 81.** Featherboard installed in miter slot and supporting workpiece for ripping cut.

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

## NOTICE

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 **Figure 83**), and move the workpiece into the blade with steady downward and forward pressure.

**Supporting:** A second push stick can be used to keep the workpiece firmly against the fence while cutting. When using a push stick in this manner, only apply pressure before the blade; otherwise, pushing the workpiece against or behind the blade will increase the risk of kickback (see **Push Stick Prohibition Zone** in **Figure 82**).

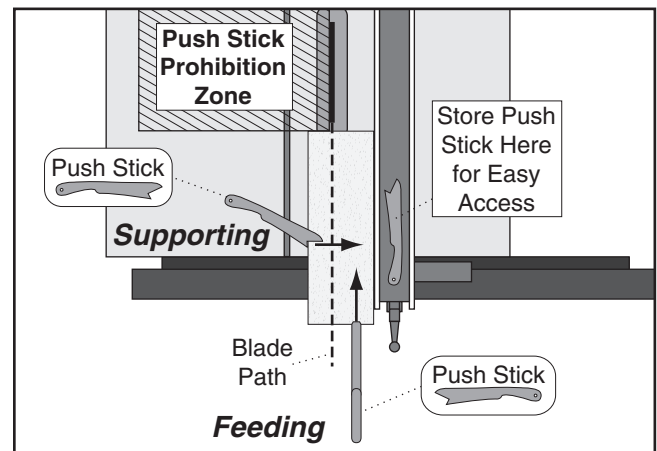


Figure 82. Using push sticks to rip narrow stock.

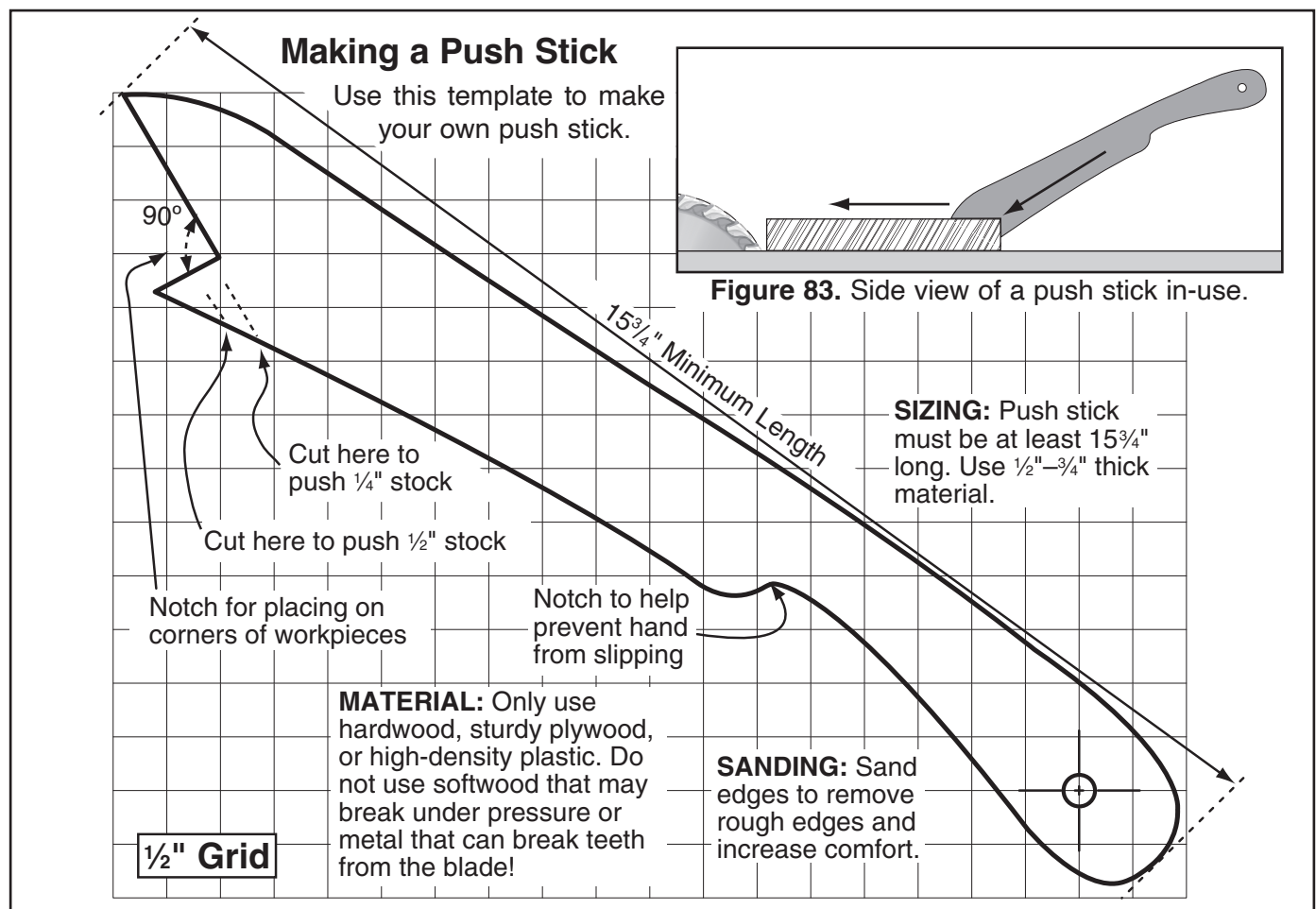


Figure 84. Template for a basic shop-made push stick (not shown at actual size).



# Push Blocks

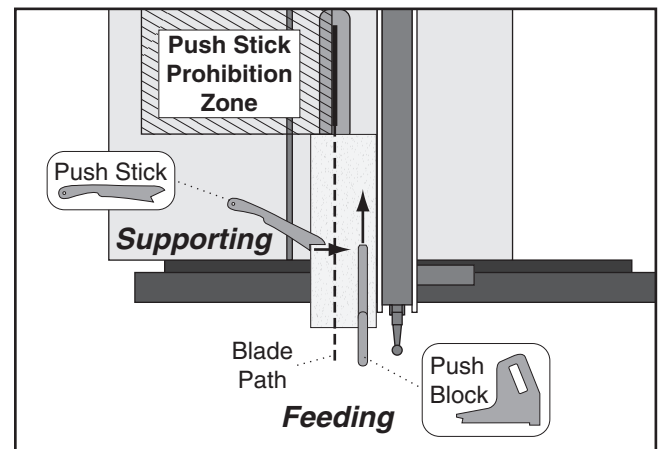
When used correctly, a push block reduces the risk of injury by keeping hands away from the blade while cutting. In the event of an accident, a push block often takes the damage that would have otherwise happened to hands or fingers.

## Using a Push Block

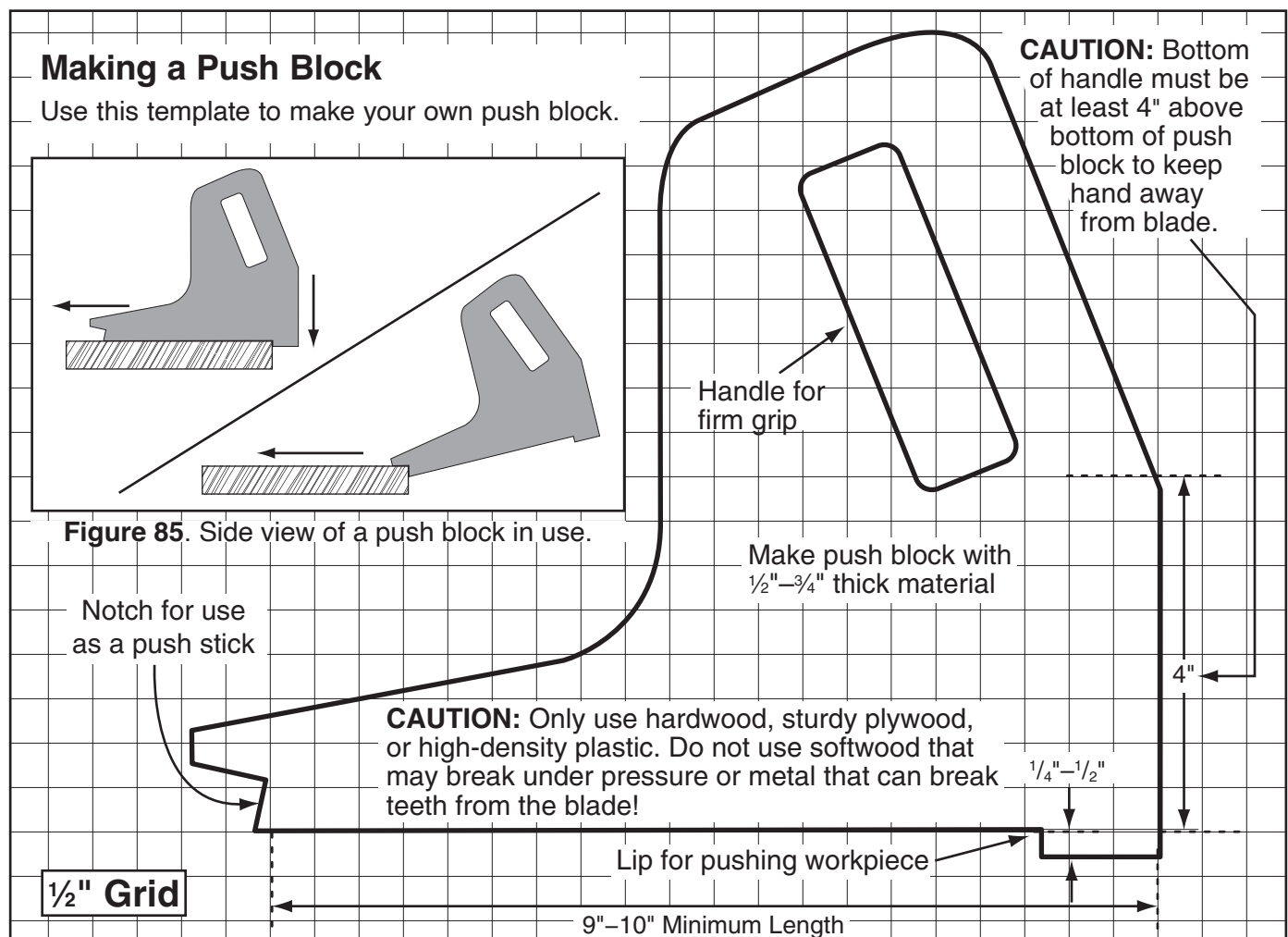
A push block can be used in place of or in addition to a push stick for feeding workpieces into the blade. Due to their design, push blocks allow the operator to apply firm downward pressure on the workpiece that could not otherwise be achieved with a push stick.

The push block design on this page can be used in two different ways (see **Figure 85** 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 86.** Using a push block and push stick to make a rip cut.



**Figure 87.** Template for a shop-made push block (shown at 50% of full size).





# Narrow-Rip Auxiliary Fence & Push Block

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

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

## Material Needed for Narrow Rip Auxiliary Fence & Push Block

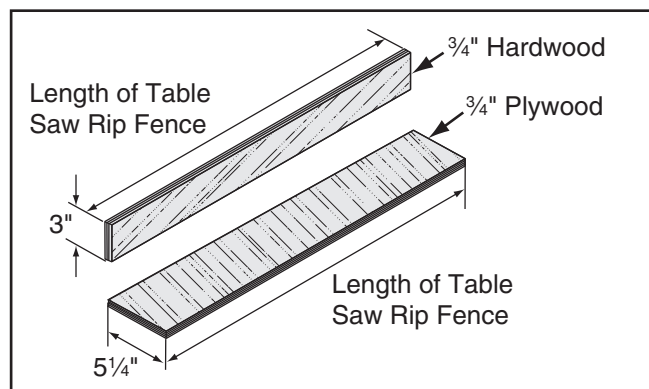
Hardwood  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" x Length of Fence ..... 1  
 Plywood  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " x Length of Fence ..... 1  
 Wood Screws #8 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " ..... 8

## Material Needed for Push Block

Hardwood or Plywood  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 15" x  $5\frac{5}{8}$ " ..... 1  
 Hardwood or Plywood  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10" x 5"–9" ..... 1  
 Cyanoacrylate Wood Glue ..... Varies  
 Wood Screws #8 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " ..... As Needed

## Making a Narrow-Rip Push Block for an Auxiliary Fence

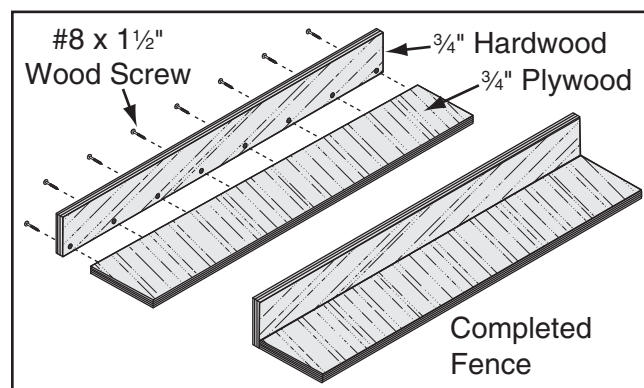
1. Cut a piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick plywood  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and as long as your table saw fence; cut a piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick hardwood 3" wide and as long as your table saw fence, as shown in **Figure 88**.



**Figure 88.** Auxiliary fence dimensions.

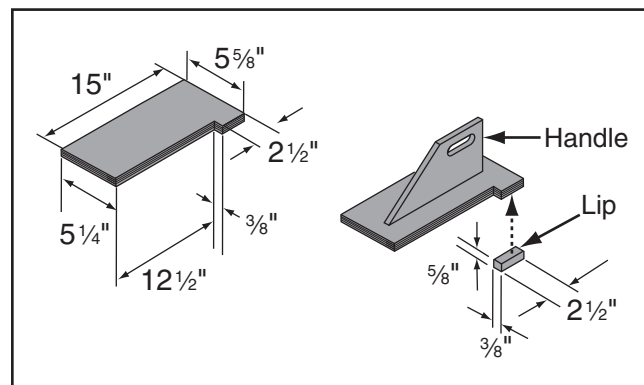
**Note:** We recommend cutting hardwood board oversize, then jointing and planing it to correct size to make sure board is square and flat. Only use furniture-grade plywood or kiln-dried hardwood to prevent warping.

2. Pre-drill and countersink (8) pilot holes  $\frac{3}{8}$ " from bottom of 3" wide board, then secure boards together with (8) #8 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws, as shown in **Figure 89**.



**Figure 89.** Location of pilot holes.

3. Using  $\frac{3}{4}$ " material you used in previous steps, cut out pieces for push block per dimensions shown in **Figure 90**; for handle, cut a piece 10" long by 5"–9" high and shape it as desired to fit your hand.



**Figure 90.** Push block dimensions and construction.

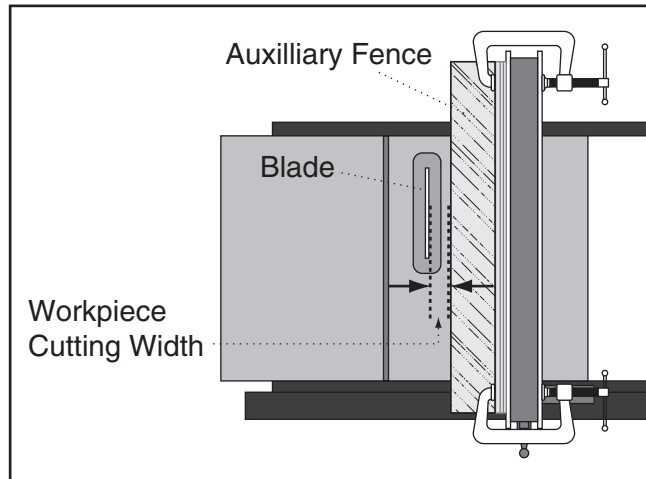
4. Attach handle to base with #8 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws, and attach lip to base with cyanoacrylate-type wood glue.





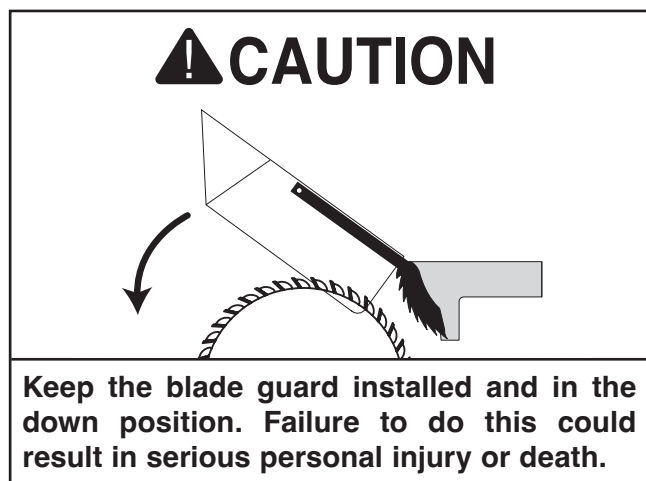
## Using Auxiliary Fence & Push Block

1. Place auxiliary fence on table and clamp it to fence at both ends, then adjust distance between auxiliary fence and blade—this determines how wide workpiece will be ripped (see **Figure 91**).

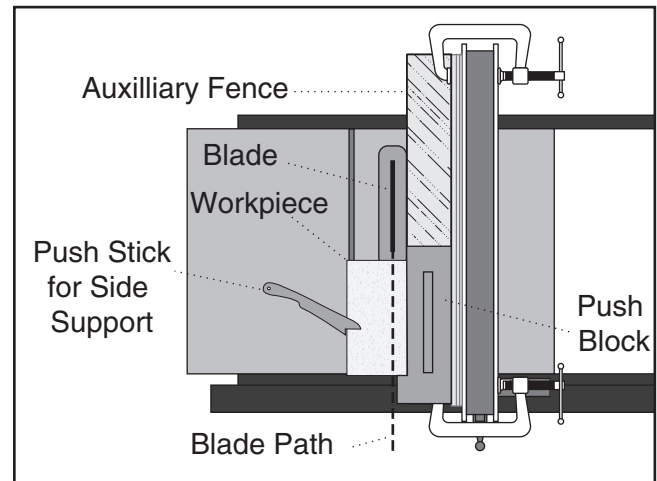


**Figure 91.** Adjusting ripping distance between blade and auxiliary fence.

2. Install blade guard, then disable pawls, as explained on **Page 36**, so they do not interfere with push block lip.

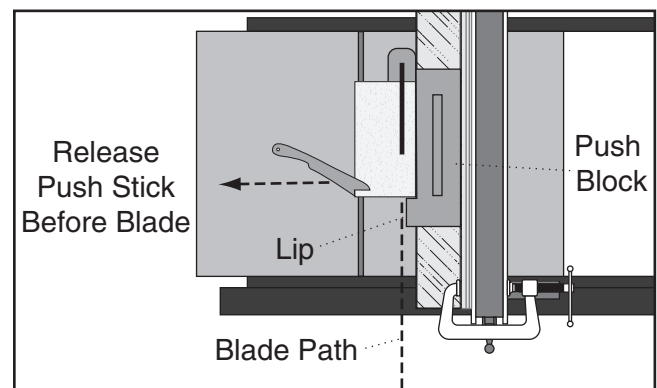


3. Place workpiece 1" behind blade and evenly against table and auxiliary fence (see **Figure 92**).



**Figure 92.** Push block in position to push workpiece through blade.

4. Turn saw **ON**, then begin ripping workpiece using a push stick for side support.
5. As workpiece nears end of cut, place push block on auxiliary fence with lip directly behind workpiece, then release push stick just before blade.
6. Guide workpiece rest of way through cut with push block, as shown in **Figure 93**.



**Figure 93.** Ripping with push block.

## ! WARNING

Turn **OFF** the saw and allow blade to come to a complete stop before removing 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 94**). 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 94.** Example of outfeed & support tables.

# Crosscut Sled

A crosscut sled (see **Figure 95**) is a fantastic way to improve the safety and accuracy of cross-cutting 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 95.** Example of crosscut sled.



# SECTION 6: ACCESSORIES

## WARNING

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

## NOTICE

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

### Forrest Dado Blade Sets

**H4756— 8" x 5/8", 24 Teeth, 1/4"—29/32" Groove**

**T23267—8" x 5/8", 24 Teeth, 3/16"—1/4" Groove**

The world's finest dado head clean cuts all your grooves! No splintering when cross-cutting oak, ply veneers and melamine. Perfect for flat-bottomed grooves. No staggered steps or round bottoms like a wobble-dado leaves! Cuts in all directions - rip, cross-cut, miter, any depth.



Figure 96. Forrest Dado Blades.

### FORREST WOODWORKER II 10" BLADES

**T20778—10", 20 TEETH**

**T20779—10", 40 TEETH**

**T23527—10" 48 TEETH**

Hailed as the Cadillac of all blades, Forrest saw blades have become legendary for their ability to leave highly polished, finish ready surfaces on nearly everything they cut. Made in USA.

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



Figure 97. T20779 Forrest Woodworker II Blade.

**order online at [www.grizzly.com](http://www.grizzly.com) or call 1-800-523-4777**



**D4206—Clear Flexible Hose 4" x 10'**  
**D4256—45° Elbow 4"**  
**D4199—Black Flexible Hose 4" x 50'**  
**W1034—Heavy-Duty Clear Flex Hose 4" x 10'**  
**D2107—Hose Hanger 4 1/4"**  
**W1015—Y-Fitting 4" x 4" x 4"**  
**W1017—90° Elbow 4"**  
**W1019—Hose Coupler (Splice) 4"**  
**W1317—Wire Hose Clamp 4"**  
**W1007—Plastic Blast Gate 4"**  
**W1053—Anti-Static Grounding Kit**  
 Hand-picked selection of commonly used dust collection components for 4" dust ports.



**Figure 98.** Dust collection accessories.

#### **H8029—5-Pc. Safety Kit**

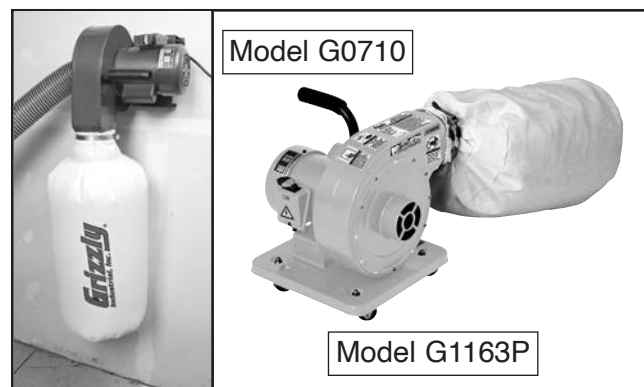
This kit has four essential jigs and a gauge. Includes two push blocks, push stick, featherboard, and combination saw and router gauge. Featherboard fits 3/8" x 3/4" miter slots. Made of high visibility yellow plastic.



**Figure 99.** H8029 5-Pc. Safety Kit.

#### **G1163P—1HP Floor Model Dust Collector** **G0710—1HP Wall-Mount Dust Collector** **T33948—2.5 Micron Upgrade Bag**

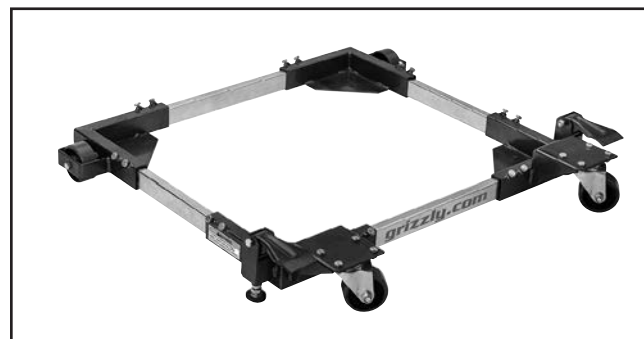
Excellent point-of-use dust collectors that can be used next to the machine with only a small amount of ducting. Specifications: 537 CFM, 7.2" static pressure, 1.5 cubic foot bag, and 30 micron filter. Motor is 1HP, 120V/240V, 7A/3.5A.



**Figure 100.** Point-of-use dust collectors.

#### **T28000—"Bear Crawl" Mobile Base**

We took years of input and months of testing and design to come out with the Grizzly "Bear Crawl" Mobile Base. Its 1200 lb. capacity, steel and rubber heavy-duty ball bearing wheels, and toe flip-stops are only a few of the features that will make this mobile base a staple under your machines. Adjusts from 19" x 21" to 29 1/2" x 29 1/2".

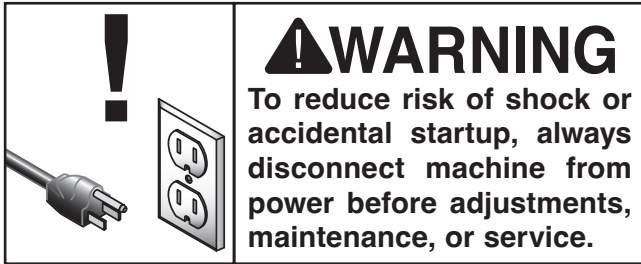


**Figure 101.** T28000 Bear Crawl Mobile Base.

**order online at [www.grizzly.com](http://www.grizzly.com) or call 1-800-523-4777**



# SECTION 7: MAINTENANCE



## Schedule

For optimum performance from this machine, this maintenance schedule must be strictly followed.

### Ongoing

To minimize your risk of injury and maintain proper machine operation, shut down the machine immediately if you ever observe any of the items below, and fix the problem before continuing operations:

- Loose mounting bolts/arbor nut.
- Damaged saw blade.
- Worn or damaged wires.
- Any other unsafe condition.

### Weekly Maintenance:

- Clean table surface and miter slot grooves.
- Clean and protect cast-iron table.
- Clean rip fence.
- Clean pitch/resin from saw blade.

### Monthly Maintenance:

- Clean/vacuum dust buildup from inside cabinet and off motors.
- Check/replace belt for proper tension, damage or wear (**Page 76**).

### Every 6–12 Months:

- Lubricate trunnion slides, worm gear, bull gear, and leadscrew (**Page 60**).

## Cleaning & Protecting

Cleaning the Model G0962 is relatively easy. Vacuum excess wood chips and sawdust, and wipe off the remaining dust with a dry cloth. If any resin has built up, use a resin-dissolving cleaner to remove it.

Protect the unpainted cast-iron table by wiping it clean after every use—this ensures moisture from wood dust does not remain on the bare metal surface. Keep the table rust-free with regular applications of products like SLIPIT®.

### Recommended Metal Protectants

**G5562—SLIPIT® 1 Qt. Gel**

**G5563—SLIPIT® 11 Oz. Spray**



**Figure 102.** Recommended products for protecting unpainted cast iron/steel parts on machinery.





# 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 solvent cleaner and shop rags.

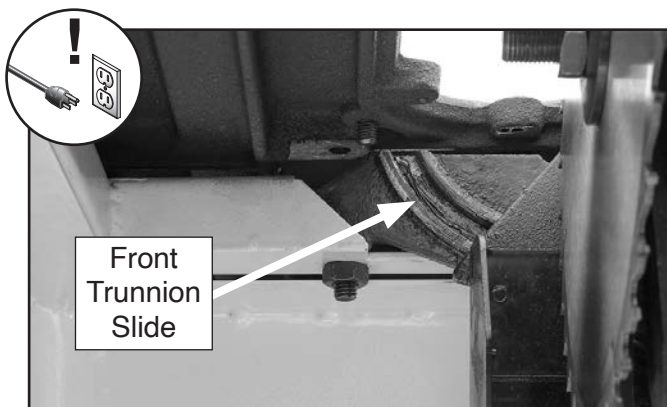
If you thoroughly clean the components in this section before lubricating them, the result will be silky smooth movement when turning the handwheels, which will result in much higher enjoyment on your part!

Items Needed	Qty
NLGI#2 Grease or Equivalent .....	As Needed
Mineral Spirits.....	As Needed
Clean Shop Rags .....	As Needed
Wire Brush.....	1

## Trunnion Slides

Lubrication Type ... T26419 or NLGI#2 Equivalent  
Amount ..... As Needed  
Lubrication Frequency ..... 6–12 Months

Clean out front and rear trunnion slides with mineral spirits and a rag, then apply grease into each groove. Move blade tilt back-and-forth to spread grease (see **Figure 103**).

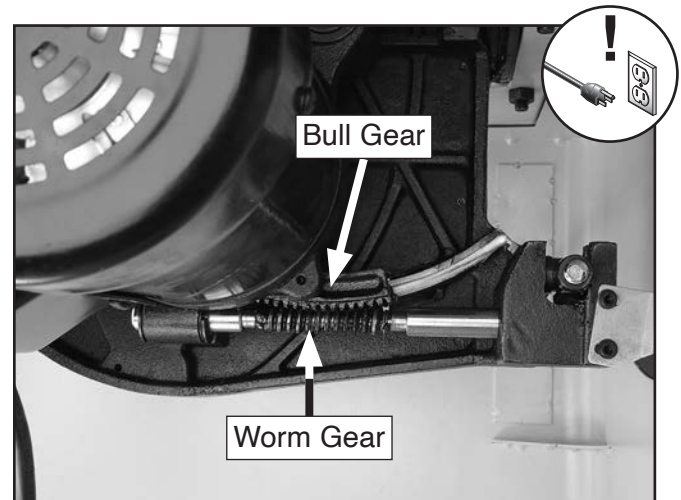


**Figure 103.** Trunnion slide locations.

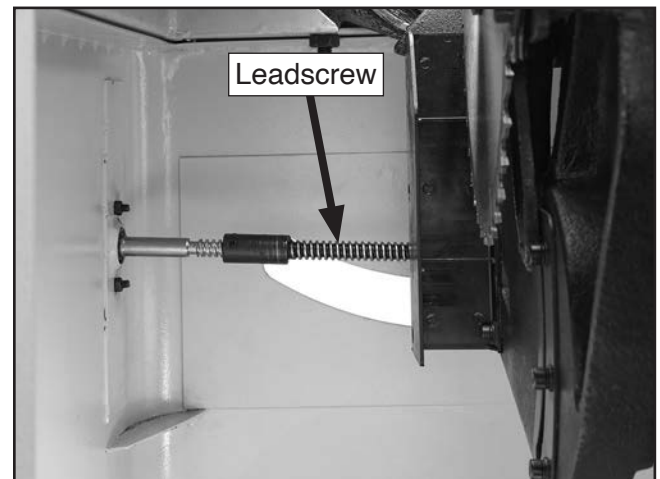
## Worm Gear, Bull Gear & Leadscrew

Lubrication Type ... T26419 or NLGI#2 Equivalent  
Amount ..... As Needed  
Lubrication Frequency ..... 6–12 Months

Clean away any built up grime and debris from worm gear, bull gear, and leadscrew (see **Figures 104–105**) with a wire brush, rags, and mineral spirits. Allow components to dry, then apply a thin coat of grease to them.



**Figure 104.** Bull and worm gears location.



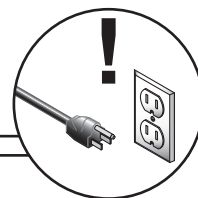
**Figure 105.** Leadscrew location.



# SECTION 8: SERVICE

Review the troubleshooting procedures in this section if a problem develops with your machine. If you need replacement parts or additional help with a procedure, call our Technical Support. **Note:** *Please gather the serial number and manufacture date of your machine before calling.*

## Troubleshooting



### Motor & Electrical

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine does not start, or power supply breaker immediately trips after startup.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Switch disabling pin installed.</li> <li>2. Incorrect power supply voltage or circuit size.</li> <li>3. Plug/receptacle at fault/wired incorrectly.</li> <li>4. Power supply circuit breaker tripped or fuse blown.</li> <li>5. Motor wires connected incorrectly.</li> <li>6. Start capacitor at fault.</li> <li>7. Centrifugal switch adjustment/contact points at fault.</li> <li>8. Wiring broken, disconnected, or corroded.</li> <li>9. ON/OFF switch at fault.</li> <li>10. Circuit breaker switch at fault.</li> <li>11. Motor or motor bearings at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove switch disabling pin.</li> <li>2. Ensure correct power supply voltage/circuit size.</li> <li>3. Test for good contacts; correct wiring (<b>Page 78</b>).</li> <li>4. Ensure circuit is free of shorts. Reset circuit breaker or replace fuse.</li> <li>5. Correct motor wiring connections (<b>Page 78</b>).</li> <li>6. Test/replace if at fault.</li> <li>7. Adjust centrifugal switch/clean contact points. Replace either if at fault.</li> <li>8. Fix broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections.</li> <li>9. Replace switch.</li> <li>10. Replace circuit breaker switch.</li> <li>11. Replace motor.</li> </ol>
Machine stalls or is underpowered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Machine undersized for task.</li> <li>2. Workpiece material unsuitable for machine.</li> <li>3. Feed rate/cutting speed too fast.</li> <li>4. Workpiece crooked; fence not parallel with blade.</li> <li>5. Blade dull or wrong blade for task.</li> <li>6. Belt slipping/pulleys misaligned.</li> <li>7. Motor wires connected incorrectly.</li> <li>8. Plug/receptacle at fault/wired incorrectly.</li> <li>9. Pulley/sprocket slipping on shaft.</li> <li>10. Motor overheated.</li> <li>11. Run capacitor at fault.</li> <li>12. Extension cord too long.</li> <li>13. Centrifugal switch/contact points at fault.</li> <li>14. Motor or motor bearings at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use correct blade (<b>Page 31</b>); reduce feed rate or depth of cut.</li> <li>2. Only cut wood/ensure moisture is below 20%.</li> <li>3. Reduce feed pressure and speed.</li> <li>4. Use jointer to straighten edge of workpiece that slides up against fence; adjust fence parallel with blade.</li> <li>5. Use correct blade for type of cut. Use sharp blade (<b>Page 33</b>).</li> <li>6. Clean/tension/replace belt (<b>Page 76</b>); ensure pulleys are aligned.</li> <li>7. Correct motor wiring connections (<b>Page 78</b>).</li> <li>8. Test for good contacts/correct wiring (<b>Page 78</b>).</li> <li>9. Tighten/replace loose pulley/shaft.</li> <li>10. Clean motor, let cool, and reduce workload.</li> <li>11. Test/repair/replace.</li> <li>12. Move machine closer to power supply; use shorter extension cord.</li> <li>13. Adjust centrifugal switch/clean contact points. Replace either if at fault.</li> <li>14. Replace motor.</li> </ol>



## Motor & Electrical (Cont.)

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motor or component loose.</li> <li>2. Mobile base lock knobs loose or stand feet not adjusted properly.</li> <li>3. Blade at fault.</li> <li>4. Belt worn, loose, pulleys misaligned, or belt slapping cover.</li> <li>5. Motor mount loose/broken.</li> <li>6. Arbor pulley loose.</li> <li>7. Motor fan rubbing on fan cover.</li> <li>8. Arbor bearings at fault.</li> <li>9. Centrifugal switch needs adjustment/at fault.</li> <li>10. Motor bearings at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace damaged or missing bolts/nuts or tighten if loose.</li> <li>2. Tighten mobile base lock knobs or adjust stand feet to stabilize machine.</li> <li>3. Replace warped/bent blade (<b>Page 33</b>); resharpen dull blade.</li> <li>4. Inspect/replace belt (<b>Page 76</b>). Realign pulleys if necessary.</li> <li>5. Tighten/replace.</li> <li>6. Retighten/replace arbor pulley with shaft and thread locking liquid.</li> <li>7. Fix/replace fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan.</li> <li>8. Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor.</li> <li>9. Adjust/replace if at fault.</li> <li>10. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement.</li> </ol>

## Machine Operation

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Fence does not move smoothly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fence not mounted/adjusted correctly.</li> <li>2. Rails dirty or sticky.</li> <li>3. Clamp screw is out of adjustment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remount fence and adjust correctly.</li> <li>2. Clean and lubricate/wax rails.</li> <li>3. Adjust clamp screw (<b>Page 72</b>).</li> </ol>
Material moves away from fence when ripping.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improper feeding technique.</li> <li>2. Fence not parallel with blade.</li> <li>3. Workpiece crooked or bowed.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Learn/use proper feeding technique.</li> <li>2. Adjust fence parallel with blade (<b>Page 73</b>).</li> <li>3. Use jointer to straighten edge of workpiece that slides against fence.</li> </ol>
Blade not parallel with miter slot.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade is damaged or warped.</li> <li>2. Table misadjusted.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace blade (<b>Page 33</b>).</li> <li>2. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (<b>Page 67</b>).</li> </ol>
Blade tilt does not stop at 45°/90°.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 45°/90° stop out of adjustment.</li> <li>2. Sawdust or debris stuck in trunnion slides or on stop nuts.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust 45°/90° stop nuts (<b>Page 65</b>).</li> <li>2. Clean sawdust or debris out of trunnion slides or off stop nuts; lubricate as necessary.</li> </ol>
Blade hits table insert when tilting to 45°, or blade too close to insert.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sawdust/debris stuck in trunnion slides.</li> <li>2. Miter slot not parallel with blade.</li> <li>3. Blade incorrectly installed.</li> <li>4. Table/trunnion assembly mount position not correct.</li> <li>5. Blade position on arbor is incorrect.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean sawdust or debris out of trunnion slides.</li> <li>2. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (<b>Page 67</b>).</li> <li>3. Correctly install blade (<b>Page 33</b>).</li> <li>4. Adjust table or trunnion mounting position (<b>Page 67</b>).</li> <li>5. Verify that blade arbor washers are correct and in the required position.</li> </ol>
Board binds or burns when feeding through saw.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Board warped.</li> <li>2. Feed rate too slow or inconsistent.</li> <li>3. Blade is warped/damaged/dull.</li> <li>4. Too many teeth on blade for cutting type.</li> <li>5. Fence not parallel with blade.</li> <li>6. Miter slot not parallel with blade.</li> <li>7. Spreader/riving knife not aligned with blade.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Always cut bowed workpiece with cupped side against table; use different board or use jointer to joint edge of workpiece that slides against fence.</li> <li>2. Reduce feed rate and apply consistent pressure through entire cut.</li> <li>3. Replace blade (<b>Page 33</b>).</li> <li>4. Change blade to one with fewer teeth.</li> <li>5. Adjust fence parallel with blade (<b>Page 73</b>).</li> <li>6. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (<b>Page 67</b>).</li> <li>7. Align spreader/riving knife with blade (<b>Page 69</b>).</li> </ol>



## Machine Operation (Cont.)

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Handwheel binds or blade will not move up/down or tilt freely.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lock knob is engaged.</li> <li>2. Sawdust/debris stuck in trunnion slides.</li> <li>3. Handwheel shaft pins are wedged.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loosen lock knob.</li> <li>2. Clean sawdust/debris out of trunnion slides.</li> <li>3. Remove handwheel and adjust shaft pins.</li> </ol>
Handwheel binds or is difficult to move.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwheel shaft pins are wedged.</li> <li>2. Handwheel inserted too far.</li> <li>3. Too much engagement between worm gear and trunnion.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove handwheel and adjust shaft pins.</li> <li>2. Remove handwheel, adjust key, re-install handwheel.</li> <li>3. Adjust worm gear engagement.</li> </ol>
Too much sawdust blown back toward operator.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dust collector not turned on or connected.</li> <li>2. Blade guard removed.</li> <li>3. Dust collection system clogged or lacks required CFM at machine.</li> <li>4. Too many air leaks in cabinet for proper dust collection.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Connect and turn on dust collector.</li> <li>2. Re-install blade guard for maximum safety and dust control.</li> <li>3. Remove clog; revise ducting layout for improved suction; use a stronger dust collector.</li> <li>4. Seal leaks in cabinet or around dust chute.</li> </ol>
Tooth marks on cut edge.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade is warped/damaged/dull.</li> <li>2. Fence not parallel with blade.</li> <li>3. Miter slot not parallel with blade.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace blade (<b>Page 33</b>).</li> <li>2. Adjust fence parallel with blade (<b>Page 73</b>).</li> <li>3. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (<b>Page 67</b>).</li> </ol>
Finished board narrower than expected.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fence scale pointer not adjusted correctly or fence scale label misapplied.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust fence scale pointer or re-apply fence scale label in correct position.</li> </ol>
Kickback occurs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fence not parallel with blade.</li> <li>2. Feeding boards freehand without fence or miter gauge.</li> <li>3. Spreader/riving knife not correctly aligned with blade.</li> <li>4. Blade guard not installed/not working correctly.</li> <li>5. Letting go of board before it is past blade.</li> <li>6. Board not held firmly against table and fence.</li> <li>7. Using miter gauge and fence at the same time.</li> <li>8. Board is warped or edge that slides against fence is bowed/curved.</li> <li>9. Taking too deep of a cut.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust fence parallel with blade (<b>Page 73</b>).</li> <li>2. Always use fence or miter gauge as a guide when feeding workpiece.</li> <li>3. Adjust spreader/riving knife into alignment with blade (<b>Page 69</b>).</li> <li>4. Install blade guard. Replace blade guard before using saw if damaged.</li> <li>5. Move board completely past blade before releasing.</li> <li>6. Hold board firmly against table and fence; use push stick(s) whenever possible to keep fingers away from blade.</li> <li>7. Never use miter gauge and fence together. Always use one or the other.</li> <li>8. Always cut bowed workpiece with cupped side against table; use a jointer to joint edge of board that slides against fence.</li> <li>9. Always take multiple shallow passes for non-through cuts.</li> </ol>
Miter gauge does not move smoothly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bent miter gauge bar; burrs on bar/slot; dirty slot.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Straighten/replace bar; deburr bar or slot; clean debris from slot.</li> </ol>
Will not make accurate cuts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pointer calibrated incorrectly to scale.</li> <li>2. Miter slot not parallel with blade.</li> <li>3. Fence not parallel with blade.</li> <li>4. Stop bolts/nuts out of adjustment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust blade 90° to table using a square, then calibrate pointer to scale (<b>Page 65</b>).</li> <li>2. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (<b>Page 67</b>).</li> <li>3. Adjust fence parallel with blade (<b>Page 73</b>).</li> <li>4. Adjust stop bolts/nuts (<b>Page 65</b>).</li> </ol>



## Machine Operation (Cont.)

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Will not make accurate square cuts.	1. 90° stop out of adjustment.	1. Adjust 90° stop ( <b>Page 65</b> ).
Blade tilt does not stop at 45°/90°.	1. 45°/90° stop out of adjustment. Sawdust built up in/on trunnions.	1. Adjust 45°/90° stop ( <b>Page 65</b> ). Remove sawdust from trunnions. Clean and re-lubricate as necessary.
Blade will not go beneath table surface.	1. Roll pin/set screw in worm gear contacting geared trunnion. 2. Debris lodged between trunnion castings.	1. Tighten roll pins and set screws in the worm gear. 2. Remove debris.
Blade will not move up or down.	1. Set screw on worm gear is loose or missing.	1. Tighten or replace set screw.
Fence contacts wings as it slides over.	1. Wing not flush with table.	1. Make wing flush with table.
Tilt scale shows inaccurate reading.	1. Pointer not calibrated correctly to scale.	1. Adjust blade 90° to table using a square, then calibrate pointer to scale ( <b>Page 65</b> ).
Workpiece catches on table insert or table opening during cutting operation.	1. Table insert not adjusted properly.	1. Adjust table insert so it is perfectly flush with table surface ( <b>Page 74</b> ).
Rip fence does not move smoothly.	1. Rip fence mounted/adjusted incorrectly. 2. Rails dirty or sticky.	1. Remount rip fence. Adjust fence to ensure adjustment screws are not too tight ( <b>Page 72</b> ). 2. Clean and wax rails.





# Blade Tilt Calibration

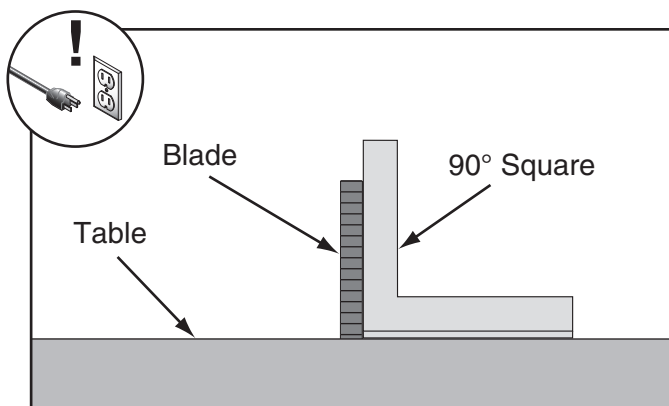
The blade tilt settings for this saw have been set at the factory and should not require adjustment during assembly. However, after prolonged use, or if the saw does not cut accurate bevels, the settings should be checked and adjusted accordingly.

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

Tools Needed	Qty
90° Square .....	1
45° Square.....	1
Hex Wrenches 3, 4mm.....	1 Ea.
Open-End Wrench 13mm.....	1
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1

## Setting 90° Stop

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Raise blade as high as it will go, then tilt it toward 90° until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.
3. Place a 90° square against table and blade so it contacts blade evenly from bottom to top, as shown in **Figure 106**. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct placement of square.



**Figure 106.** Checking blade at 90°.

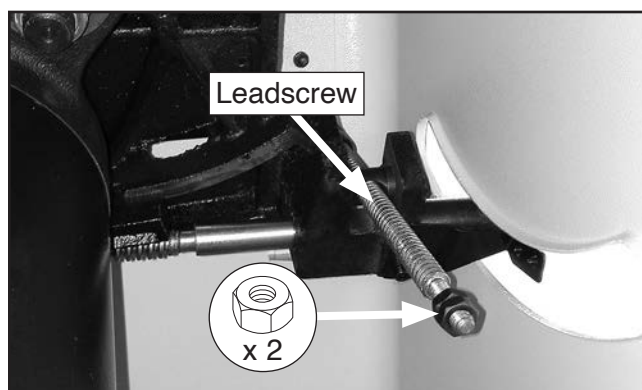
- If blade is 90° to table, then no adjustments are necessary. Make sure tilt indicator arrow shown in **Figure 107** points to 0° mark on scale. Adjust position by loosening Phillips head screws, moving indicator with your fingers, then tightening screws.

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



**Figure 107.** Tilt indicator arrow location.

4. Remove motor cover.
5. Loosen (2) M8-1.25 hex nuts on leadscrew (see **Figure 108**).



**Figure 108.** Location of 90° stop nuts.

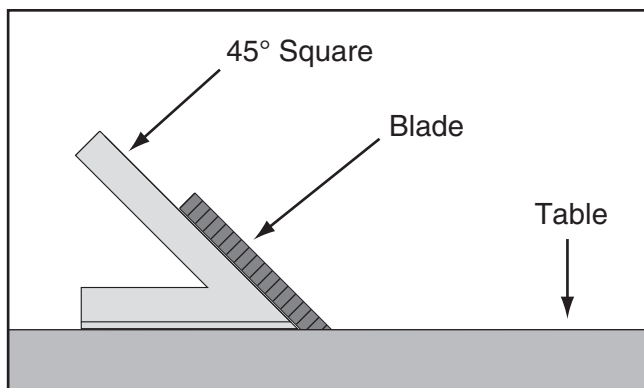


6. Tilt blade to about  $5^\circ$  so there is room for stop nuts to move.
7. Loosen stop nuts and adjust according to how far off blade was from  $90^\circ$ . Recheck blade and repeat adjustment as necessary until blade stops at  $90^\circ$ , then tighten stop nuts against each other and replace motor cover.

**Note:** Turning stop nuts clockwise adjusts blade further to right; turning them counter-clockwise adjusts blade to left.

## Setting $45^\circ$ Stop

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Raise blade as high as it will go, then tilt it towards  $45^\circ$  until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.
3. Place a  $45^\circ$  square against table and blade so it contacts blade evenly from bottom to top (see **Figure 109**). Make sure blade teeth do not obstruct placement of square.

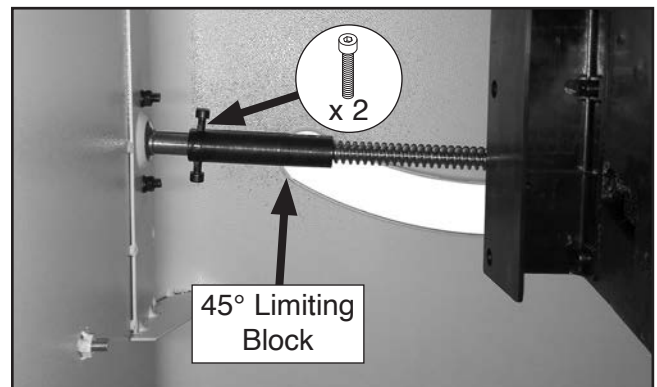


**Figure 109.** Checking blade at  $45^\circ$ .

— If blade *is*  $45^\circ$  to table, then no adjustments need to be made. Proceed to **Step 8**.

— If blade *is not*  $45^\circ$  to table, you will need to adjust  $45^\circ$  limiting block. Proceed to **Step 4**.

4. Remove rear access panel.
5. Loosen (2) M5-.8 x 10 cap screws in  $45^\circ$  limiting block (see **Figure 110**).



**Figure 110.** Location of  $45^\circ$  limiting block.

6. Tilt blade away from  $45^\circ$  by about  $5^\circ$ , so there is room for limiting block to move.
7. Adjust  $45^\circ$  limiting block according to how far off blade was from  $45^\circ$ , then recheck blade and repeat adjustment as necessary until blade stops at  $45^\circ$ , then tighten cap screws and replace rear access panel.
8. Make sure tilt indicator arrow points to  $45^\circ$  mark on scale. If it does not, adjust indicator arrow as described on **Page 65**.



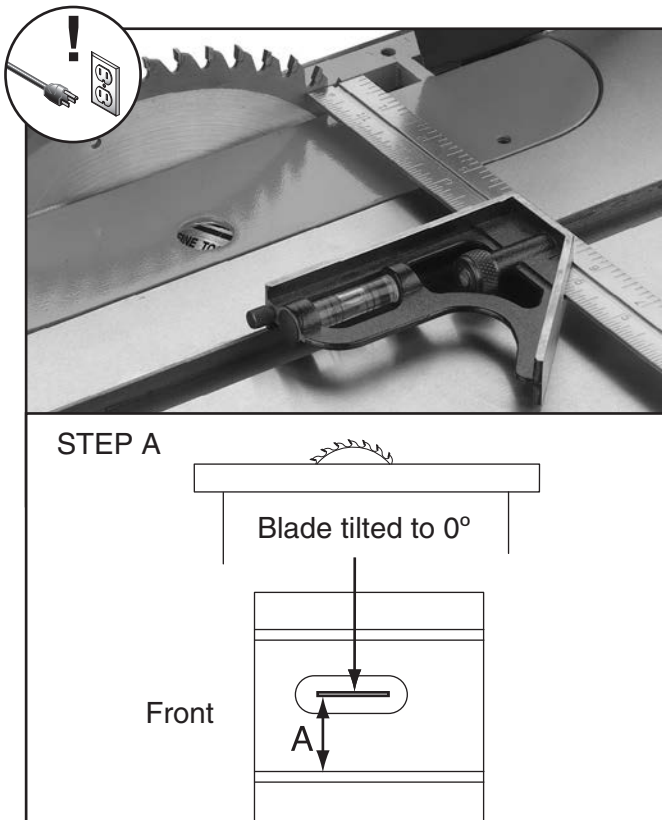
# Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism

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

Tools Needed	Qty
Adjustable Square .....	1
Measuring Tape/Ruler .....	1
Metal Shim Stock .....	As Needed
Open-End Wrench 12mm.....	1

## To adjust blade parallel to miter slot:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Tilt blade to 0°, then use an adjustable square to measure distance from miter slot to a carbide tip on blade, as shown in **Figure 111**. Make sure that face of adjustable square is even along miter slot.



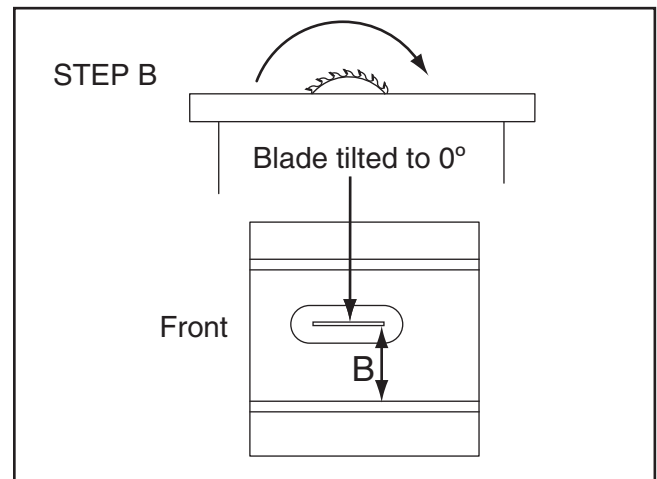
**Figure 111.** Example of adjusting blade to miter slot.

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

## CAUTION

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

4. Rotate marked blade tip to other end of table insert.
5. Slide adjustable square down to other end of table insert and compare distance from marked blade tip to end of adjustable square, as shown in **Figure 112**.

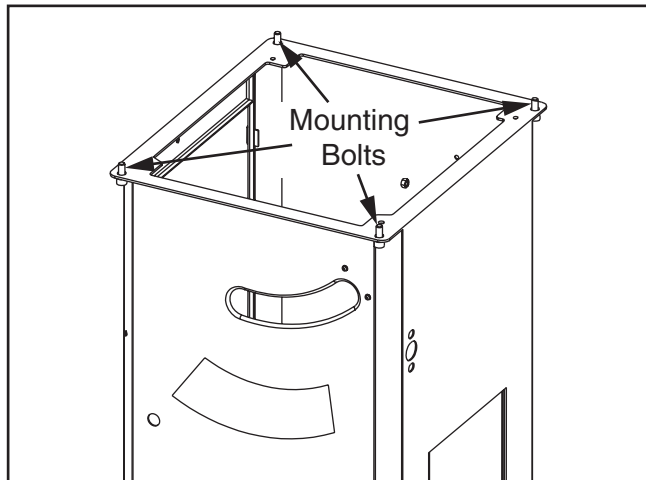


**Figure 112.** Measuring distance from miter slot to carbide tip on opposite side of table insert.

- If blade tip measurement is *same* on both sides, go to **Step 8**.
- If blade tip *does not* touch end of adjustable square similar to first measurement, table will need to be adjusted. Proceed to **Step 6**.



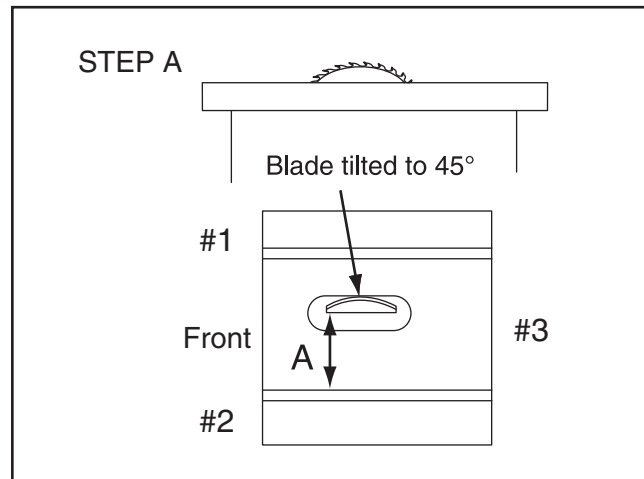
6. Loosen (4) table mounting bolts securing table top to base (see **Figure 113**), and lightly tap table in direction needed to square table to blade.



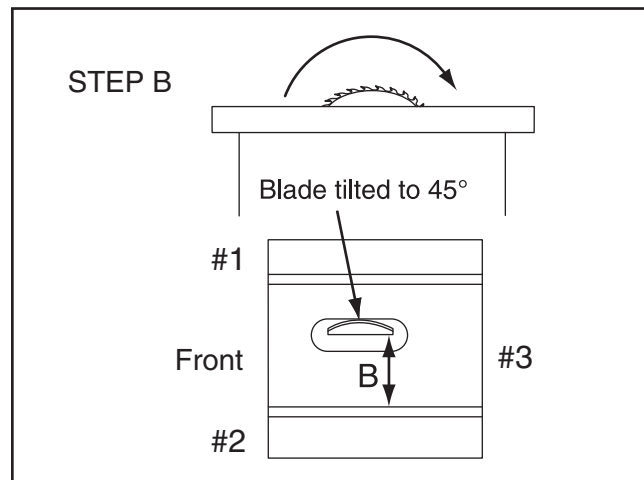
**Figure 113.** Location of table mounting bolts (table omitted for clarity).

7. Repeat **Steps 2–6** until blade and miter slot are parallel, then retighten table mounting bolts.
8. Tilt blade to 45° and recheck miter slot-to-blade parallelism.
  - If blade is still parallel with miter slot, no additional adjustments need to be made.
  - If blade is parallel with miter slot at 0° but not at 45°, one end of table will need to be shimmed higher with metal shim stock. Continue to **Step 9**.
9. Loosen (4) table mounting bolts from **Step 6**.

10. Refer to **Figures 114–115** for shim placement. If distance A is shorter than B, shim(s) will need to be placed under corners #1 and #2. If distance of B is shorter than A, shim(s) will need to be placed under corner #3. Very thin shim stock works well.



**Figure 114.** Shim procedure diagram A.



**Figure 115.** Shim procedure diagram B.



11. Tighten one table mounting bolt a small amount and then repeat with the others, tightening each down the same amount. Continue this process with all the bolts, tightening them a little each time until they are all secure.
12. Now recheck blade to miter slot at 0° and 45° by repeating **Steps 2–5**.
  - If distance of A and B are equal, continue to **Step 13**.
  - If distances are not equal, repeat **Steps 9–12**.
13. Once miter slot is adjusted to blade, recheck all measurements and be sure table mounting bolts are secure.

**Note:** *If you remove the table in the future, note the shim placement and reassemble them exactly how they came apart.*

# Spreader or Riving Knife Alignment

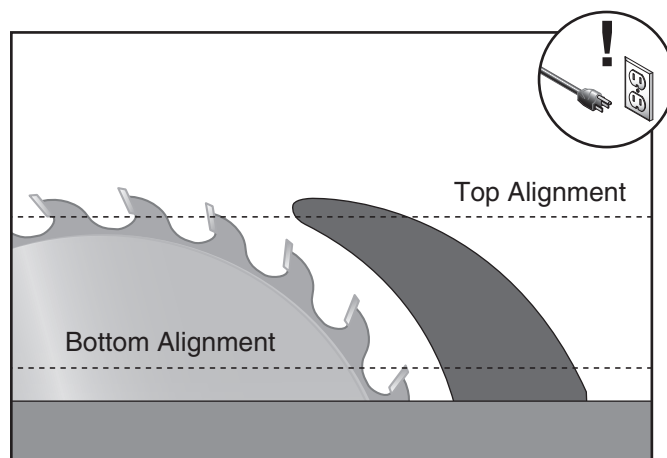
## Checking Alignment

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 be forced sideways during the cut, which will increase the risk of kick-back.

Tool Needed	Qty
Straightedge (minimum 12")	1

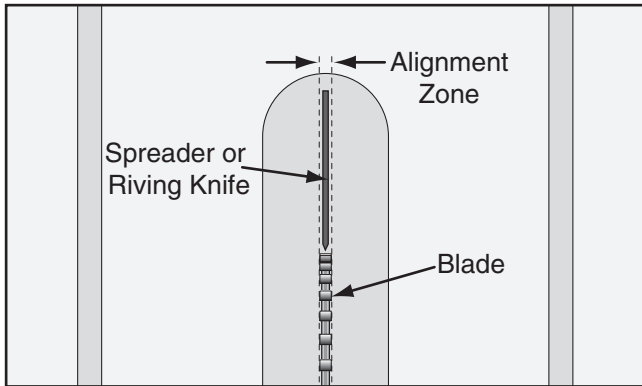
### To check spreader/riving knife alignment:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Raise saw blade to maximum height so you have easy working access.
3. Place straightedge against side of blade and spreader/riving knife at top and bottom, as shown in **Figure 116**. Spreader/riving knife should be parallel with blade along its length at both positions, and in "Alignment Zone," as shown in **Figure 117**.



**Figure 116.** Checking top and bottom riving knife parallelism with blade.





**Figure 117.** Spreader/riving knife alignment zone.

- If spreader/riving knife *is* parallel with blade and inside alignment zone, no adjustment is required.
- If spreader/riving knife *is not* parallel with blade and inside alignment zone, then it needs to be adjusted. Proceed to **Adjusting Alignment** instructions.
- If spreader/riving knife *is not* parallel with the blade at either the top or bottom, it may be bent.

4. Remove spreader/riving knife and place it on flat surface and check to see if spreader/riving knife lays evenly along its length.
  - If spreader/riving knife does not lay evenly, proceed to **Adjusting Bent Spreader/Riving Knife** on this page.

## Adjusting Alignment

The spreader/riving knife mounting position can be adjusted into alignment with the blade using the cap screws on the spreader/riving knife "L" bracket.

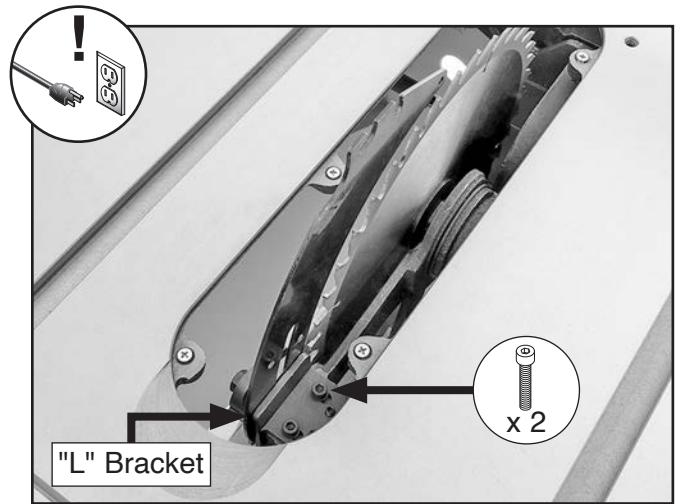
Tool Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 4mm.....	1

### To adjust spreader/riving knife alignment:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove table insert, but leave Phillips head screws mounted in table throat.

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

3. Loosen (2) cap screws on "L" bracket (see **Figure 118**), then slide spreader/riving knife as needed to align with blade.



**Figure 118.** Cap screws for adjusting spreader/riving knife position.

4. Follow **Checking Alignment, Steps 1–3** on **Page 69**.
  - If spreader/riving knife *is* in alignment zone, no additional steps are necessary.
  - If spreader/riving knife is still *not* in alignment zone, continue adjusting position of "L" bracket as necessary to correctly align spreader/riving knife.
5. Tighten (2) cap screws on mounting block to secure spreader/riving knife adjustment.
6. Replace table insert (refer to **Page 74**).

## Adjusting Bent Spreader/Riving Knife

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Bend spreader/riving knife by hand while installed, then follow **Steps 1–3** in **Checking Alignment** to determine if it is parallel with blade and inside "Alignment Zone" (refer to **Checking Alignment** on **Page 69**).
  - If this does not work, remove spreader/riving knife to straighten.
  - If you cannot straighten spreader/riving knife properly, replace it.





# Adjusting Fence

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

Tools Needed	Qty
Open-End Wrenches 10mm.....	2
Hex Wrench 5mm.....	1
Machinist's Square .....	1
Ruler/Calipers .....	1

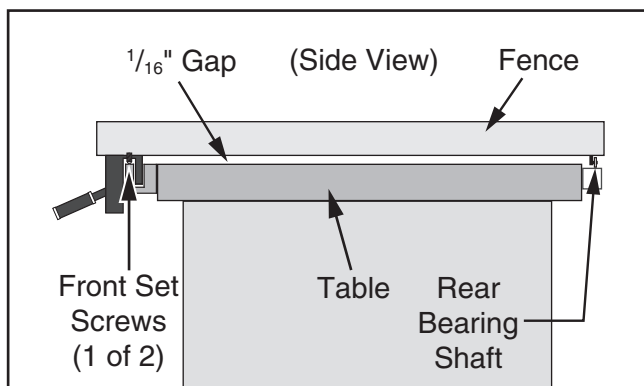
## Fence Squareness and Height

The fence face must be square to the table in order to produce accurate cuts. The fence is adjustable with two set screws where the fence slot sits in the front rail (see **Figure 119**).



**Figure 119.** Location of lock nuts and set screws for adjusting fence squareness and height.

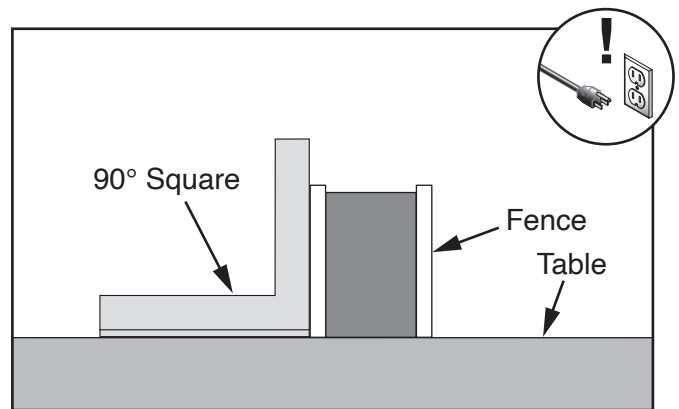
Also, the fence should be adjusted evenly above the table to ensure it does not drag across the surface, as shown in **Figure 120**.



**Figure 120.** Fence height is adjusted by two front set screws and rear bearing shaft.

To check/adjust fence squareness and height to table:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Place square on table against face of fence (see **Figure 121**) to check if fence is square to table.
  - If fence *is not* square to table, proceed to **Step 3**.
  - If fence *is* square to table, skip to **Step 4**.

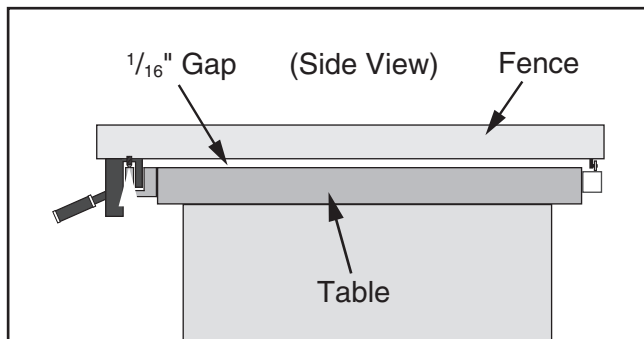


**Figure 121.** Example of checking fence squareness to table.

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



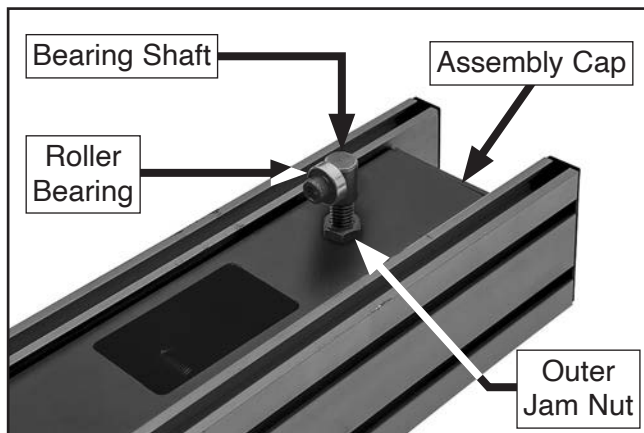
4. Measure gap between fence and table top at front and rear of fence.
  - If gap is approximately  $\frac{1}{16}$ " and even from front of table to back (see **Figure 122**), then no additional adjustments are necessary. Proceed to **Fence Handle Clamping Pressure** on this page.
  - If gap is uneven, or if fence height is not approximately  $\frac{1}{16}$ " above table, then continue with **Step 5**.



**Figure 122.** Example of even gap between fence and table approximately  $\frac{1}{16}$ " front to back.

5. Remove fence assembly and lay it upside down.
6. Remove fence assembly cap shown in **Figure 123**, then loosen inner and outer jam nuts that secure bearing shaft.

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



**Figure 123.** Rear adjustment area for leveling fence.

7. Re-install fence assembly.
8. Reach inside fence and adjust height of bearing shaft. Turn shaft clockwise to decrease shaft height; turn shaft counterclockwise to raise shaft height.
9. When satisfied with position of bearing shaft, remove fence and tighten inner and outer jam nuts. Keep roller bearing parallel with rear fence rail.
10. Re-install fence. Repeat **Steps 4–9** until gap between table and fence is approximately  $\frac{1}{16}$ " and even from front to back of table.

## Fence Handle Clamping Pressure

1. Remove fence and lay it upside down.
2. Loosen knurled lock nut (see **Figure 124**).



**Figure 124.** Set screw for adjusting fence handle clamping pressure.

3. Adjust set screw clockwise to increase clamping pressure of lock handle or counterclockwise to decrease clamping pressure.
4. Tighten knurled lock nut.
5. Re-install fence and check clamping pressure of lock handle.
6. Repeat **Steps 1–5** as necessary until desired results are achieved.



# Calibrating Fence to Blade

Two set screws at the front of the fence position it parallel with the blade (see **Figure 125**). Follow the procedures below to check the fence/blade parallelism and adjust the fence if necessary. Perform this step *only* after **Adjusting Fence** on **Page 71**.

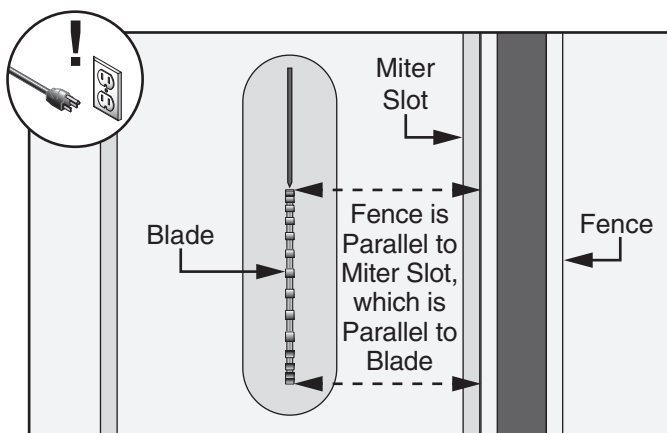


**Figure 125.** Location of set screws to adjust fence parallelism (shown upside down).

Tools Needed	Qty
Hex Wrench 4mm.....	1
Framing Square 24".....	1
Ruler.....	1

## To check and adjust fence parallelism:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Slide fence against right edge of miter slot, lock it in place, then raise blade fully. Using a ruler, examine how fence lines up with miter slot and blade (see **Figure 126**).



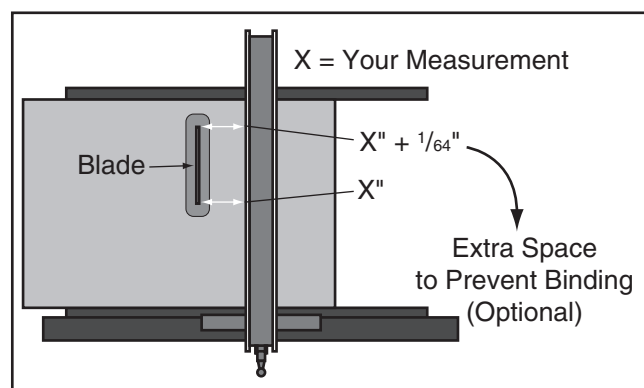
**Figure 126.** Checking fence parallelism w/blade.

- If fence *is* parallel with blade, no further adjustments need to be made.
- If fence *is not* parallel with blade, proceed to **Step 3**.

3. Remove fence assembly from front rail.
4. Adjust two set screws on front of fence, as shown in **Figure 125**. Each set screw adjustment affects opposite side of fence.
5. Re-install fence assembly and measure parallelism with blade. Repeat **Step 4** as needed.

## Offsetting Fence

Some woodworkers prefer to offset the rear of the fence  $\frac{1}{64}$ " from the blade (see **Figure 127**).



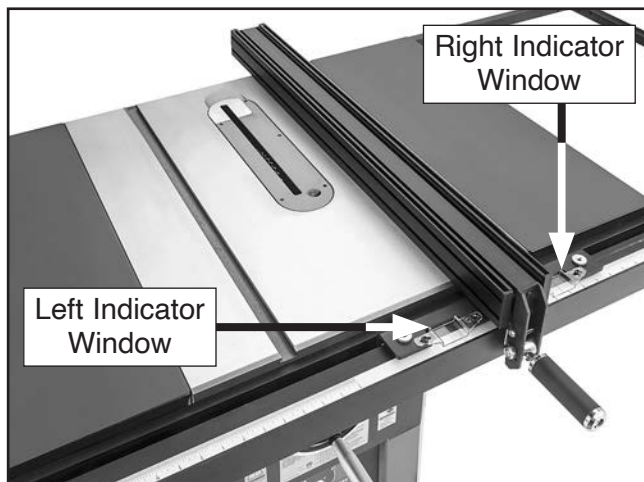
**Figure 127.** Example of adjusting fence with a  $\frac{1}{64}$ " offset.

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 the blade for other table saw operations, the potential of workpiece burning and kickback can be increased. Whenever using a fence, make sure that if an offset has been adjusted in the fence alignment, you use the fence on the side of the blade where the offset creates the wide gap.



# Fence Scale Calibration

The fence scale windows, shown in **Figure 128**, can be calibrated with the fence scale by loosening the mounting screws and sliding them in the desired direction.



**Figure 128.** Fence indicator windows.

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, and is not adjusted parallel with the blade.

Tools Needed	Qty
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1
Scrap Piece of Wood.....	1
Tape Measure.....	1

## To calibrate fence scale indicator windows:

1. Lock fence at 13" and cut your scrap piece of wood.
2. Reposition and lock fence at 12", as indicated by the scale.
3. Flip over your scrap piece of wood, placing side that was cut in **Step 1** against fence, then make your cut.

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

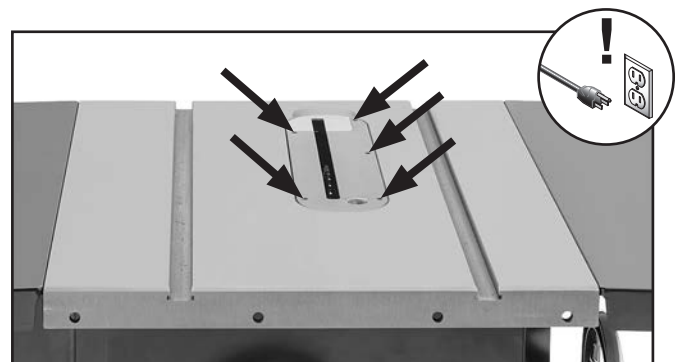
# Table/Dado Insert Adjustment

The table/dado insert must sit perfectly flush with the table to provide a smooth, continuous surface for the workpiece to slide over. The insert is held in place by a magnet and sits on top of five adjustment screws (see **Figure 129**). The insert should be checked and adjusted any time it is removed, after prolonged use, or when the workpiece does not slide smoothly across the insert.

Tools Needed	Qty
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1
Straightedge .....	1

## To check and adjust insert:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Place straightedge across insert and verify insert is flush with table.
  - If insert *is* flush with table, no adjustments are necessary.
  - If insert *is not* flush with table, proceed to **Step 3**.
3. Insert screwdriver through holes shown in **Figure 129** and either loosen screws to raise insert, or tighten screws to lower it. Repeat **Steps 2–3** until insert is flush with table.



**Figure 129.** Adjustment screws location.

Model G0962 (Mfd. Since 09/24)



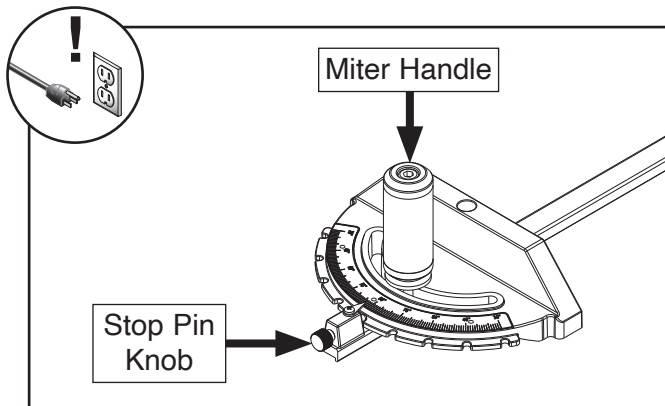
# Calibrating Miter Gauge

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

Tools Needed	Qty
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1
90° Square .....	1

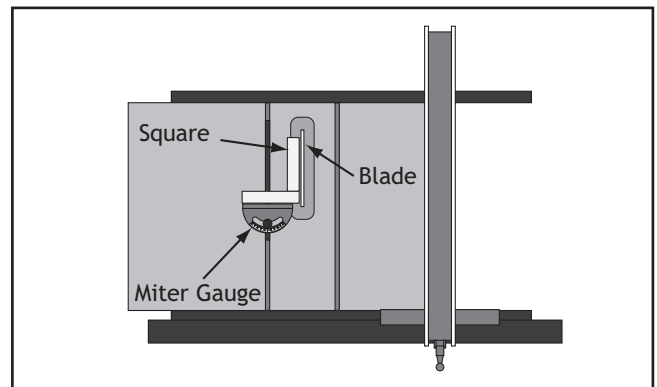
## To calibrate miter gauge:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Slide miter gauge into T-slot on table.
3. Loosen miter handle and pull stop pin knob (see **Figure 130**).



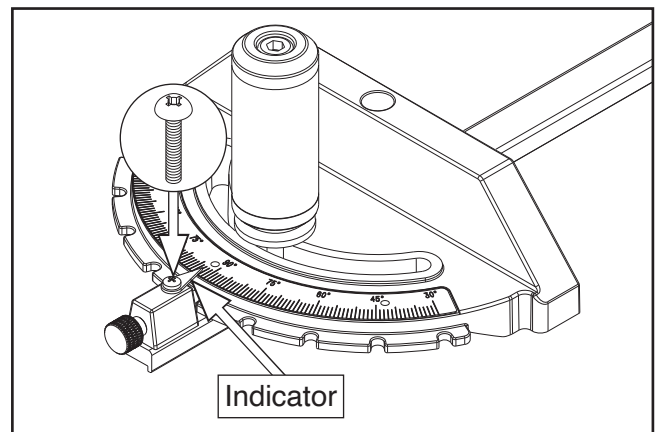
**Figure 130.** Miter gauge adjustment components.

4. Place square evenly against miter body and blade, as shown in **Figure 131**.
  - If angle indicator *does* point to 90° when miter body is square to blade, no adjustment is necessary.
  - If angle indicator *does not* point to 90° when miter body is square to blade, proceed to **Step 5**.



**Figure 131.** Miter body square to blade.

5. Loosen Phillips head screw shown in **Figure 132**, adjust indicator so it points to 90°, then tighten screw to secure.



**Figure 132.** Location of angle indicator and Phillips head screw.





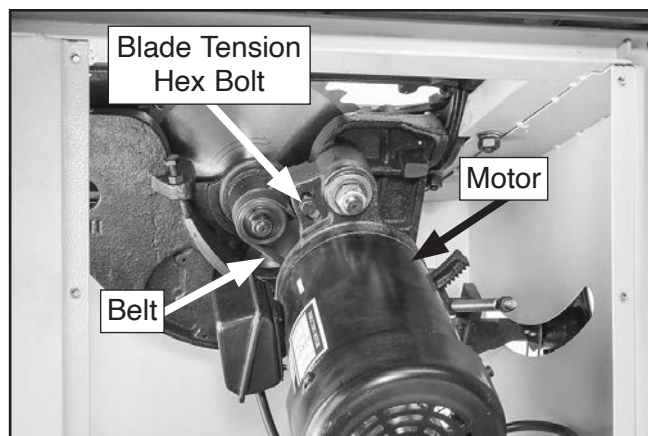
# Belt Tension & Replacement

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

Tools Needed	Qty
Open-End Wrench or Socket 13mm .....	1
Hex Wrench 3mm.....	1

## Tensioning Belt

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove motor cover from side of machine.
3. Set blade to 0° on tilt scale, then raise or lower blade to approximately 2" above table.
4. Loosen blade tension hex bolt shown in **Figure 133**.



**Figure 133.** Components used to tension or remove belt.

5. Use blade height handwheel to lower motor. When motor starts to pull blade down with it, belt is tensioned.
6. Retighten blade tension hex bolt, then re-install motor cover.

## Replacing Belt

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Remove motor cover from side of machine.
3. Set blade to 0° on tilt scale, then raise or lower blade to approximately 2" above table.
4. Loosen blade tension hex bolt shown in **Figure 133**.
5. Use blade height handwheel to raise motor and loosen belt, then remove belt.
6. Install new belt onto pulleys. Lower motor until it begins to pull blade down with it, then retighten blade tension hex bolt.
7. Re-install motor cover.





# SECTION 9: WIRING

These pages are current at the time of printing. However, in the spirit of improvement, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Compare the manufacture date of your machine to the one stated in this manual, and study this section carefully.

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

## ⚠ WARNING

### Wiring Safety Instructions

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

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

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

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

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

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
















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

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

#### NOTICE

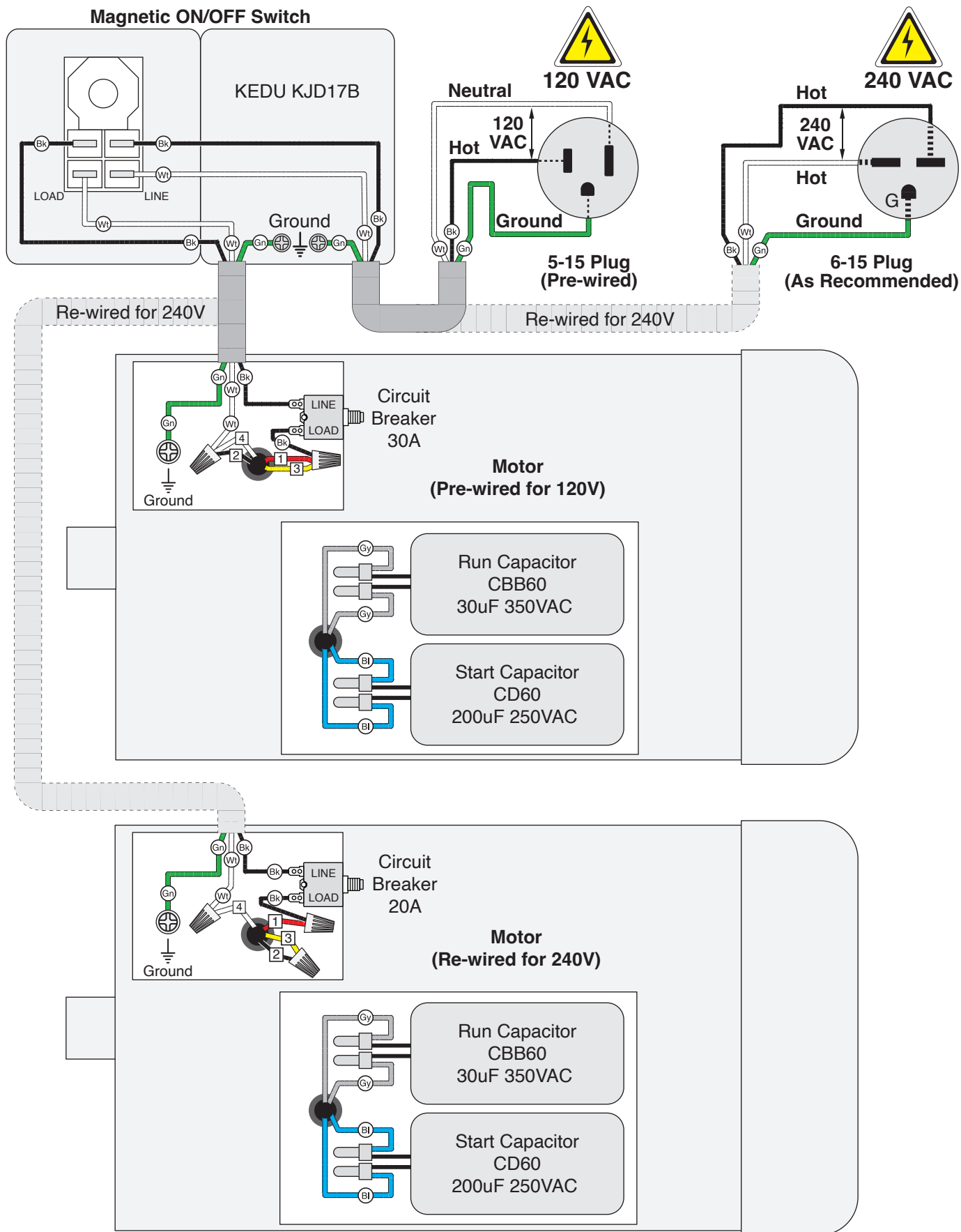
The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can view these pages in color at [www.grizzly.com](http://www.grizzly.com).

#### COLOR KEY

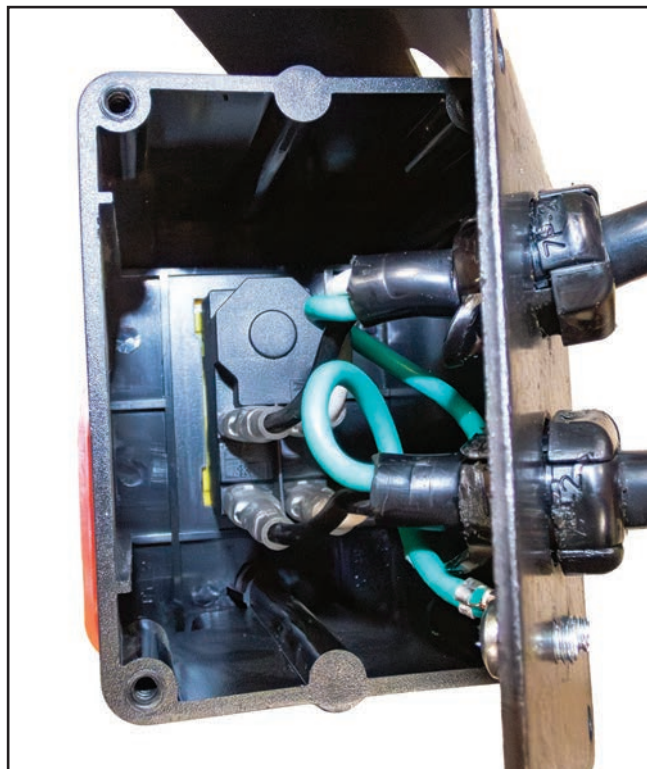
BLACK		BLUE		YELLOW		LIGHT BLUE	
WHITE		BROWN		YELLOW GREEN		BLUE WHITE	
GREEN		GRAY		PURPLE		TURQUOISE	
RED		ORANGE		PINK			



# Wiring Diagram



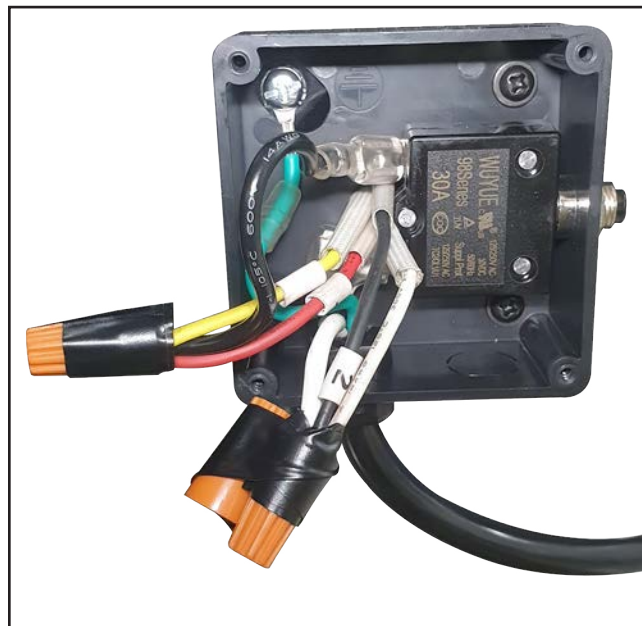
# Electrical Components



**Figure 134.** ON/OFF switch wiring.



**Figure 135.** Run and start capacitors.



**Figure 136.** Junction box motor wiring at 120V.

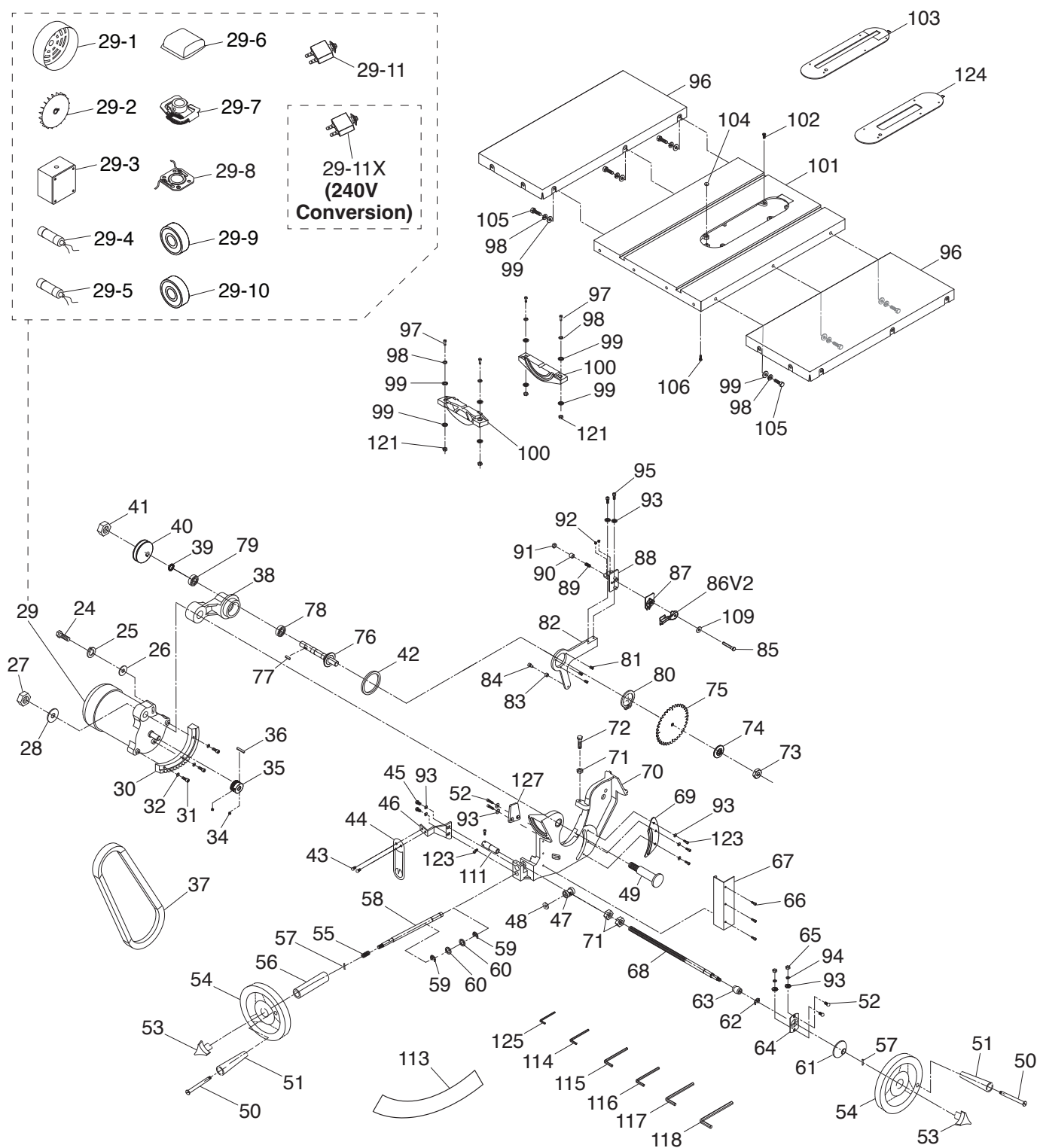


**Figure 137.** Motor wiring label inside junction box.

# SECTION 10: PARTS

We do our best to stock replacement parts when possible, but we cannot guarantee that all parts shown are available for purchase. Call (800) 523-4777 or visit [www.grizzly.com/parts](http://www.grizzly.com/parts) to check for availability.

## Main





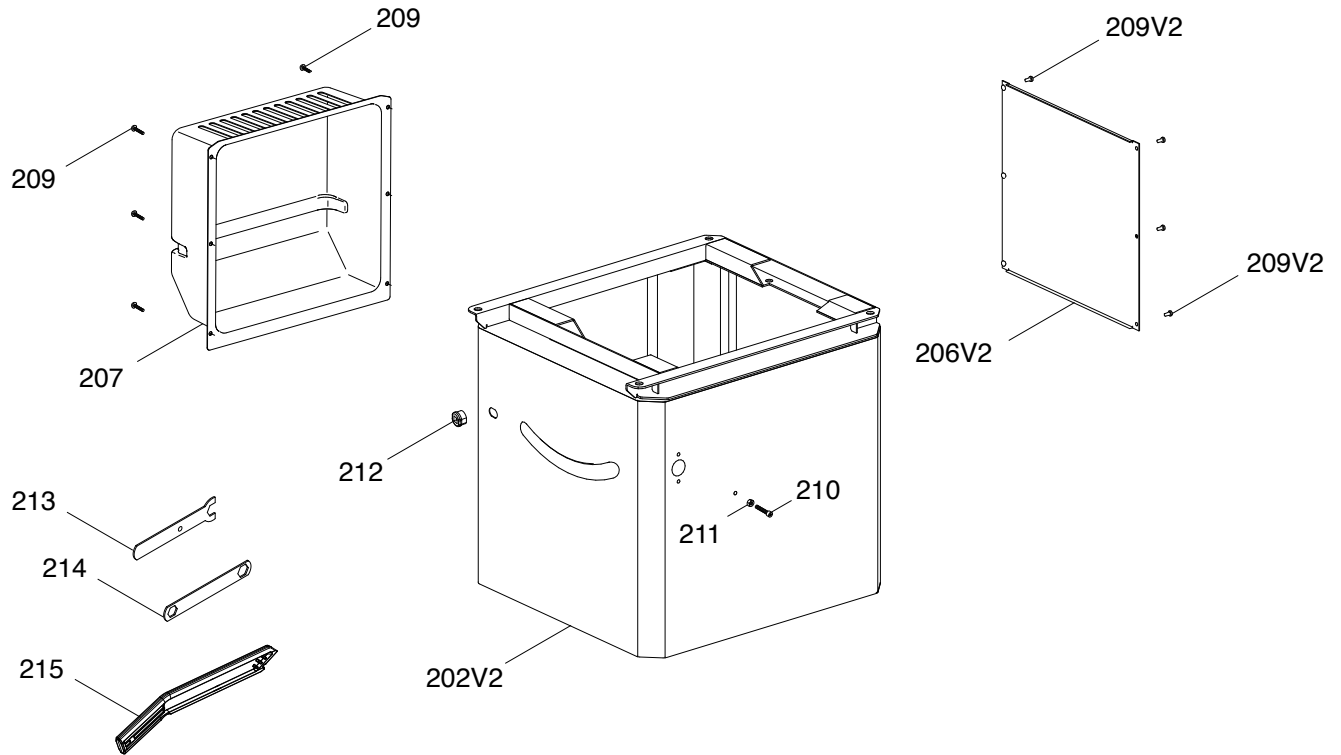
# Main Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
24	P0962024	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 30
25	P0962025	LOCK WASHER 8MM
26	P0962026	FLAT WASHER 8MM
27	P0962027	LOCK NUT M16-2
28	P0962028	FLAT WASHER 16MM
29	P0962029	MOTOR 2HP 120V/240V 1-PH
29-1	P0962029-1	MOTOR FAN COVER
29-2	P0962029-2	MOTOR FAN
29-3	P0962029-3	MOTOR JUNCTION BOX
29-4	P0962029-4	R CAPACITOR 30M 350V 1-5/8 X 3-1/8
29-5	P0962029-5	S CAPACITOR 200M 250V 1-3/8 X 2-11/16
29-6	P0962029-6	CAPACITOR COVER
29-7	P0962029-7	CENTRIFUGAL SWITCH L19-15 4S
29-8	P0962029-8	CONTACT PLATE
29-9	P0962029-9	BALL BEARING 6203-2RS (FRONT)
29-10	P0962029-10	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ (REAR)
29-11	P0962029-11	CIRCUIT BREAKER WUYUE 98 SERIES 30A
29-11X	P0962029-11X	CIRCUIT BREAKER WUYUE 98 SERIES 20A
30	P0962030	BULL GEAR
31	P0962031	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 25
32	P0962032	FLAT WASHER 6MM
34	P0962034	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 8
35	P0962035	MOTOR PULLEY J6 X 5/8" BORE
36	P0962036	KEY 5 X 5 X 30 RE
37	P0962037	V-BELT 355J6 POLYFLEX
38	P0962038	BLADE BRACKET
39	P0962039	ARBOR BUSHING
40	P0962040	ARBOR PULLEY J6
41	P0962041	LOCK NUT M12-1.5
42	P0962042	THRUST WASHER 52MM BLK
43	P0962043	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6
44	P0962044	BEVEL INDICATOR
45	P0962045	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 8
46	P0962046	POINTER SEAT
47	P0962047	BEVEL NUT
48	P0962048	FLAT WASHER 4MM
49	P0962049	MAIN TRUNNION SHAFT
50	P0962050	SHOULDER SCREW M8-1.25 X 14, 9 X 100
51	P0962051	HANDWHEEL HANDLE 106MM SS
52	P0962052	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 16
53	P0962053	LOCK HANDLE KNOB M8-1.25 3-LOBE
54	P0962054	HANDWHEEL TYPE-1 180D, 11B-K, M8-1.25
55	P0962055	COMPRESSION SPRING
56	P0962056	ELEVATION BUSHING
57	P0962057	ROLL PIN 3 X 20
58	P0962058	ELEVATION SHAFT
59	P0962059	E-CLIP 14MM
60	P0962060	SPACER
61	P0962061	BEVEL PLATE
62	P0962062	E-CLIP 9MM
63	P0962063	SPHERICAL PLAIN BEARING GEG12C
64	P0962064	BEARING SEAT
65	P0962065	HEX NUT M5-.8
66	P0962066	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
67	P0962067	BLADE GUARD
68	P0962068	TILT SHAFT
69	P0962069	RIVING GUIDE
70	P0962070	MAIN TRUNNION
71	P0962071	HEX NUT M8-1.25
72	P0962072	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 40
73	P0962073	ARBOR NUT 5/8-18
74	P0962074	BLADE FLANGE
75	P0962075	BLADE 10" X 5/8" X 40T
76	P0962076	ARBOR
77	P0962077	KEY 5 X 5 X 12 RE
78	P0962078	BALL BEARING 6203ZZ
79	P0962079	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
80	P0962080	EXT RETAINING RING 52MM
81	P0962081	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 6
82	P0962082	MOUNTING PLATE
83	P0962083	BUSHING
84	P0962084	SHAFT PIN
85	P0962085	CLAMP LOCK BOLT M8-1.25 X 53
86V2	P0962086V2	RIVING KNIFE LOCK LEVER V2.06.24
87	P0962087	RIVING KNIFE CLAMP PLATE
88	P0962088	RIVING KNIFE MOUNTING BLOCK
89	P0962089	COMPRESSION SPRING 8 X 18MM
90	P0962090	BUSHING 8 X 10 X 12MM
91	P0962091	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
92	P0962092	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 10
93	P0962093	FLAT WASHER 5MM
94	P0962094	LOCK WASHER 5MM
95	P0962095	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 16
96	P0962096	EXTENSION WING
97	P0962097	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 40
98	P0962098	LOCK WASHER 10MM
99	P0962099	FLAT WASHER 10MM
100	P0962100	TRUNNION
101	P0962101	MAIN TABLE
102	P0962102	FLAT HD SCR 8-32 X 1/2
103	P0962103	TABLE INSERT
104	P0962104	TABLE INSERT MAGNET 4 X 8MM
105	P0962105	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
106	P0962106	FLANGE BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
109	P0962109	FLAT WASHER 8MM
111	P0962111	90 DEG LIMITING BLOCK
113	P0962113	BEVEL LABEL
114	P0962114	HEX WRENCH 3MM
115	P0962115	HEX WRENCH 4MM
116	P0962116	HEX WRENCH 5MM
117	P0962117	HEX WRENCH 6MM
118	P0962118	HEX WRENCH 8MM
121	P0962121	HEX NUT M10-1.5
123	P0962123	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10
124	P0962124	DADO TABLE INSERT
125	P0962125	HEX WRENCH 2.5MM
127	P0962127	TRUNNION BRACKET



# Cabinet



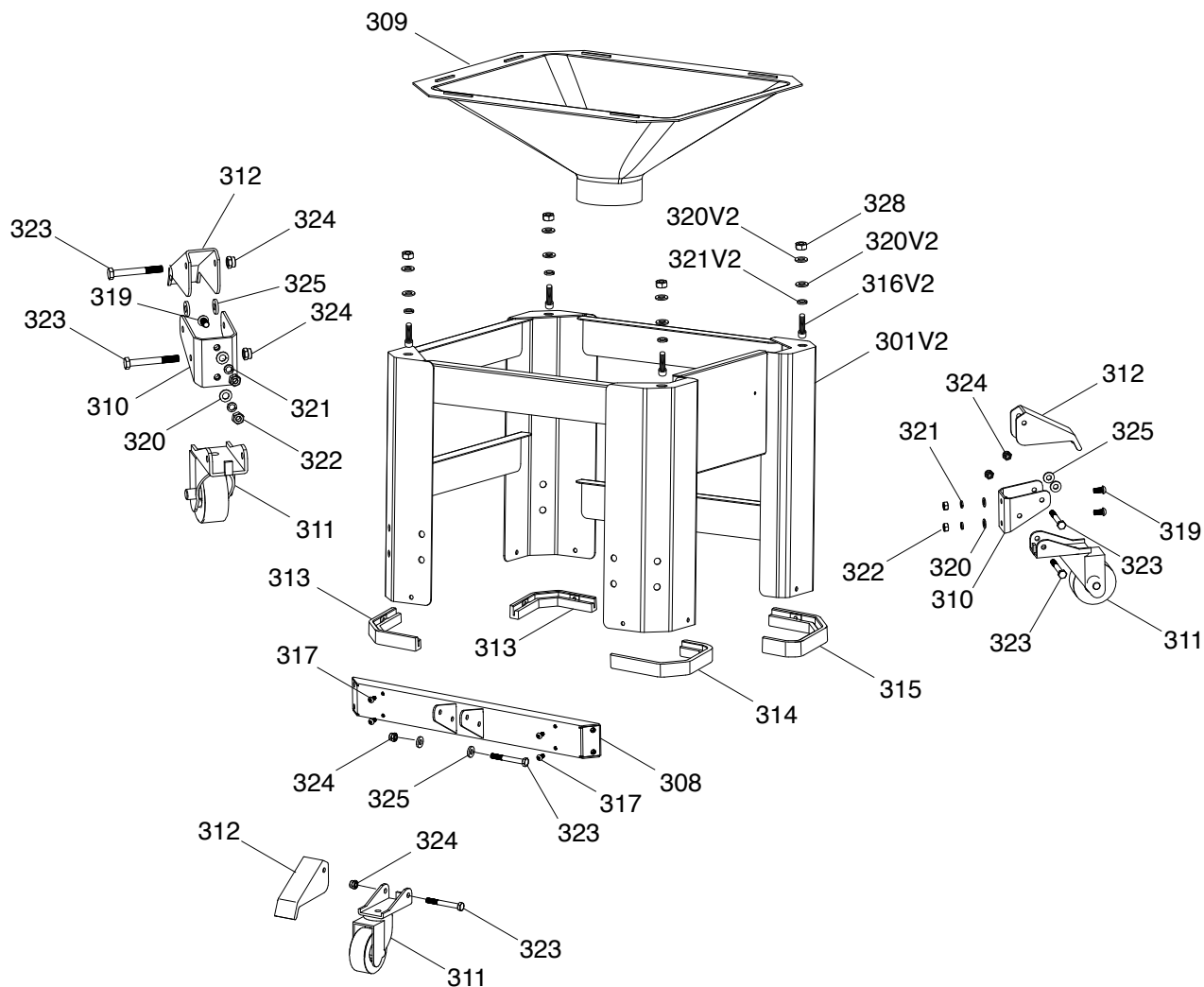
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
202V2	P0962202V2	CABINET V2.02.24
206V2	P0962206V2	COVER (REAR) V2.02.24
207	P0962207	MOTOR COVER
209	P0962209	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 10
209V2	P0962209V2	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 16 V2.02.24
210	P0962210	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
211	P0962211	HEX NUT M5-.8
212	P0962212	STRAIN RELIEF 1/2"-3/8" SNAP-IN ST
213	P0962213	ARBOR WRENCH 16 X 23MM OPEN-END
214	P0962214	ARBOR WRENCH 13 X 22MM CLOSED-ENDS
215	P0962215	PUSH STICK





# Stand

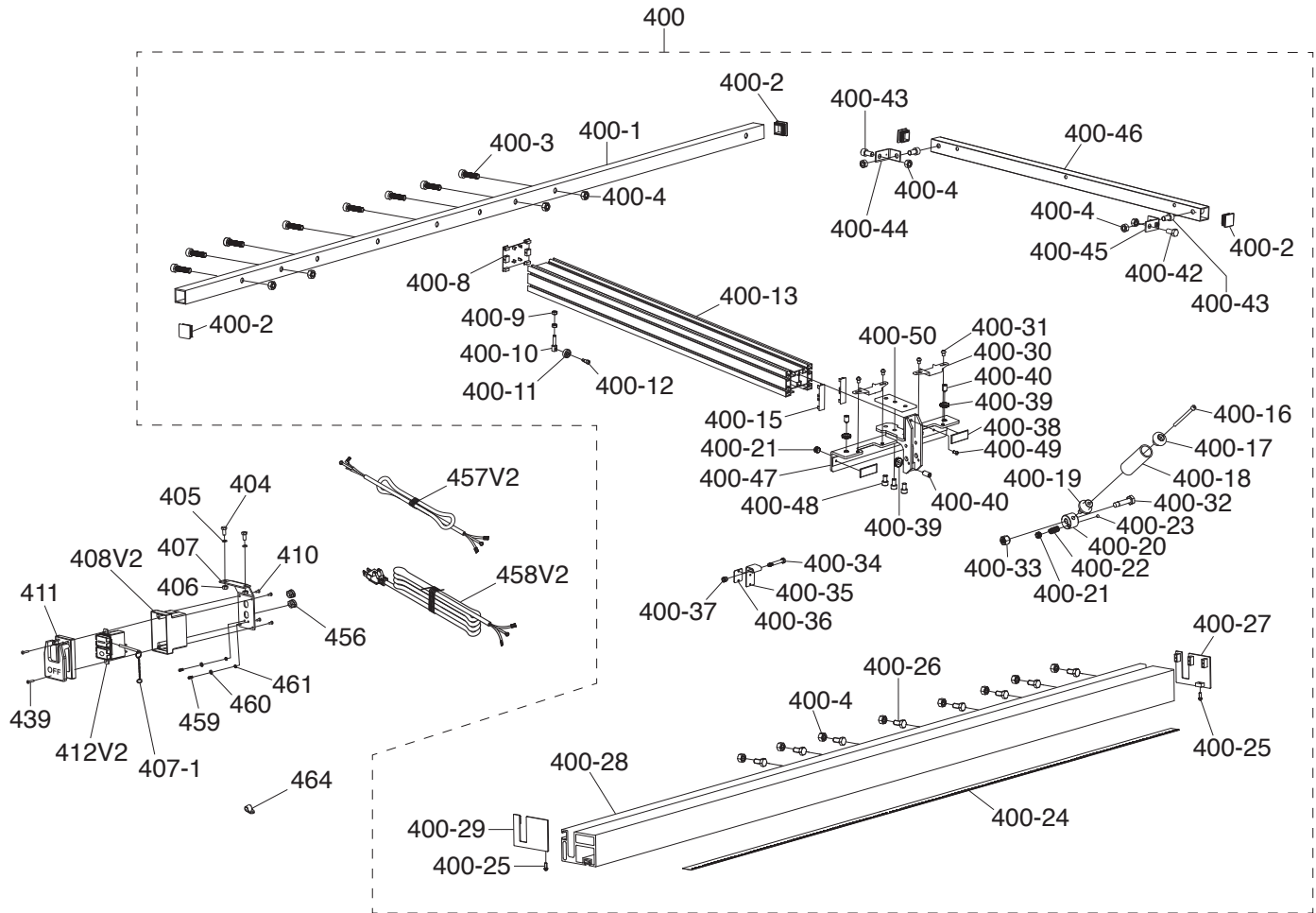


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
301V2	P0962301V2	STAND V2.02.24
308	P0962308	LEG BRACE W/CASTER MOUNT
309	P0962309	DUST CHUTE
310	P0962310	CASTER SUPPORT BRACKET
311	P0962311	CASTER
312	P0962312	FOOT LEVER
313	P0962313	RUBBER FOOT (BACK LEFT/RIGHT)
314	P0962314	RUBBER FOOT (FRONT LEFT)
315	P0962315	RUBBER FOOT (FRONT RIGHT)
316V2	P0962316V2	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 30 V2.02.24
317	P0962317	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 10

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
319	P0962319	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 16
320	P0962320	FLAT WASHER 8MM
320V2	P0962320V2	FLAT WASHER 10MM V2.02.24
321	P0962321	LOCK WASHER 8MM
321V2	P0962321V2	LOCK WASHER 10MM V2.02.24
322	P0962322	HEX NUT M8-1.25
323	P0962323	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 65
324	P0962324	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
325	P0962325	FLAT WASHER 8.3 X 17.5 X 3MM
328	P0962328	HEX NUT M10-1.5



# Fence & Rails



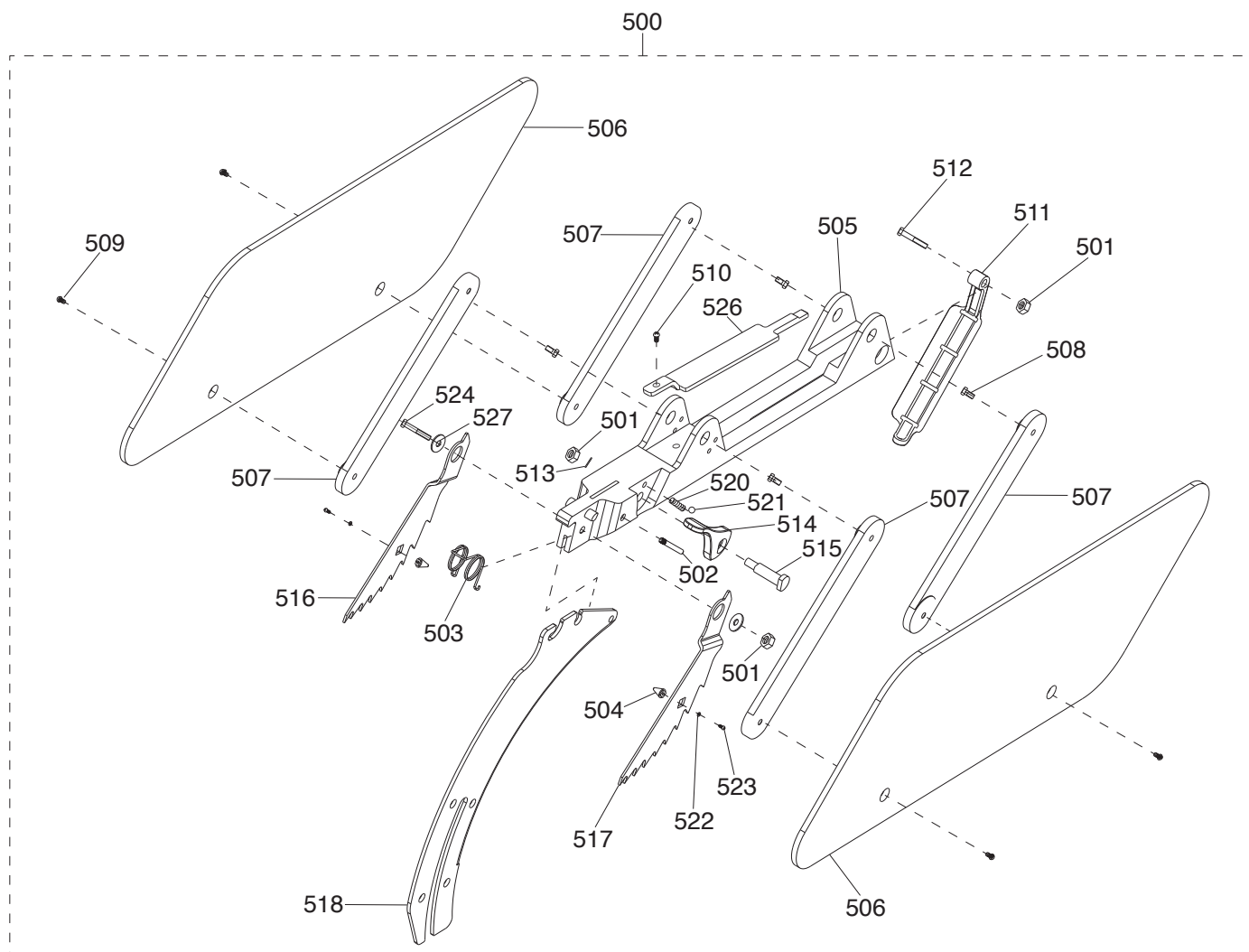
# Fence & Rails Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
400	P0962400	FENCE & RAIL ASSEMBLY
400-1	P0962400-1	REAR RAIL
400-2	P0962400-2	REAR RAIL CAP
400-3	P0962400-3	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
400-4	P0962400-4	HEX NUT M8-1.25
400-8	P0962400-8	FENCE ASSEMBLY CAP
400-9	P0962400-9	HEX NUT M6-1
400-10	P0962400-10	LIMIT SHAFT M6-1
400-11	P0962400-11	BALL BEARING 696-2RS
400-12	P0962400-12	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
400-13	P0962400-13	RIP FENCE
400-15	P0962400-15	FENCE FACE CAP
400-16	P0962400-16	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 85
400-17	P0962400-17	FENCE HANDLE END COVER
400-18	P0962400-18	FENCE HANDLE 90L X 32OD X 19ID
400-19	P0962400-19	HANDLE BASE SCR M8-1.25 X 8, 11 X 11
400-20	P0962400-20	FENCE HANDLE CAM
400-21	P0962400-21	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
400-22	P0962400-22	COMPRESSION SPRING 0.8 X 5 X 15MM
400-23	P0962400-23	STEEL BALL 6MM
400-24	P0962400-24	SCALE LABEL 1620 X 20MM
400-25	P0962400-25	TAP SCREW M3.5 X 9.5
400-26	P0962400-26	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 25
400-27	P0962400-27	FRONT RAIL CAP (RIGHT)
400-28	P0962400-28	FRONT RAIL
400-29	P0962400-29	FRONT RAIL CAP (LEFT)
400-30	P0962400-30	INDICATOR
400-31	P0962400-31	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 8
400-32	P0962400-32	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 45
400-33	P0962400-33	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
400-34	P0962400-34	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 40
400-35	P0962400-35	SPRING PLATE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
400-36	P0962400-36	SLIDE PLATE 30 X 24 X 2
400-37	P0962400-37	LOCK NUT M6-1
400-38	P0962400-38	SLIDE PLATE 50 X 20 X 2
400-39	P0962400-39	KNURLED NUT M10-1.5
400-40	P0962400-40	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 15, PLASTIC TIP
400-42	P0962400-42	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
400-43	P0962400-43	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
400-44	P0962400-44	CONNECTION PLATE (LEFT)
400-45	P0962400-45	CONNECTION PLATE (RIGHT)
400-46	P0962400-46	RAIL BRACE
400-47	P0962400-47	FENCE FIXED SEAT
400-48	P0962400-48	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
400-49	P0962400-49	TAP SCREW M4.2 X 13
400-50	P0962400-50	FENCE PLATE
404	P0962404	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
405	P0962405	LOCK WASHER 8MM
406	P0962406	HEX NUT M8-1.25
407	P0962407	SWITCH BRACKET
407-1	P0962407-1	LOCKOUT PIN AND CHAIN
408V2	P0962408V2	SWITCH BOX V2.09.24
410	P0962410	TAP SCREW M4 X 14
411	P0962411	SWITCH PADDLE
412V2	P0962412V2	SWITCH KEDU KJD17B V2.09.24
439	P0962439	TAP SCREW M4 X 25
456	P0962456	STRAIN RELIEF 1/2"-3/8" SNAP-IN ST
457V2	P0962457V2	POWER CORD 14G 3W 78" 5-15P V2.09.24
458V2	P0962458V2	MOTOR CORD 14G 3W 47" V2.09.24
459	P0962459	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
460	P0962460	LOCK WASHER 5MM
461	P0962461	EXT TOOTH WASHER 5MM
464	P0962464	ADJUSTABLE CABLE CLAMP



# Blade Guard

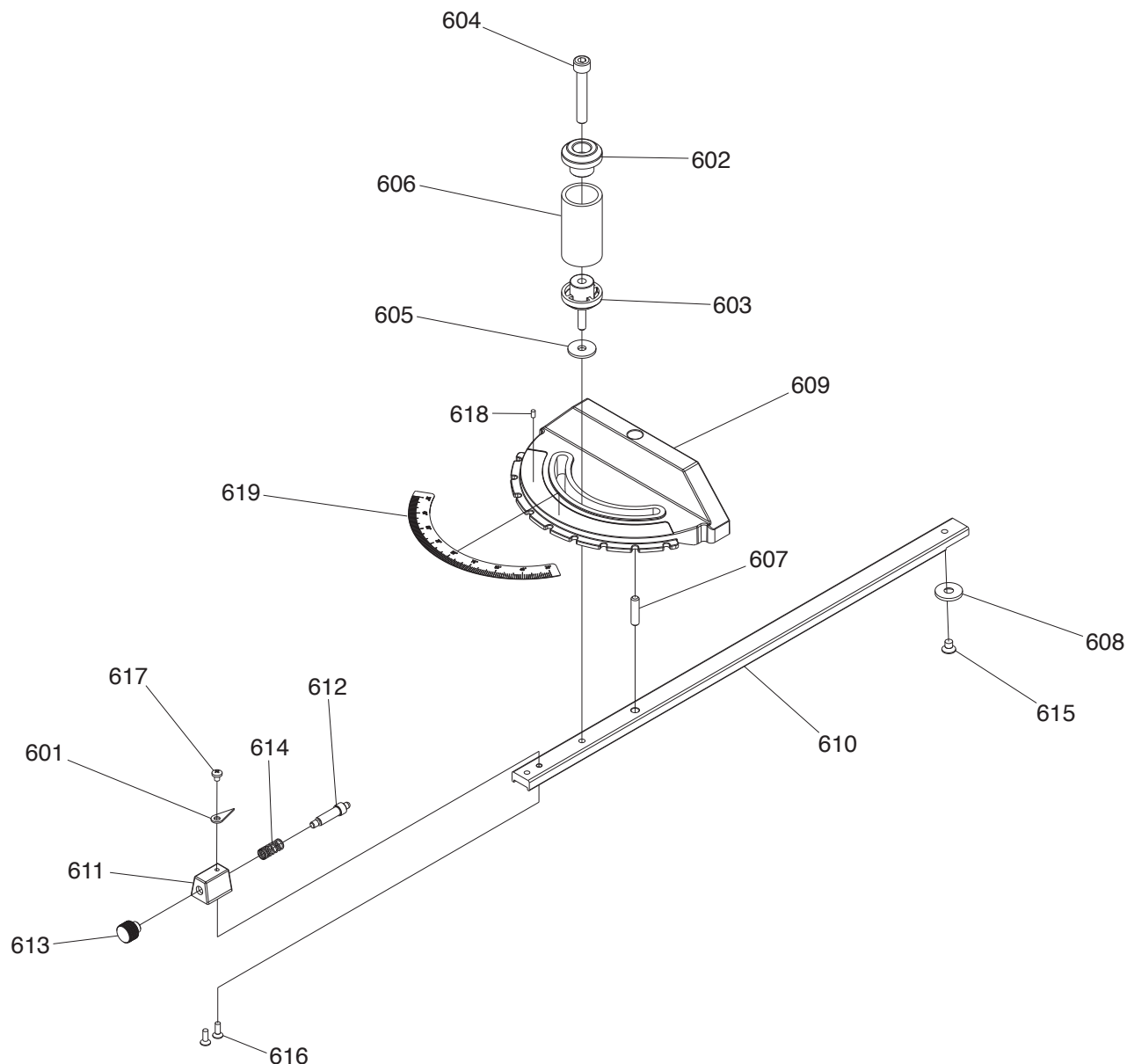


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
500	P0962500	BLADE GUARD ASSEMBLY
501	P0962501	LOCK NUT M5-.8
502	P0962502	SET PIN
503	P0962503	TORSION SPRING
504	P0962504	SCREW CAP
505	P0962505	BLADE GUARD BODY
506	P0962506	BARRIER
507	P0962507	BARRIER CONNECTING BAR
508	P0962508	SHOULDER SCR M5-.8 X 10, 7 X 5
509	P0962509	SHOULDER SCR M6-1 X 10, 8 X 4
510	P0962510	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
511	P0962511	GUARD RAIL
512	P0962512	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
513	P0962513	FLAT WASHER 5MM
514	P0962514	BLADE GUARD LOCK LEVER
515	P0962515	BLADE GUARD LOCK LEVER SCREW
516	P0962516	ANTI-KICKBACK PAWL (LEFT)
517	P0962517	ANTI-KICKBACK PAWL (RIGHT)
518	P0962518	SPREADER/RIVING KNIFE
520	P0962520	COMPRESSION SPRING
521	P0962521	STEEL BALL 4MM
522	P0962522	FENDER WASHER 3.2 X 9 X 0.8
523	P0962523	TAP SCREW M3 X 6
524	P0962524	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 30
526	P0962526	BLADE GUARD WINDOW COVER
527	P0962527	FENDER WASHER 5 X 18 X 2



# Miter Gauge

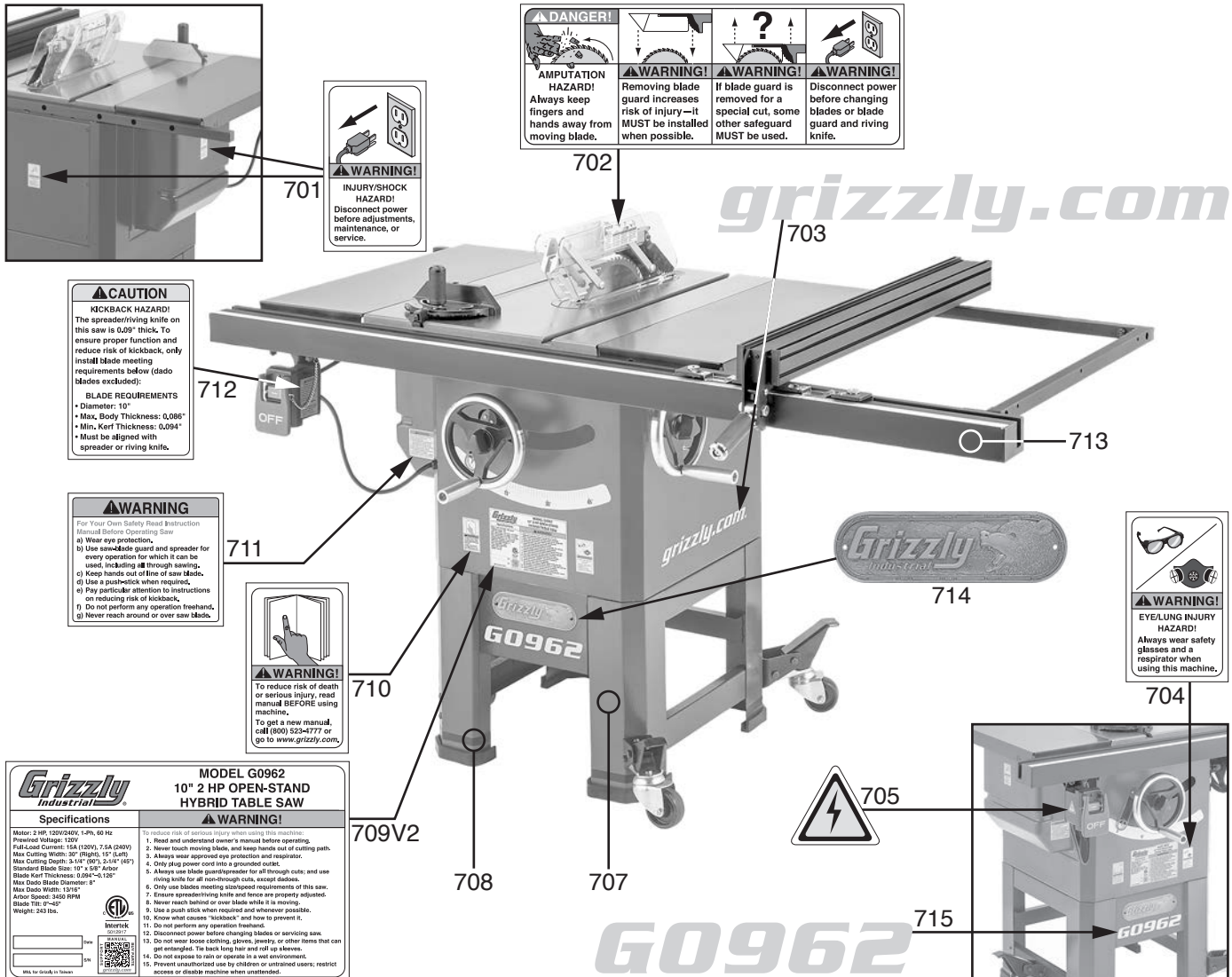


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
601	P0962601	ANGLE INDICATOR
602	P0962602	UPPER HANDLE CAP
603	P0962603	LOWER HANDLE CAP
604	P0962604	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 55
605	P0962605	HANDLE WASHER 6 X 20
606	P0962606	MITER HANDLE
607	P0962607	MITER PIN
608	P0962608	FENDER WASHER 6MM
609	P0962609	MITER GAUGE BODY
610	P0962610	MITER BAR

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
611	P0962611	ANGLE INDICATOR SEAT
612	P0962612	STOP PIN
613	P0962613	STOP PIN KNOB
614	P0962614	COMPRESSION SPRING 0.5 X 9.5 X 24
615	P0962615	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 8
616	P0962616	FLAT HD SCR M4-.7 X 10
617	P0962617	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6
618	P0962618	RIVET 2 X 5MM
619	P0962619	MITER SCALE



# Labels & Cosmetics



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
701	P0962701	DISCONNECT 110V LABEL
702	P0962702	BLADE GUARD LABEL
703	P0962703	GRIZZLY.COM LABEL
704	P0962704	EYE/LUNG HAZARD LABEL
705	P0962705	ELECTRICITY LABEL
707	P0962707	TOUCH-UP PAINT, GRIZZLY GREEN
708	P0962708	GRIZZLY BLACK TAPE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
709V2	P0962709V2	MACHINE ID LABEL V2.02.24
710	P0962710	READ MANUAL LABEL
711	P0962711	TABLE SAW WARNING LABEL
712	P0962712	KICKBACK HAZARD LABEL
713	P0962713	TOUCH-UP PAINT, GLOSSY BLACK
714	P0962714	GRIZZLY OBLONG NAMEPLATE - SMALL
715	P0962715	MODEL NUMBER LABEL

## ! WARNING

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





# WARRANTY & RETURNS

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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.

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

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

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

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

For further information about the warranty, visit <https://www.grizzly.com/forms/warranty> or scan the QR code below to be automatically directed to our warranty page.





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