

READ THIS FIRST



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

Model G0962A40

IMPORTANT UPDATE

For Machines Mfd. Since 06/23
and Owner's Manual Printed 08/22

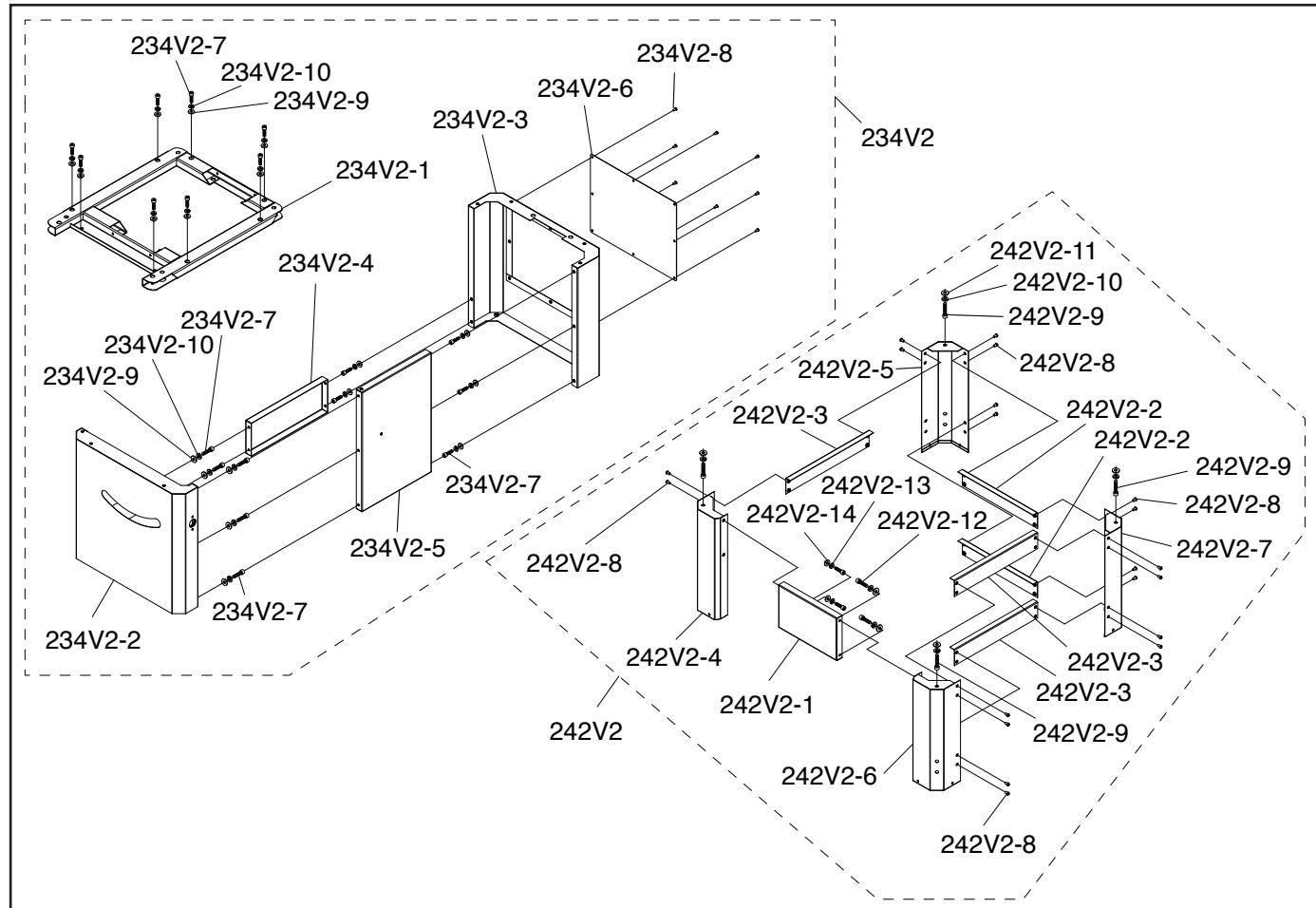
The following changes were recently made since the owner's manual was printed:

- Cabinet and stand have been modified.

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.

Revised Parts



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#JP22790 PRINTED IN TAIWAN

Revised Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
234V2	P0962A40234V2	CABINET ASSEMBLY V2.06.23
234V2-1	P0962A40234V2-1	UPPER FRAME
234V2-2	P0962A40234V2-2	PANEL (FRONT)
234V2-3	P0962A40234V2-3	PANEL (REAR)
234V2-4	P0962A40234V2-4	SIDE COVER (LEFT)
234V2-5	P0962A40234V2-5	SIDE COVER (RIGHT)
234V2-6	P0962A40234V2-6	COVER (REAR)
234V2-7	P0962A40234V2-7	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
234V2-8	P0962A40234V2-8	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 10
234V2-9	P0962A40234V2-9	FLAT WASHER 6MM
234V2-10	P0962A40234V2-10	LOCK WASHER 6MM
242V2	P0962A40242V2	STAND ASSEMBLY V2.06.23
242V2-1	P0962A40242V2-1	PANEL (FRONT)

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
242V2-2	P0962A40242V2-2	CONNECTION PLATE (REAR)
242V2-3	P0962A40242V2-3	CONNECTION PLATE (LEFT/RIGHT)
242V2-4	P0962A40242V2-4	LEG (LEFT FRONT)
242V2-5	P0962A40242V2-5	LEG (LEFT REAR)
242V2-6	P0962A40242V2-6	LEG (RIGHT FRONT)
242V2-7	P0962A40242V2-7	LEG (RIGHT REAR)
242V2-8	P0962A40242V2-8	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 10
242V2-9	P0962A40242V2-9	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
242V2-10	P0962A40242V2-10	LOCK WASHER 8MM
242V2-11	P0962A40242V2-11	FLAT WASHER 8MM
242V2-12	P0962A40242V2-12	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
242V2-13	P0962A40242V2-13	LOCK WASHER 6MM
242V2-14	P0962A40242V2-14	FLAT WASHER 6MM





**MODEL G0962A40
10" 2 HP OPEN-STAND
HYBRID TABLE SAW
40TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION
OWNER'S MANUAL**

(For models manufactured since 07/22)



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V1.08.22

*****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.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	2
Contact Info.....	2
Manual Accuracy	2
Identification.....	3
Controls & Components.....	4
Glossary of Terms	5
Machine Data Sheet	6
SECTION 1: SAFETY	9
Safety Instructions for Machinery	9
Additional Safety for Table Saws.....	11
Preventing Kickback	12
Protecting Yourself From Kickback.....	12
SECTION 2: POWER SUPPLY	13
Converting Voltage to 240V.....	15
SECTION 3: SETUP	16
Needed for Setup.....	16
Unpacking	16
Inventory	17
Hardware Recognition Chart	18
Cleanup.....	19
Site Considerations.....	20
Assembly	21
Dust Collection.....	27
Test Run	28
Recommended Adjustments.....	28
SECTION 4: OPERATIONS	29
Operation Overview	29
Disabling & Locking Switch.....	30
Workpiece Inspection.....	30
Non-Through & Through Cuts	31
Blade Size Requirements	31
Blade Selection	32
Blade Installation.....	34
Blade Guard Assembly	35
Riving Knife.....	38
Ripping.....	39
Crosscutting	40
Miter Cuts.....	40
Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts	41
Dado Cutting.....	41
Rabbet Cutting.....	43
Resawing	45
SECTION 5: SHOP MADE SAFETY	
ACCESSORIES	50
Featherboards.....	50
Push Sticks	53
Push Blocks	54
Narrow-Rip Auxiliary Fence & Push Block ..	55
Outfeed & Support Tables	57
Crosscut Sled.....	57
SECTION 6: AFTERMARKET	
ACCESSORIES FROM GRIZZLY	58
SECTION 7: MAINTENANCE	61
Schedule	61
Cleaning & Protecting	61
Lubrication	62
SECTION 8: SERVICE	63
Troubleshooting	63
Blade Tilt Calibration.....	67
Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism.....	69
Spreader or Riving Knife Alignment	71
Adjusting Fence	73
Calibrating Fence to Blade	75
Fence Scale Calibration.....	76
Table/Dado Insert Adjustment	76
Calibrating Miter Gauge.....	77
Belt Tension & Replacement	78
SECTION 9: WIRING	79
Wiring Safety Instructions	79
Wiring Diagram.....	80
Electrical Components	81
SECTION 10: PARTS	82
Main	82
Cabinet & Stand.....	84
Fence & Rails	85
Blade Guard.....	86
Miter Gauge	87
Labels & Cosmetics	88
WARRANTY & RETURNS	89

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.

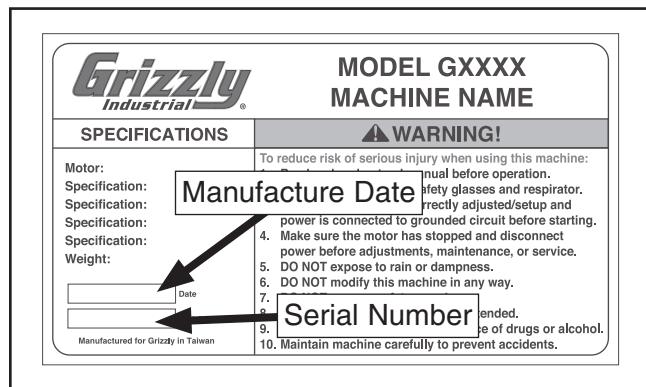
Manual Accuracy

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**.

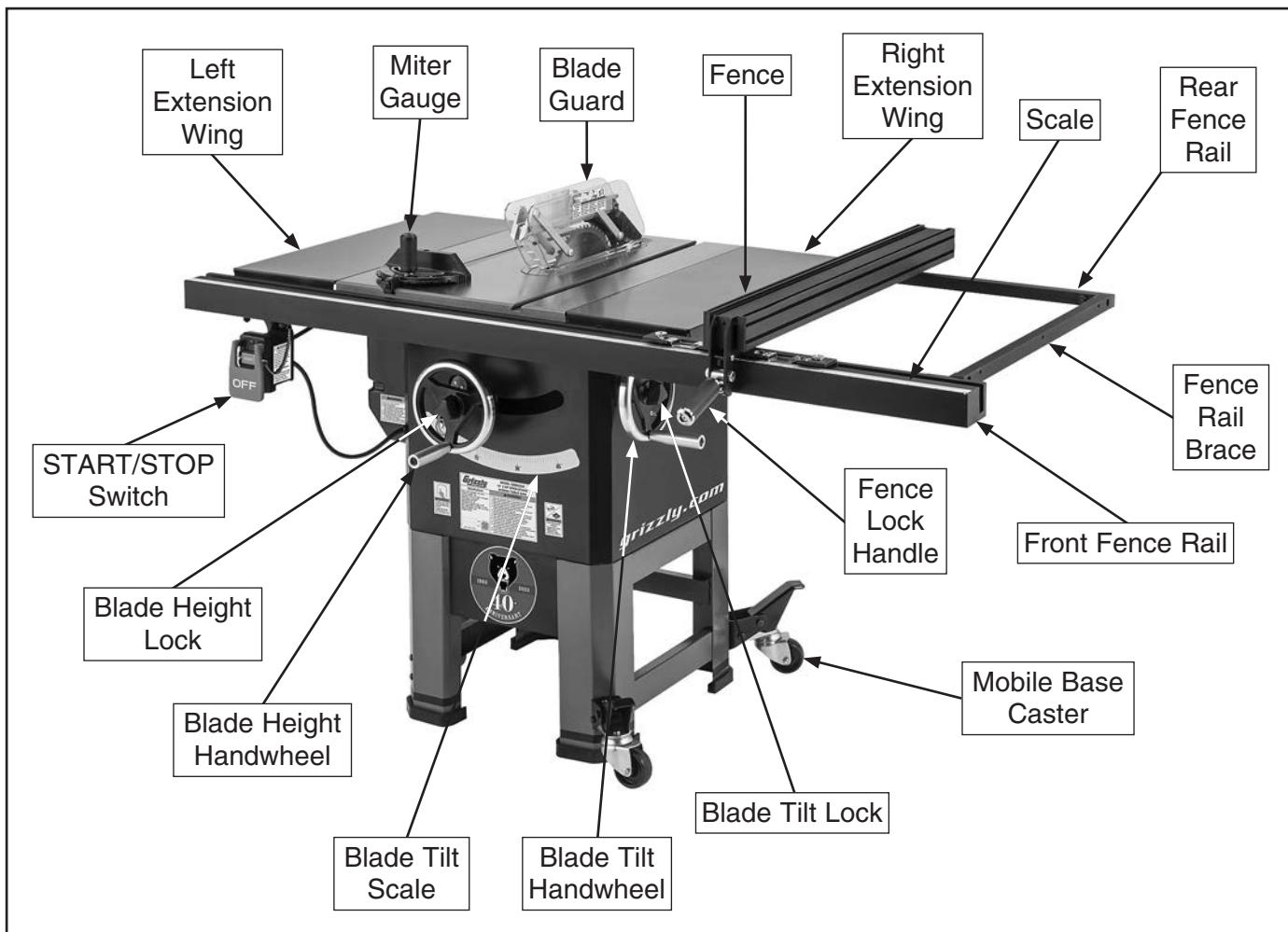
If you find this to be the case, and the difference between the manual and machine leaves you confused or unsure about something, check our website for an updated version. We post current manuals and manual updates for free on our website at www.grizzly.com.

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.



Identification

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



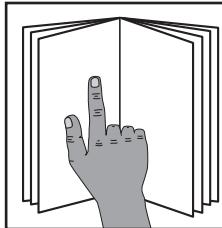
CAUTION

For Your Own Safety Read Instruction Manual Before Operating Saw

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



Controls & Components



WARNING

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

Refer to 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. START/STOP Switch:** Starts and stops motor. Switch can be disabled for safety by inserting disabling pin or padlock (not included) through START button.

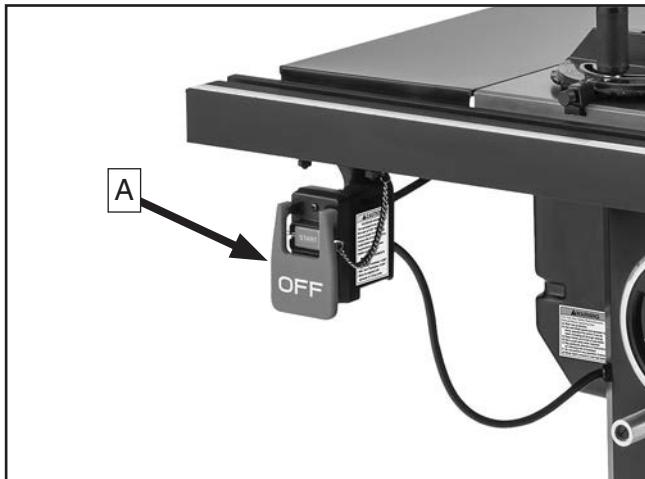


Figure 1. Location of START/STOP switch.

- 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"–3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

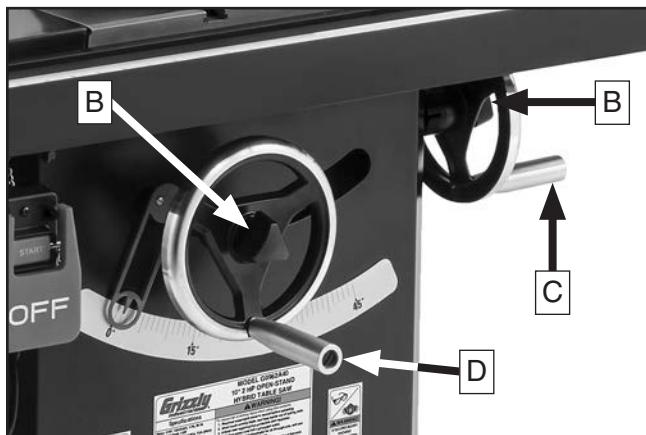


Figure 2. Blade adjustment handwheels and locks.

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

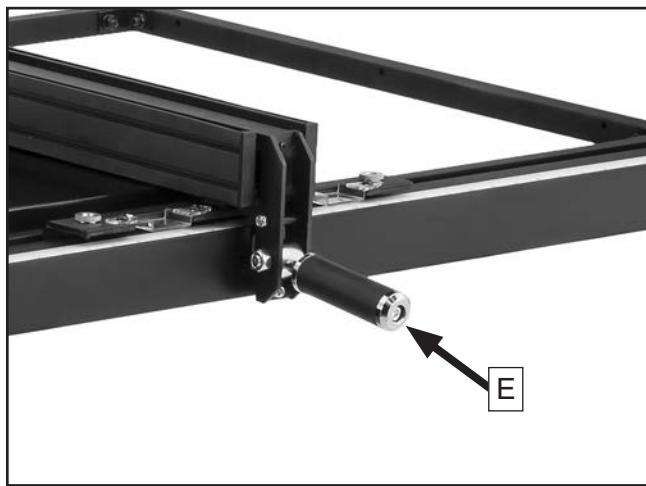


Figure 3. Fence lock handle.



Glossary of Terms

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

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

Bevel Edge Cut: A cut made with the blade tilted to an angle between 0° and 45° to cut a beveled edge onto a workpiece. Refer to **Page 41** 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 35** for more details.

Crosscut: Cutting operation in which the cross-cut fence is used to cut across the shortest width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 40** for more details.

Dado Blade: Blade or set of blades that are used to cut grooves and rabbets. Refer to **Page 41** 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 41** for more details.

Featherboard: Safety device used to keep the workpiece against the rip fence and against the table surface. Refer to **Page 50** 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 31** 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 53** for more details.

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

Rip Cut: Cutting operation in which the rip fence is used to cut across the widest width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 39** 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 38** 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 31** for more details.





MACHINE DATA SHEET

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

MODEL G0962A40 10" 2 HP OPEN-STAND HYBRID TABLE SAW - 40TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION

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.....	39 x 28 x 25 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.....	ON/OFF 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 Blade Diameter.....	10 in.
Arbor Size.....	5/8 in.
Arbor Speed.....	3450 RPM
Maximum Width of Dado.....	13/16 in.
Blade Tilt Direction.....	Left
Max Blade Tilt.....	0 - 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



Other Specifications:

Country of Origin	Taiwan
Warranty	1 Year
Approximate Assembly & Setup Time	1 Hour
Serial Number Location	ID Label
Sound Rating	81 - 83 dB
ISO 9001 Factory	Yes

Features:

- Precision-Ground Cast-Iron Table
- Powder Coated Steel Extension Wings
- Cast Iron Trunnions
- Easy-Glide Fence System
- Quick-Release Blade Guard Assembly
- 4" Dust Port
- T-Slot Miter Gauge
- Built-In Mobile Base

Accessories Included:

- 10" x 40T Ripping Blade
- Safety Push Stick
- Standard Table Insert
- Dado Table Insert
- Miter Gauge
- Hex Wrenches 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8mm
- Two Arbor Wrenches



SECTION 1: SAFETY

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

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



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



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



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



NOTICE 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 clothing, apparel or jewelry that can become entangled in moving parts. Always tie back or cover long hair. Wear non-slip footwear to reduce risk of slipping and losing control or accidentally contacting cutting tool or moving parts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Additional Safety for Table Saws

⚠️WARNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

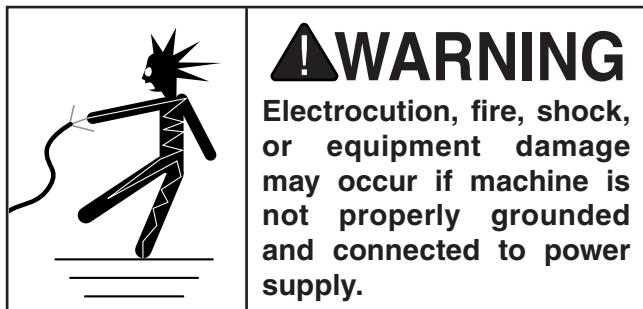
Statistics show that most common accidents among table saw users can be linked to kickback. Kickback is typically defined as the high-speed expulsion of stock from the table saw toward its operator. In addition to the danger of the operator or others in the area being struck by the flying stock, it is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

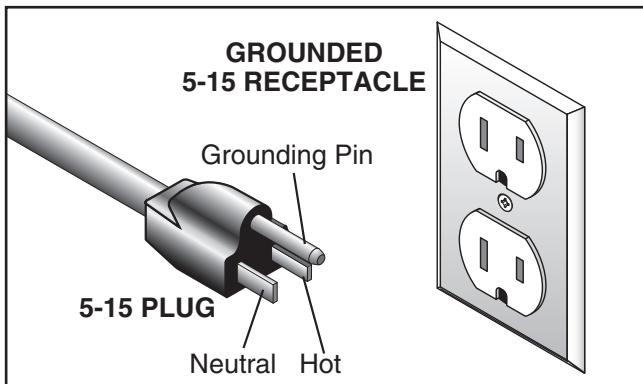
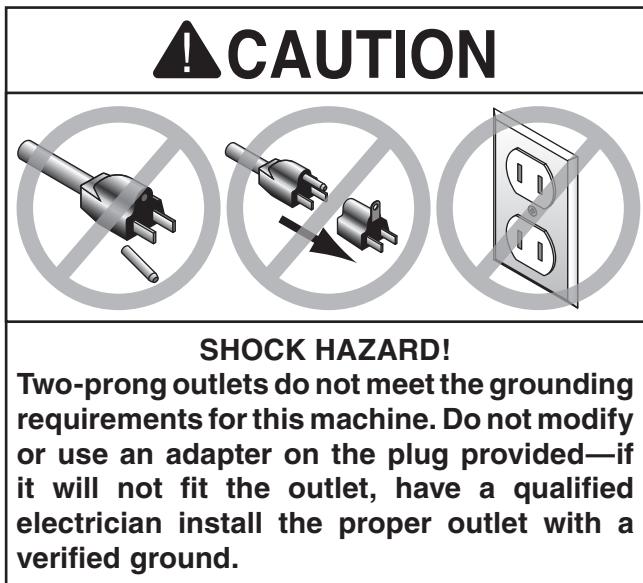


Figure 4. Typical 5-15 plug and receptacle.



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.

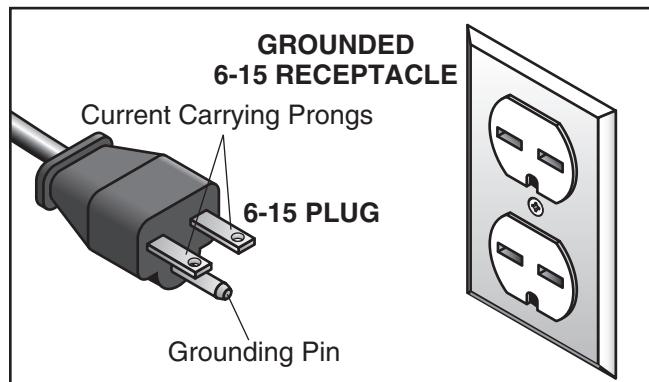


Figure 5. Typical 6-15 plug and receptacle.

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.

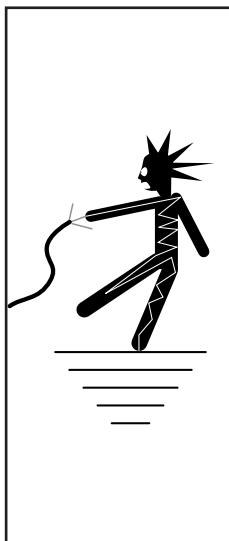
Extension cords cause voltage drop, which can damage electrical components and shorten motor life. Voltage drop increases as the extension cord size gets longer and the gauge size gets smaller (higher gauge numbers indicate smaller sizes).

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



WARNING

Electrocution, shock, fire, or damage may occur if machine is ungrounded, incorrectly connected to power, or NOT connected to a proper power supply. Only an electrician or qualified service personnel should connect this machine to power. Damage from an improper connection or power supply will NOT be covered under warranty!

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 80** for your reference.

IMPORTANT: If the diagram included on the motor conflicts with the one on **Page 80**, 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
• Electrical Tape	As Needed
• Wire Nut (14 AWG x 3)	1
• NEMA 6-15 Plug	1
• Wire Cutters/Stripper	1

To convert Model G0962A40 to 240V:

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

3. Open motor junction box, remove two wire nuts indicated in **Figure 6**, and then disconnect wires.

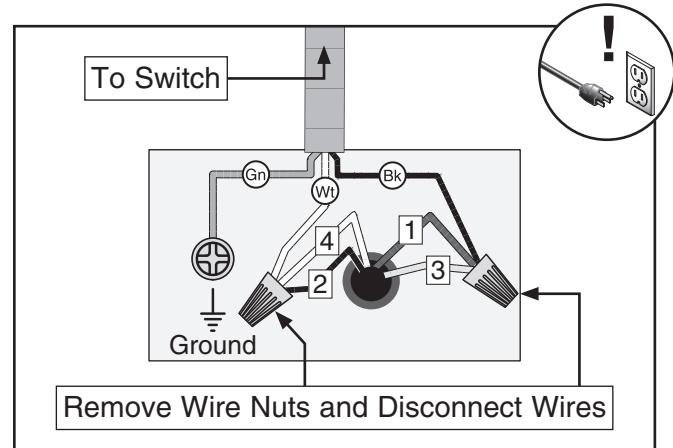


Figure 6. Inside motor junction box (motor pre-wired to 120V).

4. Use wire nuts to connect wires as indicated in **Figure 7**. Twist wire nuts onto their respective wires and wrap them with electrical tape so they will not come loose.

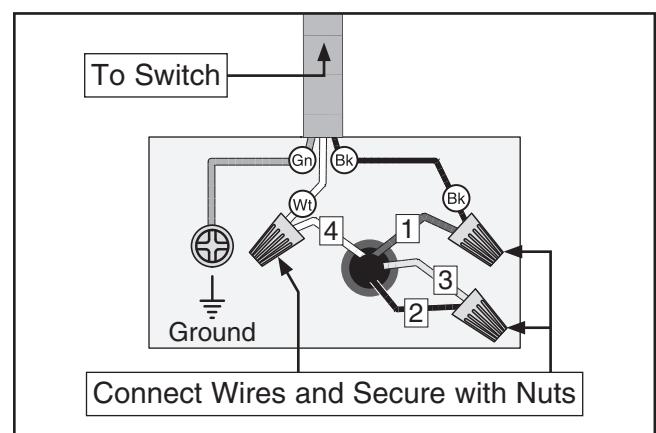
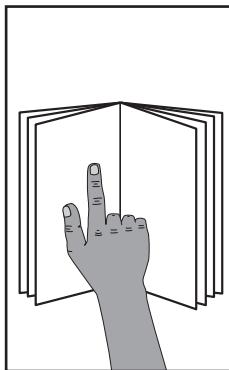


Figure 7. Motor rewired to 240V.

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 6-15 plug wiring is provided on **Page 80**.



SECTION 3: SETUP



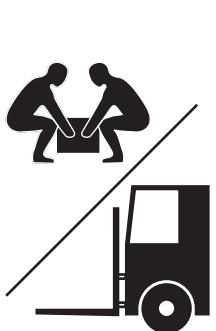
WARNING

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 8)

	Qty
A. Extension Wings	2
B. Spreader/Riving Knife.....	1
C. Dado Insert.....	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. Foot Lever and Bracket Assemblies.....	2
O. Casters	3
P. Motor Cover.....	1
Q. Rear Access Panel.....	1
R. Leg Brace w/Caster Mount.....	1

Box 2 Contents (Figure 8)

	Qty
S. Fence Rail Brace.....	1
T. Front Fence Rail.....	1
U. Rear Fence Rail	1
V. Fence Assembly.....	1

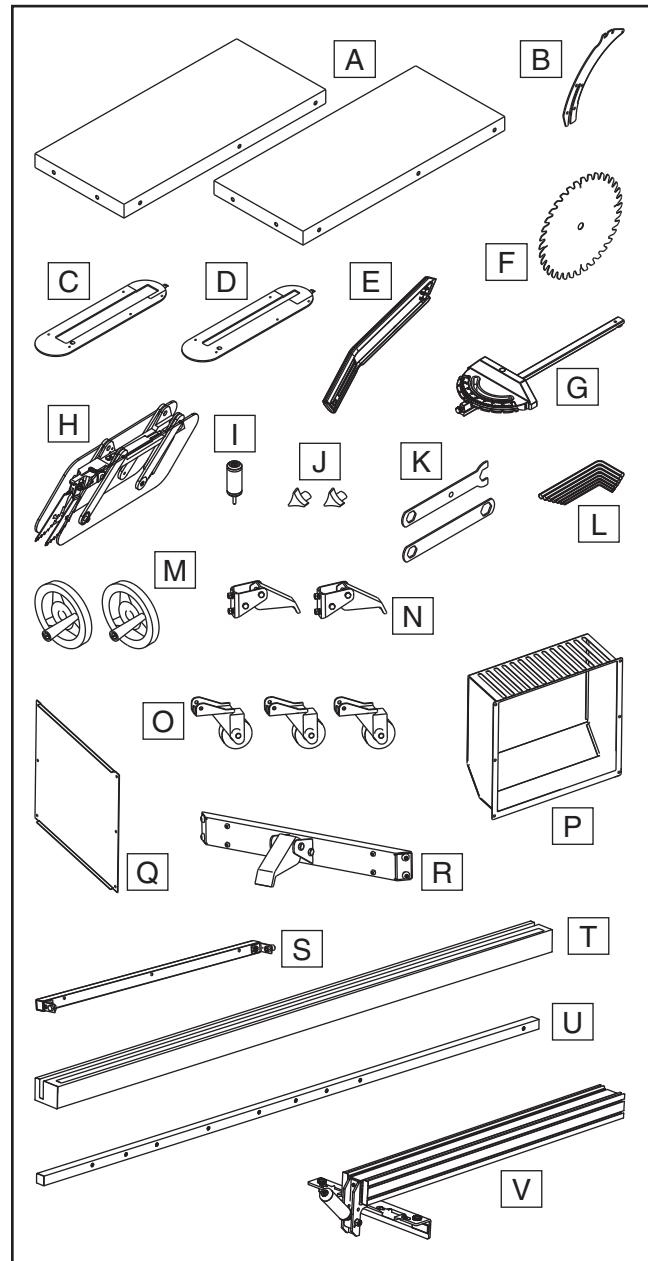


Figure 8. Model G0962A40 inventory.

Hardware (Page 18)

	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 Bolt M8-1.25 x 16 (Switch/Fence Brace)....	1
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 12 (Cover)	12
Flat Washer 6 x 20mm (Miter Handle)	1



Hardware Recognition Chart

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

MEASURE BOLT DIAMETER BY PLACING INSIDE CIRCLE

#10

$\frac{1}{4}$ "

$\frac{5}{16}$ "

$\frac{3}{8}$ "

$\frac{7}{16}$ "

$\frac{1}{2}$ "

4mm

5mm

6mm

8mm

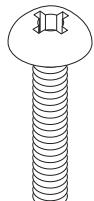
10mm

12mm

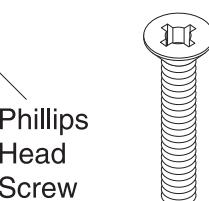
16mm



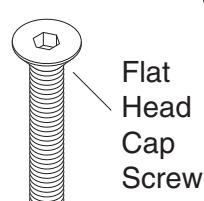
Hex Wrench



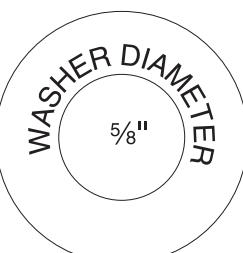
Phillips Head Screw



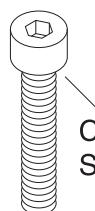
Flat Head Screw



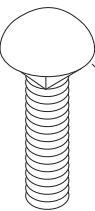
Wing Nut



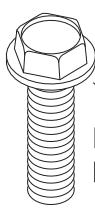
5/8"



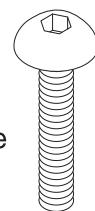
Cap Screw



Carriage Bolt



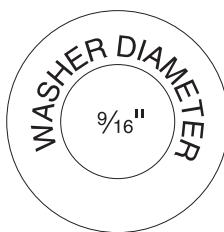
Flange Bolt



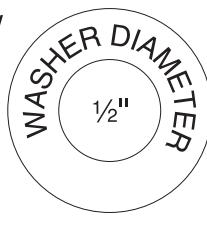
Button Head Screw



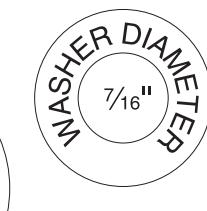
Tap Screw



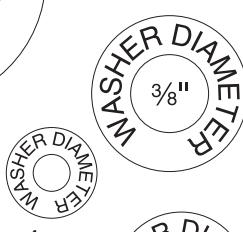
9/16"



1/2"



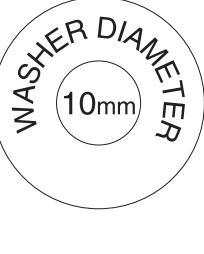
7/16"



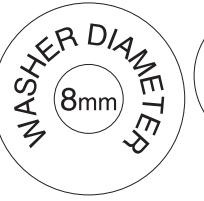
3/8"



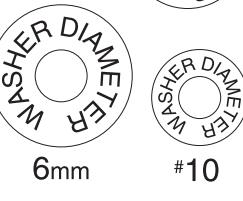
12mm



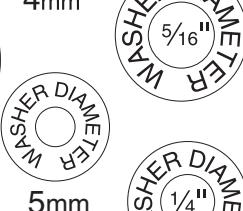
10mm



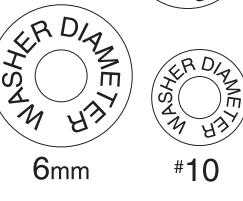
8mm



6mm



5mm



4mm

#10

LINES ARE 1MM APART

5mm
10mm
15mm
20mm
25mm
30mm
35mm
40mm
45mm
50mm
55mm
60mm
65mm
70mm
75mm

LINES ARE $\frac{1}{16}$ " INCH APART

$\frac{1}{4}$ "
 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
 $\frac{9}{16}$ "
 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
1"
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2"
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3"

WASHERS ARE MEASURED BY THE INSIDE DIAMETER



Cleanup

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

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

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

Before cleaning, gather the following:

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

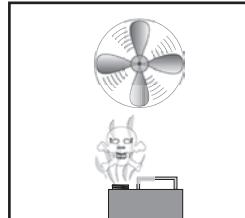
Basic steps for removing rust preventative:

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



WARNING

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



CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

T23692—Orange Power Degreaser

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



Figure 9. 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.**

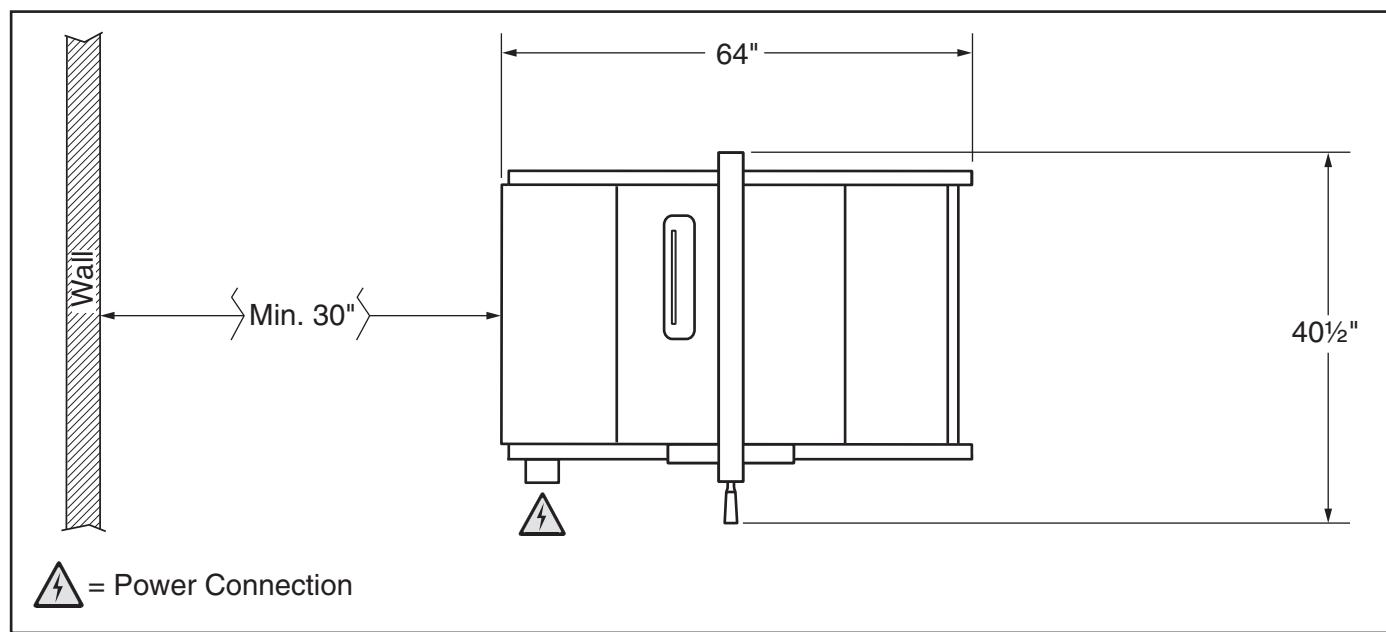


Figure 10. Minimum working clearances.

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.



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) foot lever and bracket 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 11**).

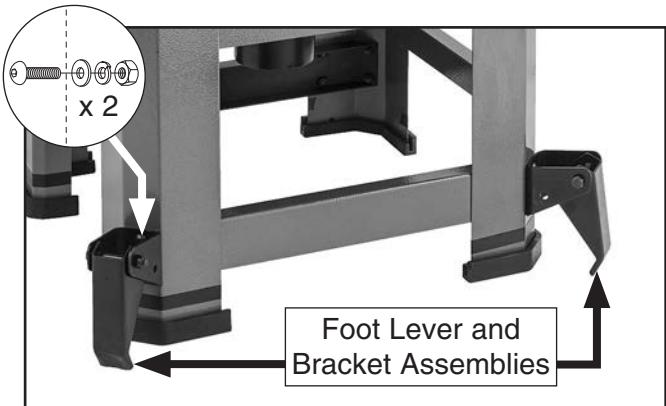


Figure 11. Lever assemblies installed.

2. Install caster on each lever and bracket assembly with M8-1.25 x 65 hex bolt and M8-1.25 lock nut (see **Figure 12**).

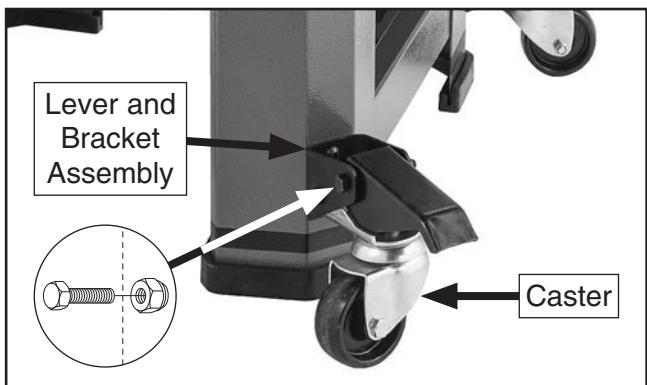


Figure 12. Caster installed on front right leg.

3. Install leg brace with 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**).

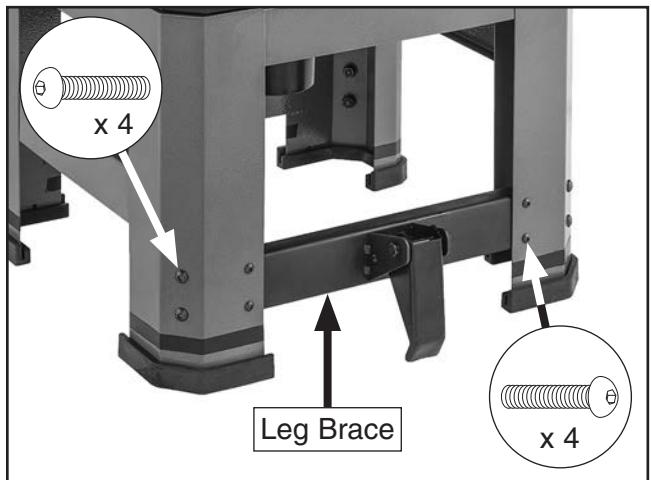


Figure 13. Leg brace installed.

4. Install caster on leg brace mounting bracket with M8-1.25 x 65 hex bolt and M8-1.25 lock nut (see **Figure 14**).

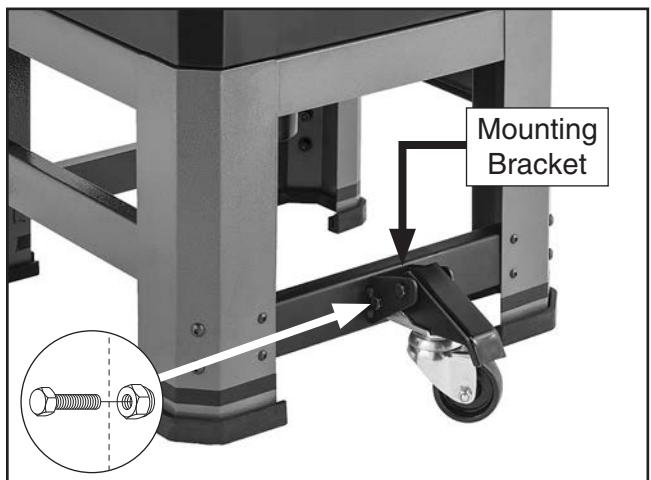


Figure 14. Caster installed on leg brace.



- Install handwheels on shafts, making sure notch in each handwheel fits over pin on each shaft, as shown in **Figure 15**, and then secure with star knobs.

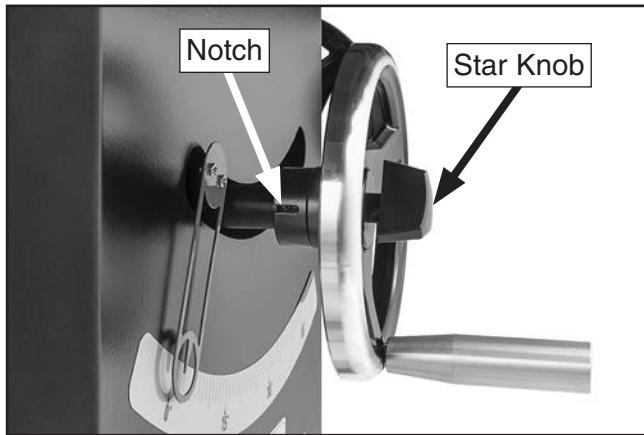


Figure 15. Handwheel properly installed.

- Turn blade tilt handwheel until blade tilt indicator points to 15° on blade angle scale (see **Figure 16**).

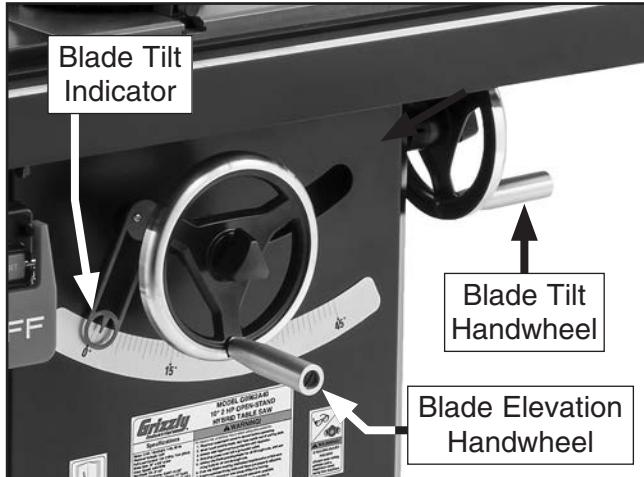


Figure 16. Blade tilt indicator and angle scale.

- 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.

- 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 17**).

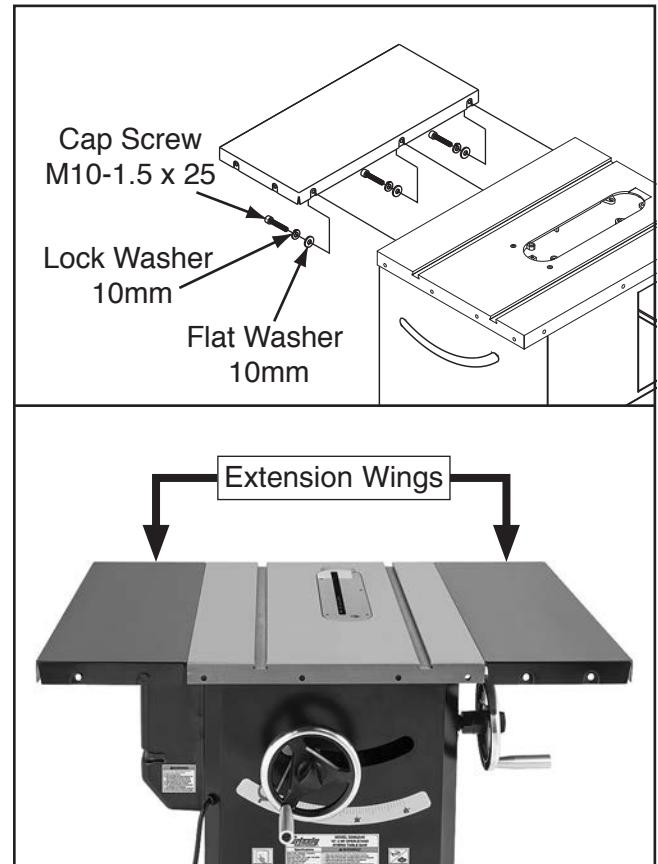


Figure 17. Extension wings installed.



- 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 18**).
 - 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 19**).

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

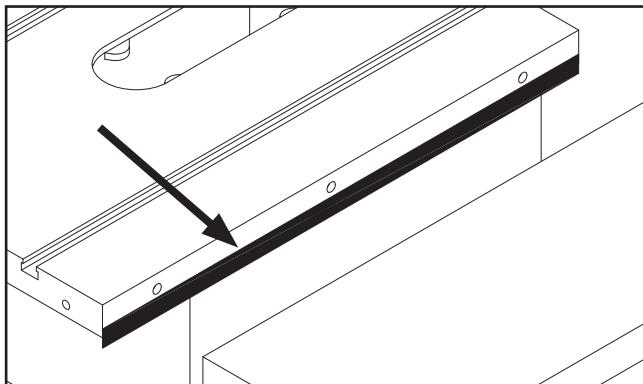


Figure 18. Masking tape location for tilting extension wing up.

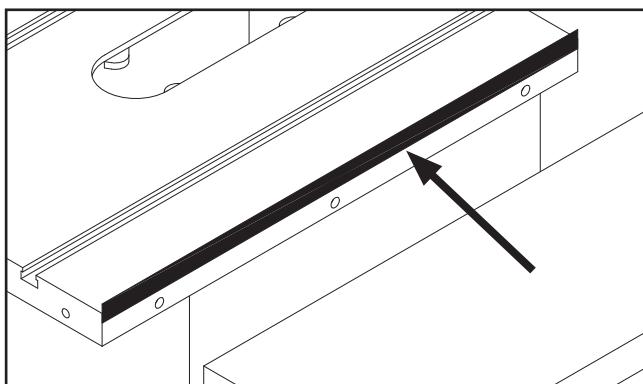


Figure 19. Masking tape location for tilting extension wing down.

- 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 20**). These bolts will be used later for mounting the switch.

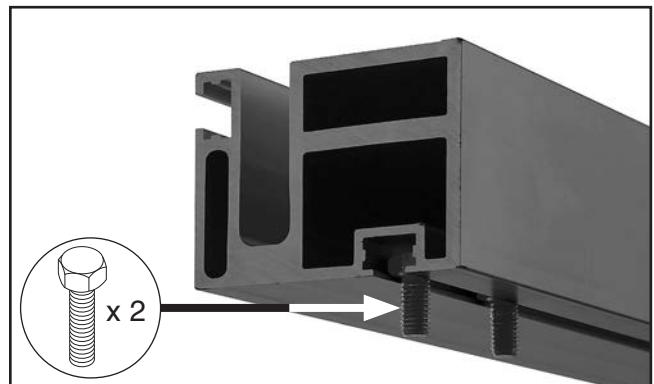


Figure 20. Location of hex bolts for mounting switch.

- Orient fence rail so scale faces you. Slide (8) M8-1.25 x 30 hex bolts into open slot (see **Figure 21**).

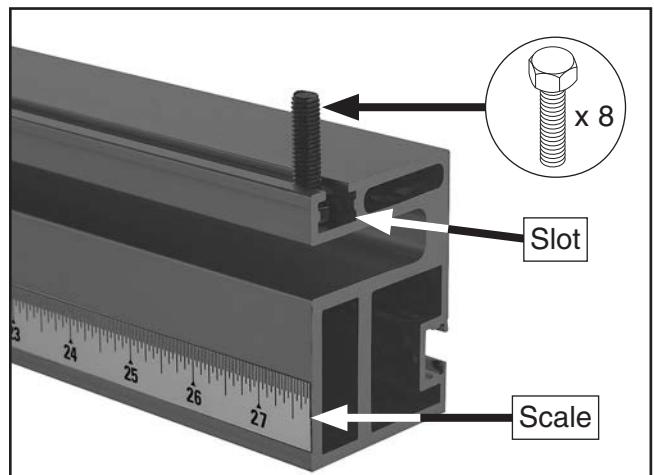


Figure 21. Hex bolt positioned in front fence rail slot.



- 12.** Re-install end cap and tap screw on fence rail (see **Figure 22**).

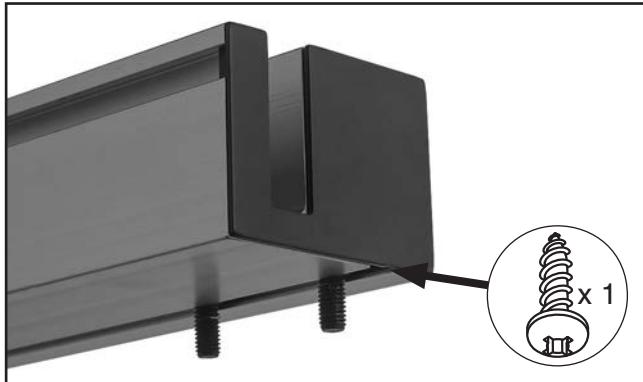


Figure 22. Left end cap re-installed on front fence rail.

- 13.** 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 23**). Do not fully tighten fasteners at this time.



Figure 23. Front fence rail mounted.

- 14.** Install switch on hex bolts from **Step 10** using (2) M8-1.25 hex nuts and (2) 8mm lock washers (see **Figure 24**).

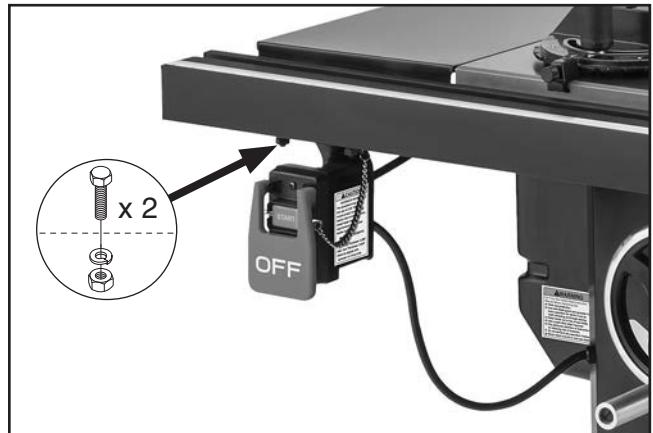


Figure 24. Switch installed.

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

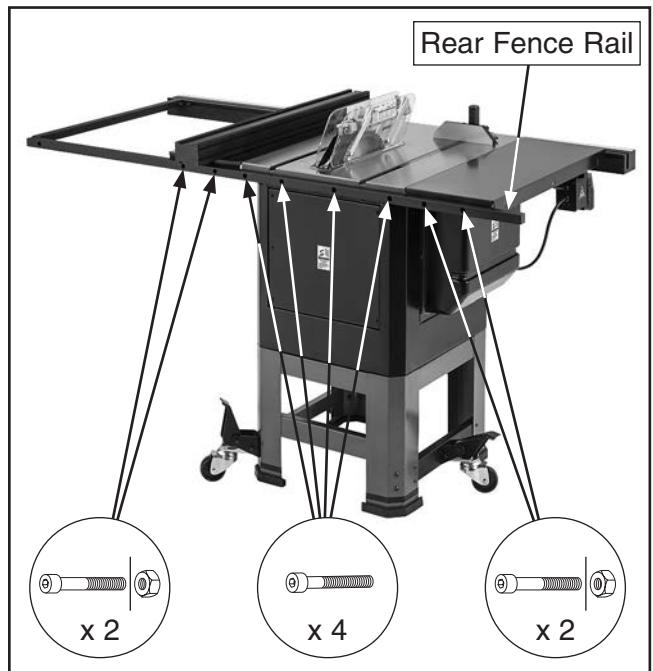


Figure 25. Mounting rear fence rail.



16. Install saw blade as instructed in **Blade Installation** on **Page 34**.
17. Install table insert in table opening (see **Figure 26**). Check to make sure it is flush and adjust if necessary (see **Table/Dado Insert Adjustment** on **Page 76**).

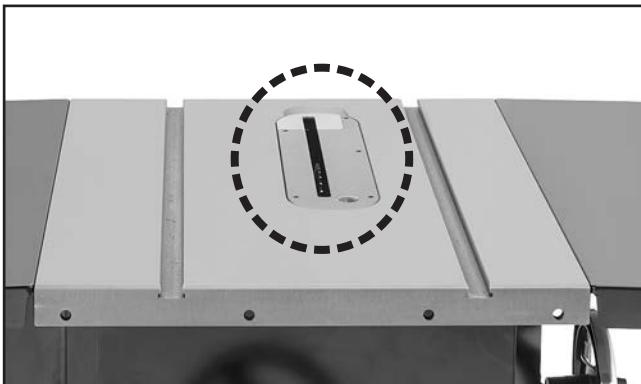


Figure 26. Standard table insert installed.

18. Place fence on front fence rail, as shown in **Figure 27**. Press handle down to lock fence in position.

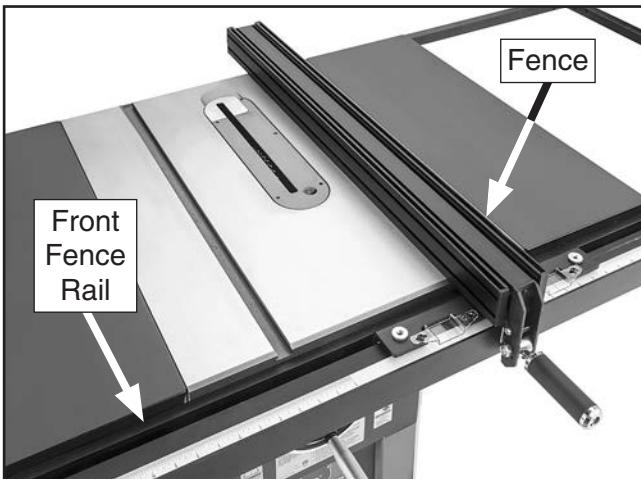


Figure 27. Fence installed on front rail.

19. Using blade height handwheel, raise blade 1–2 inches.
20. Turn blade tilt handwheel until blade tilt indicator on front of machine points to 0° on blade angle scale.
21. Lift fence handle and slide fence so it lightly touches right side of blade (see **Figure 28**). Do not lock fence at this time.
22. Nudge fence rail so zero mark of scale (on right) lines up with cross-hair in fence scale window (see **Figure 28**).

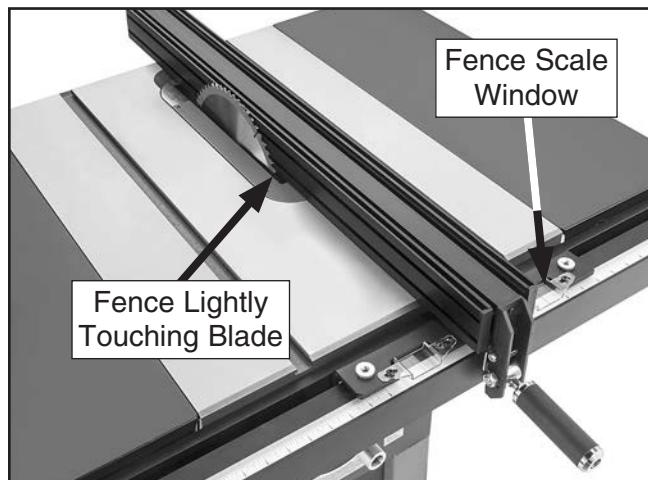


Figure 28. Fence scale calibration.

23. Tighten hex nuts from **Step 13** to secure front fence rail.



- 24.** Check fence scale calibration by moving fence to 1" mark on scale and measuring distance between blade tooth (see **Figure 29**) 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 over 1" mark, and then tighten screws.

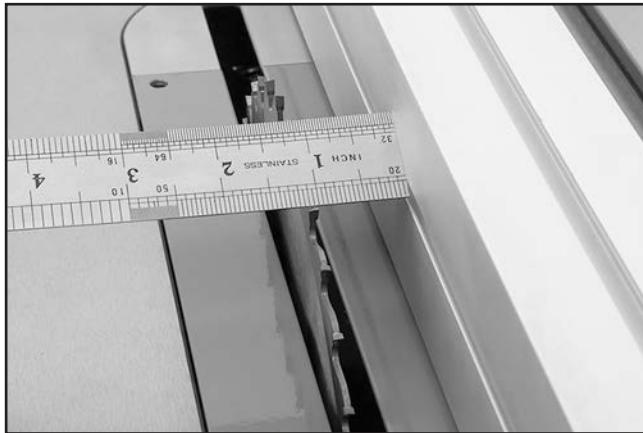


Figure 29. Example of checking fence scale calibration.

- 25.** Lift fence off of table and re-install to left of blade, then slide fence so it lightly touches left side of blade.
- 26.** 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.

- 27.** Install blade guard and spreader/riving knife as instructed on **Page 35**.
- 28.** 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 30**). Do not fully tighten cap screw at this time.

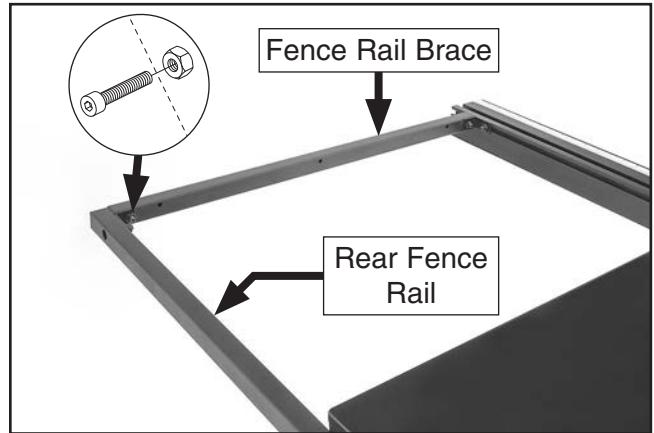


Figure 30. Attaching rear end of fence rail brace.

- 29.** Remove tap screw and end cap from right end of fence rail.
- 30.** 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 31**). Tighten cap screw and hex nut on rear end of fence rail brace.

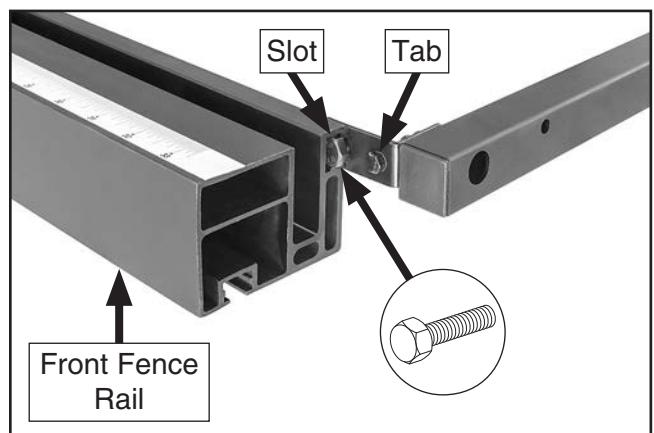


Figure 31. Attaching front end of fence rail brace.

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



32. 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 32**).
33. Secure front rail brace hex bolt from Step 30 with M8-1.25 hex nut (see **Figure 32**).

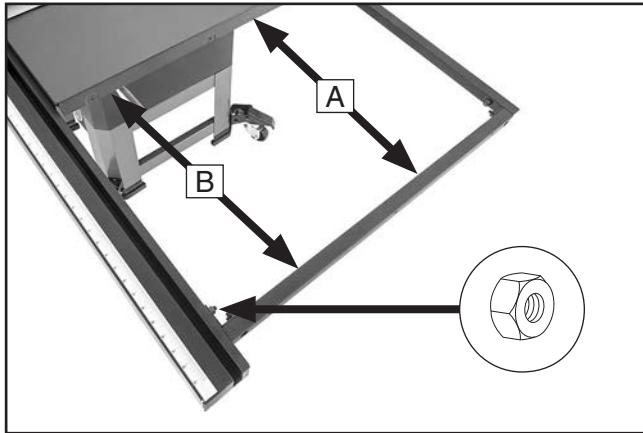


Figure 32. Fence rail brace installed.

34. Secure rear access panel and motor cover each with (6) M5-.8 x 12 button head cap screws (see **Figure 33**).



Figure 33. Rear access panel and motor cover installed.

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

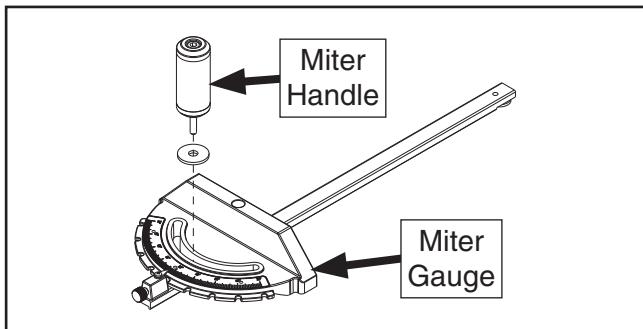


Figure 34. Installing miter handle.

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 35**).

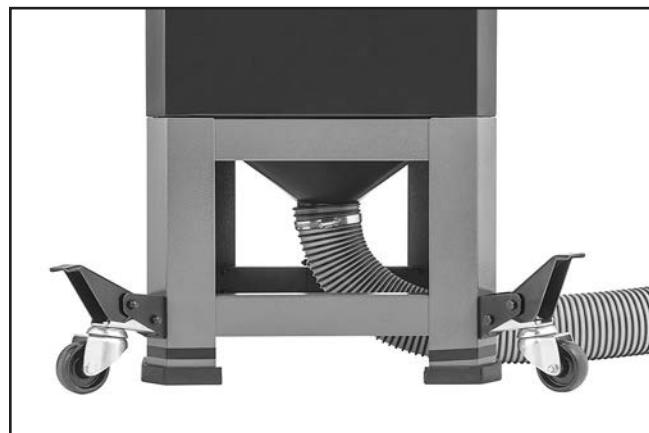


Figure 35. Dust hose attached to dust port.

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 36**).

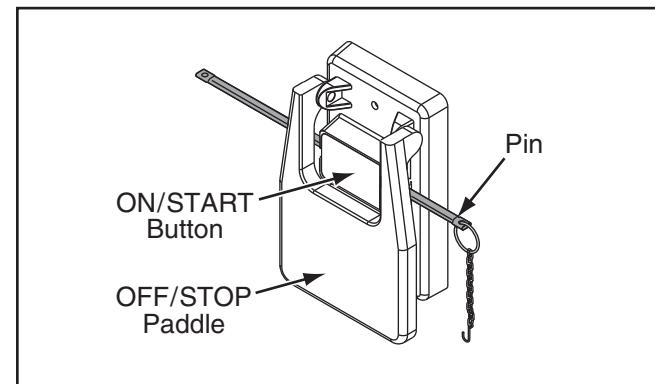


Figure 36. Disabling pin through switch button.

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 67**).
2. Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism (**Page 69**).
3. Table/Dado Insert Adjustment (**Page 76**).

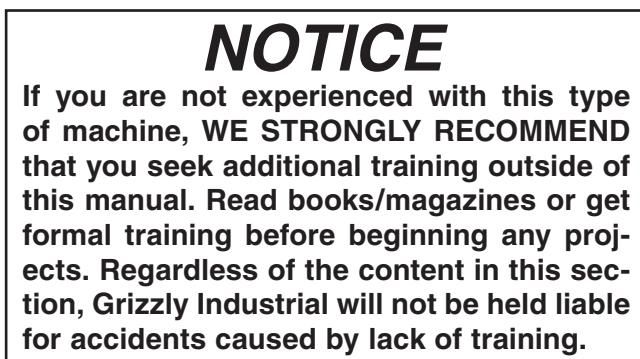
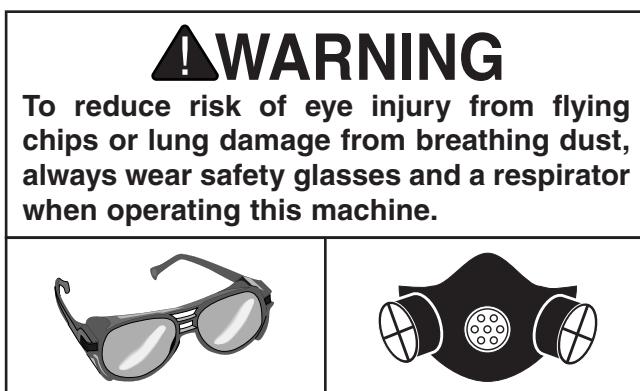


SECTION 4: OPERATIONS

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.



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.

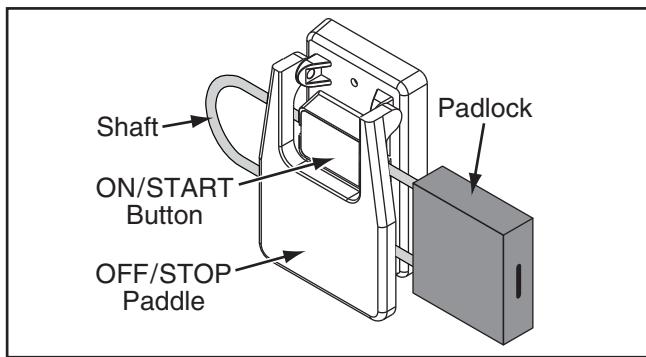


Figure 37. Switch disabled by a padlock.

!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.

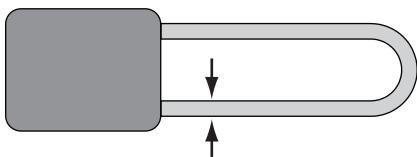


Figure 38. Minimum lock shaft requirements.

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.

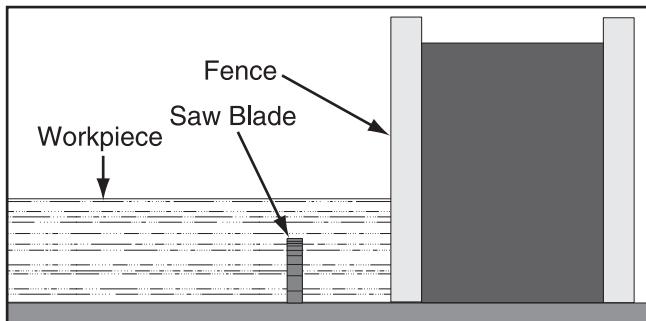


Figure 39. Example of a non-through cut.

Examples of non-through cuts include dadoes and rabbets. Non-through cuts have a higher risk of injury from kickback because the blade guard must be removed. However, the riving knife MUST be installed because it still provides some protection.

IMPORTANT: When making non-through cuts with a dado blade, do not attempt to cut the full depth in one pass. Instead, take multiple light passes to reduce the load on the blade.

A dado blade smaller than 10" will require removal of the riving knife, because the riving knife will be higher than the blade.

Through Cuts

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

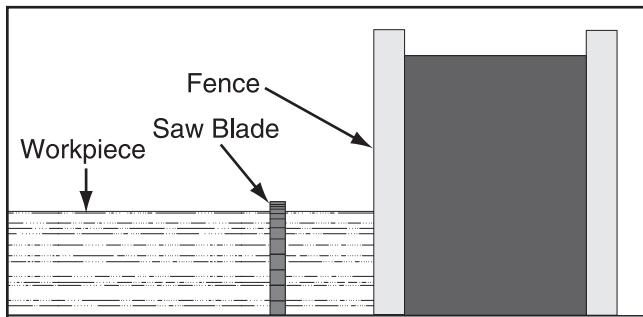


Figure 40. Example of a through cut (blade guard not shown for illustrative purposes).

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

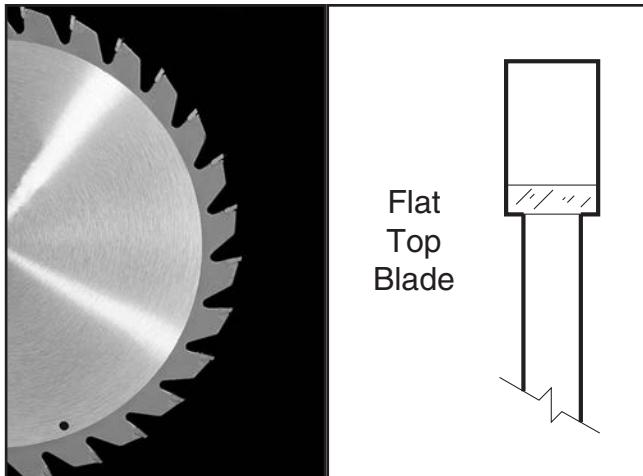


Figure 41. Ripping blade.

Crosscut Blade Features:

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

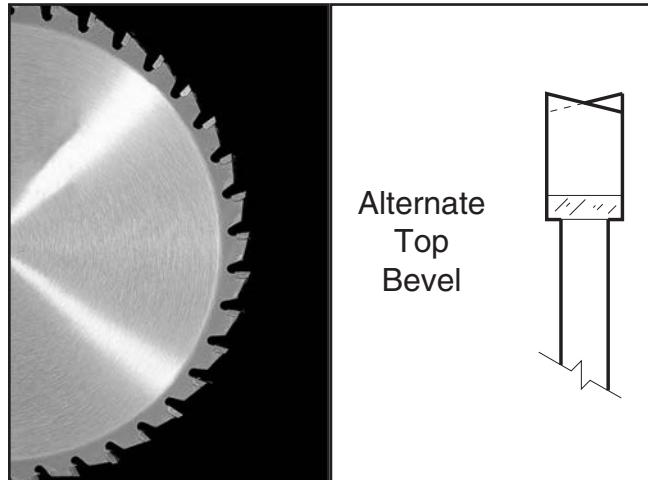


Figure 42. Crosscutting blade.

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)

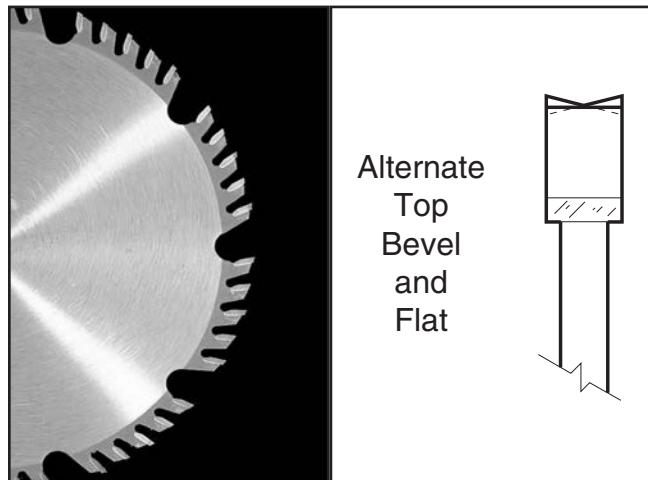


Figure 43. Combination blade.



Laminate Blade Features:

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

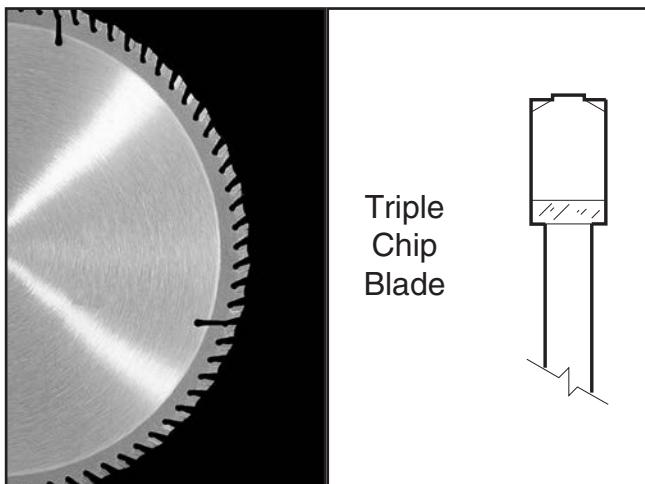


Figure 44. Laminate blade.

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.

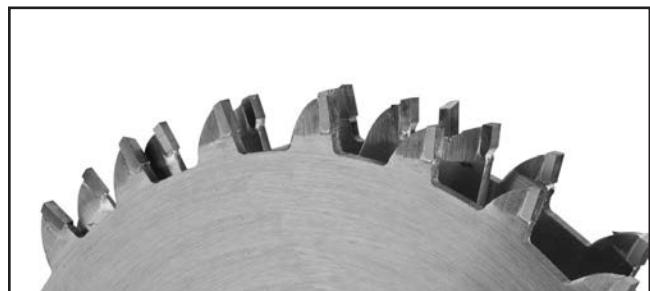
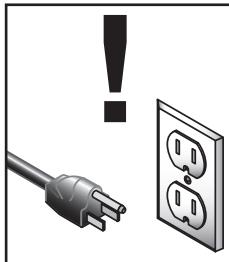


Figure 45. Stacked dado blade.



Blade Installation



WARNING

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

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/riving knife.

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

CAUTION

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

3. Use included arbor wrenches to loosen and remove arbor nut, flange, and blade (see **Figure 46**). Arbor nut has right-hand threads; turn counterclockwise to loosen.

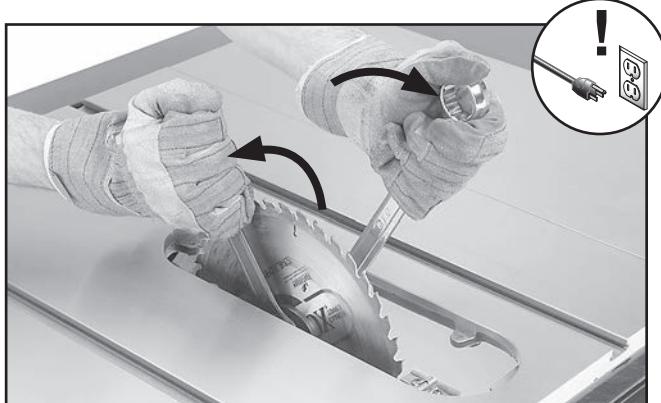


Figure 46. Example of removing table saw blade.

4. Install new blade, flange, and arbor nut on arbor (as shown in **Figure 47**) with teeth facing front of saw.

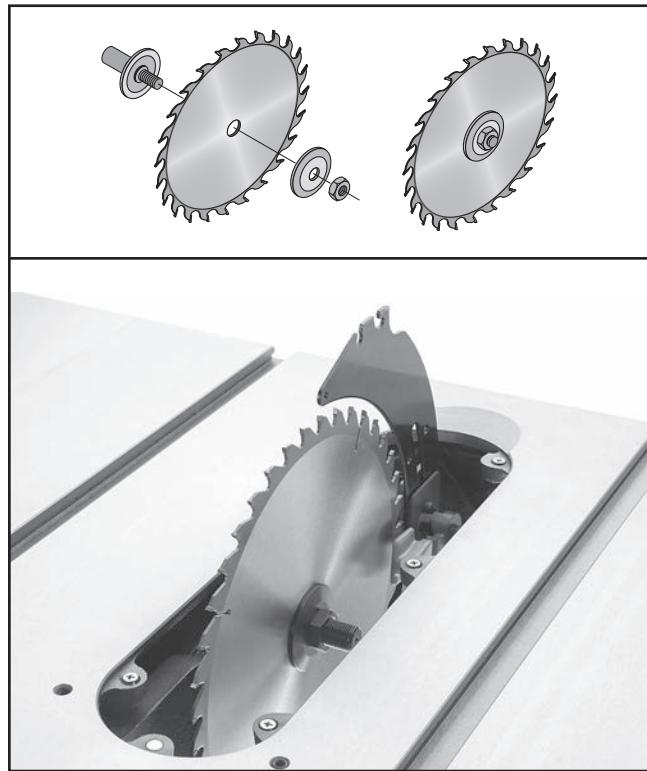


Figure 47. Correct order of installation with teeth facing correct direction.

5. Re-install spreader/riving knife, table insert (see **Page 76**), 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 48**). Each of these components have important safety functions during the operation of the saw.

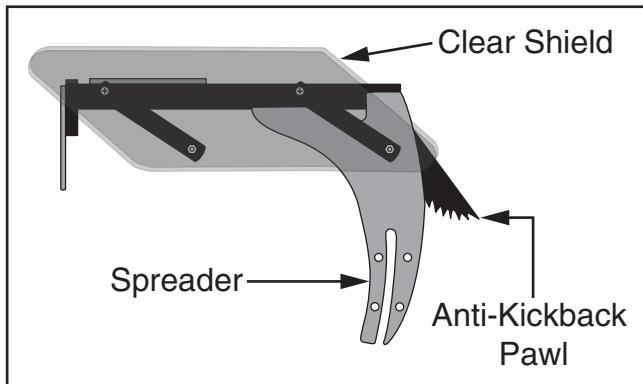


Figure 48. Blade guard assembly components.

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 kick-back.

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! Refer to Page 71 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.



- Insert lower set of holes on spreader/riving knife into bracket slot, and tighten lock lever to secure spreader (see **Figure 49**).

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

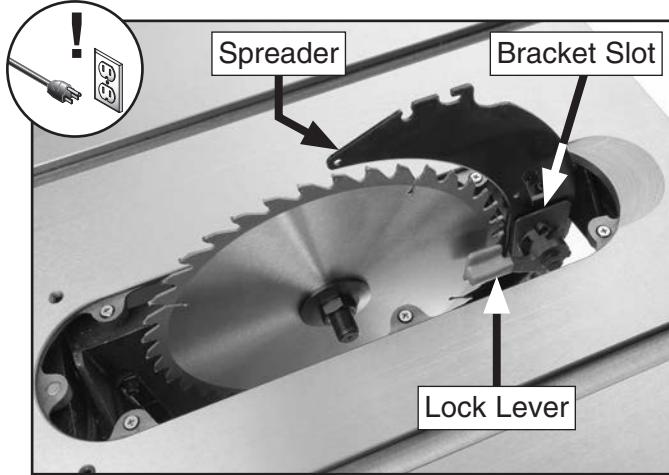


Figure 49. Lock lever used to secure spreader/riving knife.

- Re-install table insert (see **Table/Dado Insert Adjustment** on **Page 76**).
- Tug spreader upward to verify it is locked.
- Push guard lever toward front of saw.
- Insert rear pin on blade guard into rear slot of spreader (see **Figure 50**), then push down on blade guard assembly so forward pin slides into forward slot of spreader.

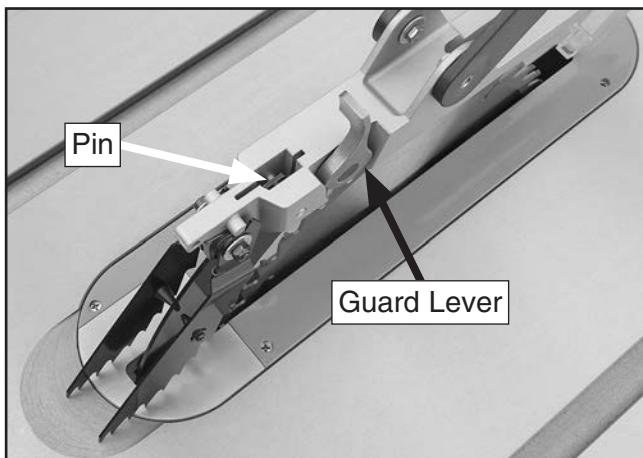


Figure 50. Example of blade guard installation.

- Push guard lever toward rear of saw, locking blade guard.

- 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 51**. 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 51. Blade guard installed.

- Swing right side of blade guard up and out of the way.
- 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 52**, and will be parallel with blade.

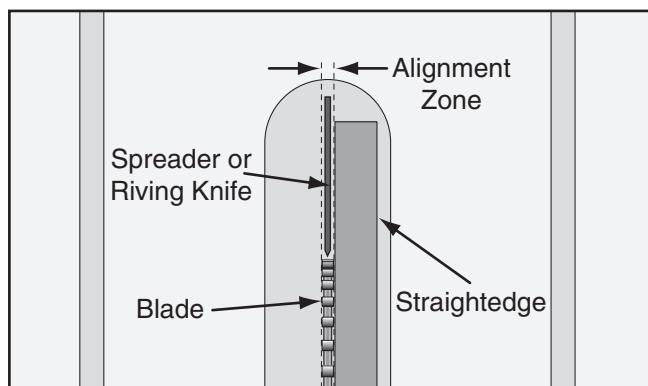


Figure 52. Spreader in "Alignment Zone".



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 53**).

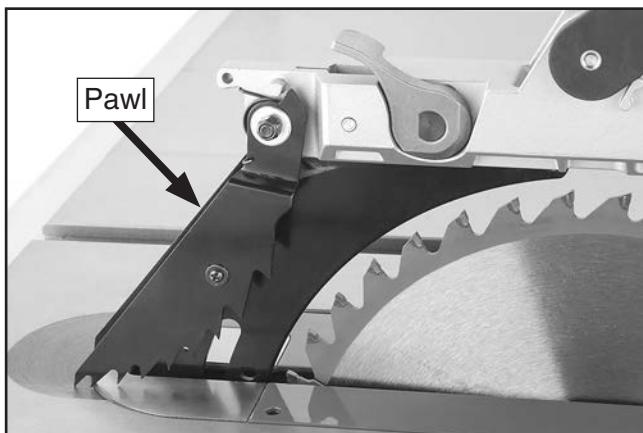


Figure 53. Example of pawls in resting position.

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 54**).

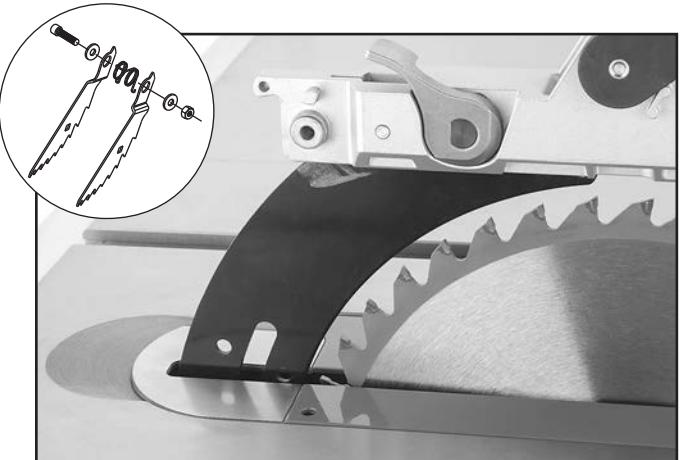


Figure 54. Example of pawls removed.

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 55**.

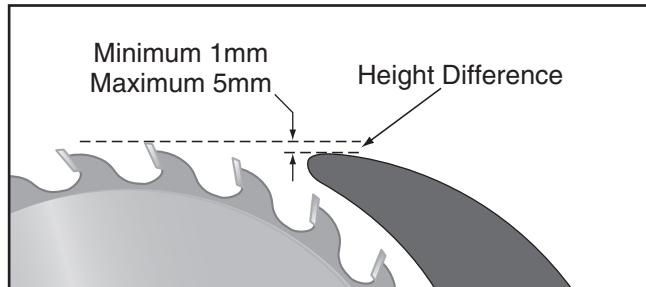


Figure 55. Example of height difference between riving knife and blade.

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 56**. For that reason, a 10" blade is required for operations that use a riving knife.

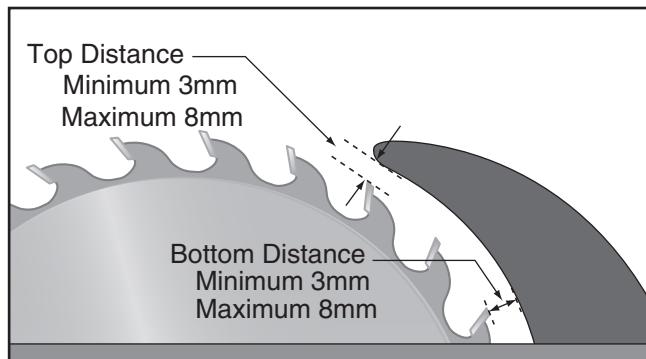


Figure 56. Allowable riving knife clearance.

CAUTION

To ensure riving knife works safely, it MUST be aligned with and correctly adjusted to blade. See Page 71 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 57**).

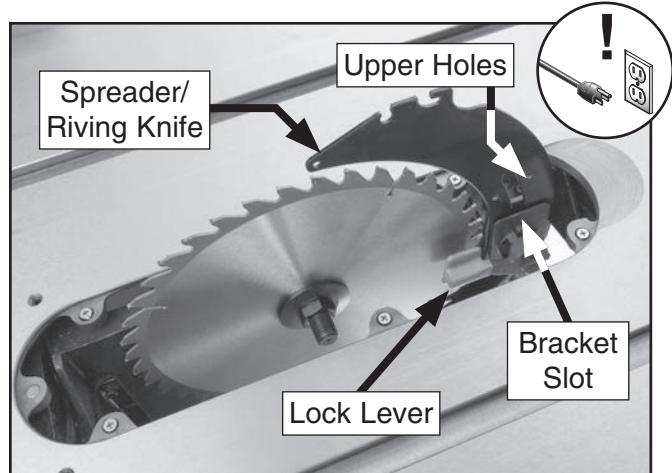


Figure 57. Lock lever used to secure spreader.

5. Re-install table insert (see **Page 76**).
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., dadoes or rabbet cuts, and when using a tenoning jig), or when using a 10" diameter dado blade.

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



When Not to Use Riving Knife

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

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

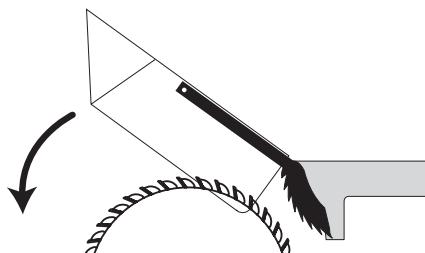
Ripping

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

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 12 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 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 58**, until workpiece is completely beyond saw blade.

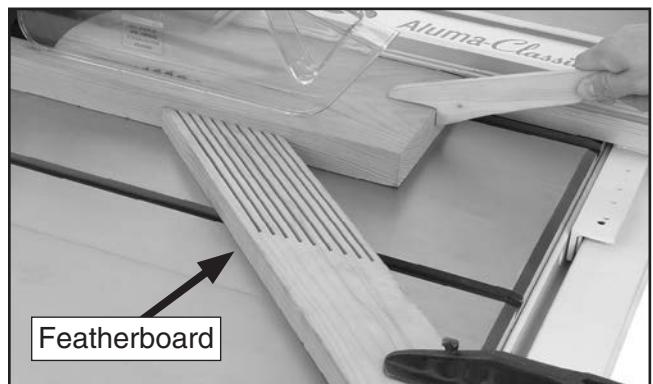


Figure 58. Typical ripping operation.



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 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 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 59**), and ease it through blade until workpiece is completely past saw blade.

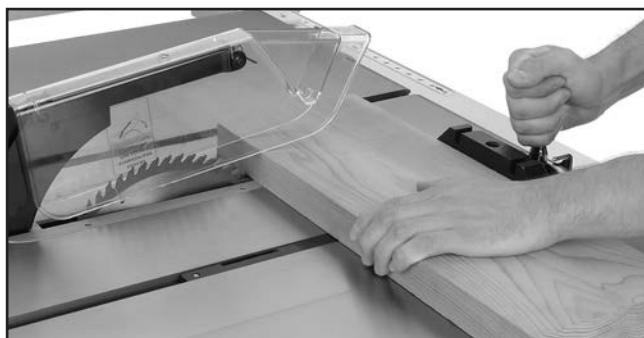


Figure 59. Typical crosscutting operation.

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 60**.



Figure 60. 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 67**), 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 61** shows an example of the blade when tilted to 45°.

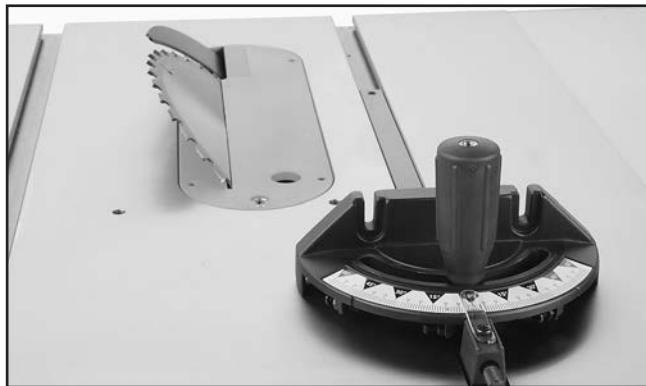


Figure 61. Example of blade tilted to 45° for bevel cutting (blade guard removed for clarity).

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.

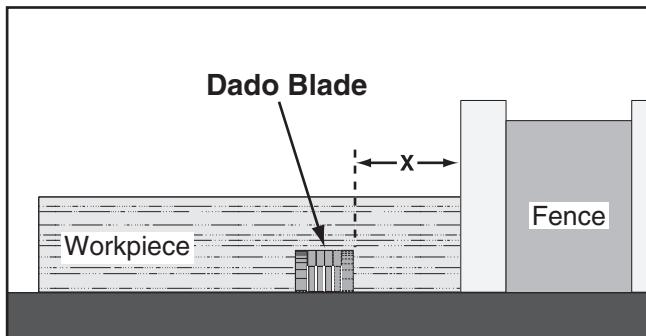


Figure 62. Example of a dado being cut with a dado blade.

The Model G0962A40 can accommodate dado blades up to 10" in diameter. However, you MUST install the included riving knife while using a 10" diameter dado blade, as it provides a barrier behind the blade and reduces the risk of hands being pulled into the blade if kickback occurs.

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

Installing Dado Blade

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

WARNING

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

WARNING

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



Cutting Dadoes with a Dado Blade

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

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!

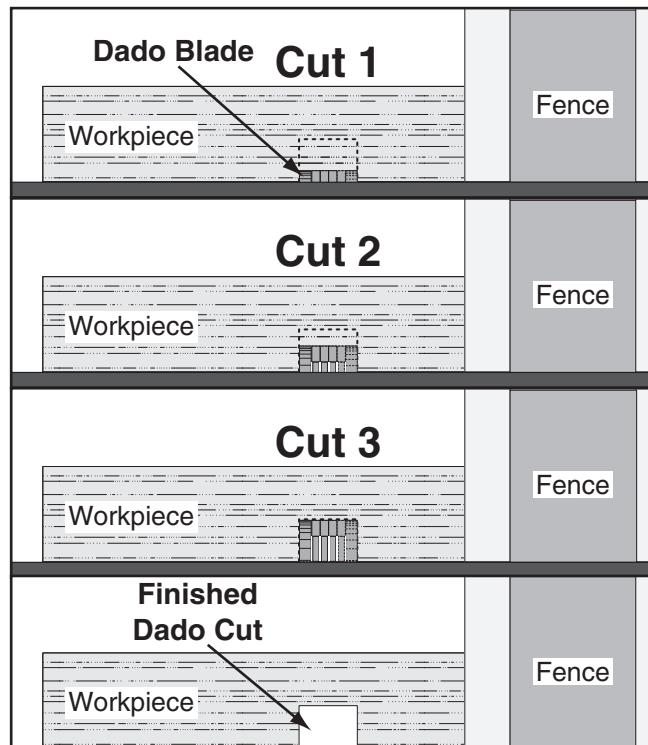


Figure 63. Example of dado being cut with multiple light cuts, instead of one deep cut.

To cut dado with dado blades:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Adjust dado blade to desired depth of cut.
3. Adjust distance between fence and inside edge of blade (see **Figure 62 on Page 41**), 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.
4. Connect saw to power source.
5. Turn saw **ON**. Blade should run smoothly, with no vibrations.
6. When blade has reached full speed, perform test cut with scrap piece of wood.
 - If cut is satisfactory, repeat cut with actual workpiece.

Cutting Dadoes with Standard Blade

A ripping blade (see **Page 32**) is typically the best blade to use when cutting dadoes with a standard blade because it efficiently removes sawdust.

To use standard saw blade to cut dadoes:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Mark width of dado cut on workpiece. Include marks on edge of workpiece so cut path can be aligned when workpiece is lying on table.
3. Raise blade up to desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired).



- Set saw up for type of cut you need to make, depending on whether it is a rip cut (**Page 39**) or crosscut (**Page 40**).
- Align blade to cut one side of dado, as shown in **Figure 64**.

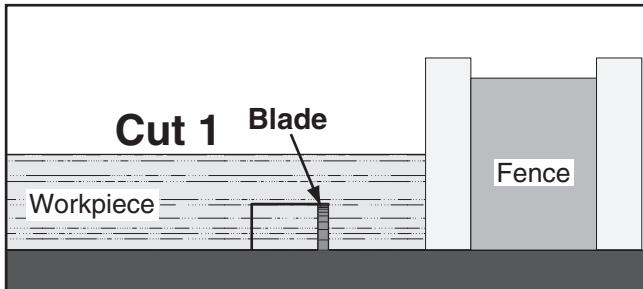


Figure 64. First cut for a single-blade dado.

- Connect saw to power source and turn saw **ON**. Allow blade to reach full speed, then perform cutting operation.
- Repeat cutting operation on other side of dado, as shown in **Figure 65**.

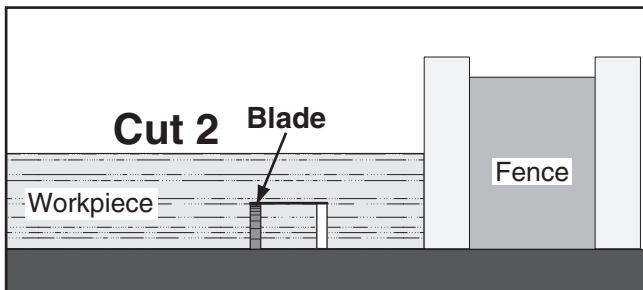


Figure 65. Second cut for a single-blade dado.

- Make additional cuts (see **Figure 66**) in center of dado to clear out necessary material. Dado is complete when channel is completely cleared out.

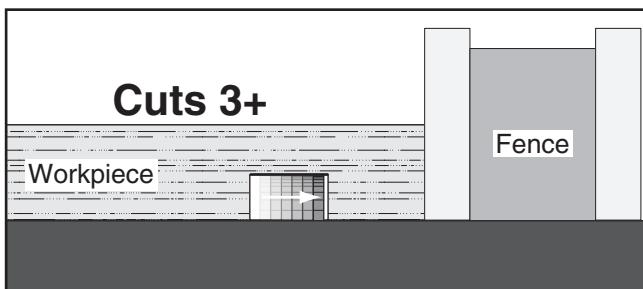


Figure 66. Additional single-blade dado cuts.

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

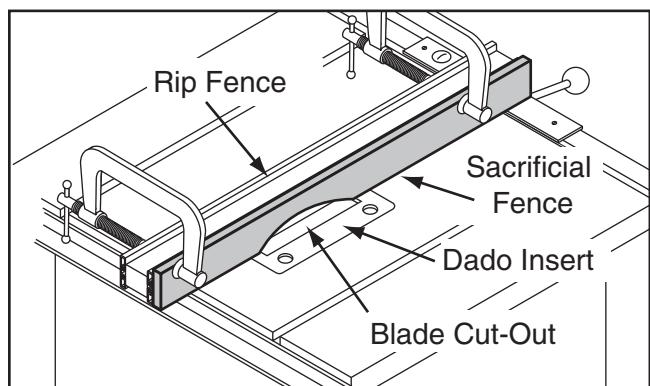


Figure 67. Example of sacrificial fence.

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 68**.**

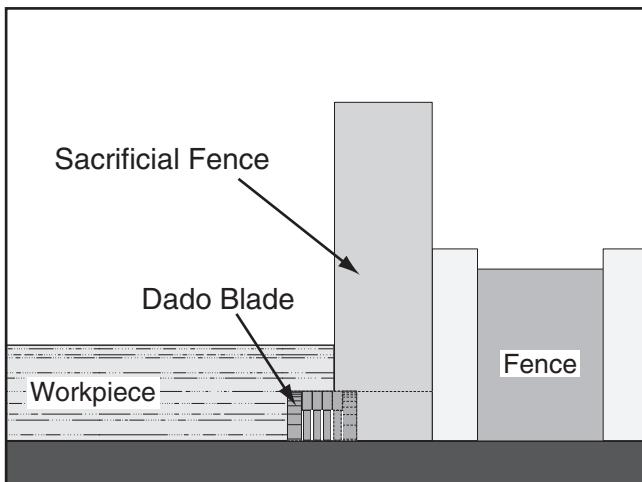


Figure 68. Rabbet cutting.

- 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 32** 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 69**, then adjust fence so blade is aligned with inside of your rabbet channel.**

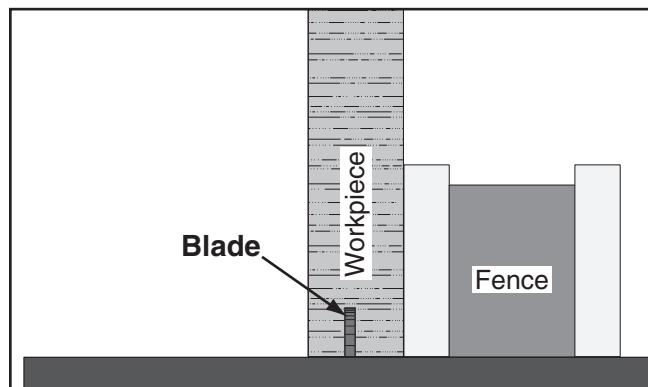
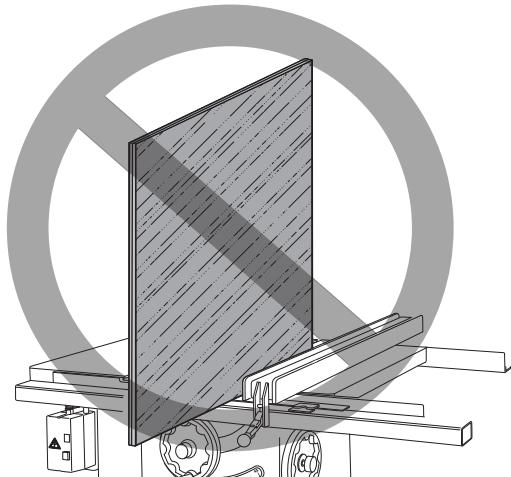


Figure 69. Example of rabbet cutting with a standard blade.

- 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 44.

6. Connect saw to power source, then perform cut.
7. Lay workpiece flat on table, as shown in **Figure 70**, adjust saw blade height to intersect with first cut, then perform second cut to complete rabbet.

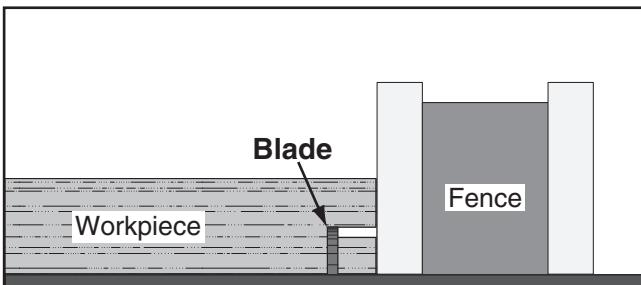


Figure 70. Example of second cut to create a rabbet.

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 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{64}$ "	1 Ea.
Countersink Bit	1

Components Needed for Resaw Barrier

Wood* $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x Length of Fence	1
Wood* $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" x Length of Fence	1
Wood Screws #8 x 2"	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 oversize, then joint and plane them to correct size to make sure they are square and flat.
2. Pre-drill and countersink four holes approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " from bottom of $5\frac{1}{2}$ " 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 71**, then fasten together with wood screws.

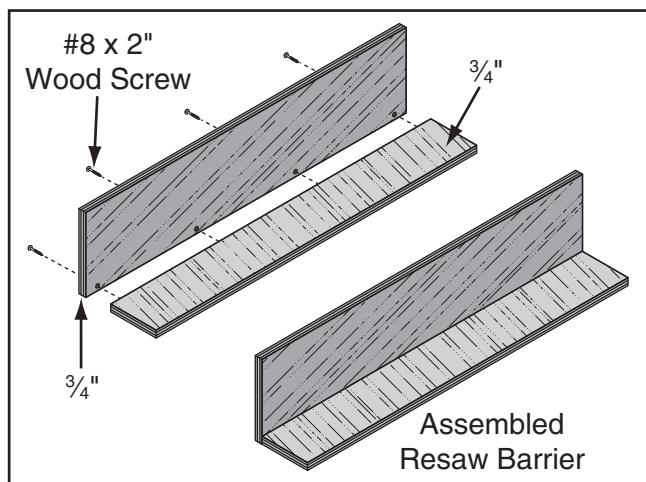


Figure 71. Resaw barrier.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ " shorter than the board to be resawn.

The fence should be similar to the one in **Figure 72** when installed.

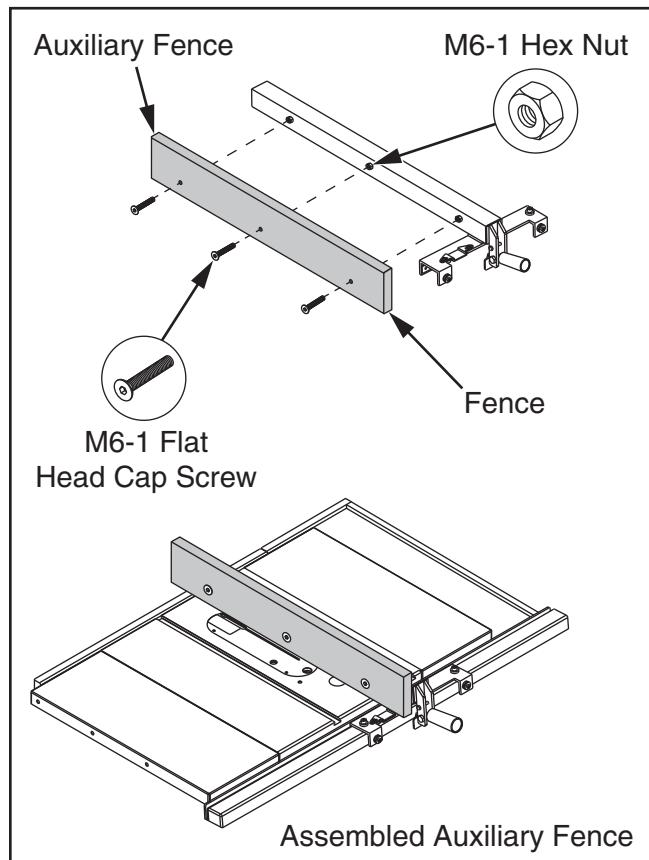


Figure 72. Example of auxiliary fence location.

Tools Needed	Qty
Clamps	2
Power Drill	1
Drill Bit $\frac{1}{4}$ "	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:

- 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.
- Remove fence cap from fence face on which you will mount auxiliary fence (see **Figure 73**).

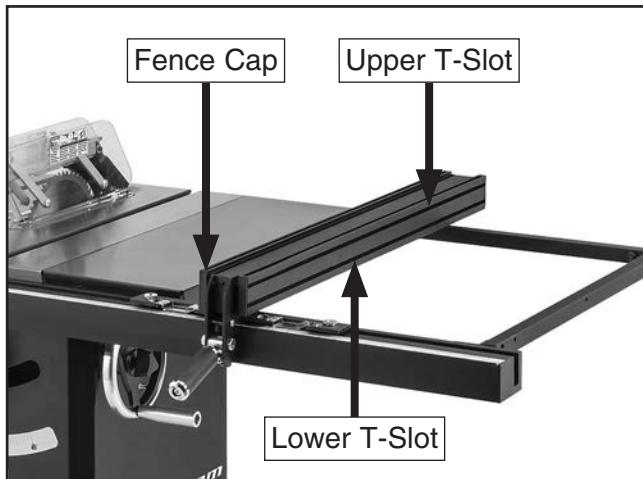


Figure 73. Auxiliary fence mounts on upper or lower T-slots of fence face.

- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Insert cap screws through holes in auxiliary fence board (see **Figure 74**).
- Align cap screw threads with hex nuts and tighten (see **Figure 74**).

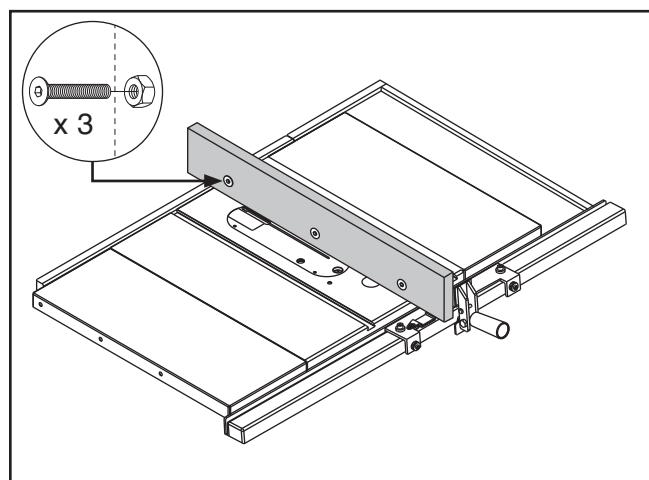


Figure 74. Example auxiliary fence attached to included fence.

- 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 75**. Now clamp resaw barrier to top of table saw at both ends.

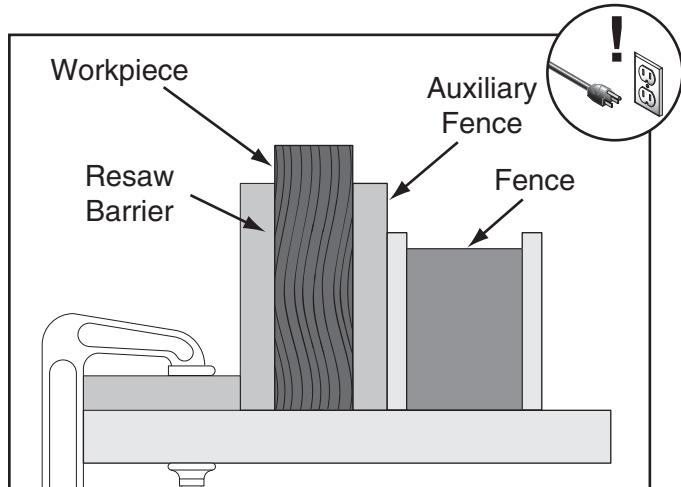


Figure 75. Ideal resaw workpiece setup.

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 76**. Leaving a $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection will reduce risk of kickback.

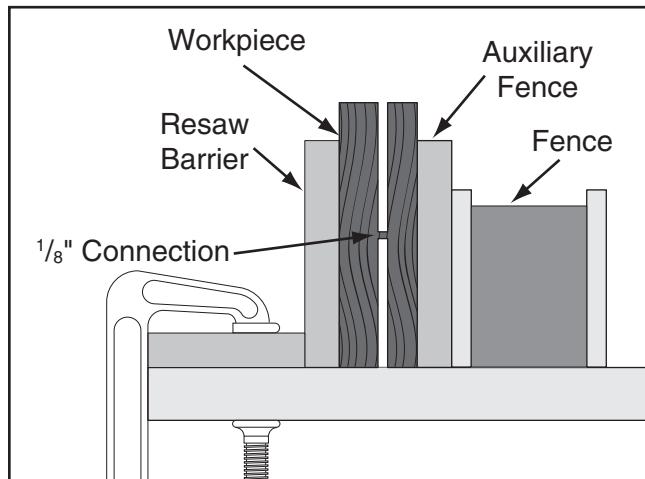


Figure 76. Ideal completed resaw cut.

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 77 (A)**. Alternatively, start cuts at 2"-3" deep, then make them progressively deeper, as shown in **Figure 77 (B)**.

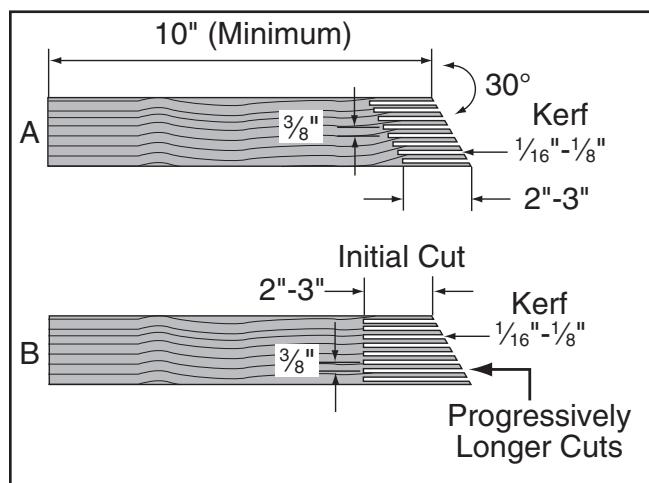


Figure 77. Patterns for featherboards (top view).

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 52 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 78**).

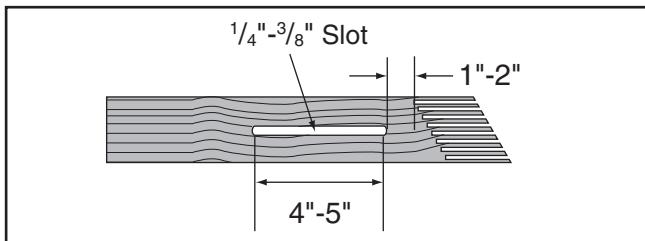


Figure 78. Slot routed in featherboard.

5. Cut a miter bar approximately 5" long that will fit in table miter slot, as shown in **Figure 79**.

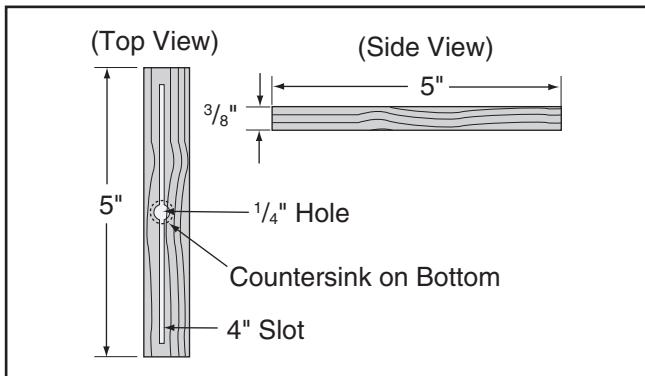


Figure 79. Miter bar pattern.

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 80**). Congratulations! Your featherboard is complete.

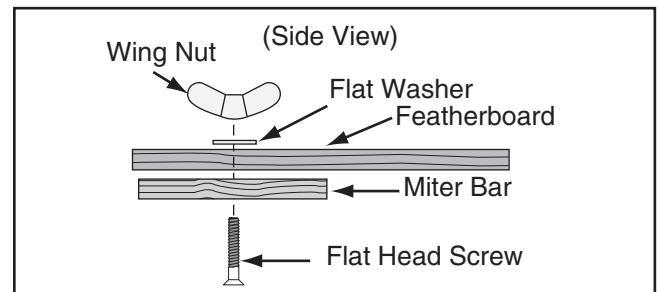


Figure 80. Assembling miter slot featherboard components.

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 52**.



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 81**).

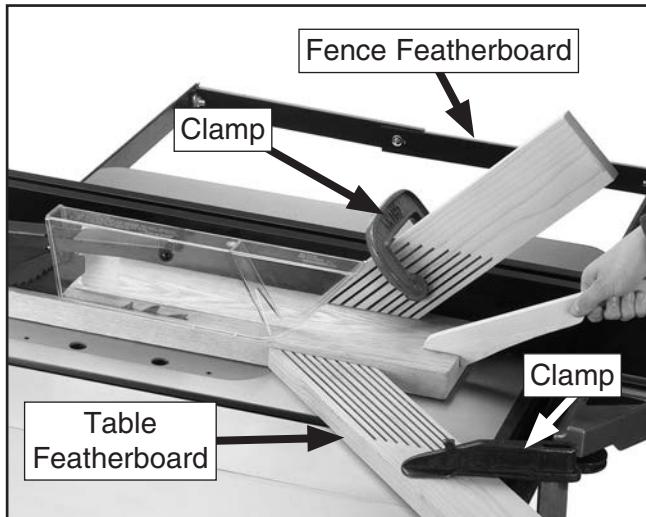


Figure 81. Example of featherboards secured with clamps.

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 82**.

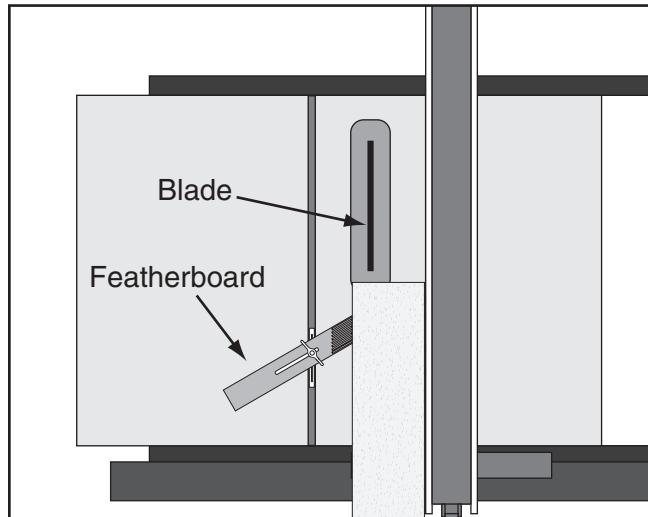


Figure 82. Featherboard installed in miter slot and supporting workpiece for ripping cut.

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 84**), 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 83**).

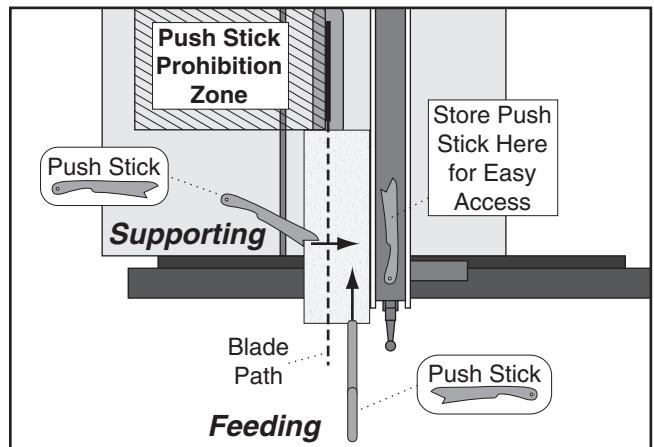


Figure 83. Using push sticks to rip narrow stock.

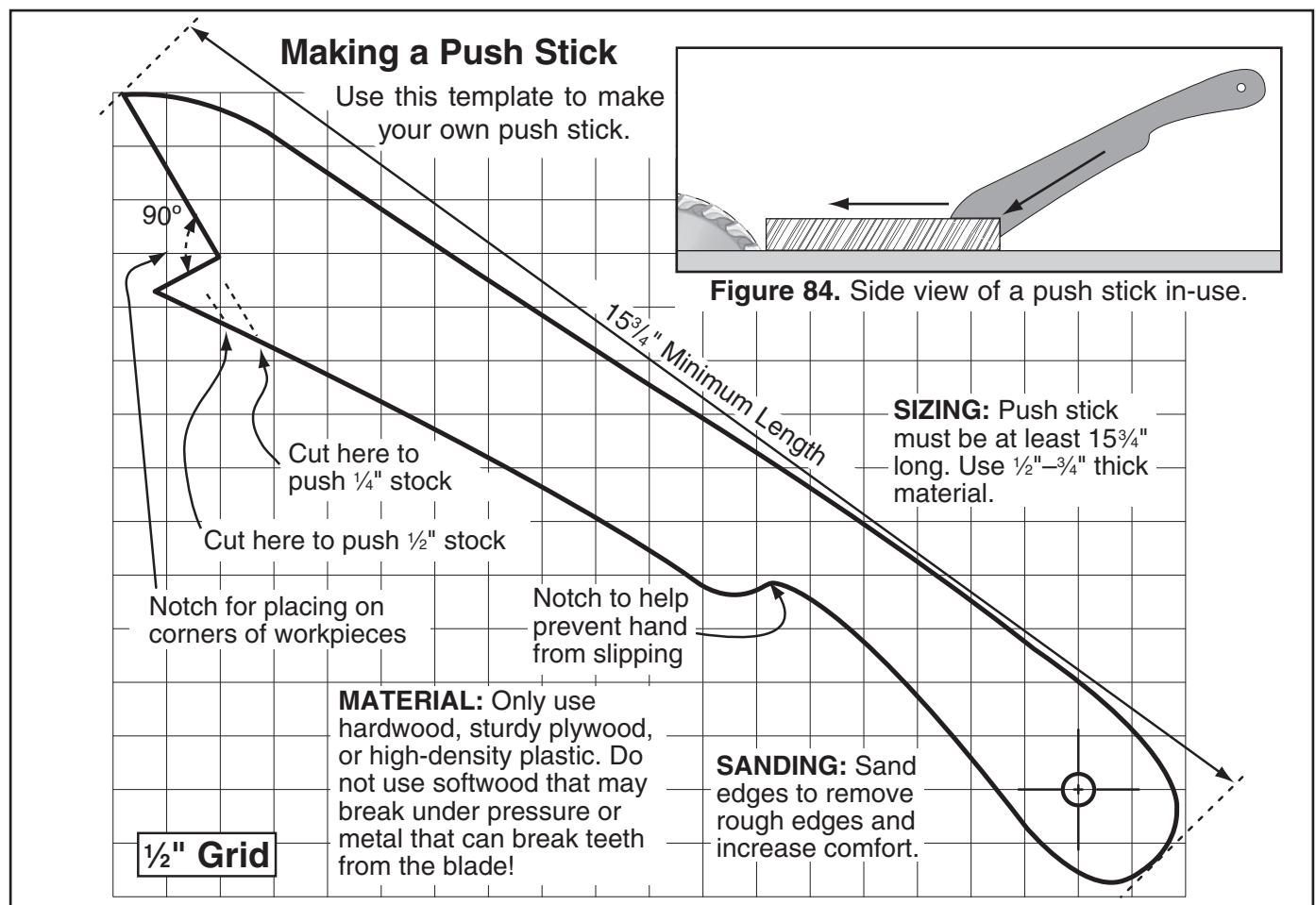


Figure 85. Template for a basic shop-made push stick (not shown at actual size).



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 86** 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).

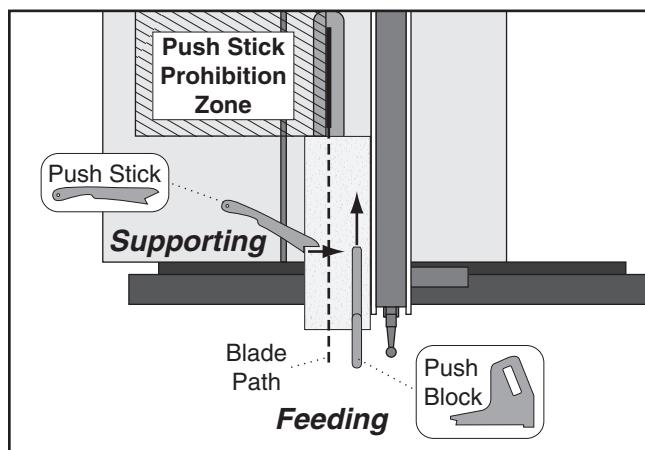


Figure 87. Using a push block and push stick to make a rip cut.

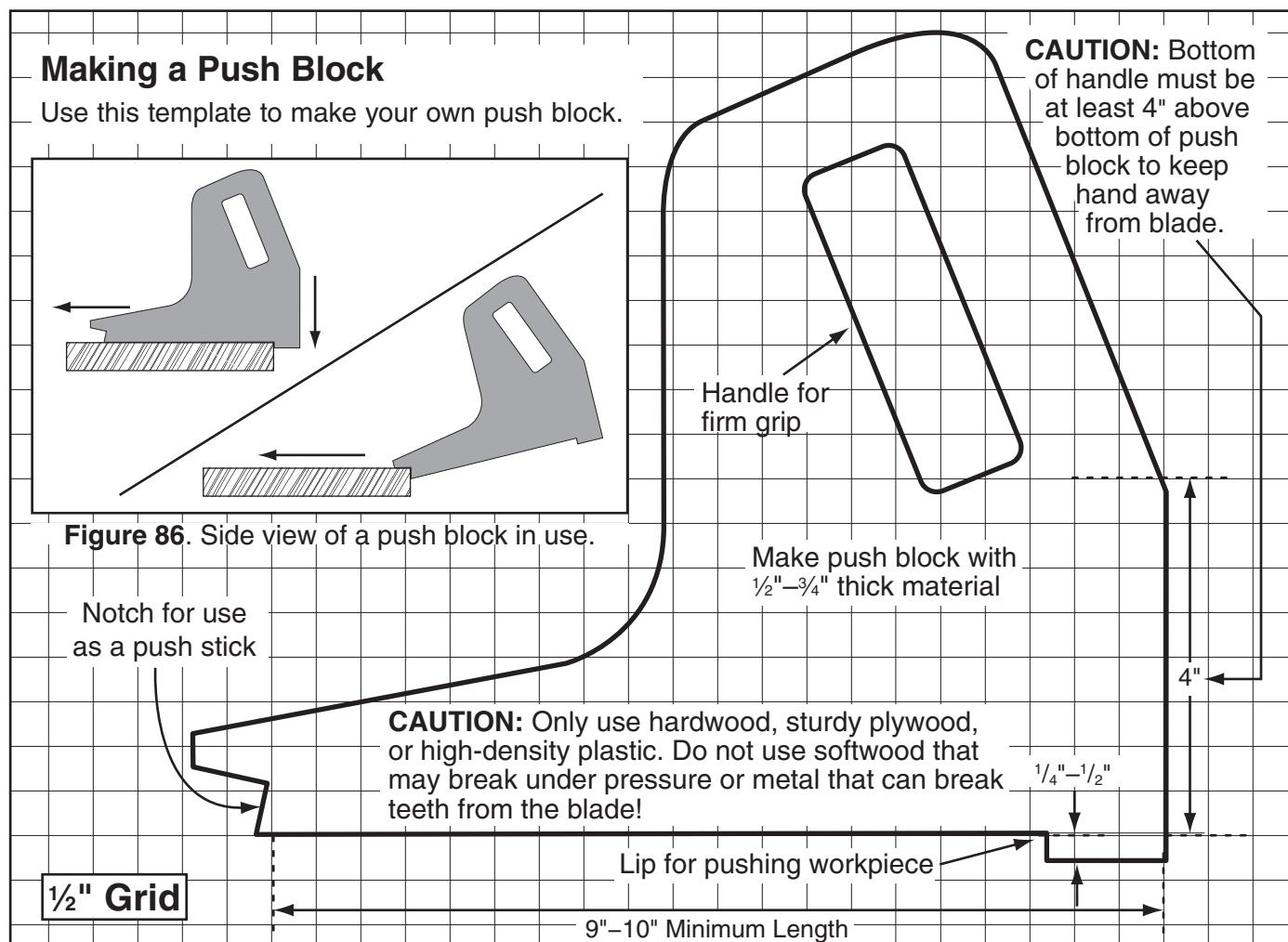


Figure 88. Template for a shop-made push block (shown at 50% of full size).



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 89**.

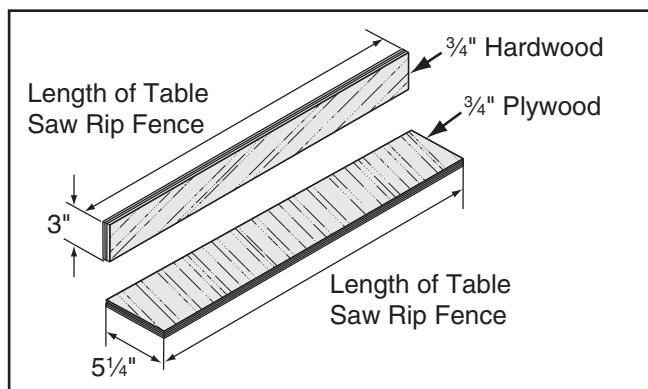


Figure 89. Auxiliary fence dimensions.

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 90**.

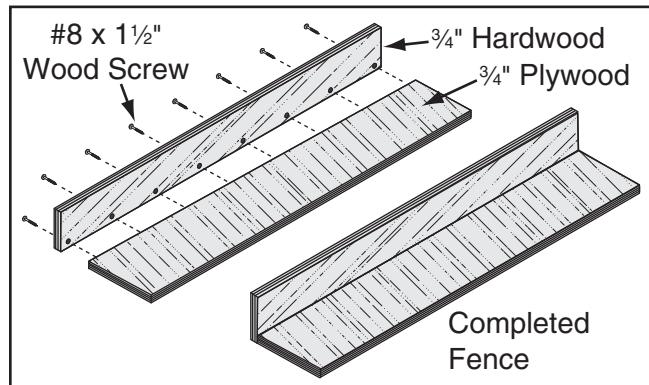


Figure 90. Location of pilot holes.

3. Using $\frac{3}{4}$ " material you used in previous steps, cut out pieces for push block per dimensions shown in **Figure 91**; for handle, cut a piece 10" long by 5"-9" high and shape it as desired to fit your hand.

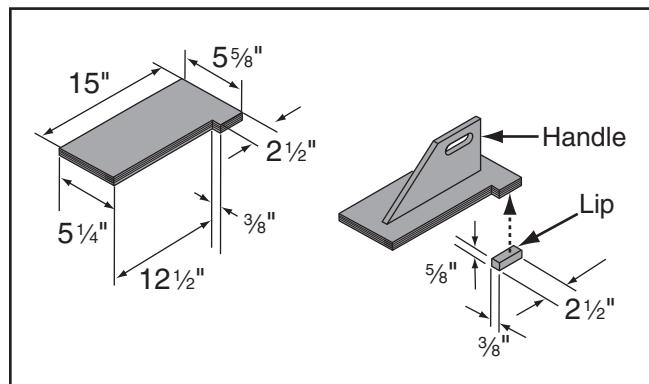


Figure 91. Push block dimensions and construction.

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 92**).

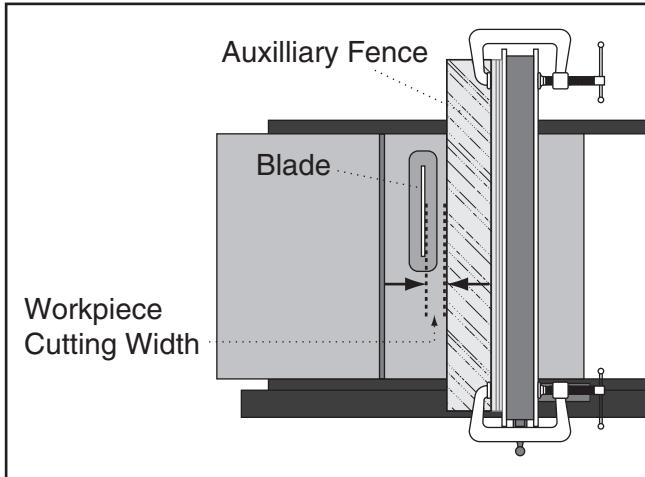
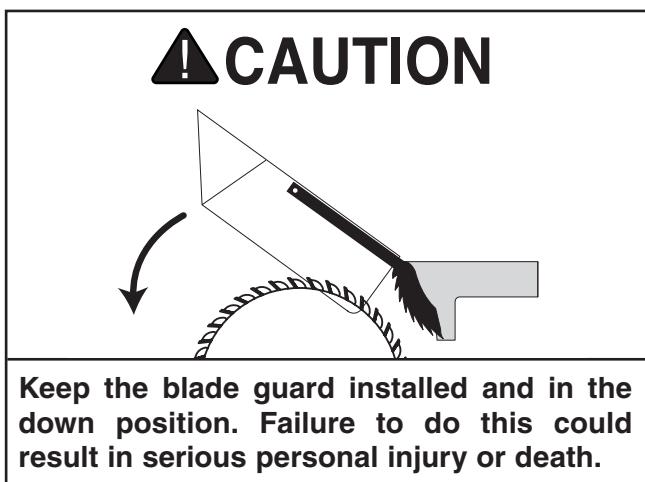


Figure 92. Adjusting ripping distance between blade and auxiliary fence.

2. Install blade guard, then disable pawls, as explained on **Page 37**, so they do not interfere with push block lip.



3. Place workpiece 1" behind blade and evenly against table and auxiliary fence (see **Figure 93**).

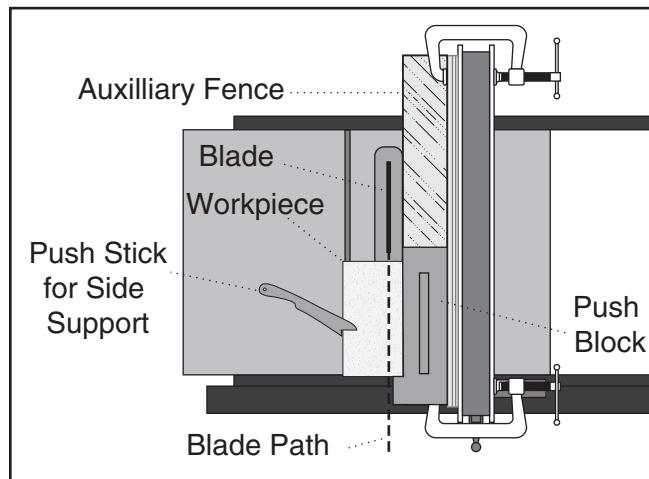


Figure 93. Push block in position to push workpiece through blade.

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 94**.

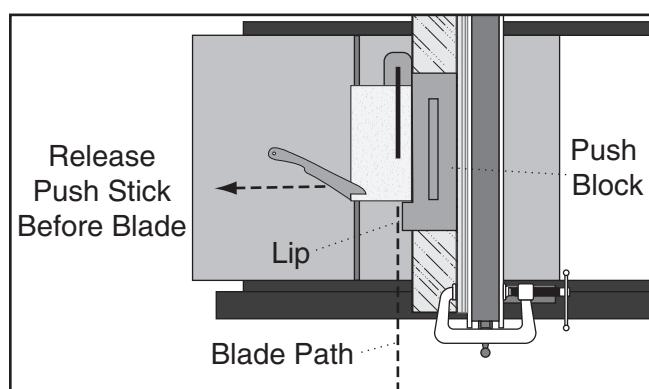


Figure 94. Ripping with push block.



Outfeed & Support Tables

One of the best accessories for improving the safety and ease of using a table saw is simply placing a large table (outfeed table) behind the saw to catch the workpiece (see **Figure 95**). 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 95. Example of outfeed & support tables.

Crosscut Sled

A crosscut sled (see **Figure 96**) 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 96. Example of crosscut sled.



SECTION 6: AFTERMARKET ACCESSORIES FROM GRIZZLY

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 $\frac{3}{32}$ " 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 97. 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 98. T20779 Forrest Woodworker II Blade.

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



D4206—Clear Flexible Hose 4" x 10'
D4256—45° Elbow 4"
D4216—Black Flexible Hose 4" x 10'
W1034—Heavy-Duty Clear Flex Hose 4" x 10'
D2107—Hose Hanger 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
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 99. Dust collection accessories.

T30491—Grizzly Tenoning Jig

Our fully adjustable tenoning jig handles stock up to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and features an adjustable bevel angle with a 90° to 75° range. The two large grip handles, adjustable guide bar, multi-position control levers, and extra large clamping handwheel will ensure accurate and repeatable results.

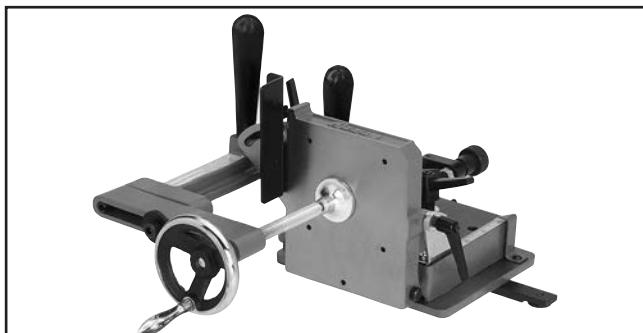


Figure 100. T30491 Tenoning Jig.

G1163P—1HP Floor Model Dust Collector

G0710—1HP Wall-Mount Dust Collector

H4340—3.0 Micron Upgrade Bag

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



Figure 101. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

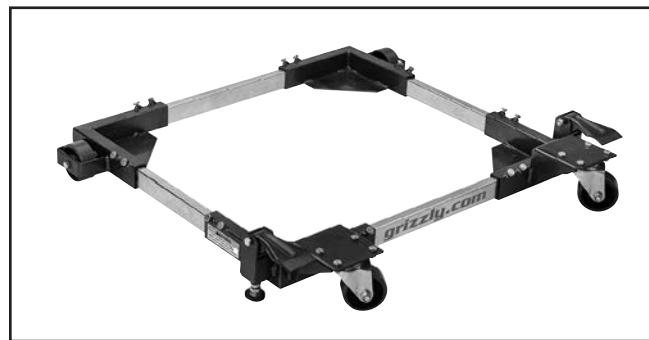


Figure 102. T28000 Bear Crawl Mobile Base.

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



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 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " miter slots. Made of high visibility yellow plastic.



Figure 103. H8029 5-Pc. Safety Kit.

T28172—14" x 39" Heavy-Duty Roller Table

T28369—14" x 78" Heavy-Duty Roller Table

T28370—14" x 118" Heavy-Duty Roller Table

Increase material handling and processing efficiency with one or more of these Heavy-Duty Roller Tables. Ideal for easily positioning material for cross cutting or cutting to length using a chop saw or metal cutting bandsaw. Simply place a roller table on one or both sides of your saw and production time is automatically improved!



Figure 104. Heavy-duty roller tables.

Basic Eye Protection

T20501—Face Shield Crown Protector 4"

T20502—Face Shield Crown Protector 7"

T20503—Face Shield Window

T20451—"Kirova" Clear Safety Glasses

T20456—DAKURA Safety Glasses, Black/Clear

T28175—S3960HS Stealth Safety Glasses



Figure 105. Assortment of basic eye protection.

H7228—Lined Gripping Glove, Medium

H7229—Lined Gripping Glove, Large

H9744—Lined Gripping Glove, Extra Large

These gloves feature a gray poly-cotton blend knit shell, blue crinkle latex coated palm, continuous knit wrist, polyester overlock hem, and a seamless design.

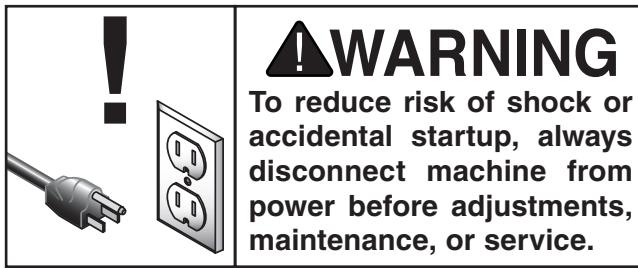


Figure 106. Lined gripping gloves.

order online at 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 78**).

Every 6–12 Months:

- Lubricate trunnion slides, worm gear, bull gear, and leadscrew (**Page 62**).

Cleaning & Protecting

Cleaning the Model G0962A40 is relatively easy. Vacuum excess wood chips and sawdust, and wipe off the remaining dust with a dry cloth. If any resin has built up, use a resin-dissolving cleaner to remove it.

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

G5562—SLIPIT® 1 Qt. Gel

G5563—SLIPIT® 12 Oz. Spray

G2871—Boeshield® T-9 12 Oz. Spray

G2870—Boeshield® T-9 4 Oz. Spray

H3788—G96® Gun Treatment 12 Oz. Spray



Figure 107. 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 1–2 Dabs
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 108**).

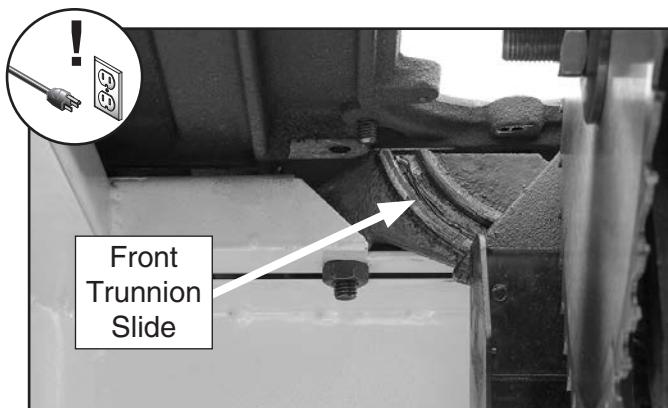


Figure 108. Trunnion slide locations.

Worm Gear, Bull Gear & Leadscrew

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

Clean away any built up grime and debris from worm gear, bull gear, and leadscrew (see **Figures 109–110**) with a wire brush, rags, and mineral spirits. Allow components to dry, then apply a thin coat of grease to them.

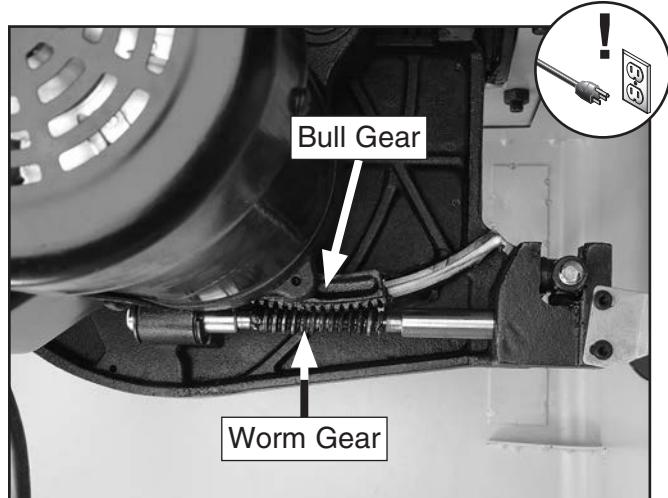


Figure 109. Location of bull and worm gears.

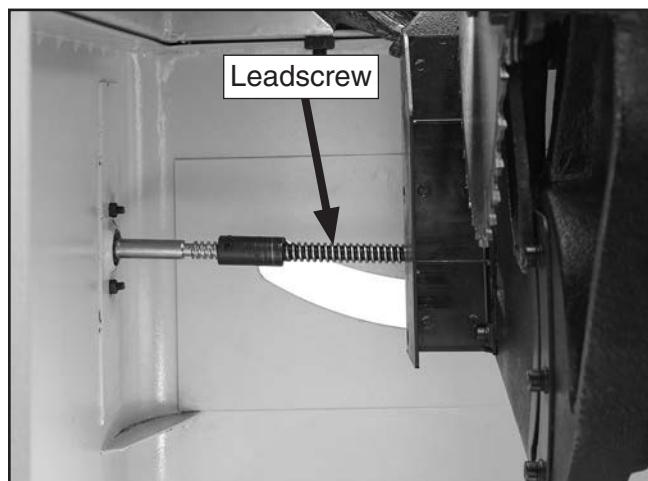


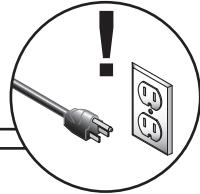
Figure 110. Location of leadscrew.



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">1. Switch disabling pin installed.2. Incorrect power supply voltage or circuit size.3. Plug/receptacle at fault/wired incorrectly.4. Power supply circuit breaker tripped or fuse blown.5. Motor wires connected incorrectly.6. Start capacitor at fault.7. Centrifugal switch adjustment/contact points at fault.8. Wiring broken, disconnected, or corroded.9. ON/OFF switch at fault.10. Motor or motor bearings at fault.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Remove switch disabling pin.2. Ensure correct power supply voltage/circuit size.3. Test for good contacts; correct wiring (Page 80).4. Ensure circuit is free of shorts. Reset circuit breaker or replace fuse.5. Correct motor wiring connections (Page 80).6. Test/replace if at fault.7. Adjust centrifugal switch/clean contact points. Replace either if at fault.8. Fix broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections.9. Replace switch.10. Replace motor.
Machine stalls or is underpowered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Machine undersized for task.2. Workpiece material unsuitable for machine.3. Feed rate/cutting speed too fast.4. Workpiece crooked; fence not parallel with blade.5. Blade dull or wrong blade for task.6. Belt slipping/pulleys misaligned.7. Motor wires connected incorrectly.8. Plug/receptacle at fault/wired incorrectly.9. Pulley/sprocket slipping on shaft.10. Motor overheated.11. Run capacitor at fault.12. Extension cord too long.13. Centrifugal switch/contact points at fault.14. Motor or motor bearings at fault.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use correct blade (Page 32); reduce feed rate or depth of cut.2. Only cut wood/ensure moisture is below 20%.3. Reduce feed pressure and speed.4. Use jointer to straighten edge of workpiece that slides up against fence; adjust fence parallel with blade.5. Use correct blade for type of cut. Use sharp blade (Page 34).6. Clean/tension/replace belt (Page 78); ensure pulleys are aligned.7. Correct motor wiring connections (Page 80).8. Test for good contacts/correct wiring (Page 80).9. Tighten/replace loose pulley/shaft.10. Clean motor, let cool, and reduce workload.11. Test/repair/replace.12. Move machine closer to power supply; use shorter extension cord.13. Adjust centrifugal switch/clean contact points. Replace either if at fault.14. Replace motor.



Motor & Electrical (Cont.)

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor or component loose. 2. Mobile base lock knobs loose or stand feet not adjusted properly. 3. Blade at fault. 4. Belt worn, loose, pulleys misaligned, or belt slapping cover. 5. Motor mount loose/broken. 6. Arbor pulley loose. 7. Motor fan rubbing on fan cover. 8. Arbor bearings at fault. 9. Centrifugal switch needs adjustment/at fault. 10. Motor bearings at fault. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace damaged or missing bolts/nuts or tighten if loose. 2. Tighten mobile base lock knobs or adjust stand feet to stabilize machine. 3. Replace warped/bent blade (Page 34); resharpen dull blade. 4. Inspect/replace belt (Page 78). Realign pulleys if necessary. 5. Tighten/replace. 6. Retighten/replace arbor pulley with shaft and thread locking liquid. 7. Fix/replace fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan. 8. Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor. 9. Adjust/replace if at fault. 10. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement.

Machine Operation

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Fence does not move smoothly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fence not mounted/adjusted correctly. 2. Rails dirty or sticky. 3. Clamp screw is out of adjustment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remount fence and adjust correctly. 2. Clean and lubricate/wax rails. 3. Adjust clamp screw (Page 74).
Material moves away from fence when ripping.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improper feeding technique. 2. Fence not parallel with blade. 3. Workpiece crooked or bowed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learn/use proper feeding technique. 2. Adjust fence parallel with blade (Page 75). 3. Use jointer to straighten edge of workpiece that slides against fence.
Blade not parallel with miter slot.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blade is damaged or warped. 2. Table misadjusted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace blade (Page 34). 2. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (Page 69).
Blade tilt does not stop at 45°/90°.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 45°/90° stop out of adjustment. 2. Sawdust or debris stuck in trunnion slides or on stop nuts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust 45°/90° stop nuts (Page 67). 2. Clean sawdust or debris out of trunnion slides or off stop nuts; lubricate as necessary.
Blade hits table insert when tilting to 45°, or blade too close to insert.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sawdust/debris stuck in trunnion slides. 2. Miter slot not parallel with blade. 3. Blade incorrectly installed. 4. Table/trunnion assembly mount position not correct. 5. Blade position on arbor is incorrect. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean sawdust or debris out of trunnion slides. 2. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (Page 69). 3. Correctly install blade (Page 34). 4. Adjust table or trunnion mounting position (Page 69). 5. Verify that blade arbor washers are correct and in the required position.
Board binds or burns when feeding through saw.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Board warped. 2. Feed rate too slow or inconsistent. 3. Blade is warped/damaged/dull. 4. Too many teeth on blade for cutting type. 5. Fence not parallel with blade. 6. Miter slot not parallel with blade. 7. Spreader/riving knife not aligned with blade. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. Reduce feed rate and apply consistent pressure through entire cut. 3. Replace blade (Page 34). 4. Change blade to one with fewer teeth. 5. Adjust fence parallel with blade (Page 75). 6. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (Page 69). 7. Align spreader/riving knife with blade (Page 71).



Machine Operation (Cont.)

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Handwheel binds or blade will not move up/down or tilt freely.	1. Lock knob is engaged. 2. Sawdust/debris stuck in trunnion slides. 3. Handwheel shaft pins are wedged.	1. Loosen lock knob. 2. Clean sawdust/debris out of trunnion slides. 3. Remove handwheel and adjust shaft pins.
Handwheel binds or is difficult to move.	1. Handwheel shaft pins are wedged. 2. Handwheel inserted too far. 3. Too much engagement between worm gear and trunnion.	1. Remove handwheel and adjust shaft pins. 2. Remove handwheel, adjust key, re-install handwheel. 3. Adjust worm gear engagement.
Too much sawdust blown back toward operator.	1. Dust collector not turned on or connected. 2. Blade guard removed. 3. Dust collection system clogged or lacks required CFM at machine. 4. Too many air leaks in cabinet for proper dust collection.	1. Connect and turn on dust collector. 2. Re-install blade guard for maximum safety and dust control. 3. Remove clog; revise ducting layout for improved suction; use a stronger dust collector. 4. Seal leaks in cabinet or around dust chute.
Tooth marks on cut edge.	1. Blade is warped/damaged/dull. 2. Fence not parallel with blade. 3. Miter slot not parallel with blade.	1. Replace blade (Page 34). 2. Adjust fence parallel with blade (Page 75). 3. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (Page 69).
Finished board narrower than expected.	1. Fence scale pointer not adjusted correctly or fence scale label misapplied.	1. Adjust fence scale pointer or re-apply fence scale label in correct position.
Kickback occurs.	1. Fence not parallel with blade. 2. Feeding boards freehand without fence or miter gauge. 3. Spreader/riving knife not correctly aligned with blade. 4. Blade guard not installed/not working correctly. 5. Letting go of board before it is past blade. 6. Board not held firmly against table and fence. 7. Using miter gauge and fence at the same time. 8. Board is warped or edge that slides against fence is bowed/curved. 9. Taking too deep of a cut.	1. Adjust fence parallel with blade (Page 75). 2. Always use fence or miter gauge as a guide when feeding workpiece. 3. Adjust spreader/riving knife into alignment with blade (Page 71). 4. Install blade guard. Replace blade guard before using saw if damaged. 5. Move board completely past blade before releasing. 6. Hold board firmly against table and fence; use push stick(s) whenever possible to keep fingers away from blade. 7. Never use miter gauge and fence together. Always use one or the other. 8. Always cut bowed workpiece with cupped side against table; use a jointer to joint edge of board that slides against fence. 9. Always take multiple shallow passes for non-through cuts.
Miter gauge does not move smoothly.	1. Bent miter gauge bar; burs on bar/slot; dirty slot.	1. Straighten/replace bar; debur bar or slot; clean debris from slot.
Will not make accurate cuts.	1. Pointer calibrated incorrectly to scale. 2. Miter slot not parallel with blade. 3. Fence not parallel with blade. 4. Stop bolts/nuts out of adjustment.	1. Adjust blade 90° to table using a square, then calibrate pointer to scale (Page 67). 2. Adjust miter slot parallel with blade (Page 69). 3. Adjust fence parallel with blade (Page 75). 4. Adjust stop bolts/nuts (Page 67).



Machine Operation (Cont.)

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Will not make accurate square cuts.	1. 90° stop out of adjustment.	1. Adjust 90° stop (Page 67).
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 (Page 67). 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 (Page 67).
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 (Page 76).
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 (Page 74). 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 111**. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct placement of square.

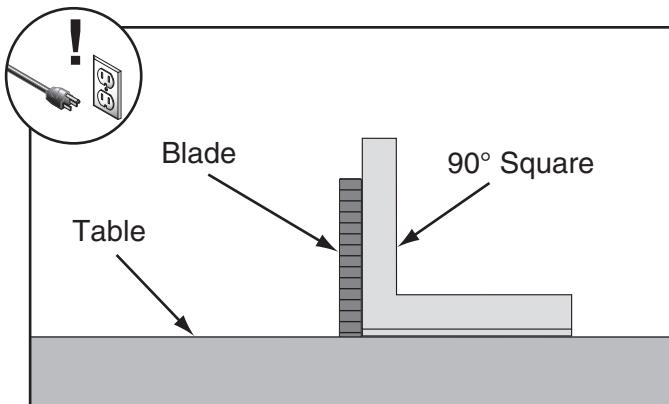


Figure 111. Checking blade at 90°.

— If blade *is* 90° to table, then no adjustments are necessary. Make sure tilt indicator arrow shown in **Figure 112** 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 112. Tilt indicator arrow location.

4. Remove motor cover.
5. Loosen (2) M8-1.25 hex nuts on leadscrew (see **Figure 113**).

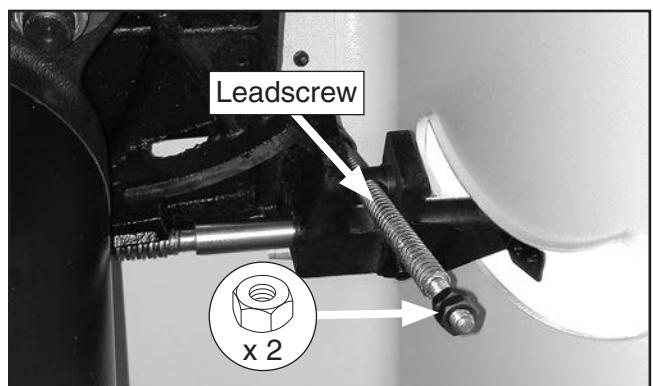


Figure 113. Location of 90° stop nuts.



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

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

Setting 45° Stop

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Raise blade as high as it will go, then tilt it towards 45° until it stops and cannot be tilted any more.
3. Place a 45° square against table and blade so it contacts blade evenly from bottom to top (see **Figure 114**). Make sure blade teeth do not obstruct placement of square.

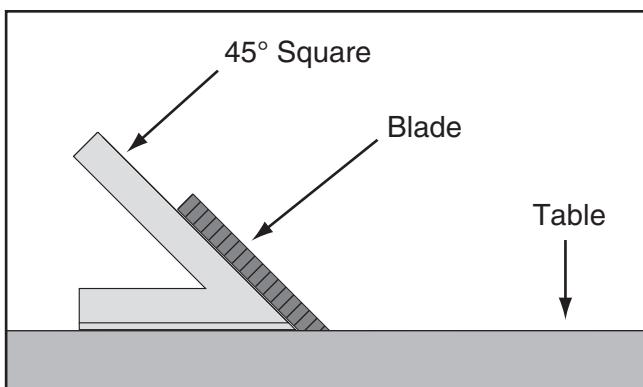


Figure 114. Checking blade at 45°.

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

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

4. Remove rear access panel.
5. Loosen (2) M5-.8 x 10 cap screws in 45° limiting block (see **Figure 115**).

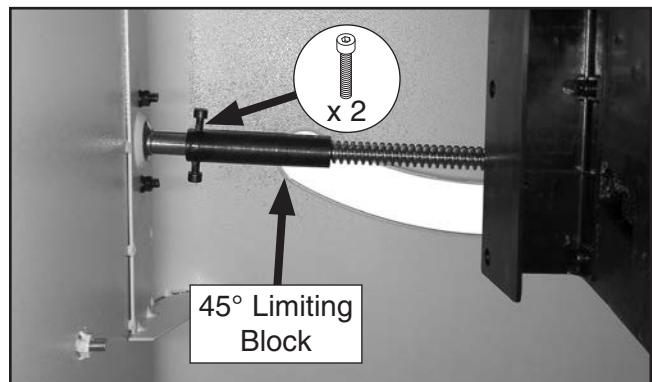


Figure 115. Location of 45° limiting block.

6. Tilt blade away from 45° by about 5°, so there is room for limiting block to move.
7. Adjust 45° limiting block according to how far off blade was from 45°, then recheck blade and repeat adjustment as necessary until blade stops at 45°, then tighten cap screws and replace rear access panel.
8. Make sure tilt indicator arrow points to 45° mark on scale. If it does not, adjust indicator arrow as described on **Page 67**.



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 116**. Make sure that face of adjustable square is even along miter slot.

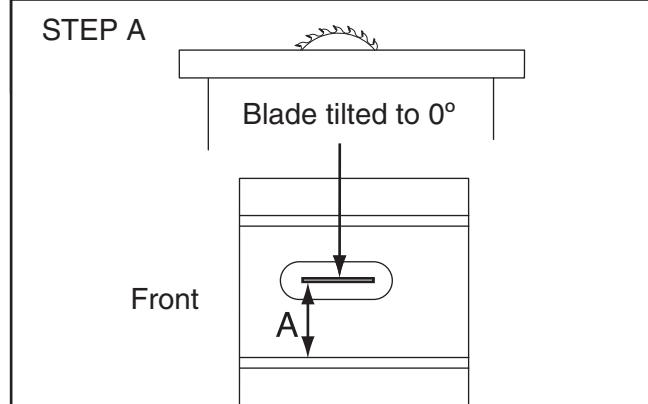
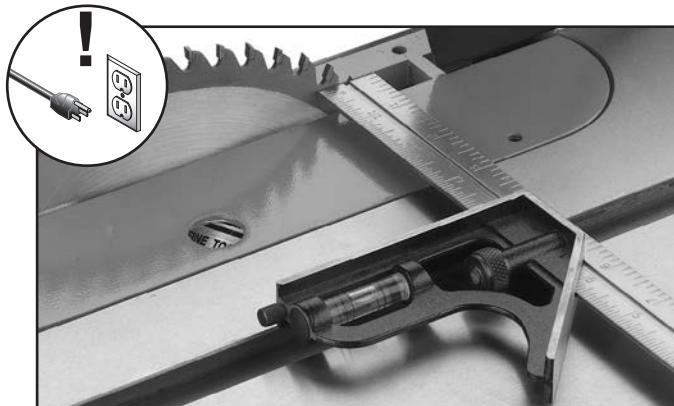


Figure 116. Example of adjusting blade to miter slot.

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 117**.

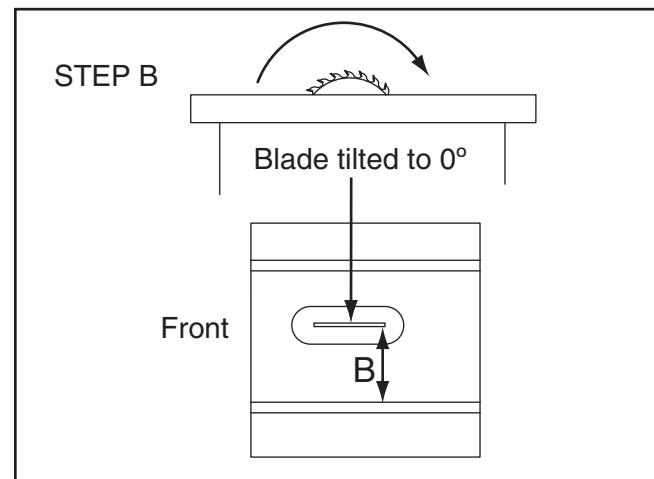


Figure 117. Measuring distance from miter slot to carbide tip on opposite side of table insert.

- 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 118**), and lightly tap table in direction needed to square table to blade.

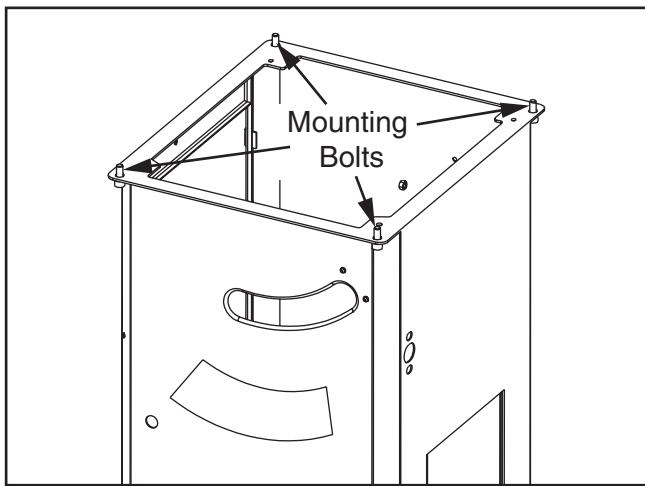


Figure 118. Location of table mounting bolts (table omitted for clarity).

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 119–120** 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.

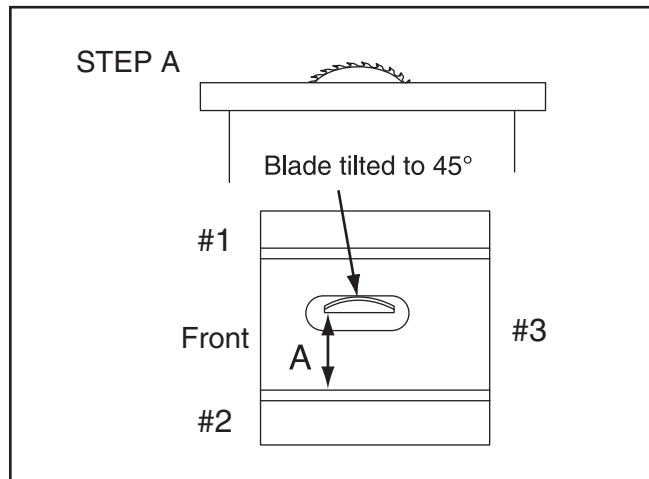


Figure 119. Shim procedure diagram A.

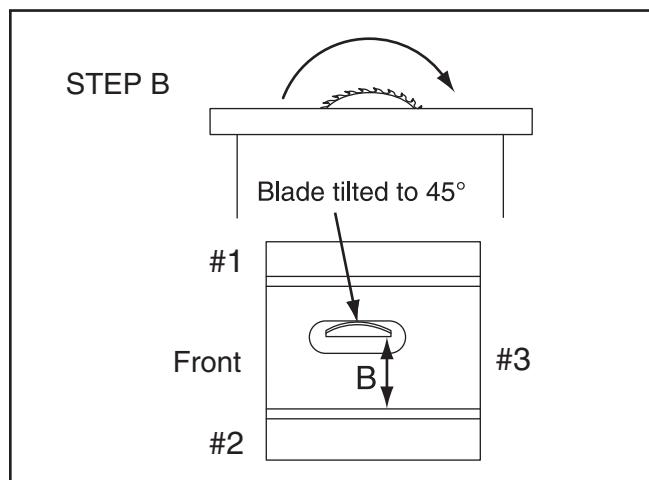


Figure 120. Shim procedure diagram B.



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 before 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 121**. Spreader/riving knife should be parallel with blade along its length at both positions, and in "Alignment Zone," as shown in **Figure 122**.

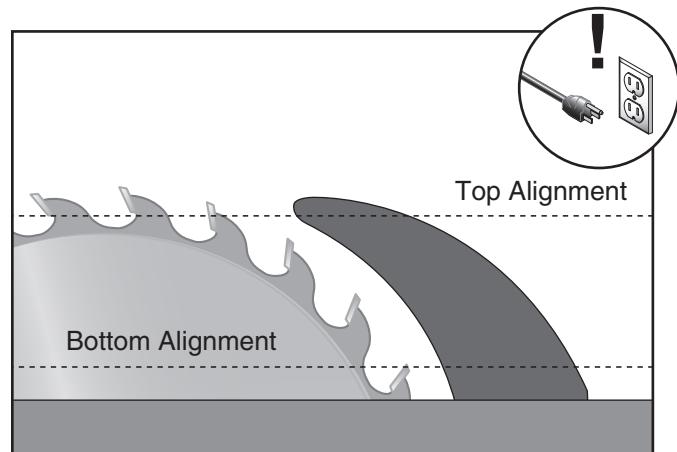


Figure 121. Checking top and bottom riving knife parallelism with blade.



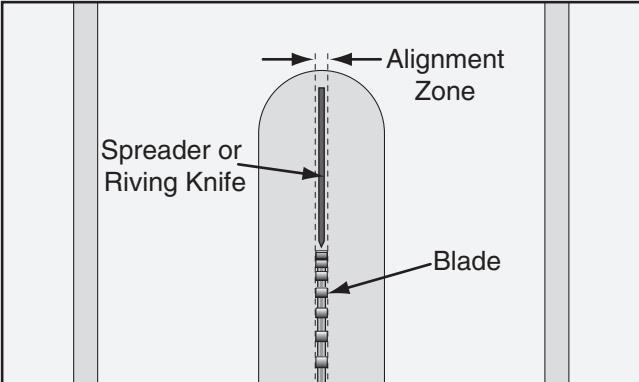


Figure 122. Spreader/riving knife alignment zone.

- 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 123**), then slide spreader/riving knife as needed to align with blade.

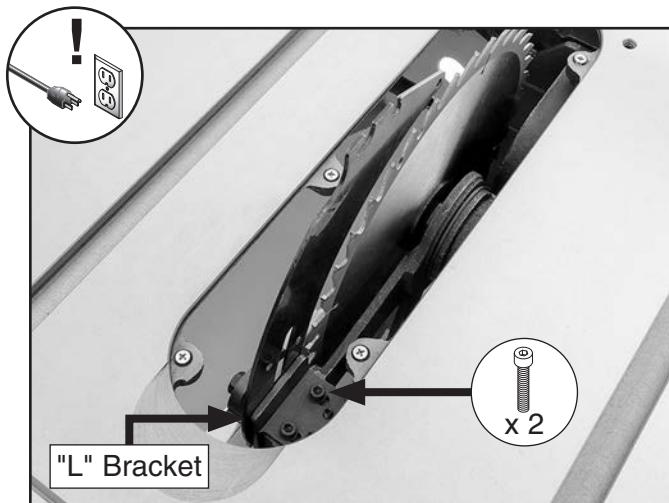


Figure 123. Cap screws for adjusting spreader/riving knife position.

4. Follow **Checking Alignment, Steps 1–3** on **Page 71**.
 - 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 76**).

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 71**).

- 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 124**).



Figure 124. 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 125**.

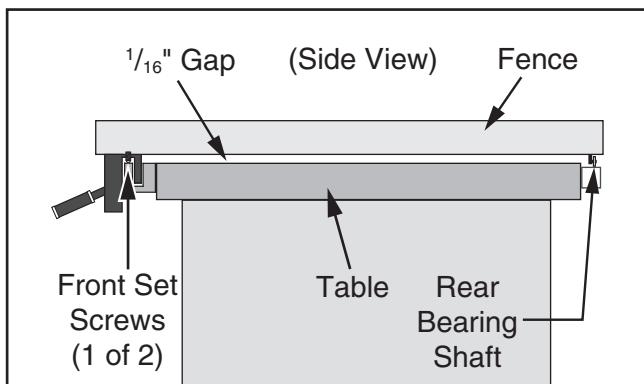


Figure 125. Fence height is adjusted by two front set screws and rear bearing shaft.

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 126**) 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**.

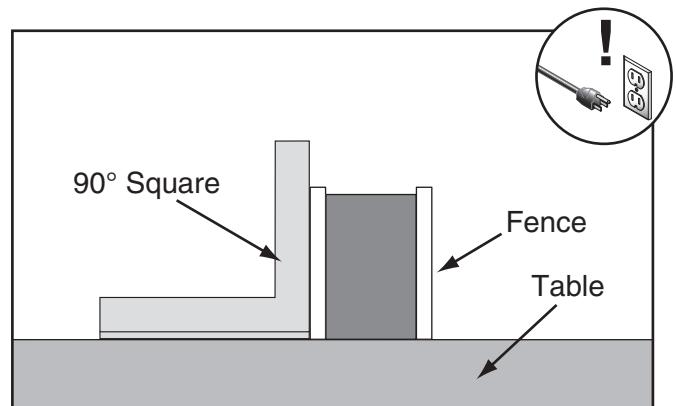


Figure 126. Example of checking fence squareness to table.

3. Loosen knurled lock nuts and adjust set screws (see **Figure 124**) on top of fence bracket to ensure fence face is 90° to table. Tighten lock nuts when fence is square to table.



- 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 127**), 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**.

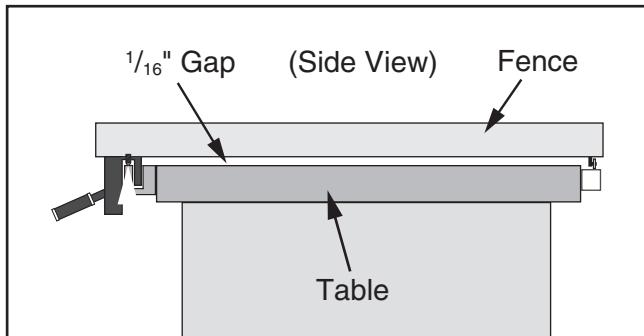


Figure 127. Example of even gap between fence and table approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ " front to back.

- Remove fence assembly and lay it upside down.
- Remove fence assembly cap shown in **Figure 128**, 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.

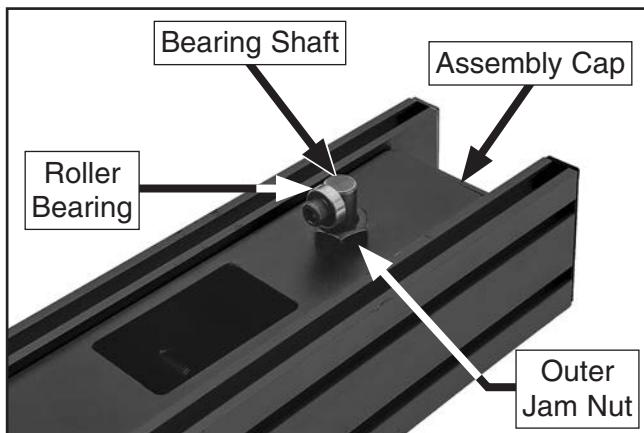


Figure 128. Rear adjustment area for leveling fence.

- Re-install fence assembly.
- Reach inside fence and adjust height of bearing shaft. Turn shaft clockwise to decrease shaft height; turn shaft counterclockwise to raise shaft height.
- When satisfied with position of bearing shaft, remove fence and tighten inner and outer jam nuts. Keep roller bearing parallel with rear fence rail.
- 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

- Remove fence and lay it upside down.
- Loosen knurled lock nut (see **Figure 129**).



Figure 129. Set screw for adjusting fence handle clamping pressure.

- Adjust set screw clockwise to increase clamping pressure of lock handle or counterclockwise to decrease clamping pressure.
- Tighten knurled lock nut.
- Re-install fence and check clamping pressure of lock handle.
- 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 130**). 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 73**.



Figure 130. 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 131**).

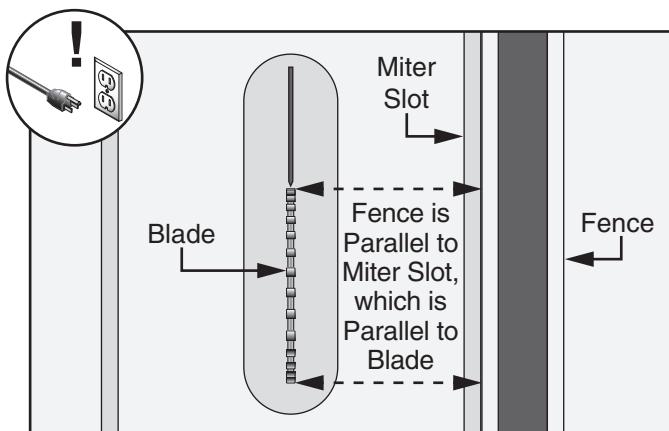


Figure 131. Checking fence parallelism w/blade.

— 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 130**. 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 132**).

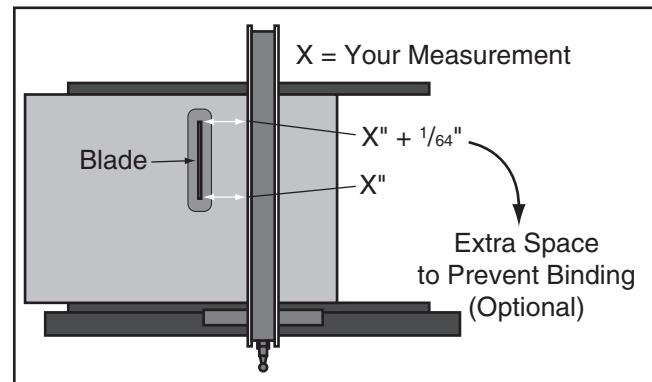


Figure 132. Example of adjusting fence with a $\frac{1}{64}$ " offset.

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 133**, can be calibrated with the fence scale by loosening the mounting screws and sliding them in the desired direction.

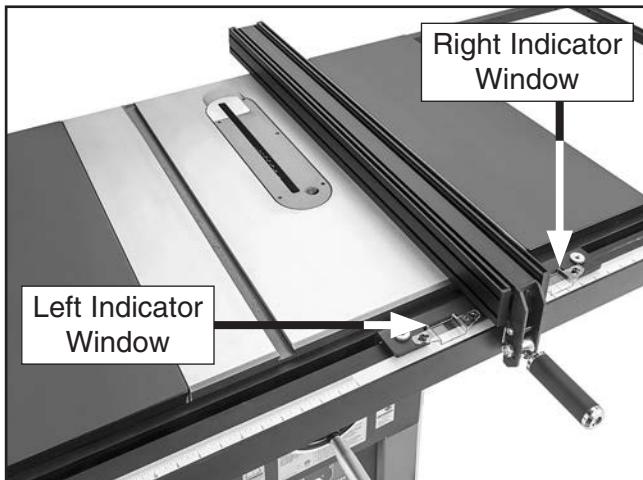


Figure 133. Fence indicator windows.

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 134**). 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 134** and either loosen screws to raise insert, or tighten screws to lower it. Repeat **Steps 2–3** until insert is flush with table.

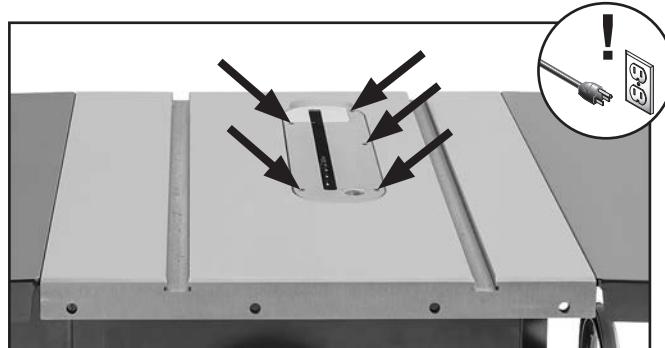


Figure 134. Adjustment screws location.

Model G0962A40 (Mfd. Since 07/22)



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 135**).

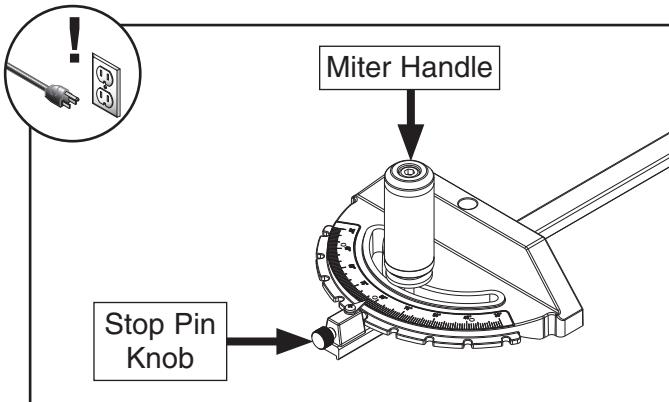


Figure 135. Miter gauge adjustment components.

4. Place square evenly against miter body and blade, as shown in **Figure 136**.
 - 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**.

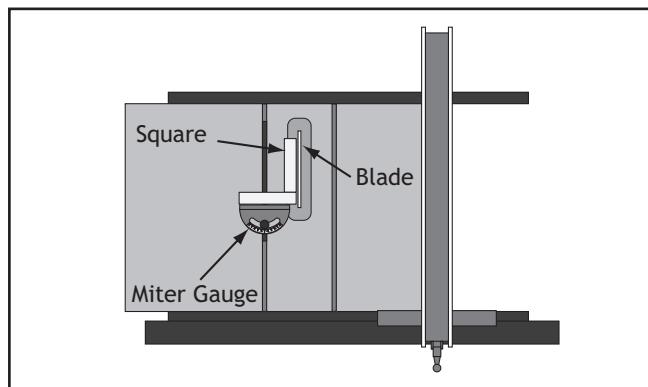


Figure 136. Miter body square to blade.

5. Loosen Phillips head screw shown in **Figure 137**, adjust indicator so it points to 90°, then tighten screw to secure.

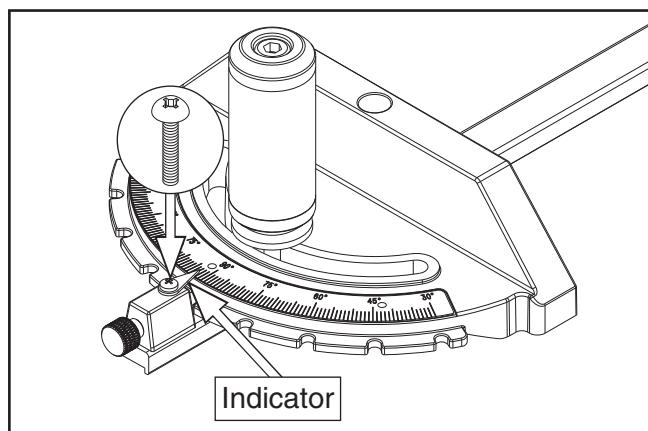


Figure 137. Location of angle indicator and Phillips head screw.



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 138**.

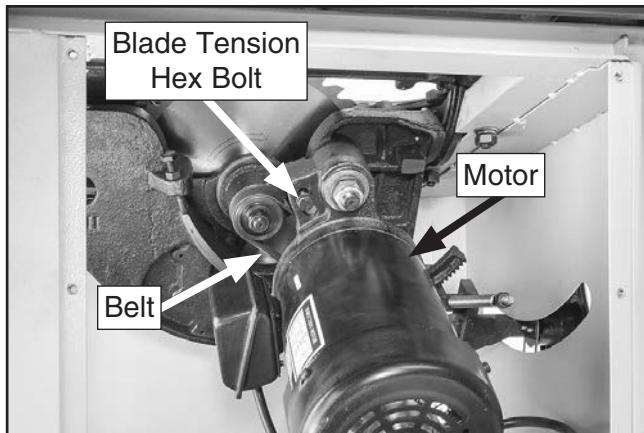


Figure 138. Components used to tension or remove belt.

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 138**.
5. Use blade height handwheel to raise motor and loosen belt, then remove belt.
6. Install new belt onto pulleys. Lower motor until it begins to pull blade down with it, then retighten blade tension hex bolt.
7. Re-install motor cover.



SECTION 9: WIRING

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

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

⚠️WARNING

Wiring Safety Instructions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

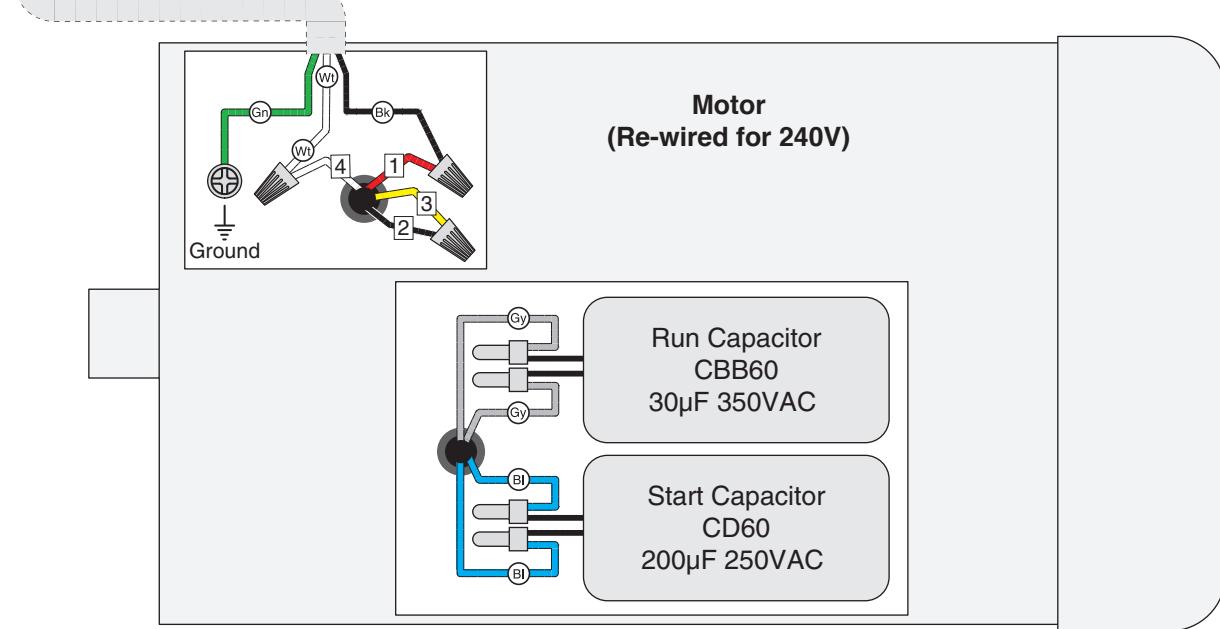
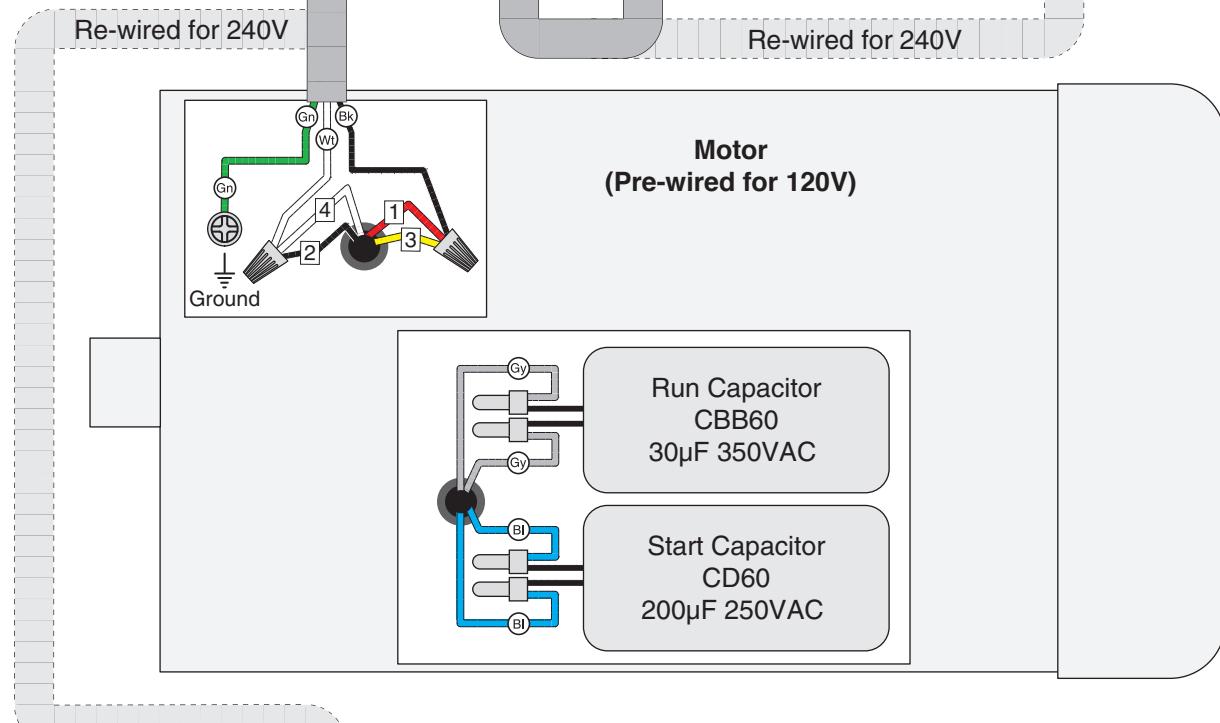
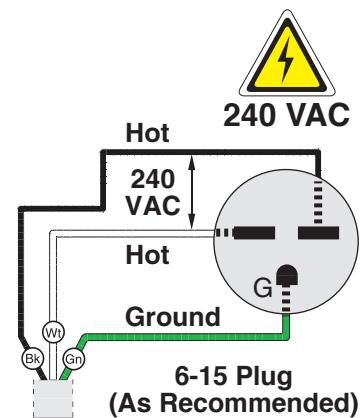
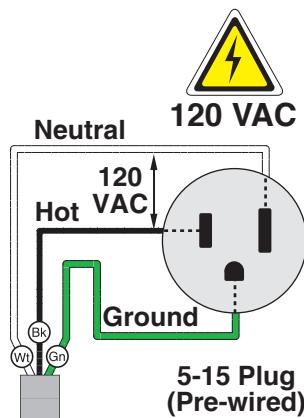
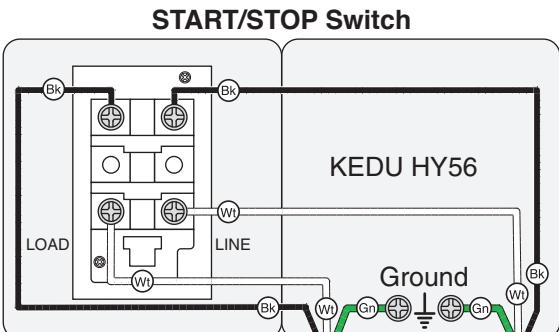
The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can view these pages in color at www.grizzly.com.

COLOR KEY

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



Wiring Diagram



Electrical Components

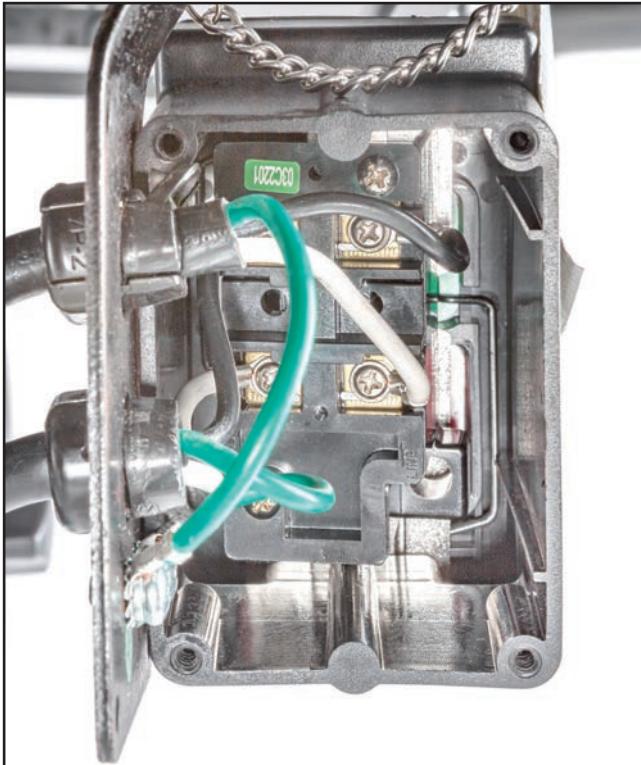


Figure 139. START/STOP switch wiring.



Figure 141. Junction box motor wiring at 120V.



Figure 140. Run and start capacitors.



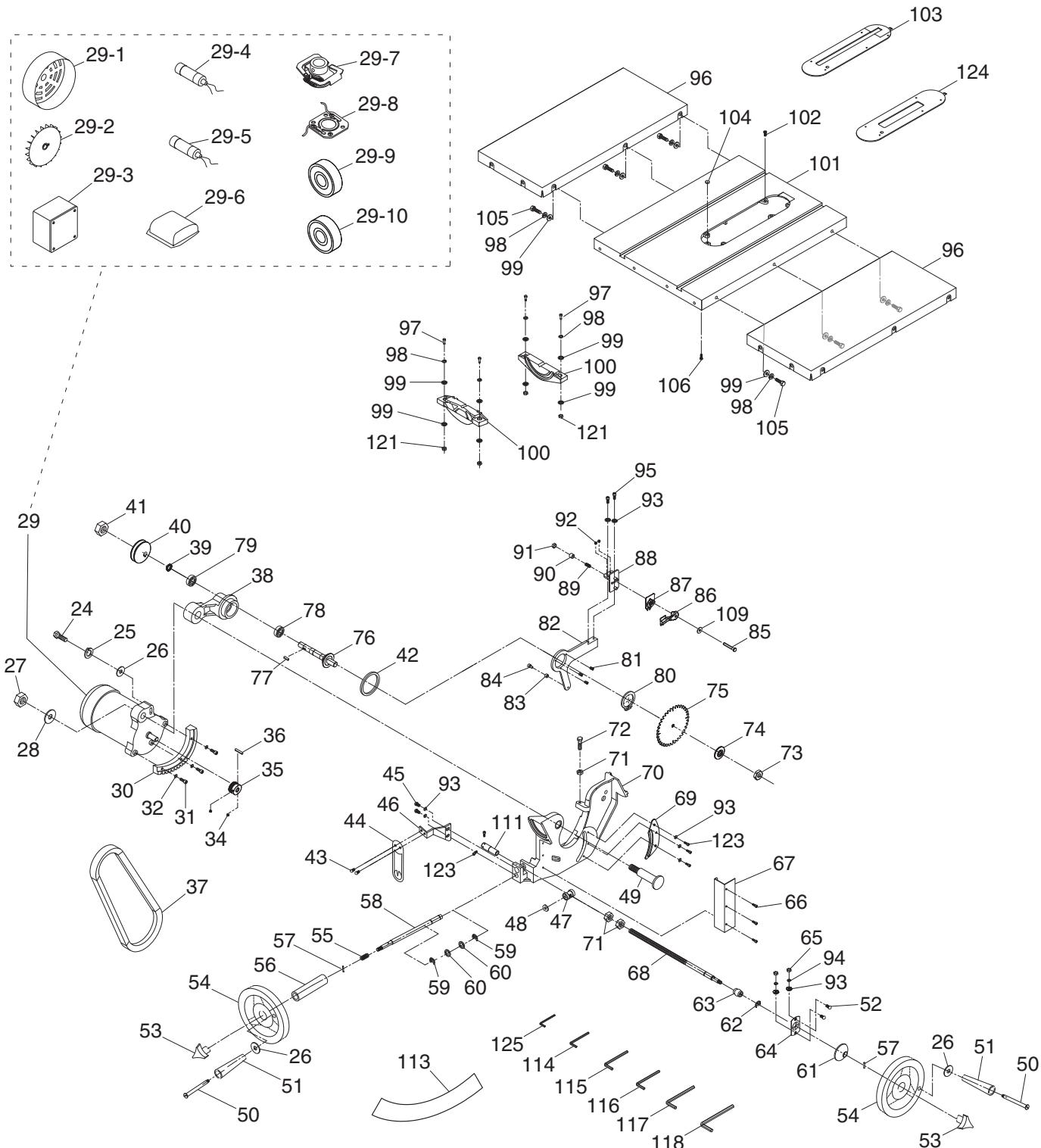
Figure 142. Motor wiring label inside junction box.



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 to check for availability.

Main



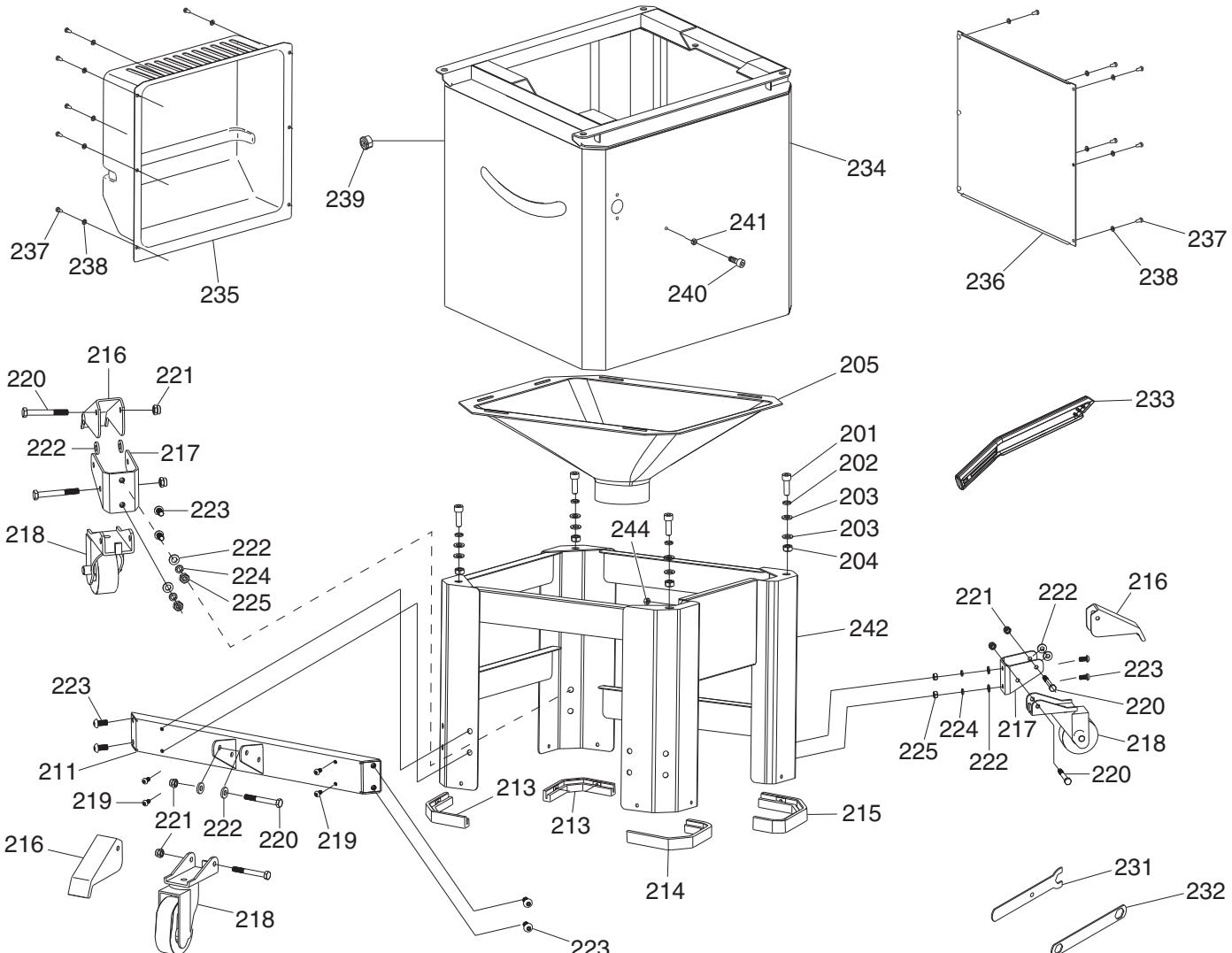
Main Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
24	P0962A40024	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 30
25	P0962A40025	LOCK WASHER 8MM
26	P0962A40026	FLAT WASHER 8MM
27	P0962A40027	LOCK NUT M16-2
28	P0962A40028	FLAT WASHER 16MM
29	P0962A40029	MOTOR 2HP 110V/220V 1-PH
29-1	P0962A40029-1	MOTOR FAN COVER
29-2	P0962A40029-2	MOTOR FAN
29-3	P0962A40029-3	MOTOR JUNCTION BOX
29-4	P0962A40029-4	R CAPACITOR 30M 350V 1-5/8 X 3-1/8
29-5	P0962A40029-5	S CAPACITOR 200M 250V 1-3/8 X 2-11/16
29-6	P0962A40029-6	CAPACITOR COVER
29-7	P0962A40029-7	CENTRIFUGAL SWITCH L19-15 4S
29-8	P0962A40029-8	CONTACT PLATE
29-9	P0962A40029-9	BALL BEARING 6203-2RS (FRONT)
29-10	P0962A40029-10	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ (REAR)
30	P0962A40030	BULL GEAR
31	P0962A40031	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 25
32	P0962A40032	FLAT WASHER 6MM
34	P0962A40034	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 8
35	P0962A40035	MOTOR PULLEY J6 X 5/8" BORE
36	P0962A40036	KEY 5 X 5 X 30 RE
37	P0962A40037	V-BELT 355J6 POLYFLEX
38	P0962A40038	BLADE BRACKET
39	P0962A40039	ARBOR BUSHING
40	P0962A40040	ARBOR PULLEY J6
41	P0962A40041	LOCK NUT M12-1.5
42	P0962A40042	SHIM WASHER
43	P0962A40043	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6
44	P0962A40044	BEVEL INDICATOR
45	P0962A40045	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 8
46	P0962A40046	POINTER SEAT
47	P0962A40047	BEVEL NUT
48	P0962A40048	SHIM WASHER
49	P0962A40049	MAIN TRUNNION SHAFT
50	P0962A40050	SHOULDER SCREW M8-1.25 X 14, 9 X 100
51	P0962A40051	HANDWHEEL HANDLE 106MM SS
52	P0962A40052	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 16
53	P0962A40053	LOCK HANDLE KNOB M8-1.25 3-LOBE
54	P0962A40054	HANDWHEEL TYPE-1 180D X 11B-K X M8-1.25
55	P0962A40055	COMPRESSION SPRING
56	P0962A40056	ELEVATION BUSHING
57	P0962A40057	ROLL PIN 3 X 20
58	P0962A40058	ELEVATION SHAFT
59	P0962A40059	E-CLIP 14MM
60	P0962A40060	SPACER
61	P0962A40061	BEVEL PLATE
62	P0962A40062	E-CLIP 9MM
63	P0962A40063	SPHERICAL PLAIN BEARING GEG12C
64	P0962A40064	BEARING SEAT
65	P0962A40065	HEX NUT M5-.8
66	P0962A40066	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
67	P0962A40067	BLADE GUARD
68	P0962A40068	TILT SHAFT
69	P0962A40069	RIVING GUIDE
70	P0962A40070	MAIN TRUNNION
71	P0962A40071	HEX NUT M8-1.25
72	P0962A40072	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 40
73	P0962A40073	ARBOR NUT 5/8-18
74	P0962A40074	BLADE FLANGE
75	P0962A40075	BLADE 10" X 5/8" X 40T
76	P0962A40076	ARBOR
77	P0962A40077	KEY 5 X 5 X 12 RE
78	P0962A40078	BALL BEARING 6203ZZ
79	P0962A40079	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
80	P0962A40080	EXT RETAINING RING 52MM
81	P0962A40081	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 6
82	P0962A40082	MOUNTING PLATE
83	P0962A40083	BUSHING
84	P0962A40084	SHAFT PIN
85	P0962A40085	CLAMP LOCK BOLT M8-1.25 X 54
86	P0962A40086	RIVING KNIFE LOCK LEVER
87	P0962A40087	RIVING KNIFE CLAMP PLATE
88	P0962A40088	RIVING KNIFE MOUNTING BLOCK
89	P0962A40089	COMPRESSION SPRING 8 X 18MM
90	P0962A40090	BUSHING 8 X 10 X 12MM
91	P0962A40091	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
92	P0962A40092	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 10
93	P0962A40093	FLAT WASHER 5MM
94	P0962A40094	LOCK WASHER 5MM
95	P0962A40095	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 16
96	P0962A40096	EXTENSION WING
97	P0962A40097	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 40
98	P0962A40098	LOCK WASHER 10MM
99	P0962A40099	FLAT WASHER 10MM
100	P0962A40100	TRUNNION
101	P0962A40101	MAIN TABLE
102	P0962A40102	FLAT HD SCR 8-32 X 1/2
103	P0962A40103	TABLE INSERT
104	P0962A40104	TABLE INSERT MAGNET 4 X 8MM
105	P0962A40105	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
106	P0962A40106	FLANGE BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
109	P0962A40109	FLAT WASHER 8MM
111	P0962A40111	90° LIMITING BLOCK
113	P0962A40113	BEVEL LABEL
114	P0962A40114	HEX WRENCH 3MM
115	P0962A40115	HEX WRENCH 4MM
116	P0962A40116	HEX WRENCH 5MM
117	P0962A40117	HEX WRENCH 6MM
118	P0962A40118	HEX WRENCH 8MM
121	P0962A40121	HEX NUT M10-1.5
123	P0962A40123	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10
124	P0962A40124	DADO TABLE INSERT
125	P0962A40125	HEX WRENCH 2.5MM



Cabinet & Stand

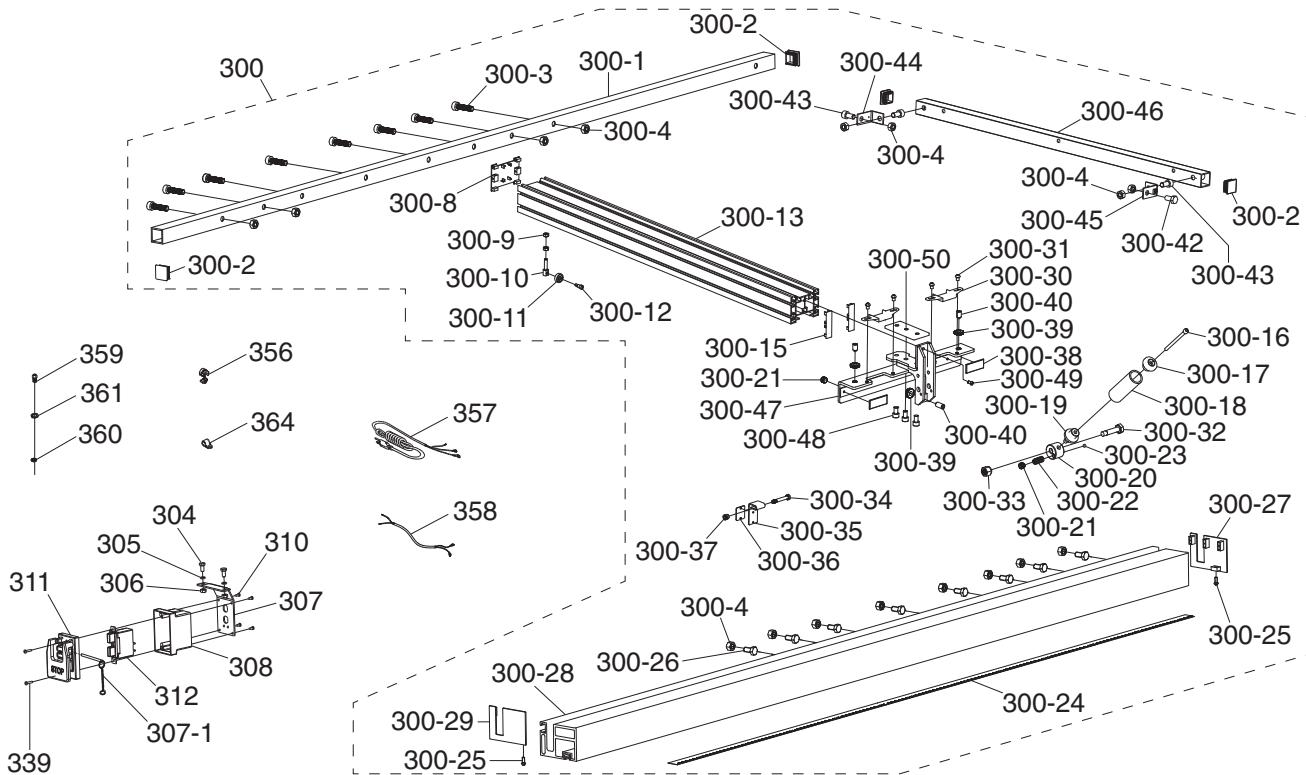


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
201	P0962A40201	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 40
202	P0962A40202	LOCK WASHER 10MM
203	P0962A40203	FLAT WASHER 10MM
204	P0962A40204	HEX NUT M10-1.5
205	P0962A40205	DUST CHUTE
211	P0962A40211	LEG BRACE W/CASTER MOUNT
213	P0962A40213	RUBBER FOOT BACK LEFT/RIGHT
214	P0962A40214	RUBBER FOOT FRONT LEFT
215	P0962A40215	RUBBER FOOT FRONT RIGHT
216	P0962A40216	FOOT LEVER
217	P0962A40217	CASTER SUPPORT BRACKET
218	P0962A40218	CASTER
219	P0962A40219	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 12
220	P0962A40220	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 65
221	P0962A40221	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
222	P0962A40222	FLAT WASHER 8MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
223	P0962A40223	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 16
224	P0962A40224	LOCK WASHER 8MM
225	P0962A40225	HEX NUT M8-1.25
231	P0962A40231	ARBOR WRENCH 16 X 23MM OPEN-END
232	P0962A40232	ARBOR WRENCH 13 X 22MM CLOSED-ENDS
233	P0962A40233	PUSH STICK
234	P0962A40234	CABINET
235	P0962A40235	MOTOR COVER
236	P0962A40236	REAR ACCESS PANEL
237	P0962A40237	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 12
238	P0962A40238	FLAT WASHER 5MM
239	P0962A40239	STRAIN RELIEF 1/2"-3/8" SNAP-IN ST
240	P0962A40240	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25
241	P0962A40241	HEX NUT M5-.8
242	P0962A40242	STAND, 1-PIECE WELDED
244	P0962A40244	HEX NUT M3-.5



Fence & Rails

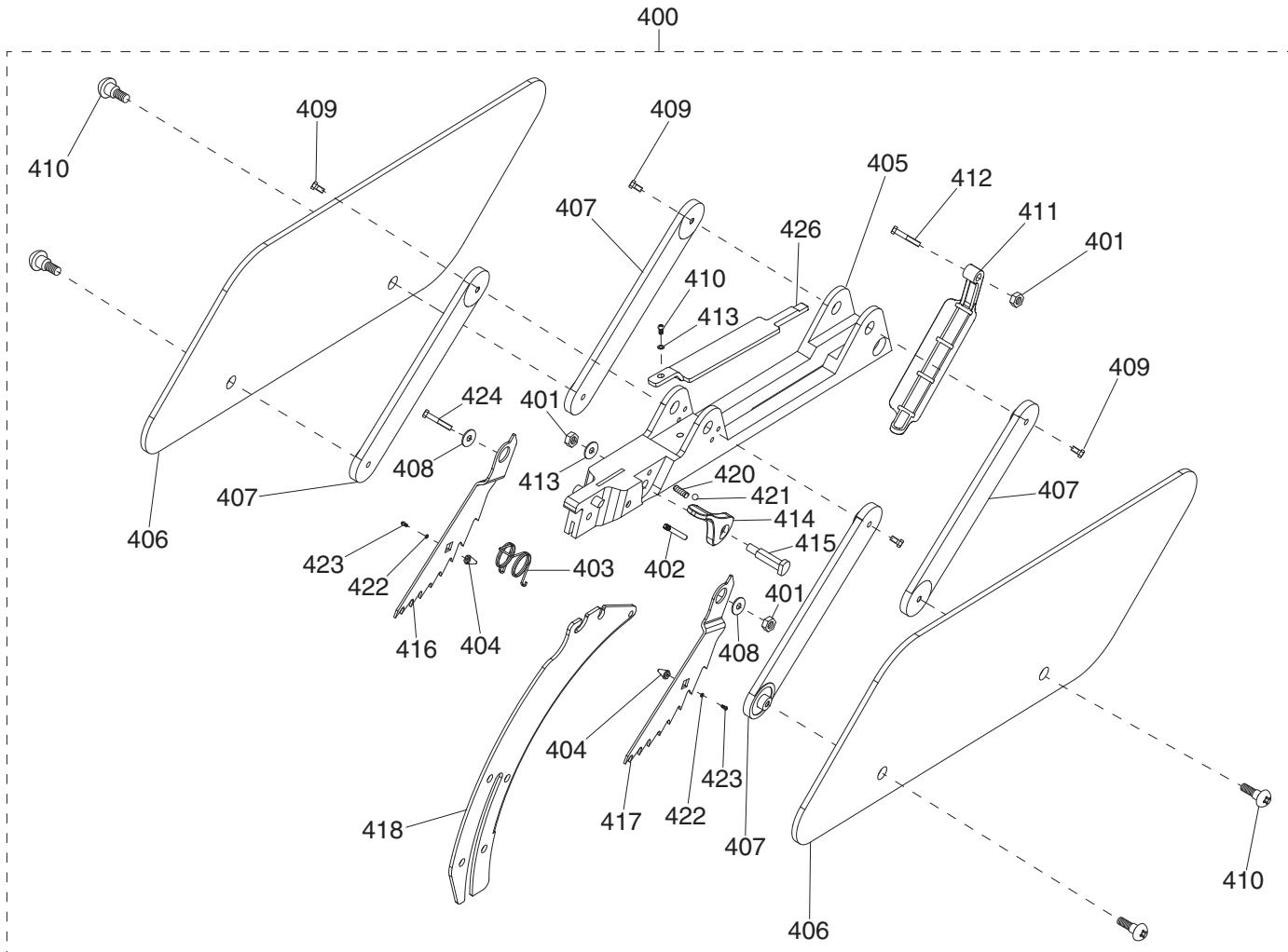


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
300	P0962A40300	FENCE & RAIL ASSEMBLY
300-1	P0962A40300-1	REAR RAIL
300-2	P0962A40300-2	REAR RAIL CAP
300-3	P0962A40300-3	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
300-4	P0962A40300-4	HEX NUT M8-1.25
300-8	P0962A40300-8	FENCE ASSEMBLY CAP
300-9	P0962A40300-9	HEX NUT M6-1
300-10	P0962A40300-10	LIMIT SHAFT M6-1
300-11	P0962A40300-11	BALL BEARING 696-2RS
300-12	P0962A40300-12	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
300-13	P0962A40300-13	RIP FENCE
300-15	P0962A40300-15	FENCE FACE CAP
300-16	P0962A40300-16	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 85
300-17	P0962A40300-17	FENCE HANDLE END COVER
300-18	P0962A40300-18	FENCE HANDLE 90L X 32OD X 19ID
300-19	P0962A40300-19	HANDLE BASE SCR M8-1.25 X 8, 11 X 11
300-20	P0962A40300-20	FENCE HANDLE CAM
300-21	P0962A40300-21	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
300-22	P0962A40300-22	COMPRESSION SPRING 0.8 X 5 X 15MM
300-23	P0962A40300-23	STEEL BALL 6MM
300-24	P0962A40300-24	SCALE LABEL 1620 X 20MM
300-25	P0962A40300-25	TAP SCREW M3.5 X 9.5
300-26	P0962A40300-26	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 25
300-27	P0962A40300-27	FRONT RAIL CAP (RIGHT)
300-28	P0962A40300-28	FRONT RAIL
300-29	P0962A40300-29	FRONT RAIL CAP (LEFT)
300-30	P0962A40300-30	INDICATOR
300-31	P0962A40300-31	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 8
300-32	P0962A40300-32	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 45
300-33	P0962A40300-33	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
300-34	P0962A40300-34	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 40
300-35	P0962A40300-35	SPRING PLATE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
300-36	P0962A40300-36	SLIDE PLATE 30 X 24 X 2
300-37	P0962A40300-37	LOCK NUT M6-1
300-38	P0962A40300-38	SLIDE PLATE 50 X 20 X 2
300-39	P0962A40300-39	KNURLED NUT M10-1.5
300-40	P0962A40300-40	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 15, NYLON TIP
300-42	P0962A40300-42	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
300-43	P0962A40300-43	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
300-44	P0962A40300-44	CONNECTION PLATE (LEFT)
300-45	P0962A40300-45	CONNECTION PLATE (RIGHT)
300-46	P0962A40300-46	RAIL BRACE
300-47	P0962A40300-47	FENCE FIXED SEAT
300-48	P0962A40300-48	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
300-49	P0962A40300-49	TAP SCREW M4.2 X 13
300-50	P0962A40300-50	FENCE PLATE
304	P0962A40304	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 16
305	P0962A40305	LOCK WASHER 8MM
306	P0962A40306	HEX NUT M8-1.25
307	P0962A40307	SWITCH BRACKET
307-1	P0962A40307-1	LOCKOUT PIN AND CHAIN
308	P0962A40308	SWITCH BOX
310	P0962A40310	TAP SCREW M4 X 14
311	P0962A40311	SWITCH PADDLE
312	P0962A40312	SWITCH KEDU HY56-3
339	P0962A40339	TAP SCREW M4 X 25
356	P0962A40356	STRAIN RELIEF 1/2"-3/8" SNAP-IN ST
357	P0962A40357	POWER CORD 14G 3W 72" 5-15P
358	P0962A40358	MOTOR CORD 14G 3W 39"
359	P0962A40359	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
360	P0962A40360	LOCK WASHER 5MM
361	P0962A40361	INT TOOTH WASHER 5MM
364	P0962A40364	ADJUSTABLE CABLE CLAMP



Blade Guard

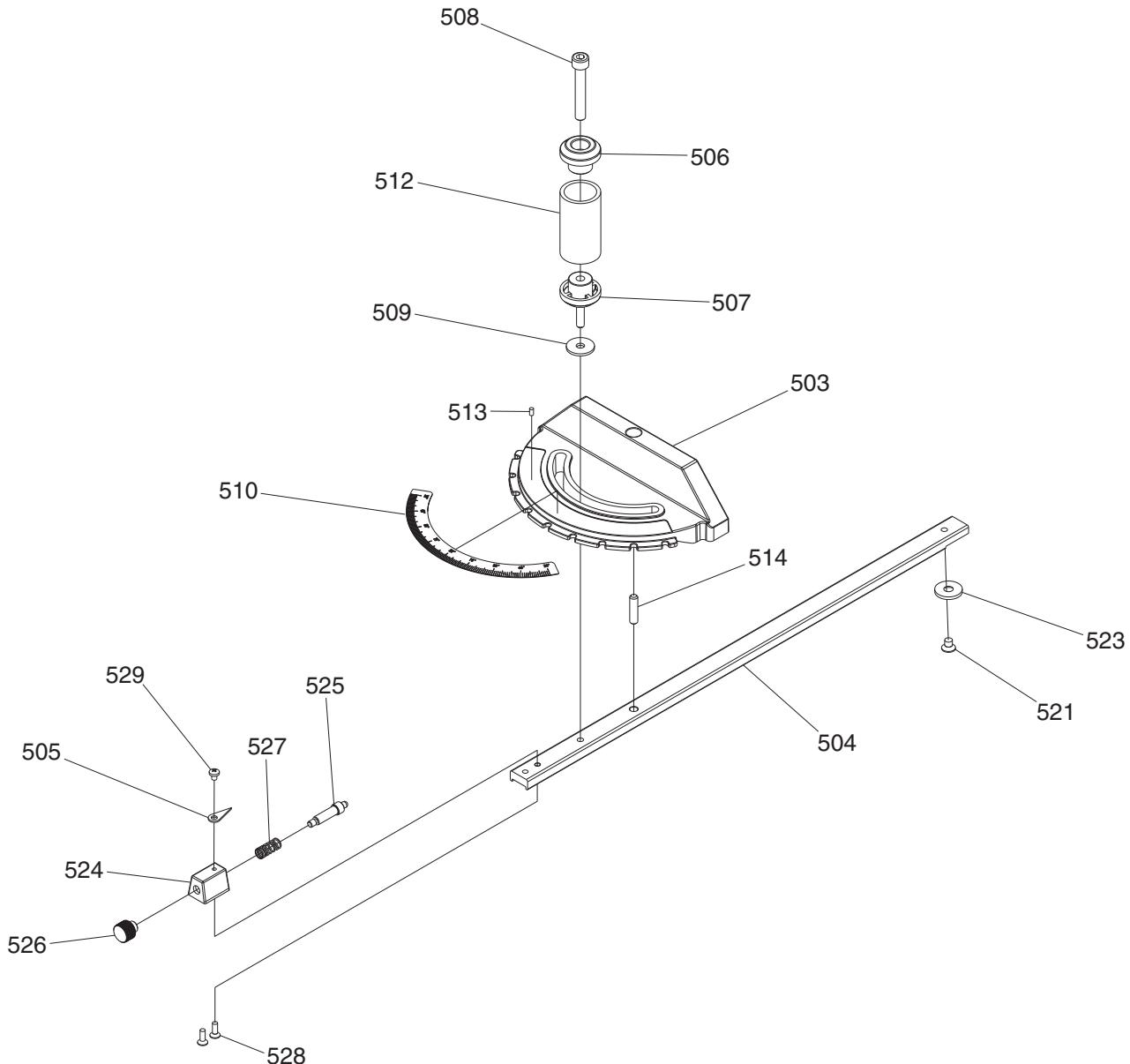


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
400	P0962A40400	BLADE GUARD ASSEMBLY
401	P0962A40401	LOCK NUT M5-.8
402	P0962A40402	SET PIN
403	P0962A40403	TORSION SPRING
404	P0962A40404	SCREW CAP
405	P0962A40405	BLADE GUARD BODY
406	P0962A40406	BARRIER
407	P0962A40407	BARRIER CONNECTING BAR
408	P0962A40408	FLAT WASHER 5MM
409	P0962A40409	SHOULDER SCR M5-.8 X 10, 7 X 5
410	P0962A40410	SHOULDER SCR M6-1 X 10, 8 X 4
411	P0962A40411	GUARD RAIL FRONT WINDOW
412	P0962A40412	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
413	P0962A40413	FLAT WASHER 5MM
414	P0962A40414	BLADE GUARD LOCK LEVER
415	P0962A40415	BLADE GUARD LOCK LEVER SCREW
416	P0962A40416	ANTI-KICKBACK PAWL (LEFT)
417	P0962A40417	ANTI-KICKBACK PAWL (RIGHT)
418	P0962A40418	SPREADER/RIVING KNIFE
420	P0962A40420	COMPRESSION SPRING
421	P0962A40421	STEEL BALL 4MM
422	P0962A40422	FLAT WASHER 3MM
423	P0962A40423	TAP SCREW M3 X 6
424	P0962A40424	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 30
426	P0962A40426	BLADE GUARD WINDOW COVER



Miter Gauge

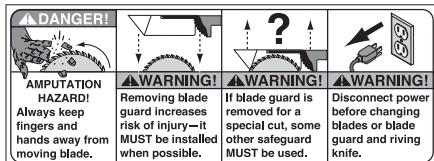
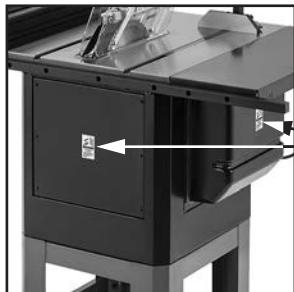


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
503	P0962A40503	MITER GAUGE BODY
504	P0962A40504	MITER BAR
505	P0962A40505	ANGLE INDICATOR
506	P0962A40506	UPPER HANDLE CAP
507	P0962A40507	LOWER HANDLE CAP
508	P0962A40508	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 55
509	P0962A40509	HANDLE WASHER 6 X 20
510	P0962A40510	MITER SCALE
512	P0962A40512	MITER HANDLE
513	P0962A40513	RIVET 2 X 5MM

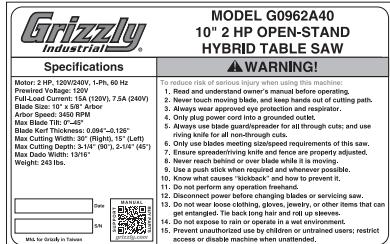
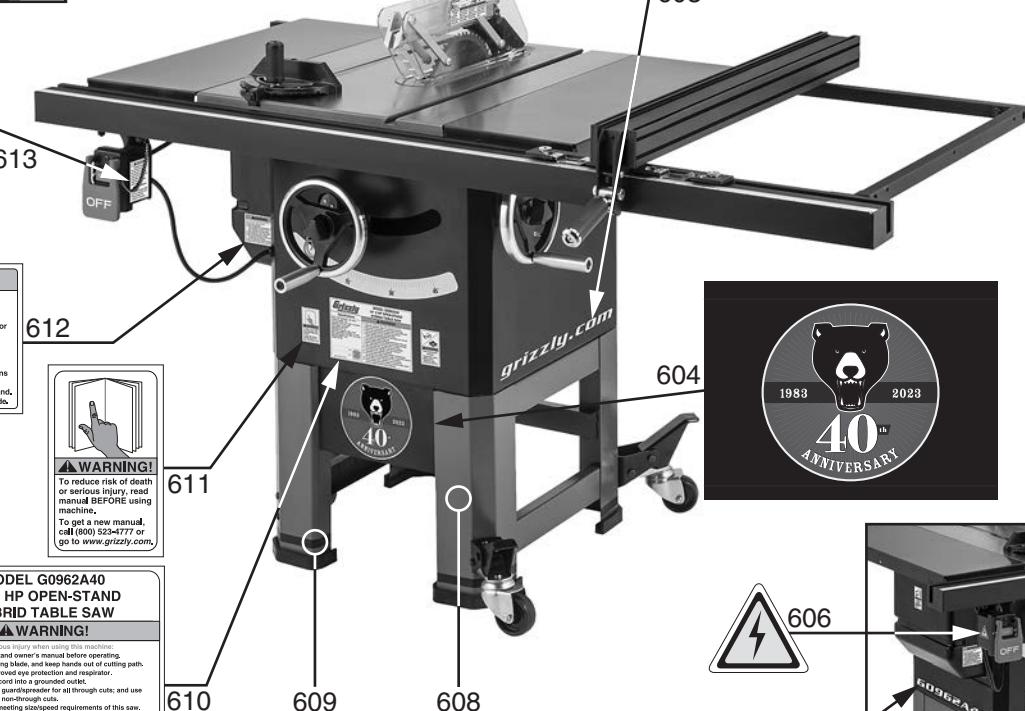
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
514	P0962A40514	MITER PIN
521	P0962A40521	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 8
523	P0962A40523	MITER BAR GUIDE WASHER
524	P0962A40524	ANGLE INDICATOR SEAT
525	P0962A40525	STOP PIN
526	P0962A40526	STOP PIN KNOB
527	P0962A40527	COMPRESSION SPRING 0.5 X 9.5 X 24
528	P0962A40528	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 10
529	P0962A40529	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6



Labels & Cosmetics



grizzly.com



MODEL G0962A40
10" 2 HP OPEN-STAND
HYBRID TABLE SAW

Specifications

Motor: 2 HP 120V/240V, 1-Phase, 60 Hz
Planned Voltage: 120V
Power Cord Length: 10 ft (3m), 7.5A (240V)
Blade Size: 10" x 9" Arbor
Arbor Hole Diameter: 1" (25mm)
Max Blade Tilt: 0°-45°
Blade Kerf Thickness: 0.054"-0.125"
Min. Kerf Thickness: 0.054" (Right), 0.125" (Left)
Max Cutting Depth: 3-1/4" (90°), 2-1/4" (45°)
Max Depth Width: 13-1/8"
Weight: 240 lbs.

WARNING!

To reduce risk of serious injury when using this machine:

1. Read and understand Owner's Manual before operating.
2. Wear safety glasses and a respirator when using this machine.
3. Always keep fingers and hands out of cutting path.
4. Only plug power cord into a grounded outlet.
5. Use a sharp blade for smooth, straight-through cuts; and use riving knife for all non-through cuts.
6. Only use blades and riving knife and fence are properly adjusted.
7. Use a sharp blade for smooth, straight-through cuts.
8. Never reach behind or over blade while it is moving.
9. Use a sharp blade for smooth, straight-through cuts.
10. Know what causes "kickback" and how to prevent it.
11. Do not perform any operation heedless.
12. Do not use power tools when you are tired or servicing saw.
13. Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, jewelry, or other items that can become entangled in the saw.
14. Do not expose to sun or operate in a very humid environment.
15. Prevent unauthorized use by children or untrained users; restrict access or disable machine when unattended.

WMA for Grizzly Tools

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
601	P0962A40601	DISCONNECT 110V LABEL
602	P0962A40602	BLADE GUARD LABEL
603	P0962A40603	GRIZZLY.COM LABEL
604	P0962A40604	40TH ANV GRIZZLY LABEL
605	P0962A40605	EYE/LUNG HAZARD LABEL
606	P0962A40606	ELECTRICITY LABEL
607	P0962A40607	MODEL NUMBER LABEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
608	P0962A40608	TOUCH-UP PAINT, GRIZZLY GREEN
609	P0962A40609	TOUCH-UP PAINT, GRIZZLY BLACK
610	P0962A40610	MACHINE ID LABEL
611	P0962A40611	READ MANUAL LABEL
612	P0962A40612	TABLE SAW WARNING LABEL
613	P0962A40613	KICKBACK HAZARD 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.



WARRANTY & RETURNS

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

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

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.

To take advantage of this warranty, you must register it at <https://www.grizzly.com/forms/warranty>, or you can scan the QR code below to be automatically directed to our warranty registration page. Enter all applicable information for the product.





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