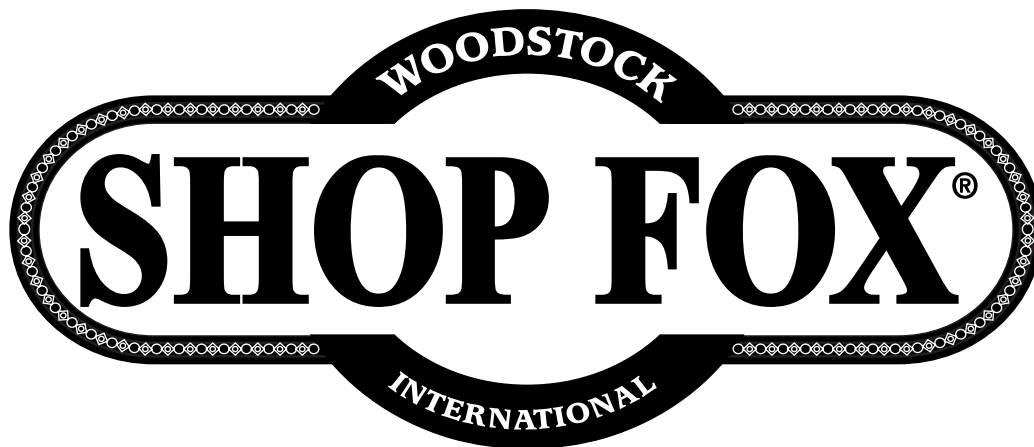




MODEL W1761/W1762 12" TABLE SAW WITH RIVING KNIFE



OWNER'S MANUAL

Phone: (360) 734-3482 • Online Technical Support: tech-support@shopfox.biz

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Model W1761/W1762 12" Table Saw Manual Update

(For Models Mfg. Before 1/10; Sold After 7/10)



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We made a few changes to this table saw since the manual was originally written. The saw you received has a different blade guard with a clear shield, removable anti-kickback pawls, and a new mounting block that makes blade guard and riving knife installation/removal and adjustments much easier. As part of this change, the table saw is now equipped with a one-piece 1" arbor. This new arbor no longer accepts blades with a $\frac{5}{8}$ " arbor; thus, only blades with a 1" hole can be installed. (We apologize if this change causes any inconvenience.) Aside from these items, all other content in the original manual applies to your machine.

Before operating your new machine, you **MUST** read and understand this manual update **AND** the original manual to reduce the risk of injury from improper use or setup. Since this update covers changes made to the machine after the owner's manual was printed, you **MUST** keep this update with your owner's manual for future reference.

If you have questions, contact our Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 or email tech-support@shopfox.biz.

Inventory Differences

The inventory list shown in the original manual will not exactly match what you receive with your machine. Most notably, you will find a different blade guard and you will not find the $\frac{5}{8}$ " arbor insert.

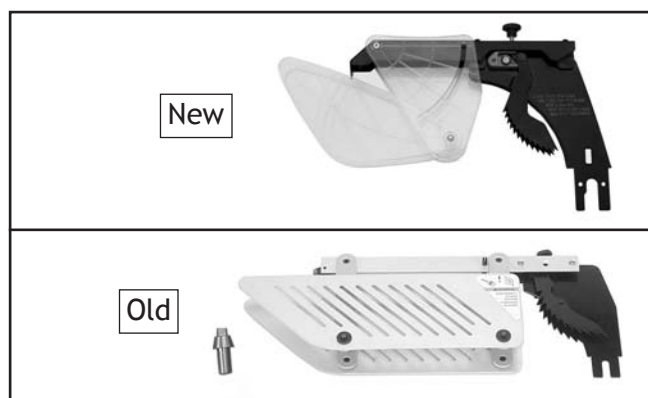


Figure 1. Notable inventory differences you will find when reviewing the inventory list in the original manual.

Important Changes to Assembly

The new guard spreader and riving knife have size requirements for aftermarket blades that must be met. These instructions are provided in following pages in this update.

You can generally substitute the blade and blade guard installation/adjustment instructions in this update for those in the original manual.

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#13232BL

Printed in USA

Blade Requirements

The spreader/riving knife included with this machine is 0.09" (2.3mm) thick and is designed for 12" diameter blades only.

When choosing a standard blade, make sure the blade size meets the requirements listed below. (This does not apply to dado blades.) The thickness of the blade body and teeth can be measured with calipers or any precision measuring device.

Blade Size Requirements:

- Body Thickness: 0.074"-0.082" (1.9mm-2.1mm)
- Kerf (Tooth) Thickness: 0.114"-0.122" (2.9mm-3.1mm)

Blade Installation

To install a new blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the table insert and blade guard/riving knife, depending on what is installed.
3. Use the arbor wrenches to loosen and remove the arbor nut, flange, and blade.

Note: The arbor nut has right hand threads; turn it counterclockwise to loosen.

4. Slide the blade over the arbor with the teeth facing the front of the saw, as shown in **Figure 3**.
5. Re-install the arbor flange and the arbor nut, then tighten them against the blade with the wrenches included with the saw, as shown in **Figure 2**. DO NOT overtighten.
6. Re-install the blade guard/riving knife and the table insert.



Figure 2. Loosening arbor nut.

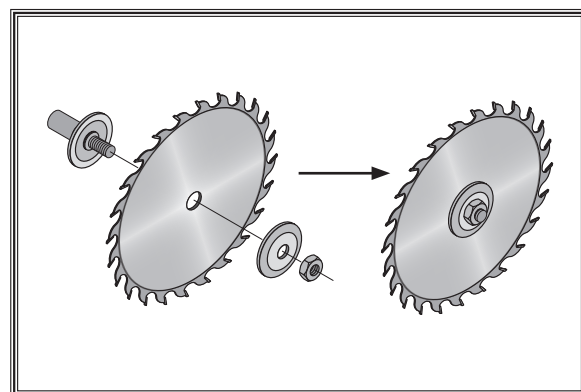


Figure 3. Example of correct blade direction and blade components installation order.

Blade Guard

This update provides all installation and adjustment information relevant to the new blade guard. The term "blade guard" refers to the assembly that consists of the clear polycarbonate shield, the spreader, and the anti-kickback pawls on each side of the spreader (see **Figure 4**).

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 helps prevent accidental contact and contact from flying wood chips.

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

Spreader

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

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

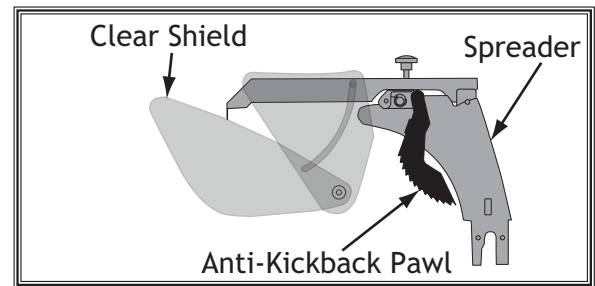


Figure 4. Anatomy of the new blade guard now supplied with the table saw.

! WARNING

In order to work properly, the spreader or riving knife cannot be bent or misaligned with the blade. If either of these gets accidentally bent, **DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER**, and straighten or replace it. Using a bent or misaligned spreader will increase the risk of kickback! Refer to Page 8 to check/adjust alignment if necessary.

Installing Blade Guard & Spreader

1. **DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!**
2. Remove the table insert.
3. Insert the spreader into the bracket slot and tighten the lock knob shown in **Figure 5** to secure the spreader.
4. Tug the spreader up to verify it is locked.
5. Lift the blade guard cover just enough to slide the table insert into the table slot over the blade, then secure the insert with the screw at the front of the insert.

The blade guard, when properly installed, should look like **Figure 6** and should pivot freely so it touches the table surface in the down position. It should also swing up high enough to accommodate the workpiece.

6. Check to make sure the blade is 90° to the table. Follow the instructions in the original manual for setting the 90° stop bolt.
7. Swing one side of the blade guard up and out of the way.
8. While lifting up on the right spreader pawl, place a straightedge against the blade and the spreader.

When properly aligned, the spreader/riving knife will be in the "Alignment Zone," (**Figure 7**) and will be parallel with the blade.

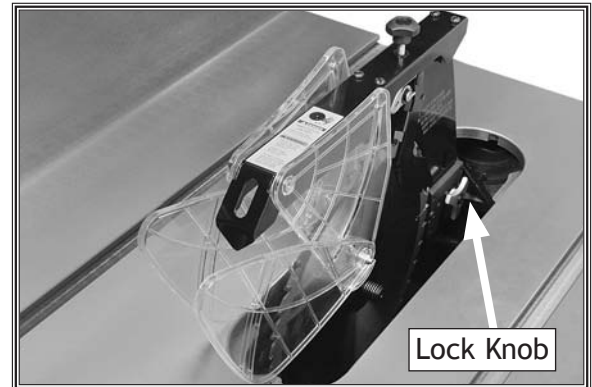


Figure 5. Location to secure blade guard.

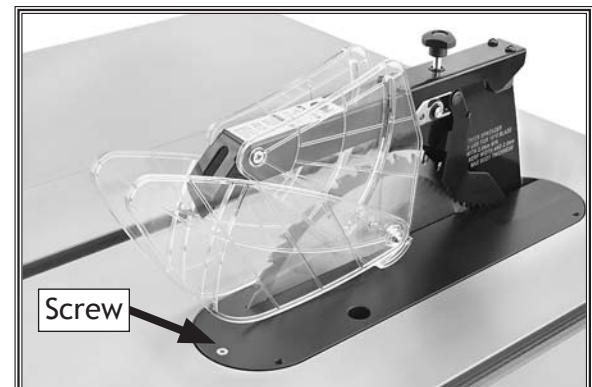


Figure 6. Blade guard and insert installed.

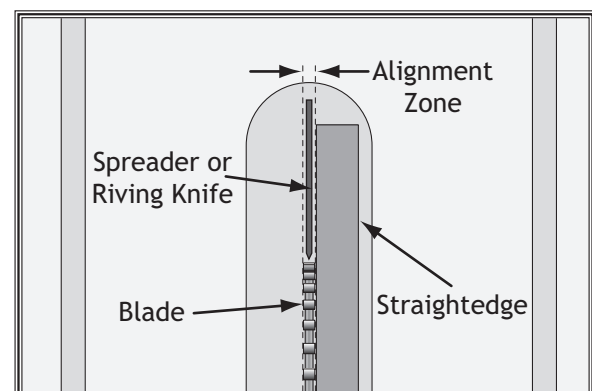


Figure 7. Spreader/riving knife alignment zone.

- If the spreader/riving knife is not inside the alignment zone and not parallel with the blade, then it needs to be adjusted (refer to **Page 8**).
- If the spreader/riving knife is not parallel with the blade, it may be bent. Proceed to "Checking Alignment" on **Page 8** to determine if the spreader/riving knife is bent.

Anti-Kickback Pawls

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

To work properly, the pawls must return to their bottom-most position after pivoting, as shown in **Figure 8**.

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

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

Removing Pawls

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

To remove the pawls, do these steps:

1. Loosen the knob on top of the spreader several turns, then remove the blade guard assembly.
2. Press the button (**Figure 9**) on the block that holds the pawls, then remove the pawls from the spreader.
3. Re-install the blade guard onto the spreader, making sure the front and back pins on the blade guard slide all the way into the spreader slots, then tighten the top knob to secure the guard.

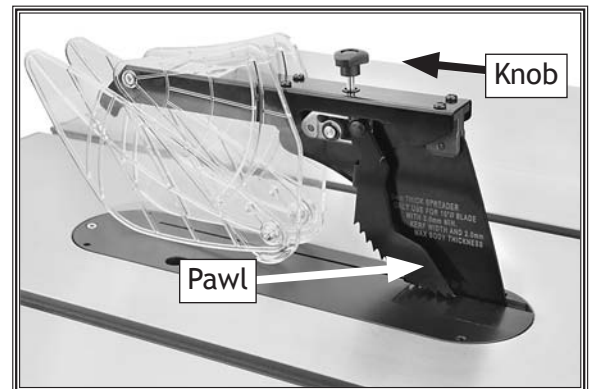


Figure 8. Pawls in return position.

WARNING

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

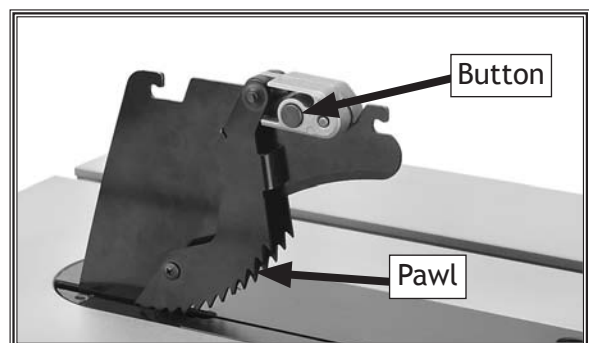


Figure 9. Button for removing pawls.

Re-installing Pawls

1. Loosen the knob on top of the spreader, then remove the blade guard.
2. Slide the pin in the pawl block into the second groove from the front of the spreader, as shown in **Figure 10**.
3. Press the button on the pawl block shown in **Figure 9**, then pivot the pawls down until they lock into place.
4. Re-install the blade guard onto the spreader and secure with the top knob.

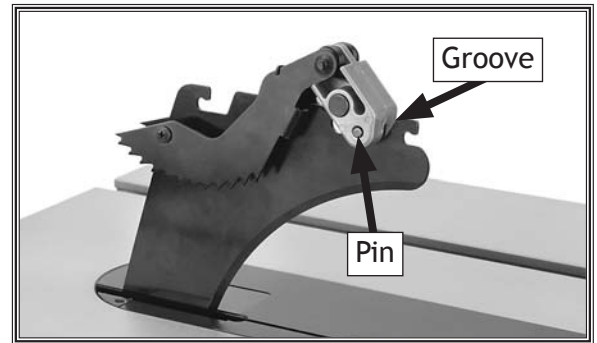


Figure 10. Re-installing pawls.

When to Use the Blade Guard

The blade guard assembly **MUST** always be installed on the saw for all normal through cuts (those where the blade cuts all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

When Not to Use the Blade Guard

The blade guard cannot be used for any non-through cuts (those in which the blade does not cut all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

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!

IMPORTANT: Whenever the blade guard cannot be used, the riving knife must be installed.

Riving Knife

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

The key difference between the spreader and the riving knife is that the riving knife mounts below the blade's highest point of rotation, as shown in **Figure 11**.

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

The riving knife acts as a barrier behind the blade to reduce the risk of hands being pulled into the blade if kickback occurs. The riving knife must be kept within the range shown in **Figure 12**. For that reason, a 12" blade is required for operations that use a riving knife.

Installing Riving Knife

The riving knife installs in a similar manner to the blade guard and spreader. Refer to **Blade Guard** on **Page 3** for installation instructions.

When to Use the Riving Knife

Use the riving knife for all non-through cuts made with a standard table saw blade (i.e., dados or rabbet cuts, and when using a tenoning jig), or when using a 12" diameter dado blade.

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

When Not to Use the Riving Knife

Do not use the riving knife with a dado blade that has a diameter smaller than 12" in diameter. Otherwise, the riving knife height will exceed the blade height and the workpiece will hit the riving knife during the cut, forcing the operator into a dangerous situation of trying to turn the saw off with the workpiece stuck halfway through the cut.

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

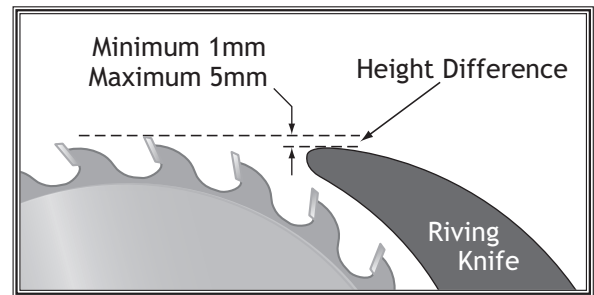


Figure 11. Height difference between riving knife and blade.

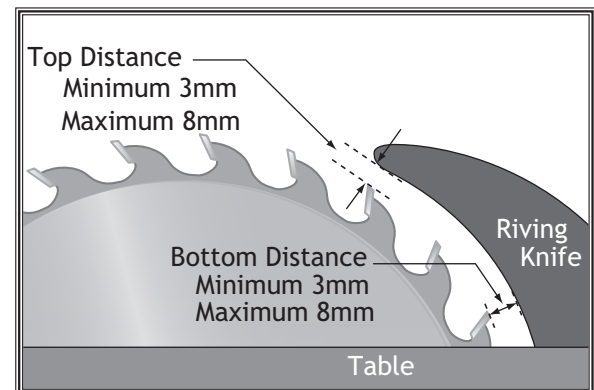


Figure 12. Allowable top and bottom distances between riving knife and blade.

WARNING

To ensure that the riving knife works safely, it **MUST** be aligned with and correctly adjusted to the blade. Refer to **Page 8** to check or adjust the riving knife alignment.

Spreader or Riving Knife Alignment

Checking Alignment

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

Tools Needed

Straightedge1

Qty

To check the spreader/riving knife alignment, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Raise the saw blade to the maximum height so you have easy working access.
3. Check to make sure the blade is parallel with the miter slot and is 90° to the table. Follow the instructions in the original manual for checking miter slot–blade parallelism, and for setting the 90° stop bolt.
4. Place the straightedge against the top and bottom of blade and spreader/riving knife, as shown in **Figure 13**. The spreader/riving knife should be parallel with the blade along its length at both positions and should be in the "Alignment Zone," as shown in **Figure 14**.

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

– If the spreader/riving knife is not parallel with the blade at either the top or bottom, it may be bent. Remove the spreader/riving knife and place it on a flat surface and check to see if the spreader/riving knife lays evenly along its length. If the spreader/riving knife does not lay evenly, proceed to **Adjusting Bent Spreader/Riving Knife** on **Page 9**.

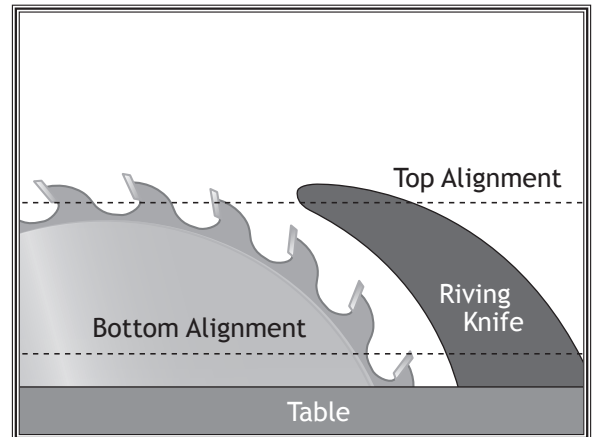


Figure 13. Checking top and bottom riving knife parallelism with blade.

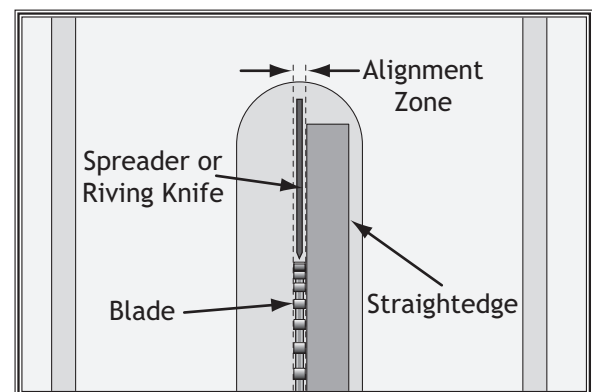


Figure 14. Spreader/riving knife alignment zone.

Adjusting Alignment

The spreader/riving knife mounts to a block that can be repositioned to correctly align the spreader/riving knife to the blade. The mounting block adjusts by turning the set screws in each corner of the block. **Figure 15** shows the set screws associated with controlling the mounting block position. Before proceeding, verify blade-miter slot parallelism, as specified in your original manual.

Possible Tools Needed

	Qty
Hex Wrench 2.5mm.....	1
Hex Wrench 3mm	1

To adjust the spreader/riving knife position, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the table insert.
3. Loosen the two button head cap screws on the mounting block, then adjust the set screws on the block to move it in the necessary direction (see "Mounting Block" inset in **Figure 15**).
4. Tighten the lock (see **Figure 16**), then re-install the table insert.
5. Follow **Checking Alignment, Steps 1-4, on Page 8**.
 - If the spreader/riving knife is in the alignment zone, no additional steps are necessary.
 - If the spreader/riving knife is still not in the alignment zone, continue adjusting the set screws on the mounting block as necessary to correctly position the spreader/riving knife.
6. Tighten the two button head cap screws on the mounting block to secure the spreader/riving knife adjustment.

Adjusting Bent Spreader/Riving Knife

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Bend the spreader or riving knife by hand while installed, then follow **Steps 1-4 in Checking Alignment on Page 8** to determine if it is parallel with the blade and inside the "Alignment Zone."
 - If this does not work, remove it to straighten.
 - If you cannot straighten it properly, replace it.

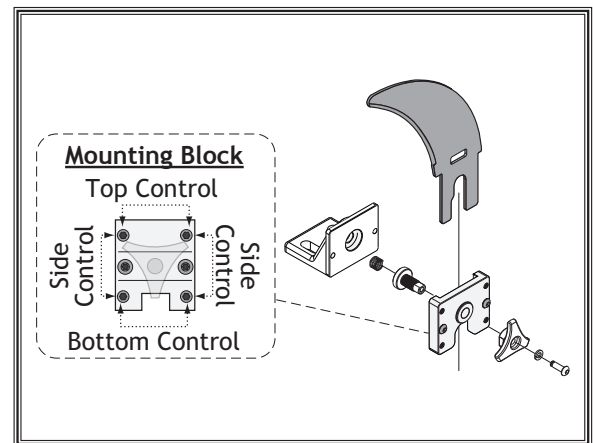


Figure 15. Set screws for adjusting spreader/riving knife position.

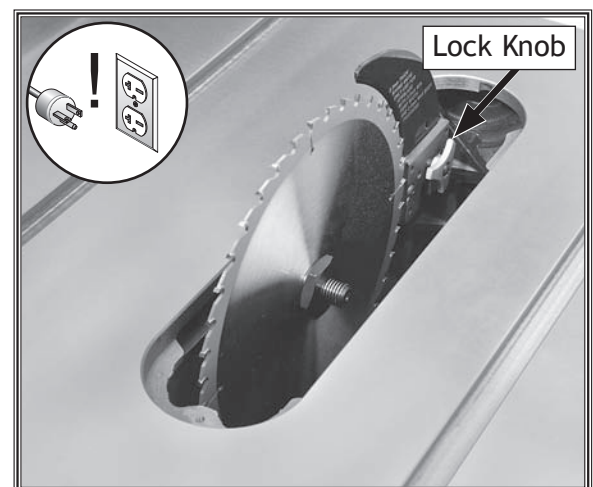


Figure 16. Lock knob location.

Optional Table Insert

Zero clearance inserts reduce tearout and increase user safety. These inserts can be customized to fit a specific blade height or blade angle for the applicable cutting operation.

Zero-clearance table inserts may be available for the Model W1761/W1762 through your local Woodstock International Inc. Dealer. If you do not have a dealer in your area, a zero-clearance insert can be purchased through an online dealer. Please call or e-mail Woodstock International Inc. Customer Service to get a current listing of dealers at:

1-800-840-8420 or at sales@woodstockint.com.

If you plan on using a dado blade with your saw, you need to purchase an additional zero-clearance table insert for the dado blade.

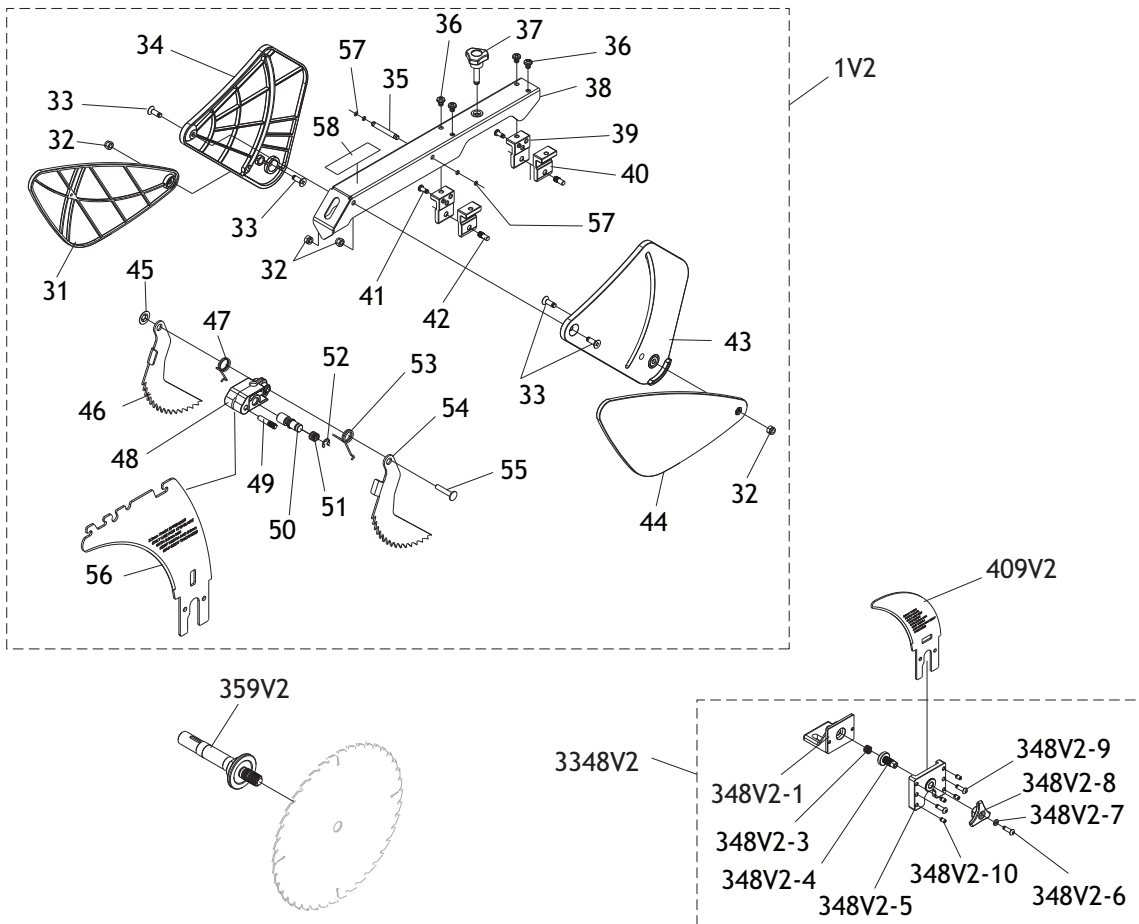
IMPORTANT: Zero-clearance inserts cut with a dado blade should not be used later with a standard blade. Not only will you lose the benefits of having zero clearance, the large gaps around the blade could increase your risk of injury. For this reason, we strongly recommend that you have a dedicated table insert for each dado width.

D3697—Standard Zero-Clearance Insert

NOTICE

Refer to the newest copy of the Woodstock International, Inc. Catalog or <http://www.shopfox.biz> for other safety accessories available for this machine.

New Parts



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1V2	X1761001V2	BLADE GUARD ASSY UL987 V2.05.10
31	X1761031	LEFT PLATE
32	XPLN02M	LOCK NUT M5-.8
33	XPFH01M	FLAT HD SCR M5-.8 X 15
34	X1761034	LEFT COVER
35	X1761035	ROD CENTER PIN
36	XPS19M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 6
37	X1761037	KNOB BOLT
38	X1761038	MAIN BRACKET
39	X1761039	LEFT BRACKET
40	X1761040	RIGHT BRACKET
41	XPBHS24M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M4-.7 X 10
42	X1761042	MOUNTING PIN
43	X1761043	RIGHT COVER
44	X1761044	RIGHT PLATE
45	X1761045	SNAP RING 5MM
46	X1761046	LEFT PAWL
47	X1761047	RIGHT TORSION SPRING
48	X1761048	PAWL MOUNTING BRACKET
49	X1761049	MOUNTING BRACKET PIN
50	X1761050	MOUNTING BRACKET SHAFT

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
51	X1761051	SHAFT SPRING
52	XPEC07M	E-CLIP 7MM
53	X1761053	LEFT TORSION SPRING
54	X1761054	RIGHT PAWL
55	X1761055	PAWL SHAFT
56	X1761056	SPREADER
57	XPORP003	O-RING 2.8 X 1.9 P3
58	X1761058	AMPUTATION HAZARD LABEL
348V2	X1761348V2	MOUNTING BRACKET ASSY V2.01.10
348V2-1	X1761348V2-1	MOUNTING BRACKET BASE V2.01.10
348V2-2	XPCAP14M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
348V2-3	X1761348V2-3	COMPRESSION SPRING V2.01.10
348V2-4	X1761348V2-4	LOCKING BOLT V2.01.10
348V2-5	X1761348V2-5	MOUNTING BRACKET PLATE V2.01.10
348V2-6	XPBHS06M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 12
348V2-7	XPLW01M	LOCK WASHER 5MM
348V2-8	X1761348V2-8	HANDLE V2.01.10
348V2-9	XPBHS16M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 16
348V2-10	X1761348V2-10	SET SCREW M3-.5 X 12
359V2	X1761359V2	1" ARBOR V2.01.10
409V2	X1761409V2	RIVING KNIFE V2.01.10



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WARNING!

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

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

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

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



WARNING!

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

Woodstock Technical Support

This machine has been specially designed to provide many years of trouble-free service. Close attention to detail, ruggedly built parts and a rigid quality control program assure safe and reliable operation.

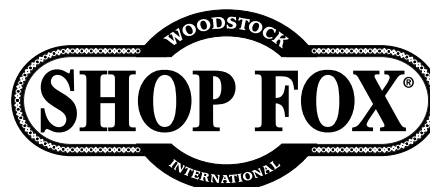
Woodstock International, Inc. is committed to customer satisfaction. Our intent with this manual is to include the basic information for safety, setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this product.

We stand behind our machines! In the event that questions arise about your machine, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 or send e-mail to: tech-support@shopfox.biz. Our knowledgeable staff will help you troubleshoot problems and process warranty claims.

If you need the latest edition of this manual, you can download it from <http://www.shopfox.biz>.
If you have comments about this manual, please contact us at:

Woodstock International, Inc.
Attn: Technical Documentation Manager
P.O. Box 2309
Bellingham, WA 98227
Email: manuals@woodstockint.com

MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS



Phone #: (360) 734-3482 • Online Tech Support: tech-support@shopfox.biz • Web: www.shopfox.biz

MODEL W1761 12" TABLE SAW

Motor

Type.....	TEFC Capacitor Start Induction
Horsepower	5 HP
Phase/Cycle.....	Single-Phase/60 Hz
Voltage	220V
Amps	23A
RPM.....	3450
Power Transfer	Belt Drive
Power Switch	On/Off Push Button, Magnetic

Overall Dimensions

Table Height	35 ³ / ₄ "
Table Size	30 ³ / ₄ " D x 24 ¹ / ₂ " W
Table Size w/Extension	30 ³ / ₄ " D x 78 ³ / ₄ " W
Overall Size when Fully Assembled	37" W x 93" L x 42 ¹ / ₂ " H
Miter Gauge T-Slot.....	³ / ₄ " W x ³ / ₈ " D
Blade Tilt.....	Left 0-45°
Shipping Weight (4 Boxes).....	820 lbs.
Machine Weight	670 lbs.
Footprint	22 ¹ / ₄ " W x 66 ¹ / ₂ " L

Cutting Capacities

Blade Size	12"
Maximum Depth Of Cut @ 90°	4"
Maximum Depth Of Cut @ 45°	2 ³ / ₄ "
Maximum Rip Capacity To Right Of Blade	52"
Distance From Front Of Table To Center Of Blade.....	17 ¹ / ₄ "
Distance From Front Of Table To Front Of Blade	13 ¹ / ₂ "
Maximum Width Of Dado Cut	1"

Construction

Main Table	Precision-Ground Cast Iron
Cabinet	Pre-Formed Steel
Miter Gauge.....	Aluminum Body/Steel Miter Bar
Trunnions.....	Cast Iron
Bearings	Sealed & Permanently Lubricated
Fence	T-Shape, Front Locking, Aluminum Extruded Body

Arbor Shaft

Dimensions	1" Diameter
Speed	3600 RPM

Features

Included Left Cast Iron and Right Wood Extension Tables w/Storage Shelf
 Arbor Can Be Changed to Accomodate ⁵/₈" or 1" Arbor Blades
 Digital Tilt Gauge
 Riving Knife
 4" Dust Port



MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS



Phone #: (360) 734-3482 • Online Tech Support: tech-support@shopfox.biz • Web: www.shopfox.biz

MODEL W1762 12" TABLE SAW

Motor

Type.....	TEFC Induction
Horsepower	7 ¹ / ₂ HP
Phase/Cycle.....	3-Phase/60 Hz
Voltage	220V/440V (Prewired 220V)
Amps	19/10A
RPM.....	3450
Power Transfer	Belt Drive
Power Switch	On/Off Push Button, Magnetic

Overall Dimensions

Table Height	35 ³ / ₄ "
Table Size	30 ³ / ₄ " D x 24 ¹ / ₂ " W
Table Size w/Extension	30 ³ / ₄ " D x 78 ³ / ₄ " W
Overall Size when Fully Assembled	37" W x 93" L x 42 ¹ / ₂ " H
Miter Gauge T-Slot.....	³ / ₄ " W x ³ / ₈ " D
Blade Tilt.....	Left 0-45°
Shipping Weight (4 Boxes).....	820 lbs.
Machine Weight	670 lbs.
Footprint	22 ¹ / ₄ " W x 66 ¹ / ₂ " L

Cutting Capacities

Blade Size	12"
Maximum Depth Of Cut @ 90°	4"
Maximum Depth Of Cut @ 45°	2 ³ / ₄ "
Maximum Rip Capacity To Right Of Blade	52"
Distance From Front Of Table To Center Of Blade.....	17 ¹ / ₄ "
Distance From Front Of Table To Front Of Blade	13 ¹ / ₂ "
Maximum Width Of Dado Cut	1"

Construction

Main Table	Precision-Ground Cast Iron
Cabinet	Pre-Formed Steel
Miter Gauge.....	Aluminum Body/Steel Miter Bar
Trunnions.....	Cast Iron
Bearings	Sealed & Permanently Lubricated
Fence	T-Shape, Front Locking, Aluminum Extruded Body

Arbor Shaft

Dimensions	1" Diameter
Speed	3600 RPM

Features

Included Left Cast Iron and Right Wood Extension Tables w/Storage Shelf
 Arbor Can Be Changed to Accomodate ⁵/₈" or 1" Arbor Blades
 Digital Tilt Gauge
 Riving Knife
 4" Dust Port

Controls and Features

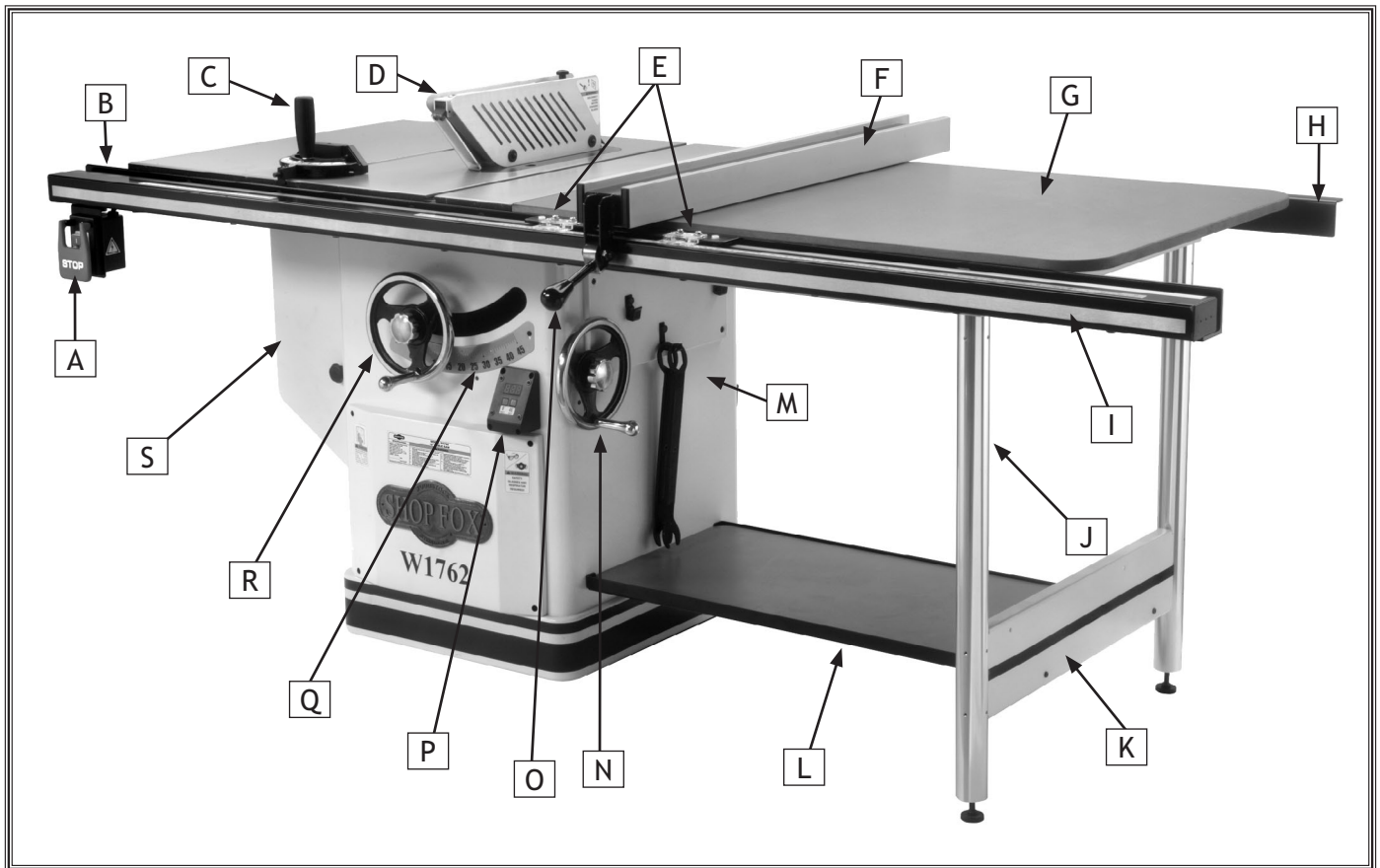


Figure 1. W1761/W1762 controls and features.

- A. ON/OFF Switch w/Emergency STOP Paddle
- B. Front Rail
- C. Miter Gauge
- D. Blade Guard and Splitter
- E. Fence Scale Indicator
- F. Fence
- G. Extension Table
- H. Rear Rail
- I. Fence Tube
- J. Support Leg
- K. Shelf End Plate
- L. Lower Shelf
- M. Arbor Wrenches
- N. Blade Tilt Handwheel & Lock
- O. Fence Lock Handle
- P. Blade Angle Digital Readout
- Q. Blade Tilt Scale
- R. Blade Height Handwheel
- S. Motor Cover

SAFETY

**READ MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING MACHINE.
FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS BELOW WILL
RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY.**

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.

NOTICE

This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the equipment, and/or a situation that may cause damage to the machinery.

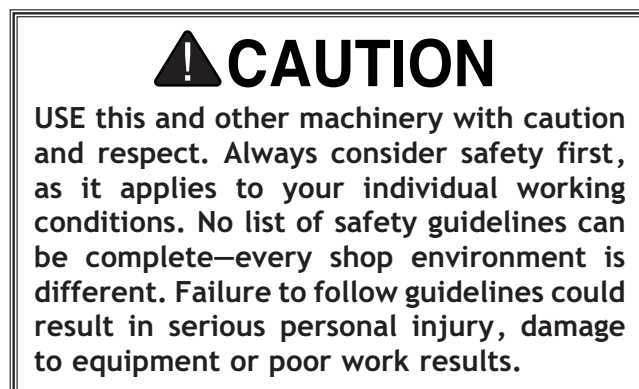
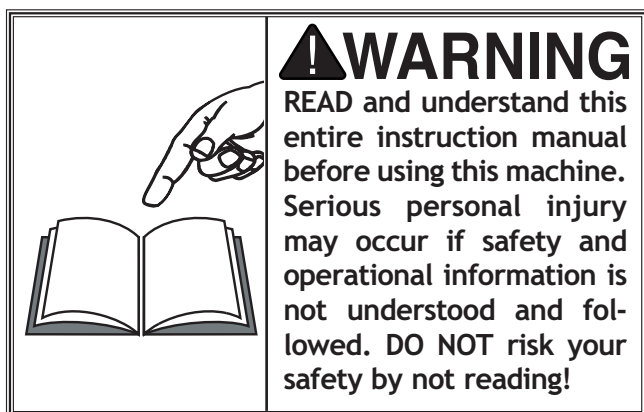
Standard Safety Instructions

1. **READ THROUGH THE ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE STARTING MACHINERY.** Machinery presents serious injury hazards to untrained users.
2. **MAKE SURE GUARDS ARE IN PLACE AND WORK CORRECTLY BEFORE USING MACHINERY.**
3. **ALWAYS USE ANSI APPROVED SAFETY GLASSES WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY.** Everyday eye-glasses only have impact resistant lenses—they are **NOT** safety glasses.
4. **ALWAYS WEAR AN NIOSH APPROVED RESPIRATOR WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY THAT PRODUCES DUST.** Wood dust is a carcinogen and can cause cancer and severe respiratory illnesses.
5. **ALWAYS USE HEARING PROTECTION WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY.** Machinery noise can cause permanent hearing damage.
6. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** DO NOT wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, or jewelry which may get caught in moving parts. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair and wear non-slip footwear.
7. **NEVER OPERATE MACHINERY WHEN TIRED, OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL.** Be mentally alert at all times when running machinery.
8. **ONLY ALLOW TRAINED AND PROPERLY SUPERVISED PERSONNEL TO OPERATE MACHINERY.** Make sure operation instructions are safe and clearly understood.
9. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** Keep all children and visitors a safe distance from the work area.

- 10. MAKE WORKSHOP CHILD PROOF.** Use padlocks, master switches, and secure the anti-start switch safety pin.
- 11. NEVER LEAVE WHEN MACHINE IS RUNNING.** Turn power off and allow all moving parts to come to a complete stop before leaving machine unattended.
- 12. DO NOT USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS.** DO NOT use machinery in damp, wet locations, or where any flammable or noxious fumes may exist.
- 13. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN AND WELL LIT.** Clutter and dark shadows may cause accidents.
- 14. USE A GROUNDED EXTENSION CORD RATED FOR THE MACHINE AMPERAGE.** Undersized cords over-heat and lose power. Replace extension cords if they become damaged. DO NOT use extension cords for 220V machinery.
- 15. ALWAYS DISCONNECT FROM POWER SOURCE BEFORE SERVICING MACHINERY.** Make sure switch is in OFF position before reconnecting.
- 16. MAINTAIN MACHINERY WITH CARE.** Keep blades sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- 17. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Make a habit of checking for keys and adjusting wrenches before turning machinery **ON**.
- 18. CHECK FOR DAMAGED PARTS BEFORE USING MACHINERY.** Check for binding and alignment of parts, broken parts, part mounting, loose bolts, and any other conditions that may affect machine operation. Repair or replace damaged parts.
- 19. USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Refer to the instruction manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause risk of injury.
- 20. DO NOT FORCE MACHINERY.** Work at the speed for which the machine or accessory was designed.
- 21. SECURE WORKPIECE.** Use clamps or a vise to hold the workpiece when practical. A secured workpiece protects your hands and frees both hands to operate the machine.
- 22. DO NOT OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- 23. MANY MACHINES WILL EJECT THE WORKPIECE TOWARD THE OPERATOR.** Know and avoid conditions that cause the workpiece to "kickback."
- 24. ALWAYS LOCK MOBILE BASES (IF USED) BEFORE OPERATING MACHINERY.**
- 25. BE AWARE THAT CERTAIN DUST MAY BE HAZARDOUS** to the respiratory systems of people and animals, especially fine dust. Make sure you know the hazards associated with the type of dust you will be exposed to and always wear a respirator approved for that type of dust.

Additional Safety for Table Saws

SAFETY



1. **SAFETY GUARDS.** Always use the blade guard, splitter, and anti-kickback fingers on "through-sawing" operations. The blade cuts completely through the top of the workpiece on through-sawing operations.
2. **KICKBACK.** Be familiar with kickback. Kickback happens when the workpiece is thrown towards the operator at a high rate of speed. Until you have a clear understanding of kickback and how it occurs, **DO NOT** operate this table saw!
3. **REACHING OVER SAW BLADE.** Never reach behind or over the blade while the saw is running; hands or arms could be pulled into the saw blade if kickback occurs.
4. **WORKPIECE CONTROL.** Make sure the workpiece is stable on the table and is supported by the rip fence or the miter gauge during cutting operations. **DO NOT** perform any cutting operations free-hand.
5. **SAFETY ACCESSORIES.** Use push sticks, hold-downs, featherboards, and other devices to increase cutting safety.
6. **OPERATOR POSITION.** Never stand or have any part of your body directly in-line with the cutting path of the saw blade.
7. **COMFORTABLE POSITION.** Avoid operations and hand positions where a slip could cause your hand to move into the blade.
8. **CROSSCUTTING.** Remove the rip fence whenever using the miter gauge to crosscut a workpiece.
9. **CUT-OFF PIECES.** Stop the blade before removing cut-off pieces.
10. **BLADE HEIGHT.** Always adjust the blade to the proper height above the workpiece.
11. **WORKPIECE SUPPORT.** Provide adequate support to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long workpieces.
12. **DAMAGED SAW BLADES.** Never use blades that have been dropped or otherwise damaged.
13. **DADOS AND RABBET OPERATIONS.** Dado and rabbeting operations require special attention because those operations must be performed with the blade guard removed. Be especially aware of your personal safety whenever operating saw with the guard removed, and always immediately replace the blade guard after these operations are complete.

Preventing Kickback

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

- Only cut workpieces with at least one smooth and straight edge. DO NOT cut warped, cupped or twisted wood.
- Never attempt freehand cuts (see **Figure 2**). If the workpiece is not fed parallel with the blade, a kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or miter gauge to support the workpiece.
- Make sure the splitter or riving knife is aligned with the blade. A misaligned splitter can cause the workpiece to catch or bind, increasing the chance of kickback. If you think that your splitter is not aligned with the blade, check it immediately!
- Take the time to check and adjust the rip fence parallel with the blade; otherwise, the chances of kickback are extreme.
- Use the splitter or riving knife for all "through cuts" (see **Figure 3**). The splitter or riving knife maintains the kerf in the workpiece, reducing the chance of kickback.
- 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 with the non-through cut.
- Make multiple, shallow passes when performing a non-through cut. Making a deep non-through cut will greatly increase the chance of kickback.

WARNING

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



Figure 2. Do not freehand cuts.



Figure 3. Do not make through cuts without the blade guard/splitter or riving knife in place.

Protecting Yourself from Kickback

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

- Stand to the side of the blade during every cut (**Figure 4**). If a 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 a kickback, your eyes and face are the most vulnerable part of your body.
- Never, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade. Should kickback occur, your hand will be pulled into the blade.
- Use a push stick to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade (see **Figure 5**). If a kickback occurs, the push stick will most likely take the damage that your hand would have received.
- Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices to prevent or slow down kickback (see **Figure 6**).



Figure 4. Do not stand directly behind blade when making a cut.

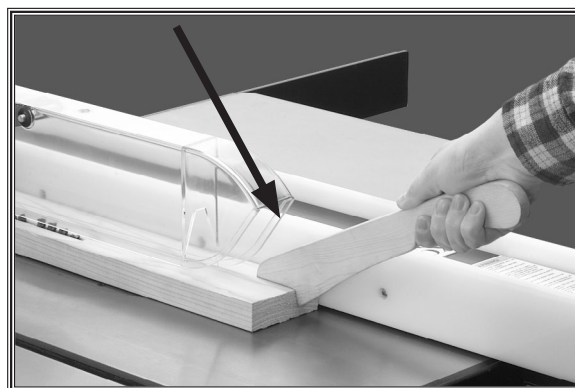


Figure 5. Use a push stick when ripping narrow pieces.

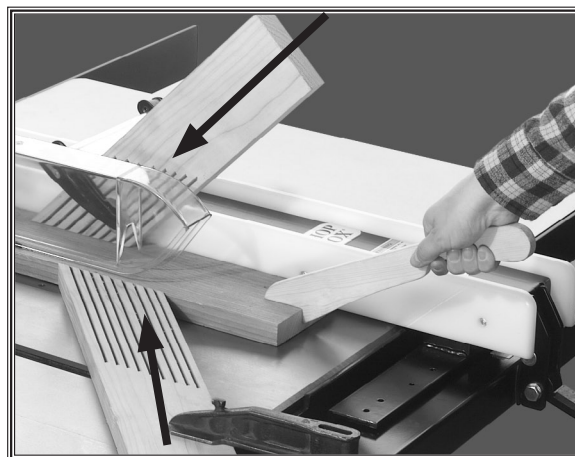


Figure 6. Use featherboards when possible to protect against kickback.

Common Terms

In order to increase user safety awareness and understanding, we have provided a list of common terms associated with table saws. We will refer to many of these terms throughout this manual, so the time you spend learning these terms will result in an increased knowledge of table saw applications.

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

Bevel Edge Cut: Tilting the arbor and saw blade to an angle between 0° and 45° to cut a beveled edge onto a workpiece.

Blade Guard: 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.

Crosscut: Cutting operation in which the miter gauge is used to cut across the shortest width of the workpiece.

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

Dado Cut: Cutting operation that uses a dado blade to cut a flat bottomed groove into the face of the workpiece.

Featherboard: Safety device used to keep the workpiece against the rip fence and against the table surface.

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.

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).

Non-Through Cut: A sawing operation that requires the removal of the blade guard and splitter or the riving knife. Dado and rabbet cuts are considered Non-Through Cuts because the blade does not protrude above the top face of the wood stock. Deep Non-Through Cuts must be made with multiple, light passes to reduce chance of kickback. Always remember to re-install the blade guard and riving knife after performing a non-through cut.

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.

Rabbet: Cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the workpiece.

Riving Knife or Splitter: Metal plate located behind the blade. It maintains the kerf opening in the wood when performing a cutting operation.

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

Through Cut: A sawing operation in which the workpiece is completely sawn through.

Rip Cut: Cutting operation in which the rip fence is used to cut across the widest width of the workpiece.

ELECTRICAL

! WARNING

The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. DO NOT connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do so in the "Test Run" portion of this manual.

W1761 220V Single-Phase Operation

The Model W1761 is wired for 220V single-phase operation. We recommend connecting this machine to a dedicated circuit with a verified ground, using the circuit size given below. Never replace a circuit breaker with one of higher amperage without consulting a qualified electrician to ensure compliance with wiring codes. This machine must be connected to a grounded circuit!

A plug is not supplied with this machine. See below for the recommended plug type for this machine.

If you are unsure about the wiring codes in your area or you plan to connect your machine to a shared circuit, you may create a fire or circuit overload hazard—consult a qualified electrician to reduce this risk.

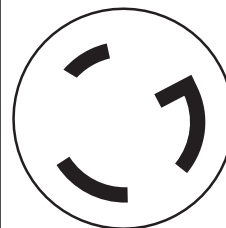
Extension Cords

We do not recommend using an extension cord; however, if you have no alternative, use the following guidelines:

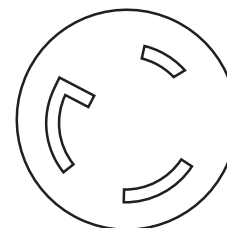
- Use a cord rated for Standard Service (S).
- Do not use an extension cord longer than 50 feet.
- Ensure that the cord has a ground wire and pin.
- Use the gauge size listed below as a minimum.

W1761 Electrical Specifications

Operating Voltage	Amp Draw	Min. Circuit Size	Recommended Plug	Extension Cord
220V Operation	23 Amps	30A	NEMA L6-30 (not incl.) (See Figure 7)	10 Gauge, 3 Wire, 250V



L6-30 P



L6-30 R

Figure 7. L6-30 plug and receptacle.

! WARNING



DO NOT work on your electrical system if you are unsure about electrical codes and wiring! Seek assistance from a qualified electrician. Ignoring this warning can cause electrocution, fire, or machine damage.

! WARNING

The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. DO NOT connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do so in the "Test Run" portion of this manual.

W1762 220V 3-Phase Operation

The Model W1762 is prewired for 220V 3-phase operation, but may be rewired for 440V 3-phase operation. We recommend connecting this machine to a dedicated circuit with a verified ground, using the circuit size given below. Never replace a circuit breaker with one of higher amperage without consulting a qualified electrician to ensure compliance with wiring codes. This machine must be connected to a grounded circuit!

If you are unsure about the wiring codes in your area or you plan to connect your machine to a shared circuit, you may create a fire or circuit overload hazard—consult a qualified electrician to reduce this risk.

W1762 440V 3-Phase Operation

If rewired to 440V operation, the Model W1762 must be hardwired to a locking shutoff switch by a qualified electrician. Hardwiring involves a permanent installation with conduit runs that can only be accomplished safely by a qualified electrician. As always, observe all applicable electrical codes when connecting this machine to power.

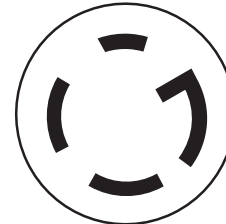
Phase Converter

The power from the manufactured power leg (wild wire) of a phase converter fluctuates, which may damage electrical components if connected to the wrong power terminal. If you must use a phase converter for 3-phase power, ONLY connect the "wild wire" to the L3 terminal.

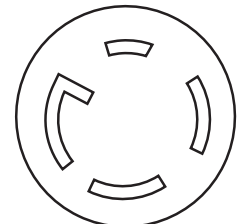
The wire going to the L3 terminal can handle some fluctuation because it goes directly to the motor. The power going to the L1 and L2 terminals goes to the transformer and must be consistent to prevent damage.

Electrical Specifications

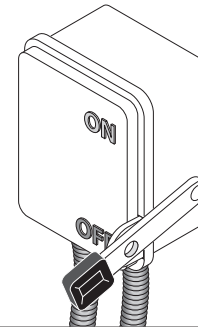
Voltage	Amp Draw	Min. Circuit Size	Connection	Cord	Extension Cord
220V	19	30A	L15-30 Plug (Fig. 8)	10 Gauge, 4 Wire, 300V	10 Gauge
440V	10	15A	Hardwire	Conduit Setup	N/A (Hardwire Only)



L15-30 P



L15-30 R



Locking
Shutoff Switch

Figure 8. NEMA L15-30 plugs and receptacles and locking shutoff switch.

! WARNING



DO NOT work on your electrical system if you are unsure about electrical codes and wiring! Seek assistance from a qualified electrician. Ignoring this warning can cause electrocution, fire, or machine damage.

Rewiring to 440V

Rewiring your Model W1762 to 440V requires you to rewire the motor, switch the transformer fuse from 220V to 440V, and change the amperage dial of the thermal overload relay from 22 to 11 Amps. Refer to the photos on Page 57 and the wiring diagram on Page 59 for details.

SETUP

Unpacking

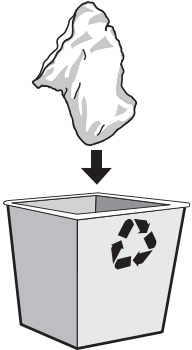
The SHOP FOX® Model W1761/W1762 has been carefully packaged for safe transporting. If you notice the machine has been damaged, please contact your authorized SHOP FOX® dealer immediately.

Items Needed for Set Up

The following items are needed, but not included, to setup your machine.

Description	Qty
• Straightedge 36" (or longer)	1
• Straightedge 12" (or longer)	1
• Level.....	1
• Safety Glasses (for each person).....	1
• Dust Collection System	1
• Dust Hose 4" (length as needed)	1
• Hose Clamp 4"	1
• Assistant for Lifting Help.....	1
• Power Lifting Equipment.....	As Needed
• Piece of Scrap Wood	1

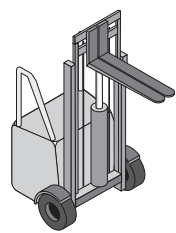
If any parts are missing, examine the packaging for the missing parts. For any missing parts, find the part number in the back of this manual and contact Woodstock International, Inc. at (360) 734-3482 or at tech-support@shopfox.biz



!WARNING
SUFFOCATION HAZARD!
 Immediately discard all plastic bags and packing materials to eliminate choking/suffocation hazards for children and animals.



!WARNING
UNPLUG-power cord before you do any assembly or adjustment tasks!
 Otherwise, serious personal injury to you or others may occur!



!WARNING
USE helpers or power lifting equipment to lift this 12" Table Saw with Riving Knife. Otherwise, serious personal injury may occur.

Inventory

The following is a description of the main components shipped with the **SHOP FOX®** Model W1761/W1762. Lay the components out to inventory them.

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

Machine Inventory

Box Inventory (Figure 9)	Qty
A. Splitter/Guard Assembly	1
B. Miter Gauge Handle	1
C. Miter Gauge	1
D. Handwheel Handles	2
E. Arbor Extension $\frac{5}{8}$ "-18 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1
F. Arbor Nut $\frac{5}{8}$ -18	1
G. Arbor Flange $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1
H. Arbor Wrenches	2
I. Fence Resting Brackets	2

Tools and Hardware (Not Shown)	Qty
• Flat Washer 8mm (Miter Gauge)	1
• Flange Bolts M8-1.25 x 12 (Switch)	2
• Flange Bolts M8-1.25 x 12 (Fence Brackets)	2
• Hex Wrenches 3, 4, 5, 6mm	1 Each
• Open-End Wrenches 8 x 10, 11 x 13, 14 x 17	1 Each
• Screwdriver, Phillips/Flat	1

Fence Inventory

Box Inventory (Figure 10)	Qty
A. Fence	1
B. Fence Handle	1

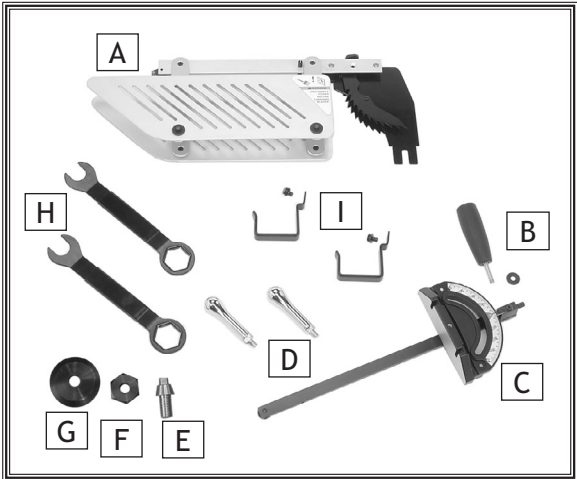


Figure 9. Main components.

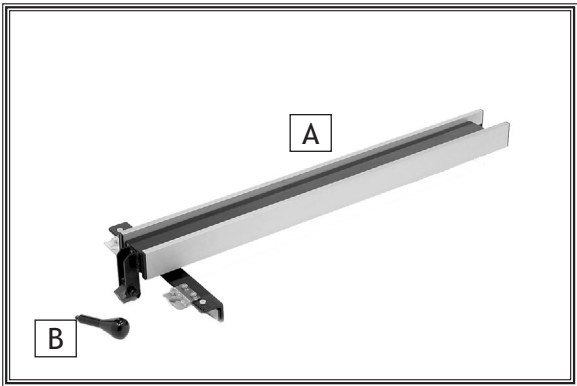


Figure 10. Fence components.

SET UP

Fence Rail Inventory

Box Inventory: (Figure 11)	Qty
A. Fence Tube (93" Long).....	1
B. Rear Rail (79" Long).....	1
C. Front Rail (93" Long).....	1

Extension Table Inventory

Box Inventory: (Figure 12)	Qty
A. Extension Table.....	1
B. Lower Shelf.....	1
C. Shelf End Plate	1
D. Support Legs	2
E. Lower Shelf Brackets	2

Tools and Hardware (Not Shown):

Tools and Hardware (Not Shown):	Qty
• Cap Screws M8-1.25 x 25 (Rear Rail/Table/Ext. Table).....	8
• Lock Washers 8mm (Rear Rail/Table/Ext. Table).....	10
• Flat Head Screws M8-1.25 x 25 (Front Rail/Table/Ext. Table).....	8
• Flat Washers 8mm (Front Rail/Ext. Table/Rear Rail).....	14
• Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Front Rail/Ext. Table/Rear Rail).....	8
• Hex Nuts M6-1 (Brackets/Shelf End Plate).....	2
• Hex Bolts M6-1 x 12	4
(Cabinet/Lower Shelf Brackets/Shelf End Plate)	
• Phillip Head Screws M6-1 x 12 (Ext. Table/Legs/End Plate).....	12
• Flat Washers 6mm (Ext. Table/Legs/End Plate).....	16
• Feet 3/8"-16 x 2 (Legs)	2
• Hex Nuts 3/8-16 (Feet).....	2
• Flat Washers 10mm (Cabinet).....	2
• Hex Bolts M10-1.5 x 25 (Cabinet).....	2
• Flange Bolts M8-1.25 x 12 (Tube/Front Rail).....	9

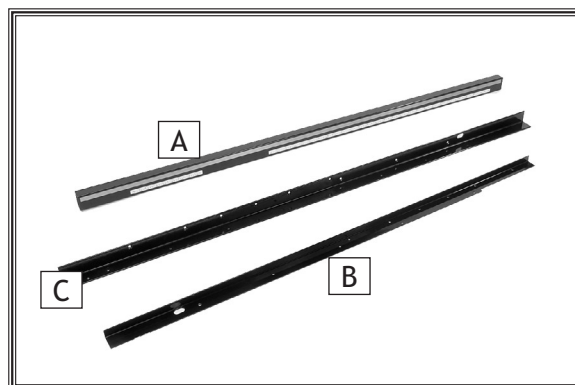


Figure 11. Fence rail components.

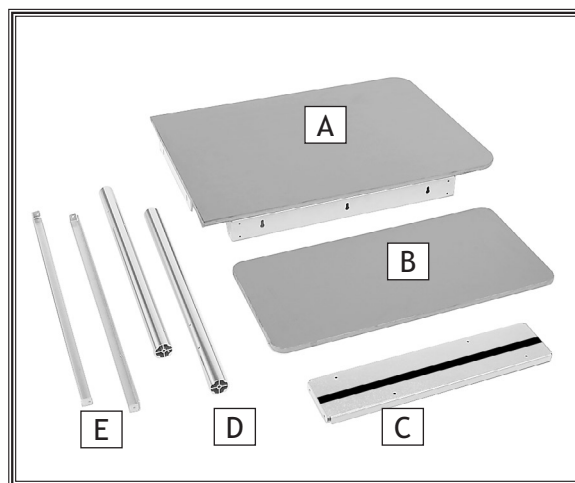


Figure 12. Extension table components.

Cleaning Machine

The table and other unpainted parts of your table saw are coated with a waxy grease that protects them from corrosion during shipment. Clean this grease off with a solvent cleaner or citrus-based degreaser. **DO NOT** use chlorine-based solvents such as brake parts cleaner or acetone—if you happen to splash some onto a painted surface, you will ruin the finish.

Machine Placement

- **Floor Load:** This machine distributes a heavy load in a small footprint. Some residential floors may require additional bracing to support both machine and operator.
- **Working Clearances:** Consider existing and anticipated needs, size of material to be processed through the machine, and space for auxiliary stands, work tables or other machinery when establishing a location for your table saw (see **Figure 1** for minimum working clearances).
- **Lighting:** Lighting should be bright enough to eliminate shadow and prevent eye strain.
- **Electrical:** Electrical circuits must be dedicated or large enough to handle amperage requirements. Outlets must be located near each machine, so power or extension cords are clear of high-traffic areas. Follow local electrical codes for proper installation of new lighting, outlets, or circuits.

	! WARNING ALWAYS work in well-ventilated areas far from possible ignition sources when using solvents to clean machinery. Many solvents are toxic when inhaled or ingested. Use care when disposing of waste rags and towels to be sure they DO NOT create fire or environmental hazards. NEVER use gasoline or petroleum-based solvents to clean your table saw.
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	! WARNING MAKE your shop "child safe." Ensure that your workplace is inaccessible to youngsters by closing and locking all entrances when you are away. NEVER allow untrained visitors in your shop when assembling, adjusting or operating equipment.
---	---

SET UP

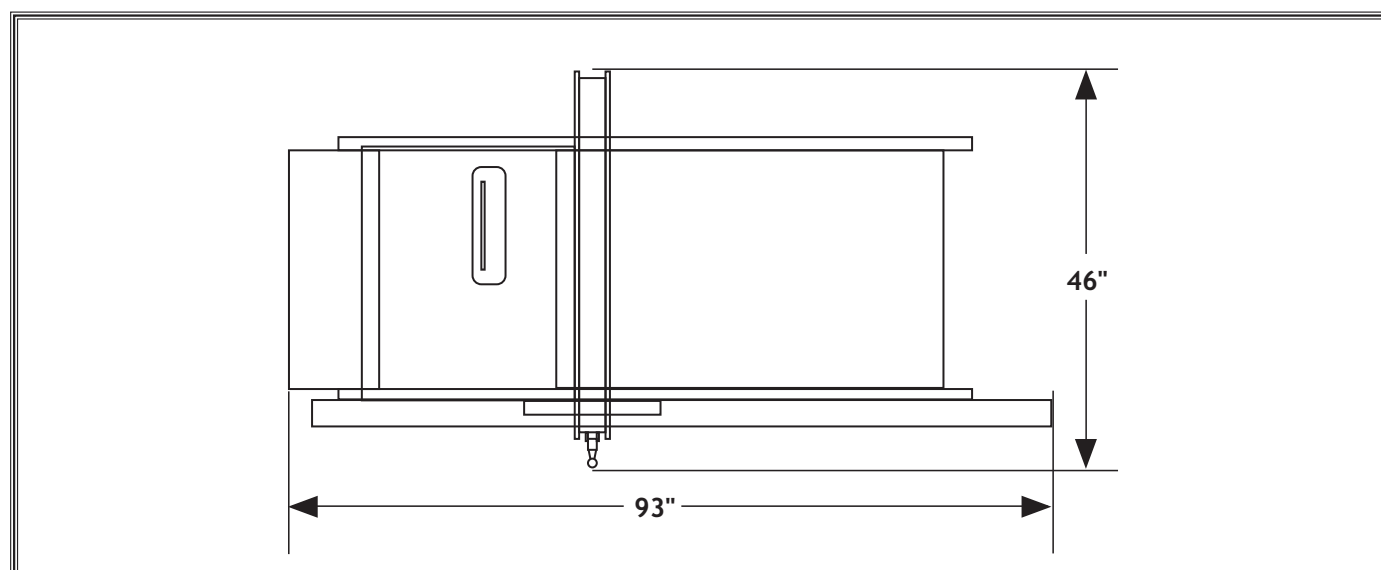


Figure 1. Minimum working clearances.

Extension Table

To install the front and rear rails, do these steps:

1. Fasten the 93" front rail onto the table saw with five M8-1.25 x 25 flat head screws as shown in **Figure 13**. Secure the flat head screw on the far left with a flat washer, lock washer, and hex nut.
2. Fasten the 79" rear rail to the table with five M8-1.25 x 25 cap screws as shown in **Figure 14**. Secure the cap screw on the far right with a flat washer, lock nut, and hex nut.
3. Thread two M10-1.5 x 25 hex bolts with flat washers onto the right side of the table saw cabinet as shown in **Figure 15**. Do not fully tighten the bolts.
4. With the help of an assistant, place the extension table between the rails and slide the table slots over the bolts installed in **Step 3**.



Figure 13. Front rail installed.



Figure 14. Rear rail installed.

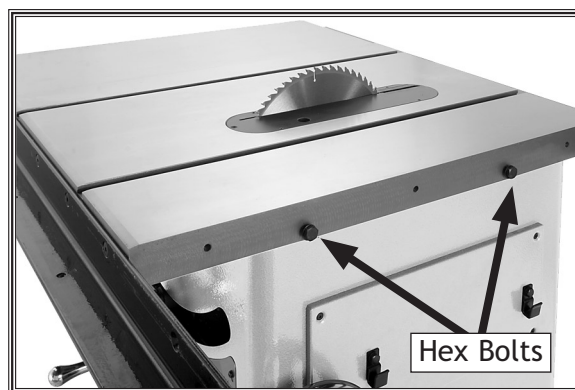


Figure 15. Hex bolts installed.

5. While an assistant holds the extension table, fasten the 93" front rail to the extension table with three M8-1.25 x 25 flat head screws, flat washers and hex nuts (**Figure 16**). Finger tighten for now.
6. Fasten the 79" rear rail to the extension table with three M8-1.25 x 25 cap screws, lock washers, flat washers, and hex nuts, as shown in **Figure 17**. Finger tighten for now.
7. Align the table and extension table with a straight-edge (**Figure 18**), then tighten the fasteners in **Figure 16** with a 5mm hex wrench and 13mm wrench.
8. Repeat the leveling procedure and tighten the fasteners in **Figure 17** with a 6mm hex wrench and 13mm wrench.
9. Using a 17mm wrench, tighten the hex bolts shown in **Figure 15**.
10. Thread a $\frac{3}{8}$ -16 hex nut on each foot and thread the feet into the bottom of the support legs as shown in **Figure 19**.

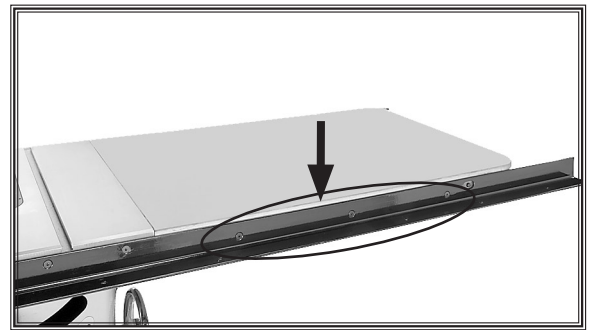


Figure 16. Front rail/table fastener locations.

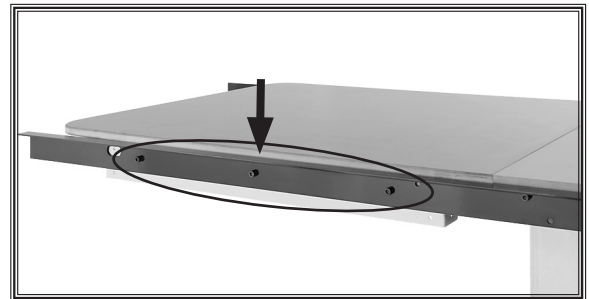


Figure 17. Rear rail/table fastener locations.



Figure 18. Leveling main extension table.

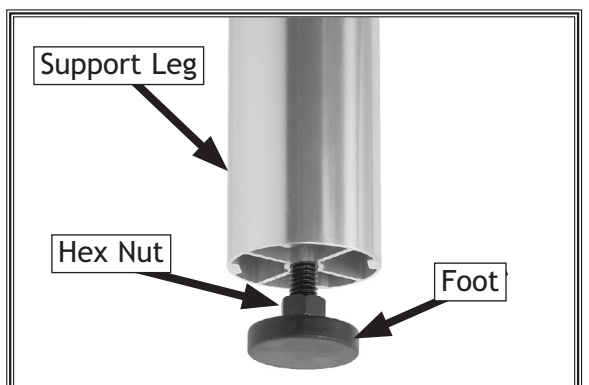


Figure 19. Foot installed on support leg.

11. Fasten each support leg to the main extension table with four M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws and flat washers as shown in **Figure 20**.
12. Rotate both feet until they touch the ground, and tighten the hex nuts to secure the feet.
13. Fasten the shelf end plate to the legs with four M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws and flat washers as shown in **Figure 21**.
14. Place the shelf brackets between the cabinet and shelf end plate, and fasten with four M6-1 x 12 hex bolts, and two flat washers and two hex nuts (on the end plate), as shown in **Figure 22**.
15. Place the lower shelf on the brackets.
16. Place the 93" fence tube over the 93" front rail and secure with nine M8-1.25 x 12 flange bolts as shown in **Figure 23**.

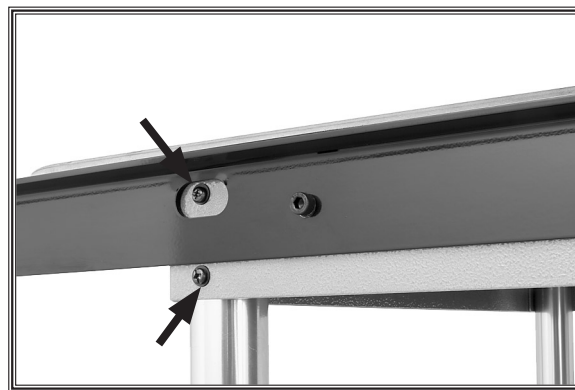


Figure 20. Support leg fastened to main extension table.



Figure 21. Installing shelf end plate on extension table legs.

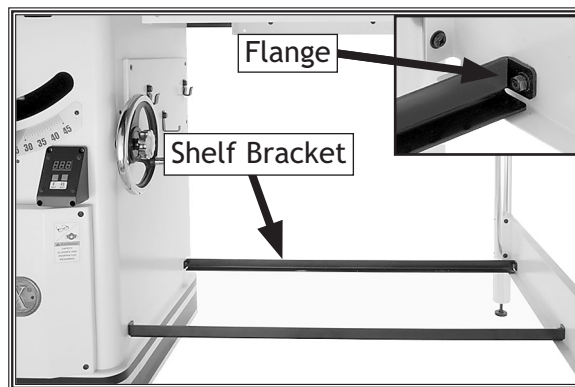


Figure 22. Shelf brackets installed.



Figure 23. Fence tube mounted to front fence rail.

Saw Blade

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

To install the blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the table insert, blade guard, and splitter-if previously installed.
3. Use the arbor wrenches to loosen and remove the arbor nut, flange, and blade.

Note: The arbor nut has right hand threads; turn it counterclockwise to loosen.

4. Slide the new blade over the arbor with the teeth facing the front of the saw, as shown in **Figure 24**.
5. Re-install the arbor flange and the arbor nut, and tighten them against the blade with the wrench included with the saw. DO NOT overtighten.

! WARNING

The saw blade is extremely sharp. Wear gloves and use extra care when handling the blade or working near it. Serious injury is possible.

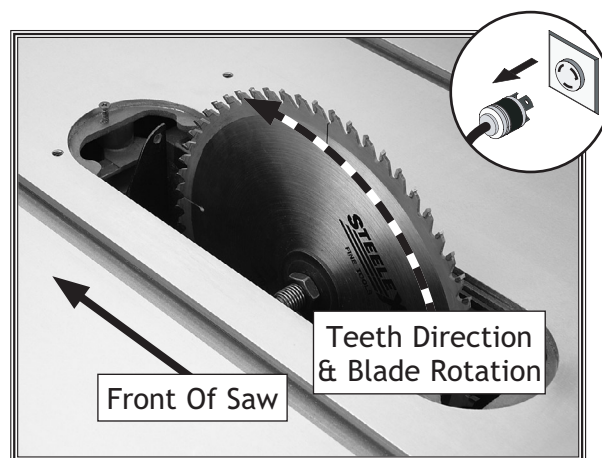


Figure 24. Correct blade direction.

Arbor

A 1" or $\frac{5}{8}$ " arbor can be installed on the table saw, depending upon the arbor size of the blade you want to install.

To change the arbor, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the table insert, blade guard and splitter or riving knife, arbor nut, arbor flange, and blade.
3. Raise the arbor all the way up.
4. Hold the arbor shaft with the arbor wrench and, using a 5mm hex wrench, remove the cap screw from the end of the arbor, as shown in **Figure 25**. **Note:** Gently tap the arbor with a rubber mallet to unseat it if it is hard to remove.
5. Slide the arbor out of the arbor shaft and reinstall the new arbor in the same manner that the old one was removed. Make sure the new arbor is securely tightened in the arbor shaft before reinstalling the blade.

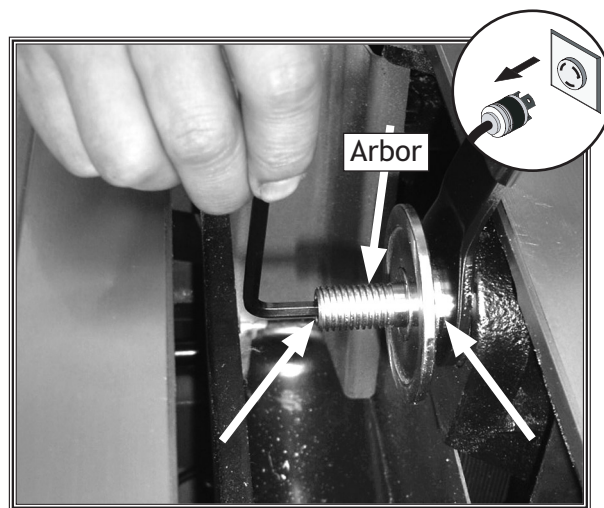


Figure 25. Removing arbor.

Table Insert

You must install the table insert before operating the table saw.

To install and adjust the table insert, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Place the table insert into the table and tighten the M5-.8 x 20 flat head screw shown in **Figure 26**.

Note: Do not overtighten the table insert screw. If you have questions, contact Technical Support.

3. Place a straightedge across the table and the table insert.
4. Use a 3mm hex wrench and straightedge to adjust the table insert flush with the table as shown in **Figure 27**.

The table insert **MUST** be flush with the table top or the workpiece will hit the edge of the table insert at the beginning of the cut.

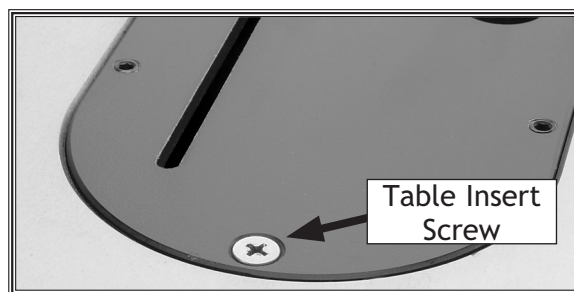


Figure 26. Table insert screw.

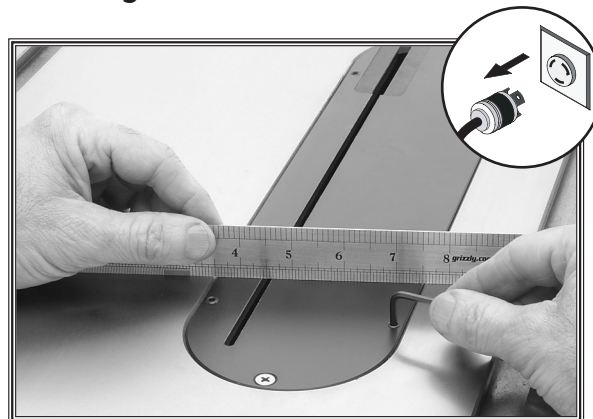


Figure 27. Adjusting the table insert.

Blade Guard & Splitter

You must install the blade guard and splitter before operating the table saw.

To install the blade guard, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Raise the blade up all the way, unscrew the screw on the table insert, and remove the insert.
3. Using an arbor wrench, loosen the hex bolt shown in **Figure 28**.
4. While lifting up on the splitter pawls, insert the splitter into the bracket slot, and tighten the hex bolt to lock the splitter.
5. Reinstall the table insert and secure it with the screw removed in **Step 2**.

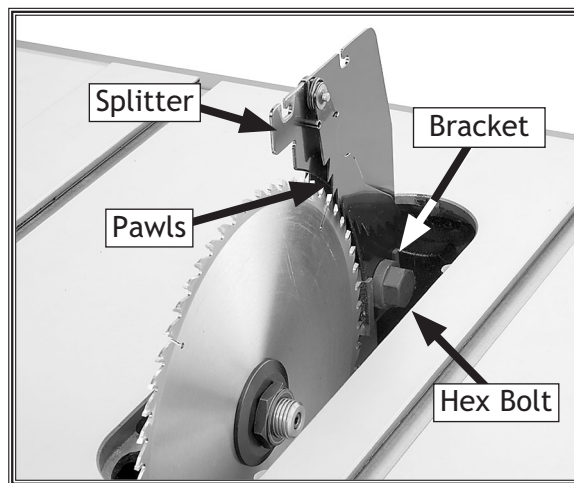


Figure 28. Splitter installed.

6. Slide the bracket screws shown in **Figure 29** into the notches on the splitter, push the guard toward the back of the table, and tighten the lock knob (**Figure 30**). If you have difficulty sliding the blade guard bracket screws (**Figure 29**) into the notches on the splitter, loosen the bracket screws just enough so the guard fits on the splitter.

Note: Make sure the clear plastic flap is pushed toward the inside of the guard.

7. Swing the covers down to guard the blade.

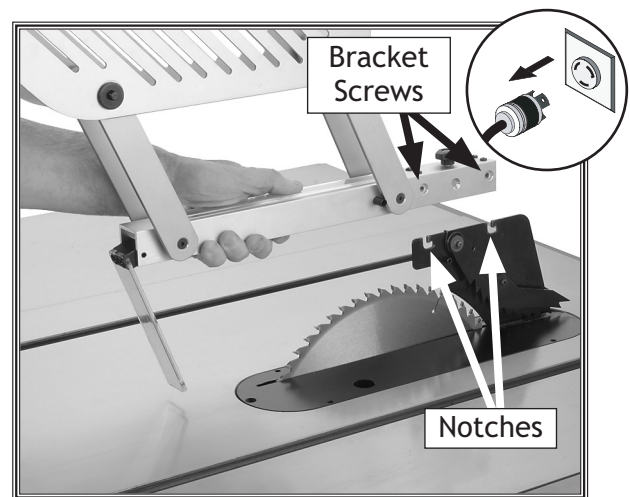


Figure 29. Installing blade guard on splitter.

Riving Knife

Review this section, even if your saw riving knife came pre-installed. You must install the riving knife or the splitter and blade guard before operating the table saw.

To install the riving knife, do these steps:

1. Remove the table insert, blade guard, and splitter—if previously installed.
2. Loosen the hex bolt (**Figure 31**), insert the riving knife into the bracket slot, and tighten the hex bolt to secure the riving knife.
3. Reinstall and secure the table insert.

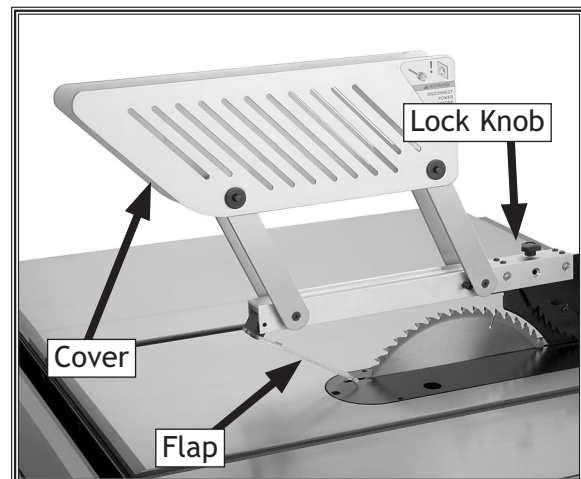


Figure 30. Blade guard installed.

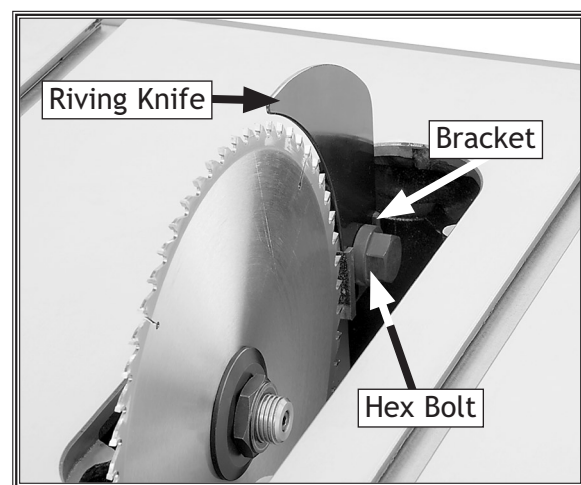


Figure 31. Riving knife installed.

ON/OFF Switch

To install the switch, do these steps:

1. Fasten the switch to the left end of the front rail with two M8-1.25 x 25 flange bolts, and install the anti-start safety pin as shown in **Figure 32**.



Figure 32. Switch installed.

Miter Gauge

To install the miter gauge, do these steps:

1. Install the miter gauge handle and 8mm flat washer onto the miter gauge as shown in **Figure 33**.
2. Slide the miter gauge into the miter gauge slot to the left of the blade; or store it temporarily on the brackets near the blade angle handwheel.

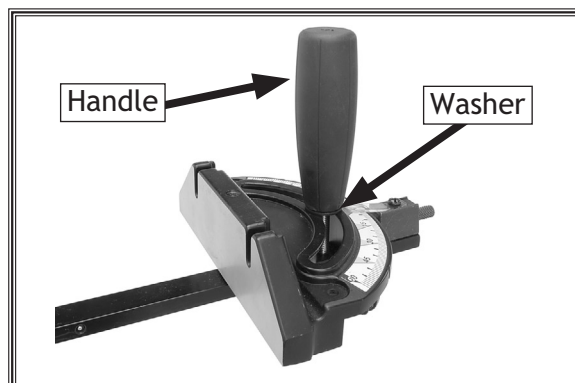


Figure 33. Miter gauge installed.

Fence Components

To install the fence knobs, fence, and fence resting brackets, do these steps:

1. Install the fence knob as shown in **Figure 34**.
2. Install the fence onto the table to the right of the blade.
3. Check for fence parallelism and adjust if needed. See **Adjusting Fence** on **Page 53**.
4. Install the fence resting brackets (**Figure 35**) onto the back of the cabinet with two flange bolts.



Figure 34. Fence knob installed.

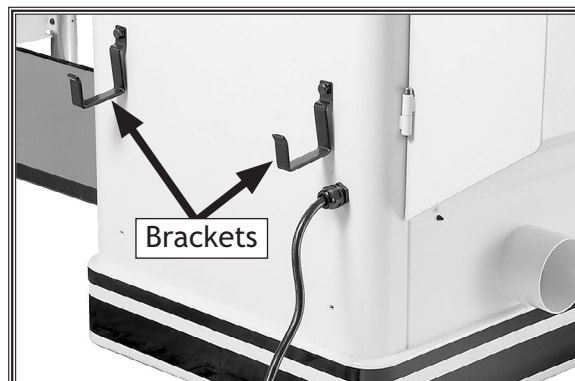


Figure 35. Fence resting brackets installed.

Dust Collection

CAUTION

DO NOT operate the Model W1761/W1762 without an adequate dust collection system. This saw creates substantial amounts of wood dust while operating. Failure to use a dust collection system can result in short and long-term respiratory illness.

Recommended CFM at Dust Port: 400 CFM

Do not confuse this CFM recommendation with the rating of the dust collector. To determine the CFM at the dust port, you must take into account many variables, including the CFM rating of the dust collector, the length of hose between the dust collector and the machine, the amount of branches or wyes, and the amount of other open lines throughout the system. Explaining this calculation is beyond the scope of this manual. If you are unsure of your system, consult an expert or purchase a good dust collection "how-to" book.

To connect a dust collection hose, do these steps:

1. Fit the 4" dust hose over the dust port, as shown in **Figure 36**, and secure in place with a 4" hose clamp.
2. Tug the hose to make sure it does not come off.
Note: A tight fit is necessary for proper performance.



Figure 36. Dust hose attached to dust port.

Recommended Adjustments

The adjustments listed below have been performed at the factory and no further setup is required to operate the machine.

However, because of the many variables involved with shipping, we recommend checking the following adjustments to ensure the best possible results from your new machine:

Recommended adjustment checklist:

- Blade Tilt Stops on **Page 49**
- Miter Slot to Blade Parallelism on **Page 51**

Test Run

Once the assembly is complete, test run the machine to make sure it runs properly for regular operations.

The test run consists of verifying the following: 1) The motor powers up and runs correctly, and 2) the safety disabling mechanism on the switch works correctly, and 3) to check for unusual noises or vibration.

If, during the test run, you cannot easily locate the source of an unusual noise or vibration, stop using the machine immediately, then review **Troubleshooting on Page 45**. If you still cannot remedy a problem, contact our Tech Support at (360) 734-3482 for assistance.

To test run the machine, do these steps:

1. Read this manual and make sure you read and understand the **SAFETY SECTION** on **Page 6**.
2. Review electrical requirements on **Page 13**, and make any necessary changes.
3. Make sure the blade guard and splitter (or riving knife) are installed and correctly adjusted.
4. Remove all tools and foreign objects from the machine.
5. Connect the table saw to the power source.
6. Put on safety glasses and hearing protection, and make sure any bystanders are wearing safety glasses, hearing protection, and are out of the way.
7. Make sure the safety pin is not installed.
8. Keep a finger on the STOP paddle (**Figure 32**) at all times during the test run.
9. Verify that the machine is operating correctly by pressing the ON button.
 - If the saw is operating normally, press the STOP paddle. This should stop the saw.
 - If any problems occur, immediately press the STOP paddle and **DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM THE POWER SOURCE** and refer to **Page 45** to troubleshoot/fix any problems before starting the table saw again.
10. Lift the paddle switch and insert the safety pin through the ON button.
11. Press the ON button.
 - If the saw does not start, the safety disabling feature is working correctly.
 - If the saw starts, immediately press the OFF button and **DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM THE POWER SOURCE**. The safety disabling feature is not working correctly. Please contact our Technical Support for help.
12. **Model W1762 only.** Verify that the power is not connected out of phase by starting/stopping the table saw and determining if the motor turns in the correct direction, using the criteria below:
 - If the blade turns *clockwise* (as standing in front of the table saw), it is turning in the correct direction.
 - If the blade turns *counterclockwise*, toward the back of the saw, it is turning in the wrong direction. Stop the table saw, shut **OFF** the power source, swap any two of the three power wires that connect to the saw, and verify that the arbor nut is secure. The saw is now ready to operate.

WARNING



Projectiles thrown from the machine could cause serious eye injury. Wear safety glasses during assembly and operation.

OPERATIONS

General

The Model W1761/W1762 will perform many types of operations that are beyond the scope of this manual. Many of these operations can be dangerous or deadly if performed incorrectly.

The instructions in this section are written with the understanding that the operator has the necessary knowledge and skills to operate this machine. **If at any time you are experiencing difficulties performing any operation, stop using the machine!**

If you are an inexperienced operator, we strongly recommend that you read books, trade articles, or seek training from an experienced *Table Saw* operator before performing any unfamiliar operations. **Above all, your safety should come first!**

Basic Controls

The basic controls for the table saw are shown in **Figure 37**. Setting up for a typical operation consists of the following four steps:

1. Make sure the blade tilt is correct. If it needs to be adjusted, loosen the blade tilt lock, turn the blade tilt handwheel, and tighten the lock.
2. Set the blade height approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " higher than the workpiece thickness by turning the blade height handwheel, then lock the blade height in place by tightening the blade height lock.
3. Adjust the fence to the desired width of cut, then lock it in place by firmly pushing the fence lock down until it stops.
4. The digital readout displays the current blade angle when the handwheel is moved and power is connected to the table saw. See **Page 50** for setting the digital readout.

! WARNING

DO NOT investigate problems or adjust the table saw while it is running. Wait until the machine is turned OFF, unplugged and all working parts have come to a complete stop before proceeding!

! WARNING



READ and understand this entire instruction manual before using this machine. Serious personal injury may occur if safety and operational information is not understood and followed. DO NOT risk your safety by not reading!

! WARNING

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

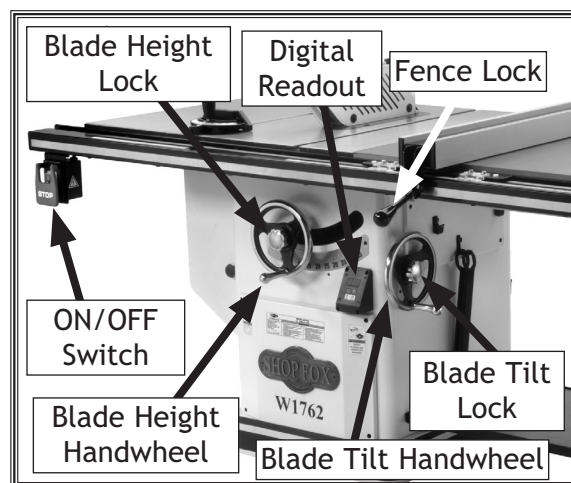
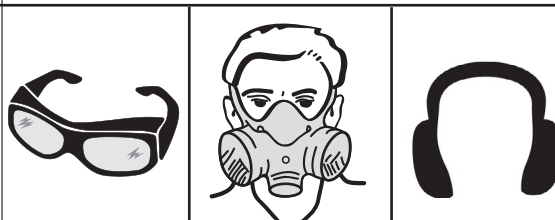


Figure 37. Basic table saw controls.

Disabling On/Off Switch

To disable the saw and prevent accidental startup, insert the safety pin through the holes in the ON button, and insert the end of the chain into the pin as shown in Figure 38.

Blade Selection

Ripping blade features (see Figure 39):

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

Crosscut blade features (see Figure 40):

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



Figure 38. Disabling switch.

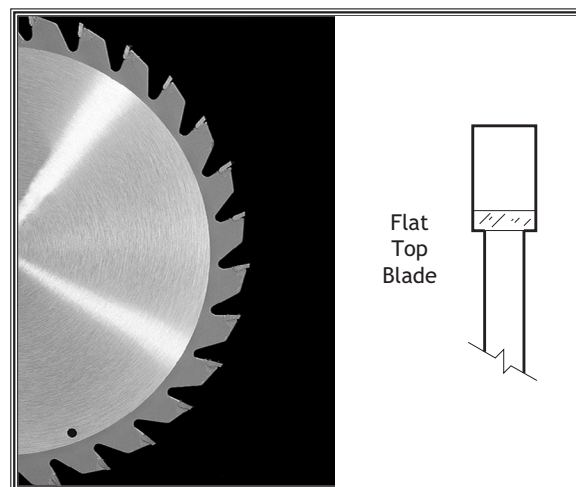


Figure 39. Ripping blade.

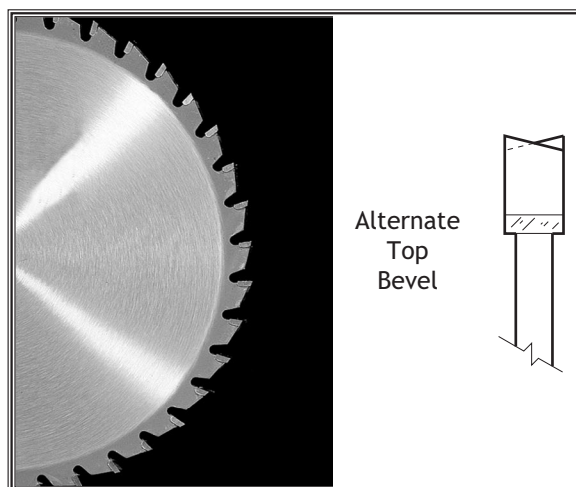


Figure 40. Crosscutting blade.

Combination blade features (see Figure 41):

- Adequate for cutting both with and across the grain.
- 40-50 teeth.
- Alternate top bevel and flat, or alternate top bevel and raker tooth profile.
- Teeth are arranged in groups of five.
- Gullets are small and shallow within the groups of five teeth, similar to a cross-cut blade; then large and deep between each group of five, like a ripping blade.

Laminate blade features (see Figure 42):

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

Dado Blades (see Figure 43):

There are two types of dado blades: stacked and wobble.

- **Stacked Dado Blade:** These dedicated dado cutting blade sets consist of up to 8 individual blades. Multiple cutters are "stacked" between two outside blades. The width of the dado is determined by the combination of cutters that are "stacked" together. The dado is cut in a single pass leaving a smooth and square channel in the face of the workpiece. Stacked dado blades are the most expensive option, but are worth considering if your projects require a lot of visible dado cuts. A stacked dado blade is shown in Figure 43.

- **Wobble Dado Blade:** Also a dedicated dado blade, a wobble blade usually consists of a single blade that is tilted on the arbor shaft while it is spinning. The channel is cut in the face of the workpiece as the blade passes through its pre-adjusted width of travel. Wobble blades are an inexpensive option when visibly pleasing channels are not a concern.

Note: 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.

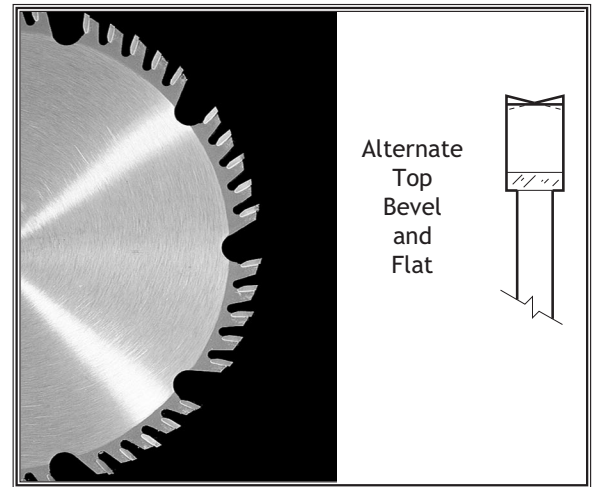


Figure 41. Combination blade.

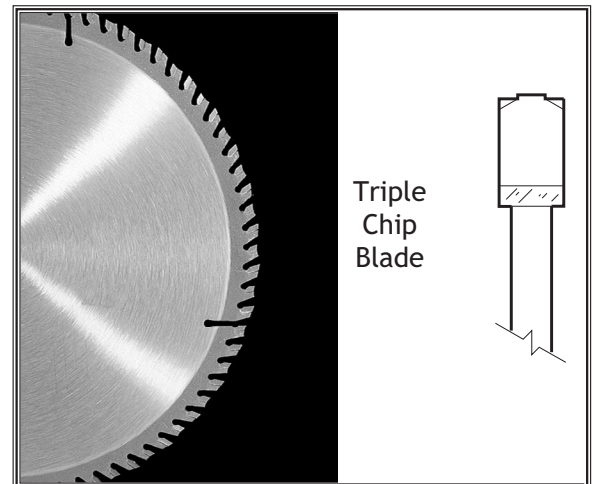


Figure 42. Laminate blade.

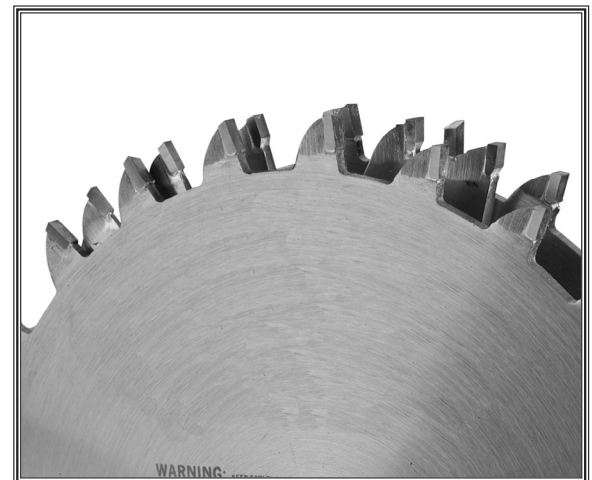


Figure 43. Stacked dado blade.

Workpiece Inspection

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

Before cutting, get in the habit of inspecting all workpieces for the following:

- **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, they can cause kickback, and they can break or chip 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. Since non-through cuts require the removal of the blade guard and splitter, the riving knife must be installed. Dado cuts, rabbet cuts, and resawing operations are non-through cuts that can be performed with this table saw.

Non-through cuts have a higher risk of injury from kickback because the splitter and blade guard must be removed. Kickback is an event in which the workpiece is propelled back towards the operator at a high rate of speed. Always remember to re-install the blade guard and splitter after performing a non-through cut.

Through Cuts

A through cut is a sawing operation in which the workpiece is completely sawn through. Ripping, crosscutting, miter cuts, and angled cuts are all through cutting operations. The blade guard and splitter or riving knife must be installed during through cuts.

Through cuts have a risk of kickback. Read, understand, and follow instructions and safety precautions for each type of cut to reduce the risk of injury.

Safety precautions and instructions for each type of cut are located on the following pages:

1. Ripping: **Page 31**
2. Crosscutting: **Page 32**
3. Miter Cuts: **Page 33**
4. Blade Tilt & Bevel Cuts: **Page 33**
5. Dado Cutting: **Page 34**
6. Rabbet Cutting: **Page 36**
7. Resawing: **Page 38**

Ripping

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

To make a rip cut, do these steps:

1. Review **Preventing Kickback** on **Page 9** and take the necessary precautions to prevent kickback.
2. If using natural wood, joint one long edge of the workpiece on a jointer.
3. **DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!**
4. Ensure that the blade guard and splitter or riving knife is installed.
5. Set the fence to the desired width of cut on the scale.
6. Adjust the blade height so the highest saw tooth protrudes approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the workpiece.
7. Set up safety devices such as featherboards or other anti-kickback devices.
8. Rotate the blade to make sure it does not come into contact with any of the safety devices.
9. Plug the saw into the power source, turn it **ON**, and allow it to reach full speed.
10. The jointed edge of the workpiece must slide against the fence during the cutting operation.
11. Use a push stick to feed the workpiece through the saw blade, as shown in **Figure 44**, until the workpiece is completely past the saw blade.

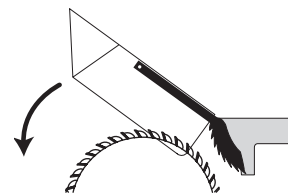
WARNING

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



Figure 44. Typical ripping operation.

WARNING



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

WARNING

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

Crosscutting

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

To make a crosscut using the miter gauge, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that the blade guard and splitter or riving knife is installed.
3. Move the rip fence aside and position the miter gauge, adjusted to 90°, in a miter slot.
4. Adjust the blade height so the teeth protrude approximately 1/4" above the workpiece.
5. Slide the miter gauge near the blade and adjust the workpiece so the blade will cut on the waste side of the line.
6. Plug in the tablesaw, turn it **ON**, and allow it to reach full speed.
7. Hold the workpiece firmly against the face of the miter gauge (**Figure 45**) and ease it through the blade until the workpiece is completely past the saw blade.

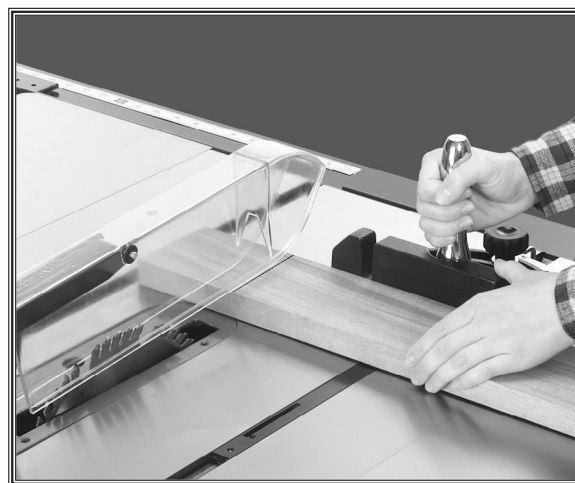
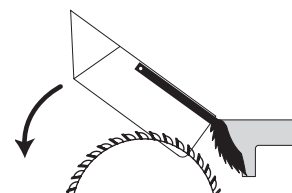


Figure 45. Typical crosscutting operation.

! WARNING

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

! WARNING



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

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, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that the blade guard and splitter or riving knife is installed.
3. Determine the angle of your cut. If the angle needs to be very precise, use a protractor to set the miter gauge to the blade.
4. Place the face of the miter gauge against the edge of the workpiece and place the bar across the face of the workpiece. Use the bar as a guide to mark your cut as shown in **Figure 46**.
5. Place the miter gauge back into the slot and hold the workpiece firm against the miter gauge body. Slide the miter gauge near the blade and adjust the workpiece so the blade will cut on the waste side of the line.
6. Proceed to make the cut in the same manner as described in the **Crosscutting** instructions on **Page 32**.



Figure 46. Example of marking miter line.

Blade Tilt & Bevel Cuts

When the blade tilt stop bolts are properly adjusted (**Page 49**), the blade tilt handwheel allows the operator to tilt the blade to the left, anywhere between 0° and 45°. This is used most often when cutting bevels, compound miters or chamfers. **Figure 47** shows an example of the blade when tilted to 45°.

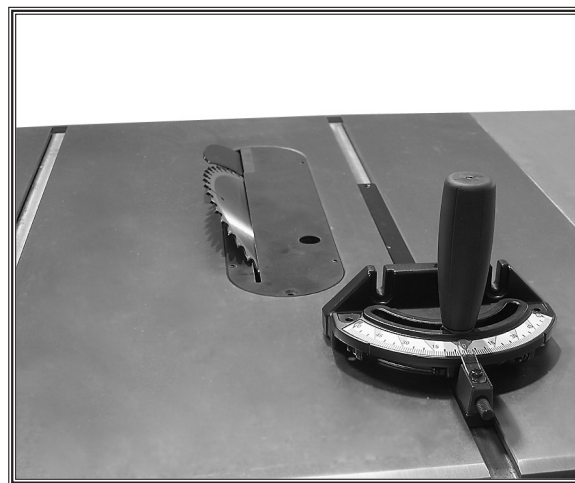


Figure 47. Blade tilted to 45° for bevel cutting on a typical table saw.

Dado Cutting

Commonly used in furniture joinery, a dado is a straight channel cut in the face of the workpiece. Dados can be cut using either a dedicated dado blade or a standard saw blade.

The table saw motor is pushed to its limits when making a dado cut. If the motor starts to bog down, slow down your feed rate and depth of cut and make multiple shallow passes.

To use a stacked or wobble dado blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the table insert, the blade guard and splitter, and the saw blade.
3. Install the riving knife.
4. Attach and adjust the dado blade system according to the dado blade manufacturer's instructions, then install the dado insert.
5. Raise the dado blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired). When cutting deep dados, take more than one pass to reduce the risk of kickback.
6. Adjust the distance between the fence and the inside edge of the blade as shown in **Figure 48** to dado the length of a workpiece.
7. If dadoing across the workpiece, use the miter gauge and carefully line up the desired cut with the dado blade. DO NOT use the fence in combination with the miter gauge.
8. Reconnect the saw to the power source.
9. Turn the saw **ON**. The blade should run smooth, with no vibrations.
10. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.
11. If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the actual workpiece.

!WARNING

Dado operations require proper procedures to avoid serious injury. Extra care must be taken to prevent kickback when using dado blades. Any 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.

!WARNING

DO NOT make a through-cut with a dado blade. Dado blades are not designed for through cuts. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury.

!WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth and width 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.

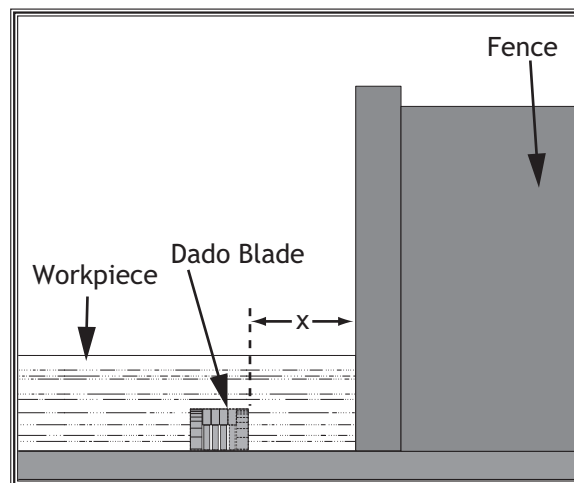


Figure 48. Stacked or wobble dado cut.

To use a standard saw blade to cut dados, do these steps:

Note: Reduce motor overloading and blade wear by using a ripping blade. Ripping blades are designed to clear the sawdust quickly. See Page 28 for more details.

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
 2. Ensure that the riving knife is installed.
 3. Mark the width of the dado cut on the workpiece. Include marks on the edge of the workpiece so the cut path can be aligned when the workpiece is lying on the table.
 4. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired). When cutting deep dados, take more than one pass to reduce the risk of kickback.
 5. If dadoing across the workpiece, use the miter gauge to support the workpiece, and align the blade to cut one of the dado sides. DO NOT use the fence in combination with the miter gauge.
 6. If dadoing the length of a workpiece, align the blade to cut one of the dado sides as shown in **Figure 49**.
 7. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw **ON**. Allow the blade to reach full speed.
 8. Perform the cutting operation.
 9. Re-adjust the fence so the blade is aligned with the other edge of the intended dado channel (**Figure 50**).
- Note:** Be sure to keep the cuts within your marks; otherwise, the dado will be too big.
10. Continue making cuts toward the center of the dado until the dado is complete.

! WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth and width 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.

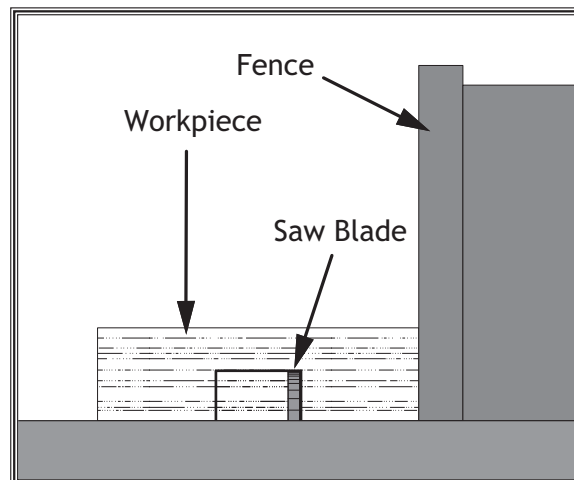


Figure 49. Single-blade dado first cut.

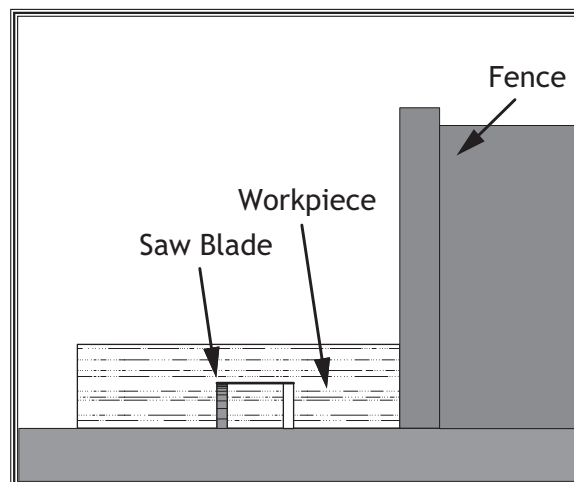


Figure 50. Single-blade dado second cut.

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 requires a sacrificial fence attachment as shown in Figure 51.

To cut rabbets with the dado blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick.
3. Attach it to the fence with screws or clamps as shown in Figure 51, making sure they are all secure and tight.
4. Adjust the fence, turn the saw **ON**, raise the blade into the sacrificial fence to the height needed for the rabbeting operation, and turn the saw **OFF**.
5. Align the workpiece to perform the cutting operation as shown in Figure 52.

! WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth and width 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.

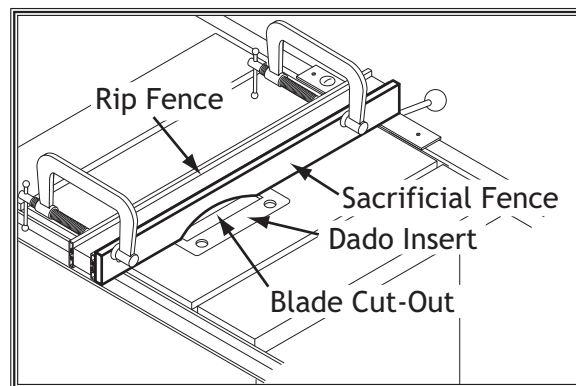


Figure 51. Sacrificial fence.

! CAUTION

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

! CAUTION

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

6. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw **ON**.
7. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.
8. If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the final workpiece.

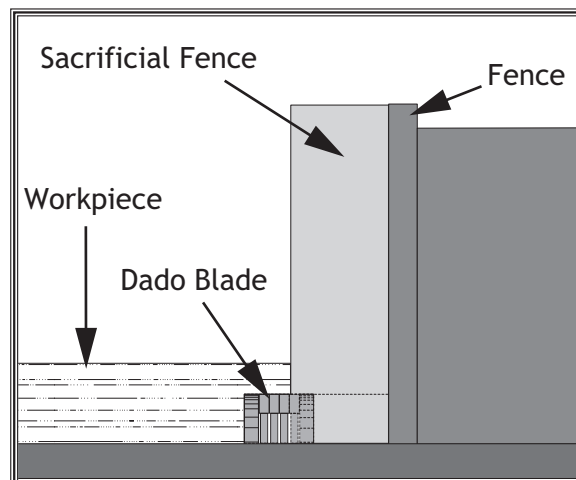


Figure 52. Rabbet cutting.

To cut rabbets with the standard blade, do these steps:

Note: Cutting rabbets with a standard saw blade **DOES NOT** require the use of a sacrificial fence.

Note: Reduce motor overloading and blade wear by using a ripping blade. Ripping blades are designed to clear the sawdust quickly.

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that the riving knife is installed.
3. Clearly mark the width of the rabbet cut on the workpiece.

Note: Include marks on the edge of the workpiece to clearly identify the intended cut while it is laying flat on the saw table.

4. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of rabbet channel desired). When cutting deep rabbets, take more than one pass to reduce the risk of kickback.

WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth and width 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.

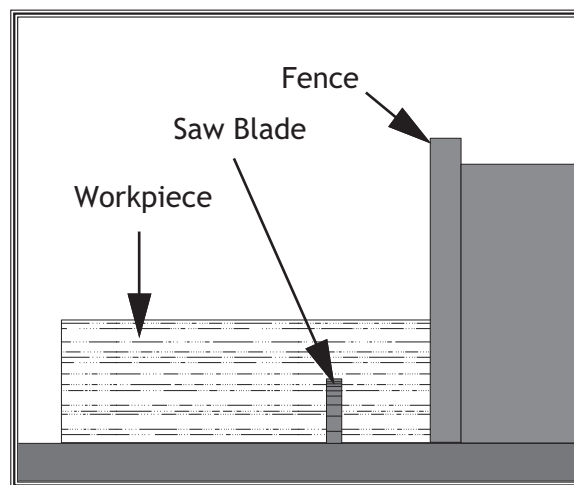


Figure 53. First cut to create a rabbet with a standard blade.

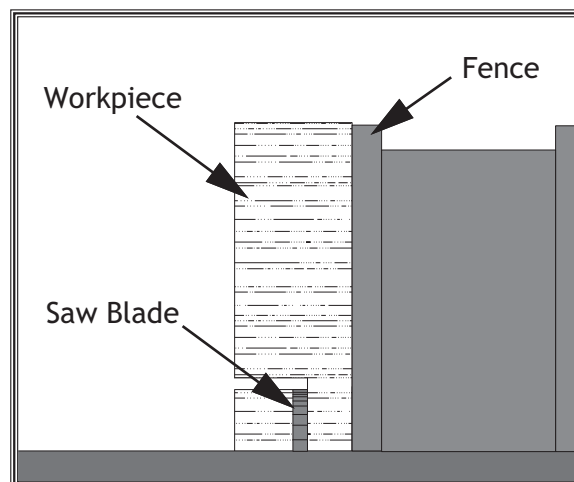


Figure 54. Second cut to create a rabbet.

5. Adjust the fence so the blade is aligned with the inside of your rabbet channel as shown in Figure 53.
6. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw **ON**.
7. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.
8. If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the final workpiece.
9. Stand the workpiece on edge as shown in Figure 54.
10. Adjust the saw blade height to intersect with the first cut.
11. Perform the second cut to complete the rabbet.

Resawing

Resawing is the process of cutting a thick piece of stock into one or more thinner pieces. Bandsaws are ideal for resawing and the process is fairly easy and safe. A table saw is not intended for resawing and the process is difficult and extremely dangerous. Resawing on the table saw often binds the blade, causing kickback. The risk of kickback increases relative to the depth of a cut. Kickback is more dangerous when resawing on a table saw because the anti-kickback devices and blade guard must be removed, leaving no protection between your hands and the saw blade. Kickback can pull the operator's hands into the blade, or the operator or bystanders may be hit by flying stock. DO NOT resaw on a table saw without using a resaw barrier. DO NOT resaw on a table saw without wearing a full face shield.

The following instructions describe how to build a resaw barrier, add an auxiliary fence to your standard fence, and more safely perform resawing operations.

Note: *This table saw can only resaw wood that is less than 8" tall.*

Resaw Barrier

The resaw barrier shown in **Figure 55** holds the workpiece vertical, keeps the workpiece aligned with the fence, and keeps your hands away from the blade.

WARNING

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

WARNING

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

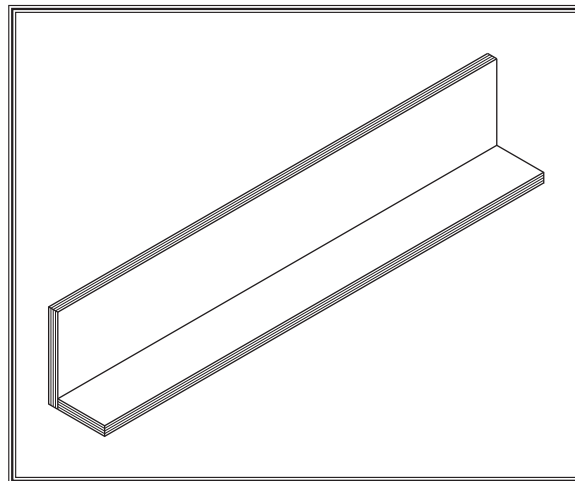


Figure 55. Resawing barrier.

To build the resaw barrier, do these steps:

1. Cut two hardwood or plywood boards to $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x $40\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" x $40\frac{1}{4}$ ". If you are using hardwood, cut the boards oversize, then joint and plane the boards to the correct size to make sure the boards are square and flat.

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

2. Pre-drill and countersink 8 holes approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " from the bottom of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ " tall board.
3. Glue the end of the 3" board, then clamp the boards at a 90° angle with the larger board in the vertical position as shown in **Figure 56**.
4. Secure the joint with $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x 2" wood screws.

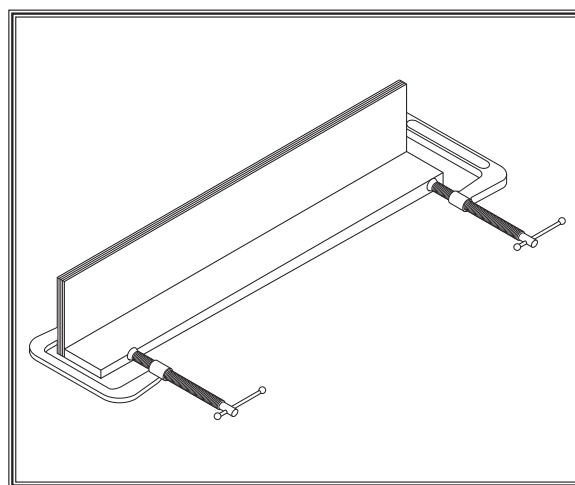


Figure 56. Clamping the resawing barrier.

Auxiliary Fence

The auxiliary fence is necessary if you are resawing a workpiece that is taller than it is wide. It should be no less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " shorter than the board to be resawn.

To build the auxiliary fence, do these steps:

1. Cut a $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick hardwood or plywood board $40\frac{1}{4}$ " long, and cut a height no less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " shorter than the board to be resawn. If you are using hardwood, cut the board oversize, then joint and plane the board to the correct size to make sure the board is square and flat.

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

2. Pre-drill and countersink four holes $1\frac{1}{4}$ " from the bottom of the board.
3. Pull the end cap off of the standard fence, then remove four hex nuts, flat washers, hex bolts, and the fence facing on the blade side of the fence.
4. Thread the four M8-1.25 x 25 flat head screws through the auxiliary fence and into the hex nuts in the standard fence body, and tighten securely as shown in **Figure 57**.

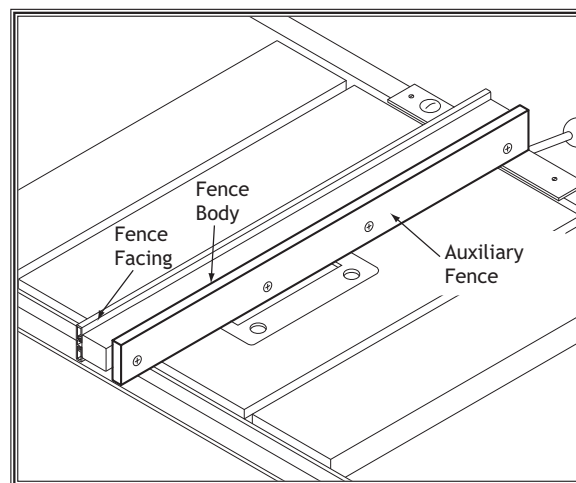


Figure 57. Auxiliary fence.

Resawing Operations

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

To perform resawing operations, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the standard table insert and the blade guard/splitter, and install the riving knife. Install a 12" ripping blade and a zero clearance table insert. Then lower the blade below the table surface.
3. Attach the auxiliary fence to the standard fence and set it to the desired width.

Note: Account for blade kerf, the rough cut made by the blade, and the inaccuracy of the fence scale when the auxiliary fence is installed when figuring out the correct width.

4. Place the workpiece against the fence and slide the resaw barrier against the workpiece. Now clamp the resaw barrier to the top of the table saw (see Figure 58).
5. Slide the workpiece over the blade to make sure it moves smoothly.
6. Raise the blade approximately an inch, or close to half the height of the workpiece (Figure 58), which ever is less.
7. Plug in the table saw, turn it **ON**, and use a push stick to feed the workpiece through the blade using a slow, steady feed rate.
8. Flip the workpiece end for end, keeping the same side against the fence, and run the workpiece through the blade.
9. Repeat Steps 6-8 until the blade is close to half of the height of the board to be resawn. The ideal completed resaw cut will leave an $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection when the resawing is complete as shown in Figure 58. Leaving an $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection will reduce the risk of kickback.

! WARNING

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

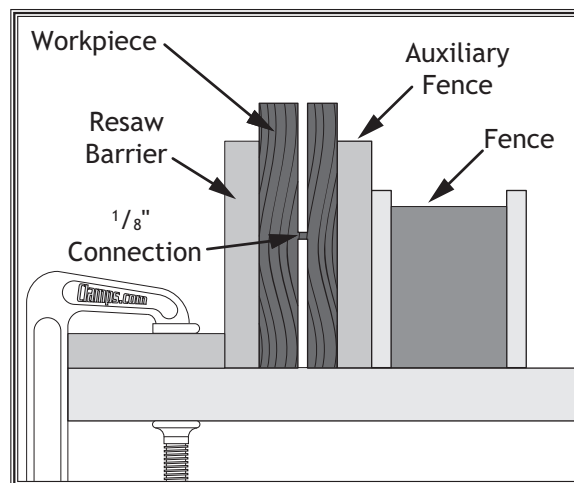


Figure 58. Ideal completed resaw cut.

! CAUTION

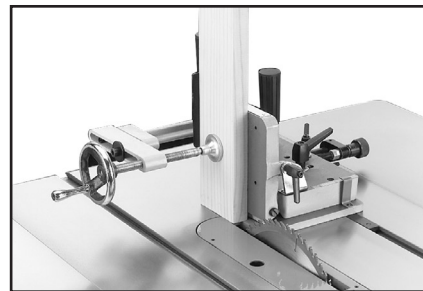
You may experience kickback during this procedure. Stand to the side of the blade and wear safety glasses or a face shield to prevent injury when resawing.

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

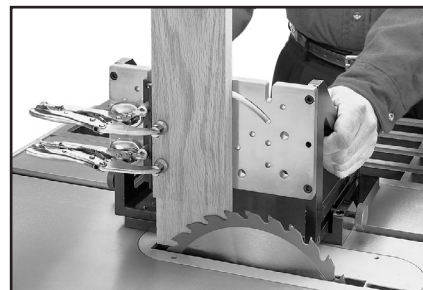
Table Saw Accessories

The following Table Saw accessories may be available through your local Woodstock International Inc. Dealer. If you do not have a dealer in your area, these products are also available through online dealers. Please call or e-mail Woodstock International Inc. Customer Service to get a current listing of dealers at: 1-800-545-8420 or at sales@woodstockint.com.

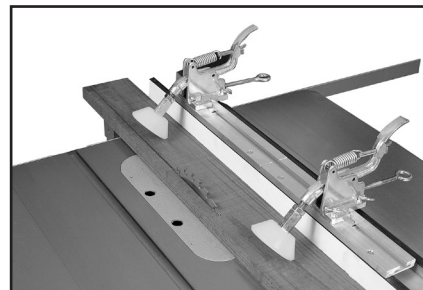
The **Model D3246 Shop Fox Tenoning Jig** can help you produce perfect tenons for mortise and tenon joinery. This tenoning jig also adjusts for angled tenon cutting set-ups. Standard $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " miter bar fits all miter gauge slots including T-slots.



The **Model W1500 Shop Fox Right Angle Jig** is constructed using top quality aluminum castings and plates which are machined to exacting tolerances. It has the perfect weight-use ratio to dampen vibration, yet is still light enough to easily slide the workpiece through the machining process. Its quality and precision are evident from the first cut. Cut tenons, dados, rail ends, and finger joints safely and with complete accuracy.



The **Model W1104 Yellow Woodstock Board Buddies** help prevent kickback on table saws and router tables. Mounts to fences 3" to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high x 1" or wider.



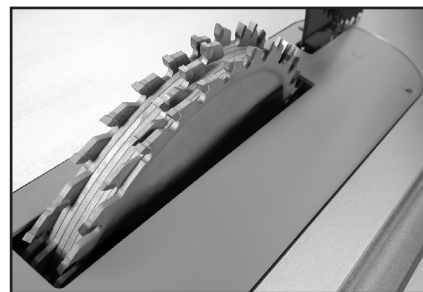
The **Model D3096 Shop Fox Featherboard** can reduce the risk of kick-back and help you achieve consistent results. Designed to lock into standard $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " miter gauge slots, these featherboards are adjustable for various stock widths and miter slot locations. No drilling or bulky clamp arrangements.



The **Model D3122 Shop Fox Push Stick** can help you keep your hands a safe distance from blades and cutters while still maintaining control of the workpiece against machine fences. A true necessity when running narrow stock. Durable handle is designed for maximum control. Measure 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " overall.



The **Model D3588 Shop Fox 8" Carbide-Tipped Stacking Dado Blade Set** cuts dados from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Solid body chip cutting blanks provide more mass and better balance. Five-tooth chip cutters provide more cuts per revolution. $\frac{5}{8}$ " bore.

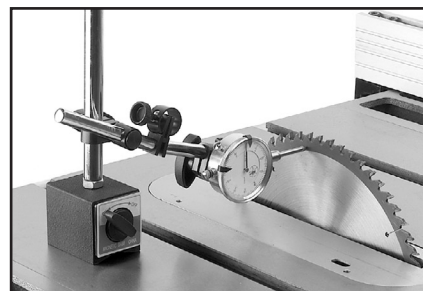


The **D3585 Shop Fox Carbide-Tipped ATB Saw Blades** woodworking blades set a new standard for quality and value. These are excellent industrial-quality blades designed for heavy use, long life, and precise accuracy.

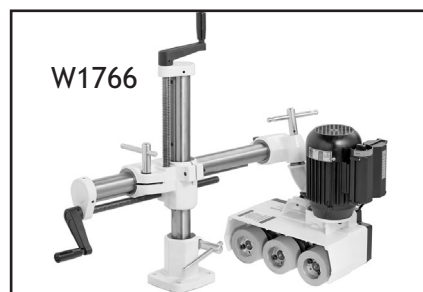
Model	Blade Size	Hole Size	No. of Teeth	Application
D3585	12"	1" Bore	60	General Purpose
D3586	12"	1" Bore	80	Fine Finishing
D3587	12"	1" Bore	100	Super Fine Work



The **Model D3207 Magnetic Base with Dial Indicator in Case** is the best value in precision measuring instruments. Powerful magnetic base with infinitely adjustable control arm, fine tuning beam and magnetic switch. Add to this the 1" travel dial indicator with divisions of 0.001", 0.100" per revolution, and a 0.100" counter and any setup job is a snap.



Power Feeders will make light work out of those big jobs with greater accuracy and safety. The **Model W1765** features a $\frac{1}{4}$ HP, 110V, 1.8 Amp motor. The **Model W1766** features a $\frac{1}{2}$ HP, 220V, 4 Amp motor. Both models feature forward/reverse, XYZ adjustment, multiple feed speeds, and synthetic rubber wheels.



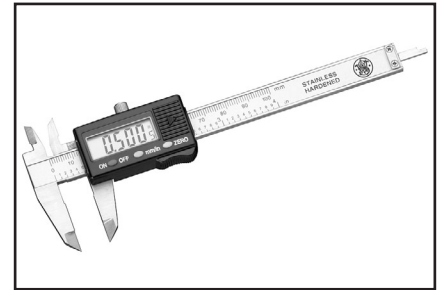
W1761/W1762 12" Table Saw with Riving Knife

S&W Digital Calipers are very nice digital calipers with the following features: Extra large LCD readout. Accuracy: $\pm 0.001"$ / 0.02mm. Resolution: 0.0005 / 0.01mm. Inch and metric digital display. Stainless steel construction. Built-in computer interface port with automatic shutoff.

SW1082: 4" Digital Caliper

SW1083: 6" Digital Caliper

SW1084: 8" Digital Caliper



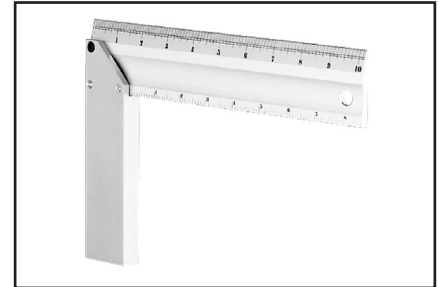
High precision **Aluminum Squares** are perfect for square layouts and machine setup.

D3068: 10" Aluminum Square

D3069: 12" Aluminum Square

D3070: 18" Aluminum Square

D3071: 24" Aluminum Square



D3383: 4" Precision Square

D3384: 6" Precision Square



The **Model W1727 Shop Fox 1 HP Dust Collector** is the perfect companion for the Model W1761/W1762. It packs a 1 HP, 110V/220V, single-phase motor and 800 CFM air suction capacity.



MAINTENANCE

General

Regular periodic maintenance on your **SHOP FOX®** Model W1761/W1762 will ensure its optimum performance. Make a habit of inspecting your machine each time you use it.

Check for the following conditions and repair or replace when necessary:

Daily Check

- Check guard operation.
- Inspect blades for damage or wear.
- Check for loose mounting bolts/arbor nut.
- Check cords, plugs, and switch for damage.
- Any other condition that could hamper the safe operation of this machine.
- Vacuum dust buildup from inside the cabinet and off of the motor after use.
- Wipe the table clean after every use—this ensures moisture from wood dust does not remain on bare metal surfaces.

Weekly Check

- Wipe down the table surface and grooves with a lubricant and rust preventive such as SLIPIT®.
- Clean the pitch and resin from the saw blade with a cleaner such as OxiSolv® Blade & Bit Cleaner.

Monthly

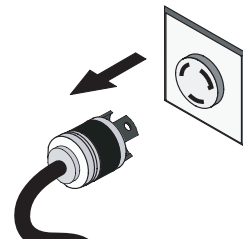
- Check the flat belt for damage or wear.

Cleaning

Vacuum excess wood chips and sawdust, and wipe off the remaining dust with a dry cloth. If any resin has built up, use a resin dissolving cleaner to remove it. Treat all unpainted cast iron and steel with a non-staining lubricant after cleaning.

Occasionally clean the internal parts with more than a vacuum. To do this, remove the table top and clean the internal parts with citrus cleaner or mineral spirits and a stiff wire brush or steel wool. **DO NOT USE WATER—WATER WILL CAUSE CAST IRON TO RUST.** Make sure the internal workings are dry before using the saw again, so that wood dust will not accumulate. If any essential lubrication is removed during cleaning, re-lubricate those areas.

WARNING



Make sure that your machine is unplugged during all maintenance procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

Lubrication

Lubricate the areas indicated below every 6-12 months, depending on frequency of use. These areas can be reached through the motor cover opening or the blade opening. Check all adjustments after lubricating.

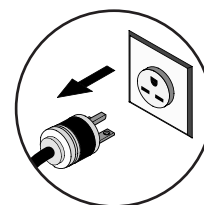
Lubricate the following components with multi-purpose grease:

1. Trunnion and trunnion slide (where Parts 313 and 342 slide each other, on Page 64).
2. The worm gear, bevel gears, acme screw and shafts (Parts 399, 333, 338, 306, and 340 on Page 64).

Note: Using a small brush to apply the grease may be easier than using your fingers.

SERVICE

Troubleshooting



This section covers the most common problems and corrections with this type of machine. **WARNING! DO NOT** make any adjustments until power is disconnected and moving parts have come to a complete stop!

If you require additional machine service not included in this section, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 or send e-mail to: tech-support@shopfox.biz.

Motor & Electrical

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Machine does not start or a breaker trips.	1. Plug/receptacle is at fault or wired incorrectly. 2. Start capacitor is at fault (W1761 only). 3. Motor connection wired incorrectly. 4. Thermal overload relay has tripped. 5. Contactor not getting energized/has burnt contacts. 6. Wall fuse/circuit breaker is blown/tripped. 7. Power supply is at fault/switched OFF. 8. Motor ON button or ON/OFF switch is at fault. 9. Centrifugal Switch is at fault (W1761 only). 10. Wiring is open/has high resistance. 11. Motor is at fault. 12. Start delay module is at fault.	1. Test for good contacts; correct the wiring. 2. Test/replace if faulty. 3. Correct motor wiring connections. 4. Unplug machine, open magnetic switch cover, turn amperage dial on Thermal Protection Circuit Breaker to a higher amperage setting. 5. Test for power on all legs and contactor operation. Replace unit if faulty. 6. Ensure correct size for machine load (refer to Page 13); replace weak breaker. 7. Ensure hot lines have correct voltage on all legs and main power supply is switched ON. 8. Replace faulty ON button or ON/OFF switch. 9. Adjust/replace the centrifugal switch if available. 10. Check for broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections, and repair/replace as necessary. 11. Test/repair/replace. 12. Adjust to correct delay; replace module.
Machine stalls or is under-powered.	1. Applying too much pressure to workpiece. 2. Run capacitor is at fault (W1761 only). 3. Belt slipping. 4. Motor connection is wired incorrectly. 5. Plug/receptacle is at fault.	1. Use sharp blade, and reduce the feed rate. 2. Test/repair/replace. 3. Replace bad belt align pulleys, and re-tension. 4. Correct motor wiring connections. 5. Test for good contacts; correct the wiring.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Machine stalls or is under-powered (continued).	- Motor bearings are at fault. - Motor has overheated. - Contactors not getting energized or has poor contacts. - Motor is at fault. - Centrifugal switch is at fault (W1761 only). - Start delay module at fault (W1762 only).	- Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement. - Clean off motor, let cool, and reduce workload. - Test for power on all legs and contactor operation. Replace if faulty. - Test/repair/replace. - Adjust/replace centrifugal switch if available. - Adjust to correct delay; replace module.
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	- Motor or component is loose. - Flat belt worn or loose. - Motor fan is rubbing on fan cover. - Pulley is loose. - Machine sits unevenly on floor. - Arbor bearings are at fault. - Arbor pulley is loose. - Motor bearings are at fault. - Blade is at fault. - Loose arbor nut - Centrifugal switch (single-phase).	- Inspect/replace stripped or damaged bolts/nuts, and re-tighten with thread locking fluid. - Inspect/replace flat belt with new one (refer to Page 47). - Replace dented fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan. - Realign/replace shaft, pulley, set screw, and key as required. - Relocate/shim machine. - Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor. - Retighten/replace arbor pulley with shaft and thread locking liquid. - Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement. - Replace warped, bent, or twisted blade; resharpen dull blade. - Tighten the arbor nut. - Replace centrifugal switch.

Operations

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Blade is not aligned with miter slot or fence.	- Blade is warped. - Table top is not parallel to blade. - Fence is not parallel to blade.	- Replace blade (Page 21). - Make table parallel to blade (Page 51). - Make fence parallel to blade (Page 53).
Blade does not reach 90°.	90° stop bolt is out of adjustment. - Sawdust loaded up on positive stop.	- Adjust 90° stop bolt (Page 49). - Clean sawdust off positive stop.
Blade hits insert at 45°.	45° stop bolt is out of adjustment. - Hole in insert is inadequate. - Table out of alignment. - Blade position is incorrect.	- Adjust 45° stop bolt (Page 49). - File or mill the hole in the insert. - Align blade to the table (Page 51). - Adjust blade position.
Board binds or burns when feeding through tablesaw.	- Dull blade. - Blade is warped. - Fence is not parallel to blade. - Table top is not parallel to blade.	- Replace blade Page 21. - Replace blade (Page 21). - Make fence parallel to blade (Page 53). - Make table parallel to blade (Page 51).

Replacing Flat Belt

To ensure optimum power transmission from the motor to the blade, the flat belt must be in good condition. Replace the belt if it becomes cracked, frayed, or glazed.

To remove the flat belt, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Raise the motor all the way up, tilt it to 0°, and open the motor cover.
3. Using a 14mm wrench, loosen the three motor mounting hex nuts, shown in **Figure 59**, two turns, and place a 12" long 4x4 block between the cabinet and bottom of the motor, as shown in **Figure 60**.
4. Lower the arbor assembly until the motor rests on the wood block, as shown in **Figure 60**, to reduce tension on the flat belt. Be careful not to damage the motor, and do not force the arbor down further when it becomes difficult to move the handwheel.
5. Tighten the motor mounting nuts to hold the motor in place.
6. Raise the blade all the way up and remove the wood block, table insert, blade guard and splitter or riving knife, arbor nut, flange, and the saw blade.
7. Tilt the arbor to 20°.
8. Remove the deflector plate and the hex bolts and flat washers securing it (**Figure 61**), using a 10mm wrench.
9. Using a 4mm wrench, remove the upper two button head cap screws, and remove the spacers on the belt cover plate shown in **Figure 61**.

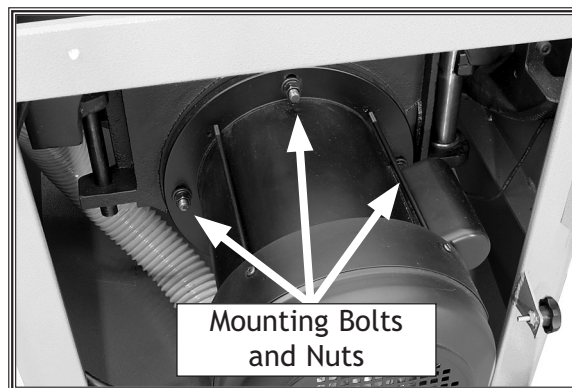


Figure 59. Motor mounting bolts.

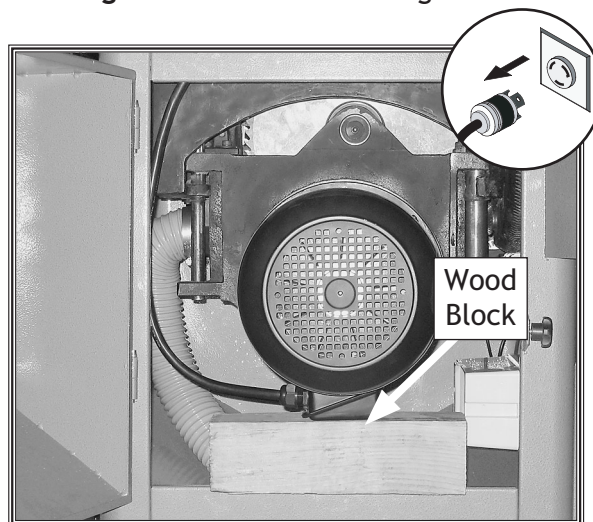


Figure 60. Motor resting on wood block.

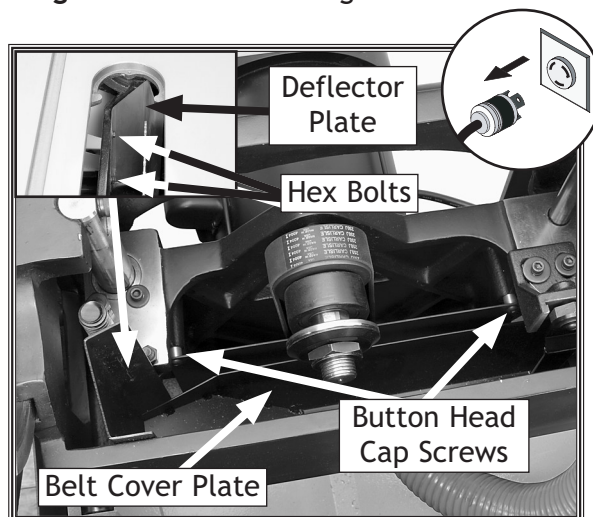


Figure 61. Belt cover plate and top button head cap screws (table removed for clarity).

10. Lower the arbor down all the way, remove the button head cap screws on the lower part of the belt cover plate, the spacers, and the cover plate.
11. Roll the belt off of the upper and lower pulleys. Be careful not to pinch your fingers.

To install the new belt, do these steps:

1. Place the new flat belt onto the lower pulley so it engages one or two grooves.
2. Push the belt inward and roll it onto the top pulley. Continue pushing the belt and rotating it up and down (**Figure 62**) until it is centered on both pulleys.
3. Reinstall two button head cap screws and spacers onto the lower part of the belt cover plate.
4. Raise the blade all the way up.
5. Perform **Steps 6-9** in the previous subsection in reverse order.
6. Loosen the motor mounting hex nuts, place the wood block on top of the motor.
7. Raise the arbor assembly to tension the belt, ensuring that the wood block is between the motor and cabinet as shown in **Figure 63**.
8. Check belt deflection as shown in **Figure 64**.

Note: The belt is tensioned correctly when you can deflect it no more than $1/8$ ".

9. Tighten the motor mounting hex nuts, lower the motor, and remove the wood block.
10. Close the motor cover.

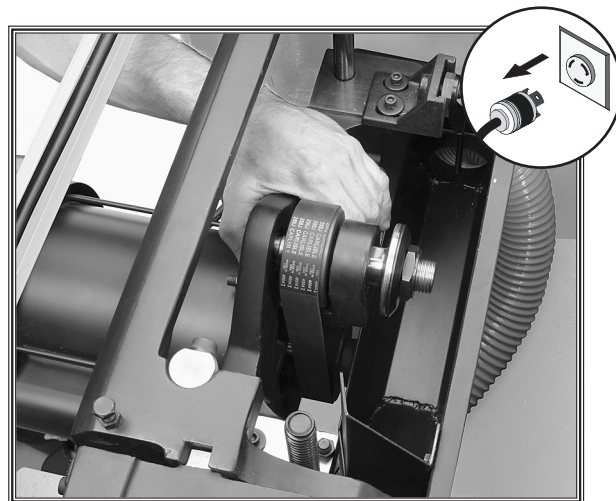


Figure 62. Installing flat belt (table removed for clarity.)

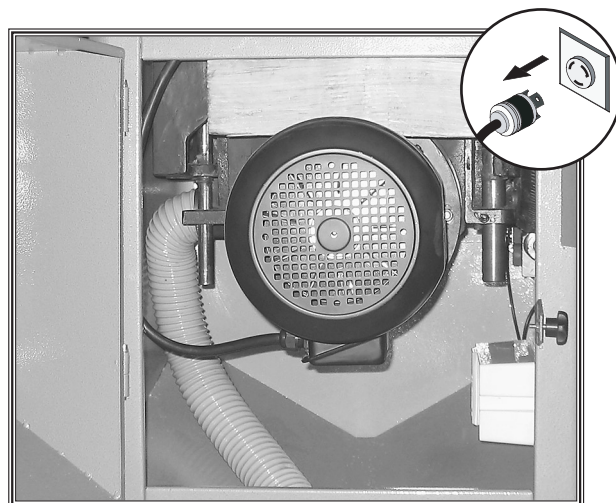


Figure 63. Using wood block to tension belt.

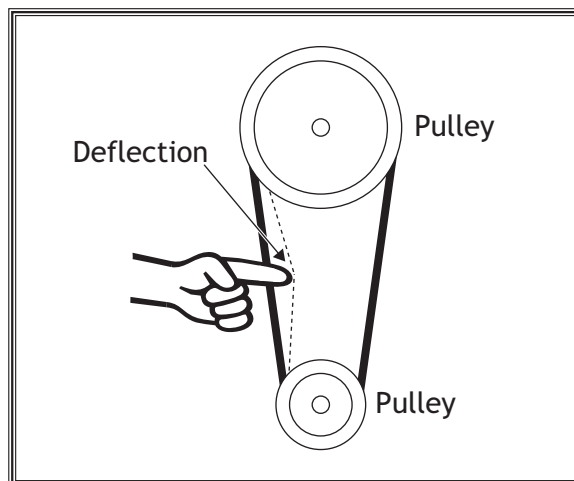


Figure 64. Checking belt deflection.

Blade Tilt Stops

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

To set the 90° stop bolt, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Position the blade tilt to zero (see indicator on the front of the saw), and raise the blade several inches above the table.
3. Place a machinist's square against the table and blade so it contacts the blade evenly from bottom to top. Make sure a blade tooth does not obstruct the movement of the square.
 - If the blade is 90° to the table when the stop bolt contacts the underside of the table, go to **To Set the 45° Stop Bolt**.
 - If the blade is not 90° to the table, you will need to adjust the 90° stop bolt.
4. Tilt the blade to 20° to access the 90° stop bolt under the table.
5. Open the motor access cover, loosen the jam nut shown in **Figures 65 & 66** with a 12mm wrench, adjust the stop bolt up or down, and repeat **Steps 2-3** until the stop bolt contacts the table when the blade is at 0°.
6. Tighten the jam nut.

To set the 45° stop bolt, do these steps:

1. Repeat **Steps 1-3** from the previous set of steps using a combo square set to 45°.
 - If the blade is 45° to the table when the stop bolt contacts the cabinet, go to **To Adjust the Tilt Indicator Arrow**.
 - If the blade is not 45° to the table go to **Step 2**.
2. Remove the blade height lock knob and handwheel.

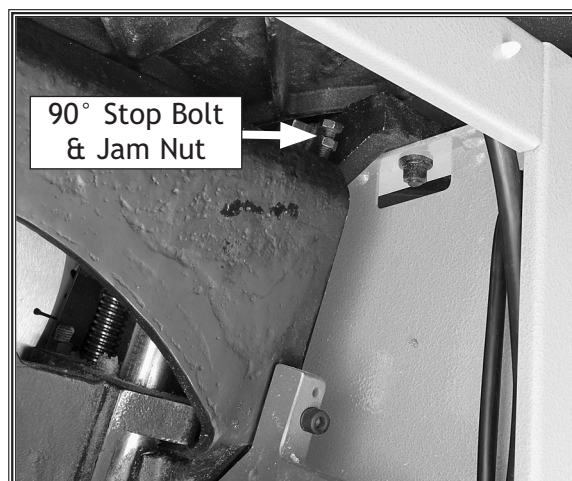


Figure 65. 90° stop bolt and jam nut.

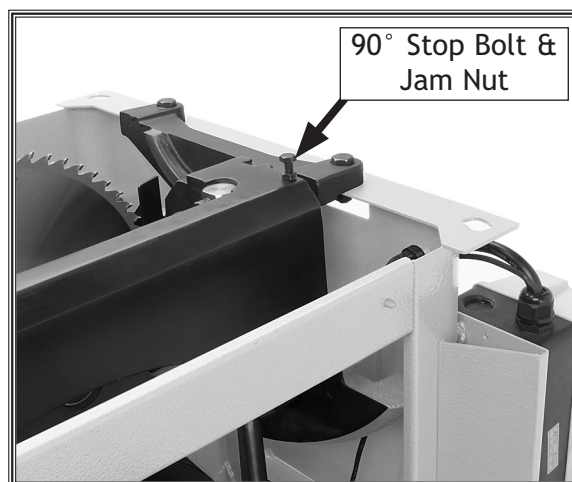


Figure 66. 90° stop bolt and jam nut (table removed for clarity).

3. Move the blade angle to 30°, or remove the panel on the right side of the cabinet to access the 45° stop bolt.
4. Using a 12mm wrench, loosen the jam nut (**Figure 67**) on the 45° stop bolt, adjust the stop bolt up or down, then check to see if the blade is 45° to the table.
5. Continue adjusting the stop bolt until it contacts the cabinet when the blade is at 45°.
6. Tighten the jam nut.

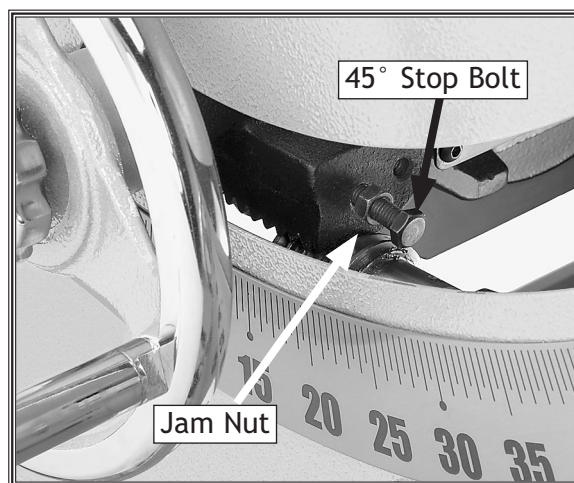


Figure 67. 45° stop bolt and jam nut.

To adjust the tilt indicator arrow, do these steps:

1. Set the 90° stop bolt (see instructions on **Page 49**).
2. Loosen the blade height handwheel set screw and remove the handwheel.
3. Loosen the Phillips head screw shown in **Figure 68** and move the tip of the indicator to 0°.
4. Tighten the Phillips head screw and reinstall the handwheel.

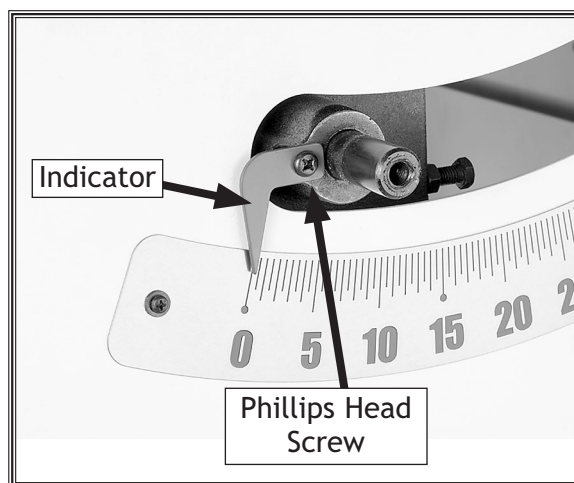


Figure 68. Tilt indicator arrow.

Digital Readout

The digital readout displays the current blade angle. We recommend you set the readout after verifying the 90° and 45° blade tilt stops.

To set the digital readout, do these steps:

1. Ensure the 90° stop bolt is set (see **Blade Tilt Stops** on **Page 49**).
2. Move the blade angle to 0° and press the 0° SET button (**Figure 69**) for several seconds until the readout displays 0.00.
3. Move the blade angle to 45° and press the SET button for several seconds until the readout displays 45.0.

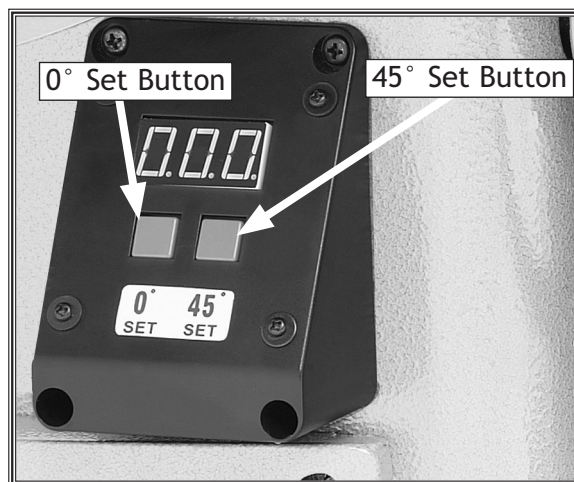


Figure 69. Digital readout.

Note: If you move the blade angle handwheel when the power is disconnected, the digital readout will be incorrect when the saw is reconnected.

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, this condition increases the risk of kickback. Take the time to adjust your table saw properly. A few minutes now will be time well spent.

To adjust the blade parallel to the miter slot, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Use an adjustable square to measure the distance from the miter slot to a carbide tip on the blade as shown in **Figure 70**. Make sure that the face of the adjustable square is even along the miter slot.
3. With the end of the adjustable square just touching the tip, lock the square in place. Now, mark the carbide tip with a marker where you made this measurement.
4. Rotate that tip to the other end of the table insert.
5. Slide the adjustable square down to the other end of the table insert, and compare the distance from the marked blade tip to the end of the adjustable square.
 - If the blade tip does not touch the end of the adjustable square similar to the first measurement, the table will need to be adjusted.
 - If the blade tip measurement is the same on both sides, go to **Step 8**.
6. To adjust the table, loosen the three bolts in the table mounting locations with a 17mm wrench (see **Figure 71**) and slightly tap the table. Repeat **Steps 2-6** until the blade and miter slot are parallel. Do not forget to tighten the table mounting bolts when finished.
7. Now check to see if the blade remains parallel to the miter slot when tilted to 45°.

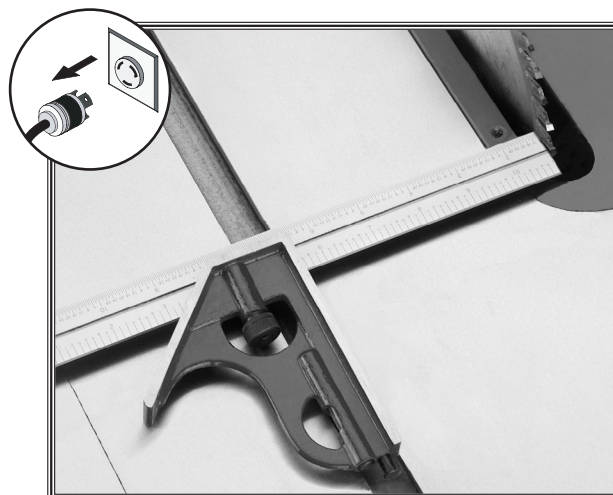


Figure 70. Example of adjusting blade to miter slot.

WARNING

The saw blade is dangerously sharp. Use extra care when handling the blade or working near it. Serious injury is possible.

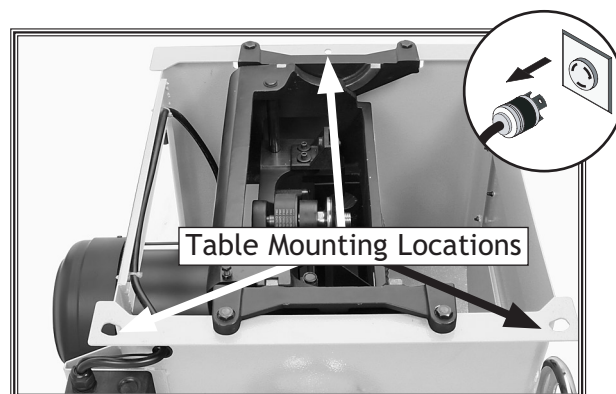


Figure 71. Table mounting bolt holes.

8. Tilt the blade to 45° and repeat **Steps 2-6**. If the blade is still parallel to the miter slot, continue on to the **Blade Alignment** procedure. Otherwise, continue with the next step.
9. If the blade was parallel to the miter slot at 90° but not at 45°, the table will need to be shimmed with metal shim stock. The shims are placed under the table over each of the three table mounting bolts.
10. Refer to **Figures 72 and 73** for shim placement. If the distance of A is shorter than B, shim(s) will need to be placed under corners #1 and #2. If the distance of B is shorter than A, shim(s) will need to be placed under corner #3. Very thin shim stock works well.
11. Tighten down one bolt a small amount and then move on to each of the others, tightening each down the same amount. Continue to rotate through the bolts, tightening them a little each time until they are all secure.
12. Now recheck the blade to miter slot at 90° and 45° by repeating **Steps 2-6**. If the distance of A and B are equal, continue to the **Blade Alignment** procedure. If the distances are still off, repeat **Steps 10-13**.
13. Once you feel you have the miter slot adjusted to the blade, recheck all measurements and be sure the table mounting bolts are secure. Also, if you ever remove the table in the future, be sure to make note of shim placements and reassemble exactly how it came apart.

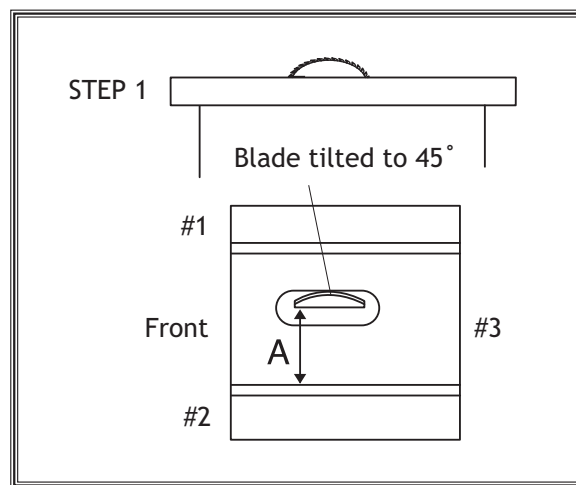


Figure 72. Shim procedure diagram A.

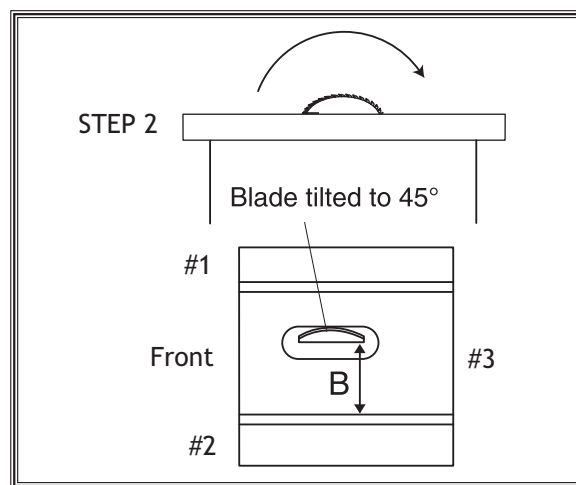


Figure 73. Shim procedure drawing B.

Blade Alignment

If the blade contacts the table insert when raised or tilted, the blade must be aligned by moving the table.

To adjust the blade by moving the table, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the three table mounting bolts (**Page 51**) with a 17mm wrench and adjust the table until the blade does not contact the insert. Tighten all the mounting bolts.
3. Make sure the blade does not contact the table insert when raised or tilted. Recheck parallelism of the blade to the miter slot (see **Page 51**). Adjust as necessary until the blade does not touch the insert.

Adjusting Fence

The rip fence included with your Model W1761/W1762 Table Saw is designed to provide excellent ripping accuracy when properly adjusted. There are four main adjustments to concern yourself with: square, height, parallelism, and clamping pressure. Keep in mind that these adjustments are interconnected and some trial-and-error may be needed to achieve satisfactory results.

Square and Height

Adjust the the nylon screws (**Figure 74**) on top of the fence bracket with a 6mm hex wrench to set the fence square with the blade and set the fence height above the table.

Place a machinist's square on the table against the side of the fence. If the square does not remain flush against both the fence and the table, adjust the nylon screws until the fence and table are square.

If the bottom surface of the fence is more than $\frac{1}{16}$ " above the table at the front or back, adjust the fence height using the nylon screws and the rear rail foot (**Figure 74**).

Clamping Pressure and Parallelism

The fence clamping mechanism can be adjusted simultaneously to set the right amount of clamping pressure to hold your fence securely, and ensure the fence is parallel to the miter slot.

Remove the fence and, using a 4mm hex wrench, adjust the set screws shown in **Figure 75** equally on the rear side of the front bracket. Place the fence alongside the miter slot (**Figure 76**) and check the fence to miter slot parallelism and the clamping strength. Trial-and-error will be needed to adjust the set screws so the fence is parallel to the miter slot and the clamping pressure is sufficient.

Optional: If you are cutting wet or green stock, offsetting the rear of the fence $\frac{1}{64}$ " from the blade using the set screws in **Figure 75** can help prevent the workpiece from binding and burning.

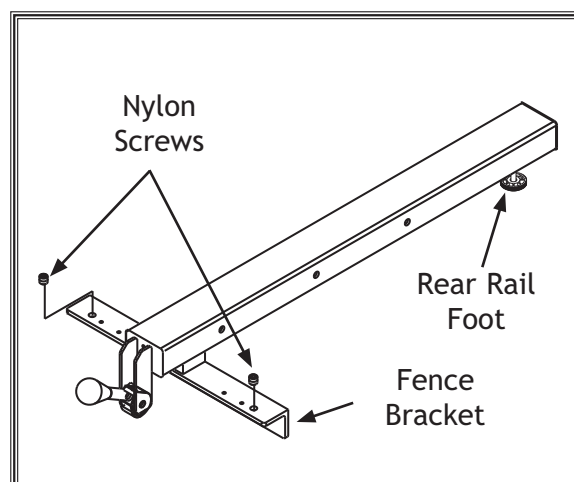


Figure 74. Nylon adjustment screws.

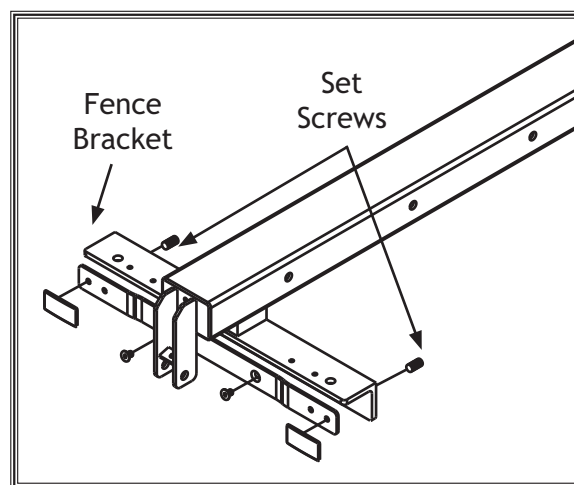


Figure 75. Set screw adjustments.

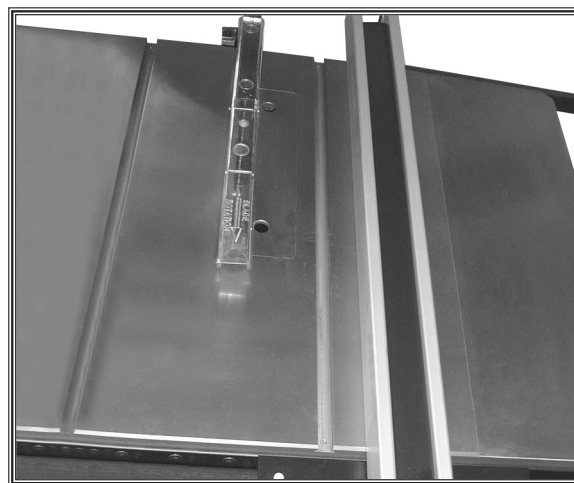


Figure 76. Example of fence aligned parallel to miter slot.

Miter Gauge

To adjust the miter gauge so it is perpendicular to the saw blade, do these steps:

1. Slide the miter gauge into the miter gauge slot to the left of the blade.
2. Push in the shaft (**Figure 77**).
3. Loosen the lock knob on the miter gauge and place a square against the face of the miter body and the blade.
4. Adjust the miter body until the pointer is at 0° and there is no space between the square and the blade, then tighten the lock knob.
5. Loosen the jam nut with an 8mm wrench and adjust the stop screw until it is seated against the shaft (see **Figure 77** for part locations), then tighten the jam nut.
6. Loosen the screw on the front of the miter bar, adjust the pointer to 0°, then tighten the screw.
7. To adjust to 45°, follow **Steps 1-5** using an adjustable square set to 45°.
8. Double-check your adjustments at 45° and 90° to assure that you have accurately set your miter gauge.
9. To fit the miter bar tighter in the miter slot, turn the adjustment set screws shown in **Figure 77** clockwise in small increments with a 2.5mm hex wrench, and test fit between adjustments until the miter gauge fits your expectations.

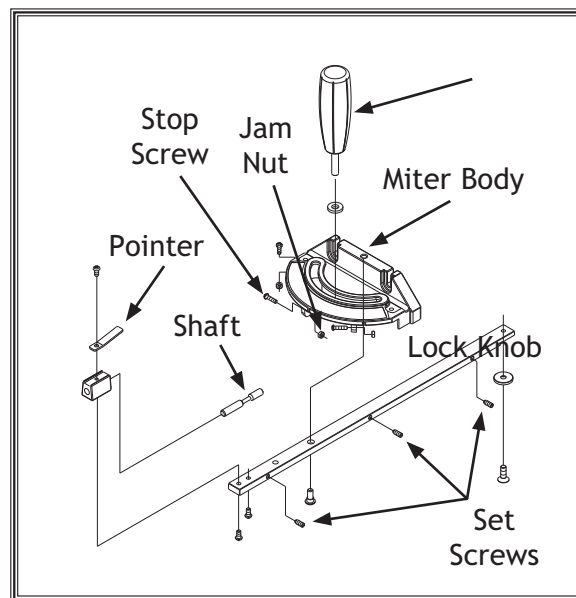


Figure 77. Miter gauge diagram.

W1761/W1762 Electrical Components



Figure 78. W1761 motor junction box, 220V single-phase.

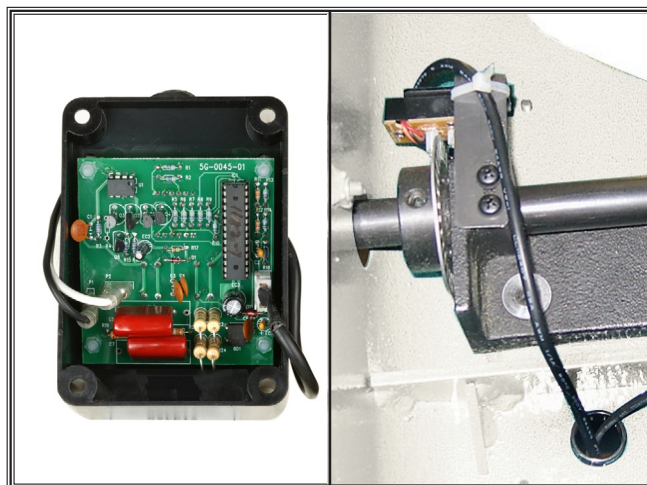


Figure 81. Digital readout and angle sensor.



Figure 79. W1762 motor junction box, 220V 3-phase.

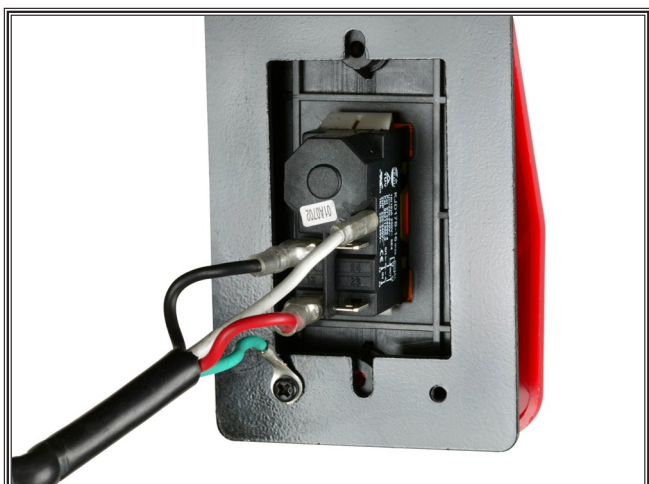


Figure 80. Switch.

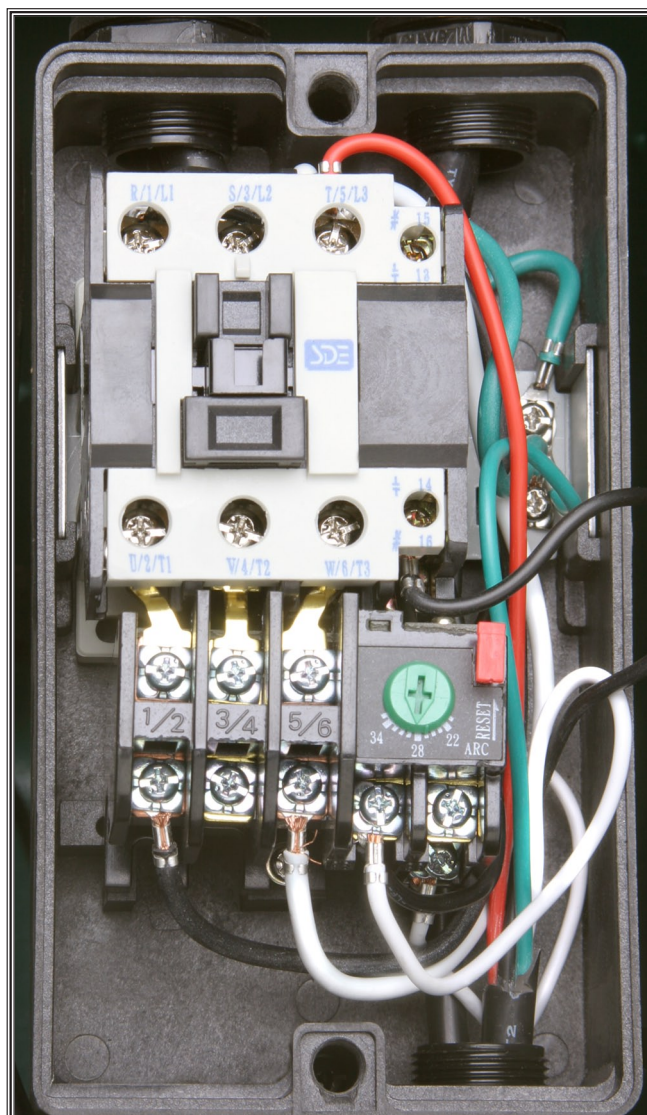
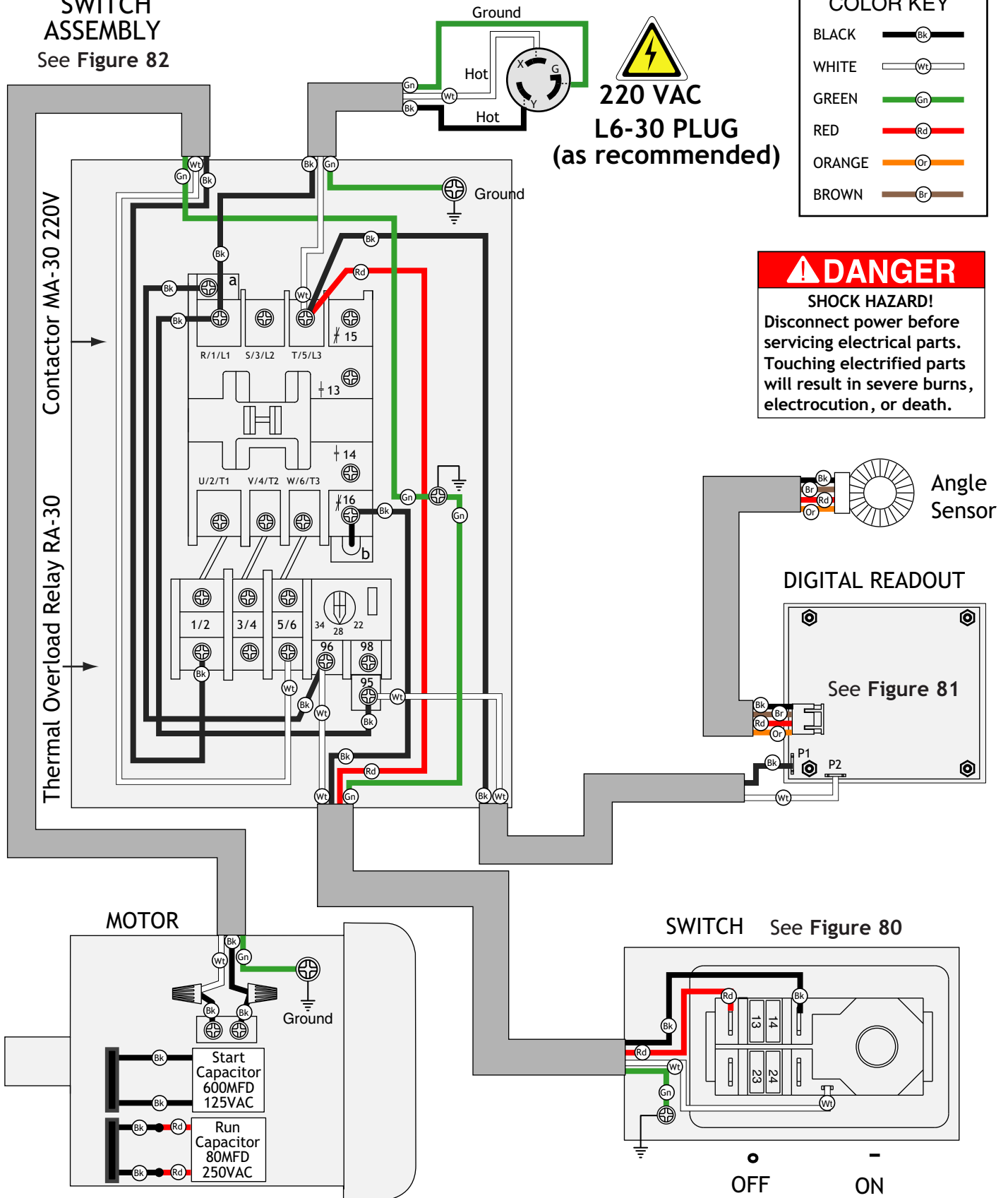


Figure 82. W1761 magnetic switch.

W1761 Wiring Diagram

MAGNETIC SWITCH ASSEMBLY

See Figure 82



W1762 Electrical Components



Figure 83. W1762 magnetic switch prewired to 220V, 3-phase.

Note: The thermal relay in **Figure 83** is set for 22 amp, 220V, 3-phase operation.

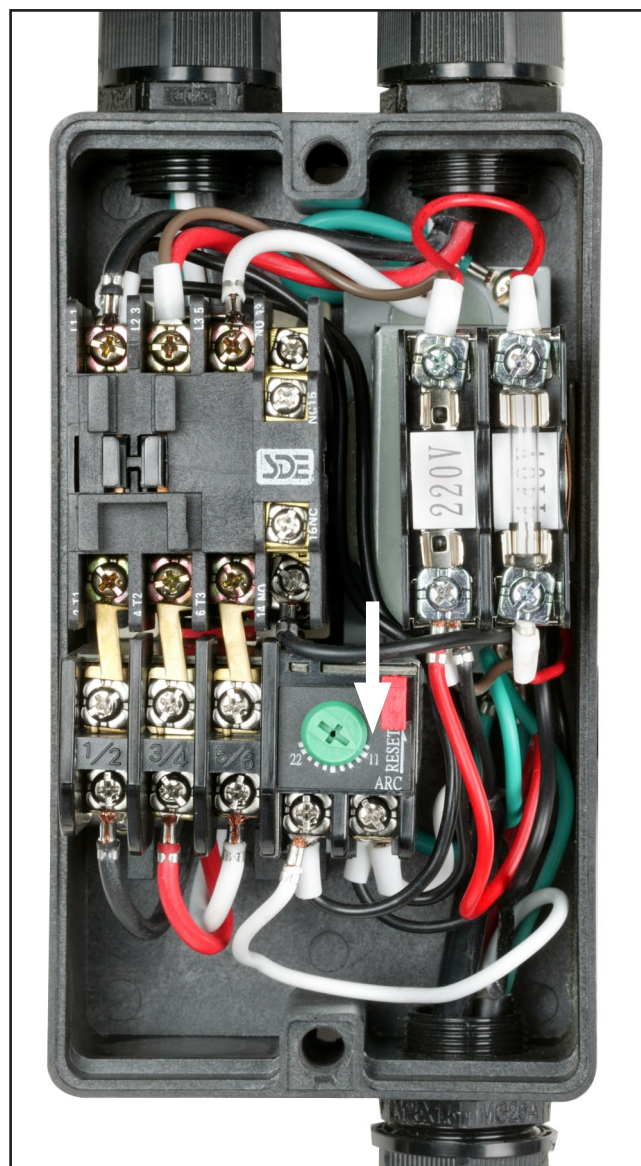


Figure 84. W1762 magnetic switch converted to 440V, 3-phase.

Note: The thermal relay in **Figure 84** is adjusted for 11 amp, 440V, 3-phase operation.

W1762 Wiring Diagram 220V, 3-Phase

MAGNETIC
SWITCH
ASSEMBLY
MPE-30

See Figure 83

Ground

Hot

Hot

Hot

Wt

Bk



220 VAC

L15-30 PLUG

(as recommended)

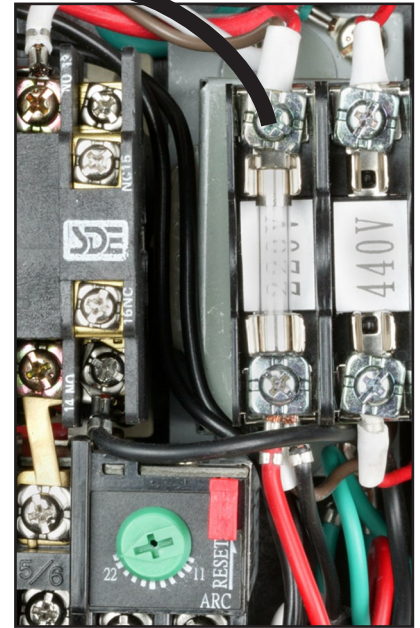
⚠ DANGER

SHOCK HAZARD!

Disconnect power before servicing electrical parts. Touching electrified parts will result in severe burns, electrocution, or death.

Contactor MA-18

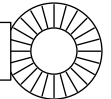
Thermal Overload Relay RA-30



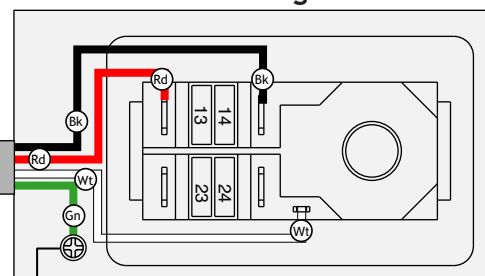
DIGITAL READOUT

See Figure 81

Angle
Sensor



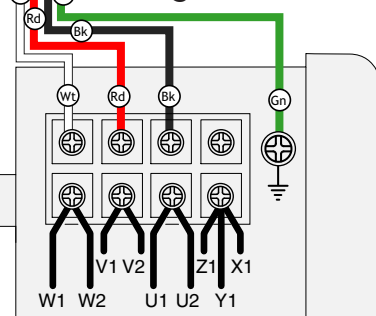
SWITCH See Figure 80



OFF

ON

See Figure 79



MOTOR

COLOR KEY

BLACK	
WHITE	
GREEN	
RED	
ORANGE	
BROWN	

W1762 Wiring Diagram 440V, 3-Phase

MAGNETIC SWITCH ASSEMBLY MPE-30
See Figure 84

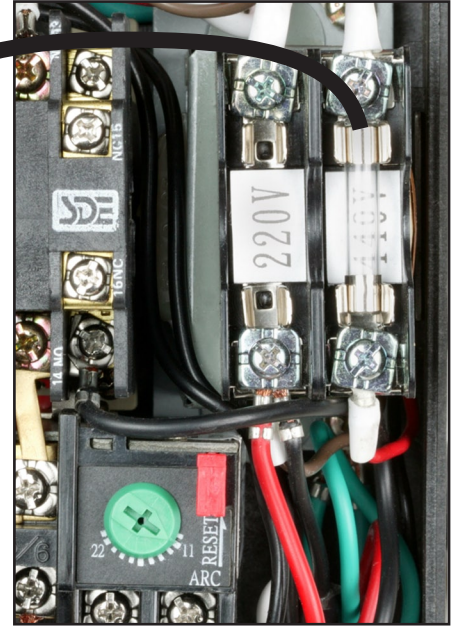
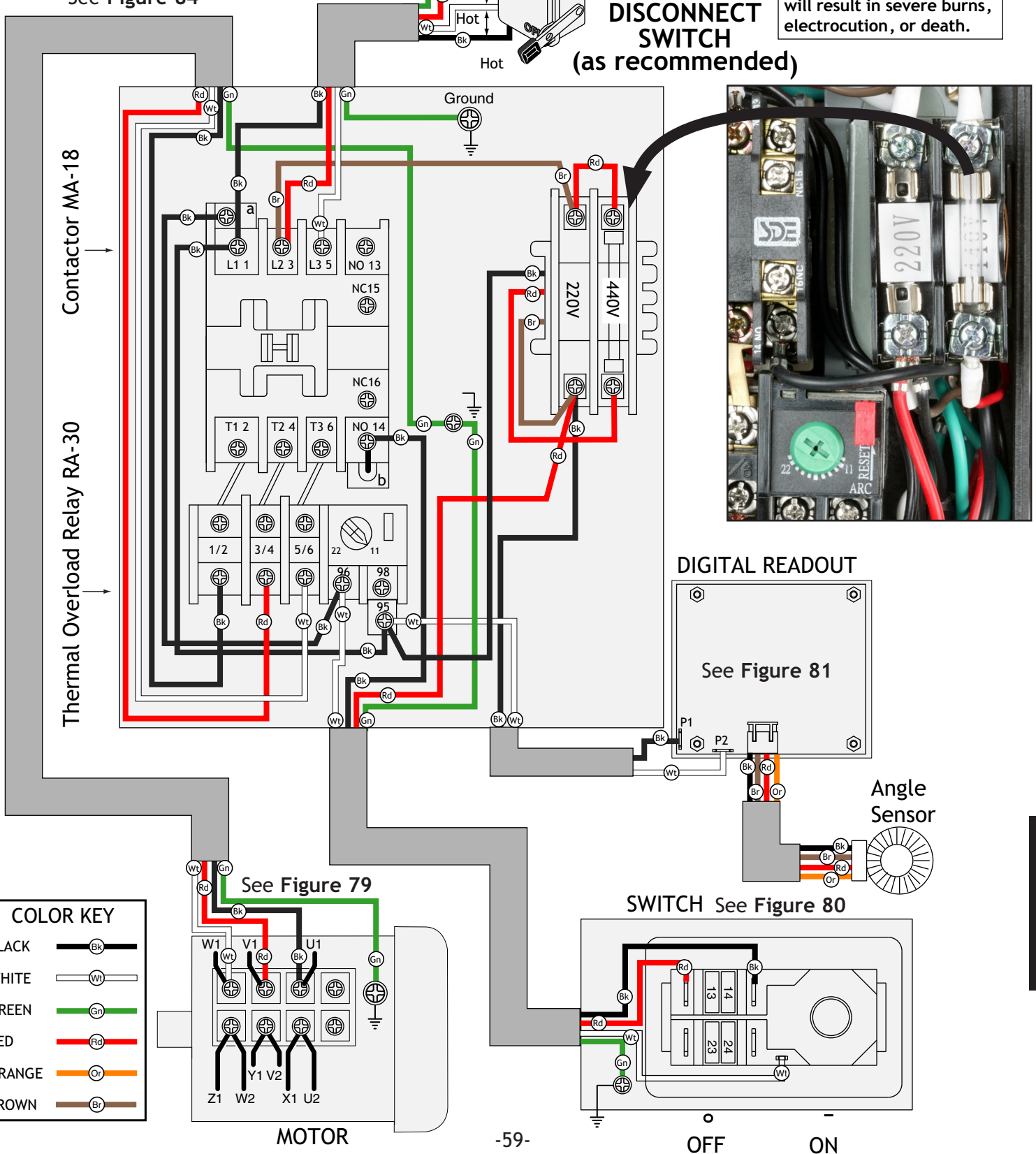


3-PHASE
440 VAC

DISCONNECT SWITCH
(as recommended)

⚠ DANGER

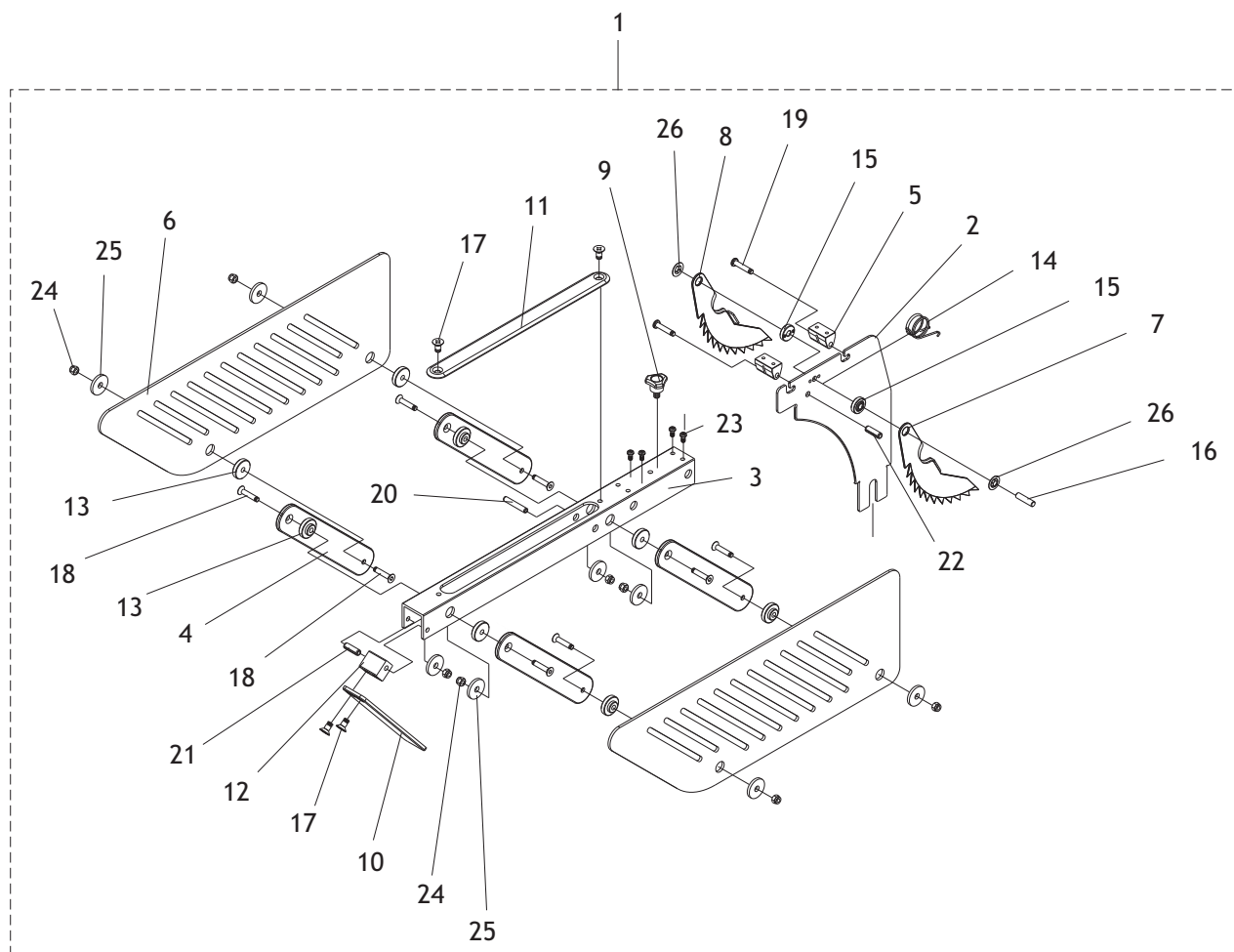
SHOCK HAZARD!
Disconnect power before servicing electrical parts. Touching electrified parts will result in severe burns, electrocution, or death.



SERVICE

PARTS

Blade Guard Assembly

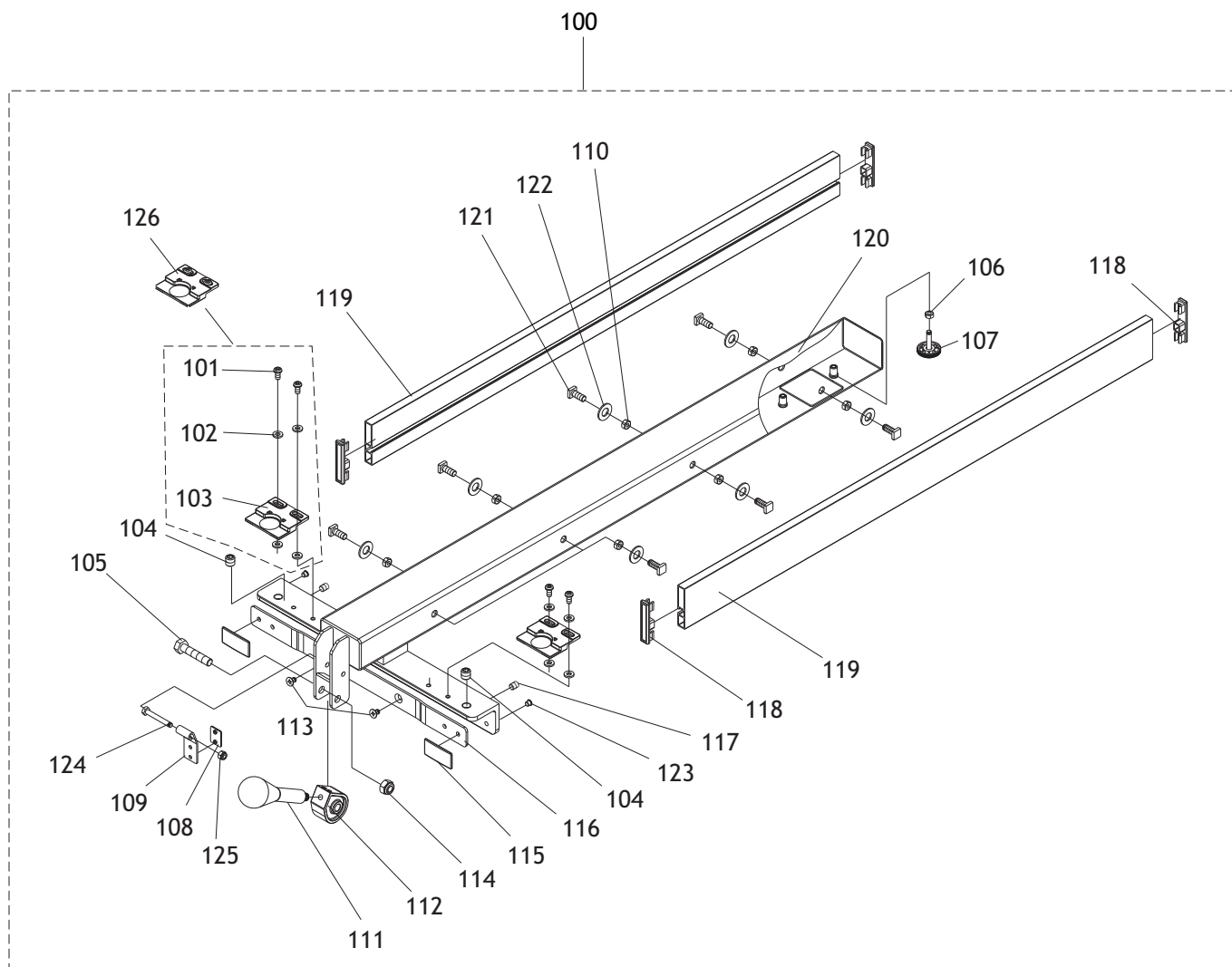


Blade Guard Assembly Parts List

1	X1761001	BLADE GUARD ASSEMBLY
2	X1761002	SPLITTER
3	X1761003	SUPPORT
4	X1761004	BLADE GUARD SWING BRACKET
5	X1761005	BRACKET
6	X1761006	BLADE GUARD COVER
7	X1761007	RIGHT ANTI-BACK PAWL
8	X1761008	LEFT ANTI-BACK PAWL
9	X1761009	MITER GAUGE LOCK KNOB
10	X1761010	FRONT COVER
11	X1761011	UPPER COVER
12	X1761012	BLOCK
13	X1761013	SPACER

14	X1761014	TORSION SPRING
15	X1761015	RING 6MM
16	X1761016	ALIGNMENT PIN 6 X 24
17	XPFH29M	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 10
18	XPFH54M	FLAT HD SCR M5-.8 X 20
19	XPS61M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 26
20	XPRP95M	ROLL PIN 8 X 55
21	XPRP45M	ROLL PIN 5 X 32
22	XPRP07M	ROLL PIN 6 X 20
23	XPS07M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 8
24	XPLN02M	LOCK NUT M5-.8
25	XPW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM
26	X1761026	RING 6MM

Fence Assembly

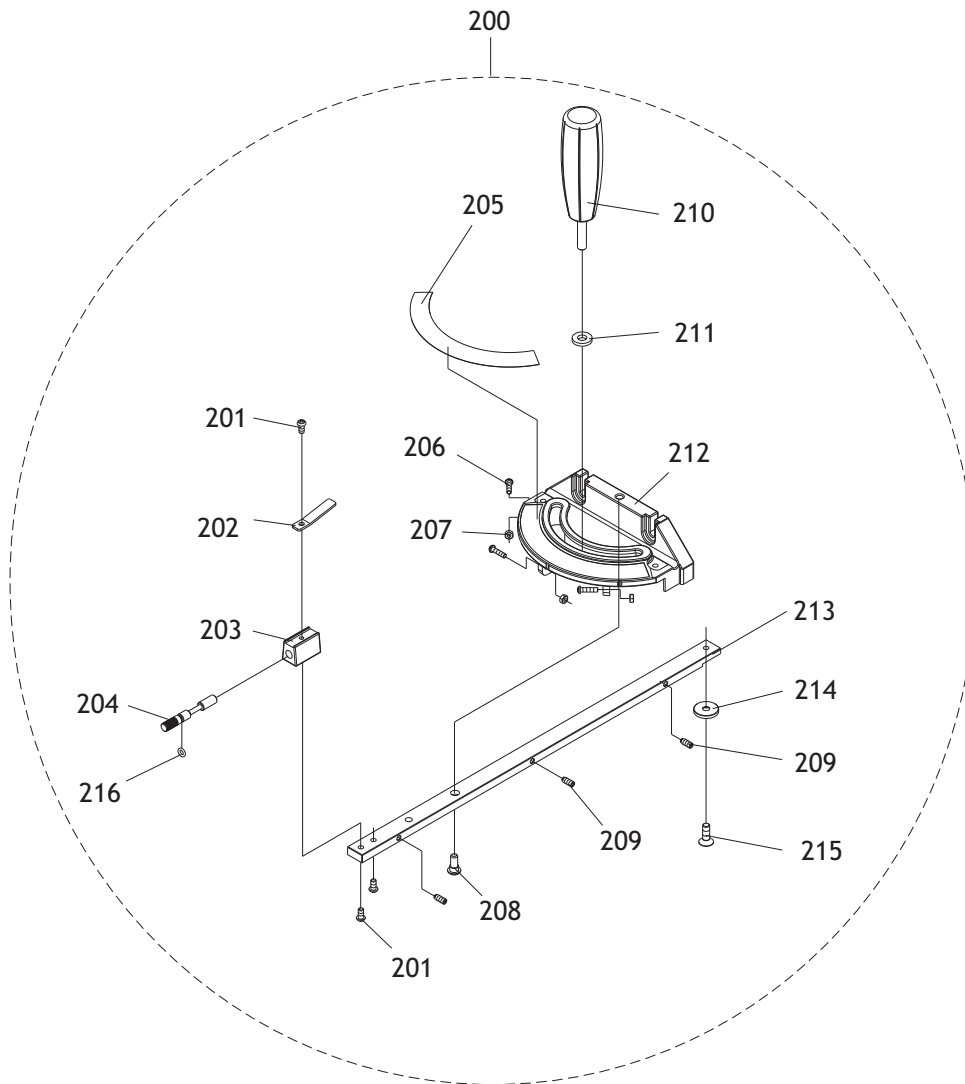


Fence Assembly Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
100	X1761100	FENCE ASSEMBLY
101	XPS14M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 12
102	XPW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
103	X1761103	POINTER/MAGNIFIER
104	X1761104	PLASTIC SET SCREW
105	XPB73M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 50
106	XPNO1M	HEX NUT M6-1
107	X1761107	REAR RAIL WHEEL
108	X1761108	PLATE
109	X1761109	BRACKET
110	XPNO3M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
111	X1761111	FENCE HANDLE
112	X1761112	CAM
113	XPFH29M	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 10

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
114	XPLN05M	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
115	X1761115	PLATE
116	X1761116	CLAMPING BRACKET
117	XPSS20M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
118	X1761118	PLATE CAP
119	X1761119	FENCE PLATE
120	X1761120	FENCE
121	X1761121	T-BOLT M8-1.25 X 20
122	XPW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
123	X1761123	BLOCK
124	X1761124	SPECIAL HEX BOLT
125	X1761125	SPECIAL LOCK NUT
126	X1761125	POINTER/MAGNIFIER KIT

Miter Gauge Assembly



Miter Gauge Parts List

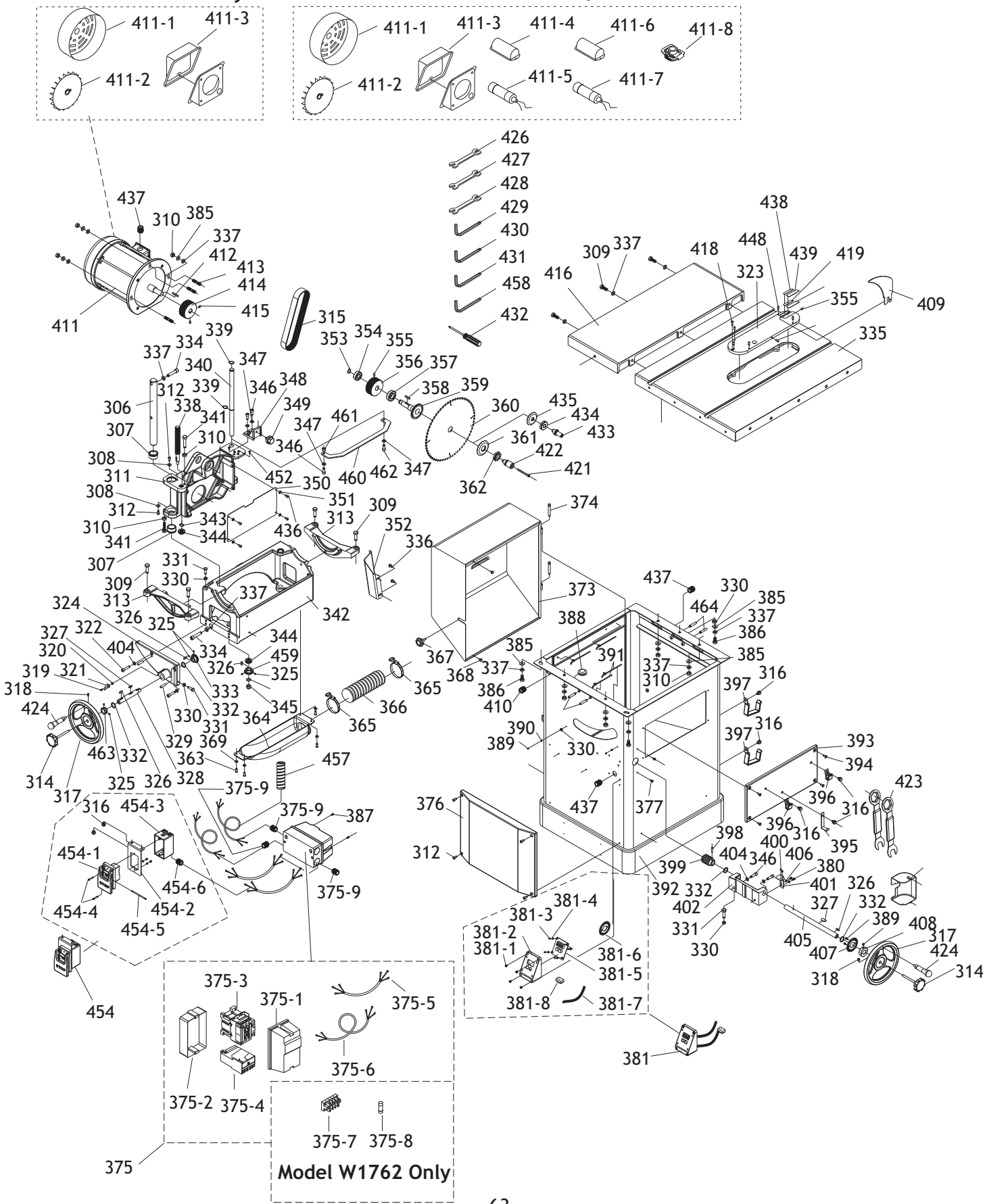
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
200	X1761200	MITER GAUGE ASSEMBLY
201	XPS06	PHLP HD SCR 10-24 X 3/8
202	X1761202	POINTER
203	X1761203	BLOCK
204	X1761204	SHAFT
205	X1761205	MITER GAUGE SCALE
206	XPS25	PHLP HD SCR 8-32 X 5/8
207	XPN14	HEX NUT 8-32
208	XPS04	PHLP HD SCR 1/4-20 X 1/2

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
209	XPSS53M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 12
210	X1761210	MITER GAUGE HANDLE
211	XPW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
212	X1761212	MITER GAUGE
213	X1761213	PLATE
214	X1761214	GUIDE PLATE
215	XPFH9M	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 6
216	XPORKS003	O-RING 4.75 X 1.7 KS-3

Main Table, Motor & Cabinet

Model W1762 Only

Model W1761 Only



Main Table, Motor & Cabinet Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
306	X1761306	SHAFT
307	X1761307	BUSHING
308	XPW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
309	XPB14M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 35
310	XPN02M	HEX NUT M10-1.5
311	X1761311	MOTOR MOUNTING BRACKET
312	XPSB26M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 12
313	X1761313	TRUNNION SLIDE
314	X1761314	HANDWHEEL LOCK KNOB
315	X1761315	FLAT BELT 250J-12
316	XPFB15M	FLANGE BOLT M8-1.25 X 12
317	X1761317	HANDWHEEL
318	XPSS17	SET SCREW 5/16-18 X 5/16
319	XPSBS09M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 12
320	XPTLW05M	EXT TOOTH WASHER 6MM
321	X1761321	POINTER
322	XPSB13M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 30
323	X1761323	TABLE INSERT
324	X1761324	PLATE
325	XPSS07M	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 5
326	XPB14M	KEY 5 X 5 X 18
327	X1761327	WOODRUFF KEY 5 X 5 X 20
328	X1761328	SHAFT
329	XPRP05M	ROLL PIN 5 X 30
330	XPN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
331	XPB07M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 25
332	X1761332	FLAT WASHER 19MM
333	X1761333	BEVEL GEAR
334	XPSB143M	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 50
335	X1761335	TABLE
336	XPB02M	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 12
337	XPLW06M	LOCK WASHER 10MM
338	X1761338	ACME SCREW (SHAFT)
339	XPR07M	EXT RETAINING RING 18MM
340	X1761340	SHAFT
341	XPB31M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 40
342	X1761342	TRUNNION
343	XPR54M	INT RETAINING RING 15MM
344	XP51102	THRUST BEARING 51102
345	XPLN10M	LOCK NUT M10-1.25
346	XPSB31M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
347	XPW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
348	X1761348	SPLITTER MOUNTING BRACKET
349	X1761349	SPECIAL BOLT
350	X1761350	BELT COVER PLATE
351	XPLW03M	LOCK WASHER 6MM
352	X1761352	DEFLECTOR PLATE
353	XPR18M	EXT RETAINING RING 17MM
354	XP6203	BALL BEARING 6203ZZ
355	XPSS91M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 14
356	X1761356	PULLEY
357	XP6005	BALL BEARING 6005ZZ

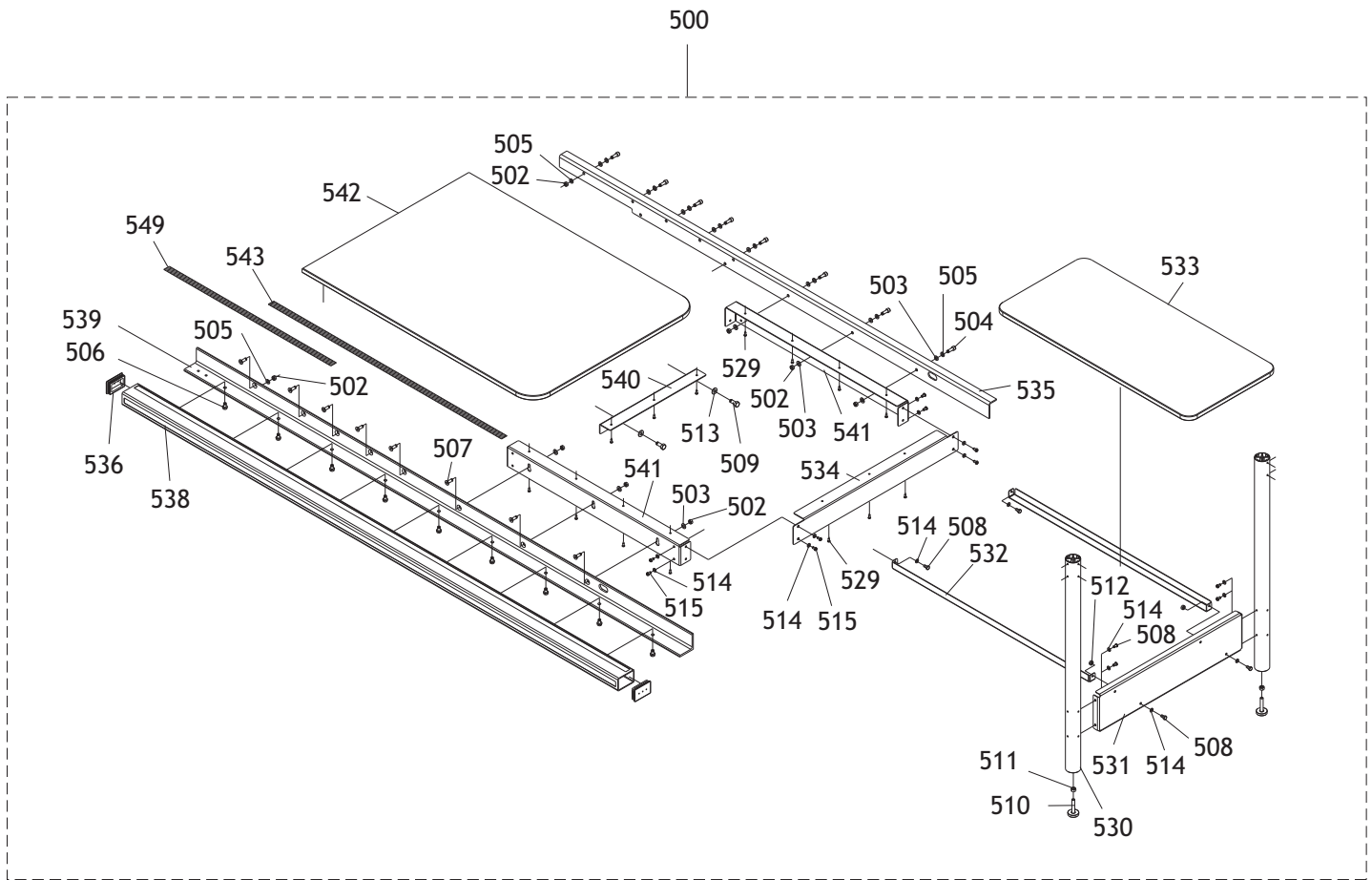
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
358	XPB131M	KEY 5 X 5 X 28
359	X1761359	SHAFT
360	X1761360	BLADE
361	X1761361	ARBOR FLANGE
362	X1761362	ARBOR NUT 1-12
363	XPSB01M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
364	X1761364	DUST CHUTE
365	X1761365	HOSE CLAMP
366	X1761366	DUST CHUTE HOSE 63MM X 1000MM
367	X1761367	LOCK KNOB M6-1 X 17
368	X1761368	BLOCK
369	XPW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
373	X1761373	MOTOR ACCESS COVER
374	X1761374	PIN 7 X 54
375	X1761375	MAG SWITCH 5HP 1Ø 23A (W1761)
375	X1762375	MAG SWITCH 7.5HP 3Ø 19A (W1762)
375-1	X1761375-1	MAG SWITCH FRONT COVER (W1761)
375-1	X1762375-1	MAG SWITCH FRONT COVER (W1762)
375-2	X1761375-2	MAG SWITCH BACK COVER (W1761)
375-2	X1762375-2	MAG SWITCH BACK COVER (W1762)
375-3	X1761375-3	CONTACTOR MA-30 220V 1Ø (W1761)
375-3	X1762375-3	CONTACTOR MA-18 220V 3Ø (W1762)
375-4	X1761375-4	OVERLOAD RELAY RA-30 22-34A (W1761)
375-4	X1762375-4	OVERLOAD RELAY RA-30 11-22A (W1762)
375-5	X1761375-5	MOTOR CORD 12AWG X 3C
375-6	X1761375-6	POWER CORD 12AWG X 3C
375-7	X1762375-7	TRANSFORMER (W1762)
375-8	X1762375-8	FUSE (W1762)
375-9	X1761375-9	STRAIN RELIEF MG25A-16B
376	X1761376	FRONT COVER
377	XPBTEK37M	TAP SCREW M5 X 12
380	XPS05M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
381	X1761381	DIGITAL READOUT ASSEMBLY
381-1	XPS05M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
381-2	X1761381-2	DIGITAL READOUT COVER
381-3	XPS79M	PHLP HD SCR M3-.5 X 8
381-4	XPW07M	FLAT WASHER 3MM
381-5	X1761381-5	SENSOR
381-6	X1761381-6	SENSOR PLATE
381-7	X1761381-7	DATA CORD 450MM
381-8	X1761381-8	SENSOR BOX
385	XPW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
386	XPB74M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 20
387	X1761387	NYLON SCREW 3/16-24 X 1/2
388	X1761388	STRAIN RELIEF
389	XPS17M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6
390	XPW05M	FLAT WASHER 4MM
391	X1761391	CHAIN
392	X1761392	BODY
393	X1761393	RIGHT ACCESS PANEL
394	XPFH06M	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 20
395	X1761395	WRENCH MOUNTING BRACKET

W1761/W1762 12" Table Saw with Riving Knife

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
396	X1761396	MITER GAUGE MOUNTING BRACKET
397	X1761397	FENCE RESTING BRACKET
398	XPRP27M	ROLL PIN 5 X 28
399	X1761399	SHAFT
400	XPHTK30M	TAP SCREW M3 X 6
401	X1761401	L PLATE
402	X1761402	BLADE TILT SHAFT BRACKET
403	X1761403	COVER
404	XPLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
405	X1761405	HANDWHEEL SHAFT
406	XPW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM
407	X1761381-6	SENSOR PLATE
408	X1761408	SPECIAL RING 19MM
409	X1761409	RIVING KNIFE
410	X1761410	STRAIN RELIEF
411	X1761411	MOTOR 5HP, 1 PHASE (W1761)
411	X1762411	MOTOR 7.5HP, 3 PHASE (W1762)
411-1	X1761411-1	MOTOR FAN COVER (W1761)
411-1	X1762411-1	MOTOR FAN COVER (W1762)
411-2	X1761411-2	MOTOR FAN (W1761)
411-2	X1762411-2	MOTOR FAN (W1762)
411-3	X1761411-3	JUNCTION BOX (W1761)
411-3	X1762411-3	JUNCTION BOX (W1762)
411-4	X1761411-4	RUN CAPACITOR COVER (W1761)
411-5	X1761411-5	R. CAPACITOR 80MFD/ 250VAC (W1761)
411-6	X1761411-6	START CAPACITOR COVER (W1761)
411-7	X1761411-7	S. CAPACITOR 600MFD/125VAC (W1761)
411-8	X1761411-8	CENTRIFUGAL SWITCH (W1761)
412	XPKE02M	KEY 5 X 5 X 40
413	X1761413	SPECIAL MOTOR BOLT
414	X1761414	MOTOR PULLEY
415	XPSS01M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 10
416	X1761416	EXTENSION WING
417	XPW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
418	XPFH54M	FLAT HD SCR M5-.8 X 20
419	X1761419	LEFT TAPE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
420	X1761420	RIGHT TAPE
421	XPSB49M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 60
422	X1761422	ARBOR 1"
423	X1761423	ARBOR WRENCH
424	X1761424	HANDWHEEL HANDLE
426	XPWR810	COMBO WRENCH 8 X 10
427	XPWR1113	COMBO WRENCH 11 X 13
428	XPWR1417	COMBO WRENCH 14 X 17
429	XPAW04M	HEX WRENCH 4MM
430	XPAW05M	HEX WRENCH 5MM
431	XPAW06M	HEX WRENCH 6MM
432	X1761432	PHLP HEAD SCREWDRIVER #1
433	X1761433	ARBOR 5/8"
434	X1761434	ARBOR NUT 5/8-18
435	X1761435	ARBOR FLANGE
436	XPSBS09M	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 12
437	X1761437	STRAIN RELIEF
438	X1761438	LEFT PLATE
439	X1761439	RIGHT PLATE
448	XPSS04M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 12
452	XPFH19M	FLAT HD SCR M4-.7 X 10
454	X1761454	ON/OFF SWITCH ASSEMBLY
454-1	X1761454-1	ON/OFF PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
454-2	X1761454-2	ON/OFF SWITCH BRACKET
454-3	X1761454-3	ON/OFF SWITCH BOX
454-4	XP518M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 25
454-5	X1761454-5	SAFETY PIN
454-6	X1761454-6	WIRE BUSHING SB8R-3
457	X1761457	SPIRAL HOSE WRAP
458	XPAW03M	HEX WRENCH 3MM
459	X1761459	BEVEL GEAR
460	X1761460	PLATE
461	X1761461	BUSHING
462	XPSB11M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
463	X1761463	RING
464	XPSS102M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 55

Extension Table Assembly



Extension Table Parts List

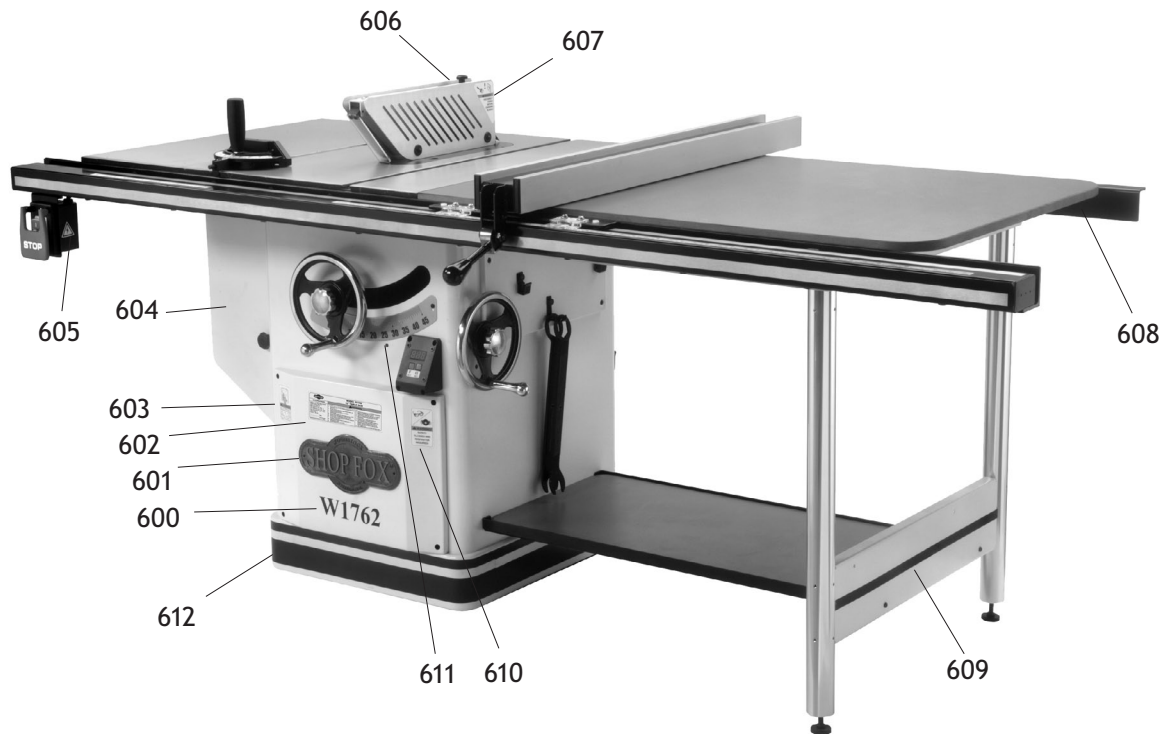
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
500	X1761500	EXTENSION TABLE ASSEMBLY
502	XPN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
503	XPW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
504	XPSB31M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
505	XPLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
506	XPFB15M	FLANGE BOLT M8-1.25 X 12
507	XPFH21M	FLAT HD SCR M8-1.25 X 25
508	XPS14M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 12
509	XPB32M	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 25
510	X1761510	FOOT SCREW 3/8-16 X 2
511	XPN08	HEX NUT 3/8-16
512	XPN01M	HEX NUT M6-1
513	XPW04M	FLAT WASHER 10MM
514	XPW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
515	XPS14M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 12

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
529	XPHTK6M	TAP SCREW M4 X 16
530	X1761530	SUPPORT LEG
531	X1761531	SHELF END PLATE
532	X1761532	LOWER SHELF BRACKET
533	X1761533	LOWER SHELF
534	X1761534	REAR EXTENSION BRACKET
535	X1761535	REAR RAIL 79"
536	X1761536	END CAP
538	X1761538	FENCE TUBE
539	X1761539	FRONT RAIL 93"
540	X1761540	FRONT EXTENSION BRACKET
541	X1761541	EXTENSION TABLE SUPPORT
542	X1761542	EXTENSION TABLE PLATE
543	X1761543	RIGHT SCALE 52"
549	X1761549	LEFT SCALE 12"

Label Placement

⚠ WARNING

Safety labels warn about machine hazards and how to prevent machine damage or injury. The owner of this machine **MUST** maintain the original location and readability of all labels on this machine. If any label is removed or becomes unreadable, **REPLACE** that label before allowing the machine to enter service again. Contact Woodstock International, Inc. at (360) 734-3482 or www.shopfoxtools.com to order new labels.



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
600	X1761600	W1761 MODEL NUMBER LABEL
600	X1762600	W1762 MODEL NUMBER LABEL
601	X1761601	SHOP FOX LOGO PLATE
602	X1761602	W1761 MACHINE ID LABEL
602	X1762602	W1762 MACHINE ID LABEL
603	XLABEL-08	READ MANUAL LABEL
604	XPPAINT-1	SHOP FOX WHITE PAINT
605	XLABEL-04	ELECTRICITY LABEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
606	X1761606	GUARD AND ANTI-KICKBACK LABEL
607	X1761607	DISCONNECT POWER-BLADES LABEL
608	XPPAINT-7	SHOP FOX BLACK PAINT
609	X1761609	DECORATIVE STRIPE TAPE
610	X1761610	RESPIRATOR/GLASSES LABEL
611	X1761611	TABLE ANGLE LABEL
612	X1761612	DECORATIVE STRIPE TAPE

Warranty

Woodstock International, Inc. warrants all **SHOP FOX®** machinery to be free of defects from workmanship and materials for a period of two years from the date of original purchase by the original owner. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence or accidents, lack of maintenance, or reimbursement of third party expenses incurred.

Woodstock International, Inc. will repair or replace, at its expense and at its option, the **SHOP FOX®** machine or machine part which in normal use has proven to be defective, provided that the original owner returns the product prepaid to a **SHOP FOX®** factory service center with proof of their purchase of the product within two years, and provides Woodstock International, Inc. reasonable opportunity to verify the alleged defect through inspection. If it is determined there is no defect, or that the defect resulted from causes not within the scope of Woodstock International Inc.'s warranty, then the original owner must bear the cost of storing and returning the product.

This is Woodstock International, Inc.'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 that **SHOP FOX®** machinery complies with the provisions of any law or acts. In no event shall Woodstock International, Inc.'s liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product, and any legal actions brought against Woodstock International, Inc. 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.

Every effort has been made to ensure that all **SHOP FOX®** machinery meets high quality and durability standards. We reserve the right to change specifications at any time because of our commitment to continuously improve the quality of our products.

Warranty Registration

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Email _____ Invoice # _____

Model # _____ Serial # _____ Dealer Name _____ Purchase Date _____

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

1. How did you learn about us?

_____ Advertisement

_____ Friend

_____ Local Store

_____ Mail Order Catalog

_____ Website

_____ Other:

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

_____ 0-2 Years

_____ 2-8 Years

_____ 8-20 Years

_____ 20+ Years

3. How many of your machines or tools are Shop Fox®?

_____ 0-2

_____ 3-5

_____ 6-9

_____ 10+

4. Do you think your machine represents a good value?

_____ Yes

_____ No

5. Would you recommend Shop Fox® products to a friend?

_____ Yes

_____ No

6. What is your age group?

_____ 20-29

_____ 30-39

_____ 40-49

_____ 50-59

_____ 60-69

_____ 70+

7. What is your annual household income?

_____ \$20,000-\$29,000

_____ \$30,000-\$39,000

_____ \$40,000-\$49,000

_____ \$50,000-\$59,000

_____ \$60,000-\$69,000

_____ \$70,000+

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

_____ Cabinet Maker

_____ Popular Mechanics

_____ Today's Homeowner

_____ Family Handyman

_____ Popular Science

_____ Wood

_____ Hand Loader

_____ Popular Woodworking

_____ Wooden Boat

_____ Handy

_____ Practical Homeowner

_____ Woodshop News

_____ Home Shop Machinist

_____ Precision Shooter

_____ Woodsmith

_____ Journal of Light Cont.

_____ Projects in Metal

_____ Woodwork

_____ Live Steam

_____ RC Modeler

_____ Woodworker West

_____ Model Airplane News

_____ Rifle

_____ Woodworker's Journal

_____ Modeltec

_____ Shop Notes

_____ Other:

_____ Old House Journal

_____ Shotgun News

9. Comments: _____

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