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INSTRUCTION MANUAL
GUIDE D'UTILISATION
MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES

INSTRUCTIVO DE OPERACIÓN, CENTROS DE SERVICIO Y PÓLIZA DE GARANTIA. **ADVERTENCIA:** LEASE ESTE INSTRUCTIVO ANTES DE USAR EL PRODUCTO. SI TIENE DUDAS, POR FAVOR LLAME.

DEWALT®

DW746, DW746X
Woodworker's Table Saw
Scies circulaires à table d'entrepreneur
Sierra de banco para madera

Definitions: Safety Guidelines

The definitions below describe the level of severity for each signal word. Please read the manual and pay attention to these symbols.

⚠***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****.*

CAUTION: *Used without the safety alert symbol indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided,* ***may*** *result in* ***property damage****.*

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS ABOUT THIS OR ANY DEWALT TOOL, CALL US TOLL FREE AT: **1-800-4-DEWALT (1-800-433-9258)**

General Safety Rules

⚠***WARNING:*** *Read all instructions before operating product. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.*

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

⚠***WARNING: FOLLOW ALL WIRING CODES*** *and recommended electrical connections to prevent shock or electrocution.*

Grounding Instructions

If saw is of grounded construction, read the following instructions.

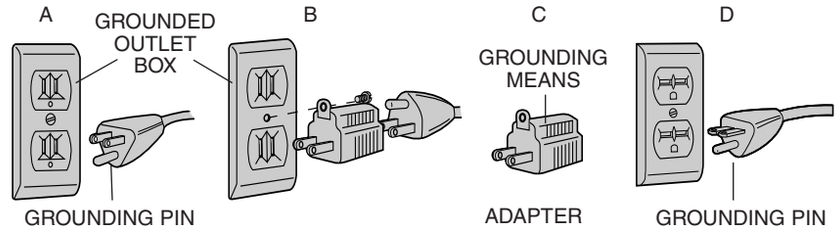
⚠***DANGER: SHOCK HAZARD. THIS MACHINE MUST BE GROUNDED WHILE IN USE. SERIOUS INJURY COULD RESULT.***

ALL GROUNDED, CORD-CONNECTED MACHINES

In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This machine is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances. Do not modify the plug provided - if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician. Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal. Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the machine is properly grounded. Use only three-wire extension cords that have three-prong grounding type plugs and matching three-conductor receptacles that accept the machine's plug, as shown in Fig. A. Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

GROUNDED, CORD-CONNECTED MACHINES INTENDED FOR USE ON A SUPPLY CIRCUIT HAVING A NOMINAL RATING LESS THAN 150 VOLTS

If the machine is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in Fig. A, the machine will have a grounding plug that looks like the plug illustrated in Fig. A. A temporary adapter, which looks like the adapter illustrated in Fig. B, may be used to connect this plug to a matching two-conductor receptacle as shown in Fig. B if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. The green-colored rigid ear, lug, and the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box. Whenever the adapter is used, it must be held in place with a metal screw.



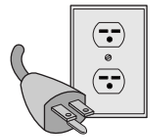
NOTE: In Canada, the use of a temporary adapter is not permitted by the Canadian Electric Code.

⚠***DANGER: IN ALL CASES, MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE RECEPTACLE IN QUESTION IS PROPERLY GROUNDED. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE, HAVE A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN CHECK THE RECEPTACLE.***

240 Volt, Single-Phase Operation

The motor supplied with your machine is a dual voltage, 120/240 volt motor. It is shipped ready-to-run for 120 volt operation. However, it can be converted for 240 volt operation. A qualified electrician should perform the conversion or take the machine to an authorized DEWALT service center. When conversion is complete, the machine must conform to the National Electric Code and all local codes and ordinances.

The machine is converted by rewiring the motor for 240 volts, installing a 240-volt plug on the power supply cord and replacing the switch (if necessary) with one that is rated for 240-volt operation.



The saw with the 240-volt plug should **ONLY** be connected to an outlet having the same configuration as the plug illustrated. No adapter is available or should be used with the 240-volt plug.

⚠***DANGER: IN ALL CASES, MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE RECEPTACLE IN QUESTION IS PROPERLY GROUNDED. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE, HAVE A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN CHECK THE RECEPTACLE.***

Double Insulation

If saw is of double-insulated construction, read the following instructions.

Double insulated tools are constructed throughout with two separate layers of electrical insulation or one double thickness of insulation between you and the tool's electrical system. Tools built with this insulation system are not intended to be grounded. As a result, your tool is equipped with a two prong plug which permits you to use extension cords without concern for maintaining a ground connection.

NOTE: Double insulation does not take the place of normal safety precautions when operating this tool. The insulation system is for added protection against injury resulting from a possible electrical insulation failure within the tool.

POLARIZED PLUGS

To reduce the risk of electric shock, this equipment has a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully into the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not change the plug in any way.

Important Safety Instructions

- ***TO REDUCE THE RISK OF KICKBACK AND OTHER INJURIES, KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE*** *and in working order.*
- ***REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.*** *Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from spindle before turning tool on. Tools, scrap pieces and other debris can be thrown at high speed, causing injury.*
- ***KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.*** *Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.*
- ***DO NOT USE THE MACHINE IN A DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.*** *The use of power tools in damp or wet locations or in rain can cause shock or electrocution. Keep your work area well-lit to avoid tripping or placing arms, hands and fingers in danger.*
- ***KEEP CHILDREN AWAY.*** *All visitors should be kept at a safe distance from work area. Your shop is a potentially dangerous environment.*
- ***MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF*** *with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys. The unauthorized start-up of a machine by a child or visitor may result in injury.*
- ***DO NOT FORCE TOOL.*** *It will do the job better and be safer at the rate for which it was designed.*
- ***USE RIGHT TOOL.*** *Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. Using the incorrect tool or attachment may result in personal injury.*
- ***USE PROPER EXTENSION CORD.*** *Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. If your product is equipped with a cord set, use only three-wire extension cords that have three-prong grounding-type plugs and three-pole receptacles that accept the tool's plug. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.*

MINIMUM GAUGE FOR CORD SETS

Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet			
120V	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-150
240V	0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300
Ampere Rating				
More Than / **Not more Than**	**AWG**			
0 - 6	18	16	16	14
6 - 10	18	16	14	12
10 - 12	16	16	14	12
12 - 16	14	12	Not Recommended	

- ***WEAR PROPER APPAREL.*** *No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets or other jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Non-slip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair. Air vents may cover moving parts and should also be avoided.*
- ***ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES.*** *Everyday eyeglasses are NOT safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. ALWAYS wear certified safety equipment:*
  - *ANSI Z87.1 eye protection (CAN/CSA Z94.3)*
  - *ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) hearing protection*
  - *NIOSH/OSHA respiratory protection.*
- ***DO NOT OVERREACH.*** *Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Loss of balance may cause personal injury.*
- ***MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE.*** *Keep blades sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Poorly maintained blades and machines can further damage the blade or machine and/or cause injury.*
- ***TURN THE MACHINE "OFF", AND DISCONNECT THE MACHINE FROM THE POWER SOURCE*** *before installing or removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups, when making repairs or changing locations. Do not touch the plug's metal prongs when unplugging or plugging in the cord. An accidental start-up can cause injury.*
- ***REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.*** *Make sure that the switch is in the "OFF" position before plugging in the power cord. In the event of a power failure, move the switch to the "OFF" position. An accidental start-up can cause injury.*
- ***USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.*** *Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer for your model. Accessories that may be suitable for one tool may be hazardous when used on another tool. Consult the instruction manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause risk of injury to persons.*
- ***NEVER STAND ON TOOL.*** *Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.*
- ***CHECK FOR DAMAGED PARTS.*** *Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function—check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced. Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on and off. Damaged parts can cause further damage to the machine and/or personal injury.*
- ***DIRECTION OF FEED.*** *Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.*
- ***NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF.*** *Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop. Serious injury can result.*
- ***DO NOT OPERATE ELECTRIC TOOLS NEAR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR IN GASEOUS OR EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES.*** *Motors and switches in these tools may spark and ignite fumes.*
- ***STAY ALERT, WATCH WHAT YOU ARE DOING AND USE COMMON SENSE. DO NOT USE THE MACHINE WHEN YOU ARE TIRED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, ALCOHOL OR MEDICATION.*** *A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious injury.*
- ***DO NOT ALLOW FAMILIARITY (gained from frequent use of your saw) TO REPLACE SAFETY RULES.*** *Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is sufficient to inflict severe injury.*

Additional Safety Rules for Table Saws

- ***AVOID AWKWARD POSITIONS****, where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into a saw blade or other cutting tool.*
- ***NEVER REACH IN BACK OF, OR AROUND, THE CUTTING TOOL*** *with either hand to hold down the workpiece.*

- ***KEEP ARMS, HANDS AND FINGERS AWAY*** *from the blade to prevent serious injury.*
- ***USE A PUSH STICK OR PUSH BLOCK THAT IS APPROPRIATE TO THE APPLICATION TO PUSH WORKPIECES THROUGH THE SAW.*** *A push stick is a wooden or non-metallic stick, usually homemade, that should be used whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would cause you to place your hands within six inches of the blade.* ***Use hold-downs, jigs, fixtures or feather boards to help guide and control the workpiece when the guard cannot be used.*** *Use saw-blade guard and spreader for every operation for which it can be used, including all through sawing.*
- ***DO NOT PERFORM RIPPING, CROSSCUTTING OR ANY OTHER OPERATION FREEHAND.***
- ***NEVER*** *reach around or over saw blade.*
- ***STABILITY****. Make sure the table saw is firmly mounted to a secure surface before use and does not move. If the mobility kit is installed, raise the moveable caster(s) so saw is in its stationary position.*
- ***NEVER CUT FERROUS METALS*** *(those with any iron or steel content) or masonry. Damage to the saw and personal injury may result.*
- ***THE PROPER THROAT PLATE MUST BE IN PLACE AT ALL TIMES*** *to reduce the risk of a thrown workpiece and possible injury.*
- ***USE THE CORRECT SAW BLADE FOR THE INTENDED OPERATION.*** *The blade must rotate toward the front of the saw. Always tighten the blade arbor nut securely. Before use, inspect the blade for cracks or missing teeth. Do not use a damaged blade.*
- ***NEVER ATTEMPT TO FREE A STALLED SAW BLADE WITHOUT FIRST TURNING THE MACHINE OFF.*** *If a workpiece or cut-off piece becomes trapped inside the guard, turn saw off and wait for blade to stop before lifting the guard and removing the piece.*
- ***NEVER START THE MACHINE*** *with the workpiece against the blade to reduce the risk of a thrown workpiece and personal injury.*
- ***NEVER*** *run the workpiece between the fence and a molding cutterhead to reduce the risk of a thrown workpiece and personal injury.*
- ***AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS AND HAND POSITIONS*** *where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the blade.*
- ***NEVER have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.*** *Personal injury will occur.*
- ***NEVER PERFORM LAYOUT, ASSEMBLY OR SET-UP WORK*** *on the table/work area when the machine is running. A sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the blade. Severe injury can result.*
- ***CLEAN THE TABLE/WORK AREA BEFORE LEAVING THE MACHINE.*** *Lock the switch in the "OFF" position to prevent unauthorized use.*
- ***DO NOT leave a long board (or other workpiece) unsupported so the spring of the board causes it to shift on the table resulting in loss of control and possible injury.*** *Provide proper support for the workpiece, based on its size and the type of operation to be performed. Hold the work firmly against the fence and down against the table surface. If supports are attached to the saw, be certain saw will not tip under load.*
- ***DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE*** *until it is completely assembled and installed according to the instructions. A machine incorrectly assembled can cause serious injury.*
- ***OBTAIN ADVICE*** *from your supervisor, instructor or another qualified person if you are not thoroughly familiar with the operation of this machine. Knowledge is safety.*
- ***ADDITIONAL INFORMATION*** *regarding the safe and proper operation of power tools (i.e., a safety video) is available from the Power Tool Institute, 1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2851 (www.powertoolinstitute.com). Information is also available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201. Please refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI 01.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machines and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.*

TERMS: THE FOLLOWING TERMS WILL BE USED THROUGHOUT THE MANUAL AND YOU SHOULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THEM.

- ***Through-sawing*** *refers to any cut that completely severs the workpiece.*
- ***Push Stick*** *refers to a wooden stick, usually homemade, that is used to push small workpiece through the saw and keeps the operator's hands clear of the blade.*
- ***Kickback*** *occurs when the saw blade binds in the cut and violently thrusts the workpiece back toward the operator.*
- ***Freehand*** *refers to cutting without the use of a miter gauge or rip fence or any other means of guiding or holding the workpiece other than the operator's hand.*

SAW BLADE GUARD AND SPREADER

Your table saw is equipped with a blade guard and spreader assembly that covers the blade and prevents accidental contact. The spreader is a flat plate that fits into the cut made by the saw blade and effectively fights kickback by lessening the tendency of the blade to bind in the cut. The spreader can only be used when making through cuts that sever the wood. When making dadoes, rabbits and other cuts that make less than through cuts, the blade guard and spreader assembly must be removed from the saw. Two anti-kickback pawls are located on the sides of the spreader that allow the wood to pass through the blade in the cutting direction but lock it if it tries to move backwards toward the operator.

MAKING A PUSH STICK (INSIDE BACK COVER)

⚠***WARNING:*** *When ripping work less than 6" (152 mm) wide, a push stick should be used to complete the feed and could easily be made from scrap material by following the pattern on the inside back cover.*

- *In order to operate your table saw safely you must use a push-stick whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would cause your hands to be within 6" (152 mm) of the saw blade or other cutter.*
- *No special wood is needed to make a push-stick as long as it's sturdy and long enough. A length of 12" (305 mm) is recommended with a notch that fits against the edge of the workpiece to prevent slipping. It's a good idea to have several push sticks of the same length [12" (305 mm)] with different size notches for different workpiece thicknesses.*
- *See the inside back cover for a picture of a push stick. The shape can vary to suit your own needs as long as it performs its intended function of keeping your hands away from the blade.*

KICKBACKS

How to Avoid Them and Protect Yourself from Possible Injury

a. *Be certain that the rip fence is parallel to the saw blade.*
b. *Do not rip by applying the feed force to the section of the workpiece that will become the cut-off (free) piece. Feed force when ripping should always be applied between the saw blade and the fence; use a push stick for short work, 6" (152 mm) wide or less. For less than 2" (51 mm) wide, you must use a special fixture.*
c. *Keep saw blade guard, splitter and anti-kickback teeth in place and operating properly. Keep teeth sharp. If teeth are not operational, return your unit to the nearest authorized DEWALT service center for repair. The splitter must be in alignment with the saw blade and the teeth must stop a kickback once it has started. Check their action before ripping by pushing the wood under the anti-kickback teeth. The teeth must prevent the wood from being pulled toward the front of the saw.*

d. Plastic and composition (like hardboard) materials maybe cut on your saw. However, since these are usually quite hard and slippery, the anti-kickback pawls may not stop a kickback. Therefore, be especially attentive to following proper set up and cutting procedures for ripping.

e. Use saw blade guard and splitter for every operation for which it can be used, including all through-sawing.

f. Push the workpiece past the saw blade prior to release.

*g. **NEVER** rip a workpiece that is twisted or warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.*

h. Use featherboards when the anti-kickback device or the guard and splitter cannot be used.

*i. **NEVER** sawing a large workpiece that cannot be controlled.*

*j. **NEVER** use the fence as a guide or length stop when crosscutting.*

*k. **NEVER** saw a workpiece with loose knots, flaws, nails or other foreign objects.*

*l. **NEVER** rip a workpiece shorter than 10" (254 mm).*

***⚠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 and cement and other masonry products, and*
- *arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber (CCA).*

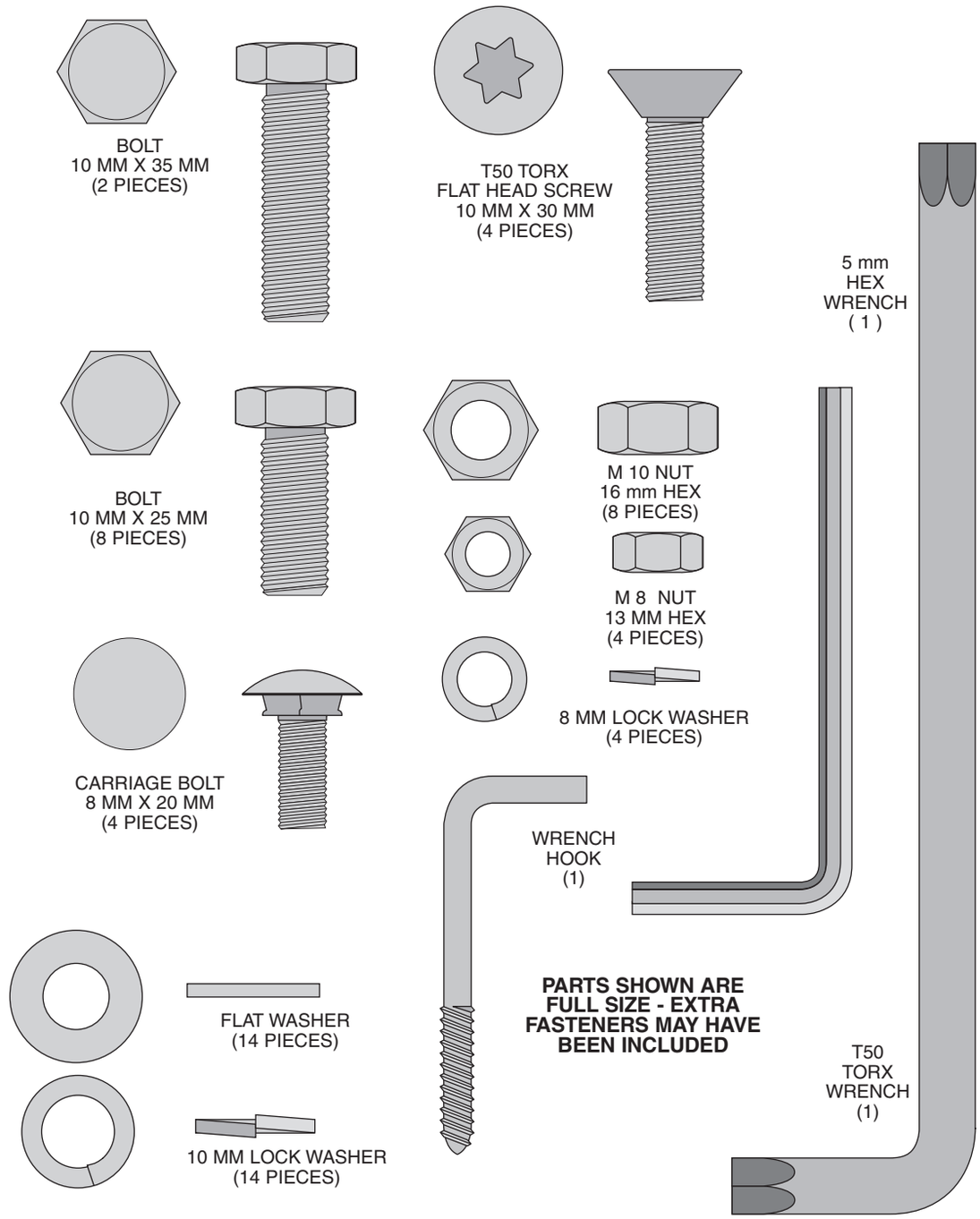
Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well-ventilated area and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

- ***Avoid prolonged contact with dust from power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities. Wear protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water.** Allowing dust to get into your mouth, eyes or lay on the skin may promote absorption of harmful chemicals.*

***⚠WARNING:** Use of this tool can generate and/or disburse dust, which may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury. Always use NIOSH/OSHA approved respiratory protection appropriate for the dust exposure. Direct particles away from face and body. Always operate tool in well-ventilated area and provide for proper dust removal. Use dust collection system wherever possible.*

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE USE

Hardware Included with the DW746 Woodworker's Table Saw



Specifications

Horsepower	1-3/4
Table Size	27" x 40-3/4"
Miter Angle	60° L&R
Bevel Angle	-2° to 47° Left
Blade Size	10" (254 mm)
Max. Cut Depth	0° Bevel ..... 3-1/8" (79 mm)
Max. Cut Depth	45° Bevel ..... 2-1/8" (54 mm)
RPM, no load	3000

DW746 Basic Unit

Always follow the instructions included with the accessory when asssembling custom accessories to this unit. Assemble any accessories first.

Tools Included

To aid you with assembly of your new saw, we have included the following tools.

- T50 torx wrench
- 5 mm hex wrench
- Combination wrench with 16 mm, 13 mm, 10 mm and 22 mm openings
- Blade wrench with 15/16" and 10 mm box ends.

Tools You Will Need to Supply

- Flat blade screwdrivers
- 16 mm or 5/8" open end wrench or pliers
- Ruler
- Square
- Soft hammer, or regular hammer and block of wood

TO SPEED ASSEMBLY, THE FOLLOWING WOULD BE HELPFUL:

- 16 mm or 5/8" socket wrench, with 6" extension
- 13 mm or 1/2" socket wrench
- 10 mm open end wrench
- T20 and T25 Torx drivers
- T40 Torx wrench.

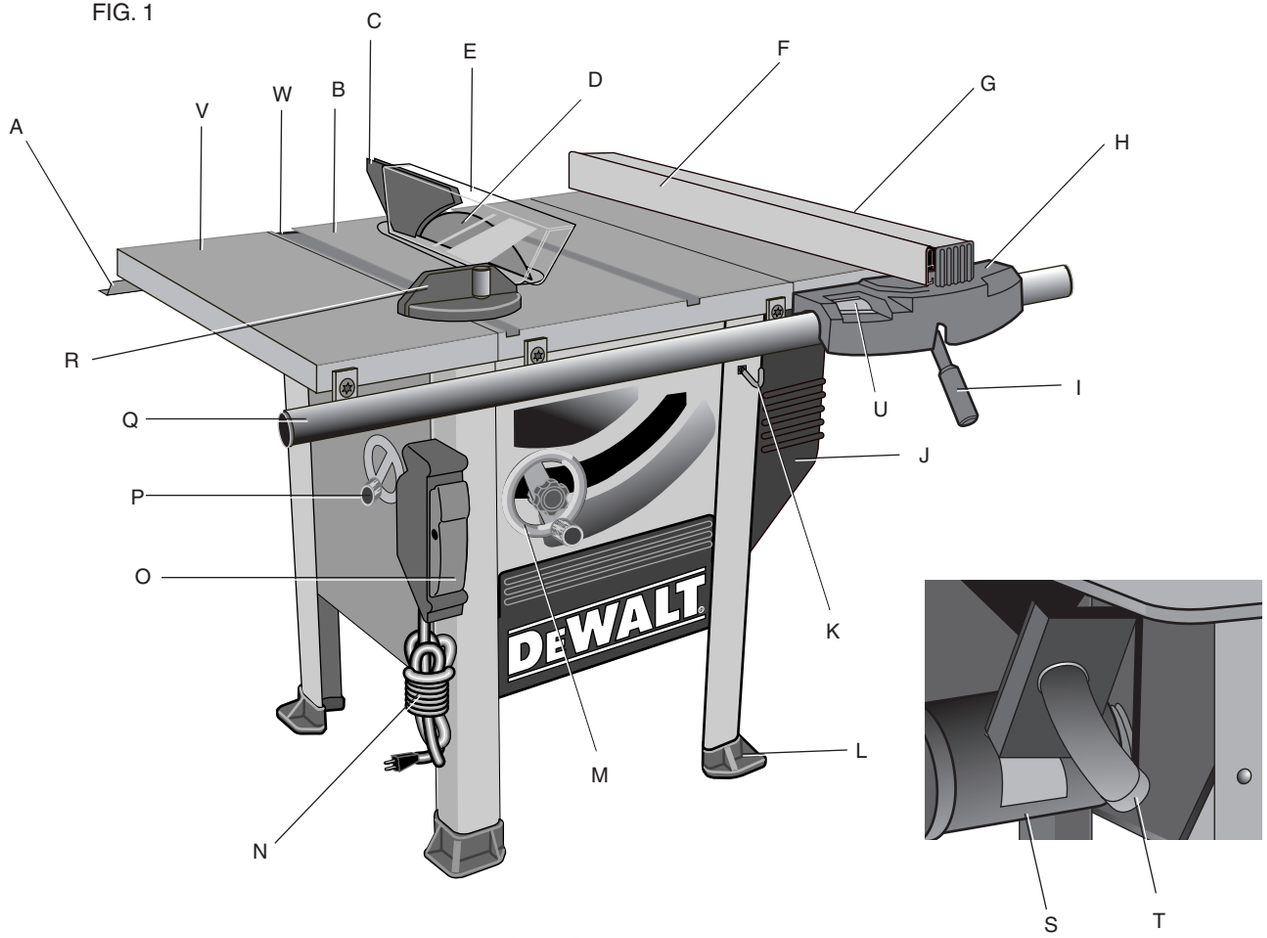
YOUR WILL ALSO NEED:

- Mild solvent cleaner such as mineral spirits, paint thinner or denatured alcohol.
- High-quality paste wax

Necessary Hardware

Your hardware bag, located in the parts box, contains all the necessary nuts, bolts and washers to assemble the components included with the DW746 Woodworker's Table Saw. To make assembly of your saw easier, match the nuts, bolts and washers with the chart on the previous page. Separate them by size so that you can easily locate the item you need. Before each step, check your hardware against the chart and identify the pieces you need.

FIG. 1



FEATURES (Fig. 1)

Examine Figure 1 to become familiar with the saw and its various parts. The following sections on assembly and adjustments will refer to these terms and you must know what and where the parts are.

A. Rear fence rail (included with DW746X)
B. Table top
C. Splitter
D. Blade
E. Blade guard
F. Fence face
G. Rip fence
H. Fence beam
I. Rail lock lever
J. Motor cover
K. Wrench hook
L. Adjustable feet
M. Blade height adjustment wheel
N. Power cord
O. On/Off Switch
P. Blade tilt crank
Q. Front Fence Rail (included with DW746X)
R. Miter gauge
S. Motor
T. Dust collection port
U. Rip scale pointer
V. Side support table
W. Miter slot

Unpacking

⚠***WARNING:*** *To reduce the risk of injury, do not connect the machine to the power source until the machine is completely assembled and you read and understand the entire instruction manual.*

1. Remove parts box, motor cover, fence beam, side tables and fence rails (DW746X).
2. Turn the saw to the upright position.

⚠***CAUTION:*** *Use a minimum of two people to prevent personal injury when turning the saw and stand upright. The combined weight of the table top and motor assembly is approximately 200 lbs (91 kg).*

3. Cut and remove plastic strap holding the motor.
4. Using front hand crank, lower the motor some and remove the foam packing material between the motor and the mechanism.

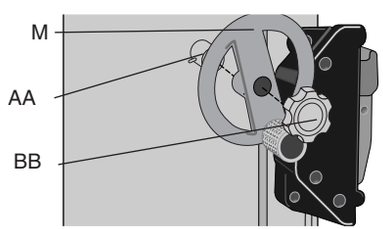
Assembly

⚠***WARNING:*** *To reduce the risk of injury, do not connect the machine to the power source until the machine is completely assembled and you read and understand the entire instruction manual.*

PLEASE READ ENTIRE ASSEMBLY SECTION BEFORE PROCEEDING.

INSTALL BEVEL CRANK (FIG. 2)

FIG. 2

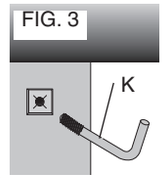


1. Install the blade height adjustment wheel (M) over the shaft (AA), rotate it slightly to fully engage the shaft pin.
2. Screw the lock knob (BB) into place until it is fully seated, then back it off 1/4 to 1/2 turn.
3. Turn blade height adjustment wheel (M) to raise mechanism as high as it will go.

INSTALL WRENCH HOOK (FIG. 3)

NOTE: Always hang the blade wrench, spindle lock wrench and push stick on wrench hook when not in use.

FIG. 3



1. Located the plastic threaded insert at the top of the front right leg.
2. Thread the "L" shaped wrench hook (K) in until only a few threads are visible.

ASSEMBLE FRONT RAIL AND BRACKETS (FIG. 4)

IMPORTANT: DW746X includes a 30" precision fence rail system. A 30" or 52" precision rail system for the DW746 may be purchased at additional cost. Always follow the instructions included with the accessory. After assembling the rail system, refer to **Parallel the Rails to the Table Top**.

If you need assistance with this accessory, please call 1-800-4-DEWALT (1-800-433-9258) or visit our website www.dewalt.com.

You will Need: 4 – 8 mm Carriage Bolts
4 – 8 mm Lock Washers
4 – 8 mm Nuts

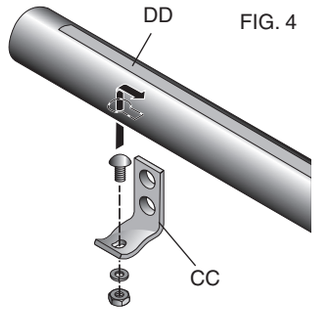


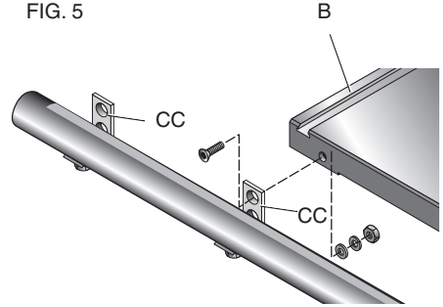
FIG. 4

1. Unpack rail carton (contains front and rear rail).
2. Place the carriage bolts into each rail bracket (CC) as shown.
3. Place lock washers and nuts onto carriage bolts and tighten the nuts a few threads.
4. Place the head of the carriage bolt into keyhole slots in the front rail and slide to engage the square part of the bolt. Make sure the rip scale (DD) on the front rail and all four brackets are facing up.
5. Tighten nut finger tight.
6. Repeat for other three brackets.

ATTACH FRONT RAIL WITH BRACKETS TO THE TABLE TOP (FIG. 5)

You will need: 2 – 10 x 30 mm Flat Head Screws
2 –10 mm Flat Washers
2 – 10 mm Lock Washers
2 – 10 mm Nuts

FIG. 5

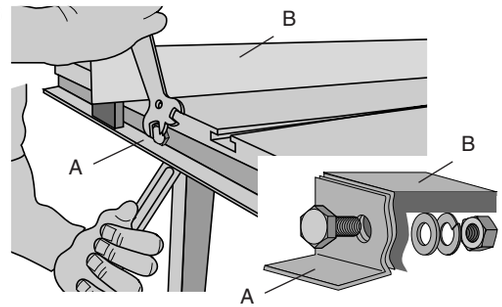


1. Secure each screw through the upper hole in the center rail brackets (CC) keeping the flat washer, lock washer and nut on the inside of the table (B).
2. Tighten snug, do not overtighten. Tighten center rail bracket nuts, leaving the outer nuts finger tight.

ATTACH REAR RAIL TO THE TABLE TOP (FIG. 6)

You will need: 2 – 10 x 35 mm Hex Head Bolts
2 – 10 mm Flat Washers
2 – 10 mm Lock Washers
2 – 10 mm Nuts

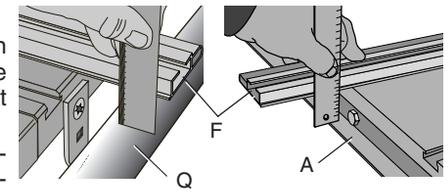
FIG. 6



1. Secure rear fence rail (A) to table top (B) using hex head bolts, washers, lock washers and nuts. Keep the washers and nuts on the inside of the table. The flat side should be down unless you are also mounting an accessory (consult accessory instructions for rail mounting details). Make sure ends of the rear rail line up with the ends of the front rail.
2. Tighten snug, do not overtighten.

PARALLEL THE RAILS TO THE TABLE TOP (FIG. 7)

FIG. 7



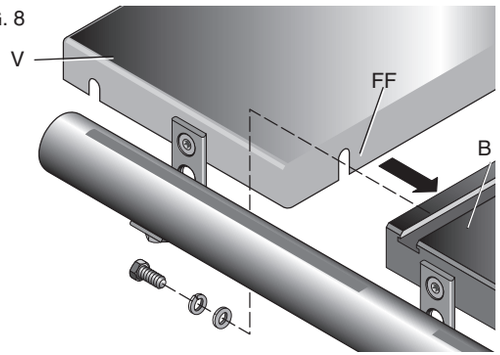
1. Use the fence face (F) to extend the table surface over the front fence rail (Q).
2. Use a ruler to measure the distance between the table top and the rail at both ends of the table top. The distance should be equal at both ends.
3. If adjustment is needed, loosen the mounting screws slightly and tap on the rail brackets with a soft hammer or regular hammer and a block of wood until the distances are the same.
4. Tighten fasteners securely.
5. Repeat for the rear fence rail (A).

ATTACH THE LEFT & RIGHT SIDE SUPPORT TABLES (FIG. 8)

You will need: 6 – 10 x 25 mm Hex Head Bolts
6 – 10 mm Flat Washers
6 – 10 mm Lock Washers

1. Install the three bolts, flat washers and lock washers in the holes in the side of the table top (B) as shown. Keep a 1/4" (6.4 mm) gap between the table top and bolt heads.
2. Slide the side support table (V) on the bolts, fitting into the notches (FF). Do tighten nuts.
3. Use the fence face as a guide to flush the support table to the main table edge and snug the front bolt. Repeat this process for the rear bolt. Tighten the center bolt.
4. Repeat on the other side.

FIG. 8



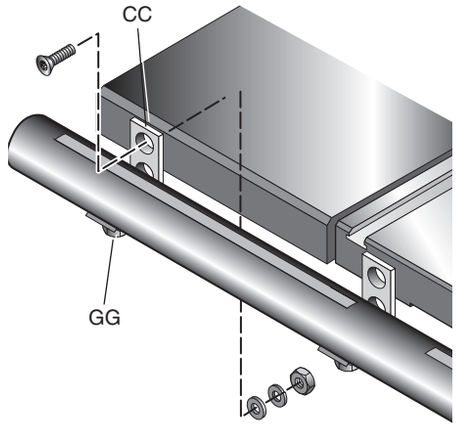
ATTACH FRONT AND REAR RAILS TO SUPPORT TABLES (FIG. 9)

You will need for front rail:
2 – 10 x 30 mm Flat Head Screws
2 – 10 mm Flat Washers
2 – 10 mm Lock Washers
2 – 10 mm Nuts

You will need for rear rail:
2 – 10 x 25 mm Hex Head Bolts
2 – 10 mm Flat Washers
2 – 10 mm Lock Washers
2 – 10 mm Nuts

1. Align front rail brackets (CC) with the side support table (V) and tighten bracket nuts (GG) to the rail.
2. Attach the support table to the outer front rail brackets with the screws, flat washers, lockwashers and nuts. Keep the washers and nut on the inside of the table.
3. Attach the support table to the outer rear rails with the bolts, flat washers, lockwashers and nuts, Keep the washers and nut on the inside of the table.
4. Using the fence face as a straight edge make sure the support table is level with or slightly below the table top. Adjust if needed and tighten all fasteners.
5. Repeat this procedure for the other support table.

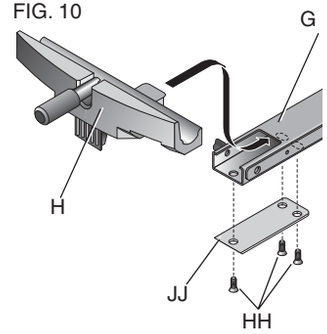
FIG. 9



ASSEMBLE THE FENCE BEAM TO THE FENCE HEAD (FIG. 10).

1. Remove the three flat head screws (HH) securing the cover plate (JJ) to the fence beam with the T50 Torx wrench.
2. Turn the rip fence (G) upside down. Slide the fence beam (H) into the rip fence as shown.
3. Flip the fence beam over and install the cover plate and three screws. Tighten snug, do not overtighten.

FIG. 10



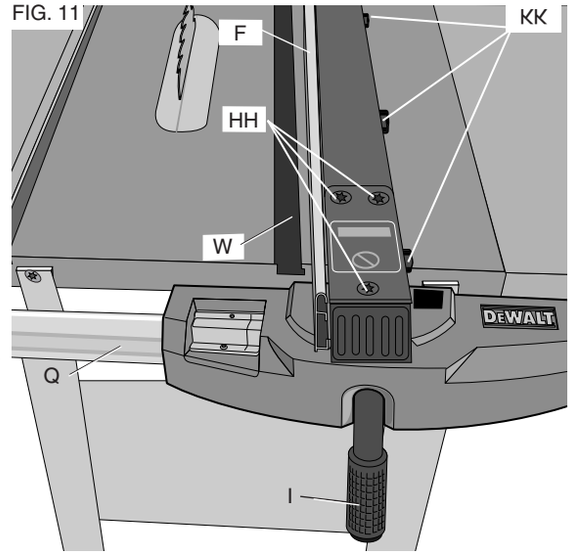
ADJUSTING FENCE TO TABLE TOP (FIG. 11)

IMPORTANT: Check alignment of beam and fence face before each cutting session.

ALIGNING THE RIP FENCE

1. Place the fence face (F) on the front rail (Q) and rear rail (A) close to the miter slot (W) at the right-hand side of the table.
2. Loosen the three locking knobs (KK). Allow the fence face to rest on the table top, then tighten the locking knobs (KK).
3. Slightly loosen the three screws (HH).
4. Slide the fence and adjust the beam angle until the fence face is in line with the miter slot (W).
5. Lock the fence beam (H) in place by pushing the rail locking lever (I) down.
6. Tighten the locking knobs (KK), starting with the rearmost two.

FIG. 11

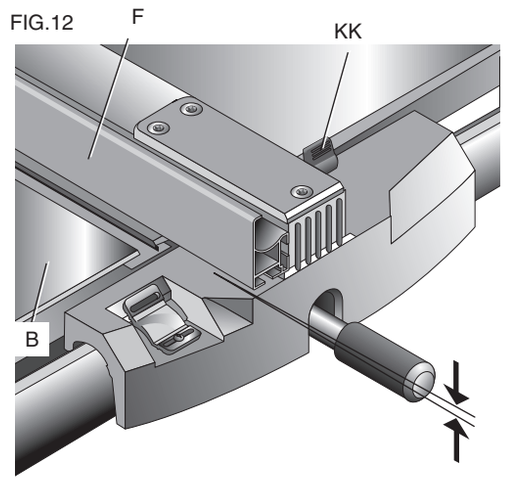


ADJUSTING THE FENCE FACE (FIG. 12)

1. Loosen the locking knobs (KK).
2. Set the fence face (F) so it clears the table top (B) by approx. 1/16" (1.6 mm).
3. If desired, adjust the fence face forward or backward.
4. Tighten the locking knobs (KK).

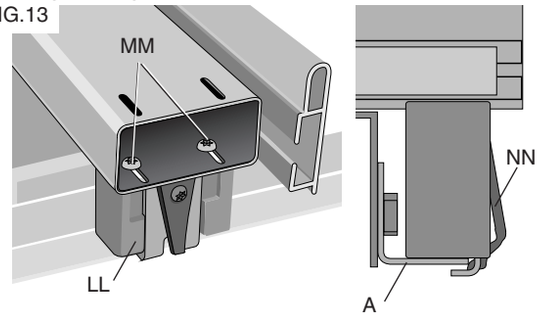
NOTE: For very thin workpieces, the fence face can be set so it rests on the table top. Make sure to set the fence face so it clears the table top by approximately. 1/16" (1.6 mm) before moving the fence.

FIG.12



ADJUSTING THE REAR FENCE GLIDE (FIG. 13)

FIG.13



1. Slide the rip fence (G) back and forth to check if it slides freely over the rails.
2. Lock the rip fence in place using the rail locking lever (I).

If there is excessive up/down movement in the rear of the fence when locking, the rear fence bracket (LL) needs adjustment.

To adjust:

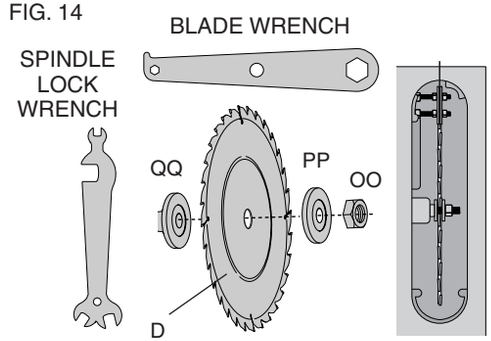
1. Loosen the screws (MM).
2. Set the retaining clip (NN) so that it slightly pushes on the rear rail (A).
3. Tighten the screws.
4. Ensure the fence still slides smoothly. If it does not, the retaining clip (NN) is pushing on the rear rail (A) too strongly.

TO INSTALL THE SAW BLADE (FIG.14)

⚠***WARNING:*** *Use **ONLY** 10" (254 mm) diameter blades with 5/8" (16 mm) arbor holes, rated at 3600rpm or higher.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *To reduce the risk of injury. Wear gloves when handling saw blades.*

FIG. 14

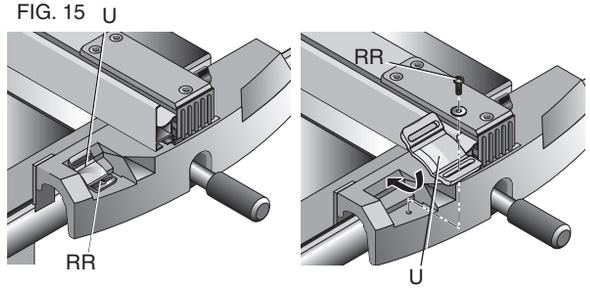


1. Set the blade arbor highest position using the blade height adjustment wheel (M).
2. Remove the nut (OO) and outer clamp washer (PP)
3. Place the blade (D) onto the arbor with the teeth pointing towards the front of the saw.
4. Remount the outer clamp washer (PP) and nut (OO) as shown. Make sure that the saw blade is piloted on the outer clamp washer hub (QQ).
5 Use the spindle lock wrench and blade wrench to tighten the nut.

NOTE: If the nut fall into the interior of the saw, carefully remove it though the dust port.

ADJUST THE FENCE SCALE INDICATOR (FIG. 15).

FIG. 15



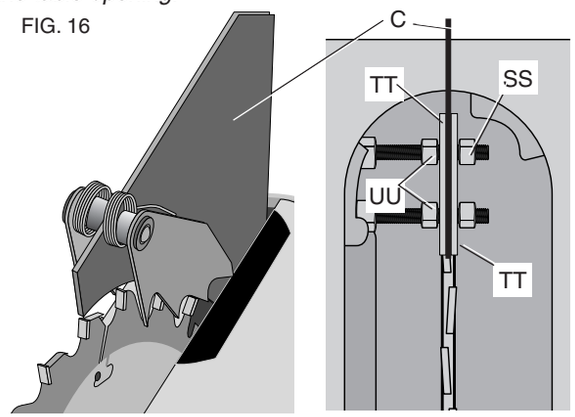
1. Slide the fence until it just touches the blade.
2. Loosen the fence indicator screw (RR) and slide it until the hairline aligns with the “0” line on the scale.
3. Tighten the screw.
4. If the low profile fence face accessory or a wider home-made fence face is used which is out of the adjustment range of the pointer, the pointer (U) can be removed completely, turned 180 degrees, re-installed, and aligned with the “0” line.

INSTALL THE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY (FIG. 16)

⚠***CAUTION:*** *To prevent snagging of the workpiece, the table insert should be flush or slightly below the surface of the table top and secured in place. The rear of the throat plate should be flush or slightly above the table top. Refer to **Install and Adjust Throat Plate.***

⚠***CAUTION:*** *When installing the throat plate, always make certain to hold on to the blade guard. The insert will automatically release the holding action on the splitter and lower the blade guard when it is installed in the table opening.*

FIG. 16

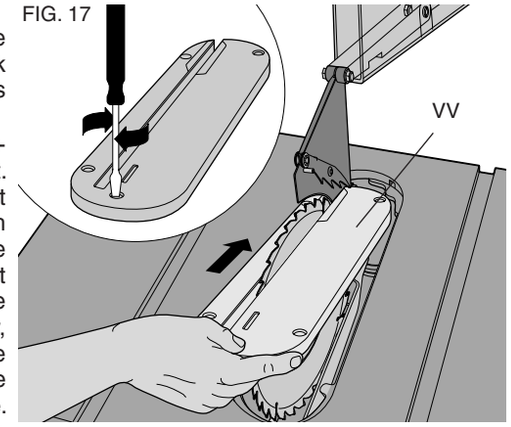


1. Raise the blade to its highest point.
2. Loosen the outer guard retaining nuts (SS) enough so the splitter (C) will fit between the two guard retaining plates (TT).
3. Install the splitter (C).
4. Using a straight edge, check to ensure the splitter is properly aligned with the blade. If not, the position is adjusted by moving the inner guard clamp nuts (UU) to change the location the splitter. Make sure there is some clearance between the splitter and the blade and the blade spins freely. If the splitter is tilted relative to the blade, the splitter plate can be bent until it lines up correctly. **IMPORTANT:** THE GUARD SHOULD BE IN PLACE FOR ALL POSSIBLE CUTS. When making non-through cuts, the guard can be easily removed by slightly loosening the outer guard nuts (SS). The guard can easily be replaced without having to readjust the inner nuts.

INSTALL AND ADJUST THE THROAT PLATE (FIG. 17)

⚠ ***CAUTION:*** *To reduce the risk of injury. The throat plate must be in place at all times.*

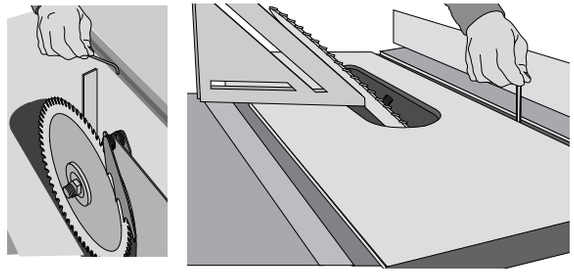
FIG. 17



1. Align the throat plate (VV) as shown and insert the tabs on the back of the throat plate into the holes at the back of the table and lower the plate into its opening.
2. The throat plate includes four adjustment screws which raise or lower it. When properly adjusted, the front of the throat plate should be flush or slightly below the surface of the table top, and the rear of the throat plate should be flush or slightly above the table top. The center front screw, when turned clockwise, will engage a cam under the front lip of the table, locking the throat plate in place. Rotate the screw counterclockwise 1/2 turn to remove the throat plate.

ADJUST THE BEVEL STOPS (FIG. 18)

FIG. 18

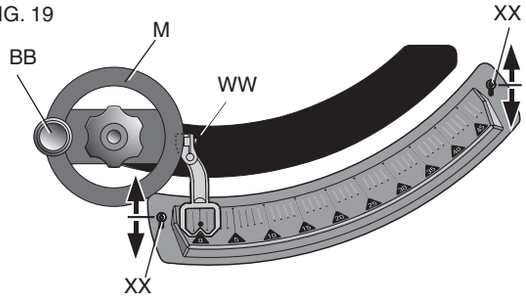


1. Using a square, set the blade to exactly “0” degrees. If the blade stops beveling before it gets to 0, loosen the stop set screw (located in the left miter guide slot) with the 5 mm hex wrench and then proceed to “0” degrees. With the blade set at 0, slowly turn the zero stop screw in until you feel resistance. Bevel the blade away from 0 a little then back to the stop.
2. Remeasure the angle and repeat the stop adjustment as necessary until the blade stops at 0 degrees.
3. Set the 45 stop the same way. The set screw for the 45° stop is located in the right hand miter guide slot.

For some special cuts, the stops can be backed out and the saw will bevel from –2 degrees to 47 degrees.

ADJUST THE BEVEL SCALE (FIG. 19)

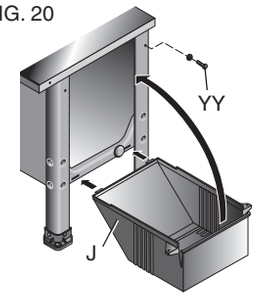
FIG. 19



1. Bevel the saw until it hits the zero bevel stop.
2. Remove the lock knob (BB) and blade height adjustment wheel (M).
3. Adjust the red pointer by loosening the screw (WW) where it attaches to its shaft, move the pointer until it lines up with the 0 line on the scale, and retighten the screw. The pointer should be positioned just barely off of the scale surface.
4. Bevel the saw to the 45º stop. If the pointer doesn’t point to 45º, loosen the two screws (XX) which hold the scale to the saw front panel and slide the scale up or down until the pointer lines up with the 45 line. Retighten the scale screws.
5. Replace the blade height adjustment wheel and lock knob.

INSTALL THE MOTOR COVER (FIG. 20)

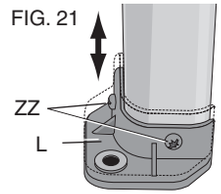
FIG. 20



1. Remove the two cover screws and washers (YY) from the top of the two side legs with a small flat blade screwdriver.
2. Snap the two bottom tabs of the cover (J) into the slots in the right lower crossmember.
3. Place the cover in position and reinstall the screws and washers.

LEVEL THE SAW (FIG. 21)

FIG. 21

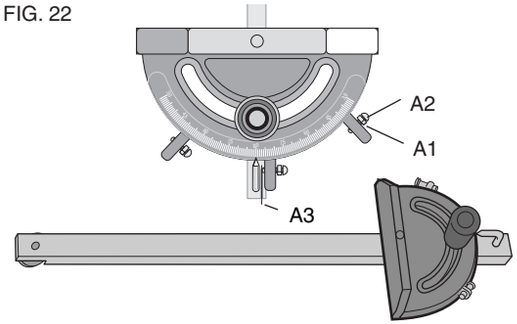


1. Place the saw in the location it is going to be used.
2. If the saw rocks on the floor, the foot not touching the floor can be lowered to compensate for the uneven floor.
   a. Loosen the two screws (ZZ) that hold the foot (L) to the leg. Let the foot fall to the floor surface.
   b. Retighten the screws holding the foot to the leg.

If your saw will have a permanent location, we recommend bolting the feet to the floor using the holes provided.

ADJUSTMENT AND USE OF MITER GAUGE (FIG. 22)

FIG. 22



Your miter gauge features adjustable stops at 90° and 45° left and right.

To adjust these stops:

a. Loosen the lock nuts (A1) and tighten or loosen the three adjusting screws (A2).
b. Check the gauge with a square against the blade and tighten the three adjusting screws.
c. To set the miter gauge past the 45 degree stops, flip up the stop plate (A3) and continue to the required angle.

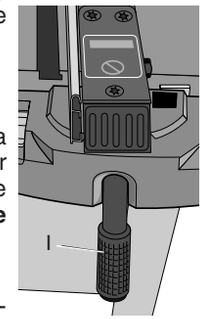
CLEAN THE TABLE TOP

Your saw was shipped with a rust preventive coating which should be removed. Clean the top with mineral spirits or denatured alcohol and apply paste wax. Apply and remove soon afterward to prevent a sticky build-up.

Rip Fence Operation

RAIL LOCK LEVER (FIG. 23)

FIG. 23



The rail lock lever (I) locks the fence in place preventing movement during cutting. **To lock the rail lever,** push it down and toward the rear of the saw. **To unlock**, pull it up and toward the front of the saw.

NOTE: When ripping, always lock the rail lock lever.

RIP SCALE POINTER

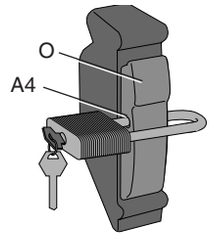
NOTE: The rip scale pointer will need to be readjusted whenever a thicker or thinner blade is installed. Should you decide to use a thicker face, or the DEWALT low fence face accessory, the scale pointer may be removed and turned 180° to line up with the scale. Refer to **Adjust the Fence Scale Indicator** under *Assembly.*

RIP FENCE CAPACITY

The rip fence will slide beyond the end of the rails in either direction without falling off. Stops are provided to keep the fence attached.

On-Off Switch (Fig. 24)

FIG. 24



⚠***WARNING:*** *To reduce the risk of injury, be sure switch is in the OFF position before plugging machine in.*

Lift the ON/OFF switch (O) paddle up to turn your saw ON and push it down to turn your saw OFF.

A hole (A4) is provided in the switch for insertion of a padlock with a removable shank to lock the saw off.

NOTE: A conventional padlock will not fit.

Saw Blades

⚠***CAUTION:*** *Use **ONLY** 10" (254 mm) diameter blades with 5/8" (16 mm) arbor holes, rated at 3600rpm or higher.*

1. The saw blade furnished with your new saw is a 10" (254 mm) fine ripping blade, used for ripping (with the grain) through the material, and occasional cross cuts. The center hole to fit on the arbor is 5/8" (16 mm) diameter. This blade will produce a good quality cut for many applications.
2. There are many types of blades available to do specific and special jobs such as cross cut only, rip only, hollow ground, thin plywood, paneling, etc.
3. Use only saw blades designed for maximum safe operating speeds of 5,000 RPM or greater.
4. Saw blades should always be kept sharp. It is recommended that you locate a reputable sharpening service to sharpen your blades when needed.
5. Never stack blades on top of one another to store. Place material such as cardboard between them to keep the blades from coming in contact with one another.

⚠ ***CAUTION:*** *Abrasive wheels should not be used on this saw.*

Operation

⚠***WARNING:*** *Before using the saw, verify the following each and every time:*

1. ***ALWAYS*** *wear proper eye, hearing and respiratory equipment.*
2. *Blade is tight.*
3. *Bevel angle and height lock knobs are tight.*
4. *If ripping, ensure rail fence lock lever is tight and fence is parallel to the blade.*
5. *If crosscutting, miter gauge knob is tight.*
6. *The blade guard is properly attached and the anti-kickback teeth are functioning.*
7. ***ALWAYS*** *inspect the guard and splitter for proper alignment operation and clearance with saw blade.*

Failure to adhere to these common safety rules can greatly increase the likelihood of injury.

⚠***WARNING:*** ***To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source*** *before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard and splitter for proper operation alignment and clearance with saw blade. Personal injury may result.*

⚠***CAUTION:*** *If your saw makes an unfamiliar noise or if it vibrates excessively, cease operating immediately until the source has been located and the problem corrected.*

⚠***CAUTION:*** *The proper throat plate must be in place at all times to reduce the risk of a thrown workpiece and possible injury.*

THIS SAW IS NOT INTENDED FOR CUTTING METAL.

Cutting

⚠***WARNING:*** *To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard and splitter for proper operation alignment and clearance with saw blade. Personal injury may result.*

There are two basic types of cuts: *ripping* and *crosscutting*. In general, cutting with the grain is ripping and across the grain is crosscutting. However, with man made materials this distinction is somewhat difficult to make. Therefore, cutting a piece of wood to a different width is ripping and cutting across the short dimension is crosscutting. ***Neither ripping or crosscutting may be done safely freehand!*** Ripping requires the use of the rip fence and crosscutting uses the miter gauge.

Ripping

⚠***WARNING:*** ***To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source*** *before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *Never touch the "free end" of the workpiece or a "free piece" that is cut off, while the power is ON and/or the saw blade is rotating. Piece may contact the blade resulting in a thrown workpiece of possible injury*

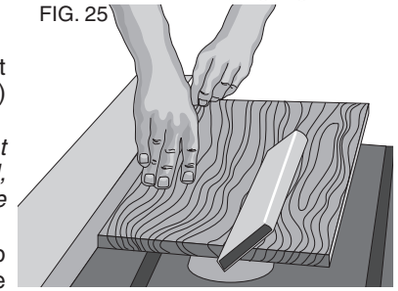
⚠***WARNING:*** *Keep saw blade guard, splitter and anti-kickback teeth in place and operating properly. Keep teeth sharp. If teeth are not operational, return your unit to the nearest authorized DEWALT service center for repair. The splitter must be in alignment with the saw blade and the teeth must stop a kickback once it has started. Check their action before ripping by pushing the wood under the anti-kickback teeth. The teeth must prevent the wood from being pulled toward the front of the saw.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *A rip fence should **ALWAYS** be used for ripping operations to prevent loss of control and personal injury. **NEVER** perform a ripping operation freehand. **ALWAYS** lock the fence to the rail.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *When bevel ripping and whenever possible, place the fence on the side of the blade so that the blade is tilted away from the fence and hands. Keep hands clear of the blade and use a push stick to feed the workpiece if there is less than 6" (152 mm) between the fence and the blade.*

1. Lock the rip fence by pressing the rail lock lever down. Remove the miter gauge.
2. Raise the blade so it is about 1/8" (3.2 mm) higher than the top of the workpiece.
3. Hold the workpiece flat on the table and against the fence. Keep the workpiece about 1" (25.4 mm) away from the blade.

FIG. 25



⚠ ***CAUTION:*** *The workpiece must have a straight edge against the fence and must not be warped, twisted or bowed. Keep both hands away from the blade and away from the path of the blade.*

4. Turn the saw on and allow the blade to come up to speed. Both hands can be used in starting the cut. When there is approximately 12" (305 mm) left to be ripped, use only one hand, with your thumb pushing the material, your index and second finger holding the material down and your other fingers hooked over the fence. Always keep your thumb along side your first two fingers and near the fence.
5. Keeping the workpiece against the table and fence, slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Continue pushing the workpiece until it is clear of the guard and it falls off the rear of the table. Do not overload the motor.
6. **NEVER** try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. Turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, raise the anti-kickback teeth on each side of the splitter if necessary and slide the workpiece out.

7. When sawing a long piece of material or a panel, always use a work support. A sawhorse, rollers or out feed assembly provides adequate support for this purpose. **The work support must be at the same height as the saw table.**

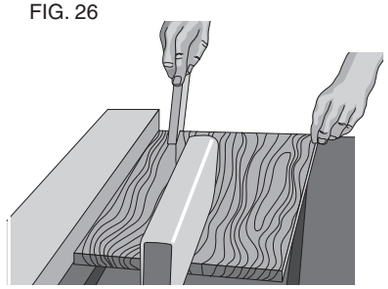
Bevel Ripping

This operation is the same as ripping except the bevel angle is set to an angle other than zero degrees.

⚠***WARNING:*** *Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard and splitter for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of bevel angle.*

Ripping Small Pieces

FIG. 26



It is unsafe to rip small pieces. It is not safe to put your hands close to the blade. Instead, rip a larger piece to obtain the desired piece. When a small width is to be ripped and the hand cannot be safely put between the blade and the rip fence, use one or more push sticks. A pattern is included on the inside back cover to make push sticks. Use them to hold the workpiece against the table and fence, and push the workpiece fully past the blade

Crosscutting

⚠***WARNING:*** *To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.*

⚠***WARNING: NEVER*** *touch the "free end" of the workpiece or a "free piece" that is cut off, while the power is ON and/or the saw blade is rotating. Piece may contact the blade resulting in a thrown workpiece and possible injury.*

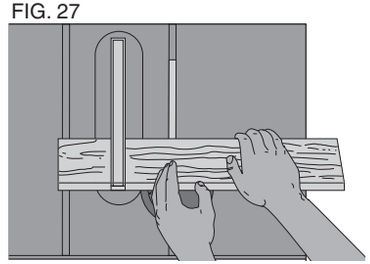
⚠***WARNING:*** *To reduce the risk of injury,* ***NEVER*** *use the fence as a guide or length stop when crosscutting.*

⚠***WARNING: NEVER*** *use a length stop on the free end of the workpiece when crosscutting. In short, the cut-off piece in any through-sawing (cutting completely through the workpiece) operation must never be confined — it must be allowed to move away from saw blade to prevent contact with blade resulting in a thrown workpiece and possibly injury.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *Use caution when starting the cut to prevent binding of the guard against the workpiece resulting in damage to saw and possible injury.*

⚠***CAUTION:*** *When using a block as a cut-off gauge, the block must be at least 3/4" (19 mm) thick and is very important that the rear end of the block be positioned so the workpiece is clear of the block before it enters the blade to prevent contact with blade resulting in a thrown workpiece and possibly injury.*

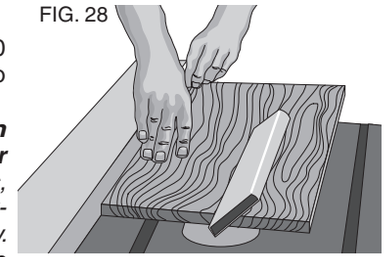
FIG. 27



1. Remove the rip fence and place the miter gauge in the desired slot.
2. Adjust the blade height so that the blade is about 1/8" (3.2 mm) higher than the top of the workpiece.
3. Hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge with the path of the blade in line with the desired cut location. Keep the workpiece an inch or so in front of the blade. KEEP BOTH HANDS ON THE MITER GAUGE, AWAY FROM THE BLADE AND THE PATH OF THE BLADE.
4. Start the saw motor and allow the blade to come up to speed.
5. While using both hands to keep the workpiece against the face of the miter gauge, and holding the workpiece flat against the table, slowly push the workpiece through the blade.
6. **NEVER** try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. Turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, and carefully slide the workpiece out.

Bevel Crosscutting

FIG. 28



This operation is the same as crosscutting except that the bevel angle is set to an angle other than 0 degrees. For proper hand position, refer to Figure 28.

⚠***WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source*** *before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *Use caution when starting the cut to prevent binding of the guard against the workpiece resulting in damage to saw and possible personal injury.*

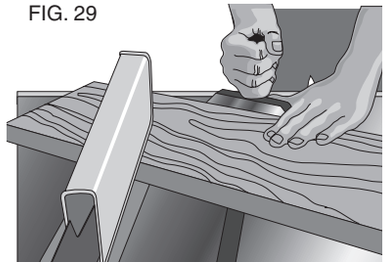
⚠***WARNING:*** *Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard and splitter for proper operation alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of bevel angle.*

Mitering

⚠***WARNING:*** *Miter angles greater than 45˚ may force the guard into the saw blade causing damage to the guard and personal injury. Before starting the motor, test the operation by feeding the workpiece into the guard. If the guard contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the guard, not touching the blade, before starting the motor.*

⚠***CAUTION:*** *Certain workpiece shapes, such as molding may not lift the guard properly. Feed the workpiece slowly to start the cut. If the guard contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the guard, not touching the blade, before starting the motor.*

FIG. 29



This operation is the same as crosscutting except the miter gauge is locked at an angle other than 0°. Hold the workpiece FIRMLY against the miter gauge and feed the workpiece slowly into the blade (to prevent the workpiece from moving).

MITER GAUGE OPERATION

To set your miter gauge, loosen the lock handle and move the miter gauge to the desired angle. The miter gauge has set stops and 90° and 45° left and right. To rotate the miter gauge beyond these stops, flip the stop plate up.

Compound Mitering

This is a combination of bevel crosscutting and mitering. Follow the instruction for both, bevel crosscutting and mitering.

Dado Cutting

⚠***WARNING:*** *To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *Use push sticks, hold-downs, jigs, fixtures or feather boards to help guide and control the workpiece when the guard cannot be used to prevent personal injury.*

⚠***WARNING:*** *For non-through cutting operations, such as dadoing and molding, the blade guard and splitter assembly* ***MUST BE*** *removed.* ***ALWAYS*** *return and fasten the blade guard and splitter assembly to its proper operating position for normal through-sawing operations.*

⚠***CAUTION: DO NOT*** *attempt to stack or adjust dado blades thicker than 13/16" (20 mm). Do not use dado blades larger than 8" (200 mm) diameter. Always check dado blade clearance before plugging in the saw to prevent damage to saw and personal injury.*

Because dado cuts are not through cuts, the cuts must be performed with the blade guard removed. To remove the blade guard, loosen the two bolts (SS) shown in Figure 16 and remove the guard assembly.

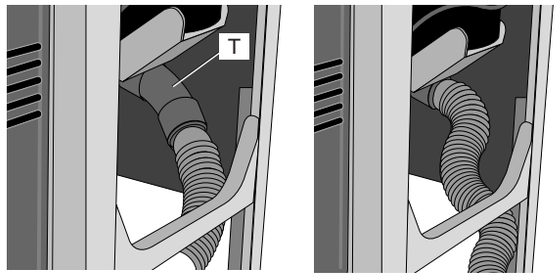
Anytime a cut is required that is considerably wider than the saw kerf, a dado is used. When using the dado, the special dado insert (also sold as an accessory) must be used. When installing the dado blade set, it may be necessary to eliminate the outer clamp washer from the assembly in order to capture sufficient thread to safely hold the dado blade set.

A dado cut is commonly used to add support and line up a shelf for a cabinet, bookcase or some such project. When using the dado, the guard must be removed. Use EXTREME care when using the dado without the guard. If a deep cut is required, use several successive passes rather than attempting to make it with one pass. Maximum dado width on this saw is 13/16" (20 mm). DO NOT USE WIDER COMBINATIONS.

When cutting with a dado blade use dust collection to prevent heavy dust loads from piling up under the saw and on the fan intake on the motor. Clean these areas often.

Dust Collection

FIG. 30



Your table saw is equipped with a dust shroud and dust collection port. For best results, connect a vacuum to the port (T) at the rear of the saw.

If the saw is operated without a vacuum attached, most of the dust will be blown out the dust collection port. After extended use, the saw's dust collection system may become clogged.

TO CLEAR THE DUST COLLECTION SYSTEM

a. Unplug the saw.

b. Use a paint stick or long screwdriver to loosen debris and cut-offs and pass it out through the port.

When cutting wet wood without a vacuum, making long narrow cut-offs or when cutting with a dado blade, clean the dust collection port each time. If you find you are clogging the port often, the dust port elbow may be removed by loosening the two screws where it attaches to the dust shroud. A dust collection hose can then be attached directly to the shroud as long as the saw is not beveled past 35°.

MAINTENANCE

⚠***WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect machine from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.***

Cleaning

⚠***WARNING:*** *When cleaning, use only mild soap and a damp cloth on plastic parts. Many household cleaners contain chemicals which could seriously damage plastic. Also, do not use gasoline, turpentine, lacquer or paint thinner, dry cleaning fluids or similar products which may seriously damage plastic parts. Never let any liquid get inside the tool; never immerse any part of the tool into a liquid.*

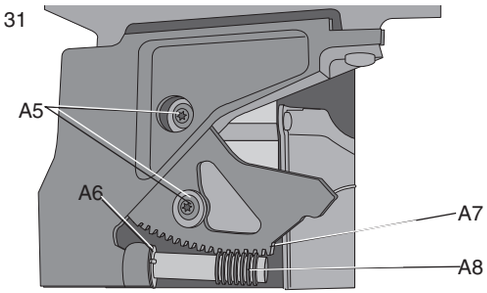
TABLE TOP

Protect your investment. Keep your table saw clean. If you notice signs of rust, steel wool the areas, clean with mineral spirits or denatured alcohol and apply paste wax.

Over time, the lubricants used in the mechanism of your table saw may need to be replenished.

HEIGHT AND BEVEL GEAR (FIG. 31)

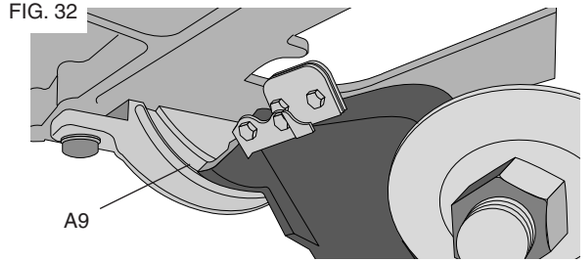
FIG. 31



1. Clean accumulated sawdust from the gears and the worms with a stiff brush.
2. Remove built up pitch or resin from the gears and the worms with a stiff brush. You may need to use a solvent such as mineral spirits to remove it.
3. Reapply grease to the worms (A8), gears (A7) and the washer/pin assembly (A6). You can also apply paste wax to the gears if you find that the grease is attracting too much sawdust.
4. If any backlash has occurred in the bevel system, you can readjust the bevel gear clearance. To adjust:
   a. Loosen the two screws (A5) holding the gear to the cradle, let the gear fall into tighter mesh
   b. Lightly tighten the screws and rotate the worm one full turn to set the gear height. Tighten the gear retaining screws. **NOTE:** This adjustment must be made at 0° bevel.

BEVEL PIVOT

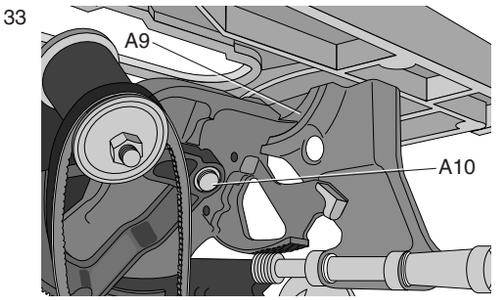
FIG. 32



The bevel pivot trunnions, both front and back should also be maintained. First clean them like the gears were cleaned. Then apply grease into the curved slots (A9) and bevel the saw back and forth to distribute the grease.

ARBOR PIVOT

FIG. 33

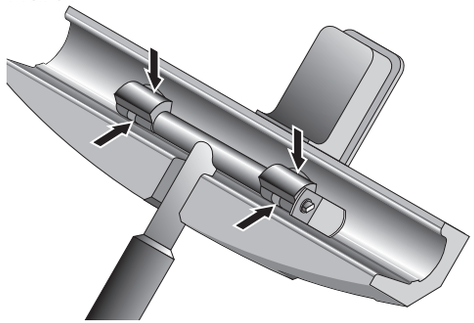


You may also need to lubricate the arbor pivot pin (A10). This can be done by applying a light oil at both the base and top of the pivot pin.

Lubricating Fence Head

The moving parts of your fence head should be periodically greased. This includes the area between the cams and locking levers, and between the cams and the fence head casting.

FIG. 34

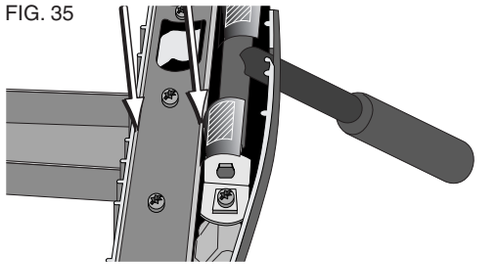


Maintaining Fence System

Your fence should always slide freely. If it seems to require excessive force to slide or if it feels rough, wipe the rails and fence head gliding surface with a cloth or paper towel. Check the movement again. If it still feels rough, clean the fence head with a mild solvent such as denatured alcohol or mineral spirits. Re-coat the rail with a heavy coat of paste wax or a light oil. Slide the fence head back and forth several times to coat the rail and fence. Wipe off any excess wax or oil from the rail.

If the fence head glide strips (arrows, Figure 35) become worn or damaged, it can easily be replaced. Consult your local DEWALT Service Center for parts and assistance.

FIG. 35



Accessories

⚠***WARNING:*** *Since accessories, other than those offered by DEWALT, have not been tested with this product, use of such accessories with this tool could be hazardous. To reduce the risk of injury, only DEWALT, recommended accessories should be used with this product.*

If you need assistance in locating any accessory for your tool, please contact DEWALT Industrial Tool Co., 701 East Joppa Road, Baltimore, MD 21286, call 1-800-4-DEWALT (1-800-433-9258) or visit our website www.dewalt.com.

DEWALT manufactures the following accessories for your saw:

- Mobile base
- Sliding Table and Premium Gauge
- Iron Wing
- Outfeed Table
- 52" Rail System
- Dado Throat Plate
- Steel Wing
- 30" Rail System
- Low Profile Fence Face
- Enhanced Miter Gauge

⚠***WARNING:*** *Accessories mounted to the arbor shaft must be rated at a higher rpm than that shown on the tool (not motor) nameplate. Destruction to accessory and possibly injury may result.*

Repairs

To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, maintenance and adjustment (including brush inspection and replacement) should be performed by a DEWALT factory service center, a DEWALT authorized service center or other qualified service personnel. Always use identical replacement parts.

Three Year Limited Warranty

DEWALT will repair, without charge, any defects due to faulty materials or workmanship for three years from the date of purchase. This warranty does not cover part failure due to normal wear or tool abuse. For further detail of warranty coverage and warranty repair information, visit www.dewalt.com or call 1-800-4-DEWALT (1-800-433-9258). This warranty does not apply to accessories or damage caused where repairs have been made or attempted by others. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights which vary in certain states or provinces.

In addition to the warranty, DEWALT tools are covered by our:

1 YEAR FREE SERVICE

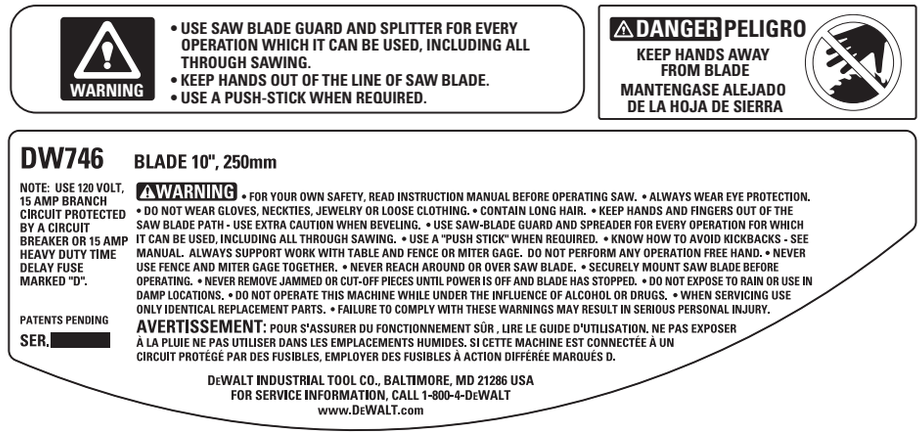
DEWALT will maintain the tool and replace worn parts caused by normal use, for free, any time during the first year after purchase.

90 DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

If you are not completely satisfied with the performance of your DEWALT Power Tool, Laser, or Nailer for any reason, you can return it within 90 days from the date of purchase with a receipt for a full refund – no questions asked.

LATIN AMERICA: This warranty does not apply to products sold in Latin America. For products sold in Latin America, see country specific warranty information contained either in the packaging, call the local company or see website for warranty information.

FREE WARNING LABEL REPLACEMENT: If your warning labels become illegible or are missing, call 1-800-4-DEWALT for a free replacement.



Troubleshooting

SAW WILL NOT START	WHAT TO DO
1. Saw not plugged in.	1. Plug in saw.
2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped.	2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.
3. Cord damaged.	3. Have cord replaced by authorized service center.
SAW MAKES UNSATISFACTORY CUTS	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Dull blade.	1. Replace blade. Page 8.
2. Blade mounted backwards	2. Turn blade around. Page 8.
3. Gum or pitch on blade.	3. Remove blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool or household oven cleaner.
4. Incorrect blade for work being done.	4. Change blade type. Page 8.
BLADE DOES NOT COME UP TO SPEED	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Extension cord too light or too long.	1. Replace with adequate size cord. Page 1.
2. Low house current	2. Contact your electric power company.
3. Belt worn or broken.	3. Replace belt. See DEWALT service center
MACHINE VIBRATES EXCESSIVELY	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Saw on uneven floor	1. Reposition on flat surface. Adjust feet to stabilize. Page 9.
2. Damaged saw blade.	2. Replace blade. Page 8.
3. Saw not secured to floor.	3. Fasten saw to floor.
4. Damaged belt.	4. Replace belt.
INACCURATE MITER CUTS	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Miter gauge not adjusted correctly	1. Check and adjust. Page 9.
2. Miter gauge not square to blade.	2. Check and adjust. Page 9.
3. Blade not perpendicular to table.	3. Check and adjust bevel stops. Page 9.
4. Workpiece moving.	4. Clamp workpiece to miter head face. Glue 120 grit sandpaper to miter head face.
MATERIAL BINDING DURING CUT	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Cutting bowed material.	1. Material should be laid flat at the point of cut and supported with scrap and/or miter gauge.
2. Fence not aligned parallel to blade.	2. Align fence. Page 7.
3. Splitter not aligned with blade.	3. Align splitter. Page 8.

INACCURATE RIP CUTS	WHAT TO DO
1. Rip scale pointer not aligned.	1. Adjust pointer. Page 8.
INACCURATE BEVEL CUTS	**WHAT TO DO:**
1. Bevel scale not adjusted.	1. Adjust scale. Page 9.
2. Bevel stops not adjusted.	2. Adjust bevel stops. Page 9.
REAR OF FENCE POPS UP WHEN FENCE LOCKS	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Rear clip not engaged with rear rail.	1. Re-attach fence. Be sure clip is engaged. Page 8.
2. Rear cap/clip not positioned correctly	2. Adjust rear cap position. Page 8.
FENCE DOES NOT SLIDE FREELY	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Fence drags or hops as it is moved.	1. Clean front and rear rails. Reapply wax. Page 13.
2. Rear cap/clip interferes rear of saw.	2. Adjust rear cap position. Page 7.
FENCE HITS TABLE TOP OR GAP CHANGES AS IT IS SLID ALONG THE RAILS	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Front and/or rear rail not parallel to table.	1. Adjust rails so that they are parallel. Page 6.
2. Support tables not aligned with table top	2. Adjust support tables to align with top. Page 7.
3. Fence face drags along table surface.	3. Adjust fence face. Page 7.
HEIGHT OR BEVEL CRANKS HARD TO TURN	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Crank locks engaged.	1. Loosen lock knob 1/4 to 1/2 turn.
2. Sawdust, pitch on height or bevel gears making operation difficult.	2. See Maintenance, page 12.
DUST PORT CLOGS	**WHAT TO DO**
1. Vacuum not attached	1. Attach vacuum. Page 12.
2. Cutting small slivers or chunks	2. Remove dust port. Use paint stick or screwdriver to dislodge debris or leave port off. Page 12.

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