



**OPERATOR'S
MANUAL
10" Table Saw
with Stand
Model # 3710**



⚠ IMPORTANT:

Your new tool has been engineered and manufactured to WEN's® high standards for dependability, ease of operation, and operator safety. Properly cared for, it will give you years of rugged, trouble-free performance.

Pay close attention to the Rules for Safe Operation, Warnings, and Cautions. If you use your tool properly and only for what it is intended, you will enjoy years of safe, reliable service.



It's not how, it's WEN the project get's done!

Got product questions or need technical support? Please feel free to contact us!



WenProducts.com



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Technical Data

Model:	3710
Motor:	120V, 60Hz, 15A, 4800rpm
Blade:	10 inch carbide tipped blade
Arbor:	5/8"
Depth of Cut at 90°:	3"
Depth of Cut at 45°:	2-3/8"
Bevel Angle Range:	Left, 90°-45°
Table Height (with stand):	36"
Table Dimensions:	20"x26"
Weight:	46 lbs

General Safety Rules

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible dangers. The safety symbols, and the explanations with them, deserve your careful attention and understanding. The safety warnings do not by themselves eliminate any danger. The instructions or warnings they give are not substitutes for proper accident prevention measures.

Symbol Meaning



Safety Alert Symbol:

Indicated danger, warning, or caution, may be used in conjunction with other symbols or pictographs. Always follow the safety precautions to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock and personal injury.

NOTE: advising you of information or instructions is vital to the operation or maintenance of the equipment.

Important

Servicing requires extreme care and knowledge and should be performed only by a qualified service technician. For service, we suggest you return the tool to WEN PRODUCTS a division of Great Lakes Technologies, LLC for repair. When servicing, use only identical WEN[®] replacement parts.



WARNING - Do not attempt to operate this tool until you have read thoroughly and understand completely all instructions, safety rules, etc...contained in this manual. Failure to comply can result in accidents involving fire, electric shock, or serious personal injury. Save this operator's manual and review frequently for continuing safe operation and instructing others who may use this tool.

Safe operation of this power tool requires that you read and understand this operator's manual and all labels affixed to the tool. Safety is a combination of common sense, staying alert, and knowing how your tool works.

“READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS” Failure to follow the safety rules listed below and other basic safety precautions may result in serious personal injury.

Work Area

KEEP CHILDREN AWAY

Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord. All visitors should be kept away from work area.

KEEP WORK AREAS CLEAN

Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

MAKE WORKSHOP CHILD-PROOF

With padlocks, master switches.

AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS

Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations. Keep work area well lit. Do not expose power tools to rain. Do not use tool in presence of flammable liquids or gases.

AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING

Make sure the switch is in the “OFF” position before plugging in tool.

NEVER STAND ON TOOL OR ITS STAND

Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted. Do not store materials on or near the tool such that it is necessary to stand on the tool or its stand to reach them.

CHECK DAMAGED PARTS

Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly replaced.

Personal Safety

KNOW YOUR POWER TOOL

Read and understand the owner's manual and labels affixed to the tool. Learn its application and limitations as well as the specific potential hazards peculiar to this tool.

DON'T OVERREACH

Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

STAY ALERT

Watch what you are doing. Use common sense. Do not operate the tool when you are tired. Do not operate while under medication or while using alcohol or other drug.

DRESS PROPERLY

Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. They can get caught in moving parts. Rubber gloves and non-skid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

USE SAFETY GOGGLES

Also face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty, and ear plugs during extended periods of operation.

GUARD AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK

Prevent body contact with grounded surfaces. For example:
Pipes, radiators, ranges, refrigerator enclosures

DISCONNECT TOOL FROM POWER SOURCE

When not in use, before servicing, when changing blades, bits, cutters, etc.

KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE

In working order, and in proper adjustment and alignment.

REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES

When not in use, before servicing, when changing blades, bits, cutters, etc.
All repairs, electrical or mechanical, should be attempted only by trained repairmen.

Use only WEN replacement parts; any others may create a hazard.

Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer for your model. Accessories that may be suitable for one tool may become hazardous when used on another tool.

Additional Safety Rules

Tool Care

DO NOT ALTER OR MISUSE TOOL

These tools are precision built. Any alteration or modification not specified is misuse and may result in dangerous conditions.

AVOID GASEOUS AREAS

Do not operate electric tools in gaseous or explosive atmospheres. Motors in these tools normally spark, and may result in a dangerous condition.

MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE

Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Inspect tool cords periodically and if damaged, have repaired by authorized service facility. Inspect extension cords periodically and replace if damaged. Keep handles dry, clean and free from oil and grease.

Before connecting the tool to a power source (receptacle, outlet, etc.), be sure voltage supplied is the same as that specified on the nameplate of the tool. A power source with voltage greater than that specified for the tool can result in serious injury to the user — as well as damage to the tool. If in doubt, **DO NOT PLUG IN THE TOOL**. Using a power source with voltage less than the nameplate rating is harmful to the motor.

STABILITY OF SAW

Your table saw **MUST BE BOLTED** securely to a stand or workbench. In addition, if there is any tendency for the table saw to tip over or move during certain operations such as cutting long, heavy boards, use an auxiliary support.

LOCATION

Use the table saw in a well lit area and on a level surface, clean and smooth enough to reduce the risk of trips and falls. Use it where neither the operator nor the casual observer is forced to stand in line with the blade.

KICKBACK

Kickbacks can cause serious injury: A “KICKBACK” occurs when a part of the workpiece binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object. Workpiece binding the blade due to misalignment can also cause kickback. During kickback, workpiece rises from table and is thrown toward the operator. Keep your face and body to one side of the saw blade, out of line with a possible “KICKBACK”.

KICKBACKS AND POSSIBLE INJURY CAN USUALLY BE AVOIDED BY:

- a. Maintaining the rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
- b. Keeping the saw blade sharp. Replacing or sharpening anti-kickback pawls when points become dull.
- c. Keeping saw blade guard, spreader and anti-kickback pawls in place and operating properly. The spreader must be in alignment with the saw blade and the pawls must stop a kickback once it has started. Check their action before ripping.

- d. NOT ripping workpiece that is twisted or warped or does not have a straight edge to guide along the rip fence.
- e. NOT releasing work until you have pushed it all the way past the saw blade.
- f. Using a Push Stick for ripping widths of 2" to 6" and an auxiliary fence and Push Block for ripping widths narrower than 2" (See "Basic Saw Operation, Using the Rip Fence" section.).
- g. NOT confining the cut-off piece when ripping or cross-cutting.
- h. When ripping, apply the feed force to the section of the workpiece between the sawblade and the rip fence. Use Push Stick or Push Block when appropriate (See item f. above).

PROTECTION: Eyes, hands, face, ears and body.

TO AVOID BEING PULLED INTO THE SPINNING TOOL,

DO NOT WEAR: Loose Fitting Gloves, Loose Clothing, Necktie, Jewelry

DO: TIE BACK LONG HAIR, ROLL LONG SLEEVES ABOVE ELBOWS

- a. If any part of your saw is missing, malfunctioning, has been damaged or broken ... such as the motor switch, or other operating control, a safety device or the power cord ... cease operating immediately until the particular part is properly repaired or replaced.
- b. Wear safety goggles and a face shield if operation is dusty. Wear ear plugs or muffs during extended periods of operation. Small loose pieces of wood or other objects that contact the rear of the revolving blade can be thrown back at the operator at excessive speed. This can usually be avoided by keeping the guard and spreader in place for all "THRU-SAWING" operations (sawing entirely thru the work) AND by removing all loose pieces from the table with a long stick of wood IMMEDIATELY after they are cut off.
- c. Use extra caution when the guard assembly is removed for resawing, dadoing, rabbeting or molding — replace the guard as soon as that operation is completed.
- d. NEVER turn the saw "ON" before clearing the table of all tools, wood scraps, etc., except the workpiece and related feed or support devices for the operation planned.
- e. NEVER place your face or body in line with the cutting tool.
 - NEVER place your fingers and hands in the path of the saw blade or other cutting tool.
 - NEVER reach in back of the cutting tool with either hand to hold down or support the workpiece, remove wood scraps, or for any other reason. Avoid awkward operations and hand positions where sudden slip could cause fingers or hand to move into a saw blade or other cutting tool.
 - DO NOT perform any operation "FREEHAND" — always use either the rip fence or the miter gauge to position and guide the work.
 - NEVER use the rip fence when crosscutting or the miter gauge when ripping. DO NOT use the rip fence as a length stop.
 - NEVER hold onto or touch the "free end" of the workpiece or a "free piece" that is cut off, while power is "ON" and/or the saw blade is rotating.
 - Shut "OFF" the saw and disconnect the power cord when removing the table insert, changing the cutting tool, removing or replacing the blade guard, or making adjustments.
 - Provide adequate support to the rear and sides of the saw table for wider or long workpieces.
 - Plastic and composition (like hardboard) materials may be 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. Do not stand, or permit anyone else to stand, in line with a potential kickback.
- f. If you stall or jam the saw blade in the workpiece, turn saw "OFF", remove the workpiece from the saw blade, and check to see if the saw blade is parallel to the table slots or grooves and if the

spreader is in proper alignment with the saw blade. If ripping at the time, check to see if rip fence is parallel with the saw blade. Readjust as indicated.

- g. NEVER gang crosscut — lining up more than one workpiece in front of the blade (stacked vertically or horizontally outward on the table) and then pushing thru saw blade. The blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause a binding or loss of control and possible injury.
- h. DO NOT remove small pieces of cut-off material that may become trapped inside the blade guard while the saw is running. This could endanger your hands or cause a kickback. Turn saw “OFF” and wait until blade stops.

KNOW YOUR CUTTING TOOLS

Dull, gummy or improperly sharpened or set cutting tools can cause material to stick, jam, stall the saw, or kickback at the operator. Minimize potential injury by proper cutting tool and machine maintenance. NEVER ATTEMPT TO FREE A STALLED SAWBLADE WITHOUT FIRST TURNING THE SAW OFF.

- a. NEVER use grinding wheels, abrasive cut-off wheels, friction wheels (metal slitting blades) wire wheels or buffing wheels.
- b. USE ONLY RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.
- c. Crosscutting operations are more conveniently worked and with greater safety if an auxiliary wood facing is attached to the miter gauge.
- d. Make sure the top of the cutting tool rotates toward you when standing in normal operating position. Also make sure the cutting tool, arbor collars and arbor nut are installed properly. Keep the cutting tool as low as possible for the operation being performed. Keep all guards in place whenever possible.
- e. Do not use any blade or other cutting tool marked for an operating speed less than 5000 R.P.M. Never use a cutting tool larger in diameter than the diameter for which the saw was designed. For greatest safety and efficiency when ripping, use the maximum diameter blade for which the saw is designed, since under these conditions the spreader is nearest the blade.
- f. Make sure the table insert is flush or slightly below the table surface on all sides except for rear side. NEVER operate the saw unless the proper insert is installed.

THINK SAFETY

SAFETY IS A COMBINATION OF OPERATOR COMMON SENSE AND ALERTNESS AT ALL TIMES WHEN THE TABLE SAW IS BEING USED.

Do not allow familiarity (gained from frequent use of your table saw) to become common place.

Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is sufficient to inflict severe injury.

The operation of any power tool can result in foreign objects being thrown into the eyes, which can result in severe eye damage. Always wear safety goggles that comply with ANSI Z87.1 (shown on package) before commencing power tool operation.

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known 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.

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.

Electrical Requirements

Double Insulated Tools

Double Insulation is a design concept used in electric power tools which eliminates the need for the three wire grounded power cord and grounded power supply system. It is a recognized and approved system by Underwriter's Laboratories, CSA and Federal OSHA authorities.

IMPORTANT: Servicing of a tool with double insulation requires care and knowledge of the system and should be performed only by a qualified service technician.
WHEN SERVICING, USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS.

Extension Cords

In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current and reduces the risk of electrical shock. Tools equipped with an electrical cord having an equipment-grounding conductor 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 in any way. If the plug does not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

The use of any extension cord will cause some loss of power. To keep this to a minimum and to prevent overheating and motor burned-out; use the table below to determine the minimum wire size (A.W.G.) of extension cord.

Use only three (3) wire extension cords that have three (3) prong grounding plugs, and three (3) pole receptacles that accept the tool's plug.

Minimum Gauge for Extension Cords (AWG)
(When using 120 V only)

Ampere Rating		Total Length of Cord in feet			
More Than	Not More Than	25	50	100	150
0	6	18	16	16	14
6	10	18	16	14	12
10	12	16	16	14	12
12	16	14	12	Not Recommended	

Grounding Instructions

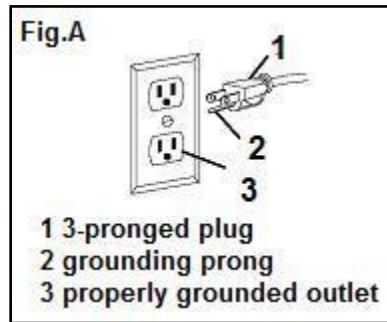
IN THE EVENT OF A MALFUNCTION OR BREAKDOWN, grounding provides the path of least resistance for electric current and reduces the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord that has an equipment grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug **MUST** be plugged into a matching 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 an electrician.

IMPROPER CONNECTION of the equipment grounding conductor can result in electric shock. The conductor with the green insulation (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.

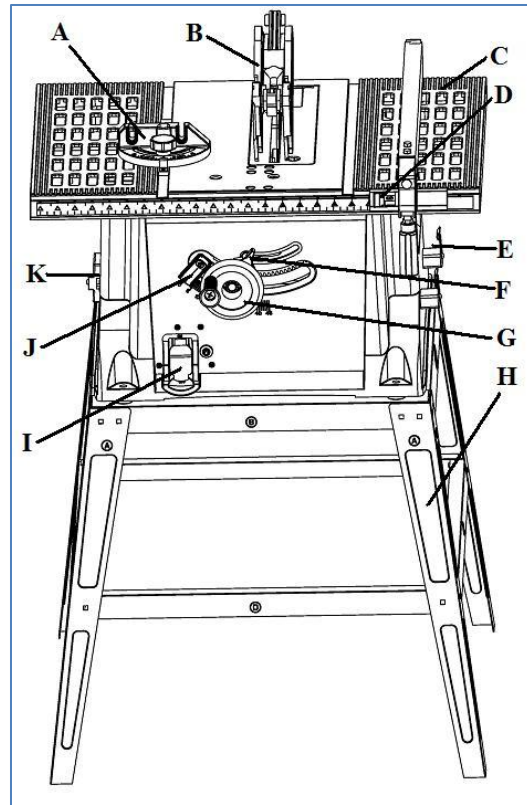
CHECK with a licensed electrician or service personnel if you do not completely understand the grounding instructions, or if you are not sure if the tool is properly grounded.

USE ONLY THREE-WIRE EXTENSION CORDS that have 3-pronged plugs and outlets that accept the tool's plug as shown in Fig. A. Repair or replace a damaged or worn cord immediately.



CAUTION: In all cases, make certain the outlet in question is properly grounded. If you are not sure if it is, have a licensed electrician check the outlet.

Know Your Table Saw



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| A | Miter Gauge | G | Hand Wheel |
| B | Blade Guard | H | Leg Stand |
| C | Table | I | ON/OFF Switch with Safety Key |
| D | Rip Fence Scale | J | Blade Bevel Scale |
| E | Rip Fence Storage | K | Miter Gauge Storage |
| F | Blade Bevel Locking Lever | | |

Unpacking



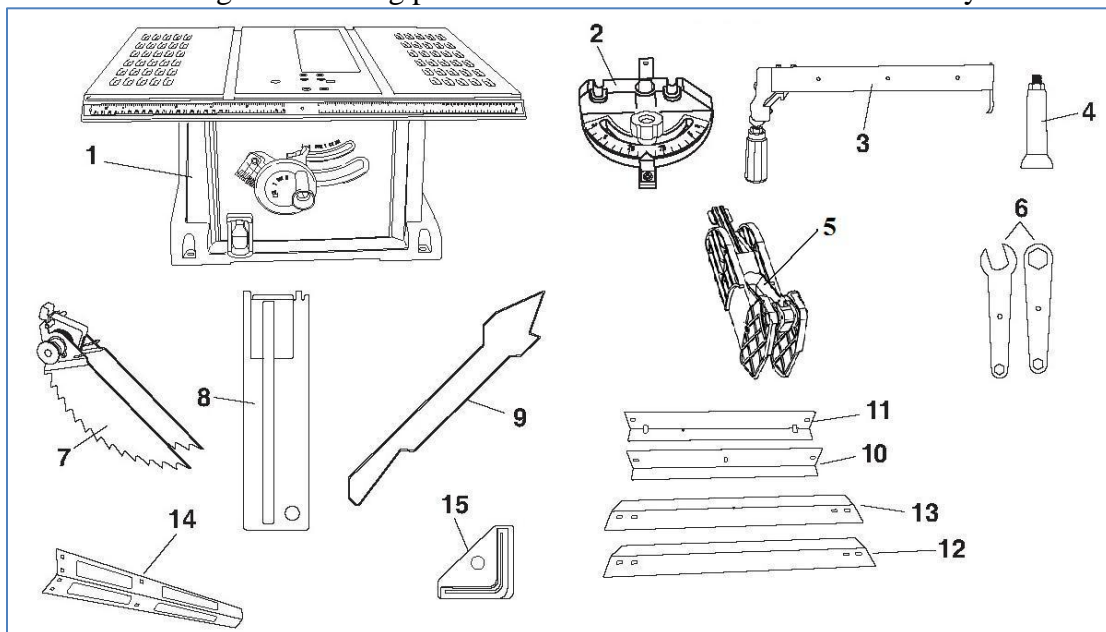
WARNING - to prevent accidental starting that could cause possible serious personal injury; assemble all parts to your saw before connecting it to power supply. Saw should never be connected to power supply when you are assembling parts, making adjustments, installing or removing blades, or when not in use.



WARNING - if any parts are missing, do not operate this tool until the missing parts are replaced. Failure to do so could result in possible serious personal injury.

Do not discard the packing materials until you have carefully inspected the saw, identified all parts, and satisfactorily operated your new saw.

NOTE: if any parts are damaged or missing, do not attempt to plug in the power cord and turn the switch on until the damaged or missing parts are obtained and are installed correctly.



Item	Description	Qty	Item	Description	Qty
1	Table Saw	1	9	Push Stick	1
2	Miter gauge	1	10	Long Top Plate	2
3	Rip Fence	1	11	Short Top Plate	2
4	Wheel Handle	1	12	Long Support Plate	2
5	Blade Guard	1	13	Short Support Plate	2
6	Blade Wrench	2	14	Leg	4
7	Anti-kickback Device	1	15	Rubber Foot	4
8	Table Insert	2		Hardware Bag (not shown)	1

Assembly and Adjustments



WARNING! Prior to performing any assembly procedures, make sure the 10" table saw is disconnected from its electrical power source.

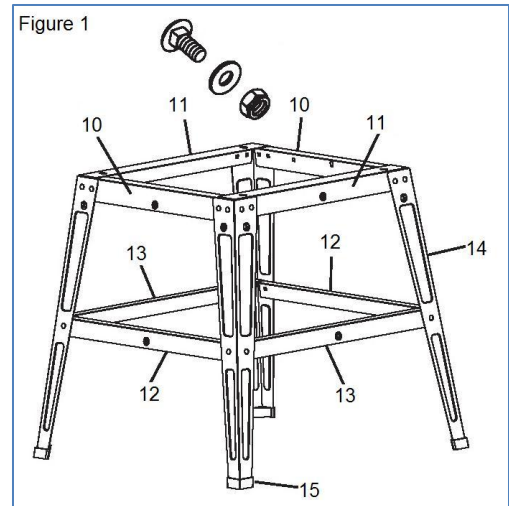
Assembling the Leg Stand (Figure 1)



Warning: The stamped rails may have sharp edges. Be careful in handling the rails to prevent being cut.

NOTE: Use the screws, washers, and lock nuts supplied in the hardware bag to attach the pieces of the leg stand together. Do not tighten the hardware completely until the leg stand is completely assembled.

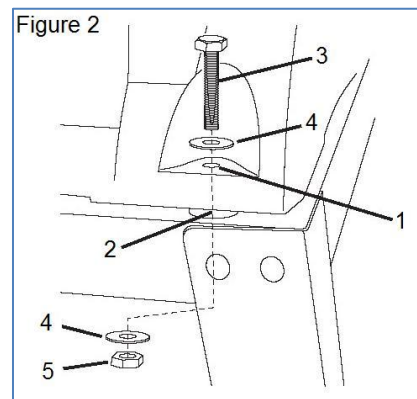
1. Attach the long top plates (10, Figure 1) to the legs (14, Figure 1).
2. Attach the long support plates (12, Figure 1) to the legs (14, Figure 1).
3. Place the front and rear short top plates (11, Figure 1) over the side top plates (10, Figure 1). And attach to the legs (14, Figure 1).
4. Attach the front and rear short support plates (13, Figure 1) to the legs (14, Figure 1).
5. Tap the four rubber feet (15, Figure 1) onto the bottom of the legs (14, Figure 1).



Mounting the Table Saw to the Leg Stand (Figure 2)

NOTE: Mount the table saw to the leg stand using the hardware supplied in the hardware bag.

1. Place the table saw onto the assembled leg stand so that the four (4) mounting holes (1, Figure 2) in the base of the saw are over the four (4) mounting holes in the front and rear top plates (2, Figure 2).
2. Secure the table saw to the leg stand using four (4) bolts (3, Figure 2), washers (4, Figure 2), and lock nuts (5, Figure 2).



IMPORTANT! When mounting the table saw to the leg stand, DO NOT overtighten the mounting hardware.



Warning! Before operating table saw, securely fasten table saw to stand and entire unit must be placed on solid, level surface.



Warning! Do not stand on table saw sand or use as ladder or scaffolding.



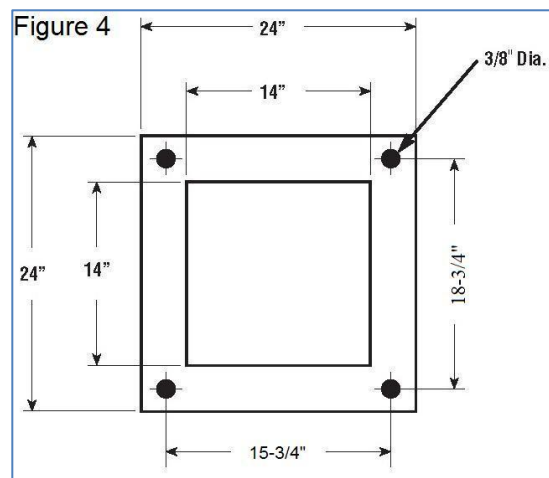
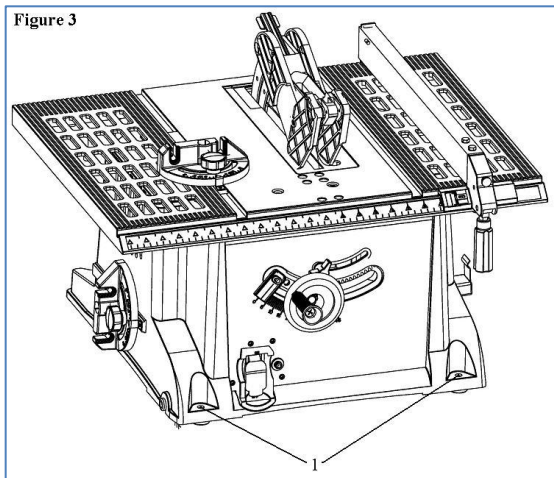
Warning! Do not use table saw if stand tips, slides, or moves in any way.

Mounting Table Saw to Workbench (Figure 3 & 4)

If table saw is to be used in a permanent location, it should be fastened securely to a firm supporting surface such as a stand or workbench, using the four mounting holes, 1 (Figure 3) two of which are shown.

When mounting table saw to a workbench or plywood, holes should be drilled through the supporting surface of the workbench or plywood and a opening **MUST** be made the same size as the opening in the bottom of the saw using the dimensions illustrated (Figure 4), so the saw dust can drop through.

1. Each of the four mounting holes should be bolted securely using 5/16" hex nuts (not included). Screw lengths should be 2-1/2" longer than the thickness of the bench top.
2. Locate and mark where the saw is to be mounted.
3. Drill four (4) 3/8" diameter holes through workbench.
4. Place table saw on workbench aligning holes in base with holes drilled in workbench.
5. Insert four (4) 5/16" screws and tighten.



Mounting to Plywood (Figure 5)

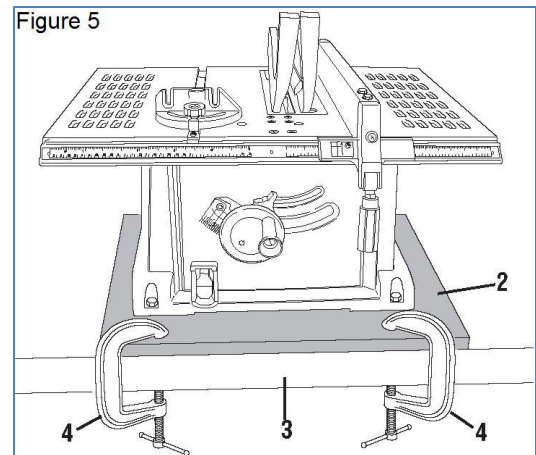
An alternative method of securing your table saw is to fasten the saw base to a mounting board 24" x 24" minimum size to prevent saw from tipping while in use. Any good grade of plywood with a 3/4" minimum thickness is recommended.

1. Follow instructions for mounting to workbench, substituting a plywood board 24" x 24" minimum size and using 5/16" flat head machine screws, flat washers, and hex nuts (not included). Screw length must be at least 2-1/2" more than the thickness of the mounting board. Insert screws up through mounting board and through base holes. Place flat washers on stud and secure with hex nuts.

NOTE: For proper stability, holes must be counter sunk on bottom side of plywood so screw heads are flush with the bottom surface of the supporting board.

2. Securely clamp board (2, Figure 5) to workbench (3, Figure 5) using two or more "C" clamps (4, Figure 5, not include).

Supporting surface where saw is to be mounted should be examined carefully after mounting to insure that no movement can occur during use. If any tipping or walking is noted, secure the workbench or stand before operating the table saw.



90° and 45° Positive Stops Adjustment (Figure 6, 7 & 8)



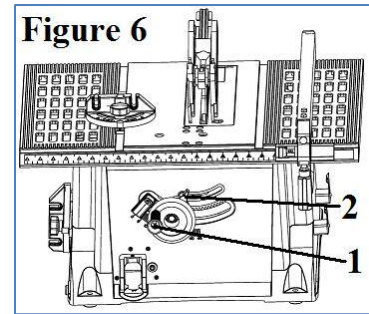
Warning: To prevent personal injury, always disconnect the plug from power source before making any adjustments.

The saw has positive stops that will quickly position the saw blade at 90° or 45° to the table. Make the following adjustments only if necessary.

NOTE: 90° and 45° blade adjustment screws require a 5 mm Allen wrench (not supplied) and a 10 mm wrench or socket (not supplied) for adjustment. To access the 10 mm jam nut attached to the 90° and 45° adjustment screws, turn the saw on its left side. Make sure the saw is secure.

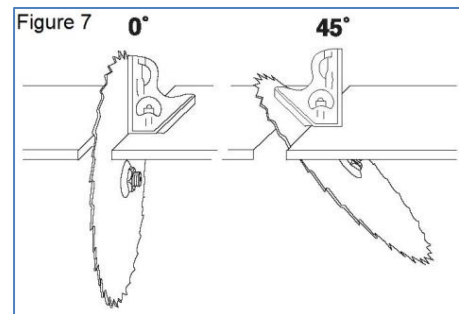
Adjusting the 90° Stop:

1. Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the hand wheel (1, Figure 6) counterclockwise.
2. Loosen the blade bevel locking knob (2, Figure 6). Push in the blade elevation/tilting hand wheel (1, Figure 6) and rotate clockwise as far as possible.
3. Place a combination square on the table and against the blade to determine if the blade is at a 90° angle to the table (Figure 7).
4. If the blade is not at a 90° angle to the table, loosen the jam nut (underneath table) and turn the 90° adjusting socket head screw (3, Figure 8) left to reduce the angle or right to increase the angle.



Adjusting the 45° Stop:

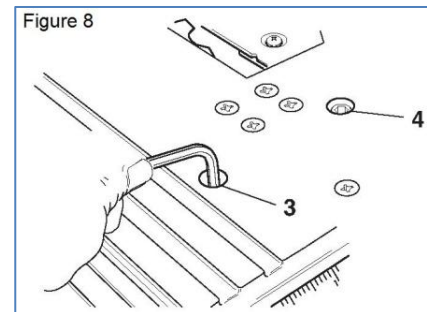
1. Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the control wheel (1, Figure 6) counterclockwise.
2. Loosen the blade lock lever (2, Figure 6). Push in the blade elevation/tilting control wheel (1, Figure 6) and rotate counterclockwise as far as possible.
3. Place a combination square on the table and against the blade to determine if the blade is at a 45° angle to the table (Figure 7).
4. If the blade is not at a 45° angle to the table, loosen the jam nut (underneath table) turn the 45° adjusting socket head screw (4, Figure 8) left to reduce the angle or right to increase the angle.



Adjusting the Blade Tilt Indicator:

1. When the blade is positioned at 90°, adjust the blade tilt pointer to read 0° on the scale.
2. Loosen the holding screw, position pointer over 0° and tighten the screw.

NOTE: Always make a trial cut on scrap wood when making critical cuts. Measure for cut precision.



Blade Parallel to Miter Gauge Groove Adjustment (Figure 9, 10 & 11)



Warning: To prevent personal injury, always disconnect the plug from power source before making any adjustments.



Warning: If the blade is misaligned by more than 1/8", do not attempt to align or operate the saw. Have a qualified service technician perform blade alignment.

1. Move the blade guard out of the way.
2. Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the hand wheel (1, Figure 9) counterclockwise. Push in the hand wheel (1, Figure 9) and tilt the blade to 0°, then lock in place with the bevel locking lever (3, Figure 9).
3. Select a tooth with a “right set” on the end of the blade closest to you. Mark it with a marker.
4. Place a combination square base (4, Figure 10) against the left side of the right miter gauge groove (5, Figure 10).
5. Adjust the rule so it touches the front marked tooth. Lock the ruler so it holds its position in the square assembly.
6. Rotate the blade bringing the marked tooth to the rear and about 1/2" (13 mm) above the table.
7. Carefully, slide the combination square to the rear until the ruler touches the marked tooth.
8. If the ruler touches the marked tooth at the front and rear positions, no adjustment is necessary.

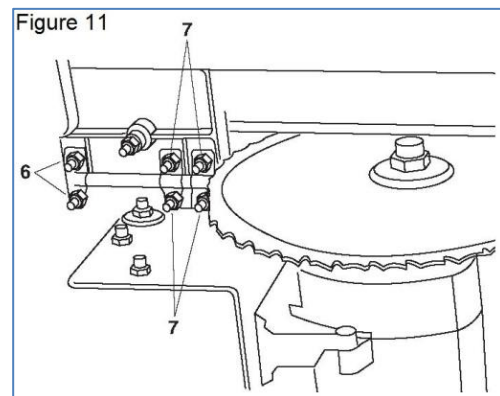
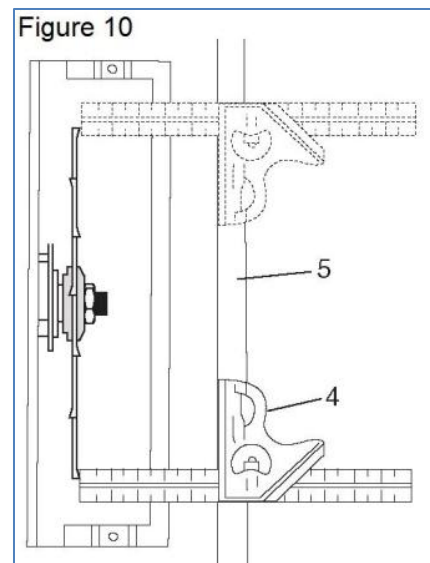
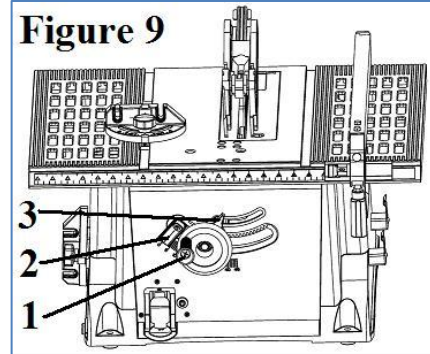
If the front and rear measurements are not the same, blade is not parallel to the miter slot. Proceed to steps 9 –19 to perform the adjustment.

9. Remove the combination square and stand the saw on its left side so you can access the six adjustment nuts (6 & 7 Figure 11) that secure the axis rod to the table. Make sure the table is secure.



Warning: Place folded pieces of cardboard over the blade to protect your hands.

10. Use a 10 mm wrench to loosen all eight adjustment nuts about 1/2 turn each.
11. Place the saw in the upright position.
12. Carefully move the blade to the left or right until it is aligned properly.
13. Check the alignment with the combination square (repeat steps 4 – 7).
14. Tighten the two front adjustment nuts (6, Figure 11). Reach under the front and rear of the table with a wrench to access these nuts.
15. Re-check the alignment. If additional adjustment is required, loosen only the two front adjustment nuts (6, Figure 11) and repeat steps 4 & 5 until the blade is parallel to the miter slot. Tighten the two front adjustment nuts (6, Figure 11).



16. Stand the saw on its left side and tighten the four center adjustment nuts (7, Figure 11).
17. Place the saw upright and re-check the alignment to make sure the blade is parallel to the miter slot.

Removal and Installation of the Blade (Figure 12, 13 & 14)



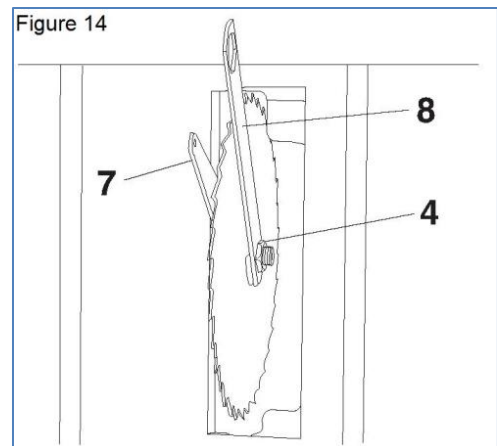
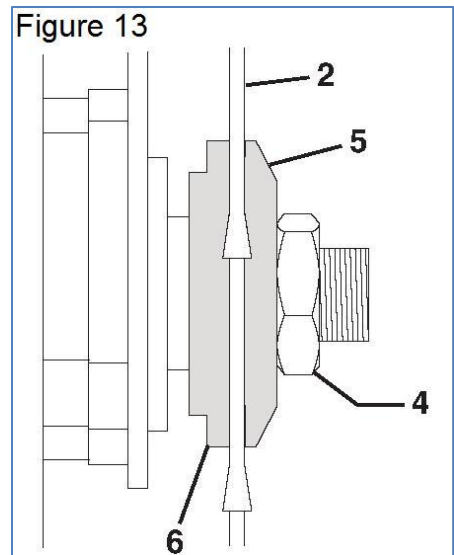
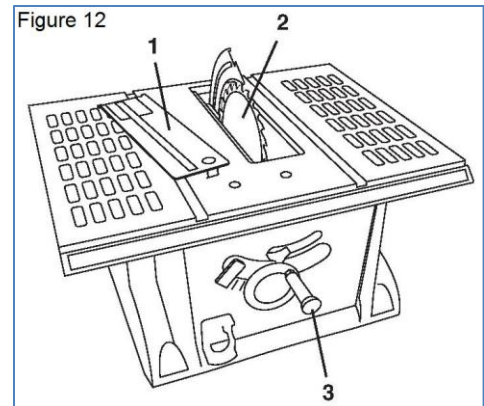
Warning: Disconnect plug from power source before performing any assembly, adjustment or repair to avoid possible injury.

NOTE: Clean blade of any excess oil before installation.

1. Remove the table insert (1, Figure 12).
2. Raise the blade (2, Figure 12) to the maximum height by turning the hand wheel (3, Figure 12) counterclockwise,
3. Remove the arbor nut (4, Figure 13) and flange (5, Figure 13).
4. Clean any sawdust from both blade collars before installing the blade. Install a 10" (25.4 cm) blade. Install the saw blade onto the arbor with the blade teeth pointing toward the front of the saw.

To avoid injury, do not use a blade larger or smaller than 10" diameter and 5/8" arbor.

5. Install the flange 5 against the blade (2, Figure 13) and thread the arbor nut (4, Figure 13) as far as possible by hand. Ensure that the blade is flush against the inner blade flange (6, Figure 13).
 6. To tighten the arbor nut (4, Figure 14), use the open-end wrench (7, Figure 14) and align the wrench jaws on the flats of the flange to keep the arbor from turning. Place the box-end wrench (8, Figure 14) on the arbor nut (4, Figure 14) and turn clockwise (to the rear of the saw table).
 7. Install the table insert (1, Figure 12) in the table recess.
- To avoid injury from a thrown workpiece, blade part, or blade contact, never operate the saw without the proper insert in place. Use the table insert when sawing. Use the dado insert when using a dado blade.



Using Carbide-Tipped Blades

Handle carbide-tipped blades carefully. Carbide is very brittle and can be easily damaged. Use caution when you install, use or store the blades. Do not use a carbide-tipped blade that is bent or has bent teeth, or if the blade has cracks, is broken, or has missing/loose carbide tips. Do not operate a carbide-tipped blade faster than its recommended speed.

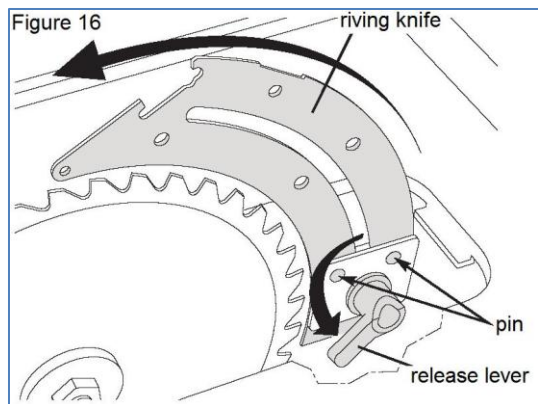
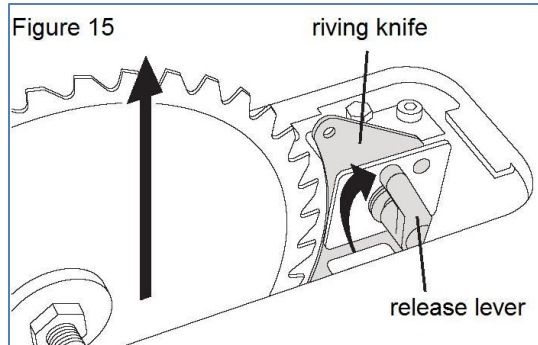
Installing the blade guard system



Warning: To prevent personal injury, always disconnect plug from power source before installing or removing the blade guard.

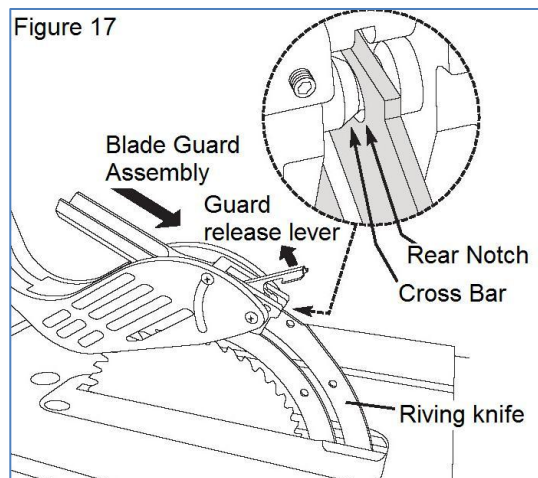
POSITIONING THE RIVING KNIFE (Figure 15 & 16)

1. Remove table insert using finger hole.
2. Raise the blade as high as it will go and set it perpendicular to table (0° on bevel scale) (Figure 15).
3. Rotate the riving knife release lever clockwise, so that it points upward (Figure 15).
4. Pull riving knife towards release lever to disengage it from the pins.
5. Slide the riving knife up to its highest position, so that it is directly over the center of the blade (Figure 16).
6. Align holes in riving knife with pins and lock the release lever by rotating it counterclockwise. Push/pull riving knife to verify that it is locked in place (Figure 16).
7. Replace table insert.



Installing the blade guard (Figure 17)

1. With one hand, hold the front of the barrier guard assembly by the metal “fork”. With the other hand, hold the guard release lever up (Figure 17).
2. Lower the rear of guard assembly and slip the cross bar into the rear notch on top of the riving knife (Fig. 21).
3. Lower the front of the guard assembly until the metal “fork” is parallel with the table (Fig. 22).
4. Press down on the guard release lever until you feel and hear it snap into the locking position. Check that the guard assembly is securely connected (Fig. 22).



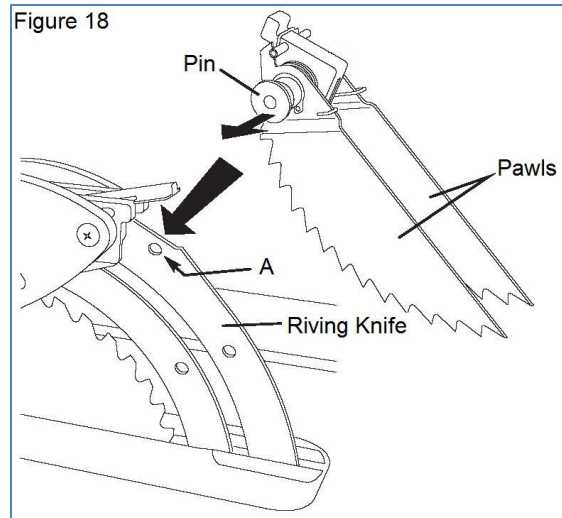
Installing the anti-kickback device (Figure 18)

While pulling out the attachment pin, attach the Anti-Kickback Device into the flat recessed area A of the riving knife (Figure 18).

Slide the Anti-Kickback Device down until it drops into the recessed area – then release the attachment pin such that the Anti-Kickback Device locks onto the riving knife immediately behind the guard assembly. Check that the attachment pin is securely connected into locking hole.

Carefully raise and lower the pawls – when letting go, the spring-loaded pawls must come down and contact the table insert (Figure 18).

Note: The two installings are independent of each other, so the Anti-Kickback Device can be attached before the Blade Guard.



Operation



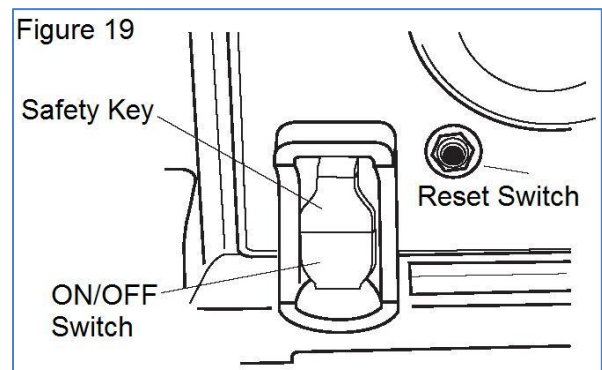
Warning: For your own safety, always observe the following safety precautions.

- Never make these cuts freehand (without using the miter gauge or other auxiliary devices) because the blade could bind in the cut and cause a KICKBACK or cause your fingers or hand to slip into the blade.
- Always tighten the miter gauge handle securely when in use.
- Remove rip fence from table during any operations which utilize the miter gauge.
- When cross cutting and the blade set at 90° to the table, the miter gauge can be used in either slot on the table. When cross cutting and the blade is tilted, use slot on right side of table where the blade is tilted away from your hands and miter gauge.
- Make sure blade guard is installed for all “thru-sawing” operations (when sawblade cuts entirely thru the thickness of the workpiece).
- Replace guard IMMEDIATELY after completion of dadoing, molding or rabbeting cuts.
- Have blade extend approximately 1/8" above top of work piece. Additional blade exposure would increase the hazard potential.
- Do not stand directly in front of the blade in case of a THROWBACK (small cut-off piece caught by the back of the blade and thrown toward the operator). Stand to either side of the blade.
- Keep your hands clear of the blade and out of the path of the blade.
- If blade stalls or stops while cutting. TURN SWITCH OFF before attempting to free the blade.
- Do not reach over or behind the blade to pull the work piece through the cut ... to support long or heavy workpieces ... to remove cut-off pieces of material or FOR ANY OTHER REASON.
- Do not pick up small pieces of cut-off material from the table. REMOVE them by pushing them OFF the table with a long stick. Otherwise they could be thrown back at you by the rear of the blade.
- Do not remove small pieces of cut-off material that may become TRAPPED inside the blade guard while the saw is RUNNING. THIS COULD ENDANGER YOUR HANDS or cause a KICKBACK. Turn the saw OFF. After the blade has stopped turning, lift the guard and remove the piece.
- If workpiece is warped, place the CONCAVE side DOWN. This will prevent it from rocking while it is being cut.

ON/OFF Switch (Figure 19)

The ON/OFF switch has a removable safety key to protect against unauthorized use.

1. To turn the saw ON, insert the safety key into the switch (Figure 19). Move the switch upward to the ON position.
2. To turn the saw OFF, move the switch downward to the OFF position.
3. To lock the switch in the OFF position, grasp the safety key and pull it out of the switch. With the



safety key removed, the switch will not operate.

NOTE: If the safety key is removed while the saw is running, the saw can be turned OFF, but cannot be restarted without inserting the safety key.

Overload Reset Switch (Figure 19)

To prevent accidental startup if the overload reset switch is pushed, the ON/OFF switch should be in the OFF position, and the plug should be removed from the power source while cool down takes place. Overheating may be caused by misaligned parts or a dull blade. Inspect your saw for proper setup before using it again.

This saw has an overload reset switch (Figure 19) that will allow the motor to be restarted after it shuts off due to overloading or low voltage. If the motor stops during operation, perform the following:

1. Turn the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position.
2. Wait about five minutes for the motor to cool.
3. Push in the overload reset switch.
4. Turn the ON/OFF switch to the ON position.

Crosscutting (Figure 20)

Crosscutting is known as cutting wood across the grain, at 90°, or square with both the edge and the flat side of the wood. This is done with the miter gauge set at 90° (Figure 20).

The graduations on the miter gauge provide accuracy for average woodworking. In some cases where extreme accuracy is required, when making angle cuts, for example, make a trial cut and then recheck it with an accurate square or protractor.

If necessary, the miter gauge head can be swiveled slightly to compensate for any inaccuracy.

NOTE: The space between the miter gauge bar and the groove in the table is held to a minimum during manufacturing.

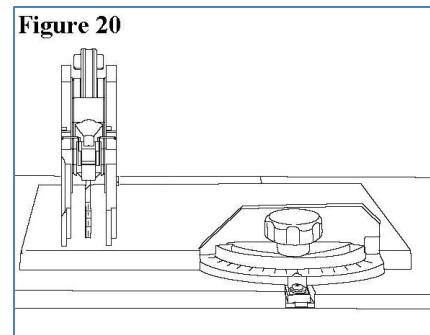
For maximum accuracy when using the miter gauge, always “favor” one side of the groove in the table. In other words, don’t move the miter gauge from side to side while cutting but keep one side of the bar riding against one side of the groove.

The miter gauge may be used in either of the grooves in the table. Make sure miter gauge bar is engaged under table retainer tabs. Make sure lock handle is tightened securely to maintain angle.

When using the miter gauge in the LEFT hand groove, hold the workpiece firmly against gauge head with your left hand, and grip the lock handle with your right hand.

When using the RIGHT hand groove, hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lock handle with your left hand.

When cutting long workpieces, make sure the end is supported from the floor.



Repetitive Cutting (Figure 21)

REPETITIVE CUTTING is known as cutting a quantity of pieces the same length without having to mark each piece (Figure 21).

When making repetitive cuts from a long work piece, make sure it is supported.



Warning: Never use the rip fence as a length stop because the cutoff piece could bind between the fence and the blade causing a kickback.

kickback.

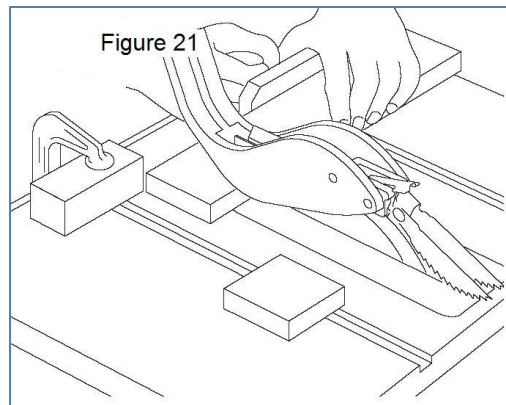
When making repetitive cuts, clamp a block of wood 3" long to the table at desired length to act as a length stop.



Warning: When clamping the block, make sure that the end of the block is well in front of the saw blade. Be sure it is clamped securely.

Slide the work piece along the miter gauge until it touches the block ... hold it securely.

Make the cut ... pull the work piece back ... push the cut-off piece off the table with a long Push Stick ... DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PICK IT UP AS THIS COULD ENDANGER YOUR HANDS.



Miter Cutting (Figure 22)

MITER CUTTING is known as cutting wood at an angle other than 90° with the edge of the wood. Follow the same procedure as you would for crosscutting (Figure 22).

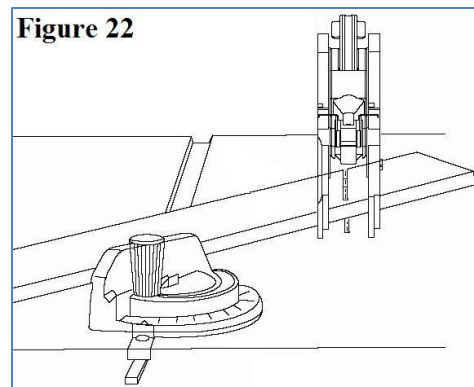
Adjust the miter gauge to the desired angle, and tighten lock handle.

The miter gauge may be used in either of the grooves in the table.

When using the miter gauge in the LEFT hand groove, hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge head with your left hand, and grip the lock handle with your right hand.

When using the RIGHT hand groove, hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lock handle with your left hand.

Before cutting, always make sure you securely tighten the lock handle to maintain the desired angle.



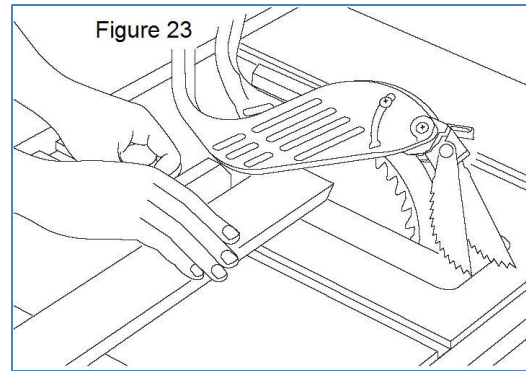
Bevel Crosscutting (Figure 23)

BEVEL CROSSCUTTING is the same as crosscutting except that the wood is also cut at an angle ... other than 90° with the flat side of the wood (Figure 23).

Adjust the blade to the desired angle and lock it.

Use the Miter Gauge in the groove to the RIGHT of the blade. It cannot be used in the groove to the LEFT because the blade guard will interfere.

Hold the workpiece with your right hand and the lock knob with your left hand.



Compound Miter Cutting

COMPOUND MITER CUTTING is a combination of miter cutting and bevel crosscutting. The cut is made at an angle other than 90° to both the edge and the flat side of the wood.

Adjust the miter gauge and the blade to the desired angle. Make sure miter gauge is locked.

Maintenance



For your own safety, turn switch “OFF” and remove plug from power source outlet before maintaining or lubricating your saw.

Do not allow sawdust to accumulate inside the saw. Frequently blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the saw cabinet and the motor. Clean your cutting tools with a Gum and Pitch Remover.

The cord and the tool should be wiped with a dry clean cloth to prevent deterioration from oil and grease.



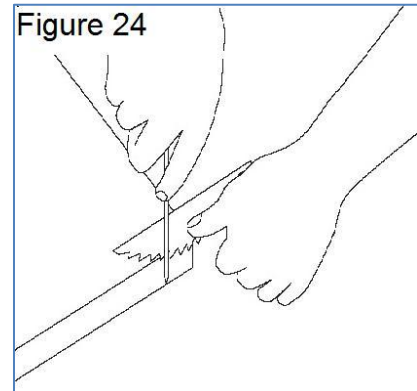
Warning: Certain cleaning agents and solvents can damage plastic parts. Some of these are: gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated cleaning solvents, ammonia and household detergents which contain ammonia. Avoiding use of these and other types of cleaning agents will minimize the possibility of damage.

A coat of automobile-type wax applied to the table will help to keep the surface clean and allow workpieces to slide more freely.

If the power cord is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

Make sure the teeth of the ANTI-KICKBACK pawls are always sharp. To sharpen:

1. Remove blade guard.
2. Rotate pawl toward rear of spreader so that teeth are above top of spreader.
3. Hold spreader with left hand and place pawl over corner of workbench (Figure 24).
4. Using a small round file (Smooth Cut) sharpen the teeth.



Warning: All repairs, electrical or mechanical, should be attempted only by trained repairmen. Contact the Service Center or Authorized Service Station. Use only identical replacement parts, any other may create a hazard.

Lubrication

All motor bearings are permanently lubricated at the factory and require no additional lubrication. Lubricate all mechanical parts where a pivot or threaded rod is present, with graphite or silicone. These dry lubricants will not hold sawdust.

Care of Blades

Blades become dull even from cutting regular lumber. If you find yourself forcing the saw forward to cut instead of just guiding it through the cut, chances are the blade is dull or coated with wood pitch.

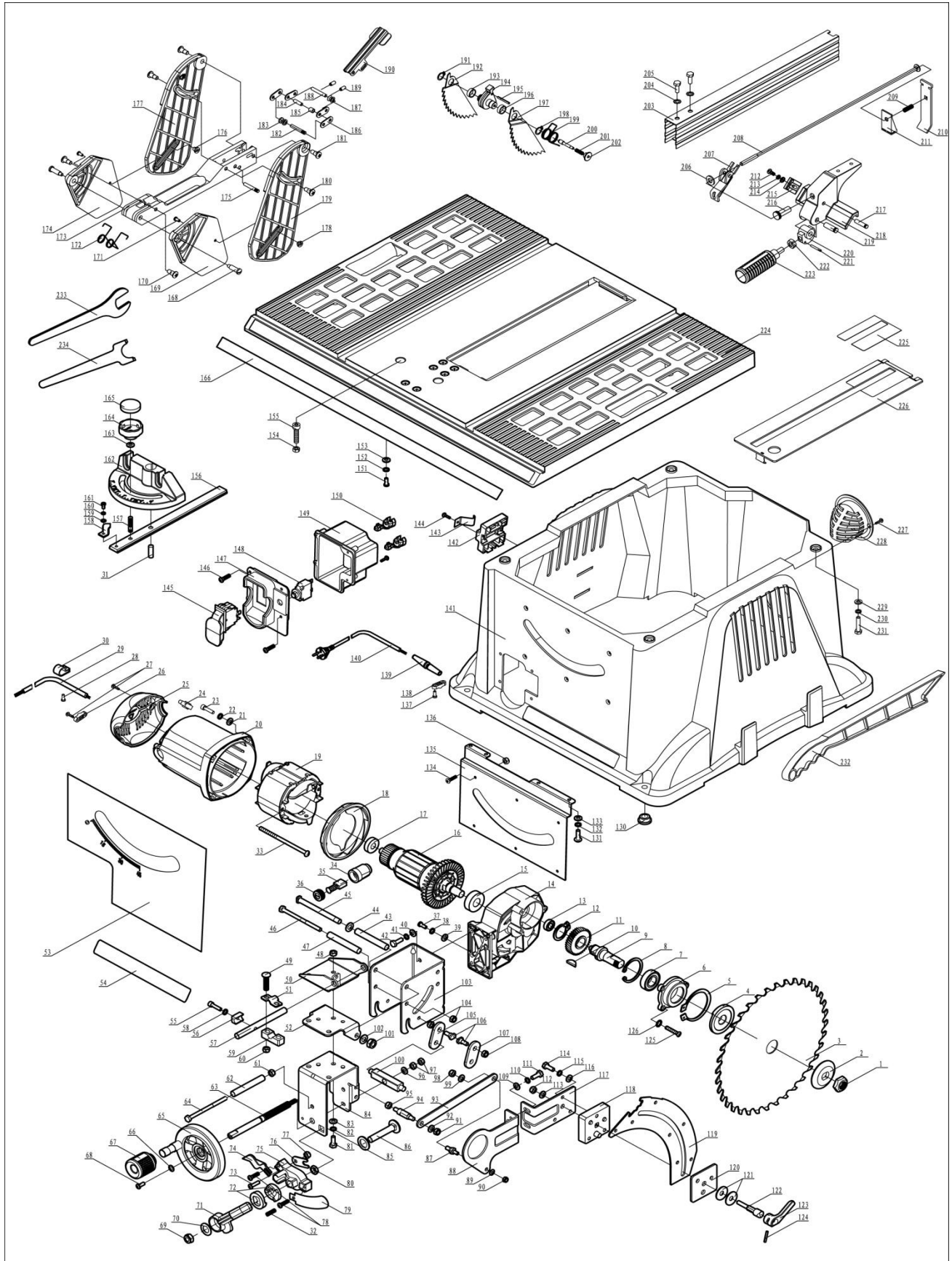
Trouble shooting



WARNING: To avoid injury from an accidental start, turn the power switch off, remove the safety key and remove the plug from the power source before making any adjustment.

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Saw will not start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saw not plugged in. 2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped. 3. Cord damaged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plug in the saw. 2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. 3. Have cord replaced by an authorized service center.
Does not make accurate 45° and 90° rip cuts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive stop not adjusted correctly. 2. Tilt angle pointer not set correctly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check blade with square and adjust positive stop. 2. Check blade with square and adjust pointer to zero.
Material pinches blade when ripping.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rip fence not aligned with blade. 2. Warped wood, edge against fence is not straight. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check and adjust rip fence. 2. Select another piece of wood.
Material binds on splitter.	Splitter not aligned correctly with blade.	Check and align splitter with blade.
Saw makes unsatisfactory cuts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dull blade. 2. Blade mounted backwards. 3. Gum or pitch on blade. 4. Incorrect blade for work. 5. Gum or pitch on table causing erratic feed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace blade. 2. Turn blade around. 3. Remove blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool. 4. Change the blade. 5. Clean table with turpentine and steel wool.
Material kicked back from blade.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rip fence out of alignment. 2. Splitter not aligned with blade. 3. Feeding stock without rip fence. 4. Splitter not in place. 5. Dull blade. 6. The operator letting go of material before it is past the saw blade. 7. Miter angle lock knob is not tight. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Align rip fence with miter gauge. 2. Align splitter with blade. 3. Install and use rip fence. 4. Install and use splitter (with guard). 5. Replace blade. 6. Push material all the way past blade before releasing work. 7. Tighten knob.
Blade does not raise or tilt freely.	Sawdust and dirt in elevation and tilting mechanisms.	Brush or blow out loose dust and dirt.
Blade does not reach full speed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension cord too tight or too long. 2. Low house voltage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace with adequate size cord. 2. Contact your electric company.
Machine vibrates excessively.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saw not mounted securely to stand or workbench. 2. Stand or bench on uneven floor. 3. Damaged saw blade. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten all mounting hardware. 2. Reposition on flat level surface. Fasten to floor if necessary. 3. Replace blade.
Does not make 45° and 90° cross cuts.	Miter gauge out of adjustment.	Adjust miter gauge.

Exploded View



Parts List

Item #	Stock #	Description	Qty
1	3710-001	Nut	1
2	3710-002	Outer flange	1
3	3710-003	Blade	1
4	3710-004	Inner flange	1
5	3710-005	Spring block circle	1
6	3710-006	Front cover	1
7	3710-007	Bearing	1
8	3710-008	Spring block circle	1
9	3710-009	Output axis	1
10	3710-010	Half circle key	1
11	3710-011	Gear	1
12	3710-012	Spring block circle	1
13	3710-013	Bearing	1
14	3710-014	Gear cover	1
15	3710-015	Bearing	1
16	3710-016	Rotor	1
17	3710-017	Bearing	1
18	3710-018	Block wind cover	1
19	3710-019	Stator	1
20	3710-020	Motor cover	1
21	3710-021	Flat washer	4
22	3710-022	Spring washer	4
23	3710-023	Socket head cap screw	4
24	3710-024	Binding post	2
25	3710-025	Back cover	1
26	3710-026	Cable flat	1
27	3710-027	Screw	2
28	3710-028	Screw	1
29	3710-029	Lead wire	1
30	3710-030	Wire clip	1
31	3710-031	Pin	1
32	3710-032	Spring	1
33	3710-033	Screw	2
34	3710-034	Brush hold	2
35	3710-035	Carbon brush	2
36	3710-036	Brush cover	2
37	3710-037	Screw	1
38	3710-038	Spring washer	1
39	3710-039	Flat washer	1
40	3710-040	Flat washer	4

Item #	Stock #	Description	Qty
41	3710-041	Spring washer	4
42	3710-042	Socket head cap screw	4
43	3710-043	Casing pipe	1
44	3710-044	Flat washer	1
45	3710-045	Spin pin	1
46	3710-046	Socket head cap screw	1
47	3710-047	Casing pipe	1
48	3710-048	Nut	3
49	3710-049	Nut	6
50	3710-050	Support iron	1
51	3710-051	Spindle washer	3
52	3710-052	Mat plate	1
53	3710-053	Ruler	1
54	3710-054	Caution sign	1
55	3710-055	Socket head cap screw	1
56	3710-056	Spindle washer	1
57	3710-057	Spindle	1
58	3710-058	Spring washer	1
59	3710-059	Spindle washer	3
60	3710-060	Nut	6
61	3710-061	Nut	1
62	3710-062	Casing pipe	1
63	3710-063	Screw rod	1
64	3710-064	Socket head cap screw	1
65	3710-065	Hand wheel	1
66	3710-066	Flat washer	1
67	3710-067	Handle	1
68	3710-068	Screw	1
69	3710-069	Nut	1
70	3710-070	Flat washer	1
71	3710-071	Locking handle	1
72	3710-072	Locking piece	2
73	3710-073	Screw	1
74	3710-074	Pointer	1
75	3710-075	Locking piece	1
76	3710-076	Limit board	1
77	3710-077	Nut	1
78	3710-078	Screw	1
79	3710-079	Cover plate	1
80	3710-080	Nut	1

Item #	Stock #	Description	Qty
81	3710-081	Socket head cap screw	3
82	3710-082	Spring washer	3
83	3710-083	Flat washer	3
84	3710-084	Swinging bracket	1
85	3710-085	Flat washer	1
86	3710-086	Bolt	1
87	3710-087	Push post	1
88	3710-088	Push board	1
89	3710-089	Flat washer	1
90	3710-090	Nut	1
91	3710-091	Nut	1
92	3710-092	Flat washer	1
93	3710-093	Connecting rod	1
94	3710-094	Binding post	1
95	3710-095	Nut	1
96	3710-096	Flat washer	1
97	3710-097	Nut	2
98	3710-098	Nut	1
99	3710-099	Flat washer	1
100	3710-100	Pin	1
101	3710-101	Nut	1
102	3710-102	Flat washer	1
103	3710-103	Holder	1
104	3710-104	Nut	2
105	3710-105	Connecting rod	1
106	3710-106	Binding post	2
107	3710-107	Connecting rod	1
108	3710-108	Nut	1
109	3710-109	Flat washer	2
110	3710-110	Spring washer	2
111	3710-111	Socket head cap screw	2
112	3710-112	Nut	1
113	3710-113	Flat washer	1
114	3710-114	Socket head cap screw	3
115	3710-115	Spring washer	3
116	3710-116	Flat washer	3
117	3710-117	Connecting piece	1
118	3710-118	Splitter heel	1
119	3710-119	Splitter	1
120	3710-120	Splitter flat	1

Item #	Stock #	Description	Qty
121	3710-121	Disk spring	2
122	3710-122	Locking axis	1
123	3710-123	Locking handle	1
124	3710-124	Round pin	1
125	3710-125	Screw	3
126	3710-126	Washer	3
130	3710-130	Rubber plug	1
131	3710-131	Screw	4
132	3710-132	Spring washer	4
133	3710-133	Flat washer	4
134	3710-134	Screw	6
135	3710-135	Bracing sheet	1
136	3710-136	Nut	6
137	3710-137	Screw	2
138	3710-138	Cable flat	1
139	3710-139	Jacket	1
140	3710-140	Cable	1
141	3710-141	Base	1
142	3710-142	Grip slipper	1
143	3710-143	Spring piece	1
144	3710-144	Screw	1
145	3710-145	Switch	1
146	3710-146	Screw	4
147	3710-147	Switch box cover	1
148	3710-148	Protector	1
149	3710-149	Switch box	1
150	3710-150		2
151	3710-151	Plus screw	2
152	3710-152	Spring washer	2
153	3710-153	Flat washer	2
154	3710-154	Nut	2
155	3710-155	socket head cap screw	2
156	3710-156	Angle ruler button	1
157	3710-157	Bolt	1
158	3710-158	Pointer	1
159	3710-159	Screw	1
160	3710-160	Flat washer	1
161	3710-161	Spring washer	1
162	3710-162	Miter gauge	1
163	3710-163	Flat washer	1

Limited Two Years Warranty

WEN Products is committed to build tools that are dependable for years. Our warranties are consistent with this commitment and our dedication to quality.

LIMITED WARRANTY OF WEN CONSUMER POWER TOOLS PRODUCTS FOR HOME USE

GREAT LAKES TECHNOLOGIES, LLC ("Seller") warrants to the original purchaser only, that all WEN consumer power tools will be free from defects in material or workmanship for a period of two (2) years from date of purchase. Ninety days for all WEN products, if the tool is used for professional use.

SELLER'S SOLE OBLIGATION AND YOUR EXCLUSIVE REMEDY under this Limited Warranty and, to the extent permitted by law, any warranty or condition implied by law, shall be the repair or replacement of parts, without charge, which are defective in material or workmanship and which have not been misused, carelessly handled, or misrepaired by persons other than Seller or Authorized Service Center. To make a claim under this Limited Warranty, you must return the complete power tool product; transportation prepaid, to Great Lakes Technologies, LL C – 501 Davis Road – Elgin, IL. 60123 with a copy of the original receipt which is legible and clearly defines Date of Purchase including month and year and Place of Purchase.

THIS LIMITED WARRANTY DOES NOT APPLY TO ACCESSORY ITEMS SUCH AS CIRCULAR SAW BLADES, DRILL BITS, ROUTER BITS, JIGSAW BLADES, SANDING BELTS, GRINDING WHEELS AND OTHER RELATED ITEMS.

ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES SHALL BE LIMITED IN DURATION TO TWO (2) YEARS FROM DATE OF PURCHASE. SOME STATES IN THE U.S., SOME CANADIAN PROVINCES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

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THIS LIMITED WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE IN THE U.S., PROVINCE TO PROVINCE IN CANADA AND FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY.

THIS LIMITED WARRANTY APPLIES ONLY TO PORTABL EELECTRIC TOOLS, BENCH POWER TOOLS, OUTDOOR POWER EQUIPMENT AND PNUMATIC TOOLS SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CANADA AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO. FOR WARRANTY COVERAGE WITHIN OTHER COUNTRIES, CONTACT THE WEN CUSTOMER SUPPORT.