To reduce the risk of serious injury, thoroughly read and comply with all warnings and instructions in this manual and on product. KEEP THIS MANUAL NEAR YOUR SAW FOR EASY REFERENCE AND TO INSTRUCT OTHERS.
The PORTER CABLE PCX362010 10-inch Portable Table Saw is designed for high quality performance. Includes: saw, stand, miter gauge, 15-amp motor, on/off switch, fixed extension wing, see-through blade guard with anti-kickback pawls, riving knife, and 10-inch carbide tooth blade.

**FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max depth of cut at 90 degrees</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max depth of cut at 45 degrees</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max rip to right of blade</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max rip to left of blade</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amps</td>
<td>15 Amps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>120 Volts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTICE:** The manual cover illustrates the current production model. All other illustrations contained in the manual are representative only and may not be exact depictions of the actual labeling or accessories included. They are intended for illustrative purposes only.

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

**WARNING:** CAREFULLY READ AND FOLLOW ALL WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS ON YOUR PRODUCT AND IN THIS MANUAL. SAVE THIS MANUAL. MAKE SURE ALL USERS ARE FAMILIAR WITH ITS WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS WHEN USING THE TOOL. Improper operation, maintenance or modification of tools or equipment could result in serious injury and/or property damage.

If you have any questions or concerns relative to the use of your tool or the contents of this manual, stop using the tool and contact customer support at 1-844-816-8986.
SAFETY SYMBOLS - DEFINITIONS

The definitions below describe the level of severity of 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.

NOTICE: Used without the safety alert symbol indicates a practice which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY RULES

⚠️ WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1. READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL AND KNOW YOUR TOOL. Read and familiarize yourself with the entire instruction manual. Learning the tool’s proper applications, limitation, and specific potential hazards will greatly minimize the possibility of accidents and injury. Make sure all users are familiar with its warnings and instructions before using.

2. MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE. Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

3. KEEP GUARDS AND SAFETY DEVICES IN PLACE and working properly.

4. CHECK TOOLS FOR DAMAGE. Before using, and after tool or accessory has been dropped or damaged, check guards and affected parts, for alignment, breakage and any other condition that may affect its operation to make sure tool will operate properly and all parts will perform their intended function. Do not use a damaged product. A guard or any other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced using factory approved service parts.

5. NEVER STAND ON TOOL. Serious injury could occur if the tool tips or if you unintentionally contact the cutting surface.

6. WEAR PROPER APPAREL. Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry which may get caught in moving parts. Non-slip protective footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

7. WEAR PROPER EYE PROTECTION. All persons in work area should wear safety glasses with side shields. Everyday eye glasses with impact resistant lenses are not safety glasses. Eye equipment should comply with ANSI Z87.1 standards.

8. WEAR PROPER HEARING PROTECTION. All people in work area should wear proper hearing protection consistent with noise levels and exposure. Hearing equipment should comply with ANSI S3.19 standards.

9. DUST PROTECTION. Use of power tools can generate and/or disburse dust, which may cause serious or permanent respiratory or other injury, including silicosis (a serious lung disease), cancer, and death. Direct particles away from face and body. Always operate tool in a well-ventilated area and provide for proper dust removal. Use dust collection system whenever possible. Avoid breathing dust and avoid prolonged contact with dust. Allowing dust to get into your mouth or eyes, or lay on your skin may promote absorption of harmful material. Use properly fitting NIOSH/OSHA approved respiratory protection appropriate for the dust exposure and wash exposed areas with soap and water.

10. LOCK TOOLS AND WORK AREA. Use padlocks, and master switches, or remove and store starter keys to prevent operation by children and other unauthorized users.

11. DO NOT USE OR STORE TOOL IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS. Exposure to rain and damp or wet locations can result in shock or electrocution, or damage the tool. 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.

12. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN AND WELL LIT. Cluttered and poorly-lit work areas, surfaces and benches can lead to accidents.

13. KEEP CHILDREN AND BYSTANDERS AWAY from work area.

14. USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. Consult manual for recommended accessories. Use of inappropriate accessories may cause personal injury or property damage.

15. DISCONNECT TOOL from power source before servicing, adjusting or changing set-ups or blades, bits, cutters and other accessories.

16. TO REDUCE RISK OF ACCIDENTAL STARTING make sure power switches are in “OFF” position before plugging tool in.

17. 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 in 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.

18. DO NOT touch the plug’s metal prongs when unplugging or plugging in the cord.

19. USE PROPER EXTENSION CORD. If you use an extension cord, make sure it is in good condition
and 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. See Extension Cord Chart for correct size depending on cord length and data plate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next smaller gauge number. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord. When working outside, make sure the extension cord is rated for outdoor use. Consult power connection section of this manual for Extension Cord Chart and power connection safety.

20. **DO NOT ABUSE POWER CORDS.** NEVER yank cord to disconnect from receptacle, crush cord, or expose it to heat, oil or sharp objects.

21. **USE PROPER TOOL.** Do not force tool to do a task for which it was not designed.

22. **SECURE WORKPIECE.** Use clamps or a vise to hold the workpiece when practical. It is safer than using your hands and frees both hands to operate tool.

23. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that all adjusting keys and wrenches are removed before starting tool.

24. **STAY ALERT, WATCH WHAT YOU ARE DOING, AND USE COMMON SENSE.** Do not use power tools when tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in injury.

25. **USE PROPER FEED DIRECTION.** Feed workpiece against the direction of rotation of the tool’s blade, cutter, or abrasive surface. Feeding in the other direction may cause the workpiece to be thrown at high speed.

26. **DO NOT OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance to maintain control.

27. **DO NOT FORCE TOOL OR WORKPIECE.** Operate tool at intended speed and feed rate for better and safer operation.

28. **NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF.** Do not leave tool until it comes to a complete stop. In the event of a power failure, move switch to “OFF” position.

29. **SERVICE PARTS.** Use only identical replacement parts when servicing your tool.

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PROPOSITION 65 WARNING:

⚠️ **WARNING:** Dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities may contain chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples are:

- Lead from lead-based paints
- Crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products
- Asbestos dust
- 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 dust masks that are specifically 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

If you have any questions or concerns relative to the use of your tool or the contents of this manual, stop using the tool and call PORTER CABLE Customer Care at 1-844-816-8986.

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SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

Refer to them often and use them to instruct others.

If tool is loaned to someone, also loan them these instructions.
TABLE SAW SAFETY RULES

TERMINOLOGY
The following terms will be used throughout the manual and you should become familiar with them.

- Through-cut - any cut that completely cuts through the workpiece.
- Non-through cut - any cut that does not completely cut through the workpiece.
- Push stick - a wooden or plastic stick, usually homemade, that is used to push a small workpiece through the saw and keeps the operator's hands clear of the blade. (See illustration 26 on page 23)
- Kickback - when the saw blade binds in the cut or the workpiece binds between the blade and the fence and the workpiece is thrust back toward the operator.
- Freehand - 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.
- Plunge cutting - blind cuts in the workpiece made by either raising the blade through the workpiece or lowering the workpiece down to the blade.
- Re-sawing - flipping the workpiece to complete a cut the saw is not capable of making in one pass.
- Cove cutting - an operation where the work is fed at an angle across the blade. (Also known as “coving”)

⚠️ WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

- SEE GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY SECTION OF THIS MANUAL. Read entire instruction manual before operating saw. Learning the saw's proper applications, limitations, and specific potential hazards will greatly minimize the possibility of accidents and injury. Make sure all users are familiar with its warnings and instructions before using saw.

- SEE POWER CONNECTION SECTION OF THIS MANUAL for instructions and warnings regarding power cords and connections.

1. AVOID KICKBACK. Pay particular attention to the instructions (below) for reducing risk of kickback.

2. 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.

3. DRESS PROPERLY. Wear appropriate apparel, eye protection, hearing protection and dust protection as specified in the General Power Tool Safety Section of this manual.

4. PROPER ASSEMBLY. Do not operate this saw until it is completely assembled and installed according to the instructions.

5. STABILITY. Make sure table saw is properly assembled and located on a stable surface before use to keep saw from moving during cut.

6. USE CORRECT BLADE AND RIVING KNIFE for the intended operation. The blade must be installed so the points of the teeth are pointing toward the front of the saw. Do not use oversized blade or blade with incorrect arbor opening. Always tighten the blade arbor nut securely. Before use, inspect the blade for cracks or missing teeth. Do not use a damaged or dull blade. Always use blade within the thickness range for which the riving knife is designed.

7. USE PROPER THROAT PLATE. The proper throat plate must be in place and properly secured at all times to reduce the risk of a thrown workpiece and possible injury.

8. USE SAW BLADE GUARD, RIVING KNIFE AND ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS. Your saw is equipped with a modular blade guard, riving knife and anti-kickback pawl assembly, each component of which should be used for every possible operation, including all through cuts. This assembly is discussed in more detail below. Make sure components are securely installed prior to operation.

9. NEVER CUT METALS, CEMENT BOARD OR MASONRY. Certain man-made materials have special instructions for cutting on table saws. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations at all times.

10. SUPPORT YOUR WORKPIECE based on its size and the type of operation to be performed. Hold the workpiece firmly against the fence and down against the table surface. Do not leave a wide panel or long board (or other large workpiece) unsupported – the weight of the workpiece may cause it to shift on the table resulting in loss of control.

11. NEVER PERFORM LAYOUT, ASSEMBLY OR SETUP WORK ON THE TABLE/WORK AREA when the saw is running.

12. USE A PUSH STICK that is appropriate to the application to push and hold down a workpiece through the completion of the cut. A push stick is a wooden or plastic stick, usually homemade, that should be used whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would cause you to place your hands within 6 in. (152 mm) of the blade. Instructions for making a push stick are included in this manual. A push stick is also provided with this saw.

13. NEVER Perform freehand cutting, plunge cutting, re-sawing, or cove cutting.

14. CHECK WORKPIECE AND SET-UP before each operation. Knots, irregularities, or nails in workpiece and positioning mistakes or incomplete set-up may interfere with or affect saw performance and personal safety.

15. NO FREEHAND CUTS. Always use a rip fence, miter gauge, or other appropriate devices to guide or hold down the workpiece. Use hold-downs, jigs,
Your table saw is equipped with a blade guard, anti-kickback pawls and riving knife assembly that covers the blade and reduces the possibility of accidental blade contact. The riving knife 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. Two anti-kickback pawls are located on the sides of the riving knife that allow the wood to pass through the blade in the cutting direction but reduce the possibility of the material being thrown backwards toward the operator. The blade guard and anti-kickback pawls can only be used when making through cuts that sever the wood. When making rabbets and other non-through cuts, the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls must be removed and riving knife lowered to the non-through cut position marked on the riving knife.

Use all components of the guarding system (blade guard assembly, riving knife and anti-kickback pawls) for every operation for which they can be used including all through-cutting. If you elect not to use any of these components for a particular application, exercise additional caution regarding control of the workpiece, the use of push sticks, the position of your hands relative to the blade, the use of safety glasses, the means to avoid kickback and all other warnings contained in this manual and on the saw itself. Replace the guarding systems as soon as you return to through-cutting operations. Keep the guard assembly in working order.

Making a Push Stick

In order to operate your table saw safely, you must use a push stick whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would otherwise cause your hands to be within 6 inches (152 mm) of the saw blade or other cutter. A push stick is included with this saw.

No special wood is needed to make additional push sticks as long as they are sturdy and long enough and the wood is free of knots, checks and cracks. A length of 16 inches (400 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 minimum length, 16 inches (400 mm), with different size notches for different workpiece thicknesses.

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. Angling the notch so the push stick can be held at a 20- to 30-degree angle from the saw’s table will help you to hold down the workpiece while also moving it through the saw. Refer to diagram in cutting aids section on page 23 of this manual.
TABLE SAW SAFETY RULES (CONTINUED)

KICKBACKS

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, and rises from the table and is thrown toward the operator. The risk of kickback can be minimized by attention to the following instructions.

HOW TO REDUCE THE RISK OF KICKBACKS AND PROTECT YOURSELF FROM POSSIBLE INJURY:

• Be certain that the rip fence is parallel to the saw blade.
• 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 all narrow work that is 6 inches (152 mm) wide or less.
• Keep saw blade guard, riving knife and anti-kickback assembly in place and operating properly. The riving knife must be in alignment with the saw blade and the anti-kickback assembly must stop a kickback once it has started. Check their action before ripping by pushing the wood under the anti-kickback assembly. The teeth must prevent the wood from being pulled toward the front of the saw. If any part of assembly is not operational, return to the nearest authorized service center for repair.
• Plastic and composite materials (like hardboard) 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.
• Use saw blade guard, anti-kickback pawls, and riving knife assembly for every possible operation, including all through-cut sawing.
• Push the workpiece past the saw blade prior to releasing control.
• NEVER rip a workpiece that is twisted or warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
• NEVER saw a large workpiece that cannot be controlled.
• NEVER use the fence as a guide or length stop when crosscutting.
• NEVER saw a workpiece with loose knots, flaws, nails or other foreign objects.
• NEVER rip a workpiece shorter than 10 inches (254 mm).
• NEVER use a dull blade. A dull blade should be replaced or re-sharpened.
POWER SOURCE

This saw is equipped with a 15-amp motor for use with a 120-volt, 60-HZ alternating current. See instructions below regarding proper connections for your saw. For voltage, the wiring in a shop is as important as the motor’s rating. A line intended only for lights may not be able to properly carry the current needed for a power tool motor; wire that is heavy enough for a short distance may be too light for a greater distance; and a line that can support one power tool may not be able to support two or three.

**DANGER:** DO NOT EXPOSE THE MACHINE TO RAIN OR OPERATE THE MACHINE IN DAMP LOCATIONS.

EXTENSION CORDS

**DANGER:** Never use a damaged extension cord. Check extension cords before each use. If damaged, replace immediately. Touching the damaged area could cause electrical shock resulting in serious injury.

**CAUTION:** Keep the extension cord clear of the work area. Position the cord so it will not get caught on lumber, tools or other obstructions.

- Use proper extension cords. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current machine. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating. The table shows the maximum gauge to use depending on the cord length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord. Only round, jacketed cords listed by Underwriter’s Laboratories (UL) should be used.

- When working with the tool outdoors, use an extension cord designed for outside use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMPERE RATING</th>
<th>VOLTS</th>
<th>TOTAL LENGTH OF CORD IN FEET</th>
<th>GAUGE OF EXTENSION CORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Up to 25</td>
<td>18 AWG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>25-50</td>
<td>16 AWG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>16 AWG</td>
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<tr>
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<td>100-150</td>
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<td>Up to 25</td>
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<td>12-16</td>
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<td>Up to 25</td>
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<tr>
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<td>120</td>
<td>25-50</td>
<td>12 AWG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-16</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>GREATER THAN 50 FEET NOT RECOMMENDED</td>
<td>12 AWG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNPACKING

**WARNING:**

- Prior to tool assembly and use, read this manual thoroughly to familiarize yourself with proper assembly, maintenance and safety procedures.

Check shipping carton and machine for damage before unpacking. Carefully remove components in top foam layer. Remove the top layer of foam then remove all components in the bottom layer of foam. Lay out all parts on a piece of cardboard or other clean, flat surface. Always check for and remove protective shipping materials around motors and moving parts. Do not discard shipping carton and packing materials until you have carefully inspected the contents, assembled the machine and are satisfied that it operates correctly.

Compare package contents to Component Parts List and Hardware Package List prior to assembly to make sure all items are present. Carefully inspect parts to make sure no damage occurred during shipping. If any parts are missing, damaged or preassembled, do not assemble. Instead, call Customer Support at 1-844-816-8986 for assistance.
UNPACKING (CONTINUED)

SHIPPING CONTENTS

A. Saw
B. Rip Fence
C. Blade
D. Anti-Kickback Pawls
E. Blade Guard
F. Throat Plate
G. Miter Gauge
H. Stand Part 1
I. Stand Part 2
J. Stand legs (4)
K. Blade Wrenches (on board storage)
L. Push Stick
M. Extension Wing
N. Fence Rail
O. Riving Knife (preassembled to saw)
UNPACKING (CONTINUED)

CONTENTS OF HARDWARE BAG

Description (QTY)

a. M8 x 35 mm (1 1/2 in.) Carriage Bolt (8)

b. M8 Lock Nut (8)

c. M8 Lock Nut (2)

d. M8 Flat Washer (2)

e. M8 Plastic Washer (2)

f. M8 x 65 mm (2 9/16 in.) Hex Socket Half Round Head Screw (2)

g. M5 x 10 mm (3/8 in.) Hex Socket Cap Screw (3)

h. M5 Flat Washer (2)

i. M5 x 25 mm (1 in.) Hex Socket Cap Screw (6)

j. Shoulder Screw

k. M5 Kep Nut (2)

l. M4 Hex/Phillips Wrench

m. Knob

TOOLS NEEDED FOR ASSEMBLY OR ADJUSTMENTS (Not Supplied)

Phillips Screwdriver

3 mm, 4 mm Hex Key

Adjustable Wrench

Straight Edge

Combination Square
ASSEMBLY

The part and hardware names and letters correspond to those used in General Parts Knowledge on Page 11 and the Shipping Contents on page 9 & 10. The letter designations are also used in the assembly instructions in this manual.

**WARNING:**
- When lifting saw, hold it close to your body while lifting. Keep knees bent and lift with your legs, not your back.
- Fully assemble saw with leg assembly prior to use.
- Leg assembly is an integral and necessary part of the support structure for this saw.
- Do not modify saw, or create accessories not recommended for use with this saw.
- Do not connect to power supply until assembly is complete. Make sure power switch is in “OFF” position before connecting to power supply.
- Avoid contact with blade teeth. Keep blade stored or lowered when possible.

**STAND ASSEMBLY**

Assemble stand part (I) through stand part (H) that has cross support as shown in (Fig. 1). Secure stand assembly with M8 x 65mm (2 9/16 in.) hex socket half round head screw, M8 plastic washer (k), M8 flat washer and M8 lock nut. (see Fig. 1a)

**NOTE:** M8 plastic washer is between stand part (H) and (I).

See Fig. 2 on page 11 for correct stand cross section parts setup.
NOTE: Please refer to (Fig. 2) for correct stand cross section parts setup.

With assembled cross section stand open, attach legs (J) to the stand using (8) M8 x 35mm (1 1/2 in.) carriage bolts (a) and (8) M8 lock nuts (b). Tighten lock nuts to secure legs to stand. (See Fig. 3)

NOTE: Do not over tighten lock nuts.

See finished assembly of stand in Fig. 4.

NOTE: Before assembling stand to saw, unlock bevel lock, tilt blade/motor assembly and remove styrofoam piece from under saw motor. (See Fig. 5)
ATTACHING STAND TO SAW

Place saw (A) on stand assembly while aligning wing screws with threaded holes in saw base. See Fig. 6 and 6a.

Tighten wing screws to secure stand assembly to saw (A).

NOTE: Do not over tighten.

Saw as assembled shown in Fig. 7.

FENCE RAIL AND EXTENSION WING ASSEMBLY

Attached extension wing (M) to the table with (3) M5 x 10mm (3/8 in.) hex socket cap screws (g) and (2) M5 flat washers (h) as shown in Fig. 8.

NOTE: Leave the screws loose enough to make adjustments for leveling the extension wing (M) to the table.

Level the extension wing (M) to the table as shown in Fig. 8a and 8b using a straight edge ruler, then tighten (3) M5 x 10mm (3/8 in.) hex socket cap screws (i) to secure the extension wing in place.

Attached fence rail (N), scale side up (16” side of scale to the right), to the front of the saw using (4) M5 x 25mm (1 in.) hex socket cap screws (i) as shown in Fig. 9, making sure rail is properly seated on each rail support on the front of the table.
ASSEMBLY (CONTINUED)

Insert (2) remaining M5 x 25mm (1 in.) hex socket cap screws (i) through the fence rail (N) and extension wing (M) and secure with (2) M5 kep nuts (k) as shown in Fig. 10. Use straightedge to ensure extension wing is level as shown in Fig. 10a and 10b.

HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT KNOB INSTALLATION

1. Insert shoulder screw (j) into height adjustment knob (m) as shown in Fig. 11.
2. Tighten shoulder screw with Phillips Screw driver into Hand Wheel. Height adjustment knob should rotate freely around shoulder screw when raising or lowering the blade with the Height Adjustment Hand Wheel.

INSTALLING/CHANGING BLADE

Ensure riving knife lock lever is in unlock position. See Fig. 12.

Remove nut and the outer flanged washer from shaft assembly. Place blade (C) on the arbor shaft with the teeth on the blade pointing toward the front of the saw. The Porter Cable logo on the blade will be facing toward the left side of the saw. Place flanged washer on the shaft with the large side of the washer towards the blade, then secure blade assembly with nut. (Fig. 12)

Tighten nut with blade wrenches (K) from the onboard storage area on the right side of the saw. Open end wrench will fit on the arbor shaft between the inner flange washer and the motor assembly (if necessary, turn shaft to align flats on the arbor shaft to the wrench). Closed end wrench will fit on the nut. See Fig. 12a.

Return wrenches (K) to onboard storage location. Return riving knife lock lever to locked position. Return throat plate (F) making sure to lock tab on rear of throat plate under table top as shown in Fig. 12b.
ASSEMBLY (CONTINUED)

POSITION THE RIVING KNIFE

A riving knife is a flat plate that fits into the cut made by the saw blade (the “kerf”). It is intended to reduce the risk of kickback by holding the kerf open and lessening the tendency of the workpiece to pinch the blade.

**WARNING:** To reduce the risk of serious injury,

- the riving knife must be installed for every through cut and for every non-through cut unless the riving knife would interfere with the cut.
- always use a blade with the correct thickness to match the riving knife. (0.10” (2.6mm) min. kerf width and 0.73” (1.85mm) max body thickness)
- The riving knife must be securely positioned in the “up” or “through cut” position when using the anti-kickback pawls and blade guard.
- Make sure the riving knife is properly aligned to the blade. (See Riving Knife Alignment, page 27)

This saw is shipped with its riving knife (O) installed in the lowered or “non-through cut” position. This riving knife matches the thickness of the blade that is shipped with your saw. To install the anti-kickback pawls and the blade guard assembly, first raise the riving knife from the lowered or “non-through cut” position to the raised or “through cut position,” as follows:

1. With the blade assembly to the highest possible position, carefully reach alongside the blade and raise the riving knife locking lever up to unlock the riving knife.
2. Gently move the riving knife to the right to release it from the lock pins in the riving knife assembly.
3. Slide the riving knife up and forward until you feel the lock pins engage the riving knife in the “through cut” position. When properly aligned in this position, the “thru cut position” line on the riving knife will be parallel to and level with the table.
4. Return the riving knife lock lever to the lock position.
5. Make sure the riving knife is securely installed and properly aligned with the blade.

**NOTE:** For non-through cuts, lower the riving knife to the “non-through cut” position using the same procedure. In this case the “non-thru cut position” line should be parallel to and level with the table.

INSERT AND LEVEL THROAT PLATE

Insert the rear tab of the throat plate (the end with the wear plates) under the surface of the table, and snap the front end in place, as shown in Fig. 14.

Check that the throat plate is properly adjusted to the table. Front of throat plate should be level or slightly below the surface of the table and rear of the throat plate should be level or slightly above the surface of the table. See Fig. 15.
If adjustment is needed, remove the throat plate and adjust the (4) Phillips set screws (Fig. 16a) up or down as needed. See Fig. 16. Replace throat plate and recheck. Repeat this process as needed until the throat plate is level.

⚠️ WARNING:
- It is important that the throat plate is properly adjusted to the table. This ensures that the work piece is not caught on the throat plate or the table when feeding the work piece through the blade during a cut.

ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS AND BLADE GUARD

Riving knife (O) must be in the Through Cut position prior to installation of the anti-kickback pawls (D) and guard (E). See Fig. 17 and 18.

Insert the pawl assembly (D) into the middle slot on the riving knife (O) as shown in Fig. 17 while pressing the spring-loaded pin on the right side of the pawl assembly.

Once inserted, release the spring-loaded pin so that it pops back in to place (Fig. 17a). Ensure that it is locked in place.

While holding the blade guard assembly (E) in a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 18, pull the blade guard assembly pin all the way up into the rear slot on the riving knife.

Rotate the blade guard assembly all the way down so that the arms are parallel to the table (Fig. 18a). Then lock the blade guard in place by depressing the lock tab (Fig. 18b).

⚠️ WARNING:
- Do not hold lock tab in the lock position while installing the blade guard.
- After engaging lock tab to lock blade guard in place pull up on arms to ensure guard is properly locked.
RIP FENCE

Position rip fence (B) over the table as shown in Fig. 19. Lower rip fence (B) over front of rail on the front of the saw and back of the table as shown in Fig. 19a. Engage lock on the rip fence after placing fence in desired location on the table. See Fig. 19b.

Check to ensure that the rip fence is secured to the table prior to use when making a cut. If needed adjustments to tighten or loosen rip fence can be made by adjusting the lock nut on the rear side of the fence (Fig. 20).

⚠️ WARNING:

- Do not use rip fence and miter gauge at the same time.
OPERATION

**WARNING:** Failure to comply with the following warnings may result in serious personal injury.

**READ ENTIRE MANUAL.** In addition to reading these operating instructions, it is important to read and understand the entire manual before operating this saw. Follow all applicable instructions regarding assembly, preparation, and adjustment prior to making any cuts and comply with all safety rules and warnings in this section and elsewhere throughout this manual.

1. Each time you use the saw, run through the following checklist:
   - Are the power source and power connections adequate for the saw?
   - Are the saw and work area free of clutter and by-standers?
   - Is the blade tight and properly aligned?
   - Does the riving knife thickness match the blade requirements?
   - Are the blade and riving knife properly aligned?
   - Is the operator qualified to make the cut and familiar with all of the relevant safety rules, warnings and instructions included in this manual?
   - Is the operator and everyone in proximity to the saw wearing appropriate eye, hearing and respiratory equipment?
   - Are the bevel angle and height adjustment knobs locked in the proper position?
   - Is the blade set at the proper height?
   - If ripping, is the rip fence parallel to the blade and securely locked in position?
   - If crosscutting, is the miter gauge knob tight?
   - If making through cuts with a standard blade, are the blade guard riving knife and anti-kickback pawls properly attached and properly functioning with both guards contacting the table surface?
   - Is there proper clearance and support for the workpiece as it enters and leaves the blade?
   - Are any cutting aids needed? If so, are they in place, or within reach for proper use?

2. The use of attachments and accessories not approved by the manufacturer may result in injury.

3. Replace or sharpen the anti-kickback pawls when the points become dull.

4. Make sure saw is stable and cut can be accomplished without tipping the saw.

5. Never use fence and miter gauge together.

6. The proper throat plate must be in place at all times.

7. 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.

8. Never perform freehand cutting, plunge cutting, re-sawing or cove cutting.

**AVOID KICKBACK**

A kickback can occur when the workpiece pinches the blade, or binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object. This can cause the workpiece to rise from the table and/or be thrown back toward the operator. See instructions for reducing the risk of kickback on page 7 of this manual.

**IF KICKBACK OCCURS,** turn the saw “OFF” and verify proper alignment of the blade, riving knife and miter gauge or rip fence, and the proper functioning of the riving knife, anti-kickback assembly and blade guard assembly before resuming work.

**TURNING THE SAW ON AND OFF**

The ON/OFF paddle switch (in red) is located on the left side of the front panel of the saw. To turn the saw ON lift the switch. Press the switch down to turn the saw OFF. (See Fig. 21) When not in use, the saw should be turned off and the power switch locked out to prevent unauthorized use. To lock out power switch, use a standard long shackle lock, with a shackle that is at least 2-3/4” (70mm) long and no more than 9/32-inch (7mm) thick.

![Fig. 21](image-url)
Making Cuts

**WARNING:** Failure to comply with the following warnings may result in serious personal injury.

- 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. Blade contact or binding may occur, resulting in a thrown workpiece.
- When sawing a long workpiece or a panel, use a work support, such as a sawhorse, rollers or outfeed table at the same height as the table surface of the saw.
- Never try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. If you need to pull the workpiece back or lift it off the table, turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, raise the anti-kickback teeth on each side of the riving knife if necessary, and slide the workpiece out.
- Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the blade guard assembly and riving knife for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of beveling angle.
- A rip fence should ALWAYS be used for ripping operations to prevent loss of control and personal injury. Always lock the fence to the rail. NEVER perform a ripping operation freehand.
- When making bevel cuts, place the fence on the right 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 unless the workpiece is large enough to allow you to hold it more than 6 inches (152 mm) from the blade.
- Before leaving the saw unattended, lock out power switch, or take other appropriate measures to prevent unauthorized use of the saw.

Cross Cut  Rip Cut  Mitered Crosscut

Beveled Cross Cut  Beveled Rip Cut  Compound Miter Cut
RIP CUTS

1. Remove miter gauge
2. Make sure bevel angle is set to 0°.
3. Set blade to correct height for workpiece.
4. Install rip fence and lock it down parallel with and at desired distance from blade.
5. Keep fingers at least 6 inches from the blade at all times. When the hand cannot be safely put between the blade and the rip fence, select a larger workpiece, or use a push stick and other cutting aids, as needed, to control the workpiece.
6. Make sure the workpiece is clear of the blade (at least 1 inch or 25mm away) before starting the saw.
7. Turn saw on.
8. Hold the workpiece flat on the table and against the fence (A). The workpiece must have a straight edge against the fence and must not be warped, twisted or bowed. See proper hand position in Figure 22.
9. Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into the blade.
10. Both hands can be used while starting the cut as long as hands remain 6 inches from the blade.
11. Keep the workpiece against the table and fence and slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Do not overload the motor by forcing the workpiece into the blade.
12. Use the push stick and any other cutting aids, as needed, to hold the workpiece against the table and fence, and push the workpiece past the blade. A push stick is included with this saw, and instructions are included to make additional push sticks and other cutting aids.
13. Do not push or hold onto the free or cut-off side of the workpiece.
14. Continue pushing the workpiece until it is clear of the blade. Do not overload the motor by forcing the workpiece into the blade.
15. When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece from table.

BEVEL RIPPING

Bevel ripping is the same as ripping except the bevel angle (A) is set to an angle other than 0°. When making a bevel rip cut, place the fence on the right side of the blade so that the blade is tilted away from the fence and hands.

See Figure 23.
MAKING CUTS (CONTINUED)

CROSSCUTTING

⚠️ WARNING:

- NEVER use the fence as a guide or length stop when crosscutting.
- The cut-off piece must never be confined in any through-sawing (cutting completely through the workpiece) operation—to prevent pinching blade which may result in a thrown workpiece and possibly injury.
- When using a block as a cut-off gauge, the block must be at least 3/4-inch (19mm) thick. It is very important that the rear end of the block be secured in a position where the workpiece is clear of the block before it enters the blade to prevent binding of the workpiece.

You can use the miter gauge in either table slot on non-bevel cuts. To increase surface area of miter gauge face, add an auxiliary face (See Cutting Aids section on page 24 of this manual.)

To make a crosscut, refer to Figure 24 and follow this process:
1. Remove rip fence.
2. Make sure bevel angle is set to 0°.
3. Set blade to correct height for workpiece.
4. Place miter gauge in either miter slot.
5. Set miter gauge to 90° and tighten miter gauge lock knob
6. Hands must remain at least 6 inches from blade throughout entire cut. If workpiece is too small to keep hands at least 6 inches away from the blade, select a larger workpiece, or attach an auxiliary face to the miter gauge and attach workpiece to auxiliary face, For instructions about making auxiliary faces, see Cutting Aids section on page 24 of this manual.

7. Make sure the workpiece is clear of the blade - at least 1 inch or 25mm away - before starting the saw.
8. Turn saw on.
9. Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into the blade.
10. Hand closest to blade should be placed on miter gauge lock knob and hand farthest from blade should hold workpiece firmly against the miter gauge face. Do not push or hold onto the free or cut-off side of the workpiece.
11. Slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Do not overload the motor by forcing the workpiece into the blade.
12. When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing cut off piece from table.

FIG. 24

FIG. 25

BEVEL CROSSCUTTING

Bevel crosscutting is the same as crosscutting except the bevel angle (A) is set to an angle other than 0°. When making a bevel crosscut, place the miter gauge in the right miter slot so that the blade is tilted away from the gauge and hands. See Figure 25.

MITER CUTS

Bevel crosscutting is the same as crosscutting except the bevel angle (A) is set to an angle other than 0°. When making a bevel crosscut, place the miter gauge in the right miter slot so that the blade is tilted away from the gauge and hands. See Figure 25.

⚠️ WARNING:

- Miter angles more than 45° may force the blade guard assembly into the saw blade causing damage to the blade guard assembly and personal injury. Before starting the motor, test the operation by feeding the workpiece into the blade guard assembly. If the blade guard assembly contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the blade guard assembly but not touching the blade - before starting the motor.
- Certain workpiece shapes, such as molding may not lift the blade guard assembly properly. With the power off, feed the workpiece slowly into the blade guard area and until the workpiece touches the blade. If the blade guard assembly contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the blade guard assembly - but not touching the blade - before starting the motor.
COMPOUND MITER CUTS

This is a combination of bevel crosscutting and mitering. Refer to Figure 26 and follow the instructions for both bevel crosscutting and mitering. Remember to use the right miter slot on the right side of the blade for all bevel cuts.

LARGE PANEL CUTS

Place workpiece supports at the same height as the saw table behind saw to support the cut workpiece, and alongside (s) of saw, as needed. Depending on shape of panel, use rip fence or miter gauge to control workpiece. If a workpiece is too large to use either a rip fence or a miter gauge, it is too large for this saw.

NON-THROUGH CUTS

The use of a non-through cut is essential to cutting grooves, and rabbets. Non-through cuts can be made using a standard blade having a diameter of 10 inches. Non-through cuts are the only type of cuts that should be made without the blade guard assembly installed. Make sure the blade guard assembly is reinstalled upon completion of this type of cut.

⚠️ WARNING:

- When making non-through cuts, follow all applicable warnings and instructions listed below in addition to those listed above for the relevant through cut.
- When making a non-through cut, blade is covered by workpiece during most of cut. Be alert to exposed blade at start and finish of every cut.

MAKING A NON-THROUGH CUT

1. Unplug saw.
2. Unlock bevel lock.
3. Adjust bevel angle to 0°.
4. Lock bevel lock.
5. Remove blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
6. Place riving knife in “lowered” position. (See RIVING KNIFE ADJUSTMENT Section on page 27)
7. Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
8. Depending on shape and size of wood, use either rip fence or miter gauge.
9. Plug saw into power source and turn saw on.
10. Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into blade.
11. Always use push blocks, push sticks, and/or featherboards when making non-through cuts to reduce the risk of serious injury.
12. When cut is made, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.
PUSH STICK

In order to operate your table saw safely, you must use a push stick whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would otherwise cause your hands to be within 6-inches (152mm) of the saw blade or other cutter. A push stick is included with this saw.

No special wood is needed to make additional pushsticks as long as it is sturdy and long enough with no knots, checks or cracks. A length of approximately 16 inches (400mm) 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 minimum length, 16 inches (400mm), with different size notches for different workpiece thicknesses.

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. Angling the notch so the push stick can be held at a 20 to 30-degree angle from the saw's table will help you to hold down the workplace while also moving the saw.

To construct a push stick, refer to the layout shown in Figure 27.
AUXILIARY MITER GAUGE FACING

An auxiliary miter gauge facing is used to increase the surface area of the miter gauge face.

If desired, you can fit the miter gauge with an auxiliary wood facing that should be at least 1-inch (25mm) higher than the maximum depth of cut, and at least as wide as the miter gauge.

This auxiliary wood facing can be fastened to the front of the miter gauge by using (2) M6 or 1/4-20 flat head screws and nuts, placing the nuts into the slots provided in the face of the miter gauge body.

See Figure 28.

Make sure the screws are long enough to secure the facing.

⚠️ WARNING: Flat head must be recessed into face of board.

PUSH BLOCK

1. Select a piece of wood about 4-inches wide, 6-inches long and 1- to 2-inches thick (a cutoff from a 2 by 4 makes a good blank for a push block).
2. Drill a hole in the block and glue in a dowel to use as a handle (you can angle the hole to provide a more comfortable grip on the handle).
3. Glue a piece of rough or soft material such as sandpaper or rubber to the bottom of the block to grip the workpiece (old mouse pads work well).

See Figure 29.
FEATHERBOARD

Featherboards are used to keep the workpiece in contact with the fence and table (Figure 30), and help prevent kickback. Featherboards are especially useful when ripping small workpieces and for completing non-through cuts. The end is angled with a series of narrow slots to give a friction hold on the workpiece. It is locked in place on the table or fence with a c-clamp.

▲ WARNING: To avoid binding between the workpiece and the blade, make sure a horizontal feather board presses only on the uncut portion of the workpiece in front of the blade.

Dimensions for making a typical featherboard are shown in Figure 30. Make your featherboard from a straight piece of wood that is free of knots and cracks. Clamp featherboards to the fence and/or table so that the featherboard will hold the workpiece against the fence or table.

1. Select a solid piece of lumber approximately ¾-inch thick, 2 ½-inches wide and 12-inches long.
2. Mark the center width on one end of stock. Miter width to 70° (see miter cut section for information on miter cuts).
3. Set rip fence to allow approximately a 1/4-inch “finger” to be cut in the stock.
4. Feed stock only to mark previously made at 6 inches.
5. Turn saw off and allow blade to completely stop rotating before removing stock.
6. Reset rip fence and cut spaced rips into workpiece to allow approximately 1/4-inch fingers and 1/8-inch spaces between fingers.

CUT OFF GAUGE

When crosscutting a number of pieces to the same length, you can clamp a block of wood (A) (See Figure 31) to the fence and use it as a cut-off gauge. The block (A) must be at least 3/4-inch (19 mm) thick to prevent the cut off piece from binding between the blade and the fence. Once the cut-off length is determined, lock the fence and use the miter gauge to feed the workpiece into the blade.

▲ CAUTION: Always position the entire cut-off gauge in front of the saw blade.

JIGS

Jigs may be created with a variety of special set-ups to control particular workpiece shapes for particular cuts. Guidance on how to make specialized jigs can be found in woodworking and carpentry websites and publications.

▲ CAUTION: Do not attempt to create or use a jig unless you are thoroughly familiar with table saw safety. Do not use any jig that could result in pinching a kerf or jamming the workpiece between the jig and the blade. Incorrect setups may cause kickback which could result in serious injury.
LEVELING THE THROAT PLATE

Check that the throat plate is properly adjusted to the table. Front of throat plate should be level or slightly below the surface of the table and rear of the throat plate should be level or slightly above the surface of the table. See Fig. 15.

There are four phillips set screws (A) pre-assembled to the table that are used to level the throat plate. (See Fig. 16a)

If the throat plate is not flush with the surface of the table, adjust these screws to ensure the entire throat plate is flush with the table. (See Fig. 16)

CHANGING THE BEVEL

Unlock the bevel lock lever by pulling it into the up (horizontal) position.

Holding the height adjustment wheel, slide the bevel indicator to the desired angle.

When the blade is at desired angle, lock the bevel lock lever by pushing it down (vertical).

NOTE: For lock and unlock positions see Fig. 32.

ADJUSTING THE BEVEL STOPS

Adjustment to the bevel stops may be required if the blade is not vertically square to the table when bevel adjustment is set at 0° or does not go to 45° when bevel is tilted to 45°.

Corrective adjustments can be made by adjusting the bevel stop cams at each end of the bevel track as follows;

If the blade is not vertically square to the table, you must adjust the 0° bevel stop cam as shown in Fig. 32.

1. Unlock the bevel lock lever and position the height adjustment wheel/bevel lock assembly to the right in order to gain access to the 0° bevel stop cam.

2. Loosen the cap screw that locks the 0° bevel stop cam in place (center of the cam). (As shown in Fig. 32a)

3. Move the height adjustment wheel/bevel lock assembly to the 0° bevel stop cam making sure that height adjustment wheel/bevel lock assembly is in contact with the 0° bevel stop cam. Check blade squareness to table with combination square, rotate bevel stop cam as needed until blade is properly square to the table.

4. Tighten the cap screw that locks the bevel stop cam in place. Recheck to verify that blade is square to table. Readjust as needed.

If blade does not check at 45° to the table when tilted to the 45° bevel stop cam, follow steps 1-4 by adjusting the 45° bevel stop cam using the 45° side of the combination square. See Fig 33 and 33a.
MAKING ADJUSTMENTS (CONTINUED)

ADJUSTING THE BLADE HEIGHT

For all through cuts, the top of the blade points should be above the workpiece and the bottom of the blade gullets are below the top surface of workpiece.

For non-through cuts, the top of the blade points should be set to the depth of the cut.

To adjust the height of the blade, refer to Figure 34 and do the following:

Make sure the bevel lock lever is in the locked (down) position.

Adjust the blade height by turning the height adjustment wheel. Clockwise will raise the blade and counterclockwise lowers it.

There are two miter gauge grooves, on either side of blade. When making a 90° cross cut, use either groove. For beveled cross cut use the groove on right so that the blade is tilted away from the miter gauge (G) and hands.

See Figure 35.

To adjust miter angle loosen the miter gauge lock knob. Rotate the gauge until desired angle on scale is reached. Tighten knob.

USING THE MITER GAUGE

There are two miter gauge grooves, on either side of blade. When making a 90° cross cut, use either groove. For beveled cross cut use the groove on right so that the blade is tilted away from the miter gauge (G) and hands.

See Figure 35.

To adjust miter angle loosen the miter gauge lock knob. Rotate the gauge until desired angle on scale is reached. Tighten knob.

RIVING KNIFE HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT AND ALIGNMENT

To change the position of the riving knife, remove the throat plate then raise the blade assembly to the highest position by turning the height adjustment wheel clockwise on the front of the saw.

To adjust the riving knife from one position to the other (Through cut/Non-Through cut) raise the riving knife lock lever to the up position to unlock the riving knife. See Fig. 36. Next, gently move the riving knife to the right to disengage from the lock pins in the riving knife lock assembly, then slide up and forward for Through cut or down and back for Non-through cut until you feel the lock pins engage the riving knife. See Fig. 36. Riving knife is marked with Through Cut and Non-Through Cut position that align with the table surface when in the correct position. Push the riving knife lock lever down to lock the riving knife in place as shown in Fig. 36a. Riving knife assembly should appear as shown in Fig. 36b.

Once riving knife is properly adjusted, re-insert throat plate. (See Fig. 14)

⚠️ WARNING:

- Verify riving knife is secure and in line with the blade.

⚠️ WARNING:

- Be sure to reinstall blade guard assembly, anti-kickback pawls when riving knife is in the through cut position.
Your riving knife may be out of alignment if your work piece is hitting the riving knife after the cut or causing some binding during the cut. When this condition occurs you will need to make an adjustment to the riving knife alignment. The following procedures in this section will assist you with making adjustments to the riving knife alignment.

Locating point for THRU CUT POSITION as shown in Fig. 37 (Customer should adjust the riving knife in this position when making “THRU” cuts.)

**NOTE:** You must locate the riving knife in this position prior to making any alignment adjustments to the riving knife alignment of the blade.

If a parallel adjustment is required, use Fig. 37 and Fig. 38 to make the following adjustments:

1. Loosen the 2 hex socket head screws (AA)
2. Tighten or loosen the adjustment screw (BB1) to adjust the datum line if the riving knife to be aligned to the blade.
3. Adjust set screw (BB2) and (BB3), to assist with alignment of the riving knife to be parallel to the blade.
4. Tighten hex socket head screws (AA).

If the riving knife has vertical misalignment, adjust as follows using Fig. 37 and Fig. 39:

1. Loosen the 2 hex socket head screws (AA)
2. Make adjustments to (BB2) and (BB3), to align riving knife to the blade. No adjustment is needed for (BB1).
3. Tighten screws (AA).

If the riving knife has horizontal misalignment, adjust as follows using Fig. 37 and Fig. 40:

1. Loosen the 2 hex socket head screws (AA).
2. Adjust screw (BB2) to align the riving knife to the blade, if still out of alignment then adjust (BB3) until proper alignment is achieved. Do not adjust (BB1).
3. Tighten screws (AA).
MAINTENANCE

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

KEEP MACHINE CLEAN

Periodically blow out all air passages with dry compressed air. All plastic parts should be cleaned with a soft damp cloth. NEVER use solvents to clean plastic parts. They could possibly dissolve or otherwise damage the material.

⚠️ WARNING: Wear certified safety equipment for eye, hearing and respiratory protection while using compressed air.

MAINTENANCE REMINDERS

⚠️ WARNING:

Wear certified safety equipment for eye, hearing and respiratory protection while using compressed air. Specific areas which require regular maintenance include:

RIVING KNIFE CLAMP PLATE: Keep this area free of dust and debris buildup. Blow out area regularly with compressed air.

NOTE: If the riving knife clamp can’t move freely, have the saw serviced by authorized PORTER CABLE service center personnel.

WORM GEARS: Keep the bevel gears free of dust and debris buildup. Blow out area regularly with compressed air. Use a lithium-based multipurpose grease as needed on these gears.

CLEAN SAWDUST BUILDUP OUT OF CABINET PERIODICALLY: NOTE: Debris can also be removed from the saw from below the throat plate, inside the dust port.

TROUBLESHOOTING

For assistance with your machine, visit our website at www.portercable.com for a list of service centers or call PORTER CABLE at 1-844-816-8986.

FAILURE TO START

If your machine fails to start, check to make sure the prongs on the cord plug are making good contact in the receptacle, and check reset button on power switch housing. Also, check for blown fuses or open circuit breakers in your power line.

ACCESSORIES

A complete line of accessories is available from your PORTER CABLE Supplier, and PORTER CABLE Please visit our web site at www.portercable.com for an online catalog or for the name or your nearest supplier.

⚠️ CAUTION: Since accessories other than those offered by PORTER CABLE have not been tested with this product, use of such accessories could be hazardous. For safest operation, only PORTER CABLE recommended accessories should be used with this product.
WARRANTY

THREE-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY
PORTER CABLE® MODEL PCX362010 TABLE SAW

PORTER-CABLE will either repair or replace this product, without charge, if it has 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, products purchased in used or damaged condition or from a retailer located outside the United States or Canada. For further details of warranty coverage and warranty repair information, or to obtain service, call 844-816-8986. A receipt or other reasonable proof of purchase may be required. This warranty does not apply to accessories or damage caused by alteration or service performed or attempted by others without our authorization. All implied warranties are limited to the warranty period stated above. Transportation, incidental and consequential expenses are excluded. Some states do not allow limitation or exclusion of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you. 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, PORTER-CABLE tools are covered by our:

1 YEAR FREE SERVICE: PORTER-CABLE will maintain the tool and replace worn parts which fail in normal use, for free, any time during the first year after purchase other than expected wear (for example - worn blades).

90 DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE: If you are not completely satisfied with the performance of this product 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 in the packaging, call the local company or see website for warranty information.

PARTS, SERVICE AND WARRANTY ASSISTANCE

All PORTER CABLE machines and accessories are manufactured to high quality standards and are serviced by a network of PORTER CABLE Authorized Service Centers. To obtain additional information regarding your PORTER CABLE quality product or to obtain parts, service, warranty assistance, or the location of the nearest service center, please call 1-844-816-8986.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Use only identical replacement parts. For a parts list or to order parts, visit our website at www.portercable.com. You can also order parts from your Authorized Warranty Service Center or by calling Customer Support at 1-844-816-8986 to receive personalized support from one of our highly-trained representatives.

FREE WARNING LABEL REPLACEMENT

If your warning labels become illegible or are missing, call 1-844-816-8986 for a free replacement.