INSTRUCTION MANUAL

DW717 10" (254 mm) Double Bevel Sliding Compound Miter Saw

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS about this or any DEWALT TOOl, CALL

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Definitions: Safety Guidelines

The definitions below describe the level of severity for each signal word. Read the material carefully.

-- DANGER: Indicates an imminent hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

-- WARNING: Indicates a potential hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

-- CAUTION: Indicates a potential hazardous situation which, if not acknowledged, may result in minor or moderate injury.

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NOTICE: Provides information which is important but not related to personal injury which, if not acknowledged, may result in property damage.

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INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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Important Safety Instructions

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

ALL READING ALL INSTRUCTIONS

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Double Insulation

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

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

ACUATION: WHENEVER USING USE ONLY CERTIFIED REPLACEMENT PARTS. Repair or replace damaged parts.

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POLARIZED PLUGS

A polarized plug has two blades, one wider than the other. This plug will fit only one way into the receptacle. This is a safety feature. If the plug doesn’t fit, contact a qualified electrician to replace the obsolete receptacle.

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SECURE THE WORKPIECE. Uplifts, clamps, or a vise to hold the workpiece on the table and against the fence when your hand will be dangerously close to the blade [within 6” (152 mm)] so that it is safer than using your hand and it leaves both hands free to operate the tool.

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DO NOT OPERATE ELECTRIC TOOLS NEAR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR IN GASEOUS OR EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES. Motors in these tools may spark and cause ignition.

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STAY ALERT. Watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating this tool. Failure to do so can result in serious injury.

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DON’T OVERREACH. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Loss of balance may result in serious injury.

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USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer that may be safe for use with your tool. Accessories that are safe for use with one tool may be unsafe for use with your tool.

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DO NOT OPERATE MACHINE ON ANYTHING OTHER THAN THE DESIGNATED VOLTAGE RATING. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the wire.

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ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES. Everyday eyeglasses are NOT safety glasses. Also wear approved safety goggles or face shield when a risk of flying debris exists.

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DO NOT OPERATE THE MACHINE WHEN YOU ARE TIRED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL. A moment of inattention while operating the machine could result in serious injury.

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MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF. In the event of a break-in or other such incident, children may come in contact with the machine or any parts that may result in injury.

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Always use recommended lubricants. Lubricants and cleaners (particularly spray or aerosol) in the vicinity of the plastic parts, knobs and levers prior to operation. Loose clamps can cause the blade to saw if it runs true and if its vibration, a dulled or blunted blade can cause damage to the machine and/or serious injury.

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DO NOT UNPLUG YOUR TOOl BY Tugging on THE CORD. When unplugging or plugging in the cord, always grasp the plug’s metal prongs and touch the plug’s metal prongs when unplugging or plugging in the cord. When making repairs or changing locations. An accidental start-up can cause injury. Do not use tool if switch does not turn on and off.

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ALWAYS USE THE MACHINE IN A DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT. The use of power tools in damp or wet locations or near water can cause shock or electrocution. Keep your work area wet free to avoid injury or placing a foot or hand in danger.

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MAKE CHILDREN AWARE. All visitors should be kept at a safe distance from work area. Your shop is a potentially dangerous environment.

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**PROPERLY SUPPORT LONG OR WIDE WORKPIECES** Loss of control of the workplace can cause injury.

- **NEVER** cross arms in front of blade while using tool. Always make a dry run (unpowered) before making a cut. So that you can check the path of the blade or severe personal injury may result.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of power tools (i.e. a safety video) is available from the Power Tool Institute, 1300 Summer Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2851. (www.powertoolinstitute.com) Information is also available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-2001. Please refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI Z7.1. Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machines and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.210 Regulations.

**AWARNING:** Do not connect unit to electrical power source until complete instructions are read and understood.

**WARNING:** **ALWAYS wear personal protective hearing equipment that conforms to ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) during use. Under some conditions and duration of use, noise from this product may contribute to hearing loss.**

**WARNING:** **NEVER MAKE ANY CUT UNLESS THE MATERIAL IS SECURED ON THE TABLE AND AGAINST THE FENCE.**

**WARNING:** Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. 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, work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

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

**WARNING:** Use of this tool can generate and/or disburse dust, which may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury. Always use NIOSH/OSHA approved respiratory protection appropriate for the dust exposure. Direct particles away from face and body. For your convenience and safety, the following warning labels are on your miter saw:

- **ON MOTOR HOUSING:**
  - **WARNING:** FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING SAW. WHEN SERVICING, USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS. ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION. DO NOT EXPOSE TO RAIN OR USE IN DAMP LOCATIONS.
  - **ON GUARD:**
  - **DANGER—KEEP AWAY FROM BLADE.**
  - **ON LOWER GUARD:**
  - **DANGER—KEEP AWAY FROM BLADE.**
  - **ON CROSS ARMS:**
  - **DANGER—KEEP AWAY FROM BLADE.**
  - **ON TABLE:**
  - **DANGER—KEEP AWAY FROM BLADE.**
  - **ON UPPER GUARD:**
  - **DANGER—KEEP AWAY FROM BLADE.**
  - **ON MOVING PARTS:**
  - **DANGER—KEEP AWAY FROM BLADE.**

- **ON CROSS CUT OPERATIONS:**
  - **DANGER—KEEP AWAY FROM BLADE.**

- **ON BASE:**
  - **DANGER—KEEP AWAY FROM BLADE.**

**Electrical Connection**

Be sure your power supply agrees with the nameplate marking. 120 volts, AC means that your saw will operate on alternating current. The switch is susceptible to failure if direct current is used. A voltage decrease of 10 percent or more will cause a loss of power and overheating. All DEWALT tools are factory tested. If this tool does not operate, check the power supply.

**Accessories**

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

Recommended accessories for use with your tool are available for purchase from your local dealer or authorized service center. If you need assistance in locating any accessory service center, please contact DEWALT Industrial Tool Co., 701 East Joppa Road, Baltimore, MD 21286, call 1-800-4-DEWALT (1-800-433-9258) or visit our website www.dewalt.com.

**OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES (FIG. 1)**

The following accessories, designed for your saw, may be helpful. In some cases, other locally obtained work supports, length stops, clamps, etc., may be more appropriate. Use care in selecting and using accessories.

**Laser Guide System: DW7187**

Powered by the saw, the bright laser line delivers enhanced visibility in low and high light conditions. Easy to install.

**Extension, Work Support: DW7080**

Used to support long overhanging workpieces, the work support isuser assembled. Your saw table is designed to accept two work supports one on each side.

**Clamp: DW7082 (similar model included)**

Used for firmly clamping workpiece to the saw table for precision cutting.

**Dust Bag: DW7053 (included with some models)**

Equipped with a zipper for easy emptying, the dust bag will capture the majority of the sawdust produced (not shown).

**Clamp: DW7082 (similar model included)**

Used for firmly clamping workpiece to the saw table for precision cutting.

**Specifications**

CAPACITY OF CUT

- **25º bevel left and right**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 11-1/2” (302 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 11-1/2” (302 mm)**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 11-1/2” (302 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 11-1/2” (302 mm)**

- **45º mitre**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 8-1/4” (213 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 8-1/4” (213 mm)**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 8-1/4” (213 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 8-1/4” (213 mm)**

- **50º mitre**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 6-5/8” (168 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 6-5/8” (168 mm)**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 6-5/8” (168 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 6-5/8” (168 mm)**

- **60º mitre**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 5-1/8” (130 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 5-1/8” (130 mm)**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 5-1/8” (130 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 5-1/8” (130 mm)**

- **General Purpose**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 4-7/8” (124 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 4-7/8” (124 mm)**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 4-7/8” (124 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 4-7/8” (124 mm)**

- **Fine Crosscuts**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**

- **Non-ferrous Metals**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 8-1/2” (216 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 8-1/2” (216 mm)**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 8-1/2” (216 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 8-1/2” (216 mm)**

- **Stainless Steels**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 6-1/2” (165 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 6-1/2” (165 mm)**
- **Max. Height: 3-1/2” (90 mm)**
- **Width: 6-1/2” (165 mm)**
- **Russet Width: 6-1/2” (165 mm)**

**Unpacking Your Saw**

Check the contents of your miter saw carton to make sure that you have received all parts. In addition to this instruction manual, the carton should contain:

- One DW7080 miter saw.
- Two DW7082 (10" (254 mm) diameter saw blades)
- One blade wrench in wrench pocket shown in Figure 9.
- One DW7053 Dustbag (some models).

**Tools and Consumables**

- **APPLICATION**
- **TEETH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>DIAMETER</th>
<th>TEETH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Purpose</td>
<td>10&quot; (254 mm)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Crosscuts</td>
<td>10&quot; (254 mm)</td>
<td>80</td>
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**NOTE:** For cutting non-ferrous metals, use only saw blades with TCG teeth designed for this purpose.

- **The kerf 60 both blades without noise damping may be a ringing sound under load conditions.**
FENCE ADJUSTMENT

FIG. 4

RAIL SET SCREW
ADJUSTMENT

RAIL LOCK KNOB

BEVEL LOCK KNOB

SLIDE STOP

BEVEL LOCK PLATE

BEVEL SCALE

LOCK DOWN PIN

BLADE WRENCH

MITER LATCH BUTTON

TABLE

METER SCALE

MITER LATCH OVERRIDE

MITER LOCK HANDLE

BELT COVER

DUST SPOUT

HAND INDENTATION

rails

grooving stop

bevel plate

fence adjustment

rail lock the rail lock

change or installing a new saw blade (fig. 3)

awarning: to reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn off the tool and disconnect it from the power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments as written in laser instruction instructions.

• do not cut ferrous metal (containing iron or steel) or masonry or fiber cement product with this miter saw.

removing the blade

1. unplug the saw.

2. raise the arm to the upper position and raise the lower guard (a) as far as possible.

3. loosen, but do not remove guard bracket screw (b) until the bracket can be raised far enough to access the blade screw. loosen guard will remain raised due to the position of the guard bracket screw.

4. Depress the spindle lock button (c) while carefully rotating the saw blade by hand until the lock engages.

5. Keeping the button depressed, use the other hand and the wrench provided (d) to loosen the blade screw. (turn clockwise, left-hand threads.)

6. Remove the blade screw (e), outer blade clamp (f) and blade (g). The inner blade clamp (i), may be left on the spindle.

installing a blade

1. Unplug the saw.

2. With the arm raised, the lower guard held open and the guard bracket raised, place the blade on the spindle and against the inner blade clamp with the teeth at the bottom of the blade pointing toward the back of the saw.

3. Assemble the outer blade clamp onto the spindle.

4. Install the blade screw and, engaging the spindle lock, tighten the screw with wrench provided. (turn counterclockwise, left-hand threads.)

5. Return the guard bracket to its original position and firmly tighten the guard bracket screw to hold bracket in place.

• the guard bracket must be returned to its original position due to the screw tightened before activating the saw.

• failure to do so may allow the guard to contact the spinning saw blade resulting in damage to the saw and severe personal injury.

transporting the saw

awarning: to reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn off the tool and disconnect it from the power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments as written in laser instruction instructions.

• do not cut ferrous metal (containing iron or steel) or masonry or fiber cement product with this miter saw.

adjustments

• failure to do so may allow the guard to contact the spinning saw blade resulting in damage to the saw and severe personal injury.

transporting the saw

• do not cut ferrous metal (containing iron or steel) or masonry or fiber cement product with this miter saw.

adjustments

• failure to do so may allow the guard to contact the spinning saw blade resulting in damage to the saw and severe personal injury.

your miter saw is fully assembled in the carton. Open the box and slide the saw out, as shown in figure 2.

place the saw on a smooth, flat surface such as a workbench or strong table.

examine figure 4 to become familiar with the saw and its various parts. the section on adjustments will refer to these terms and you must know what and where the parts are.

• caution: pinch hazard. to reduce the risk of injury, keep thumb underneath the handle when pulling the handle down. the lower guard will move up so the arm is raised, which could cause pinch hazard. the handle is placed closed to the guard for special cuts.

• press down lightly on the operating handle and pull out the handle with your hand. gently release the downward pressure and hold the arm allowing it to rise to its full height. use the lock down pin when carrying the saw from one place to the other. always use the carrying handle to transport the saw or the hand indentations shown in figure 4.

bench mounting

holes are provided in all feet to facilitate bench mounting, as shown in figure 4. (two different sized holes are provided to accommodate different sizes of screws. use either hole, it is not necessary to use both.) always mount your saw firmly to a stable surface. to enhance the tool’s portability, it can be mounted to a plate of 1/2" (12.7 mm) or thinner plywood which can then be clamped to your work support or moved to other job sites and re-clamped.

• note: if you elect to mount your saw to a plate of plywood, make sure that the mounting screws don’t protrude from the bottom of the plate. the plywood must sit flush on the work support. when clamping the saw to any work surface, clamp only on the clamping bosses where the mounting screw holes are located. clamping at any other part will make a visible mark on the surface, with the proper operation of the saw.

• caution: to prevent binding and inaccuracy, be sure the mounting surface is not warped or otherwise uneven. if the saw rocks on the surface place a thin piece of material under one saw foot until the saw sits firmly on the mounting surface.

important safety instructions

changing or installing a new saw blade (fig. 3)

• failure to do so may allow the guard to contact the spinning saw blade resulting in damage to the saw and severe personal injury.

transporting the saw

• do not cut ferrous metal (containing iron or steel) or masonry or fiber cement product with this miter saw.

adjustments

• failure to do so may allow the guard to contact the spinning saw blade resulting in damage to the saw and severe personal injury.

transporting the saw

• do not cut ferrous metal (containing iron or steel) or masonry or fiber cement product with this miter saw.

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• failure to do so may allow the guard to contact the spinning saw blade resulting in damage to the saw and severe personal injury.

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• do not cut ferrous metal (containing iron or steel) or masonry or fiber cement product with this miter saw.

adjustments

• failure to do so may allow the guard to contact the spinning saw blade resulting in damage to the saw and severe personal injury.
BEVEL POINT (FIG. 8)

If the bevel pointer does not indicate zero, loosen the screw that holds it in place and move it as necessary.

FENCE ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 9)

WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn off the tool and disconnect it from the power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments as written in laser adjustment instructions.

In order that the saw can bevel to a full 48º left or right, one of the fences can be adjusted to provide clearance. To adjust the fences, loosen a plastic knob and slide the fence outward. Make a dry run with the saw turned off and check for clearance. Adjust the fence to be as close to the blade as practical to provide maximum workspace support, but do not interfere with an automatic down movement. Tighten knobs securely. When the bevel operations are complete, don’t forget to relocate the fence.

NOTE: The guide grooves of the fences can become clogged with sawdust. If you notice that it is becoming clogged, use a stirrup or some low pressure air to clear the guide grooves.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BRAKE

Your saw is equipped with an automatic electric blade brake which stops the saw blade within 5 seconds of trigger release. This is not adjustable.

On occasion, there may be a delay after trigger release to brake engagement. On rare occasions, the brake may not engage at all and the blade will coast to a stop. If a delay or ‘skipping’ occurs, turn the saw on and off 4 or 5 times. If the condition persists, have the saw serviced by an authorized DEWALT service center. Always be sure the blade has stopped before removing it from the fence. The brake is not a substitute for guards or for ensuring your own safety by giving the saw your complete attention.

GUARD ACTUATION AND VISIBILITY

CAUTION: Pinch Hazard. To reduce the risk of injury, keep thumb underneath the handle when pulling the handle down. The lower guard will move up as the handle is pulled down which could cause pinching.

The blade guard on your saw has been designed to automatically raise when the arm is brought down and to lower over the blade when the arm is raised. The guard can be raised by hand when installing or removing saw blades or for inspection of the saw. NEVER RAISE THE BLADE GUARD MANUALLY UNLESS THE SAW IS TURNED OFF.

NOTE: Certain special cuts of large material will require that you manually raise the guard. Refer to Cutting Large Material under Special Cuts.

The front section of the guard is lowered for visibility while cutting. Although the lowers dramatically reduce flying debris, they are openings in the guard and safety glasses should be worn at all times when viewing through the lowers.

KERR PLATE ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the Kerr plates, loosen the screws holding the Kerr plates in place. Adjust so that the Kerr plates are as close as possible without interfering with the blade’s movement.

RAIL GUIDE ADJUSTMENT

Periodically check the rails for any play or clearance. The right rail can be adjusted with the set screw shown in Figure 4. To reduce clearance, use a 4 mm hex wrench and rotate the set screw clockwise. Some models are equipped with a fence locknut. A 13 mm open end wrench, loosen the lock nut on the miter lock rod (Fig. 10). Using a slotted screwdriver, tighten the lock rod by turning it clockwise as shown in Figure 10A. Loosen the lock rod until it is snug, then turn counterclockwise one turn. To ensure the miter lock handle is functioning properly, relock the miter lock to a non-detected measurement on the miter scale – for example, 34º – and ensure the table will not rotate.

NOTE:

Carbon brushes have varying symbols stamped into their sides, and if the brush is worn down to approximately 1/2” (12.7 mm), the spring will no longer exert pressure and their spring tension must be replaced. Use only identical DIN/ALT brushes. Use of the correct grade of brush is essential for proper operation of the electric brake. New brush assemblies are available at DEWALT service centers.

The tool should be allowed to “run in” (run no load) for 10 minutes before use to seat new brushes. The electric brake may be erratic in operation until the brushes are properly seated.

Always replace the brush inspection cap after inspection or servicing the brushes. While “running in” DO NOT TIE, TAPE, OR OTHERWISE LOCK THE TRIGGER SWITCH ON. HOLD BY HAND ONLY.

Controls

Your compound miter saw has several main controls, which will be discussed briefly here. For more information on these controls, see the respective sections earlier in the manual.

METER CONTROL (FIG. 7)

The meter adjustment lock handle and detent trigger allows you to miter your saw to 60º left and 51º right. To miter the saw, lift the miter adjustment lock handle, push the miter lock button and set the set the miter angle desired on the miter scale. Push down on the lock handle to lock the saw table in place.

TRIGGER SWITCH (FIG. 4)

The trigger switch turns your saw on and off. A hole is provided in the trigger for insertion of a padlock to secure the saw.

MITER LATCH OVERRIDE (FIG. 7)

The miter latch override allows your saw to overcome the common stop angles. Your saw has two miter latch overrides, one on each side of the miter control. To overcome the common stop angles, rotate the miter latch knobs downward. Theknobs will return to the off position automatically if the miter latch button is pushed.

BEVEL CONTROL (FIG. 4, 8)

The bevel lever and bevel lock handle allow you to bevel the saw to 48º left and right. Your saw has two bevel lever latches, one on either side of the rear support housing. Only one needs to be used to move the bevel to either direction. The bevel lock handle is on top of the rear support housing. To bevel this saw, loosen the bevel lock handle. Lift one of the levers to approximately 45º and set the bevel angle desired on the bevel scale. Two bevel scales are provided for convenience. Lock the bevel lock handle to lock the bevel in place. This bevel lock handle can be tilted vertically to overcome the common stop angles.

To bevel this saw to any angle, loosen the bevel lock handle. Lift one of the bevel levers to approximately 45º and set the bevel angle desired on the bevel scale. Two bevel scales are provided for convenience. Lock the bevel lock handle to lock the bevel in place. This bevel lock handle can be tilted vertically to overcome the common stop angles.

The bevel lock handle is designed to have a limited rotation amount. The handle can be reoriented if the bevel latch levers can be moved when the bevel lock handle is tightened. To adjust the bevel lock handle, remove the screw in the center of the handle. Carefully pry off the handle using a flat bladed screwdriver. Reorient and install the handle such that it will hold the bevel when tightened. Install and tighten securely.

SLIDE STOP (FIG. 10A)

The slide stop control positions your saws rails so that the largest possible verticle moldings can be cut. ALWAYS TIGHTEN THE RAIL LOCK KNOB WHEN USING THE SLIDE STOP TO PREVENT SLIDING OF THE SAW BY ACCIDENT.

Your saw has two bevel latch levers, one on each side of the rear support housing. Only one needs to be used to move the bevel to either direction. The bevel lock handle is on top of the rear support housing. To bevel this saw, loosen the bevel lock handle. Lift one of the levers to approximately 45º and set the bevel angle desired on the bevel scale. Two bevel scales are provided for convenience. Lock the bevel lock handle to lock the bevel in place. This bevel lock handle can be tilted vertically to overcome the common stop angles.

The bevel lock handle is designed to have a limited rotation amount. The handle can be reoriented if the bevel latch levers can be moved when the bevel lock handle is tightened. To adjust the bevel lock handle, remove the screw in the center of the handle. Carefully pry off the handle using a flat bladed screwdriver. Reorient and install the handle such that it will hold the bevel when tightened. Install and tighten securely.

The slide stop control positions your saws rails so that the largest possible verticle moldings can be cut. ALWAYS TIGHTEN THE RAIL LOCK KNOB WHEN USING THE SLIDE STOP TO PREVENT THE SLIDE SYSTEM FROM MOVING UNINTENTIONALLY.

RAIL LOCK KNOB (FIG. 4)

This rail lock knob allows you to lock the saw head firmly to keep it from sliding on the rails. This is necessary when making certain cuts or when transporting the saw.

GROOVING STOP (FIG. 4)

The grooving stop allows for groove cutting. Flipping the lever toward the front of the saw and adjusting the thumb screw changes the depth of the groove cut. Flipping the lever toward the rear of the saw bypasses the grooving stop.

HEAD DOWNLOCK PIN (FIG. 4)

To lock the saw head in the down position, push the head down, push the pin in and release the saw head. This will fold the saw head safely down for moving the saw from place to place. To release, press the saw head down and pull the pin out.

OPERATION

WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn off the tool and disconnect it from the power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments as written in laser adjustment instructions.

WARNING: Always use eye protection. All users and bystanders must wear eye protection that conforms to ANSI Z87.1, CAN/CSA Z94.3.

Plug the saw into any household 60 Hz power source. Refer to the nameplate for the voltage requirement. Be sure the cord will not interfere with your work.
CUTTING YOUR SAW
If the blade feature is not used, ensure the saw head is pushed back as far as possible and the rail lock is tightened. This will prevent the saw from sliding along its rails as the workpiece is engaged.

NOTE: Although this saw will cut wood and many non-ferrous materials, we will limit our discussion to the cutting of wood only. The same guidelines apply to the other materials.

DO NOT CUT FERROUS (IRON AND STEEL) MATERIALS OR MASONRY WITH THIS SAW. Do not use any abrasive blades.

CROSSCUTS
Cutting of multiple pieces is not recommended but can be done safely by ensuring that each piece is held firmly against the table and fence. When the saw comes up to speed, about 1 second later, the arm smoothly and slowly to cut through the wood. Let the blade arm come to a full stop before raising the arm. A crosscut is made by cutting wood across the grain at any angle. A straight crosscut is made with the miter arm at a right angle position. Set and lock the miter arm at zero, hold the work firmly on the table and against the fence. With the rail lock knob tightened, turn the saw on by squeezing the trigger switch shown in Figure 4. When the saw comes up to speed, about 1 second later, the arm smoothly and slowly to cut through the wood. Let the blade arm come to a full stop before raising the arm.

For best results, use the DW7080 extension work support to extend the table width of your saw. The DW7080 extension work support is designed to support longer workpieces that are longer or wider than the basic miter saw table or to help feed, support or pull the workpiece.

CAUTION: Always use a work clamp to maintain control and reduce the risk of workpiece damage and personal injury.

The rail lock knobs shown in Figure 4 must be loose to allow the saw to slide along its rails. Crosscuts are made with the miter arm at zero angles, to allow the power to be turned off by squeezing the arm to the back of the miter saw table and fence.

When cutting wider workpieces wider than a 2" x 6" (51 x 152 mm) that are shorter in length, always place the longer side against the fence (Fig. 13). To cut through an existing piece on a piece of wood, match the angle as close as possible. Cut the wood a little too long and measure from the pencil line to the cut edge to determine which direction to adjust the miter arm and fence. This will take some practice, but it is a commonly used technique.

BEVEL CUTS
A bevel cut is a crosscut made with the saw blade at an angle to the wood. In order to set the blade at the correct angle, lift the left or right rail lock, Figure 4, and move the saw blade to the left or right as desired. (It is necessary to move the fence to allow clearance). Once the desired angle is achieved, the miter arm at zero degrees, turn the miter clamp arm to lock the blade in position. Bevels can be set from 45º right to 45º left and can be cut with the miter arm set between 50º right or 60º left. At some extreme angles, the right or left side fence might have to be removed. To remove the left or right fence, unscrew the fence adjustment knob several turns and slide the fence out. The bevel arm at zero degrees, turn the miter clamp arm to lock the blade in position.

QUALITY OF CUT
The smoothness of any cut depends on a number of variables. Things like material, cutting blade, blade sharpness and rate of cut all contribute to the quality of the cut. When smoothest cuts are desired for molding and other precision work, a sharp (60 tooth carbide) blade is used.

CLAMPING THE WORKPIECE

WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn off the tool and disconnect it from the power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments accept as written in laser adjustment instructions.

A workpiece that is clamped, balanced and secure before a cut may become unbalanced after a cut is completed. An unbalanced load may tip the saw over or anything the saw is cutting. Always clamp the work to the saw base before any cut is made. With a cut made, do not allow the saw to contact the tip of the workpiece while pulling it out. The saw may turn toward you, possibly causing personal injury or damage to the workpiece.

CAUTION: Always use a work clamp to maintain control and reduce the risk of workpiece damage and personal injury.

Proper positioning of your body and hands when operating the miter saw will make cutting easier, more accurate and safer. Never place hands near cutting area. Place hands no closer than 6" (152 mm) from the blade. Hold the workpiece tightly to the table and fence.

ALWAYS MAKE DRY RUNS (UNPOWERED) BEFORE FINISH CUTS SO THAT YOU CAN CHECK THE PATH OF THE BLADE. DO NOT CROSS HANDS, AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 13B.

When using a miter saw, stand slightly to the side of the workpiece with the broad surface against the fence. Sight through the guard louvers when operating the miter saw. The groove on the clamp rod should be fully inserted into the base. Ensure this groove is properly support the workpiece and ensure the saw is firmly bolted to a stable surface. Personal injury may occur.

WARNING: The clamp must remain clamped above the base of the saw whenever the clamp is used. Always clamp the workpiece to the saw base of the saw to cut any other part of the work area. Ensure the clamp lock is tightened. The clamp must be firmly secured to the edge of the base of the saw.

CAUTION: Always use a work clamp to maintain control and reduce the risk of workpiece damage and personal injury.

If you cannot secure the workpiece on the table and against the fence by hand, (insecurely, etc.) or your hand would be less than 1" (152 mm) from the blade of the clamp, it is recommended that another person hold the workpiece in position.

For best results use the DW7032 clamp made for use with your saw. Another type of clamp may be supplied with your DW7171. To purchase the DW7032 contact your local retailer or DEWALT service center.

Other aids such as spring clamps, bar clamps or C-clamps may be appropriate for certain sizes and shapes of material. Use care in selecting and placing these clamps. Take time to make a dry run before making the cut. The left or right fence will slide from side to side to aid in clamping.

TO INSTALL CLAMP
1. Insert it into the hole behind the fence. The clamp should be facing toward the back of the miter saw. The groove on the clamp rod should be fully inserted into the base. Ensure this groove is fully inserted into the base of the clamp.

WARNING: If the groove is visible, the clamp will not be secure.

2. Rotate the clamp 180º toward the front of the miter saw.

3. Loosen the knob to adjust the clamp up or down, then use the fine adjust knob to firmly clamp the work.

WARNING: The clamp on the opposite side of the base when beveling, ALWAYS MAKE DRY RUNS (UNPOWERED) BEFORE FINISH CUTS TO CHECK THE PATH OF THE BLADE. ENSURE THE CLAMP DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ACTION OF THE SAW OR GUARDS.

Always clamp the workpiece to the saw base of the saw to cut any other part of the work area. Ensure the clamp lock is tightened. The clamp must be firmly secured to the edge of the base of the saw.

WARNING: If the groove is visible, the clamp will not be secure.

SUPPLEMENTAL LONG PIECES

WARNING: Use a substitute table extension for a substitute table extension; as additional support for a workpiece that is longer or wider than the basic miter saw table or to help feed, support or pull the workpiece.

CUTTING OUTSIDE FRAMES, SHADOW BOXES AND OTHER FOUR-SIDED PROJECTS
To best understand how to make the items listed, we suggest that you try a few simple projects using scrap wood until you develop a "FEEL" for your saw.

INSTALLING THE MITER SAW

WARNING: Always use a work clamp to maintain control and reduce the risk of workpiece damage and personal injury.

Your saw is the perfect tool for mitering cornes like the one shown in Figure 14. Sketch A in Figure 14 shows a bevel cut made by using the bevel adjustment to bevel the edge of the two boards at 45º. This produces a 90º corner. For this joint the miter arm was locked in the zero position and the bevel arm was locked in the 45º position before the cut was made. Do not allow the saw to contact the tip of the workpiece while pulling it out. The saw may turn toward you, possibly causing personal injury or damage to the workpiece.

CUTTING TRIM MOLDING AND OTHER FRAMES
Sketch B in Figure 15 shows a joint made by setting the miter arm at 45º to miter the two boards and make a 90º corner. To make this type of joint, set the bevel adjustment to zero and the miter arm to 45º. Once again, position the wood with the broad flat surface of the table and the narrow edge against the fence. The two sketches in Figure 15 are for four side objects only.

As the number of sides changes, do the miter and bevel angles. The chart below gives the proper angles for a variety of shapes.
1. Molding laying with broad back surface down flat on saw table (Fig. 17).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUTTING CROWN MOLDING LAYING FLAT AND USING THE
The chart below gives the proper settings for cutting crown molding. (The numbers for the miter
when making angle cuts.

CUTTING LARGE MATERIAL

ALWAYS MAKE A DRY RUN WITHOUT POWER BEFORE MAKING ANY CUTS.

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Troubleshooting Guide

BE SURE TO FOLLOW SAFETY RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS

TROUBLE! WHAT'S WRONG? WHAT TO DO

Saw will not start
1. Saw not plugged in
   1. Plug in saw.
2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped
   2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.
3. Cord damaged
   3. Have cord replaced by authorized service center.
4. Brushes worn out
   4. Have brushes replaced by authorized service center or replace them yourself. See Brushes.

Saw makes unsatisfactory cuts
1. Dull blade
   1. Replace blade, see Changing or Installing a New Saw Blade.
2. Blade mounted backwards
   2. Turn blade around, see Changing or Installing a New Saw Blade.
3. Gum or pitch on blade
   3. Remove blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool or household oven cleaner.
4. Incorrect blade for work being done
   4. Change the blade type, see Blade Descriptions.

Blade does not come up to speed
1. Extension cord too light or too long
   1. Replace with adequate size cord. Refer to Use Proper Extension Cord under Important Safety Instructions.
2. Low house current
   2. Contact your electric company.

Machine vibrates excessively
1. Saw not mounted securely to stand or work bench
   1. Tighten all mounting hardware, see Bench Mounting.
2. Stand or bench on uneven floor
   2. Reposition on flat level surface, see Bench Mounting.
3. Damaged saw blade
   3. Replace blade, see Changing or Installing a New Saw Blade (Fig. 3).

Does not make accurate miter cuts
1. Miter scale not adjusted correctly
   1. Check and adjust. Refer to Miter Scale Adjustment under Adjustments.
2. Blade is not square to fence
   2. Check and adjust. Refer to Miter Scale Adjustment under Adjustments.
3. Blade is not perpendicular to table
   3. Check and adjust fence. Refer to Bevel Square to Table Adjustment under Adjustments.
4. Workpiece moving
   4. Clamp workpiece securely to fence or glue 120 grit sandpaper to fence with rubber cement.

Material pinches blade
1. Cutting bowed material
   1. Refer to Bowed Material under Special Cuts.

---

**TABLE 1: COMPOUND MITER CUT**

(Position wood with broad flat side on the table and the narrow edge against the fence)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANGLE OF SIDE OF BOX (ANGLE A)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SET BEVEL ANGLE ON SAW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**TABLE 1: COMPOUND MITER CUT**

(Position wood with broad flat side on the table and the narrow edge against the fence)