



# SAFETY MUSTS: TABLE SAWS



## GENERAL USE

- ALWAYS FOLLOW THE GUIDANCE IN THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL**  
 Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications for the specific model of the product you are using. Failure to follow the specific product's manual instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.



## PPE & SAFE HANDLING

- ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES**  
 Everyday eyeglasses are NOT safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty.
- ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES FOR HANDLING SAW BLADES AND ROUGH MATERIAL**  
 Saw blades should be carried in a holder wherever possible.
- ALWAYS WEAR PROPER PERSONAL HEARING PROTECTION DURING USE**  
 Under some conditions and duration of use, noise from this product may contribute to hearing loss.
- ALWAYS WEAR CERTIFIED SAFETY EQUIPMENT:**
  - ANSI Z87.1 eye protection (CAN/CSA Z94.3),
  - ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) hearing protection,
  - NIOSH/OSHA/MSHA respiratory protection.
- DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE UNTIL IT IS COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED AND INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS**  
 A machine incorrectly assembled can cause serious injury.
- STABILITY**  
 Make sure the table saw is firmly mounted to a secure surface before use and does not move.
- NEVER USE DAMAGED OR INCORRECT BLADE WASHERS OR BOLT**  
 The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.
- IF THIS SAW MAKES AN UNFAMILIAR NOISE OR IF IT VIBRATES EXCESSIVELY, CEASE OPERATING IMMEDIATELY, TURN UNIT OFF AND DISCONNECT FROM THE PLUG FROM THE POWER SOURCE UNTIL THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN LOCATED AND CORRECTED**  
 Contact a DEWALT factory service center, a DEWALT authorized service center or other qualified service personnel if the problem can not be located and corrected.
- AIR VENTS OFTEN COVER MOVING PARTS AND SHOULD BE AVOIDED**  
 Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- AN EXTENSION CORD MUST HAVE ADEQUATE WIRE SIZE (AWG OR AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE) FOR SAFETY**  
 The smaller the gauge number of the wire, the greater the capacity of the cable, that is, 16 gauge has more capacity than 18 gauge. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. When using more than one extension to make up the total length, be sure each individual extension contains at least the minimum wire size. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The lower the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

| Volts         |              | Total Length of Cord in Feet (meters) |           |                 |            |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| 120V          |              | 25 (7.6)                              | 50 (15.2) | 100 (30.5)      | 150 (45.7) |
| Ampere Rating |              | American Wire Gauge                   |           |                 |            |
| More Than     | No More Than |                                       |           |                 |            |
| 0             | 6            | 18                                    | 16        | 16              | 14         |
| 6             | 10           | 18                                    | 16        | 14              | 12         |
| 10            | 12           | 16                                    | 16        | 14              | 12         |
| 12            | 16           | 14                                    | 12        | Not Recommended |            |



## ENVIRONMENT & MATERIALS HANDLING

- CUTTING PLASTICS, SAP COATED WOOD, AND OTHER MATERIALS MAY CAUSE MELTED MATERIAL TO ACCUMULATE ON THE BLADE TIPS AND THE BODY OF THE SAW BLADE INCREASING THE RISK OF BLADE OVERHEATING AND BINDING WHILE CUTTING**  
 If cutting plastic materials, avoid melting the plastic.
- 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. Damage to the saw and personal injury may result.
- THE PROPER THROAT PLATE MUST BE LOCKED IN PLACE AT ALL TIMES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF A THROWN WORKPIECE AND POSSIBLE INJURY**
- AVOID OVERHEATING THE SAW BLADE TIPS**  
 Keep material moving and parallel with the fence. Do not force work into the blade.
- DO NOT LEAVE A LONG BOARD (OR OTHER WORKPIECE) UNSUPPORTED SO THE SPRING OF THE BOARD CAUSES IT TO SHIFT ON THE TABLE RESULTING IN LOSS OF CONTROL AND POSSIBLE INJURY**  
 Provide proper support for the workpiece, based on its size and the type of operation to be performed. Hold the work firmly against the fence and down against the table surface.
- NEVER ATTEMPT TO CUT A STACK OF LOOSE PIECES OF MATERIAL WHICH COULD CAUSE LOSS OF CONTROL OR KICKBACK**  
 Support all materials securely.



## ACCESSORIES SELECTION, USE & MAINTENANCE

- DO NOT INSTALL A DIAMOND\* MASONRY BLADE AND ATTEMPT TO USE THE TABLE SAW AS A WET SAW**
- USE THE CORRECT SAW BLADE FOR THE INTENDED OPERATION**  
 The blade must rotate toward the front of the saw. Always tighten the blade arbor nut securely. Before use, inspect the blade for cracks or missing teeth. Do not use a damaged or dull blade.
- NEVER ATTEMPT TO FREE A STALLED SAW BLADE WITHOUT FIRST TURNING THE MACHINE OFF AND DISCONNECT THE PLUG FROM THE POWER SOURCE**  
 If a workpiece or cut-off piece becomes trapped inside the blade guard assembly, turn saw off and wait for blade to stop before lifting the blade guard assembly and removing the piece.
- DO NOT USE SAW BLADES THAT DO NOT CONFORM TO THE DIMENSIONS STATED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS**  
 Do not use any spacers to make a blade fit onto the spindle. Use only the blades specified in this manual, complying with EN847-1, if intended for wood and similar materials.
- CONSIDER APPLYING SPECIALLY DESIGNED NOISE-REDUCTION BLADES**

- DO NOT USE HIGH STEEL (HS) SAW BLADES, CRACKED OR DAMAGED SAW BLADES AND ENSURE THAT THE CHOSEN SAW BLADE IS SUITABLE FOR THE MATERIAL TO BE CUT**

- ALWAYS USE BLADES WITH CORRECT SIZE AND SHAPE OF ARBOR HOLES (DIAMOND\* VS. ROUND)**  
 Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-center, causing loss of control.



## BODY POSITIONING

- AVOID AWKWARD POSITIONS, WHERE A SUDDEN SLIP COULD CAUSE A HAND TO MOVE INTO A SAW BLADE**
- NEVER REACH IN BACK OF, OR AROUND, THE CUTTING TOOL WITH EITHER HAND TO HOLD DOWN THE WORKPIECE OR RETRIEVE MATERIALS**  
 Never reach around or over saw blade while the blade is spinning.
- DO NOT REACH UNDERNEATH THE WORKPIECE**  
 The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece.
- KEEP ARMS, HANDS AND FINGERS AWAY FROM THE BLADE TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY**  
 Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle or motor housing. If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.
- DO NOT HAVE ANY PART OF YOUR BODY IN LINE WITH THE BLADE**  
 Personal injury may occur. Stand to either side of the blade.
- NEVER PERFORM LAYOUT, ASSEMBLY OR SET-UP WORK ON THE TABLE/WORK AREA WHEN THE MACHINE IS RUNNING**  
 Never perform any adjustments while the saw is running such as fence repositioning or removal, bevel lock adjustment, or blade height adjustment. A sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the blade. Severe injury can result.
- NEVER HOLD THE WORKPIECE IN YOUR HANDS OR ACROSS YOUR LEG WHILE CUTTING**  
 Secure the workpiece to a stable platform. It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.
- HOLD THE POWER TOOL BY INSULATED GRIPPING SURFACES, WHEN PERFORMING AN OPERATION WHERE THE CUTTING TOOL MAY CONTACT HIDDEN WIRING**  
 Contact with a "live" wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock



## GUARDING-RELATED WARNING

- KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE**  
 Guards must be in working order and be properly mounted. A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired/replaced.
- ALWAYS USE SAW BLADE GUARD, RIVING KNIFE AND ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS FOR EVERY THROUGH-CUTTING OPERATION**  
 For through-cutting operations where the saw blade cuts completely through the thickness of the workpiece, the guard and other safety devices help reduce the risk of injury.
- IMMEDIATELY REATTACH THE GUARDING SYSTEM AFTER COMPLETING AN OPERATION**  
 (such as rabbeting cuts) which requires removal of the guard, riving knife and/or anti kickback device. These devices help to reduce the risk of injury.
- MAKE SURE THE SAW BLADE IS NOT CONTACTING THE GUARD, RIVING KNIFE OR THE WORKPIECE BEFORE THE SWITCH IS TURNED ON**  
 Inadvertent contact of these items with the saw blade could cause a hazardous condition.
- ADJUST THE RIVING KNIFE AS DESCRIBED IN THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL**  
 Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make it ineffective in reducing the likelihood of kickback.
- FOR THE RIVING KNIFE AND ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS TO WORK, THEY MUST BE ENGAGED IN THE WORKPIECE**  
 These devices are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to with them. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and anti-kickback pawls.
- USE THE APPROPRIATE SAW BLADE FOR THE RIVING KNIFE**  
 For the riving knife to function properly, the saw blade diameter must match the appropriate riving knife and the body of the saw blade must be thinner than the thickness of the riving knife and the cutting width of the saw blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.



## CUTTING PROCEDURE WARNINGS

- DO NOT PERFORM ANY OPERATION "FREEHAND"**  
 Always use the rip fence or the miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece. "Freehand" means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece in lieu of a rip fence or miter gauge. Freehand sawing leads to misalignment, binding and kickback.
- ADJUST THE CUTTING DEPTH TO THE THICKNESS OF THE WORKPIECE**  
 Less than a full tooth of the blade teeth should be visible below the workpiece.
- FEED THE WORKPIECE INTO THE SAW BLADE OR CUTTER ONLY AGAINST THE DIRECTION OF ROTATION**  
 Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.
- FEED WORKPIECE AT AN EVEN PACE**  
 Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the tool off immediately, unplug the tool then clear the jam. Jamming the saw blade by the workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.
- USE HOLD-DOWNS, JIGS, FIXTURES OR FEATHER BOARDS TO HELP GUIDE AND CONTROL THE WORKPIECE**  
 Accessories for use with your tool are available at extra cost from your local dealer or authorized service center. Instructions for making a push stick, a narrow rip auxiliary fence, a push block and feather boards are included in this manual.
- NEVER USE THE MITER GAUGE TO FEED THE WORKPIECE WHEN RIPPING AND DO NOT USE THE RIP FENCE AS A LENGTH STOP WHEN CROSS CUTTING WITH THE MITER GAUGE**  
 Guiding the workpiece with the rip fence and the miter gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.
- USE ONLY THE PUSH STICK PROVIDED BY THE MANUFACTURER OR CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS AND IS APPROPRIATE TO THE APPLICATION**  
 A push stick is a wooden or plastic stick, often homemade, that should be used whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would cause you to place your hands within 6" (152 mm) of the blade. Never use a damaged or cut push stick because it may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.
- WHEN RIPPING, ALWAYS APPLY THE WORKPIECE FEEDING FORCE BETWEEN THE FENCE AND THE SAW BLADE**  
 Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 5.9" (150 mm) and use a push block when this distance is less than 2" (50 mm). "Work helping" devices keep your hand a safe distance from the saw blade.
- PROVIDE AUXILIARY WORKPIECE SUPPORT TO THE REAR AND/OR SIDES OF THE SAW TABLE FOR LONG AND/OR WIDE WORKPIECES TO KEEP THEM LEVEL**  
 A long and/or wide workpiece may pivot on the table's edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.
- USE AN AUXILIARY FENCE IN CONTACT WITH THE TABLETOP WHEN RIPPING WORKPIECES LESS THAN (2 MM) THICK**  
 A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback.

\*Manufactured diamonds engineered for cutting.