



SAFETY MUSTS: MITER 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 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 ALLOW FAMILIARITY (GAINED FROM FREQUENT USE OF YOUR SAW) TO REPLACE SAFETY RULES**
Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is sufficient to inflict severe injury.
- **PLAN YOUR WORK**
Every time you change the bevel or miter angle setting, make sure the fence will not interfere with the blade or the guarding system. Without turning the tool "ON" and with no workpiece on the table, move the saw blade through a complete simulated cut to assure there will be no interference or danger of cutting the fence.
- **DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE UNTIL IT IS COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED AND INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS**
A machine incorrectly assembled can cause serious injury.
- **OBTAIN ADVICE FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR, INSTRUCTOR, OR ANOTHER QUALIFIED PERSON IF YOU ARE NOT THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE OPERATION OF THIS MACHINE**
Knowledge is safety.
- **MITER SAWS ARE INTENDED TO CUT WOOD OR WOOD-LIKE PRODUCTS, THEY CANNOT BE USED WITH ABRASIVE CUT-OFF WHEELS FOR CUTTING FERROUS MATERIAL SUCH AS BARS, RODS, STUDS, ETC.**
Abrasive dust causes moving parts such as the lower guard to jam. Sparks from abrasive cutting will burn the lower guard, the kerf insert and other plastic parts.
- **DO NOT USE THE SAW UNTIL THE TABLE IS CLEAR OF ALL TOOLS, WOOD SCRAPS, ETC., EXCEPT FOR THE WORKPIECE**
Small debris or loose pieces of wood or other objects that contact the revolving blade can be thrown with high speed. Vibration can possibly cause the machine to slide, walk, or tip over, causing serious injury.
- **ENSURE THE MITER SAW IS MOUNTED OR PLACED ON A LEVEL, FIRM WORK SURFACE BEFORE USE**
A level and firm work surface reduces the risk of the miter saw becoming unstable.
- **USE CLAMPS TO SUPPORT THE WORKPIECE WHENEVER POSSIBLE**
If supporting the workpiece by hand, you must always keep your hand at least 4" (100 mm) from either side of the saw blade. Do not use this saw to cut pieces that are too small to be securely clamped or held by hand. If your hand is placed too close to the saw blade, there is an increased risk of injury from blade contact.
- **ALWAYS USE A CLAMP OR A FIXTURE DESIGNED TO PROPERLY SUPPORT ROUND MATERIAL SUCH AS RODS OR TUBING**
Rods have a tendency to roll while being cut, causing the blade to "bite" and pull the work with your hand into the blade.
- **TIGHTEN ALL CLAMP HANDLES, KNOBS AND LEVERS PRIOR TO OPERATION**
Loose clamps can cause parts or the workpiece to be thrown at high speeds.
- **LET THE BLADE REACH FULL SPEED BEFORE CONTACTING THE WORKPIECE**
This will reduce the risk of the workpiece being thrown.
- **HOLD THE HANDLE FIRMLY WHEN MAKING AN INCOMPLETE CUT OR WHEN RELEASING THE SWITCH BEFORE THE SAW HEAD IS COMPLETELY IN THE DOWN POSITION**
The braking action of the saw may cause the saw head to be suddenly pulled downward, causing a risk of injury.
- **PUSH THE SAW THROUGH THE WORKPIECE**
Do not pull the saw through the workpiece. To make a cut, raise the saw head and pull it out over the workpiece without cutting, start the motor, press the saw head down and push the saw through the workpiece. Cutting on the pull stroke is likely to cause the saw blade to climb on top of the workpiece and violently throw the blade assembly towards the operator.
- **CUT ONLY ONE WORKPIECE AT A TIME**
Stacked multiple workpieces cannot be adequately clamped or braced and may bind on the blade or shift during cutting.
- **THE CUT-OFF PIECE MUST NOT BE JAMMED OR PRESSED BY ANY MEANS AGAINST THE SPINNING SAW BLADE**
If confined, i.e. using length stops, the cut-off piece could get wedged against the blade and thrown violently.
- **IF THE WORKPIECE OR BLADE BECOMES JAMMED, TURN THE MITER SAW OFF**
Wait for all moving parts to stop and disconnect the plug from the power source and/or remove the battery pack. Then work to free the jammed material. Continued sawing with a jammed workpiece could cause loss of control or damage to the miter saw.
- **AFTER FINISHING THE CUT, RELEASE THE SWITCH, HOLD THE SAW HEAD DOWN AND WAIT FOR THE BLADE TO STOP BEFORE REMOVING THE CUT-OFF PIECE**
Reaching with your hand near the coasting blade is dangerous.
- **NEVER LOCK THE SWITCH IN THE "ON" POSITION**
Severe personal injury may result.



BODY POSITIONING

- **NEVER CROSS YOUR HAND OVER THE INTENDED LINE OF CUTTING EITHER IN FRONT OR BEHIND THE SAW BLADE**
Supporting the workpiece "cross handed" i.e. holding the workpiece to the right of the saw blade with your left hand or vice versa is very dangerous.
- **DO NOT REACH BEHIND THE FENCE WITH EITHER HAND CLOSER THAN 4" (100 MM) FROM EITHER SIDE OF THE SAW BLADE, TO REMOVE WOOD SCRAPS, OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON WHILE THE BLADE IS SPINNING**
The proximity of the spinning saw blade to your hand may not be obvious and you may be seriously injured.
- **DO NOT PLACE EITHER HAND IN THE BLADE AREA WHEN THE SAW IS CONNECTED TO THE POWER SOURCE**
Inadvertent blade activation may result in serious injury.
- **NEVER REACH AROUND, UNDER, OR BEHIND THE SAW BLADE OR IN LINE WITH THE PATH OF THE BLADE UNLESS IT IS UNPLUGGED AND TURNED OFF**
A blade can cause serious injury.
- **NEVER STAND ON TOOL**
Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.



ENVIRONMENT & MATERIALS HANDLING

- **PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUPPORT SUCH AS TABLE EXTENSIONS, SAWHORSES, ETC. FOR A WORKPIECE THAT IS WIDER OR LONGER THAN THE TABLETOP**
Workpieces longer or wider than the miter saw table can tip if not securely supported. If the cut-off piece or workpiece tips, it can lift the lower guard or be thrown by the spinning blade.
- **DO NOT USE ANOTHER PERSON AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR A TABLE EXTENSION OR AS ADDITIONAL SUPPORT.** Unstable support for the workpiece can cause the blade to bind or the workpiece to shift during the cutting operation pulling you and the helper into the spinning blade.
- **INSPECT YOUR WORKPIECE BEFORE CUTTING**
If the workpiece is bowed or warped, clamp it with the outside bowed face toward the fence. Always make certain that there is no gap between the workpiece, fence and table along the line of the cut. Bent or warped workpieces can twist or shift and may cause binding on the spinning saw blade while cutting. There should be no nails or foreign objects in the workpiece.
- **THE WORKPIECE MUST BE STATIONARY AND CLAMPED OR HELD AGAINST BOTH THE FENCE AND THE TABLE**
Do not feed the workpiece into the blade or cut "freehand" in any way. Unrestrained or moving workpieces could be thrown at high speeds, causing injury.
- **DO NOT OPERATE ON ANYTHING OTHER THAN THE DESIGNATED VOLTAGE FOR THE SAW**
Overheating, damage to the tool and personal injury may occur.
- **DO NOT WEDGE ANYTHING AGAINST THE FAN TO HOLD THE MOTOR SHAFT**
Damage to tool and possible personal injury may occur.
- **NEVER CUT FERROUS METALS OR MASONRY**
Either of these can cause the carbide tips to fly off the blade at high speeds causing serious injury.
- **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**
- **CLEAN THE MOTOR AIR SLOTS OF CHIPS AND SAWDUST**
Clogged motor air slots can cause the machine to overheat, damaging the machine and possibly causing a short which could cause serious injury.



ACCESSORY SELECTION, USE, & MAINTENANCE

- **MAKE CERTAIN THE BLADE ROTATES IN THE CORRECT DIRECTION**
The teeth on the blade should point in the direction of rotation as marked on the saw.
- **BE SURE ALL BLADE AND BLADE CLAMPS ARE CLEAN, RECESSED SIDES OF BLADE CLAMPS ARE AGAINST BLADE AND ARBOR SCREW IS TIGHTENED SECURELY**
Loose or improper blade clamping may result in damage to the saw and possible personal injury. Cleaning the blade and blade clamps allows you to check for any damage to the blade or blade clamps. A cracked or damaged blade or blade clamp can come apart and pieces can be thrown at high speeds, causing serious injury.
- **NEVER APPLY BLADE LUBRICANT TO A RUNNING BLADE**
Applying lubricant could cause your hand to move into the blade resulting in serious injury.
- **DO NOT USE LUBRICANTS OR CLEANERS (PARTICULARLY SPRAY OR AEROSOL) IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLASTIC GUARD**
The polycarbonate material used in the guard is subject to attack by certain chemicals.
- **USE ONLY BLADES OF THE CORRECT SIZE AND TYPE SPECIFIED FOR THIS TOOL TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE MACHINE AND/OR SERIOUS INJURY**
Use only crosscut saw blades recommended for miter saws. For best results, do not use carbide tipped blades with hook angles in excess of 7 degrees. Do not use blades with deep gullets. These can deflect and contact the guard and can cause damage to the machine and/or serious injury.
- **INSPECT BLADE FOR CRACKS OR OTHER DAMAGE PRIOR TO OPERATION**
A cracked or damaged blade can come apart and pieces can be thrown at high speeds, causing serious injury. Replace cracked or damaged blades immediately. DO NOT USE WARPED BLADES. Check to see if the blade runs true and is free from vibration. A vibrating blade can cause damage to the machine and/or serious injury.
- **KEEP GUARD IN PLACE AND IN WORKING ORDER**
- **ALWAYS USE THE KERF PLATE AND REPLACE THIS PLATE WHEN DAMAGED**
Small chip accumulation under the saw may interfere with the saw blade or may cause instability of workpiece when cutting.
- **USE ONLY BLADE CLAMPS SPECIFIED FOR THIS TOOL TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE MACHINE AND/OR SERIOUS INJURY**
Either of these can cause the carbide tips to fly off the blade at high speeds causing serious injury.