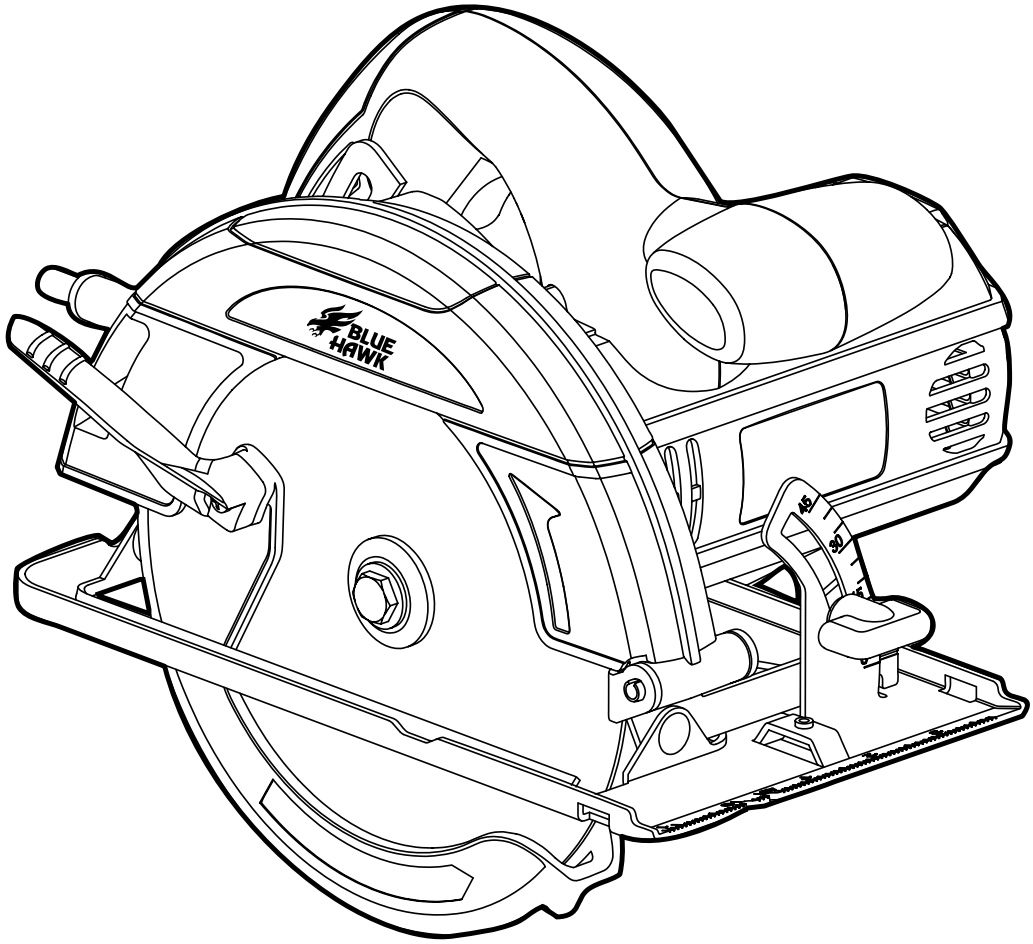
ITEM #0067272

12 AMP CIRCULAR SAW

MODEL #3275.1

Français p. 21

Español p. 42



ATTACH YOUR RECEIPT HERE

Serial Number _____ Purchase Date _____

Questions, problems, missing parts? Before returning to your retailer, call our customer service department at 1-877-888-8225, 8 a.m. - 6 p.m., EST, Monday - Thursday, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., EST, Friday.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Product Specifications 2

Safety Information 3

Package Contents 9

Preparation. 10

Glossary of Terms for Woodworking 11

Assembly Instructions 12

Operating Instructions 13

Care and Maintenance. 19

Troubleshooting 20

Warranty. 20

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

COMPONENT	SPECIFICATION
Rated Voltage	120 V ~ 60 Hz
Rated Power Input	12 A
No-Load Speed, n_0	5,500 RPM
Saw Blade Size	7-1/4 in.
Cutting Angle	0° – 45°
Depth of Cut at 90°	2-7/16 in.
Depth of Cut at 45°	1-3/4 in.

SAFETY INFORMATION

Please read and understand this entire manual before attempting to assemble or operate this product. If you have any questions regarding the product, please call the customer service department at 1-877-888-8225, 8 a.m. - 6 p.m., EST, Monday - Thursday, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., EST, Friday.

CAUTION: Read and understand all instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious personal injury.

SAFETY SYMBOLS

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible dangers. The safety symbols and the explanations that accompany them deserve your careful attention and understanding. The safety warnings DO NOT, by themselves, eliminate any danger. They are not substitutes for proper accident-prevention measures.

DANGER: Someone will be seriously injured or killed if the safety information is not followed.

WARNING: Someone could be seriously injured or killed if the safety information is not followed.

CAUTION: Someone may be injured if the safety information is not followed.

DAMAGE PREVENTION AND INFORMATION MESSAGES

These inform the user of important information and/or instructions that could lead to equipment or other property damage if they are not followed. Each message is preceded by the word “NOTE,” as in the example below:

Note: Equipment and/or property damage may result if these instructions are not followed.

KNOW THE TOOL

To operate this tool, carefully read this manual and all labels affixed to the circular saw before using it. Keep this manual available for future reference.

Some of the following symbols may be used on this tool. Please study them and their meaning. Proper interpretation of these symbols will allow you to operate the tool better and more safely.

SYMBOL	DEFINITION	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
V	Volts	⎓	Direct Current
A	Amps	n_0	No-load Speed
Hz	Hertz	⧈	Class II Construction
W	Watts	/min.	Revolutions or Strokes per Minute
⚠	A danger, warning, or caution. It means ‘Attention! Your safety is involved.’	~	Alternating Current

Important: This tool should only be serviced by a qualified service technician.

SAFETY INFORMATION

WORK AREA SAFETY

- Keep your work area clean and well-lit. Cluttered benches and dark areas invite accidents.
- Do not operate power tools in explosive environments, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases, or dust. Power tools create sparks that may ignite the dust or fumes.
- Keep bystanders, children, and visitors away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.
- Make the workshop childproof with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.
- Use the right tool. Do not force a tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- Double-insulated tools are equipped with 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 in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install a polarized outlet. Do not change the plug in any way. Double insulation eliminates the need for a three-wire, grounded power cord and grounded power-supply system.
- Avoid contact with grounded surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, ranges, and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is grounded while using the tool.
- Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. A wet power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord to carry the tool or to pull the plug from an outlet. Keep the cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges, or moving parts.
- Replace damaged cords immediately. Damaged cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- When operating a power tool outside, use an outdoor extension cord marked “W-A” or “W”. These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock. The following table shows the correct size to use, depending on the cord length and nameplate amperage rating of the tool. When in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. Always use UL and CSA listed extension cords:

RECOMMENDED SIZES OF EXTENSION CORDS

AMPERE RATING	VOLTS	TOTAL LENGTH OF CORD IN FEET			
	120 V~	25 ft.	50 ft.	100 ft.	150 ft.
		A. W. G.			
0~6		18	16	16	14
6~10		18	16	14	12
10~12		16	16	14	12
12~16		14	12	not recommended	

PERSONAL SAFETY

WARNING: The operation of any power tool can result in foreign objects being thrown into your eyes, which can result in severe eye damage. Before beginning power-tool operation, always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields and a full-face shield, when needed. It is recommended to use a wide vision safety mask over eyeglasses or standard safety glasses with shields. Always use eye protection, which is marked to comply with ANSI Z87.1.

SAFETY INFORMATION

- Stay alert, watch what you are doing, and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use the tool while tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing, and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry, or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- Avoid accidental startups. Ensure that the switch is off before plugging the tool in. Carrying tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- Remove adjusting keys or wrenches before turning the tool on. A wrench or a key that is left attached to a rotating part of the tool may result in personal injury.
- Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Proper footing and balance enables better control of the tool in unexpected situations.
- Use safety equipment. A dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, a hard hat, or hearing protection must be used for appropriate conditions.
- Before connecting the tool to a power source (receptacle, outlet, etc.), ensure that the voltage supplied is the same as that specified on the nameplate of the tool. A power source with voltage greater than that specified for the tool can result in serious injury to the user as well as damage to the tool.

POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

- Use clamps or another practical means to secure and support the workpiece to a stable platform. Holding the workpiece by hand or against your body is unstable and may lead to loss of control.
- Do not force the tool. Use the correct tool for your application. The correct tool will do the job better and more safely at the rate for which it is designed.
- Do not use the tool if the switch does not turn it on or off. Any tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing the tool. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the tool accidentally.
- Store idle tools out of reach of children and other untrained persons. Tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- Maintain tools with care. Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, and any other condition that may affect the tool's operation. If damaged, have the tool serviced before using. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained tools.
- Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer for your model. Accessories that may be suitable for one tool may become hazardous when used on another tool.
- Do not alter or misuse the tool. This tool is precision built. Any alteration or modification not specified is misuse and may result in a dangerous condition.

SERVICE

- Tool service must be performed only by qualified repair personnel. Service or maintenance performed by unqualified personnel could result in a risk of injury and/or property damage.
- When servicing a tool, use only identical replacement parts. Follow instructions in the maintenance section of this manual. Use of unauthorized parts or failure to follow maintenance instructions may create a risk of electric shock or injury.

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES FOR CIRCULAR SAWS

- Do not use the circular saw near fumes or combustible liquids.
- Never slow the blade down with your hands, or by applying pressure to the side of the blade.
- Never apply force! Move the circular saw forward gently and steadily.
- Use of accessories that are not recommended for use with this tool may create hazardous conditions.

DANGER: Keep hands away from the cutting area and blade. Keep your second hand on the auxiliary handle or motor housing. If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.

- Keep your body positioned to either side of the saw blade, but not in line with the saw blade. Kickback could cause the saw to jump backward.
- Do not reach underneath the workpiece. The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the work surface.
- Check the lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if the lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position. If the saw is accidentally dropped, the lower guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.
- Check the operation and condition of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use. The lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a buildup of debris.
- The lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts, such as “Pocket Cuts” and “Compound Cuts.” For these specialized cuts, raise the lower guard with the retracting handle. As soon as the blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.
- Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing the saw down on the bench or floor. An unprotected, coasting blade will cause the saw to walk backward, cutting whatever is in its path. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after the switch is released.
- NEVER hold the piece being cut in your hands or across your body. It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.
- Hold the tool by the insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Contact with a “live” wire will also make exposed metal parts of the tool “live” and shock the operator.
- When ripping, always use a rip fence or straight edge guide. This improves the accuracy of the cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.
- Always use blades with the correct size and shape (diamond vs. round) holes. Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will cause a loss of control.
- Never use damaged or incorrect blade washers or bolts. The blade washers and bolts were specially designed for the saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.

WARNING: Use of this tool can generate dust-containing chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints.

- Crystalline silica from bricks, cement, and other masonry products.
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending upon 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 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 or eyes or to lie on the skin may promote the absorption of harmful chemicals.

KICKBACK

Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound, or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator.

When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator.

If the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood, causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

Kickback is the result of tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking the proper precautions as given below:

DANGER: Release the switch immediately if the blade binds or the saw stalls. Kickback could cause loss of control of the saw. Loss of control can lead to serious personal injury.

To guard against kickback, avoid dangerous practices such as the following:

- Setting the blade depth incorrectly.
- Sawing into knots or nails in the workpiece.
- Twisting the blade while making a cut.
- Making a cut with a dull, gummed up, or improperly set blade.
- Supporting the workpiece incorrectly.
- Forcing a cut.
- Cutting warped or wet lumber.
- Operating the tool incorrectly or misusing the tool.

To reduce the chance of kickback, follow these safety practices:

- When the blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the workpiece or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur. Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.
- When restarting a saw in the workpiece, center the saw blade in the kerf and check that saw teeth are not engaged into the material. If the saw blade is binding, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.

SAFETY INFORMATION

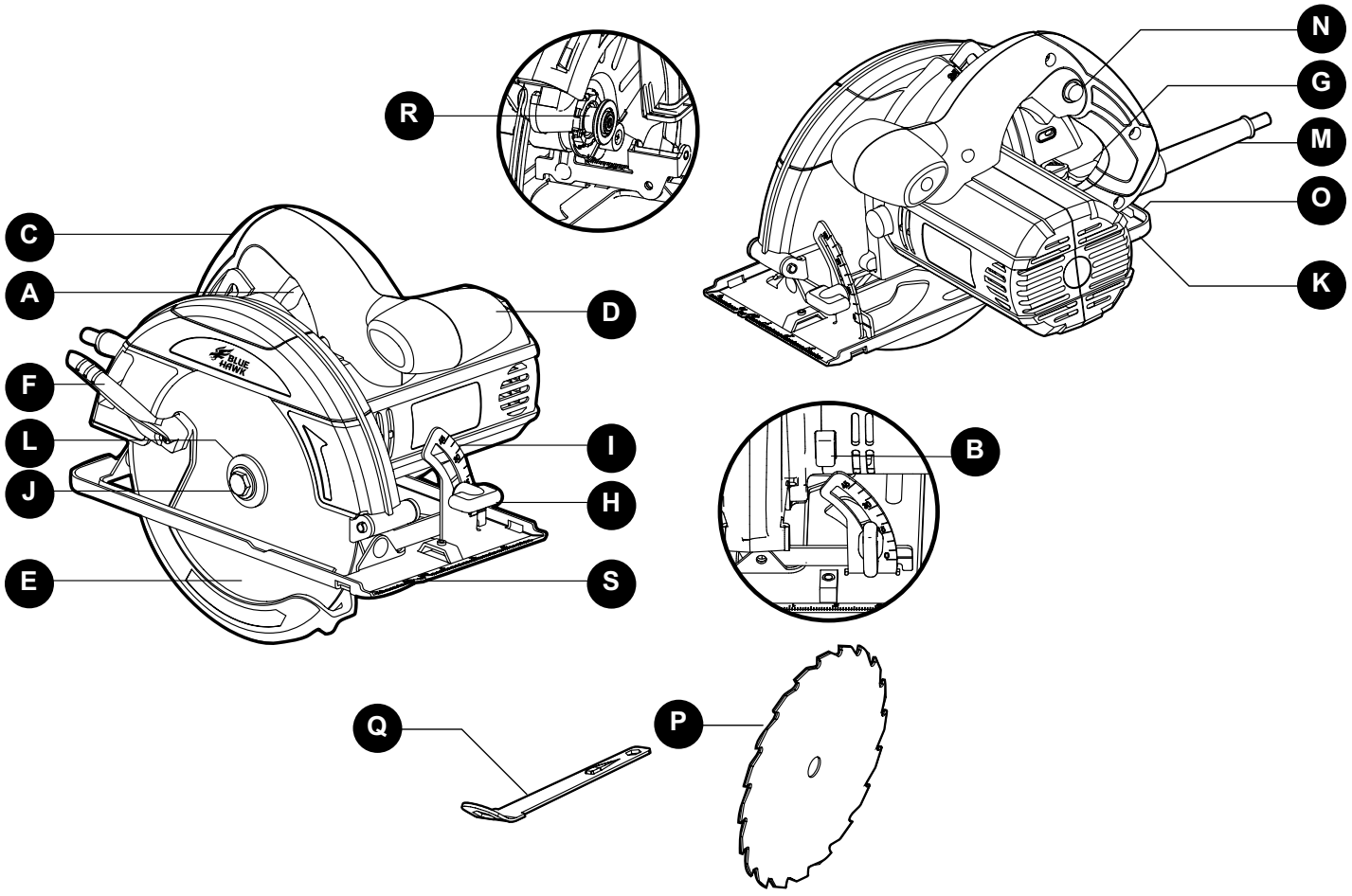
- Blade depth and angle-locking knob levers must be tight and secure before making a cut. If the blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause blade binding and kickback.
- Use extra caution when making a “Pocket Cut” into existing walls or other blind areas. The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.
- Keep the blade at the correct depth setting. The depth setting should not extend more than 1/4 in. (6.5 mm) below the material that is being cut.
- Inspect the workpiece for knots or nails before cutting.
- Make straight cuts. Always use a straight edge guide when rip cutting. This helps prevent the blade from twisting.
- Use clean, sharp, and properly set blades.
- Support the workpiece properly before beginning a cut.
- Use steady, even pressure when making a cut.
- Do not cut warped or wet lumber.
- Hold the saw firmly with both hands and maintain a balanced position in order to resist the force if kickback should occur.

WARNING: When using the saw, always stay alert and exercise control. Do not remove the saw from the workpiece while the blade is moving.

SAW BLADES

- The best saw blades will not cut efficiently if they are not kept clean, sharp, and properly set. Using a dull blade will place a heavy load on the saw and increase the danger of kickback. Keep extra blades on hand so sharp blades are always available.
- Gum and resin on blades will slow the saw down. Remove the saw blade from the saw and use gum and resin remover, hot water, or kerosene to remove these accumulations. DO NOT USE GASOLINE.

PACKAGE CONTENTS



PART	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
A	Trigger Switch	1
B	Spindle-lock Button	1
C	Main Handle	1
D	Front Handle	1
E	Lower Blade Guard	1
F	Blade Guard Lever	1
G	Depth-locking Lever	1
H	Angle-locking Knob	1
I	0° – 45° Bevel Gauge	1
J	Hexagon Blade Screw	1

PART	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
K	Base Plate	1
L	Outer Flange (D-Washer)	1
M	Cord Guard	1
N	Lock-off Button	1
O	Blade Wrench Storage	1
P	Blade	1
Q	Wrench	1
R	Spindle	1
S	Kerf Indicator	1

PREPARATION

Before attempting to use any tool, be sure to become familiar with all of the operating features and safety instructions.

WARNING: DO NOT allow familiarity with the saw to cause carelessness. Remember that one careless moment is enough to cause severe injury.

APPLICATIONS

This saw can be used for the purpose listed below:

- Cutting all types of wood and wood products.

Note: The use of abrasive cut-off wheels is not recommended with this saw.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR WOODWORKING

TERM	DEFINITION
Bevel Cut	A cutting operation made with the blade at any angle other than 90° to the miter table.
Chamfer Cut	A cut removing a wedge from a block of wood so that the end (or part of the end) is angled at other than 90°.
Compound-Miter Cut	A cut made using a miter angle and a bevel angle at the same time.
Cross Cut	A cutting or shaping operation made against the grain of the workpiece.
Dado Cut	A non-through cut that produces a square-sided notch or trough in the workpiece (requires a special blade).
Freehand Cut	Performing a cut without using a fence, miter gauge, fixture, work clamp, or other proper device to keep the workpiece from twisting or moving during the cut. Freehand cuts are dangerous and should be avoided.
Gum	A sticky, sap-based residue from wood products.
Kerf	The material removed by the blade in a through cut or the slot produced by the blade in a non-through or partial cut.
Kickback	A hazard that can occur when the blade binds or stalls, throwing the workpiece back toward the operator.
Leading Edge	The end of the workpiece pushed into the tool first.
Miter Cut	A cutting operation made with the blade at any angle other than 90° to the fence.
Non-Through Cuts	Any cutting operation where the blade does not extend completely through the thickness of the workpiece, like a dado cut.
Resin	A sticky, sap-based substance that has hardened.
Revolutions Per Minute (RPM)	The number of turns completed by a spinning object in one minute.
Ripping or Rip Cut	A cutting operation along the length of the workpiece.
Saw-Blade Path	The area over, under, behind, or in front of the blade, as it applies to the workpiece. The area that will be or has been cut by the blade.
Set	The distance that the saw blade tooth is bent (or set) outward from the face of the blade.
Spindle	The shaft on which a blade or cutting tool is mounted. Also called the arbor.
Through Sawing	Any cutting operation where the blade extends completely through the thickness of the workpiece.
Workpiece or Material	The item on which the cutting operation is being done. The surfaces of a workpiece are commonly referred to as faces, ends, and edges.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Installing a Saw Blade

a. Unplug the saw.
b. Press and hold the spindle-lock button (B) and remove the blade screw (J) by turning it counterclockwise with the wrench (Q).
c. Remove the outer flange (D-Washer) (L).

WARNING: If the inner flange bushing has been removed, replace it before placing the blade on the spindle. Failure to do so will prevent the blade from tightening properly, and could result in serious personal injury.

d. Use the blade guard lever (F) to retract the lower blade guard (E) into the upper blade guard. Make sure that the lower guard works properly and allows the guard to move freely.
e. Verify that the blade teeth and the arrow on the blade (P) and the arrow on the lower blade guard (E) are pointing in the same direction.

Note: The blade teeth should point upward at the front of the saw.

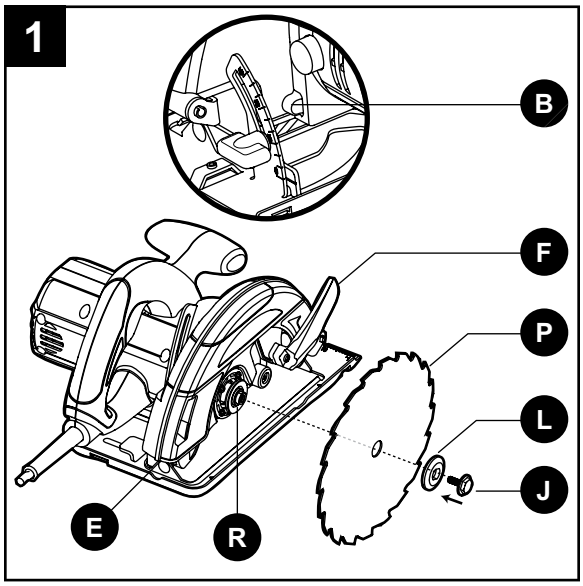
f. Fit the blade (P) inside the lower blade guard (E) and onto the spindle (R).
g. Replace the outer flange (D-Washer) (L).
h. Press and hold the spindle-lock button (B) and replace the blade screw (J). Then tighten the blade screw (J) securely by turning it clockwise with the wrench (Q).

Note: Never use a blade that is too thick to allow the outer flange (D-Washer) (L) to engage with the flat section of the spindle.

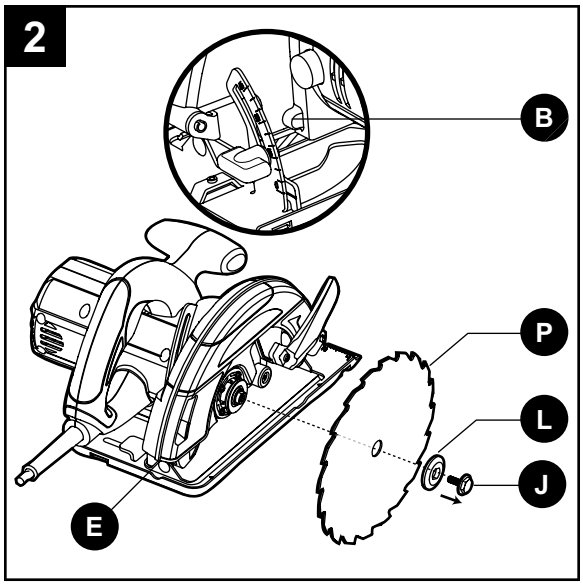
2. Removing a Saw Blade

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

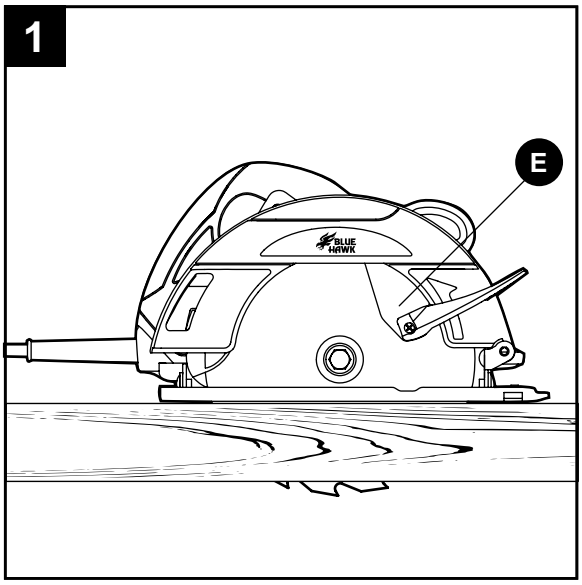
a. Unplug the saw.
b. Press and hold the spindle-lock button (B) and remove the blade screw (J) by turning it counterclockwise with the wrench (Q).
c. Remove the outer flange (D-Washer) (L).
d. Lift the lower blade guard (E) and remove the blade (P).



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



1. Blade Guard System



DANGER: When sawing through a workpiece, the lower blade guard does not cover the blade on the underside of the workpiece. Since the blade is exposed on the underside of the workpiece, ALWAYS keep hands and fingers away from the cutting area. Serious injury will result if any part of the body comes into contact with the moving blade.

WARNING: The lower blade guard on the circular saw is there for the operator's protection and safety. Do not alter it for any reason. If it becomes damaged or if the blade begins to run slowly or sluggishly, DO NOT operate the saw until the damaged part has been repaired or replaced. ALWAYS leave the guard in its correct operating position when using the saw.

WARNING: To avoid possible serious injury, never use the saw when the guard is not operating correctly. Check the guard for correct operation before each use. The guard is operating correctly when it moves freely and instantly returns to the closed position. If the saw is dropped, check the lower blade guard and bumper for damage at all depth settings before using it.

a. Ensure that the lower blade guard (E) is in the up position when making a cut. If the lower blade guard (E) does not snap closed at any time, unplug the saw from the power supply.

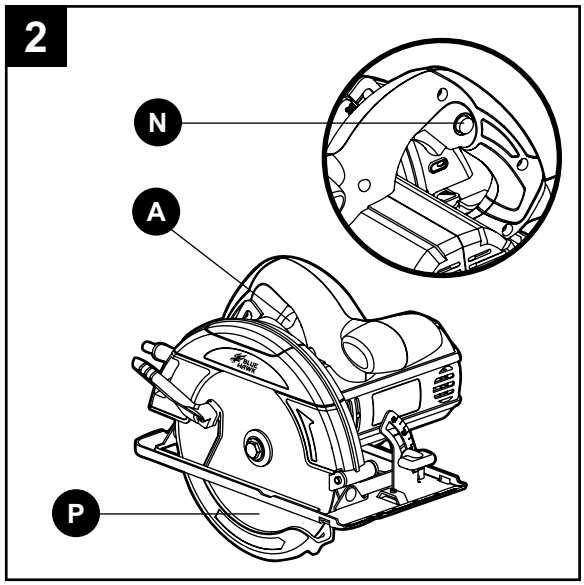
b. Exercise the lower guard (E) by moving it rapidly back and forth from the full open position to the closed position several times. This will usually restore the guard to its normal operating condition. If this does not correct a slow or sluggishly closing lower guard (E), do not use the saw. Take it to an authorized service technician for repair.

2. Starting the Saw

WARNING: The blade should reach full speed before it comes into contact with the workpiece.

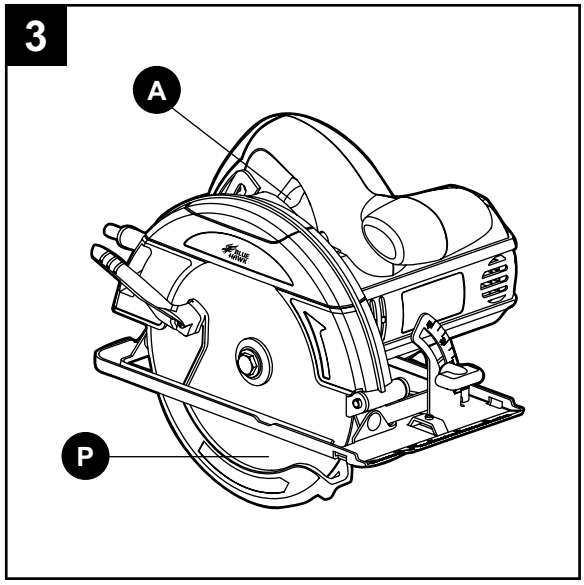
a. Press lock-off button (N) and then press and hold the trigger switch (A).

b. Always allow the blade (P) to reach full speed, then guide the saw into the workpiece.

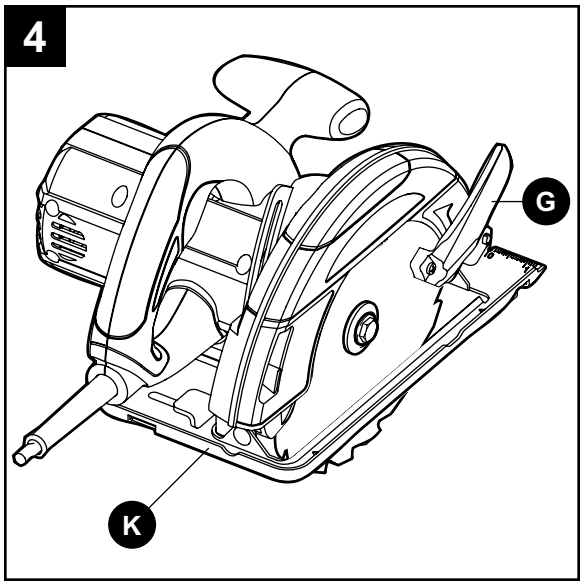


3. Stopping the Saw

Release the trigger switch (A) and allow the blade (P) to come to a complete stop.



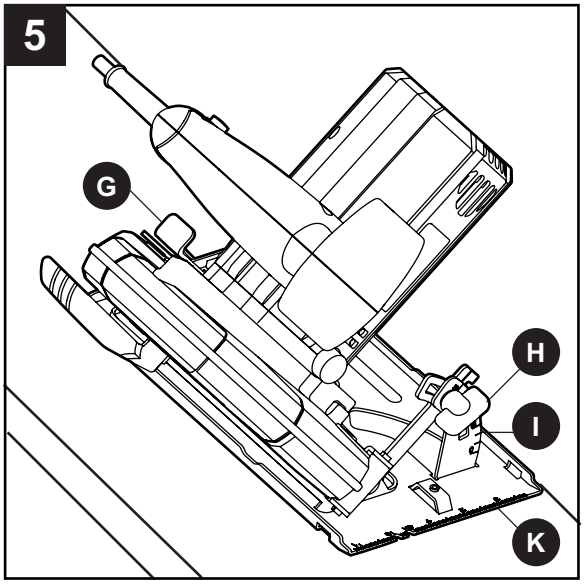
4. Depth-of-Cut Adjustment



WARNING: ALWAYS maintain the correct blade-depth setting. The correct blade-depth setting for all cuts should not exceed the thickness of the material being cut by more than 1/4 in. (6.5 mm). Greater blade depth will increase the chance of kickback and cause the cut to be rough.

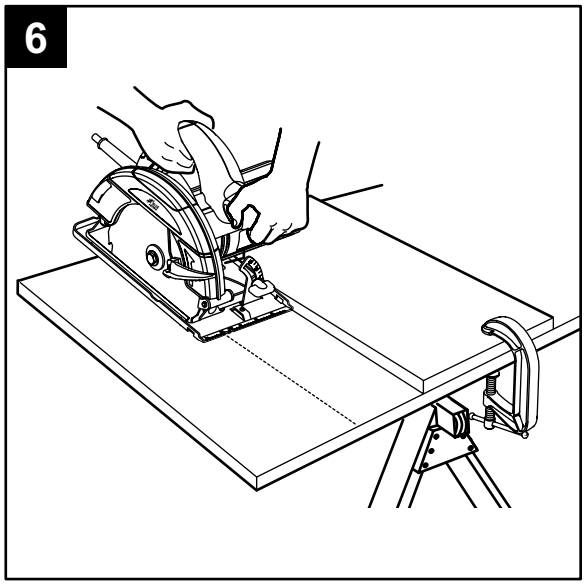
a. Unplug the saw.
b. Pull the depth-locking lever (G) upward to release it.
c. Determine the desired depth of cut.
d. Hold the base plate (K) flat against the workpiece and raise or lower the saw until the indicator mark on the saw aligns with the desired depth on the scale.
e. Push down on the depth-locking lever (G) to lock it into position.

5. Adjusting the Cutting Angle



a. Loosen the angle-locking knob (H), located on the 0°~45° bevel gauge (I) on the base plate (K).
b. Tilt the body of the saw until the required angle is reached. Refer to the scale on the 0°~45° bevel gauge (I).
c. Tighten the angle-locking knob (H) to secure the saw and angle.

6. General Cutting



DANGER: When lifting the saw from the workpiece, the blade is exposed on the underside of the saw until the lower blade guard closes. Ensure that the lower blade guard is closed before setting the saw down.

WARNING: To make sawing easier and safer, always maintain proper control of the saw. Loss of control could cause an accident resulting in possible serious injury.

To make the safest and best possible cut, follow these steps:

a. Hold the saw firmly with both hands. Avoid placing your hand on the workpiece while making a cut.

b. Support the workpiece so that the cut is always to the operator's side and not directly in line with the operator's body; support the workpiece near the cut.

c. Place the workpiece with the good side facing down.

d. Clamp the workpiece securely so that the workpiece will not move during the cut.

Note: Always place the saw on the portion of the workpiece that is supported and not on the "cut off" piece.

e. Draw a guideline along the desired cutting line before beginning the cut.

f. Keep the cord away from the cutting area. Always place the cord so that it is not hanging up on the workpiece while making a cut.

DANGER: If the cord hangs up on the workpiece during a cut, release the trigger switch immediately. Unplug the saw and reposition the cord in order to prevent it from hanging up again.

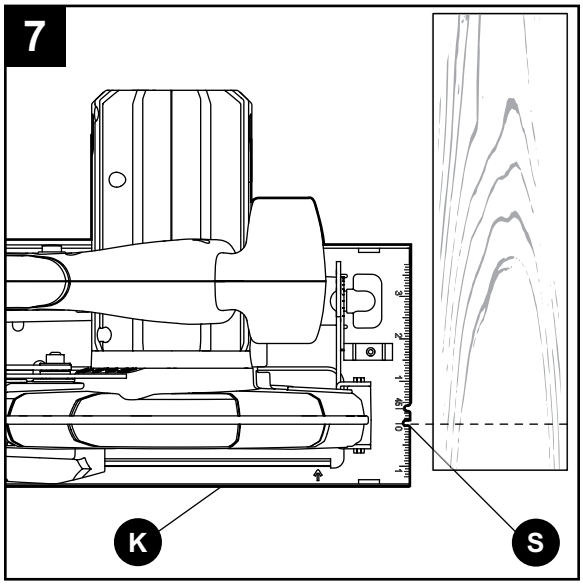
DANGER: Using a saw with a damaged cord could result in serious injury or death. If the cord has been damaged, have it replaced before using the saw again.

7. Cross Cutting/Rip Cutting

When making a cross-cut or a rip cut, align the guideline on the workpiece with the full-length kerf indicator (S) on the base plate (K). The distance from the saw blade to the saw base is approximately 4-1/4 in. (10.8 cm) on the left side of the saw and 1-1/2 in. (3.8 cm) on the right side.

Note: Blade thicknesses vary. Always make a trial cut in scrap material along a guideline to determine how much the guideline must be offset from the guide to produce an accurate cut.

Note: The distance from the cutting line to the guideline is the amount by which the guide should be offset. Use a guide when making long or wide rip cuts.



8. Rip Cutting Using a Straight Edge

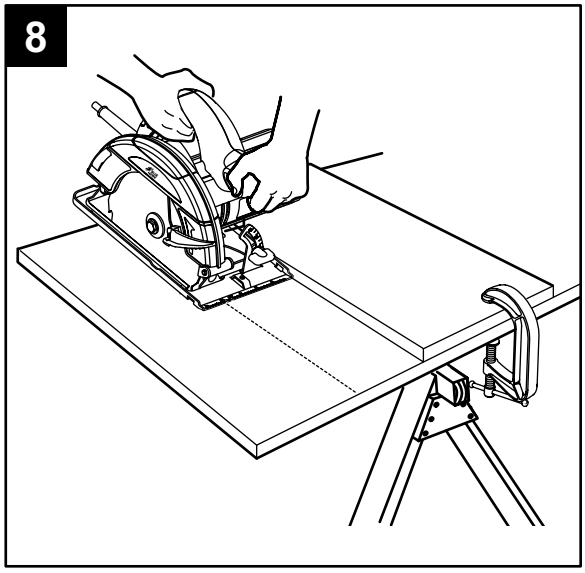
a. Secure the workpiece.

b. Clamp a straight edge to the workpiece using C-clamps (not included).

Note: Position the C-clamps so that they will not interfere with the saw housing during the cut.

c. Saw along the straight edge to achieve a straight rip cut.

Note: Do not bind the blade in the cut.



9. Bevel Cutting

To make the best possible cut bevel cut:

a. Align the cutting line with the inner-blade-guide notch on the base plate (K) when making 45° bevel cuts.

b. Make a trial cut in scrap material along a guideline to determine the amount to offset the guideline on the cutting material.

c. Adjust the angle of the cut to any desired setting on the bevel gauge (I) between 0° and 45°.

WARNING: Attempting a bevel cut without having the angle-locking knob securely locked in place can result in serious injury.

d. Hold the saw firmly with both hands.

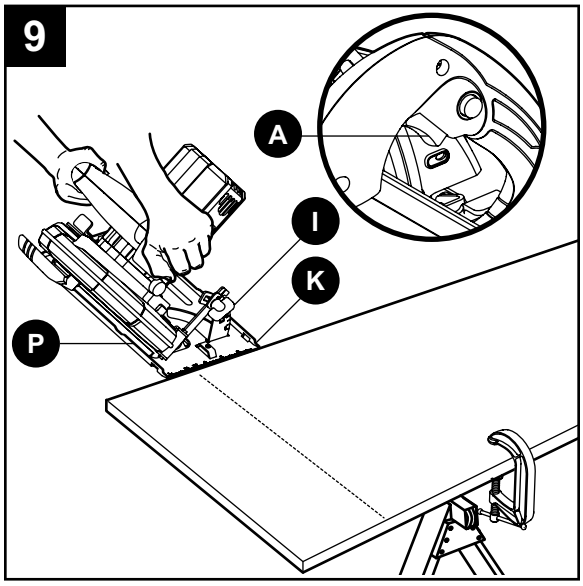
e. Rest the front edge of the base plate (K) on the workpiece without touching the blade (P) to the workpiece.

f. Start the saw and allow the blade (P) to reach full speed.

g. Guide the saw into the workpiece and make the cut.

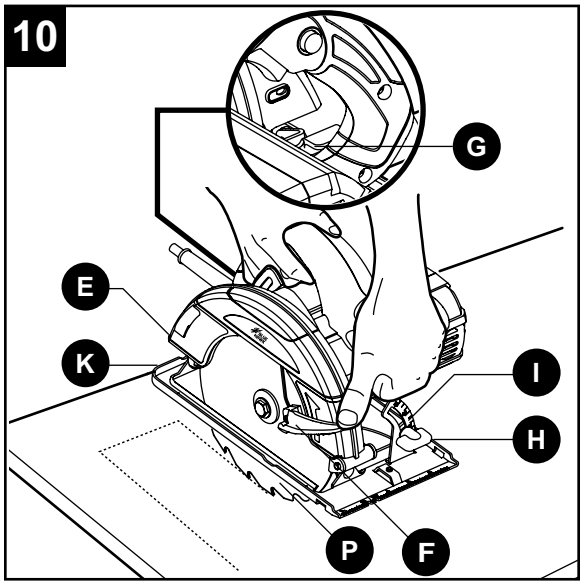
h. Release the trigger switch (A) and allow the blade (P) to come to a complete stop.

i. Lift the saw from the workpiece.



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

10. Pocket Cutting



WARNING: Always adjust the bevel setting to 0° before making a pocket cut. Attempting a pocket cut at any other setting can result in loss of control of the saw and possible serious injury.

a. Adjust the bevel gauge (I) to 0° and tighten the angle-locking knob (H).
b. Set the blade (P) to the correct blade-depth setting and tighten the depth-locking lever (G).
c. Swing the lower blade guard (E) up using the blade guard lever (F).
d. Hold the lower blade guard (E) in place with the blade guard lever (F).
e. Rest the front of the base plate (K) flat against the workpiece, with the rear of the handle raised, so that the blade (P) does not touch the workpiece.
f. Start the saw, allowing the blade (P) to reach full speed.
g. Guide the saw into the workpiece and make the cut.

WARNING: Always cut in a forward direction when pocket cutting. Cutting in the reverse direction could cause the saw to climb up on the workpiece and kick back toward the operator.

WARNING: As the blade starts cutting the material, release the lower guard immediately. When the foot of the guard rests flat on the surface being cut, proceed cutting in a forward direction to the end of the cut.

a. Release the trigger switch (A) and allow the blade (P) to come to a complete stop.
b. Lift the saw from the workpiece.
c. Clear the corners out with a hand saw or jigsaw.

WARNING: Never tie the lower blade guard in a raised position. Leaving the blade exposed could lead to serious injury.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

CAUTION: Before performing maintenance or cleaning, pull the plug from the main socket.

- Never use water or chemical liquids to clean the electrical parts of the machine.
- Keep the ventilation slots clean in order to prevent overheating of the motor.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The motor does not start.	1. There is a blown fuse.	1. Check the time-delayed fuse or circuit breaker.
The blade binds, jams, or burns the wood.	1. The blade is not operating properly. 2. The blade is dull. 3. The wrong type of blade is being used. 4. The blade is warped.	1. See the Operating Instructions section of this manual. 2. Replace or sharpen the blade. 3. Replace the blade. 4. Replace the blade.
The saw vibrates or shakes.	1. The blade is damaged. 2. The blade is loose.	1. Replace the blade. 2. Tighten the hexagon blade screw bolt.

WARRANTY

The manufacturer warrants to the original purchaser that each new product is free from defects in material and workmanship and agrees to replace under this warranty any defective product as follows from the original date of purchase.

- Three (3) Year Limited Warranty.
- THIS WARRANTY IS NOT TRANSFERABLE AND DOES NOT COVER:
- Products sold damaged or incomplete, sold “as is,” sold reconditioned or used as rental equipment.
- Products that have ever been used while providing commercial services or have been rented to another person.
- Delivery, installation or normal adjustments explained in the owner’s manual.
- Damage or liability caused by shipping, improper handling, improper installation, incorrect voltage or improper wiring, improper maintenance, improper modification, or the use of accessories and/or attachments not specifically recommended.
- Repairs necessary because of operator abuse or negligence, or the failure to install, operate, maintain and store the product according to the instructions in the owner’s manual.
- Damage caused by cold, heat, rain, excessive humidity, corrosive environments and materials, or other contaminants.
- Expendable items that become worn during normal use.
- Cosmetic defects that do not interfere with tool functionality.
- Freight costs from customer to vendor.
- ANY INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, DAMAGE, OR EXPENSE THAT MAY RESULT FROM ANY DEFECT, FAILURE OR MALFUNCTION OF THE PRODUCT.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitations may not apply to you.

Printed in China