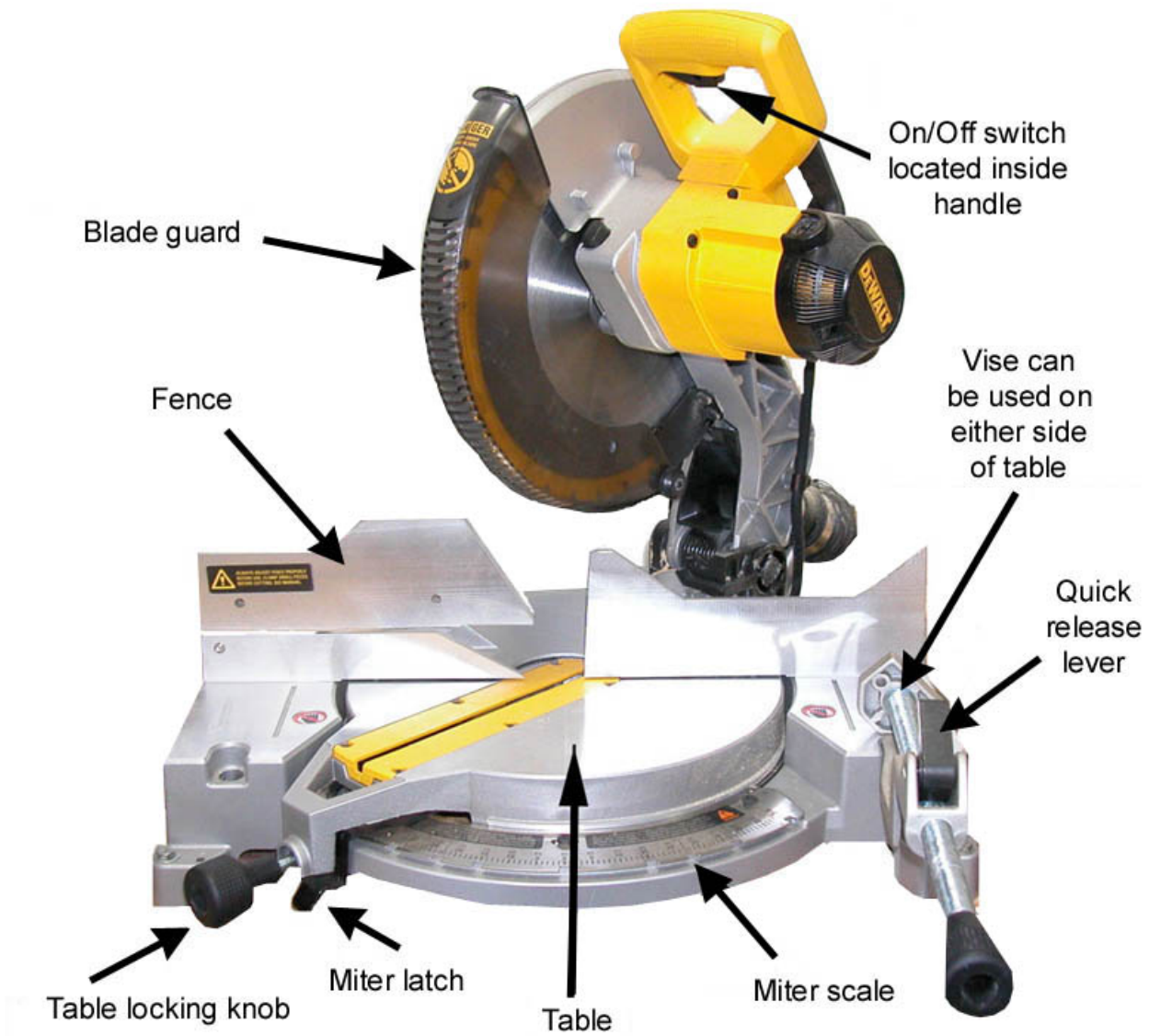


How to Use a Miter Saw

Miter saws are used for crosscutting, mitering or beveling wood, nonferrous metals and plastics. These saws cut through the work piece at a set miter angle. Some also can cut at both miter and a beveled angle.



Before starting to cut – Prestart Check

Before starting work with a miter saw, do a 'tool check' to ensure all parts are in proper working order. By doing pre-start checks you can reduce your risk of injury and the incident of kickback, blade pinching, binding or stalling.

1. Set the saw securely on a flat, level surface.
2. Before installing a blade, always inspect it for damage. Visually check blade teeth for damage. Replace damaged blades immediately if there is visible damage.

3. Make sure the blade has adequate blade set. Blade set provides clearance between the sides of the blade and the materials being cut, thereby reducing the possibility of binding.
4. Make sure that all mounting flanges, fasteners and other mounting hardware are in good condition, properly positioned and secured on the arbor before each use. Always use mounting hardware supplied with the saw. Be sure angle mechanisms are tightened securely before making a cut.
5. Never alter a guard or use the tool with a guard missing. Be sure all guards are in place and working properly before each use. Do not defeat guards.
6. If the lower guard appears loose or if it does not move to cover the blade when the head is up, have the saw repaired. Clean the lower guard often to help visibility and movement.

While cutting timber

1. Concentrate on what you are doing and be aware of kickback. Kickback can cause the head of the tool to lift up and out of the material being cut toward the operator. Kickback occurs when a tool is being misused and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions are in place.
2. When you start your saw, allow the blade to reach full speed before placing the blade to the material to be cut.
3. Do not force cutting. Always start the cut gently. Do not bump or bang a blade down on the material. Excessive force only causes you to get tired, increased wear of the blade and motor and reduced control of the tool.
4. If the blade stops rotating or if the motor sounds like it is straining, release the trigger switch immediately to reduce the risk of damage to the saw. Be alert to the possibility of the blade binding and kickback occurring.
5. Never remove the saw from a cut while the blade is rotating. When making a partial cut, or if power is interrupted, release the trigger immediately. Don't remove the saw from the material until the blade has come to a complete stop. A saw tooth could grab the material, causing loss of control.
6. Never reach under the saw blade or perform "cross handed" operation, i.e. with your left hand supporting the material on the right side of the blade (or vice versa).
7. Switch the tool off after completing a cut, and keep your body parts away from the blade until it stops. The blade may coast for a time, posing a risk for serious cuts.