WOODSTOCK INTERNATIONAL

SHOP FOX®

MODEL W1811

10" SLIDING TABLE SAW

C SA® US
181721

OWNER'S MANUAL

(FOR MODELS MANUFACTURED SINCE 05/22)

Phone: (360) 734-3482 • Online Technical Support: techsupport@woodstockint.com

V5.06.22

******Keep for Future Reference******

#11153T Printed in Taiwan

⚠ WARNING!

This manual provides critical safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this machine/tool. Save this document, refer to it often, and use it to instruct other operators.

Failure to read, understand and follow the instructions in this manual may result in fire or serious personal injury—including amputation, electrocution, or death.

The owner of this machine/tool is solely responsible for its safe use. This responsibility includes but is not limited to proper installation in a safe environment, personnel training and usage authorization, proper inspection and maintenance, manual availability and comprehension, application of safety devices, cutting/sanding/grinding tool integrity, and the usage of personal protective equipment.

The manufacturer will not be held liable for injury or property damage from negligence, improper training, machine modifications or misuse.

⚠ 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. 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 on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: Work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

Contents

INTRODUCTION 2
Woodstock Technical Support 2
Overview of Machine 2
Controls & Features 3
Machine Specifications 4
Sliding Table Saw Capacities 7

SAFETY 8
Standard Machinery Safety Instructions 8
Preventing Kickback 11
Protecting Yourself From Kickback 11
Glossary Of Terms 12

ELECTRICAL 13
Circuit Requirements 13
Grounding Requirements 14
Extension Cords 14

SETUP 15
Items Needed for Setup 15
Unpacking 15
Inventory 16
Hardware Recognition Chart 18
Machine Placement 19
Cleaning Machine 19
Lifting & Moving 20
Assembly & Setup 21
Dust Collection 30
Test Run 31

OPERATIONS 33
General 33
Safety Tips 34
Workpiece Inspection 34
Non-Through & Through Cuts 35
Blade Guard & Splitter/Riving Knife 36
Blade Size Requirements 39
Blade Selection 39
Changing Main Blade 41
Changing/Adjusting Scoring Blade 42
Rip Cutting 43
Crosscutting 45
Miter Cutting 47
Dado Cutting 48
Rabbet Cutting 51
Resawing 53

SHOP-MADE SAFETY ACCESSORIES 57
Featherboards 57
Push Sticks 60
Push Blocks 61
Zero-Clearance Insert 62
Outfeed & Support Tables 64
Crosscut Sled 64

ACCESSORIES 65
Table Saw Accessories 65

MAINTENANCE 67
Schedule 67
Cleaning 67
Table & Base 67
Lubrication 68

SERVICE 69
General 69
Belt Service 69
Blade Tilt Calibration 70
Sliding Table Parallelism 71
Sliding Table Adjustment 72
Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops 73
Splitter/Riving Knife Mounting Block 74
Electrical Safety Instructions 75
Electrical Pictures 76
Wiring Diagram 77
Troubleshooting 78

PARTS 80
Labels & Cosmetics 80
Cabinet 81
Trunnion 82
Motor 83
Tables 87
Rip Fence 88
Handwheels 89
Scoring Trunnion 90
Crosscut Table 91
Swing Arm 92
Miter Gauge 93
Crosscut Fence 94

WARRANTY 97

USE THE QUICK GUIDE PAGE LABELS TO SEARCH OUT INFORMATION FAST!

INTRODUCTION

Woodstock Technical Support

Woodstock International, Inc. is committed to customer satisfaction. Our intent with this manual is to include the basic information for safety, setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this product.

In the event that questions arise about your machine, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at **(360) 734-3482** or send e-mail to: **techsupport@woodstockint.com**. Our knowledgeable staff will help you troubleshoot problems or process warranty claims.

If you need the latest edition of this manual, you can download it from **http://www.woodstockint.com**. If you have comments about this manual, please contact us at:

Woodstock International, Inc.
Attn: Technical Documentation Manager
P.O. Box 2309
Bellingham, WA 98227
Email: manuals@woodstockint.com

Overview of Machine

A sliding table saw is primarily used to rip and crosscut sheet stock or panels in a production setting. The sliding table makes it much easier and safer to feed these large workpieces through a cut. This saw can also be used as a traditional table saw for most types of through-cuts.

The primary components of a sliding table saw are the sliding table, the fixed table, the crosscut table and fence, the rip fence, the main blade and the scoring blade.

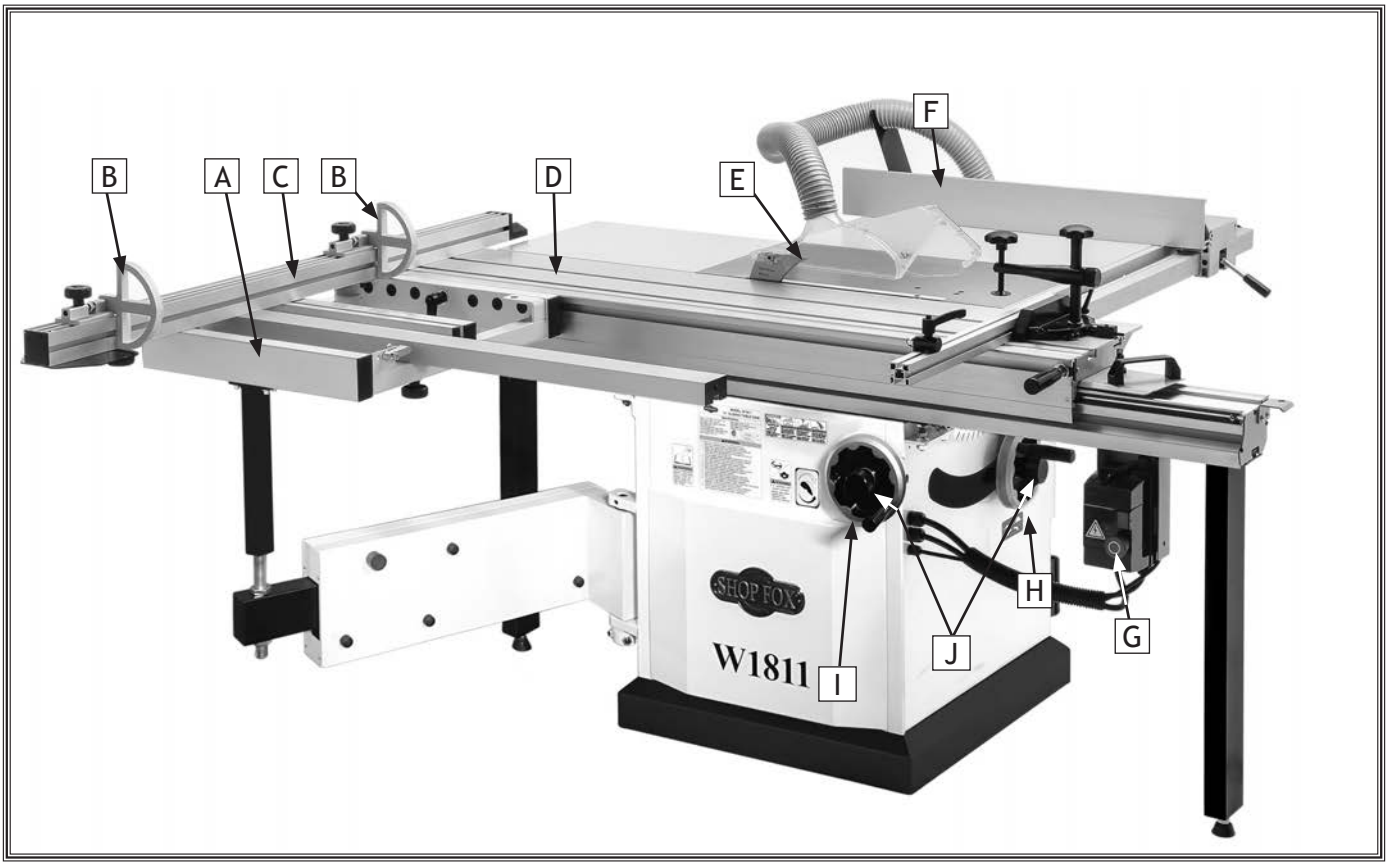
A typical cut using the sliding table is made by placing the workpiece on the sliding table and crosscut table, positioning it against the crosscut fence where needed so the waste portion of the workpiece is on the opposite side of the blade, and pushing the workpiece through the blade by sliding the table.

The scoring blade may or may not be used, depending on if the workpiece is faced with laminate, melamine, or other solid surface material, or if tear-out free cuts are required. If the scoring blade is not needed for cutting operations, it can be lowered under the table so it will stay sharp for later operations.

When using the sliding table saw as a traditional table saw, the sliding table is locked in place and the rip fence is then used to guide the workpiece through the cut.

In order to produce accurate results, the sliding table must move parallel to the blade and the scoring blade must be aligned with the main blade. Similarly, the rip fence must be parallel with the main blade and the crosscut fence must calibrated to the main blade.

Controls & Features



Main view of machine controls and features.

A. Crosscut Table: Provides a wide, stable platform for supporting full-size panels during crosscutting operations. Also features an angle scale for cutting miters with the crosscut fence.

B. Flip Stops: Used for quick measurements when crosscutting.

C. Crosscut Fence: Used during crosscutting operations. Features a scale and multiple flip-style stop blocks (a.k.a. "flip stops") for precise, repeatable crosscutting operations. Can also be set up for miter cuts.

D. Sliding Table: Conveniently glides the workpiece through the blade.

E. Blade Guard: Fully adjustable blade guard maintains maximum protection around the saw blade and a 2½" dust port effectively extracts dust during cutting operation.

F. Rip Fence: Fence face can be positioned for standard cutting operations, or in the lower position for blade guard clearance during narrow ripping operations.

G. Magnetic ON/OFF Switch: Green start button turns motor ***ON*** when pressed. Red Emergency Stop button turns motor ***OFF*** when pressed; for safety purposes, this button will remain depressed and prevent restarting until reset. Reset by rotating clockwise until it pops out.

H. Blade Elevation Handwheel: Located on the right-hand side of the cabinet, this handwheel adjusts the height of the main saw blade.

I. Blade Angle Handwheel: Adjusts the angle of the main blade and scoring blade.

J. Handwheel Lock Knob: Attached to center of blade angle handwheel and blade elevation handwheel to secure settings.

MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL W1811
5 HP 10" SLIDING TABLE SAW

Product Dimensions

Weight..... 533 lbs.
Width (side-to-side) x Depth (front-to-back) x Height..... 76 x 124-3/4 x 46 in.
Footprint (Length x Width)..... 25-1/2 x 28 in.

Shipping Dimensions

Carton #1

Type..... Wood Crate
Content..... Machine
Weight..... 573 lbs.
Length x Width x Height..... 42 x 46 x 44 in.
Must Ship Upright..... No

Carton #2

Type..... Cardboard Box
Content..... Sliding Table
Weight..... 117 lbs.
Length x Width x Height..... 67 x 19 x 10 in.
Must Ship Upright..... No

Electrical

Power Requirement..... 230V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
Full-Load Current Rating..... 19A
Minimum Circuit Size..... 30A
Connection Type..... Cord & Plug
Power Cord Included..... Yes
Power Cord Length..... 6 ft.
Power Cord Gauge..... 12 AWG
Plug Included..... Yes
Included Plug Type..... L6-30
Switch Type..... Magnetic Switch w/Overload Protection

Motors

Main

Horsepower..... 5 HP
Phase..... Single-Phase
Amps..... 19A
Speed..... 3450 RPM
Type..... TEFC Capacitor-Start Induction
Power Transfer ..... V-Belt Drive
Bearings..... Sealed & Permanently Lubricated
Centrifugal Switch/Contacts Type..... External

Main Specifications

Operation Information

Main Blade Size	10 in.
Main Blade Arbor Size	5/8 in.
Scoring Blade Size	3-1/8 in.
Scoring Blade Arbor Size	22 mm
Maximum Width of Dado	13/16 in.
Main Blade Tilt	0 – 45 deg.
Main Blade Speed	4000 RPM
Scoring Blade Tilt	0 – 45 deg.
Scoring Blade Speed	8000 RPM

Cutting Capacities

Max Depth of Cut At 90 Deg	3-1/8 in.
Max Depth of Cut At 45 Deg	2-1/4 in.
Rip Fence Max Cut Width	33 in.
Sliding Table w/Crosscut Fence Max Cut Width	78-1/2 in.
Sliding Table w/Crosscut Fence Max Cut Length	63 in.
Miter Fence Max Cut Width at 45 Deg	63 in.

Table Information

Floor To Table Height	33-5/8 in
Table Size Length	27 in.
Table Size Width	14-3/8 in.
Table Size Thickness	2 in.
Table Size With Ext Wings Length	47 in.
Table Size With Ext Wings Width	40 in.
Table Size With Ext Wings Thickness	2 in.
Sliding Table Length	63 in.
Sliding Table Width	12-1/4 in.
Sliding Table Thickness	3-1/2 in.
Sliding Table T-Slot Top Width	5/8 in.
Sliding Table T-Slot Height	1/2 in.
Sliding Table T-Slot Bottom Width	1-1/4 in.

Fence Information

Crosscut Fence Type	Single Lever Locking, Extruded Aluminum
Crosscut Fence Size Length	33-1/2 in.
Crosscut Fence Size Width	2 in.
Crosscut Fence Size Height	4-1/4 in.
Crosscut Fence Number of Stops	2

Construction Materials

Table	Precision-Ground Cast Iron
Sliding Table	Aluminum
Cabinet	Steel
Rip Fence Rails	Hardened Steel
Guard	Plastic
Spindle Bearing Type	Radial Ball Bearing 6004LLB
Cabinet Paint Type/Finish	Powder Coated

Other Related Information

No of Dust Ports	2
Dust Port Size	4, 2-1/2 in.

Other

Country of Origin ..... Taiwan
Warranty ..... 2 Years
Approximate Assembly & Setup Time ..... 1-1/2 Hours
Serial Number Location ..... ID Label on Front of Machine
ISO 9001 Factory ..... Yes
Certified by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) ..... Yes

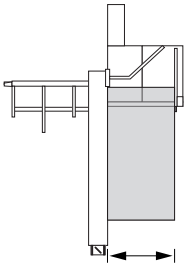
Features

4" Main Dust Port
Adjustable Scoring Knife Kerf
Adjustable Riving Knife
Single Lever Locking Fence
Blade Guard with 2-1/2" Dust Port
Dadoes Up To 13/16"

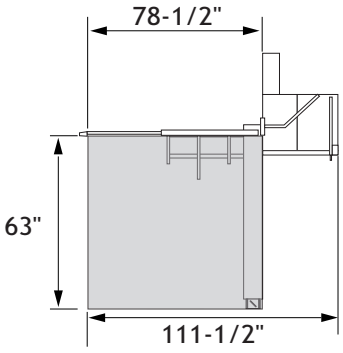
SLIDING TABLE SAW CAPACITIES

Phone #: (360) 734-3482 • Online Tech Support: techsupport@woodstockint.com • Web: www.woodstockint.com

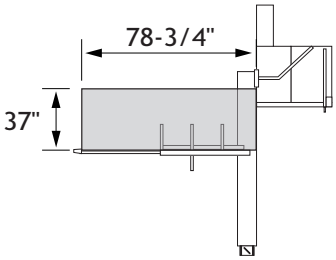
MODEL W1811 10" SLIDING TABLE SAW



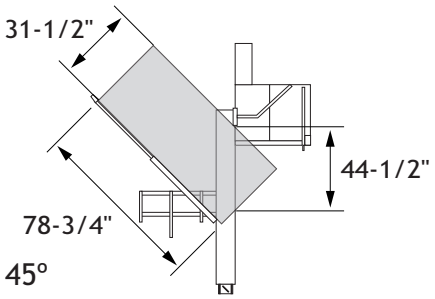
Ripping Width



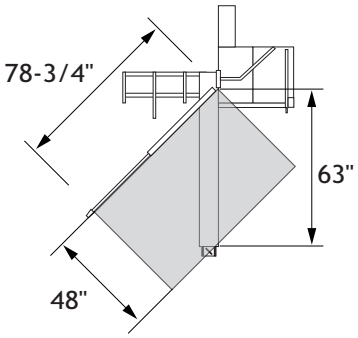
Cross Cut



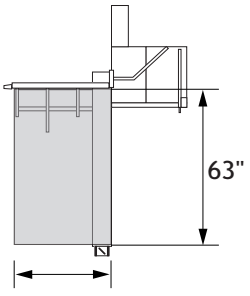
Miter Cut 90°
(push cut)



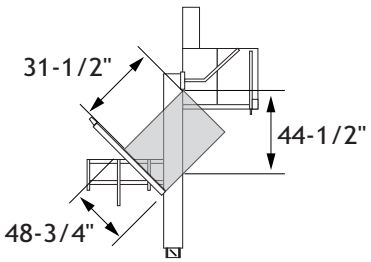
Miter Cut 45°
(push cut)



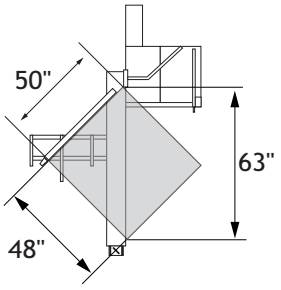
Miter Cut 45°



Cross Cut
(fence not extended)



Miter Cut 45°
(push cut, fence not extended)



Miter Cut 45°
(fence not extended)

Figure 1. W1811 maximum cutting capacities.

SAFETY

For Your Own Safety, Read Manual Before Operating Machine

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures—this responsibility is ultimately up to the operator!

⚠DANGER **Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, WILL result in death or serious injury.**

⚠WARNING **Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, COULD result in death or serious injury.**

⚠CAUTION **Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, MAY result in minor or moderate injury.**

NOTICE **This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the equipment or a situation that may cause damage to the machinery.**

Standard Machinery Safety Instructions

OWNER'S MANUAL. Read and understand this owner's manual BEFORE using machine.

TRAINED OPERATORS ONLY. Untrained operators have a higher risk of being hurt or killed. Only allow trained/supervised people to use this machine. When machine is not being used, disconnect power, remove switch keys, or lock-out machine to prevent unauthorized use—especially around children. Make workshop kid proof!

DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS. Do not use machinery in areas that are wet, cluttered, or have poor lighting. Operating machinery in these areas greatly increases the risk of accidents and injury.

MENTAL ALERTNESS REQUIRED. Full mental alertness is required for safe operation of machinery. Never operate under the influence of drugs or alcohol, when tired, or when distracted.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INJURY RISKS. You can be shocked, burned, or killed by touching live electrical components or improperly grounded machinery. To reduce this risk, only allow an electrician or qualified service personnel to do electrical installation or repair work, and always disconnect power before accessing or exposing electrical equipment.

DISCONNECT POWER FIRST. Always disconnect machine from power supply BEFORE making adjustments, changing tooling, or servicing machine. This eliminates the risk of injury from unintended startup or contact with live electrical components.

EYE PROTECTION. Always wear ANSI-approved safety glasses or a face shield when operating or observing machinery to reduce the risk of eye injury or blindness from flying particles. Everyday eyeglasses are not approved safety glasses.

WEARING PROPER APPAREL. Do not wear clothing, apparel, or jewelry that can become entangled in moving parts. Always tie back or cover long hair. Wear non-slip footwear to avoid accidental slips, which could cause loss of workpiece control.

HAZARDOUS DUST. Dust created while using machinery may cause cancer, birth defects, or long-term respiratory damage. Be aware of dust hazards associated with each workpiece material, and always wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to reduce your risk.

HEARING PROTECTION. Always wear hearing protection when operating or observing loud machinery. Extended exposure to this noise without hearing protection can cause permanent hearing loss.

REMOVE ADJUSTING TOOLS. Tools left on machinery can become dangerous projectiles upon startup. Never leave chuck keys, wrenches, or any other tools on machine. Always verify removal before starting!

INTENDED USAGE. Only use machine for its intended purpose—never make modifications without prior approval from Woodstock International. Modifying machine or using it differently than intended will void the warranty and may result in malfunction or mechanical failure that leads to serious personal injury or death!

AWKWARD POSITIONS. Keep proper footing and balance at all times when operating machine. Do not overreach! Avoid awkward hand positions that make workpiece control difficult or increase the risk of accidental injury.

CHILDREN & BYSTANDERS. Keep children and bystanders at a safe distance from the work area. Stop using machine if they become a distraction.

GUARDS & COVERS. Guards and covers reduce accidental contact with moving parts or flying debris—make sure they are properly installed, undamaged, and working correctly.

FORCING MACHINERY. Do not force machine. It will do the job safer and better at the rate for which it was designed.

NEVER STAND ON MACHINE. Serious injury may occur if machine is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.

STABLE MACHINE. Unexpected movement during operation greatly increases risk of injury or loss of control. Before starting, verify machine is stable and mobile base (if used) is locked.

USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. Consult this owner's manual or the manufacturer for recommended accessories. Using improper accessories will increase risk of serious injury.

UNATTENDED OPERATION. To reduce the risk of accidental injury, turn machine ***OFF*** and ensure all moving parts completely stop before walking away. Never leave machine running while unattended.

MAINTAIN WITH CARE. Follow all maintenance instructions and lubrication schedules to keep machine in good working condition. A machine that is improperly maintained could malfunction, leading to serious personal injury or death.

CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Regularly inspect machine for any condition that may affect safe operation. Immediately repair or replace damaged or mis-adjusted parts before operating machine.

MAINTAIN POWER CORDS. When disconnecting cord-connected machines from power, grab and pull the plug—NOT the cord. Pulling the cord may damage the wires inside, resulting in a short. Do not handle cord/plug with wet hands. Avoid cord damage by keeping it away from heated surfaces, high traffic areas, harsh chemicals, and wet/damp locations.

EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES. If at any time you experience difficulties performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Contact Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

Additional Safety for Sliding Table Saws

Serious injury or death can occur from getting cut or having body parts, such as fingers, amputated by rotating saw blade. Workpieces thrown by kickback can strike operators or bystanders with deadly force. Flying particles from cutting operations or broken blades can cause eye injuries or blindness. To minimize risk of getting hurt or killed, anyone operating machine MUST completely heed hazards and warnings below.

HAND & BODY POSITIONING. Keep hands away from saw blade and out of blade path during operation, so they cannot slip accidentally into blade. Stand to side of blade path. Never reach around, behind, or over blade. Only operate at front of machine.

BLADE GUARD. Use blade guard for all cuts that allow it to be used safely. Make sure blade guard is installed and adjusted correctly. Promptly repair or replace if damaged. Re-install blade guard immediately after operations that require its removal.

RIVING KNIFE. Use riving knife for all cuts. Make sure riving knife is aligned and positioned correctly. Promptly repair or replace it if damaged.

KICKBACK. Kickback occurs when saw blade ejects workpiece back toward operator. Know how to reduce risk of kickback. Learn how to protect yourself if it does occur.

WORKPIECE CONTROL. Feeding workpiece incorrectly increases risk of kickback. Make sure workpiece is in stable position on tables and supported by rip fence or crosscut fence during cutting operation. Never start saw with workpiece touching blade. Allow blade to reach full speed before cutting. Only feed workpiece against direction of main blade rotation. Always use some type of guide to feed workpiece in a straight line. Never back workpiece out of cut or move it backwards or sideways after starting a cut. Feed cuts all the way through to completion. Never perform any operation "freehand". Turn OFF saw and wait until blade is completely stopped before removing workpiece.

CHANGING BLADES. Always disconnect power before changing blades. Changing blades while saw is connected to power greatly increases injury risk if saw is accidentally powered up.

PUSH STICKS/BLOCKS. Use push sticks or push blocks whenever possible to keep your hands farther away from blade while cutting. In event of an accident, these devices will often take damage that would have happened to hands/fingers.

FENCE ADJUSTMENTS. Make sure rip fence remains properly adjusted and parallel with blade. Always lock fence before using.

CUT-OFF PIECES. To avoid risk of injury due to blade contact, turn saw ***OFF*** and allow blade to completely stop before removing cut-off pieces near blade or trapped between blade and table insert. Never use your hands to move cut-off pieces away from blade while saw is running.

BLADE ADJUSTMENTS. Adjusting blade height or tilt during operation increases risk of crashing blade and sending metal fragments flying with deadly force at operator or bystanders. Only adjust blade height and tilt when blade is completely stopped and saw is ***OFF***.

DAMAGED SAW BLADES. Never use blades that have been dropped or otherwise damaged.

DADO AND RABBET OPERATIONS. Dado and rabbeting operations require special attention since they must be performed with blade guard removed, which increases risk of blade contact. DO NOT attempt dado or rabbeting operations without first reading these sections in this manual.

CUTTING CORRECT MATERIAL. Never cut materials not intended for this saw. Only cut natural and man-made wood products, laminate-covered wood products, and some plastics. Cutting metal, glass, stone, tile, etc. increases risk of operator injury due to kickback or flying particles.

Preventing Kickback

Below are preventative meaures to avoid the most common causes of kickback:

- Only cut workpieces with at least one smooth and straight edge. DO NOT cut excessively warped, cupped or twisted wood. If the workpiece warpage is questionable, always choose another workpiece.
- NEVER attempt freehand cuts. If the workpiece is not fed parallel with the blade, a kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or crosscut fence to support the workpiece.
- Make sure the splitter/riving knife is aligned with the blade. A misaligned splitter/riving knife can cause the workpiece to catch or bind, increasing the chance of kickback. If you think that your splitter/riving knife is not aligned with the blade, check it immediately!
- Ensure that your table slides parallel with the blade; otherwise, the chances of kickback are greatly increased. Take the time to check and adjust the sliding table to be parallel with the blade.
- DO NOT remove the splitter/riving knife. The splitter/riving knife maintains the kerf in the workpiece, reducing the chance of kickback.
- Keep the blade guard installed and working correctly for all through cuts.
- Feed cuts through to completion. Anytime you stop feeding a workpiece in the middle of a cut, the chance of kickback is increased.
- NEVER move the workpiece backwards while cutting or try to back it out of a cut while the blade is moving. If you cannot complete a cut for some reason, stop the saw motor and allow the blade to completely stop moving before backing the workpiece out. Promptly fix the condition that prevented you from completing the cut, before starting the saw again.

⚠WARNING

Statistics show that most common accidents among table saw users can be linked to kickback. Kickback is typically defined as the high-speed expulsion of stock from the table saw toward its operator. In addition to the danger of the operator or others in the area being struck by the flying stock, the operator's hands could be pulled into the blade when kickback occurs.

Protecting Yourself From Kickback

Even if you know how to prevent kickback, it may still happen.

Here are some preventative measures to protect yourself if kickback DOES occur:

- Stand to the side of the blade during every cut. If a kickback does occur, the thrown workpiece usually travels directly in front of the blade.
- Wear safety glasses or a face shield. In the event of a kickback, your eyes and face are the most vulnerable part of your body.
- NEVER, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade. Should kickback occur, your hand will be pulled into the blade, which could cause amputation.
- Use a push stick to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade. If a kickback occurs, the push stick will most likely take the damage that your hand would have received.
- Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices to assist with feeding and prevent or slow down kickback.

Glossary Of Terms

The following is a list of common definitions, terms and phrases used throughout this manual as they relate to this table saw and woodworking in general. Become familiar with these terms for assembling, adjusting, or operating this machine.

Arbor: A metal shaft extending from the drive mechanism that is the mounting location for the saw blade.

Bevel Edge Cut: Tilting the arbor and saw blade to an angle between 0° and 45° to cut a beveled edge onto a workpiece.

Blade Guard Assembly: Metal or plastic safety device that mounts over the saw blade. Its function is to prevent the operator from coming into contact with the saw blade. Refer to **Page 41** for more details.

Crosscut: Cutting operation in which the crosscut fence is used to cut across the shortest width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 45** for more details.

Dado Blade: Blade or set of blades that are used to cut grooves and rabbets. DO NOT use a dado blade larger than 8" in diameter on this saw! The saw and arbor are not intended to safely use a larger dado blade.

Dado Cut: Cutting operation that uses a dado blade to cut a flat bottomed groove into the face of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 49** for more details.

Featherboard: Safety device used to keep the workpiece against the rip fence and against the table surface. Refer to **Page 57** for more details.

Kerf: The resulting cut or gap in the workpiece after the saw blade passes through during a cutting operation.

Kickback: An event in which the workpiece is propelled back towards the operator at a high rate of speed.

Non-Through Cut: A cut in which the blade does not cut through the top of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 35** for more details.

Parallel: Being an equal distance apart at every point along two given lines or planes (i.e. the rip fence face is parallel to the face of the saw blade).

Perpendicular: Lines or planes that intersect and form right angles (i.e. the blade is perpendicular to the table surface).

Push Stick: Safety device used to push the workpiece through a cutting operation. Used most often when rip cutting thin workpieces. Refer to **Page 60** for more details.

Rabbet: Cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 51** for more details.

Rip Cut: Cutting operation in which the rip fence is used to cut across the width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 43** for more details.

Splitter/Riving Knife: Metal plate located behind the blade. It maintains the kerf opening in the wood when performing a cutting operation. Refer to **Page 36** for more details.

Straightedge: A tool used to check the flatness, parallelism, or consistency of a surface(s).

Thin Kerf Blade: A blade with a kerf or thickness that is thinner than a standard blade. Since thin kerf blades are typically the same thickness of the splitter/riving knife—and in some cases thinner—we DO NOT recommend that they be used on this saw due to the increased risk of kickback.

Through Cut: A cut in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece. Refer to **Page 35** for more details.

Zero-Clearance Table Insert: An aftermarket or shop-made table insert specifically modified for the installed blade to eliminate clearance around the blade.

ELECTRICAL

Circuit Requirements

This machine must be connected to the correct size and type of power supply circuit, or fire or electrical damage may occur. Read through this section to determine if an adequate power supply circuit is available. If a correct circuit is not available, a qualified electrician MUST install one before you can connect the machine to power.

A power supply circuit includes all electrical equipment between the breaker box or fuse panel in the building and the machine. The power supply circuit used for this machine must be sized to safely handle the full-load current drawn from the machine for an extended period of time. (If this machine is connected to a circuit protected by fuses, use a time delay fuse marked D.)

Full-Load Current Rating

The full-load current rating is the amperage a machine draws at 100% of the rated output power. On machines with multiple motors, this is the amperage drawn by the largest motor or sum of all motors and electrical devices that might operate at one time during normal operations.

Full-Load Current Rating at 230V ..... 19 Amps

Circuit Requirements for 230V

This machine is prewired to operate on a 230V power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Nominal Voltage 208V, 220V, 230V, 240V
Cycle ..... 60 Hz
Phase ..... Single-Phase
Circuit Rating ..... 30 Amps
Plug/Receptacle L6-30

⚠WARNING

The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. DO NOT connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do so later in this manual.

⚠WARNING

Incorrectly wiring or grounding this machine can cause electrocution, fire, or machine damage. To reduce this risk, only an electrician or qualified service personnel should do any required electrical work on this machine.

NOTICE

The circuit requirements listed in this manual apply to a dedicated circuit—where only one machine will be running at a time. If this machine will be connected to a shared circuit where multiple machines will be running at the same time, consult with an electrician to ensure that the circuit is properly sized for safe operation.

Grounding Requirements

This machine MUST be grounded. In the event of certain types of malfunctions or breakdowns, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to travel—in order to reduce the risk of electric shock.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding wire will increase the risk of electric shock. The wire with green insulation (with/without yellow stripes) is the equipment-grounding wire. If repair or replacement of the power cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding wire to a live (current carrying) terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if you do not understand these grounding requirements, or if you are in doubt about whether the tool is properly grounded. If you ever notice that a cord or plug is damaged or worn, disconnect it from power, and immediately replace it with a new one.

For 230V Connection

This machine is equipped with a power cord that has an equipment-grounding wire and NEMA L6-30 grounding plug. The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (see **Figure**) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with local codes and ordinances.

Extension Cords

We do not recommend using an extension cord with this machine. Extension cords cause voltage drop, which may damage electrical components and shorten motor life. Voltage drop increases with longer extension cords and smaller gauge sizes (higher gauge numbers indicate smaller sizes).

Any extension cord used with this machine must contain a ground wire, match the required plug and receptacle, and meet the following requirements:

Minimum Gauge Size at 230V .....10 AWG, 3-Wire
Maximum Length (Shorter is Better).....50 ft.

⚠WARNING

The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. DO NOT connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do so later in this manual.

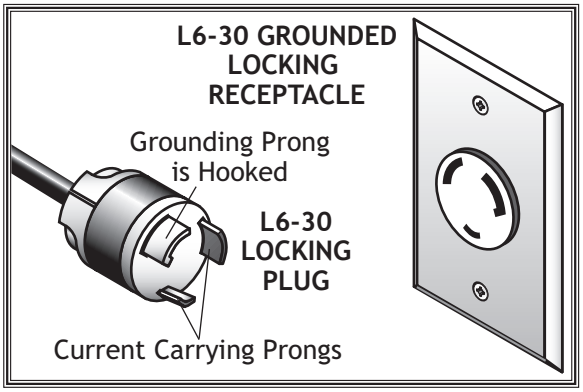
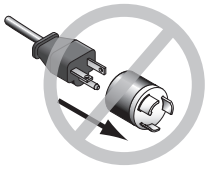


Figure 2. NEMA L6-30 plug & receptacle.

⚠CAUTION



No adapter should be used with the required plug. If the plug does not fit the available receptacle or the machine must be reconnected to a different type of circuit, the reconnection must be made by an electrician or qualified service personnel and it must comply with all local codes and ordinances.

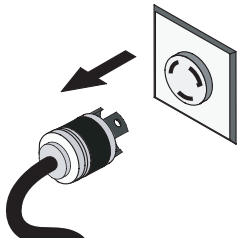
SETUP

Items Needed for Setup

The following items are needed to complete the setup process, but are not included with your machine:

Description	Qty
• Safety Glasses (for each person)	1
• Forklift	1
• Lifting Straps (2000-lb. capacity)	2
• An Assistant	1
• Straightedge 4' (or longer)	1
• Precision Level	1
• Table Saw Blade 10"	1
• Phillips Head Screwdriver #2	1
• Hex Wrenches 3, 4, 5, 6, & 8mm	1 Each
• Dust Collection System	1
• 4" Dust Hose (length as needed)	1
• 4" Hose Clamp	2
• 2½" Dust Hose (length as needed)	1
• 2½" Hose Clamp	2

WARNING



Keep machine disconnected from power until instructed otherwise.

Unpacking

This machine has been carefully packaged for safe transportation. If you notice the machine has been damaged during shipping, please contact your authorized Shop Fox dealer immediately.

Inventory

The following is a description of the main components shipped with the Model W1811. If you can't find an item on this list, check the mounting location on the machine or examine the packaging materials carefully. Occasionally we pre-install certain components for safer shipping. If you still can't find a part, talk to your authorized Shop Fox dealer.

Inventory Contents

Inventory Item (Figures 3-6)	Qty
A. Table Saw (not shown)	1
B. Large Extension Table	1
C. Small Extension Table	1
D. Hose Support	1
E. Crosscut Fence	1
F. Support Bar	1
G. Flip Stops	2
H. Crosscut Table Support Leg	1
I. Crosscut Table	1
J. Lock Lever M12-1.75 x 55	1
K. Flat Washer 12mm	1
L. T-Nut M12-1.75	1
M. Rip Fence Rail (w/Attached Mounting Hardware)	1
N. Rip Fence	1
O. Rip Fence Scale	1
P. Rip Fence Lever w/Hex Nut M8-1.25	1
Q. Rip Fence Base	1
R. Blade Guard w/Cap Screw & Nut	1
S. Arbor Lock Tool	1
T. Sliding Table Handle w/Lock	1
U. Push Stick	1
V. End Cover	1
W. Splitter/Riving Knife	1
X. Open-End Wrench 17mm (not shown)	1
Y. Open-End Wrench 19/22mm (not shown)	1

Figure 3. Extension table items.

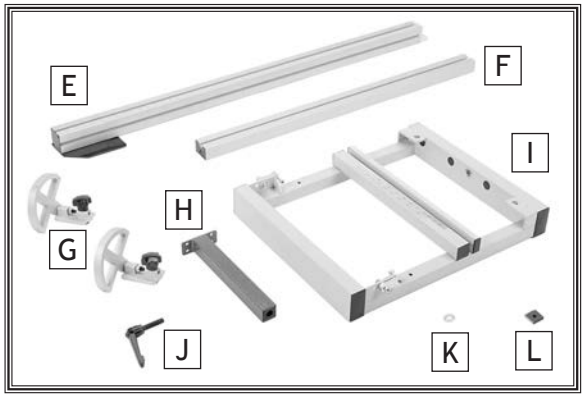


Figure 4. Crosscut table items.

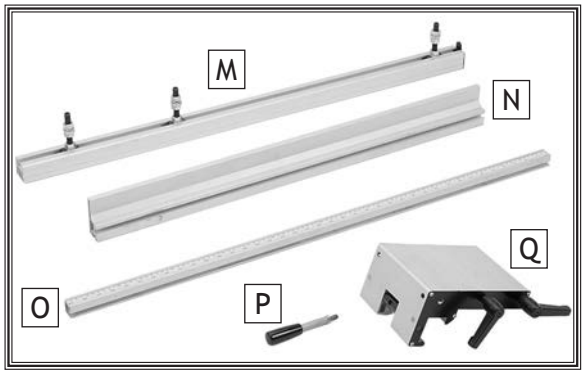


Figure 5. Rip fence items.

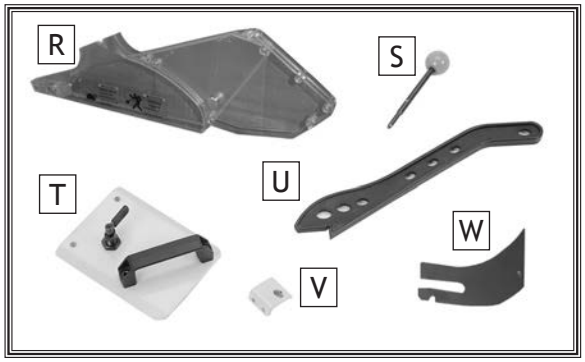


Figure 6. Miscellaneous components.

Inventory Item (Figures 7-9) **Qty**

AA. Miter Clamp 1
AB. Miter Flip Stop 1
AC. Miter Handle w/Fender Washer 10mm.....1
AD. Miter Gauge Fence 1
AE. Miter Gauge Body.....1
AF. Miter Guide Bar 1
AG. Sliding Table 1
AH. Sliding Table Support Legs 2
AI. Feet M12-1.75 x 75 w/Nuts 2
AJ. Crosscut Brace Knobs M8-1.25 x 50.....2
—Flat Washers 8mm 2
—T-Nuts M8-1.25 2
AK. Crosscut Fence Knob M8-1.25 1
—Flat Washer 8mm 1
—Crosscut Fence T-Stud M8-1.25 x 60.....1
AL. Crosscut Fence Lock Knob M8-1.25 x 25 1
—T-Nut M8-1.25 1
AM. Pivot Stud 1
—Flat Washer 8 x 20mm 1
—T-Nut M8-1.25 1
AN. Push Handle M12-1.75 x 14 1
—Flat Washer 12mm.....1
—Plastic Washer 12mm 1
—Push Handle T-Nut M12-1.75.....1
AO. Support Leg T-Slot Plates 2
AP. Sliding Table T-Bolts M12-1.75 x 35.....2
—Flat Washers 12mm 2
—Lock Washers 12mm.....2
—Hex Nuts M12-1.75 2

Other Hardware (not shown) **Qty**

- Cap Screws M10-1.5 x 25 (Extension Tables).....5
- Flat Washers 10mm (Extension Tables) 5
- Lock Washers 10mm (Extension Tables).....5
- Set Screws M8-1.25 x 25 (Extension Tables) 5
- Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Extension Tables).....5
- Hex Bolts M6-1 x 16 (Fence Scale).....2
- Hex Bolt M6-1 x 25 (Fence Scale).....1
- Flat Washers 6mm (Fence Scale) 3
- Lock Washers 6mm (Fence Scale).....3
- Hex Nuts M6-1 (Fence Scale) 3
- Cap Screws M6-1 x 16 (CT Support Leg) 4
- Lock Washers 6mm (CT Support Leg) 4
- Flat Washers 6mm (CT Support Leg) 4
- Button Head Cap Screws M5-.8 x 25 (Switch).....2
- Flange Nuts M5-.8 (Switch) 2
- Cap Screws M8-1.25 x 20 (ST Leg Plates).....4
- Lock Washers 8mm (ST Leg Plates).....4
- Lock Nut M10-1.5 (Hose Support).....1
- Lock Washer 10mm (Hose Support).....1
- Cap Screw M10-1.5 x 25 (Hose Support).....1
- Flat Washers 10mm (Hose Support) 2

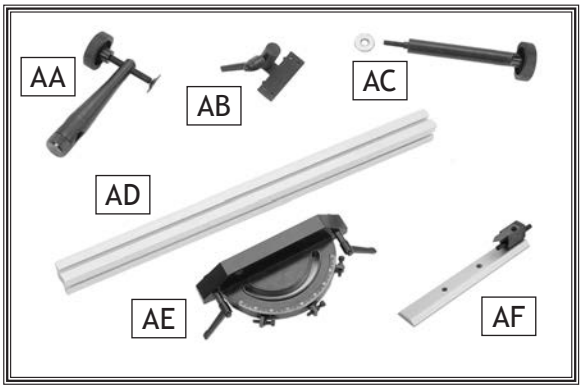


Figure 7. Miter gauge items.

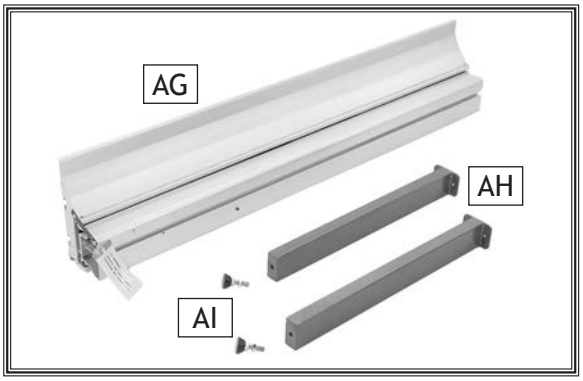


Figure 8. Sliding table items.

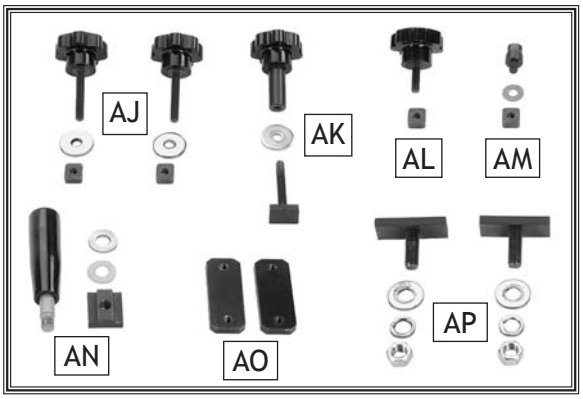
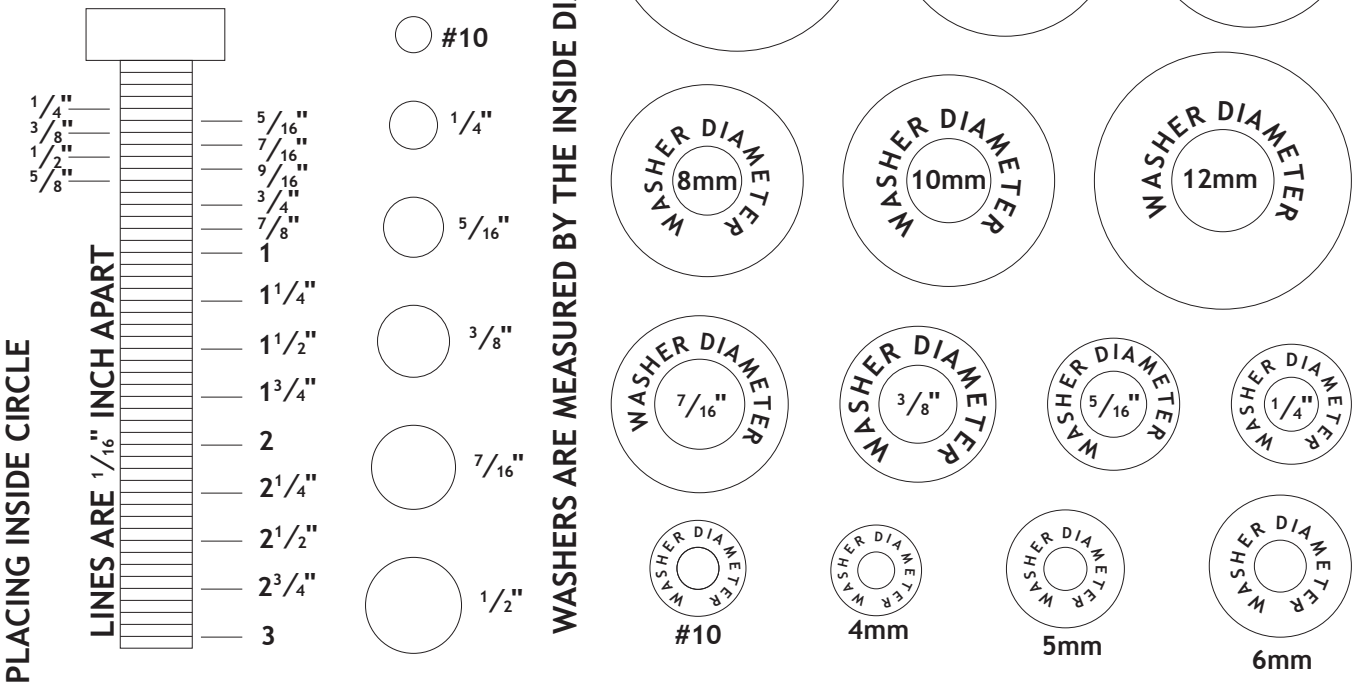


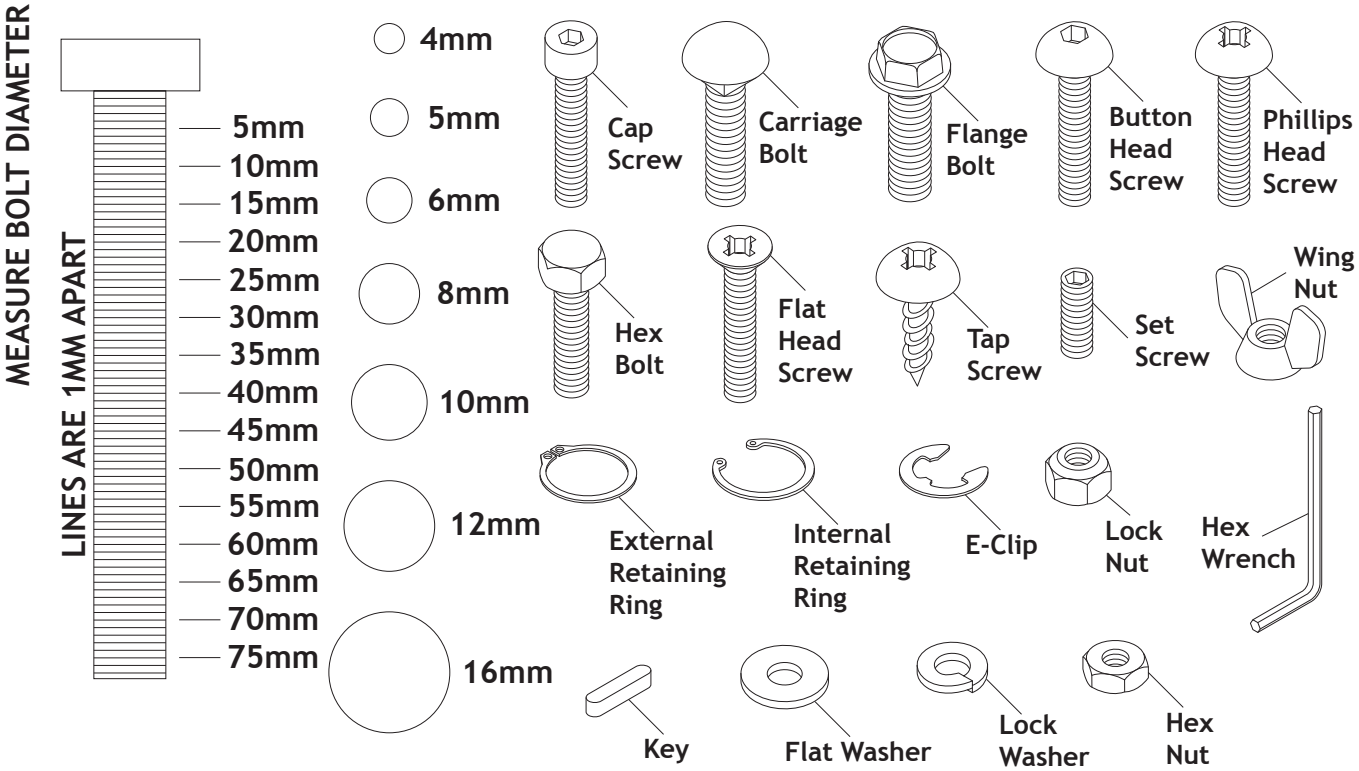
Figure 9. Miscellaneous knobs and hardware.

- Button Head Cap Screws M6-1 x 16 (ST Handle) 2
- Lock Washers 6mm (ST Handle) 2
- Flat Washers 6mm (ST Handle) 4
- Hex Nuts M6-1 (ST Handle) 2

Hardware Recognition Chart

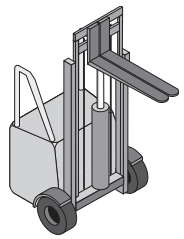
USE THIS CHART TO IDENTIFY HARDWARE DURING THE INVENTORY/ASSEMBLY PROCESS.





Machine Placement

- **Floor Load:** This machine distributes a heavy load in a small footprint. Make sure the floor will support the machine, workpieces, and the operator.
- **Working Clearances:** Consider existing and anticipated needs, size of material to be processed through the machine, and space for auxiliary stands, work tables or other machinery when establishing a location for your machine (see **Figure 10**).
- **Lighting:** Lighting should be bright enough to eliminate shadows and prevent eye strain.



⚠WARNING

USE helpers and power lifting equipment to lift this machine. Otherwise, serious personal injury may occur.

Cleaning Machine

The table and other unpainted parts of your machine are coated with a waxy grease that protects them from corrosion during shipment. Clean this grease off with a solvent cleaner or citrus-based degreaser. DO NOT use chlorine-based solvents such as brake parts cleaner or acetone—if you happen to splash some onto a painted surface, you will ruin the finish.

⚠WARNING

NEVER clean with gasoline or other petroleum-based solvents. Most have low flash points, which make them extremely flammable. A risk of explosion and burning exists if these products are used. Serious personal injury may occur if this warning is ignored!

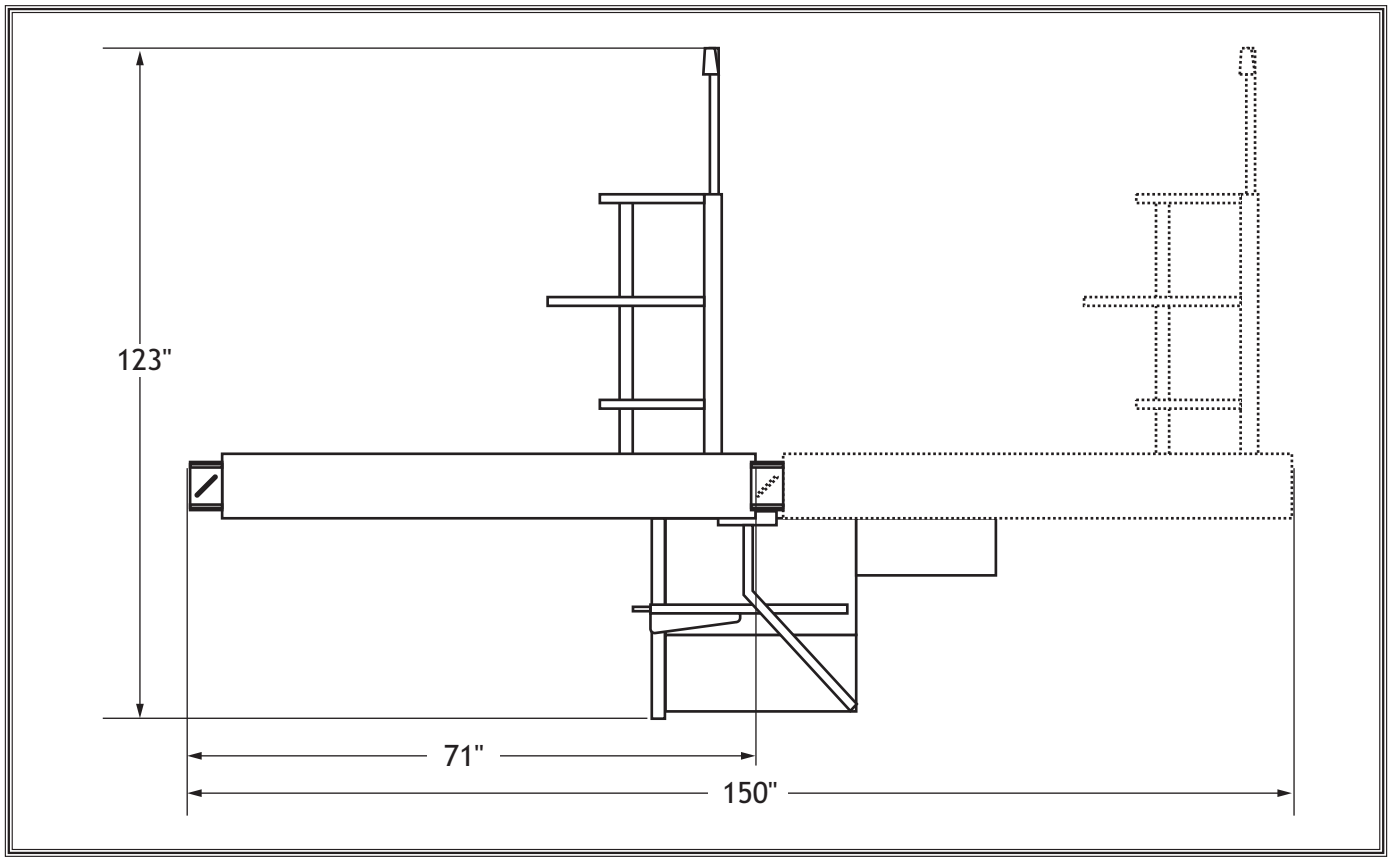
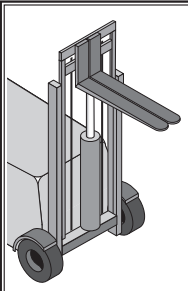


Figure 10. Working clearances.

Lifting & Moving



⚠WARNING

This machine weighs over 500 lbs. Serious personal injury may occur if safe moving methods are not followed. To be safe, you will need at least one other person and a forklift to move and place this machine.

⚠WARNING

Use lifting straps with a minimum lifting capacity higher than the saw weight. DO NOT lift saw higher than necessary to clear floor. If lifting strap breaks, serious personal injury may occur.

To remove the table saw from the crate pallet, do these steps:

1. Feed lifting straps around lifting bolts on back of table and sliding table saw mounts on front of cabinet (see **Figure 11**). Attach ends of lifting straps to forklift forks.

2. Lift table saw cabinet and move it to your predetermined location.

3. Remove red lifting bolts from back of table.

Figure 11. Lifting the table saw.

4. Place a level on cast-iron table to level table saw cabinet side to side and front to back. This will help the table slide smoothly.

   Note: *There are two options for leveling the saw: 1) shim under the cabinet, or 2) thread hex nuts and bolts down into the nuts welded on the stand corners (see **Figure 12**).*

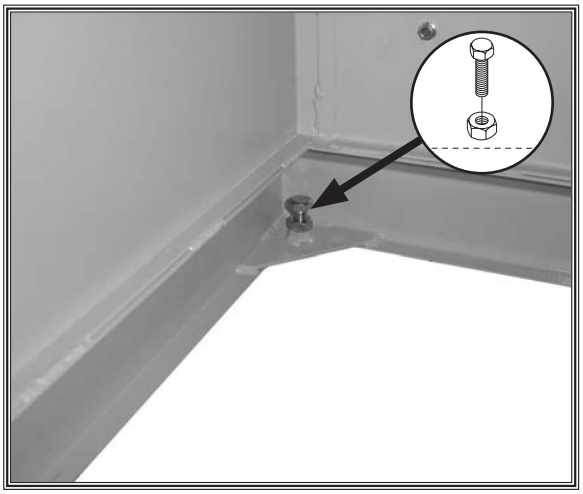


Figure 12. Hex bolt in stand corners for leveling; the hex nut is used to secure the bolt position.

Assembly & Setup

Before beginning the assembly process, refer to **Items Needed for Setup** and gather everything you need. Ensure all parts have been properly cleaned of any heavy-duty rust-preventative applied at the factory (if applicable). Be sure to complete all steps in the assembly procedure prior to performing the **Test Run** or connecting the machine to power.

Before shipping, the sliding table was installed on the machine and calibrated to the main table and blade. When the sliding table was removed for shipping, the lock nuts on the sliding table mounting brackets were carefully left in position to make re-installation easier. As such, be careful not to move any pre-installed nuts when installing the sliding table.

The sliding table and extension tables are heavy, so use a forklift or four strong helpers to lift the sliding table during installation.

To assemble the sliding table saw, do these steps:

1. Place sliding table on cabinet.

2. On each side of sliding table, slide a T-bolt down the center bottom T-slot until it is next to mounting bracket.

3. Lift one side of sliding table, position T-bolt over hole in mounting bracket, then lower sliding table so T-bolt fits through hole, as shown in **Figure 13**. Repeat on other side.

4. Put 12mm flat washer, lock washer, and M12-1.75 hex nut onto bottom of each T-bolt and tighten hex nut to secure sliding table in place.

5. Install small extension table with (2) M10-1.5 x 25 cap screws, (2) 10mm flat washers, and (2) 10mm lock washers (see **Figure 14**).

6. Thread (1) M8-1.25 hex nut halfway onto each M8-1.25 x 25 set screw, then thread (2) set screws where shown in **Figure 14**, to act as leveling set screws in a later step.

7. Install large extension table with (3) M10-1.5 x 25 cap screws, (3) 10mm flat washers, and (3) 10mm lock washers (see **Figure 15**).

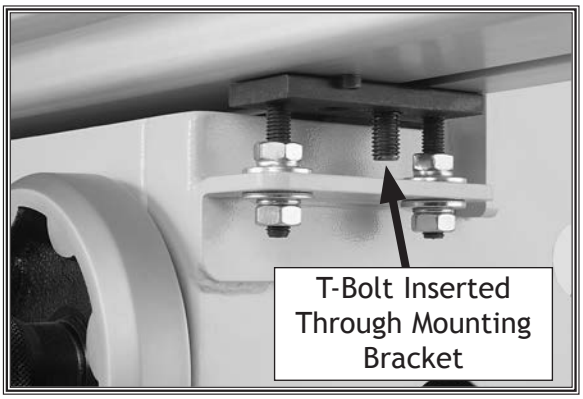


Figure 13. T-stud inserted in mounting bracket.

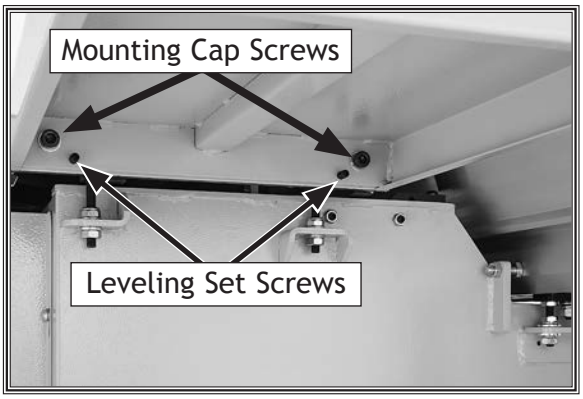


Figure 14. Small extension table installed.

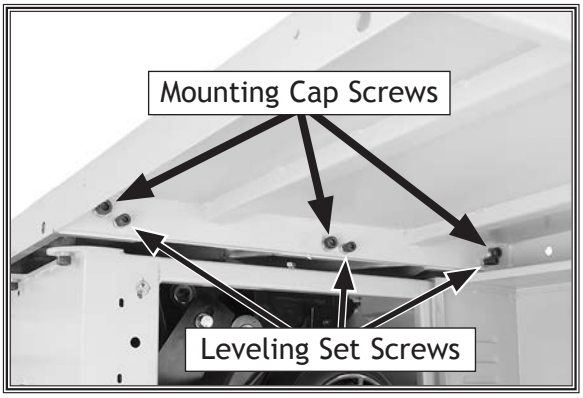


Figure 15. Large extension table installed.

8. Thread (3) M8-1.25 x 25 set screws with hex nuts where shown in **Figure 15**, to act as leveling set screws in a later step.

9. Level top of extension tables even with top of cast-iron table.

Using straightedge as a guide (see **Figure 16**), adjust leveling cap screws to align top of extension tables with top of cast-iron table. Tighten hex nuts on leveling cap screws against extension table to lock cap screws when tables are aligned.

Figure 16. Extension wings mounted and even with cast-iron table.

10. Mount rip fence scale to large extension table and cast-iron table (**Figure 17**) using (3) M6-1 hex nuts, (3) 6mm lock washers, (3) 6mm flat washers, (2) M6-1 x 16 hex bolts, and (1) M6-1 x 25 hex bolt. (The longer hex bolt is used in the cast-iron table.) Secure scale height so it is even with table tops.

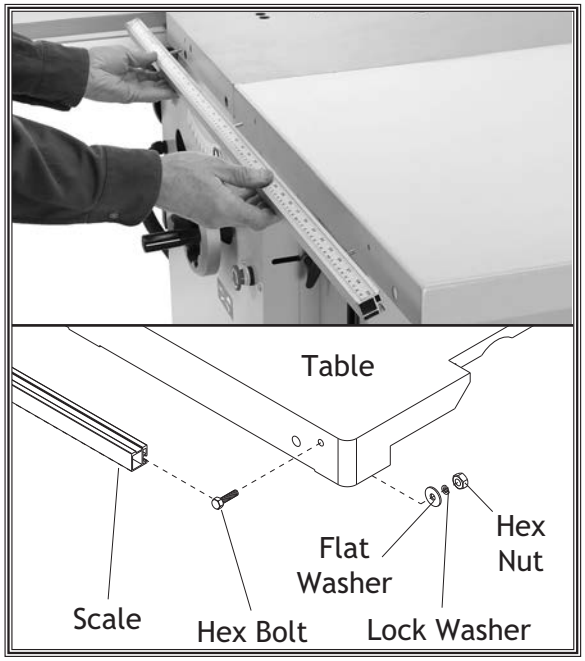


Figure 17. Mounting rip fence scale.

11. Mount rip fence rail, as shown in **Figure 18**. Make sure black tab is toward back end of saw. Adjust hex nuts so gap between rail and tables is even, but leave rail slightly loose for now.

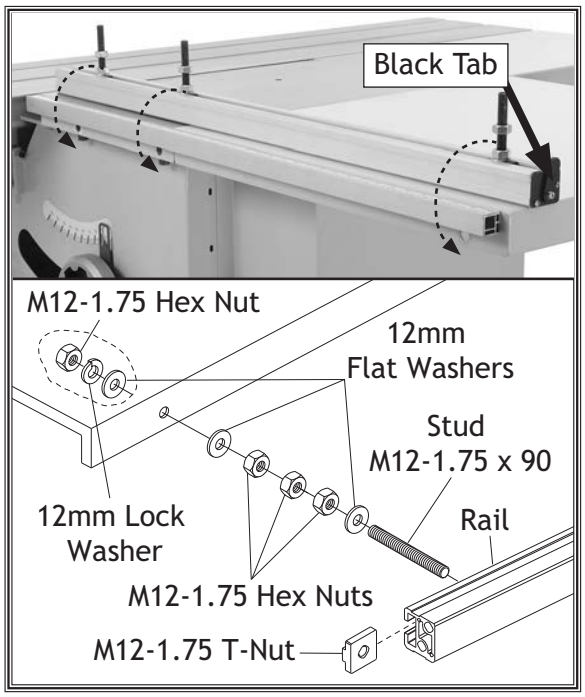


Figure 18. Rip fence rail mounting.

12. Slide rip fence base on rail, and check spacing between rip fence base and scale bar (see **Figure 19**). There should be a minimum of ⅛" between scale bar and fence base. Adjust mounting position of rip fence rail to create this space evenly along length of scale bar, then tighten rail mounting nuts.

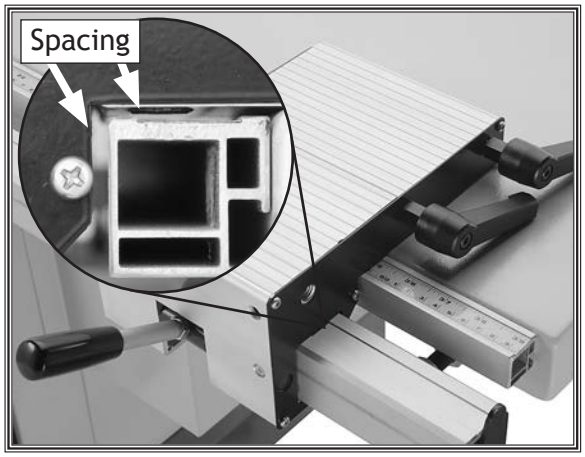


Figure 19. Fence base installed; spacing between fence base and scale bar.

Note: *The fence should slide smoothly on the rail; if it doesn't, remove the fence base and adjust the spring pressure plate mounting position on the fence base (see **Figure 20**).*

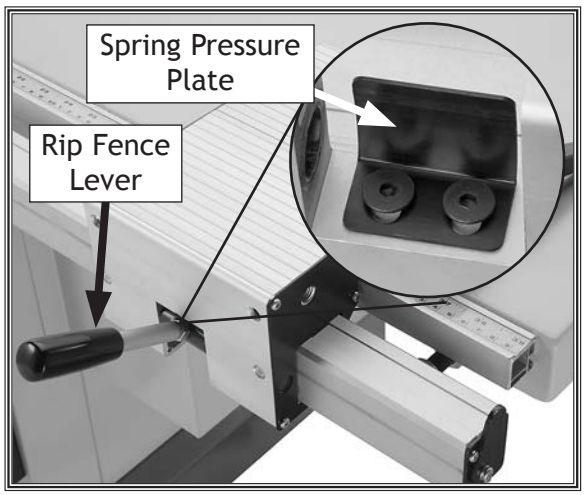


Figure 20. Location of spring pressure plate for fence slide adjustments.

13. Thread rip fence lever into fence base (see **Figure 21**), tighten hex nut against rip fence base to keep lever in place.

14. Slide rip fence on fence base T-bar, as shown in **Figure 21**. Use two lock levers on opposite side of fence base to secure fence in position.

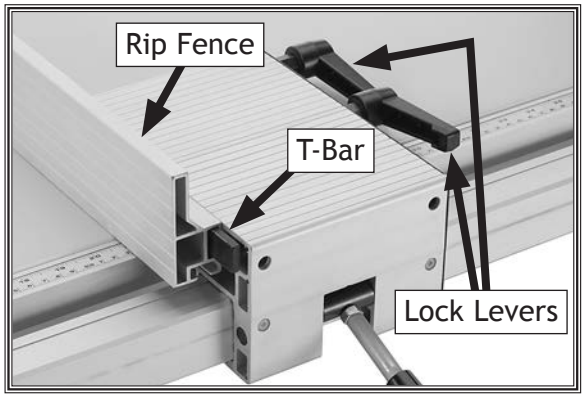


Figure 21. Rip fence installed on fence base.

15. Place 12mm flat washer on crosscut table lock lever, then insert it through crosscut fence and thread M12-1.75 T-nut onto end approximately two turns.

16. Align T-nuts on crosscut table with T-slot in face of sliding table, then slide crosscut table into position on sliding table (see **Figure 22**) and tighten crosscut table lock lever.

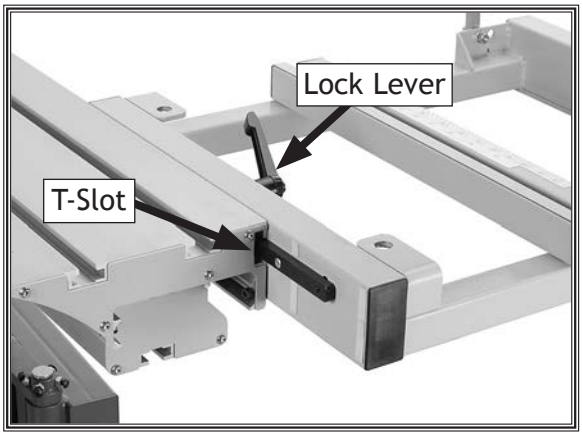


Figure 22. Crosscut table installation.

17. Place crosscut table support leg on extension arm, and attach it to crosscut table with (4) M6-1 x 16 cap screws, (4) 6mm lock washers, and (4) 6mm flat washers (see **Figure 23**).

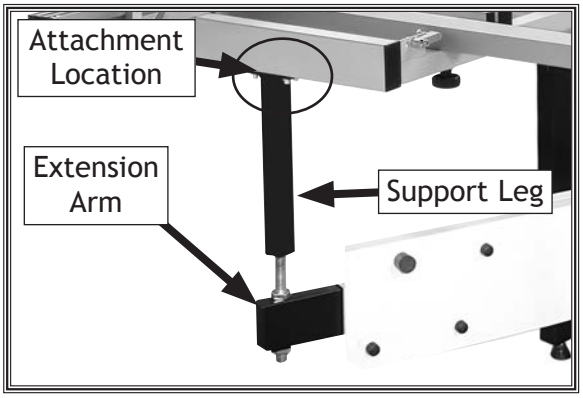


Figure 23. Support leg installed.

18. Insert (2) crosscut brace knobs with 8mm flat washers through crosscut table, then thread square nuts onto ends of knob threads (see **A** in **Figure 24**). Slide T-slot in support bar over both T-nuts, and tighten knobs (see **B** in **Figure 24**).

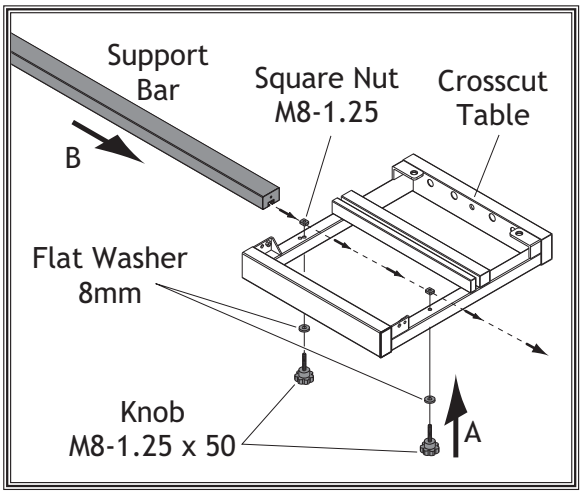


Figure 24. Installing support bar on crosscut table.

19. Slide pivot stud assembly and M8-1.25 x 60 T-bolt into crosscut fence T-slot, as shown in **Figure 25**.

20. Align T-bolt and pivot stud with crosscut table insertion points (see **Figure 25**), and install fence on table.

21. Thread M8-1.25 x 55 knob with an 8mm flat washer onto bottom of T-bolt from underside of table.

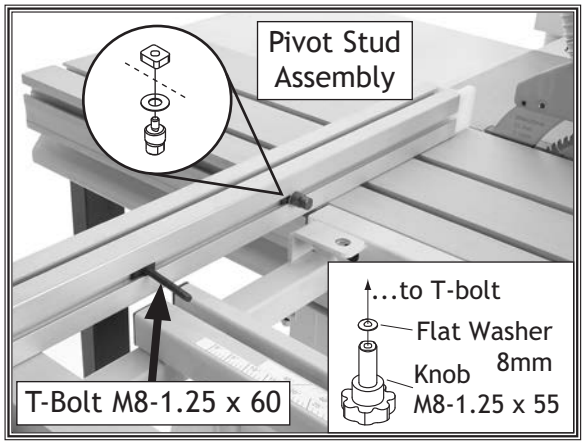


Figure 25. Pivot stud and T-bolt installed in crosscut fence.

22. Hold crosscut fence against positive stop bolt, shown in **Figure 26**, then tighten knob underneath crosscut table to lock crosscut fence in position.

Note: *This positive stop bolt can be fine-tuned later to ensure that the crosscut fence is square to the blade.*

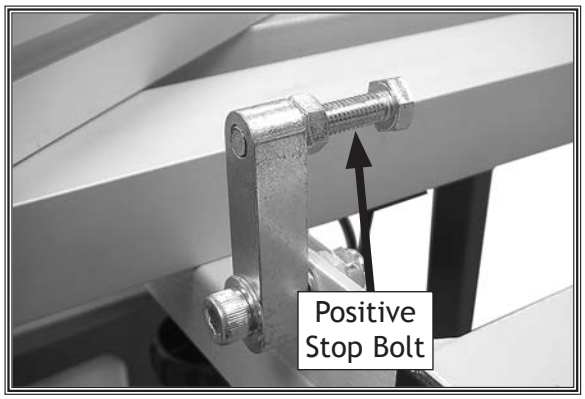


Figure 26. Positive stop bolt location.

23. Install flip stops in T-slot on crosscut fence, as shown in **Figure 27**, and use crosscut fence lock knob to secure extendable end of fence in position.

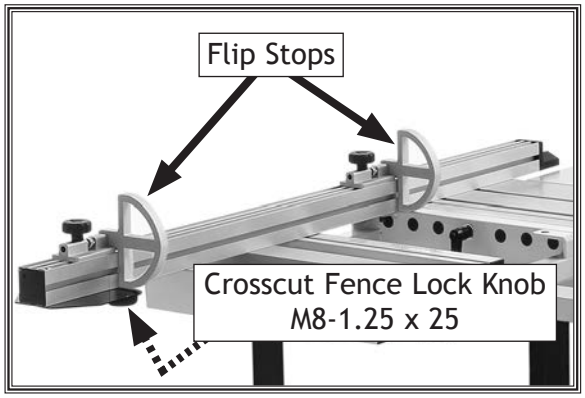


Figure 27. Flip stops installed on crosscut fence.

24. Remove shipping brace from sliding table (see **Figure 28**), then install sliding table end cover over fixed part of sliding table end, as shown in **Figure 29**, using premounted hardware.

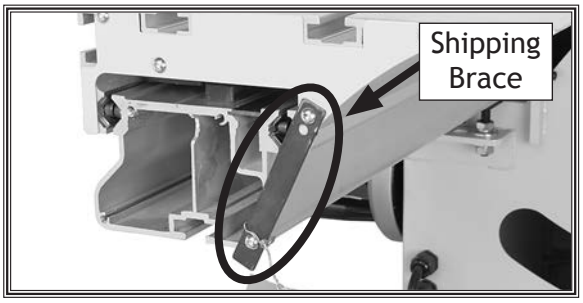


Figure 28. Sliding table shipping brace.

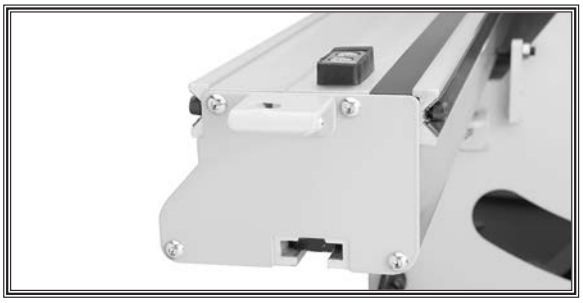


Figure 29. Sliding table end cover installed.

25. Attach sliding table handle, as shown in **Figure 30**, with two re-mounted button head cap screws and flat washers.

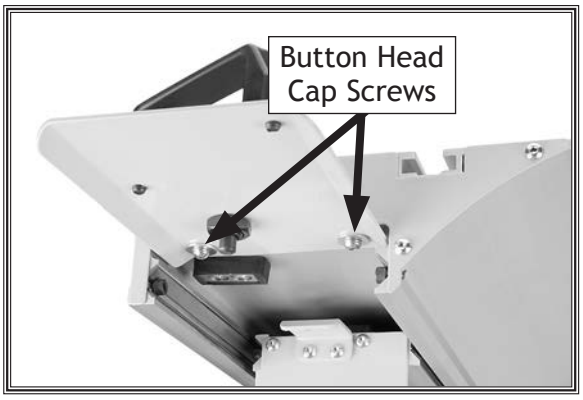


Figure 30. Sliding table handle attached to end of sliding table.

26. Verify that (2) M5-.8 x 25 button head cap screws are threaded tightly into magnetic switch mounting bracket. If needed, loosen (2) M5-.8 flange nuts to provide clearance for attaching switch to slide mounting bracket and switch into sliding table base T-slot.

27. Adjust switch location, then re-tighten M5-.8 flange nuts to secure (see **Figure 31**).

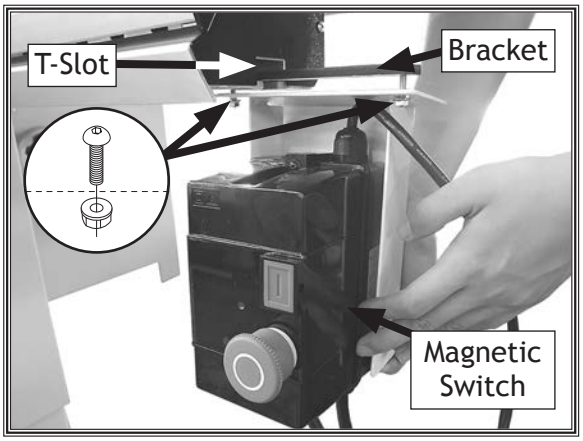


Figure 31. Installing magnetic switch.

28. Thread feet fully into bottom of support legs. DO NOT remove hex nuts pre-installed on bottom of feet. They will be used to secure feet after legs are installed.

29. Thread (2) M8-1.25 x 20 cap screws and 8mm lock washers through each support leg and part way into T-slot plates for legs. Slide T-slot plates into both ends of sliding table base, then tighten cap screws (see **Figure 32**).

30. Adjust feet downward so they press against floor, then tighten hex nuts up against support leg so feet are locked in place.

31. Open cabinet door and remove motor shipping brace shown in **Figure 33**.

32. Tilt blade assembly to 0˚, then slide sliding table forward all the way until you can open lower blade guard cover and access blade arbors.

⚠CAUTION

Before proceeding with the next steps, we recommend that you wear gloves to protect your hands when handling and installing the blade.

33. Insert arbor lock tool into hole shown in **Figure 34**, then rotate arbor until arbor lock tool seats. Install main blade between two arbor flanges, then secure arbor nut.

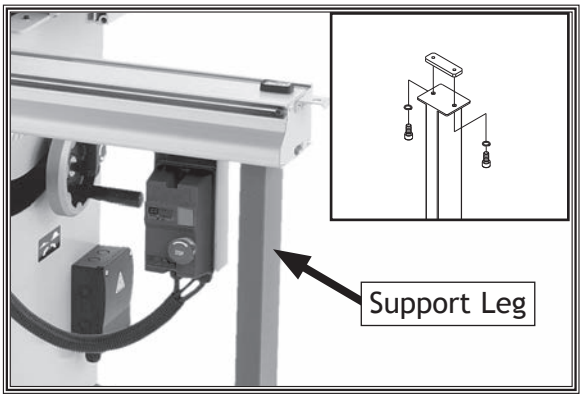


Figure 32. Support leg installed (1 of 2 shown).

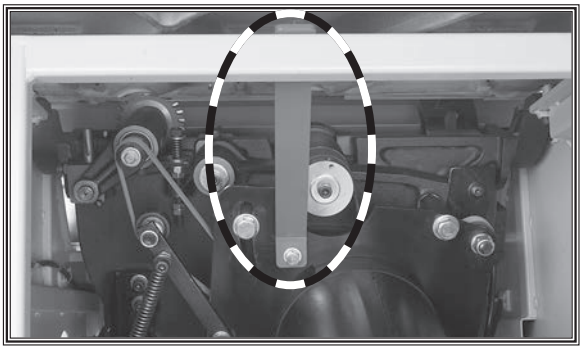


Figure 33. Motor shipping brace.

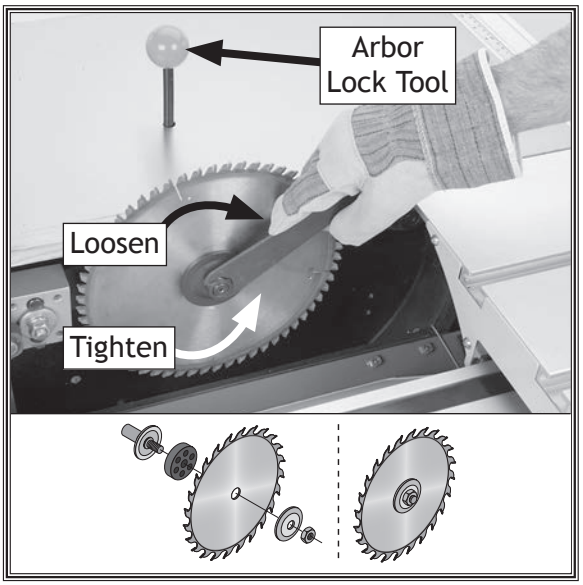


Figure 34. Installing main blade.

SETUP

34. Insert arbor lock tool into hole shown in **Figure 35**, then rotate arbor until arbor lock tool seats. Install scoring blade between two arbor flanges, then secure arbor nut.

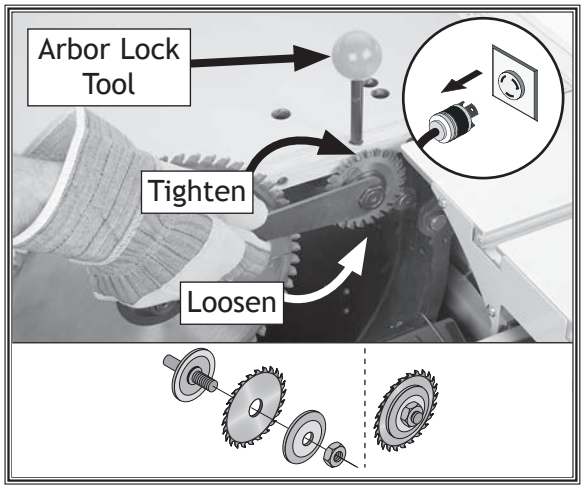


Figure 35. Installing scoring blade.

35. Install splitter/riving knife as shown in **Figure 36**, but do not tighten mounting bolt yet.

Note: *While the mounting bolt is loose, the splitter/riving knife can be adjusted up or down.*

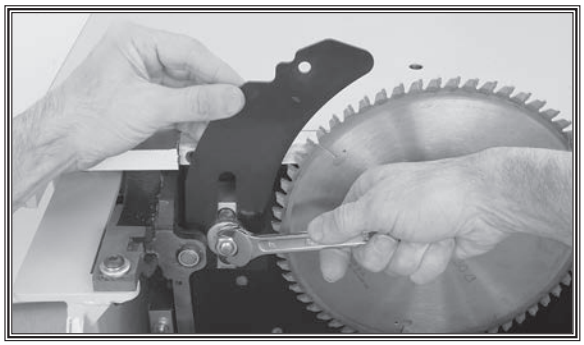


Figure 36. Installing splitter/riving knife.

36. Adjust splitter/riving knife approximately ⅛" away from main blade using a ⅛" or 3mm hex wrench as a guide (see **Figure 37**).

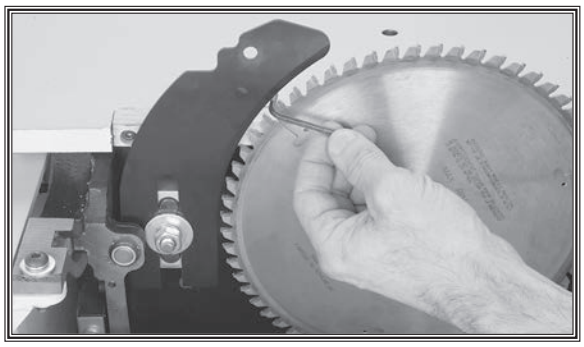


Figure 37. Adjusting splitter/riving knife spacing.

37. Use a straightedge to make sure splitter/riving knife and scoring blade are aligned with main blade. Alignment should be with blade bodies, NOT the carbide teeth.

—Splitter/riving knife position can be changed by adjusting set screws at splitter/riving knife mounting block. Refer to **Page 74** for more details.

—Scoring blade alignment can be changed by adjusting set screws accessible through table top (see **Figure 38**).

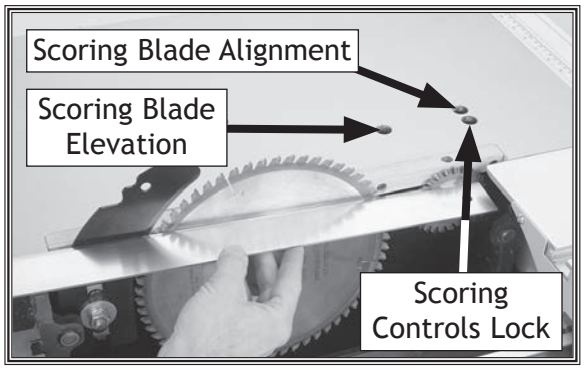


Figure 38. Access holes for scoring blade adjustment controls.

38. Install blade guard on splitter/riving knife, as shown in **Figure 39**, with M10-1.5 x 25 cap screw and M10-1.5 lock nut pre-installed on blade guard assembly. (Blade guard/dust hood MUST be installed.)

⚠WARNING

The blade guard/dust hood MUST be installed to reduce the risk of injury from accidental blade contact, kickback, or flying debris. This is NOT an optional step.

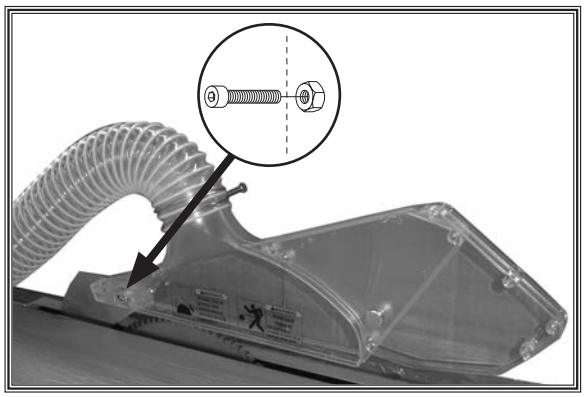


Figure 39. Blade guard installed.

39. Assemble miter gauge and push handle, as shown in **Figure 40**.

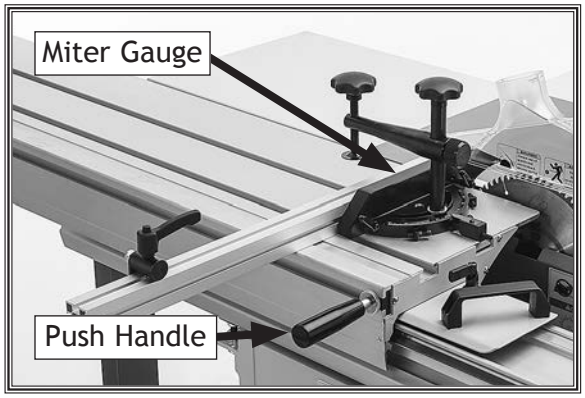


Figure 40. Push handle and miter gauge installed.

40. Attach hose support to large extension table, as shown in **Figure 41**.

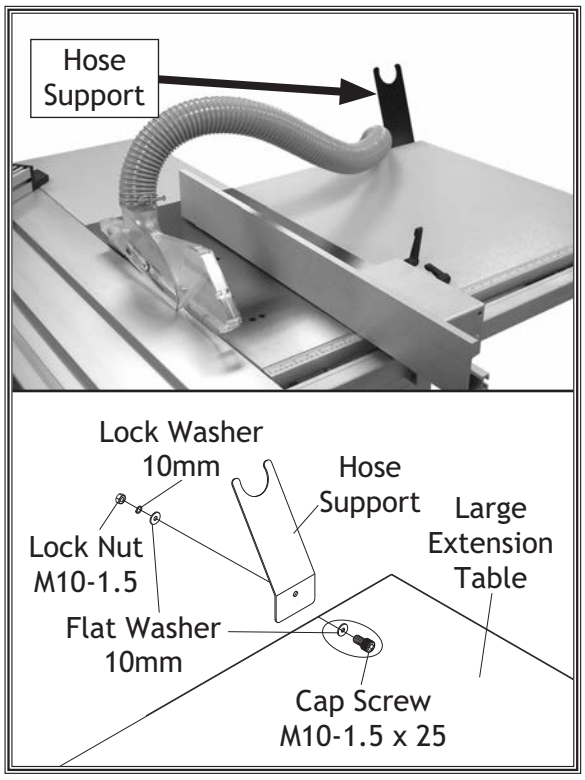


Figure 41. Hose support installation.

Dust Collection

Recommended CFM at 4" Dust Port: ..... 625 CFM
Recommended CFM at 2½" Dust Port: ..... 150 CFM

NOTICE

Do not confuse this CFM recommendation with the rating of the dust collector. To determine the CFM at the dust port, you must consider these variables: (1) CFM rating of the dust collector, (2) hose type and length between the dust collector and the machine, (3) number of branches or wyes, and (4) amount of other open lines throughout the system. Explaining how to calculate these variables is beyond the scope of this manual. Consult an expert or purchase a good dust collection "how-to" book.

⚠CAUTION

DO NOT operate this machine without an adequate dust collection system. This machine creates substantial amounts of wood dust while operating. Failure to use a dust collection system can result in short and long-term respiratory illness.

To connect dust collection hoses, do these steps:

1. Secure 4" dust hose to dust port located under saw table with a hose clamp (see **Figure 42**).

   Note: *For fast and easy connection to a dust collection system, we recommend using the Model W1038 4" Quick Disconnect fitting, as shown in* ***Figure 42****.*

2. Attach 2½" dust hose to blade guard dust port with a hose clamp, as shown in **Figure 43**.

3. Run 2½" hose over hose support, as shown in **Figure 44**.

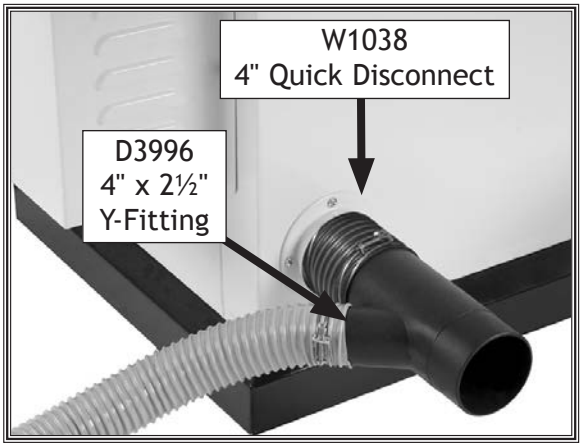


Figure 42. 4" dust port connected.

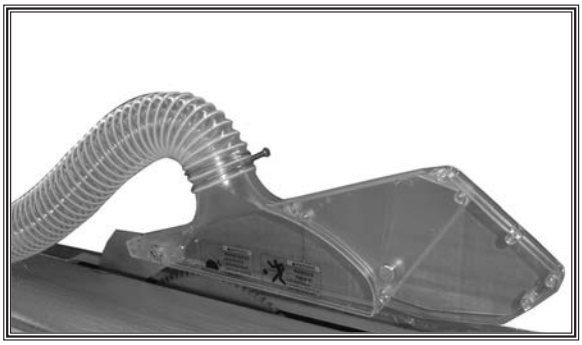


Figure 43. 2½" dust port connected.

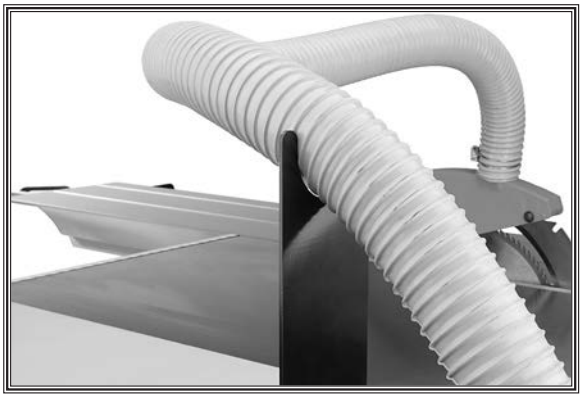


Figure 44. Dust hose support in use.

Test Run

Once assembly is complete, test run the machine to ensure it is properly connected to power and safety components are functioning properly.

If you find an unusual problem during the test run, immediately stop the machine, disconnect it from power, and fix the problem BEFORE operating the machine again. The **Troubleshooting** table in the **SERVICE** section of this manual can help.

The test run consists of verifying the following: 1) The motor powers up and runs correctly, 2) the E-Stop button safety feature works correctly, and 3) the safety limit switches work correctly.

Before beginning the test run, review the power controls shown in **Figure 45** and **Controls & Features** on **Page 3**.

To test run the saw, do these steps:

1. Put on safety glasses, make sure any bystanders are out of the way, and that all tools have been removed from the saw.

2. Connect machine to power.

3. Push E-Stop button in, then rotate button clockwise until it pops out (see **Figure 46**). This resets switch to allow machine to start.

4. Press ON button. Blades should start up and run smoothly without any problems. *If any problems occur, immediately press the E-Stop button.*

5. Press E-Stop button, then press ON button.

— The saw should NOT start if disabling feature on the E-Stop button is working correctly. If this is true, continue to **Step 6**.

— If the saw DOES start when the E-Stop button is pushed in, then the safety feature on the E-Stop button is not working correctly. Call Tech Support for advice before proceeding any further with the test run or machine operations.

6. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

WARNING

Serious injury or death can result from using this machine BEFORE understanding its controls and related safety information. DO NOT operate, or allow others to operate, machine until the information is understood.

WARNING

DO NOT start machine until all preceding setup instructions have been performed. Operating an improperly set up machine may result in malfunction or unexpected results that can lead to serious injury, death, or machine/property damage.

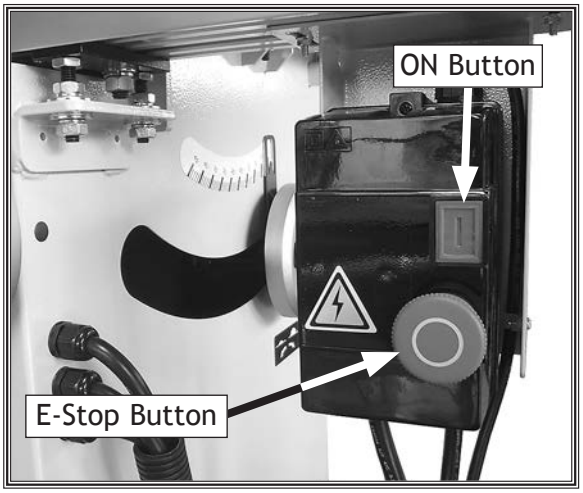


Figure 45. Main power controls.

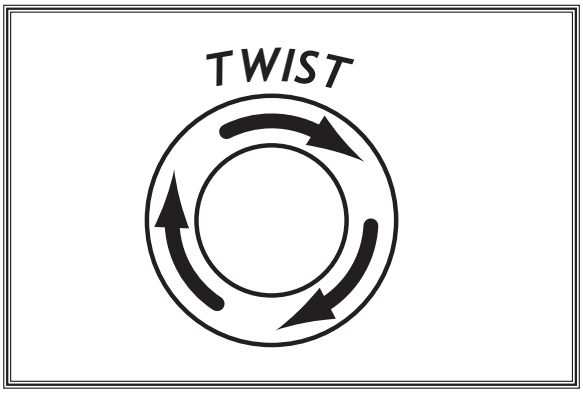


Figure 46. Resetting the stop button.

7. Move sliding table fully forward, then open lower blade guard (refer to **Page 41** for details on accessing and opening blade guard). Opening lower blade guard triggers limit switch.

8. Connect saw to power source and rotate E-Stop button clockwise so it pops out.

9. (During this step, be prepared to immediately press E-Stop button if blades start operating.) Press ON button.

— If the blade guard limit switch functions correctly, the machine will not start. If this is true, continue to **Step 10**.

— If the machine starts during this test, the limit switch is NOT functioning correctly. Disconnect the saw from power, and call Tech Support for advice before proceeding any further with the test run or machine operations.

10. Close lower blade guard and move sliding table back to center of machine.

Congratulations! The test run is complete!

⚠WARNING

If the saw does not operate as stated in this section, review Troubleshooting on Page 78. If you need additional help, call Tech Support at (360) 734-3482. DO NOT place a machine into regular operation if you suspect that it is malfunctioning, or serious injury could occur.

OPERATIONS

General

This machine will perform many types of operations that are beyond the scope of this manual. Many of these operations can be dangerous or deadly if performed incorrectly.

The instructions in this section are written with the understanding that the operator has the necessary knowledge and skills to operate this machine. If at any time you are experiencing difficulties performing any operation, stop using the machine!

The overview below provides the novice machine operator with a basic understanding of how the machine is used during operation, so the machine controls/components discussed later in this manual are easier to understand. Due to its generic nature, this overview is **NOT** intended to be an instructional guide.

To complete a typical operation, the operator does the following:

1. Examines workpiece to make sure it is suitable for cutting.

2. Adjusts blade tilt, if necessary, to correct angle for desired cut.

3. Adjusts blade height approximately 1/4" higher than thickness of workpiece.

4. Adjusts fence to desired width of cut, then locks it in place.

5. Checks outfeed side of machine for proper support and to make sure workpiece can safely pass fully through blade without interference.

6. Puts on safety glasses and respirator. Locates push sticks/blocks if needed.

7. Starts saw.

8. Feeds workpiece all the way through blade while maintaining firm pressure on workpiece against table and fence, and keeping hands and fingers out of blade path and away from blade.

9. Stops machine immediately after cut is complete.

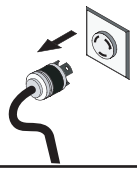
WARNING

READ and understand this entire instruction manual before using this machine. Serious personal injury may occur if safety and operational information is not understood and followed. DO NOT risk your safety by not reading!

WARNING

a) Wear eye protection.
b) Use saw-blade guard and spreader for every operation for which it can be used, including all through sawing.
c) Keep hands out of the line of saw blade.
d) Use a push-stick when required.
e) Pay particular attention to instructions on reducing risk of kickback.
f) DO NOT perform any operation freehand.
g) NEVER reach around or over saw blade.

WARNING



DO NOT investigate problems or adjust the machine while it is running. Wait until the machine is turned *OFF*, unplugged and all working parts have come to a complete stop before proceeding!

Safety Tips

Your safety is important. The tips below are intended to supplement **SECTION 1: SAFETY**. But remember, no safety list can cover every situation. The operator is ultimately responsible for their own safety, as well as the safety of bystanders. Every cutting operation is uniquely different and may require safety equipment or safety procedures not mentioned in this manual.

Please follow these safety tips EVERY time you use your saw:

- Stand to the left of the blade line-of-cut when performing a cutting operation.
- Turn ***OFF*** the saw and allow the blade to come to a complete stop before removing cut-off pieces.
- Make sure that the splitter/riving knife is always aligned with the main blade before cutting!
- Always position the blade guard to the correct height above the workpiece.
- Carefully plan each cutting operation to avoid injuries.
- When you release the sliding table lock, make sure that the knob is positioned so that it will not lock the table during a cut.
- Plan your cut to avoid putting your hands near the blade or reaching across the blade.

Workpiece Inspection

Some workpieces are not safe to cut on this machine or may need to be modified before they can be safely cut.

Before beginning the cutting operation, inspect all workpieces for the following:

- **Material Type.** This machine is intended for cutting natural and man-made wood products, laminate covered wood products, and some plastics. Cutting drywall or cementitious backer board creates extremely fine dust and may reduce the life of the motor bearings. This machine is NOT designed to cut metal, glass, stone, tile, etc.; cutting these materials with a table saw greatly increases the risk of injury and damage to the saw or blade.
- **Foreign Objects.** Nails, staples, dirt, rocks and other foreign objects are often embedded in wood. While cutting, these objects can become dislodged and hit the operator, cause kickback, or break the blade, which might then fly apart. Always visually inspect your workpiece for these items. If they can't be removed, DO NOT cut the workpiece.
- **Large/Loose Knots.** Loose knots can become dislodged during the cutting operation. Large knots can cause kickback and machine damage. Choose workpieces that do not have large/loose knots or plan ahead to avoid cutting through them.
- **Wet or "Green" Stock.** Cutting wood with a moisture content over 20% causes unnecessary wear on the blades, increases the risk of kickback, and yields poor results.
- **Excessive Warping.** Workpieces with excessive cupping, bowing, or twisting are dangerous to cut because they are unstable and may move unpredictably when being cut.
- **Minor Warping.** Slightly cupped workpieces can be safely supported with the cupped side facing the table or fence; however, workpieces supported on the bowed side will rock during the cut, which could cause kickback.

Non-Through & Through Cuts

Non-Through Cuts

A non-through cut is a sawing operation where the blade does not protrude above the top face of the wood stock, as shown in **Figure 47**.

Examples of non-through cuts include dadoes and rabbets. Non-through cuts have a higher risk of injury from kickback because the blade guard must be removed. However, the splitter/riving knife MUST be installed because it still provides some protection. When making non-through cuts with a dado blade, do not attempt to cut the full depth in one pass. Instead, take multiple light passes to reduce the load on the blade. A dado blade smaller than 10" will require removal of the splitter/riving knife, because the riving knife will be higher than the blade.

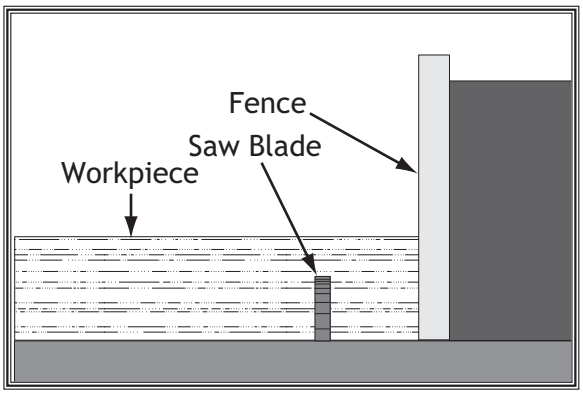


Figure 47. Example of a non-through cut.

Through Cuts

A through cut is a sawing operation in which the workpiece is completely sawn through, as shown in **Figure 48**. Examples of through cuts are rip cuts, cross cuts, miter cuts, and beveled cuts. The blade guard assembly MUST be used when performing through cuts.

Read, understand, and follow instructions and safety precautions for each type of cut to reduce the risk of injury.

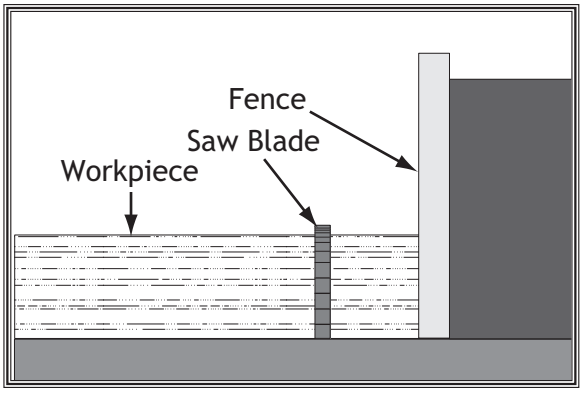


Figure 48. Example of a through cut (blade guard not shown for illustrative clarity).

NOTICE

If you have never used this type of machine or equipment before, seek training from an experienced machine operator or read "how-to" books before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Shop Fox will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.

Blade Guard & Splitter/Riving Knife

The term "blade guard" refers to the assembly that consists of the guard and splitter/riving knife assembly (see **Figure 49**). Each of these components have important safety functions.

Understanding the Blade Guard

The guard encloses the top of the blade to reduce the risk of accidental blade contact and contain flying chips or dust.

The guard is designed to lift as the workpiece is pushed into the blade, remain in contact with the workpiece during the cut, then return to a resting position against the table when the cut is complete. When installed and properly maintained, the guard is an excellent tool for reducing the risk of injury when operating the table saw.

To ensure that the guard does its job effectively, it MUST be installed and adjusted so that it moves up and down properly to accommodate workpieces and maintain coverage over the blade.

Understanding the Splitter/Riving Knife

The splitter/riving knife is a metal plate that prevents the freshly cut pieces of the workpiece from pinching the backside of the blade and causing a kickback. It also acts as a barrier behind the blade to shield hands from being pulled into the blade if a kickback occurs and the operator is reaching behind the blade. (Reaching behind the blade is a major safety risk and should not be done).

When to Use the Blade Guard

The blade guard MUST be installed on the saw for all normal through cuts (defined on owner's manual **Page 35**).

Sometimes the blade guard or its components can get in the way when cutting very narrow workpieces or other specialized cuts. Because the blade guard is provided to decrease your risk of injury, it should not be used if it gets in the way of making a safe cut. Use good judgment!

In general, the blade guard MUST remain installed on the saw—unless a specific operation requires its removal. If the blade guard is removed for specific operations, always immediately replace it after those operations are complete.

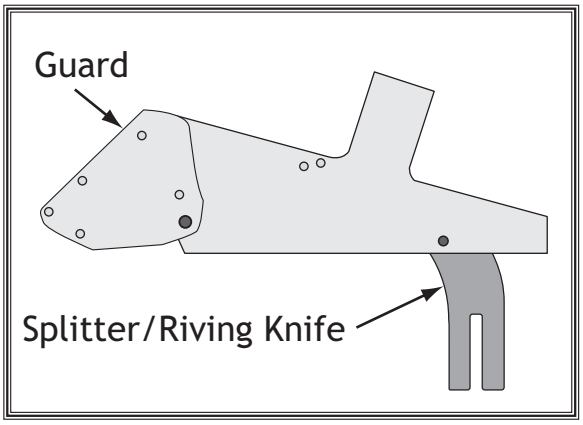


Figure 49. Blade guard assembly components.

⚠WARNING

To ensure that the splitter/riving knife works safely, it MUST be aligned with and correctly adjusted to the blade.

When to Use the Riving Knife Only

Use the splitter/riving knife without the blade guard for any non-through cuts (defined on owner's manual **Page 35**) or narrow/specialized cuts in which the blade guard gets in the way of a safe cut.

Always immediately replace the blade guard when these cuts are complete!

When Not to Use Riving Knife

If you use a dado blade that has a diameter smaller than 10", the splitter/riving knife will be taller than the top of the blade, which will prevent the cut from being completed. In this case, the only way to complete the cut is to remove the splitter/riving knife.

Blade Guard Installation & Removal

The blade guard fits over the splitter/riving knife and is secured in place with an M10-1.5 x 25 cap screw and an M10-1.5 lock nut (see "Mounting Screw" in **Figure 50**). These are the only fasteners that need to be installed/removed when installing or removing the blade guard.

When installing the blade guard, the mounting screw and lock nut must be left loose enough that the guard can freely pivot up and down, but not so loose that there is side-to-side play when pivoting.

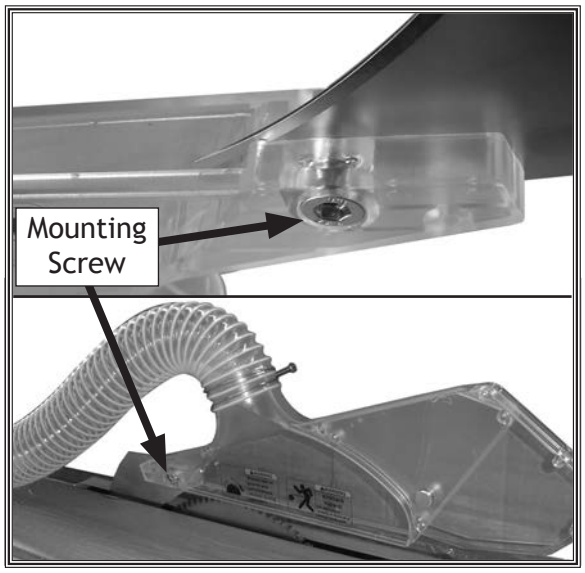


Figure 50. Blade guard mounted to splitter/riving knife.

Testing Guard for Correct Operation

After installing the blade guard, you must verify that it functions correctly before making a cut. To test the blade guard operation, lift up the front end about 4" then release it.

- If the blade guard freely drops down against the table surface, then it is functioning correctly and is ready for operation.
- If the blade guard remains in the position where you released it, or it does not drop down against the surface of the table, then the mounting screw and lock nut are too tight. Loosen it slightly and repeat this test until the guard functions correctly.
- If the blade guard feels loose and easily moves back and forth as you raise it, then the mounting screw and lock nut are too loose. Tighten it slightly and repeat this test until the guard functions correctly.

Splitter/Riving Knife Installation & Removal

The splitter/riving knife must be correctly installed, adjusted, and aligned in order to provide the maximum safety benefit.

The splitter/riving knife attaches to the mounting block, as shown in **Figure 51**. Always firmly tighten the hex nut when securing the splitter/riving knife in place.

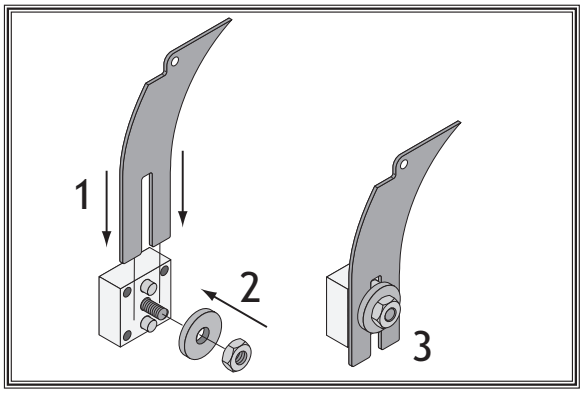


Figure 51. Installing splitter/riving knife on mounting block.

Secure the splitter/riving knife so that the top of it is 1-5mm below the top level of the blade, as shown in **Figure 52**.

The height difference between the splitter/riving knife and the blade allows the workpiece to pass over the blade during non-through cuts (those in which the blade does not cut all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

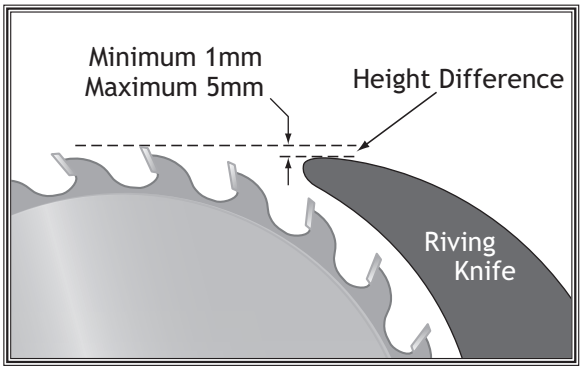


Figure 52. Height difference between riving knife and blade.

The splitter/riving knife also prevents the freshly cut sides of the workpiece from pinching the blade and causing kickback. For maximum effectiveness of this safety design, the splitter/riving knife must be positioned within 3-8mm from the blade, as shown in **Figure 53**.

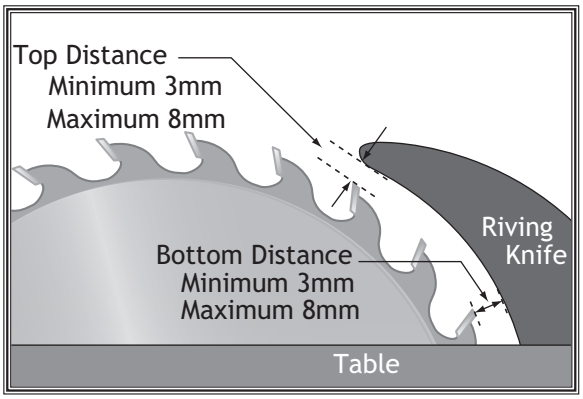


Figure 53. Allowable top and bottom distances between riving knife and blade.

Once the splitter/riving knife is properly positioned at the correct distance from the blade, verify that it is aligned with the blade by checking the alignment with a straightedge in the top and bottom locations shown in **Figure 54**.

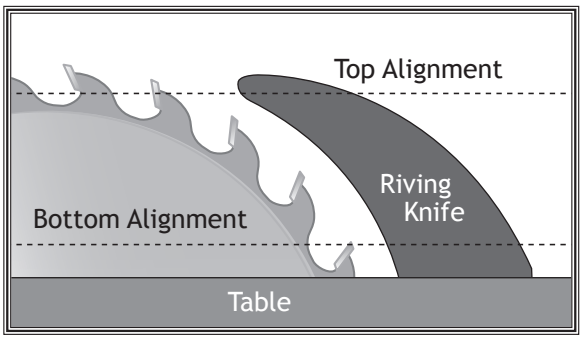


Figure 54. Checking top and bottom riving knife alignment with blade.

The splitter/riving knife should be parallel with the blade along its length at both positions and should be in the "Alignment Zone" shown in **Figure 55**.

If the splitter/riving knife is not aligned or parallel with the blade, refer to **Splitter/Riving Knife Mounting Block** on **Page 74**.

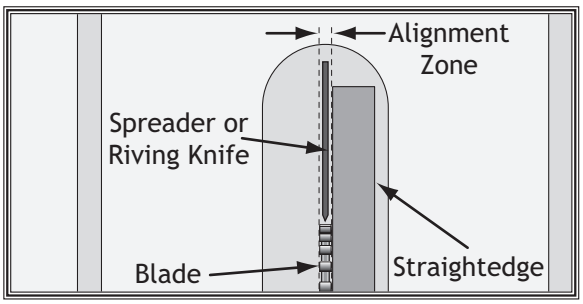


Figure 55. Verifying that riving knife is in the alignment zone behind the blade.

Blade Size Requirements

The splitter/riving knife included with this machine is 0.090" (2.3mm) thick and is only designed for 10" diameter blades.

When choosing a main blade, make sure the blade size meets the requirements listed below. The thickness of the blade body and teeth can be measured with calipers or any precision measuring device.

Blade Size Requirements:
- Body Thickness: 0.079"–0.090" (2.0mm–2.3mm)
- Kerf (Tooth) Thickness: 0.122"–0.129" (3.1mm–3.3mm)

⚠WARNING

Using a blade that does not meet the specified blade size requirements presents a hazardous condition that could cause kickback, operator injuries, or properly damage. ALWAYS use a blade that meets the given blade size requirements.

Blade Selection

This section on blade selection is by no means comprehensive. Always follow the saw blade manufacturer's recommendations to ensure safe and efficient operation of your table saw.

Ripping Blade Features (Figure 56):
- Best for cutting with the grain
- 20-40 teeth
- Flat-top ground tooth profile
- Large gullets for large chip removal

Crosscut Blade Features (Figure 57):
- Best for cutting across the grain
- 60-80 teeth
- Alternate top bevel tooth profile
- Small hook angle and a shallow gullet

Combination Blade Features (Figure 58):
- Designed to cut both with and across grain
- 40-50 teeth
- Alternate top bevel and flat, or alternate top bevel and raker tooth profile
- Teeth are arranged in groups
- Gullets are small and shallow (similar to a cross-cut blade), then large and deep (similar to a ripping blade

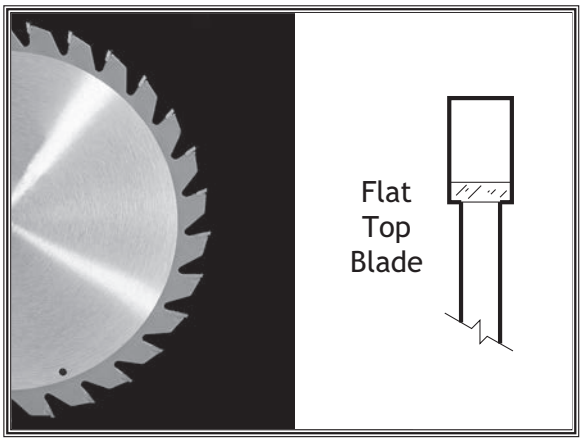


Figure 56. Example of a ripping blade.

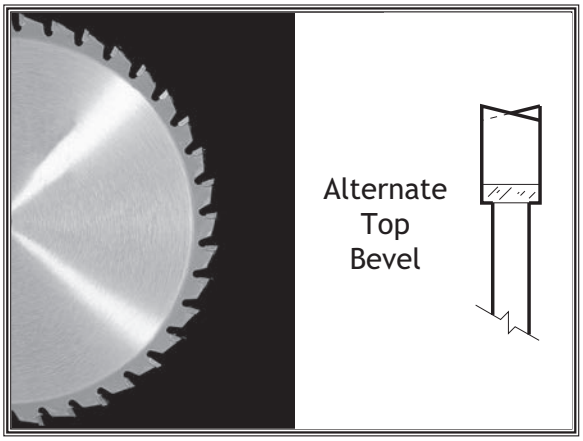


Figure 57. Example of a crosscut blade.

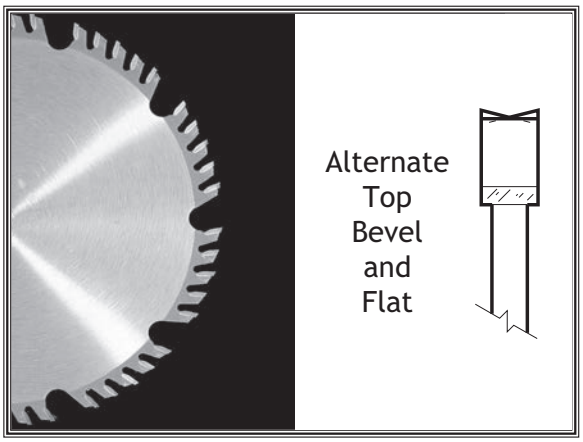


Figure 58. Example of a combination blade.

Laminate Blade Features (Figure 59):
- Best for cutting plywood or veneer
- 40-80 teeth
- Triple chip tooth profile
- Very shallow gullet

Thin Kerf Blade: A blade with thinner kerf than a standard blade. Since the splitter/riving knife included with this table saw is sized for standard blades, thin kerf blades cannot be used on this saw unless they meet the **Blade Requirements** specified in this manual; otherwise, they will increase the risk of kickback.

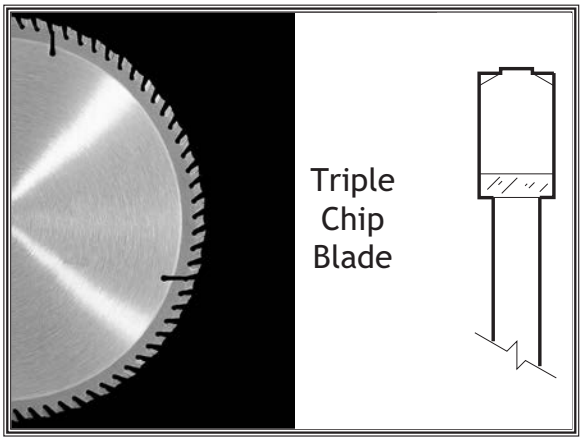


Figure 59. Example of a laminate blade.

Dado Blades

Stacked Dado Blade (see **Figure 60**): Multiple blades are stacked together to control the cutting width. Stacked dado blades are more expensive than wobble blades, but typically produce higher quality results.

Wobble Dado Blade: A single blade mounted at a slight angle on an arbor hub. The blade angle is adjustable on the hub, and the width of the dado cut is controlled by the angle setting of the blade.

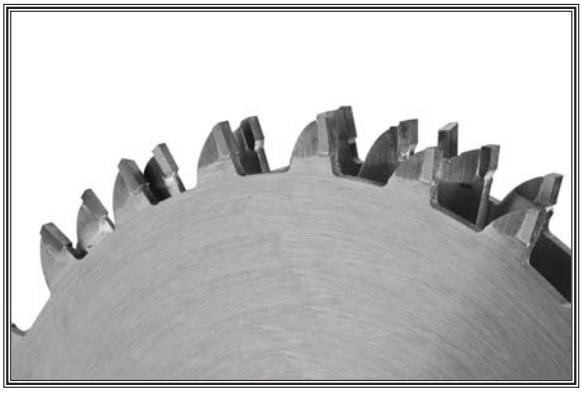


Figure 60. Stacked dado blade.

Changing Main Blade

This saw performs best with high-quality sharp blades. Whenever the blades become dull, replace or sharpen them.

To change the main blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Move blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table) and raise main blade as far as it will go.

3. Move sliding table all the way forward to expose internal blade guard that covers blades and splitter/riving knife, as shown in **Figure 61**.

4. Pull blade guard away from blades to expose mounting assembly. (Internal blade guard is held in place with a magnet.)

5. Insert arbor lock tool into hole shown in **Figure 61**, then rotate blade by hand until arbor lock tool seats.

6. Use arbor wrenches to remove arbor nut and arbor flange, as shown in **Figure 62**, then pull old blade off arbor.

   Note: *The arbor nut has left-hand threads and loosens by turning clockwise.*

7. Install blade as shown in **Figure 62**, making sure teeth face forward toward scoring blade. DO NOT overtighten arbor nut.

   — If you changed the diameter of the blade during this procedure, adjust the splitter/riving knife according to the **Splitter/Riving Knife Installation & Removal** on **Page 37**.

8. Move lower blade guard back into its original position, next to blades, and center sliding table.

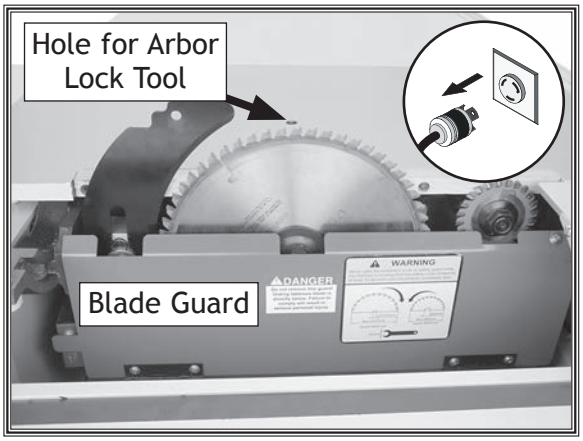


Figure 61. Internal blade guard exposed.

⚠CAUTION

Wear gloves to protect your hands when handling and installing blades.

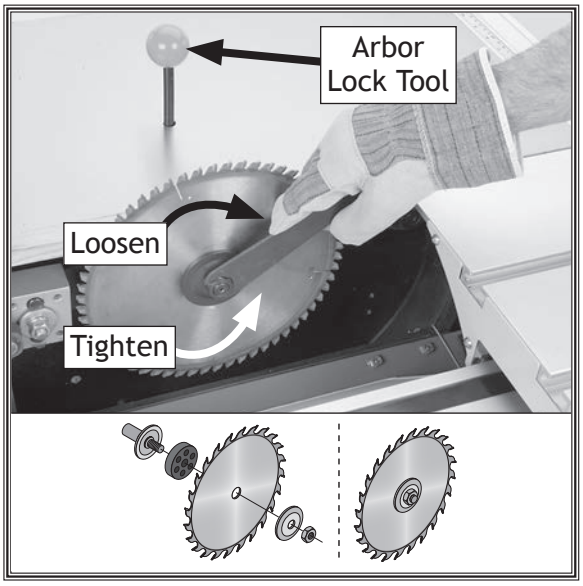


Figure 62. Main blade replacement, installation, and order of assembly.

Changing/Adjusting Scoring Blade

The scoring blade included with the sliding table saw has wedge shaped teeth. The kerf thickness is adjusted by changing the height of the scoring blade.

To change the scoring blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Move blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table), and raise scoring blade all the way up.

3. Move sliding table all the way forward and pull internal blade guard open. (Internal blade guard is held in place with a magnet.)

4. Remove upper blade guard.

5. To remove scoring blade, insert arbor lock tool in table (see **Figure 63**), rotate scoring blade to seat arbor lock tool, and use arbor wrenches to remove arbor nut and arbor flange.

   Note: *The arbor nut has right-hand threads and loosens by turning counterclockwise*.

6. Install new scoring blade as shown in **Figure 63**, tighten arbor nut, and adjust scoring blade alignment and height as necessary.

7. Unlock scoring blade controls by inserting 6mm hex wrench into controls lock hole shown in **Figure 64** and turning mechanism inside counterclockwise until loose.

8. Adjust height of scoring blade until exposed portion equals kerf thickness of main blade. Scoring blade height control is accessed through hole in table (see **Figure 64**) and adjusts with a 6mm hex wrench. Use a straightedge to verify that scoring blade kerf matches main blade.

9. If scoring blade is not aligned with main blade, adjust blade alignment control (see **Figure 64**), using straightedge as guide.

10. Tighten controls lock.

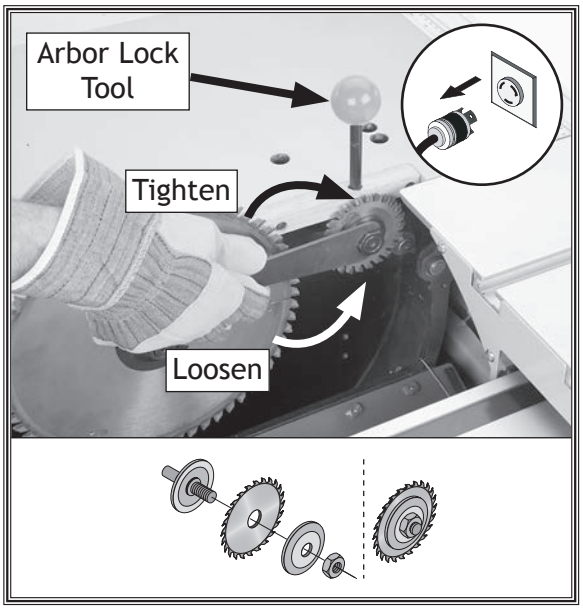


Figure 63. Removing the scoring blade.

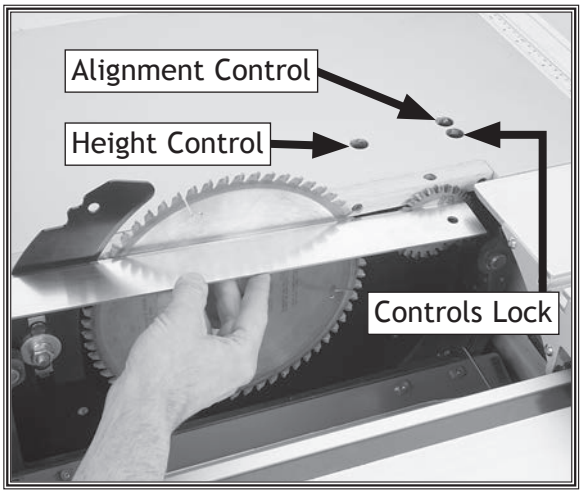


Figure 64. Checking and adjusting scoring blade positioning.

11. Move lower blade guard back into its original position, and center sliding table.

12. Perform test cut and check for chip out on underside of test piece. If there is chip out, make adjustments necessary to match kerfs.

Rip Cutting

This saw has the capability of rip cutting large panels (see **Figure 65**). The sliding table removes the burden of sliding a large and heavy panel over a stationary table surface.

This saw also has the capability of rip cutting smaller boards, using the machine as a traditional table saw (see **Figure 66**). Smaller, lighter boards are easier to slide across the stationary cast-iron table surface to the right of the saw blade.

Determine which cutting operation will be best suited for the workpiece to be ripped.

— To use the sliding table, read the instructions titled "Rip Cutting w/Sliding Table."

— To use the machine as a traditional table saw, skip ahead to "Rip Cutting w/Rip Fence."

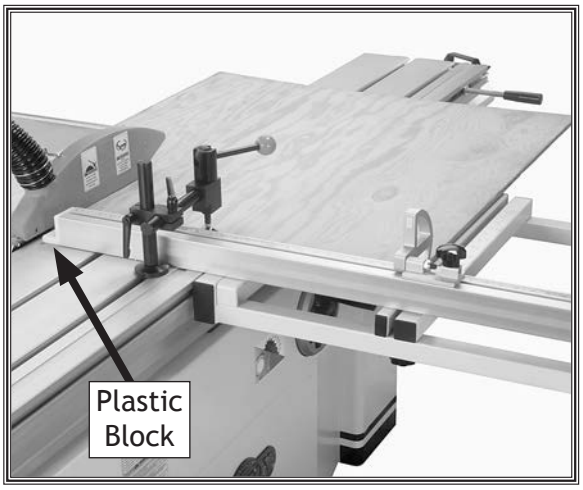


Figure 65. Rip cutting with the typical sliding table.

Figure 66. Example traditional rip cutting.

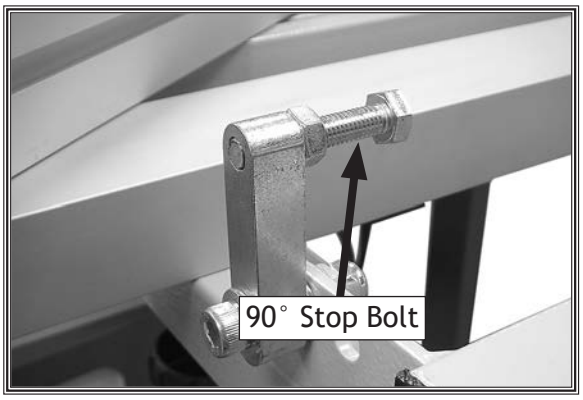


Figure 67. Place crosscut fence against 90° stop bolt.

Rip Cutting with Sliding Table

1. Install crosscut fence on crosscut table, and rotate it until fence touches 90° stop bolt (see **Figure 67**).

2. Check to make sure fence is at 90° and, if necessary, adjust it as described in **Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops** on **Page 73**.

3. Slide fence so plastic block on end is next to blade teeth—this calibrates scale to zero—then tighten lock knob.

   Note: *Avoid cutting the plastic block on the end of the fence.*

4. Set flip stop to desired width of cut.

5. Position blade guard to correct height for your workpiece.

6. Load workpiece onto table saw. Setup should look similar to **Figure 65**.

7. Take all necessary safety precautions, then perform cutting operation.

Rip Cutting with Rip Fence

1. Slide crosscut table out of the way.

2. Lock sliding table into stationary position (see **Figure 68**).

   Note: *The table will only lock in place when it is centered with the saw cabinet.*

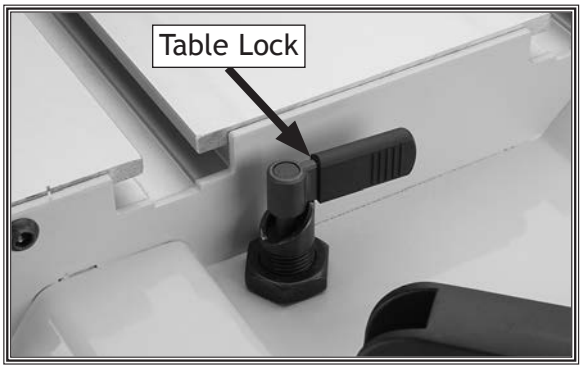


Figure 68. Sliding table lock.

3. Place rip fence in vertical position for larger workpieces, or in horizontal position for angled cuts and for small workpieces (see **Figure 69**).

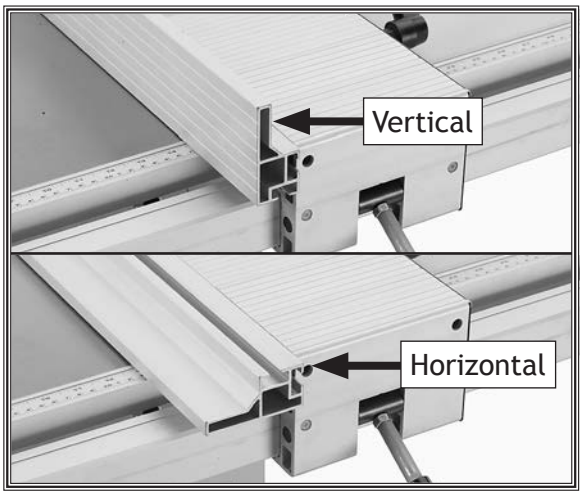


Figure 69. Rip fence positions.

4. Slide leading end of rip fence so it is even with center of main saw blade, as shown in **Figure 70**.

   Note: *This technique allows the finished cut-off piece to "fall" away from the blade when the cutting operation is complete, reducing the possibility of kickback.*

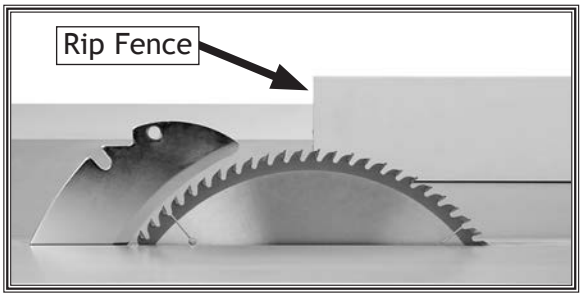


Figure 70. Rip fence even with center of blade (blade guard removed for clarity).

5. Tighten lock handles (see **Figure 71**) to secure rip fence against base.

6. Pull up lock lever to loosen fence base on rail, position fence at correct distance away from blade (as needed for cut), then push down lock lever to lock fence base in position.

7. Take all necessary safety precautions, then make cut as you would with traditional table saw.

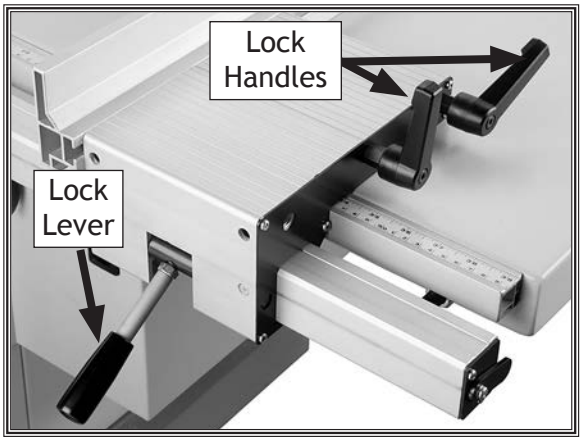


Figure 71. Rip fence adjustment controls.

Crosscutting

This saw can crosscut full-size panels with the crosscut fence in the forward or rear position, although it is easier to load full-size panels with the crosscut fence mounted in the forward position (see **Figure 72**).

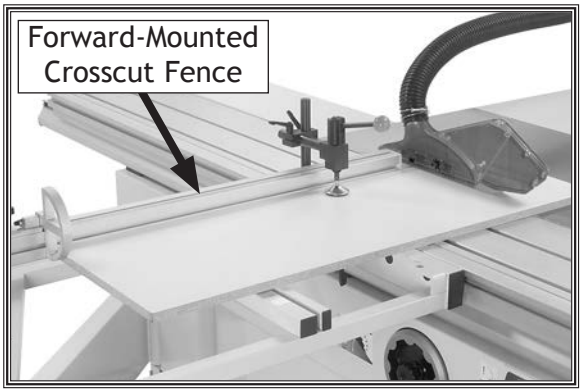


Figure 72. Crosscut fence mounted in forward position.

Mounting the crosscut fence in the rear position (see **Figure 73**) gives greater stability for crosscutting smaller panels.

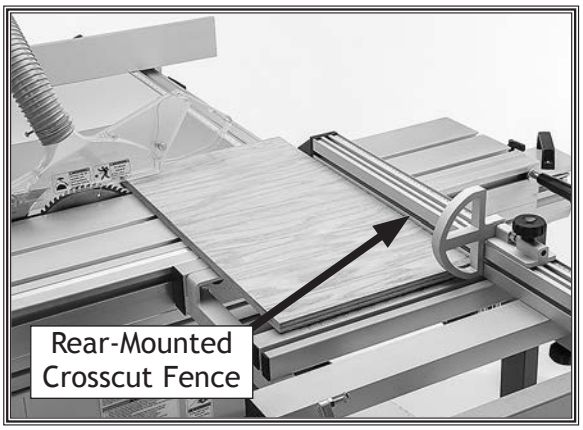


Figure 73. Crosscut fence mounted in rear position.

In addition, this machine has the capability of crosscutting workpieces while using the rip fence as a cut-off gauge (see **Figure 74**)—as long as the rip fence is positioned in front of the blade (see **Figure 69**).

Figure 74. Crosscutting workpieces using the rip fence as a cut-off gauge.

Determine which cutting operation will be best suited for the workpiece to be crosscut.

- If you will be crosscutting full size panels, then skip ahead to **Crosscutting Full-Size Panels**.
- If you will be crosscutting smaller panels, then skip ahead to **Crosscutting Smaller Panels**.
- If you will be crosscutting workpieces using the rip fence as a cut-off gauge, then skip ahead to **Crosscutting Using Rip Fence as a Cut-Off Gauge**.

Crosscutting Full-Size Panels

1. Install crosscut fence in forward mounting location shown in **Figure 75** and lock it in place.
2. Check to make sure fence is at 90°. If necessary, adjust it as described in **Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops** on **Page 73**.
3. Set either flip stop to desired width of cut. Extend crosscut fence slide if workpiece is more than 74".
4. Load workpiece onto table saw (see **Figure 72**).
5. Once all necessary safety precautions have been taken, perform cutting operation.

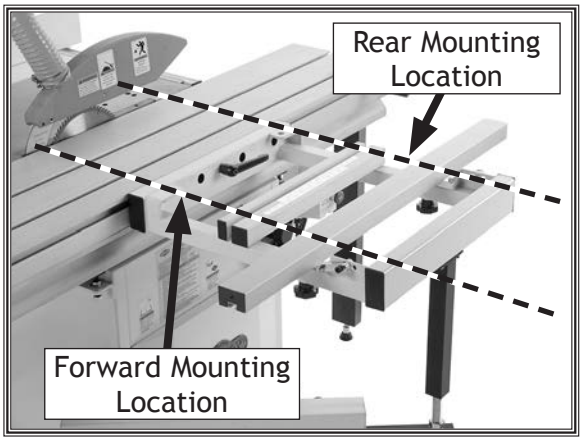


Figure 75. Crosscut fence mounting points.

Crosscutting Smaller Panels

1. Install crosscut fence in rear mounting points shown in **Figure 75** and lock it in place.
2. Check to make sure fence is at 90° and adjust it as described in **Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops** on **Page 73** if necessary.
3. Set either flip stop to desired width of cut. Extend crosscut fence slide if workpiece is more than 74".
4. Load workpiece onto table saw (see **Figure 73**).
5. Once all necessary safety precautions have been taken, perform cutting operation.

Crosscutting Using Rip Fence as a Cut-Off Gauge

1. Install crosscut fence in rear mounting points shown in **Figure 76** and lock it in place.
2. Check to make sure fence is at 90° and adjust it as described in **Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops** on **Page 73** if necessary.
3. Position rip fence for desired width.
4. Load workpiece onto table saw (see **Figure 74**).
5. Slide leading end of rip fence behind front edge of blade, as shown in **Figure 76**. (This step is critical to reduce the risk of blade binding and kickback.)

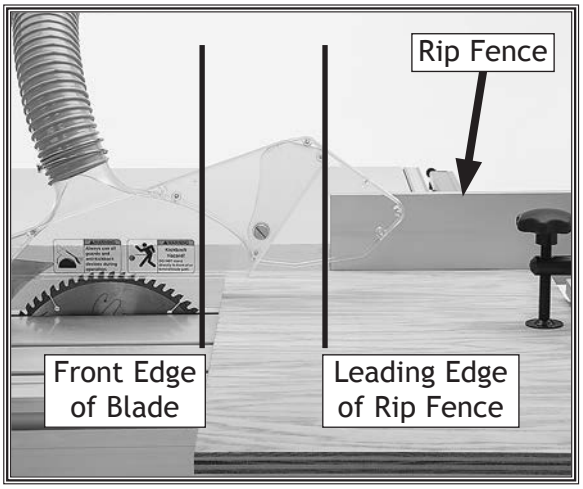


Figure 76. Correct rip fence position when using it as a cut-off gauge.

Miter Cutting

The crosscut fence allows miter cuts from 0° through 135°. The table mounted miter scale has a resolution of 1°.

To perform a miter cut, do these steps:

1. Slide crosscut table to front edge of sliding table and lock it in place.

2. Place crosscut fence center stud in left or right stud hole of crosscut table. Fence can be installed, as shown in **Figure 77** for 90° to 135° cuts, or as shown in **Figure 78** for 0° to 90° cuts.

3. Rotate fence to desired angle and lock it in place.

4. Position flip stop according to length of workpiece you want to cut off to left of blade.

5. Load workpiece onto table saw. Setup should look similar to **Figure 78**.

6. Once all necessary safety precautions have been taken, perform cutting operation.

Figure 77. Fence set up for 90° to 135° cuts.

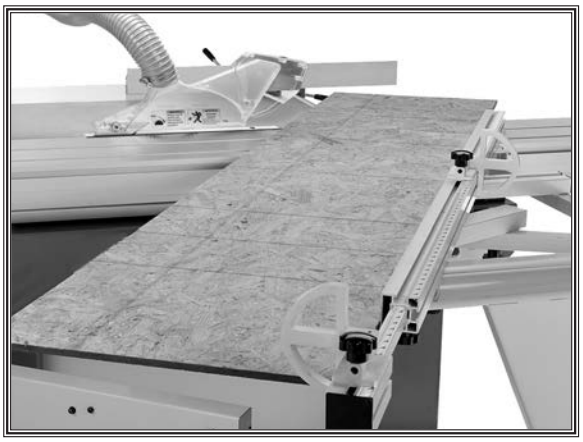


Figure 78. Example of miter cutting operation.

Dado Cutting

Commonly used in furniture joinery, a dado is a straight channel cut in the face of the workpiece. Dadoes are "non-through" cuts that can be made with a dado blade or a standard saw blade. **Figure 79** shows a cutaway view of a dado cut being made with a dado blade.

This saw can only accept a dado blade with $^{5}/_{8}$" arbor hole and maximum width of $^{13}/_{16}$". If you have any doubts or questions about the size of dado blade you want to install, call our Technical Support before proceeding.

In order to install a dado blade, the scoring blade should be removed and a zero-clearance table insert must be made specifically for the dado blade you will install (see **Figure 80**). Refer to **Zero-Clearance Insert** on **Page 62** for instructions on how to do this.

If you plan on making dadoes at varying widths, we strongly recommend making a zero-clearance table insert for each thickness of dado blade that will be used.

Installing Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Move sliding table out of the way to expose lower blade guard.

3. Remove standard blade. To loosen arbor nut, insert arbor lock tool that came with saw and turn arbor nut clockwise (it has left-hand threads).

4. Remove spacer block installed on arbor behind standard blade you removed in **Step 3**. Spacer block is not used when dado blades are installed (see **Figure 81**).

5. Assemble/adjust dado blade system to desired width of cut, according to dado blade manufacturer's instructions.

6. Install dado blade on arbor shaft, as shown in **Figure 82**.

⚠WARNING

DO NOT make a through-cut with a dado blade. Dado blades are not designed for through cuts. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury.

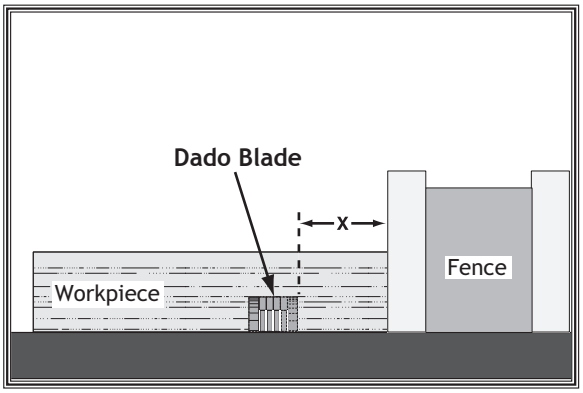


Figure 79. Illustration of a dado cut.

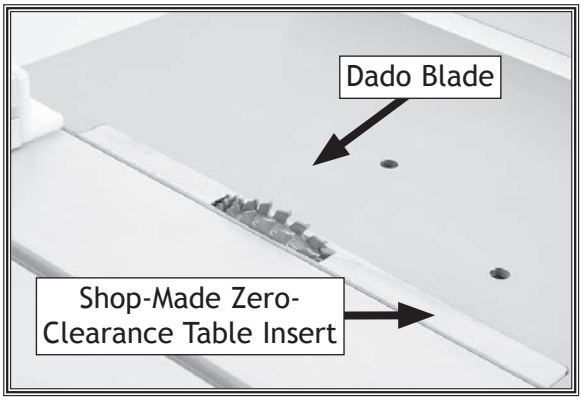


Figure 80. Dado blade raised into shop-made zero-clearance table insert.

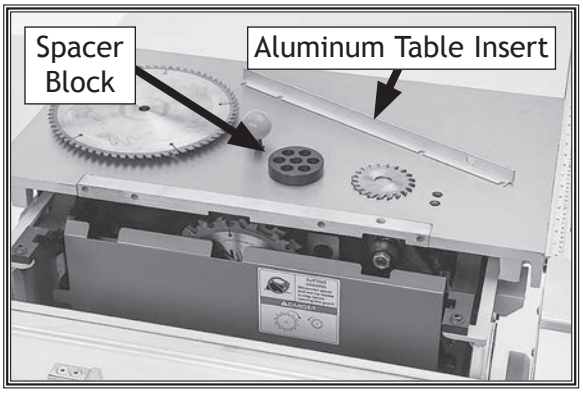


Figure 81. Dado blade installed on saw with new zero-clearance table insert.

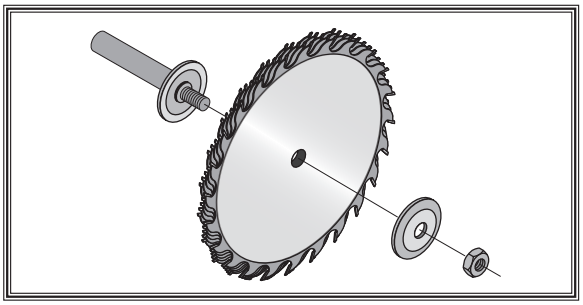


Figure 82. Installing a dado blade.

Cutting Dados with a Dado Blade

Because dado blades are much wider than standard blades, they place a greater amount of force against the workpiece when cutting. This additional force increases the risk of kickback, requiring the operator to take additional steps when cutting to keep their injury risk at an acceptable level.

⚠WARNING

Dado blades have a higher risk of kickback than normal blades because their larger size applies stronger forces to the workpiece. This risk increases relative to the depth and width of the cut. To minimize your risk of serious personal injury, ensure that stock is flat and straight, and make multiple light cuts (rather than one deep cut) to achieve the desired cutting depth.

Figure 83 demonstrates the sequential process of making multiple, light cuts that get progressively deeper. The actual number of cuts used should be determined by workpiece hardness, total dado depth, and feed rate. In general, if you hear the motor slow down during the cut, you are cutting too deep or feeding too fast.

To cut a dado with a dado blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Adjust dado blade to desired depth of cut.
3. Adjust distance between fence and inside edge of the blade, as shown in **Figure 84**, to dado length of workpiece.
   - If dadoing across the workpiece, use the miter gauge and carefully line up the desired cut with dado blade. DO NOT use the fence in combination with miter gauge, which could result in workpiece binding and kicking back.
4. Re-connect saw to power source.
5. Turn saw ***ON***. Blade should run smoothly, with no vibrations.
6. When blade has reached full speed, perform test cut with scrap piece of wood.
7. If cut is satisfactory, repeat with actual workpiece.

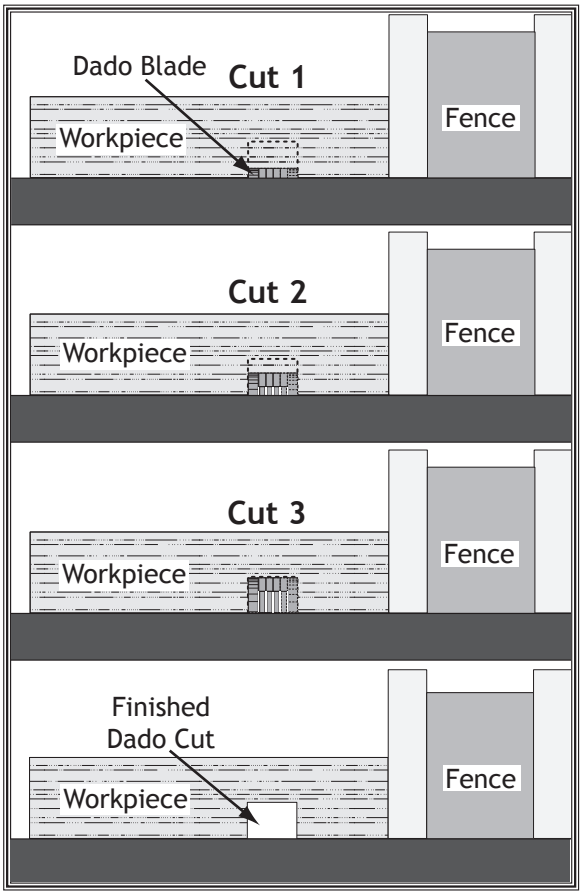


Figure 83. Example of cutting a dado with multiple light cuts, instead of one deep cut.

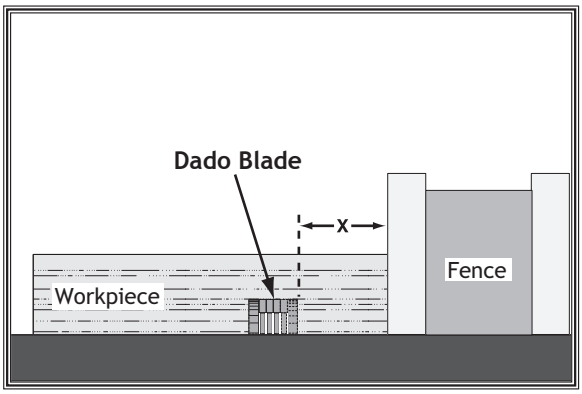


Figure 84. Illustration of a dado cut.

Cutting Dados with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade (described on **Page 39**) is typically the best blade to use for cutting dadoes when using a standard blade, because it removes sawdust very efficiently.

To use a standard saw blade to cut dadoes, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Mark width of dado cut on workpiece. Include marks on edge of workpiece so cut path can be aligned when workpiece is lying on table.
3. Raise blade up to desired depth of cut (depth of dado channel desired).
4. Set up saw for type of cut you need to make, depending on if it is a rip cut (see **Page 43**) or crosscut (see **Page 45**).
5. Align blade to cut one dado side, as shown in **Figure 85**.
6. Reconnect saw to power source and turn saw ***ON***. Allow blade to reach full speed, then perform cutting operation.
7. Repeat cutting operation on other side of dado channel, as shown in **Figure 86**.
8. Make additional cuts (see **Figure 87**) in center of dado to clear out necessary material. Dado is complete when channel is completely cleared out.

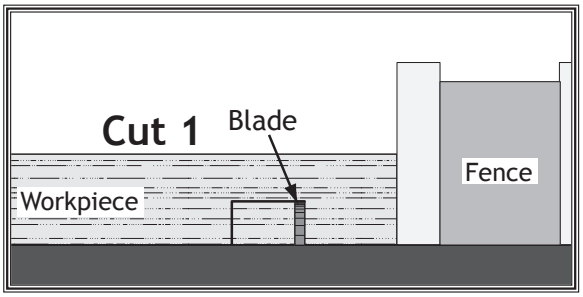


Figure 85. First cut when using a single blade for making a dado.

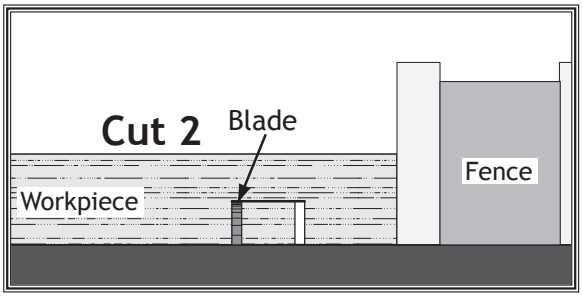


Figure 86. Second cut for a single dado cut.

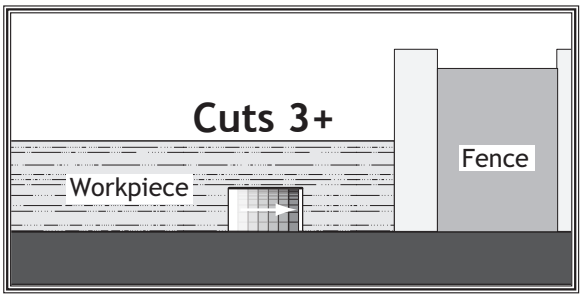


Figure 87. Additional single blade dado cuts.

⚠CAUTION

Always use push sticks, featherboards, push paddles and other safety accessories whenever possible to increase safety and control during operations which require that the blade guard be removed from the saw. ALWAYS replace the blade guard after dadoing is complete.

Rabbet Cutting

Commonly used in furniture joinery, a rabbet cut is an L-shaped groove cut in the edge of the workpiece. Rabbets can be cut with either a dado blade or a standard saw blade.

Rabbet cutting on the edge of the workpiece with a dado blade requires a sacrificial fence (see **Figure 88**). Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and 3/4" thick. Attach it to the fence with screws or clamps, making sure they are all secure and tight. Raise the blade into the sacrificial fence to the height needed.

When installing the dado blade, remove the special arbor washer (part #349 in parts breakdown) to allow room for the blade. A blade flange MUST always be between the blade and the arbor nut. Refer to the machine data sheet for the maximum width of dado that this saw can cut.

Cutting Rabbets with a Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Adjust dado blade to height needed for rabbeting operation. When cutting deep rabbets, take multiple light passes to reduce risk of kickback.

3. Adjust fence and align workpiece to perform cutting operation, as shown in **Figure 89**.

4. Reconnect saw to power source and turn saw ***ON***. When blade has reached full speed, perform test cut with scrap piece of wood.

   — If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the final workpiece.

WARNING

Dado blades have a higher risk of kickback than normal blades because their larger size applies stronger forces to the workpiece. This risk increases relative to the depth and width of the cut. To minimize your risk of serious personal injury, ensure that stock is flat and straight, and make multiple light cuts (rather than one deep cut) to achieve the desired cutting depth.

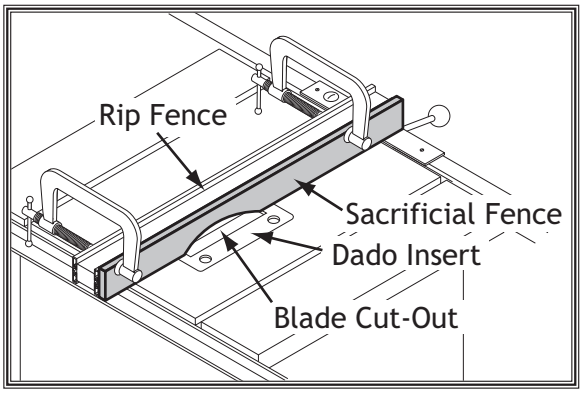


Figure 88. Sacrificial fence installed.

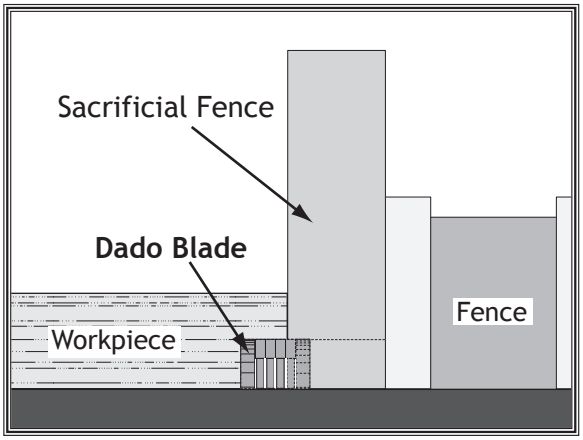


Figure 89. Rabbet cutting with a sacrificial fence.

Cutting Rabbets with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade is typically the best blade to use for cutting rabbets when using a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently. (See **Page 39** for blade details.) Also, a sacrificial fence is not required when cutting rabbets with a standard blade.

To cut rabbets with the standard blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Ensure that splitter/riving knife and standard table insert are properly installed.

3. Mark width of rabbet cut on edge of workpiece, so you can clearly identify intended cut while it lays flat on saw table.

4. Raise blade up to desired depth of cut (depth of rabbet channel desired).

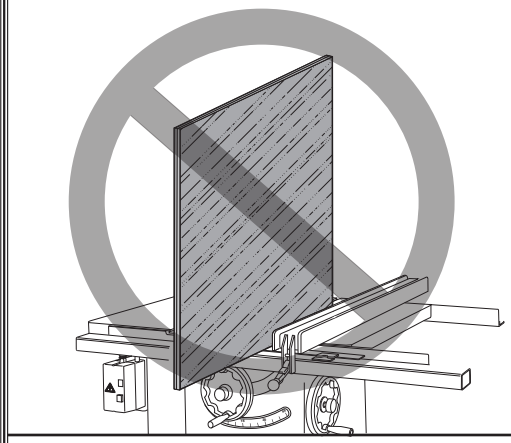
5. Adjust fence so blade is aligned with inside of your rabbet channel, as shown in **Figure 90.**

   — If the workpiece is very tall, or is unstable when placed against the fence, lay it flat on the table and use a dado blade to perform the rabbet cut.

6. Reconnect saw to power source, then perform cut.

7. Lay workpiece flat on table, as shown in **Figure 91**, adjust saw blade height to intersect with first cut, then perform second cut to complete rabbet.

⚠CAUTION



DO NOT place a tall board on edge to perform a rabbet cut with a standard blade. Workpieces that are too tall to be properly supported with the fence can easily shift during operation and cause kickback. Instead, place the stock flat on the saw and perform the rabbet cut with a dado blade.

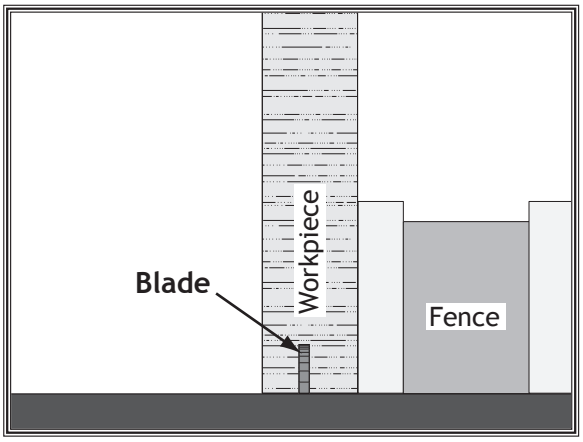


Figure 90. First rabbet cut with a single blade.

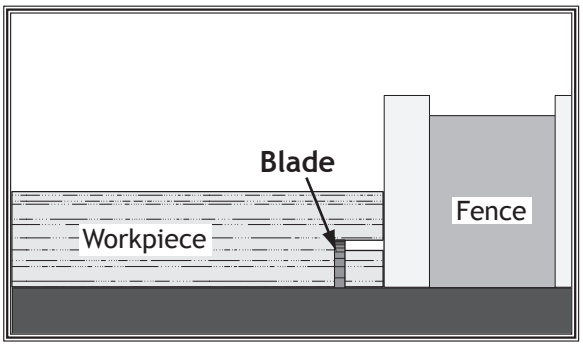


Figure 91. Second rabbet cut with a single blade.

Resawing

Resawing is the process of cutting a thick piece of stock into one or more thinner pieces. Although resawing can be done with a table saw, we strongly recommend that you use a bandsaw instead.

A bandsaw is the ideal machine for resawing, and resawing with one is fairly easy and safe. A table saw is not intended for resawing, and resawing with one is difficult and dangerous due to the increased risk of kickback from binding and deep cuts, and the increased risk of injury from having to remove the guard.

If you insist on resawing with a table saw, DO NOT do so without using a resaw barrier and wearing a full face shield. The following instructions describe how to build a resaw barrier and add an auxiliary fence to your standard fence, to reduce the risk injury from resawing on a table saw.

Note: *To determine the maximum resawing height for this table saw, find the maximum blade height, then double it and subtract 1/8".*

⚠CAUTION

Resawing operations require proper procedures to avoid serious injury. Extra care must be taken to prevent kickback when resawing. Any tilting or movement of the workpiece away from the fence will cause kickback. Be certain that stock is flat and straight. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

Making a Resaw Barrier

The resaw barrier acts in tandem with the rip fence when resawing to provide tall support for the workpiece to minimize the probability of it binding against the blade and causing kickback.

Tools Needed	**Qty**
Table Saw	1
Jointer and Planer	Recommended
Clamps	2 Minimum
Drill and Drill Bits	As Needed

Components Needed for Resaw Barrier	**Qty**
Wood* 3/4" x 5 1/2" x Length of Fence	1
Wood* 3/4" x 3" x Length of Fence	1
Wood Screws #10 x 2"	4
Wood Glue	As Needed

** Only use furniture-grade plywood, kiln-dried hardwood, or HDPE plastic to prevent warping.*

To build the resaw barrier, do these steps:

1. Cut wood pieces to size specified previously. If using hardwood, cut pieces oversize, then joint and plane boards to correct size to make sure they are square and flat.

2. Pre-drill and countersink four holes approximately 3/8" from bottom of 5 1/2" tall wood piece.

3. Glue end of 3" board, then clamp boards at 90° angle with larger board in vertical position, as shown in **Figure 92**, and fasten them with wood screws.

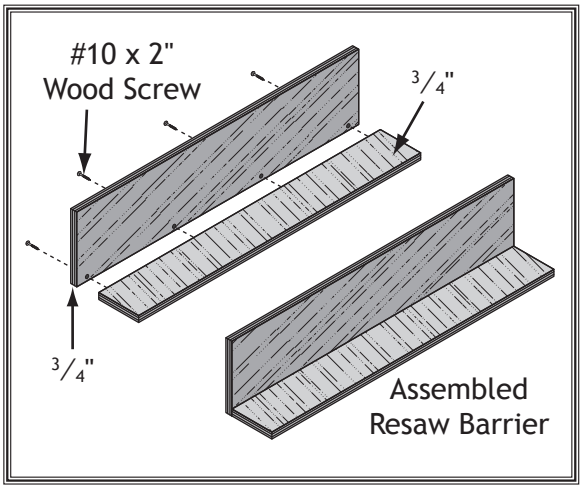


Figure 92. Shop-made resaw barrier.

Auxiliary Fence

The auxiliary fence is necessary if you are resawing a workpiece that is taller than it is wide. It should be no less than 1/2" shorter than the board to be resawn.

Components Needed for the Auxiliary Fence	**Qty**
Wood* 3/4" x (Height) x Length of Fence	1

** Only use furniture-grade plywood, kiln-dried hardwood, or HDPE plastic to prevent warping.*

Tools Needed for the Auxiliary Fence	**Qty**
Table Saw	1
Jointer and Planer	Recommended
Clamps	2 Minimum

To build the auxiliary fence, do these steps:

1. Cut auxiliary fence board to size. If using hardwood, cut board oversize, then joint and plane board to correct size to make sure board is square and flat.

2. Unthread fence face mounting hardware and remove fence face from fence assembly.

3. Place auxiliary fence next to fence face you removed in **Step 1**, mark location of all nine mounting holes on auxiliary fence, then drill holes.

4. Use mounting hardware you removed in **Step 2** to attach auxiliary fence. End result should be similar to **Figure 93**.

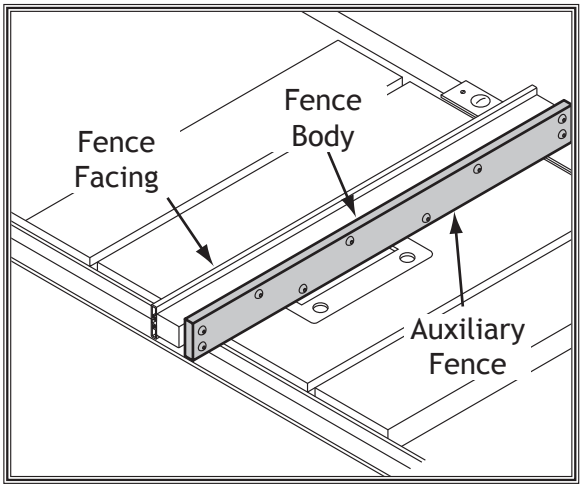


Figure 93. Example illustration of an auxiliary fence installed.

Resawing Operation

The table saw motor is pushed to its limits when resawing. If the motor starts to bog down, slow down your feed rate. Motor overloading and blade wear can be reduced by using a ripping blade. Ripping blades are designed to clear the sawdust quickly.

WARNING

The risk of kickback when resawing is high. Always stand to the side of the cutting path and wear a full face shield to prevent kickback injuries when resawing.

Components Needed for Resawing	**Qty**
Zero-clearance Table Insert	1
Ripping Blade 10"	1
Clamps	2
Shop Made Auxiliary Fence	1
Shop Made Resaw Barrier	1

To perform resawing operations, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Remove standard table insert and blade guard assembly.

3. Install ripping blade, install splitter/riving knife, lower blade below table, then install zero-clearance table insert.

4. Attach auxiliary fence and set it to desired width from blade.

   Note: *When setting the correct width, don't forget to account for blade kerf and the inaccuracy of the fence scale while the auxiliary fence is installed.*

5. Place workpiece against auxiliary fence and slide resaw barrier against workpiece, as shown in **Figure 94**. Now clamp resaw barrier to top of table saw at both ends.

6. Lower blade completely below table, slide workpiece over blade to make sure it moves smoothly and fits between resaw barrier and fence, then remove workpiece.

7. Raise blade approximately 1", or close to half the height of workpiece, whichever is less.

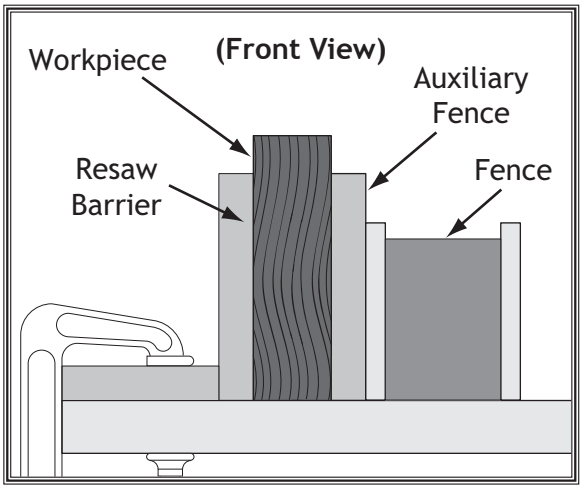


Figure 94. Example illustration of a resaw setup.

8. Connect power to saw, turn it ***ON***, and use push stick or push block to feed workpiece through blade, using slow and steady feed rate.

9. Flip workpiece end for end, keeping same side against fence, and run workpiece through blade again.

⚠WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth of a cut. Reduce the risk of kickback by making multiple passes to achieve the desired depth of cut. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

⚠WARNING

Always use push sticks or push paddles to increase safety and control during operations which require that the blade guard and spreader must be removed from the saw. ALWAYS replace the blade guard after resawing is complete.

10. If necessary to complete operation, repeat **Steps 7–9** until blade is close to half height of board to be resawn. Ideal completed resaw cut will leave 1/8" connection when resawing is complete, as shown in **Figure 95**. Leaving 1/8" connection will reduce risk of kickback.

11. Turn ***OFF*** table saw, then separate parts of workpiece and hand plane remaining ridge to remove it.

12. When finished resawing, remove resaw barrier and auxiliary fence, then re-install blade guard and splitter/riving knife assembly, and standard table insert.

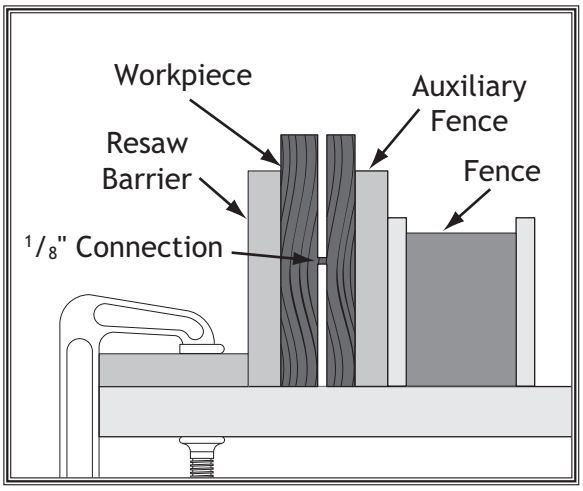


Figure 95. Completed resaw operation.

SHOP-MADE SAFETY ACCESSORIES

Featherboards

Easily made from scrap stock, featherboards provide an added degree of protection against kickback, especially when used together with push sticks. They also maintain pressure on the workpiece to keep it against the fence or table while cutting, which makes the operation easier and safer because the cut can be completed without the operator's hands getting near the blade. The angled ends and flexibility of the fingers allow the workpiece to move in only one direction.

Making a Featherboard

This sub-section covers the two basic types of featherboards: 1) Those secured by clamps, or 2) those secured with the miter slot.

Material Needed for Featherboard	**Qty**
Hardwood ¾" x 3" x 10" (Minimum)	1
Hardwood ¾" x 6" x 28" (Maximum)	1

Additional Material Needed for Mounting Featherboard	**Qty**
Hardwood ⅜" x (Miter Slot Width) x 5"L	1
Wing Nut ¼"-20	1
Flat Head Screw ¼"-20 x 2"	1
Flat Washer ¼"-20	1

To make a featherboard, do these steps:

1. Cut hardwood board that is approximately ¾" thick to size. Length and width of board can vary according to your design. Most featherboards are 10"—28" long and 3"—6" wide. Make sure wood grain runs parallel with length of featherboard, so fingers you will create in **Step 3** will bend without breaking.

2. Cut 30° angle at one end of board.

3. Make series of end cuts with grain ⅜"—¼" apart and 2"—3" long, as shown in **Figure 96** (A). Alternatively, start cuts at 2"—3" deep, then make them progressively deeper, as shown in **Figure 96** (B).

NOTICE

Cuts made across the grain result in weak fingers that easily break when flexed. When made correctly, the fingers should withstand flexing from moderate pressure. To test the finger flexibility, push firmly on the ends with your thumb. If the fingers do not flex, they are likely too thick (the cuts are too far apart).

NOTICE

Only *Steps 1-3* are required to make a clamp-mounted featherboard. Refer to Page 59 for instructions on clamping the featherboard to the table.

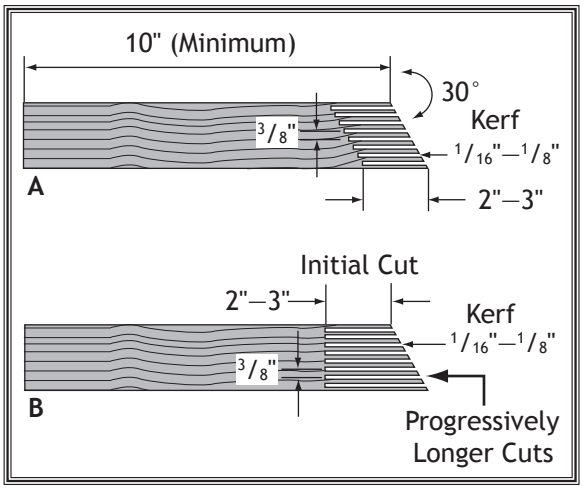


Figure 96. Patterns for making featherboards.

4. Rout ¼"—⅜" wide slot 4"—5" long in the workpiece and 1"—2" from short end of featherboard, as illustrated in **Figure 97**.

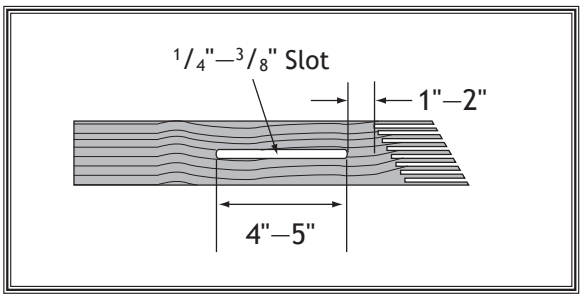


Figure 97. Slot cut into the featherboard for use with a miter slot.

5. Cut miter bar that will fit in table miter slot approximately 5" long (see **Figure 98**).

Tip: *Consider making the miter bar longer for larger featherboards—approximately half the length of the total featherboard—to support the force applied to the featherboard during use.*

6. Drill ¼" hole in center of bar, then countersink bottom to fit a ¼"-20 flat head screw.

7. Mark 4" line through center of countersunk hole in center, then use jig saw with a narrow blade to cut it out.

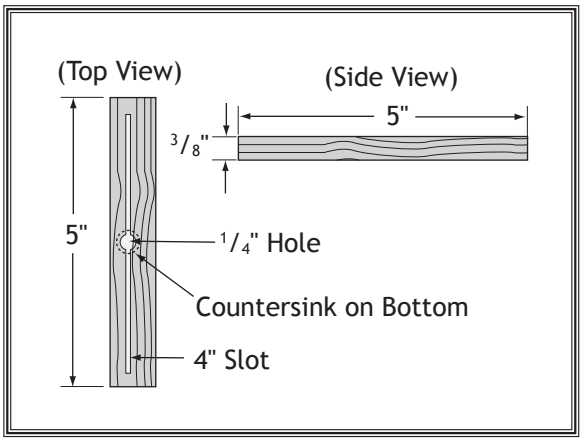


Figure 98. Patterns for featherboard miter bar.

8. Assemble miter bar and featherboard with ¼"-20 flat head screw, flat washer, and wing nut or star knob (see **Figure 99**). Congratulations! Your featherboard is complete.

Note: *The routed slot, countersunk hole, and the flat head screw are essential for the miter bar to clamp into the miter slot. When the wing nut is tightened, it will draw the flat head screw upward into the countersunk hole. This will spread the sides of the miter bar and force them into the walls of the miter slot, locking the featherboard in place.*

Tip: *The length of the flat head screw depends on the thickness of the featherboard—though 1½" to 2" lengths usually work.*

9. Proceed to **Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot** on next page.

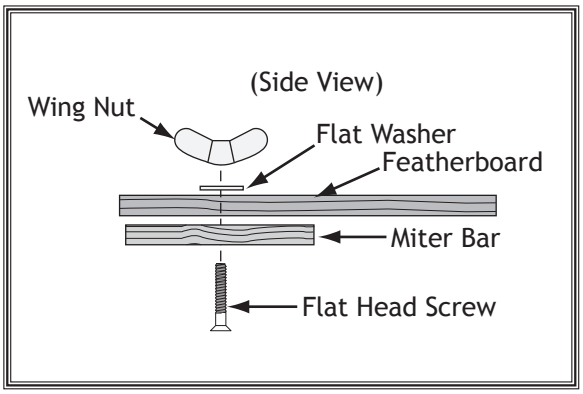


Figure 99. Assembly order of featherboard components for use with a miter slot.

Mounting Featherboard with Clamps

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Lower saw blade, then adjust fence to desired width and secure it.

3. Place workpiece against fence, making sure it is 1" in front of blade.

4. Place featherboard on table so all fingers point forward and contact workpiece evenly (see **Figure 100** for example).

5. Secure featherboard to table with clamp.

6. Check featherboard by pushing it with your thumb to ensure it is secure.

   — If the featherboard moves, tighten the clamp some more.

7. Mount second featherboard to fence with another clamp, then repeat **Step 6** to ensure it is secure (see **Figure 100**).

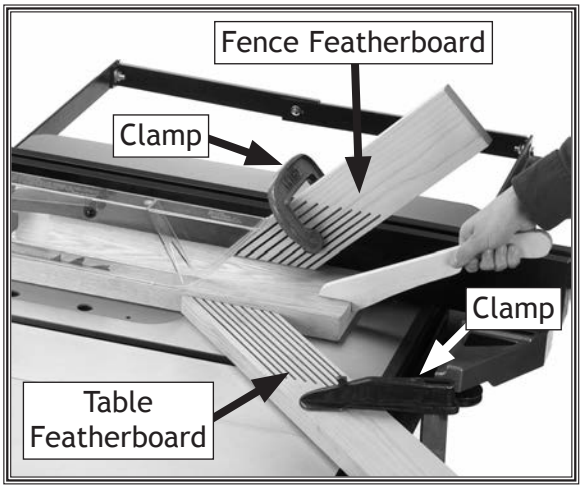


Figure 100. Example photo of featherboards mounted with clamps.

Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Lower saw blade, then adjust fence to desired width and secure it.

3. Place workpiece evenly against fence, making sure it is 1" in front of the blade.

4. Slide featherboard miter bar into miter slot, making sure fingers slant toward blade, as illustrated in **Figure 101**.

5. Position fingered edge of featherboard against edge of workpiece, so that all fingers contact workpiece evenly. Slide featherboard toward blade until first finger is nearly even with end of workpiece, which should be 1" away from blade.

6. Double-check workpiece and featherboard to ensure they are properly positioned, as described in **Step 5**. Then secure featherboard to table. Check featherboard by hand to make sure it is tight.

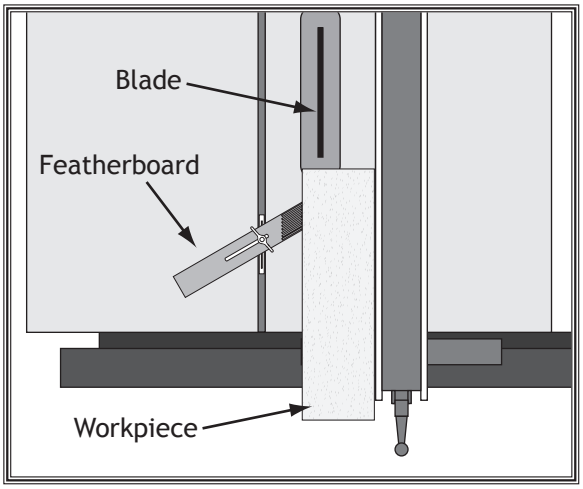


Figure 101. Example illustration of the featherboard mounted in the miter slot.

NOTICE

The featherboard should be placed firmly enough against the workpiece to keep it against the fence but not so tight that it is difficult to feed the workpiece.

Push Sticks

When used correctly, push sticks reduce the risk of injury by keeping hands away from the blade while cutting. In the event of an accident, a push stick can absorb damage that would have otherwise happened to hands or fingers.

Use push sticks whenever your hands will get within 12" of the blade. To maintain control when cutting large workpieces, start the cut by feeding with your hands then use push sticks to finish the cut, so your hands are not on the end of the workpiece as it passes through the blade.

Feeding: Place the notched end of the push stick against the end of the workpiece (see inset **Figure 102**), and move the workpiece into the blade with steady downward and forward pressure.

Supporting: A second push stick can be used to keep the workpiece firmly against the fence while cutting. When using a push stick this way, only apply pressure before the blade. Pushing the workpiece against or behind the blade will increase the risk of kickback (see **Figure 103**).

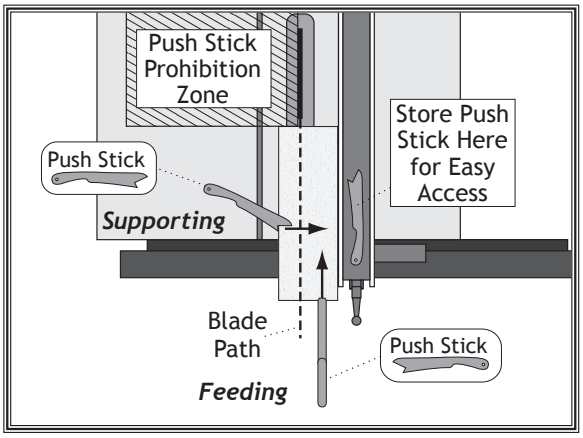


Figure 102. Using push sticks to rip narrow stock.

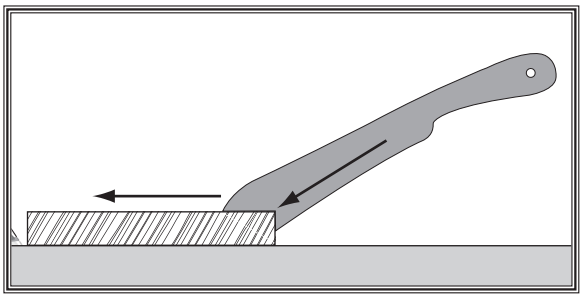


Figure 103. Side view of push stick in use.

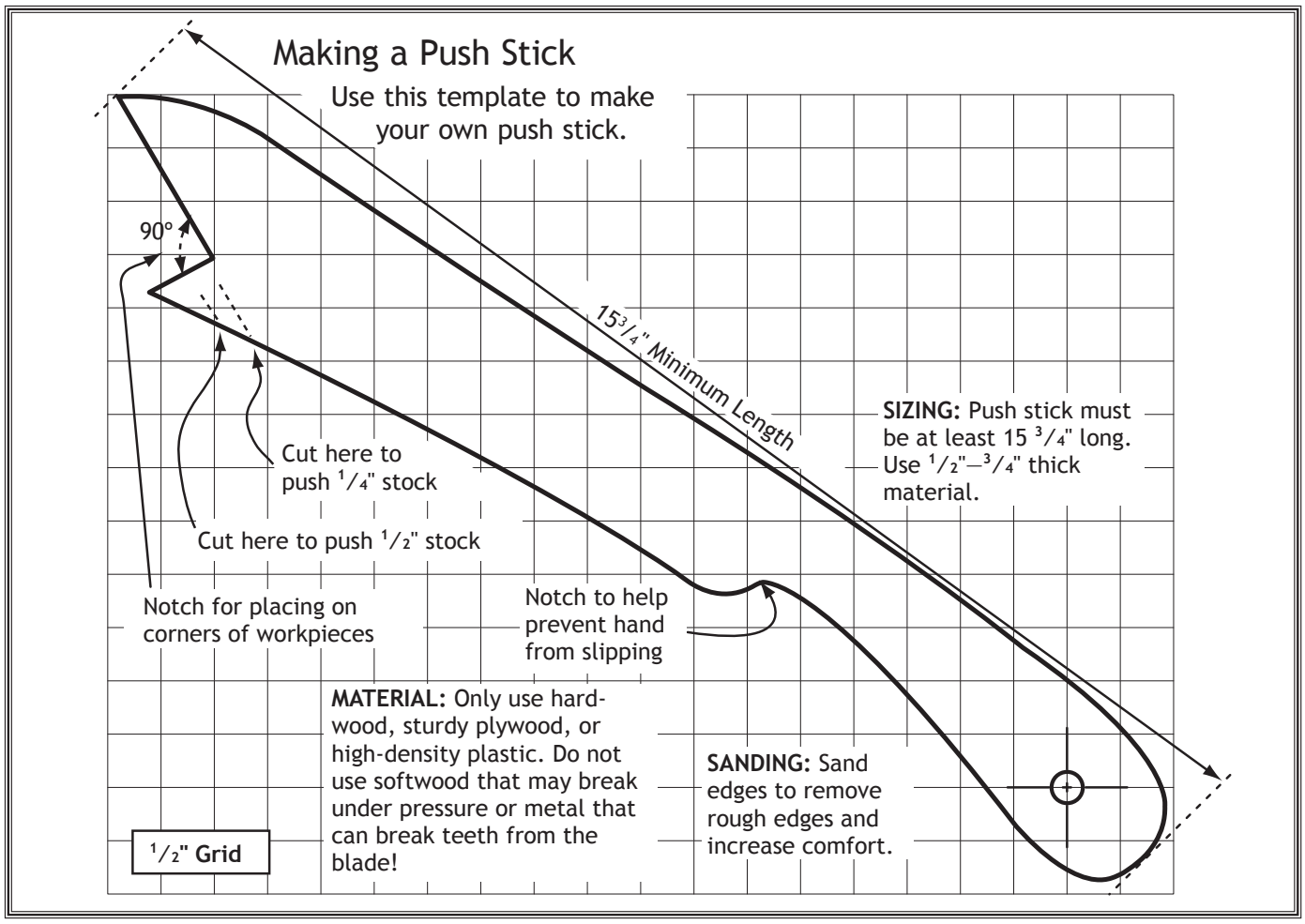


Figure 104. Template for a basic shop-made push stick (not shown at actual size).

Push Blocks

When used correctly, a push block reduces the risk of injury by keeping hands away from the blade while cutting. In the event of an accident, a push block often takes the damage that would have otherwise happened to hands or fingers.

A push block can be used in place of or in addition to a push stick for feeding workpieces into the blade. Due to their design, push blocks allow the operator to apply firm downward pressure on the workpiece that could not otherwise be achieved with a push stick.

The push block design on this page (see **Figure 107**) can be used in two different ways (see **Figure 106**). Typically, the bottom of the push block is used until the end of the workpiece reaches the blade.

The notched end of the push block is then used to push the workpiece the rest of the way through the cut, keeping the operator's hands at a safe distance from the blade. A push stick is often used at the same time in the other hand to support the workpiece during the cut.

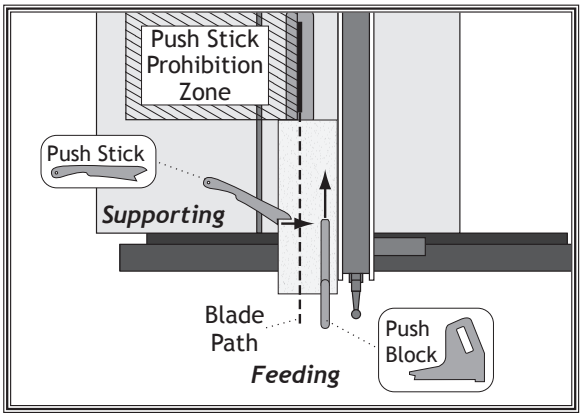


Figure 105. Using a push block and push stick to make a rip cut.

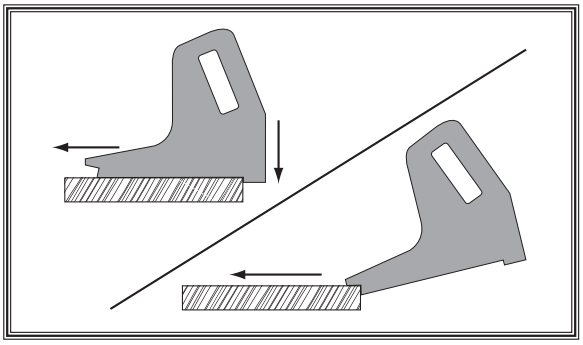


Figure 106. Side view of push block.

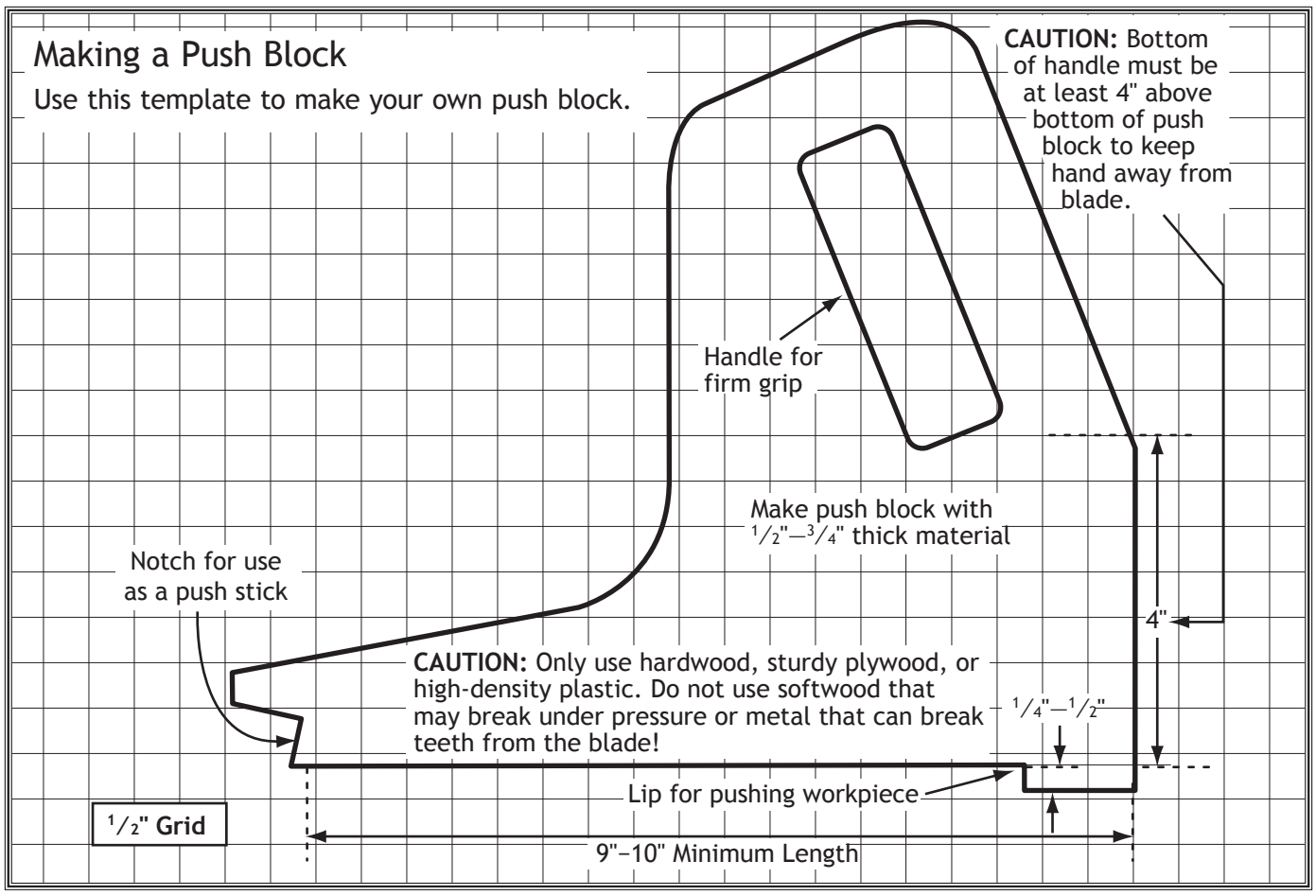


Figure 107. Template for a basic shop-made push block (not shown at actual size).

Zero-Clearance Insert

A zero-clearance insert can be made for the saw in about 30 minutes, and must be made of ¾" furniture-quality plywood or hardwood. (We recommend making at least 6–12 while you are going through the process, so you have plenty on hand for varying blade widths, heights, or angles.

A zero-clearance insert is required if you want to install a dado blade. When a dado blade is installed, the scoring blade and splitter/riving knife are removed—as neither will properly perform their intended function. If you plan to use a standard blade with a zero-clearance insert, additional modifications will need to be made in order to install the scoring blade and splitter/riving knife.

Items Needed: **Qty**
Table Saw 1
Drill Press 1
Sander 1
Drill Bits 7/32" and 13/32" ..... 1 Each
Plywood/Hardwood Piece 14" x 1 1/16" x ¾" 1
Bandsaw or Jigsaw (Optional) 1
Clamp (Optional).....1

To make a zero-clearance table insert, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER

2. Lower main blade fully, remove blade guard, splitter/riving knife, and scoring blade. After removing scoring blade, re-install scoring blade flanges and scoring arbor nut and tighten it.

3. Remove main blade and mounting spacer behind it (see **Figure 108**).

4. Remove table insert that came with saw.

5. Cut new table insert to exact length of included table insert and 1 1/16" wide.

6. Use included table insert as a template, as shown in **Figure 109**, to mark mounting holes on new table insert. (Clamping pieces together while you do this will allow you to ensure hole spacing is exact.)

⚠WARNING

If you must use this saw to cut the dimensions of the zero-clearance insert you will fabricate in these instructions, make sure you DO NOT make any cuts while the included table insert is removed. THIS IS DANGEROUS. You must re-install the table insert, reassemble all saw components, and remove all tools before cutting.

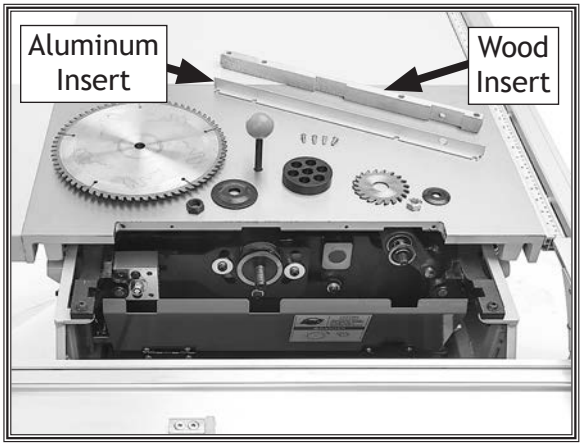


Figure 108. Existing aluminum or wood insert removed.

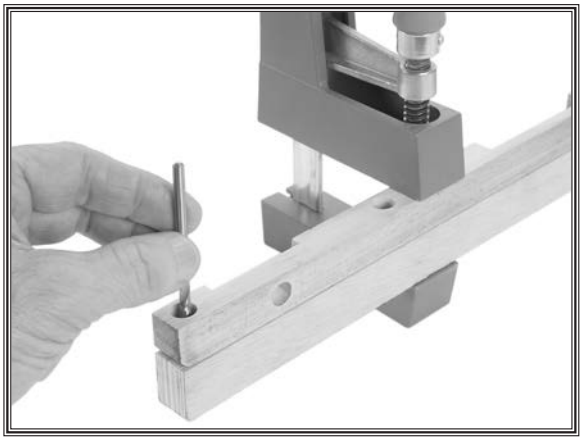


Figure 109. Marking location for mounting holes in new insert.

7. Use 7/32" drill bit to drill holes completely through new table insert.

8. Install 13/32" drill bit and use included table insert as guide to set depth stop on your drill press to countersink holes.

9. Countersink holes you drilled in **Step 7** (see **Figure 110**), so heads of mounting screws can be recessed into table insert when installed.

10. Install dado blade at thickness desired, making sure blade flange is used on front of blade behind arbor nut, then lower blade completely.

11. Test fit new table insert in table, then sand corners or trim ends as necessary to get precise fit.

12. Mount new table insert into table and check to make sure that it is flush with top of table. If necessary, remove insert and sand top down until it will mount up flush with table top (see **Figure 111**).

13. (This step only for standard blades.) Use bandsaw or jigsaw to cut slots or notches that will allow riving blade to be installed with minimal open space around it. If you plan to use scoring knife, do same for that blade. (We do not recommend using scoring blade to cut the slot in insert because adjustment screw is inside cabinet.)

14. Close cover over blade and move sliding table to center of saw.

15. Connect saw to power, start motor, and slowly raise blade into zero-clearance table insert (see **Figure 112**).

Once the blade cuts through the top of the table insert, do not raise it higher than you anticipate your cuts to be. Doing so will compromise some of the zero-clearance qualities of your new table insert once the blade is subsequently lowered.

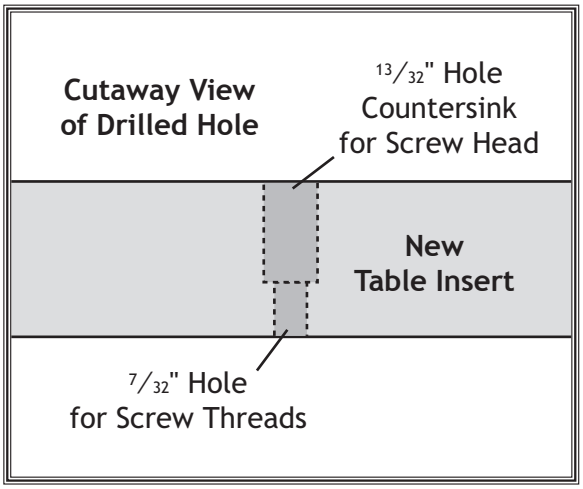


Figure 110. Countersinking mounting holes.

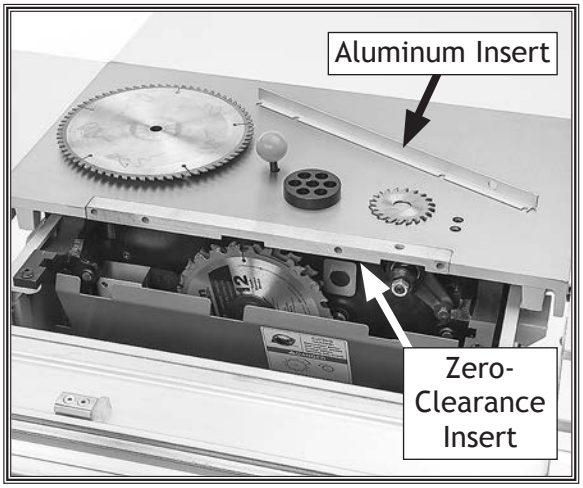


Figure 111. New zero-clearance table insert installed.

Figure 112. Dado blade raised into zero-clearance table insert.

Outfeed & Support Tables

One of the best accessories for improving the safety and ease of using a table saw is simply placing a large table (outfeed table) behind the saw to catch the workpiece (see **Figure 113**). Additionally, another table to the left of the saw (support table) can also help support large workpieces so they can be cut safely and accurately.

Figure 113. Example of support and outfeed tables.

Crosscut Sled

A crosscut sled (see **Figure 114**) is a fantastic way to improve the safety and accuracy of crosscutting on the table saw. Most expert table saw operators use a crosscut sled when they have to crosscut a large volume of work, because the sled offers substantial protection against kickback when crosscutting.

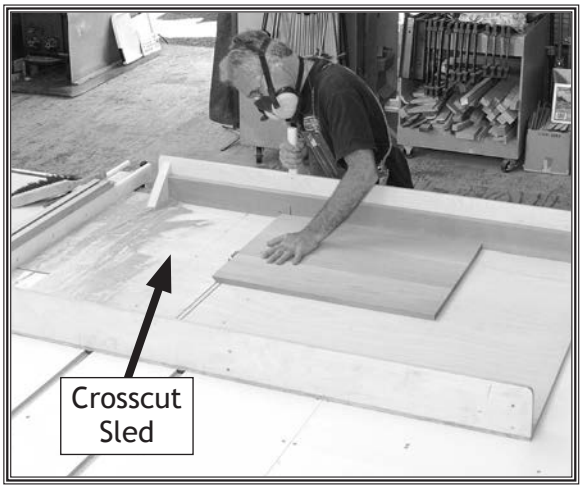


Figure 114. Example of a crosscut sled.

ACCESSORIES

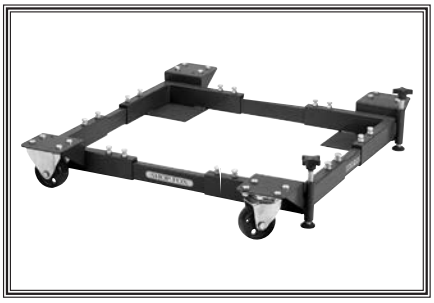
Table Saw Accessories

The following table saw accessories may be available through your local Woodstock International Inc. Dealer. If you do not have a dealer in your area, these products are also available through online dealers. Please call or e-mail Woodstock International Inc. Customer Service to get a current listing of dealers at: 1-800-840-8420 or at sales@woodstockint.com.

W1869—Shop Fox 3 HP Portable Cyclone Dust Collector
This Cyclone Dust Collector provides the efficiency of a 2-stage cyclone system with the portability of a single-stage dust collector. Features include high surface area pleated filters with paddles to mechanically knock off dust cake, remotely controlled magnetic switches, easy lid lifting levers for emptying collection drums, and a compact design for moving around the shop. Three models are available to suit most dust collection needs.

D2271—Shop Fox Roller Table
Use this versatile roller table wherever you need extra workpiece support. Features all-steel welded construction and measures 19" x 65". Comes with 9 ball-bearing rollers and has four independently adjustable legs for any leveling requirement. Adjustable in height from $6\frac{3}{8}$" to $4\frac{1}{8}$". 1000 lb. capacity!

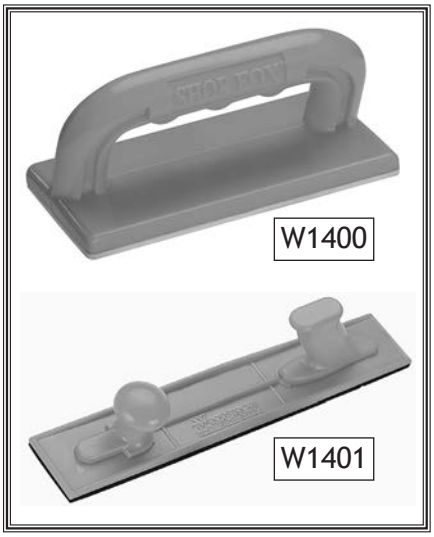
D2058A—Super Heavy-Duty Mobile Base
This patented, super heavy-duty mobile machine base is the strongest mobile base on the market. $18\frac{1}{2}$" x $24\frac{1}{2}$" minimum and adjusts to $28\frac{1}{2}$" x $33\frac{1}{2}$", maximum. 1300 lb. capacity. This base is extremely stable with outrigger type supports and a four-wheel system. Weighs 39 lbs.



D4091—7 pc. Woodworking Kit
This woodworking kit includes 9" graduated steel square, 10-1/2" sliding bevel gauge, rectangular protractor, 10" divider with pencil holder and pencil, 12" double-ended steel ruler, and double-ended scriber.

D4193—Zero Clearance Table Saw Insert
The special phenolic composition out-lasts and out-performs wood, foam, and plastic. These inserts are fully adjustable with leveling screws and support work right up to the blade.

W1400—Small Push Block
W1401—Large Push Block
Our Push Blocks are constructed of high-impact molded plastic with natural rubber friction pads that grip the workpiece firmly. Woodworkers can work with confidence knowing that these blocks are between their fingers and the cutting tool. Bright, safety-orange color makes them easy to find and reminds woodworkers that safety comes first! The W1401 is large enough to permit two-handed operation.



D3122—Push Stick
This essential safety item keeps hands a safe distance from blades and cutters while still maintaining control of the workpiece against machine fences. A true necessity when running narrow stock. Durable handle is designed for maximum control. Measures 13-1/2" overall.

MAINTENANCE

Schedule

For optimum performance from your machine, follow this maintenance schedule and refer to any specific instructions given in this section.

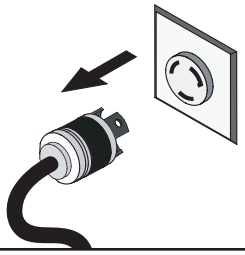
Daily Check:
- Loose mounting bolts.
- Worn or damaged saw blades.
- Worn or damaged switches or wires.
- Any other unsafe condition.

Weekly Maintenance:
- Clean sliding table surface and grooves.
- Clean the cast iron saw table.
- Clean the sliding table roller guideways.
- Clean the rip fence and sliding grooves.
- Clean the rip fence bracket.

Monthly Check:
- Clean/vacuum dust buildup from inside cabinet and off motor.
- V-belt tension, damage, or wear.

Note: *To ensure optimum power transmission from the motor to the blades, the belts must be in good condition (free from cracks, fraying and wear) and operate under proper tension.*

⚠WARNING



MAKE SURE that your machine is unplugged during all maintenance procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

Cleaning

Frequently blow off sawdust with compressed air. This is especially important for the internal working parts and motor. Dust build-up around the motor is a sure way to decrease its lifespan.

Occasionally it will become necessary to clean the internal parts with more than compressed air. To do this, remove the table top and clean the internal parts with a citrus cleaner or mineral spirits and a stiff brush (a toothbrush works well in tight spaces). Make sure the internal workings are dry before using the saw again so that wood dust will not accumulate. If any essential lubrication is removed during cleaning, relubricate those areas.

Table & Base

Tables can be kept rust-free with regular applications of products like SLIPIT®. For long term storage you may want to consider products like Boeshield T-9™.

Lubrication

Bearings: The bearings are sealed and pre-lubricated and require no lubrication.

Trunnions: Use multi-purpose grease in the trunnion grooves (see **Figure 116**) every 6–12 months, depending on the frequency of use. To grease the blade-height trunnion, move the blade height all the way down and smear a dab of grease into the trunnion groove, behind the plate shown in **Figure 116**, then move the blade up all the way to spread the grease.

To grease the blade tilt trunnions, move the sliding table out of the way and open the blade guard. Tilt the blade to 90°. From the front of the saw, smear a dab of grease in the front of the trunnion grooves on both sides. Now, tilt the blade to 45° and reach inside the cabinet and smear a dab of grease into the back of the trunnion grooves on both sides. Tilt the blade back and forth to distribute the grease evenly.

Leadscrews: Use multi-purpose grease on the leadscrews (see **Figure 116**) every 6-12 months, at the same time you lubricate the trunnions. Wipe the leadscrews clean with a dry rag and brush a light coat of new grease on them with a clean, dry brush. Only grease the area of the leadscrew between the stop nuts. Move the blade height and tilt the blade back and forth to distribute the grease evenly.

Sliding Table Ways: Spray/wipe on a light machine oil (such as Boeshield) down the entire length of the steel rods (see **Figure 115**).

Figure 115. Sliding table ways.

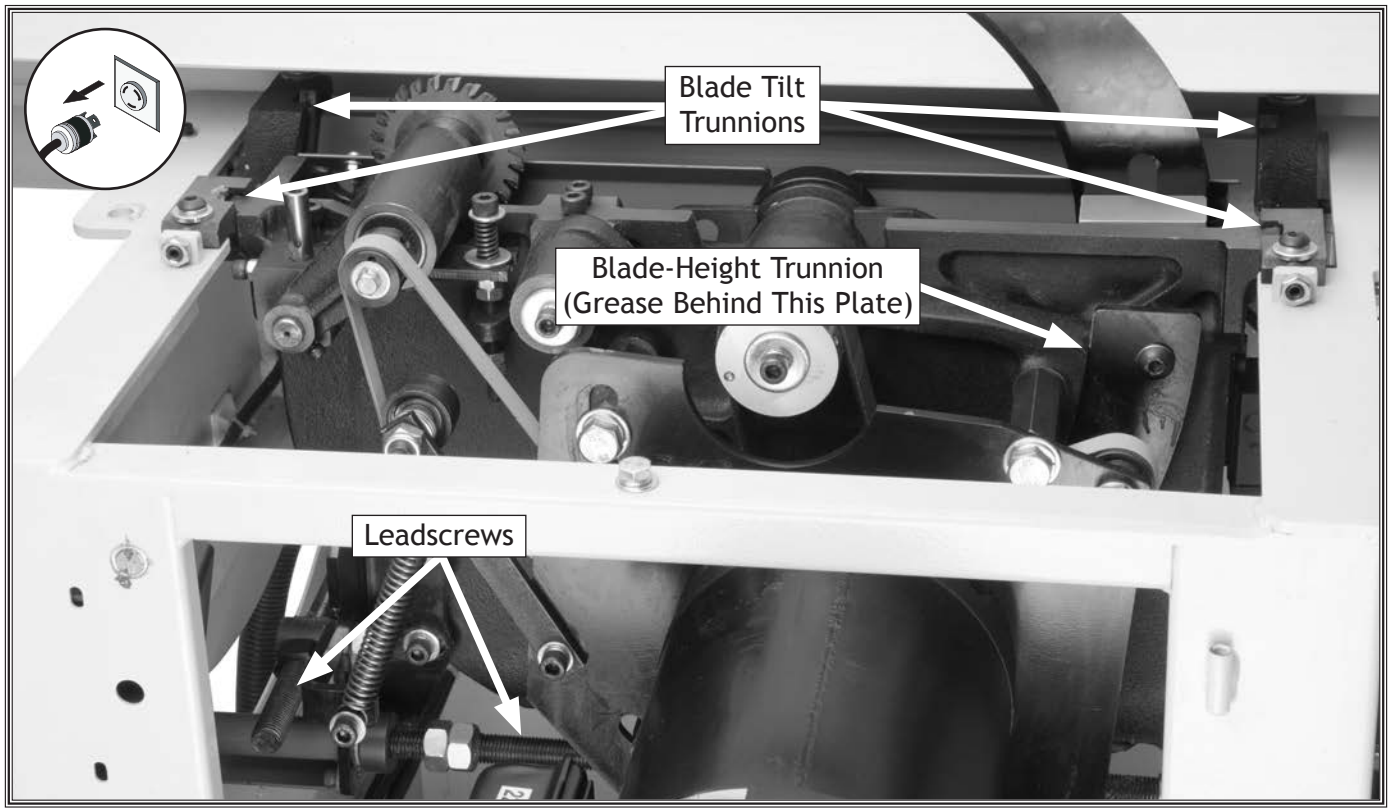


Figure 116. Lubrication locations (table removed for clarity).

SERVICE

General

This section covers the most common service adjustments or procedures that may need to be made during the life of your machine.

If you require additional machine service not included in this section, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 or send e-mail to: **techsupport@woodstockint.com**.

Belt Service

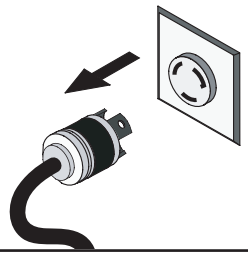
Main Belt Replacement

Tool Needed **Qty**
Wrench Open-End 17mm.....1

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Tilt blade to 45° and lower it fully.
3. Remove motor cabinet door.
4. Loosen pivot bolt and two adjustment bolts (see **Figure 117**).

   Note: *DO NOT loosen these bolts more than ½" or you run the risk of the motor mount bolts coming out of their holes, which will be difficult to thread back in.*
5. Push and hold motor all the way up to relieve tension on belt, remove belts from top pulley, and squeeze them between lower pulley and casting.
6. Fit new belts onto pulleys in same manner that you removed old belts.
7. Push down on motor with one hand, and tighten adjustment and pivot bolts with other hand or have someone help you. Belts should be tight enough that they only deflect approximately ¼" when pushed in center with your thumb or index finger with moderate force (see **Figure 118**).
8. Replace motor cabinet door.

⚠WARNING



MAKE SURE that your machine is unplugged during all service procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

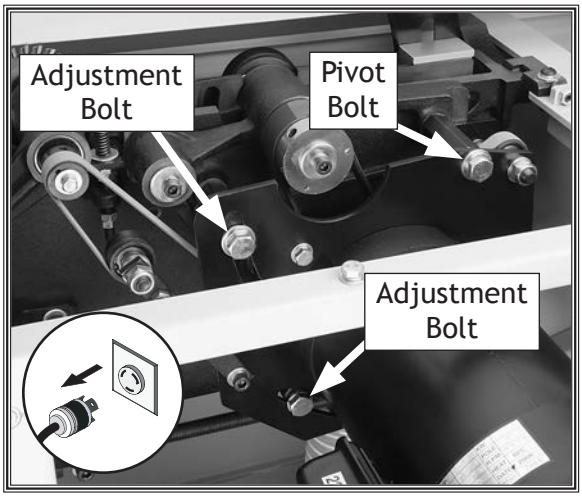


Figure 117. Main blade belt tension controls (table removed for clarity).

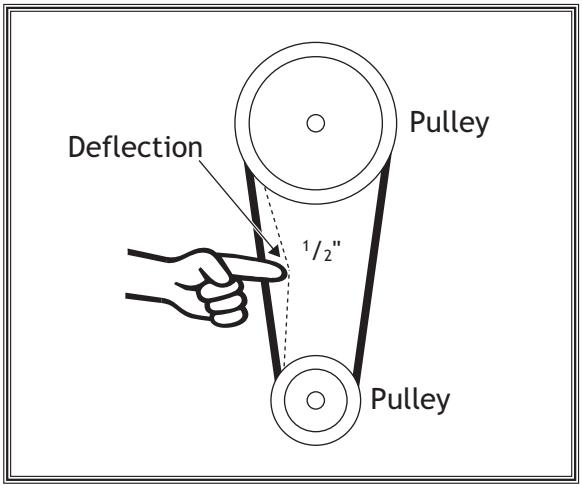


Figure 118. Checking belt deflection.

Scoring Belt Replacement

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Tilt blade to 45° and lower it fully.
3. Remove the motor cabinet door.
4. Pull tensioner away from scoring belt (see **Figure 119**) to relieve belt tension and remove scoring belt from pulleys.

   Note: *Turn the belt sideways to squeeze the flat part through the small gap between the bottom pulley and the casting.*
5. Put new scoring belt on pulleys as shown in **Figure 120**, and push tensioner against scoring belt to take up any slack.
6. Replace motor cabinet door.

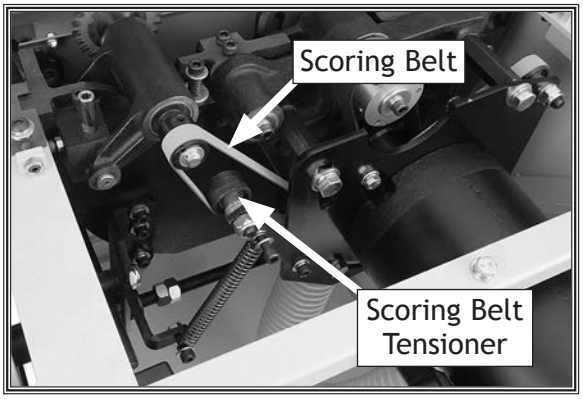


Figure 119. Replacing the scoring motor belt (table removed for clarity).

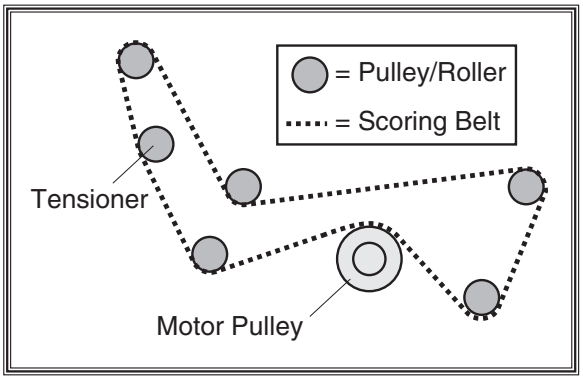


Figure 120. Scoring belt installation configuration.

Blade Tilt Calibration

The blade tilt is calibrated at the factory, but can be recalibrated if it changes during the life of the machine. The 0° stop positions the blade square with the table.

0° Stop

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Loosen lock knob, move blade tilt to 0° according to gauge, and raise main blade as far as it will go.
3. Use machinist's square to check if blade is square to table.

   — If the blade is not square to the table, loosen the two set screws that secure the 0° tilt stop nut shown in **Figure 121.**
4. Adjust stop nut and recheck blade tilt as many times as necessary until blade is square to table.
5. Tighten two set screws in stop nut.
6. Check blade tilt pointer mechanism to ensure that it points to 0°.

   — If the blade tilt pointer shows an incorrect tilt, adjust it by loosening the cap screws, rotating the pointer until it points to 0°, then tightening the cap screws.

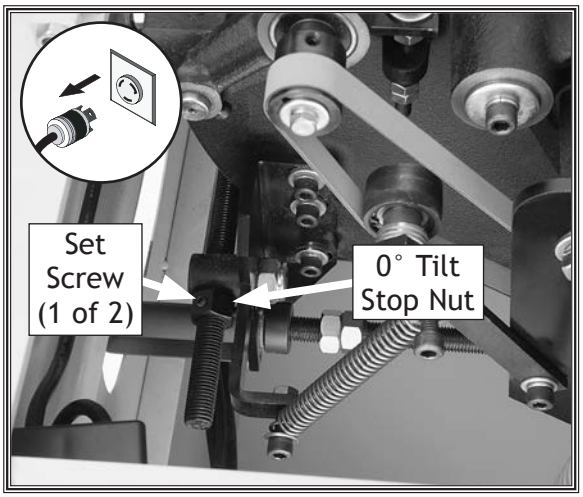


Figure 121. Blade tilt stop nut (0°).

45° Stop

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Loosen handwheel lock knob.

3. Adjust blade angle until it hits 45° positive stop and check blade angle with 45° square.

   — If the blade is not 45° to the table, loosen the two set screws that secure the 45° tilt stop nut shown in **Figure 122.** (This nut can also be accessed from the front of the saw by moving the sliding table all the way forward.)

4. Adjust stop nut and re-check blade tilt as many times as necessary until blade is 45° to table.

5. Tighten two set screws in stop nut.

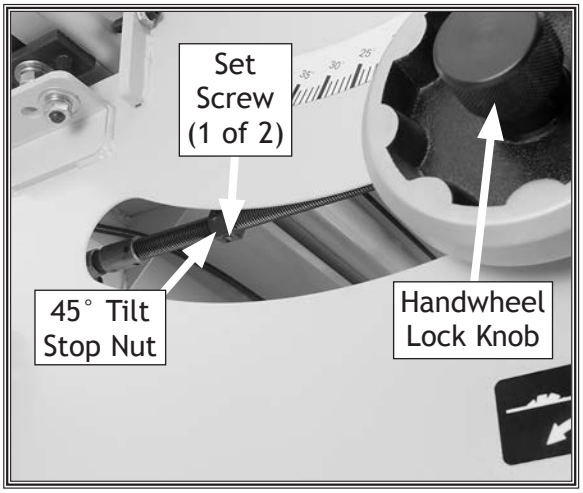


Figure 122. 45° Blade tilt stop nut.

Sliding Table Parallelism

The table is calibrated at the factory, but can be adjusted slightly if it is not parallel to the blade.

Besides the tools included with the saw, this procedure requires a felt-tip pen, an adjustable square, and a set of feeler gauges or a dial indicator.

Note: *Using a dial indicator will provide much more accurate results.*

To adjust the sliding table parallel with the main blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Loosen handwheel lock knob.

3. Move blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table), and raise main blade up to maximum height.

4. Mark edge of blade with felt-tip pen. This will allow you to take your measurements from exact same place on blade.

5. Using adjustable square or dial indicator, measure distance (A) between miter slot and front of blade, as shown in **Figure 123**.

6. Rotate blade 180° and slide table with measuring device to Position B (see **Figure 124**).

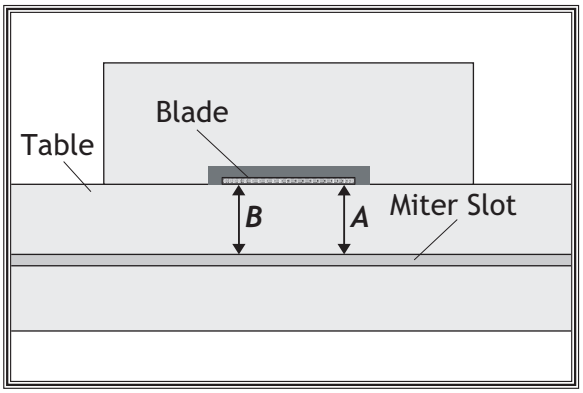


Figure 123. Measuring gap between the table and the blade.

7. Measure difference between two positions (use feeler gauge if using the adjustable square). Make note of difference between two measurements.

   — If the gap is the same on both sides or the difference is 0.004" or less, no adjustments to the table parallelism need to be made.

   — If the difference is greater than 0.004", then the sliding table parallelism must be adjusted. Proceed to **Step 7**.

8. Loosen sliding table mounting nuts (see **Figure 124**) at both mounting locations.

9. At side of table that needs to move, loosen hex nut on parallel adjustment screw.

10. Slowly rotate parallel adjustment screw (see **Figure 124**) as necessary to move table. If you move adjustment screw away from the table, then push table against screw before proceeding.

11. Tighten hex nut on parallel adjustment screw to secure it in place, and tighten table mounting nuts.

12. Repeat **Steps 4-6** to ensure table didn't move.

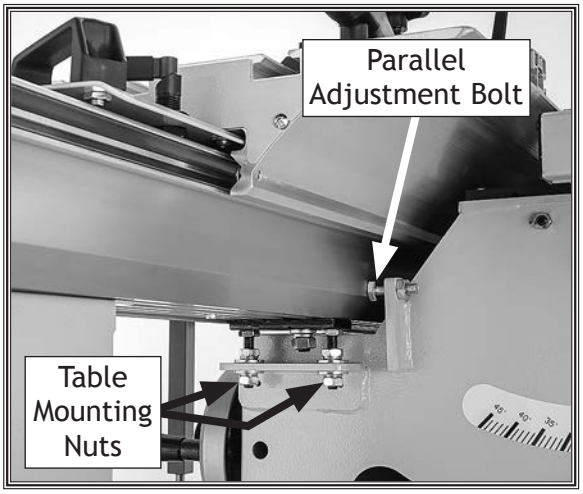


Figure 124. Table parallelism adjustment controls.

NOTICE

If the sliding table will not move far enough to become parallel, the blade trunnions need to be shifted. Call Tech Support for assistance.

Sliding Table Adjustment

The sliding table features an adjustment bar with bolts that control how easily the sliding table moves across the base (see **Figure 125**). These adjustment bolts are factory set. They can only be accessed by removing the end covers from both ends of the sliding table base and sliding the plastic plate out of the way.

If the adjustment bolts do require adjustments, turning them counterclockwise increases pressure against the steel rails. This reduces table movement slop, which increases accuracy, but makes it harder to slide the table.

Turning the adjustment bolts clockwise decreases the pressure against the steel rails. This increases table movement slop, which reduces accuracy, but makes it easier to slide the table.

Adjusting this part of the sliding table correctly is a matter of trial and error by making adjustments, moving the sliding table, then making additional adjustments. Ultimately, the table must move easily without any slop.

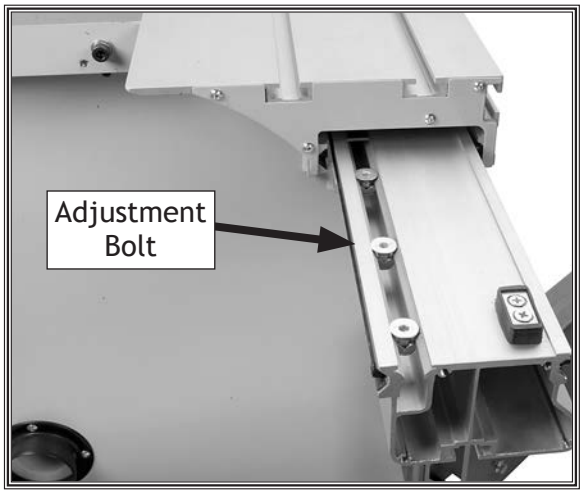


Figure 125. Adjustment bolt access location.

Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops

Squaring the crosscut fence to the blade ensures that cuts made with the crosscut fence will be square. This procedure can be done by using a piece of scrap plywood as a test piece and making five test cuts, then adjusting the fence as necessary.

To square the crosscut fence with the blade, do these steps:

1. Make sure blade is parallel with sliding table and that crosscut fence is resting against 90° stop bolt (see **Figure 126** for location).

2. Prepare scrap test piece by cutting it to 32" x 32", then number all four sides of test piece.

3. Use crosscut fence to cut ½" off each side of test piece, then cut side 1 again (make five cuts total).

4. Measure test piece diagonally from corner to corner as shown in **Figure 127**.

   — If both measurements are not within 1/16", then the crosscut fence needs to be adjusted. Proceed to **Steps 5-8**.

   — If both measurements are within 1/16" then no adjustments need to be made. You are finished with this procedure.

5. Loosen knob on crosscut fence to allow it to pivot (make sure 90° stop bolt remains against fence during adjustments).

6. Loosen hex nut on 90° stop bolt shown in **Figure 126**, and rotate 90° stop bolt to square crosscut fence.

7. Tighten hex nut on 90° stop bolt, then tighten crosscut fence knob, making sure block is touching 90° stop bolt.

8. Repeat **Steps 3-4**.

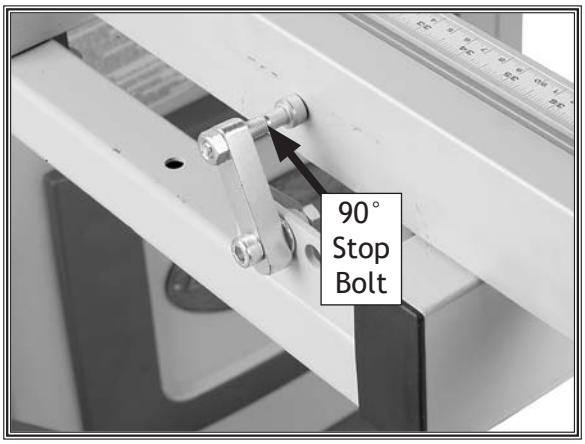


Figure 126. Crosscut fence adjustment cam.

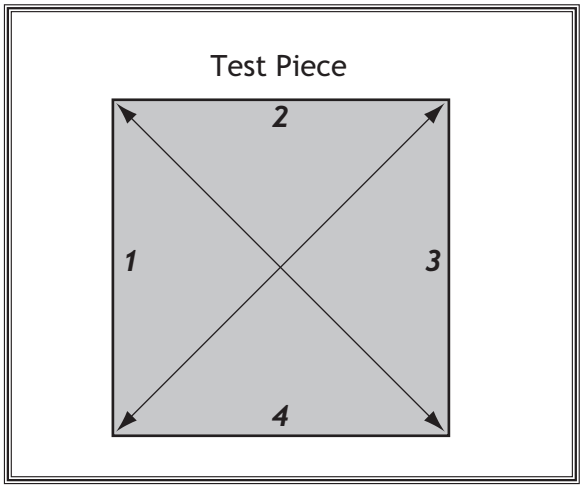


Figure 127. Fence adjustment test piece.

SERVICE

Splitter/Riving Knife Mounting Block

The splitter/riving knife must be aligned with the blade when installed. If the splitter/riving knife is not aligned with the blade, then the workpiece will be forced sideways during the cut, which will increase the risk of kickback.

The splitter/riving knife mounts to a block that can be repositioned to correctly align the splitter/riving knife to the blade. The mounting block adjusts by turning the set screws in each corner of the block.

Figure 128 shows the set screws associated with controlling the mounting block position. Have patience when adjusting the mounting block, because it requires trial-and-error to perform with accuracy.

The mounting block should not be adjusted unless you have been unable to mount the splitter/riving knife as instructed by these procedures.

Tools Needed	**Qty**
Straightedge	1
Wrench 17mm	1
Hex Wrench 4mm	1

To adjust the splitter/riving knife mounting block, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

2. Raise blade fully, move sliding table to side, and open lower blade cover to gain access to splitter/riving knife mounting block.

3. Loosen lock nut that secures splitter/riving knife to mounting block, and remove splitter/riving knife.

4. Adjust each pair of set screws as required to move mounting block, so splitter/riving knife can be aligned with blade. Make sure to move both set screws in even increments.

5. Re-install riving knife and check alignment with blade. Repeat **Step 4** as necessary until riving knife is properly aligned to blade.

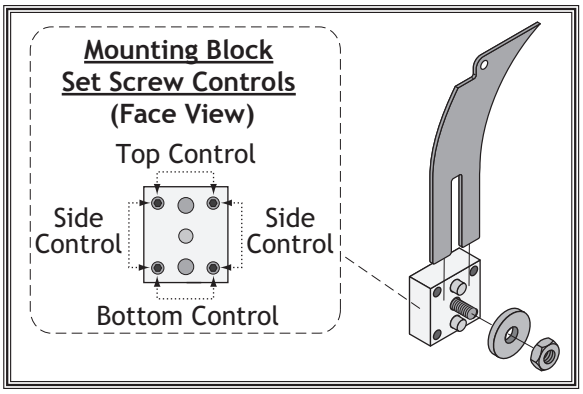


Figure 128. Splitter/riving knife mounting block set-screw adjustment controls.

Note: *If you discover that the splitter/riving knife is bent and cannot be properly aligned with the blade, we recommend replacing it with a new one. It is possible to bend it into alignment, but make sure that the final result is precisely aligned so the risk of kickback is not increased.*

6. Re-install splitter/riving knife as described on **Page 37**, close blade cover, and move sliding table back to center position.

Electrical Safety Instructions

These pages are current at the time of printing. However, in the spirit of improvement, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Study this diagram carefully. If you notice differences between your machine and these wiring diagrams, call Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

⚠WARNING

SHOCK HAZARD. Working on wiring that is connected to a power source is extremely dangerous. Touching electrified parts will result in personal injury including but not limited to severe burns, electrocution, or death. Disconnect the power from the machine before servicing electrical components!

QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN. Due to the inherent hazards of electricity, only a qualified electrician should perform wiring tasks on this machine. If you are not a qualified electrician, get help from one before attempting any kind of wiring job.

WIRE CONNECTIONS. All connections must be tight to prevent wires from loosening during machine operation. Double-check all wires disconnected or connected during any wiring task to ensure tight connections.

WIRE/COMPONENT DAMAGE. Damaged wires or components increase the risk of serious personal injury, fire, or machine damage. If you notice that any wires or components are damaged while performing a wiring task, replace those wires or components before completing the task.

MODIFICATIONS. Using aftermarket parts or modifying the wiring beyond what is shown in the diagram may lead to unpredictable results, including serious injury or fire.

MOTOR WIRING. The motor wiring shown in these diagrams is current at the time of printing, but it may not match your machine. Always use the wiring diagram inside the motor junction box.

CAPACITORS/INVERTERS. Some capacitors and power inverters store an electrical charge for up to 10 minutes after being disconnected from the power source. To reduce the risk of being shocked, wait at least this long before working on capacitors.

CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS. You MUST follow the requirements at the beginning of this manual when connecting your machine to a power source.

EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES. If you are experiencing difficulties understanding the information included in this section, contact our Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

NOTICE

The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can view these pages in color at www.shopfox.biz.

WIRING DIAGRAM COLOR KEY

BLACK	Bk	BLUE	Bl	YELLOW	Yl	LIGHT BLUE	Lb
WHITE	Wt	BROWN	Br	YELLOW GREEN	Yg	BLUE WHITE	Bw
GREEN	Gn	GRAY	Gy	PURPLE	Pu	TURQUOISE	Tu
RED	Rd	ORANGE	Or	PINK	Pk		

SERVICE

Electrical Pictures

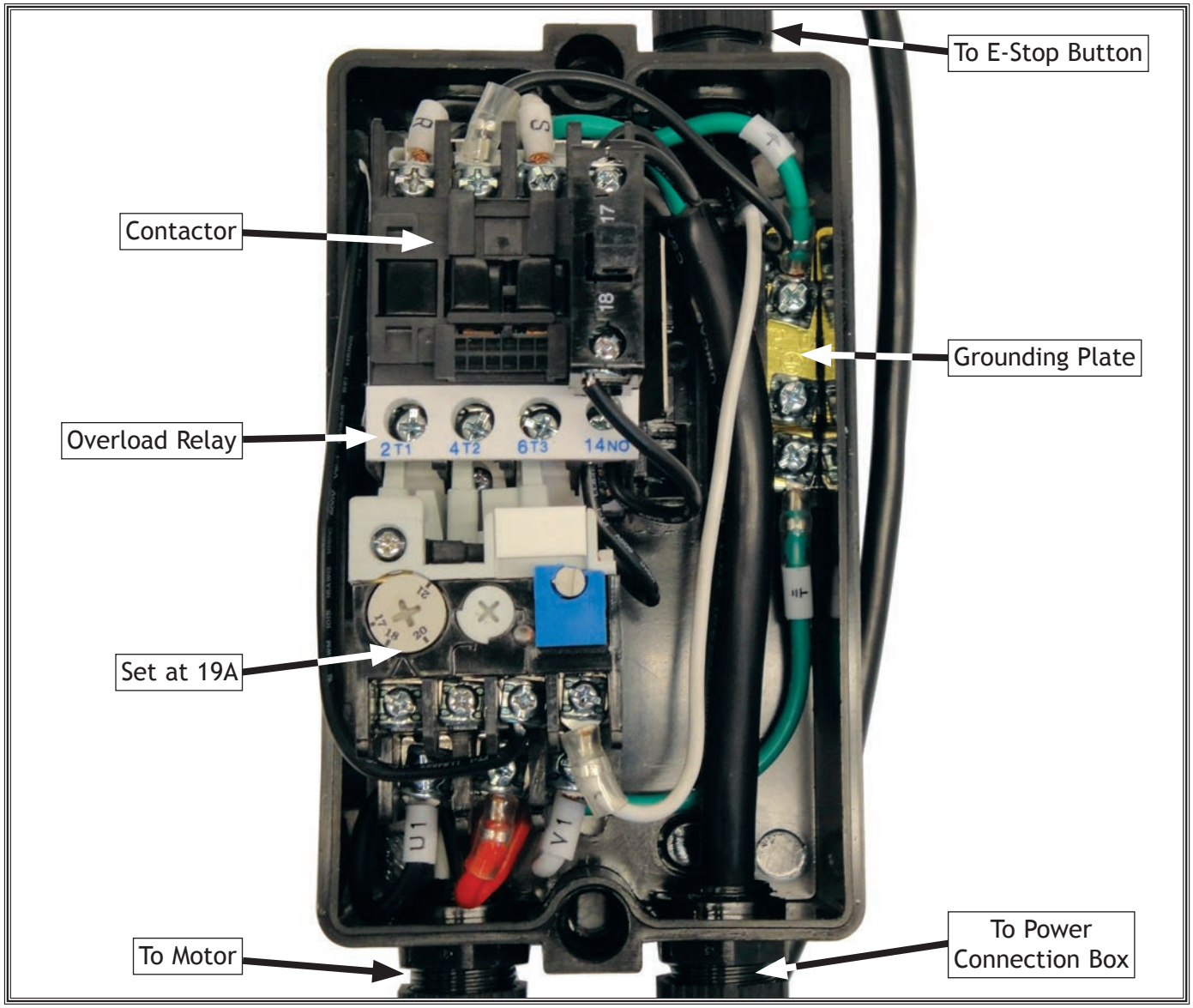


Figure 129. Magnetic switch.

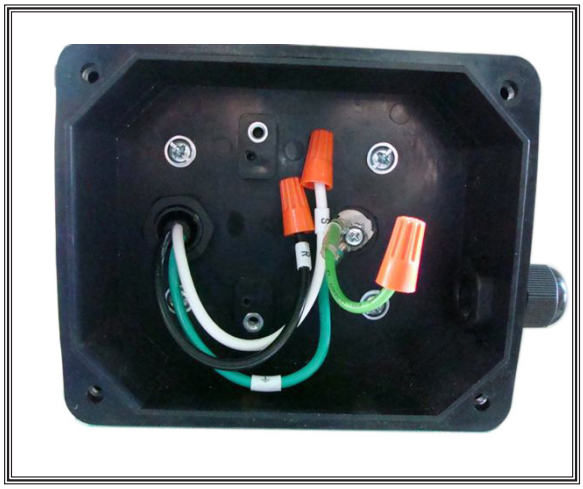
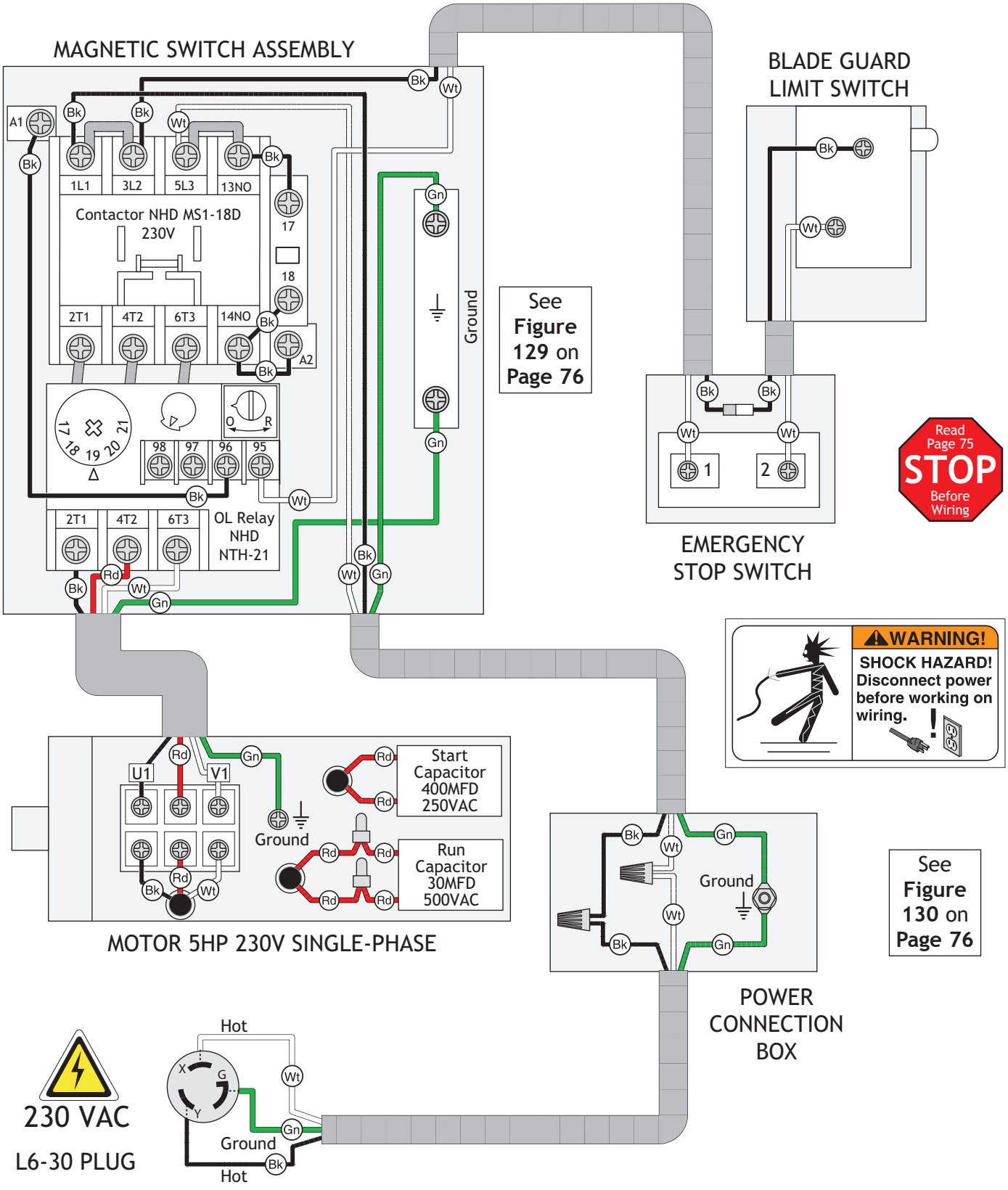


Figure 130. Power connection box.

Read
Page 75
STOP
Before
Wiring

Wiring Diagram



SERVICE

Troubleshooting

This section covers the most common problems and corrections with this type of machine. **WARNING! DO NOT make any adjustments until power is disconnected and moving parts have come to a complete stop!**

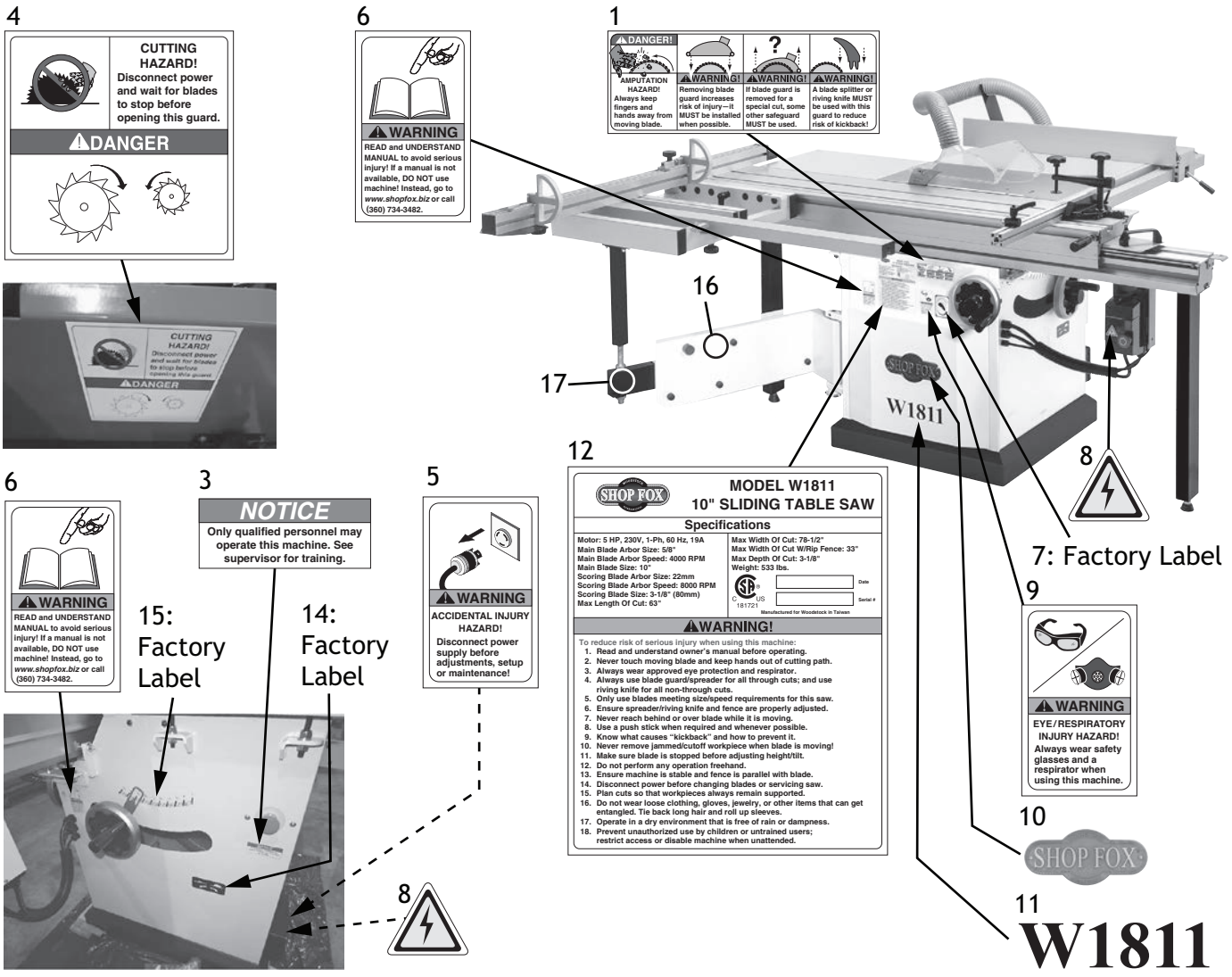
Motor & Electrical

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Machine does not start or a breaker trips immediately after startup.	1. E-stop button depressed/at fault. 2. Incorrect power supply voltage or circuit size. 3. Blade guard limit switch engaged/at fault. 4. Thermal overload relay has tripped. 5. Power supply circuit breaker tripped or fuse blown. 6. Contactor not getting energized/has poor contacts. 7. Wires disconnected, damaged, or connected incorrectly. 8. Motor ON button or ON/OFF switch at fault. 9. Motor is at fault.	1. Twist button clockwise to reset. Replace if at fault. 2. Ensure power supply voltage and circuit size are correct. 3. Move blade guard to the working (closed) position; replace switch. 4. Reset; adjust trip load dial if necessary; replace. 5. Ensure circuit is sized correctly and free of shorts. Replace circuit breaker or replace fuse (**Page 77**). 6. Test all legs for power; replace if necessary. Replace unit if faulty. 7. Fix or replace damaged, disconnected, or misconnected wires (**Page 76**). 8. Replace button or switch. 9. Check capacitors and centrifugal switch/contact plate adjustment. Replace motor if necessary.
Machine stalls or is underpowered.	1. Feed rate/cutting speed too fast. 2. Workpiece material not suitable for machine. 3. Belt(s) slipping. 4. Motor wired incorrectly. 5. Motor bearings at fault. 6. Motor at fault.	1. Decrease feed rate/cutting speed. 2. Only cut wood. Ensure moisture is below 20%. 3. Tension/replace belt(s); ensure pulleys are aligned (**Page 69**). 4. Wire motor correctly (**Page 77**). 5. Test/repair/replace. 6. Check capacitors and centrifugal switch/contact plate adjustment. Replace motor if necessary.
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	1. Motor or component is loose/broken. 2. Blade at fault. 3. Belt(s) worn or loose. 4. Pulley loose. 5. Motor mount loose/broken. 6. Machine is incorrectly installed on floor or sits unevenly. 7. Arbor pulley loose. 8. Motor fan rubbing on fan cover. 9. Motor capacitor at fault or failing. 10. Arbor bearings at fault. 11. Motor bearings at fault.	1. Replace stripped or damaged bolts/nuts, and retighten with thread-locking fluid. 2. Replace warped/bent blade; sharpen dull blade (**Page 41**). 3. Inspect/replace belts (**Page 69**). 4. Realign/replace pulley/shaft, set screw, and key. 5. Tighten/replace. 6. Relocate/shim/level machine (**Page 20**). 7. Retighten/replace arbor pulley with shaft and thread-locking liquid. 8. Fix/replace fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan. 9. Test/replace capacitor. 10. Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor. 11. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement.

Machine Operation

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Workpiece has burned edges, binds, or kicks back.	1. Sliding table or rip fence not parallel with blade. 2. Splitter/riving knife not aligned with blade. 3. Blade warped.	1. Make sliding table or rip fence parallel with blade (**Page 71**). 2. Align splitter/riving knife with main blade (**Page 37**). 3. Replace blade (**Page 41**).
Workpiece has chip out on the bottom edge.	1. Scoring blade height incorrect. 2. Scoring blade not aligned with main blade. 3. Scoring blade kerf does not match main blade.	1. Adjust height of scoring blade (**Page 42**). 2. Align scoring blade (**Page 42**). 3. Adjust scoring blade kerf (**Page 42**).
Sliding table saw does not cut square.	1. Sliding table not parallel with blade. 2. Rip fence not parallel to blade. 3. Crosscut fence not perpendicular to blade.	1. Make sliding table parallel with blade (**Page 71**). 2. Adjust rip fence parallel to blade (**Page 43**). 3. Adjust crosscut fence perpendicular to blade (**Page 45**).
Rip fence hits table top when sliding across table.	1. Front rail too low. 2. Rip fence roller too low.	1. Raise front rail (**Page 44**). 2. Adjust rip fence roller (**Page 44**).
Blade does not stop at perfect 90° (0°), or 45°.	1. Blade stop nut(s) out of adjustment.	1. Adjust stop nut(s) (**Page 70**).
Rip fence scale is not accurate.	1. Rip fence scale out of calibration or was not set up correctly.	1. Adjust rip fence scale.
Tilt or blade height handwheels are difficult to turn.	1. Shipping braces still attached. 2. Lock knob tight. 3. Leadscrews/gears caked with dust.	1. Remove shipping braces (**Page 26**). 2. Release lock knob (**Page 71**). 3. Clean out dust and lubricate leadscrews/gears (**Page 68**).

PARTS
Labels & Cosmetics



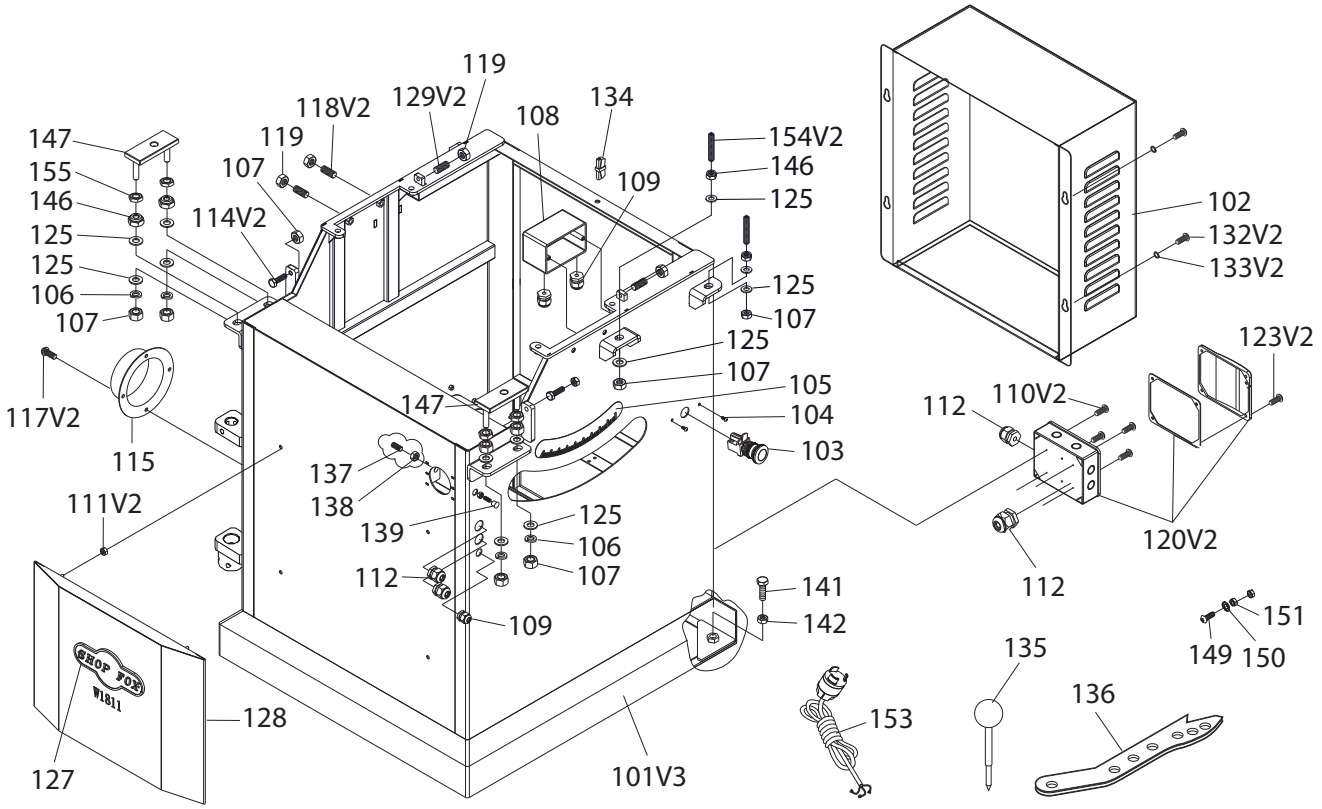
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	X18110001	TABLE SAW BLADE GUARD LABEL
3	X18110003	QUALIFIED PERSONNEL LABEL
4	X18110004	BLADE GUARD DANGER LABEL
5	X18110005	DISCONNECT POWER LABEL
6	X18110006	READ MANUAL LABEL
7	X18110007	BLADE TILT LABEL
8	X18110008	ELECTRICITY LABEL
9	X18110009	GLASSES/RESPIRATOR LABEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
10	X18110010	SHOP FOX NAMEPLATE-MEDIUM
11	X18110011	MODEL # LABEL (W1811)
12	X18110012	MACHINE ID LABEL
14	X18110014	BLADE ELEVATION LABEL
15	X18110015	BLADE TILT SCALE
16	X18110016	TOUCH-UP PAINT, SHOP FOX WHITE
17	X18110017	TOUCH-UP PAINT, SHOP FOX BLACK

⚠WARNING

Safety labels warn about machine hazards and how to prevent machine damage or injury. The owner of this machine MUST maintain the original location and readability of all labels on this machine. If any label is removed or becomes unreadable, REPLACE that label before allowing the machine to enter service again. Contact Woodstock International, Inc. at (360) 734-3482 or www.woodstockint.com to order new labels.

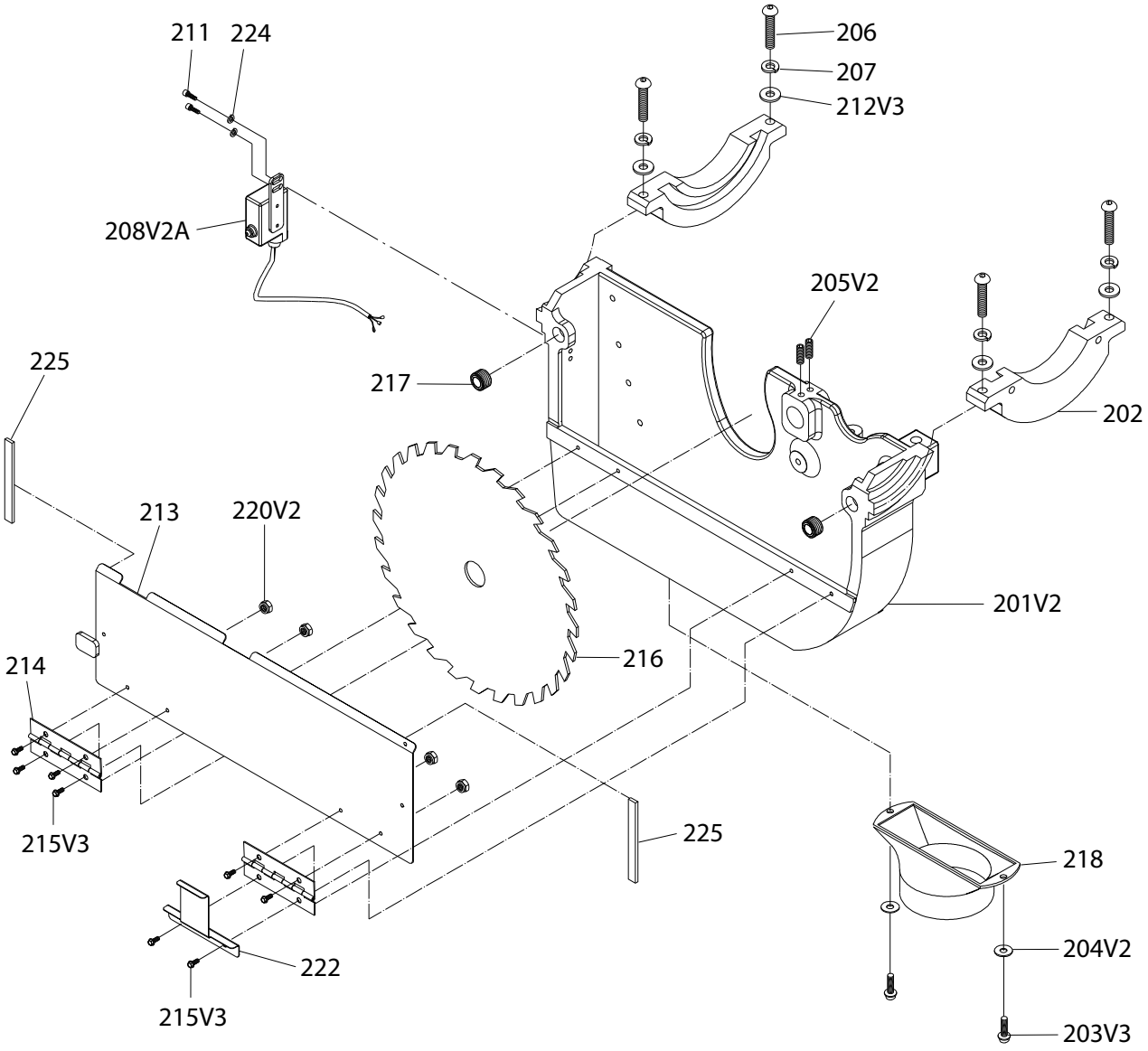
Cabinet



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
101V3	X18110101V3	CABINET V3.10.16
102	X18110102	COVER PLATE
103	X18110103	EMERGENCY STOP BUTTON
104	X18110104	TAP SCREW M5 X 16
105	X18110105	BLADE TILT SCALE
106	X18110106	LOCK WASHER 10MM
107	X18110107	HEX NUT M10-1.5
108	X18110108	SWITCH BOX
109	X18110109	STRAIN RELIEF TYPE-3 PG-9
110V2	X18110110V2	FLANGE SCREW M6-1 X 10
111V2	X18110111V2	FLANGE NUT M6-1
112	X18110112	STRAIN RELIEF TYPE-3 PG13.5
114V2	X18110114V2	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 35
115	X18110115	DUST PORT 4"
117V2	X18110117V2	FLANGE SCREW M6-1 X 10
118V2	X18110118V2	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 30
119	X18110119	HEX NUT M8-1.25
120V2	X18110120V2	POWER CONNECTION BOX V2.08.14
123V2	X18110123V2	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 20
125	X18110125	FENDER WASHER 10MM
127	X18110127	SHOP FOX NAMEPLATE MEDIUM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
128	X18110128	FRONT PANEL
129V2	X18110129V2	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 30
132V2	X18110132V2	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 16
133V2	X18110133V2	LOCK WASHER 8MM
134	X18110134	WIRE CONNECTOR
135	X18110135	ARBOR LOCK TOOL
136	X18110136	PUSH STICK
137	X18110137	SET SCREW M12-1.75 X 30
138	X18110138	HEX NUT M12-1.75
139	X18110139	PLUG 10MM
141	X18110141	HEX BOLT M12-1.75 X 40
142	X18110142	HEX NUT M12-1.75
146	X18110146	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
147	X18110147	S. TABLE MOUNTING PLATE
149	X18110149	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25
150	X18110150	EXT TOOTH WASHER 5MM
151	X18110151	HEX NUT M5-.8
153	X18110153	POWER CORD 12G 3W 72" L6-30P
154V2	X18110154V2	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 90
155	X18110155	HEX NUT M10-1.5 THIN

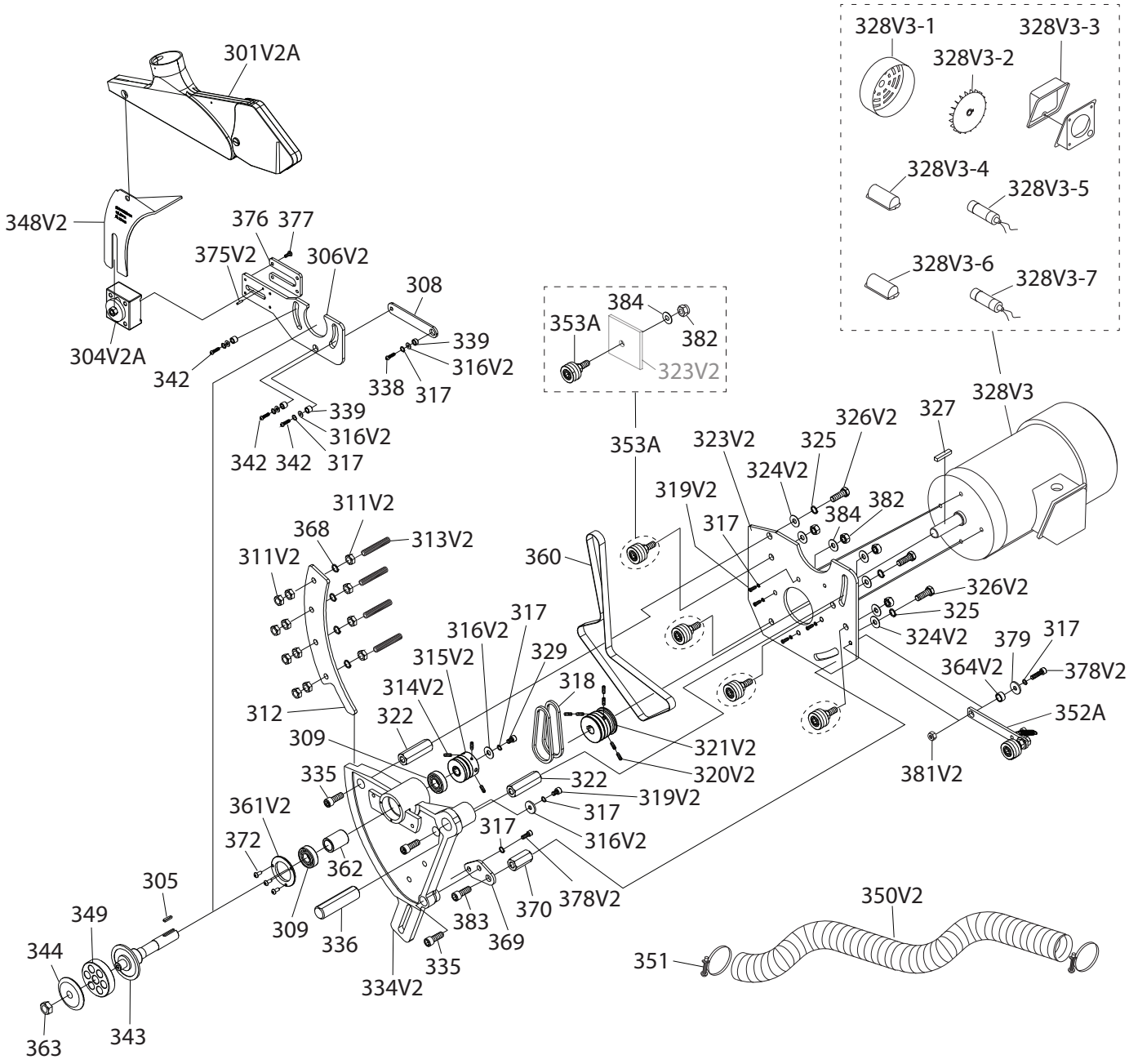
Trunnion



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
201V2	X18110201V2	CHANNEL BASE BLADE SHROUD V2.12.12
202	X18110202	TRUNNION BRACKET
203V3	X18110203V3	FLANGE BOLT M5-.8 X 8
204V2	X18110204V2	FLAT WASHER 6MM
205V2	X18110205V2	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 12
206	X18110206	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 35
207	X18110207	LOCK WASHER 8MM
208V2A	X18110208V2A	LIMIT SWITCH ASSY V2.06.17
211	X18110211	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10
212V3	X18110212V3	FLAT WASHER 8MM
213	X18110213	BLADE GUARD PLATE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
214	X18110214	HINGE
215V3	X18110215V3	FLANGE BOLT M5-.8 X 8
216	X18110216	SAW BLADE 10" 40T
217	X18110217	MAGNET ASSEMBLY
218	X18110218	BLADE SHROUD DUST PORT
220V2	X18110220V2	FLANGE NUT M5-.8
221	X18110221	LOCK WASHER 5MM
222	X18110222	KEEPER PLATE
223	X18110223	LIMIT SWITCH CORD
224	X18110224	LOCK WASHER 5MM
225	X18110225	PAD

Motor

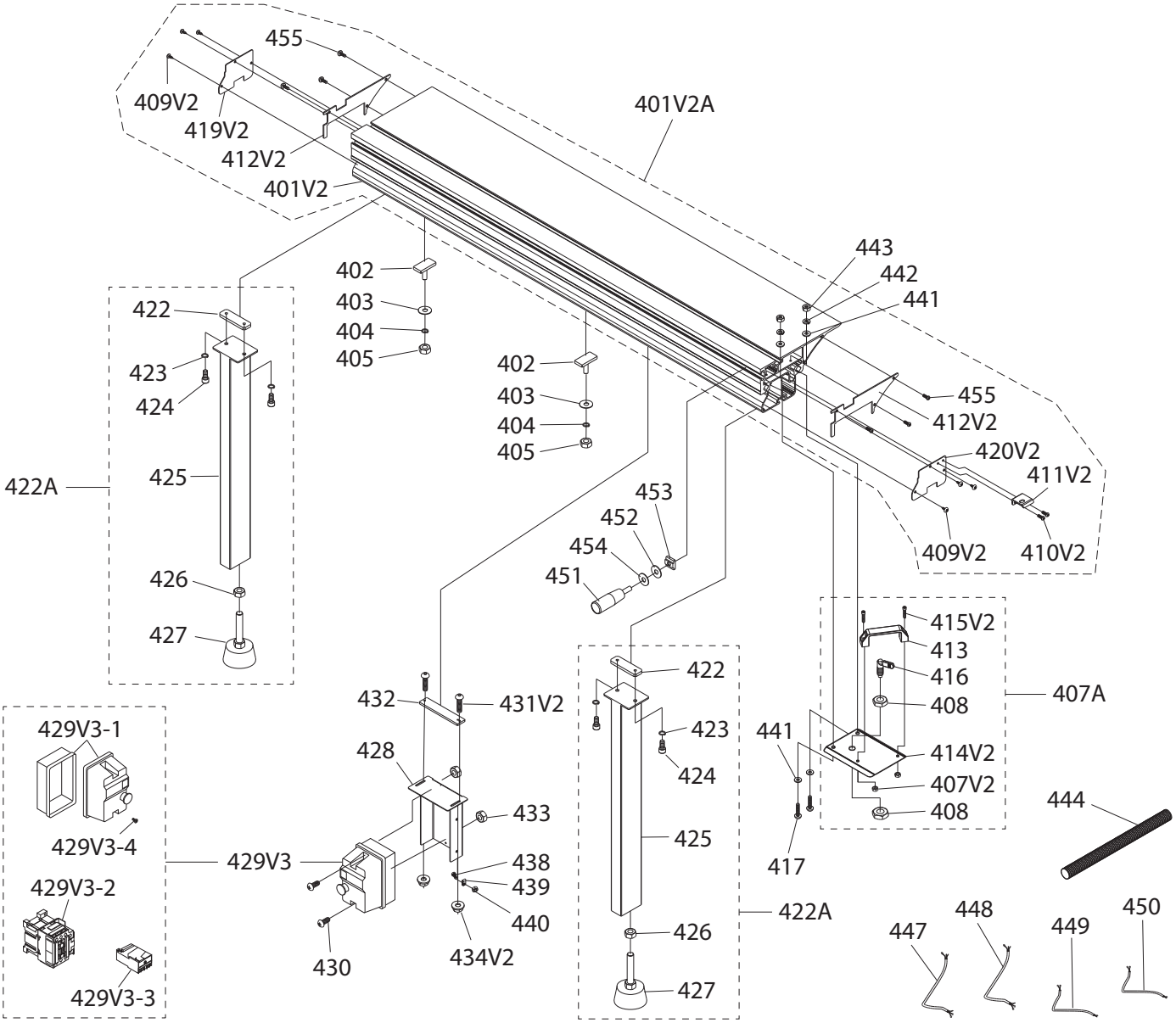

328V3-1
328V3-3
328V3-2
328V3-4
328V3-5
328V3-6
328V3-7
328V3
301V2A
348V2
376
377
375V2
306V2
308
304V2A
342
339
316V2
338
317
384
353A
382
323V2
353A
323V2
325
326V2
327
324V2
319V2
317
384
382
311V2
368
313V2
311V2
360
326V2
325
324V2
379
317
364V2
378V2
352A
381V2
316V2
317
315V2
329
314V2
318
312
322
309
321V2
320V2
335
322
319V2
317
361V2
317
316V2
372
362
305
349
309
336
383
369
370
378V2
344
335
334V2
350V2
351
363
343

Motor Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
301V2A	X18110301V2A	BLADE GUARD ASSY V2.05.12
304V2A	X18110304V2A	RIVING KNIFE MOUNTING BLOCK ASSY
305	X18110305	KEY 5 X 5 X 20
306V2	X18110306V2	LOCATING BLOCK V2.10.16
308	X18110308	LINK PLATE
309	X18110309	BALL BEARING 6004LLB
311V2	X18110311V2	HEX NUT M10-1.5
312	X18110312	GIB PLATE
313V2	X18110313V2	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 45
314V2	X18110314V2	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 10
315V2	X18110315V2	ARBOR PULLEY TYPE M V2.10.16
316V2	X18110316V2	DOCK WASHER 8 X 30 X 3MM
317	X18110317	LOCK WASHER 8MM
318	X18110318	V-BELT M20 3L200
319V2	X18110319V2	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
320V2	X18110320V2	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
321V2	X18110321V2	MOTOR PULLEY V2.10.16
322	X18110322	HEX SHAFT M12-1.75 LONG
323V2	X18110323V2	MAIN MOTOR MOUNT PLATE V2.10.16
324V2	X18110324V2	DOCK WASHER 12 X 24 X 3MM
325	X18110325	LOCK WASHER 12MM
326V2	X18110326V2	HEX BOLT M12-1.75 X 30
327	X18110327	MACHINE KEY 7 X 7 X 30
328V3	X18110328V3	MOTOR 5HP 230V 1-PH V3.10.10
328V3-1	X18110328V3-1	MOTOR FAN COVER
328V3-2	X18110328V3-2	MOTOR FAN
328V3-3	X18110328V3-3	JUNCTION BOX
328V3-4	X18110328V3-4	CAPACITOR COVER
328V3-5	X18110328V3-5	S CAPACITOR 400M 250V 1-3/4 X 3-1/2
328V3-6	X18110328V3-6	CAPACITOR COVER
328V3-7	X18110328V3-7	R CAPACITOR 30M 500V 1-1/2 X 3-3/8
329	X18110329	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
334V2	Z18110334V2	ROTATE PLATE V2.10.16
335	X18110335	CAP SCREW M12-1.75 X 45
336	X18110336	SHAFT
338	X18110338	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 20
339	X18110339	BUSHING 5MM
342	X18110342	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 16
343	X18110343	MAIN ARBOR CSA
344	X18110344	ARBOR FLANGE CSA
348V2	X18110348V2	RIVING KNIFE V2.05.12
349	X18110349	MAIN ARBOR WASHER
350V2	X18110350V2	HOSE 3" X 37" V2.10.16
351	X18110351	HOSE CLAMP 3-1/4"
352A	X18110352A	ROTATING ARM IDLER ASSY
353A	X18110353A	IDLER ASSEMBLY
360	X18110360	BELT 15 X 1140
361V2	X18110361V2	PLATE V2.10.16
362	X18110362	BUSHING
363	X18110363	HEX NUT 5/8-12 LH
364V2	X18110364V2	BUSHING 6.1MM V2.10.16
368	X18110368	LOCK WASHER 10MM
369	X18110369	EXTENSION PLATE
370	X18110370	HEX SHAFT M12-1.75 SHORT
372	X18110372	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 12
375V2	X18110375V2	ROLL PIN 4 X 10
376	X18110376	LOCATE BLOCK
377	X18110377	BUTTON HD CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 8
378V2	X18110378V2	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
379	X18110379	FLAT WASHER 8MM
381V2	X18110381V2	HEX NUT M8-1.25
382	X18110382	LOCK NUT M12-1.75
383	X18110383	CAP SCREW M12-1.75 X 25
384	X18110384	FLAT WASHER 12MM

Sliding Table

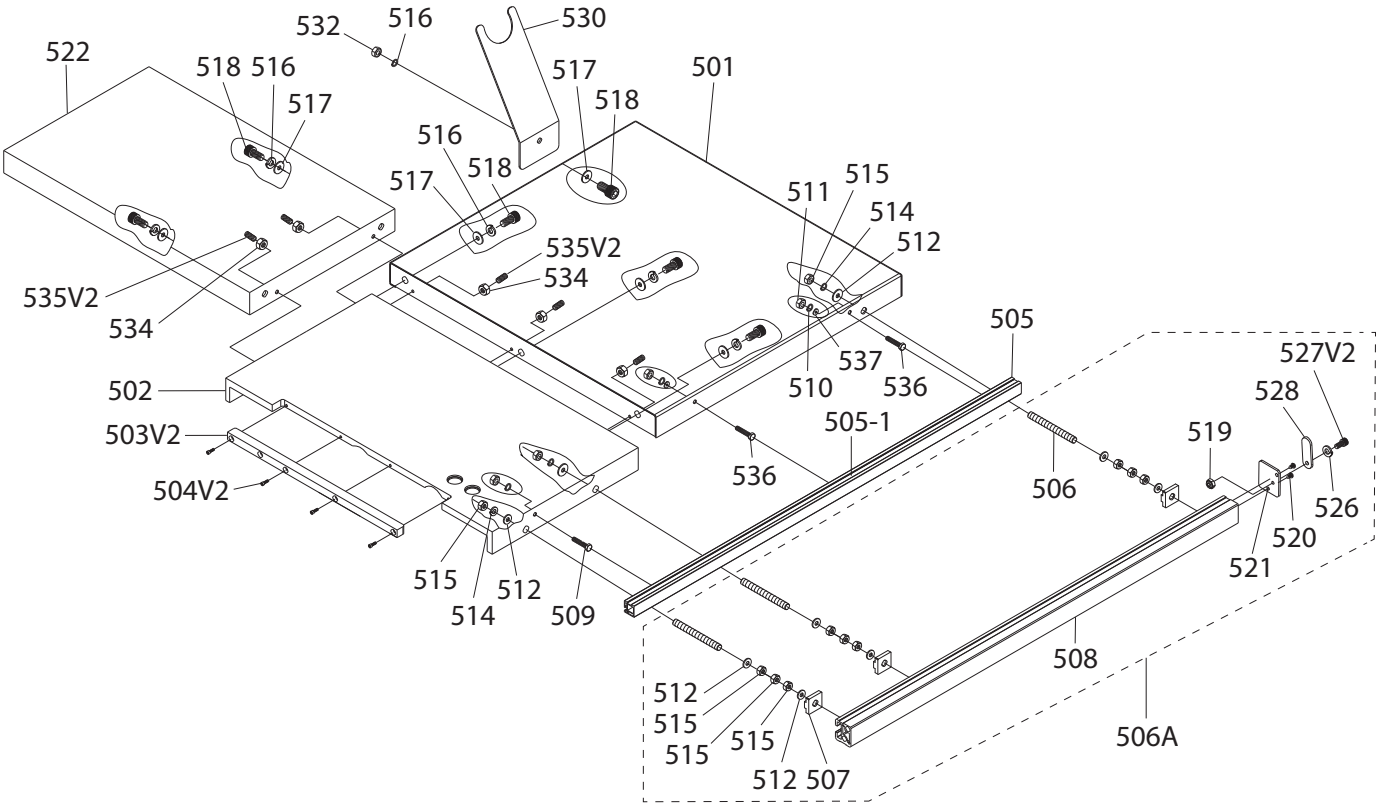


Sliding Table Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
401V2	X18110401V2	SLIDING TABLE W/BASE 688 X 316 V2.06.14
401V2A	X18110401V2A	SLIDING TABLE ASSEMBLY V2.06.14
402	X18110402	T-BOLT M12-1.75 X 35
403	X18110403	FLAT WASHER 12MM
404	X18110404	LOCK WASHER 12MM
405	X18110405	HEX NUT M12-1.75
407V2	X18110407V2	HEX NUT M8-1.25 THIN
407A	X18110407A	S. TABLE HANDLE PLATE ASSY
408	X18110408	HEX NUT M16-2
409V2	X18110409V2	TAP SCREW M4 X 8
410V2	X18110410V2	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 12
411V2	X18110411V2	LOCK RECEIVER PLATE V2.06.14
412V2	X18110412V2	S. TABLE END PLATE (UPPER) V2.06.14
413	X18110413	HANDLE
414V2	X18110414V2	S. TABLE HANDLE PLATE V2.06.14
415V2	X18110415V2	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
416	X18110416	PIN LOCK
417	X18110417	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 16
419V2	X18110419V2	S. TABLE END PLATE (LL) V2.06.14
420V2	X18110420V2	S. TABLE END PLATE (LR) V2.06.14
422	X18110422	SUPPORT LEG T-SLOT PLATE
422A	X18110422A	SUPPORT LEG ASSEMBLY
423	X18110423	LOCK WASHER 8MM
424	X18110424	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
425	X18110425	S. TABLE SUPPORT LEG
426	X18110426	HEX NUT M12-1.75
427	X18110427	FOOT

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
428	X18110428	SWITCH MOUNTING BRACKET
429V3	X18110429V3	MAG SWITCH NHD MS1-18D V3.10.10
429V3-1	X18110429V3-1	MAG SWITCH BOX NHD IP54
429V3-2	X18110429V3-2	CONTACTOR NHD C-18D 230V
429V3-3	X18110429V3-3	OL RELAY NHD NTH-21 17-21A
429V3-4	X18110429V3-4	SWITCH COVER SCREW
430	X18110430	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 16
431V2	X18110431V2	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 25
432	X18110432	SWITCH T-SLOT PLATE
433	X18110433	HEX NUT M5-.8
434V2	X18110434V2	FLANGE NUT M5-.8
438	X18110438	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
439	X18110439	FLAT WASHER 5MM
440	X18110440	HEX NUT M5-.8
441	X18110441	FLAT WASHER 6MM
442	X18110442	LOCK WASHER 6MM
443	X18110443	HEX NUT M6-1
444	X18110444	FLEXIBLE CONDUIT
447	X18110447	MOTOR CORD 3W 12G
448	X18110448	PWR BOX CORD 3W 12G
449	X18110449	LIMIT SWITCH CORD 2W 18G
450	X18110450	E-STOP CORD 2W 18G
451	X18110451	FIXED HANDLE 30 X 132, M12-1.75 X 14
452	X18110452	PLASTIC WASHER 12MM
453	X18110453	T-NUT M12-1.75
454	X18110454	FENDER WASHER 12MM
455	X18110455	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 10

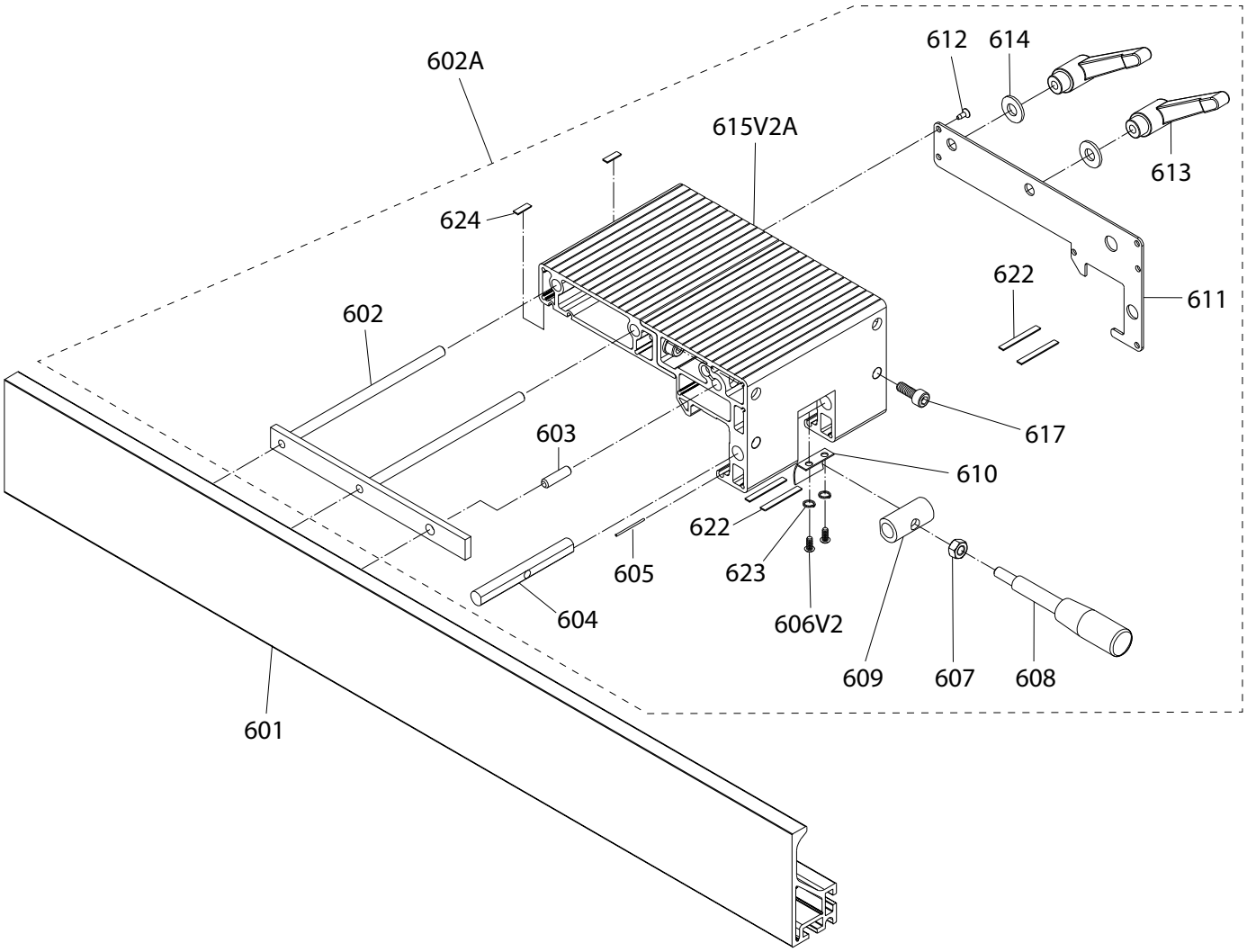
Tables



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
501	X18110501	LARGE EXTENSION TABLE
502	X18110502	CAST-IRON TABLE
503V2	X18110503V2	TABLE INSERT, ALUM. V2.11.16
504V2	X18110504V2	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 12
505	X18110505	SCALE RAIL
505-1	X18110505-1	SCALE 0-39.25"
506	X18110506	STUD-FT M12-1.75 X 90
506A	X18110506A	RIP FENCE RAIL ASSEMBLY
507	X18110507	T-NUT M12-1.75
508	X18110508	RIP FENCE RAIL
509	X18110509	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 25
510	X18110510	LOCK WASHER 6MM
511	X18110511	HEX NUT M6-1
512	X18110512	FLAT WASHER 12MM
514	X18110514	LOCK WASHER 12MM
515	X18110515	HEX NUT M12-1.75

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
516	X18110516	LOCK WASHER 10MM
517	X18110517	FLAT WASHER 10MM
518	X18110518	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
519	X18110519	LOCK NUT M5-.8
520	X18110520	TAP SCREW M4 X 10
521	X18110521	RAIL END PLATE
522	X18110522	SMALL EXTENSION TABLE
526	X18110526	LOCK WASHER 5MM
527V2	X18110527V2	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 16
528	X18110528	STOP TAB
530	X18110530	HOSE SUPPORT
532	X18110532	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
534	X18110534	HEX NUT M8-1.25
535V2	X18110535V2	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
536	X18110536	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 16
537	X18110537	FLAT WASHER 6MM

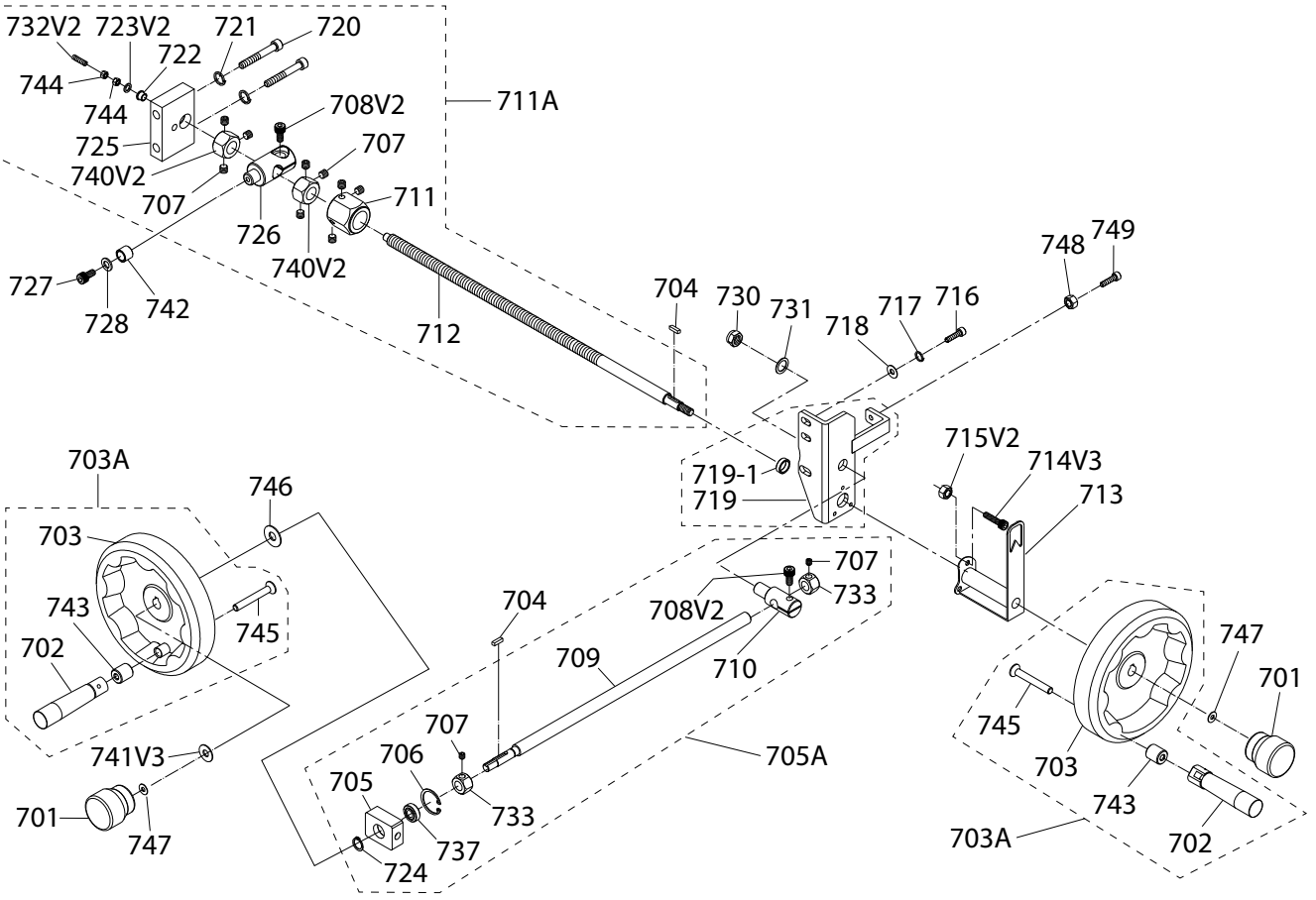
Rip Fence



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
601	X18110601	RIP FENCE
602	X18110602	CLAMP PLATE
602A	X18110602A	REAR FENCE ASSEMBLY
603	X18110603	ROLL PIN 8 X 30
604	X18110604	ROD
605	X18110605	HDPE STRIP
606V2	X18110606V2	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
607	X18110607	HEX NUT M8-1.25
608	X18110608	FIXED HANDLE 23 X 138, M8-1.25 X 22
609	X18110609	SLEEVE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
610	X18110610	SPRING PRESSURE PLATE
611	X18110611	COVER PLATE
612	X18110612	TAP SCREW M4 X 8
613	X18110613	ADJUSTABLE HANDLE 67L, M8-1.25
614	X18110614	FLAT WASHER 8MM
615V2A	X18110615V2A	RIP FENCE HOUSING ASSY V2.08.17
617	X18110617	PLASTIC SCREW M5-.8 X 16
622	X18110622	HDPE STRIP 50 X 5MM
623	X18110623	EXT TOOTH WASHER 5MM
624	X18110624	HDPE STRIP 2 X 30MM

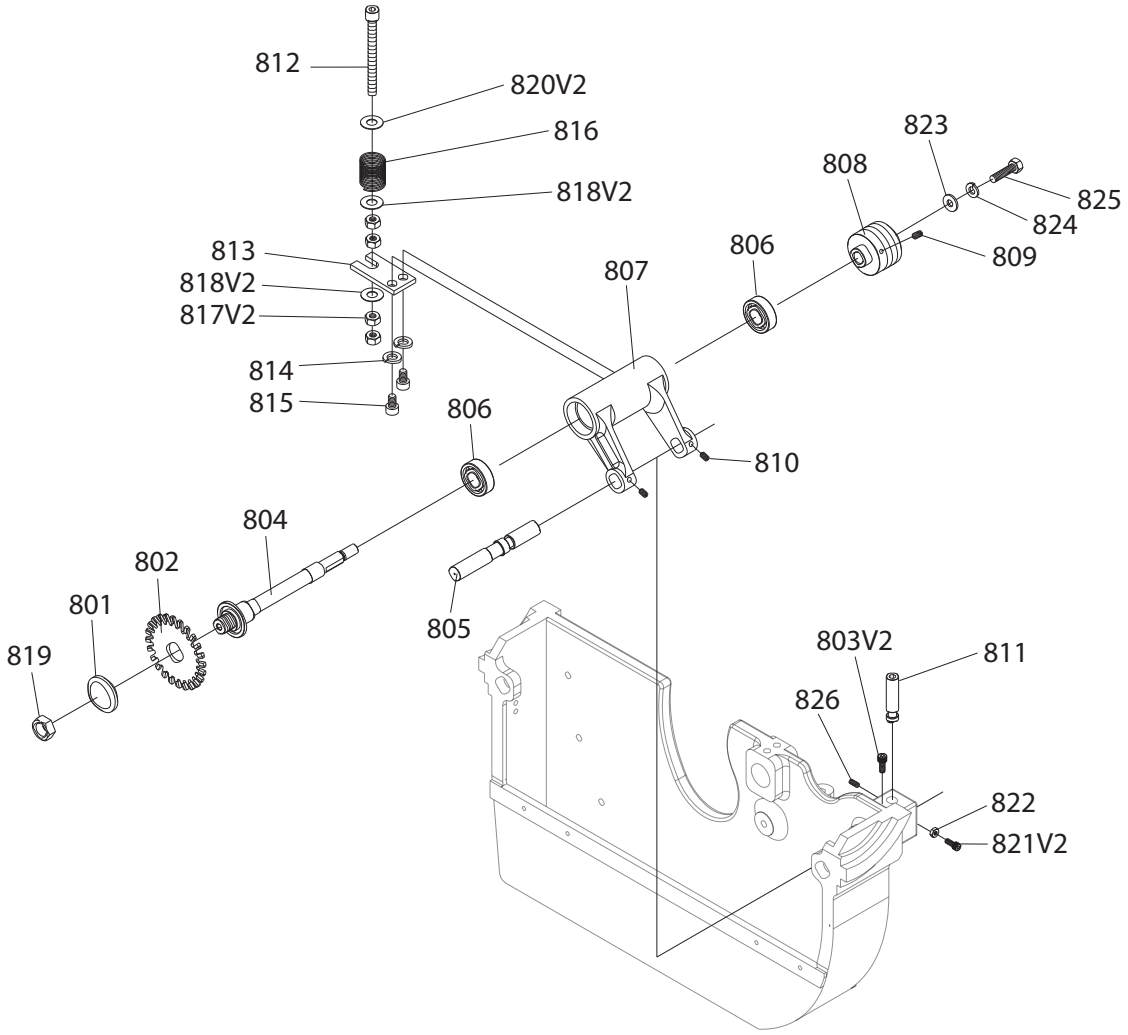
Handwheels



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
701	X18110701	KNOB M10-1.5, 50 X 50MM
702	X18110702	FOLDING HANDLE M6-1, 28 X 110
703	X18110703	HANDWHEEL TYPE-12 160D X 12B-K X M6-1
703A	X18110703A	HANDWHEEL ASSEMBLY
704	X18110704	MACHINE KEY 5 X 5 X 20
705	X18110705	ANGLE SEAT
705A	X18110705A	TILT MECHANISM ASSEMBLY
706	X18110706	INT RETAINING RING 28MM
707	X18110707	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
708V2	X18110708V2	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
709	X18110709	LEADSCREW A M16 X 2P X 2T
710	X18110710	LEADSCREW A LOCATE SHAFT
711	X18110711	LOCATE RING
711A	X18110711A	HEIGHT MECHANISM ASSY
712	X18110712	LEADSCREW B M16 X 2P X 2T
713	X18110713	ANGLE POINTER
714V3	X18110714V3	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
715V2	X18110715V2	HEX NUT M6-1
716	X18110716	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
717	X18110717	LOCK WASHER 8MM
718	X18110718	FLAT WASHER 8MM
719	X18110719	STRUT BOARD
719-1	X18110719-1	SLEEVE
720	X18110720	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 50

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
721	X18110721	LOCK WASHER 8MM
722	X18110722	BEARING SELF-LUBRICATING
723V2	X18110723V2	FENDER WASHER 6MM
724	X18110724	EXT RETAINING RING 12MM
725	X18110725	LOCATE BLOCK
726	X18110726	LEADSCREW B LOCATE SHAFT
727	X18110727	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 10
728	X18110728	FLAT WASHER 6MM
730	X18110730	LOCK NUT M16-2
731	X18110731	COPPER WASHER 17 X 24MM
732V2	X18110732V2	SET SCREW M6-1 X 30
733	X18110733	STOP NUT M16-2 (1 SET SCREW)
737	X18110737	BALL BEARING 6001ZZ
740V2	X18110740V2	STOP NUT M16-2 (3 SET SCREWS)
741V3	X18110741V3	DOCK WASHER 10 X 40 X 3 V3.07.16
742	X18110742	BUSHING
743	X18110743	HANDLE EXTENSION 7 X 20 X 22MM
744	X18110744	HEX NUT M6-1
745	X18110745	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 30
746	X18110746	DOCK WASHER 13 X 30 X 2.5MM
747	X18110747	FLAT WASHER 10MM
748	X18110748	HEX NUT M8-1.25
749	X18110749	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25

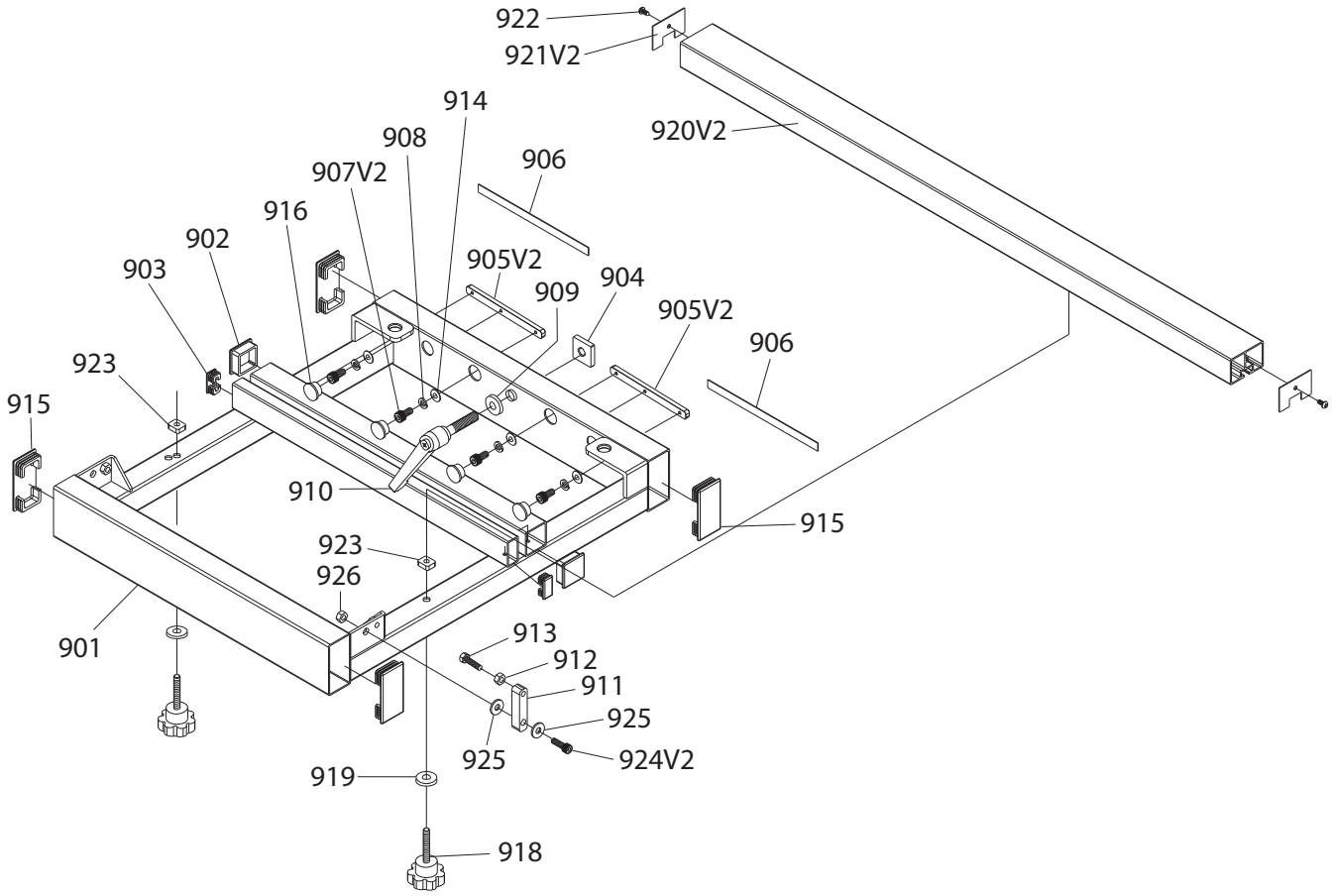
Scoring Trunnion



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
801	X18110801	ARBOR FLANGE
802	X18110802	SCORING SAW BLADE CSA 22MM
803V2	X18110803V2	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
804	X18110804	SHAFT CSA 22MM
805	X18110805	SHAFT
806	X18110806	BALL BEARING 6202LLB
807	X18110807	REGULATOR
808	X18110808	SCORING PULLEY 60HZ
809	X18110809	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
810	X18110810	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
811	X18110811	ADJUST SHAFT
812	X18110812	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 100
813	X18110813	PLATE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
814	X18110814	LOCK WASHER 8MM
815	X18110815	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
816	X18110816	COMPRESSION SPRING
817V2	X18110817V2	HEX NUT M8-1.25
818V2	X18110818V2	FENDER WASHER 8MM
819	X18110819	HEX NUT M12-1.75 LH
820V2	X18110820V2	DOCK WASHER 8 X 18 X 2MM V2.07.16
821V2	X18110821V2	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 25
822	X18110822	HEX NUT M6-1
823	X18110823	DOCK WASHER 6 X 30 X 3MM
824	X18110824	LOCK WASHER 6MM
825	X18110825	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 16 LH
826	X18110826	SET SCREW M6-1 X 8

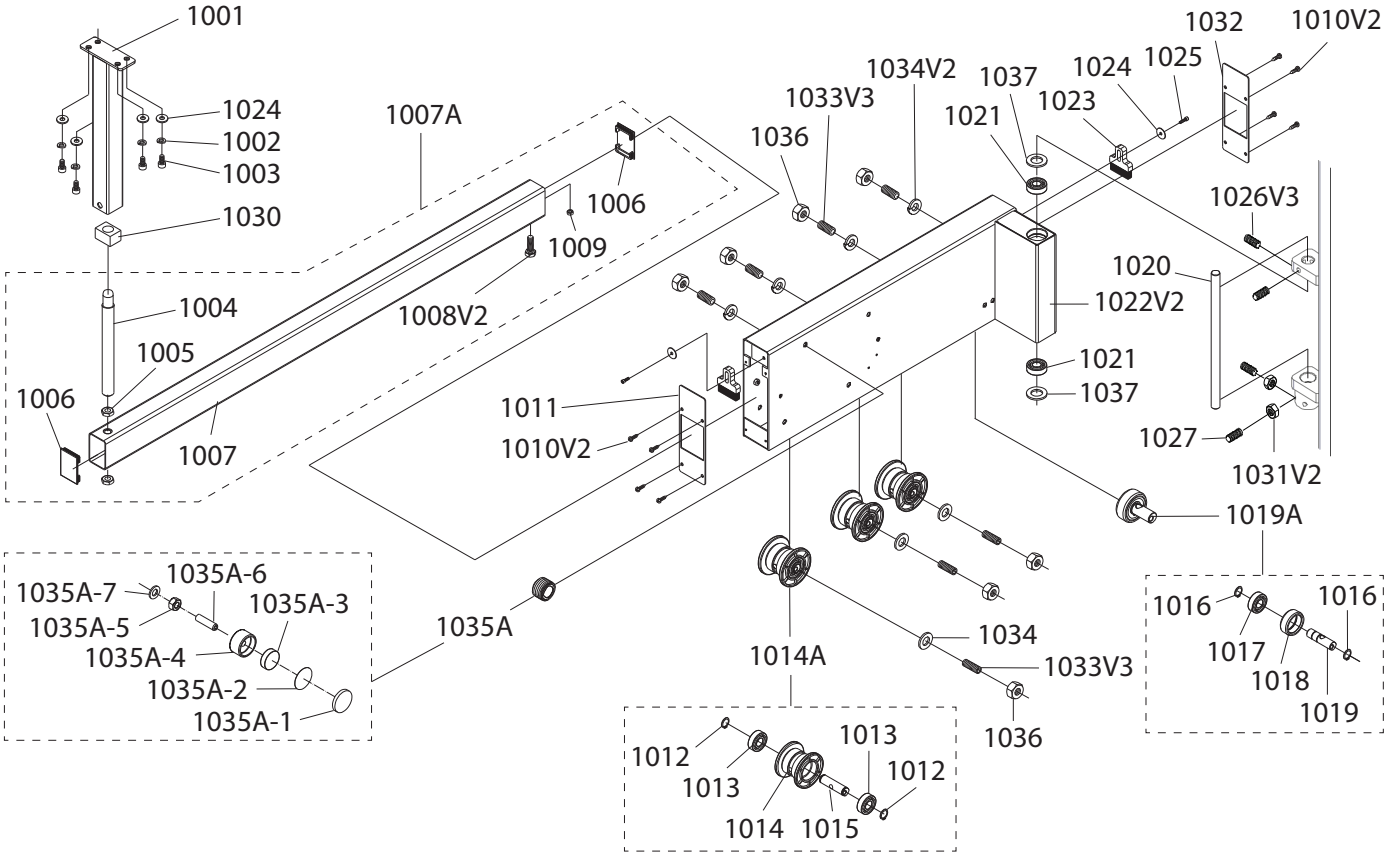
Crosscut Table



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
901	X18110901	CROSSCUT TABLE
902	X18110902	PLUG 38 X 38MM
903	X18110903	PLUG 40 X 20MM
904	X18110904	T-NUT M12-1.75
905V2	X18110905V2	T-SLOT BAR V2.12.12
906	X18110906	PAD
907V2	X18110907V2	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
908	X18110908	LOCK WASHER 6MM
909	X18110909	FENDER WASHER 12MM
910	X18110910	ADJ. HANDLE 95L, M12-1.75 X 55
911	X18110911	FENCE STOP BLOCK
912	X18110912	HEX NUT M8-1.25
913	X18110913	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 40

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
914	X18110914	FLAT WASHER 6MM
915	X18110915	PLUG 80 X 40MM
916	X18110916	PLUG
918	X18110918	KNOB BOLT M8-1.25 X 50, 12-LOBE, D50
919	X18110919	DOCK WASHER 8 X 30 X 3MM
920V2	X18110920V2	SUPPORT BAR 70MM WIDE V2.11.13
921V2	X18110921V2	COVER 70MM WIDE V2.11.13
922	X18110922	TAP SCREW #8 X 3/8
923	X18110923	T-NUT M8-1.25
924V2	X18110924V2	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 35
925	X18110925	FENDER WASHER 8MM
926	X18110926	LOCK NUT M8-1.25

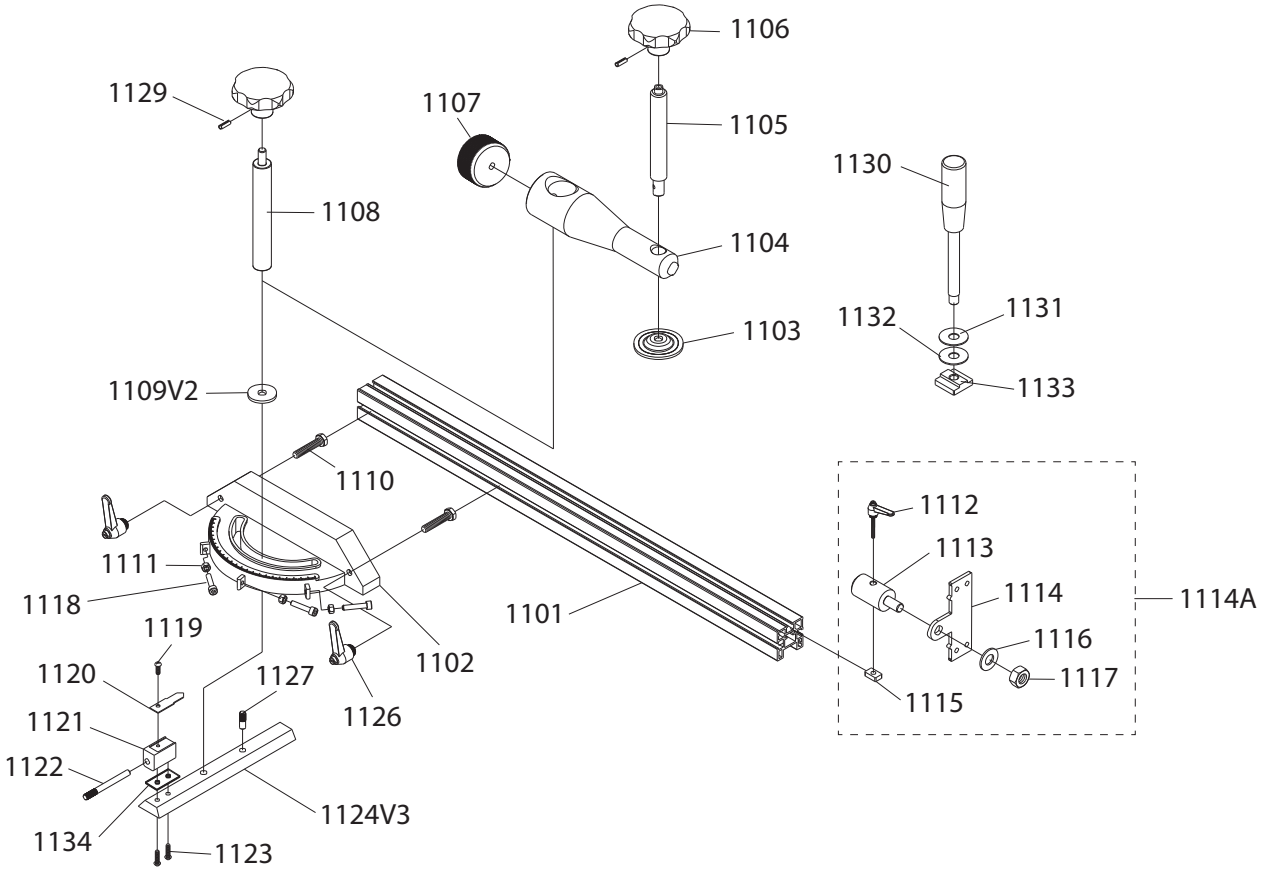
Swing Arm



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1001	X18111001	CROSSCUT TABLE SUPPORT LEG
1002	X18111002	LOCK WASHER 6MM
1003	X18111003	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
1004	X18111004	ROTARY SHAFT
1005	X18111005	HEX NUT M20-2.5
1006	X18111006	PLUG 40 X 80MM
1007	X18111007	SLIDING TUBE
1007A	X18111007A	SLIDING TUBE ASSEMBLY
1008V2	X18111008V2	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 12
1009	X18111009	HEX NUT M8-1.25
1010V2	X18111010V2	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M4-.7 X 6
1011	X18111011	COVER
1012	X18111012	EXT RETAINING RING 15MM
1013	X18111013	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
1014	X18111014	ROLLER
1014A	X18111014A	ROLLER ASSEMBLY
1015	X18111015	ADJUST SHAFT
1016	X18111016	EXT RETAINING RING 15MM
1017	X18111017	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
1018	X18111018	RING
1019	X18111019	ADJUST SHAFT
1019A	X18111019A	ADJUST SHAFT ASSEMBLY
1020	X18111020	SWING ARM SHAFT

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1021	X18111021	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
1022V2	X18111022V2	SWING ARM V2.10.16
1023	X18111023	BRUSH
1024	X18111024	FLAT WASHER 6MM
1025	X18111025	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20
1026V3	X18111026V3	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 16
1027	X18111027	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
1030	X18111030	ROTARY SHAFT COLLAR
1031V2	X18111031V2	HEX NUT M10-1.5 THIN
1032	X18111032	COVER
1033V3	X18111033V3	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 30
1034	X18111034	FLAT WASHER 8MM
1035A	X18111035A	MAGNET BASE ASSEMBLY
1035A-1	X18111035A-1	FOAM GASKET 28MM
1035A-2	X18111035A-2	RETAINING RING 28MM
1035A-3	X18111035A-3	MAGNET
1035A-4	X18111035A-4	MAGNET BASE
1035A-5	X18111035A-5	HEX NUT M8-1.25
1035A-6	X18111035A-6	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 35
1035A-7	X18111035A-7	FENDER WASHER 8MM
1036	X18111036	HEX NUT M8-1.25
1037	X18111037	FLAT WASHER 17 X 30 X 3MM

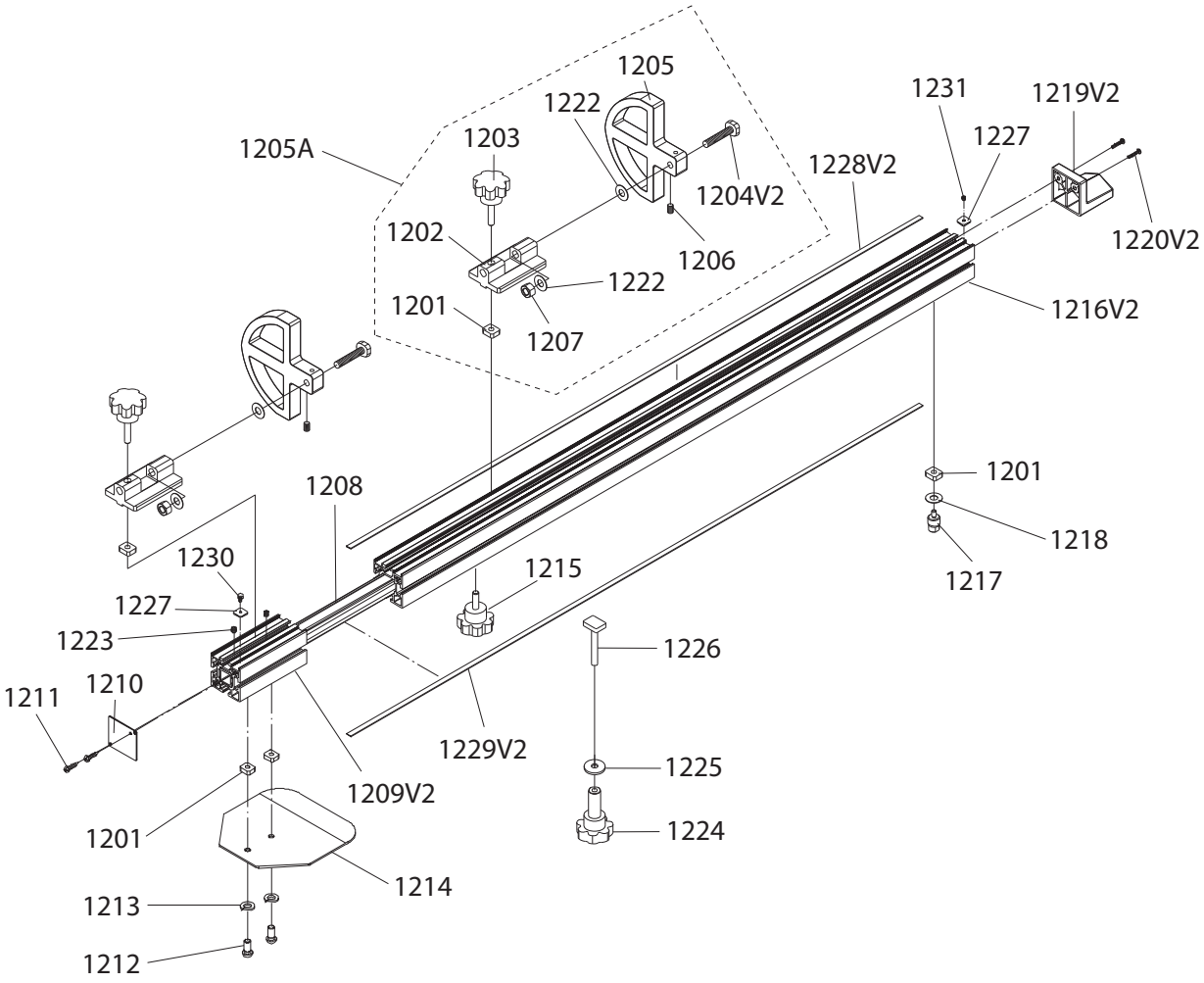
Miter Gauge



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1101	X18111101	MITER GAUGE FENCE
1102	X18111102	MITER GAUGE BODY
1103	X18111103	LARGE WASHER
1104	X18111104	SLIDING MITER CLAMP SHAFT
1105	X18111105	CLAMP SHAFT
1106	X18111106	KNOB (PINNED) 7-LOBE D60
1107	X18111107	KNOB (KNURLED) 36D X 20L
1108	X18111108	MITER HANDLE SHAFT
1109V2	X18111109V2	DOCK WASHER 10 X 27 X 3MM
1110	X18111110	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 30
1111	X18111111	HEX NUT M5-.8
1112	X18111112	ADJ. HANDLE M6-1 X 30, 65L
1113	X18111113	LOCK SHAFT
1114	X18111114	MITER FLIP STOP
1114A	X18111114A	MITER FLIP STOP ASSEMBLY
1115	X18111115	SQUARE NUT M6-1
1116	X18111116	FLAT WASHER 10MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1117	X18111117	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
1118	X18111118	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25
1119	X18111119	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 12
1120	X18111120	POINTER
1121	X18111121	FIXED BLOCK
1122	X18111122	STOP BAR
1123	X18111123	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 16
1124V3	X18111124V3	MITER GAUGE BAR V3.10.16
1126	X18111126	ADJUSTABLE HANDLE M6-1, 42L
1127	X18111127	SHAFT
1129	X18111129	ROLL PIN 3 X 20
1130	X18111130	FIXED HANDLE 30 X 132, M12-1.75 X 14
1131	X18111131	FLAT WASHER 12MM
1132	X18111132	FLAT WASHER 12MM PLASTIC
1133	X18111133	T-NUT M12-1.75
1134	X18111134	SPACING PLATE

Crosscut Fence



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1201	X18111201	T-NUT M8-1.25
1202	X18111202	STOP BRACKET
1203	X18111203	KNOB BOLT M8-1.25 X 40, 12-LOBE, D50
1204	X18111204	FLIP STOP SCREW
1205	X18111205	FLIP STOP
1205A	X18111205A	FLIP STOP ASSEMBLY
1206	X18111206	SET SCREW M6-1 X 10
1207	X18111207	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
1208	X18111208	SQUARE TUBE
1209V2	X18111209V2	EXT FENCE V2.06.13
1210	X18111210	COVER
1211	X18111211	TAP SCREW M4 X 10
1212	X18111212	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 16
1213	X18111213	LOCK WASHER 8MM
1214	X18111214	LOCATE PLATE
1215	X18111215	KNOB BOLT M8-1.25 X 27 PLASTIC TIP

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1216V2	X18111216V2	SQUARE FENCE V2.06.13
1217	X18111217	PIVOT SHOULDER STUD
1218	X18111218	FIBER WASHER 10MM
1219V2	X18111219V2	END PIECE ABS V2.06.13
1220	X18111220	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 10
1221	X18111221	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 35
1222	X18111222	FLAT WASHER 10MM BRASS
1223	X18111223	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
1224	X18111224	KNOB 12-LOBE, M8-1.25, 60 X 75
1225	X18111225	DOCK WASHER 8 X 30 X 3MM
1226	X18111226	T-BOLT M8-1.25 X 60
1227	X18111227	T-NUT M5-.8
1228V2	X18111228V2	SCALE 2000-0MM (78.75-0") STEEL V2.06.13
1229V2	X18111229V2	SCALE 0-2000MM (0-78.75") STEEL V2.06.13
1230	X18111230	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 6
1231	X18111231	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 5

WARRANTY

Woodstock International, Inc. warrants all Shop Fox machinery to be free of defects from workmanship and materials for a period of two years from the date of original purchase by the original owner. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence or accidents, lack of maintenance, or reimbursement of third party expenses incurred.

Woodstock International, Inc. will repair, replace, or arrange for a dealer refund, at its expense and option, the Shop Fox machine or machine part proven to be defective for its designed and intended use, provided that the original owner returns the product prepaid to an authorized warranty or repair facility as designated by our Bellingham, Washington office with proof of their purchase of the product within two years, and provides Woodstock International, Inc. reasonable opportunity to verify the alleged defect through inspection. If it is determined there is no defect, or that the defect resulted from causes not within the scope of Woodstock International Inc.'s warranty, then the original owner must bear the cost of storing and returning the product.

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WARRANTY

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