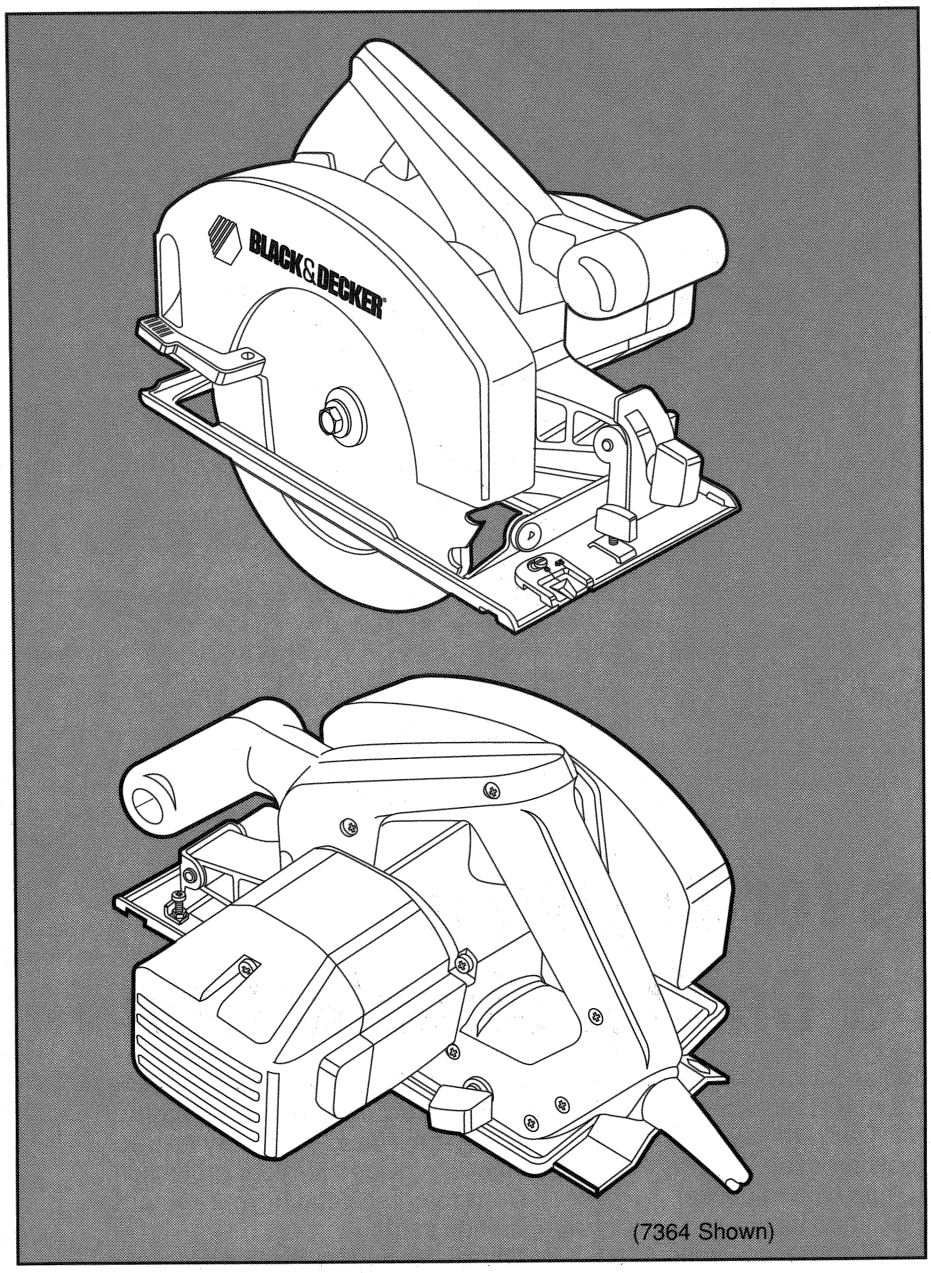
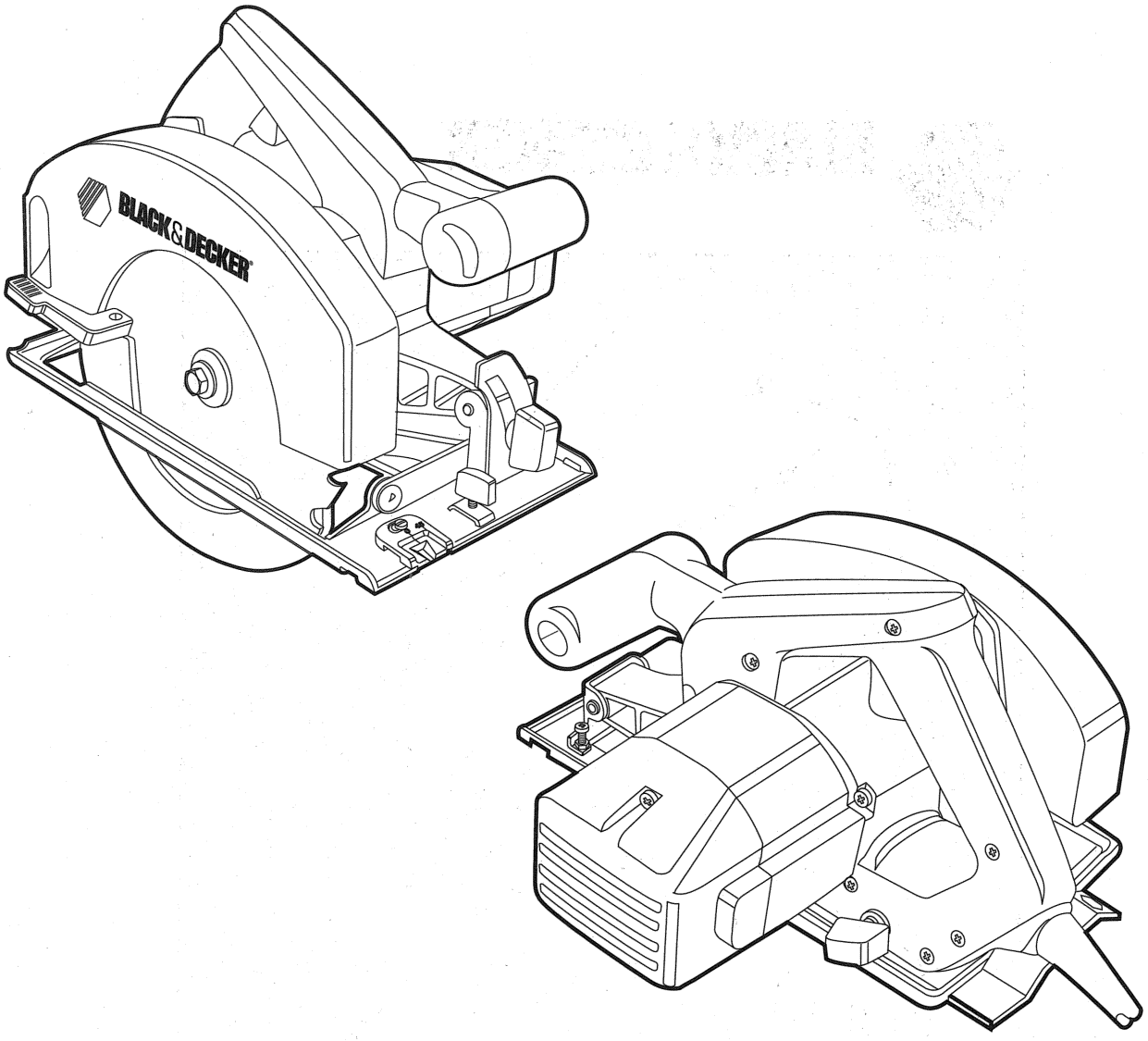
BLACK&DECKER®



(7364 Shown)

Instruction Manual

7¼" Circular Saws
7361, 7362, 7364, 5745



Thanks for Buying a Black & Decker Circular Saw

Your new Circular Saw is designed and built to those same standards that have made Black & Decker the world leader in power tools for over 75 years.

Cross-cutting, ripping and pocket cutting are made fast and easy.

We know you will appreciate your saw and the more you know about it the happier you'll be.

Please take the time to thoroughly read this instruction manual and pay particular attention to the safety instructions we've provided for your protection.

Don't forget to send in your owner's registration card.

Thanks for buying Black & Decker.

BLACK&DECKER®

Important Safety Instructions (For All Tools)

WARNING: When using Electric Tools, basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce risk of fire, electric shock, and personal injury, including the following:

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS

1. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN. Cluttered areas and benches invite injuries.
2. CONSIDER WORK AREA ENVIRONMENT. Don't expose power tools to rain. Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations. Keep work area well lit.
3. GUARD AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK. Prevent body contact with grounded surfaces. For example: pipes, radiators, ranges, refrigerator enclosures.
4. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY. All visitors should be kept away from work area. Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord.
5. STORE IDLE TOOLS. When not in use, tools should be stored in dry, and high or locked-up place - out of reach of children.
6. DON'T FORCE TOOL. It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was intended.
7. USE RIGHT TOOL. Don't force small tool or attachment to do the job of a heavy-duty tool. Don't use tool for purpose not intended, for example, don't use circular saw for cutting tree limbs or logs.
8. DRESS PROPERLY. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. They can be caught in moving parts. rubber gloves and non-skid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
9. USE SAFETY GLASSES. Also use face or dustmask if cutting operation is dusty.
10. DON'T ABUSE CORD. Never carry tool by cord or yank it to disconnect from receptacle. Keep cord from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
11. SECURE WORK. Use clamps or a vise to hold work. It's safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate tool.
12. DON'T OVERREACH. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
13. MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE. Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safe performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Inspect tool cords periodically and if damaged have repaired by authorized service facility. Inspect extension cords periodically and replace if damaged. Keep handles dry, clean, and free form oil and grease.
14. DISCONNECT TOOLS. When not in use, before servicing, and when changing accessories, such as blades, bits, cutters.
15. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES. Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
16. AVOID UNINTENTIONAL STARTING. Don't carry plugged-in tool with finger on switch. Be sure switch is off when plugging in.
17. OUTDOOR USE EXTENSION CORDS. When tool is used outdoors, use only extension cords intended for use outdoors and so marked.
18. STAY ALERT. Watch what you are doing. Use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired.
19. CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is defective should be properly repaired or replaced by an authorized service center unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in this instruction manual. Have defective switches replaced by authorized service center. Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on and off.
20. DO NOT OPERATE portable electric tools near flammable liquids or in gaseous or explosive atmospheres. Motors in these tools normally spark, and the sparks might ignite fumes.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE USE.

Additional Circular Saw Safety Instructions

1. Disconnect plug from power supply before changing blades, making cutting depth or bevel angle adjustments, inspecting, cleaning or when saw is not being used.
2. Keep guards in place and in working order. Never wedge or tie lower guard open. Check operation of lower guard before each use. Do not use if lower guard does not close briskly and completely over saw blade. CAUTION: If saw is dropped, lower guard may be bent restricting full return. Do not use saw until the lower guard is returned to the proper working order.
3. KEEP BLADES CLEAN AND SHARP. Sharp blades minimize stalling, overload, kickback and give a cleaner cut.
4. DANGER: KEEP HANDS AWAY FROM CUTTING AREA. Keep hands away from blades. Do not reach underneath work while blade is rotating. Do not attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving. CAUTION: Blades continue to coast after releasing trigger. Never place your hand on the work surface in front of or behind the saw.
5. SUPPORT LARGE PANELS. Large panels must be supported as shown in FIGURE 16 to minimize the risk of overload and kickback from blade pinching.
6. SUPPORT SAW PROPERLY.When resting the saw on the workpiece, the saw should be rested on the larger portion and the smaller piece cut off.
7. USE RIP FENCE. Always use a fence or straight edge guide when ripping.
8. GUARD AGAINST KICKBACK. Kickback occurs when the saw begins to stall rapidly and is driven back towards the operator. Release switch immediately if blade binds or saw stalls. Keep blades sharp. Support large panels as shown in FIGURE 16. Use fence or straight edge guide when ripping. Don't force tool. Stay alert, exercise control. Don't remove saw from work during a cut while the blade is moving. A more detailed explanation of Kickback follows the "Operation" section of this manual.
9. LOWER GUARD. When necessary for accurate starts or when pocket cutting, raise lower guard with the retracting lever. Release the lever when the lower guard is supported by the workpiece.
10. ADJUSTMENTS. Before cutting be sure depth and bevel adjustments are tight.
11. USE ONLY BLADES WITH 5/8" DIA. ARBOR. Do not use blades with incorrect size holes. Never use defective or incorrect blade washers or bolts.
12. AVOID CUTTING NAILS. Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.
    CAUTION: When sawing into walls, floors or wherever "live" electrical wires may be encountered, DO NOT TOUCH ANY METAL PARTS OF THE TOOL! Hold the Saw only by its plastic handles to prevent electric shock if you accidently saw into a "live" wire.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Motor

Your Black & Decker tool is powered by a B&D-built motor. Be sure your power supply agrees with nameplate marking. 120 Volts AC only means your saw will operate on standard 60 Hz household power. Do not operate on DC. Lower voltage will cause loss of power and can result in over-heating. All B&D tools are factory-tested; if this tool does not operate, check the power supply.

Double Insulation

Your unit is DOUBLE INSULATED to permit use on non-grounded circuits. This means that it is constructed throughout with **TWO** separate "layers" of electrical insulation or one **DOUBLE** thickness of insulation between you and the tool's electrical system.

Tools built with this insulation system are not intended to be grounded. As a result, your tool is equipped with a two-prong plug which permits you to use extension cords without concern for maintaining a ground connection.

NOTE: DOUBLE INSULATION does not take the place of normal safety precautions when operating this tool. The insulation system is for added protection against injury resulting from a possible electrical insulation failure within the tool.

CAUTION: When servicing all tools, **USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS.** Repair or replace damaged cords.

Electric Blade Brake

(7364 only)

Your saw has an automatic electric blade brake which is designed to stop the blade in about two seconds after you release the trigger switch. It is useful when making certain cuts in wood where a coasting blade would result in a wide, imprecise cut.

Occasionally the brake will not stop the saw in the approximate 2 seconds discussed above. If this condition persists, have the saw serviced at a Black & Decker Service Center.

Brushes

Your tool is equipped with the B&D Checkpoint brush system which will automatically turn the tool off when the brushes are worn out. This prevents the worn out brushes from damaging the motor. Have the brushes replaced at your local Black & Decker Service Center or Authorized Service Station.

Adjustments and Setup

ATTACHING AND REMOVING BLADES

UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY.

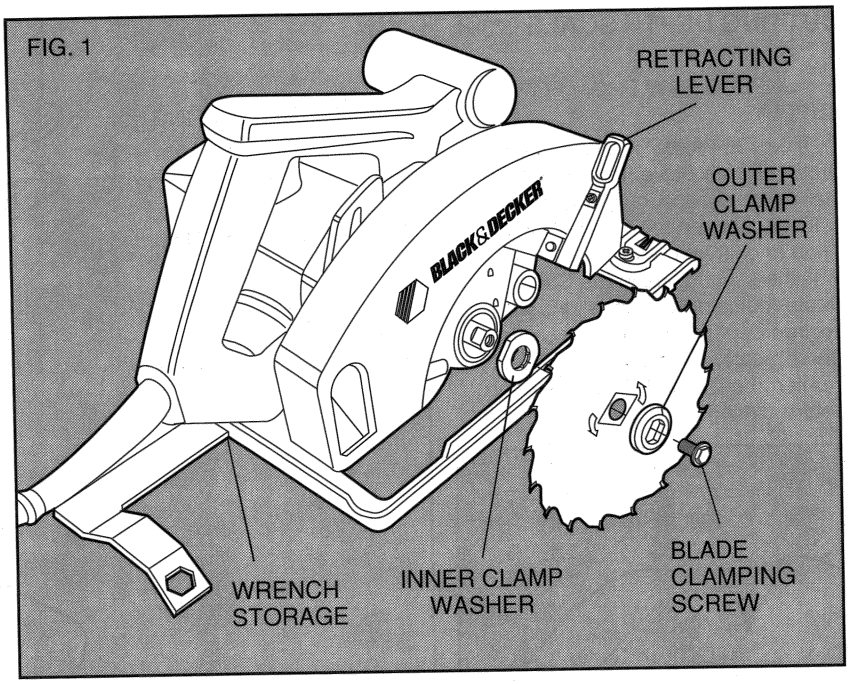
To attach the blade, retract lower blade guard and place inner clamp washer and blade on saw spindle with printed side of blade out (teeth at bottom of blade pointing forward) (Figure 1). The larger surface of the outer washer must face the blade. Thread on blade clamping screw firmly by hand to hold washer in position. Tighten the blade clamping screw securely, using the Blade Lock (on saws so equipped) or secure blade as shown in Figure 4.

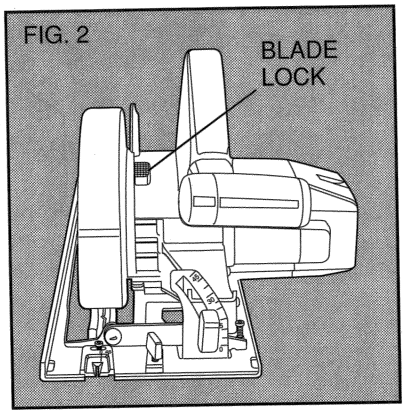
BLADE LOCK (7364 & 7362 Only)

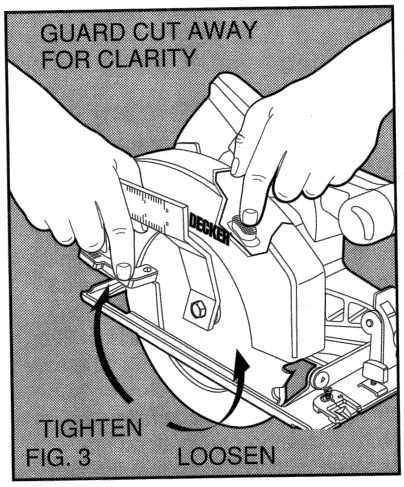
UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY

Lightly depress the Blade Lock button, shown in Figure 2, while turning the spindle until the blade stops rotating. Keep the button depressed while you tighten the blade clamping screw (clockwise) firmly with the blade wrench provided, as shown in Figure 3.

NEVER ENGAGE BLADE LOCK WHILE SAW IS RUNNING, OR ENGAGE IN AN EFFORT TO STOP TOOL. NEVER TURN SWITCH ON WHEN BLADE LOCK IS ENGAGED.





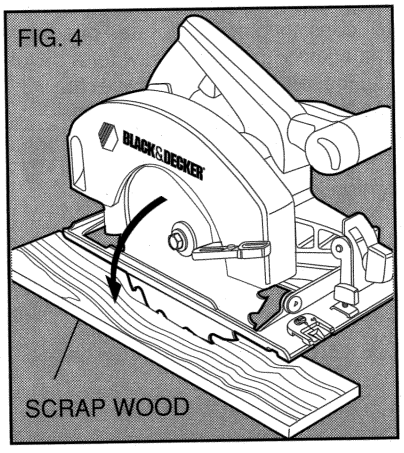


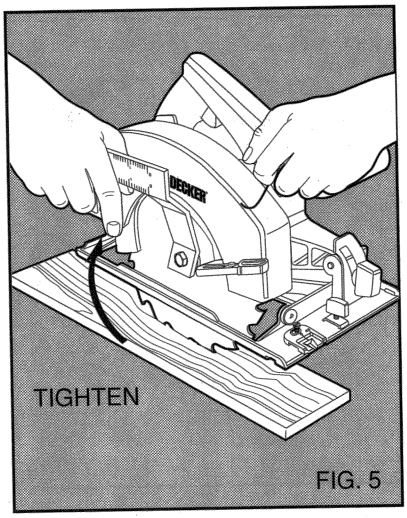
Before removing the blade, unplug the saw. Engage the blade lock (on saws so equipped) and unscrew the blade clamping screw (counterclockwise) using the wrench provided.

SAWS WITHOUT BLADE LOCKS (7361 & 5745)

UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY

With the saw unplugged, raise the lower guard using the retracting lever. Place the saw with the exposed blade down on a piece of scrap wood. Press firmly so that the blade digs slightly into the scrap, as shown in Figure 4. This will hold the blade so that you can tighten the clamping screw with the wrench provided, as shown in Figure 5.



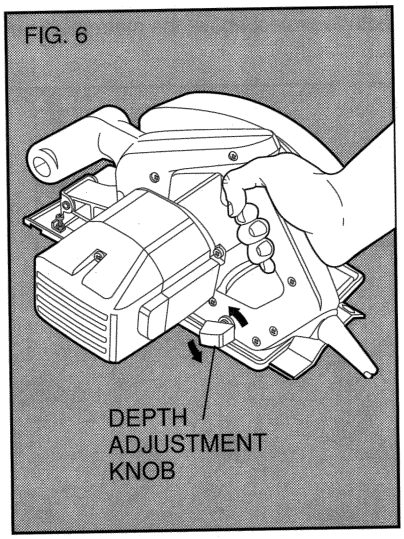


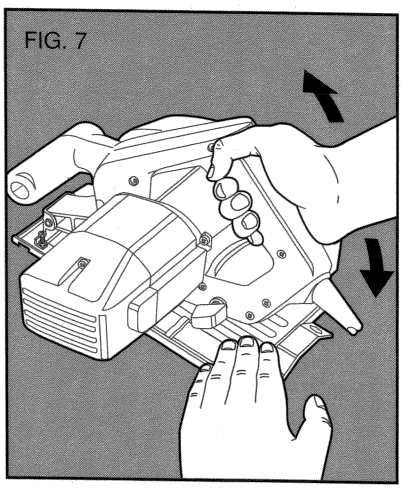
NOTE: This manual uses the term "knob" in describing various controls and adjustments on your saw. Some saws use wing nuts instead of plastic knobs.

CUTTING DEPTH ADJUSTMENT

UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY

Hold the Saw firmly as shown in Figure 6. Loosen (counterclockwise) the Depth Adjustment Knob and move shoe to obtain the desired depth of cut, as shown in Figure 7. Make sure Depth Adjustment Knob has been retightened (clockwise) before operating saw.

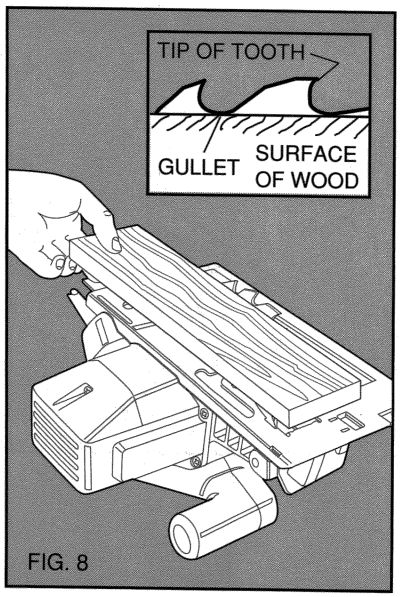




For the most efficient cutting action, set the Depth Adjustment so that one tooth of the blade will fully project below the material to be cut. This distance is from the tip of the tooth to the bottom of the gullet in front of it. This keeps blade friction at a minimum, removes sawdust from the cut, results in cooler, faster sawing and reduces the chance of kickback.

A method for checking for correct cutting depth is shown in Figure 8. Note that one full tooth of the blade projects above a scrap piece of the lumber to be cut.

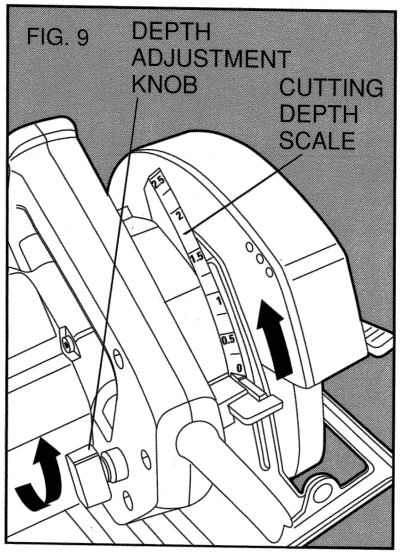
NOTE: When using Carbide-Tipped Blades, make an exception to the above rule and allow only one-half of a tooth to project above the material to be cut.



CUTTING DEPTH SCALE (7364 & 7362 ONLY)

UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY.

The 7364 and 7362 saw have a Cutting Depth Scale to assist you in making quick, accurate cutting depth settings. Loosen the Depth Adjustment Knob and lift up on the saw's handle until the scribed line in the Cutting Depth Indicator Bracket aligns with the desired depth shown on the Cutting Depth Scale, as shown in Figure 9. Tighten the Depth Adjustment Knob before cutting.

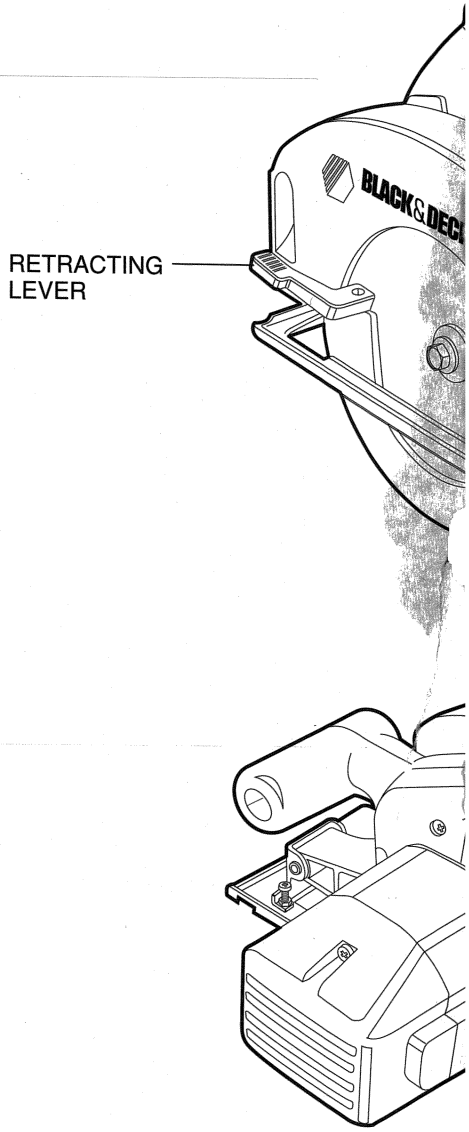


BEVEL ANGLE ADJUSTMENT

UNPLUG SAW FROM THE POWER SUPPLY.

The full range of the Bevel Adjustment is from **0 TO 45 DEGREES**. The quadrant is graduated in increments of 5 degrees with an extra mark at 22.5° (1/2 of 45°).

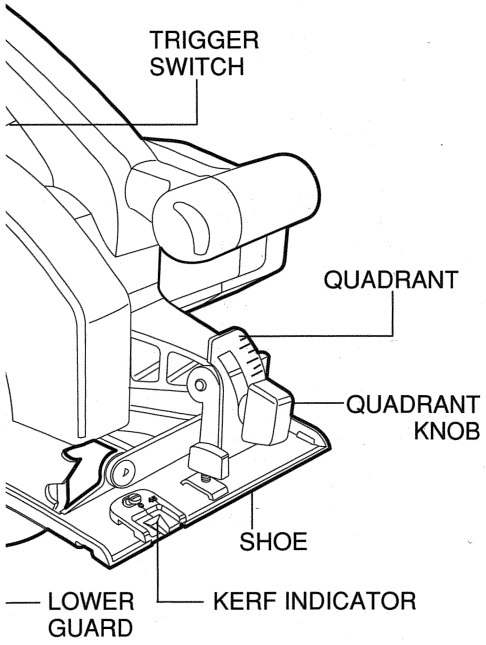
On the front of the saw is a bevel angle adjustment mechanism (Figure 10) consisting of a calibrated quadrant and a knob. To set the saw for a bevel cut, loosen (counterclockwise) the quadrant knob and tilt shoe to the desired angle by aligning the scribed line with the desired angle mark. Re-tighten knob firmly (clockwise).



KERF INDICATOR (7361)

UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY.

The front of the saw shoe has a kerf indicator for straight and bevel cutting, as shown in Figure 10. This indicator allows you to guide the saw along cutting lines penciled on the material being cut. The indicator lines up with the left (inner) side of the saw blade which makes the slot, or "kerf" cut by the moving blade fall to the right of the indicator. Guide along the penciled cutting line so that the kerf falls into the waste or surplus material, as shown in Figure 11.



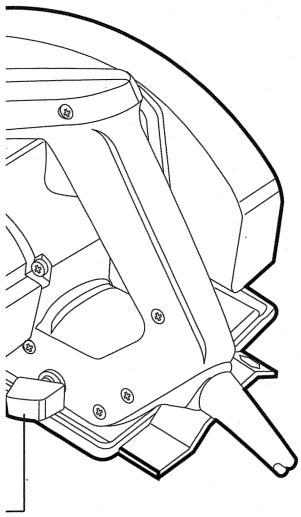


FIG. 10

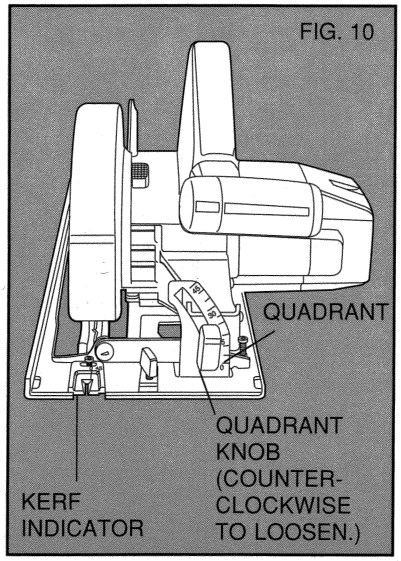
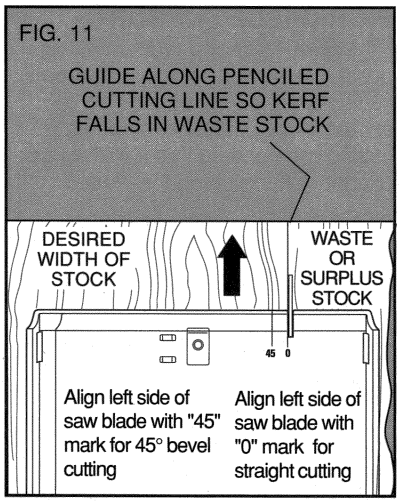


FIG. 11

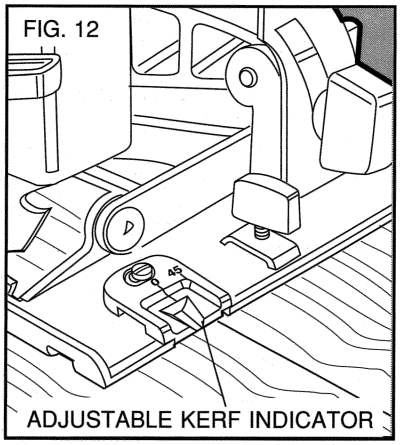


ADJUSTABLE KERF INDICATOR (7362, 7364 & 5745 ONLY)

UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY.

The front of the saw shoe has an adjustable kerf indicator for straight and bevel cutting, as shown in Figure 12. Because saw blades vary in thickness, the indicator can be adjusted to accomodate these factors. Make a few cuts in scrap stock until you know where the kerf is falling and loosen the screw and adjust the indicator as necessary. Be sure to firmly tighten the screw before cutting.

FIG. 12



ADJUSTING FOR 0° CUTS (7362, 5745 & 7364 ONLY)

1. UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY.
2. Adjust the saw to 0° bevel.
3. Place saw on blade side (Figure 13). Retract blade guard.
4. Loosen quadrant knob. Figure 13. Place a square against the blade and shoe to adjust the 90° setting.

NOTE: When placing the square against the blade, ensure that it doesn't touch the tips of the blade teeth. The teeth are "set" (bent to either side) and will produce an inaccurate measurement.

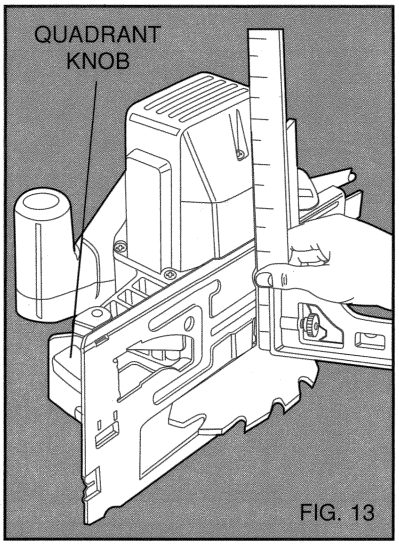
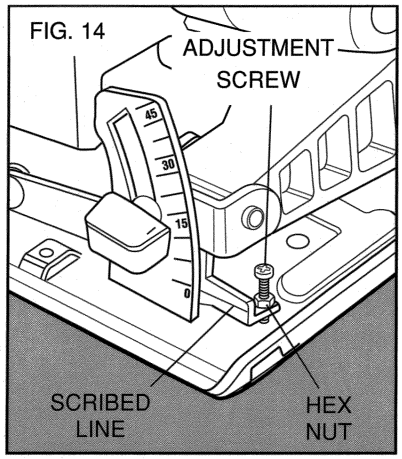


FIG. 13

5. Loosen the hex nut and move the adjustment screw so that the shoe will stop at the proper angle as shown in Figure 14. Lock the screw in place by tightening the hex nut.

Your saw may have a screw and hex nut as shown in Figure 14, or it may have a special type of screw which needs no hex nut. Simply adjust the screw as required.

FIG. 14



Operation

SWITCH

Pull the trigger switch to turn the motor "ON". Releasing the trigger turns the motor "OFF". Releasing the trigger also automatically actuates the electric blade brake on units so equipped. This tool has no provision to lock the switch in the "ON" position, and should never be locked "ON" by any other means.

WORKPIECE SUPPORT

Figure 15 shows proper sawing position. Hands are kept away from cutting area, and the power cord should be positioned clear of the cutting area and so that it will not get caught or hung up on the work.

To avoid kickback, DO support panel near the cut, (Figure 16). DON'T support panel away from the cut, (Figure 17).

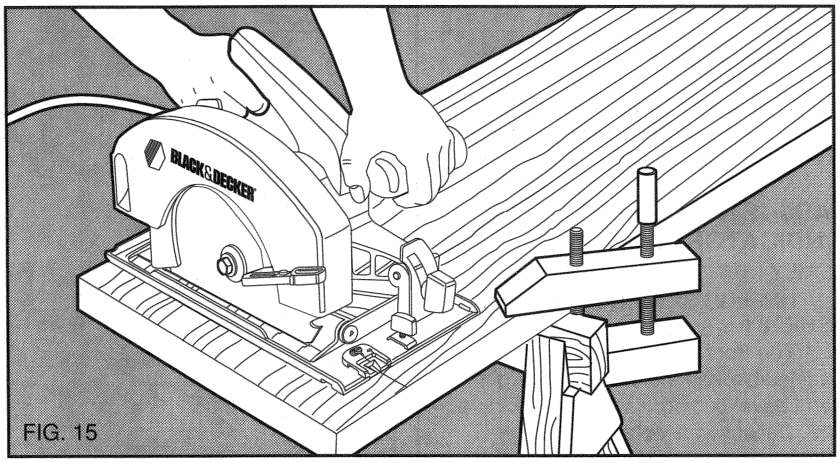


FIG. 15

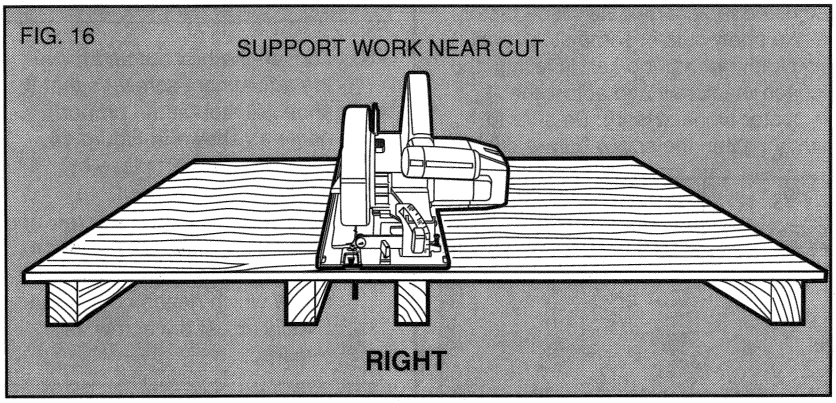


FIG. 16 SUPPORT WORK NEAR CUT

RIGHT

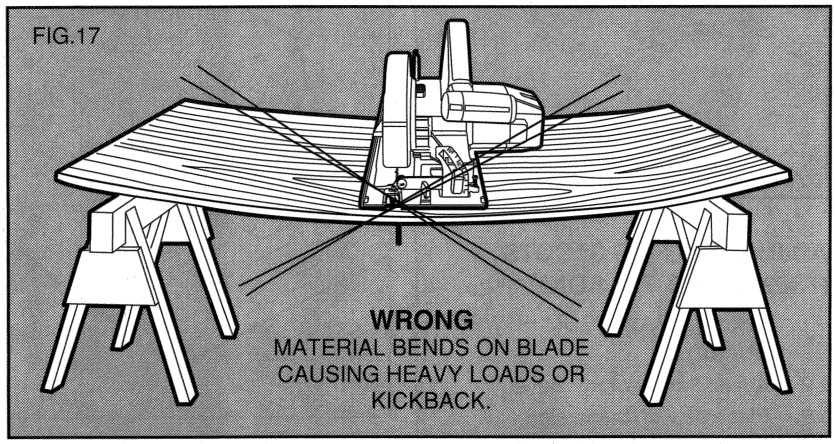


FIG.17

WRONG
MATERIAL BENDS ON BLADE CAUSING HEAVY LOADS OR KICKBACK.

It is important to support the work properly and to hold the saw firmly to prevent loss of control which could cause personal injury; Figure 18 illustrates typical hand support of the saw.

ALWAYS UNPLUG SAW BEFORE MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS!
Place the work with its "good" side - the one on which appearance is most important - down. The saw cuts upward, so any splintering will be on the surface that is up when you saw it.

CUTTING

Support the work so that the cut will be on your right. Place the wider portion of the saw shoe on that part of the work piece which is solidly supported, not on the section that will fall off when the cut is made. As examples, Figure 18 illustrates the RIGHT way to cut off the end of a board, and Figure 19 the WRONG way. Always clamp work. Don't try to hold short pieces by hand! Remember to support overhanging material.Avoid sawing overhead. If absolutely necessary to do so, use extra care to avoid falling pieces. Use caution when sawing material from below to prevent sagging of the material.

Be sure saw is up to full speed before blade contacts material to be cut. Starting saw with blade against material to be cut or pushed forward into kerf can result in the saw jumping back toward the operator.

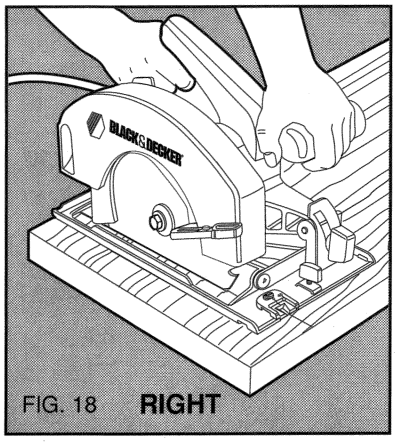
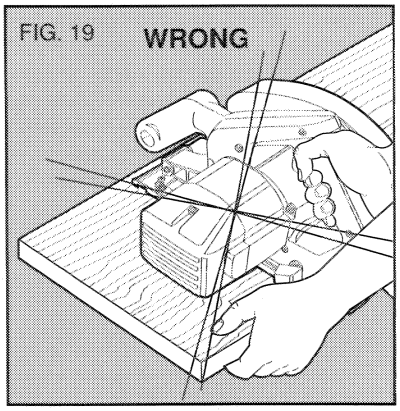


FIG. 18 **RIGHT**



Push the saw forward at a speed which allows the blade to cut without laboring. Hardness and toughness can vary even in the same piece of material, and knotty or damp sections can put a heavy load on the saw. When this happens, push the saw more slowly, but hard enough to keep it working without much decrease in speed. Forcing the saw can cause rough cuts, inaccuracy, and overheating of the motor.

Should your cut begin to go off the line, don't try to force it back on. Release the switch and allow blade to come to a complete stop. Then you can withdraw the saw, sight anew, and start a new cut slightly inside the wrong one. In any event, withdraw the saw if you must shift the cut. Forcing a correction inside the cut can stall the saw. IF SAW STALLS, RELEASE THE TRIGGER AND BACK THE SAW UNTIL IT IS LOOSE. BE SURE BLADE IS STRAIGHT IN THE CUT AND CLEAR OF THE CUTTING EDGE BEFORE RESTARTING.

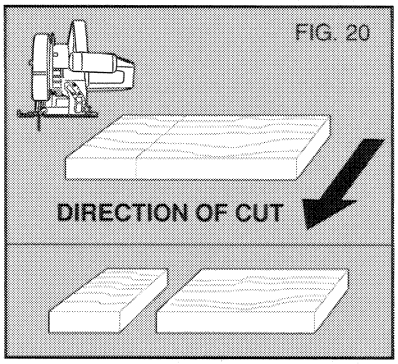
As you finish a cut, release the trigger and allow the blade to stop before lifting the saw from the work. As you lift the saw, the spring-tensioned telescoping guard will automatically close under the blade. Remember the blade is exposed until this occurs, never reach under the work for any reason whatsoever. When you have to retract the telescoping guard manually (as is necessary for starting pocket cuts) always use the retracting lever. Release the retracting lever when the guard is supported by the work piece.

TYPES OF CUTS

CROSSCUTTING:

Crosscutting is cutting ACROSS the grain of a piece of wood. The cut can be straight across at 90 degrees or at any other angle across the grain. Crosscutting is probably the most common cut made and is performed with the **BLADE AT 90 DEGREES TO THE SAW SHOE.**

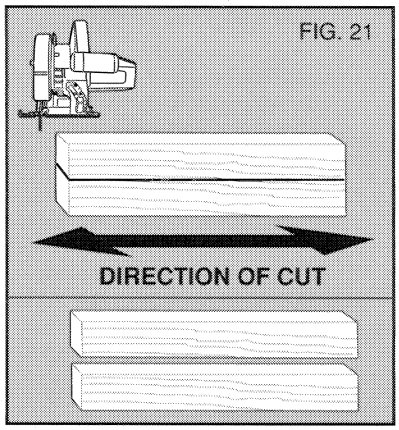
Figure 20 shows a typical crosscut.



RIPPING:

Ripping is cutting WITH the grain of a piece of wood with the **BLADE AT 90 DEGREES TO THE SAW SHOE.** It is usually used to make a board less wide. When ripping, always use a rip fence or make a straight edge guide out of wood or any convenient material that is as long as the cut you are making. Guide the saw by lightly pressing the edge of the shoe against the edge of your guide.

Figure 21 shows a typical rip.

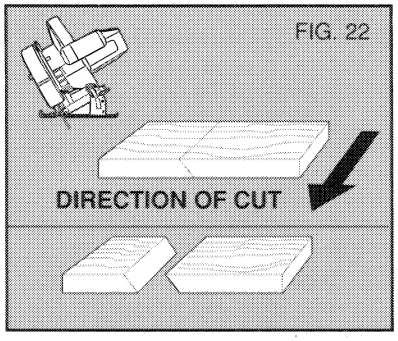


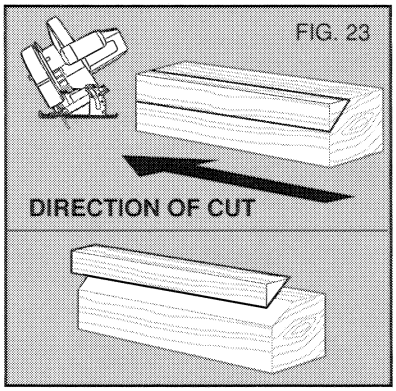
BEVEL CUTTING:

Bevel cutting is cutting either ACROSS the grain or WITH the grain with the **BLADE AT SOME ANGLE OTHER THAN 90 DEGREES TO THE SAW SHOE.**

Figure 22 shows a typical bevel crosscut.

Figure 23 shows a typical bevel rip.

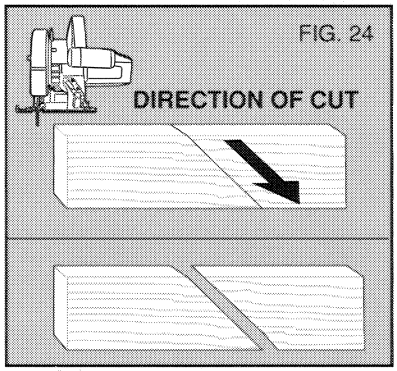




MITER CUTTING:

Bevel cuts are not to be confused with miter cuts, which are simply crosscuts made with the **BLADE AT 90 DEGREES TO THE SAW SHOE** and at some angle across the grain.

A typical miter cut is shown in Figure 24.



COMPOUND CUTTING:

A compound cut is simply a combination of a bevel cut and a miter cut. The **BLADE IS AT SOME ANGLE OTHER THAN 90 DEGREES TO THE SAW SHOE.**

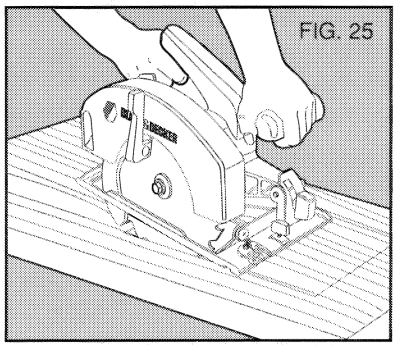
POCKET CUTTING:

Pocket cutting is used to cut a hole in a panel without cutting in from the side.

Tilt saw forward and rest front of the shoe on material to be cut.Align so that cut will begin at the back of the drawn rectangle, as shown in Figure 25.

Using the retracting lever, retract blade guard to an upward position. Lower rear of shoe until blade teeth almost touch cutting line. (The teeth MUST be clear of the workpiece when starting the saw to prevent stalling or jumping back of the saw.) Now release the blade guard (its contact with the work will keep it in position to open freely as you start the cut) (Figure 25). Start the motor and gradually lower the saw until its shoe rests flat on the material to be cut. Advance saw along the cutting line until cut is completed. Release trigger and allow blade to stop completely before withdrawing the blade from the material. When starting each new cut, repeat as above. Never tie the blade guard in a raised position.

Figure 25 shows the procedure for pocket cutting.



Kickback

When the saw blade becomes pinched or twisted in the cut, kickback can occur. The saw is then thrust rapidly back toward the operator. When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit backward. When the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

Kickback is more likely to occur when any of the following conditions exist.

1. IMPROPER WORKPIECE SUPPORT
   - A. Sagging or improper lifting of the cut off piece causing pinching of the blade.
   - B. Cutting through material supported at the outer ends only (see Figure 17). As the material weakens it sags, closing down the kerf and pinching the blade.
   - C. Cutting of a an overhanging piece of material from the bottom up in a vertical direction. The falling cut off piece can pinch the blade.
   - D. Cutting off long narrow strips (as in ripping). The cut off strip can sag or twist closing the kerf and pinching the blade.
   - E. Snagging the lower guard on a surface below the material being cut momentarily reducing operator control. The saw can lift partially out of the cut increasing the chance of blade twist. Ensure that there is suffient clearance under the workpiece.
2. IMPROPER DEPTH OF CUT SETTING ON SAW

   Using the saw with an excessive depth of cut setting increases loading on the unit and susceptibility to twisting of the blade in the kerf. It also increases the surface area of the blade avaliable for pinching under conditions of kerf close down.
3. BLADE TWISTING (MISALIGNMENT IN CUT)
   - A. Pushing harder to cut through a knot, a nail, or a hard grain area can cause the blade to twist.
   - B. Trying to turn the saw in the cut (trying to get back on the marked line) can cause blade twist.
   - C. Extended reach or operating saw with poor body control (out of balance), can result in twisting the blade.
   - D. Changing hand grip or body position while cutting can result in blade twist.
   - E. Backing unit up to clear blade can lead to twist if not done carefully.
4. MATERIALS THAT REQUIRE EXTRA ATTENTION
   - A. Wet lumber
   - B. Green lumber (material freshly cut or not kiln dried)
   - C. Pressure treated lumber (material treated with preservatives or anti-rot chemicals)
5. USE OF DULL OR DIRTY BLADES

   Dull blades cause increased loading of the saw. To compensate, an operator will usually push harder which further loads the unit and promotes twisting of the blade in the kerf. Worn blades may also have insufficient body clearance which increases the chance of binding and increased loading.
6. LIFTING THE SAW WHEN MAKING BEVEL CUTS

   Bevel cuts require special operator attention to proper cutting techniques - especially guidance of the saw. Both blade angle to the shoe and greater blade surface in the material increase the chance for binding and misalignment (twist) to occur.
7. RESTARTING A CUT WITH THE BLADE TEETH JAMMED AGAINST THE MATERIAL

   The saw should be brought up to full operating speed before starting a cut or restarting a cut after the unit has been stopped with the blade in the kerf. Failure to do so can cause stalling and kickback.

Any other conditions which could result in pinching, binding, twisting, or misalignment of the blade could cause kickback. Refer to the sections on "Adjustments And Set-Up" and "Operation" for procedures and techniques that will minimize the occurrence of kickback.

Cleaning & Lubrication

UNPLUG SAW FROM POWER SUPPLY.

Use only mild soap and a damp cloth to clean the tool. Many household cleaners contain chemicals which could seriously damage plastic. Also, do not use gasoline, turpentine, lacquer or paint thinner, dry cleaning fluids or similar products. Never let any liquid get inside the tool; never immerse any part of the tool into a liquid.

Self lubricating bearings are used in the tool and relubrication is not required. However, it is recommended that, once a year, you take or send the tool to a B & D Service Center for a thorough cleaning, inspection and lubrication of the gear case.

Accessories

The accessories listed in this manual are available at extra cost from your local dealer or Black & Decker Service Center. A complete listing of service centers is included on the owner's registration card packed with your tool.

A. RIP FENCE . . . Attaches to top of Saw shoe. Permits rip cuts without penciled guide line.
B. SAW PROTRACTOR . . . Guides Saw for accurate cut-off work. Adjusts from 0 to 70 degrees.
C. CUT-OFF GUIDE . . . For 90 degree or 45 degree cuts.
D. CARRYING CASE . . . Protects your Saw. Keeps blades, extension cords, etc. handy on the job.
E. SAFETY SPECTACLES... Designed to fit over standard glasses.
F. FILTER MASK

CAUTION: Recommended accessories and saw blades for your Saw are listed in this manual. The use of any other accessory or attachment may be hazardous.

Blades

A dull blade will cause slow, inefficient cutting, overload on the saw motor, excessive splintering and could increase the possibility of kickback. It is a good practice to keep extra blades on hand so that sharp blades are available while the dull ones are being sharpened (See "SAWS-SHARPENING" in the Yellow Pages). In fact, many lower priced blades can be replaced with new ones at very little cost over the sharpening price.

Hardened gum or wood sap on the blade will slow down the cutting. This gum can best be removed with trichlorethylene, kerosene, turpentine or oven cleaner.

Always use 7 1/4" dia. blades. Exception: 7" abrasive blades can be used.

Black & Decker manufactures a complete line of saw blades and the following types of blades are available from your dealer.

VISUALLY EXAMINE CARBIDE BLADES BEFORE USE. REPLACE IF BENT OR CHIPPED.

BLADE TYPE
COMBINATION - For general- purpose ripping and cutting
CROSS-CUT - For smoother, faster cross-cutting
RIPPING - For fast rip cuts
PLYWOOD - For smooth cuts in plywood. Reduce splintering.
FRAMING / RIP - For facing, roofing, siding, sub-flooring, framing, form cutting.
PLANER - For very smooth ripping and cross-cutting.
FRICTION - For cutting corrugated, galvanized sheets.
METAL-CUTTING - For cutting aluminum, copper, lead and other soft metals.
FLOORING - For sawing where nails may be occasionally encountered.
CARBIDE-TIPPED - For longest sawing without blade sharpening. Cuts wood, Transite, Cemesto board, Formica, Masonite, pressure treated lumber, and similar materials.
ABRASIVE - Different types available for metal and masonry.

If you need assistance in locating any accessory, please contact: Black & Decker (U.S.) Inc. Consumer Service Department, 626 Hanover Pike, P.O. Box 618, Hampstead, MD 21074-0618

Extension Cords

Double insulated tools have two wire cords and can be used with two wire or three wire extension cords. Only round jacketed extension cords should be used, and we recommend that they be listed by Underwriters Laboratories (U.L.) (C.S.A. in Canada). If the extension will be used outside, the cord must be suitable for outdoor use. Any cord marked as outdoor can also be used for indoor work. The letters "WA" on the cord jacket indicate that the cord is suitable for outdoor use.

An extension cord must have adequate wire size (AWG or American wire Gauge) for safety, and to prevent loss of power and overheating. The smaller the gauge number of the wire, the greater the current carrying capacity of the cable, (That is 16 gauge has more current carrying capacity than 18 gauge.) When using more than one extension to make up the total length, be sure each individual extension contains at least the minimum wire size.

To determine the minimum wire size required, refer to the chart below:

CHART FOR MINIMUM WIRE SIZE (AWG) OF EXTENSION CORDS

NAMEPLATE RATING-AMPS	TOTAL EXTENSION CORD LENGTH-FEET							
	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
0 - 10.0	18	18	16	16	14	14	12	12
10.1 - 13.0	16	16	14	14	14	12	12	12
13.1 - 15.0	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	----

Before using an extension cord, inspect it for loose or exposed wires, damaged insulation, and defective fittings. Make any needed repairs or replace the cord if necessary. Black & Decker has extension cords available that are U.L. (C.S.A. in Canada) listed for outdoor use.

Important!

To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, particularly for Double Insulated tools, repairs, maintenance and adjustment (excluding maintenance described in this manual) should be performed by BLACK & DECKER Service Centers or other qualified service organizations, always using identical BLACK & DECKER replacement parts.

Black & Decker's Full Two Year Home Use Warranty states that, in case of a defect, you may return the tool to the place of purchase for a free replacement (if it is a participating retailer) or you may take it to a Black & Decker Service Center.

Home Use Warranty (A Full Two Year Warranty)

Black & Decker (U.S.) Inc. warrants this product for two years against any defects that are due to faulty material or workmanship. Please return the complete unit, transportation prepaid, to the seller (if a participating retailer) for free replacement (proof of purchase may be required). The unit may also be returned to a Black & Decker Service Center or Authorized Service Station, listed under "Tools Electric" in the yellow pages for free replacement or repair at our option. This warranty does not apply to accessories. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights which vary from state to state. Should you have any questions, contact your nearest Black & Decker Service Center manager.

Every Black & Decker tool is of the highest quality. If you wish to contact us regarding this product, please call toll free between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. EST, Monday through Friday 1-800-762-6672.

Like most Black & Decker products your tool is listed by Underwriters Laboratories to ensure that it meets stringent safety requirements.

This symbol on the nameplate means the product is listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

See 'Tools-Electric' —Yellow Pages— for Service & Sales

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