

TRIMCAT™

Instruction Manual

2832 • 2834 • 2836

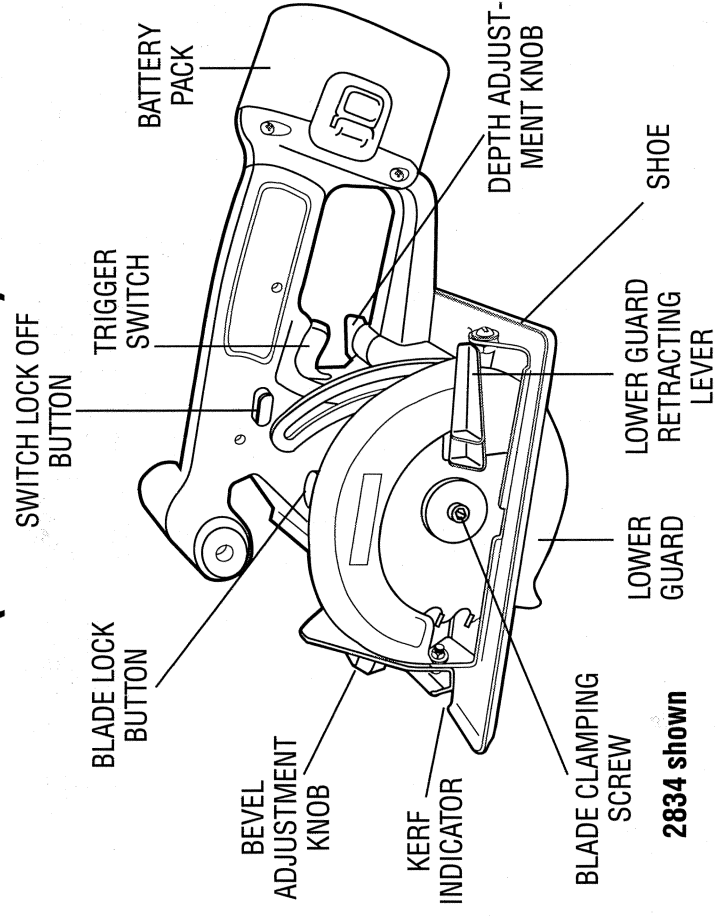
Cordless Trim Saws

Getting the most out of your tool.

Please take time to read this manual and pay particular attention to the safety rules we've provided for your protection. Don't forget to send in your owner's registration card. If you have any questions about your tool please call:

1-800-9-BD TOOL

(1-800-923-8665)



2832	12.0 Volt	Cordless Trim Saw	2500 RPM
2834	14.4 Volt	Cordless Trim Saw	3000 RPM
2836	18.0 Volt	Cordless Trim Saw	3200 RPM

FOR YOUR SAFETY - 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

- **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite injuries.
- **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.
- **GUARD AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK.** Prevent body contact with grounded surfaces; for example, pipes, radiators, ranges, and refrigerator enclosures.
- **KEEP CHILDREN AWAY.** All visitors should be kept away from work area. Do not let visitors contact tool.
- **STORE IDLE TOOLS.** When not in use, tools should be stored in dry, and high or locked-up place — out of reach of children.
- **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was intended.
- **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.
- **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.
- **USE SAFETY GLASSES.** Also use face or dustmask if operation is dusty.
- **DON'T ABUSE CORD.** Never carry tool by cord or yank it to disconnect from receptacle. Keep cord from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
- **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.
- **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- **MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE.** Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safe performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.
 - **DISCONNECT OR LOCK OFF TOOLS** when not in use, before servicing, and when changing accessories, such as blades, bits, cutters.
 - **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEY AND WRENCH.** Form habit of checking to see that key and adjusting wrench is removed from tool before turning it on.
 - **AVOID UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Don't carry tool with finger on the switch. Be sure the switch is off when charging.
 - **STAY ALERT.** Watch what you are doing. Use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired.
 - **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 damaged 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.
 - **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**
- **REMOVE BATTERY PACK** before changing blades, making cutting depth or bevel adjustments, inspecting, and cleaning.
 - **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.
 - **KEEP BLADES CLEAN AND SHARP** Sharp blades minimize stalling, overload, kickback, and give a cleaner cut.
 - **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 trigger is released. Never place your hand on the work surface in front of or behind the saw.
 - **SUPPORT LARGE PANELS.** Large panels must be supported as shown in Figure 8 to minimize the risk of overload and kickback from blade pinching. Resting the saw on the work piece should be done on the larger portion of the work and the smaller piece should be cut off.
 - **GUARD AGAINST KICKBACK.** Kickback occurs when the saw begins to stall rapidly and is driven back towards the operator. Release the switch immediately if blade binds or saw stalls. Keep blades sharp. 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 in the operation section of this manual.
 - **LOWER GUARD.** When necessary for accurate starts or when pocket cutting, raise lower guard with the retracting lever.
 - **ADJUSTMENTS.** Before cutting be sure depth and bevel adjustments are tight.
 - **USE ONLY CORRECT BLADES.** Use only blades with 10mm diameter arbor.

Do not use blades with incorrect size holes. Never use defective or incorrect blade washers or bolt.

- **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 accidentally saw into a live wire.
- **CAUTION:** Some wood contains preservatives such as copper chromium arsenate (CCA) which can be toxic. When cutting these materials, extra care should be taken to avoid inhalation and minimize skin contact.

Important Safety Instructions for Battery Chargers

This manual contains important safety and operating instructions.

- Before using charger, read all instructions and cautionary markings on (1) charger, (2) battery pack, and (3) product using battery pack.
- ⚠ **DANGER:** 120 volts present at charging terminals. Do not probe with conductive objects. Danger of electric shock or electrocution.
- ⚠ **DANGER:** If battery pack case is cracked or damaged, do not insert into charger. Danger of electric shock or electrocution.
- The charger and battery pack are specifically designed to work together. **DO NOT** attempt to charge the battery pack with any chargers other than the ones in this manual.
- Do not expose charger to rain or snow.
- These chargers are not intended for any uses other than charging B&D rechargeable batteries. Any other uses may result in risk of fire, electric shock or electrocution.
- To reduce risk of damage to electric plug and cord, pull by plug rather than cord when disconnecting charger.
- Make sure cord is located so that it will not be stepped on, tripped over, or otherwise subjected to damage or stress.

- An extension cord should not be used unless absolutely necessary. Use of improper extension cord could result in risk of fire, electric shock, or electrocution.

- An extension cord must have adequate wire size (AWG or American Wire Gauge) for safety. The smaller the gauge number of the wire, the greater the capacity of the cable, that is 16 gauge has more 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.

Recommended Minimum AWG Size for Extension Cords

Total Extension Cord Length (feet)	25	50	75	100	125	150	175
Wire Gauge	18	18	16	16	14	14	12

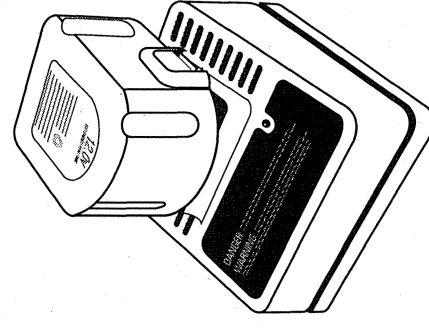
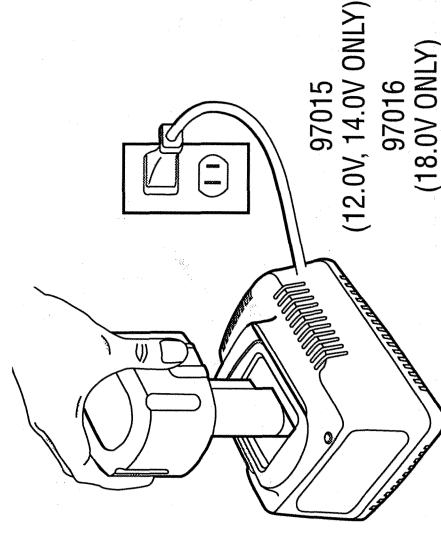
- The charger is ventilated through slots in the top and the bottom of the housing. Do not place any object on top of charger or place the charger on a soft surface that might block the ventilation slots and result in excessive internal heat. Place the charger in a position away from any heat source.
- Do not operate charger with damaged cord or plug — have them replaced immediately.
- Do not operate charger if it has received a sharp blow, been dropped, or otherwise damaged in any way; take it to an authorized service center.
- Do not disassemble charger; take it to an authorized service center when service or repair is required. Incorrect reassembly may result in a risk of electric shock, electrocution or fire.
- To reduce risk of electric shock, unplug charger from outlet before attempting any cleaning. Removing the battery pack will not reduce this risk.
- **NEVER** attempt to connect 2 chargers together.
- **DO NOT** store or use the tool and battery pack in locations where the temperature may reach or exceed 105°F (such as outside sheds or metal buildings in summer).
- The charger is designed to operate on standard household electrical power (120 Volts). Do not attempt to use it on any other voltage!

Important Safety Instructions for Battery Packs

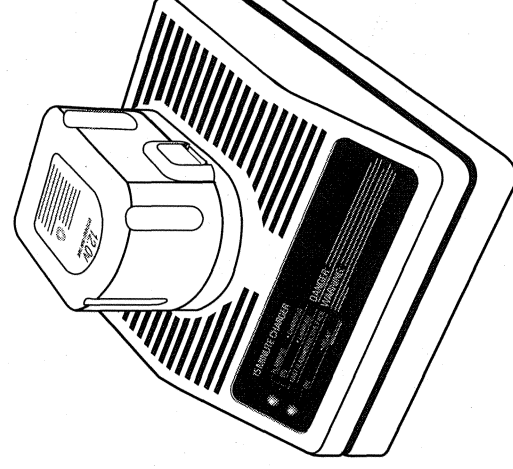
The battery pack is not fully charged out of the carton! First read the safety instructions below. Then follow charging notes and procedures.

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS.

- Do not incinerate the battery pack even if it is severely damaged or is completely worn out. The battery pack can explode in a fire.
- A small leakage of liquid from the battery pack cells may occur under extreme usage or temperature conditions. This does not indicate a failure. However, if the outer seal is broken and this leakage gets on your skin:
 - a. Wash quickly with soap and water.
 - b. Neutralize with a mild acid such as lemon juice or vinegar.
 - c. If battery liquid gets into your eyes, flush them with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes and seek immediate medical attention. (Medical note: The liquid is 25-35% solution of potassium hydroxide.)
- Never attempt to open the battery pack for any reason. If the plastic housing of the battery pack breaks or cracks, immediately discontinue use and do not recharge.
- Do not carry extra battery packs in aprons, pockets, or tool boxes along with other metal objects. Battery pack could be short circuited causing damage to the battery pack and possibly causing severe burns or fire.
- Charge the battery packs only in B&D chargers.
- **NOTE:** Review and observe all of the "Important Charging Notes" in the charger instruction section of this manual.
- **NOTE:** The batteries in your battery pack are the nickel-cadmium type. Cadmium is considered to be a toxic material by the Environmental Protection Agency. Before disposing of damaged or worn out Nickel-Cadmium battery packs, check with your state Environmental Protection Agency to find out about special restrictions on the disposal of these battery packs or return them to a B&D certified service center for recycling.



98014, 97014
1 HOUR CHARGERS



98020
15 MINUTE CHARGER

Battery Packs

Your tool uses a 12.0 Volt a 14.4 Volt or an 18.0 Volt B&D battery pack. When ordering replacement battery packs, be sure to include catalog number and voltage: (12.0 Volt – 97150, 14.4 Volt – 97152 or 97153, 18.0 Volt 97156)

XR PACK™ Extended Run-Time battery packs deliver 25% more run-time than standard battery packs. **NOTE:** Your tool will accept either standard or Extended Run Time battery packs. However, be sure to select proper voltage.

Chargers 98014, 97014, 97015, 97016, 98020

Cat No.	Charging a		Volts
	Standard Pack	1.7 Amp hour XR PACK™	
98014	60 minutes	75 minutes	12.0, 14.4
97014	45 minutes	60 minutes	12.0, 14.4
97015	40 minutes	50 minutes	12.0, 14.4
98020	15 minutes	15minutes	12.0, 14.4
97016	40 minutes	50 minutes	18.0

Your battery can be charged in the **98014, 97014 (1 Hour Chargers)**, the **98020 (15 Minute Charger)**, or the **97015 or 97016 Charger. (NOTE:**Only the 97016 will charge 18.0V batteries.) Be sure to read all safety instructions before using your charger.

Charging Procedure

These chargers require no adjustment and are designed to be as easy as possible to operate. Simply place your battery pack into the receptacle of a plugged in charger (FIG.1) and it will automatically charge the pack.

98014/97014 (1 Hour Chargers)

1. Plug the charger into an appropriate AC power outlet.
2. Insert the battery pack into the charger, as shown in FIG.1, making sure

the pack is fully seated in the charger. The red (charging) light will blink continuously indicating that the charging process has started.

3. The battery pack will be fully charged in about 1 hour. The completion of charge will be indicated by the red light remaining ON continuously. The pack is fully charged and may be used at this time or left in the charger.

98020 (15 Minute Charger)

1. Plug the charger into an appropriate AC power outlet. The charger will beep twice, the red light will blink and go off.
2. Insert the battery pack into the charger, as shown in FIG. 1, making sure the pack is fully seated in the charger. The red light will blink and the charger will beep once indicating the charging process has started.
3. The battery pack will be fully charged in less than 15 minutes under most conditions. This will be indicated by the red light remaining ON and 3 beeps. The pack is fully charged and may be used at this time or left in the charger.

Weak Battery Packs (98020). The charger can also detect a weak battery. Such batteries are still usable but should not be expected to perform as much work. In such cases, about 10 seconds after battery insertion, the charger will beep rapidly 8 times to indicate a weak battery condition. The charger will then go on to charge the battery to the highest capacity possible.

97015/97016

1. Plug the charger into an appropriate AC power outlet.
2. Insert the battery pack into the charger, as shown in FIG. 1, making sure the pack is fully seated in the charger. The red (charging) light will blink continuously indicating that the charging process has started.
3. The completion of charge will be indicated by the red light remaining ON continuously. The pack is fully charged and may be used at this time or left in the charger.

Leaving the battery pack in the charger: When the red light remains ON, the

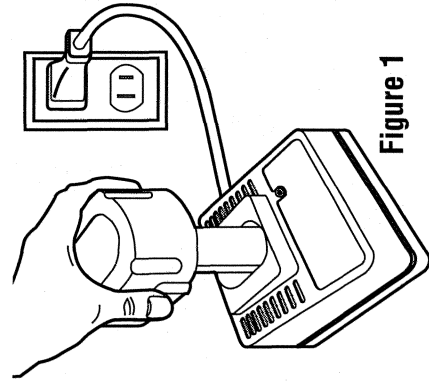
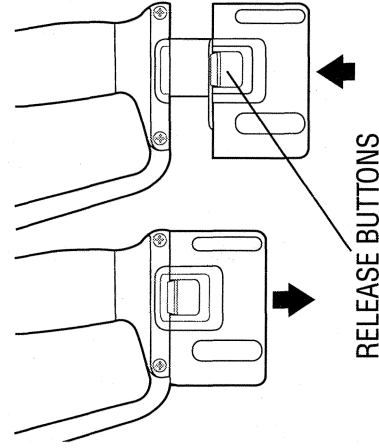


Figure 1

Figure 2



charger has switched to its “equalize charge” mode which lasts approximately 4 hours, after which the charger will switch to “maintenance charge” mode. The battery pack can be removed at any time during these charge cycles, but will only be fully charged if the red light is continuously ON. The charger and battery pack can be left connected with the red light glowing indefinitely. The charger will keep the battery pack fresh and fully charged. A battery pack will slowly lose its charge when kept out of the charger. If the battery pack has not been kept on maintenance charge, it may need to be recharged before use. A battery pack may also slowly lose its charge if left in a charger that is not plugged into an appropriate AC source.

Trouble Indicators: These chargers are designed to detect certain problems that can arise with battery packs which would be indicated by the red light flashing at a fast rate (and continuous beeping for 98020, 98014, 97014). If this occurs, re-insert battery pack. If problem persists, try a different battery pack to determine if the charger is OK. If the new pack charges correctly, then the original pack is defective and should be returned to a service center for recycling. If the new battery pack elicits the same trouble indication as

the original, have charger tested at an authorized service center.

Problem Power Line (97015, 97016)

When these chargers are used with some portable power sources such as generators or sources that convert DC to AC, the chargers may temporarily suspend operation, **flashing the red light with two fast blinks followed by a pause**. This indicates the power source is out of limits.

Hot Pack Delay (97016):

When the charger detects a battery that is hot, it automatically starts a Hot Pack Delay, suspending charging until the battery has cooled. After the battery has cooled, the charger automatically switches to the Pack Charging mode. This feature ensures maximum battery life. The red light flashes long, then short while in the Hot Pack Delay mode.

Installing and Removing the Battery Pack

NOTE: Make sure your battery pack is fully charged. To install the battery pack into the tool handle, align the base of the tool with the notch inside the tool’s handle and slide the battery pack firmly into the handle until you hear the lock snap into place as shown in Figure 2.

To remove the battery pack from the tool, press the release buttons and firmly pull the battery pack out of the tool handle. Insert it into the charger as described in the charger section of this manual.

Important Charging Notes

1. Longest life and best performance can be obtained if the battery pack is charged when the air temperature is between 65°F and 75°F (18° - 24°C). DO NOT charge the battery pack in an air temperature below +40°F(+4.5°C), or above +105°F (+40.5°C). This is important and will prevent serious damage to the battery pack.
2. The charger and battery pack may become warm to touch while charging.

This is a normal condition, and does not indicate a problem.

3. **(98020 ONLY)** This charger has an internal temperature limit that, when exceeded, will temporarily stop the full charge current. This is indicated by the yellow light being ON. The normal charge cycle will resume when the temperature falls below the preset limit and will be indicated by the yellow light turning OFF. The charge time may be extended beyond the normal 15 minutes. Use the charger in normal room temperatures whenever possible. To prevent overheating, do not cover the charger and do not charge battery packs in direct sunlight or near heat sources.
4. If the battery pack does not charge properly — (1) Check current at receptacle by plugging in a lamp or other appliance, (2) Check to see if receptacle is connected to a light switch which turns power off when you turn out the lights. (3) Move charger and battery pack to a location where the surrounding air temperature is approximately 65°F - 75°F (18° - 24°C). (4) If charging problems persist, take or send the tool, battery pack and charger to your local service center.
5. The battery pack should be recharged when it fails to produce sufficient power on jobs which were easily done previously. DO NOT CONTINUE to use under these conditions. Follow the charging procedure. You may also charge a partially used pack whenever you desire with no adverse affect on the battery pack.
6. Under certain conditions, with the charger plugged in to the power supply, the exposed charging contacts inside the charger can be shorted by foreign material. Foreign materials of a conductive nature such as, but not limited to, steel wool, aluminum foil, or any buildup of metallic particles should be kept away from charger cavities. Always unplug the charger from the power supply when there is no battery pack in the cavity. Unplug charger before attempting to clean.
7. Do not freeze or immerse charger in water or any other liquid.
8. **WARNING:** Don't allow any liquid to get inside charger. Electric shock

Figure 3

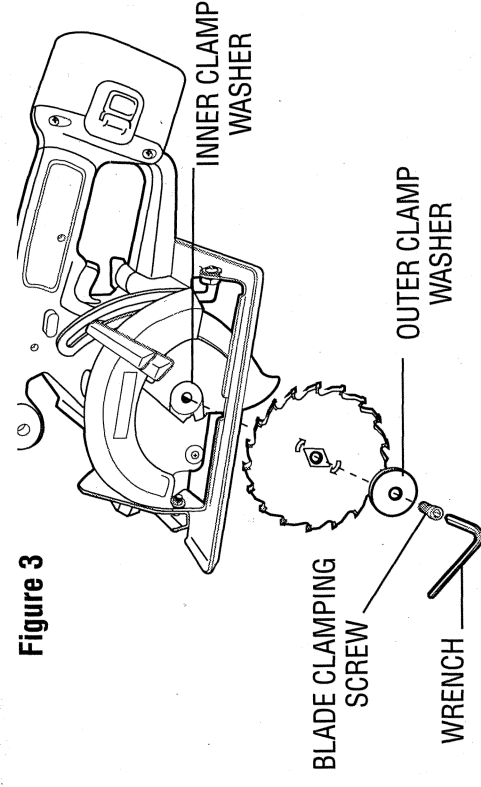


Figure 4

BLADE LOCK BUTTON

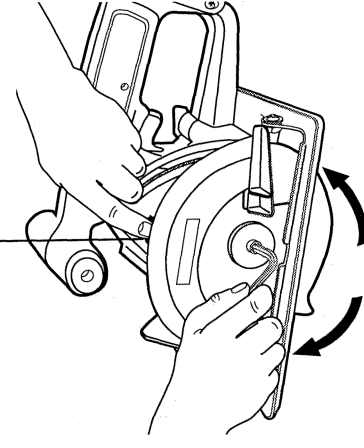
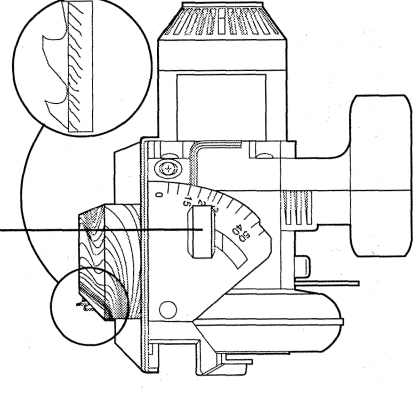


Figure 5

BEVEL ADJUSTMENT KNOB



may result. To facilitate the cooling of the battery pack after use, avoid placing the charger or battery pack in a warm environment such as in a metal shed, or an uninsulated trailer.

9. **CAUTION:** Never attempt to open the battery pack for any reason. If the plastic housing of the battery pack breaks or cracks, return to a service center for recycling.

Important!

This product is not user serviceable. There are no user serviceable parts inside the charger. Servicing at an authorized service center is required to avoid damage to static sensitive internal components.

READ ALL OF THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THE BATTERY CHARGER SECTION OF THIS MANUAL BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO CHARGE THE battery pack FOR YOUR TOOL.

Always use correct battery pack (pack supplied with tool or replacement pack exactly like it.) Never install any other battery pack. It will ruin your tool and may create a hazardous condition.

Changing Blades

1. TURN OFF TOOL AND REMOVE BATTERY PACK.
2. To attach blade, retract lower blade guard and place blade over spindle and against the inner clamp washer. Place outer clamp washer against the blade. (blade must go on with the printed side out- teeth at bottom of blade pointing forward - Figure 3).
3. Thread on blade clamping screw firmly by hand to hold washer in position. (screw has left hand threads and must be turned counterclockwise to tighten)
4. Lightly depress the blade lock (Figure 4) while turning the spindle until the blade stops rotating.
5. Tighten blade clamping screw (counterclockwise) firmly with the blade

wrench.

6. To remove blade, TURN OFF TOOL AND REMOVE BATTERY PACK. Engage the blade lock and unscrew the blade clamping screw by turning it clockwise with the blade wrench.

NOTE: Never engage blade lock while saw is running, or engage in an effort to stop the tool. Never turn switch on when blade lock is engaged. Serious damage to your saw will result.

Blades

A dull blade will cause slow, inefficient cutting overload on the saw motor, excessive splintering, and could increase the possibility of kickback. B&D manufactures a carbide blade (Cat. No. 20851) for use on the 2832 and 2834 trim saws. **CAUTION:** Do not use abrasive discs or blades for cutting ferrous (steel) materials.

WARNING: To minimize the risk of eye injury, always use eye protection. Carbide is a hard but brittle material. Foreign objects in the work piece such as wire or nails can cause tips to crack or break. Only operate saw machine when proper saw blade guard is in place. Mount blade securely in proper rotation before using, and always use a clean, sharp blade.

Cutting Depth Adjustment

1. TURN OFF TOOL AND REMOVE BATTERY PACK.
2. Hold the saw firmly and loosen (counterclockwise) the depth adjustment knob and move shoe to obtain the desired depth of cut.
3. 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 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 5. Lay a piece of the material you plan to cut along the side of the blade, as shown, and observe how much tooth projects beyond the material.

NOTE: When using carbide-tipped blades, make an exception to the above rule and allow only one-half of a tooth to project below the material to be cut.

Bevel Angle Adjustment

The full range of the bevel adjustment is from 0° to 50°. The quadrant is graduated in increments of 5°. On the front of the saw is a bevel angle adjustment mechanism (Figure 5) consisting of a calibrated quadrant and a knob. To set the saw for a bevel cut:

1. TURN OFF TOOL AND REMOVE BATTERY PACK.
2. Loosen (counterclockwise) the quadrant knob and tilt shoe to the desired angle by aligning the pointer with the desired angle mark. Retighten knob firmly (clockwise).

NOTE: The quadrant pointer, located between the quadrant knob and the quadrant, can be adjusted after loosening its screw. Retighten firmly after adjustment.

Shoe Adjustment for 90° Cuts

If additional adjustment is needed:

1. TURN OFF TOOL AND REMOVE BATTERY PACK.
2. Adjust the saw to 0° bevel.
3. Retract blade guard. Place the saw on blade side.
4. Loosen bevel adjustment knob. Place a square against the blade and shoe to adjust the 90° setting.
5. Loosen the hex nut with a wrench or needle nose pliers, and move the

Figure 6

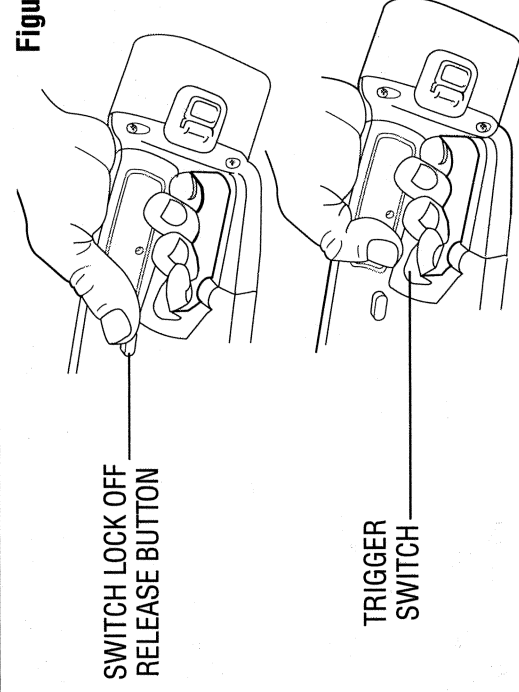


Figure 7

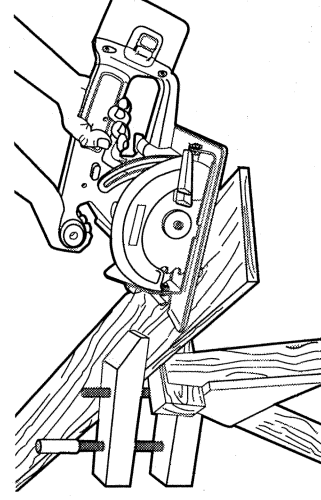
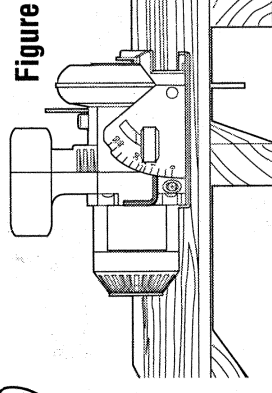


Figure 8



DO support board or
panel NEAR the cut.

SUPPORT

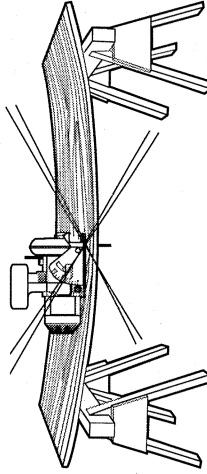
adjustment screw so that the shoe will stop at the proper angle. Lock the screw in place by tightening the hex nut.

6. It may be necessary to adjust the quadrant angle pointer to line up on "0" after shoe has been adjusted.
7. Confirm the accuracy of the setting by checking the squareness of an actual cut on a scrap piece of material.

Kerf Indicator

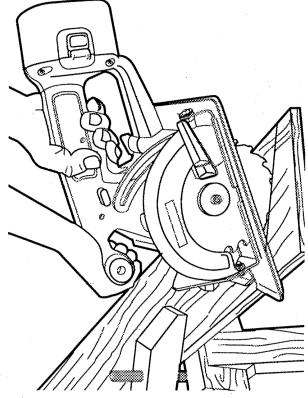
The front of the saw shoe has a kerf indicator for vertical and bevel cutting. This indicator enables you to guide the saw along cutting lines penciled on the material being cut. The indicator lines up with the left (outer) side of the saw blade, which makes the slot or "kerf" cut by the moving blade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

Figure 9



DON'T support board or panel **AWAY** from the cut.

Figure 10



Switch

Release lock off by pressing button as shown in Figure 6. Pull the trigger switch to turn the motor ON. Releasing the trigger turns the motor OFF. Releasing the trigger also automatically actuates lock off button. **NOTE:** This tool has no provision to lock the switch in the ON position, and should never be locked ON by any other means.

Work Piece Support

Figure 7 shows proper sawing position. Note that hands are kept away from cutting area. To avoid kickback, **DO** support board or panel **NEAR** the cut, (Figure 8). **DON'T** support board or panel away from the cut, (Figure 9).

WARNING: 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 7 illustrates typical hand support of the saw. **ALWAYS TURN OFF TOOL AND REMOVE BATTERY 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 work face that is up when you cut it.

Cutting

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 7 illustrates the **RIGHT** way to cut off the end of a board. Always clamp work. Don't try to hold short pieces by hand! Remember to support cantilevered and overhanging material. Use caution when sawing material from below.

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 kickback. 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, kickback, and over-heating 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 and lead to kickback.

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. When you have to retract the telescoping guard manually (as is necessary for starting pocket cuts) always use the retracting lever. **NOTE:** When cutting thin strips, be careful to ensure that small cutoff pieces don't hang up on inside of lower guard.

RIPPING

Ripping is the process of cutting wider boards into narrower strips- cutting grain lengthwise. Hand guiding is more difficult for this type of sawing and some type of guide should be used.

POCKET CUTTING (Figure 10)

TURN OFF TOOL AND REMOVE BATTERY PACK BEFORE ADJUSTING.

A pocket cut is one that is made in a floor, wall, or other flat surface. Adjust saw shoe so blade cuts at desired depth. Tilt saw forward and rest front of the shoe on material to be cut. Using the retracting lever, retract blade guard to an upward position. Lower rear of shoe until blade teeth almost touch cut-

ting line. Now release the blade guard (its contact with the work will keep it in position to open freely as you start the cut). 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. Never move the saw backwards when pocket cutting. This may cause the unit to raise up off of the work surface which could cause injury.

Kickback

When the saw blade becomes pinched or twisted in the cut, kickback can occur. The saw is 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.

Improper work piece support

- Sagging or improper lifting of the cutoff piece causing pinching of the blade.
- Cutting through material supported at the outer ends only-Figure 9. As the material weakens it sags, closing down the kerf and pinching the blade.
- Cutting off a cantilevered or overhanging piece of material from the bottom up in a vertical direction. The falling cut off piece can pinch the blade.
- Cutting off long narrow strips (as in ripping). The cutoff strip can sag or twist closing the kerf and pinching the blade.
- 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.

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 available for pinching under conditions of kerf close down.

Blade twisting (Misalignment in Cut)

- Pushing harder to cut through a knot, or hard grain area can cause blade to twist.
- Trying to turn the saw in the cut (trying to get back on the marked line) can cause blade twist.
- Extended reach or operating saw with poor body control (out of balance) can result in twisting the blade.
- Changing grip or body position while cutting can result in blade twist.
- Backing unit up to clear blade can lead to twist if not done carefully.

Insufficient allowance for particularly tough materials

Materials that require extra attention: wet lumber, green lumber (material freshly cut or not kiln dried), pressure treated lumber (material treated with preservatives or anti-rot chemicals)

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.

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.

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 sections on "Adjustments and Set-Up" and "Operation" for procedures and techniques that will minimize the occurrence of kickback.

Cleaning

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.

Lubrication

Self lubricating ball and roller 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 certified service center for a thorough cleaning, inspection, and lubrication of the gear case.

Important

To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, maintenance and adjustment (including brush inspection and replacement) should be performed by certified service centers or other qualified service organizations, always using identical replacement parts.

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