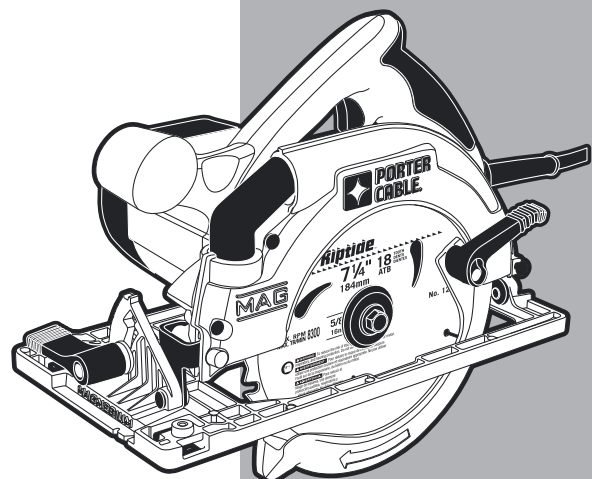


DOUBLE INSULATED CIRCULAR SAW

Scie circulaire à double isolation

Sierra Circular con Aislamiento Doble

Instruction manual
Manuel d'instructions
Manual de instrucciones



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INSTRUCTIVO DE OPERACIÓN, CENTROS DE SERVICIO Y PÓLIZA DE GARANTÍA.
ADVERTENCIA: LÉASE ESTE INSTRUCTIVO ANTES DE USAR EL PRODUCTO.

423MAG
424MAG

Part No. 656310-00 12/07

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DEFINITIONS - SAFETY GUIDELINES

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.

CAUTION: used without the safety alert symbol indicates potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.



WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, read the instruction manual.

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

WARNING: Read all safety warnings and instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

SAVE ALL WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

1) WORK AREA SAFETY

- Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.
- Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

2) ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.
- Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.
- Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.
- If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply. Use of an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.

3) PERSONAL SAFETY

- Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection. Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on. A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.
- Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

4) POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

- Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application. The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off. Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool. Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc., in accordance with these instructions taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.

5) SERVICE

- Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

Safety Instructions for All Saws

DANGER

- Keep hands away from cutting area and the blade. Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing. If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.
- Do not reach underneath the workpiece. The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece.
- Adjust the cutting depth to the thickness of the workpiece. Less than a full tooth of the blade teeth should be visible below the workpiece.

- Never hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg. Secure the workpiece to a stable platform. It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.
- Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Contact with a "live" wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and shock the operator.
- When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide. This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.
- Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbor holes. Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run eccentrically, causing loss of control.
- Never use damaged or incorrect blade washers or bolt. The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.

CAUSES AND OPERATOR PREVENTION OF KICKBACK:

- Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator.
- When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator.
- If the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

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

- Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your arms to resist kickback forces. Position your body to either side of the blade, but not in line with the blade. Kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards, but kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.
- When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur. Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.
- When restarting a saw in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf and check that saw teeth are not engaged into the material. If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.
- Support large panels to minimize the risk of blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel.
- Do not use dull or damaged blades. Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback.
- Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making cut. If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and kickback.
- Use extra caution when making a "plunge cut" into existing walls or other blind areas. The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

LOWER GUARD SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position. If saw is accidentally dropped, lower guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.
- Check the operation of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use. Lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a build-up of debris.
- Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as "plunge cuts" and "compound cuts." Raise lower guard by retracting handle and as soon as blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.
- Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing saw down on bench or floor. An unprotected, coasting blade will cause the saw to walk backwards, cutting whatever is in its path. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after switch is released.

EXTENSION CORD

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. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. When using more than one extension to make up the total length, be sure each individual extension contains at least the minimum wire size. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. In doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

Ampere Rating		Minimum Gauge for Cord Sets				
		Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet (meters)			
			25 (7.6)	50 (15.2)	100 (30.5)	150 (45.7)
More Than	Not More Than	240V	50 (15.2)	100 (30.5)	200 (61.0)	300 (91.4)
		AWG				
0	6		18	16	16	14
6	10		18	16	14	12
10	12		16	16	14	12
12	16		14	12	Not Recommended	

WARNING: Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead-based paint.
- crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products.
- arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber (CCA).

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.

WARNING: Avoid prolonged contact with dust from power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities. Wear protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water. Allowing dust to get into your mouth, eyes, or lay on the skin may promote absorption of harmful chemicals.

WARNING: Use of this tool can generate and/or disburse dust, which may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury. Always use NIOSH/OSHA approved respiratory protection appropriate for the dust exposure. Direct particles away from face and body.

WARNING: ALWAYS wear proper personal hearing protection that conforms to ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) during use. Under some conditions and duration of use, noise from this product may contribute to hearing loss.

WARNING: ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES. (ANSI Z87.1) and (CAN/CSA Z94.3) Everyday eye-glasses are NOT safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. ALWAYS WEAR CERTIFIED SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- ANSI Z87.1 eye protection (CAN/CSA Z94.3)
- ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) hearing protection
- NIOSH/OSHA/MSHA respiratory protection

SYMBOLS

The label on your tool may include the following symbols. The symbols and their definitions are as follows:

V..... volts	A..... amperes
Hz hertz	W..... watts
min..... minutes	~ alternating current
== direct current	~ alternating or direct current
Ⓢ..... Class I Construction (grounded)	n..... no load speed
Ⓜ..... Class II Construction (double insulated)	Ⓢ..... earthing terminal
.../min..... per minute	▲..... safety alert symbol
	BPM..... beats per minute
	RPM..... revolutions per minute

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

MOTOR

Be sure your power supply agrees with nameplate marking. 120 Volts AC means your saw will operate on alternating or direct current. As little as 10% lower voltage can cause loss of power and can result in overheating. All Porter Cable tools are factory-tested; if this tool does not operate, check the power supply.

WARNING: Accessories must be rated for at least the speed recommended on the tool warning label. Accessories running over rated speed can fly apart and cause injury. Accessory ratings must always be above tool speed as shown on tool nameplate.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

CAUTION: Avoid contact with the blade teeth to prevent personal injury.

OPERATION

BLADE SELECTION

Your Porter-Cable circular saw is designed for use with 7-1/4" (184 mm) diameter blades that have a 5/8" (15.9 mm) diameter bore. Blades must be rated for 6000 RPM operation (or higher). DO NOT use any abrasive wheels.

BLADE BRAKE (Model 424MAG only)

Model 424MAG is equipped with an electric blade brake that energizes automatically when the trigger switch is released.

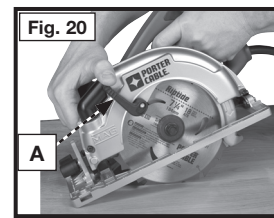
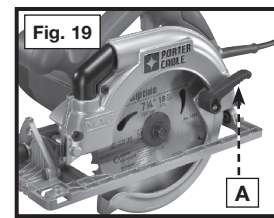
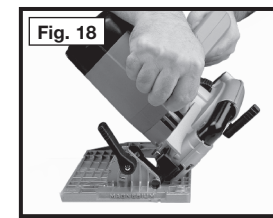
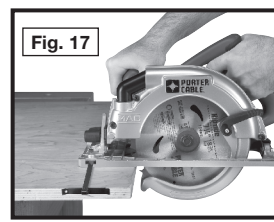
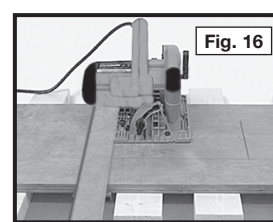
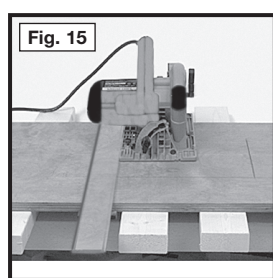
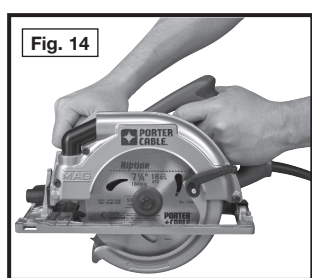
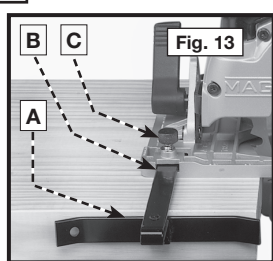
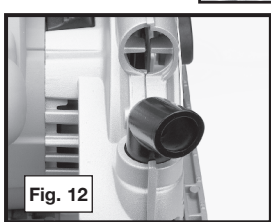
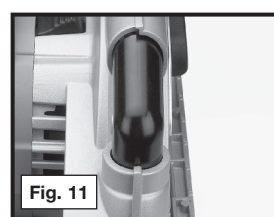
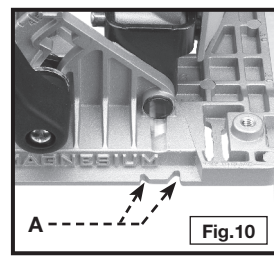
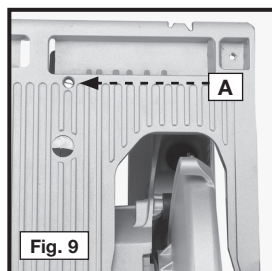
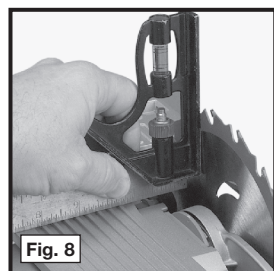
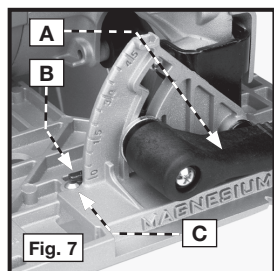
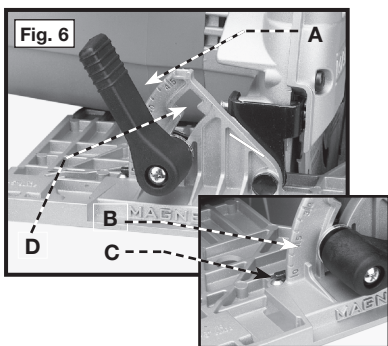
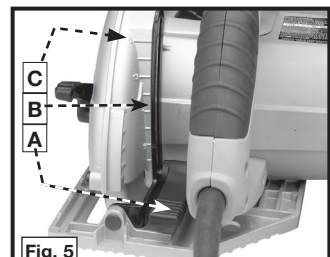
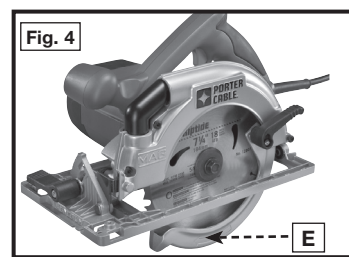
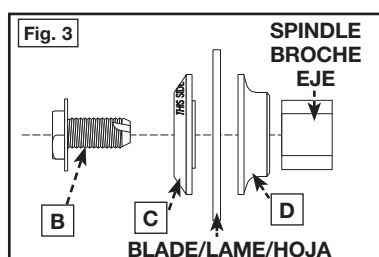
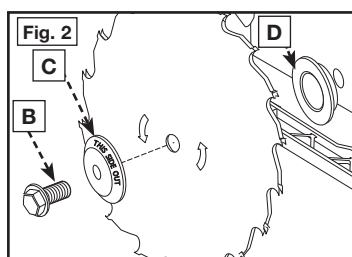
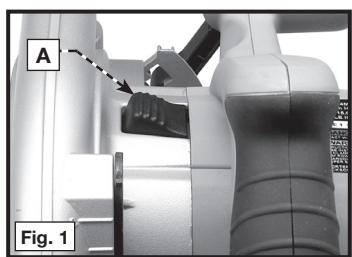
TO INSTALL THE BLADE (FIG. 1-4)

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

CAUTION: Avoid contact with the blade teeth to prevent personal injury.

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

- Place inner clamp washer (D) on saw spindle with the large flat surface facing out toward the blade.
- Retract the lower blade guard (E) and place blade on saw spindle against the inner clamp washer, making sure that the blade will rotate in the proper direction (the direction of the rotation arrow on the saw blade and the teeth must point in the same direction as the direction of rotation arrow on the saw). Do not assume that the printing on the blade will always be facing you when properly installed. When retracting the lower blade guard to install the blade, check the condition and operation of the lower blade guard to assure that it is working properly. Make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.
- Place outer clamp washer (C) on saw spindle with the large flat surface against the blade and the wording on the outer clamp washer facing you.
- Thread blade clamping screw (B) into saw spindle by hand (screw has left-hand threads and must be turned counterclockwise to tighten).
- Depress the blade lock (A) while turning the saw spindle with the blade wrench until the blade lock engages and the blade stops rotating.



6. Tighten the blade clamping screw firmly with the blade wrench.

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

TO REPLACE THE BLADE (FIG. 1-3)

▲WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

▲WARNING: Avoid contact with the blade teeth to prevent personal injury.

- To loosen the blade clamping screw (B), depress the blade lock (A) and turn the saw spindle with the blade wrench until the blade lock engages and the blade stops rotating. With the blade lock engaged, turn the blade clamping screw clockwise with the blade wrench (screw has left-hand threads and must be turned clockwise to loosen).
- Remove the blade clamping screw (B) and outer clamp washer (C) only. Remove old blade.
- Clean any sawdust that may have accumulated in the guard or clamp washer area and check the condition and operation of the lower blade guard as previously outlined. Do not lubricate this area.
- Select the proper blade for the application (see *Blades*). Always use blades that are the correct size (diameter) with the proper size and shape center hole for mounting on the saw spindle. Always assure that the maximum recommended speed (rpm) on the saw blade meets or exceeds the speed (rpm) of the saw.
- Follow steps 2 through 6 under *To Install the Blade*, making sure that the blade will rotate in the proper direction.

BLADE

▲WARNING: To minimize the risk of eye injury, always wear ANSI Z87.1 approved 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 when proper saw blade guard is in place. Mount blade securely in proper rotation before using, and always use a clean, sharp blade

▲WARNING: NEVER cut ferrous metals (those with any iron or steel content), masonry, glass or tile with this saw. Damage to the saw and personal injury may result.

A dull blade will cause inefficient cutting, overload on the saw motor, excessive splintering and increase the possibility of kickback. Change blades when it is no longer easy to push the saw through the cut, when the motor is straining, or when excessive heat is built up in the blade. It is a good practice to keep extra blades on hand so that sharp blades are available for immediate use. Dull blades can be sharpened in most areas; see SAWS-SHARPENING in the yellow pages. Hardened gum on the blade can be removed with kerosene, turpentine, or oven cleaner. Anti-stick coated blades can be used in applications where excessive build-up is encountered, such as pressure treated and green lumber.

LOWER BLADE GUARD

▲WARNING: The lower blade guard is a safety feature which reduces the risk of serious personal injury. Never use the saw if the lower guard is missing, damaged, misassembled or not working properly. Do not rely on the lower blade guard to protect you under all circumstances. Your safety depends on following all warnings and precautions as well as proper operation of the saw. Check lower guard for proper closing before each use as outlined in Additional Specific Safety Rules. If the lower blade guard is missing or not working properly, have the saw serviced before using. To assure product safety and reliability, repair, maintenance and adjustment should be performed by an authorized PORTER-CABLE service center or other qualified service organization, always using identical replacement parts. **DO NOT LUBRICATE THIS AREA.** The hub has a dry film lubricated surface that does not need oiling.

TO ADJUST DEPTH-OF-CUT FOR NORMAL CUTTING (FIG. 5)

▲WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

Adjust the depth-of-cut so that the saw blade barely protrudes through the thickness of the workpiece. To adjust:

- Lift the depth adjustment locking lever (A), located at the rear of the saw.
- Raise or lower the saw housing to the correct level.

NOTE: The upper guard (B) is marked in 1/4" increments for convenience in setting the depth of cut. Align the depth segment mark (C) with the desired depth marking on the guard.

- Press the depth-adjusting locking lever down firmly to lock the saw in the selected position.

TO ADJUST FOR BEVEL CUTS (FIG. 6)

▲WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

- Loosen the bevel-adjusting lever (A).
- Tilt the saw base until the desired graduation line on the bevel segment (B) aligns with the indicator (C) on the bracket.
- Tighten the bevel-adjusting lever firmly.
- For bevel cuts greater than 45°, set the guide on the 45° mark. Lift the bevel-adjusting lever into the slot (D) and move the saw base to the greater angle. Tighten the bevel-adjusting lever firmly.

0° POSITIVE STOP (FIG. 7 - 9)

▲WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

The saw is equipped with an adjustable positive stop at 0°. Check the accuracy of this stop periodically. To adjust:

- Loosen the bevel adjustment lever (A) Fig. 7, and position the base for a 0° cut. Confirm that the bevel stop sleeve (B) is against the 0° stop screw (C).
- Turn the saw upside down, retract the lower blade guard, and check to see that the blade is square to the base (Fig. 8).
- To adjust, loosen the bevel-adjustment knob (A) Fig. 7. While keeping the bevel stop (B) in contact with the stop screw (C), use a screwdriver to turn the adjusting screw (A) Fig.9 until the blade is square.

LINE-OF-CUT INDICATOR (FIG. 10)

Line-of-cut indicator slots (A) are provided at the front of the saw base. The right slot is used to follow a line when making a 0° cut. The left slot is used to follow a line when making a 45° cut. The straight side of the notch indicates the cut line.

USING THE EXHAUST NOZZLE

▲WARNING: DO NOT direct sawdust toward yourself or others. To avoid injury from flying sawdust, keep the exhaust nozzle either in the forward position or in the closed position. DO NOT insert foreign objects into the exhaust opening.

The exhaust nozzle in the closed position (Fig. 11) directs the sawdust to the rear of the saw. The exhaust nozzle pointing forward (Fig. 12) directs the sawdust to the front. To change the position of the nozzle, push down and turn the nozzle to the new position. An accessory vacuum hose assembly is available for connecting the exhaust nozzle in the forward position directly to a shop-type vacuum cleaner.

INSTALLING THE OPTIONAL RIP GUIDE (FIG. 13)

▲WARNING: To avoid personal injury and damage to workpiece, extend the rip guide through both slots in the base.

▲WARNING: To avoid personal injury and damage to workpiece, extend the rip guide through both slots in the base.

- Insert the rip guide (A) through the slots (B). Slide the guide in until it extends through the both slots in the sawbase.
- Place the compression spring on the thumb screw (C) (supplied with the rip guide), and thread into the hole in the saw base. **DO NOT TIGHTEN.**
- Adjust the rip guide for the desired width of cut and tighten the thumb screw.

HOW TO USE THE SAW

CAUTION: Do not operate your tool on a current on which the voltage is not within correct limits. Do not operate tools rated AC only on DC current. To do so may seriously damage the tool.

▲WARNING: If the guard binds or is sluggish, return the saw to your nearest authorized Porter-Cable service center for repair.

▲WARNING: For maximum protection, effective control of this powerful saw requires two-handed operation. support the work properly and hold the saw firmly to prevent loss of control which could cause injury. Refer to Figure 14 for the proper way to hold the saw.

▲WARNING: Stay alert and maintain a firm grip on the saw. Release the switch immediately if the blade binds or the saw stalls. Keep your blade sharp. Properly support panels (Fig. 15). Use a fence or a straight edge guide when ripping. DO NOT force the tool. DO NOT remove the saw from the workpiece while the blade is moving.

▲WARNING: To help reduce the risk of personal injury, always clamp work. Don't try to hold short pieces by hand! Remember to support cantilevered and over hanging material. Use caution when sawing material from below.

▲WARNING: Be sure that the saw is up to full speed before blade contacts material to be cut. Starting the saw with blade against material to be cut or pushed forward into kerf can result in kickback and personal 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.

1. IMPROPER WORKPIECE SUPPORT

- Sagging or improper lifting of the cut off piece can cause pinching of the blade and lead to kickback.
- Cutting through material supported at the outer ends only can cause kickback. 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 can cause kickback. The falling cut off piece can pinch the blade.
- Cutting off long narrow strips (as in ripping) can cause kickback. The cut off 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 reduces operator control. **THE SAW CAN LIFT PARTIALLY OUT OF THE CUT INCREASING THE CHANCE OF BLADE TWIST.**

2. IMPROPER DEPTH OF CUT SETTING ON SAW

To make the most efficient cut, the blade should protrude only far enough to expose 1/2 of a tooth. This allows the shoe to support the blade and minimizes twisting and pinching in the material. See the section titled *Cutting Depth Adjustment*.

3. BLADE TWISTING (MISALIGNMENT IN CUT)

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

4. 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)

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 CUT

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 *Operation* for procedures and techniques that will minimize the occurrence of kickback.

WORKPIECE SUPPORT

▲WARNING: Hands should be kept away from cutting area to reduce the risk of injury.

▲WARNING: The power cord should be positioned clear of the cutting area so that it will not get caught or hung up on the work and to prevent electric shock.

To avoid kickback, DO support board or panel NEAR the cut. DON'T support board or panel away from the cut.

▲WARNING: When operating the saw, keep the cord away from the cutting area to prevent electric shock.

▲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.

▲WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

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 saw it.

CROSS-CUTTING

Cutting directly across the grain of a piece of lumber is called crosscutting. Position the work so that the cut will be on the left.

RIPPING

Cutting wood lengthwise is referred to as ripping. This operation is performed in the same manner as crosscutting with the exception of supporting the workpiece. If the workpiece is supported on a large table, bench, or floor, place several pieces of scrap stock approximately one inch thick beneath the workpiece to allow clearance for the portion of the saw blade that extends through the material (Fig. 16). When using saw horses, place 2 x 4's lengthwise between the horses and the large sheets of paneling or thin plywood to prevent the workpiece from sagging in the center.

For narrow rip cuts, use the rip guide (available as an accessory). Guide the saw by keeping the inner face of the rip guide (Fig. 17) tight against the edge of the board.

For making wider cuts (plywood and wide sheets), tack or clamp a wooden guide strip to guide the left edge of the saw base (Fig. 16).

NOTE: Adjust the depth-of-cut to allow for the thickness of the wooden guide strip.

BEVEL CUTTING

▲WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

▲WARNING: Use the lever (A) Fig. 19 provided on the lower blade guard when you have to retract the lower blade guard manually.

Bevel cuts are made in the same manner as crosscuts and rip cuts. The difference is that the blade is set at an angle between 0° and 45° (Fig. 18).

The bevel cut made at an angle to the edge of a board is called a compound cut. Certain compound cuts may require you to manually retract the lower blade guard to allow the blade to enter into and/or through the cut.

POCKET CUTS (PLUNGE CUTTING)

▲WARNING: Use the lever (A) Fig. 20 provided on the lower guard when you have to retract the guard manually.

▲WARNING: Keep your hands and fingers away from the blade.

▲WARNING: Let the saw come to a complete stop before removing it from the workpiece.

Start the motor and lower the blade into the work. After the blade has cut through, and the base rests flat on the work, follow the line to the corner.

A pocket cut is one which must be made inside the area of the workpiece and not starting from the edge. Mark the area clearly with lines on all sides. Start near the corner of one side and place the front edge of the saw base firmly on the workpiece. Hold the saw up so that the blade clears the material. Confirm that you have adjusted the blade properly for the depth-of-cut. Push the lower blade guard lever (Fig. 20) back so the blade is exposed (Fig. 20).

Use a keyhole or bayonet saw to cut clean corners.

TROUBLESHOOTING

For assistance with your tool, visit our website at www.porter-cable.com for a list of service centers, or call the Porter-Cable Customer Care Center at (888) 848-5175.

MAINTENANCE

▲WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

⚠️ WARNING: ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES. Everyday eyeglasses are NOT safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. ALWAYS wear certified safety equipment:

- ANSI Z87.1 eye protection (CAN/CSA Z94.3)
- ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) hearing protection
- NIOSH/OSHA respiratory protection.

REPAIRS

For assistance with your tool, visit our website at www.porter-cable.com for a list of service centers, or call the Porter-Cable Customer Care Center at (888) 848-5175.

CLEANING

⚠️ WARNING: Periodically blowing dust and chips out of the motor housing using clean, dry compressed air is a suggested maintenance procedure. To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, ALWAYS wear ANSI Z87.1 safety glasses while using compressed air.

⚠️ WARNING: When cleaning, use only mild soap and a damp cloth on plastic parts. 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 which may seriously damage plastic parts. NEVER let any liquid get inside the tool; NEVER immerse any part of the tool into a liquid.

FAILURE TO START

Should your tool fail to start, check to make sure the prongs on the cord plug are making good contact in the outlet. Also, check for blown fuses or open circuit breakers in the line.

LUBRICATION

This tool has been lubricated with a sufficient amount of high grade lubricant for the life of the unit under normal operating conditions. No further lubrication is necessary.

BRUSH INSPECTION

For your continued safety and electrical protection, brush inspection and replacement on this tool should ONLY be performed by a PORTER-CABLE FACTORY SERVICE CENTER OR PORTER-CABLE AUTHORIZED WARRANTY SERVICE CENTER.

At approximately 100 hours of use, take or send your tool to your nearest Porter-Cable Factory Service Center or Porter-Cable Authorized Warranty Service Center to be thoroughly cleaned and inspected. Have worn parts replaced and lubricated with fresh lubricant. Have new brushes installed, and test the tool for performance.

Any loss of power before the above maintenance check may indicate the need for immediate servicing of your tool. DO NOT CONTINUE TO OPERATE TOOL UNDER THIS CONDITION. If proper operating voltage is present, return your tool to the service station for immediate service.

⚠️ WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, DO NOT TIE, TAPE, OR OTHERWISE LOCK THE TRIGGER SWITCH ON while “running in”. HOLD BY HAND ONLY.

SERVICE

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Use only identical replacement parts. For a parts list or to order parts, visit our service website at www.deltaportercableservicenet.com. You can also order parts from your nearest Porter-Cable Factory Service Center or Porter-Cable Authorized Warranty Service Center. Or, you can call our Customer Care Center at (888) 848-5175.

SERVICE AND REPAIRS

All quality tools will eventually require servicing and/or replacement of parts. For information about Porter-Cable, its factory service centers or authorized warranty service centers, visit our website at www.porter-cable.com or call our Customer Care Center at (888) 848-5175. All repairs made by our service centers are fully guaranteed against defective material and workmanship. We cannot guarantee repairs made or attempted by others.

You can also write to us for information at PORTER-CABLE, 4825 Highway 45 North, Jackson, Tennessee 38305 - Attention: Product Service. Be sure to include all of the information shown on the nameplate of your tool (model number, type, serial number, etc.).

ACCESSORIES

⚠️ WARNING: Since accessories, other than those offered by Porter-Cable, have not been tested with this product, use of such accessories with this tool could be hazardous. To reduce the risk of injury, only Porter-Cable recommended accessories should be used with this product.

⚠️ WARNING: DO NOT USE WATER FEED ATTACHMENTS WITH THIS SAW.

⚠️ WARNING: VISUALLY EXAMINE CARBIDE BLADES BEFORE USE. REPLACE IF DAMAGED.

A complete line of accessories is available from your Porter-Cable Factory Service Center or a Porter-Cable Authorized Warranty Service Center. Please visit our Web Site www.porter-cable.com for a catalog or for the name of your nearest supplier.

THREE YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

PORTER-CABLE will repair, without charge, any defects due to faulty materials or workmanship for three years from the date of purchase. This warranty does not cover part failure due to normal wear or tool abuse. For further detail of warranty coverage and warranty repair information, visit www.deltaportercable.com or call (888) 848-5175. This warranty does not apply to accessories or damage caused where repairs have been made or attempted by others. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights which vary in certain states or provinces.

In addition to the warranty, PORTER-CABLE tools are covered by our:

1 YEAR FREE SERVICE: PORTER-CABLE will maintain the tool and replace worn parts caused by normal use, for free, any time during the first year after purchase.

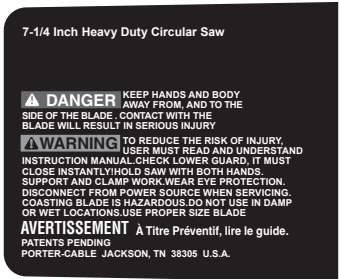
90 DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE: If you are not completely satisfied with the performance of your PORTER-CABLE Power Tool, Laser, or Nailer for any reason, you can return it within 90 days from the date of purchase with a receipt for a full refund – no questions asked.

LATIN AMERICA: This warranty does not apply to products sold in Latin America. For products sold in Latin America, see country specific warranty information contained in the packaging, call the local company or see website for warranty information.

To register your tool for warranty service visit our website at www.deltaportercable.com.

WARNING LABEL REPLACEMENT

If your warning labels become illegible or are missing, call (888) 848-5175 for a free replacement.



MESURES DE SÉCURITÉ - DÉFINITIONS

⚠️ DANGER : Indique une situation dangereuse imminente qui, si elle n'est pas évitée, causera la mort ou des blessures graves.

⚠️ AVERTISSEMENT : Indique une situation potentiellement dangereuse qui, si elle n'est pas évitée, pourrait se solder par un décès ou des blessures graves.

⚠️ ATTENTION : Indique une situation potentiellement dangereuse qui, si elle n'est pas évitée pourrait se solder par des blessures mineures ou modérées.

ATTENTION : Utilisé sans le symbole d'alerte à la sécurité, indique une situation potentiellement dangereuse qui, si elle n'est pas évitée pourrait se solder par des dommages à la propriété.

⚠️ AVERTISSEMENT : Afin de réduire le risque de blessures, lire le mode d'emploi de l'outil.

AVERTISSEMENTS DE SÉCURITÉ GÉNÉRAUX POUR LES OUTILS ÉLECTRIQUES

⚠️ AVERTISSEMENT : Lire tous les avertissements de sécurité et les directives. Le non-respect des avertissements et des directives pourrait se solder par un choc électrique, un incendie et/ou une blessure grave.

CONSERVER TOUS LES AVERTISSEMENTS ET TOUTES LES DIRECTIVES POUR UN USAGE ULTÉRIEUR

Le terme « outil électrique » cité dans les avertissements se rapporte à votre outil électrique à alimentation sur secteur (avec fil) ou par piles (sans fil).

1) SÉCURITÉ DU LIEU DE TRAVAIL

- Tenir l'aire de travail propre et bien éclairée.** Les lieux encombrés ou sombres sont propices aux accidents.
- Ne pas faire fonctionner d'outils électriques dans un milieu déflagrant, tel qu'en présence de liquides, de gaz ou de poussières inflammables.** Les outils électriques produisent des étincelles qui pourraient enflammer la poussière ou les vapeurs.
- Éloigner les enfants et les personnes à proximité pendant l'utilisation d'un outil électrique.** Une distraction pourrait en faire perdre la maîtrise à l'utilisateur.

2) SÉCURITÉ EN MATIÈRE D'ÉLECTRICITÉ

- Les fiches des outils électriques doivent correspondre à la prise. Ne jamais modifier la fiche d'aucune façon. Ne jamais utiliser de fiche d'adaptation avec un outil électrique mis à la terre.** Le risque de choc électrique sera réduit par l'utilisation de fiches non modifiées correspondant à la prise.
- Éviter tout contact physique avec des surfaces mises à la terre comme des tuyaux, des radiateurs, des cuisinières et des réfrigérateurs.** Le risque de choc électrique est plus élevé si votre corps est mis à la terre.
- Ne pas exposer les outils électriques à la pluie ou à l'humidité.** La pénétration de l'eau dans un outil électrique augmente le risque de choc électrique.
- Ne pas utiliser le cordon de façon abusive. Ne jamais utiliser le cordon pour transporter, tirer ou débrancher un outil électrique. Tenir le cordon éloigné de la chaleur, de l'huile, des bords tranchants et des pièces mobiles.** Les cordons endommagés ou enchevêtrés augmentent les risques de choc électrique.
- Pour l'utilisation d'un outil électrique à l'extérieur, se servir d'une rallonge convenant à cette application.** L'utilisation d'une rallonge conçue pour l'extérieur réduira les risques de choc électrique.
- S'il est impossible d'éviter l'utilisation d'un outil électrique dans un endroit humide, utiliser une source d'alimentation dotée d'un disjoncteur de fuite à la terre.** L'utilisation de ce type de disjoncteur réduit les risques de choc électrique.

3) SÉCURITÉ PERSONNELLE

- Être vigilant, surveiller le travail effectué et faire preuve de jugement lorsqu'un outil électrique est utilisé. Ne pas utiliser d'outil électrique en cas de fatigue ou sous l'influence de drogues, d'alcool ou de médicaments.** Un simple moment d'inattention en utilisant un outil électrique peut entraîner des blessures corporelles graves.

b) Utiliser des équipements de protection individuelle. Toujours porter une protection oculaire. L'utilisation d'équipements de protection comme un masque antipoussière, des chaussures antidérapantes, un casque de sécurité ou des protecteurs auditifs lorsque la situation le requiert réduira les risques de blessures corporelles.

c) Empêcher les démarrages intempestifs. S'assurer que l'interrupteur se trouve à la position d'arrêt avant de relier l'outil à une source d'alimentation et/ou d'insérer un bloc-piles, de ramasser ou de transporter l'outil. Transporter un outil électrique alors que le doigt repose sur l'interrupteur ou brancher un outil électrique dont l'interrupteur est à la position de marche risque de provoquer un accident.

d) Retirer toute clé de réglage ou clé avant de démarrer l'outil. Une clé ou une clé de réglage attachée à une partie pivotante de l'outil électrique peut provoquer des blessures corporelles.

e) Ne pas trop tendre les bras. Conserver son équilibre en tout temps. Cela permet de mieux maîtriser l'outil électrique dans les situations imprévues.

f) S'habiller de manière appropriée. Ne pas porter de vêtements amples ni de bijoux. Garder les cheveux, les vêtements et les gants à l'écart des pièces mobiles. Les vêtements amples, les bijoux ou les cheveux longs risquent de rester coincés dans les pièces mobiles.

g) Si des composants sont fournis pour le raccordement de dispositifs de dé poussiérage et de ramassage, s'assurer que ceux-ci sont bien raccordés et utilisés. L'utilisation d'un dispositif de dé poussiérage peut réduire les dangers engendrés par les poussières.

4) UTILISATION ET ENTRETIEN D'UN OUTIL ÉLECTRIQUE

- Ne pas forcer un outil électrique. Utiliser l'outil électrique approprié à l'application.** L'outil électrique approprié effectuera un meilleur travail, de façon plus sûre et à la vitesse pour laquelle il a été conçu.
- Ne pas utiliser un outil électrique dont l'interrupteur est défectueux.** Tout outil électrique dont l'interrupteur est défectueux est dangereux et doit être réparé.
- Débrancher la fiche de la source d'alimentation et/ou du bloc-piles de l'outil électrique avant de faire tout réglage ou changement d'accessoire ou avant de ranger l'outil.** Ces mesures préventives réduisent les risques de démarrage accidentel de l'outil électrique.
- Ranger les outils électriques hors de la portée des enfants et ne permettre à aucune personne n'étant pas familière avec un outil électrique ou son mode d'emploi d'utiliser cet outil.** Les outils électriques deviennent dangereux entre les mains d'utilisateurs inexpérimentés.
- Entretien des outils électriques. Vérifier si les pièces mobiles sont mal alignées ou coincées, si des pièces sont brisées ou présentent toute autre condition susceptible de nuire au bon fonctionnement de l'outil électrique. En cas de dommage, faire réparer l'outil électrique avant toute nouvelle utilisation.** Beaucoup d'accidents sont causés par des outils électriques mal entretenus.
- S'assurer que les outils de coupe sont aiguisés et propres.** Les outils de coupe bien entretenus et affûtés sont moins susceptibles de se coincer et sont plus faciles à maîtriser.
- Utiliser l'outil électrique, les accessoires, les forets, etc. conformément aux présentes directives en tenant compte des conditions de travail et du travail à effectuer.** L'utilisation d'un outil électrique pour toute opération autre que celle pour laquelle il a été conçu est dangereuse.

5) RÉPARATION

- Faire réparer l'outil électrique par un réparateur professionnel en n'utilisant que des pièces de rechange identiques.** Cela permettra de maintenir une utilisation sécuritaire de l'outil électrique.

RÈGLES DE SÉCURITÉ SPÉCIFIQUE

Consignes de sécurité pour toutes les scies

⚠️ DANGER :

- Gardez les mains à distance de la zone de coupe et de la lame. Gardez une de vos mains sur la poignée auxiliaire ou sur le carter du moteur.** Si vous tenez la scie de vos deux mains, elles ne peuvent pas être coupées par la lame.
- N'essayez pas de tenir le dessous de l'ouvrage.** Le protège-lame ne peut pas vous protéger de la lame en dessous de l'ouvrage.
- Ajustez la profondeur de coupe à l'épaisseur de l'ouvrage.** Moins d'une dent entière de lame devrait être visible en dessous de l'ouvrage.
- Ne tenez jamais dans vos mains ou sur vos genoux un ouvrage qui est en cours de coupe. Fixez votre ouvrage sur une plateforme stable.** Il est important de soutenir correctement l'ouvrage afin de minimiser l'exposition du corps à la lame, le risque de coincement de la lame ou la perte de contrôle de l'outil.
- Tenez l'outil électrique par ses surfaces de préhension isolantes quand vous réalisez une opération au cours de laquelle l'outil de coupe pourrait entrer en contact avec des câbles dissimulés ou avec son propre cordon électrique.** Le contact avec un fil sous tension mettra également sous tension toutes les pièces métalliques exposées et donnera un choc électrique à l'utilisateur de l'outil.
- Pendant les coupes de refente, utilisez toujours un guide de refente ou un guide à bord droit.** Ceci augmente toujours l'exactitude de la coupe et diminue la possibilité de coincement de la lame.
- Utilisez toujours des lames dont l'alésage central est de la taille et de la forme appropriées (soit en forme de diamant, soit en forme de rond).** Les lames qui ne correspondent pas aux pièces de montage de la cie tourneront de façon excentrique, ce qui causera une perte de contrôle de l'outil.
- Ne vous servez jamais de rondelles ou de boulons de lames qui sont endommagés ou inappropriés.** Les rondelles et le boulon de lame ont été conçus spécifiquement pour votre scie dans le but d'assurer une performance optimale et un fonctionnement sans danger.

CAUSES DES REBONDS ET MÉTHODES DE PRÉVENTION POUVANT ÊTRE UTILISÉES PAR L'UTILISATEUR :

- Le rebond est une réaction subite (causée par une lame de scie pincée, coincée ou mal alignée) qui peut entraîner le soulèvement d'une scie non contrôlée, sa sortie de l'ouvrage et sa projection en direction de l'utilisateur.
- Si la lame est pincée ou coincée fortement pendant l'abaissement de la scie, la lame se cale et le moteur réagit en entraînant rapidement l'outil vers l'arrière dans la direction de l'opérateur.
- Si la lame se tord ou perd son alignement correct au cours de la coupe, les dents sur le bord arrière de la lame peuvent entamer la surface supérieure du bois, forçant ainsi la lame à sortir du trait de scie et à « sauter » vers l'arrière en direction de l'opérateur.

Le rebond est la conséquence d'une mauvaise utilisation de la scie et/ou de procédures ou de conditions incorrectes, et il peut être évité en prenant les précautions qui sont décrites ci-dessous :

- Maintenez fermement la scie avec vos deux mains et positionnez vos bras de façon à résister aux forces de rebond.** Les forces de rebond peuvent être contrôlées par l'utilisateur quand les précautions appropriées sont prises.
- En cas de coincement de la lame ou d'interruption d'une coupe pour une raison quelconque, relâchez la gâchette et tenez la scie immobile dans l'ouvrage jusqu'à ce que la lame se soit immobilisée complètement. Ne tentez jamais de retirer la scie de l'ouvrage ou de la tirer vers l'arrière pendant que la lame est en mouvement, car un rebond risquerait de se produire.** Évaluez la situation et prenez les mesures correctives nécessaires pour éliminer la cause du coincement de la lame.
- Lorsque vous remettez une scie en marche quand l'ouvrage est présent, centrez la lame de scie dans le trait de scie et vérifiez que les dents de la lame ne sont pas engagées dans le matériau de l'ouvrage.** Si la lame de scie se coince, elle peut grimper hors de l'ouvrage ou rebondir sur celui-ci quand la scie est remise en marche.
- Soutenez les panneaux de grande taille de façon à minimiser le risque de pincement et de rebond de la lame.** Les panneaux de grande taille ont tendance à s'affaisser sous leur propre poids. Des supports doivent être placés des deux côtés sous le panneau, à proximité de la ligne de coupe et à proximité du rebord du panneau.
- N'utilisez pas de lame émoussée ou endommagée.** Des lames non aiguisées ou mal installées produisent un trait de scie étroit qui cause une friction excessive, le coincement de la lame et un effet de rebond.
- Les leviers de réglage de la profondeur et de l'angle de coupe de la lame doivent être bien serrés et assujettis avant de réaliser une coupe.** Une modification du réglage de la lame pendant la coupe risque d'entraîner un coincement et un rebondissement de la lame.
- Procédez avec une prudence supplémentaire quand vous réalisez une coupe « en plongée » dans des murs déjà en place ou dans des pièces sans issue.** La lame saillante peut couper des objets, et ceci peut entraîner un rebond.

CONSIGNES DE SÉCURITÉ RELATIVES AU PROTÈGE-LAME INFÉRIEUR

- Inspectez le protège-lame inférieur avant chaque utilisation pour vous assurer qu'il se ferme correctement.** Ne faites pas fonctionner la scie si le protège-lame inférieur ne se déplace pas librement et ne se ferme pas instantanément. Ne forcez jamais le protège-lame inférieur dans la position ouverte à l'aide d'un collier de serrage ou d'une attache. Il est possible que le protège-lame inférieur se torde en cas de chute accidentelle de la scie. Soulevez le protège-lame inférieur à l'aide de la poignée rétractable et assurez-vous qu'il se déplace sans problème et qu'il ne touche pas la lame ou une autre pièce, quel que soit l'angle ou la profondeur de la coupe.
- Vérifiez le fonctionnement du ressort du protège-lame inférieur. Si le protège-lame inférieur et le ressort ne fonctionnent pas correctement, ils doivent être réparés avant l'emploi.** Le protège-lame inférieur peut parfois mal fonctionner à cause de pièces endommagées, d'accumulation de résine ou de débris.
- Le protège-lame inférieur doit être rétracté à la main uniquement à l'occasion de coupes spéciales telles que les « coupes en plongée » ou les « coupes composées ».** Soulevez le protège-lame inférieur à l'aide la poignée rétractable et relâchez-le dès que la lame pénètre dans le matériau de l'ouvrage. Pour toute autre opération de sciage, le protège-lame inférieur doit fonctionner automatiquement.
- Vérifiez toujours que le protège-lame inférieur couvre la lame avant de placez la scie sur un banc ou sur le sol.** Une lame non protégée qui tourne librement entraînera le mouvement de la scie en marche arrière, ce qui provoquera la coupe de tout ce qui se trouve sur sa trajectoire. Soyez conscient du temps nécessaire à la lame pour s'arrêter une fois que la gâchette est relâchée.

RALLONGE

Pour la sécurité de l'utilisateur, utiliser une rallonge de calibre adéquat (AWG, American Wire Gauge [calibrage américain normalisé des fils]). Plus le numéro de calibre de fil est petit et plus sa capacité est grande, par exemple un calibre 16 a plus de capacité qu'un calibre 18. L'usage d'une rallonge de calibre insuffisant causera une chute de tension entraînant perte de puissance et surchauffe. Si plus d'une rallonge est utilisée pour obtenir la longueur totale, s'assurer que chaque rallonge présente au moins le calibre de fil minimum. Le tableau ci-dessous illustre les calibres à utiliser selon la longueur de rallonge et l'intensité nominale indiquée sur la plaque signalétique. En cas de doutes, utiliser le calibre suivant. Plus le calibre est petit, plus la rallonge peut supporter de courant.

Calibre minimum pour rallonge						
Intensité nominale	Volts	Longueur totale du cordon en mètres (en pieds)				
		120V	7,6 (25)	15,2 (50)	30,5 (100)	45,7 (150)
		240V	15,2 (50)	30,5 (100)	61,0 (200)	91,4 (300)
Plus de	Pas plus de	AWG				
0	6	5,5 (18)	4,9 (16)	4,9 (16)	4,3 (14)	
6	10	5,5 (18)	4,9 (16)	4,3 (14)	3,7 (12)	
10	12	4,9 (16)	4,9 (16)	4,3 (14)	3,7 (12)	
12	16	4,3 (14)	3,7 (12)	Non recommandé		

⚠️ AVERTISSEMENT : Certains outils électriques, tels que les sableuses, les scies, les meules, les perceuses ou certains autres outils de construction, peuvent produire de la poussière contenant des produits chimiques susceptibles d'entraîner le cancer, des malformations congénitales ou pouvant être nocifs pour le système reproductif. Parmi ces produits chimiques, on retrouve :

- le plomb dans les peintures à base de plomb,
- la silice cristalline dans les briques et le ciment et autres produits de maçonnerie,
- l'arsenic et le chrome dans le bois de sciage ayant subi un traitement chimique (comme l'arséniate de cuivre et de chrome).

Le risque associé à de telles expositions varie selon la fréquence avec laquelle on effectue ces travaux. Pour réduire l'exposition à de tels produits, il faut travailler dans un endroit bien aéré et utiliser le matériel de sécurité approprié, tel un masque anti-poussières spécialement conçu pour filtrer les particules microscopiques.

