

Safety and Warranty Information

Model JSS Table Saw



Safety

A table saw is a dangerous tool and there are hazards inherent with using this saw. Use common sense when operating the saw and use the saw only as instructed. ***You are responsible for your own safety!***

WARNINGS

1. Read and understand all manuals and safety warnings before operating this saw. Failure to follow instructions or heed warnings may result in electric shock, fire, serious personal injury or property damage. Save all manuals and safety warnings, and refer to them whenever necessary.
2. **WARNING:** This product contains one or more chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. In addition, some types of dust created by sawing, power sanding, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities also contain chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are lead from lead-based paints, crystalline silica from bricks, cement, and other masonry products, and arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber. In addition, wood dust has been listed as a known human carcinogen by the U.S. government. The risk from exposure to these chemicals and to dust varies depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure, work in a well ventilated area and work with approved safety equipment including dust masks or respirators designed to filter out such dust and chemicals.
3. Keep children away from the saw. All visitors should be kept at a safe distance from the work area. Make the workshop kid-proof with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.
4. Do not use the saw in dangerous environments. For example, do not use the saw in damp or wet locations or expose it to rain, and keep the work area well lit.
5. Check to make sure the saw is in proper working order before using the saw. For example, check the alignment of moving parts, look to see whether moving parts are binding or rubbing, check to see whether parts are broken, make sure accessories are properly mounted in the saw, and check any other conditions that may affect the operation of the saw. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.
6. Keep guards in place and in working order.

7. Wear eye protection. Always wear safety glasses when using the saw. Everyday eyeglasses are not safety glasses. Also use a face or dust mask if the cutting operation is dusty.
8. Wear proper apparel when using the saw. Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry that may get caught in moving parts. Non-slip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
9. Always use a fence when rip cutting. Attempting to use the saw for rip cutting without the fence could result in serious personal injury.
10. Reduce the risk of unintentional starting by making sure the power switch is in the OFF position before plugging in the saw.
11. Keep hands out of the line of the saw blade. Never reach around or over the saw. Do not overreach or stretch to get something when using the saw. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
12. Never stand on the saw. Serious injury could occur if the saw is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.
13. Feed work into the blade against the direction of rotation of the blade only. Feeding the work in the direction of rotation may cause the work to be thrown by the blade and could result in serious personal injury.
14. Do not perform any operation freehand. Freehand means not using a fence (for rip cuts) or a miter gauge (for cross-cuts) to guide the work piece as it is being cut. Always maintain firm control over the material being cut.
15. Use a blade guard and spreader for every operation for which it can be used, including all through sawing. Use a push stick when required.
16. Secure your work. Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate the tool.
17. Pay particular attention to instructions on reducing the risk of kickback. Kickback occurs when a work piece contacts the downstream edge of the blade as it is being cut and is propelled back towards the user at high velocity.
18. Don't force the tool; it will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed. For example, do not try to cut wood faster than the motor can handle.

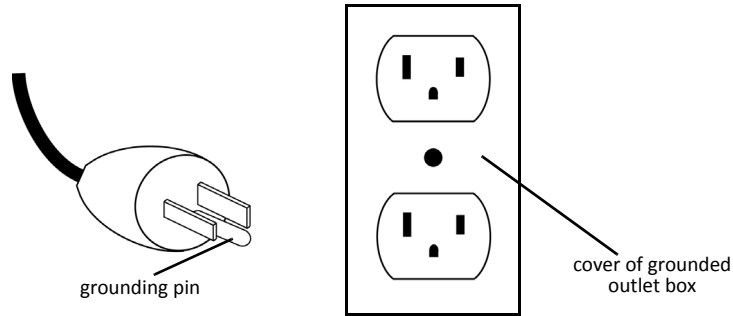
WARNINGS

19. Use the right tool. Do not try to force the saw to do something it was not designed to do. Don't force a tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. Use the right blade for the job.
20. This saw must be connected to a grounded wiring system or to a system having an equipment-grounding conductor. In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This saw is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances. Do not modify the plug provided - if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician. Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock and/or malfunction. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal. Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood or if you are in doubt as to whether the saw is properly grounded.
21. Use a proper extension cord and make sure that it is in good condition. Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-pole receptacles that accept the saw's plug. Repair or replace a damaged or worn cord immediately. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your saw will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. For a cord length of up to 25 feet, use a cord of 12 gauge. For a cord length of 25 to 50 feet, use a cord of 10 gauge. A cord length over 50 feet is not recommended for 110-120V power. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number the heavier the cord.

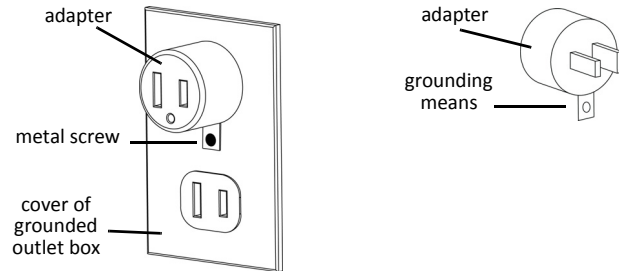
Minimum Extension Cord Gauge for 100-120V

Length	Gauge
0-25 feet	12 AWG
25-50 feet	10 AWG
Over 50 feet	Not Recommended

22. The jobsite saw is intended for use on a 110-120 V supply circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in the example below.



A temporary adapter, which looks like the adapter illustrated in examples below, may be used to connect this plug to a 2 pole receptacle as shown below if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. This adapter is not permitted in Canada. The green-colored rigid ear, lug, and the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box.



WARNINGS

23. Never leave the saw running unattended. Wait until the blade comes to a complete stop and then turn the main power switch to OFF and unplug the power cord when you are finished using the saw.
24. Turn the main power switch to OFF and unplug the power cord before servicing the saw and when changing components or accessories such as blades, brake cartridges, and the like.
25. Maintain the saw as specified in this manual. Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubrication and changing accessories.
26. Keep the top of the saw clean and free from clutter. Cluttered areas invite accidents.
27. Bolt the saw to the supporting surface (table, bench or floor, as appropriate) or use a sturdy outrigger support if a table extension of more than 24 inches long is used.

Glossary of Terms

Freehand - Performing a cut without a rip fence, miter gauge, auxiliary fence, or other device to guide or hold the workpiece during the cut.

Kickback - Sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned workpiece with respect to the saw blade, which causes the workpiece to be propelled by the blade.

Push Stick - A non-metallic device used to push the material past the blade when making narrow rip cuts. A push stick or push block should always be used when the operator's hand comes within 6 inches or less of the blade during rip cutting. A push stick is included with this saw. Instructions on how to construct a push stick are provided on page 11.

Through-Saving - A cutting operation where the saw blade cuts completely through the workpiece.

Reducing the Risk of Kickback

Kickback occurs when the workpiece is propelled by the blade, often toward the operator. To reduce the risk of kickback:

1. Make sure the saw blade is sharp.
2. Always use the blade guard and spreader when making through-cuts. Use the anti-kickback pawls on the spreader whenever possible. Make sure the spreader is aligned with the blade.
3. Always use the riving knife when making non-through-cuts except dado cuts. Make sure the riving knife is aligned with the blade.
4. Always use the miter gauge when making cross cuts. Do not use a rip fence or auxiliary fence when making cross cuts.
5. Always use the rip fence when making rip cuts. Use an auxiliary fence when making rip cuts narrower than about 2 inches. Make sure the rip fence and/or auxiliary fence are parallel to the blade.
6. Use a push stick, or a push block and auxiliary fence, if your hand will come within 6 inches of the blade during rip cutting.
7. When rip cutting, always apply the feed force to the workpiece between the blade and the fence or auxiliary fence.
8. Do not try to rip cut a workpiece that is warped or twisted, or that does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence or auxiliary fence. Never saw a workpiece that is too large to be controlled.
9. Always continue to push the workpiece until it is completely past the saw blade and anti-kickback pawls.

Warning Label

A warning label is mounted on the left side of the saw and is reproduced here.

 WARNING	 ADVERTENCIA	 AVERTISSEMENT
<p>For your own safety, read the instruction manual before operating this saw.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Wear eye protection.2. Use the blade guard and spreader for every operation for which it can be used, including all through sawing.3. Keep hands out of the line of the saw blade.4. Use a push-stick when required.5. Know how to reduce the risk of kickback.6. Do not perform any operation freehand.7. Never reach around or over the saw blade.8. Never try to test fire the brake system.9. Do not try to disable the brake system.10. Unplug the saw before changing the blade, changing the brake cartridge or servicing.11. Do not connect the motor directly to a power supply.12. Use the bypass switch only when necessary.13. Do not expose to rain or use in damp locations.14. Do not put your hands inside the cabinet while the blade is spinning.15. Do not unplug or disconnect the saw from electrical power before the blade has stopped spinning.	<p>Para su propia seguridad, lea el manual de instrucción antes de usar la sierra.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use las gafas de seguridad.2. Use el dispositivo de seguridad de la cuchilla y separador para cualquier operación para la cual pueda ser utilizada incluyendo todas las operaciones de serrar completo o a través.3. Mantenga las manos fuera de la trayectoria de la cuchilla de la sierra.4. Utilice una vara de empujar cuando está necesario.5. Sepa reducir el riesgo del retroceso.6. No realice ninguna operación a mano alzada.7. No ponga la mano alrededor o detrás de la cuchilla.8. Nunca trate de experimentar con el sistema de frenos.9. No trate de desconectar el sistema de frenos.10. Siempre desenchufe la sierra antes de cambiar la cuchilla, el cartucho del freno, o de mantenerla.11. No conecte el motor directamente con un abastecimiento.12. Utilice el interruptor del bypass solamente cuando está necesario.13. No exponga a la lluvia o al uso en localizaciones húmedas.14. No ponga las manos en el interior del gabinete, mientras que la hoja esté girando.15. No desenchufe ni desconecte la sierra de la electricidad hasta que la cuchilla haya dejado de girar.	<p>Pour votre propre sécurité, lisez le manuel d'instruction avant d'utiliser la scie.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Portez des lunettes de sécurité.2. Utilisez la garde de lame et le diviseur pour toutes les opérations le permettant, y compris toutes les coupes traversantes.3. Gardez les mains à l'écart de la lame lorsqu'elle tourne.4. Utilisez un poussoir de fin de passe si nécessaire.5. Limitez au maximum le risque de rejet.6. Ne travaillez pas à la volée.7. Ne passez pas votre bras par-dessus ou autour de la lame.8. N'essayez jamais d'effectuer un essai du circuit de freinage.9. N'essayez pas de neutraliser le circuit de freinage.10. Débranchez la scie avant de changer la lame, la cartouche de frein, ou d'en faire l'entretien.11. Ne branchez pas directement le moteur à une prise de courant.12. N'utilisez l'interrupteur de by-pass qu'en cas de nécessité.13. Ne pas exposer à la pluie et ne pas utiliser dans les emplacements humides.14. Ne mettez pas les mains à l'intérieur de cabinet lorsque la lame tourne.15. Ne pas débrancher la scie du pouvoir électrique avant que la lame a arrêté de tourner. avant que la lame a arrêté de tourner.

Warranty

SawStop warrants to the original retail purchaser of a new Model JSS Table Saw from an authorized SawStop distributor that the saw will be free from defects in material and workmanship for ONE YEAR from the date of purchase.

This warranty does not apply to defects arising from misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, normal wear-and-tear, unauthorized repair or alteration, or lack of maintenance.

Please contact SawStop to take advantage of this warranty. If SawStop determines the saw is defective in material or workmanship, and not due to misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, normal wear-and-tear, unauthorized repair or alteration, or lack of maintenance, then SawStop will, at its expense, and upon proof of purchase, send replacement parts to the original retail purchaser necessary to cure the defect. Alternatively, SawStop will repair or replace the saw, provided it is returned to SawStop, shipping prepaid, with proof of purchase and within the warranty period.

SawStop disclaims any and all other express or implied warranties, including merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. SawStop shall not be liable for death, injuries to persons or property, or incidental, consequential, contingent or special damages arising from the use of the saw.

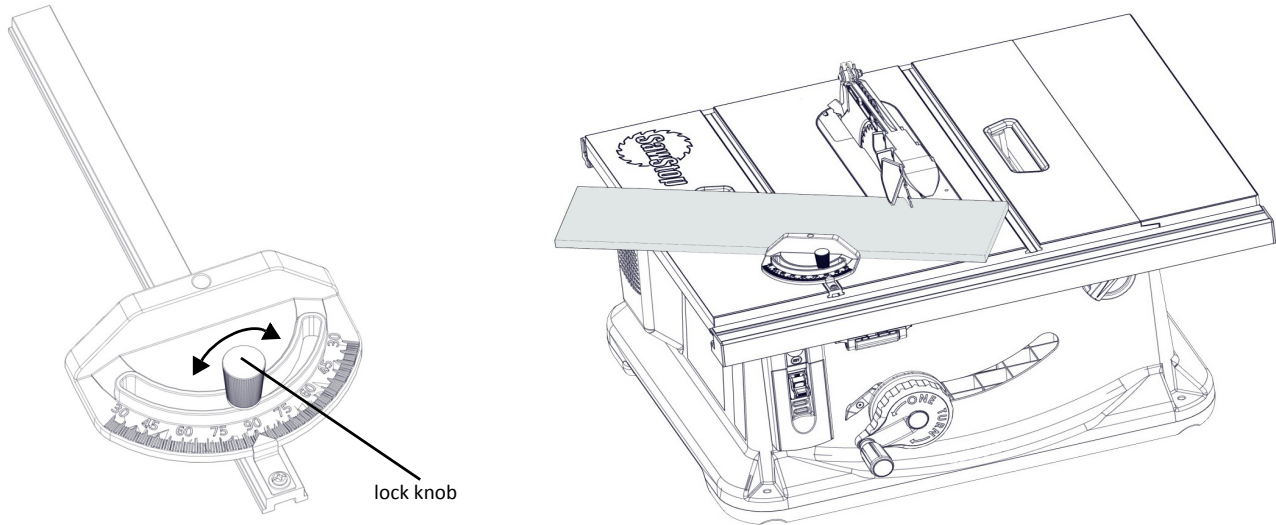
This warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may have other rights which vary from state to state.

No Warranty of Safety

It is important to understand that the technology in SawStop table saws ***does not prevent contact with the blade—it minimizes the effect of the contact.*** If you do contact the blade, the technology will stop the blade, and in most cases there will be no injury or only a small nick. However, you may incur a serious injury on a SawStop saw depending on factors such as the speed and direction your hand is moving when it contacts the blade and the type of blade you are using. Also, if you decide to use the saw in Bypass Mode, the safety system will be disabled and will not activate in the event you contact the spinning blade.

Cross-Cutting Operation

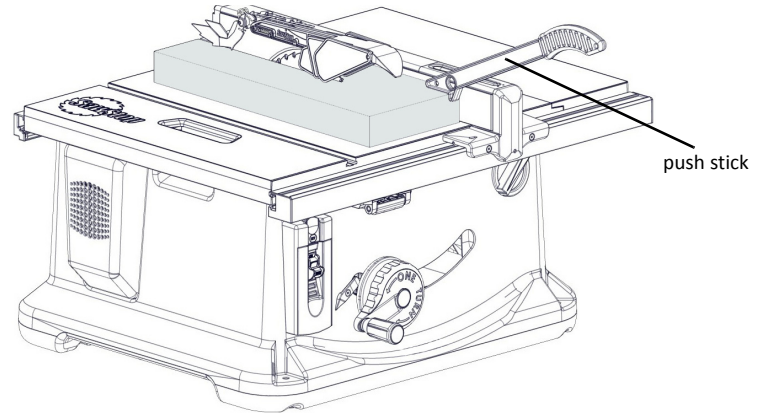
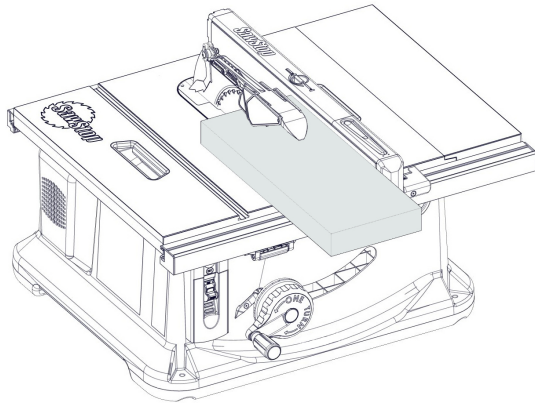
Cross-cutting (cutting perpendicular to the grain of the workpiece) is performed using the miter gauge. To lessen the risk of kickback, the rip fence should be removed or positioned so that it does not contact the workpiece during cross-cutting. The miter angle is indicated by the scale below the pointer. Adjust the miter gauge to your desired miter angle by loosening the lock knob and pivoting the miter gauge head until the pointer is above the desired angle. Tighten the lock knob before making the cut.



To reduce the potential for kickback and a serious injury, move the fence out of contact with the workpiece when cross-cutting to prevent the workpiece from binding between the fence and the blade.

Rip Cutting Operation

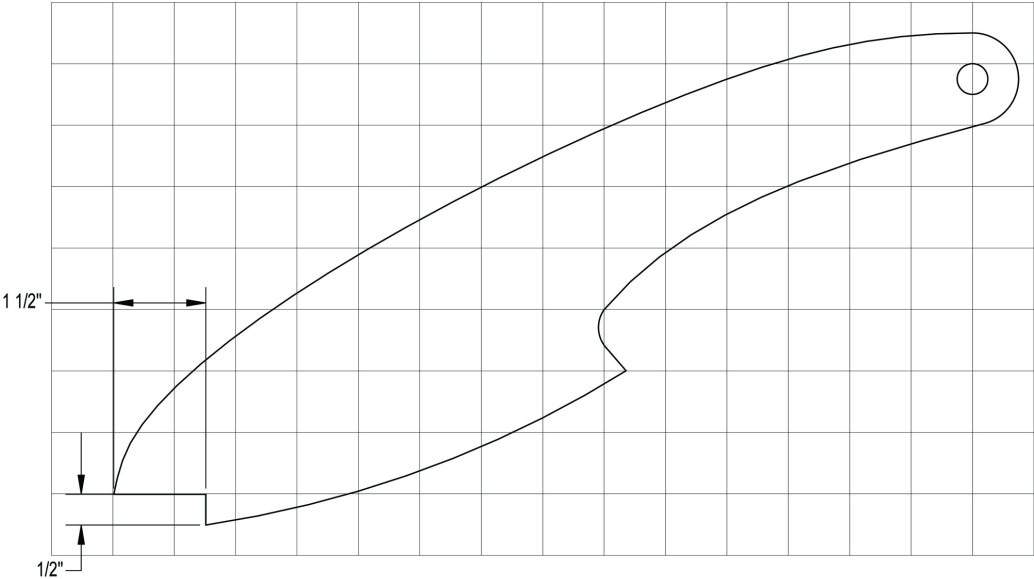
Rip cutting or cutting with the grain of the workpiece must be performed with a fence to support and guide the workpiece. The miter gauge should not be used when making rip cuts and the blade guard should be used for all through cuts. Ensure the motor is off and the blade is completely stopped. Tilt blade to the desired angle and adjust the blade elevation to about 1/4 inch higher than the workpiece. Position the fence for the desired rip width and lock the fence in place. Position the workpiece flat on the table and flush against the side of the fence. Turn on the motor. Use both hands to push the workpiece smoothly toward the blade. If your hand closest to the fence also comes within 6 inches of the blade, remove that hand and use a push stick to finish the cut. A push stick is a tool that is used to push the work piece forward to make a cut while allowing the user to keep their hands away from the blade.



A fence must be used when making rip cuts. Never perform a ripping operation freehand or it may result in serious injury.

Push Stick Construction

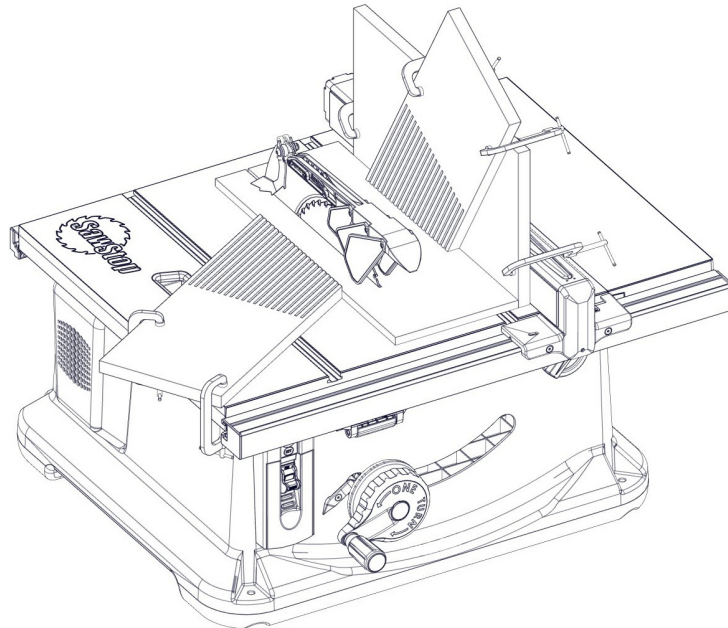
This diagram illustrates a typical push stick. A push stick should be 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch thick. Push sticks should be constructed from material that is sturdy and electrically non-conductive such as scrap wood. Push sticks should always be used when rip cutting pieces narrower than 6 inches. Squares are 1 inch.



To reduce the chance of a serious injury, always use a push stick or push block when your hand comes within 6" of the blade.

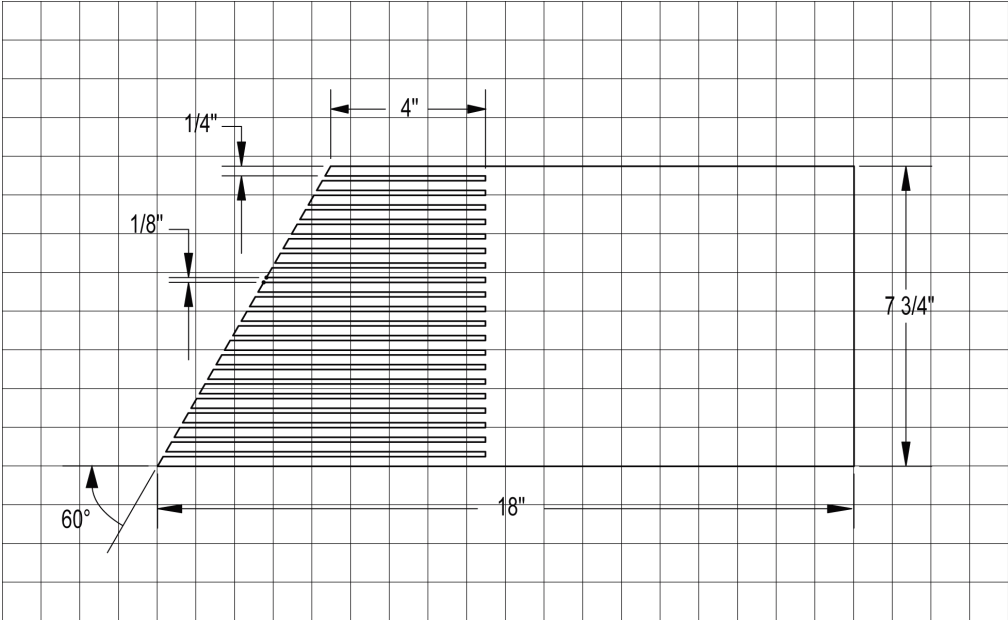
Featherboard Operation

When using a push stick to feed your workpiece toward the blade, it can be difficult to maintain position of the workpiece flush against the side of the fence. In these situations, use a featherboard to hold the workpiece against the fence. Clamp the featherboard to the top of the table against the side of the workpiece opposite the fence to hold the workpiece flush against the fence. You can also clamp a featherboard to the fence to hold the workpiece down against the table surface.



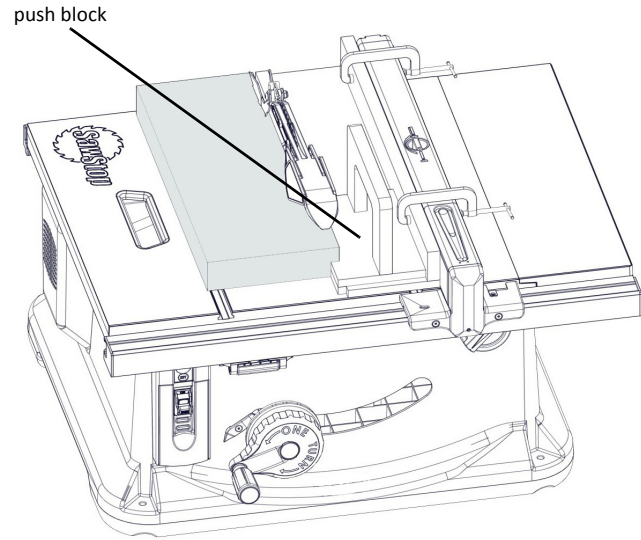
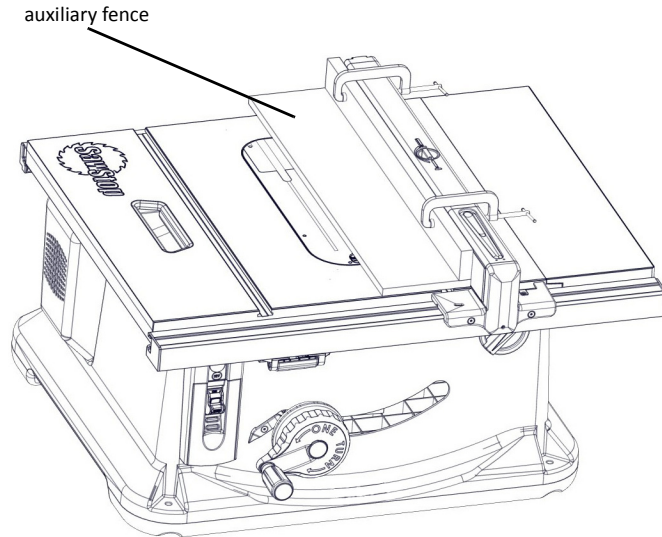
Featherboard Construction

This diagram illustrates a typical featherboard. A featherboard should be approximately 3/4 inch thick. Featherboards should be constructed from good quality wood that is free of knots. Use featherboards to help keep the material being cut in contact with the table and to help prevent kickback. Do not use featherboards when cutting with the miter gauge. Squares are 1 inch.



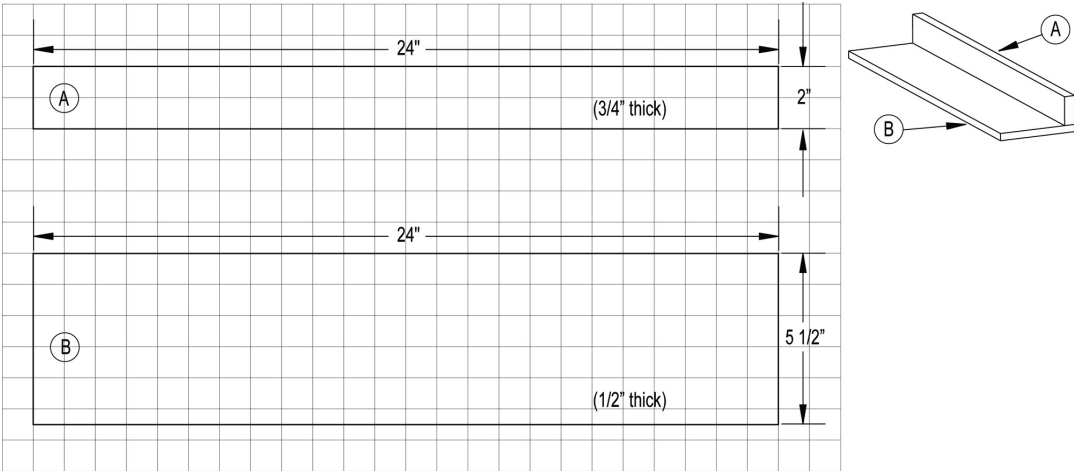
Auxiliary Fence Operation

If your cut requires the fence to be positioned too close to the blade to use a push stick, use an auxiliary fence and a push block to make the cut. In this case, clamp the auxiliary fence to the fence and slide the workpiece along the auxiliary fence. When your hand comes within 6 inches of the blade, remove your hand from the workpiece and finish the cut using the push block.



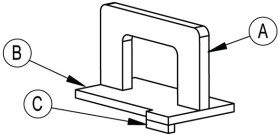
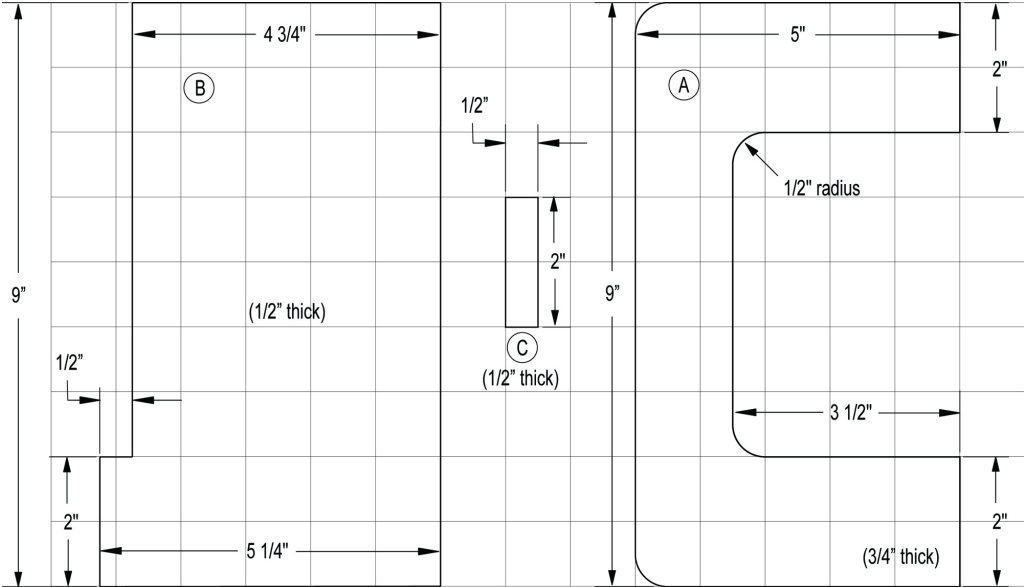
Auxiliary Fence Construction

This diagram illustrates a typical auxiliary fence for use with a push block. Cut piece A out of 3/4 inch thick hardwood and cut piece B out of 1/2 inch thick plywood. Position piece A along the edge of piece B as shown in the drawing below, and attach it using wood glue and counter-sunk wood screws. To use the auxiliary fence, place it on the saw with piece B flat on the table top and piece A against the left side of the main fence. Position the auxiliary fence so that the front edge of piece B is 1-2 inches back from the front edge of the table, and then clamp piece A securely to the main fence. Position the main fence so that the spacing between the left edge of piece B and the blade is the width you want to cut, and then lock the main fence in place. Slide the workpiece along the edge of piece B closest to the blade. If your hand comes within 6 inches of the blade, remove your hand from the workpiece and use the push block to finish the cut, as shown in the drawing to the left. Squares are 1 inch.



Push Block Construction

This diagram illustrates a typical push block. It includes the three pieces shown here labeled A, B, and C. Cut piece A out of 3/4 inch thick hardwood and cut pieces B and C out of 1/2 inch thick plywood. Attach piece A to the center of piece B using wood glue and counter-sunk wood screws. Attach piece C to piece B as shown in the drawing to the left using wood glue only. Do not use metal fasteners to attach piece C to piece B. Squares are 1 inch.



Accessories

SawStop recommends the following accessories for use with your saw. Contact SawStop or your local authorized SawStop dealer for more information.

1. SawStop Brake Cartridges

Standard Brake Cartridge for 10 inch saw blades	part no.	TSBC-10R2
Dado Brake Cartridge for 8 inch dado sets	part no.	TSDC-8R2

2. Saw Blades

40 Tooth Combination Saw Blade	part no.	CNS-07-148
60 Tooth Combination Saw Blade	part no.	CB104 184

3. Table Inserts

Standard Zero-Clearance Table Insert Assembly	part no.	TSI-SJB
Dado Zero-Clearance Table Insert Assembly	part no.	TSI-DJB



Use only recommended accessories with the saw. Consult this manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause risk of injury. When servicing, use only identical replacement parts.

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June 2014