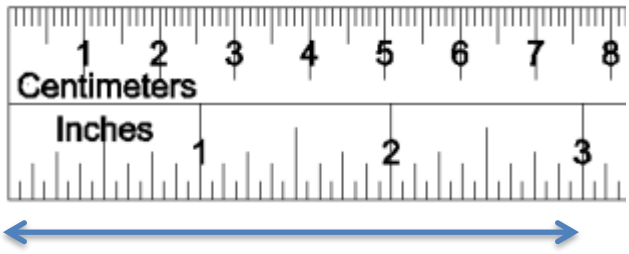
Sliding Compound Miter Saw

The miter saw is a power tool used to make quick, accurate crosscuts and miter cuts. A compound miter saw can make simultaneous miter and bevel cuts, and a sliding compound miter saw like the ones in the KCWG shop has rails for the motor head and blade to travel on to allow cuts in wider stock. This saw is often used to cut stock to rough length at the beginning of a project.

Safety Rules

1. Always hold the workpiece securely on the table and against the fence when making cuts. Where possible, use clamps to hold the workpiece in place—and always do so when cutting a workpiece so short that holding it would violate the 3-inch rule. Be aware of the risk of kickback.
2. Support the end of a long workpiece at the same height as the saw table.
3. When cutting a cupped or bowed piece of stock, make sure the workpiece is oriented to leave no gap between it and the fence or the saw table at the point of the cut. If not, you risk pinching the blade and causing kickback.
4. Never reach under the saw blade or perform a cross-handed operation.
5. When you start the saw, allow the blade to reach full speed before cutting; do not force the blade and always start the cut gently.
6. When using a sliding compound miter saw like the ones in the KCWG shop, make your cut in three steps:
   a. *First* pull the motor head out.
   b. *Then* start the saw.
   c. *Finally,* push the blade down into the stock and towards fence to make the cut.

   If your work piece is more than 1" thick, make multiple cutting passes to complete your crosscut.
7. Don't raise the motor head from the workpiece until the blade has come to a complete stop.
8. Never try to remove or clamp the workpiece to the saw while the blade is rotating.
9. When installing a blade, match the direction of the arrow on the blade with the direction of the arrow on the tool casting. The teeth at the bottom of the blade should point back toward the fence.
10. Use only blades with arbor holes that fit the arbor of the saw. Be sure the arbor nut is tight to prevent slipping or loosening of the blade.
11. Use sharp blades. A damaged or dull blade could throw teeth, causing serious injury. Make sure the blade is clean. Buildup on the surface of the blade will cause excessive friction.



Remember the 3-inch rule.
Keep your hands away from the blade or bit.