

SECTION C

RADIAL ARM SAW

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CHOP SAW

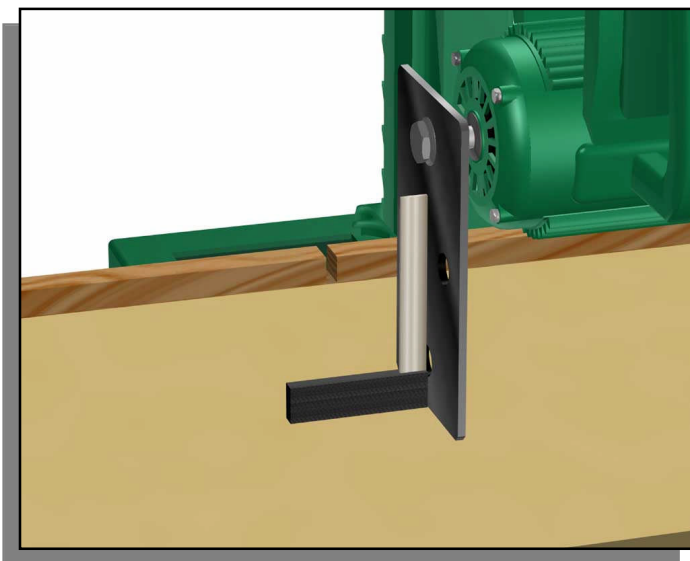
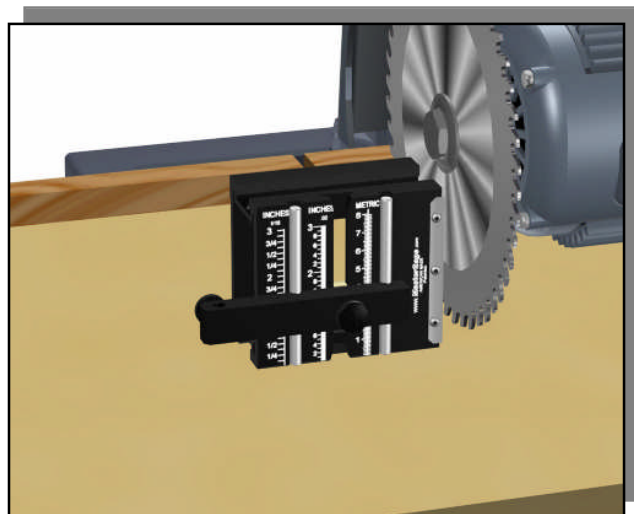
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SLIDING COMPOUND MITER SAW

RADIAL ARM SAW PLUS CHOP SAW PLUS SLIDING COMPOUND MITER SAW

All pictures and illustrations are showing the *MasterGage/Classic* with the Radial Arm Saw. These techniques and methods are also applicable to Radial Arm Saws, Chop Saws and Sliding Compound Miter Saws.

Square saw blade to table top



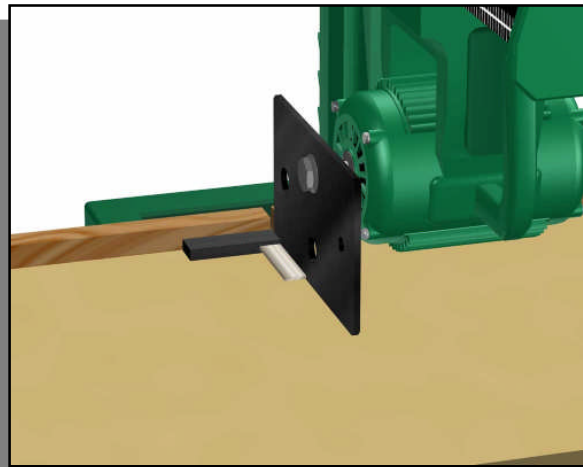
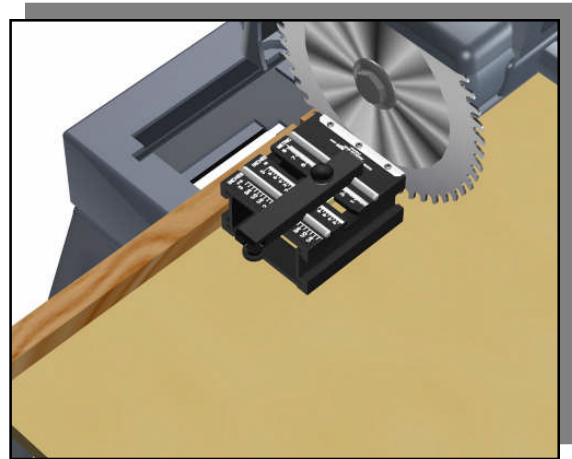
OPTION: Use a machinist square with the *MasterPlate* to square blade to table top

The *MasterPlate* is a natural for the Radial Arm Saw, Chop Saw and Sliding Compound Saw since the full flat 10 inch [or in the illustration, 6 inch] surface lies full flat on the surface. Normally, only the tip of the saw blade touches the table, making it very difficult to align the machine.

RADIAL ARM SAW PLUS CHOP SAW PLUS SLIDING COMPOUND MITER SAW

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Set saw blade square to fence.



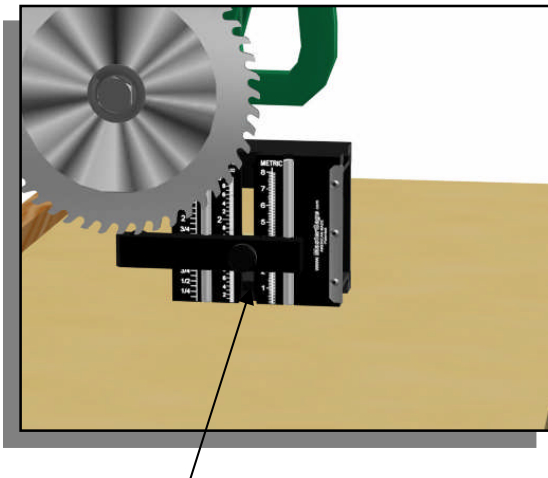
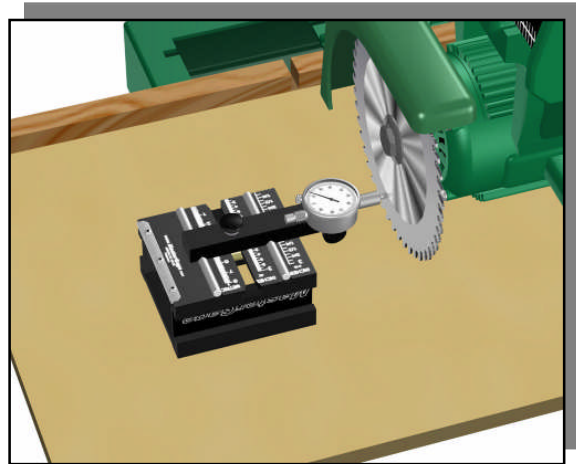
OPTION: Set **MasterPlate** square to fence using a machinists square

Note that the **MasterPlate** offers a full, flat 10 inch surface to measure against – versus a saw blade that only allows one tooth to touch the table at a time.

RADIAL ARM SAW PLUS CHOP SAW PLUS SLIDING COMPOUND MITER SAW

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Rotate blade by hand and check for blade run out



Level Arm

SET ANY HEIGHT:

1. Set the Level Arm at the desired height [do not lock the lock screw].
2. Lower the blade until it almost touches the Level Arm.
3. Carefully rotate the blade toward you [counter clockwise]. This stops the blade tooth from damaging the Level Arm. Allow the blade tooth to glance the Level Arm to establish any height desired.

GUIDELINES FOR CARBIDE SAW BLADES

Courtesy of Forrest Manufacturing Company

Wear eye protection, use the saw blade safety guard and splitter, use sharp saw blades.

KICK BACK – Pinching of wood between the blade and rip fence – SOLUTION: Align fence and saw blade [*MasterPlate*] with the *MasterGage/Classic* as shown on pages B2 and B3.

SAWDUST THROWN TOWARD OPERATOR – Often comes from the fence being too loose or too tight. This crowds the wood against the rear side of the teeth, forcing a cut on the UP rotation on the left or right side of the blade. SOLUTION: Adjust the fence as shown on page B3.

BURNING OF WOOD – [especially hard wood] SOLUTION #1 – Raise the saw blade 1-2 inches above the surface of the wood and feed faster. This method produces 300 – 500 degrees cooler cuts, and stops scorching. Most effective on hardwoods such as cherry and hard maple. On soft woods, the blade may be kept low [1/4 inch above the wood] and should not experience scorching. SOLUTION #2 – When ripping, too many teeth on blade causes slow feed and excessive side friction. The blade rubbing at 100 MPH rim speed heats and scorches the wood surface – keep the wood moving. Suggest 24 to 40 teeth for ripping. 60 to 80 teeth for cross cutting. SOLUTION #3 Wood getting caught on raised throat plate. Level entire throat plate surface to table top.

SPLINTERING – Ripping on table saws – slower feed speed or use more teeth on blade or use reduced face hook on blade. Inspect for possible high sides or tips on carbide tips. Also try lowering blade. Cross cut – splintering on bottom edge and final vertical surface. Lower the blade and feed more slowly. Also, use a blade with more teeth and/or higher Alternate Top Bevels [ATB], instead of a square tooth or Triple Chip Grind [TCG-square and chamfered style]. Radial arm saws and chop saws – High Alternate Top Bevel [ATB] blades give much better control of bottom splintering than a square top or TCG Triple Chip Grind blades.

SAW LIFE – Use an inexpensive saw blade for rough ripping chores on flake board and Formicas, these materials dull blades faster than soft or hard woods. Save your best blades for finish cuts. Raise the blade higher [table saw] and feed faster to minimize the arc of contact. This decreases heat and abrasion and the number of rotations required to cut the piece. This is especially true on ripping plywood and particleboard.

NOTE: For best results, use the correct saw blade designed for that particular saw, such as a tablesaw, chop saw, etc..