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
   a) Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
   b) 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.
   c) Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

2) Electrical safety
   a) 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.
   b) 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.
   c) Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
   d) 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.
   e) 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.
   f) If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply. Use of a GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

3) Personal safety
   a) 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.
   b) 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.
   c) 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 energizing power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
   d) 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.
   e) Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
   f) 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.
   g) 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
   a) 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.
b) 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.

c) 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.

d) 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.

e) 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.

f) Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.

g) 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

a) 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 ⚠️

a. 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.

b. Do not reach underneath the workpiece. The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece.

c. 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.

d. 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.

e. 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.

f. When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide. This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.

g. 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.

h. 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:
a. 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.

b. 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.

c. When restarting a saw in the workpiece, center 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.

d. 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.

e. Do not use dull or damaged blades. Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback.

f. 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.

g. 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

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

• Use clamps or another practical way to secure and support the workpiece to a stable platform. Holding the work by hand or against your body leaves it unstable and may lead to loss of control.

• Keep your body positioned to either side of the blade, but not in line with the saw blade. KICKBACK could cause the saw to jump backwards (see Causes and Operator Prevention of Kickback and KICKBACK).

• Avoid cutting nails. Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.

• Always make sure nothing interferes with the movement of the lower blade guard.

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

• Always be sure all components are mounted properly and securely before using tool.

• Always handle the saw blade with care when mounting or removing it.

• Always wait until the motor has reached full speed before starting a cut.

• Always keep handles dry, clean and free of oil and grease. Hold the tool firmly with both hands when in use.
Always be alert at all times, especially during repetitive, monotonous operations. Always be sure of position of your hands relative to the blade.

Stay clear of end pieces that may fall after cutting off. They may be hot, sharp and/or heavy. Serious personal injury may result.

Replace or repair damaged cords. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding-type plugs and 3-pole receptacles that accept the tool’s plug.

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. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Gauge for Cord Sets</th>
<th>Volts</th>
<th>Total Length of Cord in Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120V</td>
<td>0-25 (0-7.6m) 26-50 (7.6-15.2m) 51-100 (15.2-30.4m) 101-150 (30.4-45.7m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>240V</td>
<td>0-50 (0-15.2m) 51-100 (15.2-30.4m) 101-200 (30.4-60.9m) 201-300 (60.9-91.4m)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

Use of this tool can generate and/or disperse 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.

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.

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/MSHA respiratory protection.
SAFETY GUIDELINES - DEFINITIONS

It is important for you to read and understand this manual. The information it contains relates to protecting YOUR SAFETY and PREVENTING PROBLEMS. The symbols below are used to help you recognize this information.

⚠️ 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 a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.

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
  - direct current
  - alternating current
  - no load speed
  - earthing terminal
  - safety alert symbol
  - Class I Construction (grounded)
  - Class II Construction (double insulated)
  - revolutions or reciprocation per minute

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Figure A

1. On/off switch
2. Main handle
3. Auxiliary handle
4. Spindle lock button
5. Shoe
6. Saw blade
7. Saw blade guard
8. Blade guard retracting lever
9. Saw blade wrench
10. Bevel adjustment lever
11. Depth adjustment lever
SUPPORTING LARGE PANELS / SECURING WORKPIECE

Support large panels to minimize the risk of blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight as shown in figure B.

Supports must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel (figure C).

Never hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg (figure D).

Secure the workpiece to a stable platform as shown in figure E. It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.
INTENDED USE
These circular saws are designed for professional wood cutting applications.

**WARNING:** DO NOT use water feed attachments with this saw.

**WARNING:** DO NOT use abrasive wheels or blades.

**WARNING:** DO NOT use under wet conditions or in presence of flammable liquids or gases.

ASSEMBLY/SET-UP

**WARNING:** Always unplug saw from power supply before any of the following operations.

**WARNING:** Never modify the power tool or any part of it. Damage or personal injury could result.

ADJUSTING THE DEPTH OF CUT (FIGURE F, F1 & G)
The depth of cut should be set according to the thickness of the workpiece.

- Loosen the lever (11) to unlock the saw shoe (figures F & F1).
- Move the saw shoe (5) into the desired position. The corresponding depth of cut can be read from the scale (12).
- Tighten the lever to lock the saw shoe in place.

- Set depth adjustment of saw such that one half of a tooth of the blade projects below the workpiece as shown in figure G. Setting the saw at the proper cutting depth keeps blade friction to a minimum, removes sawdust from between the blade teeth, results in cooler, faster sawing and reduces the chance of kickback.
ADJUSTING THE BEVEL ANGLE
(FIGURE H)
The PC15TCS can be set to bevel angles between 0° and 45°.
The PC15TCSM can be set to bevel angles between 0° and 55°.
- Loosen the bevel locking lever (10) to unlock the saw shoe (5).
- Move the saw into the desired position. The corresponding bevel angle can be read from the scale (12).
- Tighten the locking lever to lock the saw in place.

SHOE ADJUSTMENT

⚠️ CAUTION ⚠️ ALWAYS TURN OFF AND DISCONNECT TOOL BEFORE CHANGING ACCESSORIES OR MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.
Your shoe has been factory set to assure that the blade is perpendicular to the shoe. If after extended use, you need to re-align the blade follow the directions below:

ADJUSTING FOR 90 DEGREE CUTS
1. Return the saw to 0 degrees bevel.
2. Place the saw on its side, and retract the lower guard.
3. Loosen the bevel adjustment lever (10). Place a square against the blade and the shoe as shown in figure I1.

PC15TCS ONLY
4. Using a wrench and a phillips screwdriver, loosen the nut and turn the screw shown in figure I2 until the blade and the shoe are both in flush contact with the square. Using the screwdriver to hold the screw in position, tighten the nut down against the metal flange. Retighten the bevel adjustment lever.

PC15TCSM ONLY
5. Using a hex wrench, turn the set screw on the underside of the shoe shown in figure I3 until the blade and the shoe are both in flush contact with the square. Retighten the bevel adjustment lever.

MAKING ADJUSTMENTS TO THE DEPTH AND BEVEL LEVERS - (FIGURES J1, J2)
It may be desirable to adjust the depth adjustment lever or the bevel adjustment lever. They may loosen in time and hit the shoe before tightening. To tighten the levers for the PC15TCS, follow the steps below:
- Remove retaining ring (shown in figure J1) and thin flat washer. Retain for reassembly.
• Slide lever off the end of the nut, rotate the lever one position counter clockwise and slide lever down onto nut.
• Reinstall flat washer, and reinstall retaining ring in groove on nut.

To tighten the levers for the PC15TCSM, follow the steps below:
• Remove retaining ring (shown in figure J2) and thin flat washer. Retain for reassembly.
• Remove the lever and rotate the lever one position counter clockwise and slide lever into feature.
• Reinstall flat washer and lock ring with the concave side against the lever.

KERF INDICATOR (FIGURE K)
The front of the saw shoe has a kerf indicator for vertical and bevel cutting. This indicator enables you to guide the saw along cutting lines penciled on the material being cut. The indicator lines up with the left (inner) side of the saw blade, which makes the slot or "kerf" cut by the moving blade fall to the right of the indicator.
Additionally, the PC15TCSM has 0 and 45 degree visual indicators - the corresponding left and right sides of the window in the rip fence slot (see item 13 in Fig. K), and also labeled 0 and 45 degree indicators just in front of the blade kerf (see item 14 in Fig. K). Note that the upper guard has been removed from Fig. K for clarity.

ATTACHING AND REMOVING THE BLADE
REMOVING THE BLADE (FIGURE L)
• Keep the spindle lock button (4) depressed and rotate the blade until the spindle lock engages.
• Loosen and remove the blade retaining screw (15) by turning it counterclockwise using the wrench (9) supplied.
• Remove the outer washer (16).
• Remove the saw blade (6).
NOTE: Do not remove the inner washer (17) in figure M.

ATTACHING THE BLADE (FIGURE M)
• Using the lower blade guard retracting lever, retract the lower blade guard.
• Place the saw blade (6), on the spindle shaft, making sure that the arrow on the blade points in the same direction as the arrow on the tool.
• Release lower guard lever.
• Fit the outer washer (16) on the spindle, with the larger flat surface against the blade.
• Insert the blade retaining screw (15) into the hole.
• Keep the spindle lock button (4) depressed.
• Securely tighten the blade retaining screw by turning it clockwise using the wrench (9) supplied.
NOTE: The inner flange (17), should not be removed. If it is removed, replace it as shown in figure M.
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 service center or other qualified service organization, always using identical replacement parts.

**WARNING:** To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, read, understand and follow all important safety warnings and instructions prior to using tool.

**GENERAL CUTS (IMPORTANT: READ SAFETY WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS.)**

**GUARD AGAINST KICKBACK**
With unit unplugged, follow all assembly, adjustment and set up instructions. Make sure lower guard operates. Select the proper blade for the material to be cut.
- Measure and mark work for cutting.
- Support and secure work properly (See Safety Rules and Instructions).
- Use appropriate and required safety equipment (See Safety Rules).
- Secure and maintain work area (See Safety Rules).
- With plug inserted and guard closed, make sure switch turns saw on and off.

**ATTACHING AND REMOVING A RIP FENCE (NOT INCLUDED IN PC15TCS)**

**(FIGURE N)**
A rip fence is used to saw in a straight line parallel to the edge of the workpiece.

**ATTACHING**
- Insert the rip fence (18) through the openings in the shoe (5).
- Slide the rip fence into the desired position.
- Screw in locking knob (19) and tighten.

**REMOVING**
- Loosen the locking knob (19).
- Pull the rip fence out of the tool.

**NOTE:** If you do not have a proper fitting fence, use a straight edge guide in contact with the edge of the shoe to improve accuracy of cut and reduce the possibility of binding and kickback.

**OPERATION**

To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn tool off and disconnect tool from power source before making any adjustments or removing/installing attachments or accessories.

**WARNING:** IMPORTANT: Always make sure the depth adjustment locking lever is in the down position before operating saw.

**SWITCH**
- To operate the tool, depress the trigger switch (1) in figure A. The tool will continue to run as long as the trigger is depressed.
- To turn the tool off, release the trigger switch (1). There is no provision for locking the tool on, and the switch should never be locked on by any other means.
SAWING

**WARNING:** To reduce the risk of personal injury, always hold saw firmly with both hands on the handles.

**WARNING:** Never attempt to use this tool by resting it upside down on a work surface and bringing the material to the tool. Always securely clamp the workpiece and bring the tool to the workpiece, securely holding the tool with two hands as shown in Figure E.

Place the wider portion of the saw foot plate on that part of the work piece which is solidly supported, not on the section that will fall off when the cut is made. As examples, Figure E illustrates the RIGHT way to cut off the end of a board. Always clamp work. Don’t try to hold short pieces by hand! Remember to support cantilevered and overhanging material. Use caution when sawing material from below.

Be sure saw is up to full speed before blade contacts material to be cut. Starting saw with blade against material to be cut or pushed forward into kerf can result in kickback. Push the saw forward at a speed which allows the blade to cut without laboring. Hardness and toughness can vary even in the same piece of material, and knotty or damp sections can put a heavy load on the saw. When this happens, push the saw more slowly, but hard enough to keep working without much decrease in speed. Forcing the saw can cause rough cuts, inaccuracy, kickback, and over-heating of the motor. Should your cut begin to go off the line, don’t try to force it back on. Release the switch and allow blade to come to a complete stop. Then you can withdraw the saw, sight anew, and start a new cut slightly inside the wrong one. In any event, withdraw the saw if you must shift the cut. Forcing a correction inside the cut can stall the saw and lead to kickback.

**IF SAW STALLS, RELEASE THE TRIGGER AND BACK THE SAW UNTIL IT IS LOOSE. BE SURE BLADE IS STRAIGHT IN THE CUT AND CLEAR OF THE CUTTING EDGE BEFORE RESTARTING.**

As you finish a cut, release the trigger and allow the blade to stop before lifting the saw from the work. As you lift the saw, the spring tensioned telescoping guard will automatically close under the blade. Remember the blade is exposed until this occurs. Never reach under the work for any reason. When you have to retract the telescoping guard manually (as is necessary for starting pocket cuts) always use the retracting lever.

**NOTE:** When cutting thin strips, be careful to ensure that small cutoff pieces don’t hang up on inside of lower guard.

**HINTS FOR OPTIMUM USE**

- As some splintering along the line of cut on the top side of the workpiece cannot be avoided, cut on the side where splintering is acceptable.
- Where splintering is to be minimized, e.g. when cutting laminates, clamp a piece of plywood onto the top of the workpiece.

**POCKET CUTTING (FIGURE O)**

**WARNING:** Never tie the blade guard in a raised position. Never move the saw backwards when pocket cutting. This may cause the unit to raise up off the work surface which could cause injury.

A pocket cut is one that is made in a floor, wall, or other flat surface.

- Adjust the saw foot plate so the blade cuts at desired depth.
- Tilt the saw forward and rest front of the foot plate on material to be cut.
- Using the retracting lever, retract lower blade guard to an upward position. Lower rear of foot plate until blade teeth almost touch cutting line.
- Release the blade guard (its contact with the work will keep it in position to open freely as you start the cut). Remove hand from guard lever and firmly grip auxiliary handle (3), as shown in Figure O. Position your body and arm to allow you to resist kickback if it occurs.
• Make sure blade is not in contact with cutting surface before starting saw.
• Start the motor and gradually lower the saw until its foot plate rests flat on the material to be cut. Advance saw along the cutting line until cut is completed.
• Release trigger and allow blade to stop completely before withdrawing the blade from the material.
• When starting each new cut, repeat as above.

**WRENCH AND ACCESSORY STORAGE**

The wrench (9) is stored in the carrying case of the PC15TCSM as shown in figure P. Additional blades (6) can also be stored in the case along with an area for an optional rip fence (18).

The wrench (9) can be stored on the back of the shoe of PC15TCS as shown in figure Q.

**TROUBLESHOOTING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Possible Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Unit will not start.</td>
<td>• Cord not plugged in.</td>
<td>• Plug tool into a working outlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Circuit fuse is blown.</td>
<td>• Replace circuit fuse. (If the product repeatedly causes the circuit fuse to blow, discontinue use immediately and have it serviced at a Porter Cable service center or authorized servicer.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Circuit breaker is tripped.</td>
<td>• Reset circuit breaker. (If the product repeatedly causes the circuit breaker to trip, discontinue use immediately and have it serviced at a Porter Cable service center or authorized servicer.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cord or switch is damaged.</td>
<td>• Have cord or switch replaced at a Porter Cable Service Center or Authorized Servicer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAINTENANCE**

⚠️ **WARNING:** To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn tool off and disconnect tool from power source before making any adjustments or removing/installing attachments or accessories.