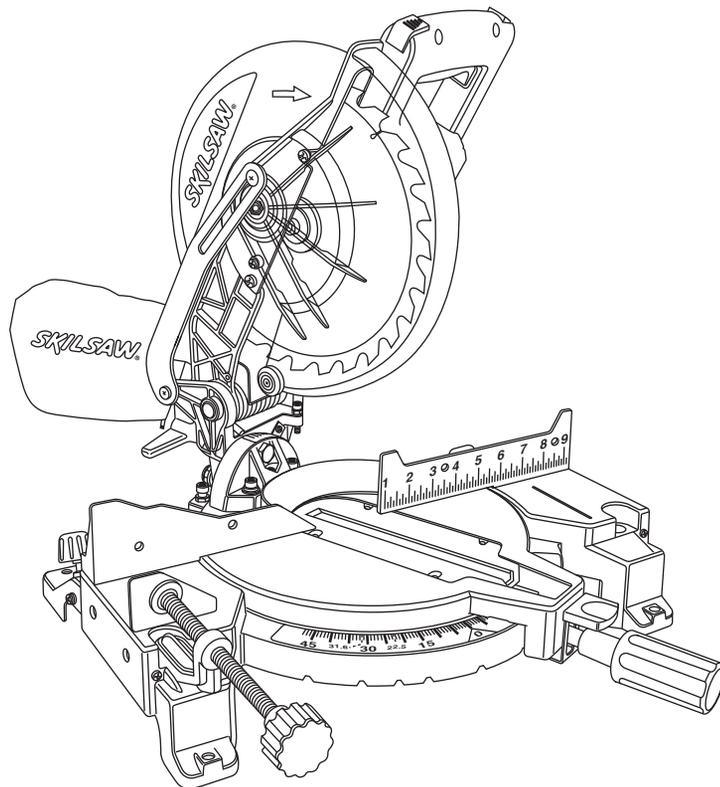


IMPORTANT:
Read Before Using



Operating/Safety Instructions

3317



SKIL®

Safety



WARNING

“READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS” — Failure to follow the SAFETY RULES identified by BULLET (•) symbol listed BELOW and other safety precautions, may result in serious personal injury.

General Safety Rules For Bench Top Tools

Work Area

- **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered benches and 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 bystanders, children and visitors away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.
- **Store idle tools out of reach of children and other untrained persons.** Tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- **Do not leave tool running unattended, turn power off.** Do not leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.
- **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** with padlock, master switches, or by removing starter keys.

Electrical Safety

- **Before plugging in the tool, be certain the outlet voltage supplied is compatible with the voltage marked on the nameplate within 10%.** An outlet voltage incompatible with that specified on the nameplate can result in serious hazards and damage to the tool.
- **Double insulated tools are equipped with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install a polarized outlet. Do not change the plug in any way.** Double insulation eliminates the need for the three wire grounded power cord and grounded power supply.
- **Avoid body contact with grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is 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 to carry the tools or pull the plug from an outlet. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Replace damaged cords immediately.** Damaged cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- **When operating a power tool outside, use an outdoor extension cord marked “W-A” or “W”.** These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock.

Personal Safety

- **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool.** A moment of inattention or use of drugs, alcohol or medication while operating power tools can be dangerous.
- **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Contain long hair. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.** Roll long sleeves above elbows. Rubber gloves and non-skid footwear are recommended when working outdoors.
- **Avoid accidental starting. Be sure switch is “OFF” before plugging in.** Carrying tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in tools that have the switch “ON” invites accidents.
- **Remove adjusting keys or wrenches before turning the tool “ON”.** A wrench or a key that is left attached to a rotating part of the tool will be thrown.
- **Do not overreach, keep proper footing and balance at all times.** Proper footing and balance enables better control of the tool in unexpected situations.
- **Do not stand on tool or its stand.** Serious injury may occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted. Do not store materials on or near the tool such that it is necessary to stand on the tool or its stand to reach them.
- **Use safety equipment. Always wear safety goggles.** Dust mask, safety shoes, hard hat or hearing protection must be used for appropriate conditions. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses. They are NOT safety glasses

“SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS”

Safety



WARNING

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Tool Use and Care

- **Use clamps or other practical way to secure and support the workpiece to a stable platform.** Holding the work by hand or against your body is unstable. It allows for work to shift, causes binding of the tool and loss of control.
- **Do not force tool. Use the correct tool for your application.** The correct tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it is designed. Do not use the tool for purpose not intended - for example; do not use the miter saw for slicing meats.
- **Do not use tool if switch does not turn it “ON” or “OFF”.** Any tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous.
- **Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments or changing accessories.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the tool accidentally.
- **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained tools, with sharp cutting edges, are less likely to bind and easier to control. When mounting saw blades be certain that the arrow on the blade matches the direction of the arrow marked on the tool and that the teeth are also pointing in the same direction.
- **Inspect guards before using a tool. Keep guards in place. Check moving parts for binding or any other condition that may affect the normal operation or safety features of the tool. If damaged, have tool serviced before using the tool.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained tools.
- **Do not alter or misuse tool.** Any alteration or modification is a misuse and may result in serious personal injury.
- **The use of any other accessories not specified in this manual may create a hazard.** Accessories that may be suitable for one type of tool, may become hazardous when used on an inappropriate tool.

Service

- **Tool service must be performed only by qualified repair personnel.** Service or maintenance performed by unqualified personnel may result in misplacing internal wires and components which could cause serious hazard.
- **When servicing a tool, use only identical replacement parts. Follow instructions in the Maintenance section of this manual.** Use of unauthorized parts or failure to follow Maintenance Instructions may create a hazard.

Safety Rules for Miter Saws

- **Use clamps to support workpiece whenever possible. If supporting the workpiece by hand, you must always keep hand outside of “No Hands” area as marked with a symbol on the base. Always use clamp to support workpiece when making compound cuts. Do not use this saw to cut pieces that are too small to be securely clamped.** Your hand if placed inside the “No Hands” region can easily slip or be pulled into the blade.
- **Do not reach in back of the saw blade behind the fence with either hand to hold down or support the workpiece, remove wood scraps, or for any other reason.** The proximity of the spinning saw blade to your hand may not be obvious and you may be seriously injured.
- **Never cross your hand over intended line of cutting.** Supporting the workpiece “cross handed” i.e. holding the left side of the workpiece with your right hand is very dangerous.
- **Always disconnect the power cord from the power source before making any adjustments or attaching any accessories.** You may unintentionally start the saw, leading to serious personal injury.
- **Miter saws are intended primarily to cut wood or woodlike products, they cannot be used with abrasive cutoff wheels for cutting ferrous material such as bars, rods, studs, etc. However, if cutting materials like aluminum or other non-ferrous metals, use only saw blades specifically recommended for non-ferrous metal cutting.** Cutting ferrous materials causes excessive sparking and will damage the lower guard and will overload the motor.
- **Inspect your workpiece before cutting. If workpiece is bowed or warped, clamp it with the outside bowed face toward the fence. Always make certain that there is no gap between the workpiece, fence and table along the line of the cut.** Bent or warped workpieces can twist or rock and may cause binding on the spinning saw blade while cutting. Also, make sure there are no nails or foreign objects in the workpiece.
- **Do not use the saw until the table is clear of all tools, wood scraps, etc., except the workpiece.** Small debris or loose pieces of wood or other objects that contact the revolving blade can be thrown with high speed at the operator.
- **Do not feed workpiece into the blade or cut “freehand” in any way. Workpiece must be stationary and clamped or braced by your hand.** Saw must be fed through the workpiece smoothly and at a rate which will not overload the saw’s motor.

“SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS”

Safety



WARNING

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- **Cut only one workpiece at a time.** Multiple workpieces cannot be adequately clamped or braced and may bind on the blade or shift during cutting.
- **Be certain the miter saw is mounted or placed on a level, firm work surface before using.** A level and firm work surface reduces the risk of the miter saw becoming unstable.
- **This tool is not equipped with provisions for attaching an auxiliary fence. Do not cut materials that exceed the cutting capacities stated in this manual.** Insure that the work piece is supported by the fence before cutting.
- **Plan your work. Provide adequate support accessories such as tables, saw horses, table extension, etc. for workpieces wider or longer than the table top (see page 45).** Workpieces longer or wider than the miter saw table can tip if not securely supported. If the cutoff piece or workpiece tips it can lift the lower guard or be thrown by the spinning blade.
- **Do not use another person as a substitute for a table extension or as additional support.** Unstable support for the workpiece can cause the blade to bind or the workpiece to shift during the cutting operation pulling you and the helper into the spinning blade.
- **The cutoff piece must not be jammed against or pressured by any other means against the spinning saw blade.** If confined, i.e. using length stops, it could get wedged against the blade and thrown violently.
- **Always use a clamp or a fixture designed to properly support round material such as dowel rods, or tubing.** Rods have a tendency to roll while being cut, causing the blade to “bite” and pull the work with your hand into the blade.
- **When cutting irregularly shaped workpieces, plan your work so it will not slip and pinch the blade and be torn from your hand.** A piece of molding, for example, must lie flat or be held by a fixture or jig that will not let it twist, rock or slip while being cut.
- **Let the blade reach full speed before contacting the workpiece.** This will help avoid thrown workpieces.
- **Before sawing, always check that there is no interference between moving and stationary parts of the saw.** Do not operate the saw in the following range of miter and bevel combinations: Left miter angles greater than 45° and bevel angles greater than 35°. These miter and bevel combinations may result in interference between the lower guard and the work piece clamp.
- **Do not use saw blade rated less than 5000/min(RPM).**
- **Do not use a blade larger or smaller than 10" diameter and 5/8" arbor.**
- **If the workpiece or blade becomes jammed or bogged down, turn miter saw “OFF” by releasing switch. Wait for all moving parts to stop and unplug the miter saw, then work to free the jammed material.** Continued sawing with jammed workpiece could cause loss of control or damage to compound miter saw.
- **Braking action of the saw causes the saw head to jerk downward. Be ready for this reaction** when making an incomplete cut or when releasing the switch before the head is completely in the down position.
- **After finishing the cut, release the switch, hold the saw arm down and wait for blade to stop before removing work or cutoff piece. If blade does not stop within seven (7) seconds, unplug the saw and follow the instructions in the Troubleshooting section. REACHING WITH YOUR HAND UNDER A COASTING BLADE IS DANGEROUS!**



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 paints,
- Crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber.

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.

- **There are additional safety instructions for particular operations of the saw in the operating section. Read the rest of the manual for safe operation.**

“SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS”

Safety

⚠ WARNING “READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS” — Failure to follow the SAFETY RULES identified by BULLET (•) symbol listed BELOW and other safety precautions, may result in serious personal injury.

- **Do not allow familiarity gained from frequent use of your miter saw to become commonplace.** Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is sufficient to inflict severe injury.
- **THINK SAFETY!** SAFETY IS A COMBINATION OF OPERATOR’S COMMON SENSE, KNOWLEDGE OF THE SAFETY AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND ALERTNESS AT ALL TIMES WHEN THE MITER SAW IS BEING USED.

⚠ WARNING THE WARNINGS SHOWN BELOW CAN BE FOUND ON YOUR TOOL. THESE WARNINGS ARE ONLY A CONDENSED FORM OF THE MORE DETAILED SAFETY RULES AND PRECAUTIONS THAT APPEAR IN YOUR OWNER’S MANUAL. THEY SERVE AS A REMINDER OF ALL SAFETY RULES NEEDED FOR SAFE OPERATION OF THIS MITER SAW.



**DESIGNATED DANGER ZONE.
AVOID POSITIONING HANDS,
FINGERS OR ARMS IN THE
AREA DESIGNATED BY THIS
SYMBOL.**

“SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS”

Safety

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Connection to a Power Source

Double Insulated Tools

Double insulation  is a design concept used in electric power tools which eliminates the need for the three wire grounded power cord and grounded power supply system. It is a recognized and approved system by Underwriter’s Laboratories, CSA and Federal OSHA authorities.

⚠ WARNING Servicing of a tool with double insulation requires care and knowledge of the system and should be performed only by a qualified service technician.

⚠ WARNING WHEN SERVICING, USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS.

⚠ WARNING POLARIZED PLUGS. To reduce the risk of electrical shock, your tool is equipped with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other), this plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. To reduce the risk of electrical shock, do not change the plug in any way.

Extension Cords

⚠ WARNING Replace damaged cords immediately. Use of damaged cords can shock, burn or electrocute.

⚠ WARNING If an extension cord is necessary, a cord with adequate size conductors should be used to prevent excessive voltage drop, loss of power or overheating. The table shows the correct size to use, depending on cord length and nameplate amperage rating of tool. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. Always use U.L. and CSA listed extension cords.

**RECOMMENDED SIZES OF EXTENSION CORDS
120 VOLT ALTERNATING CURRENT TOOLS**

Tool’s Ampere Rating	Cord Size in A.W.G.				Wire Sizes in mm ²			
	Cord Length in Feet				Cord Length in Meters			
	25	50	100	150	15	30	60	120
3-6	18	16	16	14	.75	.75	1.5	2.5
6-8	18	16	14	12	.75	1.0	2.5	4.0
8-10	18	16	14	12	.75	1.0	2.5	4.0
10-12	16	16	14	12	1.0	2.5	4.0	—
12-16	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

“SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS”

Maximum Cutting Capacities

Miter Angle / Bevel Angle	dimensional lumber		actual sizes			
	inches		inches		centimeters	
	height	width	height	width	height	width
0 / 0	Maximum Height	4 x 4	3-1/2	3-1/2	8.9	8.9
0 / 0	Maximum Width	2 x 6	1-1/2	5-1/2	3.8	14.0
45 / 0		2 x 4	1-1/2	3-1/2	3.8	8.9
0 / 45		2 x 6	1-1/2	5-1/2	3.8	14.0
45 / 45		2 x 4	1-1/2	3-1/2	3.8	8.9

Electrical Requirements

1. Connect this saw to a 120V, 15-amp branch circuit with a 15-amp time delay fuse or circuit breaker. Using the wrong size fuse can damage the motor.
2. Fuses may “blow” or circuit breakers may trip frequently if motor is overloaded. Overloading can occur if you feed the blade into the workpiece too rapidly or start and stop too often in a short time.
3. Most motor troubles may be traced to loose or incorrect connections, overload, low voltage (such as small size wire in the supply circuit or to overly long supply circuit wire). Always check the connections, the load and the supply circuit whenever motor does not work well.

Electric Brake

Your saw is equipped with an automatic electric brake which is designed to stop the blade from spinning in about seven (7) seconds after you release the trigger switch. It is useful when making certain cuts in wood where a coasting blade would result in a wide, imprecise cut.

 **WARNING** When electrical power is lost due to blown fuse or other causes, the motor will gradually slow down and the braking action is initiated ONLY by the release of the trigger switch.

The electric blade brake of your miter saw has been designed for highest degree of reliability, but unexpected circumstances such as contamination on the commutator and brushes or failure of motor's components can cause the brake not to activate. If this condition occurs, turn the saw “ON” and “OFF” four to five times without contacting the workpiece. If the tool operates but the brake does not consistently stop the blade in about seven (7) seconds, DO NOT use saw and have it serviced immediately.

 **WARNING** The brake action of this saw is not intended as a safety feature. Remember to let the saw blade come to a complete stop before removing from the workpiece. As always the guard system is your best protection against unintentional contact with a spinning saw blade. NEVER wedge open or defeat the closing action of the lower guard.

Laser Warnings

⚠ DANGER LASER RADIATION. AVOID DIRECT EYE EXPOSURE. DO NOT stare into the laser light source. Never aim light at another person or object other than the workpiece. Laser light can damage your eyes.

⚠ WARNING DO NOT use tinted glasses to enhance the laser light. Tinted glasses will reduce overall vision for the application and interfere with the normal operation of the tool.

⚠ WARNING Never aim the beam at a workpiece with a reflective surface. Bright shiny reflective sheet steel or similar reflective surfaces are not recommended for laser use. Reflective surfaces could direct the beam back toward the operator.

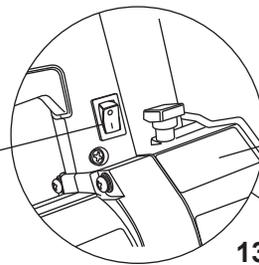
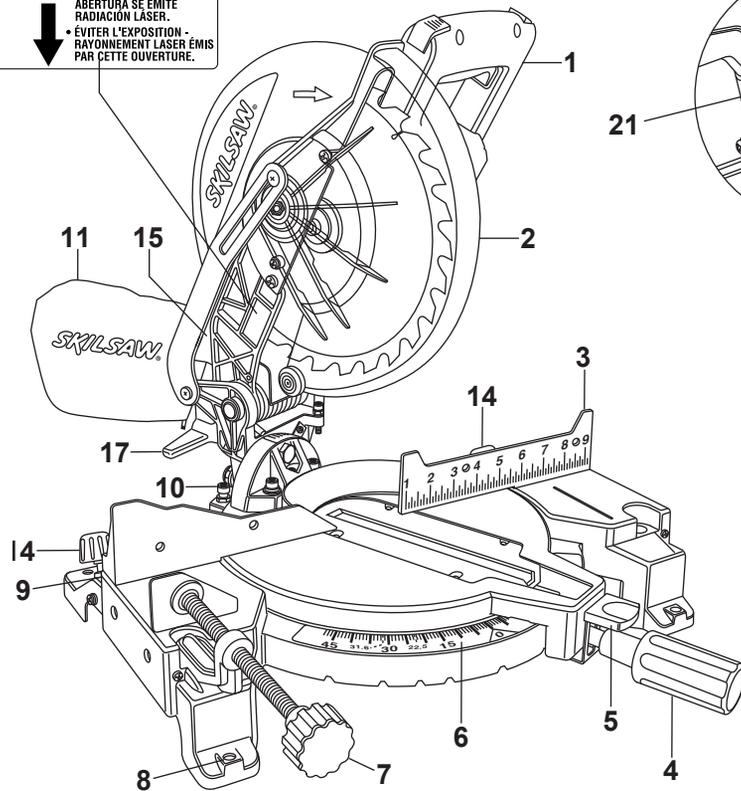
⚠ CAUTION Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

⚠ WARNING The use of optical instruments with this product will increase eye hazards.

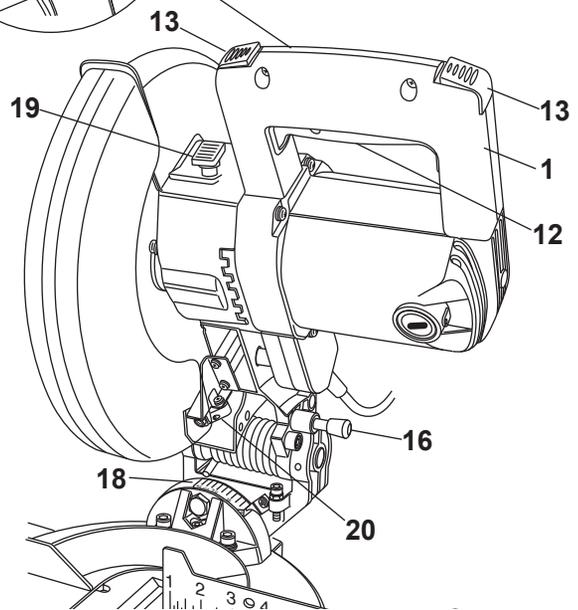
The laser light guide is a class IIIA laser with a maximum output power of 5.0 mWatts and conforms to 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11.

Getting To Know Your Miter Saw

• AVOID EXPOSURE - LASER RADIATION IS EMITTED FROM THIS APERTURE.
 • EVITE LA EXPOSICIÓN. DESDE ESTA ABERTURA SE EMITE RADIACIÓN LASER.
 • ÉVITER L'EXPOSITION - RAYONNEMENT LASER ÉMIS PAR CETTE OUVERTURE.



DANGER	PELIGRO
LASER RADIATION - AVOID DIRECT EYE EXPOSURE	RADIACIÓN LASER: EVITE LA EXPOSICIÓN DIRECTA DE LOS OJOS
WAVELENGTH: 650 nm Max. Output: < 5 mW	DANGER
CLASS IIIa LASER PRODUCT	RAYONNEMENT LASER - ÉVITER D'Y EXPOSER DIRECTEMENT LES YEUX
	CONFORMES WITH FDA 21CFR1040.10 AND 1040.11

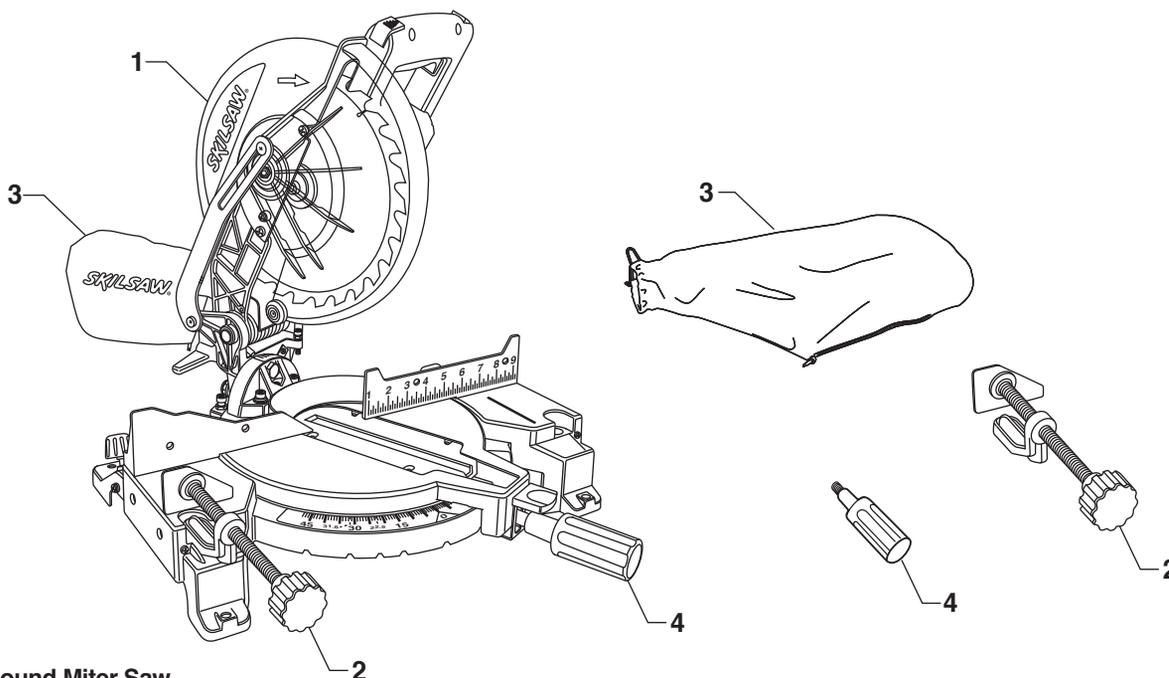


⚠ WARNING To avoid injury from accidental starting, remove plug from power source outlet before making any adjustments.

1. **Switch Handle** — This handle contains the switch. The blade is lowered into the workpiece by pushing/pulling down on the handle.
2. **Lower Blade Guard/Lower Guard Lip** — The lower blade guard helps protect your hands from the spinning blade. It retracts as the blade is lowered. Lip can be used to raise the lower guard when guard becomes jammed on a workpiece.
3. **Fence** — Supports the workpiece. The fence has a cast in scale to make repetitive cuts easy.
4. **Miter Lock Knob** — The miter lock knob locks the miter saw table at any desired miter angle.
5. **Miter Detent Trigger** — The trigger releases the table from the detent.
6. **Miter Scale** — This scale allows you to read the miter angles easily.
7. **Vise Clamp** — Provides fast clamping of workpiece.
8. **Tool Mounting Pads** — Four areas to clamp, bolt or nail the saw to a flat work surface.
9. **Hex Wrench** — Used for tightening/loosening blade.
10. **Bevel Stop Screws** — Used to adjust the blade square against the base at 90 and at 45 degree bevel.
11. **Dust Collection Bag** — Attaches to the dust port and collects dust to help keep work area clean.
12. **Trigger Switch** — The power switch used with the ambidextrous switch energizes the unit.
13. **Lock-Off Switch** — The left or right hand ambidextrous switch must be pressed to activate the power switch.
14. **Quick Clamp Knobs** — Allows for fast and easy mounting to the Skil miter saw stand.
15. **Dust Port** — The dust port can accommodate the dust bag or a 1-1/4" vacuum hose hookup.
16. **Head Assembly Lock Pin** — The compound miter saw is equipped with a lock pin used to lock the head assembly in the lower position.
17. **Bevel Lock Knob** — The bevel lock handle locks the head assembly at a desired bevel angle.
18. **Bevel Scale** — The scale allows you to read the bevel angles easily.
19. **Arbor Lock** — Keeps the blade from rotating while tightening or loosening arbor screw during blade replacement or removal.
20. **Laser Alignment System**
Your miter saw is equipped with a laser alignment system to help identify where the blade will contact the work piece.
21. **Laser On/Off Switch**
Turns the laser alignment system on and off.

Unpacking and Checking Contents

FIG. 1



- 1. Compound Miter Saw
- 2. Vise Clamp Assembly
- 3. Dust Bag
- 4. Miter Handle

CAUTION Before moving the saw: Lock the miter lock knob in 45° left or right position. Lock bevel lock handle. Lock head assembly in the down position.

Never carry the tool by the cord or head assembly power switch handle. Damage to insulation could cause an electric shock. Damage to wire connections could cause a fire.

Model 3317 Compound Miter Saw is shipped complete in one box.

1. Separate all parts from packing materials and check each one with the parts in Figure 1 to make sure all items are accounted for before discarding any packing material.

If any parts are missing, do not plug in power cord or turn the switch on until the missing parts are obtained and are installed correctly.

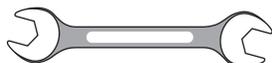
Assembly

Tools Needed For Assembly And Alignment

#2 Phillips Screwdriver



9/16" / (14 mm) Combination Open End Wrench

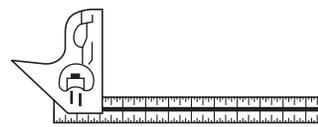
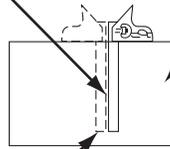


Combination Square Must be True

Draw Light Line on Board Along this Edge

Straight Edge of Board 3/4" Thick This Edge Must be Perfectly Straight

Should be no Gap or Overlap when Square is Flipped Over in Dotted Position



Combination Square

WARNING Disconnect plug from power source before performing any assembly, adjustment or repair to avoid possible injury.

Assembly

Installation of Miter Lock Knob

1. Carefully thread the miter lock knob **1** into the hole **2** located at the front of the miter table (Figure 2).
2. Turn the miter lock knob clockwise to tighten. Do Not Over Tighten.
3. Loosen handle 1/4 turn or more and press down on the miter handle release **3** to unlock the miter table from the set position. To lock, tighten the handle.

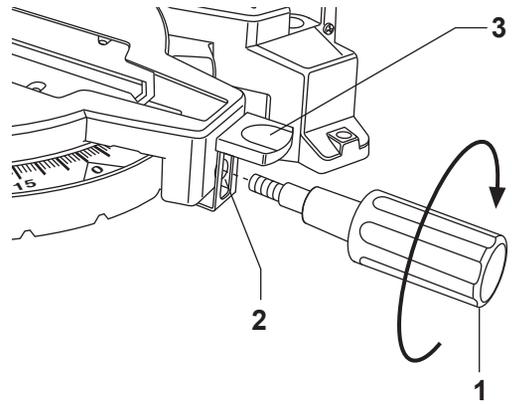


FIG. 2

Store the Saw Blade Wrench

Store the blade wrench **4** in the clip at the rear of the saw base to prevent loss (Figure 4).

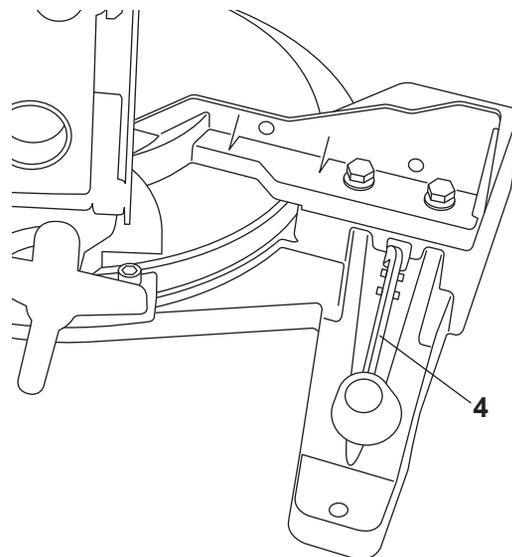


FIG. 3

Assembly

Installing the Dust Bag

1. With the miter arm locked in the down position, compress the two tabs on the spring clip and slide the bag over the rib on the dust port (Figure 5) then release the tabs.
2. Position dust bag so that it does not interfere with the tool during the cutting operation for all miter/bevel settings.
3. The dust bag requires emptying when full of sawdust. Empty it frequently and after completion of sawing. Carefully remove dust bag from dust elbow to empty. Be extremely careful of dust disposed, materials in fine particle form may be explosive. Do not throw sawdust on an open fire. Spontaneous combustion, may in time, result from mixture of oil or water with dust particles.

⚠ WARNING When sawing chemically pressure treated lumber, paint that may be lead based, or any other materials that may contain carcinogens, use special precautions. A suitable respirator must be worn by all personnel entering the work area. Work area should be sealed by plastic sheeting and persons not protected should be kept out until work area is thoroughly cleaned.

Installing the Vise Clamp

Install the vise clamp **1** in the mounting hole **2** provided on either side of the base front (Figure 6).

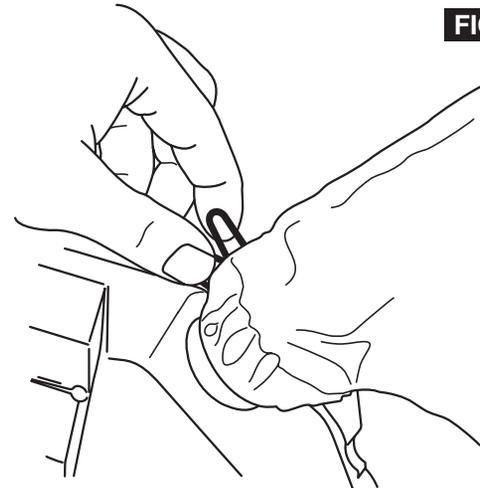


FIG. 5

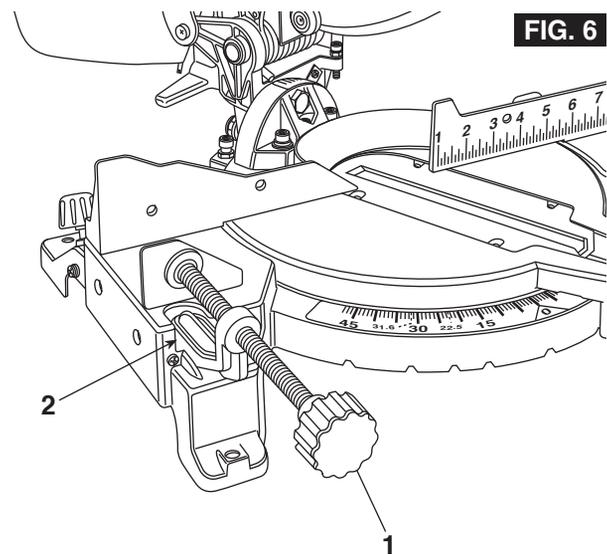


FIG. 6

Assembly

Removal and Installation of the Blade

⚠ WARNING Disconnect plug from power source before performing any assembly, adjustment or repair to avoid possible injury.

NOTE: Clean blade of any excess oil before installation.

1. Push the handle down slightly and pull the head assembly lock pin **8** completely out, and raise the head assembly to the up position (Figure 7).
2. Loosen, but do not remove, the rear guard plate screw **2** (Figure 8).
3. Lift up the lower guard and loosen, but do not remove the guard plate front screw **1** (Figure 8).
4. The guard plate should rotate up (counter-clockwise) to expose the blade bolt **5** (Figure 8).
5. Push in the arbor lock **3** to hold the blade (Figure 7). Using the hex wrench supplied with the saw, turn the blade bolt **5** clockwise to remove it (Figure 8).

NOTE: The blade bolt **5** has a left hand thread.

6. Remove the blade bolt **5**, blade collar **6** and the blade. Inner washer **7** does not need to be removed (Figure 9).
7. Clean any sawdust from both blade collars before installing the blade. Install a 10" (25.4 cm) blade.

NOTE: Make sure the rotation arrow on the blade matches the rotation arrow on the lower guard.

⚠ WARNING To avoid injury, do not use saw blade rated less than 5000/min(RPM). Do not use a blade larger or smaller than 10" diameter and 5/8" arbor.

8. Install the blade collar **6** in the proper orientation, then install blade bolt **5** (Figure 9). Tighten blade bolt **5** finger tight. Press the arbor lock and tighten blade bolt **5** securely, but do not overtighten.
9. Align the guard plate with the guard plate screw hole and tighten the guard plate front screw **1** (Figure 8).
10. Rotate the lower guard down to tighten the guard plate rear screw **2** (Figure 8).

⚠ WARNING Never use saw without cover plate securely in place. Lower guard will not function properly.

11. Be sure the arbor lock is released so the blade turns freely. Verify that the lower guard rotates fully and closes properly.

⚠ WARNING After installing a new blade, lower the blade into the table slot and check for any contact with the base or turn table structure. If blade contacts table, seek authorized service.

Using Carbide-Tipped Blades

Handle carbide-tipped blades carefully. Carbide is very brittle and can be easily damaged. Use caution when you install,

FIG. 7

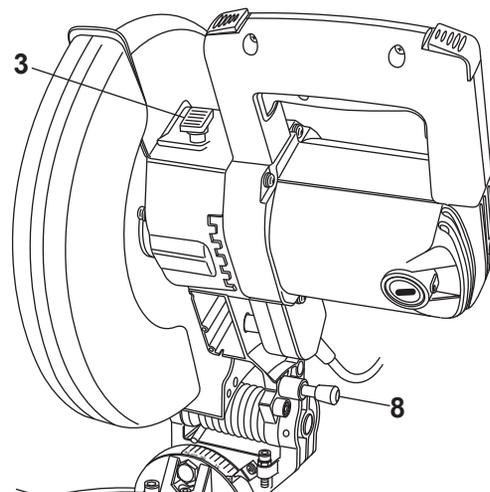


FIG. 8

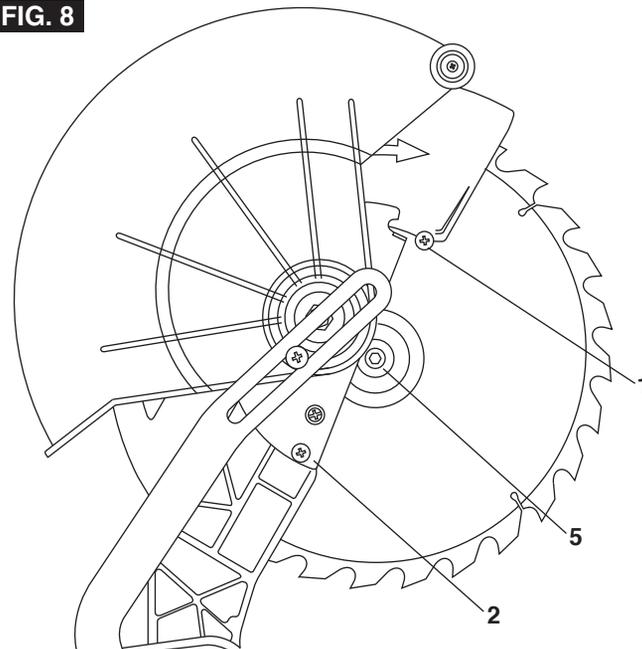
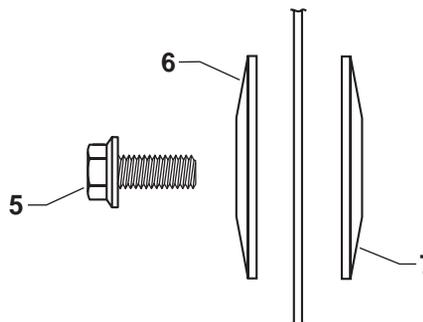


FIG. 9



use or store the blades. Do not use a carbide-tipped blade that is bent or has bent teeth, or if the blade has cracks, is broken, or has missing/loose carbide tips. Do not operate a carbide-tipped blade faster than its recommended speed.

Read, understand and follow all warnings and instructions provided with your carbide-tipped blades.

Installation

Mounting Applications

Workbench

Mount the saw to the workbench using the four mounting holes (5/16" **1**) to the workbench (Figure 10). Check for clearance to the left and right of the saw.

1. Each of the four mounting holes **1** should be bolted securely using 5/16" flat head screws, lock washers, and hex nuts (not included).
2. Locate and mark where the saw is to be mounted.
3. Drill four (4) 5/16" diameter holes through workbench.
4. Place the compound miter saw on the workbench aligning holes in base with holes drilled in workbench. Install screws, lock washers and hex nuts.

Supporting surface where saw is to be mounted should be examined carefully after mounting to insure that no movement can occur during use. If any tipping or walking is noted, secure the workbench or stand before operating the compound miter saw.

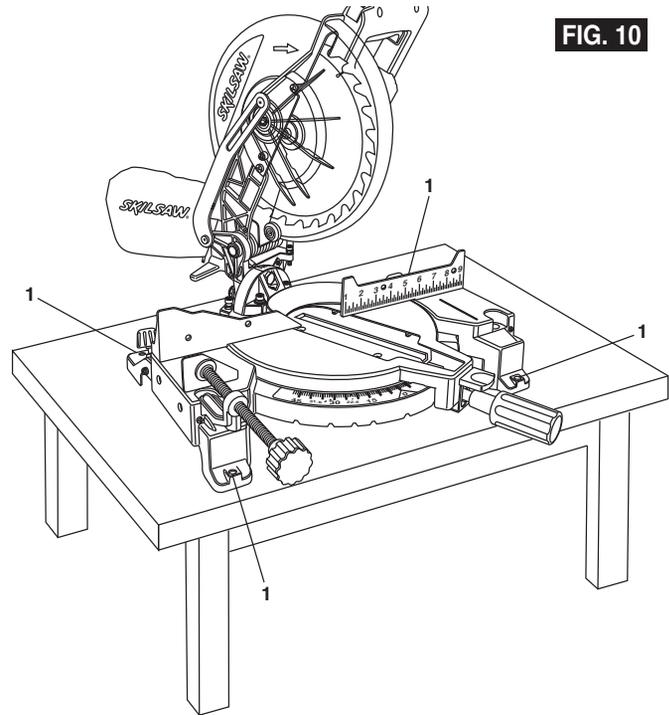


FIG. 10

Portable Mounting Using Clamps

- If necessary, clamp the compound miter saw to a workbench or table top.
- Place three or more "C" clamps on the clamping areas and secure (Figure 11).

NOTE: Always make sure you leave enough room in work area to accommodate long workpieces.

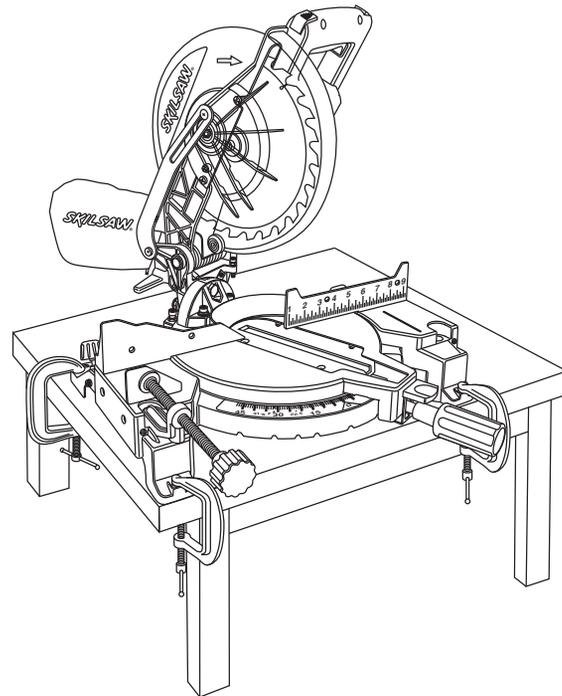


FIG. 11

Installation

Mounting Applications

Mounting the Miter Saw to the Stand

(Not included, available as accessory)

See Figures 12 - 13.

1. Rotate the two quick clamp knobs **1** on each side of the rear portion saw base counterclockwise until the clamps are retracted as far as it will go.
2. Lift the saw, allowing it to tilt slightly away from your body.
3. While still tilted away from you, hook the rear edge of the saw base onto the rear rail **2** of the stand, figure 12.

⚠ WARNING To avoid serious personal injury, make sure the curved rear edge of the saw base and clamps are securely seated over the rear rail before seating the other end of the saw base. Failure to do so could cause you to lose control of the saw mounting assembly.

4. Lower the saw to allow the front edge of the saw base to seat fully over the front rail, figure 13.
5. Check position and adjust, if necessary, to make sure the weight of the saw is evenly balanced over the rails as shown in figure 13.
6. Rotate the two quick lock knobs **1** clockwise and securely tighten.
7. Ensure the saw base is fully seated and locked in position.

To remove saw from stand:

1. Rotate the two quick clamp knobs counter clockwise.
2. Lift the saw away from the front rail of the stand to disengage.
3. With the assembly tilted slightly away from you, lift the rear part of the saw base to disengage from the front rail of the stand.

FIG. 12

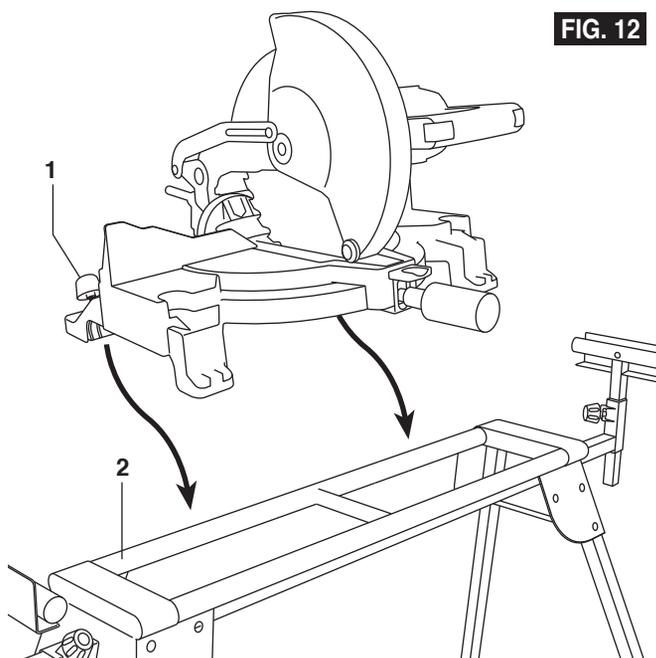
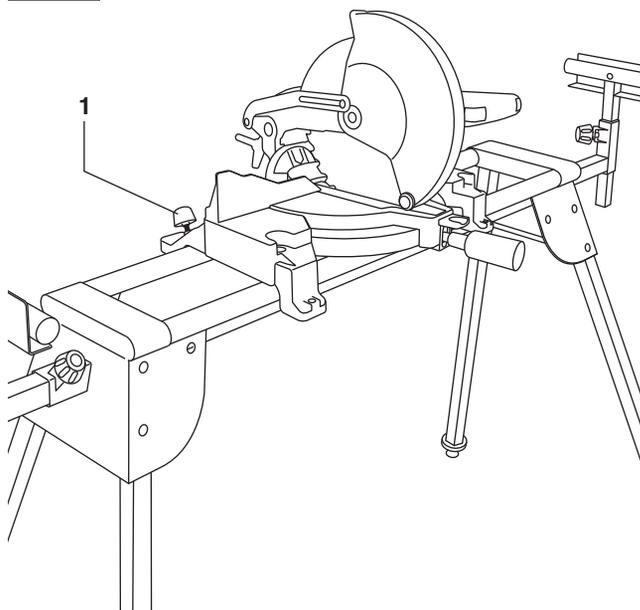


FIG. 13



Adjustments

⚠ WARNING Disconnect plug from power source before performing any assembly, adjustment or repair to avoid possible injury.

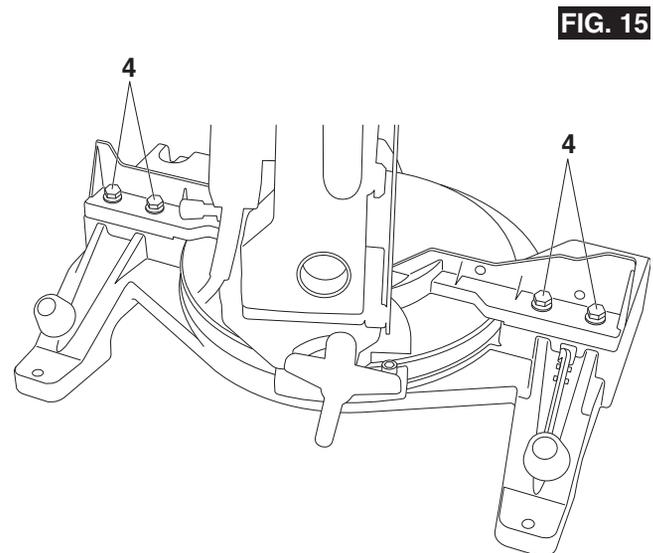
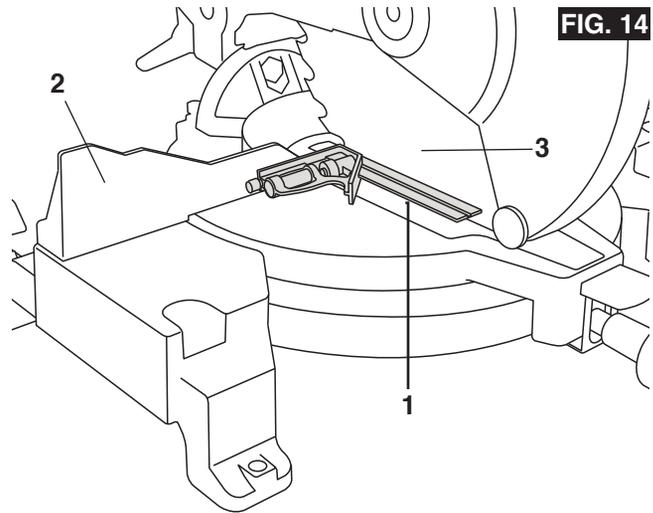
NOTE: Your compound miter saw was completely adjusted at the factory. However, during shipment, slight misalignment may have occurred. Check the following settings and adjust if necessary prior to using this compound miter saw.

Blade -To-Fence Adjustment

Make sure the blade is square to the fence.

1. Lock the handle in the down position.
2. Hold a combination square **1** against the fence **2** and next to the blade **3** (Figure 14). Avoid touching the saw teeth with the square. The set in the blade's teeth will hold the square away from the blade. The blade should contact the full length of the square.
3. If the blade does not contact the full length of the square, loosen the four fence adjustment screws **4** using a 9/16" (14 mm) socket or wrench (not provided) (Figure 15).
4. Hold the square against the blade. Move the fence until it contacts the full length of the square.
5. Tighten the fence adjustment screws **4**.

NOTE: The combination square and wrench are not provided.



Adjustments

Base-To-Blade Adjustment

Make sure blade is perpendicular to the base.

1. While lowering the blade, hold a combination square **1** against the base **2** and next to the blade **3** (Figure 16). Avoid touching the saw teeth with the square. The set in the blade's teeth will hold the square away from the blade. The blade should contact the full length of the square.
2. If the blade does not contact the full length of the square, adjust the bevel adjustment screw:
Loosen the bevel adjustment locknut **4** (Figure 17).
Hold the square against the base. Rotate the bevel adjustment screw **5**, up or down, until the full length of the square is against the blade. Tighten the bevel adjustment screw locknut **4**.
3. Make sure the bevel indicator is aligned with the bevel index 0° mark. If adjustment is necessary, loosen the bevel indicator screw **6** until the indicator aligns with the 0° mark (Figure 18).
4. Tighten the bevel indicator screw **6**.

Bevel Stop Adjustment

Make sure the bevel stop screw is adjusted to 45° .

If adjustment is necessary:

1. Loosen the bevel lock knob **7**.
2. Loosen the bevel stop locknut **8** (Figure 19).
3. Rotate the bevel stop adjustment screw **9**, up or down, until the full length of the 45° square is against the blade (Figure 20).
4. Tighten the bevel stop locknut **1**.

FIG. 16

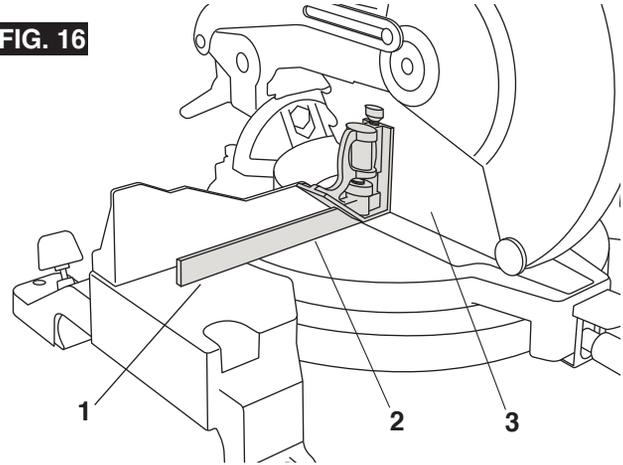


FIG. 17

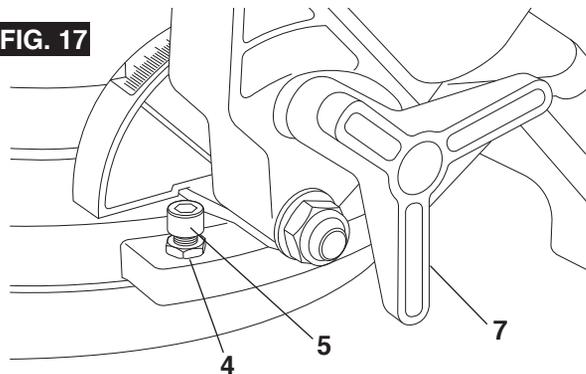


FIG. 18

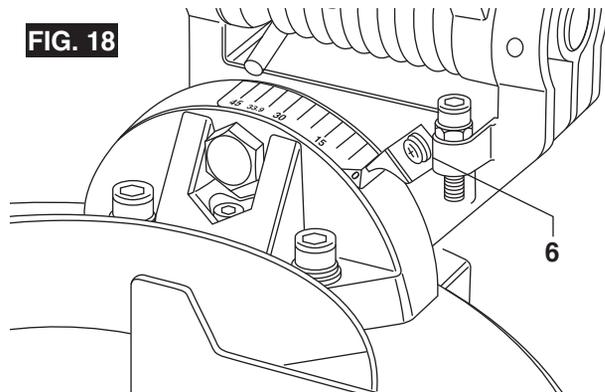


FIG. 20

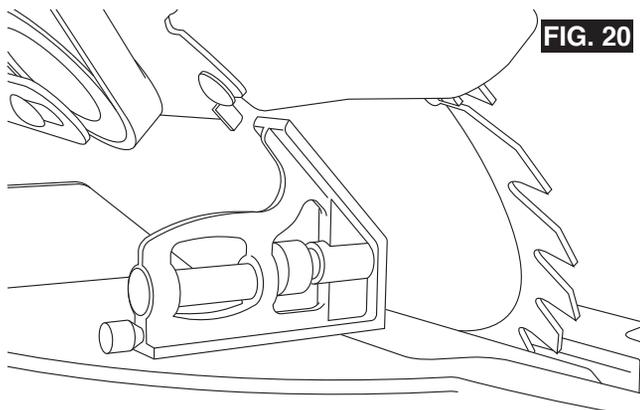
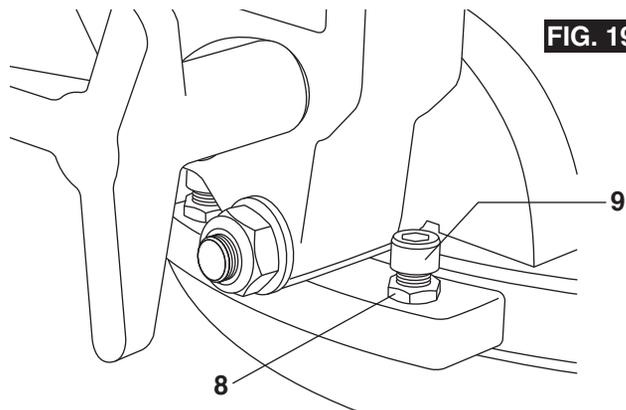


FIG. 19



Basic Saw Operations

Body and Hand Position

⚠ WARNING Position your body and hands properly to make cutting easier and safer. Observe the following instructions (Figure 21).

- **Never place hands near cutting area. Keep hands outside the “No Hands Zone”.** The “No Hands Zone” is defined as the area between marked lines on the left and right side of the Base, including the entire Table and portion of the Fence within these marked lines. This zone is labeled by “No Hands” symbols placed just inside the marked lines on the Base. The marked “No Hands Zone” on the product is valid for making cut at zero miter and zero bevel. When making cut other than at zero miter and zero bevel setting, always check to ensure your hand is placed at least six (6) inches away from the projected path of the saw blade.

Always use clamp to hold workpiece against the table and fence when making compound miter cuts. Do not support by hand.

- Hold workpiece firmly to the fence to prevent movement.
- Keep hands in position until trigger has been released and blade has stopped completely.

Keep feet firmly on the floor and maintain proper balance.

Follow the miter arm when mitering left or right. Stand slightly to the side of the saw blade.

Sight through the lower guard if following a pencil line.

Before making any cut, with the power off, lower the blade to preview the blade path.

The lower guard may not automatically open under certain cutting conditions. If

Typically this may occur when trying to cut workpieces that are near the maximum cutting height capacity. Under these conditions, the workpiece can stop the lower guard movement before the downward motion of the arm could preopen the lower guard. If this occurs:

Workpiece must be securely clamped. This frees your left hand to raise the guard 1 by the lip 2 just enough to clear the workpiece (Figure 22).

Start the saw and begin your cut.

Once you have cleared the position where the lower guard may bind, release the guard and it will continue to raise automatically as you cut.

⚠ WARNING Be aware of the path of the saw blade. Make a dry run with the saw OFF by conducting a simulated cutting cycle, and observe the projected path of the saw blade. Keep hands at least six (6) inches away from the projected path of the saw blade.

DRY RUN—It is important to know where the blade will intersect with the workpiece during cutting operations. Always perform the simulated cutting sequence with the power tool switched OFF to gain an understanding of the projected

path of the saw blade. Mentally note where the path of saw blade will fall and set up your work to keep your hands and arms at least six (6) inches away from the projected path of the spinning blade. Adjust your clamps and fences so that the smooth lower guard and cutting action is not interfered with during cutting operation.

FIG. 21

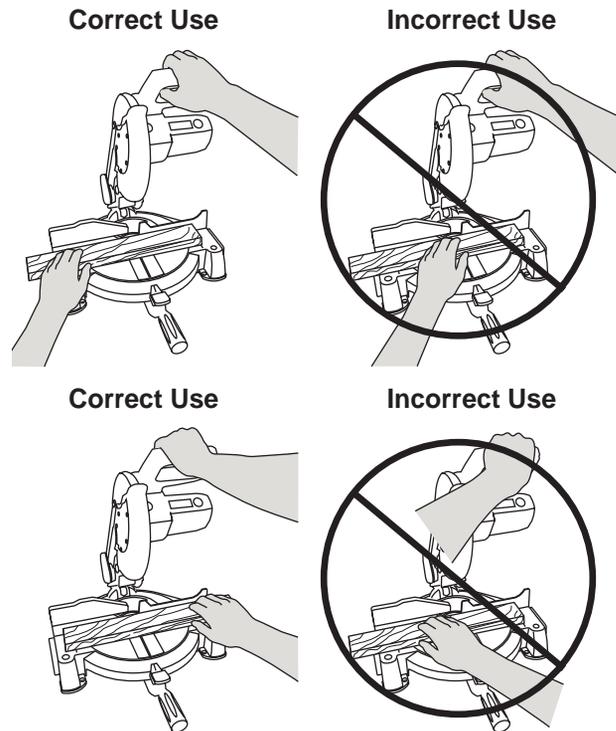
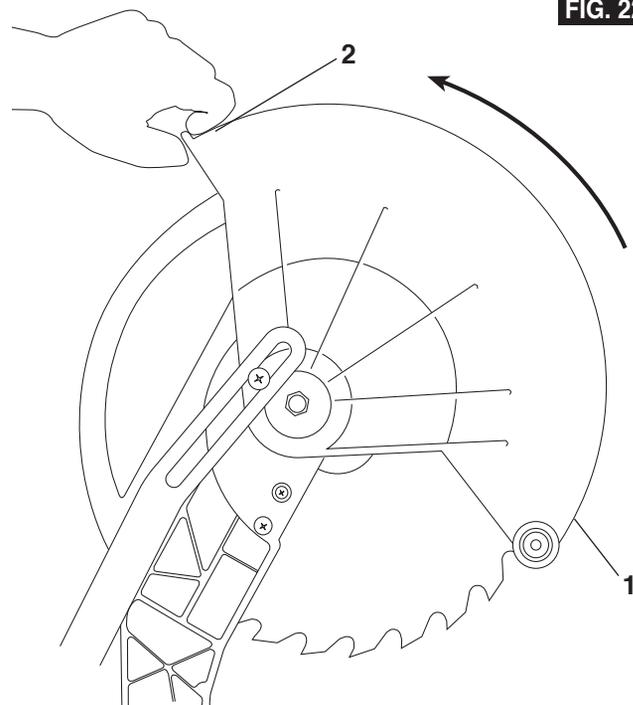


FIG. 22



Basic Saw Operations

Workpiece Support

⚠ WARNING This tool is not equipped with provisions for attaching an auxiliary fence. Do not cut materials that exceed the cutting capacities stated in this manual. Insure that the work piece is supported by the fence before cutting.

⚠ WARNING Long workpieces have a tendency to tip over unless clamped down and properly supported from underneath. Use auxiliary work piece support for material that can not be supported by the vise clamp alone.

Clamps

Vise Clamp - This clamp easily secures a workpiece in either of two (2) clamp holes on the front of the base (Figure 24).

1. Insert clamp post into clamp hole 1.
2. Rotate screw knob 2 of the clamp clockwise to tighten, counter-clockwise to loosen.
3. Move the head assembly to check clearance with clamp.

⚠ WARNING There may be extreme compound cuts where supplied clamp cannot be used. Use conventional clamps. **Do not try to cut short pieces** that cannot be clamped and cause your hand to be in the No Hands Zone. Do not position clamp over an unsupported portion of the workpiece (Figure 22 & 23).

Conventional Clamps and other hold down devices can be used to hold the workpiece firmly against the table and the fence.

Long Workpiece Support

Support long workpieces to prevent sagging. Use auxiliary workpiece support 3 for long workpieces (Figure 25).

FIG. 23

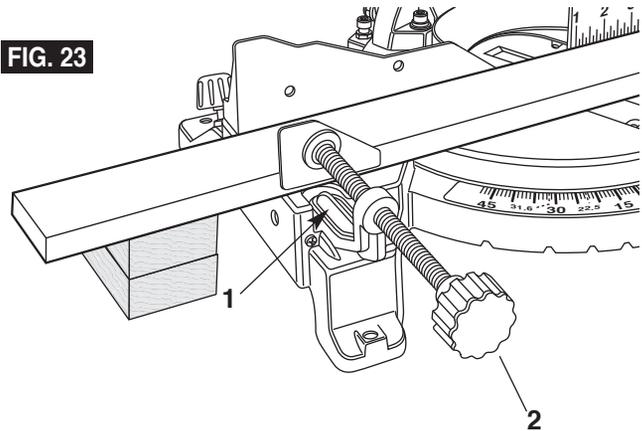


FIG. 24

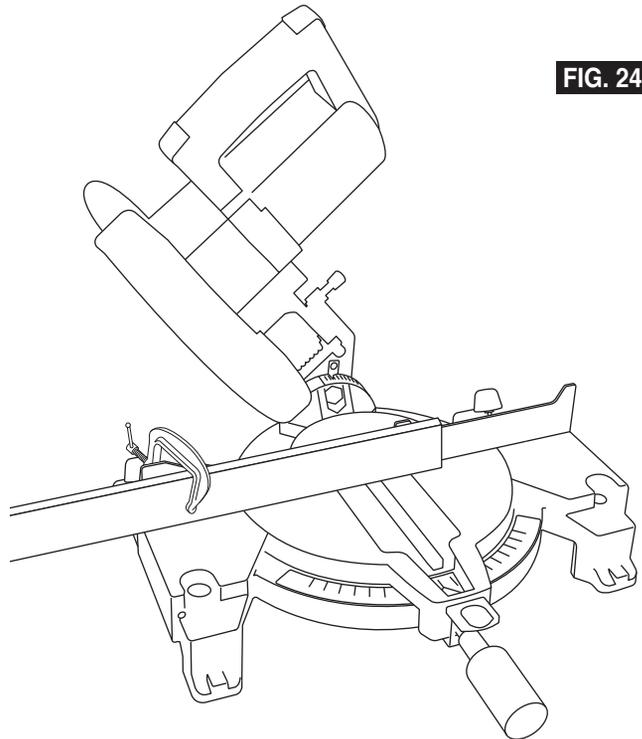
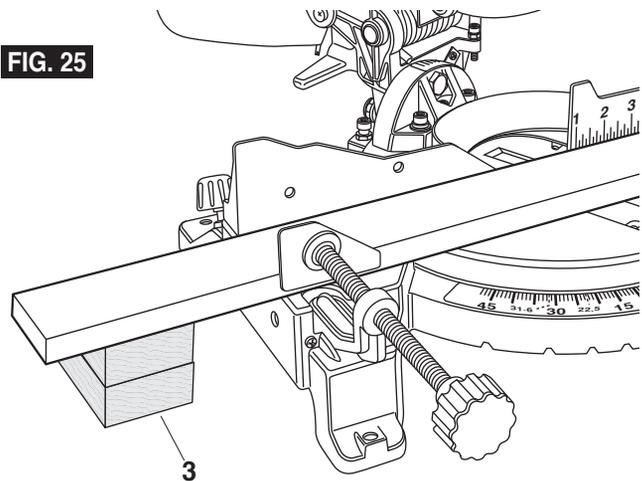


FIG. 25



Basic Saw Operations

3316WS Miter Saw Work Support Kit (not included on all models)

⚠ WARNING Always disconnect the power cord from the power source before making any adjustment or attaching any accessories.

Extension Rails

Rails used to support long workpieces and table extension.

Extension Table

This provides extra support and clamping area for compound miter cuts.

These attachments allow extra support for longer workpieces.

Extension Rails

1. To assembly extension rails 1, push rail 1 into accessory extension holes on either side of the base until rail hits the hard stop (Figure 26).
2. Secure the rails by tightening the screw 2 on front of the base (Figure 26).

Extension Table

1. To assembly extension table 4, loosen extension table lock knob 3 and slide extension table 4 onto extension rail 1 (Figure 27).
2. Push rail 1 into accessory extension holes on either side of the base until rail hits the hard stop (Figure 28).
3. Secure the rails by tightening the screw 2 on front of the base (Figure 28).

To adjust extension table 4 loosen extension table lock knob 3 slide table to desired position and securely tighten extension table lock knob 3 (Figure 28).

FIG. 26

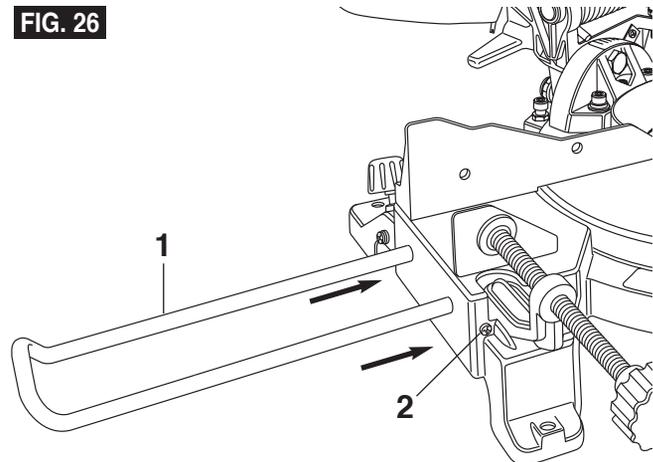


FIG. 27

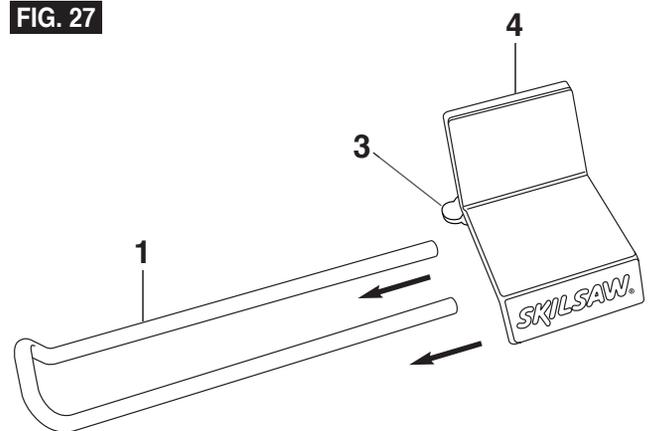
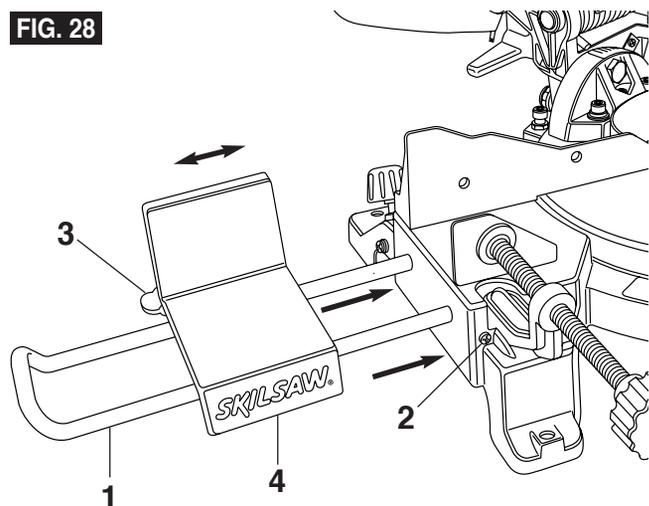


FIG. 28



Basic Saw Operations

Switch Activation

To reduce the likelihood of accidental start-up, the switch is equipped with safety buttons **1** that must be depressed before the trigger **2** can be activated. The safety buttons are designed to be activated by the right or left thumb pushing in the left to right direction. When either safety button is depressed, the trigger is unlocked and it can be pulled to activate the motor. Once the trigger is activated, release the safety button so it can automatically engage and lock the switch upon release of the trigger (Figure 29).

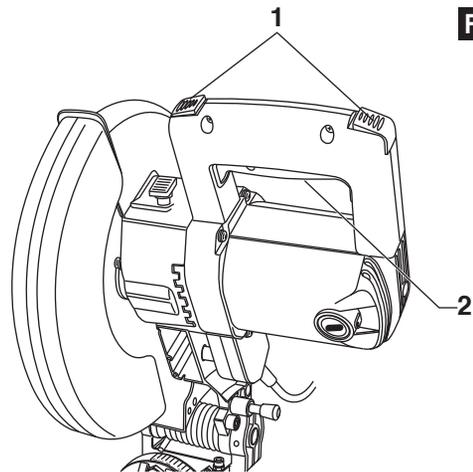


FIG. 29

⚠ WARNING Avoid positioning the palm of your hand over the safety button. Pressure from the palm of your hand may unintentionally unlock the safety button or prevent it from automatically engaging and locking the switch upon release of the trigger.

NOTE: Switch can accommodate a padlock with a long shackle of up to 1/4" in diameter (not provided with compound miter saw) to prevent unauthorized use.

Laser Alignment System

Your miter saw is equipped with a laser alignment system to help identify where the blade will contact the work piece. The laser line has been adjusted to the center of the blade. You should make a practice cut into a scrap piece of wood so you know exactly where to place your workpiece.

The tool power cord must be plugged in, but you do not have to activate the trigger to use the laser. The laser alignment system can be turned on or off by using the switch **21** shown (Fig. 30).

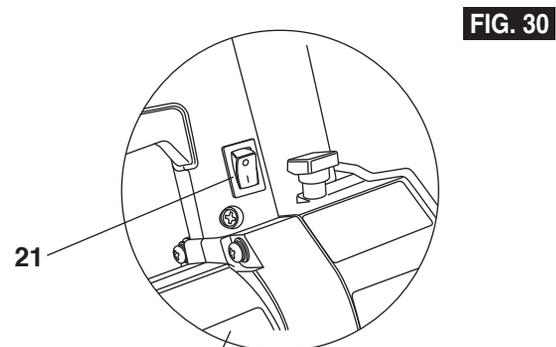


FIG. 30

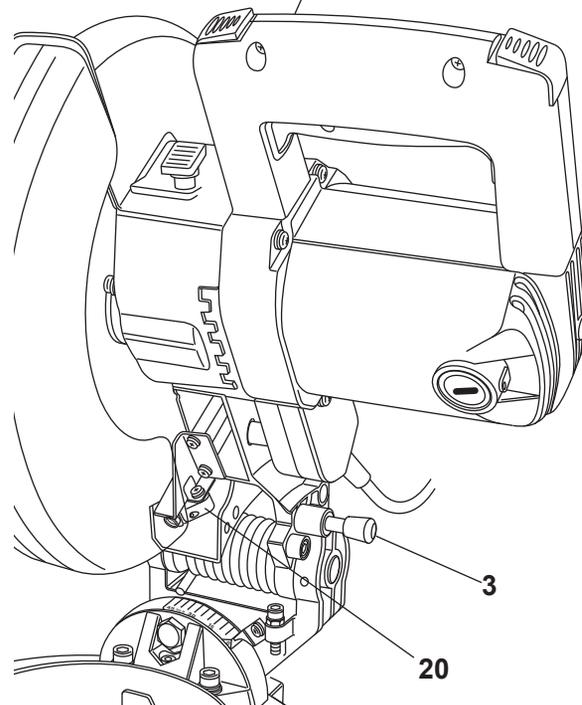
Head Assembly Lock Pin

The saw should never be locked in the down position when operating. To raise:

1. Push down on the saw handle.
2. Pull out the head assembly lock pin **3** (Figure 30).
3. Allow the saw to rise to the up position.

When transporting or storing the miter saw, the cutting head should always be locked in the down position. To lock:

1. Push the saw handle down to the lowest position.
2. Push in head assembly lock pin **3** to lock the cutting head in the down position.



20

Saw Operations

Miter Cut

- A miter cut is made at 0° bevel and any miter angle in the range from 45° left to 45° right.
- The miter scale is on the base for easy reading.
- Positive detents have been provided for fast and accurate mitering at 0°, 15°, 22.5°, and 45° left and right.
- There is also a crown molding detent at 31.6° (see Cutting Crown Molding for more information, pages 57 and 60).

Follow these instructions for making your miter cut:

⚠ WARNING Be aware of the path of the saw blade. Make a dry run with the saw OFF by conducting a simulated cutting cycle, and observe the projected path of the saw blade. Keep hands at least six (6) inches away from the projected path of the saw blade.

1. Loosen miter lock knob **1**. Press the miter detent trigger **2** and move the saw to the desired angle, using either the detents **3** or the miter scale **4**. Tighten miter lock knob (Figure 31).
2. Properly position workpiece. Make sure workpiece is clamped firmly against the table and the fence.

Use clamping position that does not interfere with operation. Before switching on, lower head assembly to make sure clamp clears guard and head assembly.

3. Activate the switch. Lower the head assembly and make your cut.
4. Wait until blade comes to a complete stop before returning head assembly to the raised position and/or removing workpiece.

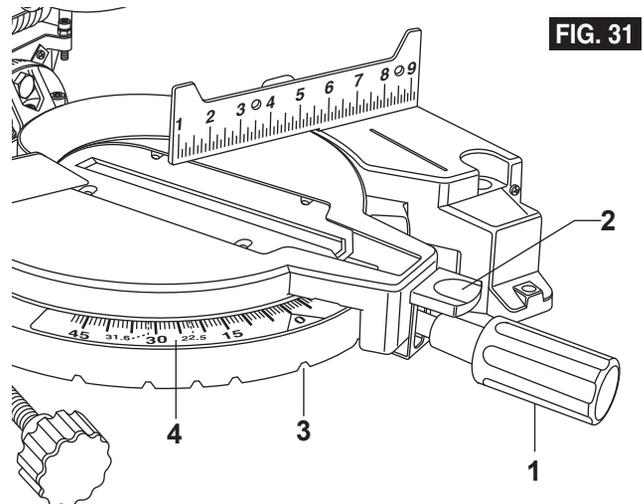


FIG. 31

Saw Operations

Bevel Cut

- A bevel cut is made at 0° miter and any bevel angle in the range of 0° to 45°.
- There are two (2) factory set bevel stops at 0° and 45°. (See Adjustment section if adjustments are required.)
- The bevel scale faces the operator for easy reading.

Follow these instructions for making your bevel cut:

⚠ WARNING Be aware of the path of the saw blade. Make a dry run with the saw OFF by conducting a simulated cutting cycle, and observe the projected path of the saw blade. Keep hands at least six (6) inches away from the projected path of the saw blade.

⚠ WARNING When bevel cutting remember to “lock” cutting head in every position before proceeding, so head does not unexpectedly shift in use.

1. Loosen the bevel lock knob **1** (Figure 32). Rotate the blade to the desired bevel angle using the bevel index **2**. Tighten bevel lock knob (Figure 33).
2. Properly position workpiece. Make sure work piece is clamped firmly against the table and the fence.

⚠ WARNING Use clamping position that does not interfere with operation. Before switching on, lower head assembly to make sure clamp clears guard and head assembly.

3. Activate the switch. Lower the head assembly and make your cut.
4. Wait until blade comes to a complete stop before returning head assembly to the raised position and/or removing workpiece.

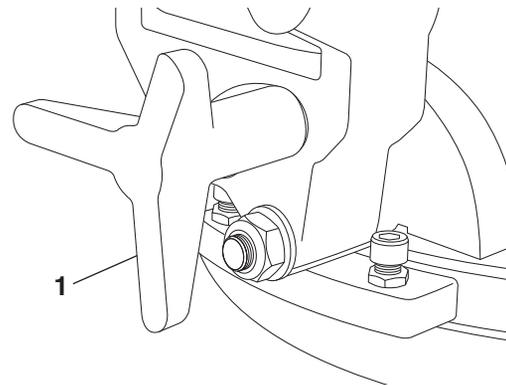


FIG. 32

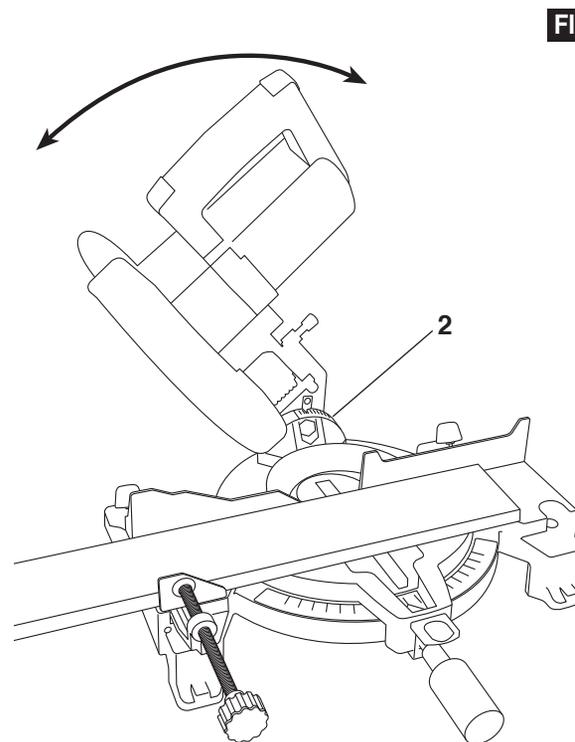


FIG. 33

Saw Operations

FIG. 34

Compound Cuts

- A compound cut is a cut requiring both a miter setting and a bevel setting.
- Because it may take several tries to obtain the desired compound angle, perform test cuts on scrap material before making your cut.

Follow these instructions for making your compound cut:

⚠ WARNING Be aware of the path of the saw blade. Make a dry run with the saw OFF by conducting a simulated cutting cycle, and observe the projected path of the saw blade. Keep hands at least six (6) inches away from the projected path of the saw blade.

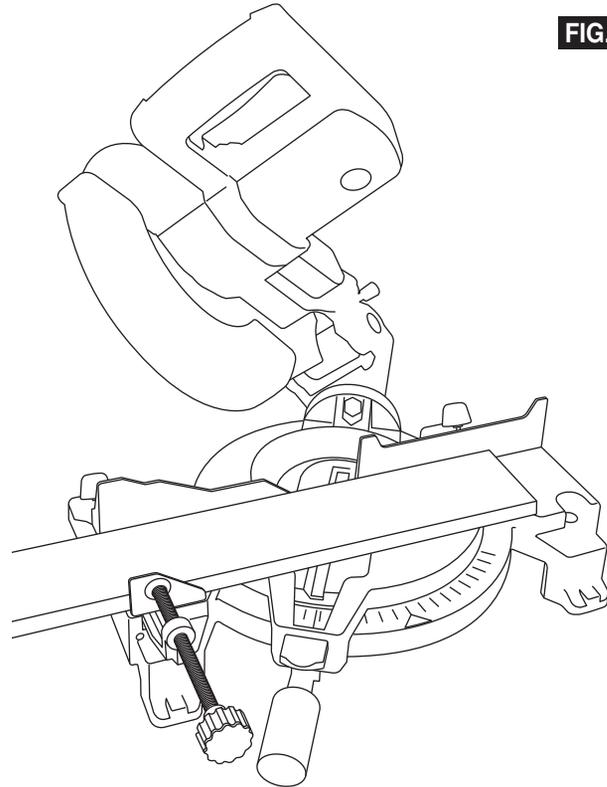
1. Select the desired miter and bevel angles). (See Miter Cut and Bevel Cut on pages 51 and 53.)

⚠ WARNING Before sawing, always check that there is no interference between moving and stationary parts of the saw. Do not operate the saw in the following range of miter and bevel combinations: Left miter angles greater than 45° and bevel angles greater than 35°. These miter and bevel combinations may result in interference between the lower guard and the work piece clamp.

2. Properly position workpiece. Make sure workpiece is clamped firmly against the table and the fence.
3. Make sure all controls are locked before cutting.

⚠ WARNING Always use clamp to hold workpiece against the table and fence when making compound miter cuts. Do not support by hand. Use clamping position that does not interfere with operation. Before switching on, lower head assembly to make sure clamp clears guard and head assembly.

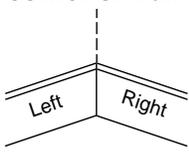
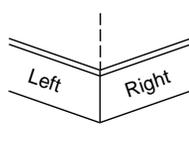
4. Activate the switch. Lower the head assembly and make your cut.
5. Wait until blade comes to a complete stop before returning head assembly to the raised position and/or removing workpiece.



Saw Operations

Base Molding

- Base molding can be cut vertical against fence or flat on the table.
- Follow the table for helpful hints on cutting base molding.

BASE MOLDING CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS					
SETTINGS / INSTRUCTIONS		Vertical Position Back of molding is against the fence		Horizontal Position Back of molding is flat on the table	
<i>Sliding Fence</i>		Far Right Position		Move to proper position	
<i>Bevel Angle</i>		0°		45°	
<i>Molding position</i>		Left Side	Right Side	Left Side	Right Side
Inside corner of wall 	Miter Angle	Left at 45°	Right at 45°	0°	0°
	<i>Molding position</i>	Bottom against table	Bottom against table	Top against fence	Bottom against fence
	Finished side	Keep left side of cut	Keep right side of cut	Keep left side of cut	Keep left side of cut
Outside corner of wall 	Miter Angle	Right at 45°	Left at 45°	0°	0°
	<i>Molding position</i>	Bottom against table	Bottom against table	Bottom against fence	Top against fence
	Finished side	Keep left side of cut	Keep right side of cut	Keep right side of cut	Keep right side of cut

Cutting Crown Molding

⚠ WARNING This saw is designed to cut crown molding laying flat on the table only. Do not cut crown molding angled to table and fence.

- Crown molding must be cut exactly to fit properly.
- Your miter saw has special miter detents of 31.6° left and right and a bevel indicator at 33.9° for cutting crown molding flat on the table.
- These special detents angles have been designed into your compound miter saw for the standard crown molding used in the United States with the following angles:

52° between the back of the molding and the top flat surface that fits against the wall.

38° between the back of the molding and the bottom flat surface that fits against the wall.

NOTE: These detents cannot be used with 45° crown molding.

- Even though these angles are standards, most rooms do not have angles of exactly 90°, therefore, you will need to fine tune your settings using the detent override and the vernier scale.

Saw Operations

Crown Molding Laying Flat on Table

Follow these instructions for cutting crown molding:

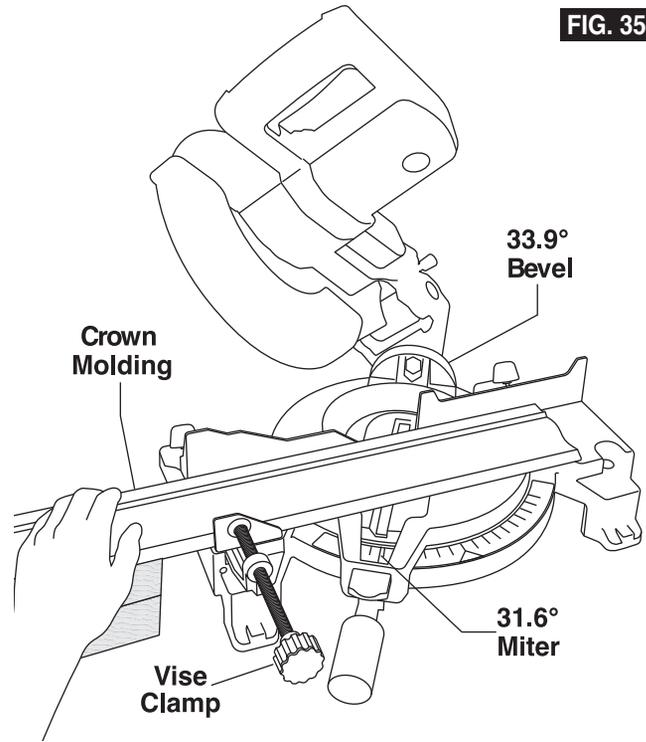
⚠ WARNING Be aware of the path of the saw blade. Make a dry run with the saw OFF by conducting a simulated cutting cycle, and observe the projected path of the saw blade. Keep hands at least six (6) inches away from the projected path of the saw blade.

1. Set the bevel and miter angles using Chart 1 below. Tighten the miter lock knob and the bevel lock handle (Figure 35).
2. Position molding on saw table. Use the chart below for correct position. Clamp workpiece in place using the provided vise clamp. Use auxiliary work piece support or auxiliary stand to support the crown molding. Firmly support workpiece by hand that is located at least six (6) inches away from the projected path of the saw blade.

⚠ WARNING Use clamping position that does not interfere with operation. Before switching on, lower head assembly to make sure clamp clears guard and head assembly.

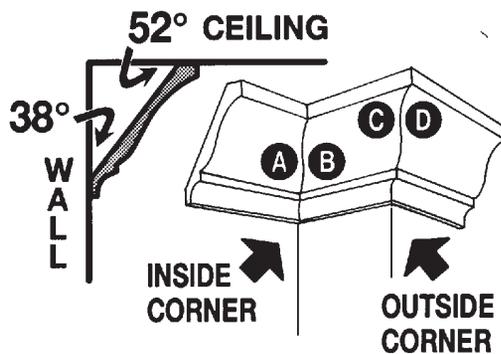
3. Activate the switch. Lower the head assembly and make your cut.
4. Wait until blade comes to a complete stop before returning head assembly to the raised position and/or removing workpiece.

5. ALWAYS TAKE A TEST CUT USING SCRAP TO CONFIRM CORRECT ANGLES.

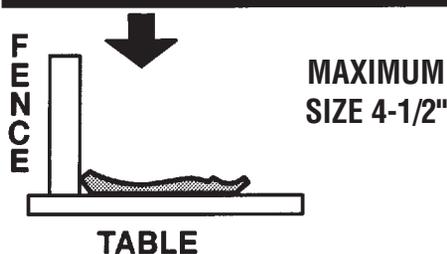


CROWN MOLDING CUTS – MOLDING PLACED FLAT ON TABLE

U.S. STANDARD CROWN MOLDING



MOLDING FLAT ON TABLE



TYPE OF CUT	MITER (TABLE) SETTING	BEVEL (TILT) SETTING
INSIDE CORNER		
LEFT SIDE A	RIGHT 31.6°	33.9°
PLACE TOP EDGE OF MOLDING AGAINST FENCE – SAVE LEFT END OF CUT		
RIGHT SIDE B	LEFT 31.6°	33.9°
PLACE BOTTOM EDGE OF MOLDING AGAINST FENCE – SAVE LEFT END OF CUT		
OUTSIDE CORNER		
LEFT SIDE C	LEFT 31.6°	33.9°
PLACE BOTTOM EDGE OF MOLDING AGAINST FENCE – SAVE RIGHT END OF CUT		
RIGHT SIDE D	RIGHT 31.6°	33.9°
PLACE TOP EDGE OF MOLDING AGAINST FENCE – SAVE RIGHT END OF CUT		

Chart 1: Crown Molding Flat on Table

Saw Operations

Special Cuts

⚠ WARNING Be aware of the path of the saw blade. Make a dry run with the saw OFF by conducting a simulated cutting cycle, and observe the projected path of the saw blade. Keep hands at least six (6) inches away from the projected path of the saw blade.

Cutting bowed material and round material are only examples of special cuts.

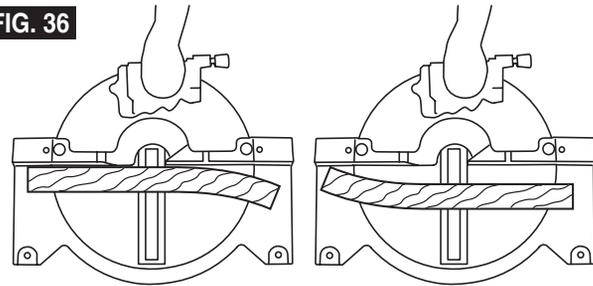
Cutting Bowed Material

⚠ WARNING If workpiece is bowed or warped, clamp it with the outside bowed face toward the fence (Figure 36). Always make certain that there is no gap between the workpiece, fence and table along the line of cut. Bent or warped workpieces can twist or rock and may cause binding on the spinning saw blade while cutting.

Cutting Round or Irregularly Shaped Material

⚠ WARNING For round material such as dowel rods or tubing, always use a clamp 6 or a fixture designed to clamp the workpiece firmly against the fence 7 and table. Rods have a tendency to roll while being cut, causing the blade to "bite" and pull the work with your hand into the blade (Figure 37).

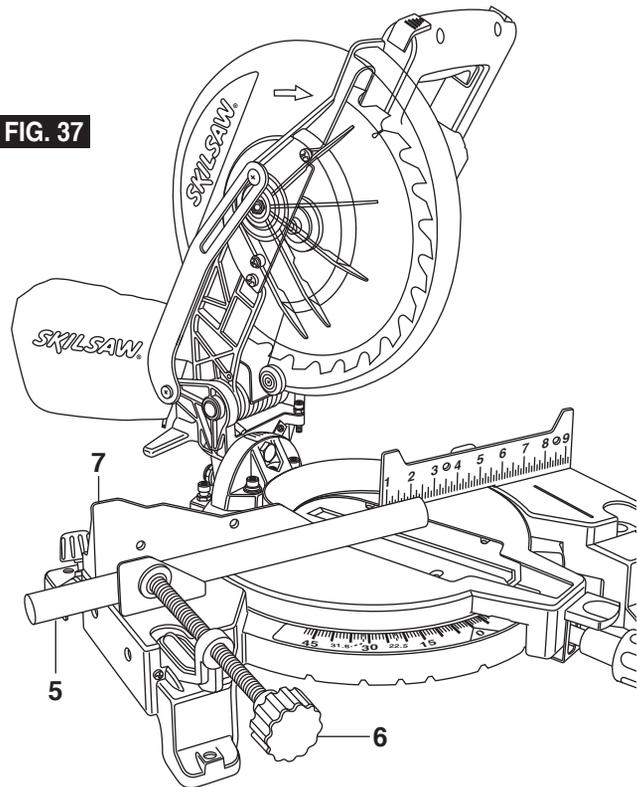
FIG. 36



Correct

Incorrect

FIG. 37



Maintenance and Lubrication

Service

⚠ WARNING Preventive maintenance performed by unauthorized personnel may result in misplacing of internal wires and components which could cause serious hazard. We recommend that all tool service be performed by a Skil Factory Service Center or Authorized Skil Service Station.

Carbon Brushes

The brushes and commutator in your tool have been engineered for many hours of dependable service. To maintain peak efficiency of the motor, we recommend every two to six months the brushes be examined. Only genuine Skil replacement brushes specially designed for your tool should be used.

Motor Brush Replacement

To Inspect or Replace Brushes:

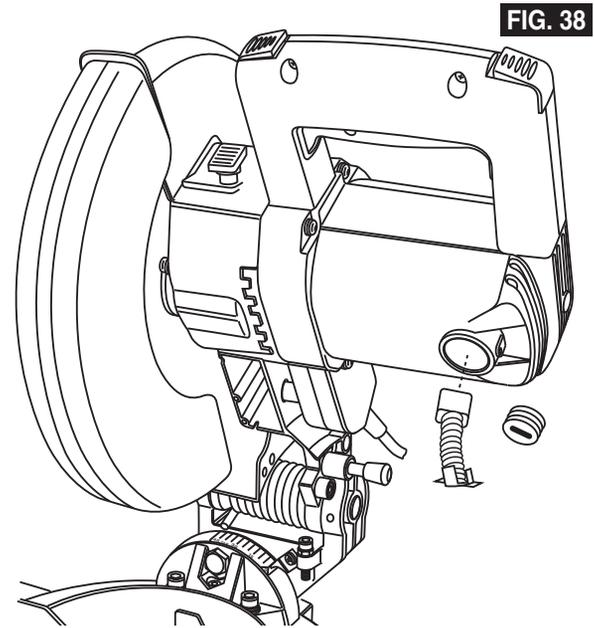
1. Unplug the saw.

⚠ CAUTION The brush cap is spring loaded by the brush assembly.

2. Remove the brush cap on the motor using a wide flat blade screwdriver.
3. Pull out the brush (Figure 38). Repeat for the opposite side.

NOTE: If installing the existing brush or brushes, make sure the brush goes in the same way it came out. Otherwise a break-in period will occur that will reduce motor performance and increase brush wear.

4. Install new brush. The two (2) tabs on the brush terminal go in the same hole the carbon part fits into.
5. Tighten the brush cap but do not overtighten.



Cleaning

⚠ WARNING To avoid accidents always disconnect the tool from the power supply before cleaning or performing any maintenance. The tool may be cleaned most effectively with compressed dry air. Always wear safety goggles when cleaning tools with compressed air.

Ventilation openings and switch levers must be kept clean and free of foreign matter. Do not attempt to clean by inserting pointed objects through openings.

Develop a regular check to make sure the lower guard is working properly. Clean the lower guard of any sawdust build up with a damp cloth.

Sawdust will accumulate:

- Under the work table
- Under the base
- In the dust chute
- Between the chip deflector and the blade
- In the upper blade guard

⚠ CAUTION Certain cleaning agents and solvents damage plastic parts. Some of these are: gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated cleaning solvents, ammonia and household detergents that contain ammonia.

Care of Blades

Blades become dull even from cutting regular lumber. If you find yourself forcing the saw forward to cut instead of just guiding it through the cut, chances are the blade is dull or coated with wood pitch.

When cleaning gum and wood pitch from blade, unplug the saw and remove the blade. Remember, blades are designed to cut, so handle carefully. Wipe the blade with kerosene or similar solvent to remove the gum and pitch. Unless you are experienced in sharpening blades, we recommend you do not try.

Tool Lubrication

Your Skil tool has been properly lubricated and is ready to use. It is recommended that tools with gears be regreased with a special gear lubricant at every brush change.

Bearings

All bearings in this tool are lubricated with a sufficient amount of high grade lubricant for the life of the unit under normal operating conditions. No further lubrication is required.

Troubleshooting

⚠ WARNING Turn the switch OFF and always remove plug from the power source before troubleshooting.

TROUBLE: SAW WILL NOT START

- PROBLEM**
1. Power cord is not plugged in.
 2. Fuse or circuit breaker tripped.
 3. Cord damaged.
 4. Burned out switch.
- REMEDY**
1. Plug saw in.
 2. Replace fuse or reset tripped circuit breaker.
 3. Have cord replaced by an Authorized Skil Service Center or Service Station.
 4. Have switch replaced by an Authorized Skil Service Center or Service Station.

TROUBLE: BLADE DOES NOT COME UP TO SPEED

- PROBLEM**
1. Extension cord too light or too long.
 2. Low house voltage.
- REMEDY**
1. Replace with adequate cord.
 2. Contact your electric company.

TROUBLE: EXCESSIVE VIBRATION

- PROBLEM**
1. Blade out of balance.
 2. Saw not mounted securely to stand or workbench.
 3. Arbor Nut not tight.
- REMEDY**
1. Discard Blade and use different blade.
 2. Tighten all mounting hardware.
 3. See "Adjustments" section, "Removing and Installing the Blade".