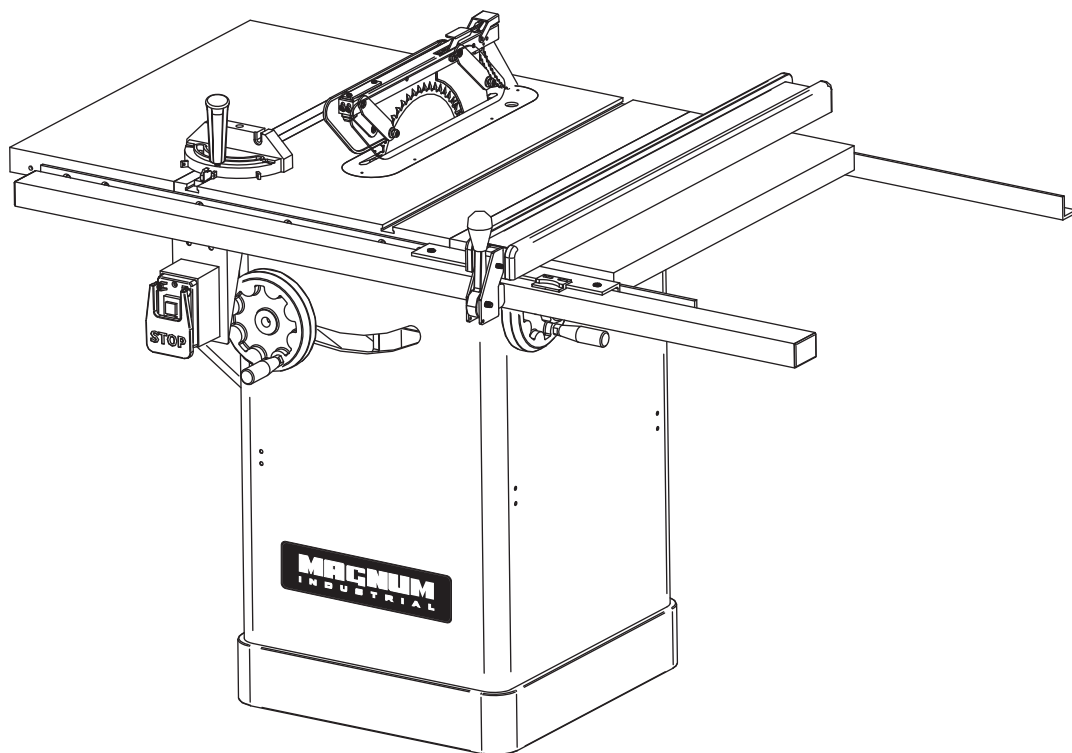


# MAGNUM

## INDUSTRIAL

**MODEL NO.: MI-51100A**



***OPERATING MANUAL***

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## PREFACE

Thank you for choosing this tilting arbor table saw. We are pleased to offer you our best machinery and service, and trust that you will find our machinery economical, productive and easy to operate.

This manual covers the proper operation, safety and maintenance of the machine. It is important that this manual be read in its entirety before operating the machine. Although the machine has been checked and inspected in compliance with relevant safety regulations, the machine's safety and best performance are dependent on proper maintenance and operation. Hazards that arise due to improper operation and maintenance are solely the responsibility of the operator.

We thank you again for your choice, and for your careful reading of this manual.

## SYMBOLS DEFINITIONS

This manual contains information that is important for you to know and understand. This information relates to protecting YOUR SAFETY and PREVENTING EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS. To help you recognize this information, we use the symbols below. Please read the manual and pay attention to these sections.



[symbol IEC 60417-5019(2006-08)] protective earth



[symbol ISO7000-0434A or ISO 7000-0434B(2004-01)]



[symbol M002 of ISO 7010 ] read the instructions



diameter

V

volts

A

amperes

Hz

hertz

kg

kilograms

# GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

**⚠ WARNING** Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool. Failure to follow all instructions listed below 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 RESIDUAL CURRENT DEVICE (RCD) protected supply. Use of an RCD 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 energising 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.
- h) Do not let familiarity gained from frequent use of tools allow you to become complacent and ignore tool safety principles. A careless action can cause severe injury within a fraction of a second.

#### **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 remove the BATTERY pack, if detachable, 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 and accessories. 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.

- h) Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease. Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.

## **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.

# **SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE SAWS**

## **1) GUARDING RELATED WARNINGS**

- a) Keep guards in place. Guards must be in working order and be properly mounted. A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.
- b) Always use saw blade guard, riving knife and anti-kickback device for every through-cutting operation. For through-cutting operations where the saw blade cuts completely through the thickness of the workpiece, the guard and other safety devices help reduce the risk of injury.
- c) Immediately reattach the guarding system after completing an operation (such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts) which requires removal of the guard, riving knife and/or anti-kickback device. The guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback device help to reduce the risk of injury.
- d) Make sure the saw blade is not contacting the guard, riving knife or the workpiece before the switch is turned on. Inadvertent contact of these items with the saw blade could cause a hazardous condition.
- e) Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual. Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in reducing the likelihood of kickback.
- f) For the riving knife and anti-kickback device to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece. The riving knife and anti-kickback device are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife and anti-kickback device. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and anti-kickback device.
- g) Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife. For the riving knife to function properly, the saw blade diameter must match the appropriate riving knife and the body of the saw blade must be thinner than the thickness of the riving knife and the cutting width of the saw blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.

## **2) CUTTING PROCEDURES WARNINGS**

- a) **DANGER:** Never place your fingers or hands in the vicinity or in line with the saw blade. A moment of inattention or a slip could direct your hand towards the saw blade and result in serious personal injury.
- b) Feed the workpiece into the saw blade or cutter only against the direction of rotation. Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.
- c) Never use the miter gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and do not use the rip fence as a

length stop when cross cutting with the miter gauge. Guiding the workpiece with the rip fence and the miter gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.

- d) When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade. Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 150 mm, and use a push block when this distance is less than 50 mm. "Work helping" devices will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.
- e) Use only the push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions. This push stick provides sufficient distance of the hand from the saw blade.
- f) Never use a damaged or cut push stick. A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.
- g) Do not perform any operation "freehand". Always use either the rip fence or the miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece. "Freehand" means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece, in lieu of a rip fence or miter gauge. Freehand sawing leads to misalignment, binding and kickback.
- h) Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade. Reaching for a workpiece may lead to accidental contact with the moving saw blade.
- i) Provide auxiliary workpiece support to the rear and/or sides of the saw table for long and/or wide workpieces to keep them level. A long and/or wide workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table's edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.
- j) Feed workpiece at an even pace. Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the tool off immediately, unplug the tool then clear the jam. Jamming the saw blade by the workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.
- k) Do not remove pieces of cut-off material while the saw is running. The material may become trapped between the fence or inside the saw blade guard and the saw blade pulling your fingers into the saw blade. Turn the saw off and wait until the saw blade stops before removing material.
- l) Use an auxiliary fence in contact with the table top when ripping workpieces less than 2 mm thick. A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback.

### **3) KICKBACK CAUSES AND RELATED WARNINGS**

Kickback is a sudden reaction of the workpiece due to a pinched, jammed saw blade or misaligned line of cut in the workpiece with respect to the saw blade or when a part of the workpiece binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object.

Most frequently during kickback, the workpiece is lifted from the table by the rear portion of the saw blade and is propelled towards 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) Never stand directly in line with the saw blade. Always position your body on the same side of the saw blade as the fence. Kickback may propel the workpiece at high velocity towards anyone

standing in front and in line with the saw blade.

- b) Never reach over or in back of the saw blade to pull or to support the workpiece. Accidental contact with the saw blade may occur or kickback may drag your fingers into the saw blade.
- c) Never hold and press the workpiece that is being cut off against the rotating saw blade. Pressing the workpiece being cut off against the saw blade will create a binding condition and kickback.
- d) Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade. A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.
- e) Use a feather board to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts. A feather board helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
- f) Use extra caution when making a cut into blind areas of assembled workpieces. The protruding saw blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.
- g) Support large panels to minimise the risk of saw blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support(s) must be placed under all portions of the panel overhanging the table top.
- h) Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a miter gauge or along the fence. A warped, knotted, or twisted workpiece is unstable and causes misalignment of the kerf with the saw blade, binding and kickback.
- i) Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally. The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
- j) When restarting the saw with the saw blade in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged in the material. If the saw blade binds, it may lift up the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.
- k) Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set. Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth. Sharp and properly set saw blades minimise binding, stalling and kickback.

#### **4) TABLE SAW OPERATING PROCEDURE WARNINGS**

- a) Turn off the table saw and disconnect the power cord when removing the table insert, changing the saw blade or making adjustments to the riving knife, anti-kickback device or saw blade guard, and when the machine is left unattended. Precautionary measures will avoid accidents.
- b) Never leave the table saw running unattended. Turn it off and don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop. An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.
- c) Locate the table saw in a well-lit and level area where you can maintain good footing and balance. It should be installed in an area that provides enough room to easily handle the size of your workpiece. Cramped, dark areas, and uneven slippery floors invite accidents.



d) Frequently clean and remove sawdust from under the saw table and/or the dust collection device.

Accumulated sawdust is combustible and may self-ignite.

e) The table saw must be secured. A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.

f) Remove tools, wood scraps, etc. from the table before the table saw is turned on. Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.

g) Always use saw blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbour holes. Saw blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-centre, causing loss of control.

h) Never use damaged or incorrect saw blade mounting means such as flanges, saw blade washers, bolts or nuts. These mounting means were specially designed for your saw, for safe operation and optimum performance.

i) Never stand on the table saw, do not use it as a stepping stool. Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.

j) Make sure that the saw blade is installed to rotate in the proper direction. Do not use grinding wheels, wire brushes, or abrasive wheels on a table saw. Improper saw blade installation or use of accessories not recommended may cause serious injury.

**NEVER CUT METALS, CEMENT BOARD OR MASONRY.** Certain man-made materials have special instructions for cutting on table saws. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations at all times.

**WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry which may get caught in moving parts. Nonslip protective footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair

**WEAR PROPER HEARING PROTECTION.** All people in work area should wear proper hearing protection consistent with noise levels and exposure. Hearing equipment should comply with ANSI S3.19 standards.

## **ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTION**

### **TOOLS PROVIDED FOR ASSEMBLY**

1. Arbor-blade guard bracket wrench.
2. 12mm combination wrench.
3. Two Allen wrenches.

### **ADDITIONAL TOOLS REQUIRED**

1. Straightedge.
2. Large slot and large Phillips screwdrivers.
3. Socket Wrench (recommended) and Adjustable wrench.

## SPECIFICATIONS

<b>MODEL</b>	<b>MI-51100</b>
Speed	4000R.P.M
Diameter of arbor	5/8"(16mm)
Diameter of cut	10"(254mm)
MAX. depth of cut	3-1/8"(79mm)
MAX. depth of cut at 45.	2-1/8"(54mm)
Distance in front of blade	10.23"(260mm)
Table (LXM)	686X512mm
Extension wing(LXW)	686X305mm
Motor	2HP(115V-19A/230V-9.5A)
NetWeight	138kg
Gross Weight	171kg

All specification, dimensions and design characteristics shown in this catalogue are subject to change without notice.

## ELECTRICAL

Ampere Rating		Volts	Total length of cord in feet			
		120v	25ft	50ft	100ft	150ft
More than	Not more than	240v	50ft	100ft	200ft	300ft
		AWG				
6	10		18	16	14	12
10	12		16	16	14	12
12	16		14	12	Not Recommended	

### EXTENSION CORDS

Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-pole receptacles that accept the tool's plug, When using a power tool at a considerable distance from the power source, use an extension cord heavy enough to carry the current that the tool will draw. An undersized extension cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in a loss of power and cause the motor to overheat. Use the chart provided below to determine the minimum wire size required in an

extension cord. Only round jacketed cords listed by Underwriters Laboratories (UL) should be used. When working with the tool outdoors, use an extension cord that is designed for outside use. This is indicated by the letters **WA** on the cord's jacket.

Before using an extension cord, inspect it for loose or exposed wires and cut or worn insulation.

**▲ CAUTION:** keep the cord away from the cutting area and position the cord so that it will not be caught on lumber, tools, or other objects during cutting operations.

### ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

Your Table Saw is powered by a precision built electric motor.

**WARNING for 115 volt operation follow wire diagram in motor cover plate and you must install new switch that is rated for 115 volt and change wire and plug ( P-MI-51100-13 / 125 )**

Do not operate this tool on direct current(DC). A substantial voltage drop will cause a loss of power and the motor will overheat. If the saw does not operation when plugged into an outlet, double check the power supply.

### SPEED AND WIRING

The no-load speed of your table saw is approximately 3600 rpm. This speed is not constant and decreases under a load or with lower voltage. For voltage, the wiring in a shop is as important as the motor's horse-power rating. A line intended only for lights cannot properly carry a power tool motor. Wire that is heavy enough for a short distance will be too light for a greater distance. A line that can support one power tool may be able to support two or three tools.

### GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

#### 1. All ground, cord-connected tools:

In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinance.

Do not modify the plug provided. If it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment - grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded.

Repair or replace a damaged or worm cord immediately.

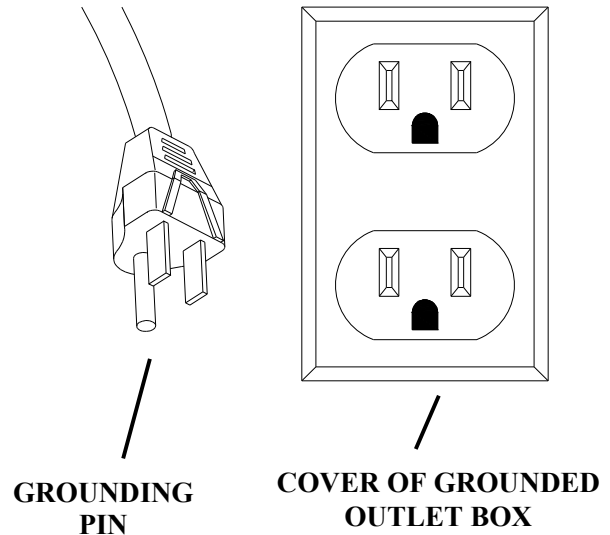


Fig.1.1

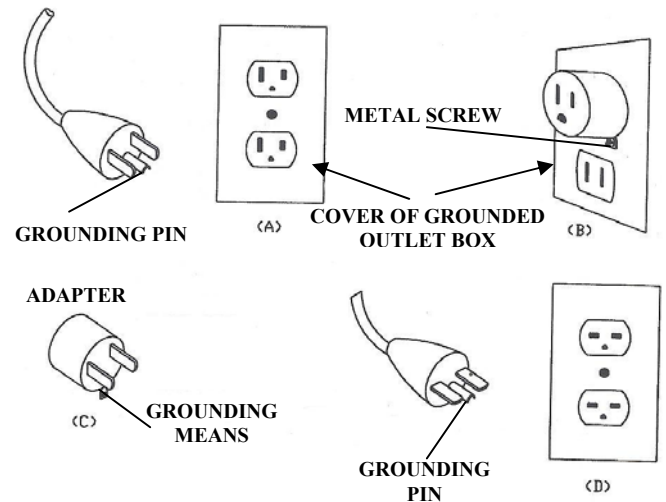
#### 2. Grounded, cord-connected tools intended for use on a supply circuit having a nominal rating less than 150V:

This tool is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in Sketch A in **Figure 1.2**. The tool has a grounding plug that looks like the plug illustrated in Sketch A in **Figure 1.2**. A temporary adapter, which looks like the adapter illustrated in Sketches B and C, may be used to connect this plug to a 2-pole receptacle as shown in sketch B if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. The green-colored rigid ear, lug, and the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box.

※ **Note: In Canada, the use of a temporary adaptor is not permitted by the Canadian Electrical Code.**

**3. Grounded, cord-connected tools intended for use on a supply circuit having a nominal rating between 150-250V, inclusive:**

This tool is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in Sketch D in **Figure 1.2**. The tool has a grounded plug that looks like the plug illustrated in Sketch D in **Figure 1.2**. Make sure the tool is connected to an outlet having the same configuration as the plug. No adapter is available or should be used with this tool. If the tool must be reconnected for used on a different type of electric circuit, the reconnection should be made by qualified service personnel; and after reconnection, the tool should comply with all local codes and ordinances.



**Fig.1.2**

## BLADE INFORMATION

Maximum Blade Diameter	254mm(10in)
Included Blade Information	10"x40T
Blade Body Thickness	2.2mm
Blade Kerf Thickness	3.0mm
Arbor Size	5/8"

## Blade Requirements

When choosing a main blade, make sure the blade size meets the requirements listed below. The thickness of the blade body and teeth can be measured with calipers or any precision measuring device.

Body Thickness: 0.063"–0.094" (1.7-2.2mm)

Kerf (Tooth) Thickness: 0.102"–0.126" (2.8-3.5mm)

Riving Knife Thickness: 0.1" (2.3mm)

Blade Size Required for Riving Knife: 10"

Blade features:

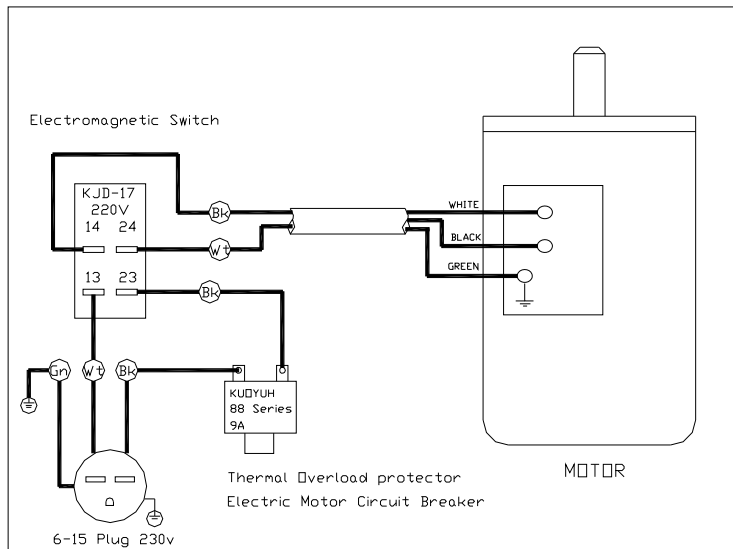
- Best for cutting across the grain
- 40 teeth
- Alternate top bevel tooth profile
- Small hook angle and a shallow gullet

## WIRING DIAGRAMS

When rewiring the supplied electric motor, be sure power cord is unplugged then change the connection as illustrated below. Always secure wire nuts with friction tap. A new plug will be required.

**NOTE:** The reconnection shall be made by qualified electrician or service personnel.

### 1. TO 220 VOLT.



**Fig1.3**

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR WOODWORKING

### **Anti-Kickback Pawls**

Toothed safety devices behind the blade designed to stop a workpiece from being kicked back at the operator during a ripping operation.

### **Arbor**

The shaft on which a blade or cutting tool is mounted.

### **Bevel Cut**

A cutting operation made with the blade at any angle other than 90° to the saw table.

### **Compound Cut**

A cut with both a miter angle and a bevel angle.

### **Crosscut**

A cutting operation made across the grain or the width of the workpiece.

### **Dado**

A non-through cut that gives a square notch or trough; requires a special blade.

### **Feather board**

A device to help guide workpieces during rip cuts.

### **Freehand(for Table Saw )**

Dangerous practice of making a cut without using rip or miter fences. See Safety Rules.

### **Gum**

A sticky, sap-based residue from wood products.

### **Heel**

Alignment of the blade.

### **Kerf**

The material removed by the blade in a through cut or the slot produced by the blade in a non-through cut.

### **Kickback**

A hazard that can occur when blade binds or stalls, throwing workpiece back toward operator.

### **Leading End**

The end of the workpiece pushed into the cutting tool first.

### **Miter Cut**

A cutting operation made with the miter gage at any angle other than 0°

### **Molding**

A non-through cut that gives a varied shape to the workpiece and requires a special blade.

### **Push Stick**

USE A PUSH STICK that is appropriate to the application to push and hold down a workpiece through the completion of the cut. A push stick is a wooden or plastic stick, usually homemade, that should be used whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would cause you to place your hands within 6 in. (152 mm) of the blade.. A push stick is also provided with this saw.

### **Rabbet**

A notch in the edge of a workpiece.

### **Re saw**

A cutting operation to reduce the thickness of the workpiece in order to make thinner pieces.

### **Resin**

A sticky, sap-based substance.

### **Rip Cut**

A cut made with the grain of the workpiece.

### **Saw blade Path**

The area directly in line with the blade –over, under, behind, or in front of it. Also, the workpiece area which will be or has been cut by the blade.

### **Set**

The distance that the tip of the saw blade tooth is bent (or set ) outward from the face of the blade.

### **Throw-Back**

Saw throwing back a workpiece; similar to kickback.

### **Through Sawing**

Any cutting operation where the blade extends completely through the workpiece.

### **Trailing End**

The workpiece end last cut by the blade in a rip cut.

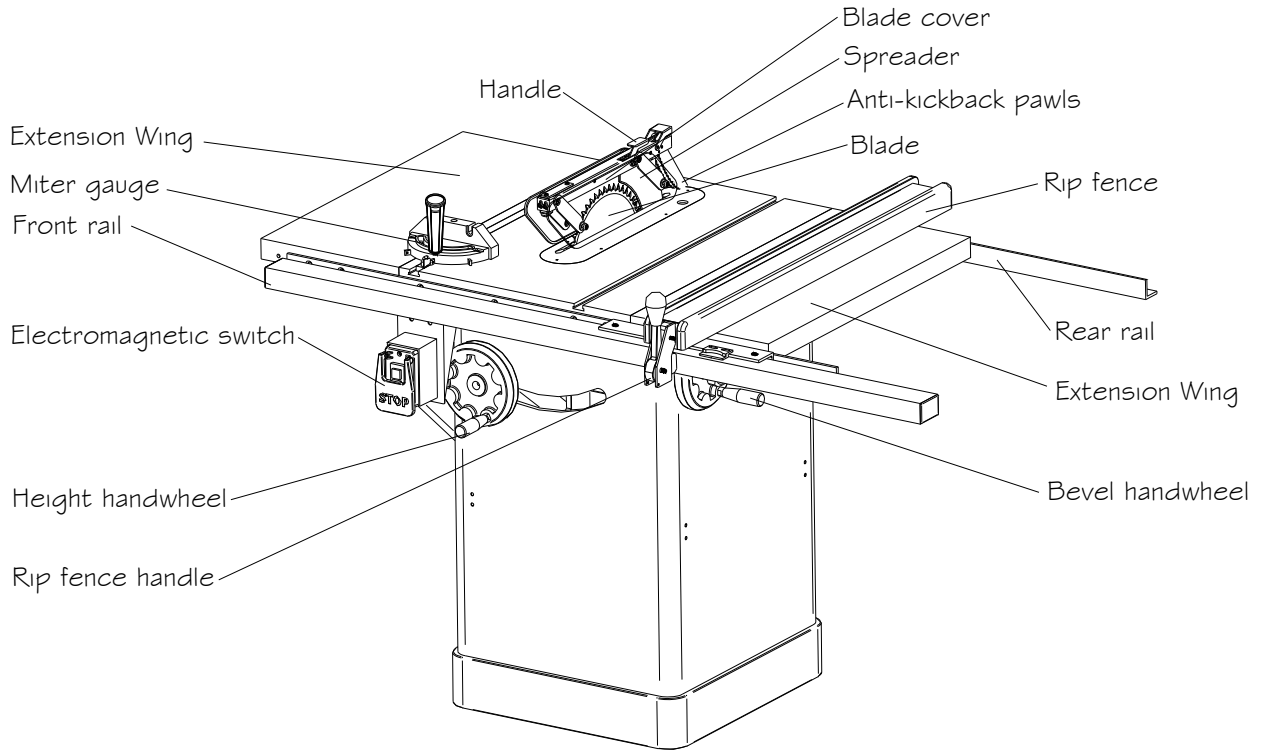
### **Workpiece**

The item on which the cutting operation is being done. The surfaces of a workpiece are commonly referred to as faces, ends, and edges.

**Worktable**

The surface on which the workpiece rests while performing a cutting operation.

**MACHINE LEGEND**



**Fig. 2**

## OVERVIEW

The upper position of the blade projects up through the table, surrounded by an insert called the thruplate. The height of the blade is set with a hand wheel on the front of the cabinet. To accommodate wide panels, the tabletop has extensions on each side. Detailed instructions are provided in the Operation section of this manual for the basic cuts : Cross cuts, miter cuts, bevel cuts, and compound cuts.

For cuts with the blade straight up and cutting across the grain (cross cuts or miter cuts), use the miter gage to set the angle and push the wood into the blade. To cut with the blade straight up, along the grain of the wood (rip cuts), use the rip fence to guide the wood. Push smaller pieces with a push block or push stick. To tilt the blade for a bevel cut, use the hand wheel on the side of the cabinet. A bevel scale on the front of the cabinet shows the blade's angle. Use the miter gauge with a bevel cross cut (compound cut) and the rip fence with a bevel rip cut. Other cuts require special attachments, which have detailed instructions to reduce risk of injury and ensure the best performance from your new saw.

Before attempting to use your saw, familiarize yourself with all operating features and safety requirements of your table saw. The saw's features are described below .

**ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS** – Kickback is a hazard in which the workpiece is thrown back toward the operator. The toothed pawls are designed to snag the workpiece to prevent or reduce injury should kickback occur.

**BEVEL HANDWHEEL** – This hand wheel on the right side of the cabinet tilts the blade for a bevel cut.

**BEVEL SCALE** – The easy-to-read scale on the front of the work stand shows the exact blade angle.

**BLADE** – This saw is provided with a 36 tooth, 10in. steel blade. The blade is adjusted with bevel and height hand wheels on the cabinet. Bevel angles are locked with a handle below the front rail.

**BEVEL LOCK HANDLE** – This handle, placed just under the worktable surface on the front of the cabinet, locks the angle setting of the blade. Be sure the handle is hanging straight down before tilting the blade. If it is not straight down, it may jam and bend the locking bolt.

**HEIGHT HANDWHEEL** – Use this hand wheel to lower and raise the blade for adjustments or replacement. It is located on the right of the cabinet.

**MITER GAUGE** – This gage aligns the wood for a crosscut. The easy-to-read indicator shows the exact angle for a miter cut, with positive stops at 90° and 45° .

**MITER GAUGE GROOVES** – The miter gage rides in these grooves on either side of the blade.

**RAILS** – Front and rear rails provide support for large work pieces and the rip fence.

**RIP FENCE** – A sturdy metal fence guides the workpiece and is secured with the rip fence handle. Grooves run along the top and sides of the rip fence for use with optional clamps and accessories.



**RIP FENCE HANDLE** – The handle on the front of the rip fence releases the rip fence or locks it in place.

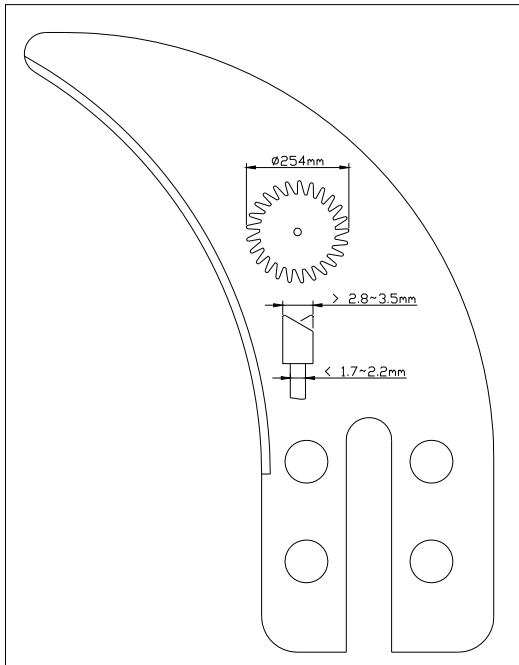
**RIVING KNIFE OR SPREADER** – Located directly behind the blade, it keeps cut edges from binding and supports the blade guard.

**SCALE** – Found on the front rail, the easy-to-read scale provides precise measurements in rip cuts.

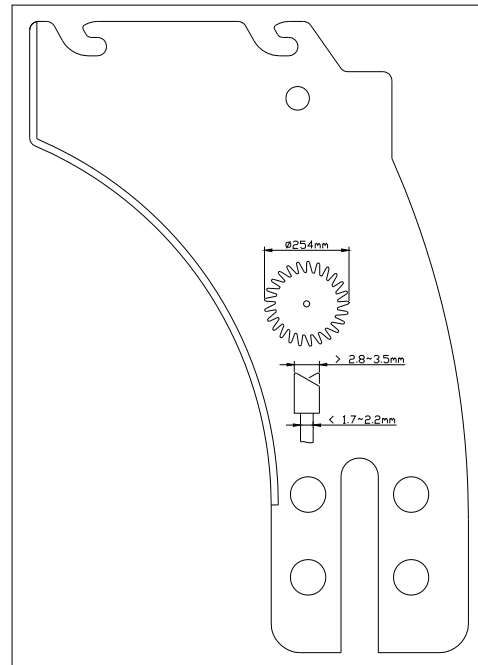
**EXTENSIONS WINGS**– Removeable stamped steel extensions and replace with cast iron extension wing.

**⚠ WARNING :**

1. Be sure to use only blades rated for at least 4000 rpm and recommended for use on this saw.
2. Please use the standard blade according to the specification mark on the blade as Fig.2-2 & Fig.2-3 :



**Fig.2-2**

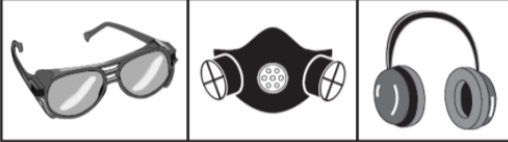


**Fig.2-3**

## OPERATION OVERVIEW

### WARNING

Eye injuries, respiratory problems, or hearing loss can occur while operating this tool. Wear personal protective equipment to reduce your risk from these hazards.



### To complete a typical operation, the operator does the following:

1. Examines workpiece to make sure it is suitable for cutting.
2. Adjusts blade tilt, if necessary, to correct angle for desired cut.
3. Adjusts blade height no more than 1/4" higher than thickness of workpiece.
4. Adjusts fence to desired width of cut, then locks it in place.
5. Checks outfeed side of machine for proper support and to make sure workpiece can safely pass all the way through blade without interference.
6. Puts on safety glasses, respirator, and hearing protection, and locates push sticks/blocks if needed.
7. Starts saw.
8. Feeds workpiece all the way through blade while maintaining firm pressure on workpiece against table and fence, and keeping hands and fingers out of blade path and away from blade.
9. Stops machine immediately after cut is complete.

## ASSEMBLE AND ADJUSTMENTS

### ASSEMBLE THE RAISING AND TILTING HANDWHEELS AND LOCK KNOBS

1. Place the wheels in position over the raising and tilting screws being sure to engage the slots, a (Fig.3), in back of each wheel with the roll pins, b(Fig.3), as shown at right.
2. Screw on lock knobs c(Fig.4), to hold wheels in place, then attach silver handles, d(Fig.4) tightening them with the supplied 12mm combination wrench.
3. To use rising and tilting wheels, loosen lock nuts (but not too much or roll pins will disengage from slots), turn wheels to desired position and retighten lock nuts. Do not operate saw with lock nuts untightened as the blade could move out of position.

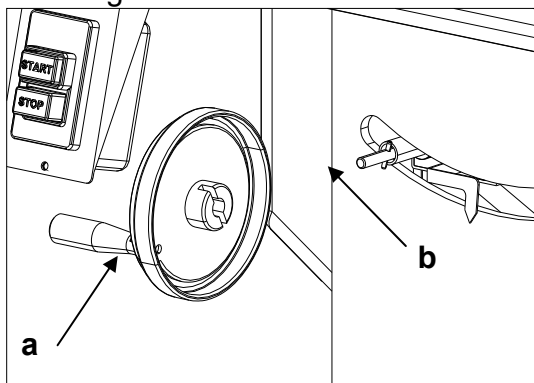


Fig. 3

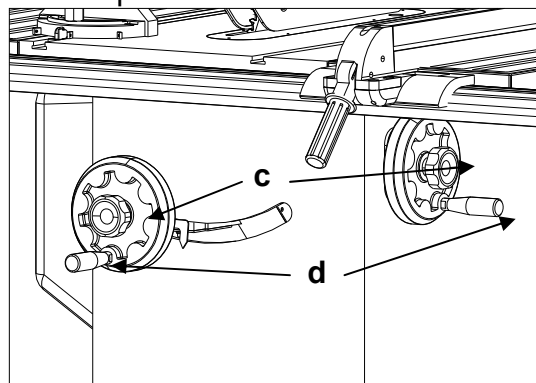


Fig. 4

### REMOVE GREASE FROM THE SAW TOP

The protective coating on the saw table top and extension wings prevents rust from forming during shipping and storage. Remove it by rubbing with a rag dipped in kerosene, mineral spirits or paint thinner. (Dispose of potentially flammable solvent-soaked rags according to manufacturer's safety recommendations.) A putty knife, held flat to avoid scratching the surface, may also be used to scrape off the coating followed by clean-up with solvent. Avoid rubbing the saw's painted surfaces, as many solvent-based products will remove paint.

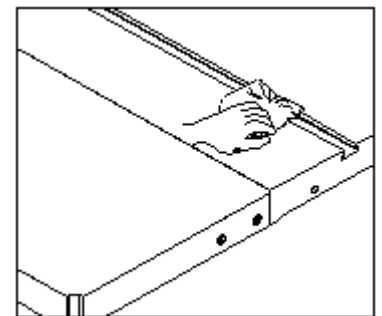


Fig. 5

### ASSEMBLE THE EXTENSION WINGS

Attach extension wings using the 6 hex head screw and lock washers. Make screws only finger tight at first. Use a straightedge to ensure that wing is level with table from front to back. Gently tap wing up or down, then tighten screws with the supplied combination wrench, leaving the center screw last to be tightened.

Be sure that extension wings are flush with front edge of table and that the painted ends face out.

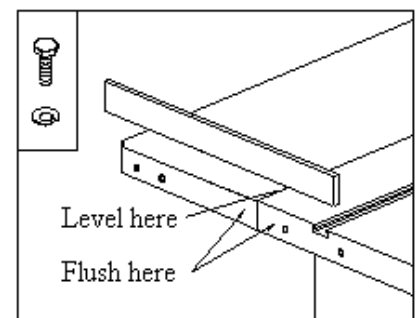


Fig. 6

## ASSEMBLE AND ADJUSTMENTS

### CHECK HEELING (PARALLELING) OF THE SAWBLADE TO THE MITER GAGE GROOVE

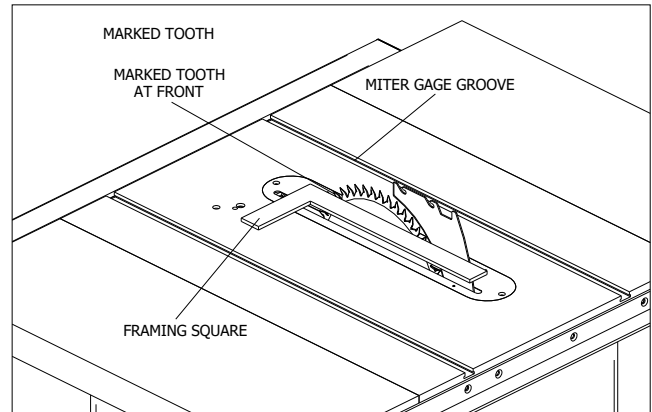
See Figures 7 and 8.

**DO NOT** loosen any screws until you have checked with a square and made sure adjustments are necessary. Once the screws are loosened, these items must be reset.

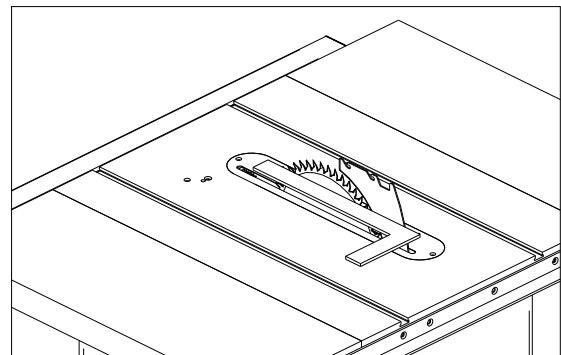
**▲ WARNING:** Make sure the switch is off, and your saw is unplugged. Failure to do so could result in accidental starting, resulting in serious personal injury.

**▲ WARNING:** The saw blade must be parallel to the miter gauge groove so the wood does not bind, resulting in kickback. You could be hit or cut.

- Lift the blade guard. Raise the blade all the way by turning the height hand wheel.
- Mark beside one of the saw blade teeth at the front of the blade. Place a framing square beside the blade on the mark. Be sure the framing square is between the teeth and flat against the blade. Measure the distance to the right miter gauge groove.
- Turn saw blade so the marked tooth is at the back.
- Move the square to the rear and again measure the distance to the right miter gauge groove. If the distances are the same, the blade and the miter gauge groove are parallel. No adjustments are needed.
- If the distances measured are different, adjust the table bracket underneath the saw. See "Heeling (Paralleling) The Saw blade To The Miter Gauge Groove" in the Adjustments section.



**Fig.7**



**Fig.8**

## ASSEMBLE AND ADJUSTMENTS

### CHECKING SQUARENESS OF EXTENSION TABLES SAW TABLE

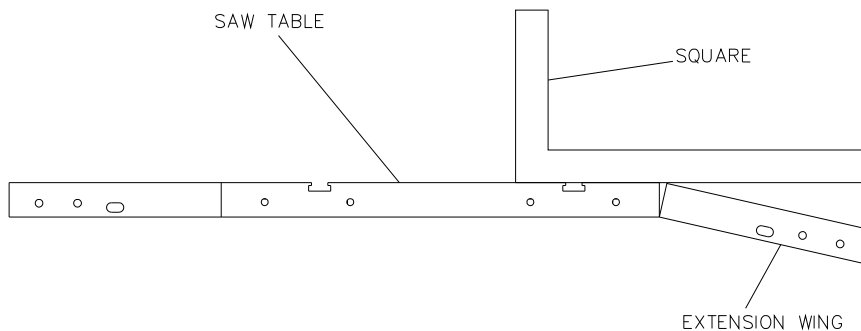
See Figure 9 and 10.

The extension wing should be checked for squareness to the saw table for smooth operation of the rip fence and rails.

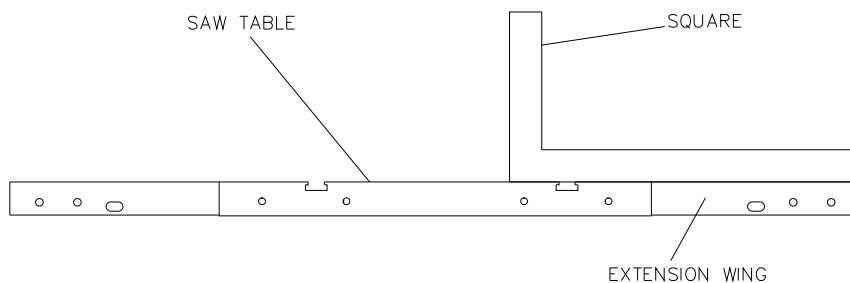
Place a square on the saw table, with the short end up and check. The long end of the square should extend across one of the extension wing. If the extension wing, proceed as follow

- Loosen the two hex nuts (one for each rail) securing the front and rear rails to the extension wing. **Do not** loosen hex nuts securing rails to saw table
- Raise or lower extension wing until it is square with the saw table.
- Tighten hex nuts securely.
- Check extension table on opposite side of blade.

Repeat the above procedure until it reaches the Squares. (Fig.10)



**Fig.9**



**Fig.10**

## ASSEMBLE AND ADJUSTMENTS

### CHANGING THE SAW BLADE.

**Attention: left hand thread.**

Remove the arbor nut (J) and flange (I).

Place saw blade on arbor shaft making sure teeth point down at the front of the saw.

Reinstall flange and arbor nut and securely tighten.

Remove the locking pin (K).

Check the correct position of the riving knife in regards to the saw blade (see the next section).

Reinstall the saw guard.

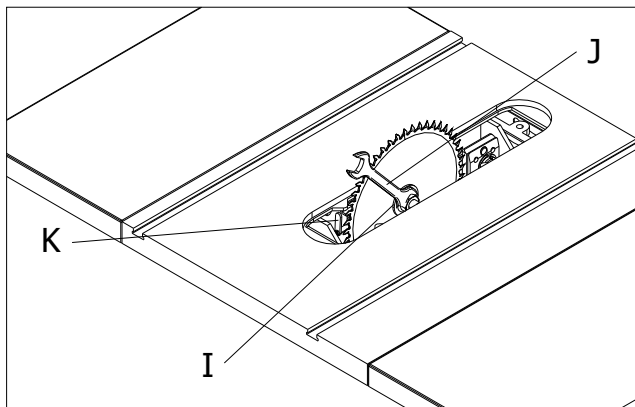


Fig.11-1

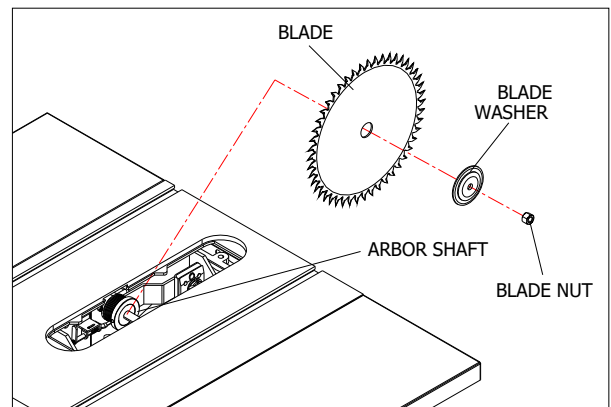


Fig.11-2

### MOUNTING AND ADJUST THE RIVING KNIFE:

The supplied riving knife must always be used.

The riving knife has to be adjusted in such a way that over its entire length the gap between saw blade and riving knife does not exceed min.3 mm and max.8 mm (Fig 12).

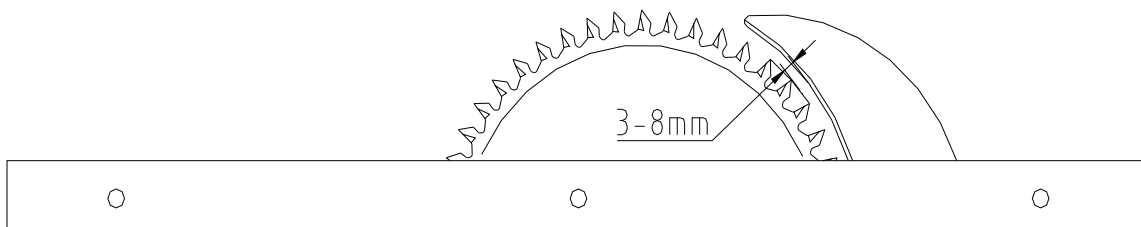
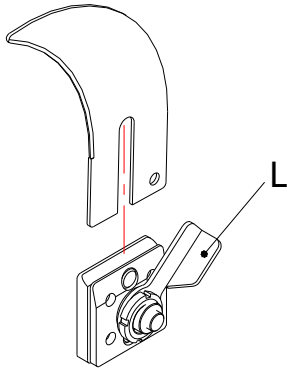
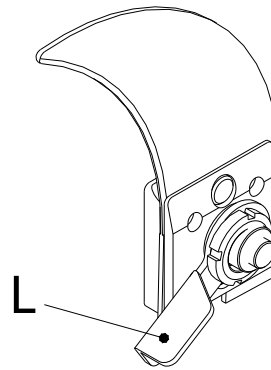


Fig.12

The handle(L) should keep up as Fig.13. When install the riving knife. Then fix the handle(L) by rotation after riving knife installation as Fig.14.



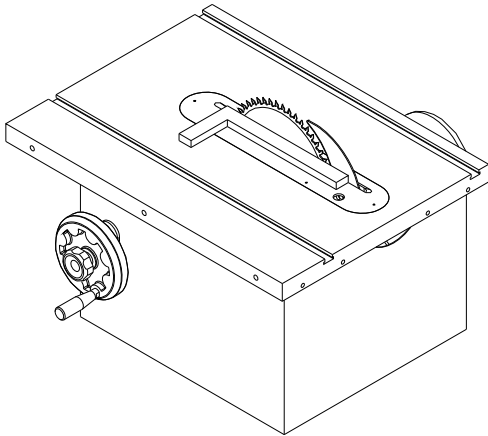
**Fig. 13**



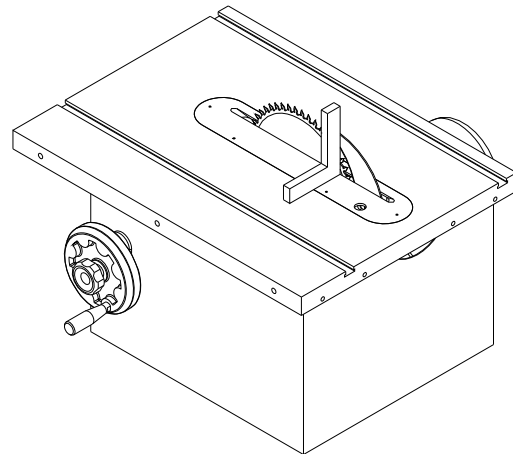
**Fig. 14**

### TO ADJUST THE RIVING KNIFE:

1. Disconnect the saw from the power source.
2. Move the blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table) and raise the main blade all the way up.
3. Check both sides of the blade with a straight edge touching the teeth as shown in **Figure 15**:  
---If the straightedge touches the riving knife evenly on both sides, go to **step 4**.  
---if the straightedge only touches the riving knife on one side, go to **step 5**.



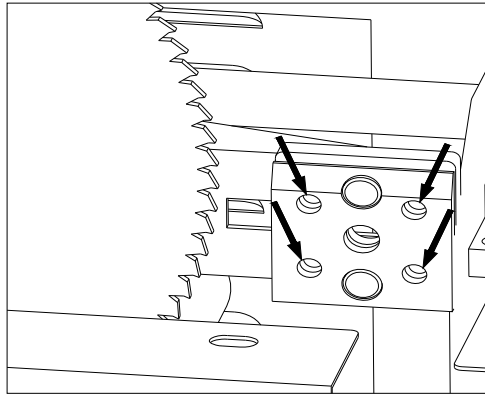
**Fig. 15 (checking riving knife alignment)**



**Fig. 16 (checking vertical alignment)**

4. Place a machinist's square flat on the table and slides it against the riving knife as shown in **Figure 16**:  
--- If the square lies flat against the riving knife, the riving knife is correctly adjusted.  
--- If there is a gap between the square and the riving knife, go to **Step 6**.
5. Loosen the riving knife center bolt and remove the riving knife.

6. Use the set screws shown in **Figure 17** to adjust the riving knife bracket and re-install the riving knife.

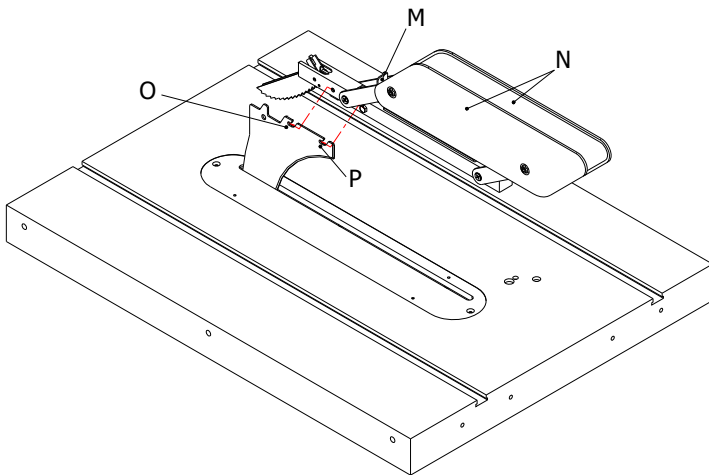


**Fig.17(set screw for adjusting riving knife)**

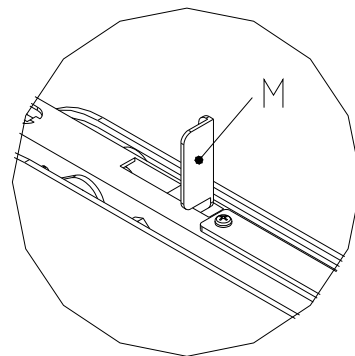
7. Repeat step 3-7 until the riving knife is centered on the blade and aligned at 90° to the table.
8. Position the riving knife about 3mm or 1/8" away from the nearest carbide tooth on the main blade.
9. Lock the riving knife on the safety and appropriate position.

**ASSEMBLE THE BLADE GUARD:**

1. Before installation the blade guard, please confirmed Fig.18 the handle (M) keep on open as Fig.19.



**Fig.18**

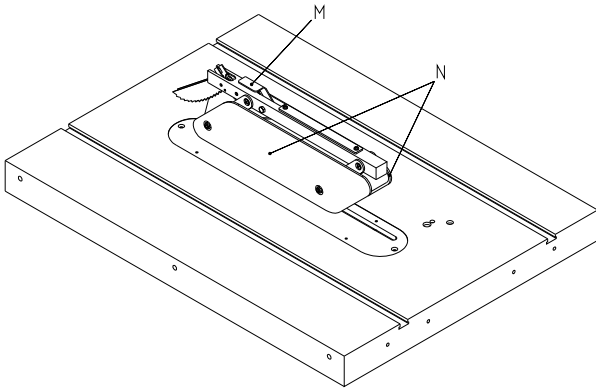


**Fig.19**

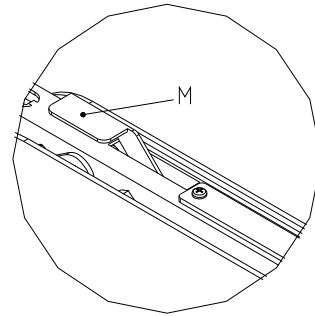
2. Pull up the guards as Fig.18.
3. Insert the guards on the position O & P of spreader as Fig.18.



4. Put down the guards(N) as Fig.20 and lock the handle(M), then fix the handle(M) as Fig.21.



**Fig.20**

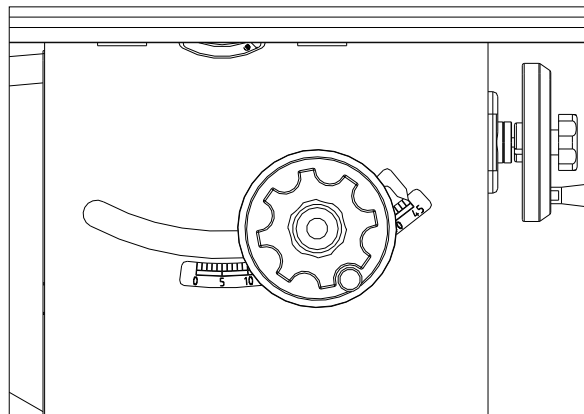


**Fig.21**

**Check the 45° setting.** Tilt the blade with the bevel hand wheel as far as it will go to the left. Place the square against the blade (be sure the square is not against one of the saw teeth). If the blade is not at 45°, unscrew the 45° stop screw, turn the hand wheel until the blade is correct, and tighten the screw. Recheck and repeat it necessary.

Check that the scale indicator is at 45°.

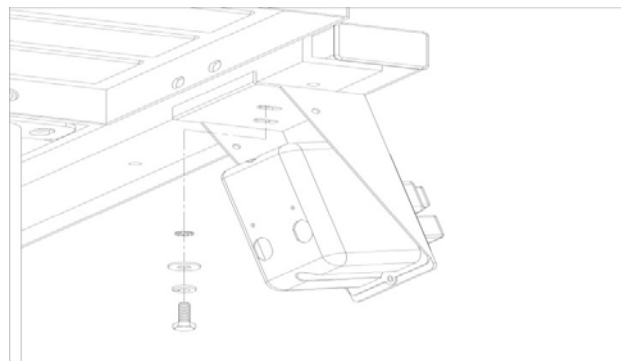
If not, loosen the scale indicator with a screwdriver, adjust it within the slot, and retighten the screw.



**Fig.22**

## **SWITCH INSTALLATION:**

Install the switch on the location as Fig.23 with the hex. Screw M6. Lock the screw under the Front rail.



**Fig.23**

## DUST COLLECTING TUBE SIZE AND INSTALLATION POSITION

The dust collecting hole is located at the rear of the frame and is 4 inches in size. It must be locked and not detached during installation.

After the machine has been used, remove the dust collecting tube, clean the wood chips in the dust collecting hole, and keep it clean.

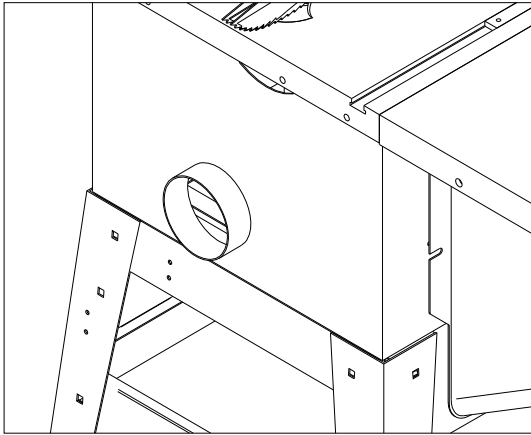


Fig.24

## ADJUSTING THE MITER GAUGE

See Figure 25.

You can set the miter gauge at  $0^\circ$  and plus or minus  $45^\circ$  with the miter gauge stop pin and adjustable stop screws.

**Note:** The miter gauge provides close accuracy in angled cuts. For very close tolerances, test cuts are recommended.

- Loosen knob and pull out on stop pin to rotate miter gauge base past stop screws.
- Loosen the lock nut of the  $0^\circ$  stop screw at the stop pin with a 8mm wrench.
- Place a  $90^\circ$  square against the miter gauge rod and the miter gauge base.
- If the rod is not square, loosen the knob, adjust the rod, and tighten the knob.
- Adjust the  $0^\circ$  stop screw until it rests against the stop pin.

- Adjust the plus and minus  $45^\circ$  stop screws using a  $45^\circ$  triangle and the steps above.

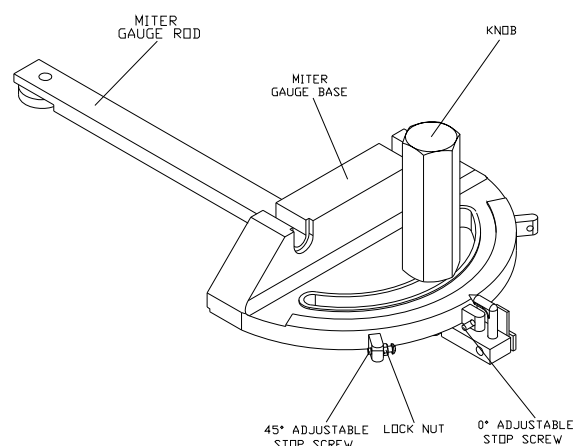


Fig.25

## **KICKBACKS**

Kickbacks can cause serious injury. A kickback occurs when a part of the workpiece binds between the saw blade and the rip fence, or other fixed object, rises from the table and is thrown toward the operator. The risk of kickback can be minimized by attention to the following instructions.

### **HOW TO REDUCE THE RISK OF KICKBACKS AND PROTECT YOURSELF FROM POSSIBLE INJURY:**

Be certain that the rip fence is parallel to the saw blade. **DO NOT** rip by applying the feed force to the section of the workpiece that will become the cut-off (free) piece. Feed force when ripping should always be applied between the saw blade and the fence; use a push stick for all narrow work that is 6 inches (152 mm) wide or less.

Keep saw blade guard, riving knife and anti-kickback assembly in place and operating properly. The riving knife must be in alignment with the saw blade and the anti-kickback assembly must stop a kickback once it has started. Check their action before ripping by pushing the wood under the anti-kickback assembly. The teeth must prevent the wood from being pulled toward the front of the saw. If any part of assembly is not operational, return to the nearest authorized service center for repair.

Plastic and composite materials (like hardboard) may be cut on your saw. However, since these are usually quite hard and slippery, the anti-kickback pawls may not stop a kickback. Therefore, be especially attentive to following proper set up and cutting procedures for ripping.

Use saw blade guard, anti-kickback pawls, and riving knife assembly for every possible operation, including all through-cut sawing.

Push the workpiece past the saw blade prior to releasing control.

**NEVER** rip a workpiece that is twisted or warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.

**NEVER** saw a large workpiece that cannot be controlled. **NEVER** use the fence as a guide or length stop when crosscutting.

**NEVER** saw a workpiece with loose knots, flaws, nails or other foreign objects.

**NEVER** rip a workpiece shorter than 10 inches (254 mm).

**NEVER** use a dull blade. A dull blade should be replaced or re-sharpened.

## CUTTING AIDS AND ACCESSORIES

### PUSH STICK

In order to operate your table saw safely, you must use a push stick whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would otherwise cause your hands to be within 6-inches (152mm) of the saw blade or other cutter. A push stick is included with this saw.

No special wood is needed to make additional pushsticks as long as it is sturdy and long enough with no knots, checks or cracks. A length of approximately 16 inches (400mm) is recommended with a notch that fits against the edge of the workpiece to prevent slipping. It's a good idea to have several push sticks of the same minimum length, 16 inches (400mm), with different size notches for different workpiece thicknesses.

The shape can vary to suit your own needs as long as it performs its intended function of keeping your hands away from the blade. Angling the notch so the push stick can be held at a 20 to 30-degree angle from the saw's table will help you to hold down the workplace while also moving the saw.

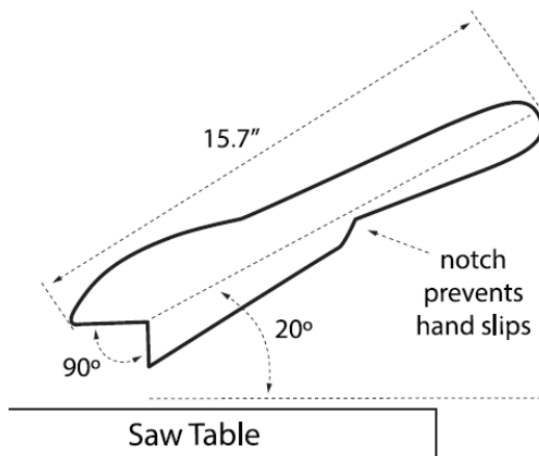


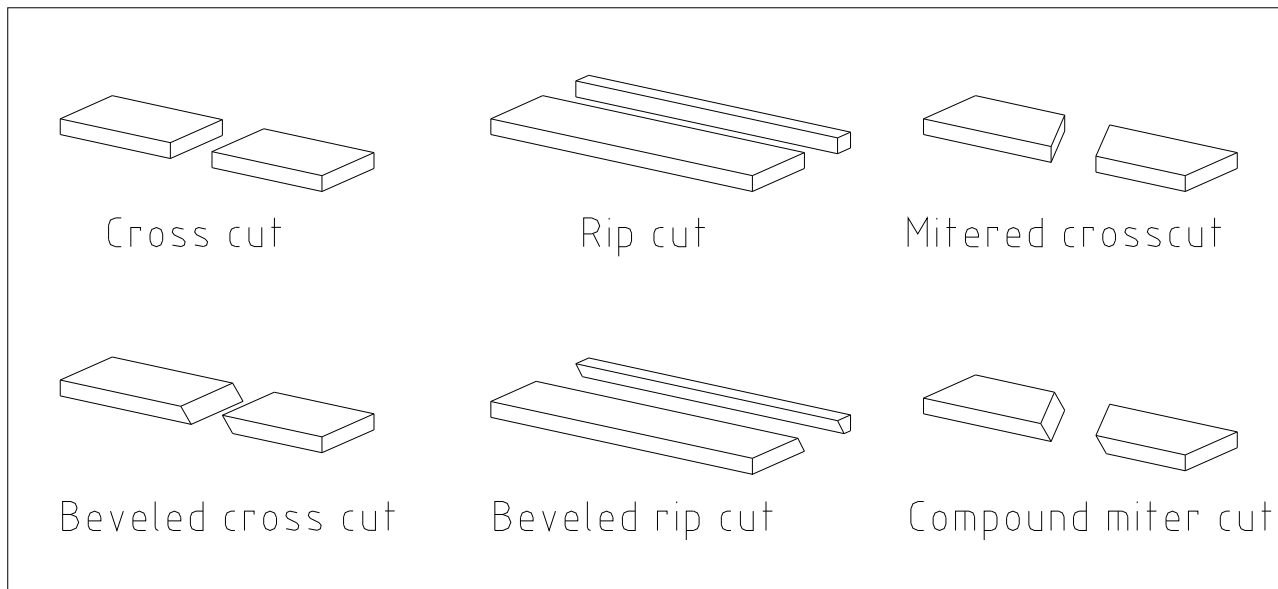
Fig.26

### MAKING CUTS

- Never touch the free end of the workpiece or a free piece that is cut off, while the power is on and/or the saw blade is rotating. Blade contact or binding may occur, resulting in a thrown workpiece.
- Never try to pull the workpiece back or lift it off the table, turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, raise the anti-kickback teeth on each side of the riving knife if necessary, and slide the workpiece out.
- Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the blade guard assembly and riving knife for proper alignment and clearance with the saw blade. Check alignment after each change of beveling angle.
- A rip fence should ALWAYS be used for ripping operations to prevent loss of control and personal injury. Always lock the fence to the rail. NEVER perform a ripping operation freehand.
- When making bevel cuts, place the fence on the right side of the blade so that the blade is tilted away from the fence and hands. Keep hands clear of the blade and use a push stick to feed the workpiece

unless the workpiece is large enough to allow you to hold it more than 6 inches (152 mm) from the table.

- Before leaving the saw unattended, lock out power switch, or take other appropriate measures to prevent unauthorized use of the saw.

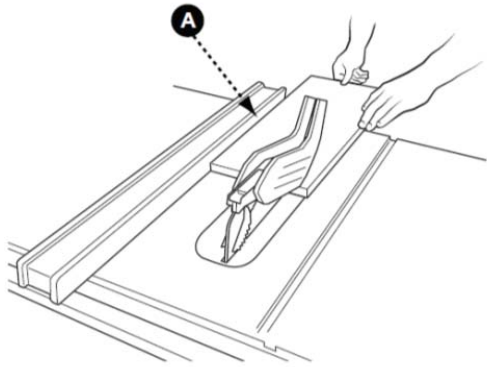


**Fig.27**

## **RIP CUTS**

1. Remove miter gauge.
2. Make sure bevel angle is set to 0°.
3. Set blade to correct height for workpiece.
4. Install rip fence and lock it down parallel with and at desired distance from blade.
5. Keep fingers at least 6 inches from the blade at all times. When the hand cannot be safely out between the blade and the rip fence, select a larger workpiece, or use a push stick and other cutting aids, as needed, to control the workpiece.
6. Make sure the workpiece is clear of the blade (at least 1 inch or 25 mm away) before starting the saw.
7. Turn saw on.
8. Hold the workpiece flat on the table and against the fence (A). The workpiece must have a straight edge against the fence and must not be warped, twisted or bowed.
9. Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into the blade.
10. Both hands can be used while starting the cut as long as hands remain 6 inches from the blade.
11. Keep the workpiece against the table and fence and slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Do not overload the motor by forcing the workpiece into the blade.
12. Use the push stick and any other cutting aids, as needed, to hold the workpiece against the table and fence, and push the workpiece past the blade. A push stick is included with this saw, and instructions are included to make additional push sticks and other cutting aids.

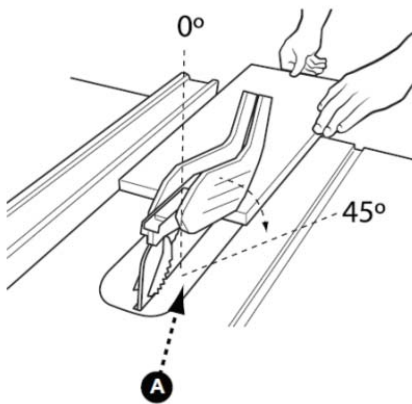
13. Do not push or hold onto the free or cut-off side of the workpiece.
14. Continue pushing the workpiece until it is clear of the blade. Do not overload the motor by forcing the workpiece into the blade.
15. When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece from table.



**Fig.28**

## **BEVEL RIPPING**

Bevel ripping is the same as ripping except the bevel angle (A) is set to an angle other than 0. When making a bevel rip cut, place the fence on the right side of the blade so that the blade is tilted away from the fence and hands.



**Fig.29**

## **CROSSCUTTING**

1. Remove rip fence.
2. Make sure bevel angle is set to 0°.
3. Set blade to correct height for workpiece.
4. Place miter gauge in either miter slot.
5. Set miter gauge to 90° and tighten miter gauge lock knob
6. Hands must remain at least 6 inches from blade throughout entire cut. If workpiece is too small to keep hands at least 6 inches away from the blade, select a larger workpiece.
7. Make sure the workpiece is clear of the blade - at least 1 inch or 25mm away - before starting the saw.

8. Turn saw on.
9. Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into the blade.
10. Hand closest to blade should be placed on miter gauge lock knob and hand farthest from blade should hold workpiece firmly against the miter gauge face. Do not push or hold onto the free or cut-off side of the workpiece.
11. Slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Do not overload the motor by forcing the workpiece into the blade.
12. When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing cut off piece from table.

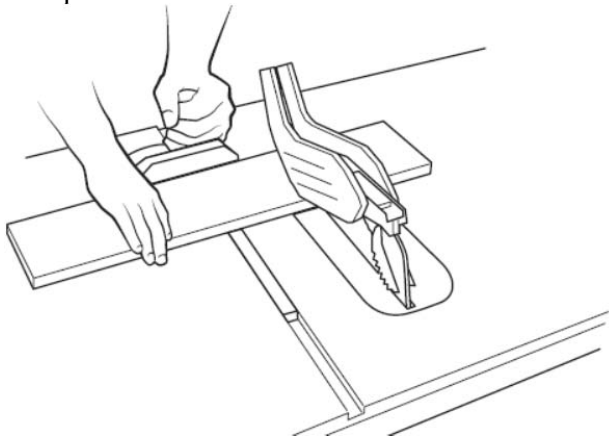


Fig.30

## BEVEL CROSSCUTTING

Bevel crosscutting is the same as crosscutting except the bevel angle (A) is set to an angle other than  $0^\circ$ . When making a bevel crosscut, place the miter gauge in the right miter slot so that the blade is tilted away from the gauge and hands.

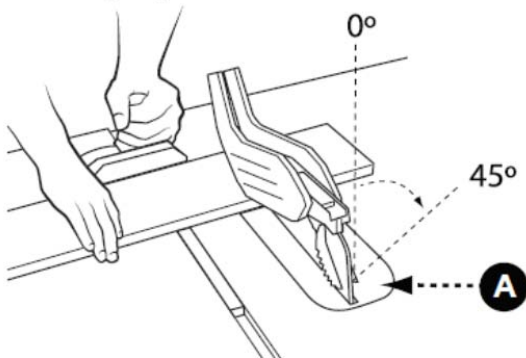


Fig.31

## MITER CUTS

Miter cuts are cross cuts with the miter gauge set at an angle other than  $90^\circ$ . Miter gauge can be adjusted to one of the 8 positive stop angles or as desired to an individual angle increment.

## MAINTENANCE

**⚠ WARNING:** To reduce the risk of injury, turn unit off and disconnect it from power source before cleaning or servicing, before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting and when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury

### KEEP MACHINE CLEAN

Periodically blow out all air passages with dry compressed air. All plastic parts should be cleaned with a soft damp cloth. NEVER use solvents to clean plastic parts. They could possibly dissolve or otherwise damage the material.

**⚠ WARNING:** Wear certified safety equipment for eye, hearing and respiratory protection while using compressed air

## MAINTENANCE REMINDERS

Wear certified safety equipment for eye, hearing and respiratory protection while using compressed air. Specific areas which require regular maintenance include:

**RIVING KNIFE CLAMP PLATE:** Keep this area free of dust and debris buildup. Blow out area regularly with compressed air.

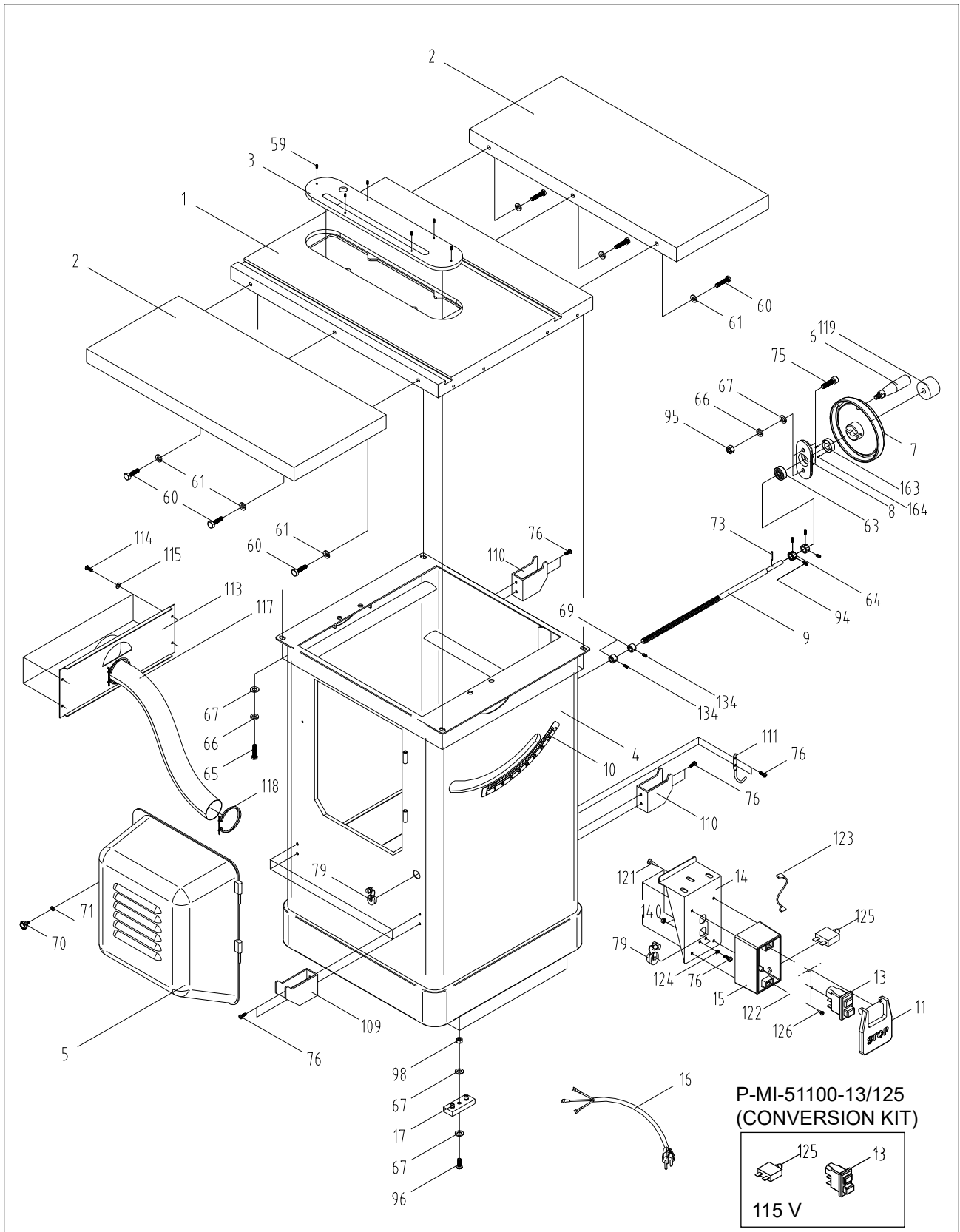
**NOTE:** If the riving knife clamp can't move freely, have the saw serviced by authorized service center personnel.

**WORM GEARS:** Keep the bevel gears free of dust and debris buildup. Blow out area regularly with compressed air. Use a lithium-based multipurpose grease as needed on these gears.

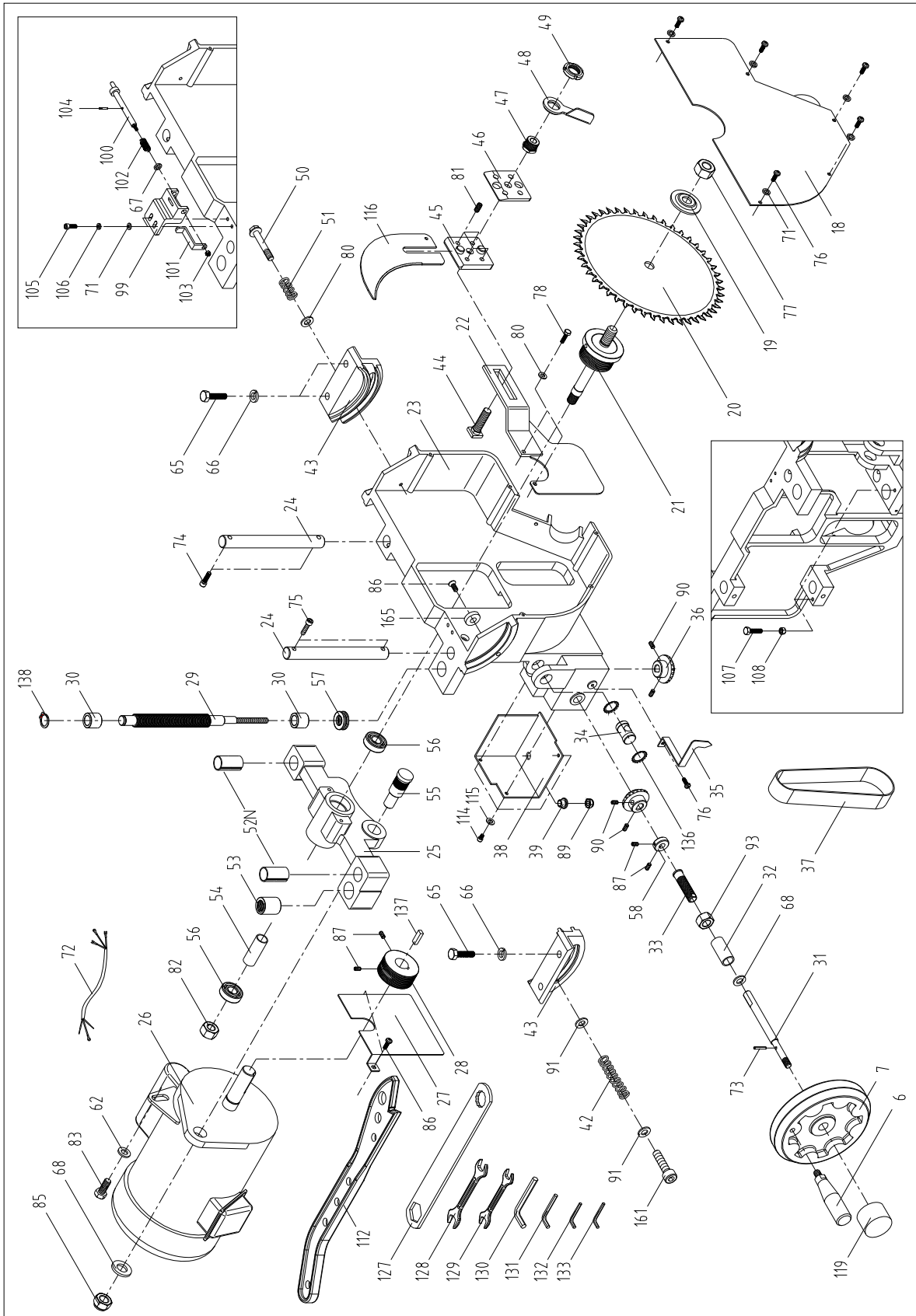
**CLEAN SAWDUST BUILDUP OUT OF CABINET PERIODICALLY:** **NOTE:** Debris can also be removed from the saw from below the throat plate, inside the dust port.



# ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



# ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



## PARTS LIST FOR MI-51100A

NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
MI-51100A-1	13300001P	Table	1
MI-51100A-2	E1210005	Extension wing	2
MI-51100A-3	12700003b	Table insert	1
MI-51100A-4	13300019	Cabinet	1
MI-51100A-5	13200004	Motor cover	1
MI-51100A-6	10105056a	handle	2
MI-51100A-7	13300032	Hand wheel	2
MI-51100A-8	13200032	Wheel cover	1
MI-51100A-9	13200013	Rod	1
MI-51100A-10	J1330001	Angel label	1
MI-51100A-11	WG000006A	Switch paddle	1
MI-51100A-13	WKJD-17B	Switch (220V)	1
<b>MI-51100-13</b>	<b>WKJD-17B</b>	<b>Switch (120V) optional</b>	<b>1</b>
MI-51100A-14	13300035	Switch plate	1
MI-51100A-15	12700025	Switch box	1
MI-51100A-16	L0000132b	Power wire	1
MI-51100A-17	10401029	Foot pad	4
MI-51100A-18	13300015	Dust collect plate	1
MI-51100A-19	10105069Q	Flange	1
MI-51100A-20	B0000008	Blade	1
MI-51100A-21	13300008	Arbor	1
MI-51100A-22	13300011	Rupprt Rack	1
MI-51100A-23	13300005	Body	1
MI-51100A-24	13200007	Rod	2
MI-51100A-25	13300006	Slide	1
MI-51100A-26	M133B001	Motor	1
MI-51100A-27	13300012	Motor plate	1
MI-51100A-28	13200009	Motor pulley	1
MI-51100A-29	13200016L	Lifting screw	1
MI-51100A-30	20900028	Bush	2
MI-51100A-31	13200014	Handwheel spindle	1
MI-51100A-32	13200033a	Clamp shoe	1
MI-51100A-33	13200027	Sleeve	1
MI-51100A-34	11105064	Rod cap	1
MI-51100A-35	13300017	Angel indicator	1
MI-51100A-36	20900022	Gear	2
MI-51100A-37	V13207188	Belt	1
MI-51100A-38	13300010	Gear cover	1
MI-51100A-39	20701006	Bearing	1
MI-51100A-42	11105081	Spring	1
MI-51100A-43	13200029	Bracket	2
MI-51100A-44	12700057	screw	1
MI-51100A-45	13200044	Riving knife holder	1
MI-51100A-46	12300125J	Fixed block	1
MI-51100A-47	12700059	Hex. Nut	1
MI-51100A-48	12700058	Riving knife Handle	1
MI-51100A-49	S009AN04	Nut	1

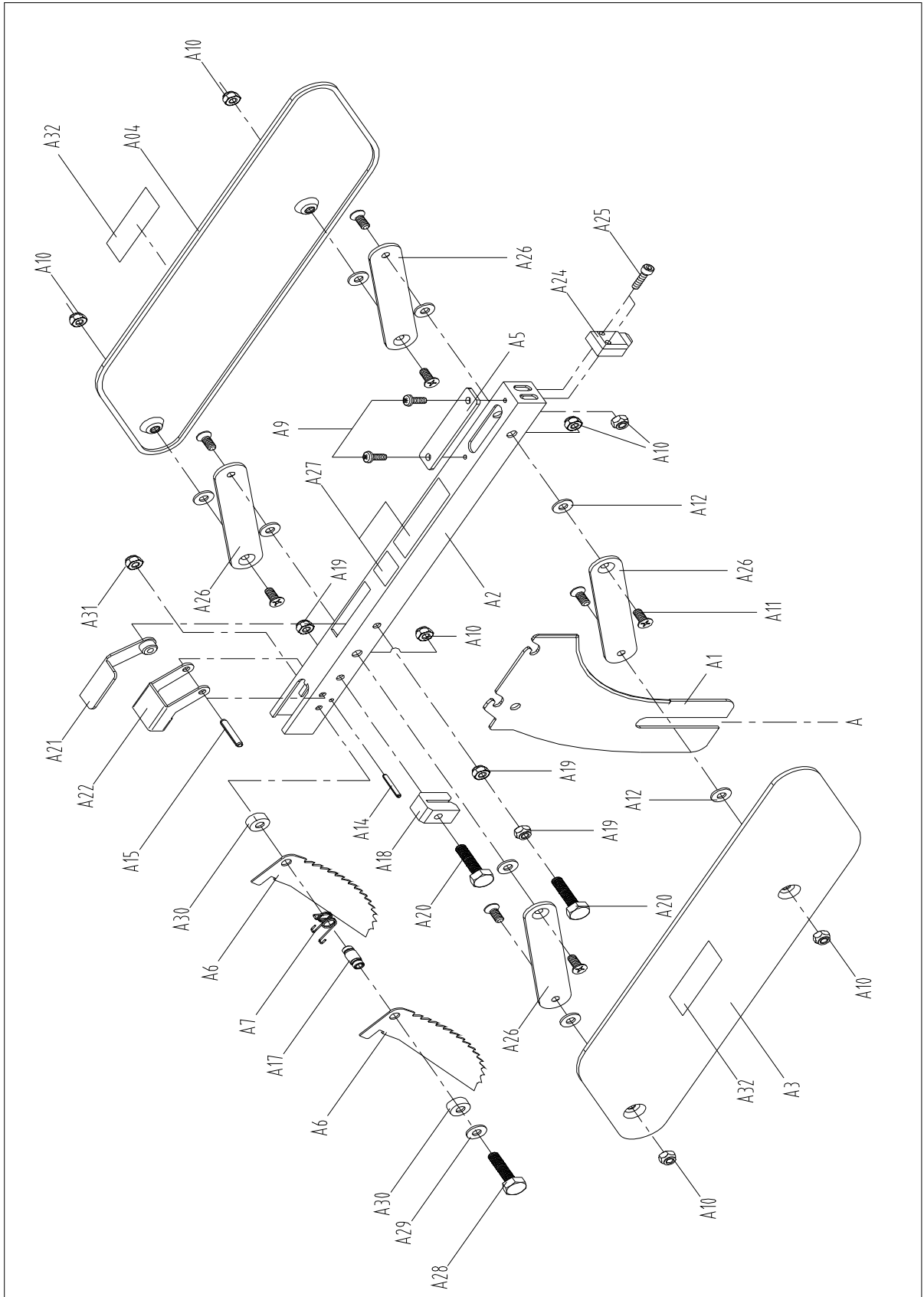
## PARTS LIST FOR MI-51100A

NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
MI-51100A-50	11102020M	Hex. Screw w. washer	1
MI-51100A-51	11105080	Spring	1
MI-51100A-52N	C9001940	Bearing	2
MI-51100A-53	13200038	Screw bushing	1
MI-51100A-54	12900037	Sleeve	1
MI-51100A-55	12700013	Shaft	1
MI-51100A-56	C1206202A	Bearing	2
MI-51100A-57	C5151102	Bearing	1
MI-51100A-58	13200028	Ring	1
MI-51100A-59	S0050505M	Set screw M5XP0.8X5	6
MI-51100A-60	S0021025M	Hex. Screw M10XP1.5X25	6
MI-51100A-61	S0231000M	Spring washer Ø10	6
MI-51100A-62	S0211021	Flat washer 10X21X2t	1
MI-51100A-63	C1106201	Bearing	1
MI-51100A-64	13200031	Position ring	2
MI-51100A-65	S0020820M	Hex. Screw M8XP1.25X20	8
MI-51100A-66	S0230800M	Spring washer Ø8	10
MI-51100A-67	S0210516	Flat washer 8X16X2t	11
MI-51100A-68	S0212137	Flat washer 21x37x3t	2
MI-51100A-69	13200040	Position nut	2
MI-51100A-70	60102003a	Hex. Screw M5XP0.8X10	1
MI-51100A-71	S0210303	Flat washer 5X12X1t	8
MI-51100A-72	LC1430407	Motor wire	1
MI-51100A-73	S0313125	Pin Ø3.5X25	2
MI-51100A-74	S0010820M	Cap screw M8XP1.25X20	2
MI-51100A-75	S0010835M	Cap screw M8XP1.25X35	4
MI-51100A-76	S0030515M	Philip Hd. Screw M5XP0.8X15	17
MI-51100A-77	11105068p	Nut	1
MI-51100A-78	S0020616C	Hex. Screw M6XP1.0X16	2
MI-51100A-79	S1017W-2	Strain relief	3
MI-51100A-80	S0210402	Flat washer 6x19x2t	4
MI-51100A-81	S0050810M	Set screw M8XP1.25X10	4
MI-51100A-82	S0111400L	Hex. Nut M14XP2.0	1
MI-51100A-83	S0021020M	Hex. Screw M10XP1.5X20	1
MI-51100A-85	S0120580	Locking nut 5/8"-11UNC	1
MI-51100A-86	S0010508M	Philip Hd. Screw M5XP0.8X8	2
MI-51100A-87	S0050510M	Set screw M5XP0.8X10	4
MI-51100A-89	S0120800M	Locking nut M8	1
MI-51100A-90	S0050103	Set screw 1/4"-20UNCX3/8"	4
MI-51100A-91	S0210500b	Flat washer 8X22X3t	2
MI-51100A-93	S0112000M	Hex. Nut M20XP2.5	1
MI-51100A-94	S0050605M	Set screw M6XP1.0X5	4
MI-51100A-95	S0110800M	Hex. Nut M8XP1.25	2
MI-51100A-96	S0200820M	Philip Hd. Screw M8xP1.25x20	4
MI-51100A-98	S0110500M	Hex. Nut M8xP1.25	4
MI-51100A-99	13200043	Mounting plate	1
MI-51100A-100	12700049a	Push bar	1

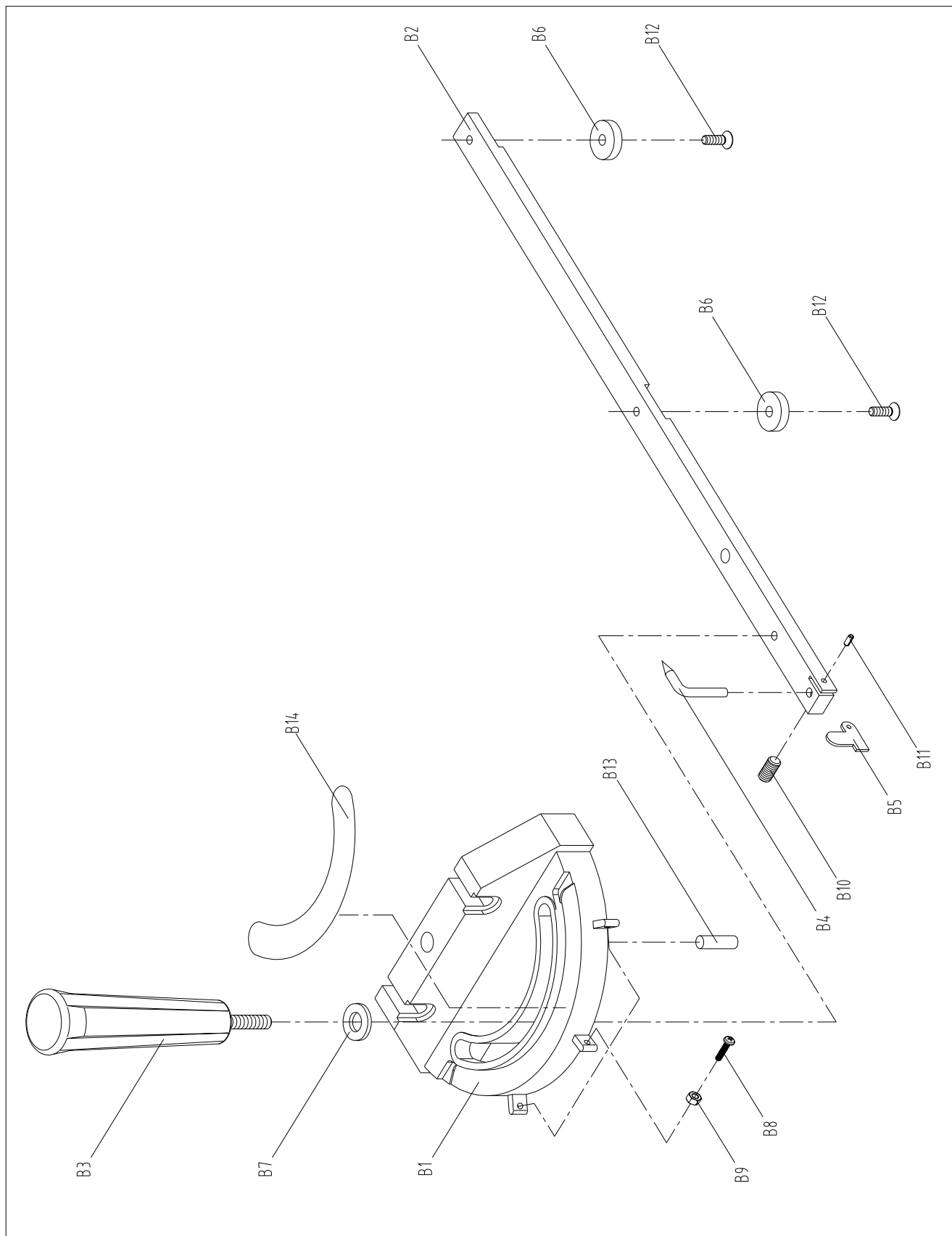
## PARTS LIST FOR MI-51100A

NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
MI-51100A-101	13200041	Push handle	1
MI-51100A-102	10102032	Spring	1
MI-51100A-103	S0120400M	Locking nut M4XP0.7	1
MI-51100A-104	S0310325	Pin Ø3X25	1
MI-51100A-105	S0010520M	Cap screw M5XP0.8X20	2
MI-51100A-106	S0230500M	Spring washer Ø5	2
MI-51100A-107	S0020640M	Hex. Screw M6XP1.0X40	2
MI-51100A-108	S0110600M	Hex. Nut M6XP1.0	2
MI-51100A-109	11500006	Bracket	2
MI-51100A-110	11500044	Small bracket	1
MI-51100A-111	11500045	Hook	1
MI-51100A-112	12300154	Push tool	1
MI-51100A-113	13200025	Dust hole cover	1
MI-51100A-114	S0030412M	Philip Hd. Screw M4XP0.7X12	7
MI-51100A-115	S0210300b	Flat washer 4.3X10X1t	7
MI-51100A-116	13000004a	Riving knife	1
MI-51100A-117	S1500212C	Dust collect pipe	1
MI-51100A-118	12300156b	Steel wire	2
MI-51100A-119	13300034	Nut	2
MI-51100A-121	S0070416a	Top screw 5/32"x1"	4
MI-51100A-122	WG000011A	Switch panel	1
MI-51100A-123	L1110004a	Wlre with terminals	1
MI-51100A-124	S0220300	Teeth washer 1/4"	2
MI-51100A-125	W0000009A	Thermal Circuit Breaker (220V 9A)	1
<b>MI-51100-125</b>		<b>Thermal Circuit Breaker (120V 18A) optional</b>	<b>1</b>
MI-51100A-126	S0070425	Top screw 5/32"x1"	2
MI-51100A-127	10105090Q	Wrench	1
MI-51100A-128	S0911417	Open end wrench	1
MI-51100A-129	S0911012	Open end wrench	1
MI-51100A-130	S0910206	L-wrench 6mm	1
MI-51100A-131	S0910204	L-wrench 4mm	1
MI-51100A-132	S0910203	L-wrench 3mm	1
MI-51100A-133	S0910100A	Label L-wrench 2.5mm	1
MI-51100A-134	S0050608N	Set screw	4
MI-51100A-136	11105062	Lock washer	2
MI-51100A-137	S0400525	Key	1
MI-51100A-138	S0520015	C-ring	1
MI-51100A-140	S0110500M	Nut	2
MI-51100A-161	S0010865M	Cap. Screw	1
MI-51100A-163	13200035	Fixed ring	1
MI-51100A-164	S0310312	Pin Ø3X12	2
MI-51100A-165	10107098	Rubber mat	1

# ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



# ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



## PARTS LIST FOR MI-51100A

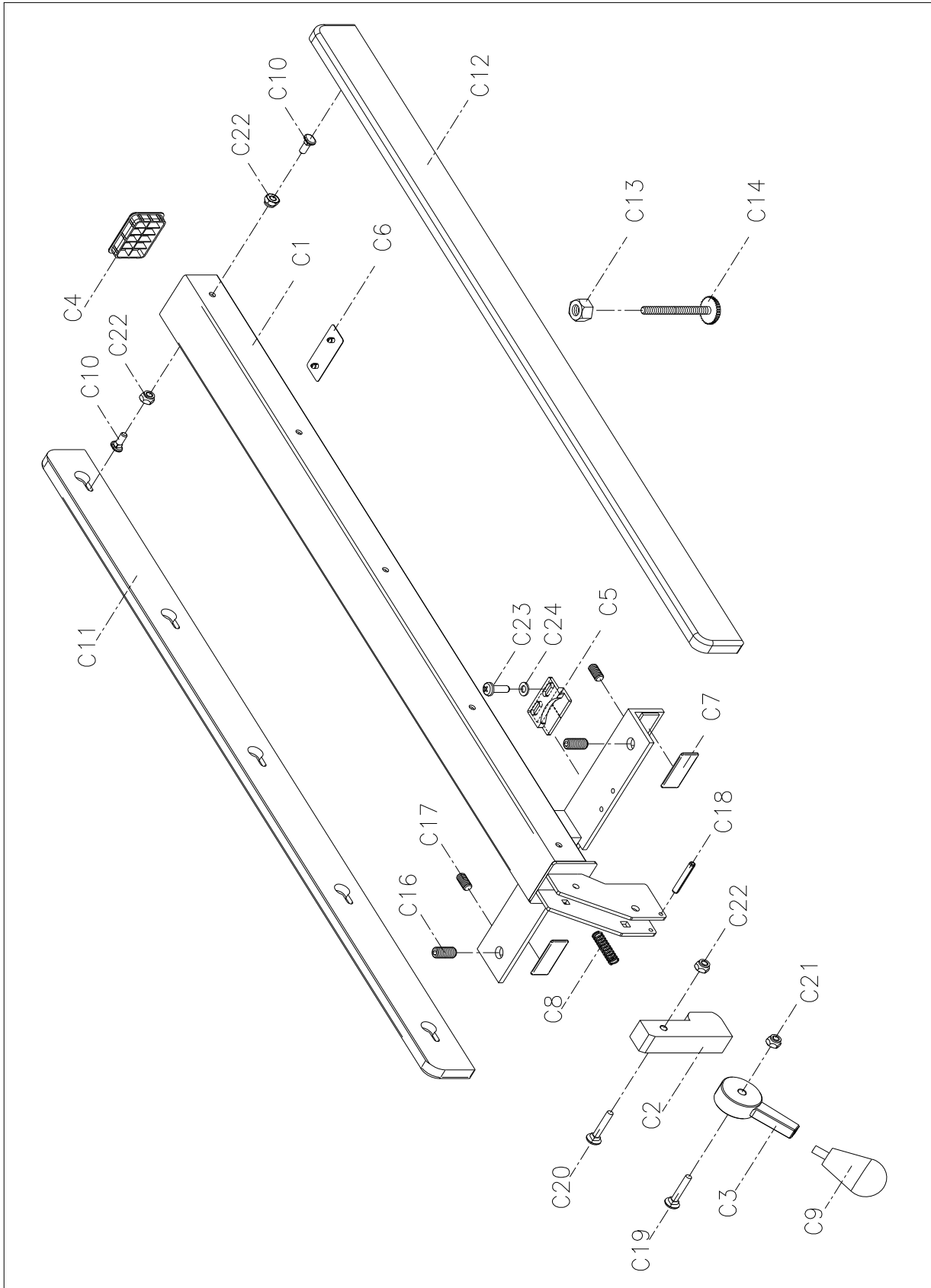
NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
MI-51100-A1	13000004	Riving knife	1
MI-51100-A2	12700005	Supporting arm	1
MI-51100-A3	12700006	Guard (left)	1
MI-51100-A4	12700007	Guard (right)	1
MI-51100-A5	12700067	"see thru" plate	1
MI-51100-A6	10606102	Anti-back kick plate	2
MI-51100-A7	10103040	Spring	1
MI-51100-A9	S0030508M	Philip Hd. Screw M5xp0.8x8	2
MI-51100-A10	S0120200	Locking nut 1/4"-20UNC	8
MI-51100-A11	S0040412	Flat Hd. Screw 1/4"-20UNCX5/8"	8
MI-51100-A12	S0210404	Flat washer 1/4"X23X3t	8
MI-51100-A14	S0313528	Pin Ø3.5-28	1
MI-51100-A15	S0310536	Pin Ø5-36	1
MI-51100-A17	12700051a	Sleeve	1
MI-51100-A18	12700039a	Pad	1
MI-51100-A19	S0120600M	Locking nut	3
MI-51100-A20	S0020635M	Hex. screw M6XP1.0X35	2
MI-51100-A21	12700054	Handle	1
MI-51100-A22	12700061	Fixed plate	1
MI-51100-A24	12700062	Guard	1
MI-51100-A25	S0010512M	Cap screw M5XP0.8X12	2
MI-51100-A26	12700038	Supporting plate	4
MI-51100-A27	JG133001	Warning label	1
MI-51100-A28	S0020535M	Hex. screw M5xp0.8x35	1
MI-51100-A29	S0210513M	Flat washer	1
MI-51100-A30	10401005	Ring	2
MI-51100-A31	S0120500M	Lock nut	1
MI-51100-A32	J3020007	Turning label	1

## PARTS LIST FOR MI-51100A

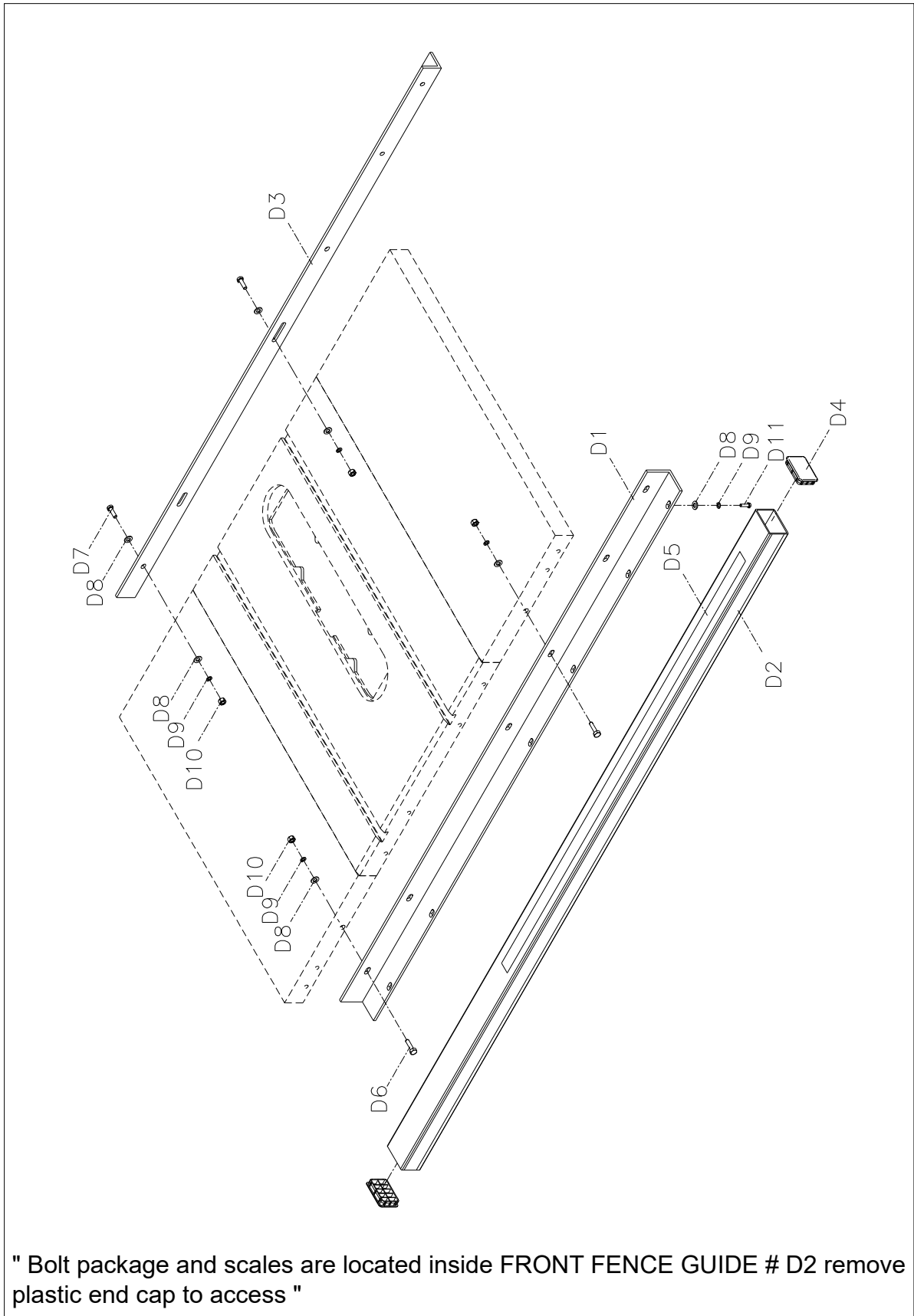
NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
MI-51100A-B1	10104046K	Miter gauge	1
MI-51100A-B2	10104048C	Guide bar	1
MI-51100A-B3	10104045k	Handle	1
MI-51100A-B4	10104050G	Indicator	1
MI-51100A-B5	10104049Q	Position plate	1
MI-51100A-B6	10104047	Pad	2
MI-51100A-B7	S0210501	Flat washer	1
MI-51100A-B8	S0030110	Philip Hd. Screw 5/32"X32UNCX5/8"	3
MI-51100A-B9	S0110100	Hex. Nut 5/32"	3
MI-51100A-B10	S0050404	Set screw 1/4"-20UNCX1/4"	1
MI-51100A-B11	S0310306	Pin Ø3X6	1
MI-51100A-B12	S0040402	Flat Hd. Screw 1/4"X20UNCX5/16"	2
MI-51100A-B13	10104047k	Pin Ø8X20MM	1
MI-51100A-B14	J1180003	Angel label	1



# ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



# ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



## PARTS LIST FOR MI-51100A

NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
MI-51100A-C1	11020001	Fence Body Assembly	1
MI-51100A-C2	11020002	Foot Cam	1
MI-51100A-C3	11020003	Handle	1
MI-51100A-C4	11020004a	Tube Cap	1
MI-51100A-C5	11020005	Cursor	1
MI-51100A-C6	11020006	Pad	1
MI-51100A-C7	11020007	Fluoroway Pad	2
MI-51100A-C8	11020008	Compression Spring	1
MI-51100A-C9	11020009	Knob	1
MI-51100A-C10	11020010	Carriage Bolt	10
MI-51100A-C11	11020011	Left Side Plate	1
MI-51100A-C12	11020012	Right Side Plate	1
MI-51100A-C13	S0110500	Nut	1
MI-51100A-C14	11001020G	ADJUSTMENT BOLT	1
MI-51100A-C16	11020013	Nylon Adjustment Screw	2
MI-51100A-C17	S0050505e	Socket Set screw	2
MI-51100A-C18	S0310428	Spring Ping	1
MI-51100A-C19	S0060511	Carriage Bolt	1
MI-51100A-C20	S0060421	Carriage Bolt	1
MI-51100A-C21	S0120201	Locking Nut	1
MI-51100A-C22	S0120200	Locking Nut	11
MI-51100A-C23	S0260508	Flat Head Phillips	2
MI-51100A-C24	S0210303	Washer	2

## PARTS LIST FOR MI-51100A

NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
MI-51100-D1	11020014	Front Fence Rail	1
MI-51100-D2	11020015	Front Fence Guide	1
MI-51100-D3	11020016	Back Fence Rail	1
MI-51100-D4	11020004a	Tube Cap	2
MI-51100-D5	J1102004	Scale	1
MI-51100-D6	S0040413	Flat Head Phillips	6
MI-51100-D7	S0020424	Hex Cap Screw	6
MI-51100-D8	S0210401a	Washer	24
MI-51100-D9	S0230600m	Lock Washer	18
MI-51100-D10	S0110400	Hex Nut	8
MI-51100-D11	S0020412	Hex Cap Screw	8