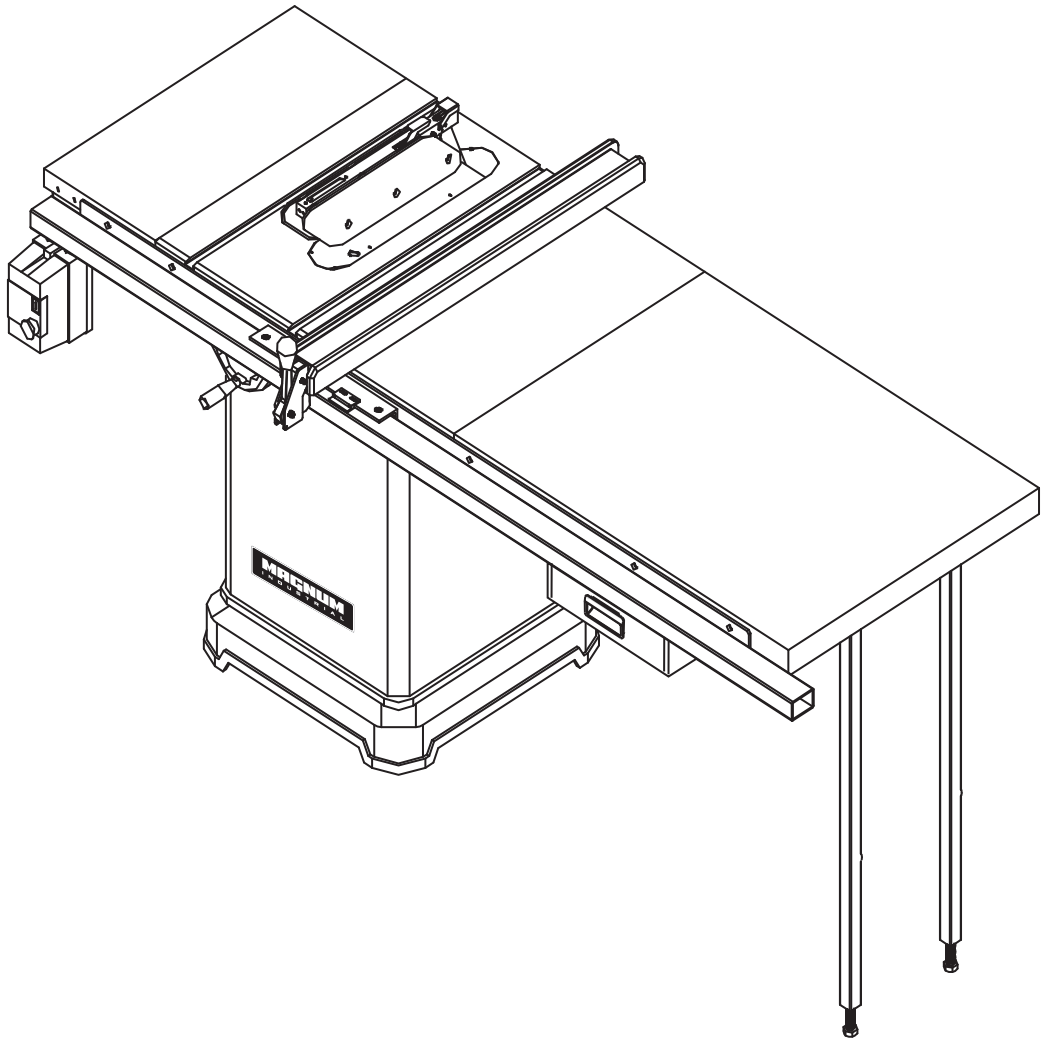
MAGNUM
INDUSTRIAL

MODEL NO.: MI-51260



OPERATING MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

Thank you for choosing thistilting 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 you 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

Ø diameter
V volts
A amperes
Hz hertz
kg kilograms

GENERAL SAFETY RULES FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

There is a certain amount of hazard involved with the use of woodworking machinery. Using the machine with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, several personal injury to the operator can occur. If you have any questions relative to its application DO NOT use the tool until you have read what we have advised you.

1. **KNOW YOUR POWER TOOL.** Read the owner's manual carefully. Learn the tools applications and limitations, as well as the specific potential hazards peculiar to it.
2. **KEEP GUARDS IN PLACEAnd in working order.**
3. **GROUND ALL TOOLS.**If tool is equipped with three-prong plug. It should be plugged into a three-pole electrical receptacle. If an adapter is used to accommodate a two-prong receptacle, the adapter lug must be attached to known ground. Never remove the third prong.
4. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking, to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
5. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
6. **AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lighted.
7. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All children and visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.
8. **MAKE WORKSHOP KID PROOF** with padlocks, master switch, or by removing starter keys.
9. **DON'T FORCE TOOL.**It will do the job better and be safer at the rate for which it was designed.
10. **USE RIGHT TOOL.**Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.
11. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Non-slip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
12. **ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES.** Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses, they are NOT safety glasses.
13. **SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work, when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.
14. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep your proper footing and balance at all times.
15. **MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
16. **DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing and when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters.
17. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Consult the owner's manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause hazards.

18. **AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in “OFF” position before plugging in cord.
19. **NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.
20. **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function-check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting ,and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.
21. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.
22. **NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF.** Don’t leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.
23. **NO DRUGS, ALCOHOL, MEDICATION.** Do not operate tool while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or any medication.

※The instruction manual for a tool shall indicate that the tool is to be disconnected from the power supply while the motor is being mounted, connected, or reconnected.

※The instruction manual of a dual-voltage tool shall include instructions, illustrations, or both for changing the voltage and indicate that, if the motor is reconnected to operate at a voltage other than that for which it was connected when shipped from the factory, all attachment plugs and any receptacles shall be replaced with devices rated for the voltage for which the motor is reconnected.

Exception No.1: A tool that is marked to indicate that it is intended for operation at a single voltage and with the value of that voltage need not include this instruction.

Exception No.2: A tool in which the attachment plug and any receptacles provided are rated for the voltage for which the motor may be reconnected need not include this instruction.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR CIRCULAR SAWS

1. **ALWAYS**use guard, splitter and anti-kickback fingers on all “thru-sawing” operations. Thru-sawing operations those when the blade cuts completely through the work piece as in ripping or cross cutting.
2. **ALWAYS** hold the work firmly against the miter gage or fence.
3. **ALWAYS** use a push stick for ripping narrow stock. Refer to ripping applications in instruction manual where push stick is covered in detail.
4. **NEVER** perform any operation “free-hand” which means using your hands to support or guide the work piece. Always use either the fence or the miter gage to position and guide the work.
5. **NEVER** stand or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.

6. **NEVER** reach behind or over the cutting tool with either hand for any reason.
7. **MOVE** the rip fence out of the way when cross cutting.
8. **WHEN** cuttingmolding. **NEVER** run the stock between the fence and the moldingcutter head. Refer to molding applications in instruction Manual for details.
9. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction or rotation of the blade or cutter only.
10. **NEVER** use the fence as a cut-off gage when cross cutting.
11. **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw OFF.
12. **PROVIDE**adequate support to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long work pieces.
13. **AVOID KICKBACKS** (work thrown back toward you) by keeping blade sharp. Keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade. Keeping splitter and ant kickback figures and guard in place and operating, by not releasing work before it is pushed all the way past the saw blade, and by not ripping work that is twisted or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
14. **AVOID** awkward operations and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the cutting tool.
15. **NEVER** use solvents to clean plastic parts. Solvents could possibly dissolve or otherwise damage the material. Only a soft damp cloth should be used to clean plastic parts.

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

MODEL	MI-51250A
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	3HP(230V)
NetWeight	185kg
Gross Weight	206kg

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

ELECTRICAL

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 UnderwritersLaboratories (UL) should be used.

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

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 Sears Craftsman Table Saw is powered by a precision built electric motor.

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 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.

This tool is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet like the one shown in

Figure 1.1. It also has a grounding pin like the one shown.

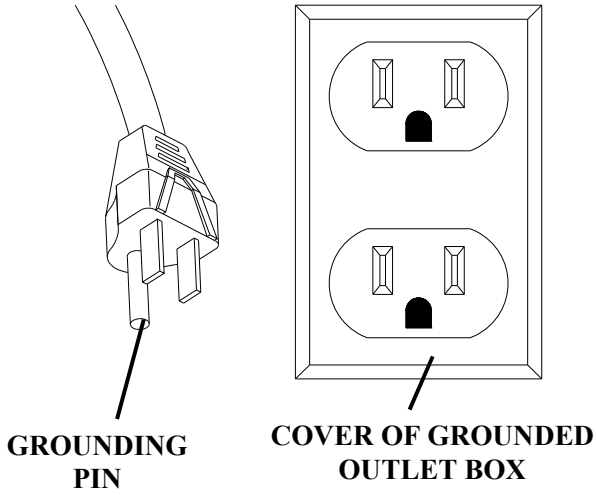


Fig.1.1

2. 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.

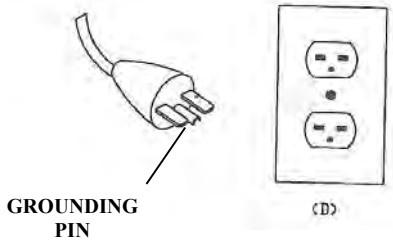


Fig.1.2

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

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 though; 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

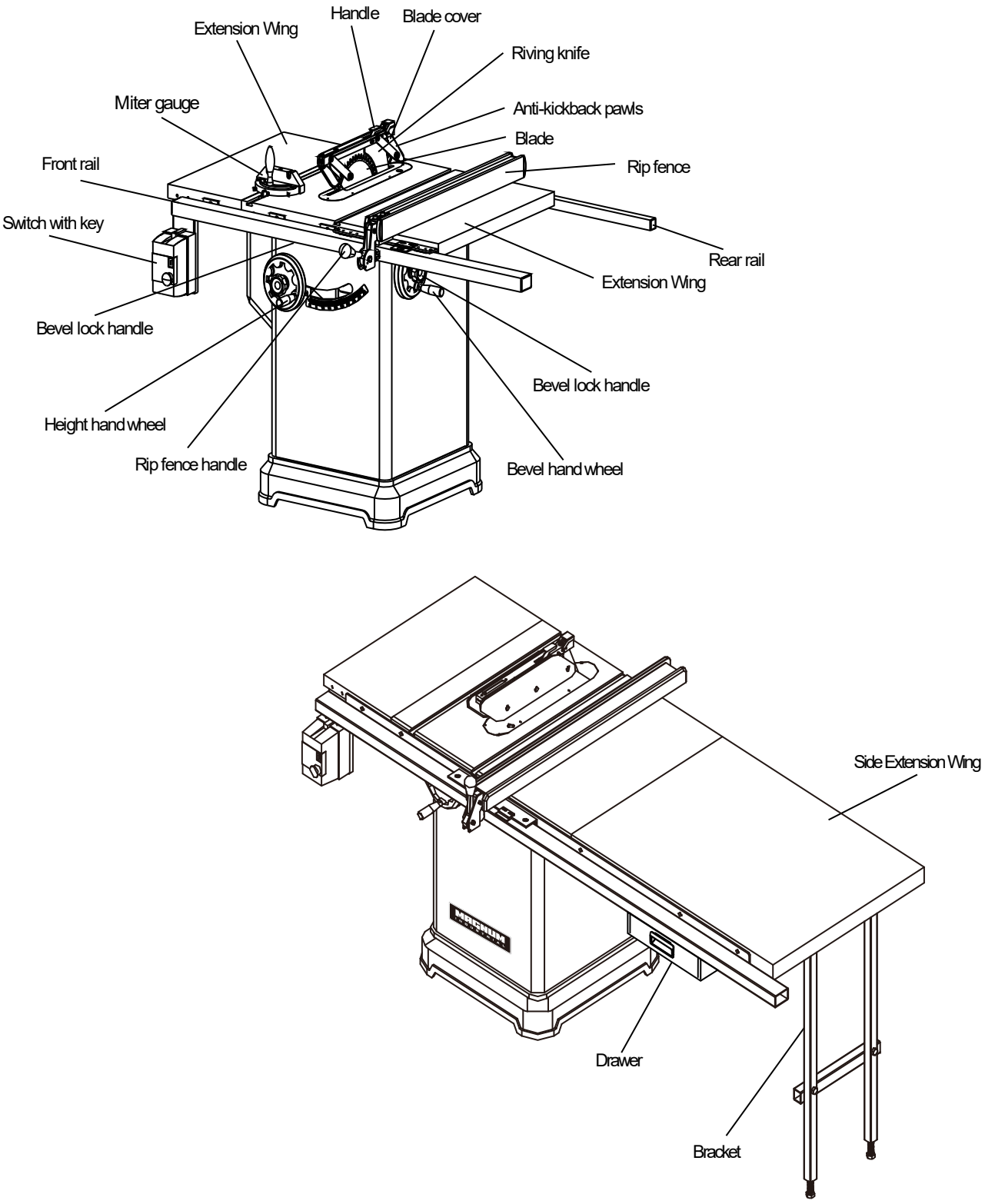


Fig. 2

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 thehand wheel on the side of the cabinet. A bevel scale on the front of the cabinet shows the bladesangle. 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 instruction 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 wheelon 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 standshows the exact blade angle.

BLADE – This saw is provided with a 40 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– Removable stamped steel extensions, 12in. By 27in., support larger work pieces.

⚠ 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：

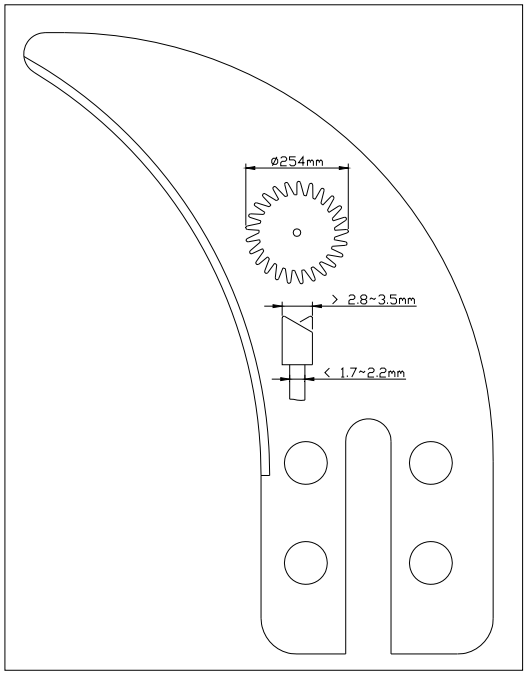


Fig.2-2

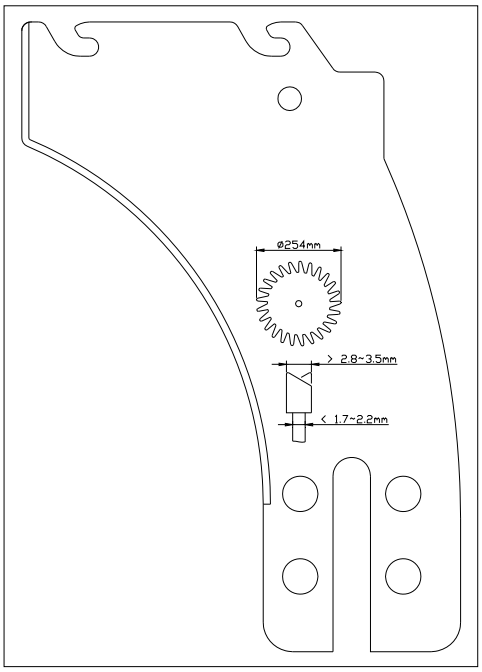
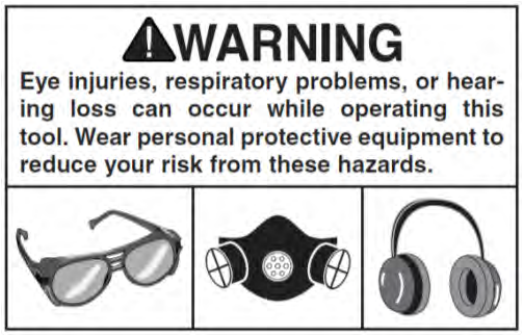


Fig.2-3

OPERATION OVERVIEW



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.

ASSEMBLEAND ADJUSTMENTS

ASSEMBLE THE RAISING AND TILTING HANDWHEELS AND LOCK KNOBS

1. Place the wheels in position over the raising andtilting 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 enlightened as the blade could move out of position.

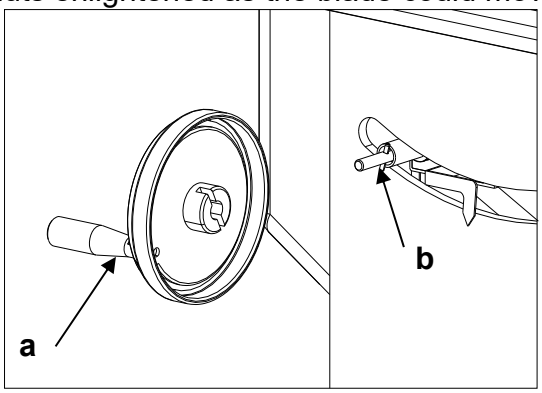


Fig. 3

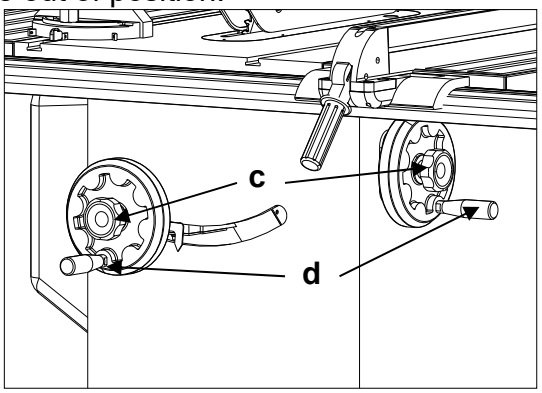


Fig. 4

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 thesaw's painted surfaces, as many solvent–based products will remove paint.

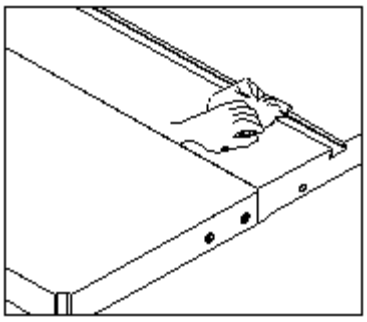


Fig. 5

ASSEMBLE THE EXTENSION WINGS

Attach extension wings using the 6 hex head screwsand 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.

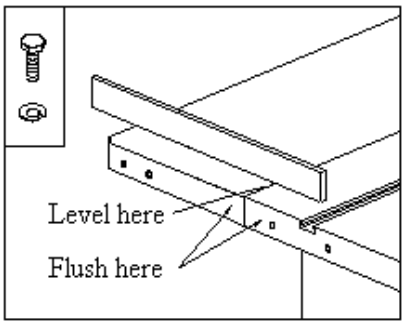


Fig. 6

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

ASSEMBLEAND ADJUSTMENTS

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

See Figures 7 and 8.

DO NOTloosen 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 gage 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) TheSaw blade To The Miter Gauge Groove" in the Adjustments section.

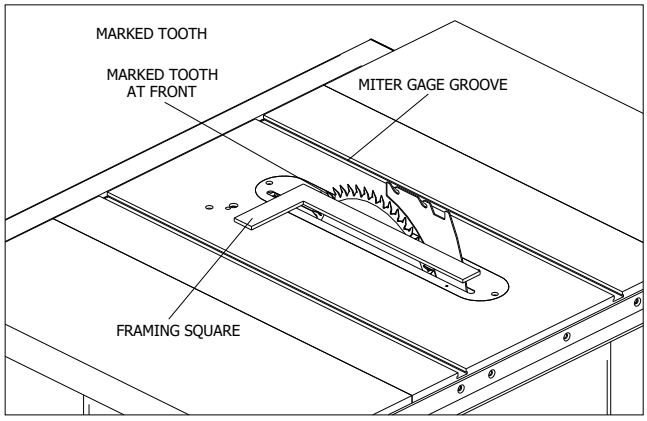


Fig.7

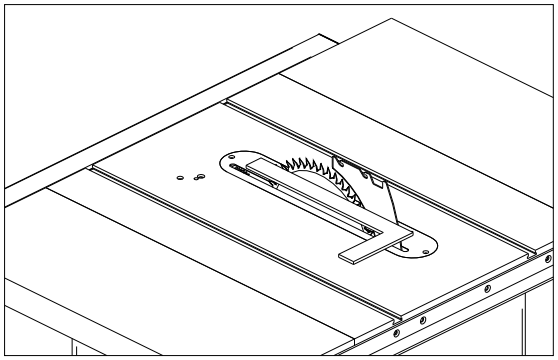


Fig.8

ASSEMBLEAND ADJUSTMENTS

CHECKING SQUARENESS OF EXTENSION TABLES SAW TABLE

See Figure 9 and 10.

The extension wing should be checked for squatness 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 shouldextend across one of the extension wing. If the extension wing, proceed as follow

- Loosen the two hex nuts (one for each rail) securing thefront and rear rails to the extension wing. **Do not** loosen hex nuts securing rails tosaw 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)

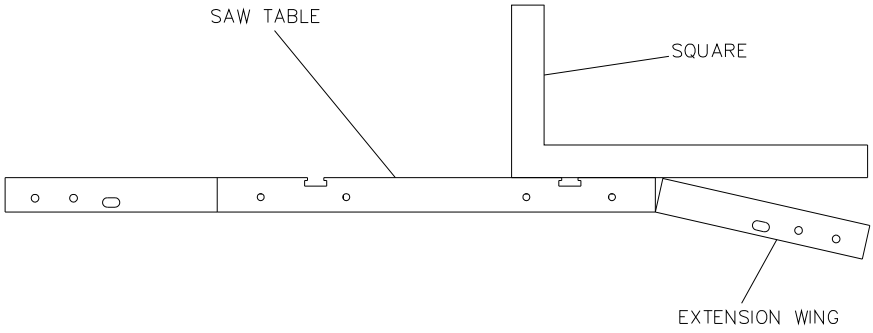


Fig.9

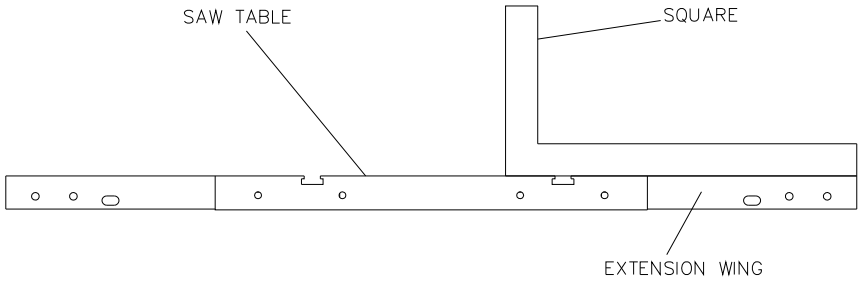


Fig.10

ASSEMBLEAND 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 raving knife in regards to the saw blade (see the next section).

Reinstall the saw guard.

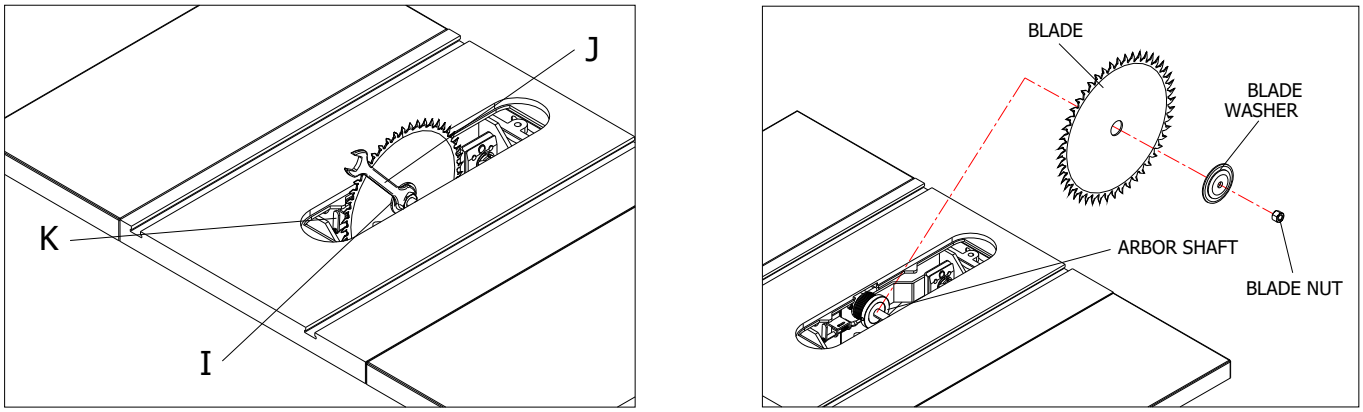


Fig.11

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).

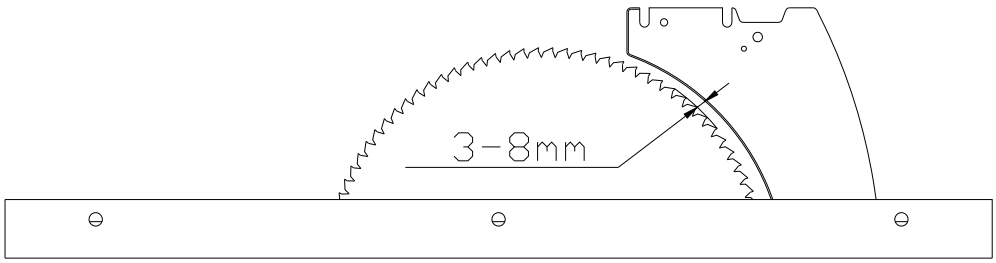


Fig.12

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.

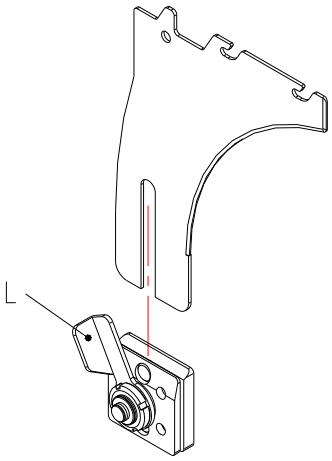


Fig. 13

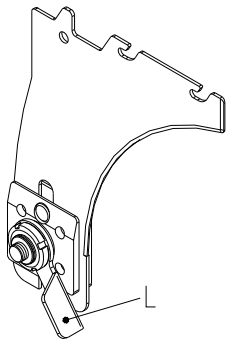


Fig. 14

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**.

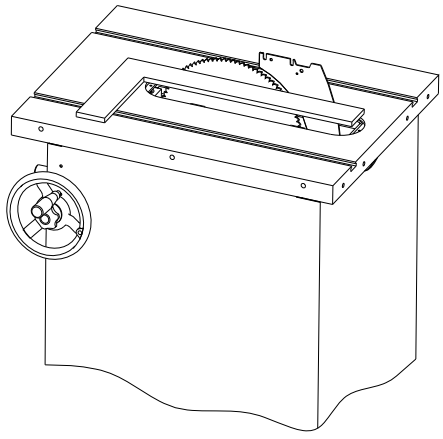


Fig. 15 (checking riving knife alignment)

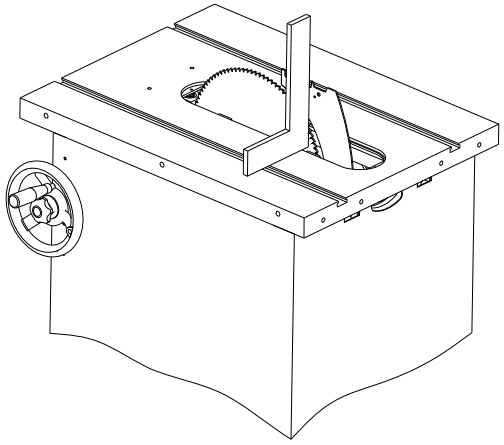


Fig. 16 (checking vertical alignment)

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.

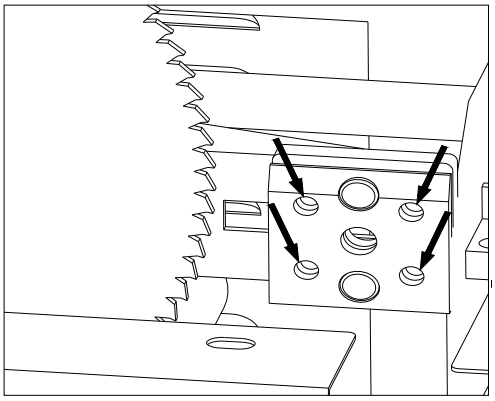


Fig.17(set screw for adjusting riving knife)

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.

ASSEMMBLE THE BLADE GUARD:

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

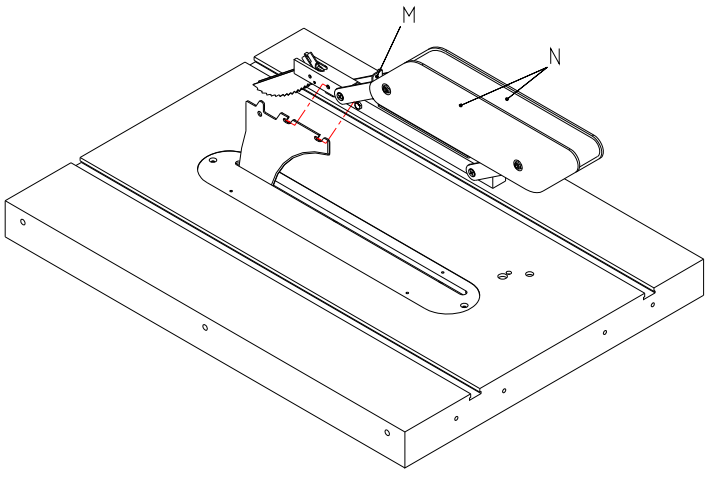


Fig.18

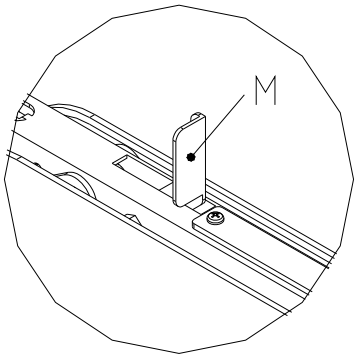


Fig.19

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

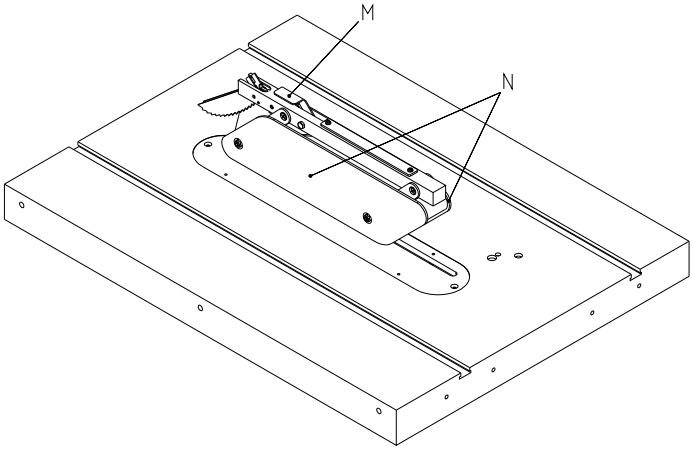


Fig.20

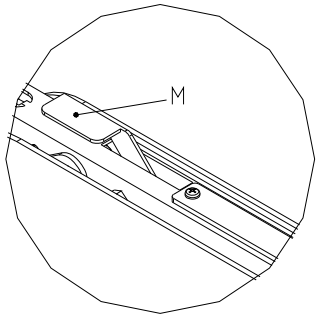


Fig.21

Check the 45^{O} 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^{O}, unscrew the 45^{O} 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 at45^{O}.

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

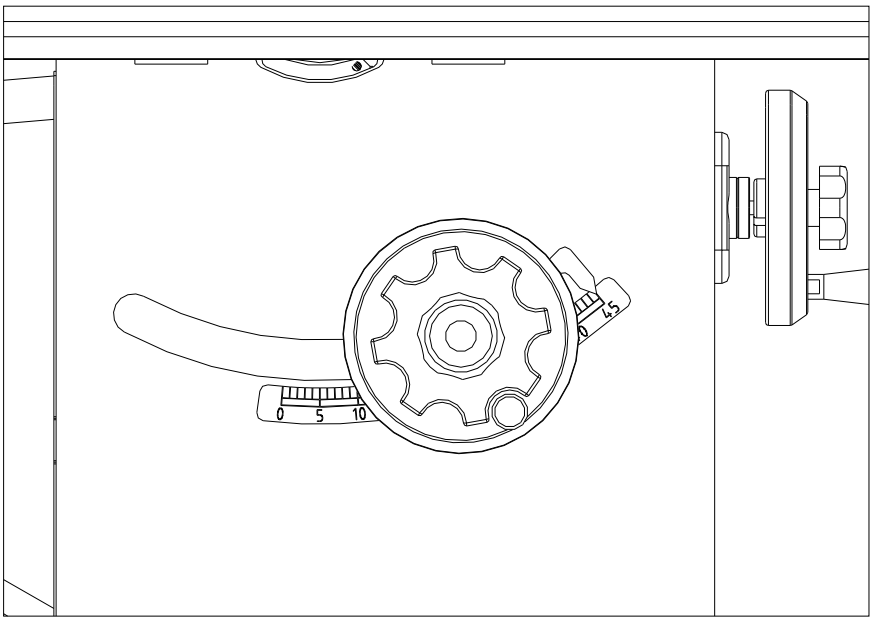


Fig.22

SWITCH INSTALLATION:

Install the switch on the location as Fig.23 with the hex. Screw M8xp1.25x12. Lock the screw on the extension wing .

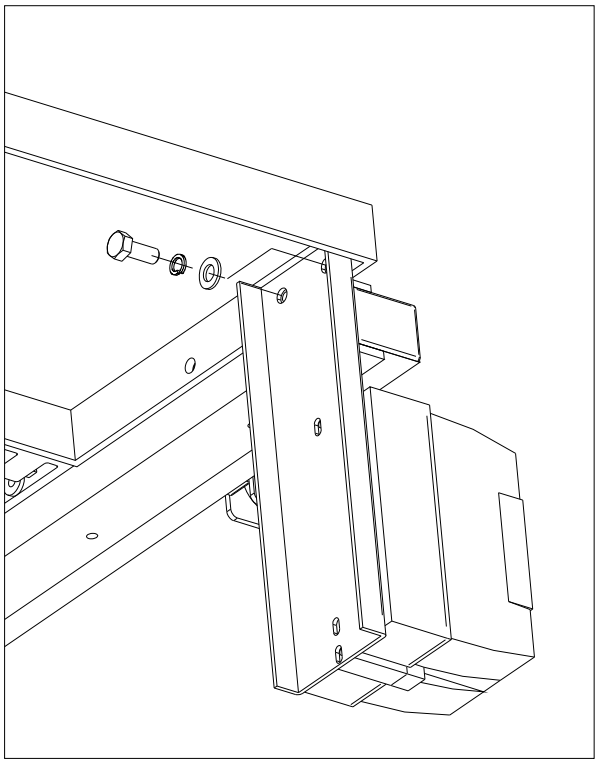


Fig.23

POWER SWITH PADLOCK

To avoid accidental staring by young children or others not qualified to use the tool, the use of a padlock is required.

To lock out an power switch:

1. open the padlock. See fig.a
2. insert through hole in the star button. See fig.b
3. close the padlock.
4. Place the key in a safe place out of the reach of children.

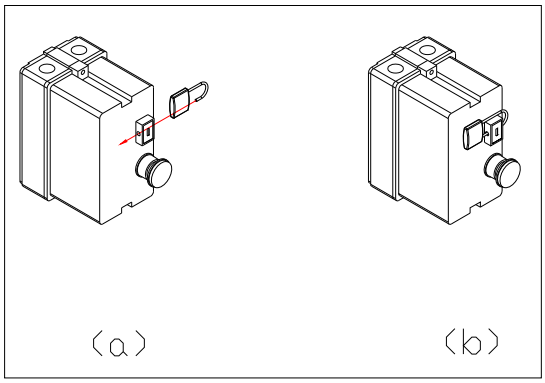


Fig.24

ADJUSTING THE MITER GAUGE

See Figure 25.

You can set the miter gauge at 0° and plus or minus 45° 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.

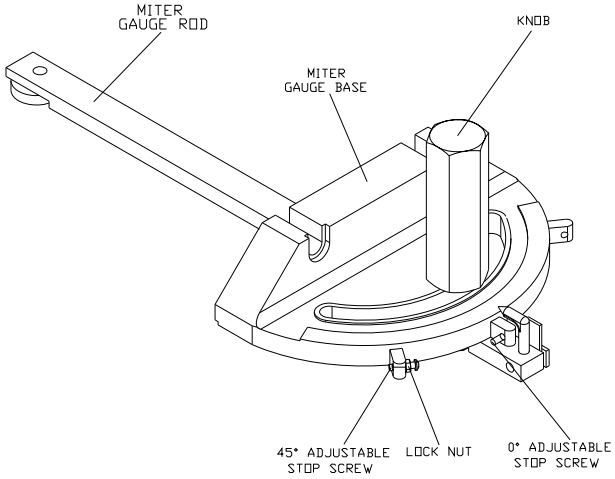


Fig.25

- Loosen knob and pull out on stop pin to rotate miter gauge base past stop screws.
- Loosen the lock nut of the 0° stop screw at the stop pin with a 8mm wrench.
- Place a 90° 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° stop screw until it rests against the stop pin.
- Adjust the plus and minus 45° stop screws using a 45° triangle and the steps above.

`

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. y 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. y 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.

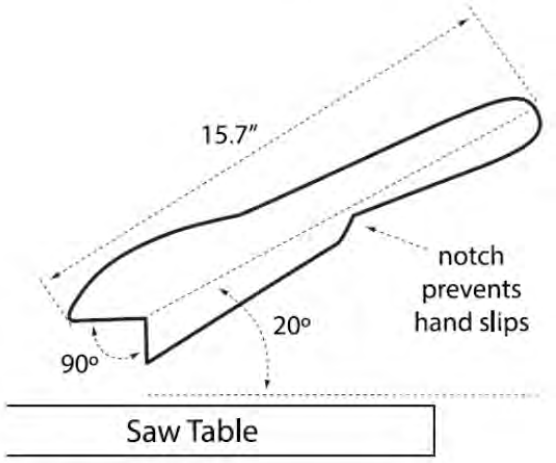


Fig.26

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.

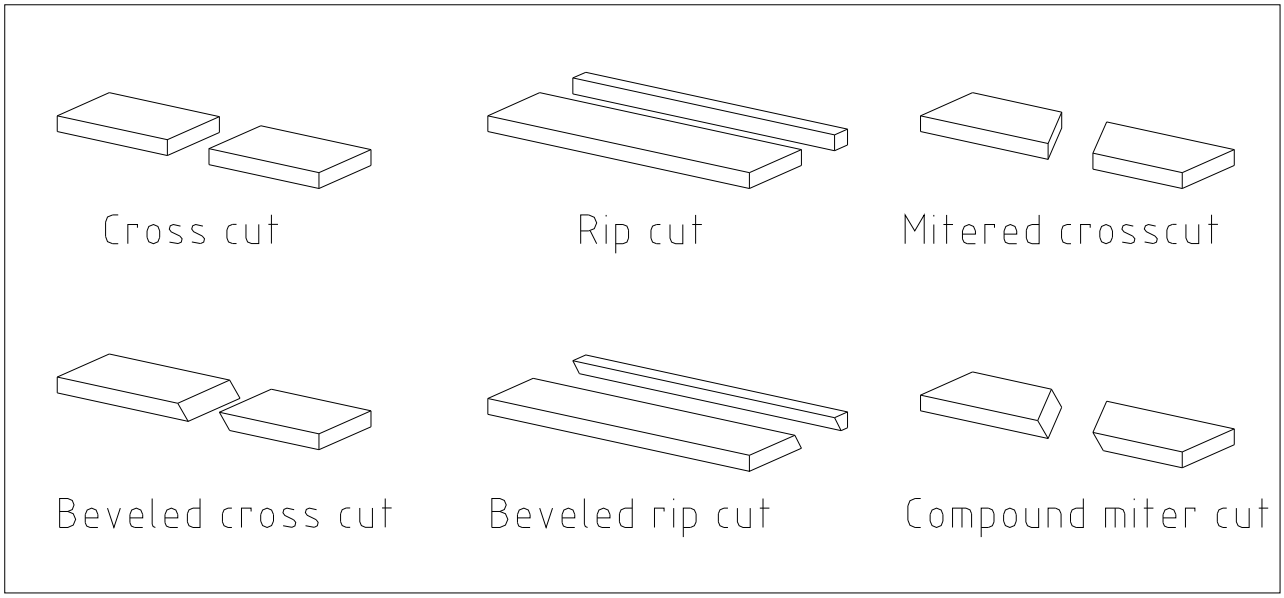


Fig.27

RIP CUTS

1. Remove miter gauge.
2. Make sure bevel angle is set to 0º.
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.

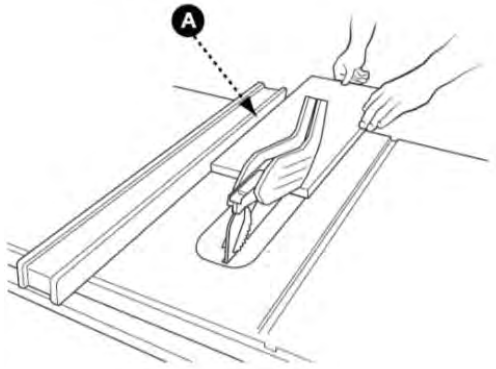


Fig.28

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.

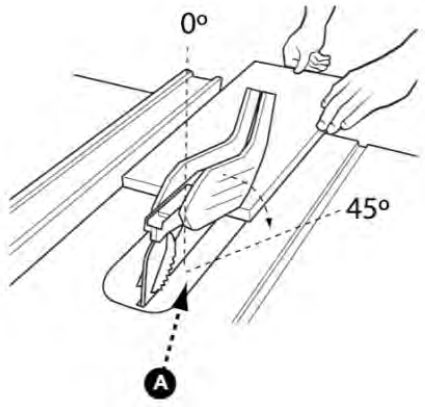


Fig.29

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.

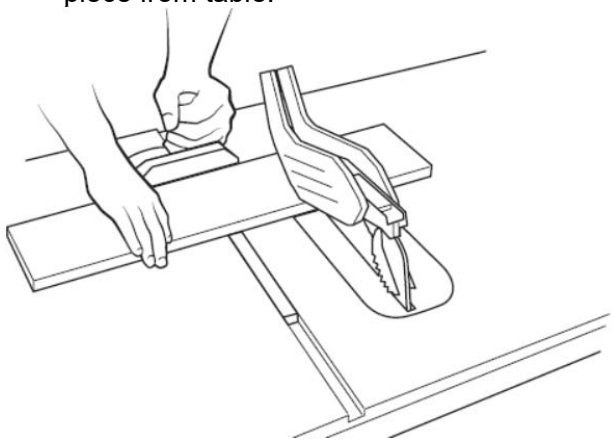


Fig.30

BEVEL CROSSCUTTING

Bevel crosscutting is the same as crosscutting except the bevel angle (A) is set to an angle other than 0°. 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.

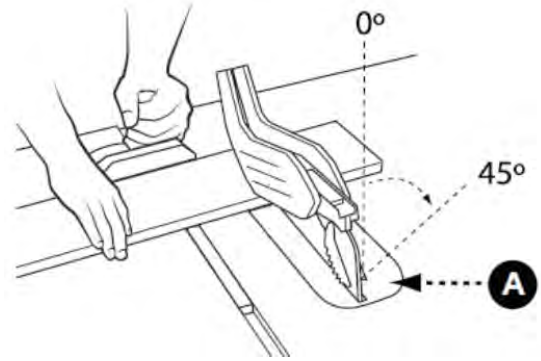


Fig.31

MITER CUTS

Miter cuts are cross cuts with the miter gauge set at an angle other than 90°. 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:

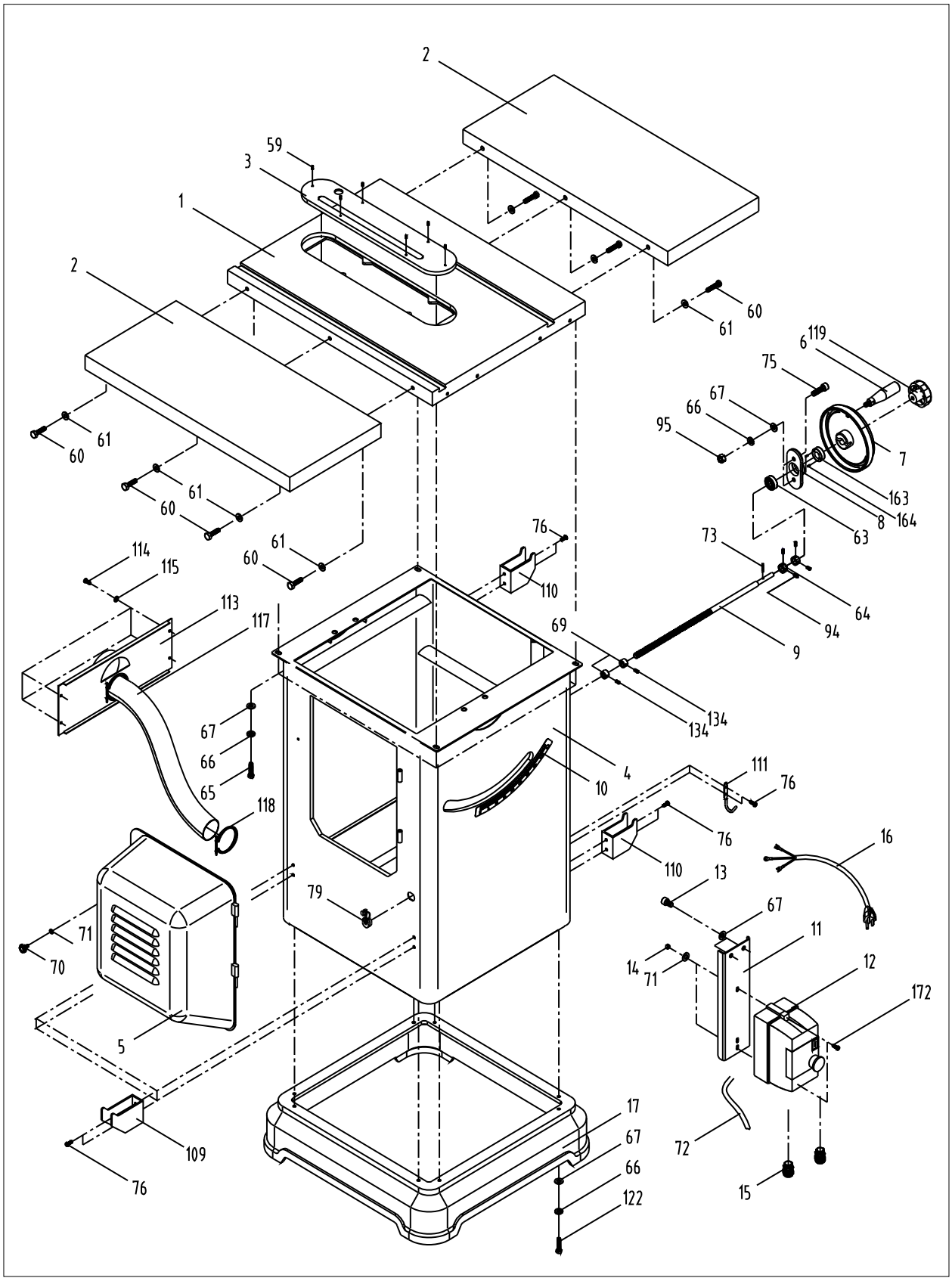
RIVING KNIFE CLAMP PLATE: Keep this area free of dust and debris buildup. Blow out area regularly with compressed air.

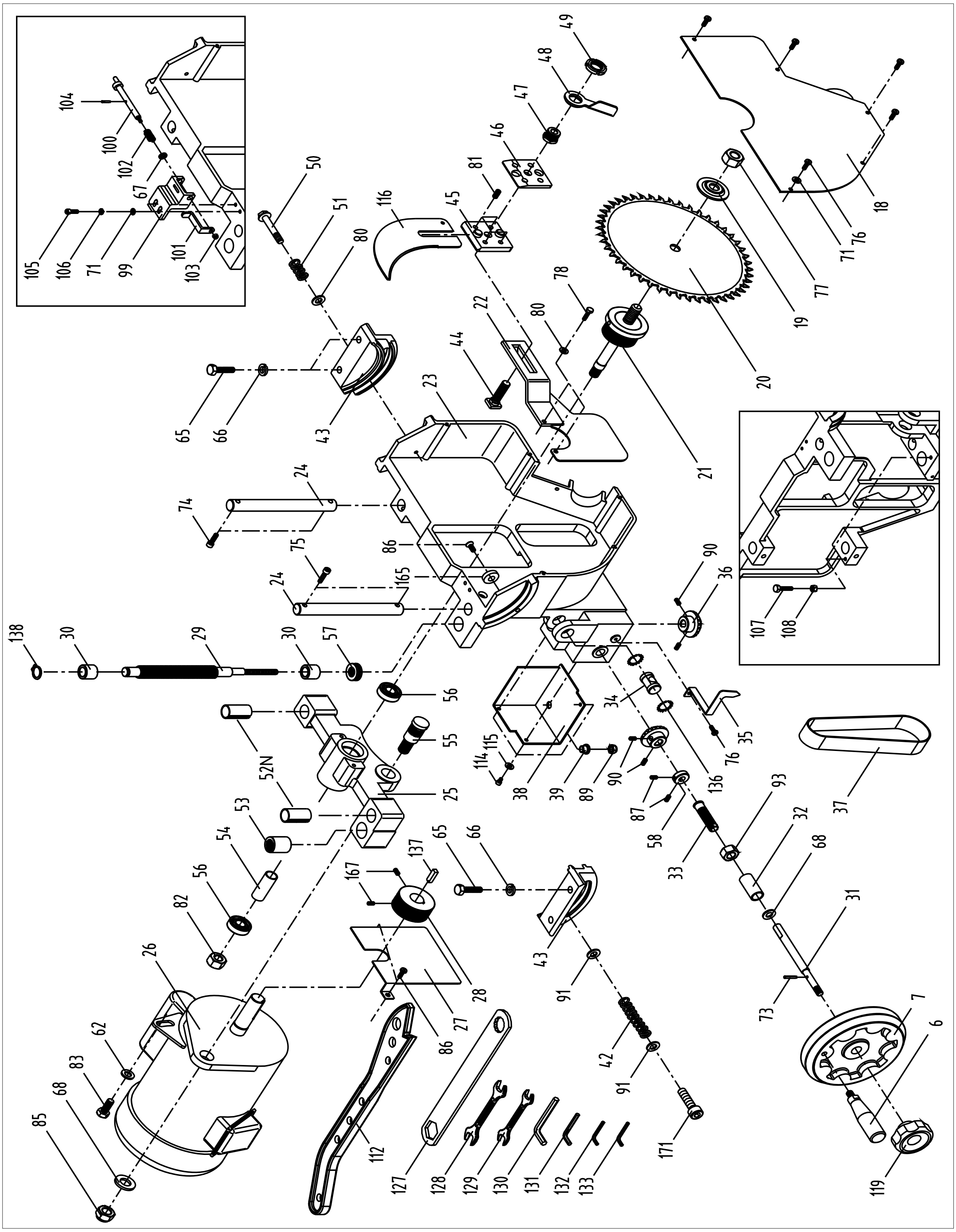
NOTE: If the riving knife clamp can’t move freely, have the saw serviced by authorized service center personnel.

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

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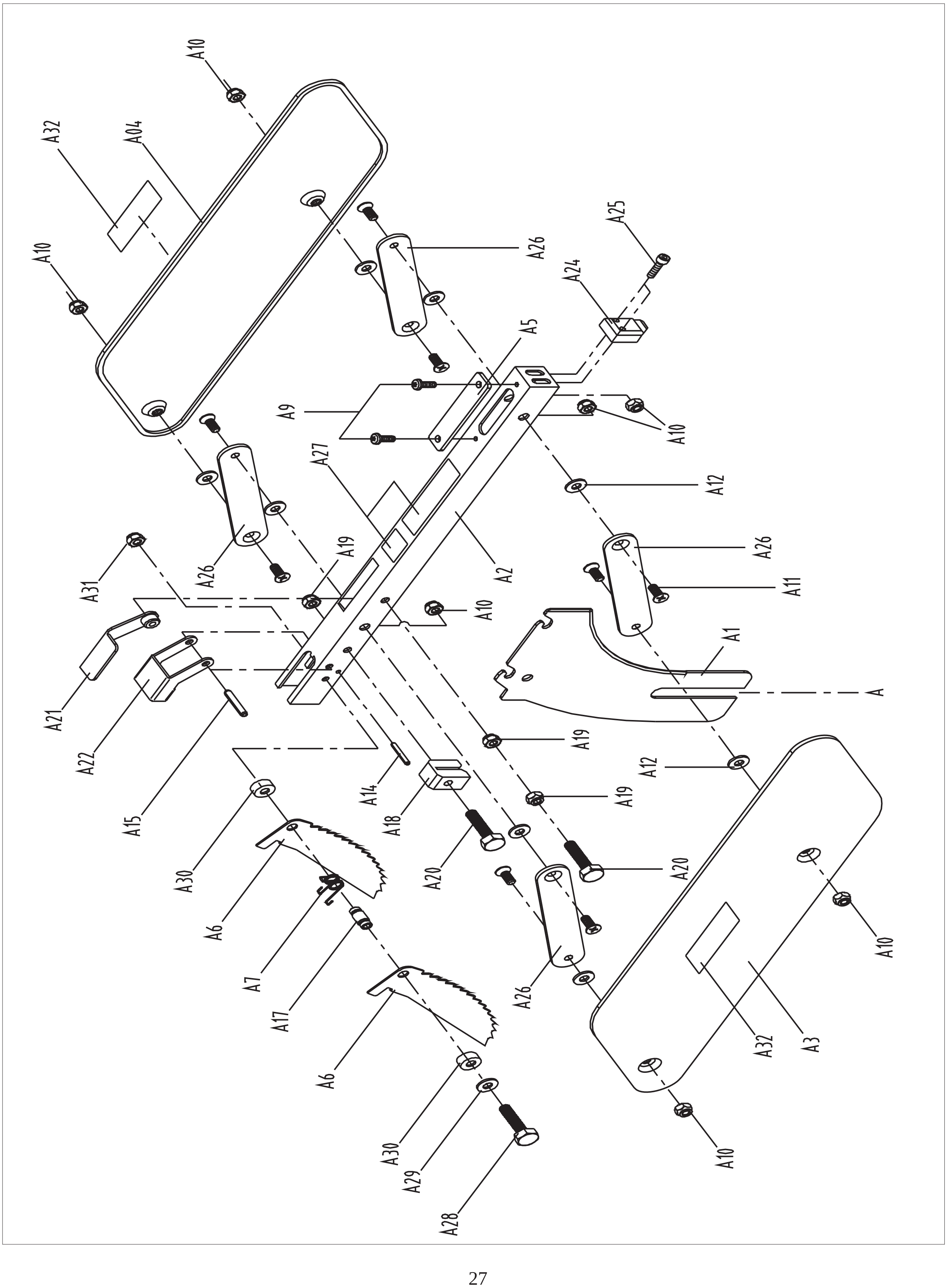
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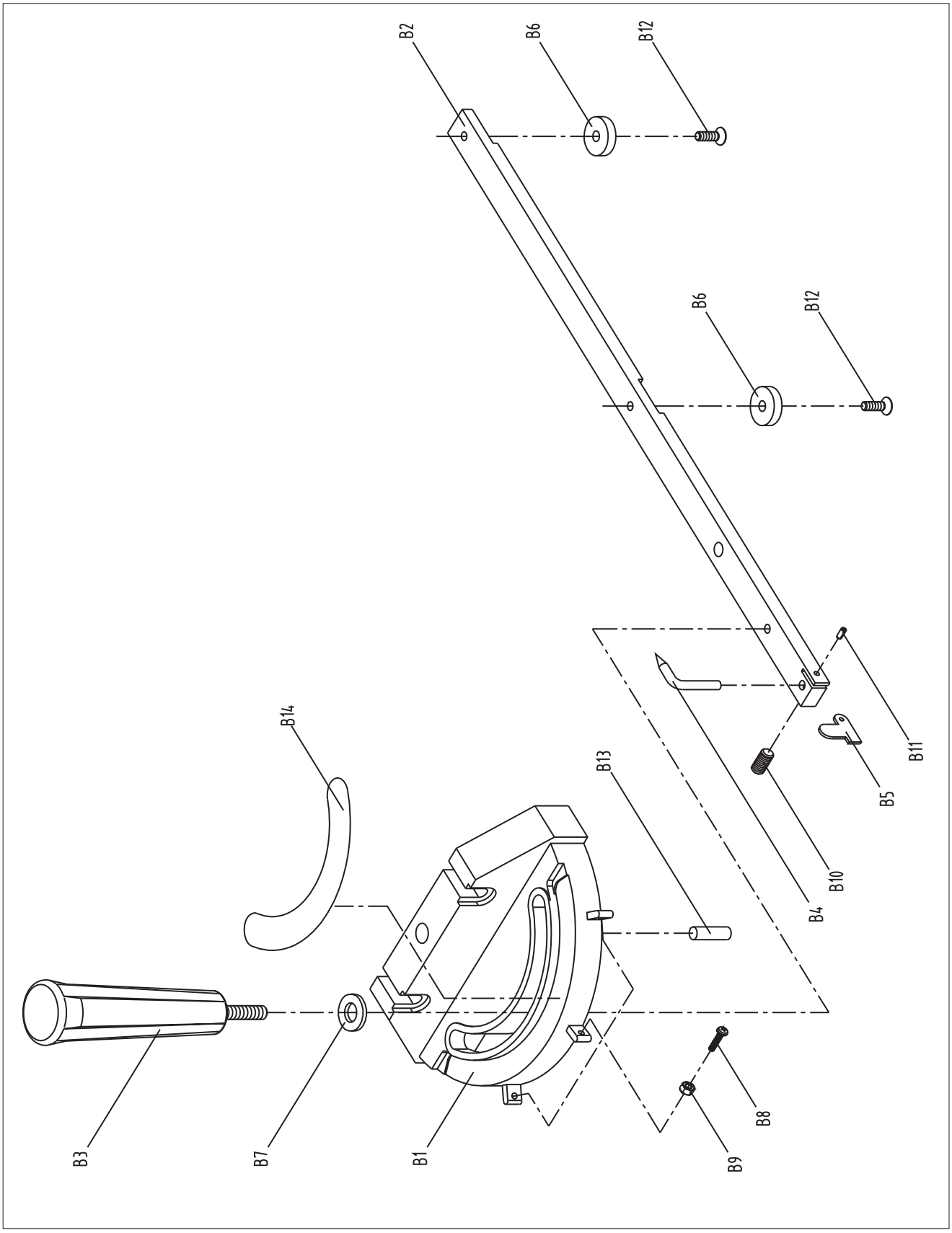
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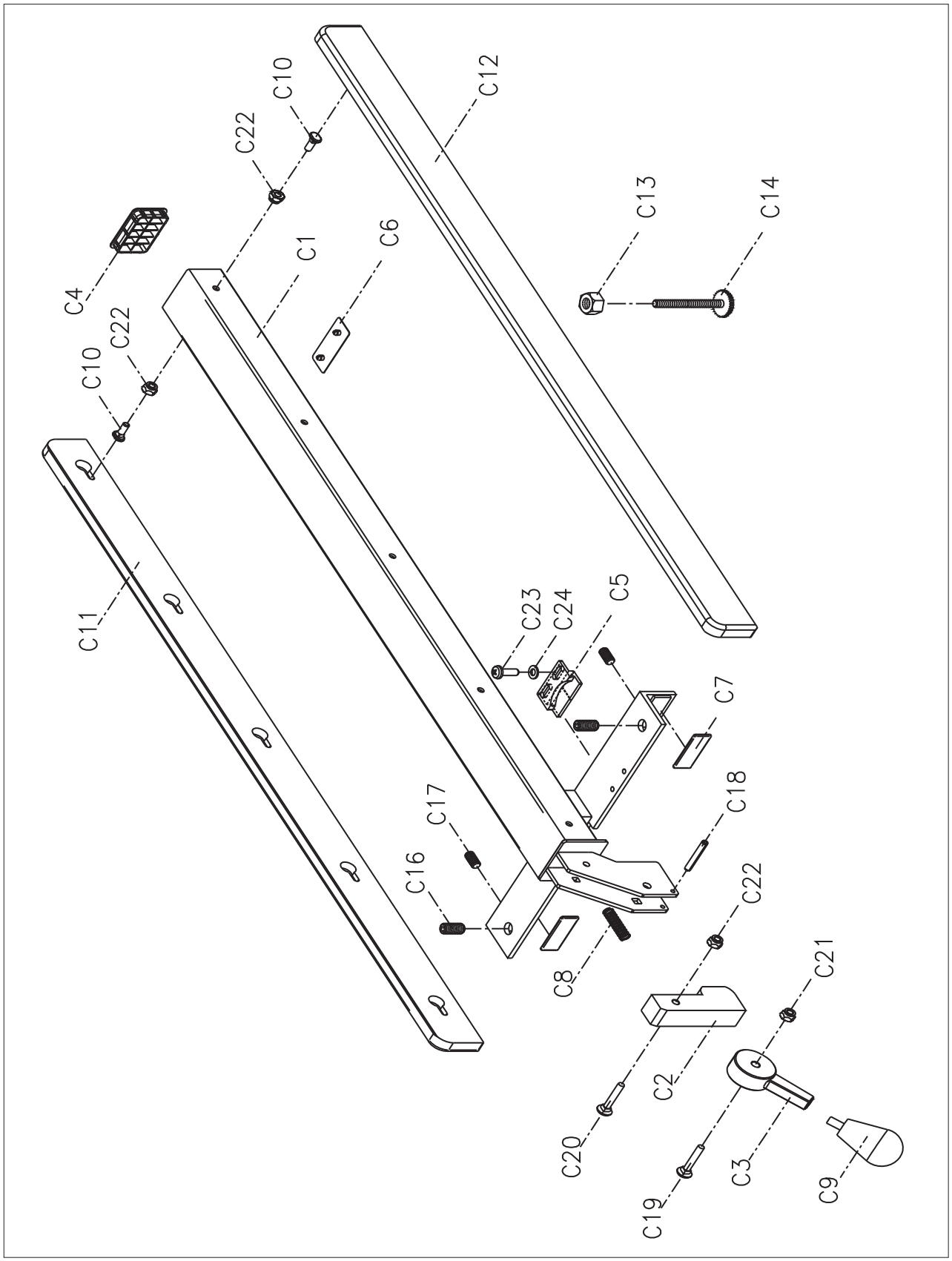
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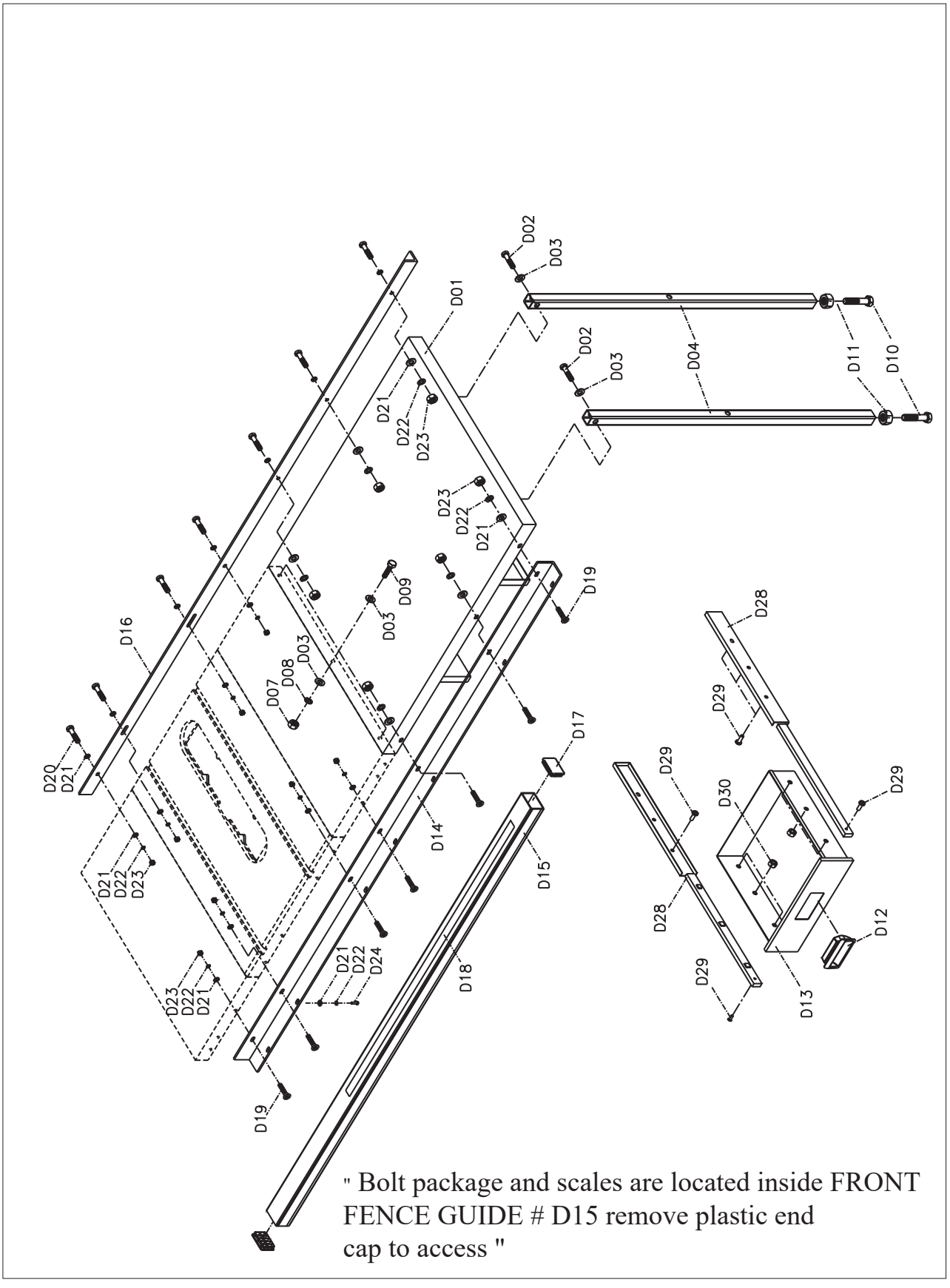
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" Bolt package and scales are located inside FRONT FENCE GUIDE # D15 remove plastic end cap to access "

PARTS LIST FOR MI-51260

NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
MI-51100A-1	13300001P	Table	1
MI-51100A-2	E1310002	Extension wing	2
MI-51100A-3	12700003b	Table insert	1
MI-51260-4	13300002c	Cabinet	1
MI-51100A-5	13200004	Motor cover	1
MI-51100A-6	10105056a	handle	2
MI-51100A-7	13300032	Hand wheel	2
MI-51250-07	HAND WHEEL OLD STYLE sn # < 51027918		
MI-51250-07N	HAND WHEEL NEW STYLE sn # > 51027918		
MI-51100A-8	13200032	Wheel cover	1
MI-51100A-9	13200013	Rod	1
MI-51100A-10	J1330001	Angel label	1
MI-51260-11	11303020	Switch base	1
MI-51260-12	W2092301B	Magnet switch	1
MI-51100A-13	S0010810M	Cap screw M8XP1.25X10	2
MI-51100A-14	S0110300	Hex. Nut 3/16"-24UNC	2
MI-51100A-15	S100PG13	Wire fixed screw PG-13.5	2
MI-51260-16	L0000132a	Power wire	1
MI-51260-17	B0000000	Base	1
MI-51100A-18	13300015	Dust collect plate	1
MI-51100A-19	10105069Q	Flange	1
MI-51100A-20	13200030	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-51260-26	M133C001	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	12300118J	Riving knife holder	1
MI-51100A-46	12300125J	Fixed block	1
MI-51100A-47	12700059	Hex. Nut	1

PARTS LIST FOR MI-51260

NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
MI-51100A-48	12700058	Riving knife Handle	1
MI-51100A-49	S009AN04	Nut	1
MI-51100A-50	11102020	Hex. Screw w. washer	1
MI-51100A-51	11105080	Spring	1
MI-51100A-52N	C9001920	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	10
MI-51100A-60	S0021025M	Hex. Screw M10XP1.5X25	6
MI-51100A-61	S0231000M	Spring washer Ø10	6
MI-51100A-62	S0211021	Flat washer 10X21X2t	7
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	9
MI-51100A-68	S0212137	Flat washer Ø21x37x3t	3
MI-51100A-69	13200034	Position nut	2
MI-51100A-70	60102003a	Hex. Screw M5XP0.8X10	1
MI-51100A-71	S0210303	Flat washer 5X12X1t	8
MI-51100A-72	LC1430402	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	16
MI-51100A-77	11105068p	Nut	1
MI-51100A-78	S0020615M	Hex. Screw M6XP1.0X15	2
MI-51100A-79	S1017W-2	Strain relief	3
MI-51100A-80	S0210402	Flat washer 6x19x2t	3
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 M8XP1.25	1
MI-51100A-90	S0050103	Set screw 1/4"-20UNCX3/8"	4
MI-51100A-91	S0210500b	Flat washer 8X22X3t	1
MI-51100A-93	S0112000M	Hex. Nut M20XP2.5	1
MI-51100A-94	S0050605M	Set screw M6XP1.0X5	2
MI-51100A-95	S0110800M	Hex. Nut M8XP1.25	2
MI-51100A-99	13200043	Mounting plate	1
MI-51100A-100	12700049a	Push bar	1

PARTS LIST FOR MI-51260

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	2
MI-51100A-111	11500045	Hook	1
MI-51100A-112	12300154	Push stick	1
MI-51100A-113	13200025	Dust hole cover	1
MI-51100A-114	S0030412M	Philip Hd. Screw M4XP0.7X12	4
MI-51100A-115	S0210300b	Flat washer 4.3X10X1t	4
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	21000030M	Nut	2
MI-51250-119	LOCK KNOB OLD STYLE SN < 51027918		
MI-51250-119N	LOCK KNOB NEW STYLE SN > 51027918		
MI-51100A-122	S0020825M	Hex. bolt	6
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	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-163	13200035	Fixed ring	1
MI-51100A-164	S0310312	Pin Ø3X12	2
MI-51100A-165	10107098	Rubber mat	1
MI-51100A-167	S0050610M	Set screw	2
MI-51100A-171	S0010865M	Cap. Screw	1
MI-51100A-172	S0030318	Philip Hd. Screw 3/16"-24UNCx3/4"	2
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

PARTS LIST FOR MI-51260

NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
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
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
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

PARTS LIST FOR MI-51260

NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
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
MI-51260-D01	13300027g	Side Extension Wing	1
MI-51260-D02	S0021045M	Hex Head Bolt M10*P1.5*45	2
MI-51260-D03	S0210623	Flat Washer	8
MI-51260-D04	13200048	Bracket	2
MI-51260-D07	S0111000M	Hex. Nut M10*P1.5	3
MI-51260-D08	S0231000M	Spring Washer 10mm	3
MI-51260-D09	S0021025M	Hex Head Bolt M10*P1.5*25	3
MI-51260-D10	13300033	Hex Head Bolt M16*P2.0*200	2
MI-51260-D11	S0111600M	Hex Nut	2
MI-51260-D12	22100017	Handle	1
MI-51260-D13	22100008	Drawer	1
MI-51260-D14	11020014a	Front Fence Rail	1
MI-51260-D15	11020015a	Front Fence Guide	1
MI-51260-D16	11020016a	Back Fence Rail.	1
MI-51260-D17	11020004a	Tube Cap	2
MI-51260-D18	J1102004a	Scale	1
MI-51260-D19	S0040413	Flat Head Phillips	7
MI-51260-D20	S0020424	Hex Cap Screw	7
MI-51260-D21	S0210401a	Washer	28
MI-51260-D22	S0230600M	Lock Washer	21
MI-51260-D23	S0110400	Hex Nut	14
MI-51260-D24	S0020412	Hex Cap Screw	7
MI-51260-D28	GBS00012	Slide Way 12”	2
MI-51260-D29	S0030413	Phillips Head Screw M4*P0.7*6L	12
MI-51260-D30	S0120400M	Nut M4*P0.7	6