

All spindle attachments should be positioned with the locking screw seating firmly on the tapered flat. This safety feature is provided on upper spindles as a precaution against tools flying off even if set screws are not sufficiently tightened.

When it is necessary to remove the blade from the arbor, loosen the arbor nut while the arbor is still mounted on the spindle — or — remove the arbor and grip the flats in the jaws of a vise. Actually it should not be necessary to remove a saw blade from its arbor except for sharpening. Arbors are economically priced so SHOPSMTIH owners can have all their accessories pre-mounted on individual arbors ready for mounting on the spindle in seconds. Be sure to utilize this SHOPSMTIH feature.

The upper and lower saw guards should be used on all sawing operations. The photographs in this section do not show the guards in place only because the operations can be seen more clearly without them.

Positioning Table

Rack the table to its highest point, lock, and slide carriage toward headstock until headstock side of carriage butts collar against headstock. Lower table and saw blade should be approximately centered in the insert slot. If necessary, further adjustments can be made by extending and locking the quill feed. The resilient collar also protects headstock and carriage from accidental damage through striking each other.

Extra Saw Slot

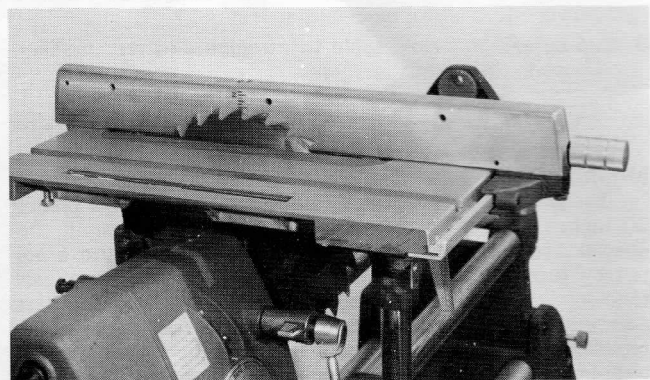
An extra saw slot has been provided on the left hand side of the saw table of your new SHOPSMTIH MARK V. The purpose is to facilitate ripping wide boards when the operator prefers keeping the rip fence on the saw table rather than on the extension table. The length of this extra slot had to be kept short to preserve table rigidity. Therefore, a 10" saw blade must not project above the table more than 2½".

Blade Projection and Size

Your SHOPSMTIH MARK V has a 10" blade capacity. However, it is always good shop practice to use smaller blades if they are large enough to do the job.

Avoid extremes in blade projection above work. ¼" to ½", or exposure to deepest gullet of blade (except with hollow ground blades where exposure should be at least ¾") is safe and efficient.

When saw blade, dado or other cutting tools must be set to a definite height, use the depth-of-cut scale engraved on each side of the rip fence. Bring the fence close to the blade and lock in position. Raise or lower table until cutting tool height is correct (below). This exclusive SHOPSMTIH feature guarantees accurate depth of cut since it is not affected by blade sharpening, various blade sizes, etc.

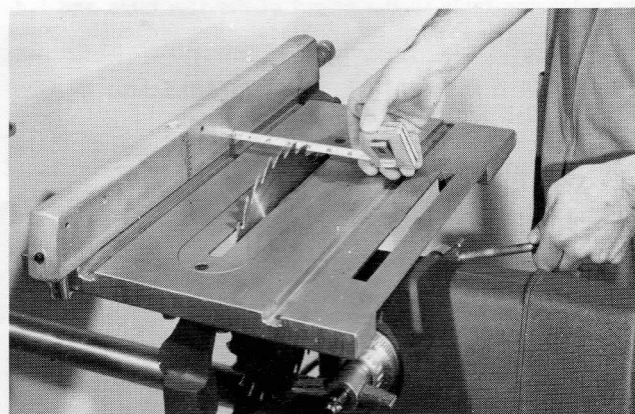


USING RIP FENCE SCALE TO ADJUST BLADE HEIGHT

(Guards not shown in place for illustrative clarity — ALWAYS USE GUARDS IN ACTUAL PRACTICE.)

Blade to Fence Settings

SHOPSMTIH's quill feed makes precise blade-to-fence settings easy. Set the rip fence manually to an approximate position within ⅛" of the setting required. Lock the fence and make the final, critical adjustment by advancing the quill and locking it in position with the quill lock (below).



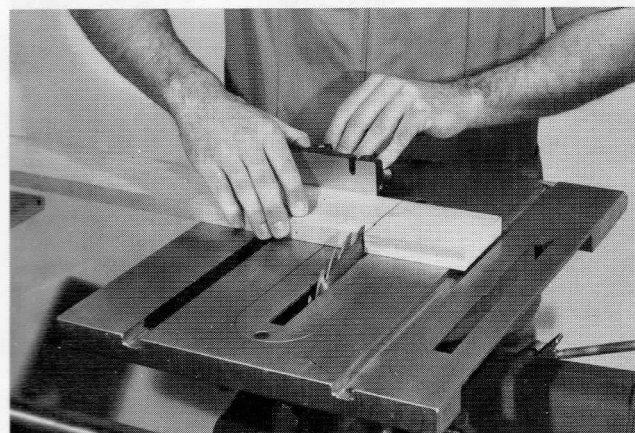
USING QUILL FEED FOR BLADE TO FENCE SETTING

(Guards not shown in place for illustrative clarity — ALWAYS USE GUARDS IN ACTUAL PRACTICE.)

Crosscutting

The miter gauge, positioned in either of the table slots, holds the work square to the blade throughout the pass.

Hands should be placed on the miter gauge as shown (below), body positioned out of the line of cut. Use the left hand to hold the work against the face of the miter gauge and down on the table, while the right hand feeds it forward. **Never force or rush the cut.** You will always get a smoother, better cut and a minimum of blade chatter with a slower pass since you are letting more teeth pass over a given area of the wood. When the wood is cut through (thru-sawing), keep hands in same position and return work and miter gauge to the starting point. Never attempt to remove cutoff until you have switched off the machine and the blade has stopped turning. This takes but a second and will avoid accidents.



CORRECT USE OF MITER GAUGE WHEN CROSSCUTTING

(Guards not shown in place for illustrative clarity — ALWAYS USE GUARDS IN ACTUAL PRACTICE.)

Miter Cuts

Miter cuts (next page) are made like crosscut except that the miter gauge is adjusted to the angle required. A firm grip is needed to counteract "creep" which is the pulling action of the blade on the work as the cut is made. **As always, make the pass slowly,** hands holding the work firmly and positioned on the miter gauge well away from the saw blade.