

WARNING

• **Wear proper apparel** – Don't wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets or other jewelry or clothing which may get caught in moving parts or be otherwise hazardous. Roll up sleeves above your elbows. Wear non-slip safety footwear. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

• **Secure your work** – Use clamps or a vise to hold your work when practical. It's safer than using your hand, and it frees both hands to operate the tool.

• **Don't overreach** – Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

• **Maintain tools with care** – Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubrication, maintenance and accessory changes.

• **Disconnect tools** – Before servicing or changing accessories such as blades, bits and cutters, make sure tool is both turned to "Off" position and also disconnected from the power source.

• **Reduce risk of unintentional starting** – Make sure switch is in the "Off" position before plugging the tool in.

• **Use recommended accessories** – Consult the owners manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause personal injury or damage to equipment and will invalidate your warranty.

• **Never stand on the tool** – Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.

• **Check damaged parts** – Before further use of a tool, a guard or other part that is damaged, perform a thorough check of all equipment. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting(s) and any other conditions that may affect operations. Any part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

• **Direction of feed** – Feed work into the blade or cutter, against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter. NEVER feed work with the rotation of the blade or cutter.

• **Never leave a tool running unattended** – Never leave a tool until it comes to a complete stop. Always turn off and unplug the tool when not in use.

Additional Safety Instructions for the Professional Planer

• Always keep your hands, fingers and other body parts at least 12" away from the moving knives.

• Never operate the planer without the infeed and outfeed shields in place and secured.

• Don't let your fingers be pinched between the stock and the table. Release the stock as soon as the infeed roller grabs it.

• Always stand to the right of the machine– the side of the switch– while you're working. This gives you maximum control.

• Never remove more than 1/8" of stock at one time. The maximum depth of cut on the planer is 1/8", or two turns of the thickness adjustment crank.

• Don't plane stock less than 1" wide or more than 12" wide. Don't plane stock less than 12" long.

• Don't edge plane stock that's higher than it is wide.

• Remove the control box safety key and put it in a safe place when you are not using the planer.

• Make sure the machine rests firmly on the floor – not up on its retractable casters.

• Always plane with the grain direction of the wood.

• Never plane two or more boards side-by-side. One board may interfere with the others.

• Don't plane boards of different thicknesses in the same pass. The rollers would not hold the thinner board securely and it might be kicked back.

• Keep stock parallel to the sides of the planer table as it's fed through the machine.

• Don't attempt to push or pull a board through the planer faster than the rollers will feed it.

• If the stock stops feeding, immediately turn off the planer and wait until it stops. Lower the table and remove the stock. Never force a jammed board.

WARNING

• Never make a depth-of-cut adjustment or clear wood chips while the planer is running. **TURN OFF THE PLANER FIRST AND LET THE CUTTERHEAD COME TO A COMPLETE STOP.**

• When working with long or heavy boards, support the work with one or two roller stands placed 1-4' out from the machine.

• Never plane secondhand lumber. Hitting a nail or screw will ruin the planer knives and possibly cause injury.

• Don't plane wood that has large, loose knots or other imperfections which might cause the board to split under pressure. Defective wood may damage equipment and cause personal injury.

• Never plane painted or varnished wood, plywood or particle board. These materials will ruin your planer knives.

• Plane dry, properly cured wood only. Wet sawdust and shavings will adhere to the knives, causing the machine to cut poorly.

• Use the machine as it was designed to be used – as a planer for surfacing solid wood. Never stretch the capacity of the machine.

• Do not attempt to disassemble or repair the control box.

• Use only recommended Shopsmith parts and accessories with your Shopsmith Professional Planer. Use only Shopsmith Planer Knives - other brands of knives will not seat properly in the cutterhead.

Warnings, Cautions and Notes

Throughout this manual, we list **WARNINGS**, **CAUTIONS** and **NOTES**. When you come to one of these listings, please read and fully understand it before proceeding. Their meanings are:

WARNING

A **WARNING** is given when failure to follow the directions could result in injury, loss of limb or life.

CAUTION

A **CAUTION** is given when failure to follow the directions could result in temporary or permanent damage to the equipment.

NOTE

A **NOTE** is used to highlight an important operating procedure, practice or condition.

Danger Zone

The Shopsmith Professional Planer is surrounded by a "danger zone," as illustrated in Fig. 1. This zone is separated physically by the infeed and outfeed shields. It is **extremely dangerous to place your hands inside or under the shields.** This rule applies not only when the planer is running, but whenever the planer is plugged in. If you should accidentally turn on the planer when one of your hands is under a shield, the rollers could drag your hand into the whirling knives.

The danger zone also extends 6' directly in front and to the rear of the planer. The spaces in front of the infeed opening and behind the outfeed opening are dangerous because of the risk of thrown objects.

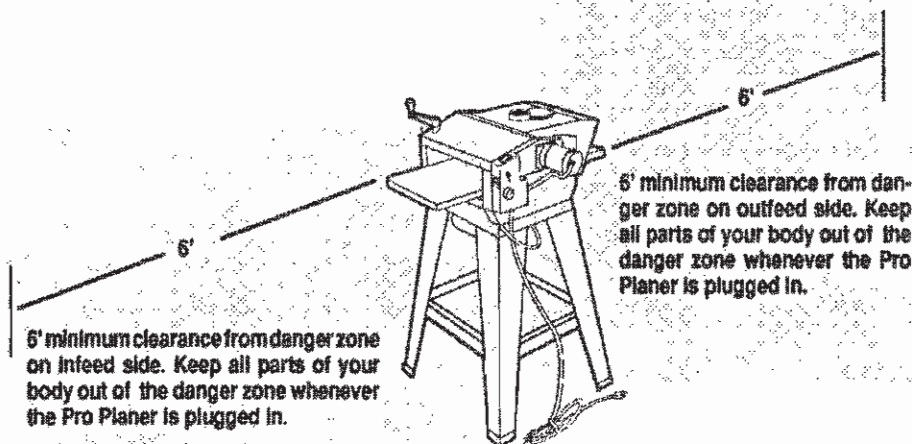


Fig. 1