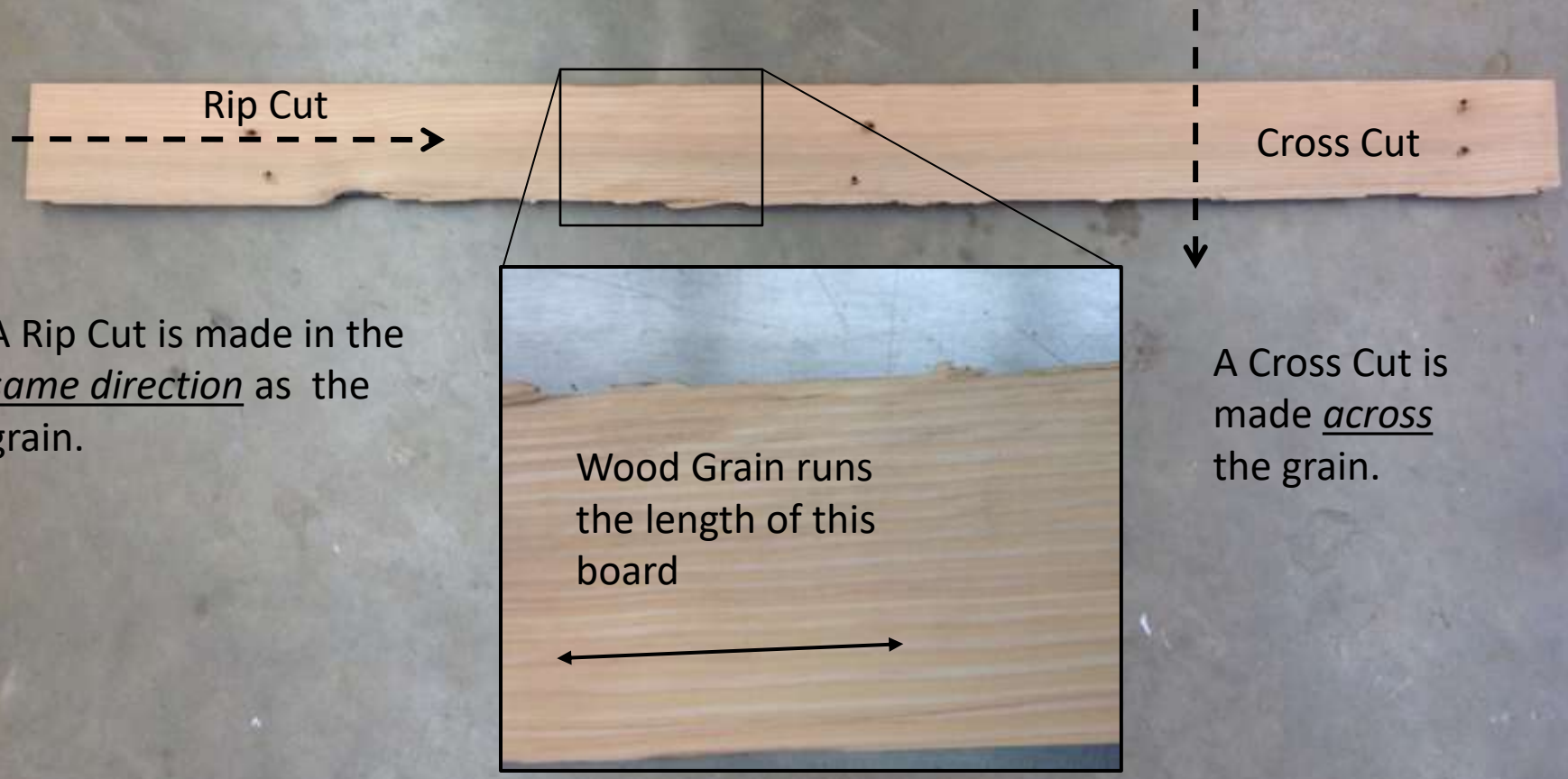
Compound Miter Saw

First: Types of Cuts

Some tools are designed to make only cross cuts. Others make rip cuts. Some can handle both. It is extremely important to use the proper tool for the job.



A Rip Cut is made in the *same direction* as the grain.

A Cross Cut is made *across* the grain.

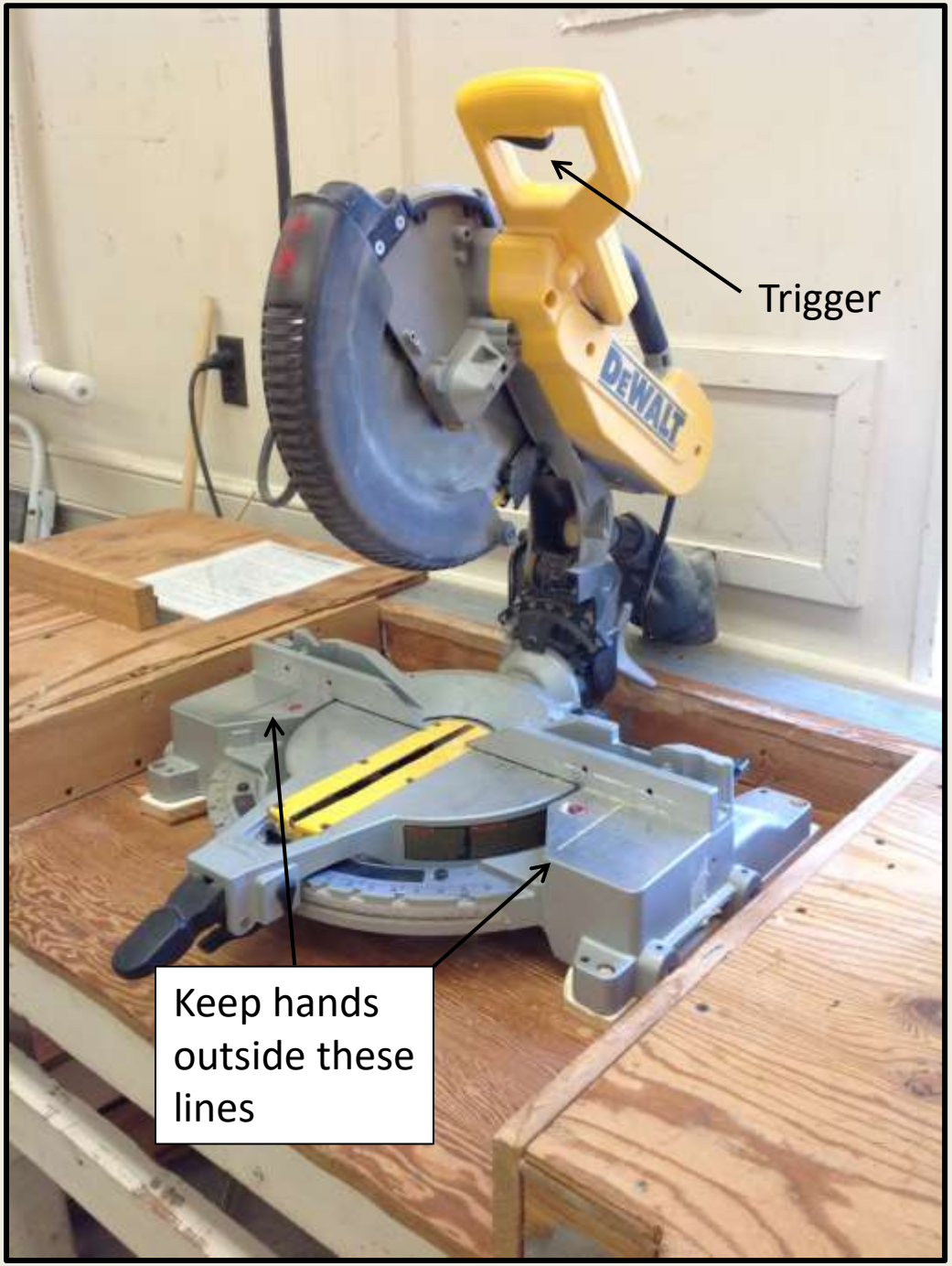
Compound Miter Saw

The Compound Miter Saw is used for making *cross cuts*. The angle can be altered to make a *mitered* or *beveled* edge, but this is NOT FOR RIP CUTS.

No jewelry or loose clothing (long sleeves, bracelets, necklaces). Tie back long hair.

Wear safety glasses and/or face shield.

If necessary, sweep/vacuum area before use to ensure stock can be held flat against table top and fence. Always clean up after yourself.

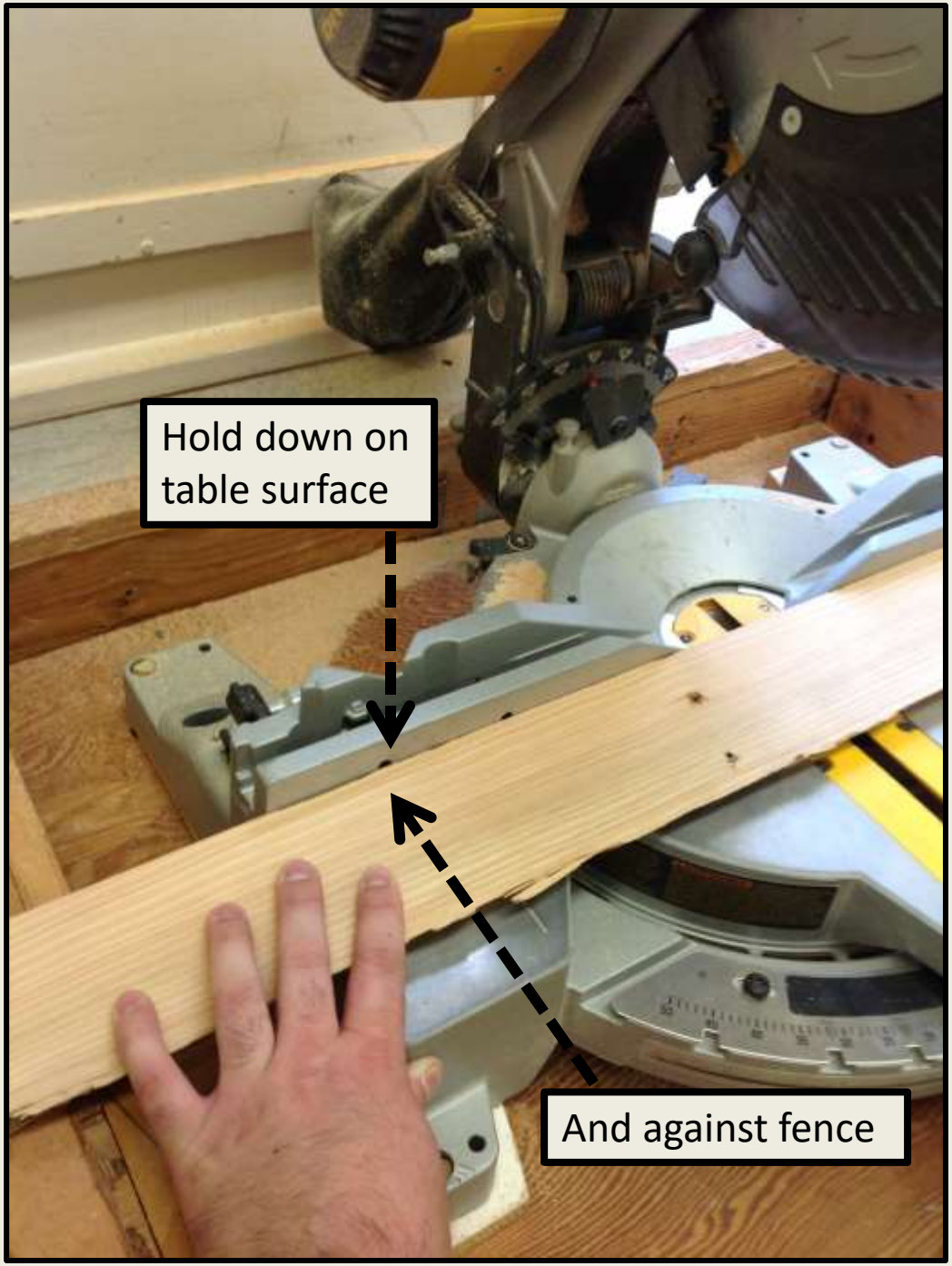


Compound Miter Saw

Hold material down on table and against fence. Do not attempt to make “freehand” cuts.

Also, never cut small pieces that would require you to put your hand over one of the safety lines.

As a general rule, anything shorter than 9” should be cut some other way (either by hand or on the Band Saw).



Compound Miter Saw

In this photo, the operator is holding the material down on the table, but has failed to steady it against the tool's fence. In this case, he lacks stability. The rotation of the blade will move the wood, causing the angle to change, making for an inaccurate and dangerous cut.

If the wood moves enough while the blade is spinning through it, it will bind in the teeth and be ripped out of the operators grip. When this happens, the material can be thrown violently.

Compound Miter Saw

In this photo, the operator demonstrates how to safely cut a mitered edge. Rather than holding the wood at an angle, he has adjusted the angle of the blade.

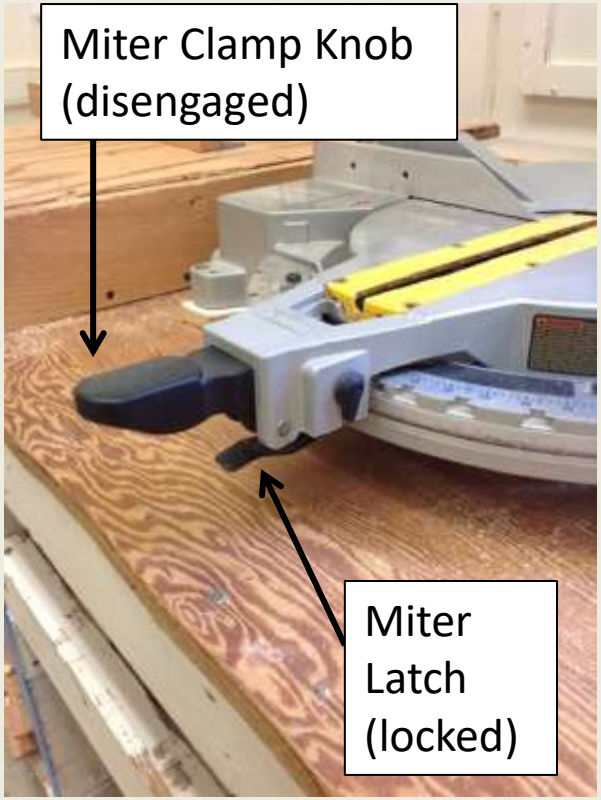
This allows the operator to maintain a safe grip on the wood – down on the table and against the fence.

Note that his left hand is still safely away from the path of the saw blade.

Never reach under the blade or perform a “cross handed” operation.

Angle Adjustment

To adjust the angle of the blade, the miter clamp knob must be disengaged (by pulling up). Once you have reached the proper angle, lock the saw into place (by pushing down). Additionally, the miter latch must be held up while moving the saw or it will settle into one of the provided notches.



Compound Miter Saw

Keep blade away from material when starting.

Allow blade to reach full speed before engaging material. Move gently through the piece, allowing the teeth to make proper cut.

Never raise blade from inside table until it has stopped turning.

Never try to remove or clamp material while blade is moving.

In Review

Name this tool _____

Label all the incorrect and unsafe aspects of this picture.