Safety Seeed Cut Panel Saw

BEFORE USING THE SAW…

Safety: The saw blade is well hidden under the saw plate. Don't attempt to reach under or look under to check the cut. The best ways to get accurate cuts is use the vertical measuring tape or set the stop block to the desired measurement (see Ripping Tips below)

[ ] Review blade location and pinch points.

[ ] Review use of Saw Slide and direction of cuts for horizontal and vertical cuts

[ ] Review power connection and on/off switch setup

[ ] Review dust collection and clean up

Cleaning: Check that the bottom plate and rollers are clear of sawdust. Sawdust buildup on the base plate might prevent the saw from completing a crosscut. Dust collection should be used at all times.

[ ] Review working area and clearances. What if you have to make room for you material to cut it?

Best practices: The panel saw is excellent for cutting up big sheets into smaller pieces. At some point though, it's easier to finish narrow/short pieces on the table saw or chop saw. (For example: Say you need 6 pieces 6”w by x” length. Cut three strips at 12 X” wide [allowing extra X” or so for the kerf] and rip the 6” pieces on the table saw.) Do not use this saw for angled cuts

What to cut: The panel saw will cut 5’x 5’ and 4’x 8’ sheet goods. It's also good for squaring up glue-ups like a table tops or wide panels and doors up to 1 3/4” thick. Be aware that some doors and butcher block can contain metal fasteners!

Efficiency: Know what and how you are going to cut before you start. Use graph paper to lay out the pieces to be cut and where they are on the plywood. Plan out what your first cut will be, then the next, etc. Good planning is the key to less waste. Also check the “factory” edges, quite often these edges are damaged or rough. If you have the material to spare, rip off a small amount to provide a fresh edge.

To change the saw blade direction: Bring the saw to about middle height and lock the carriage with the large red knob. Change the direction of cut by lifting up on the two small red knobs on the saw plate and turn the plate at the same time. As soon

as the plate moves, let go of the knobs and keep turning until the pins drop into the next plate position. The correct position of the saw motor for ripping or crosscutting is described below.

[ ] Review how to rotate and lock in the saws direction.

CROSSCUTTING(how to):

If needed, rotate the saw plate so that the blade is vertical. The motor should be to the left of the blade housing.

Move the saw carriage to the top of the guide tubes.

Attach the crosscut measurement rail if not in place. Slide the stop block to the desired measurement on the rail and lock in place by turning the red knob. Remove the mid-rail fence if in position.

Load the plywood on the rollers to the right of the saw.

Slide the plywood left past the saw tubes and to the stop block. Take care not to slam the sheet into the stop block.

Turn on the saw and dust collector. Place your right hand on the red handle and use your left hand to steady the sheet (to the left of the carriage). Feed the saw into the material. If the carriage sticks, try loosening the red lock knob more. Listen to the motor to gauge the feed speed. Go slower if the saw bogs down.

Crosscutting narrow pieces: The bottom rollers support the pieces as they are crosscut. Very narrow off-cuts may fall between the roller and the saw causing the blade to jam. Don't cut pieces that will result in cut-offs that are narrower than 6” wide. The midrail fences, however, are close enough to allow narrow cut-offs (see below).

Midrail fences: The stop block is located about 24” up from the rollers so it won't work for pieces narrower than that. The mid-rail fences fit into slots below the stop block rail. Slide them in and toward the saw until they hit the frame. The gap between the fences is now the width of the saw kerf. Placing the sheet goods on top of the mid-rail fence allows the stop block to be used for crosscutting narrow stock. Be sure to keep the fence clean of sawdust so that the cuts remain accurate. Don't use the mid-rail fence for ripping as the material may slip off.

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RIPPING (how to):

Remove the stop block. It is not used for ripping. Remove the mid-rail fences if they are in position.

Rotate the saw plate so the blade is in the horizontal position. The motor will be below the blade housing.

Set the saw height by using the vertical measuring tape near the left guide tube. Lock the saw in position by turning the red carriage lock knob.

Load the plywood on the rollers to the right of the saw.

Turn on the saw and dust collector. Feed the plywood from the right to the left into the blade. Listen to the motor to gauge the feed speed.

Finish the cut by pulling the plywood from the left side of the saw. This works well with two people, one to push and one to pull and hold the cutoff material.

Tips:

- The saw has no splitter or riving knife so when rip cut is complete; the material above the blade will drop onto the blade, pinching it and usually burning the last few inches...the heavier the material, the worse the problem. To avoid this, before the cut is finished, place a wedge in the kerf, just to the right of center of the piece being cut, this will counterweight the material and when the cut is complete, the piece will pivot up and away from the blade.
- The vertical measuring tape measures from the bottom rollers to the saw blade.Example: if you need to rip material to 28” wide, set the saw carriage to the 28” mark and the piece below the saw blade will be 28”. There isn't a way to accurately measure from the top down because of several reasons. One, not all sheets are exactly 48” wide (or 60”wide) and two, the kerf must be accounted for. You can make repeat cuts from the bottom up but be cautioned...Thick material can produce awkward, heavy cut-offs.

Print name _____ Date of last review _____

Signature _____ Reviewer _____