# Owner's Manual & Safety Instructions

Save This Manual Keep this manual for the safety warnings and precautions, assembly, operating, inspection, maintenance and cleaning procedures. Write the product's serial number in the back of the manual near the assembly diagram (or month and year of purchase if product has no number). Keep this manual and the receipt in a safe and dry place for future reference. 20h

Bauer™

19743E-B

# 10" DUAL-BEVEL SLIDING COMPOUND MITER SAW



**Visit our website at: http://www.harborfreight.com**
**Email our technical support at: productsupport@harborfreight.com**

**57179**

When unpacking, make sure that the product is intact and undamaged. If any parts are missing or broken, please call 1-888-866-5797 as soon as possible.

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Diagrams within this manual may not be drawn proportionally. Due to continuing improvements, actual product may differ slightly from the product described herein. Tools required for assembly and service may not be included.

## ⚠WARNING

Read this material before using this product.
Failure to do so can result in serious injury.
SAVE THIS MANUAL.

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| WARNING SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS | |
|---|---|
| ⚠ | This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death. |
| ⚠ DANGER | Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. |
| ⚠ WARNING | Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. |
| ⚠ CAUTION | Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury. |
| *NOTICE* CAUTION | Addresses practices not related to personal injury. |

# IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

## General Power Tool Safety Warnings

### ⚠ WARNING

**Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool.**
*Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.*

**Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.**

*The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.*

1. **Work area safety**
   a. **Keep work area clean and well lit.** *Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.*
   b. **Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust.** *Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.*
   c. **Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool.** *Distractions can cause you to lose control.*

2. **Electrical safety**

   a. **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** *Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.*

   b. **Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** *There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.*

   c. **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** *Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.*

   d. **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts.** *Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.*

   e. **When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.** *Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.*

   f. **If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply.** *Use of a GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.*

3. **Personal safety**

   a. **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.** *A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.*

   b. **Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** *Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.*

   c. **Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.** *Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energizing power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.*

   d. **Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on.** *A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.*

   e. **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** *This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.*

   f. **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts.** *Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.*

   g. **If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used.** *Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.*

   h. **Do not let familiarity gained from frequent use of tools allow you to become complacent and ignore tool safety principles.** *A careless action can cause severe injury within a fraction of a second.*

   i. Only use safety equipment that has been approved by an appropriate standards agency. Unapproved safety equipment may not provide adequate protection. Eye protection must be ANSI-approved and breathing protection must be NIOSH-approved for the specific hazards in the work area.

   j. Avoid unintentional starting. Prepare to begin work before turning on the tool.

   k. Do not leave the tool unattended when it is plugged into an electrical outlet. Turn off the tool, and unplug it from its electrical outlet before leaving.

   l. This product is not a toy. Keep it out of reach of children.

   m. People with pacemakers should consult their physician(s) before use. Electromagnetic fields in close proximity to heart pacemaker could cause pacemaker interference or pacemaker failure. In addition, people with pacemakers should:
   • Avoid operating alone.
   • Do not use with Trigger locked on.
   • Properly maintain and inspect to avoid electrical shock.
   • Properly ground power cord.
   Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) should also be implemented – it prevents sustained electrical shock.

   n. The warnings, precautions, and instructions discussed in this instruction manual cannot cover all possible conditions and situations that may occur. It must be understood by the operator that common sense and caution are factors which cannot be built into this product, but must be supplied by the operator.

4. **Power tool use and care**

   a. **Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.** *The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.*

b. **Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** *Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.*

c. **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or remove the battery pack, if detachable, from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** *Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.*

d. **Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool.** *Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.*

e. **Maintain power tools and accessories. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** *Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.*

f. **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** *Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.*

g. **Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** *Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.*

h. **Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease.** *Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.*

5. **Service**

a. **Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts.** *This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.*

b. Maintain labels and nameplates on the tool. These carry important safety information. If unreadable or missing, contact Harbor Freight Tools for a replacement.

6. **Safety instructions for mitre saws**

a. **Mitre saws are intended to cut wood or wood-like products, they cannot be used with abrasive cut-off wheels for cutting ferrous material such as bars, rods, studs, etc.** *Abrasive dust causes moving parts such as the lower guard to jam. Sparks from abrasive cutting will burn the lower guard, the kerf insert and other plastic parts.*

b. **Use clamps to support the workpiece whenever possible. If supporting the workpiece by hand, you must always keep your hand at least 100 mm from either side of the saw blade. Do not use this saw to cut pieces that are too small to be securely clamped or held by hand.** *If your hand is placed too close to the saw blade, there is an increased risk of injury from blade contact.*

c. **The workpiece must be stationary and clamped or held against both the fence and the table. Do not feed the workpiece into the blade or cut "freehand" in any way.** *Unrestrained or moving workpieces could be thrown at high speeds, causing injury.*

d. **Push the saw through the workpiece. Do not pull the saw through the workpiece. To make a cut, raise the saw head and pull it out over the workpiece without cutting, start the motor, press the saw head down and push the saw through the workpiece.** *Cutting on the pull stroke is likely to cause the saw blade to climb on top of the workpiece and violently throw the blade assembly towards the operator.*

e. **Never cross your hand over the intended line of cutting either in front or behind the saw blade.** *Supporting the workpiece "cross handed" i.e. holding the workpiece to the right of the saw blade with your left hand or vice versa is very dangerous.*

f. **Do not reach behind the fence with either hand closer than 100 mm from either side of the saw blade, to remove wood scraps, or for any other reason while the blade is spinning.** *The proximity of the spinning saw blade to your hand may not be obvious and you may be seriously injured.*

g. **Inspect your workpiece before cutting. If the workpiece is bowed or warped, clamp it with the outside bowed face toward the fence. Always make certain that there is no gap between the workpiece, fence and table along the line of the cut.** *Bent or warped workpieces can twist or shift and may cause binding on the spinning saw blade while cutting. There should be no nails or foreign objects in the workpiece.*

h. **Do not use the saw until the table is clear of all tools, wood scraps, etc., except for the workpiece.** *Small debris or loose pieces of wood or other objects that contact the revolving blade can be thrown with high speed.*

i. **Cut only one workpiece at a time.** *Stacked multiple workpieces cannot be adequately clamped or braced and may bind on the blade or shift during cutting.*

j. **Ensure the mitre saw is mounted or placed on a level, firm work surface before use.** *A level and firm work surface reduces the risk of the mitre saw becoming unstable.*

k. **Plan your work. Every time you change the bevel or mitre angle setting, make sure the adjustable fence is set correctly to support the workpiece and will not interfere with the blade or the guarding system.** *Without turning the tool "ON" and with no workpiece on the table, move the saw blade through a complete simulated cut to assure there will be no interference or danger of cutting the fence.*

l. **Provide adequate support such as table extensions, saw horses, etc. for a workpiece that is wider or longer than the table top.** *Workpieces longer or wider than the mitre saw table can tip if not securely supported. If the cut-off piece or workpiece tips, it can lift the lower guard or be thrown by the spinning blade.*

m. **Do not use another person as a substitute for a table extension or as additional support.** *Unstable support for the workpiece can cause the blade to bind or the workpiece to shift during the cutting operation pulling you and the helper into the spinning blade.*

n. **The cut-off piece must not be jammed or pressed by any means against the spinning saw blade.** *If confined, i.e. using length stops, the cut-off piece could get wedged against them blade and thrown violently.*

o. **Always use a clamp or a fixture designed to properly support round material such as rods or tubing.** *Rods have a tendency to roll while being cut, causing the blade to "bite" and pull the work with your hand into the blade.*

p. **Let the blade reach full speed before contacting the workpiece.** *This will reduce the risk of the workpiece being thrown.*

q. **If the workpiece or blade becomes jammed, turn the mitre saw off. Wait for all moving parts to stop and disconnect the plug from the power source and/or remove the battery pack. Then work to free the jammed material.** *Continued sawing with a jammed workpiece could cause loss of control or damage to the .mitre saw.*

r. **After finishing the cut, release the switch, hold the saw head down and wait for the blade to stop before removing the cut-off piece.** *Reaching with your hand near the coasting blade is dangerous.*

s. **Hold the handle firmly when making an incomplete cut or when releasing the switch before the saw head is completely in the down position.** *The braking action of the saw may cause the saw head to be suddenly pulled downward, causing a risk of injury.*

7. **Vibration Safety**

This tool vibrates during use.
Repeated or long-term exposure to vibration may cause temporary or permanent physical injury, particularly to the hands, arms and shoulders.
To reduce the risk of vibration-related injury:

a. Anyone using vibrating tools regularly or for an extended period should first be examined by a doctor and then have regular medical check-ups to ensure medical problems are not being caused or worsened from use. Pregnant women or people who have impaired blood circulation to the hand, past hand injuries, nervous system disorders, diabetes, or Raynaud's Disease should not use this tool. If you feel any symptoms related to vibration (such as tingling, numbness, and white or blue fingers), seek medical advice as soon as possible.

b. Do not smoke during use. Nicotine reduces the blood supply to the hands and fingers, increasing the risk of vibration-related injury.

c. Wear suitable gloves to reduce the vibration effects on the user.

d. Use tools with the lowest vibration when there is a choice.

e. Include vibration-free periods each day of work.

f. Grip tool as lightly as possible (while still keeping safe control of it). Let the tool do the work.

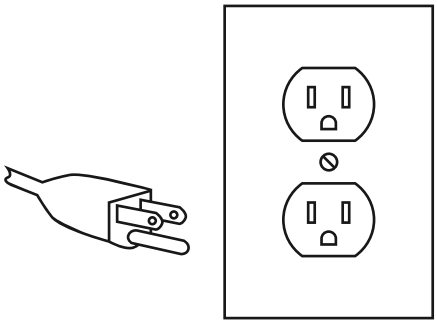
g. To reduce vibration, maintain the tool as explained in this manual. If any abnormal vibration occurs, stop use immediately.

# Grounding

**⚠WARNING**

**TO PREVENT ELECTRIC SHOCK AND DEATH FROM INCORRECT GROUNDING WIRE CONNECTION:**
**Check with a qualified electrician if you are in doubt as to whether the outlet is properly grounded. Do not modify the power cord plug provided with the tool. Never remove the grounding prong from the plug. Do not use the tool if the power cord or plug is damaged. If damaged, have it repaired by a service facility before use. If the plug will not fit the outlet, have a proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.**

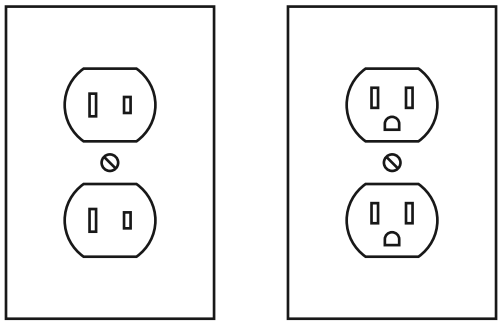
## Grounded Tools: Tools with Three Prong Plugs



**3-Prong Plug and Outlet**

1. Tools marked with "Grounding Required" have a three wire cord and three prong grounding plug. The plug must be connected to a properly grounded outlet. If the tool should electrically malfunction or break down, grounding provides a low resistance path to carry electricity away from the user, reducing the risk of electric shock. **(See 3-Prong Plug and Outlet.)**
2. The grounding prong in the plug is connected through the green wire inside the cord to the grounding system in the tool. The green wire in the cord must be the only wire connected to the tool's grounding system and must never be attached to an electrically "live" terminal. **(See 3-Prong Plug and Outlet.)**
3. The tool must be plugged into an appropriate outlet, properly installed and grounded in accordance with all codes and ordinances. The plug and outlet should look like those in the preceding illustration. **(See 3-Prong Plug and Outlet.)**

## Double Insulated Tools: Tools with Two Prong Plugs



**Outlets for 2-Prong Plug**

1. Tools marked "Double Insulated" do not require grounding. They have a special double insulation system which satisfies OSHA requirements and complies with the applicable standards of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., the Canadian Standard Association, and the National Electrical Code.
2. Double insulated tools may be used in either of the 120 volt outlets shown in the preceding illustration. **(See Outlets for 2-Prong Plug.)**

# Extension Cords

1. ***Grounded*** tools require a three wire extension cord. ***Double Insulated*** tools can use either a two or three wire extension cord.
2. As the distance from the supply outlet increases, you must use a heavier gauge extension cord. Using extension cords with inadequately sized wire causes a serious drop in voltage, resulting in loss of power and possible tool damage. **(See Table A.)**
3. The smaller the gauge number of the wire, the greater the capacity of the cord. For example, a 14 gauge cord can carry a higher current than a 16 gauge cord. **(See Table A.)**
4. When using more than one extension cord to make up the total length, make sure each cord contains at least the minimum wire size required. **(See Table A.)**
5. If you are using one extension cord for more than one tool, add the nameplate amperes and use the sum to determine the required minimum cord size. **(See Table A.)**
6. If you are using an extension cord outdoors, make sure it is marked with the suffix "W-A" ("W" in Canada) to indicate it is acceptable for outdoor use.
7. Make sure the extension cord is properly wired and in good electrical condition. Always replace a damaged extension cord or have it repaired by a qualified electrician before using it.
8. Protect the extension cords from sharp objects, excessive heat, and damp or wet areas.

**TABLE A: RECOMMENDED MINIMUM WIRE GAUGE FOR EXTENSION CORDS* (120/240 VOLT)**

| NAMEPLATE AMPERES (at full load) | EXTENSION CORD LENGTH | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 25´ | 50´ | 75´ | 100´ | 150´ |
| 0 – 2.0 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 |
| 2.1 – 3.4 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 14 |
| 3.5 – 5.0 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 |
| 5.1 – 7.0 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| 7.1 – 12.0 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 10 | - |
| 12.1 – 16.0 | 14 | 12 | 10 | - | - |
| 16.1 – 20.0 | 12 | 10 | - | - | - |

*** Based on limiting the line voltage drop to five volts at 150% of the rated amperes.**

# Symbology

| | |
|---|---|
| ⧈ | Double Insulated |
| V | Volts |
| ~ | Alternating Current |
| A | Amperes |
| $n_0$ xxxx/min. | No Load Revolutions per Minute (RPM) |

| | |
|---|---|
|  | WARNING marking concerning Risk of Eye Injury. Wear ANSI-approved safety goggles with side shields. |
|  | Read the manual before set-up and/or use. |
|  | WARNING marking concerning Risk of Fire. Do not cover ventilation ducts. Keep flammable objects away. |
|  | WARNING marking concerning Risk of Electric Shock. Properly connect power cord to appropriate outlet. |

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## Specifications

| | |
|---|---|
| Electrical Rating | 120VAC / 60Hz / 15A |
| Rated No Load Speed | 4500 RPM |
| 45° Cross Cut Capacity | 3-1/2" x 9" |
| 90° Cross Cut Capacity | 3-1/2" x 12-1/2" |
| Maximum Bevel | 48° Left and Right |
| Maximum Miter | 52° Left – 60° Right |
| Saw Blade | 10" Diameter,<br>5/8" Round Arbor<br>4500 Minimum RPM Rating |

## Setup - Before Use:

**Read the ENTIRE IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION section at the beginning of this manual including all text under subheadings therein before set up or use of this product.**

**Note:** For additional information regarding the parts listed in the following pages, refer to *Parts List and Diagram* on page 22.

# Mounting

1. Use the four bolt holes provided in the Base to mount the Miter Saw to a stable support before use. Mounting hardware not included.
2. Ensure that the Miter Saw is always stable and secure (e.g. fixed to a bench).

# Assembly

1. Slide the Dust Collection Bag over the Dust Outlet at the rear of the Saw Head Assembly.

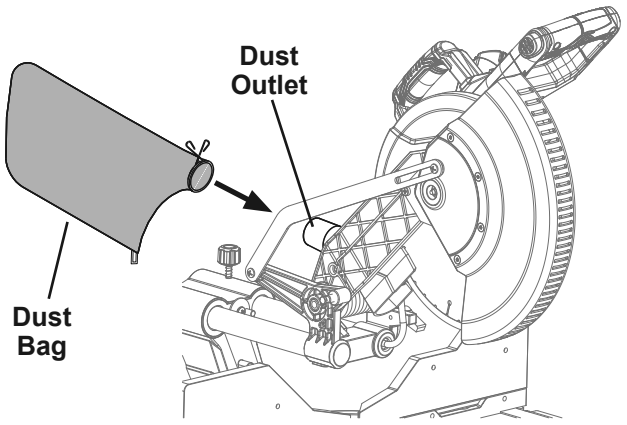



**Figure A**

2. Install the Right Sliding Fence:
   a. Loosen the Fence Lock Knob counter-clockwise.
   b. Insert the Right Sliding Fence into the slot and slide the Fence to the desired position.
   c. Tighten the Fence Lock Knob.

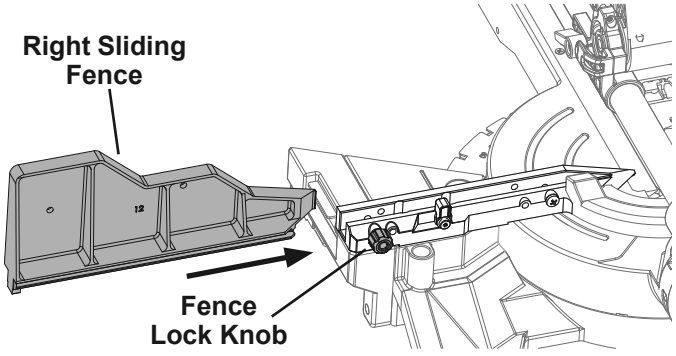
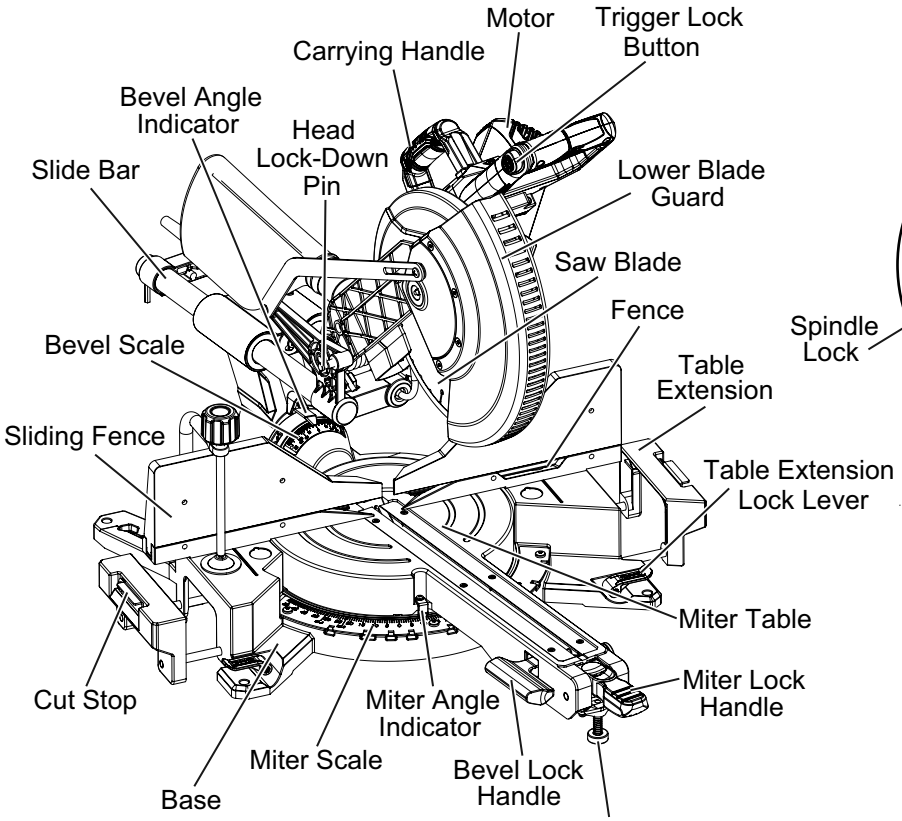
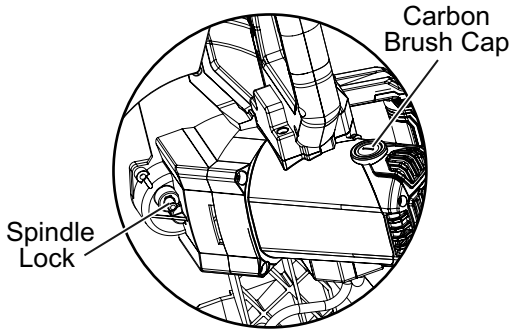
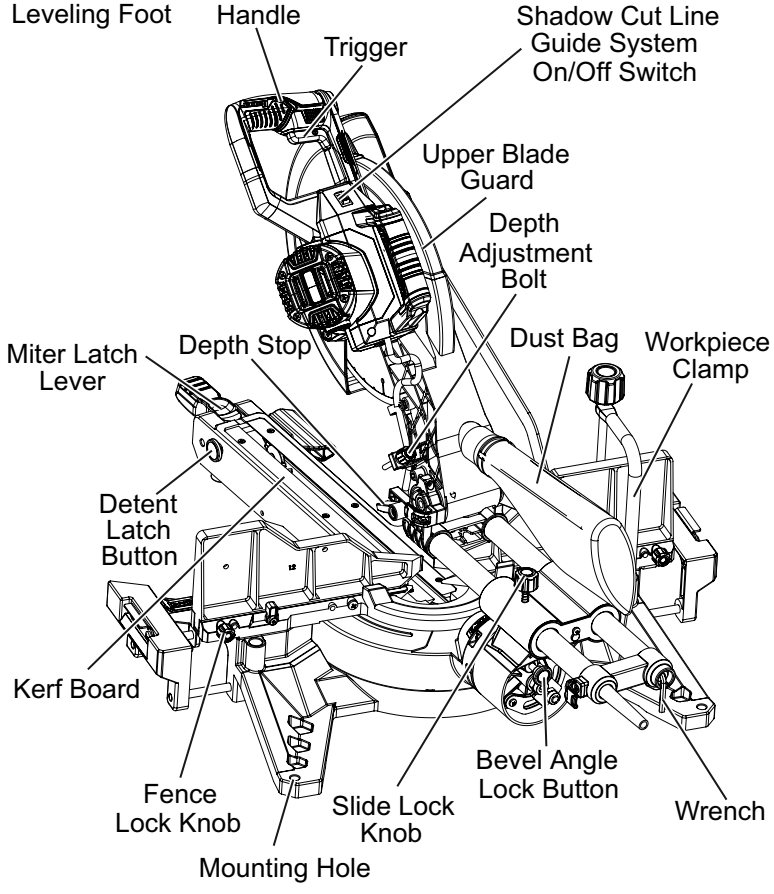



**Figure B**

# Functions


Motor
Trigger Lock Button
Carrying Handle
Bevel Angle Indicator
Head Lock-Down Pin
Slide Bar
Lower Blade Guard
Saw Blade
Fence
Bevel Scale
Table Extension
Sliding Fence
Table Extension Lock Lever
Miter Table
Miter Lock Handle
Cut Stop
Miter Angle Indicator
Miter Scale
Bevel Lock Handle
Base
Leveling Foot


Carbon Brush Cap
Spindle Lock


Handle
Trigger
Shadow Cut Line Guide System On/Off Switch
Upper Blade Guard
Depth Adjustment Bolt
Miter Latch Lever
Depth Stop
Dust Bag
Workpiece Clamp
Detent Latch Button
Kerf Board
Bevel Angle Lock Button
Fence Lock Knob
Slide Lock Knob
Wrench
Mounting Hole

## Work Area

1. Designate a work area that is clean and well lit. The work area must not allow access by children or pets to prevent distraction and injury.
2. There must not be objects, such as utility lines, nearby that will present a hazard while working.
3. Route the power cord along a safe route to reach the work area without creating a tripping hazard or exposing the power cord to possible damage. The power cord must reach the work area with enough extra length to allow free movement while working.

## Saw Blade Selection

1. Any saw blade that will be used must be marked as suitable for the material to be cut.
2. Use only a saw blade diameter in accordance with the markings on the saw. See specification table for the bore diameter and the maximum kerf of the saw blade.
3. Use only saw blades that are marked with a speed equal or higher than the speed marked on the tool.

## Guard Setup

Check that the Lower Blade Guard is in place, moves freely, and closes instantly.

## Dust Extraction Setup

1. To use the Dust Collection Bag, slide the Bag over the Dust Outlet at the rear of the Saw Head Assembly. Refer to *Assembly* on page 8.
2. The Dust Outlet also accepts a 1-1/2" vacuum hose to use a dust collection system instead of the Dust Bag.

**Read the ENTIRE IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION section at the beginning of this manual including all text under subheadings therein before set up or use of this product.**

# Tool Changing

**Note:** Replacement blade sold separately.

1. Unplug the tool from its power source.
2. Pull out the Head Lock-Down Pin, raise the Saw Head to the upper position, then raise the Lower Blade Guard out of the way and hold it up.
3. Loosen the Guard Plate Bolt until it disengages the Guard Plate.
4. Swing the Guard Plate up and out of the way.

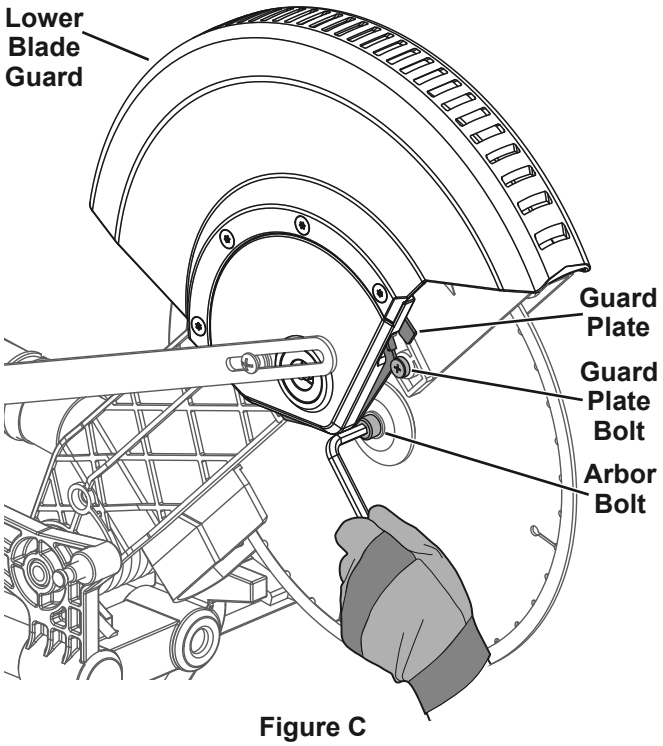



**Figure C**

5. Press in the Spindle Lock on the back of the saw's head and hold it in.
6. Remove the Arbor Bolt and Outer Flange. Refer to Figure D.
   **IMPORTANT: The Arbor Bolt has a left-handed thread and removes by turning CLOCKWISE.**

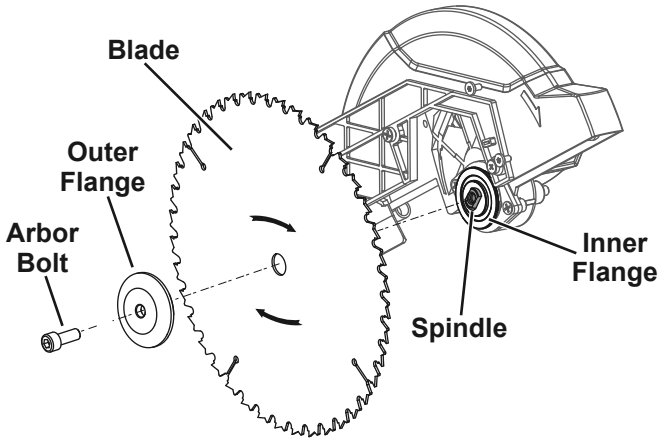



**Figure D**

**Note:** Make sure the Inner Flange stays in place on the Spindle.

7. Remove the used blade. Install the new Blade. **Make sure that the Blade's rotation arrow points in the same direction as the rotation arrow on the Upper Blade Guard.**
8. Replace the Outer Flange and Arbor Bolt. Position the cupped side of the Flange against the Blade. Hold in the Spindle Lock and wrench tighten the Arbor Bolt by turning it **COUNTERCLOCKWISE**. Release the Spindle Lock.
9. Rotate the Guard Plate back into place, and secure it with the Guard Plate Bolt.
10. **WARNING! TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY: Make sure the Lower Blade Guard operates smoothly and properly protects from the Blade before using the Saw.**

# Setting and Testing

## ⚠WARNING

**TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY FROM ACCIDENTAL OPERATION:**
**Make sure that the Trigger is in the off-position and unplug the tool from its electrical outlet before performing any procedure in this section.**

### Adjusting the Miter Angle

A miter cut is one that is at an angle across the horizontal surface of the material. 45º miter cuts to join two pieces in a right angle corner are common. A 30º cut is often used for a scarf joint or to make a chamfered end.

1. Pull up on the Miter Lock Handle to unlock the Table. Push down on the Miter Latch Lever and move the Table to the desired angle.
2. The Miter Angle Indicator will indicate the selected angle. When the Miter Latch Lever is released, the Table will lock into place at often used miter angles, including 0º, 15º, 22.5º, 31.6º, and 45º left and 0º, 15º, 22.5º, 31.6º, 45º, and 60º right.
3. To override the pre-set detents (stops) for micro adjustments at any angle, push down and hold the Miter Latch Lever and push in on the Detent Latch Button to latch in place. Release the Miter Latch Lever and adjust Table to any position on the miter scale. To disengage push down on the Miter Latch Lever to release the Detent Latch Button.

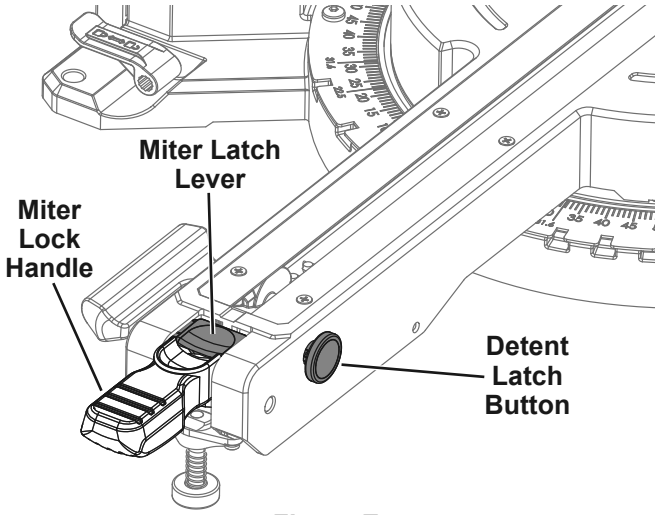



**Figure E**

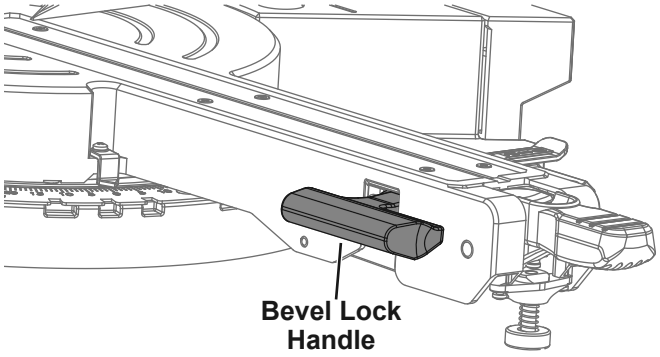
4. Push down on the Miter Lock Handle to lock the Table after adjusting the miter angle.
5. With the Table adjusted to the desired angle, place the workpiece flush against the Fence, secure it with the Clamp and make the cut.

### Adjusting the Bevel Angle

A bevel cut is one that is at an angle vertically. Bevel cuts can be used to miter relatively wide and thin material. Bevel cuts can be used in combination with a miter cut to form a compound angle. Compound angle cuts are often used in crown moldings, picture frames and similar trim materials.

1. Pull up on the Bevel Lock Handle to unlock the Saw Head Assembly.
2. To adjust the left bevel angle, move the Saw Head Assembly to the left to the desired angle. Read the angle on the Bevel Scale. To adjust the right bevel angle, pull out the Bevel Angle Lock Button at the rear of the Saw and move the Saw Head Assembly to the right to the desired angle.
3. Lock the Saw Head Assembly into position by pushing down on the Bevel Lock Handle.
4. Make a sample cut in a piece of scrap to confirm that the bevel angle is correct. If it is not, correct the angle before cutting.

**<u>WARNING!</u> TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY:**
**Adjust both sides of the Fence clear of the Blade's cutting path after making any adjustment to the cutting angle. Move the Blade through its full range of motion to ensure the Fences are clear.**



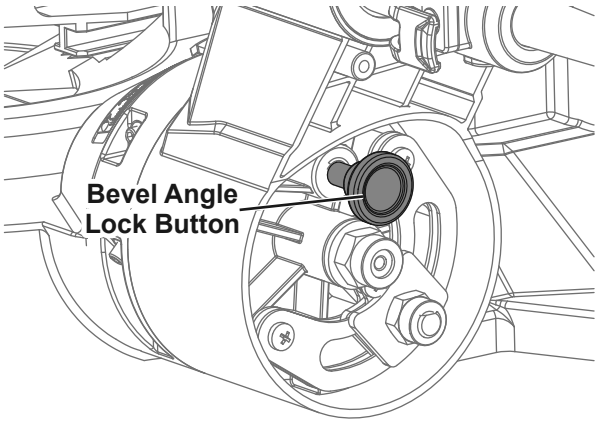




**Figure F**

## Aligning the Fence

1. After adjusting the miter, bevel, or depth setting, check and adjust both sides of the Fence.
2. Loosen one of the Fence Lock Knobs, and move its Sliding Fence to be within 1/8" of the blade.
3. Tighten the Fence Lock Knob. Make sure that the Sliding Fence still does not contact the Blade.
4. Repeat the process for the other Fence Lock Knob and Sliding Fence.

## Using the Depth Stop

If a kerfing or rabbet cut which does not cut through the workpiece is desired, use the Depth Stop to control the depth of the cut.

1. Pull out the Head Lock-Down Pin and raise the Saw Head Assembly.
2. Rotate the Depth Stop down to a horizontal position to use the Depth Adjustment Bolt setting.
3. Pull down on the Saw Head to check the current setting.
4. To change the setting, first loosen the Lock Nut on the Depth Adjustment Bolt. Turn the Depth Adjustment Bolt clockwise to decrease depth and counterclockwise to increase depth. Tighten the Lock Nut after adjustment.

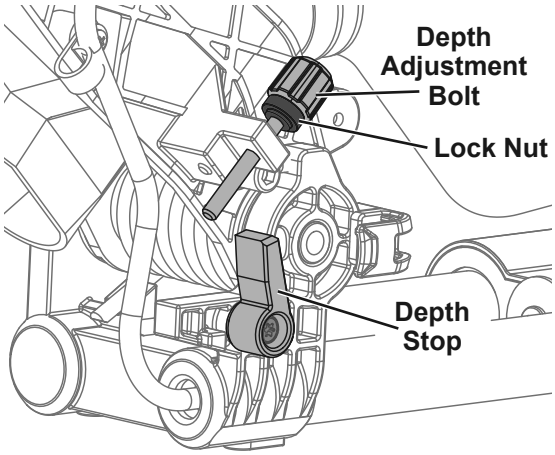



**Figure G**

5. To disengage, rotate the Depth Stop up to its vertical position.

## Kerf Board Replacement/Adjustment

If the Kerf Boards become damaged they must be replaced.

1. Remove the six screws holding the two Kerf Boards in place and lift them from the Saw.
2. Install the new Kerf Boards, placing them on either side of the cut line. Replace the six screws and tighten them slightly.

**To adjust the Kerf Boards:**

1. Lower the Saw Head Assembly and lock it down with the Head Lock-Down Pin.
2. Check for blade clearance by moving the Saw Head through its full range of motion with the bevel angle set at 0º, at maximum left bevel angle, and at maximum right bevel angle. Refer to *Adjusting the Bevel Angle* on page 12.
3. If the Saw Blade hits either of the Kerf Boards, loosen the three screws for that Board and adjust. Tighten the screws and check again for blade clearance.

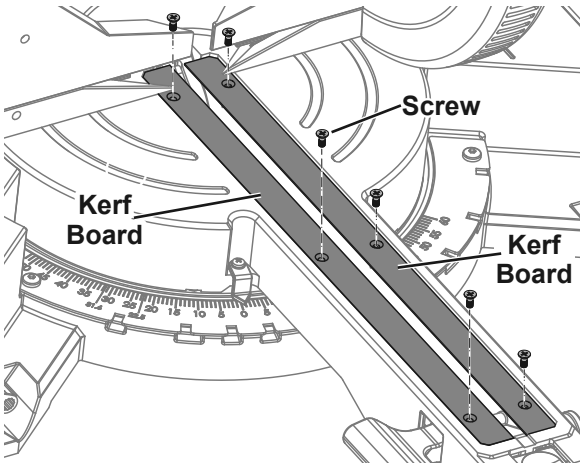



**Figure H**

4. After verifying blade clearance, tighten the six screws holding the Kerf Boards in place.

## Workpiece Set Up

1. Secure loose workpieces using a vise or clamps (not included) to prevent movement while working.
2. Cut only the following materials:

   Dimensional lumber, plywood, particle board, plastic.

**Note:** Use caution to avoid overheating the cutting tips. If cutting plastic, cut at an even pace to avoid melting it.

3. Refer to cutting capacities in the *Specifications Table* on page 8 for limitations on workpiece size.
4. Allow room on both left and right sides of Saw for extended workpieces.
5. Use additional supports if needed to ensure the stability of the workpiece. Mount the Saw so that the surface is level to the ground, and additional supports to provide a surface on the same level as the saw table. If the work surface and any workpiece supports are not level, and on the same level, unwanted bevel angles will appear in the cuts resulting in poor joinery.
6. Secure workpieces to the saw table using the Clamp or other clamping devices (not included). Securing the workpiece will provide safety by preventing kick back and by removing the need to hold workpieces near the blade by hand. Clamping the workpiece will also improve cutting accuracy by preventing the workpiece from moving during the cutting operation.

## Using the Workpiece Extension Supports

1. The Table Extensions are located on each side of the Table, and locked in place using the Table Extension Lock Levers.
2. When properly installed, the upper face of the Table Extensions are level with the Table, and provide a wider support surface for the workpiece. Each Extension has a Cut Stop Lever which can be raised to make repetitive cuts.
3. Support the workpiece to be level with the table, and so that after the cut is made the cut off pieces will not fall. Use sawhorses or other supports (not included) to support longer workpieces.
4. If the workpiece is not level, you will make an unintentional bevel cut in the material. If the workpiece is not supported, it will bind the blade and may cause the material to kick back, potentially causing injury.

## General Instructions for Use

1. Make sure that the Trigger is in the off-position, then plug in the tool.

**WARNING! TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY:**
The tool will restart automatically if stalled.

**Sliding Miter Saw Cutting Procedure**

2. Unlock the Head Lock-Down Pin.
3. Check that all adjustment knobs are tight (Miter Lock Handle, Bevel Lock Handle, Fence Lock Knobs, and Table Extension Lock Levers).
4. Blow any sawdust or debris away from the Fence. Place the work material against the Fence.
5. To use the Shadow Cut Line Guide System to align the cut, turn its Switch on. Pull the Saw Head down until the Saw Blade is close to the workpiece and the Blade's shadow appears on the work material, indicating where the Blade will cut. Align the marked location of the cut on the workpiece with the edge of the Saw Blade shadow.
6. The Saw will also operate without using the Shadow Cut Line Guide System if desired. In that case align the marked location of the cut on the work material with the saw blade. To prevent the workpiece from being cut too short, align the edge of the blade with the measured mark, keeping the rest of the blade on the waste side of the cut.
7. Hold the work material in place using the Clamp. Ensure that the work material is level and supported securely. Use saw horses or supports if necessary.



**DANGER! Saws can quickly amputate fingers if misused. Keep hands well clear of cutting area.**

8. Grip the Saw Handle, press the Trigger Lock Button with your thumb, and squeeze the Trigger to start the Saw.
9. Use two hands and hold workpiece securely against table and fence at all times.

10. With narrow material, press down lightly to cut the workpiece. Press straight down, "chopping" the material. Do not bear down on the material—use light downward pressure. If the material binds the blade, release the Trigger.
11. With wide material, move the Blade across the workpiece while cutting as follows:
    a. Loosen Slide Lock Knob and pull Saw Head Assembly forward.
    b. Press down on the Saw Handle.
    c. Push the Saw Head toward the rear to make the cut. Refer to Figure I.

    Do not bear down on the material—use light downward and lateral pressure. If the material binds the blade, release the Trigger.
12. When the cut is completed, raise the Saw Head, release the Trigger, wait for the Blade to stop turning, release the Clamp and remove the workpiece from the Saw.
13. To prevent accidents, turn off the tool and unplug it after use. Clean, then store the tool indoors out of children's reach.

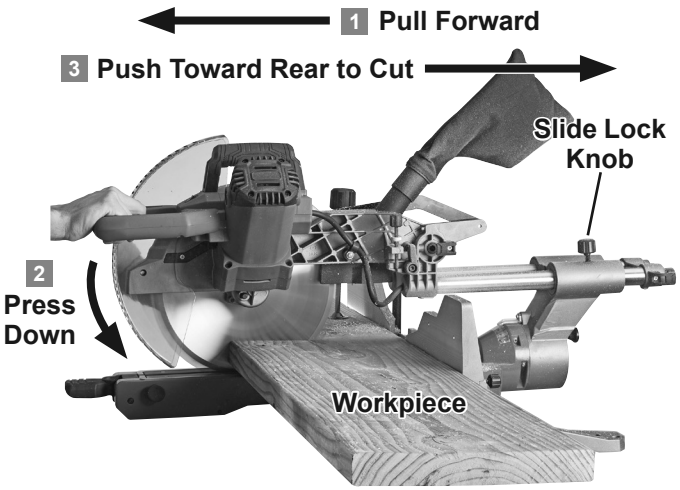
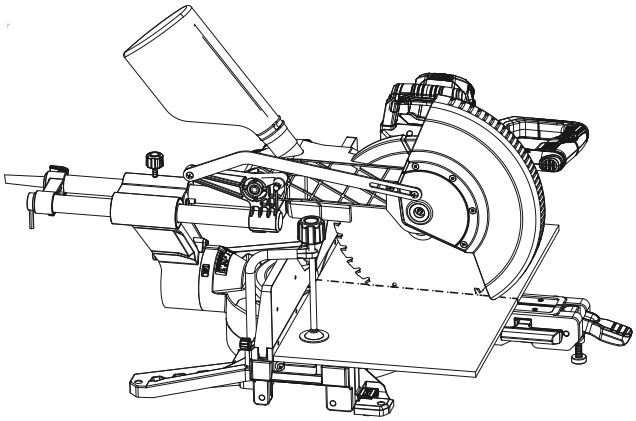


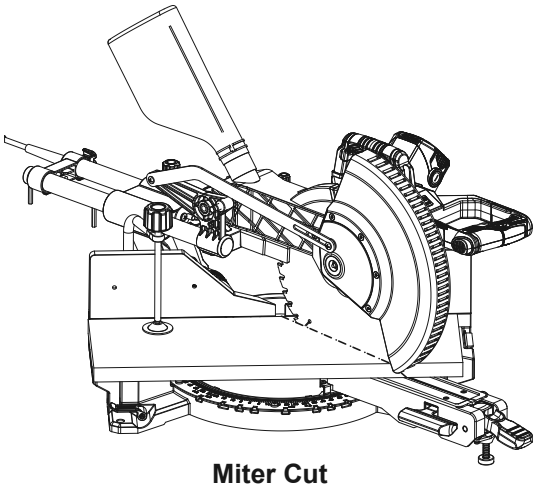

**Figure I**

14. Lock the Saw Head down and lock all other adjustments before moving the Saw. Use the Carrying Handle and handle cut outs on each side of the Base to lift and support the Saw while moving it.

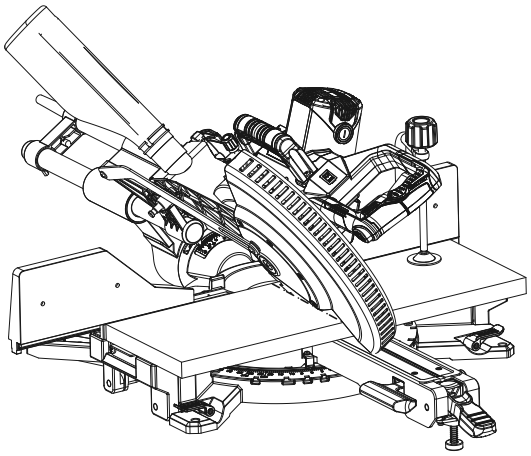
## Cutting Operations



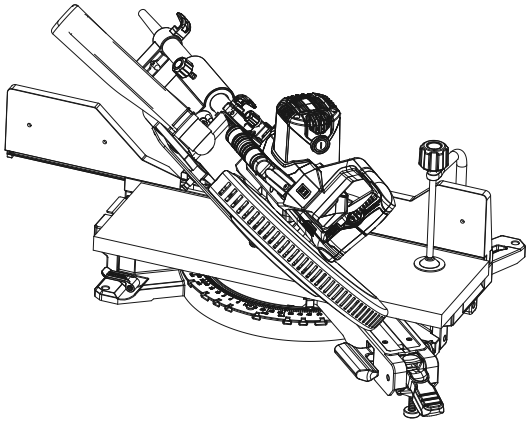
**Cross Cut**



**Miter Cut**



**Bevel Cut**



**Compound Cut**

**Procedures not specifically explained in this manual must be performed only by a qualified technician.**

## ⚠WARNING

**TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY FROM ACCIDENTAL OPERATION:**
**Make sure that the Trigger is in the off-position and unplug the tool from its electrical outlet before performing any procedure in this section.**

**TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY FROM TOOL FAILURE:**
**Do not use damaged equipment. If abnormal noise or vibration occurs, have the problem corrected before further use.**

## Cleaning, Maintenance, and Lubrication

1. **BEFORE EACH USE,** inspect the general condition of the tool. Check for:
   - loose hardware
   - misalignment or binding of moving parts
   - damaged cord/electrical wiring
   - cracked or broken parts
   - any other condition that may affect its safe operation.
2. **AFTER USE,** wipe external surfaces of the tool with clean cloth. Carefully clean the dust collection chute and the area around the Lower Blade Guard. Check that the Lower Blade Guard moves smoothly through its entire range of movement, without sticking.
3. Periodically, wear ANSI-approved safety goggles and NIOSH-approved breathing protection and blow dust out of the motor vents using dry compressed air.
4. **⚠WARNING! TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY: If the plug or the supply cord of this power tool is damaged, it must be replaced only by a qualified service technician.**

## Checking and Calibrating the Fence

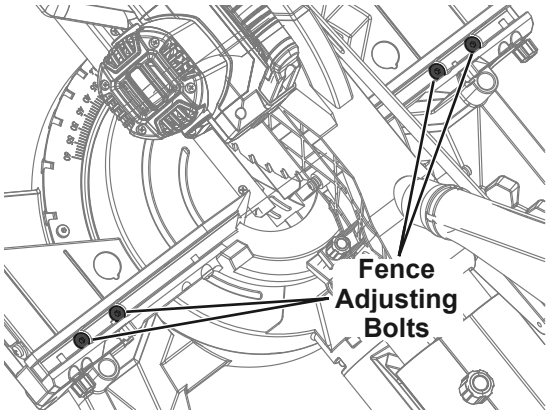
The Fence holds the workpiece in a fixed position while the Table and/or the Saw Head Assembly are adjusted in a miter or bevel angle.

To make accurate cuts, the Fence must be perpendicular (at a 90º angle) to the Saw Blade.

1. Before beginning work, make a test cut on scrap material with the Table set to the 0º miter position.
2. Check the cut with an accurate square. You can also reverse the two pieces, hold the cut ends together, and hold a good straight edge along the side of the pieces.
3. If either test reveals that the cut is not a true 90º angle, adjust the Fence before beginning work.

**<u>If Fence needs adjustment:</u>**

1. First unplug the tool.
2. Loosen the Slide Lock Knob and push the Saw Head Assembly to its rearmost position and retighten the Knob.
3. Lower the Saw Head Assembly and lock it in place using the Head Lock-Down Pin.
4. Lay a carpenter's square on the Table with one edge along the Blade and the other along the Fence. Any inaccuracy should be visible. NOTE: The square must contact the surface of the blade, not the teeth, for an accurate reading.
5. The Fence is held in place with four Fence Adjusting Bolts. Remove both Sliding Fences to access the Bolts. Loosen the Bolts slightly, and gently tap the Fence into position using a soft mallet. Tighten the Bolts and make another test cut. Repeat the process until the Fence is adjusted accurately.



# Calibrating the Bevel Angle

For making accurate cuts, the Saw Blade must be adjusted to be exactly vertical to the Table.

1. To check the angle, have the Saw Head Assembly in its normal upright position and set to the 0º bevel position. Make a cut on a piece of flat sided, fairly thick scrap material.
2. Check the cut with an accurate square. The cut should be at exactly 90º.
3. Angle can also be checked by rotating one cut-off piece 180º and holding the cut ends together. If the cut is not exactly vertical, the two pieces will form a slight angle.

**0° Bevel Angle Adjustment**

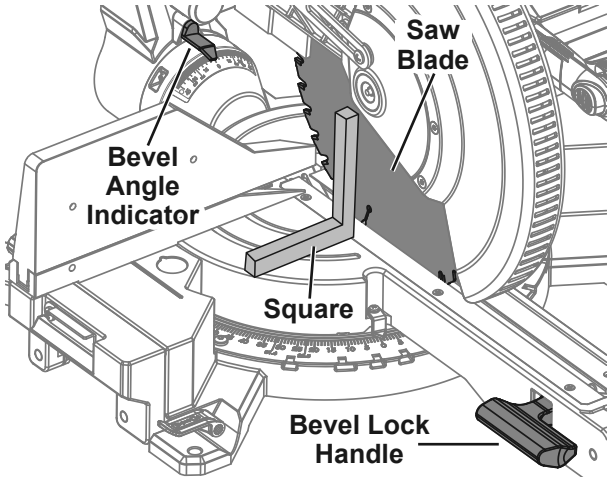
1. First unplug the tool.
2. Set the Miter Table at 0°.
3. Unlock the Bevel Lock Handle, move the Saw Head Assembly until the Bevel Angle Indicator is at 0° on the Bevel Scale, then lock the Bevel Lock Handle.
4. Pull down the Saw Head until the Blade just enters the table insert.
5. Place a framing square on the Miter Table and up against the Saw Blade. NOTE: The square must contact the surface of the Blade, not the teeth, for an accurate reading.
6. If the Blade is not 90° square with the Miter Table, loosen the 0° Bevel Set Bolt on the saw arm with a hex key (not included).
7. Adjust the saw arm perpendicular to the Miter Table.
8. After alignment is achieved, tighten the 0° Bevel Set Bolt.

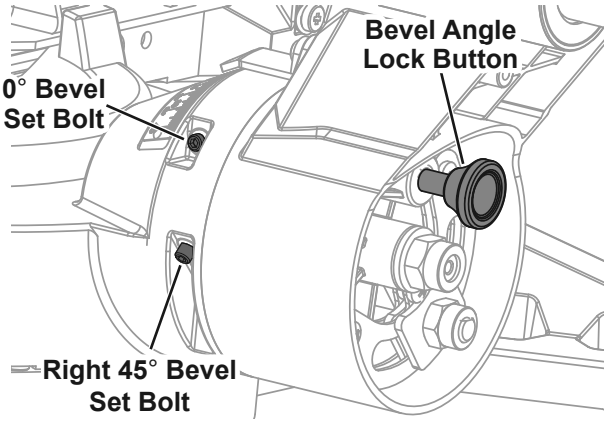
**WARNING! TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY: Adjust both sides of the Fence clear of the Blade's cutting path after making any adjustment to the cutting angle. Move the Blade through its full range of motion to ensure the Fences are clear.**

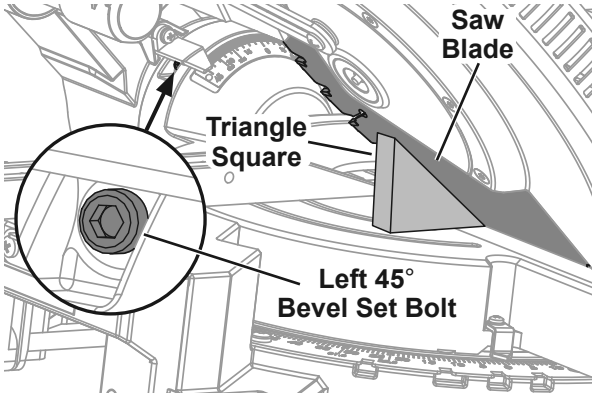
**45° Bevel Angle Adjustment**

Adjust the 45° bevel angle only after performing the 0° bevel angle adjustment.

9. Remove the Sliding Fences.
10. Unlock the Bevel Lock Handle.
11. If required, pull out the Bevel Angle Lock Button to enable the right bevel angle or bevel angle > 45°.
12. Move the Saw Head until the Bevel Angle Indicator is at left 45° on the Bevel Scale.
13. Pull down the Saw Head until the Blade just enters the table insert.
14. Place a triangle square on the Miter Table and up against the Saw Blade.
15. If the Blade is not 45° with the Miter Table, loosen the Left 45° Bevel Set Bolt on the saw arm with a hex key.
16. Adjust the saw arm 45° to the Miter Table.
17. After alignment is achieved, tighten the Left 45° Bevel Set Bolt.
18. Replace the Sliding Fences.
19. To adjust the right 45° bevel angle, perform the same procedure described above with the following excepttions:
    - Move the Saw Head until the Bevel Angle Indicator is at right 45° on the Bevel Scale.
    - Use the Right 45° Bevel Set Bolt for alignment.



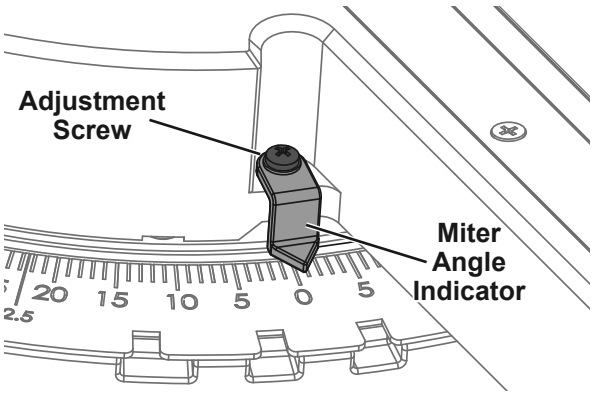



# Calibrating the Miter Angle Indicator

Check the accuracy of the Miter Angle Indicator only after checking or adjusting the Fence to confirm that it is at 90º to the Saw Blade.

1. Loosen the Adjustment Screw holding the Miter Angle Indicator in place.
2. Rotate it until the pointer is exactly on 0º.
3. Retighten the Screw.



# Troubleshooting

| Problem | Possible Causes | Likely Solutions |
|---|---|---|
| Tool will not start. | 1. Cord not connected.<br>2. No power at outlet.<br>3. Tool's thermal reset breaker tripped (if equipped).<br>4. Internal damage or wear. (Carbon brushes or Trigger, for example.) | 1. Check that cord is plugged in.<br>2. Check power at outlet. If outlet is unpowered, turn off tool and check circuit breaker. If breaker is tripped, make sure circuit is right capacity for tool and circuit has no other loads.<br>3. Turn off tool and allow to cool. Press reset button on tool.<br>4. Have technician service tool. |
| Tool operates slowly. | 1. Forcing tool to work too fast.<br>2. Extension cord too long or cord diameter too small. | 1. Allow tool to work at its own rate.<br>2. Eliminate use of extension cord. If an extension cord is needed, use one with the proper diameter for its length and load. See *Extension Cords* in *Grounding* section on page 6. |
| Performance decreases over time. | Carbon brushes worn or damaged. | Have qualified technician replace brushes. |
| Excessive noise or rattling. | Internal damage or wear. (Carbon brushes or bearings, for example.) | Have technician service tool. |
| Overheating. | 1. Forcing tool to work too fast.<br>2. Blocked motor housing vents.<br>3. Motor being strained by long or small diameter extension cord. | 1. Allow tool to work at its own rate.<br>2. Wear ANSI-approved safety goggles and NIOSH-approved dust mask/respirator while blowing dust out of motor using compressed air.<br>3. Eliminate use of extension cord. If an extension cord is needed, use one with the proper diameter for its length and load. See *Extension Cords* in *Grounding* section on page 6. |

**Follow all safety precautions whenever diagnosing or servicing the tool.**
**Disconnect power supply before service.**

# PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY

THE MANUFACTURER AND/OR DISTRIBUTOR HAS PROVIDED THE PARTS LIST AND ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM IN THIS MANUAL AS A REFERENCE TOOL ONLY. NEITHER THE MANUFACTURER OR DISTRIBUTOR MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND TO THE BUYER THAT HE OR SHE IS QUALIFIED TO MAKE ANY REPAIRS TO THE PRODUCT, OR THAT HE OR SHE IS QUALIFIED TO REPLACE ANY PARTS OF THE PRODUCT. IN FACT, THE MANUFACTURER AND/OR DISTRIBUTOR EXPRESSLY STATES THAT ALL REPAIRS AND PARTS REPLACEMENTS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY CERTIFIED AND LICENSED TECHNICIANS, AND NOT BY THE BUYER. THE BUYER ASSUMES ALL RISK AND LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF HIS OR HER REPAIRS TO THE ORIGINAL PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT PARTS THERETO, OR ARISING OUT OF HIS OR HER INSTALLATION OF REPLACEMENT PARTS THERETO.

**Record Product's Serial Number Here:**_____

**Note: If product has no serial number, record month and year of purchase instead.**

**Note:** Some parts are listed and shown for illustration purposes only, and are not available individually as replacement parts.

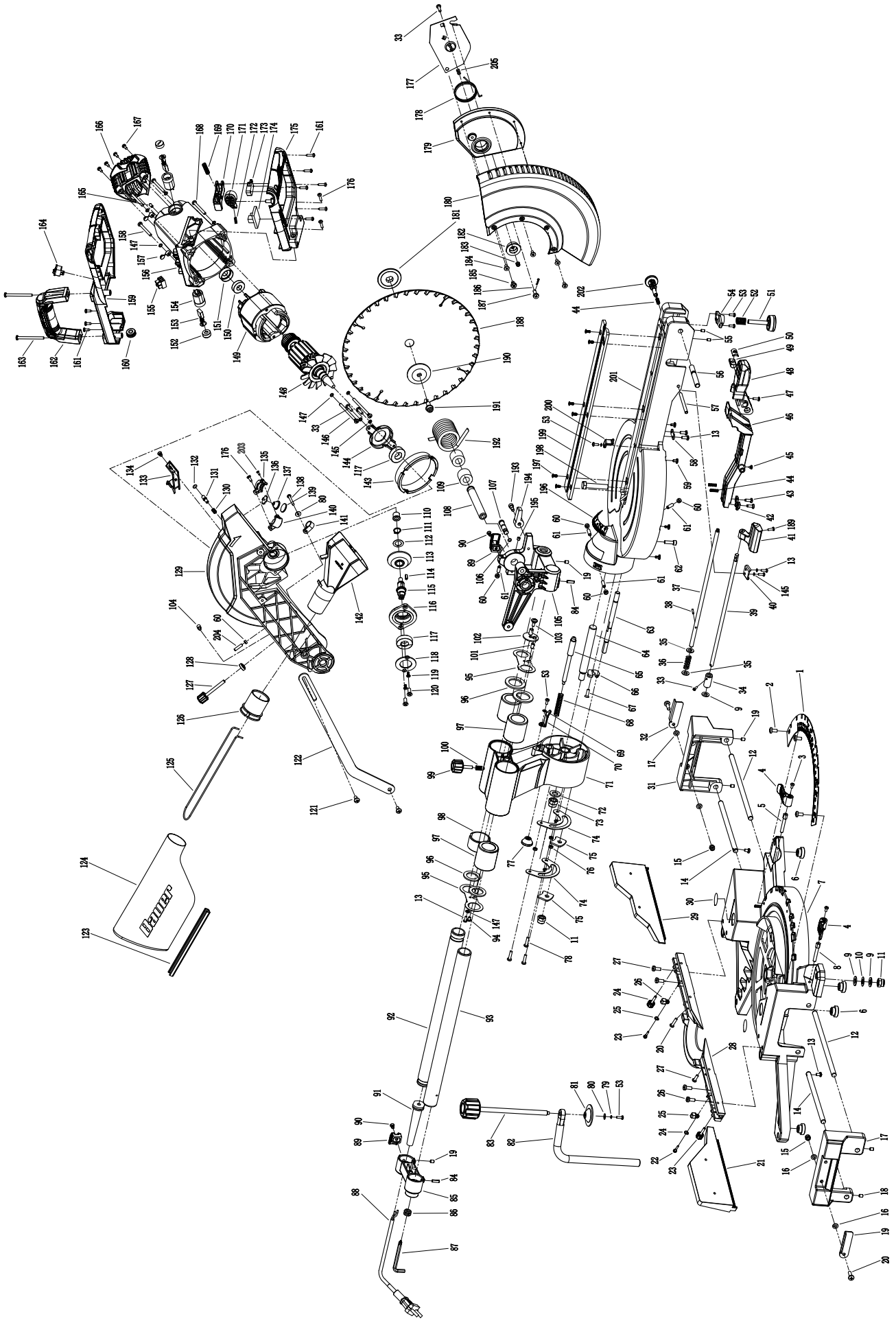
# Parts List

| Part | Description | Qty |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Miter Scale | 1 |
| 2 | Screw | 3 |
| 3 | Screw | 2 |
| 4 | Table Extension Lock Lever | 2 |
| 5 | Table Extension Bolt | 1 |
| 6 | Foot Pad | 4 |
| 7 | Base | 1 |
| 8 | Table Extension Bolt | 1 |
| 9 | Flat Washer | 2 |
| 10 | Elastic Washer | 1 |
| 11 | Locknut | 2 |
| 12 | Extension Rod Length | 2 |
| 13 | Screw | 6 |
| 14 | Short Extension Rod | 2 |
| 15 | Locknut | 2 |
| 16 | Flat Washer | 4 |
| 17 | Left Table Extension | 1 |
| 18 | Set Screw | 7 |
| 19 | Left Table Extension Cut Stop | 2 |
| 20 | Screw | 3 |
| 21 | Left Sliding Fence | 1 |
| 22 | Back Cover Screw | 2 |
| 23 | Lock Knob | 2 |
| 24 | Elastic Washer | 2 |
| 25 | Moving Limit Block | 2 |
| 26 | Bolt | 4 |
| 27 | Screw | 1 |
| 28 | Fence | 1 |
| 29 | Right Sliding Fence | 1 |
| 30 | Warning Label | 1 |
| 31 | Right Table Extension | 1 |
| 32 | Right Table Extension Cut Stop | 1 |
| 33 | Screw | 5 |
| 34 | Locking Sleeve | 1 |
| 35 | Large Flat Pad | 1 |
| 36 | Locking Handle Return Spring | 3 |
| 37 | Work Table Locking Ejector | 1 |
| 38 | Elastic Cylindrical Pin | 1 |
| 39 | Locking Lever | 1 |
| 40 | Locking Rod Pressure Plate | 1 |
| 41 | Bevel Lock Handle | 1 |
| 42 | Angle Positioning Block | 1 |
| 43 | Tapping Screw | 2 |
| 44 | Spring | 3 |
| 45 | Tapping Screws | 1 |
| 46 | Workbench Positioning Board | 1 |
| 47 | Tapping Screw | 1 |
| 48 | Work Table Locking Handle | 1 |
| 49 | Rotating Adjustment Pin | 1 |
| 50 | Block | 1 |
| 51 | Leveling Foot | 1 |
| 52 | Adjustment Screw Spring | 1 |
| 53 | Screw | 5 |
| 54 | Workbench Auxiliary Support | 1 |
| 55 | Flat End Set Screw | 2 |
| 56 | Locking Handle Shaft | 1 |
| 57 | Positioning Plate Axis | 1 |
| 58 | Press Plate | 1 |
| 59 | Friction Pad | 6 |
| 60 | Ring | 7 |
| 61 | Set Screw | 4 |
| 62 | Cap Screw | 1 |
| 63 | Arm Locking Shaft | 1 |
| 64 | Connecting Shaft | 1 |
| 65 | Head Angle Positioning Pin | 1 |
| 66 | Rotating Limit Plate | 1 |
| 67 | Screw | 1 |
| 68 | Spring | 1 |
| 69 | Flat Washer | 2 |

| Part | Description | Qty |
|---|---|---|
| 70 | Bevel Angle Indicator | 1 |
| 71 | Arm | 1 |
| 72 | Flat Washer | 1 |
| 73 | Locknut | 1 |
| 74 | Locking Friction Pad | 2 |
| 75 | Locking Pad | 2 |
| 76 | Spacer | 3 |
| 77 | Bevel Angle Lock Button | 1 |
| 78 | Screw | 3 |
| 79 | Spring Washer | 1 |
| 80 | Large Flat Pad | 2 |
| 81 | Clamp Plate | 1 |
| 82 | Clamp Rod | 1 |
| 83 | Clamp Knob | 1 |
| 84 | Elastic Cylindrical Pin | 2 |
| 85 | Connection Sleeve | 1 |
| 86 | Wrench Storage Ring | 1 |
| 87 | Hex Key | 1 |
| 88 | Power Cord | 1 |
| 89 | Power Cord Clamp | 2 |
| 90 | Screw | 3 |
| 91 | Anti-Bending Sleeve | 1 |
| 92 | Right Sliding Bar | 1 |
| 93 | Left Sliding Bar | 1 |
| 94 | Cushion | 1 |
| 95 | Bearing Baffle | 2 |
| 96 | Wool Felt | 4 |
| 97 | Linear Bearing | 3 |
| 98 | Bearing Spacer | 2 |
| 99 | Slide Lock Knob | 1 |
| 100 | Slide Lock Knob Spring | 1 |
| 101 | Pin | 1 |
| 102 | Limit Plate Assembly | 1 |
| 103 | Limit Plate Screw | 1 |
| 104 | Head Limit Screw | 1 |
| 105 | Upper Blade Guard Bracket | 1 |
| 106 | O-Ring | 1 |
| 107 | Lock Pin | 1 |
| 108 | Head Shaft | 1 |
| 109 | Torsion Spring Bushing | 2 |
| 110 | Oil Bearing | 1 |
| 111 | Shaft Retaining Ring | 1 |
| 112 | Gear Axial Washer | 1 |
| 113 | Bevel Gear | 1 |
| 114 | C-Type Shaft Key | 1 |
| 115 | Output Shaft | 1 |
| 116 | Gear Cover | 1 |
| 117 | Bearing | 2 |
| 118 | Bearing Plate | 1 |
| 119 | Screw | 2 |
| 120 | Screw | 2 |
| 121 | Baffle Screw | 2 |
| 122 | Link | 1 |
| 123 | Dust Bag Sealing Bar | 1 |
| 124 | Dust Bag | 1 |
| 125 | Dust Bag Bracket | 1 |
| 126 | Dust Port | 1 |
| 127 | Depth Adjustment Knob | 1 |
| 128 | Knurled Nut | 1 |
| 129 | Upper Blade Guard | 1 |
| 130 | Gear Lock Spring | 1 |
| 131 | Gear Lock Pin | 1 |
| 132 | Circlip | 1 |
| 133 | Wire Plate | 1 |
| 134 | Screw | 1 |
| 135 | Right Lamp Holder | 1 |
| 136 | LED Light | 1 |
| 137 | LED Cover | 1 |
| 138 | Tapping Screw | 1 |

| Part | Description | Qty |
|---|---|---|
| 139 | LED Lens | 1 |
| 140 | Left Lamp Holder | 1 |
| 141 | Clip | 1 |
| 142 | Dust Collection Chute | 1 |
| 143 | Windshield | 1 |
| 144 | Motor Shaft Pressure Plate | 1 |
| 145 | Spring Washer | 2 |
| 146 | Screw | 2 |
| 147 | Flat Washer | 6 |
| 148 | Armature Assembly | 1 |
| 149 | Stator Assembly | 1 |
| 150 | Bearing | 1 |
| 151 | Damping Ring | 1 |
| 152 | Nut | 2 |
| 153 | Carbon Brush | 2 |
| 154 | Brush Holder Assembly | 2 |
| 155 | Terminal | 1 |
| 156 | Motor Housing | 1 |
| 157 | Screw Cap | 2 |
| 158 | Screw | 2 |
| 159 | Upper Handle | 1 |
| 160 | Protective Coil | 1 |
| 161 | Tapping Screw | 9 |
| 162 | Carrying Handle | 1 |
| 163 | Screw | 2 |
| 164 | LED Switch | 1 |
| 165 | Hex Socket Set Screw | 2 |
| 166 | End Cover | 1 |
| 167 | Tapping Screw | 4 |
| 168 | Screw | 2 |
| 169 | Switch Button Spring | 2 |
| 170 | Trigger | 1 |
| 171 | Trigger Lock Button | 1 |
| 172 | Spring | 1 |
| 173 | Main Switch | 1 |
| 174 | Transformer | 1 |
| 175 | Lower Handle | 1 |
| 176 | Tapping Screw | 3 |
| 177 | Guard Plate | 1 |
| 178 | Torsion Spring | 1 |
| 179 | Shield Support Plate | 1 |
| 180 | Lower Blade Guard | 1 |
| 181 | Inner Flange | 1 |
| 182 | Guard Plate Sleeve | 1 |
| 183 | Locknut | 1 |
| 184 | Guard Connecting Screw | 4 |
| 185 | Guard Plate Screw | 1 |
| 186 | Spring Pin | 1 |
| 187 | Screw | 1 |
| 188 | Saw Blade | 1 |
| 189 | Screw | 1 |
| 190 | Outer Flange | 1 |
| 191 | Flange Bolt | 1 |
| 192 | Torsion Spring | 1 |
| 193 | Depth Stop Screw | 1 |
| 194 | Depth Stop | 1 |
| 195 | Set Screw | 1 |
| 196 | Bevel Scale | 1 |
| 197 | Countersunk Head Screw | 6 |
| 198 | Hex Head Bolt | 1 |
| 199 | Kerf Board | 2 |
| 200 | Miter Angle Indicator | 1 |
| 201 | Worktable | 1 |
| 202 | Lock Pin | 1 |
| 203 | Self-Tapping Screw | 3 |
| 204 | Set Screw | 1 |
| 205 | Shield Cushion | 1 |

# Assembly Diagram



## Limited 90 Day Warranty

Harbor Freight Tools Co. makes every effort to assure that its products meet high quality and durability standards, and warrants to the original purchaser that this product is free from defects in materials and workmanship for the period of 90 days from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to damage due directly or indirectly, to misuse, abuse, negligence or accidents, repairs or alterations outside our facilities, criminal activity, improper installation, normal wear and tear, or to lack of maintenance. We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property, or for incidental, contingent, special or consequential damages arising from the use of our product. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation of exclusion may not apply to you. THIS WARRANTY IS EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS.

To take advantage of this warranty, the product or part must be returned to us with transportation charges prepaid. Proof of purchase date and an explanation of the complaint must accompany the merchandise. If our inspection verifies the defect, we will either repair or replace the product at our election or we may elect to refund the purchase price if we cannot readily and quickly provide you with a replacement. We will return repaired products at our expense, but if we determine there is no defect, or that the defect resulted from causes not within the scope of our warranty, then you must bear the cost of returning the product.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

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