



KING KING CANADA

7-1/4" SLIDING COMPOUND MITER SAW



MODEL: 8370NS

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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WARRANTY INFORMATION

**2-YEAR
LIMITED WARRANTY
FOR THIS 7-1/4" SLIDING COMPOUND MITER SAW**

**KING CANADA TOOLS
OFFERS A 2-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY
FOR NON-COMMERCIAL USE.**

PROOF OF PURCHASE

Please keep your dated proof of purchase for warranty and servicing purposes.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Replacement parts for this product are available at our authorized King Canada service centers across Canada. Please use the 10 digit part numbers listed in this manual for all part orders where applicable.

LIMITED TOOL WARRANTY

King Canada makes every effort to ensure that this product meets high quality and durability standards. King Canada warrants to the original retail consumer a 2-year limited warranty as of the date the product was purchased at retail and that each product is free from defects in materials. Warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, normal wear and tear, negligence or accidents, repairs done by an unauthorized service center, alterations and lack of maintenance. King Canada shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, special or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

To take advantage of this limited warranty, return the product at your expense together with your dated proof of purchase to an authorized King Canada service center. Contact your retailer or visit our web site at www.kingcanada.com for an updated listing of our authorized service centers. In cooperation with our authorized service center, King Canada will either repair or replace the product if any part or parts covered under this warranty which examination proves to be defective in workmanship or material during the warranty period.

NOTE TO USER

This instruction manual is meant to serve as a guide only. Specifications and references are subject to change without prior notice.

⚠ WARNING! Only use wood-cutting blades that have a saw-blade diameter in accordance with the markings on the saw and are marked with a speed equal or higher than the speed marked on the tool.
Raise and lower the head assembly to ensure that the lower blade guard functions correctly.

KING CANADA INC. DORVAL, QUÉBEC, CANADA H9P 2Y4

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GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



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.

WORK AREA SAFETY

- **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- **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.
- **Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- **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.
- **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.
- **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- **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.
- **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.
- **If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply.** Use of an GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

PERSONAL SAFETY

- **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.
- **Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Protective equipment such as a dust mask, nonskid safety shoes, hard hat or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- **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 energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.

- **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.
- **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair and clothing away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- **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.
- **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.

POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

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

SERVICE

- 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.



SPECIFIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR MITER SAWS

- **Miter 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.
- **Use clamps to support the workpiece whenever possible. If supporting the workpiece by hand, you must always keep your hand at least 100mm 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Do not reach behind the fence with either hand closer than 100mm 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Ensure the miter saw is mounted or placed on a level, firm work surface before use.** A level and firm work surface reduces the risk of the miter saw becoming unstable.
- **Plan your work. Every time you change the bevel or miter 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.
- **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 miter saw table can tip if not securely supported. If the cutoff piece or workpiece tips, it can lift the lower guard or be thrown by the spinning blade.

- **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.
- **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 the blade and thrown violently.
- **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.
- **Let the blade reach full speed before contacting the workpiece.** This will reduce the risk of the workpiece being thrown.
- **If the workpiece or blade becomes jammed, turn the miter 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 miter saw.
- **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.
- **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.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR MITER SAWS

- Do not operate this machine until it is completely assembled and installed according to the instructions. A machine incorrectly assembled can cause serious injury.
- Obtain advice from your supervisor, instructor, or another qualified person if you are not thoroughly familiar with the operation of this machine. Knowledge is safety.
- Make certain the blade rotates in the correct direction. The teeth on the blade should point in the direction of rotation as marked on the saw.
- Tighten all clamp handles, knobs and levers prior to operation. Loose clamps can cause parts or the workpiece to be thrown at high speeds.
- Be sure all blade and blade clamps are clean, recessed sides of blade clamps are against blade and arbor screw is tightened securely. Loose or improper blade clamping may result in damage to the saw and possible personal injury.
- Do not wedge anything against the fan to hold the motor shaft. Damage to tool and possible personal injury may occur.
- Never cut ferrous metals (those with any iron or steel content) or masonry. Either of these can cause the carbide tips to fly off the blade at high speeds causing serious injury.
- Do not use abrasive wheels or blades. The excessive heat and abrasive particles generated by them may damage the saw and cause personal injury.
- Never have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade. Personal injury will occur.
- Never apply blade lubrication to a running blade. Applying lubricant could cause your hand to move into the blade resulting in serious injury.
- Do not place either hand in the blade area when the saw is connected to the power source. Inadvertent blade activation may result in serious injury.

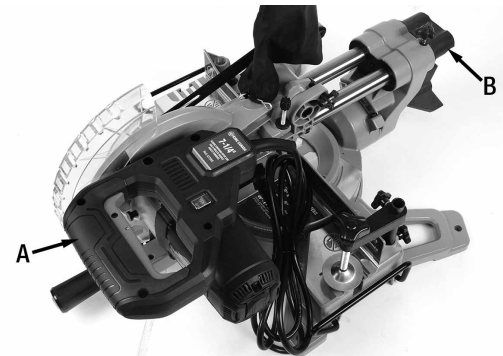
SPECIFIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR MITER SAWS continued...

- Never reach around or behind the saw blade. A blade can cause serious injury.
- Do not reach underneath the saw unless it is unplugged and turned off. Contact with saw blade may cause personal injury.
- Secure the machine to a stable supporting surface. Vibration can possibly cause the machine to slide, walk, or tip over, causing serious injury.
- Use only blades of the correct size and type specified for this tool to prevent damage to the machine and/ or serious injury.
- Inspect blade for cracks or other damage prior to operation. A cracked or damaged blade can come apart and pieces can be thrown at high speeds, causing serious injury. Replace cracked or damaged blades immediately.
- Clean the blade and blade clamps prior to operation. Cleaning the blade and blade clamps allows you to check for any damage to the blade or blade clamps. A cracked or damaged blade or blade clamp can come apart and pieces can be thrown at high speeds, causing serious injury.
- Do not use warped blades. Check to see if the blade runs true and is free from vibration. A vibrating blade can cause damage to the machine and/or serious injury.
- Keep guard in place and in working order.
- Always use the kerf plate and replace this plate when damaged. Small chip accumulation under the saw may interfere with the saw blade or may cause instability of workpiece when cutting.
- Use only blade clamps specified for this tool to prevent damage to the machine and/or serious injury.
- Clean the motor air slots of chips and sawdust. Clogged motor air slots can cause the machine to overheat, damaging the machine and possibly causing a short which could cause serious injury.
- Never lock the switch in the "ON" position. Severe personal injury may result.
- Never stand on tool. Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.
- Never leave tool running unattended. Turn power off. Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.
- To reduce the risk of injury, return the saw head to the full rear position after each crosscut operation.
- Always make sure that the miter table and head assembly (bevel function) are locked in position BEFORE operating your saw. Lock the miter table by securely tightening the miter locking handle. Lock the head assembly (bevel function) by securely tightening the bevel locking knob.
- Support long workpieces when cutting to minimize the risk of blade pinching or kickback. The saw may slip, walk or slide while cutting long or heavy boards.
- Avoid awkward operations and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause your hand to hit the blade. Always make sure you have good balance. Never operate your saw on the floor or in a crouched position.
- Never use solvents to clean plastic parts. Solvents could dissolve or otherwise damage the material.
- Do not turn the motor switch on and off rapidly. This could cause the blade to loosen, which could create a hazard. Should this ever occur, stand clear and allow the saw blade to come to a complete stop. Disconnect the saw from the power source and tighten the blade bolt securely.
- Never lift this tool by gripping the switch handle or by the miter fence.

This may cause misalignment. Always lock the head assembly in the "DOWN" position and carry the saw by holding the main handle and the rear support bracket. See (A & B) in image below.



- Always check the tool for damaged parts. Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine whether it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, broken parts and any other condition that may affect the tool's operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced by a qualified person.
- Use proper extension cord. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. See electrical page for further information.

SAFETY SYMBOLS

Some of these following symbols may be used on this tool. Please study them and learn their meaning. Proper interpretation of these symbols will allow you to operate the tool better and more safely.

Symbol	Name	Designation/Explanation
V	Voltage	Voltage
A	Amperage	Current
Hz	Hertz	Frequency (cycles per second)
~	Alternating current	Type of current
n ₀	No-load speed	Rotational speed at no load
/min	RPM	Revolutions per minute
	Class II construction	Double insulated construction

WARNING! To ensure safety and reliability, all repairs should be performed by a qualified service technician.



ELECTRICAL INFORMATION

WARNING!

ALL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS MUST BE DONE BY A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN. FAILURE TO COMPLY MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY! ALL ADJUSTMENTS OR REPAIRS MUST BE DONE WITH THE MITER SAW DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE. FAILURE TO COMPLY MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY!

WARNING: The warnings, cautions, and instructions discussed in this instruction manual can't 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.

POWER SUPPLY

WARNING: YOUR MITER SAW MUST BE CONNECTED TO A 120V, 15-AMP. BRANCH CIRCUIT. FAILURE TO CONNECT IN THIS WAY CAN RESULT IN INJURY FROM SHOCK OR FIRE.

120V OPERATION

As received from the factory, your miter saw is ready to run for 120V operation. This miter saw is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet and a plug which looks like the one illustrated in Fig.1.

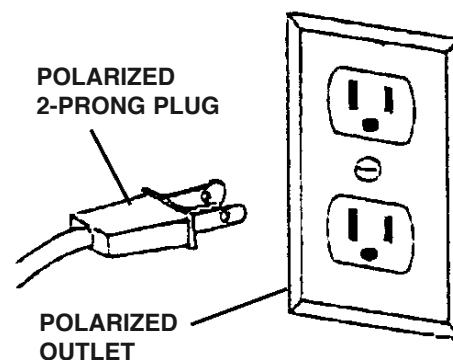


FIGURE 1

DOUBLE INSULATION

Double insulated tools are equipped with a polarized two-prong plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully into the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install a polarized outlet. Do not alter or change the plug in any way. Double insulation eliminates the need for three wire grounded power supply and grounded power cords.

EXTENSION CORDS

Improper use of extension cords may cause inefficient operation of your tool which can result in overheating. Be sure your extension cord is rated to allow sufficient current flow to the motor. If you are using the tool outdoors, use an extension cord rated for outdoor use (signified by "WA" on the jacket).

The extension cord must have a minimum wire size depending on the amperage of the tool (9.5 Amps.) and the length of the extension cord. This size is determined by its AWG (American Wire Gauge) rating. The smaller the gauge, the greater the cable's capacity.

The amount of cords used does not matter: Total length determines the minimum AWG rating. Every cord must meet the AWG rating. Use the chart shown in Fig.2 to determine what AWG rating is required for your situation. Cord length is rated in feet.

Tool's Amperage Rating	Cord Size in A.W.G.			
	Cord Length in Feet			
	25	50	100	150
3-6	18	16	16	14
6-8	18	16	14	12
8-10	18	16	14	12
10-12	18	16	14	12
12-16	14	12	-	-

FIGURE 2

SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL	8370NS
Motor	9.5 Amp.
Voltage	120V, 1 phase, 60 Hz
Diameter of arbor	5/8"
Blade speed	5,000 RPM
Maximum cutting height	2-3/8"
Crosscut (H x W)	2" x 8"
Miter 45° right or left (H x W)	2" x 6"
Bevel 45° left (H x W)	1-1/2" x 8"
Compound capacity 45° bevel 45° miter (H x W)	1-1/2" x 6"
Assembled dimensions (LxWxH)/weight	30" x 25" x 19-1/4" / 23 lbs
Package dimensions (LxWxH)/weight	29" x 19-1/2" x 13-3/4" / 28 lbs

UNPACKING & ASSEMBLY



UNPACKING

Due to modern mass production techniques, it is unlikely that your King Canada Power tool is faulty or that a part is missing. If you find anything wrong, do not operate the tool until the parts have been replaced or the fault has been rectified. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury.

1. Remove all loose parts from the carton.
2. Remove the packing materials from around the saw.
3. Carefully lift the saw from the carton and place it on a level work surface.
4. The saw has been shipped with the saw arm locked in the down position. To release the saw arm, push down on the top of the saw arm, pull the saw head release knob (A) Fig.3.

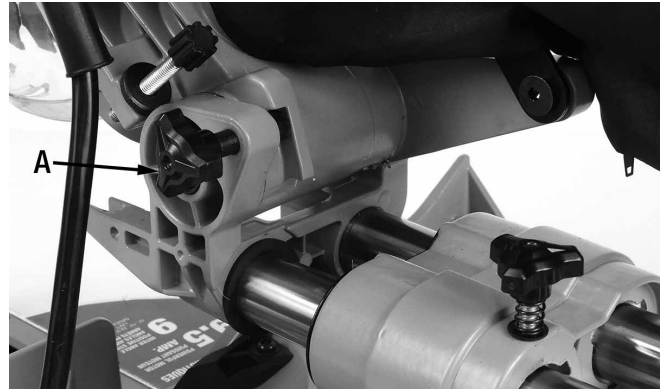


FIGURE 3

WARNING: Do not lift the saw while holding on to the guards. Use the main handle and the rear rail support.

RETRACTABLE EXTENSION WINGS

Before using this miter saw, it is recommended to use the extension wings to support your workpiece. Simply loosen extension wing lock knob (B) Fig.4, pull out the extension wing (A) and secure it in place by tightening the extension wing lock knob (B). Repeat for the other extension wing.

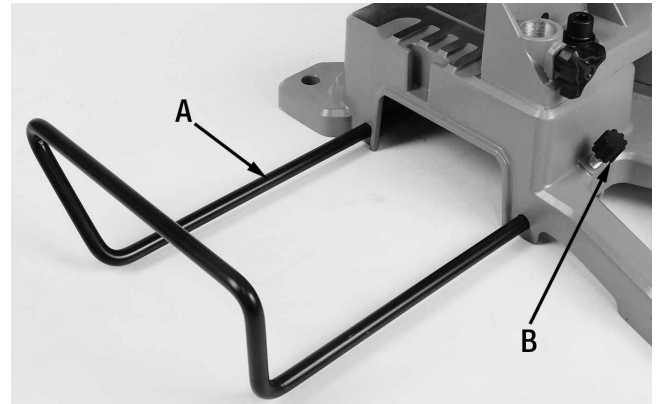


FIGURE 4

INSTALLATION OF THE WORK CLAMP (VISE)

The miter saw has two mounting holes behind the fence for use when mounting the work clamp (vise) is needed.

1. Insert the work clamp assembly (A & B) Fig.5 into the desired mounting hole behind the fence. Secure the assembly to the fence with a lock knob (C), make sure the lock knob tightens against the notch in the bar (B).
2. Position the work clamp (A) Fig.5 to maximize clearance from the head assembly. Loosen work clamp lock knob (D), adjust the height of the work clamp (A), tighten lock knob once height is set.
3. Turn work clamp knob (E) Fig.5 to tighten the work clamp and secure workpiece.
4. Move the head assembly up and down and forward and back (See the detail instructions in the "ADJUSTMENTS") to be sure that it clears the clamp.

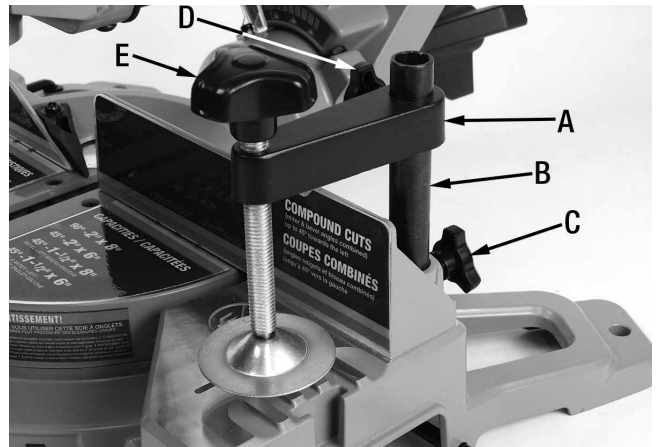


FIGURE 5

⚠ WARNING! In some operations, such as bevel cuts, the work clamp interfere with the operation of the blade-guard assembly. Always make sure that there is no interference with the blade guard prior to beginning any cutting operation to reduce the risk of serious personal injury. The work clamp provides greater control by clamping the workpiece to the saw table. It also prevents the workpiece from creeping toward the saw blade. This is very helpful when cutting compound miters. Depending on the cutting operation and the size of the workpiece, it may be necessary to use a C-clamp instead of the work clamp to secure the workpiece prior to making the cut. The work clamp can be installed and used on either side of the blade.



ASSEMBLY & ADJUSTMENTS

DUST BAG

The dust bag (A) Fig.6 fits into the dust bag adaptor (B) at the rear of the saw head. For more efficient operation, empty the dust bag when it is no more than half full. This allows better air flow through the bag.

BENCH MOUNTING

The saw base has holes in its base to facilitate bench mounting.

1. Fix the saw to a bench using 4 hex. bolts and hex. nuts.
2. If desired, you can mount the saw to a piece of 1/2" or thicker plywood which can then be clamped to your work support or moved to other job sites and reclamped.

CAUTION: Make sure that the mounting surface is not warped as an uneven surface can cause binding and inaccurate sawing.

DEPTH OF CUT STOP ADJUSTMENT

In its highest position, the depth adjustment knob (A) Fig.7 allows the saw blade to cut right through a workpiece, as it clears the stop (C). When the saw arm is lifted, and the lock nut (B) is loosened, the depth adjustment knob can be lowered so that the depth adjustment knob contacts the stop (C) as the saw arm is lowered. This restricts the cut to a "adjusted depth" in the workpiece. The depth of cut can be adjusted with the depth adjustment knob and locked in position with the lock nut (B).

ADJUSTING BEVEL ANGLE

This miter saw is capable of bevel angles which means the saw head can be inclined towards the left. There are 2 positive stops at 0° and 45°. To adjust the saw head to any bevel angle or at a positive stop:

Loosen the bevel lock knob (A) Fig.8, the saw head can be inclined to any angle you desire. If you incline the head all the way to the left, you will get a 45° bevel angle. Once the desired bevel angle is obtained, it is very important that you retighten the bevel lock knob (A).

SETTING THE BLADE SQUARE WITH THE TABLE

1. Make sure that the electrical plug is removed from the main power supply.
2. Loosen the miter lock handle.
3. Rotate the table until the pointer is positioned at 0°.
4. Retighten the miter lock handle.
5. Loosen the bevel lock knob (A) Fig.8 at the rear of the machine and set the saw arm at 0° bevel (the blade at 90° to the miter table). Tighten the bevel lock knob.
6. Place a square (A) Fig.9 against the table and the flat part of the blade.

NOTE: Make sure that the square contacts the flat part of the saw blade, not the teeth.



FIGURE 6

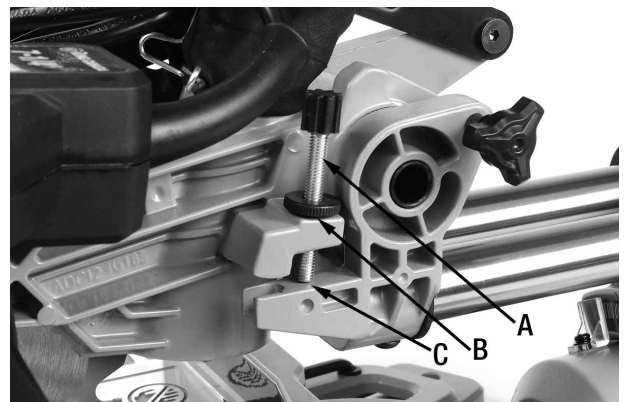


FIGURE 7



FIGURE 8

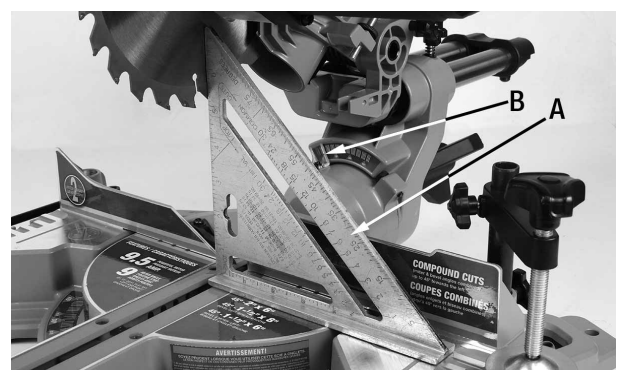


FIGURE 9

ADJUSTMENTS & OPERATION



SETTING THE BLADE SQUARE WITH THE TABLE continued...

8. Rotate the blade by hand and check the blade-to-table alignment at several points.
9. The edge of the square and the saw blade should be parallel.
10. If the saw blade angles away from the square, adjust as follows:
11. Loosen the set screw (A) Fig.12 and the hex. nut (B) on the right side of the bevel pivot, loosen the bevel lock knob (C).
12. Adjust the bevel adjustment set screw (A) in or out to bring the saw blade into alignment with the square.
13. Retighten the bevel lock knob and tighten the hex. nut (B) against the bevel pivot. Recheck the alignment, repeat if necessary.
14. Once the adjustment is done, readjust the bevel pointer (D) to line up with the 0° on the bevel scale.

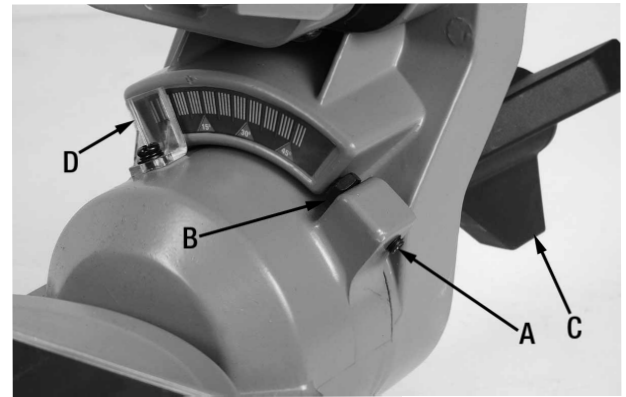


FIGURE 10

SETTING THE FENCE SQUARE WITH THE BLADE

1. Make sure that the electrical plug is removed from the main power supply.
2. Push the saw head down to its lowest position, push in the head release knob to hold the saw head in the transport position.
3. Loosen the miter lock handle.
4. Rotate the table until the pointer is positioned at 0°.
5. Retighten the miter lock handle.
6. Loosen the bevel lock knob (C) Fig.10 at the rear of the machine and set the saw arm at 0° bevel (the blade at 90° to the miter table). Tighten the bevel lock knob.
7. Place a square (A) Fig.11 against the fence (B) and the flat part of the blade.

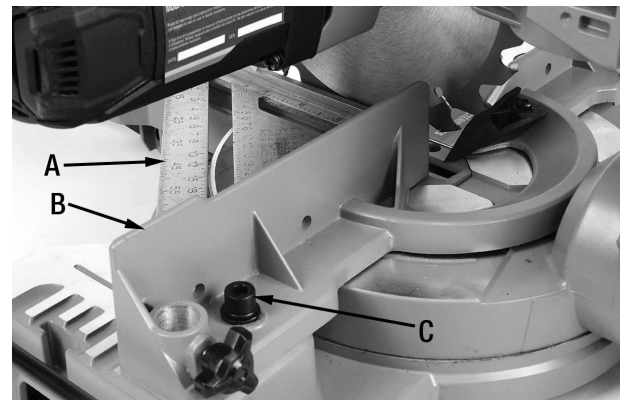


FIGURE 11

NOTE: Make sure that the square contacts the flat part of the saw blade, not the teeth.

8. The edge of the square and the fence should be parallel.
9. If the fence angles away from the square, adjust as follows:
10. Loosen the two fence cap screws (C) Fig.11 on both sides and position the fence (B) against the square and retighten all cap screws.

MITER TABLE & POSITIVE STOPS

To change the miter angle of the table, simply loosen the miter lock handle (A) Fig.12, and lift the positive stop lever (B) and swing the table to the desired angle to the right, or the left.

The miter table has positive stops at 0°, 15°, 22.5°, 31.6° and 45° to the left and right. While the table is being rotated, release the positive stop lever, the table will stop at the next positive stop. Once the desired angle is obtained, use the miter lock handle (A) to lock the table.

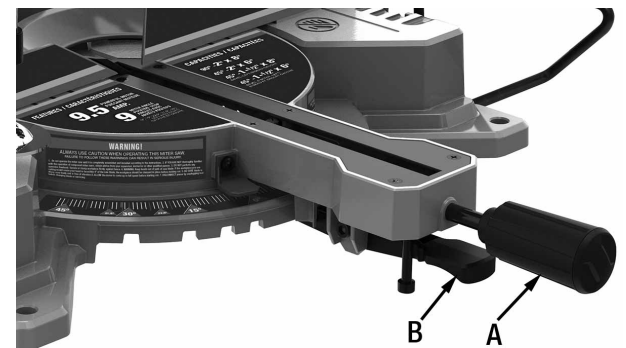


FIGURE 12

TURNING THE MITER SAW AND LED LIGHT ON/OFF

This miter saw comes with a safety feature which is designed to reduce accidental starts. The trigger (A) Fig.13 comes with a safety lever (B), this safety lever must be pressed in order to engage the trigger and turn the miter saw on. If safety lever is not pressed, the trigger can not be activated. To stop the miter saw, simply release the trigger after your operation is finished.

This miter saw also comes with a convenient LED light to illuminate the work area. The LED light switch (C) Fig.13 can be found on top of the main handle.

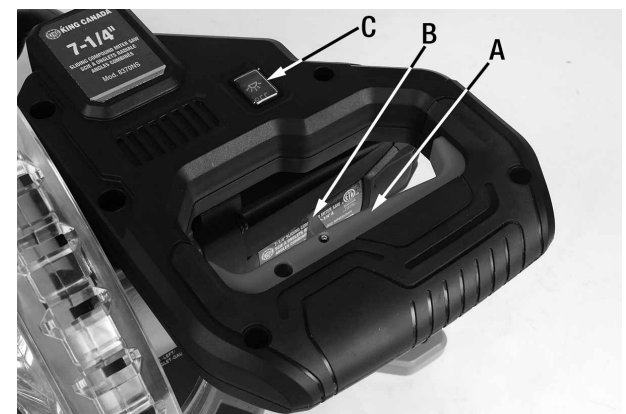


FIGURE 13



OPERATION

CUTTING OPERATIONS

TO MITER CUT/CROSSCUT

A crosscut is made by cutting across the grain of the workpiece. A straight crosscut is made with the miter table set at the 0° position. Miter crosscuts are made with the miter table set at an angle other than 0°.

1. Slide the head assembly to its most rearward position and tighten the slide-rail lock knob (A) Fig.14 securely.
2. Raise the head assembly to its full height by pulling the saw head release knob (B) Fig.14.
3. Set the bevel angle to 0°.
4. Set the miter angle to the desired position. Then tighten the miter lock knob to secure the miter table (See Miter Cuts).
5. Place the workpiece flat on the miter table with one edge securely against the fence. If the board is warped, place the convex side against the fence. If the concave edge of a board is placed against the fence, the board could collapse on the blade at the end of the cut, jamming the blade.
6. When cutting long pieces of lumber or molding, support the opposite end of the workpiece with a roller stand or with a work surface level with the saw table.
7. Lower the blade and align the cutting line on the workpiece with the edge of saw blade.
8. Grasp the workpiece firmly with one hand and secure it against the fence. Use the work clamp, a C-clamp, or other suitable clamp to secure the workpiece whenever possible.
9. Before turning on the saw, perform a dry run of the cutting operation to make sure that no problems will occur when the cut is made.
10. Grasp the main handle firmly. Turn the saw on. Allow several seconds for the blade to reach maximum speed.
11. Slowly lower the blade into and through the workpiece.
12. Release the trigger and wait until the blade comes to a complete stop before returning head assembly to the raised position and/or removing workpiece.

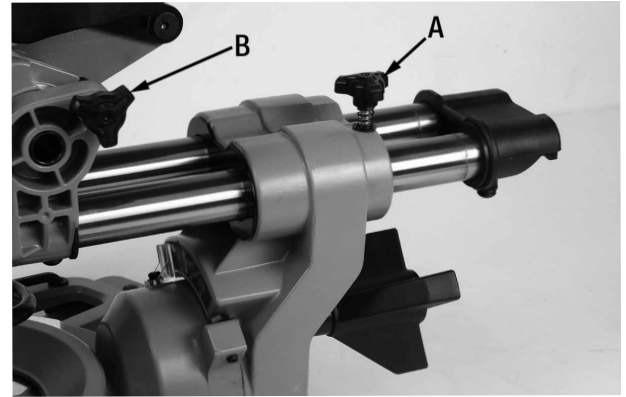


FIGURE 14

When cutting wide workpieces, you should use the sliding action, unlock the slide lock knob (A) Fig.14.

1. Raise the saw head to its highest position and slide the blade towards you.
2. Hold the handle firmly, press the safety lever and squeeze the trigger. Allow the blade to reach maximum speed.
3. Slowly lower the blade into the workpiece and slide it away from you at the same time until the workpiece is cut.
4. Release the trigger and allow the saw blade to stop rotating before raising the blade out of the workpiece. Wait until the blade stops before removing the workpiece.

MITER CUTS

1. Loosen miter lock knob (A) Fig.15, and lift the positive stop lever (B). While holding the miter lock knob, move the saw table to the desired angle. Retighten miter lock knob.
2. Properly position workpiece. Make sure workpiece is clamped firmly against the table. Use clamping position that does not interfere with operation. Before switching on, lower head assembly to make sure clamp clears guard and head assembly.
3. Follow procedures for either crosscuts or slide cuts.
4. Wait until blade comes to a complete stop before returning head assembly to the raised position and/or removing workpiece.

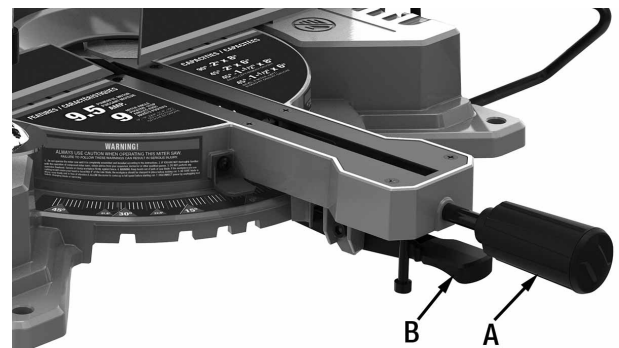


FIGURE 15

BEVEL CUTS

A bevel cut is made by cutting across the grain of the workpiece with the blade angled to the fence and miter table. The miter table is set at the 0° position and the saw head is set at an angle between 0° and 45° to the left.

1. Pull the saw head release knob (B) Fig.14 and lift the saw head to its full height.
2. Loosen the miter lock handle.
3. Rotate the miter table until the pointer aligns with zero on miter scale.
4. Retighten the miter lock handle.

WARNING: Be sure to tighten the miter lock handle before making a cut. Failure to do so could result in the table moving during the cut and serious personal injury.

OPERATION



BEVEL CUTS continued...

5. Loosen the bevel lock knob (A) Fig.17 and move the saw arm to the desired bevel angle (between 0° and 45° to the left). Retighten the bevel lock knob.
6. Place the workpiece flat on the table with one edge securely against the fence. If the board is warped, place the convex side against the fence. If the concave side is place against the fence, the board could break and jam the blade.
7. When cutting long pieces of timber, support the opposite end of the timber with the extension wings.
8. Use the vise to secure the workpiece whenever possible.
9. Before turning on the saw, perform a dry run of the cutting operation to check that there are no problems.
10. Hold the handle firmly, press the lever safety and squeeze the trigger. Allow the blade to reach maximum speed.
11. Slowly lower the blade into and through the workpiece.
12. Release the switch trigger and allow the saw blade to stop rotating before raising the blade out of the workpiece. Wait until the blade stops before removing the workpiece.

CUTTING GROOVES

The depth of cut stop is a feature which can be used for cutting grooves in a workpiece. In its highest position, the depth adjustment knob (A) Fig.16 allows the saw blade to cut right through a workpiece, as it clears the stop (C). When the saw arm is lifted, and the lock nut (B) is loosened, the depth adjustment knob can be lowered so that the depth adjustment knob contacts the stop (C) as the saw arm is lowered. This restricts the cut to a "adjusted depth" in the workpiece. The depth of cut can be adjusted with the adjustment knob and locked in position with the lock nut (B). A groove should be cut as a slide cut.

1. Loosen the lock nut (B) Fig.16, rotate the depth adjustment knob (A) to the desired cutting depth, and retighten the lock nut.
2. Plug the saw into an electrical socket.
3. Cut the two outside edges of the groove.
4. After cutting a groove, turn off the saw and wait for blade to stop.
5. To create the groove, use a wood chisel or make multiple passes with a router to remove the material between the outside edges.

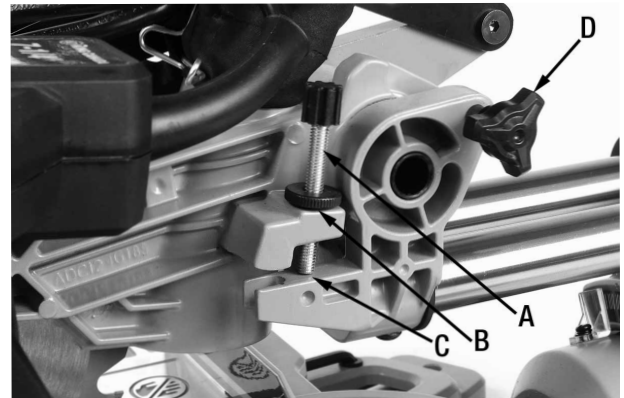


FIGURE 16

COMPOUND CUT

A compound cut involves using a miter angle and a bevel angle at the same time. It is used in making picture frames, to cut mouldings, making boxes with sloping sides and for roof framing. Always make a test cut on a piece of scrap wood before cutting into good material. Use the slide action when cutting wide workpieces, unlock slide by loosening lock knob (A) Fig.14.

1. Pull the saw head release knob (D) Fig.16 and lift the saw head to its full height.
2. Loosen the miter lock handle.
3. Rotate the miter table until the pointer aligns with the desired angle on the miter scale.
4. Tighten the miter lock handle.

Warning: Be sure to tighten the miter lock knob before making a cut. Failure to do so could result in the table moving during the cut and serious personal injury.

5. Loosen the bevel lock knob (A) Fig.17 and move the saw arm to the left to the desired bevel angle (between 0° and 45°). Tighten the bevel lock knob.
6. Place the workpiece flat on the table with one edge securely against the fence. If the board is warped, place the convex side against the fence. If the concave side is placed against the fence, the board should break and jam the blade.
7. When cutting long pieces of wood, support the long pieces using the extension wings.
8. Use the vertical vise to secure the workpiece whenever possible.
9. Before turning on the saw, perform a dry run of the cutting operation to check that there are no problems.
10. Hold the handle firmly, press the lever safety and squeeze the trigger. Allow the blade to reach maximum speed.
11. Slowly lower the blade into and through the workpiece.
12. Release the trigger and allow the saw blade to stop rotating before raising the blade out of the workpiece. Wait until the blade stops before moving the workpiece.



FIGURE 17



REPLACING/ INSTALLING BLADE

REPLACING/INSTALLING BLADE

DANGER!

- Never attempt to use a blade larger than the stated capacity of the miter saw (7-1/4"). It will come into contact with the blade guards.
- Never use a blade that is too thick to allow the outer blade flange to engage with the flats on the spindle. It will prevent the blade cap screw from properly securing the blade on the spindle.
- Do not use this miter saw to cut metal or masonry.

1. Make sure that the power cord is removed from the main power supply.
2. Push down on the saw arm and pull the saw head release knob to disengage the saw head.
3. Raise the saw head to its highest position.
4. Lift blade guard up slightly to gain access to the round Phillips head screw (A) Fig.18. Loosen round Phillips head screw (A) with a screwdriver until the spring tension plate (B) automatically lift upwards as shown, giving you access to the blade fixing cap screw (C).
5. Completely depress the spindle lock button (A) Fig.19 using one hand. Rotate the blade by hand until the spindle locks.
6. Use the blade wrench (A) Fig.20/(A) Fig.21 supplied to remove the blade cap screw (B) Fig.21, loosen in a clockwise direction as the blade cap screw has a left hand thread.
7. Remove the outer blade flange (C) Fig.21 and the blade.
8. Wipe a drop of oil onto the inner and outer blade flanges.
9. Fit the new blade onto the spindle, make sure that the blade has the appropriate arbor size (5/8") and diameter (7-1/4"), also make sure the inner blade flange sits properly behind the blade.

CAUTION: Always install the blade with the blade teeth pointing downwards, as shown in Fig.18. The direction of the blade rotation is also stamped with an arrow on the upper blade guard.

10. Reposition the outer blade flange.
11. Depress the spindle lock (A) Fig.19, reposition and secure the blade cap screw using the blade wrench. Tighten the blade cap screw in a counterclockwise direction as the blade bolt has a left hand thread.
12. Lower the spring tension plate (B) Fig.18, and retighten the round Phillips head screw (A) loosened in step 4 to complete the blade change/installation.

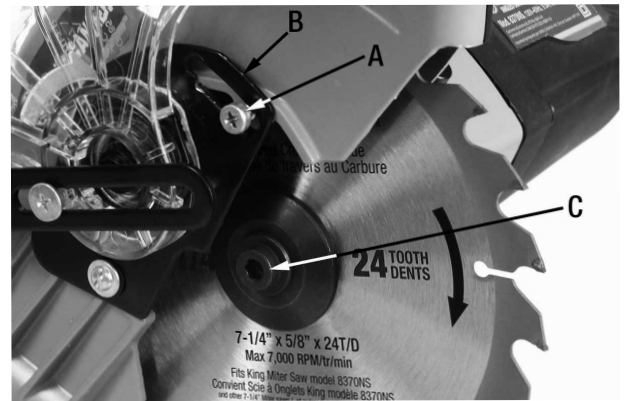


FIGURE 18



FIGURE 19

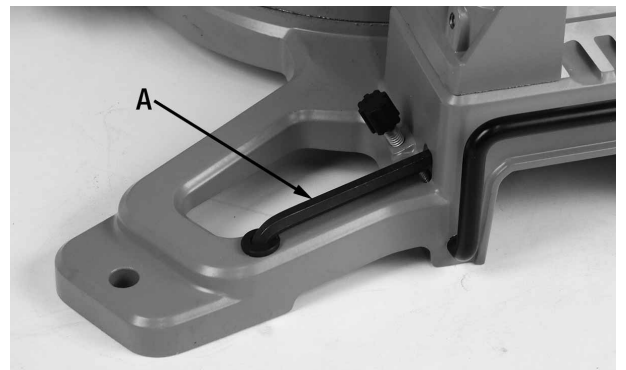


FIGURE 20

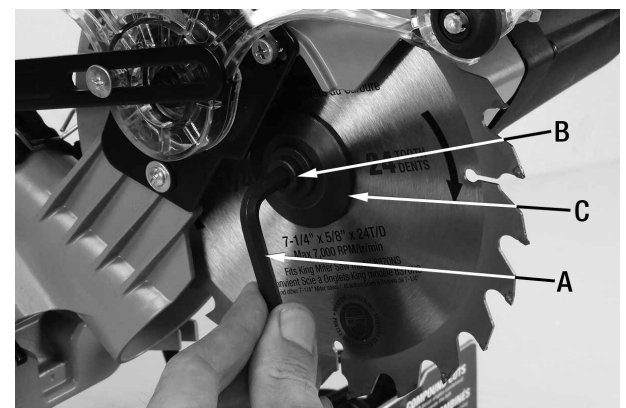


FIGURE 21

MAINTENANCE



MAINTENANCE

All the ball bearings are sealed and lubricated for life and will require no maintenance.

Cleaning

- After use, wipe off chips and dust adhering to the tool with cloth or the like. Keep the blade guards and covers clean. Lubricate the sliding portions with machine oil to prevent rust.

To maintain product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, any other maintenance or adjustment should be performed by your nearest authorized service center.

REPLACING CARBON BRUSHES

Remove and check the carbon brushes regularly (normally after 50 hours of use). The carbon brushes are installed inside the motor housing. Using a screwdriver, remove the 2 pan head screws (B) Fig.22 that hold the motor housing cap (A) in place.

Once the motor housing cap is removed, to release the carbon brush (B) Fig.23 from the holder (C), lower the retaining spring (A). Disconnect the carbon brush wire from the terminal, remove the carbon brush from the holder (C) and inspect it. Repeat this step for the second carbon brush. Carbon brushes need to be replaced once they wear down to the limit mark, see Fig.24. Keep the carbon brushes clean and free to slip in the holders.

If they have worn down to the limit mark, purchase a set of identical replacement carbon brushes (both carbon brushes should be replaced at the same time). Insert new carbon brushes into the holders, connect them to the terminals, reposition the retaining spring to secure them in place and reinstall the motor housing cap using the 2 pan head screws removed previously.



FIGURE 22

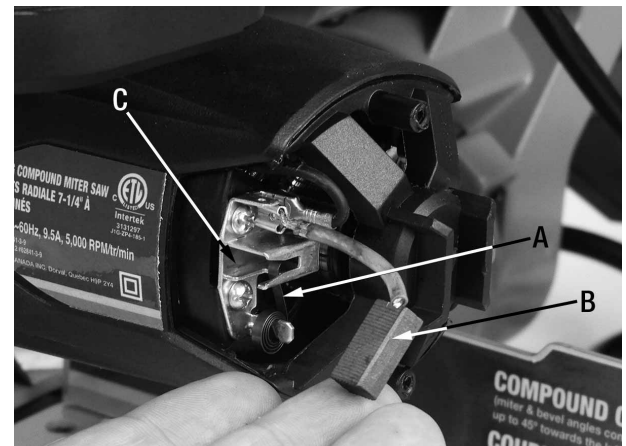


FIGURE 23

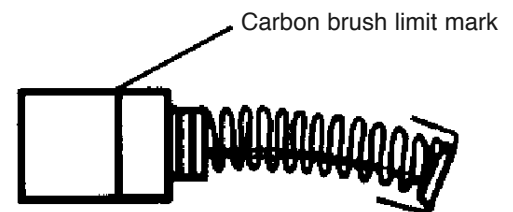


FIGURE 24

PARTS DIAGRAM & PARTS LISTS

Refer to the Parts section of the King Canada web site for the most updated parts diagram and parts list.