



10" PORTABLE WORKSITE TABLE SAW



MODEL: KC-5016C

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

COPYRIGHT © 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED BY KING CANADA TOOLS INC.



WARRANTY INFORMATION

**2-YEAR
LIMITED WARRANTY
FOR THIS 10" TABLE SAW**

**KING CANADA TOOLS
OFFERS A 2-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY
FOR 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 centres 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 centre, 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 centre. Contact your retailer or visit our web site at www.kingcanada.com for an updated listing of our authorized service centres. In cooperation with our authorized service centre, 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.

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

www.kingcanada.com

GENERAL & SPECIFIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



1. KNOW YOUR TOOL

Read and understand the owners manual and labels affixed to the tool. Learn its application and limitations as well as its specific potential hazards.

2. KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE.

Keep in good working order, properly adjusted and aligned.

3. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.

Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.

4. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.

Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Make sure the floor is clean and not slippery due to wax and sawdust build-up.

5. AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.

Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lit and provide adequate surrounding work space.

6. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY.

All visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.

7. MAKE WORKSHOP CHILD-PROOF.

Make workshop child-proof with padlocks, master switches or by removing starter keys.

8. USE PROPER SPEED.

A tool will do a better and safer job when operated at the proper speed.

9. USE RIGHT TOOL.

Don't force the tool or the attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.

10. WEAR PROPER APPAREL.

Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties or jewelry (rings, watch) because they could get caught in moving parts. Non-slip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair. Roll up long sleeves above the elbows.

11. ALWAYS WEAR SAFETY GLASSES.

Always wear safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1). Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses, they are **NOT** safety glasses. Also use a face or dust mask if operation is dusty.

12. DON'T OVERREACH.

Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

13. MAINTAIN TOOL WITH CARE.

Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

14. DISCONNECT TOOLS.

Before servicing, when changing accessories or attachments.

15. AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING.

Make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position before plugging in.

16. USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.

Consult the manual for recommended accessories. Follow the instructions that accompany the accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause hazards.

17. NEVER STAND ON TOOL.

Serious injury could occur if the tool tips over. Do not store materials such that it is necessary to stand on the tool to reach them.

18. CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.

Before further use of a tool, the guard or other parts should be carefully checked to ensure that they will operate properly and perform their intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other parts that are damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

19. NEVER LEAVE MACHINE RUNNING UNATTENDED.

Turn power "OFF". Don't leave any tool running until it comes to a complete stop.

SPECIFIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR TABLE SAW

1. ALWAYS USE THE BLADE GUARD.

Always use the blade guard and riving knife on all "thru-sawing" operations. Thru-sawing operations are those when the blade cuts completely through the workpiece as in ripping or crosscutting.

2. AVOID KICKBACKS.

Avoid kickbacks by keeping the blade sharp, the rip fence parallel to the saw blade and by keeping the riving knife and blade guard in place, aligned and functioning properly. Do not release workpiece before passing it completely behind the saw blade. Do not rip a work piece that is twisted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it along the rip fence. Do not attempt to reverse out of a cut while the blade is still turning.

3. ALWAYS HOLD THE WORK.

Always hold the work firmly against the miter gauge or fence.

4. NEVER PERFORM FREE-HAND OPERATIONS.

Never perform any operations "free-hand" which means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece. Always use either the fence or the miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece.

5. BE MINDFUL OF BODY POSITION.

Never stand or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.

6. NEVER REACH BEHIND.

Never reach behind or over the cutting tool with either hand for any reason.

7. MOVE THE RIP FENCE.

Move the rip fence out of the way when crosscutting.

8. SUPPORT LARGE PANELS.

To minimize the risk of blade pinching and kickback, always support large workpieces.

9. REMOVE ALL ACCESSORIES FROM TABLE.

Before transporting saw, remove all accessories (miter gauge, rip fence....). Failure to do so can result in an accident causing possible serious personal injury.

10. NEVER USE RIP FENCE AS A CUT-OFF GAUGE.

Never use the fence as a cut-off gauge when you are crosscutting. Move the rip fence out of the way.

11. STALLED BLADE.

Never attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw OFF. If a workpiece stalls the blade, turn the saw off for safety and also to prevent damaging the motor.

12. PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUPPORT.

To the rear and sides of the table saw for wide or long workpieces.

13. AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS.

Avoid awkward operations and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the spinning blade.

14. NEVER CUT METALS.

Never cut metals or materials that may make hazardous dust.

15. ALWAYS USE A PUSH STICK.

Always use a push stick, especially when ripping narrow workpieces. One is supplied with this saw and a pattern for making a push stick is included in this manual.



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 MACHINE 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 TABLE SAW MUST BE CONNECTED TO A 110V-120V, 15-AMP CIRCUIT BREAKER. FAILURE TO CONNECT IN THIS WAY CAN RESULT IN INJURY FROM SHOCK OR FIRE.

110V-120V OPERATION

As received from the factory, your Table saw is ready to run for 110V-120V operation. This Table saw is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet and a plug which looks like the one illustrated in Fig.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

The use of any extension cord will cause some loss of power. Use the chart in Fig.2 to determine the minimum wire size (A.W.G-American Wire Gauge) extension cord. Use only 3-wire extension cords which have 3-prong grounding type plugs and 3-hole receptacles which accept the tool's plug.

For circuits that are further away from the electrical circuit box, the wire size must be increased proportionately in order to deliver ample voltage to the Table saw motor. Refer to Fig.2 for wire length and size.

ON/OFF SWITCH

The On/Off switch (A) Fig.3 is located on the front of the Table Saw. Press the green ON button (B) to turn Table Saw On. Press the red OFF button (C) to turn Table Saw Off.

This Table Saw is equipped with an electromechanical safety switch with line voltage interruption. In case of a power failure, the Table Saw will need to be restarted using the switch.

RESET BUTTON (OVERLOAD PROTECTOR)

This table saw comes with an overload reset button (D) Fig.3 (above the On/Off Switch). When the table saw motor overheats, a safety mechanism stops the motor automatically due to motor overheating or low voltage. Press the reset button and restart the Table Saw. If the table saw does not restart, wait 5 minutes before restarting.

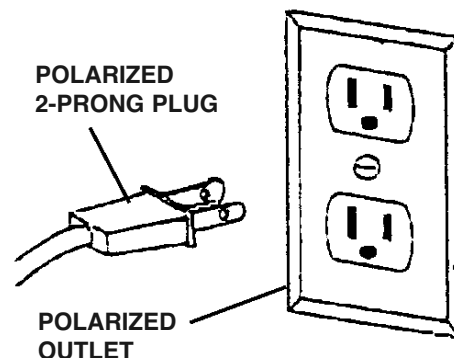


FIGURE 1

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

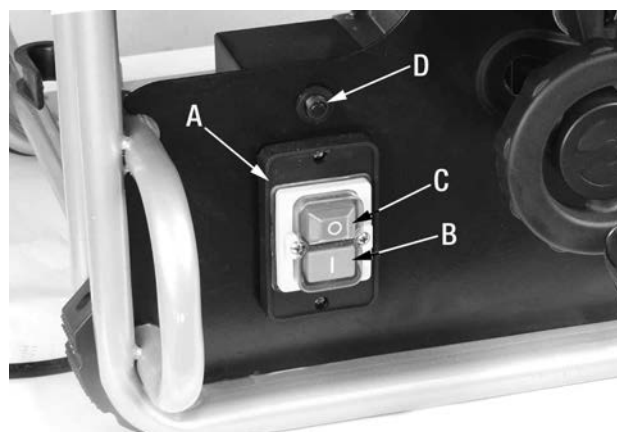
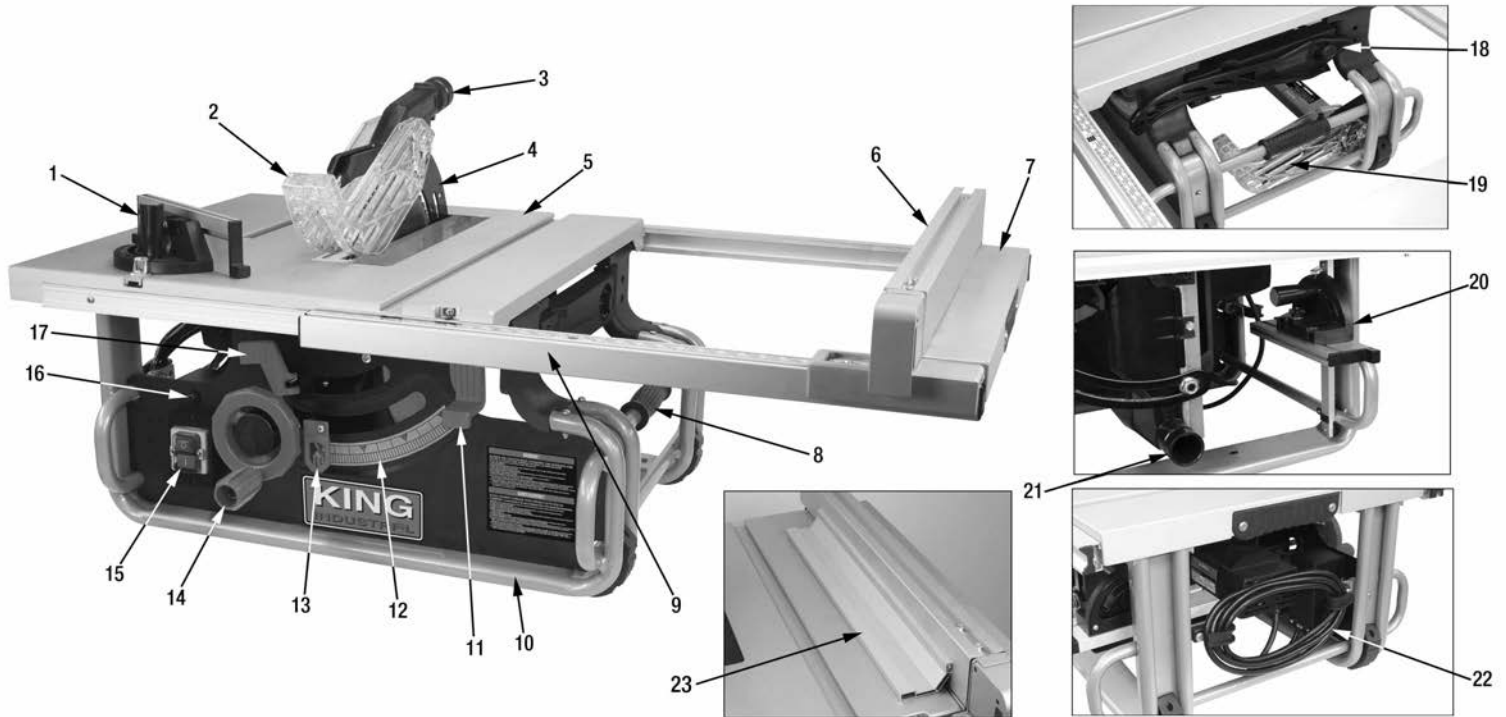


FIGURE 3

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR TABLE SAW



1. Miter gauge assembly
2. Blade guard assembly
3. 1-1/2" blade guard dust chute
4. Riving knife
5. Table
6. Rip fence assembly
7. Sliding extension table
8. Carry handle
9. Front rip fence rail with ruler

10. Heavy-duty steel frame
11. Extension table lock/release lever
12. Bevel tilt angle scale
13. Bevel tilt angle indicator
14. Blade height adjustment handwheel
15. Electromechanical On/Off switch
16. Reset
17. Bevel angle lock/release lever
18. Push stick & adjustment keys storage

19. Blade guard storage
20. Miter gauge storage
21. 1-1/2" dust chute
22. Power cord wrap posts
23. Horizontal position aluminum guide

SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL	KC-5016C
VOLTAGE	120V
AMPERAGE	15A
R.P.M	4,800
Hz	60
PHASE	1
BLADE DIAMETER	10"
DIAMETER OF ARBOR	5/8"
DEPTH OF CUT @ 45°	.2"
DEPTH OF CUT @ 90°	3-1/8"

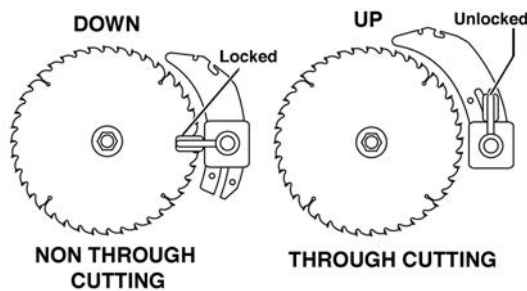


ASSEMBLY & ADJUSTMENTS

Adjusting riving knife

Remove the table insert (A) Fig.5 from the table top by unscrewing the pan head screw (B) and then pulling it upwards. Turn the blade height adjusting handwheel (A) Fig.4 counterclockwise and raise the blade to its highest position above the table.

The riving knife (C) Fig.5 consists of a metal piece, slightly thinner than the blade, that helps to keep the blade kerf open to prevent kickback. This saw is shipped with the riving knife in the non-through cutting or “down” position, as shown in illustration below. The riving knife must be positioned in the through cutting or “up” position for all other operations.



1. Unlock the riving knife lock lever (D) Fig.5 by pivoting it upwards (vertical position).
2. Push the riving knife (C) towards the lock lever to disengage it from its positioning pins/slots.
3. Pull the riving knife upwards until its bottom mounting holes engage the positioning pins and the riving knife is above the saw blade.
4. Lock the lock lever (D) by pivoting it downwards (horizontal position). Once secured, make sure the riving knife is perfectly aligned with the center of the blade, if not, it is most likely due to misalignment of the positioning pins, readjust until alignment is obtained.
5. Reinstall and secure the table insert with pan head screw.

Aligning riving knife

IMPORTANT: If riving knife is correctly mounted yet it is not perfectly centered with the blade, proceed with the following adjustment.

1. Using a straight edge (A) Fig.6, check if the riving knife is aligned with the blade as shown.
2. If an adjustment is necessary, loosen 2 cap screws (A) Fig.7 that hold the mounting bracket (B) using a hex. key. Adjust the position of the riving knife (C) to the right or left until it is perfectly aligned with the blade. Retighten cap screws.

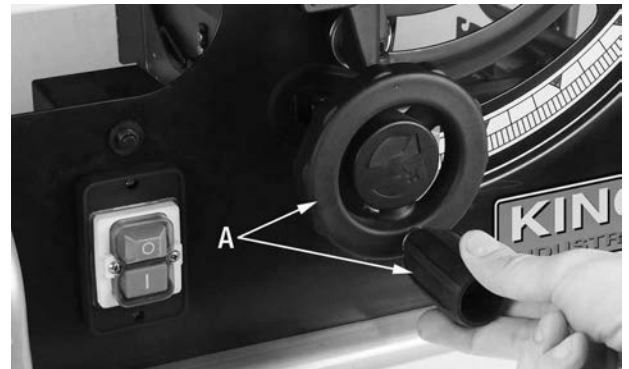


FIGURE 4

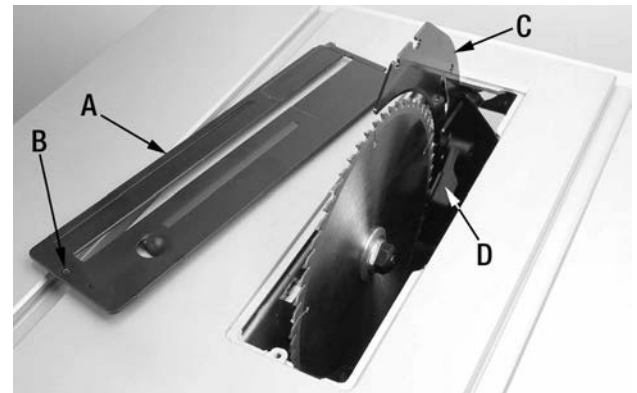


FIGURE 5



FIGURE 6

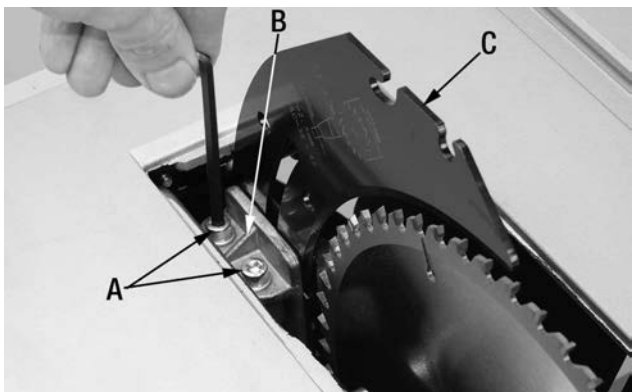


FIGURE 7

ASSEMBLY & ADJUSTMENTS



MOUNTING BLADE GUARD TO RIVING KNIFE

Mounting blade guard

- 1) Raise the blade to its highest position. Make sure riving knife is in the “up” position and secured.
- 2) Make sure to reposition and secure the table insert (A) Fig.8 in the table top opening before install blade guard.
- 3) Lower the back end shaft (B) Fig.8 of the blade guard (C) into the rear slot (D) of the riving knife as shown.
- 4) Press and hold the spring loaded button (A) Fig.9 on the right side of the blade guard and lower blade guard so it engages the front slot (E) Fig.8.
- 5) Release the spring loaded button (A) Fig.9 to lock the blade guard to the riving knife. Lift the blade guard up to check if it was locked securely.

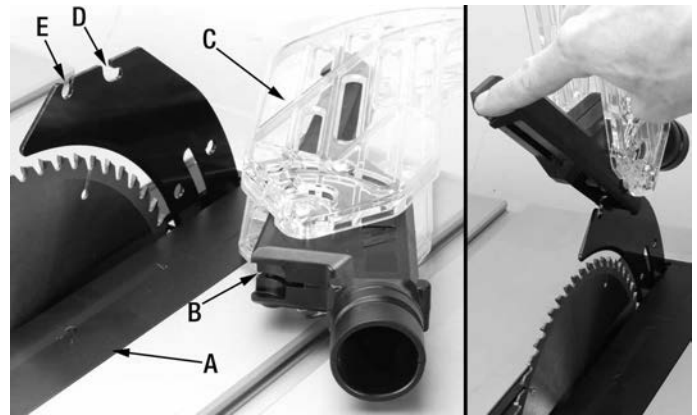


FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9

Mounting rip fence on table & adjustments

1. Align the front of the rip fence (A) Fig.10 with the side of the front rail (B). Align the back end of the rip fence with the side of the rear rail (C). Slide rip fence assembly onto both rails. Check to make sure the rip fence locking lever (D) is in the unlocked up position and rip fence slides freely on the rails.
2. Lower rip fence locking lever (D) to lock the rip fence in place.

To reduce the risks of kickback, the rip fence must be perfectly parallel to the blade. Unlock rip fence by raising locking lever (D) Fig.10. Loosen both cap screws (E) on top of the rip fence using a hex. key. Align the rip fence parallel with the blade and retighten both cap screws. Adjust the rip fence pointer (F) to the same marking by loosening pointer screw (G) and reposition pointer.

An horizontal position aluminum guide (A) Fig.11 can be installed to left side of the rip fence body in the horizontal position as shown. This aluminum guide is mainly used to safely rip thin and narrow stock, especially when cutting workpieces with the blade tilted to 45 degrees. Insert three long hex. bolts into the left side in the rip fence body, loosely secure the hex. bolts with washers and lock knobs (B). Slide the T-slot of the aluminum guide over the head of each hex. bolt, once in position, tighten lock knobs (B).

NOTE: It is not recommended to use the horizontal position aluminum guide (A) Fig.11 with the extension table extended.

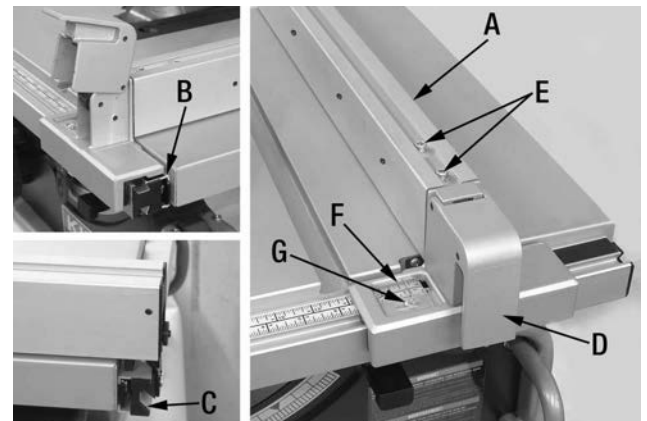


FIGURE 10

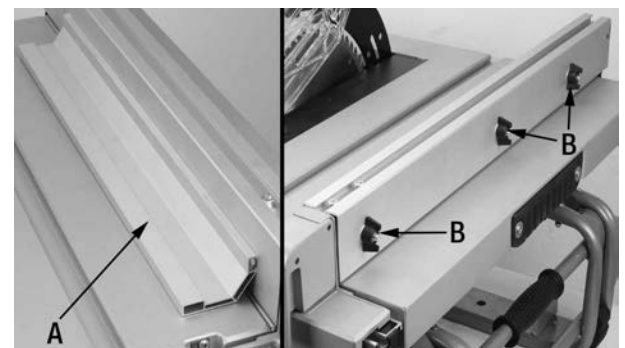


FIGURE 11



ASSEMBLY & ADJUSTMENTS

Mounting and adjusting miter gauge

When crosscutting and the blade is set at 90° or 45° to the table, the miter gauge (A) Fig.12 can be used in either the right side or left side T-slot (B) on the table. When crosscutting and the blade is tilted, use the right sided T-slot of table where the blade is tilted away from your hands and miter gauge.

1. Slide the miter gauge bar into one of the T-slots (B) in the table.
2. To adjust the miter gauge, loosen lock handle (C) and set the miter gauge body (A) so the indicator (D) aligns to the desired cutting angle, then retighten lock handle.
3. This miter gauge comes with an aluminum facing (E) which can be removed if desired by removing lock knob (F).
4. For best results, it is recommended to check the miter gauge for squareness against the saw blade. Place a square (A) Fig.13 against the blade (B), loosen lock handle (C) and place the miter gauge body against the square. Once the miter gauge body is perfectly square with the blade, retighten lock handle (C). If the pointer (D) requires alignment, loosen screw (E) and reposition the pointer, retighten screw.

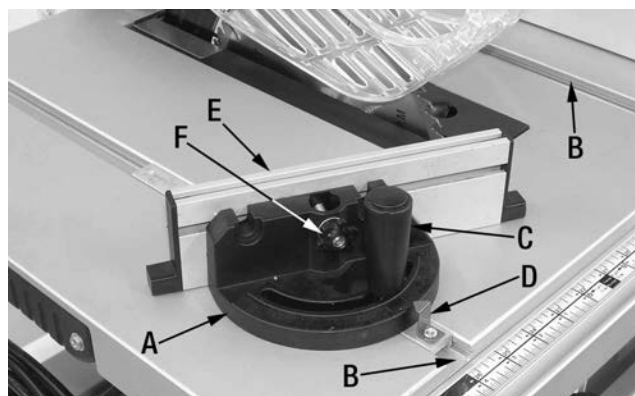


FIGURE 12

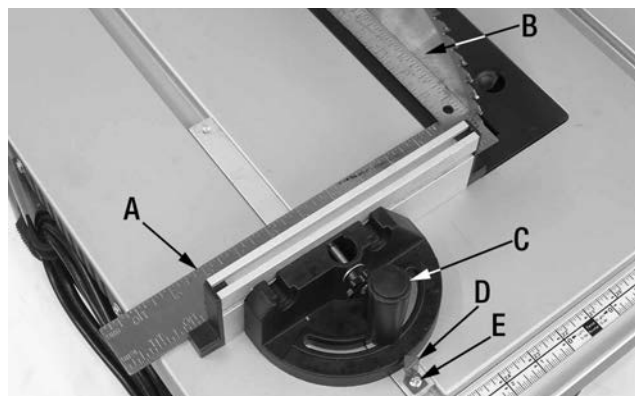


FIGURE 13

Adjusting the extendable extension table

The extension table allows the user to increase the length of the table for greater ripping capacity (maximum 24-3/4" rip to the right of blade). To use the extension table;

1. Unlock or remove the rip fence from the table.
2. Unlock the extension table (A) Fig.14 by raising the extension lock lever (B), slide the extension to the desired width. Use the scale on the front rail (C) when a specific width is desired, or measure the distance from the blade for precise cuts.
3. Once the extension table is in the desired position, lower the lock lever (C) to secure the extension in place. The rip fence can now be reinstalled.

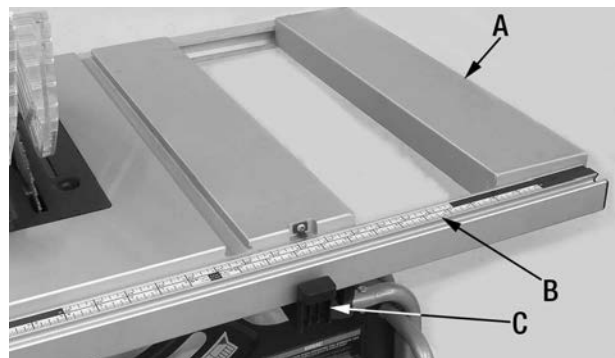


FIGURE 14

Adjusting the blade height

The blade height should be set 1/8" to 1/4" higher (above) the top of the workpiece to cut.

1. Turn the elevation handwheel (B) Fig.15 counterclockwise to raise the blade or clockwise to lower the blade.

Adjusting the blade angle for beveled cuts

Note: A 90° cut has a 0° bevel angle and a 45° cut has a 45° bevel angle.

1. Unlock the bevel locking lever (A) Fig.15 by pulling the lever all the way to the right.
2. Move the entire handwheel (B) to the right to adjust the blade bevel angle, use the pointer (C) and angle scale as reference.
3. Once the desired bevel angle is achieved, lock the bevel locking lever (A) by pushing the lever all the way to the left.

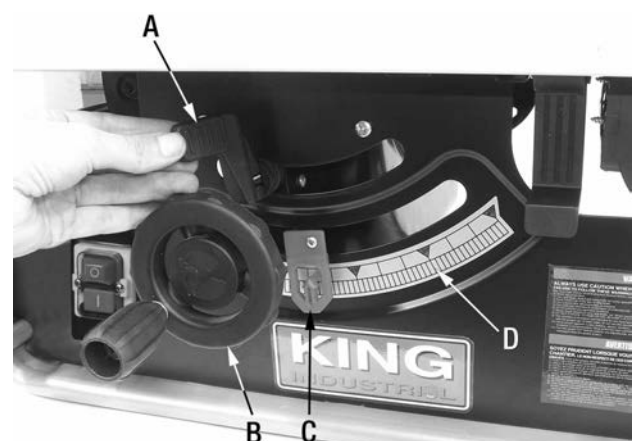


FIGURE 15

ADJUSTMENTS & OPERATION



Adjusting the bevel angle indicator

If the blade is at a 90° angle and the bevel indicator (A) Fig.17 does not indicate 0° on the scale, an adjustment can be made;

1. Place a combination square (A) Fig.16 on the table and up against the flat portion of the blade (B).
2. Unlock the bevel locking lever (A) Fig.15 by pulling the lever all the way to the right. Move the handwheel (B) Fig.15 until the blade is set at a perfect 90° to the square. Lock the bevel locking lever.
3. Loosen the screw (B) Fig.17 which secures the bevel indicator (A). Readjust the position of the bevel indicator so it aligns with the 0° on the bevel scale (C). Retighten screw.

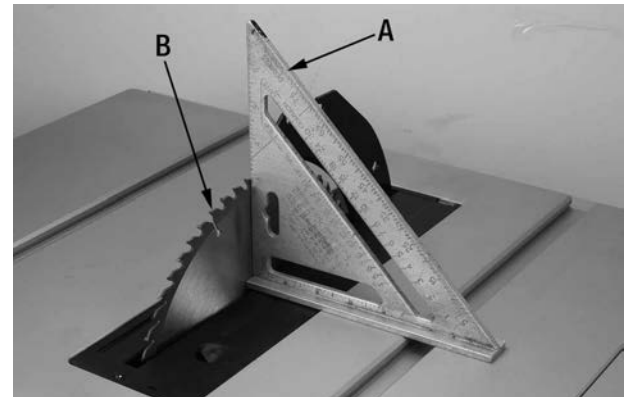


FIGURE 16

Installing/changing blade

Warning! Disconnect power cord from power source before installing/changing blade.

1. Uninstall the blade guard assembly from the riving knife. Then remove the table insert to gain access to the blade arbor.
2. Raise the blade to its highest position above the table.
3. Place the open end of one of the adjustment wrenches (A) Fig.18 on the flat portion of the outer flange (B) to prevent the saw arbor and blade from rotating.
4. Then place the other open end adjustment wrench (A) Fig.19 on the arbor nut (B) Fig.19 and turn the arbor nut counterclockwise, remove arbor nut and outer flange (B) Fig.18. Refer to illustration in Fig.20.
5. Place new blade on arbor making sure the blade teeth point downwards towards the front of the table saw.
6. Replace outside blade flange and arbor nut on arbor shaft and tighten with arbor wrenches.
7. Reinstall the table insert and blade guard assembly.

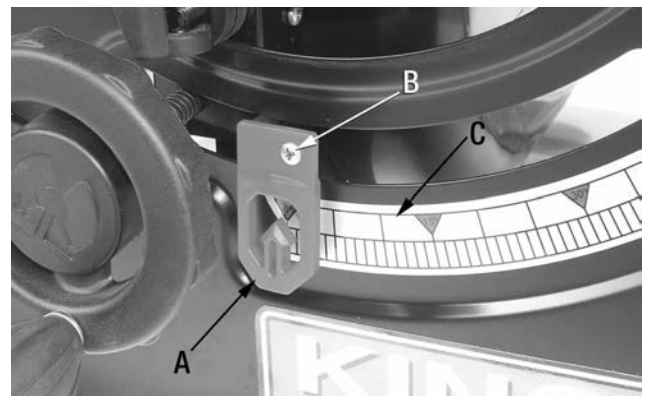


FIGURE 17

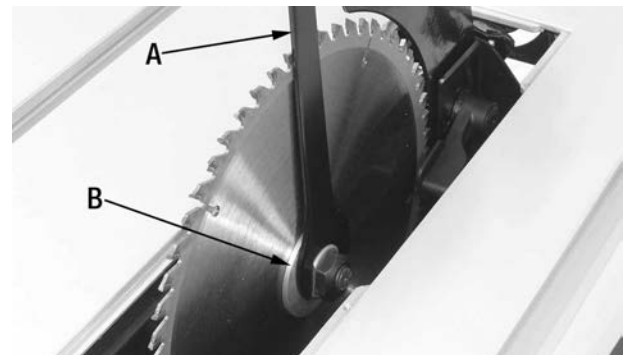


FIGURE 18

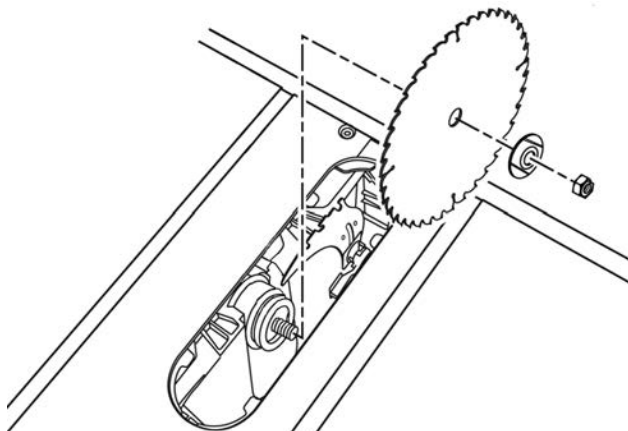


FIGURE 20

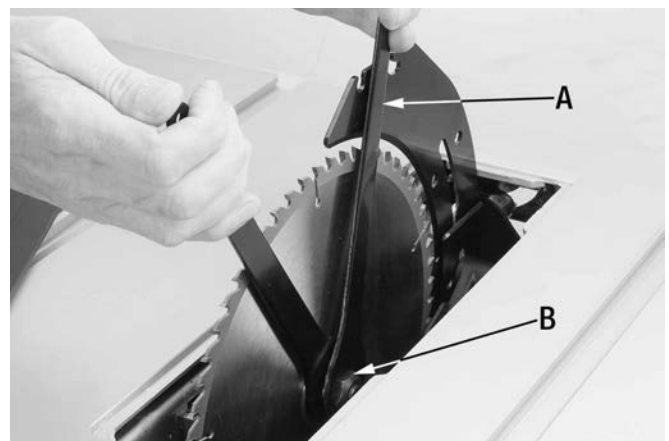


FIGURE 19



ADJUSTMENTS & OPERATION

Safety precautions before operation

The operation of power tools involves a certain amount of hazard for the operator. Before attempting regular work we recommend you get the feel of operations using scrap lumber to check settings. Read entire instructions before you start to cut workpiece. Always pay attention to safety precautions to avoid personal injury.

Push stick construction

A push stick is supplied with this table saw and should be used whenever possible. If you loose or misplace the push stick, Fig.21 shows an illustration of how to make one yourself. It is recommended to use a good quality plywood or solid wood, 1/2" or 3/4" thick.

Operation

Plain sawing includes ripping and crosscutting, plus a few other standard operations of a fundamental nature. The methods on this page feature safety. As with all power tools there is a certain amount of hazard involved with the operation and use of the tool. Using the tool with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or completely ignored, personal injury to the operator can develop. It is good practice to make trial cuts using scrap material when setting up your saw for operation.

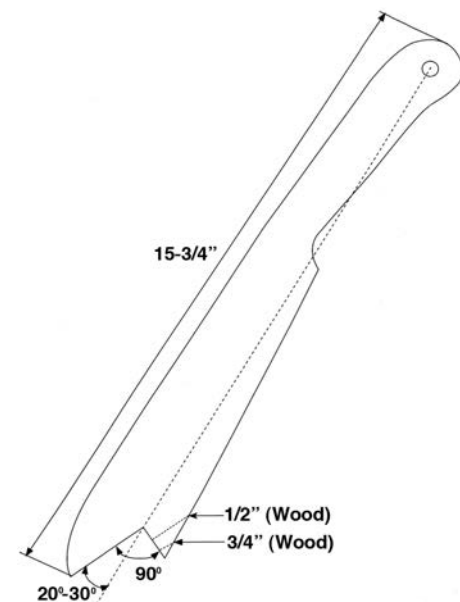


FIGURE 21

Cross cutting

Cross cutting requires the use of the miter gauge to position and guide the work. Place the work against the miter gauge and advance both the miter gauge and work toward the saw blade. The miter gauge may be used in either table T-slot, however, most operators prefer the left T-slot for average work. When bevel cutting (blade tilted), use the right side table T-slot so that it doesn't interfere with the tilted saw blade. The blade guard must be used. The guard has a riving knife to prevent the saw kerf from closing.

Start the cut slowly and hold the work firmly against the miter gauge and the table. One of the rules in running a saw is that you never hang onto or touch a free piece of work. Hold the supported piece, not the free piece that is cut off. The feed in crosscutting continues until the work is cut in two, then the miter gauge and work are pulled back to the starting point. Before pulling the work back it is good practice to give the work a little sideways shift to move the work slightly away from the saw blade.

Never pick up any short length of free work from the table while the saw is running. A smart operator never touches a cut-off piece unless it is at least a foot long. Never use the rip fence as a cut-off gauge when crosscutting.

Ripping

Ripping is the operation of making a lengthwise cut through a board, the rip fence is used to position and guide the work. One edge of the work rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rest on the table. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table. The blade guard must be used. The guard has a riving knife to prevent the saw kerf from closing.

Start the motor and advance the work holding it down and against the fence. Never, stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping. Hold the work with both hands and push it along the fence and into the saw blade. The work can then be fed through the saw blade with one or two hands.

When this is done the work will either stay on the table, tilt up slightly and be caught by the rear end of the guard or slide off the table to the floor. Alternately, the feed can continue to the end of the table, after which the work is lifted and brought back along the outside edge of the fence. The waste stock remains on the table and is not touched with the hands until the saw is stopped unless it is a large piece allowing safe removal.

OPERATION, STORAGE & MAINTENANCE



Making a non-through cut

Non-through cuts can be made with the grain (ripping) or across the grain (cross cut). Non-through cuts are needed for cutting grooves or rabbets. This is the only type of cut that the blade gets covered by the workpiece and is made without the blade guard installed. Make sure the blade guard is reinstalled after this type of cut is done.

For non-through cuts, position the riving knife in the “down” position, set the blade to the correct height. Turn on the saw and allow the blade to come up to speed, use push stick to feed workpiece into blade.

UNDER-TABLE STORAGE

This table saw comes with convenient under-table storage areas for loose accessories, below is a list of all components and the location of its under-table storage.

- 1) **Rip fence** (A) Fig.22. Install rip fence upside down under the extension table as shown.
- 2) **Blade guard** (B) Fig.22. Gets installed to a similar bracket which is on the riving knife, same installation.
- 3) **Blade adjustment wrenches** (A) Fig.23. Both adjustment wrenches get secured by the lock knob.
- 4) **Hex. key** (B) Fig.23.
- 5) **Push stick** (C) Fig.23. Push stick get secured by the lock knob.
- 6) **Miter gauge** (A) Fig.24. Two clips hold the miter gauge in place.

MAINTENANCE

WARNING: For your own safety, turn switch “OFF” and remove plug from power source outlet before maintaining or lubricating your saw.

Do not allow sawdust to accumulate on the saw. Frequently blow any dust that may accumulate under the saw and the motor. Clean your cutting tools with a Gum and Pitch Remover. The cord and tool should be wiped with a dry clean cloth to prevent deterioration from oil and grease.

WARNING: Certain cleaning agents and solvents can damage plastic parts. Some of these are: gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated cleaning solvents, ammonia and household detergents which contain ammonia. Avoiding use of these and other types of cleaning agents will minimize the possibility of damage.

A coat of automobile type wax applied to the table will help keep the surface clean and allow workpieces to slide more freely. If the power cord is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

WARNING: All repairs, electrical or mechanical, should be attempted only by trained repairmen. Use only identical replacement parts, any other may create a hazard.

LUBRICATION

The table saw has sealed lubricated bearings in the motor housing and the arbor assembly, they will not require any additional lubrication.



FIGURE 22

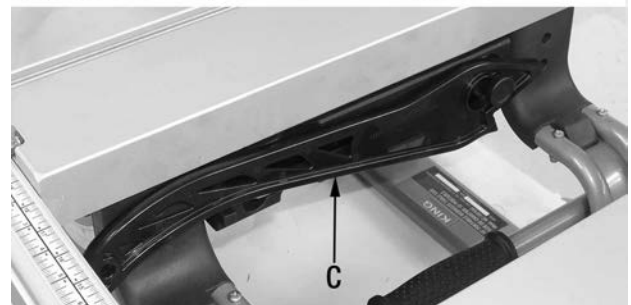
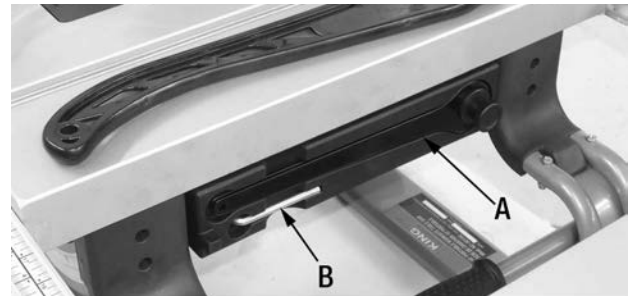


FIGURE 23

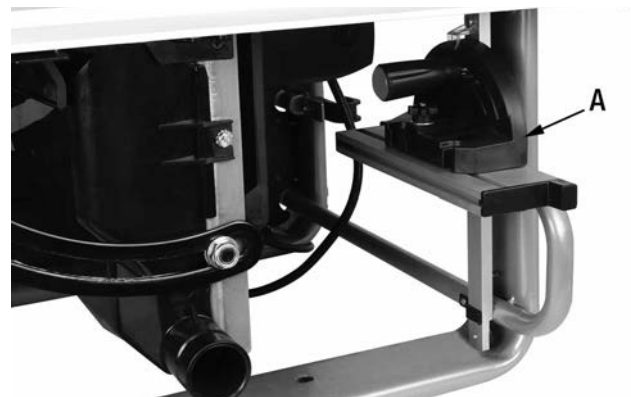


FIGURE 24



TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
SAW WILL NOT START 1. Saw not plugged in. 2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped. 3. Cord damaged.	1. Plug in saw. 2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. 3. Have cord replaced by a certified electrician.
OVERLOAD KICKS OUT FREQUENTLY 1. Extension cord too light or too long. 2. Feeding stock too fast. 3. Blade in poor condition (dull, warped, gummed). 4. Blade binding due to misaligned rip fence. 5. Blade binding due to warped wood. 6. Low house current.	1. Replace with adequate size extension cord. 2. Feed stock more slowly. 3. Clean or replace blade. 4. Check and adjust the rip fence. See rip fence instructions. 5. Select another piece of wood. 6. Contact your electrical company.
DOES NOT MAKE ACCURATE 45° AND 90° RIP CUTS 1. Tilt angle pointer not set properly.	1. Check blade with square and adjust pointer to zero.
MATERIAL PINCHES BLADE WHEN RIPPING 1. Rip fence not aligned with blade. 2. Warped wood.	1. Check and adjust rip fence. 2. Select another piece of wood.
MATERIAL BINDS ON RIVING KNIFE 1. Riving knife not aligned correctly with blade kerf.	1. Check and align riving knife with blade kerf.
SAW MAKES UNSATISFACTORY CUTS 1. Dull blade. 2. Blade mounted backwards. 3. Gum or pitch on blade. 4. Incorrect blade for work being done. 5. Gum or pitch on table causing erratic feed.	1. Replace blade. 2. Turn blade around. 3. Remove blade and clean with turpentine and steel wool. 4. Change the blade. 5. Clean the table.
BLADE DOES NOT COME UP TO SPEED 1. Extension cord too light or too long. 2. Low house current.	1. Replace with adequate size extension cord. 2. Contact your electric company.
MACHINE VIBRATES EXCESSIVELY 1. Damaged saw blade. 2. Loose hardware.	1. Replace blade. 2. Tighten all nuts and bolts.

PARTS DIAGRAM & PARTS LISTS

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