Clarke®

WOODWORKER

10" TABLE SAW

Model: CTS10PLM

Part No. 6500741

0302

OPERATING & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Thank you for purchasing your new CLARKE 10" TABLE SAW which is designed for DIY and hobby use ONLY

Before attempting to operate this machine, please read this instruction manual thoroughly and follow all directions carefully. In doing so you will ensure the safety of both yourself and others around you and, at the same time you should look forward to the machine providing long and trouble free service.

GUARANTEE

This product is guaranteed against faults in manufacture for 12 months from purchase date.

Keep your receipt as proof of puchase. This guarantee is invalid if the product has been found to have been abused in any way or not used for the purpose for which it was intended, or to have been tampered with in any way. The reason for return must be clearly stated. This guarantee does ot affect your statutory rights.

CONTENTS

SPECIFICATIONS

Model No	CTS1OPLM
Part No	6500741
Motor	230V ~ 50Hz 1 ph
Power rating	1,525 Watts
Speed	4800 rpm
Fuse rating	13Amps
Saw Blade	10" diameter, (255 mm)
Bore	5/8"(16mm)
Maximum depth of cut	70mm
Gross Weight	20.5KG
Table dimensions	660x446mm (26"x 17 $^{1}/_{2}$") overall
Noise level at operating position (Cutting 50mm soft wood)	98dB LWA

Please note that the detaiis and specifications contained herein, are correct at the time at going to print. However, CLARKE INTERNATIONAL reserve the right to change specitications at any time without prior notice. Always check machines' data label

Use of machine

This machine is designed to rip and cross cut wood exclusively, up to a maximum thickness of 70mm. **It is NOT designed to carry out 'non-through cut' operations.**

For correct operation it must be fixed and operated as laid down in this manual.

This saw is intended for DIY and hobby use ONLY

Restrictions of use

This saw is NOT suitable for cutting:

- Timber greater than 70mm in thickness,
- Metal. Stone, Rubber, Plastic, Bones, Etc.
- Logs or round timber.

DO NOT use to rebate, tenon, mould or groove.

DO NOT fit any other blades or combination of blades.

DO NOT use as a free standing machine or as a hand held machine.

DO NOT modify the machine or its guards/controls in any way,

DO NOT use with any covers/guards removed.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

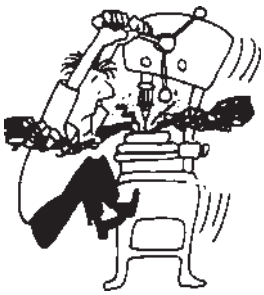
WARNING!

As with all machinery, there are certain hazards involved with their operation and use. Exercising respect and caution will considerably lessen the risk of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator or damage to property may result.

1. READ AND BECOME FAMILIAR with the entire operating manual. Learn the tool's applications and limitations as well as the specific potential hazards peculiar to it,
2. CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Before use of the machine, a guard or other part that may be damaged should be checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, or any other conditions that may affect its operation Any damaged part should be properly repaired or replaced.
3. ALWAYS KEEP GUARDS in place and in working order.
4. ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses do not have impact resistant lenses, they are NOT safety glasses.

5. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN. Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
6. WEAR EAR PROTECTORS/DEFENDERS.
7. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND SPANNERS. Form habit of checking to see that keys and spanners etc., are removed from machine before turning it on.
8. DRUGS, ALCOHOL MEDICATION, Do not operate machine whilst under the influence of drugs, alcohol or any medication.

9. ALWAYS FEED WORK into the blade against direction of rotation only.
10. WEAR PROPER APPAREL. Loose clothing orjewellery may get caught in moving parts. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
11. USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. The use of improper accessories could be hazardous. Use ONLY those recommended in this manual.
12. NEVER STAND ON MACHINE. Injury could occur from a fall.
13. NEVER LEAVE MACHINE RUNNING UNATTENDED. Turn power OFF. DonÆt leave machine until it comes to a complete stop
14. ALWAYS DISCONNECT MACHINE from electrical supply when making adjustments, changing parts or carrying out maintenance operations.

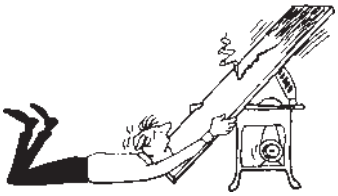


15. DON'T FORCE THE MACHINE to do ajob for which it was not designed.
16. AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT. Don't use machine in damp or wet locations or expose to rain. Keep your work area well illuminated. DO NOT USE in explosive atmosphere (around paint, flammable liquids etc.).
17. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY All visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area, especially whilst operating the unit.

18. MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION. Keep the blade sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for changing accessories.

19. DON'T OVERREACH. Keep your proper footing and balance at all times. For best footing wear rubber soled footwear. Keep floor clear of oil, scrap wood, etc.

20. MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF. Take precautions to prevent access to the machine when it is not in use.



ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR TABLE SAWS

1. ALWAYS use saw Blade Guard, Riving Knife and Antikickback Pawls for every operation.

2. ALWAYS old the work firmly against the Mitre Gauge or Rip Fence.

3. USE push-stick when required. Always use a push-stick for ripping narrow stock. Refer to ripping applications in instruction manual where push-stick is covered in detai.

4. NEVER perform any operation freehand' which means using your hands to support or guide the work piece. Always use either the Rip Fence or the Mitre Gauge to position and guide the work.

5. NEVER stand, or have any part of your body, in line with the path of the saw blade. Keep your hands out of the line of the saw blade.

6. NEVER reach behind or over the saw blade for any reason.

7. REMOVE the rip fence completely when crosscutting.

8. If off cuts of wood become jammed in the machine, switch off and disconnect from supply before removal.

9. NEVER use the Rip Fence as a cut-off gauge when crosscutting.

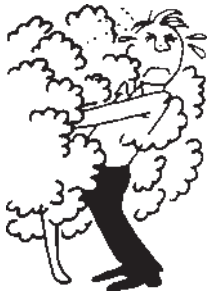
10. NEVER attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw OFF Turn off power switch immediately to prevent motor damage.

11. PROVIDE adequate support to the rear and sides of the saw table or wide or long workpieces.

12. AVOID KICKBACKS (work thrown back toward you) by keeping blade sharp, keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade, keeping riving knife and anti kickback pawls and guard in place. Do not release work before it is pushed all the way past the saw blade. Do not rip work that is twisted or warped or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.

13. AVOID awkward operations and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the saw blade,

14. NEVER use solvents to clean plastic parts. Solvents could possibly dissolve or otherwise damage the material. Only a soft damp cloth should be used to clean plastic parts.



15. PERMANENTLY MOUNT your table saw before performing any cutting operations. Refer to 'Mounting the Saw' on page 12

16. NEVER cut metals or materials which may make hazardous dust.

17. ALWAYS use in a well ventilated area. Remove sawdust frequently. Clean out sawdust from the Interior of the saw to prevent a potential fire hazard. This is particularly important if a dust extraction device is not used. Always clean away sawdust at the end of a days' operation.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

WARNING!

If the power cable is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately to avoid shock or fire hazard.

Connect the mains lead to a 230 volt (50Hz) domestic electrical supply via a standard 13 amp BS 1363 plug fitted with a 13 amp fuse, or a suitably fused isolator switch.

WARNING! THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED.

IMPORTANT: The wires in the mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

Green & Yellow - Earth

Blue - Neutral

Brown - Live

As the colours of the flexible cord of this appliance may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying terminals in your plug, proceed as follows:

Connect GREEN & YELLOW coloured cord to plug terminal marked with a letter 'E' or Earth symbol "⏚", or coloured GREEN or GREEN & YELLOW.

Connect BROWN coloured cord to plug terminal marked letter 'L' or coloured RED.

Connect BLUE coloured cord to plug terminal marked letter 'N' or coloured BLACK.

We strongly recommend that this unit is connected to the mains supply via a Residual Current Device (RCD).

IMPORTANT!

If this appliance is fitted with a plug which is moulded onto the electric cable (i.e. non- re-wirable) please note:

1. The plug must be thrown away if it is cut from the electric cable. There is a danger of electric shock if it is subsequently inserted into a socket outlet.
2. Never use the plug without the fuse cover fitted.
3. Should you wish to replace a detachable fuse carrier, ensure that the correct replacement is used (as indicated by marking or colour code).
4. Replacement fuse covers can be obtained from your local dealer or most electrical stockists.

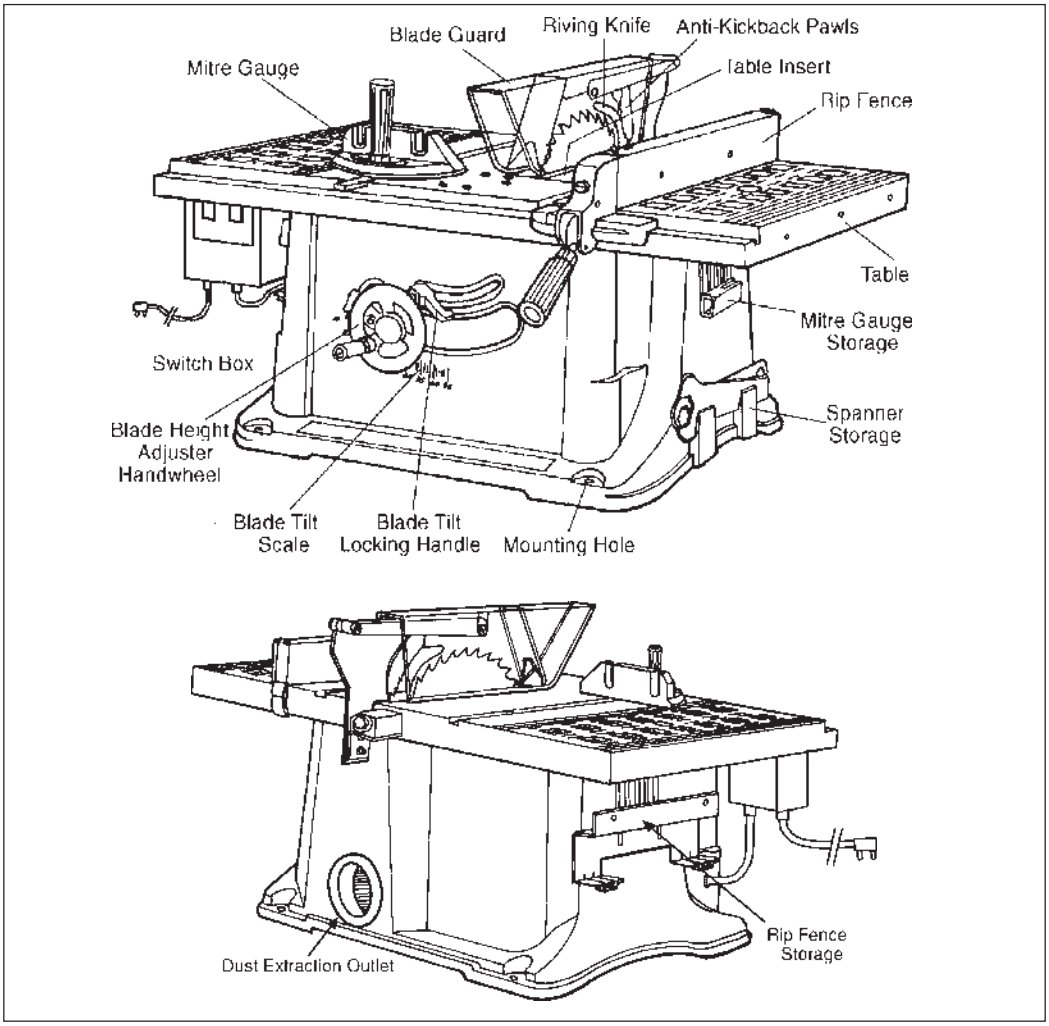
Fuse Rating

The fuse in the plug must be replaced with one of the same rating (**13 amps**) and this replacement must be ASTA approved to BS1362.

Extension Cable

If an extension cable is fitted, ensure the minimum cross section of the conductor is 1 .5mm^2 for up to 15 metres in length, and 2.5mm2 for up to 25 metres.

FEATURES



1. The switch panel incorporates the ON and OFF switches.

2 Your saw also teatures an Overload Protection device, so that it the motor is overloaded (due to feed pressure being too great, dull blade or low voltage), the Overload Relay will intervene, and the motor will automatically cut out.

3. A Dust Extraction Outlet is provided at the rear of the machine. A vacuum extractor with a suitable fiexible hose (58mm dia.), may be connected and used either permanently or intermiffently as required.

4. The Table is provided with two slots, one each side ot the saw blade, running across its entire width. These slots are tor use with the Mitre Gauge, when cross cuffing either square or mitres, and is explained under 'Operation'. A scale on the Mitre Gauge indicates the angle at which the workpiece is being mitred.

5. Four holes are provided in the base so that the saw may be bolted to a workbench or stand. Please note that the machine MUST be tirmly secured to either a workbench, or a support to ensure its complete stability. This is explained in detail under 'Mounting the Saw' on page 12.

6. The Blade Tilt Lock Handle locks the tilt mechanism atter the blade is adjusted to its desired position.
7. The Blade Height Adjuster Wheel elevates or lowers the blade, It is also used to tilt the blade from 0° to 450°,
8. The Blade Tilt Scale shows the degree the blade is tilted.
9. The Rip Fence is for use when rip cuffing timber. It can be easily moved or locked in place by using the rip tence locking handle - lift up to loosen, press down to lock.
10. The Blade Guard protects the operator and must ALWAYS be in place and working properly at all times.

WARNING!
NEVER USE MACHINE WITH THE BLADE GUARD REMOVED.

11. Anti-Kickback Pawis are affached to the blade guard bracket, which, when properly maintained, are designed to stop the workpiece tram being kicked back at the operator during operation.
12. The Riving Knife is essential in preventing kickback and in producing a good clean cut, without binding or chaffering taking place.
13. The Table Insert is removable to tacilitate the installation or removal of the saw blade, and must ALWAYS be in place for all cuting operations.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Arbour The shaft on which a cuffing tool is mounted.

Crosscut A cuffing or shaping operation made across the width of the workpiece.

Freehand Pertorming a cut without a fence, mitre gauge, fixture, hold down or otherproper device to keep the workpiece from twisting during the cut

Heel Misalignment of the blade.

Kerf The amount of material removed by the blade.

Kickback An uncontrolled grabbing, and throwing of the workpiece back toward thefront of the saw during a rip type operation.

Leading End The end of the workpiece which, during a rip type operation, is pushed into the cutting tool first.

Push Stick A device used to feed the workpiece through the saw during a narrow rip type operation and which helps keep the operator's hands well away from the blade.

Push Block A device used for rip type operations too narrow to allow use of a push stick.

Resin A sticky, sap base substance that has hardened.

Ripping A cuffing operation along the length of the workpiece.

UN-PACKING AND CHECKING CONTENTS

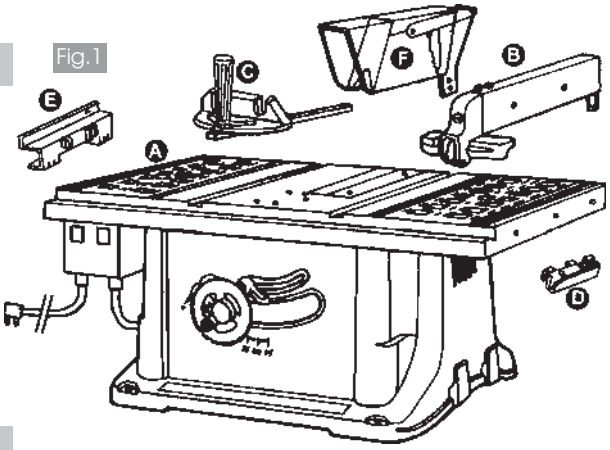
The Table Saw is shipped complete In one carton.

Separate all parts and check to ensure that all components are accounted for, according to the following list, before discarding any packing material.

Should any component be missing or damaged in transit, please contact your CLARKE dealer immediately, or CLARKE Customer Service Department on 020 8988 7400.

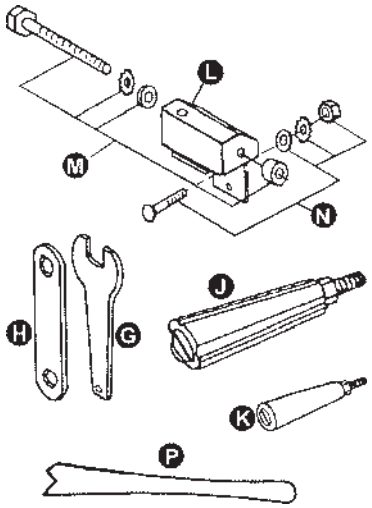
Table of Loose Parts

Fig.1



- **A** Table Saw Assembly.
- **B** Rip Fence (Without Handle).
- **C** Mitre Gauge Assy (With Handle).
- **D** Mitre Gauge Storage
- **E** Rip Fence Storage
- **F** Blade Guard Assy., c/w bracket and anti-kickback pawis

Loose parts in bags

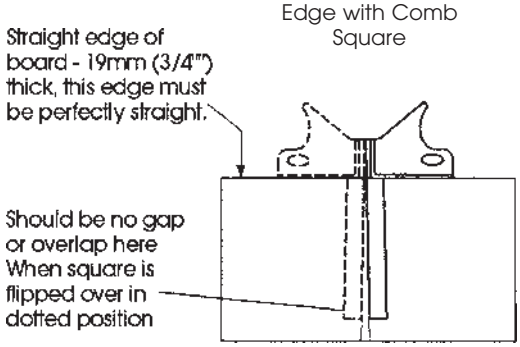


- **G** Arbor Spanner.
- **H** Saw Blade Securing Nut Spanner
- **J** Rip Fence Handle
- **K** Blade Height Adjuster Wheel Handle with nut.
- **L** Support Block c/w Blade Guard Mounting Bracket and 2pcs M5x12mm screws and lockwashers
- **M** Support Block Mounting Bolt, lockwasher. 1 x spacer and 1 x flat washer.
- **N** 1 x Coach Bolt with lock washer and nut. (For securing the Blade Guard Assy to Blade Guard Mounting Bracket).
- **P** Push Stick

Tools Needed for Assembly

1. Combination Square - Must Be True - check as shown in diagram opposite.
2. Phillips Screwdriver
3. Medium Screwdriver
4. 10mm Spanner

Checking Straight Edge with Comb Square



ASSEMBLY

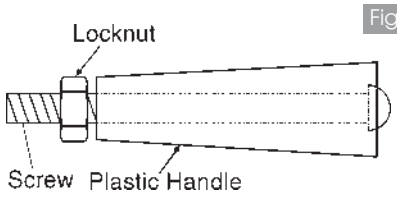
Before the machine can be used, the loose parts must first be assembled to it, and certain adjustments carried out. Please proceed as follows:

A. Handle (to Blade Height Adjuster Handwheel - see illustration, page 7)

1. Locate the small plastic handle, (item K, Fig. 2). with the centre screw and nut, and screw the nut in fully so that it butts up against the handle.

Fig.2

2. Screw the centre screw, with the handle, into the rim of the Blade Height Adjuster handwheel until the nut binds up against the rim. Back off the screw slightly and hold it in that position whilst you screw out the nut until it is tight against the rim of the handwheel, thereby locking the centre screw in position,



When properly assembled, the handle will rotate freely about the screw, with only a small amount of end play.

B. The Saw Blade (If not fitted)

CAUTION!
Exercise extreme care when handling the Saw Blade,
The teeth are extremely sharp.....carelessness could cause severe personal injury

1. Turn Blade height adjuster handwheel clockwise until the arbour is up as high as it will go. remove the two table Insert screws and lift the table insert out of the recess in the table.
2. Place the open end arbour spanner on the flats on the inner flange to prevent the arbour from rotating, and remove the blade securing nut using the spanner provided. Remove the outer flange.
3. Manoeuvre the blade gently through the slot in the table, so as not to damage the teeth, and mount it on the arbour, ensuring the TEETH OF THE BLADE ARE POINTING DOWN AT THE FRONT OF THE TABLE.
4. Replace the outer flange, followed by the blade securing nut, and tighten securely.
5. Replace the table insert in the recess in the table, and secure in place - the turned over edge of the insert faces the blade. Ensure the blade rotates truly and freely - by hand.

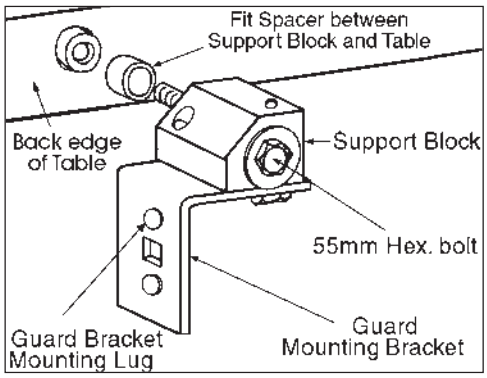
C. Blade Guard and Bracket Assembly

1. From among the loose parts, locate the following.
   - 1.1 1 x Blade Guard Assembly c/w Blade Guard and anti Kickback Pawls.
   - 1.2 1 x Support Block and Blade Guard Mounting Bracket (may be attached).
   - 1.3 1 x 55mm Hex. bolt, spacer, lockwasher and flat washer.

NOTE: The Support Black and Blade Guard Mounting Bracket may be factory assembled,in which case, para. 2 below does not apply

2. Remove the two M5 Screws from the Support Block and attach the Blade Guard Mounting Bracket in the manner shown in fig. 3, using the same screws, and ensuring the lock washers are in place.

Fig.3



3. Thread the 55mm bolt through the hole in the NON RECESSED end of the Support Block. (see fig 3), with the lock washer, followed by the flat washer up against the bolt head.

4. Thread the spacer on to the protruding end of the 55mm bolt, and screw the bolt into the mounting hole at the back edge of the table.

5. Slide the slotted end of the Blade Guard Bracket over the lug on the Blade Guard Mounting Bracket so that the Blade Guard Bracket sits snugly on the table, as shown in fig. 4, and secure using the single Coach Bolt, with lock washer and nut supplied.

6. Using a straight edge, check to ensure the Guard Bracket is correctly aligned with the saw blade, If an adjustment is necessary, the guard bracket can be moved left or right, by slackening the Support Block to Mounting Bracket screws, and adjusting accordingly. Similarly, the Guard Bracket may be rotated by slackening the Support Block mounting bolt. When you are certain it is properly aligned with the saw blade, tighten all securing bolts and screws fully.

Fig.4

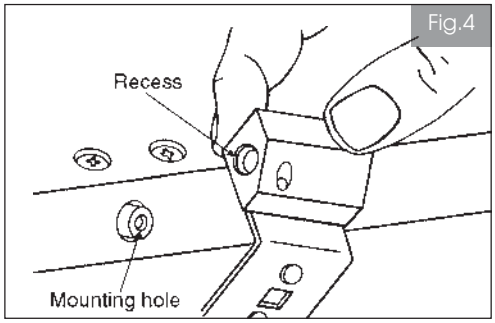
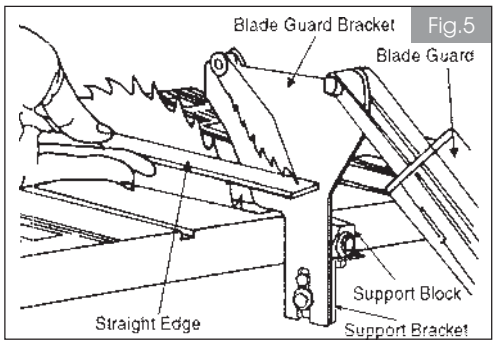


Fig.5



CAUTIONI

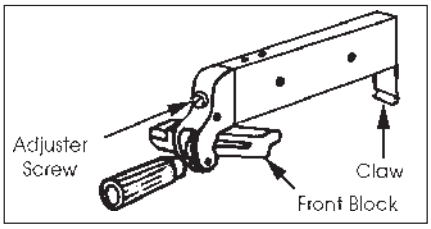
NEVER start the machine with the Blade Guard removed.

D. Rip Fence

Fig.6

1. Thread the rip fence locking handle into the cam on the front block (see fig. 6), and tighten the locknut.

2 Place the fence on the table, and with the claw securely located on the back edge (of the table), press the fence locking handle down to the vertical position. If force is required, do not continue to push down, but slacken the adjuster screw (shown in fig. 6) a few turns until the handle can be moved easily.



CAUTIONI

DO NOT force the Rip Fence Handle,,,,, if excessive force is used, the claw (see fig. 6) willdistort. Should this occur it will be necessary to dismantle the Rip Fence assembly and straighten the claw to ensure the Fence operates satisfactorily

3. With the handle in the vertical position, screw IN the adjuster screw (Fig.6) until you can feel resistance. Check to ensure the fence is now securely locked to the table. This is a questionof 'feel' and it may be necessary to screw the adjuster screw IN (clockwise), a little more to secure the fence, however, **DO NOT overtighten the adjuster screw.**

   To release the fence, lift the handle up.

4. When setting the rip fence for ripping a piece of wood, you must always check to ensure that it is parallel to the mitre gauge slot, If there is a small discrepancy, it may be possible to release the locking handle and reposition the fence so that it is exactly parallel.

   If the discrepancy cannot be rectified in this manner, it will be necessary to slacken the two screws on top of the fence and move the body of the fence so that it is parallel to the mitre gauge slot. When satisfied, tighten the two screws on top of the fence once again.

Your Table Saw is now fully assembled. However, before it can be used, you must ensure that it is securely and correctly mounted, and checks MUST be made to ensure that all necessary adjustments are correct, and that parts are properly aligned.

These details are covered in the following paragraphs.

MOUNTING THE SAW

IMPORTANT

If the saw is to be a permanent fixture, ensure it is sited in an area with adequate illumination and power supply

DO NOT place it where you will be working in your own light, or where extension cables are required - these are hazardous in a workshop environment,

If the table saw is to be used in a permanent location, it should be fastened securely to a firm supporting surtace such as a stand or workbench, using the four mounting holes in the base.

A Floor Stand is available from your CLARKE dealer,
An ideal accessory, giving complete stability together with portability of the machine,
Model No. CLK2: Part No, 6500711

Holes should be drilled through the supporting surtace of the workbench, using the dimensions illustrated, and the machine should be bolted down firmly, but not so tight as to cause the body to distort.

If a VACUUM DUST EXTRACTION device is NOT to be used, an opening MUST also be made in the workbench, the same size as the opening in the boftom of the saw. This is in order to allow the saw dust to drop through.

Dimensions of the opening are illustrated opposite,

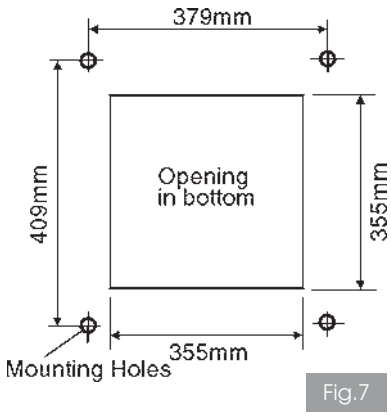


Fig.7

IMPORTANT

Ensure the Bottom Grid is in place when bolting the machine to the workbench.

1. Each of the four mounting holes should be bolted securely using 8mm bolts (not included).
2. Locate and mark where the saw is to be mounted.
3. Drill four (4) 10mm diameter holes through workbench,
4. Place table saw on workbench aligning the holes in the base with the holes drilled in the workbench.
5. The exsisting nuts and bolts which secure the boftom plate to the body of the machine should be replaced with 8mm bolts (not supplied). and tightened taking care not to distort the casing.

Mounting to Plywood

An alternative method of securing your table saw is to fasten the saw base to a mounting board, with a minimum size of 600x600mm. This is to prevent the saw from tipping whilst in use. A good grade of plywood with a minimum thickness of 19mm is recommended.

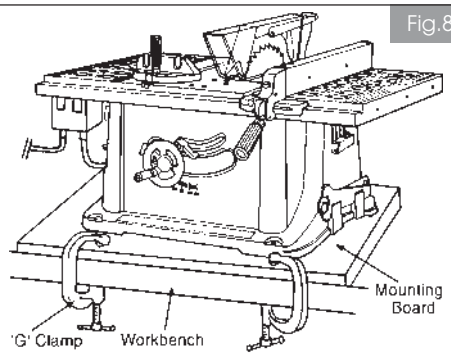
1. Follow the instructions for mounting to a workbench, substituting a 'plywood board', and using 8mm countersunk screws, with lock washers and hex nuts (not included). Screw length must be at least 12mm more than the thickness of the mounting board.

NOTE: For proper stability holes must be countersunk on bottom side of plywood so screw heads are flush with the bottom surface of the mounting board.

2. Securely clamp the board to a workbench using two or more 'G' clamps, as illustrated in fig. 8.
   The supporting surface, where the saw is to be mounted, should be examined carefully after mounting to ensure that no movement can occur during use. If any tipping or creeping is noted, it should be investigated and rectified.
   The mounting surface must be flat and even.

NOTE: To prevent damage to the body always use flat washers at the mounting holes.

Fig.8



IMPORTANT CHECKS - BEFORE STARTING

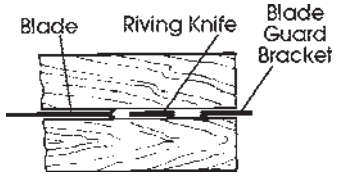
IMPORTANT:

Before attempting to use the machine, it is necessary to ensure the various components are correctly adjusted, and checked for security

1. The Blade Guard Bracket

Check with a straight edge to ensure the Blade Guard Bracket is completely in line with the sawblade as illustrated in fig. 9. Adjustments are carried out as described on page 11, para 6.

Fig.9



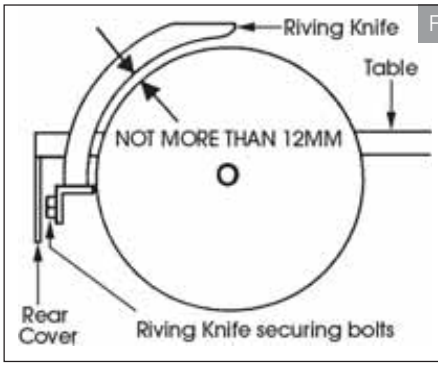
2. The Riving Knife

The Riving Knife is essential in preventing kickback and in producing a good clean cut without chattering or binding taking place. It must be completely in line with the saw blade and must ALWAYS be checked before starting your machine,

To adjust the riving knife remove the rear cover to give access to the two riving knife securing bolts. Slacken them off and adjust the knife so that it is completely in line with the blade.

Additionally, a clearance of NOT GREATER than 12mm should be evident between the knife and The blade, around the entire length of the knife, as shown in Fig. 10. Should the gap exceed 12mm, the saw blade MUST be renewed.

Fig.10



Should the Riving Knife subsequently become out of shape or misaligned, it must be gently eased back into line, or if the damage is more severe, it must be removed and bent back into shape accordingly or replaced.

3. The Saw Blade

Check to ensure the blade is sound. If teeth are chipped, or cracks are apparent, it must be renewed.

4. The Blade Guard

Ensure the Blade Guard is in place, pivots freely, and falls under its own weight. (DO NOT overtighten the mounting bolt).

No further adjustments should be necessary, but before you proceed to use the machine, it is recommended that you apply a coat of paste wax to the table to reduce friction when pushing the workpiece. Wipe the table thoroughly with a clean dry cloth.

HELPFUL HINTS

Work Helpers

Before cutting any wood on your saw, study all of the Basic Saw Operations.

Notice that in order to make some of the cuts, it is necessary to use certain devices. 'Work Helpers', such as a Push Block or an Auxilliary Fence, both of which you can make yourself.

After you have made a few practice cuts, make up these 'helpers' before starting any projects.

Push Block

Make the Push Block using pieces of 10mm plywood and 19mm hardwood as shown opposite.

The small piece of wood 10x10x64mm should be GLUED to the plywood. DO NOT USE NAILS,This is to prevent damaging the saw blade in the event you mistakenly cut into the push block. Position the handle in the centre of the plywood and fasten together with glue and wood screws.

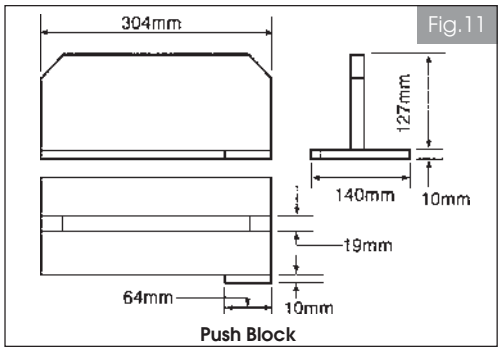


Fig.11
Push Block

Auxiliary Fence

Make one using pieces of 10mm plywood and19mm hardwood. Fasten together with glue and wood screws, illustrated opposite.

NOTE:
Since the Push Black is used with the AuxiliaryFence, the 140mm dimensions (A), must be held identical on both the pieces,

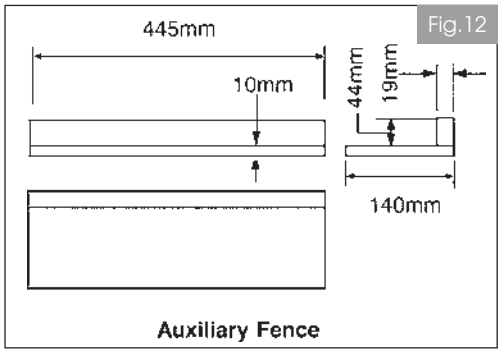


Fig.12
Auxiliary Fence

OPERATION

1. Starting and Stopping the Machine

The ON and OFF switches are located on the front left of the machine.The left hand, GREEN switch is the ON switch and is marked with an 'I' symbol.

The right hand RED switch is the OFF switch. It is raised and marked with the symbol '0'

For additional safety, the ON switch is a 'NO VOLT RELEASE' type. This means that if the power is interrupted for whatever reason whilst the machine is switched ON, the no volt release will automatically trip, setting the machine to the OFF position, thereby preventing it from starting again when the power is restored. The machine may then be restarted by pressing the ON switch.

Your machine also features an OVERLOAD CUTOUT device, so that if the machine is overloaded (due to feed pressure being too great, a dull blade or low voltage etc.), the overload relay will intervene and the motor will automatically cut out, In this event:

a. Press the OFF bufton and disconnect from the mains supply,

b. Allow the motor to cool for three to five minutes.

b. Plug the machine back into the mains supply, and switch the saw back on.

2. Ripping or Rip Cutting

This is the term used for cutting timber in the same direction as the grain, i.e usually lengthwise.

First ensure the blade is set to 90º as indicated by the pointer showing 0º on the scale on the front of the machine. If absolute accuracy is required, check the blade angle with a square or protractor and adjust if necessary by slackening the blade tilt locking handle, moving the blade until it is at 90º and retightening the tilt locking handle. At this point, you should also zero the pointer.

To assist in producing a straight, true cut, a RIP FENCE is used, This is positioned to the right of the saw blade, and may be adjusted to suit the width of cut required. It should be firmly clamped in place. ensuring it is parallel to the blade, by pushing the rip fence handle down. DO NOT force the handle. If The handle adjustment is not correct, and too much force is applied, the fence will tend to ride up on the table and become misaligned. Adjustment should be carried out in accordance with the instructions given on page 11.

Additionally, when positioning the fence for maximum rip, make sure it is fully clamped, and does not extend beyond the edge of the table. Do not rip cut with the fence beyond this position, because it cannot be clamped.

When the width of rip is 150mm (6") and wider, use your **RIGHT HAND** to **FEED** the workpiece and your **LEFT HAND** to **GUIDE** the workpiece as sholwn in Fig. 13.

DO NOT feed the workpiece with your left hand.

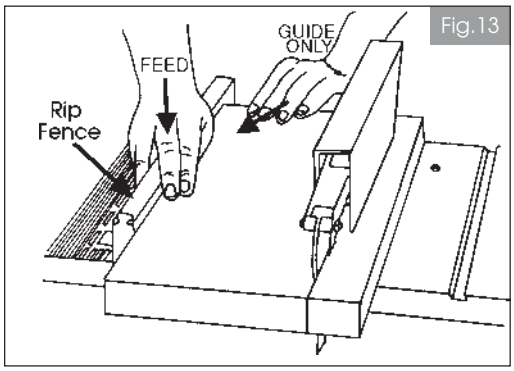


Fig.13

When width of rip is 50 - 150mm (2" - 6") wide use a push stick to feed the work. (Fig. 14).

When width of rip is narrower than 50mm (2"), the push stick cannot be used because the guard will interfere. Use the auxiliary fence, and push block as shown in Fig. 14.

The auxiliary fence is secured to the rip fencewith two 'G' clamps as shown in Fig. 15.

Feed the workpiece by hand until the end is approximately 1" from the front edge of thetable. Continue to feed using the push block on top of auxiliary fence (as shown in Fig. 16), until the cut is complete.

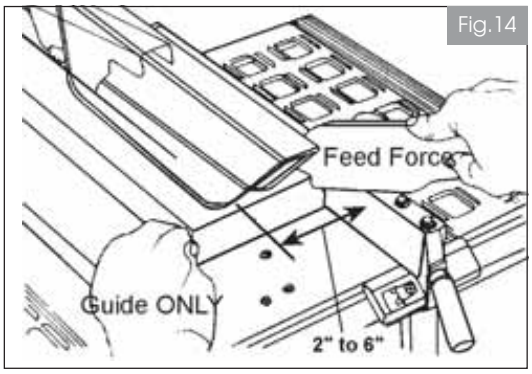


Fig.14

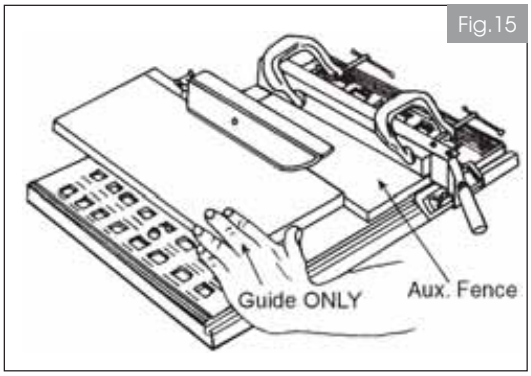


Fig.15

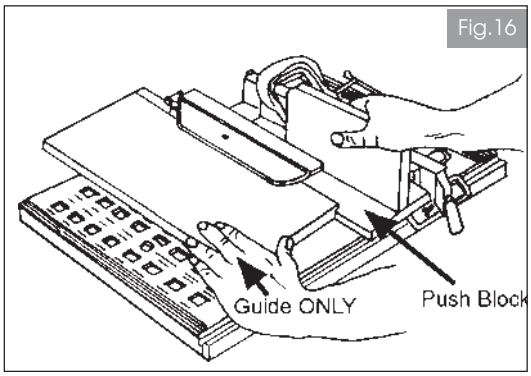


Fig.16

When ripping, you should ALWAYS abide by the following rules:

- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** clamp the rip fence securely before use, .
- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** remove the mitre gauge from table during any operations which utilise the rip fence.
- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** make sure the blade guard is installed for ***ALL*** sawing.
- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** set the blade height to the thickness of the workpiece plus 2-3mm. Additional blade exposure would increase the hazard potential.
- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** keep your hands clear and out of the path of the blade.
- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** switch the machine OFF and disconnect from the mains supply If the blade stalls or stops whilst cutting,and BEFORE attempting to free the blade.
- ✔ ***FREQUENTLY*** check the action of the Anti-kickback pawls by passing the workpiece alongside the blade guard bracket whilst the saw is OFF.

  Pull the workpiece toward you. If The pawls do not dig into the workpiece and hold it, the pawls must be resharpened or replaced.
- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** place the concave side down if the workpiece is warped. This will prevent it from rocking whilst it is being ripped.
- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** use a push stick when the end of the work approaches the blade, or for short work or work less than 6" wide,
- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** ensure, before starting to rip.....
  - A. The Rip Fence is parallel to the saw blade.
  - B. The Riving Knife and Blade Guard Bkt are properly aligned with the saw blade.
  - C. The Anti-kickback Pawis are functioning properly.
- ✔ ***ALWAYS*** use a work support when ripping LONG BOARDS or LARGE PANELS. A simple one can be made by clamping a piece of plywood to a sawhorse (or see p19, 'Crosscutting').

✘ ***NEVER*** make these cuts FREEHAND (without using the rip fence or auxiliary devices when required) because the blade could bind in the cut and cause a KICKBACK.

✘ ***NEVER*** stand directly in front of the blade in case of a kickback. Stand to either side.

✘ *NEVER* reach over or behind the blade to pull the workpiece through the cut, to support long or heavy workpieces, to remove small cut-off pieces of material or for any other reason.

✘ ***NEVER*** pick up small pieces of cut-off material from the table. Remove them by pushing them off the table with a long stick,

✘ ***NEVER*** remove small pieces of cut-off material that may have have become trappedinside the blade guard while the saw is running. This could endanger your hands or cause a kickback. Turn the saw off. After the blade has stopped turning, lift the guard and remove the piece.

✘ ***NEVER*** force the work - a gentle pressure is all that is required.
The feed force should always be applied between the saw blade and the fence and down on to the table, NOT on the section that will become the cut-off piece,

3. Rip Cutting a Bevel.

By tilting the saw blade (by up to 45º), it is possible to rip cut a bevel in your work. To do this, set the blade angle by slackening off the Blade Tilt Locking Handle, (refer to illustration on page 8) and position the blade using the angle gauge and pointer mounted on the front of the machine.
(if absolute accuracy is required, check the blade angle with a protractor).

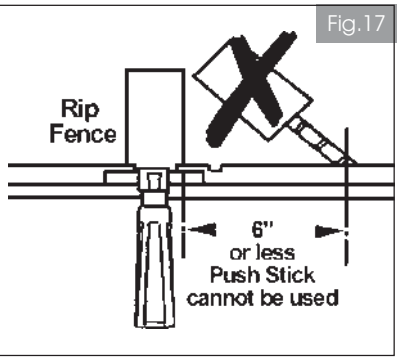
You will note that the Blade Tilt Locking Handle is spring loaded.. to operate, pull the handle out against the spring so that the handle may be turned clockwise to any desired position. Releasing the handle locks it back on to the shaft so that the shaft may be turned anticiockwlse, thus slackening off the blade mechanism. Repeat the procedure until the blade mechanism is completely free.

To secure the blade mechanism, once the blade angle has been correctly set.. repeat the procedure,. turning the handle in the opposite direction. i.e. pull the handle out against the spring and turn it anticlockwise before releasing it, then turn the handle as far as possible clockwise to lock the mechanism.

NOTE: Your saw is equipped with positive stops for fast and accurate positioning of the saw blade at 90 and 45 degrees to the table. Should these stops become out of alignment, they may be readjusted according to the instructions given under 'Maintenance'

When bevel ripping material 150mm (6") or narrower, use the fence on the RIGHT SIDE of the blade ONLY. This will provide more space between the fence and the saw blade for the use of a push stick.
If the fence is mounted to the left as shown in Fig. 17, the saw blade guard may interfere with the proper use of a push stick, as illustrated,

Fig.17



CAUTIONI

To prevent personal injury always disconnect plug from power source when making adjustments.

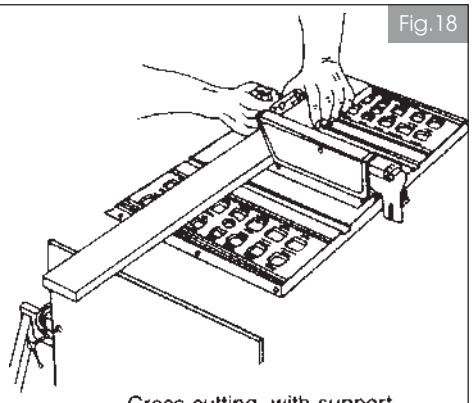
4. Crosscutting.

Crosscutting is the term used to describe cuts made in timber across the grain. This type of cut requires the use of the MITRE GAUGE. This includes bevel cutting, mitre cutting and compound mitre cutting (described later in this chapter).

To perform a cross cutting operation, the work is firmly held against the mitre gauge head, as shown in Fig. 18, with the mitre gauge bar located in either the left or right hand groove in the table. With the timber carefully lined up with the saw blade, the mitre gauge is gently moved along the groove, past the saw blade, producing the desired cut.

Long workpieces should be supported. A simple arrangement is to clamp a piece of plywood to a sawhorse or support, as shown in Fig. 18.

Fig.18



Cross cutting, with support

For maximum accuracy when using the mitre gauge, always favour one side of the groove In the table. In other words, don't move the mitre gauge from side to side while cutting but keep one side of the bar riding against one side of the groove.

When using the left hand groove, hold the workplece firmly against gauge head with your left hand, and grip the lock knob and push with your right hand. When using the right hand groove, hold the work piece with the right hand and grip the lock knob with the left.

The graduations on the mitre gauge provide accuracy for average woodworking. In some cases where extreme accuracy is required, when making angle cuts for example, make a trial cut and then recheck it with an accurate square or protractor.

REMEMBER: ALWAYS remove the rip fence before attempting to cross cut.

Mitre Gauge Adjustment

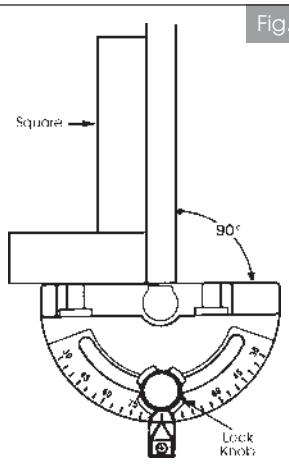
To produce an accurate cut at 90º you should check the gauge as follows:

1. Loosen the lock knob and, using a square as shown in Fig. 19, set the bar at 90º to the body.

   Tighten the lock knob and re-check with the square to ensure no movement has taken place during the tightening process.
   If necessary readjust.

2. Slacken off the pointer securing screw and zero the pointer.

Fig.19



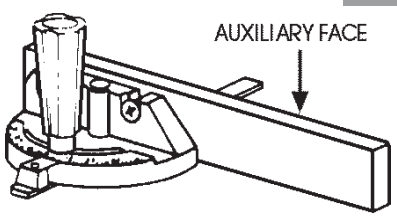
Auxiliary facing

Notches are provided in the mitre gauge body for attaching an AUXILIARY FACING, to make it easier to cut longer pieces. Ensurethe facing does not extend so far as to interfere with the proper operation of the saw blade guard.

Select a suitable piece of smooth straight wood, drill two holes through it and attach it with screws.

HINT: Glue a piece of sandpaper to the face of the mitre gauge head or auxiliary facing. This will help prevent the workpiece from creeping while it Is being cut.

Fig.20



When crosscutting, you should ALWAYS abide by the following rules:

✔ ***ALWAYS*** lock the mitre gauge securely.

✔ ***ALWAYS*** remove the rip fence from table during any operations which utilise the mitre gauge.

✔ ***ALWAYS*** make sure the blade guard is installed (for ***ALL*** sawing operations).

✔ ***ALWAYS*** set the saw blade height to the thickness of the wood plus 2-3mm. Additional blade exposure would increase the hazard potential.

✔ ***NEVER*** stand directly In front of the blade in case of a throwback (small cut-off piece caught by the back of the blade and thrown toward the operator). Always stand to one side of the blade.

✔ ***ALWAYS*** keep your hands clear, and out of the path of the blade.

✔ ***ALWAYS*** switch the machine OFF and disconnect from the mains supply if the blade stalls or stops whilst cutting, and before attempting to free it.

✔ ***ALWAYS*** place the concave side down if workpiece Is warped. This will prevent it from rocking whilst it is being cut.

✘ ***NEVER*** crosscut freehand (without using the mitre gauge or other auxiliary device) because the blade could bind in the cut and cause a kickback or cause your fingers or hand to slip into the blade.

✘ ***NEVER*** reach over or behind the blade to pull the workpiece through the cut, to support long or heavy workpieces, to remove cut-off pieces of material, or for any other reason.

✘ ***NEVER*** pick up small pieces of cut-off material from the table. Remove them by pushing them off the table with a long stick. Otherwise they could be thrown back at you by the rear of the blade.

✘ ***NEVER*** remove small pieces of cut-off material that may have become trapped inside the blade guard while the saw is running. This could endanger your hands or cause a kickback. Turn the saw off. After the blade has stopped turning, lift the guard and remove the piece.

5. Repetitive Cutting

Repetitive cutting is the term used when cutting a quantity of pieces of the same length without having to mark each piece.

When making repetitive cuts from a long workpiece, make sure it is supported.

1. When making repetitive cuts, clamp a block of wood 75mm (3") long to the table at the desired length to act as a length stop.

NOTE: When clamping the block, make sure that the end of the block is well in front of the saw blade. Be sure it is clamped securely.

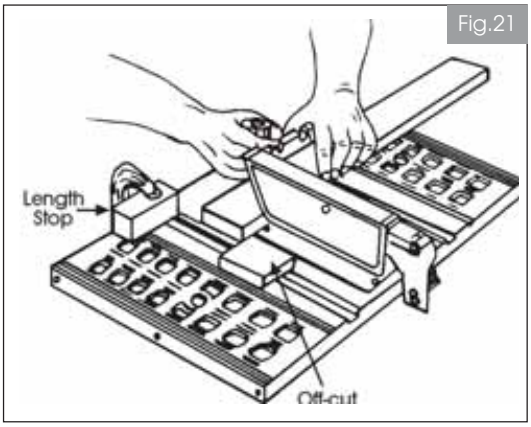
2. Slide the workpiece along the mitre gauge until it touches the block, then, holding it securely in that position to the mitre gauge, push it gently through the blade

3. Pull the workpiece back and push the cut-off piece off the table with a long push stick.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PICK IT UP AS THIS COULD ENDANGER YOUR HANDS.

NOTE: When cutting long workpieces, make sure the free end is supported - from the floor.

Fig.21



CAUTION!

NEVER use the rip fence as a length stop because the cut-off piece could bind between the fence and the blade causing a kickback.

6. Mitre Cutting

Mitre cutting is the term used for cutting at an angle other than 90° to the edge of the wood.

Follow the same procedure as you would for crosscutting.

Adjust the mitre gauge to the desired angle, and lock it.

The mitre gauge may be used in either of the grooves in the table.

When using the mitre gauge in the LEFT hand groove, hold the workpiece firmly against the mitre gauge head with your LEFT HAND, and grip the lock knob with your right.

When using the RIGHT hand groove, hold the workpiece with your RIGHT HAND and the lock knob with your left hand,

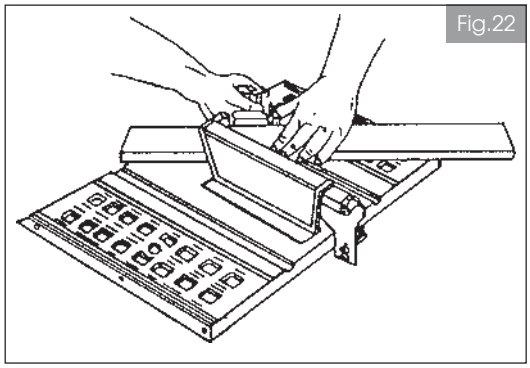


Fig.22

7. Bevel Crosscutting

Bevel crosscutting is the same as crosscutting except that the wood is also cut at an angle, other than 90° with the broad side of the wood.

Adjust the blade to the desired angle.

Use the Mitre Gauge in the groove to the RIGHT of the blade. It cannot be used in the groove on the LEFT because the blade guard will interfere. Hold the workplece with your right hand and the lock knob with your left hand.

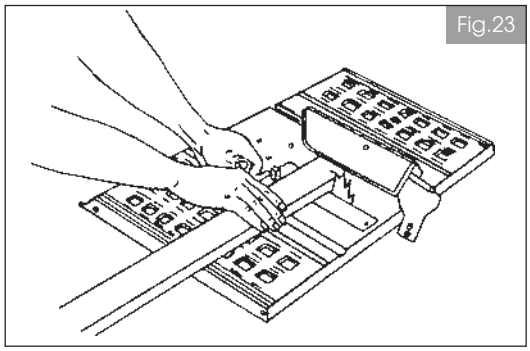


Fig.23

8. Compound Mitre Cutting

Compound mitre cutting is a combination of mitre cutting and bevel crosscutting. The cut is made at an angle other than 90° to both the edge and the broad side of the wood.

Adjust the mitre gauge and the blade to the desired angle, and ensure the mitre gauge body is locked.

CAUTION!

When Mitre cutting, an area of blade is exposed.

Great care must be taken when using the machine for this operation.

MAINTENANCE

CAUTION!

For your own safety SWITCH MACHINE OFF and remove plug from power source before adjusting or maintaining your saw.

Do not allow sawdust to accumulate inside the saw. Use a dust extractor if possible, if not, frequently blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the saw cabinet and the motor.

Inspect the power cable frequently. If it is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

NOTE: Certain cleaning agents and solvents can damage plastic parts. Some of these are:

gasoline, carbon tetrochloride, chlorinated cleaning solvents, ammonia and household detergents which contain ammonia. Avoiding the use of these and other types of cleaning agents will minimise the possibility of damage.

A coat of wax applied to the table will help to keep the surface clean and allow workpieces to slide more freely.

1. Anti-kickback pawls

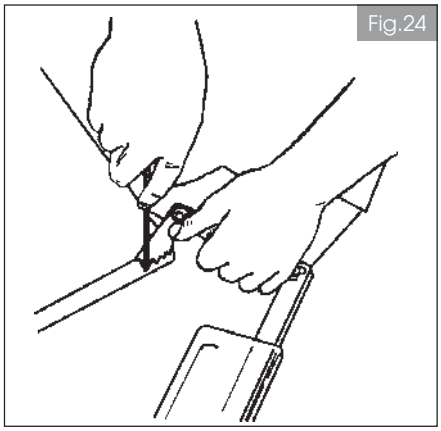
Make sure the teeth of the ANTI-KICKBACK pawis are always sharp. They may be sharpened as follows:

1.1 Remove blade guard assembly from its mounting at the rear of the table.

1.2 Hold blade guard bracket with the left hand and rotate the pawl, placing it over the corner of workbench as shown in fig. 24.

1.3 Using a small half round file (smooth cut), proceed to sharpen the teeth.

Fig.24



2. Changing the Blade

This procedure is explained on page 10 under 'Assembly'.

NOTE: I. A Clarke 10" TCT Blade. Part No. 6503125, is available as a replacement. See your CLARKE dealer.

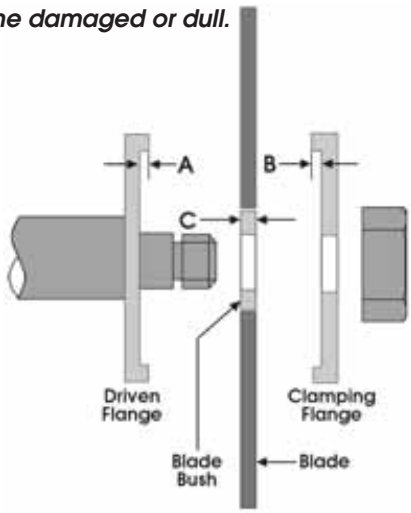
2. Replace the blade when the teeth become damaged or dull.

Using a Blade with a 13mm Bore

The illustration opposite shows the blade drive arrangement for the Table Saw when using a TCT blade with a 30mm bore. A Blade Bush is incorporated, as shown.

It is important to ensure that the clamping faces of the flanges clamp the blade ONLY...NOT any part of the bush.

The flange recesses (A and B) should not be MORE THAN 50% of the thickness of the bush (C).



3. Adjusting Blade Parallel to the Mitre Gauge Slots

This adjustment must be maintained to ensure accuracy and help prevent kickback, it is factory set prior to shipping, but should bechecked periodically to guarantee the performance of your machine, To check and adjust, you should proceed a follows:

3.1 Raise blade as high as it will go.

3.2. Select a tooth on the rear of saw blade that is set to the left, when viewing blade fromThe front of saw, and mark this tooth with a pencil.

3.3 Place the base of a combination square against the edge of the mitre gauge slot, and extend the sliding rule of square so it just touches the marked tooth (Fig.25).

3.4. Rotate blade and check the same marked blade tooth at the front of the saw table (Fig.26).

3.5. If the front and back measurements are not identical it will be necessary to loosen the alignment screws (C) and carefully move the saw blade until it is parallel to the mitre gauge slot.

In order to loosen the screws (C), the securing nuts must be slackened from below, and in order to gain access to the securing nuts, the bottom cover must first be removed.

3.6 When completely satisfied, tighten the securing nuts and replace the bottom cover.

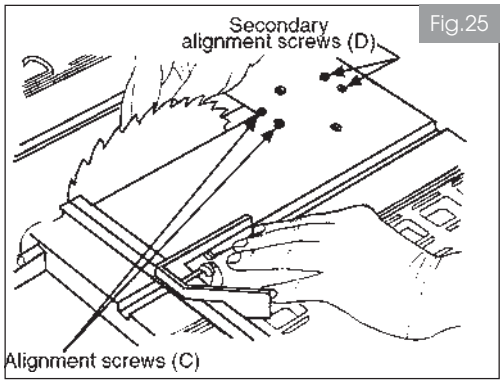


Fig.25

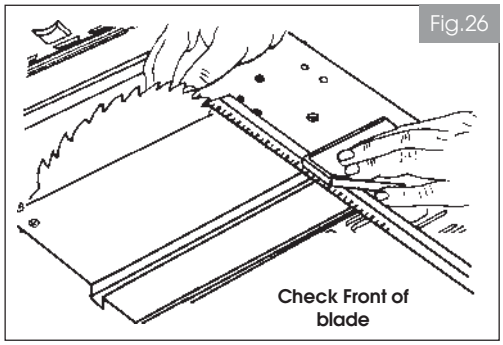


Fig.26

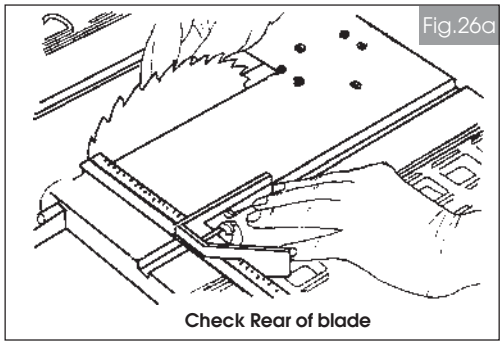


Fig.26a

NOTE:

If adjustment cannot be achieved by loosening the alignment screws (C), loosen the two secondary alignment screws (D). These screws are also secured from below with lack nuts.

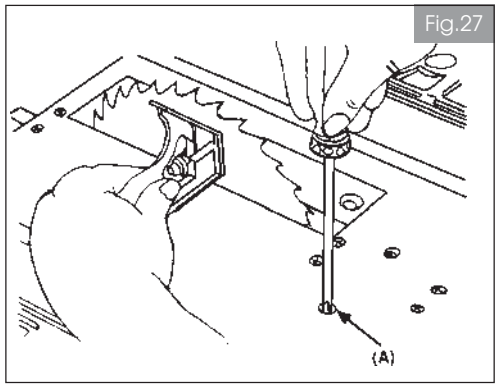
This adjustment should ONLY be carried out as a last resort.

4. Adjusting 90 and 45 Degree Positive Stops

4A. Adjusting Positive Stop at 90 Degrees

1. Raise the blade to maximum height.
2. Loosen the blade tilt locking handle and push the height adjuster wheel to the left as far as possible. Holding in this position, retighten the blade tilt locking handle.
3. Place a combination square on the table with one end of the square against the blade as shown (Fig.27),and check to see if the blade is at 90º

Fig.27



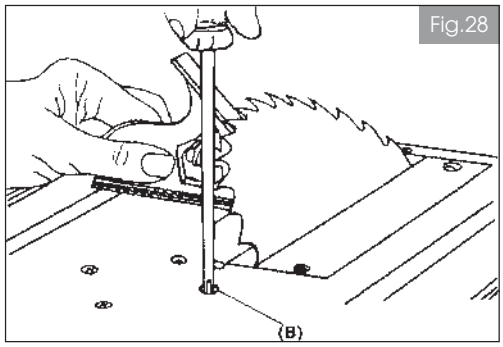
4. if It is not at 90° to the table, loosen the blade tilt locking handle, then slacken off the 90° stop screw (A) a few turns, (i.e. turn anticlockwise). Push the blade height adjuster wheel until the blade is exactly 90° to the table, checking with the square, then retighten the blade tilt locking handle, taking care not to move the blade.
   Double check the 90° angle after retightening.
5. Screw in the 90° stop screw (A) until you can feel it butting up against the stop.
6. Recheck by slackening the Blade tilt locking handle allowing the blade to be moved to an upright position, then bringing it up against the stop once again, retightening the locking handle and rechecking the blade angle with the square. If it is not exactly 90° carry out the adjustment again until satisfied.

   Finally zero the pointer.

4B. Adjusting Positive Stop at 45 Degrees.

1. Loosen the blade tilt locking handle and push elevation wheel to the right as far as possible. Holding in this position retighten the blade tilt locking handle.
2. Check to ensure the blade Is exactly 45° to the table, using a 45° angle gauge. If necessary proceed to adjust using the method described above, using the stop screw (B), as shown in fig. 2B.

Fig.28



CAUTION!

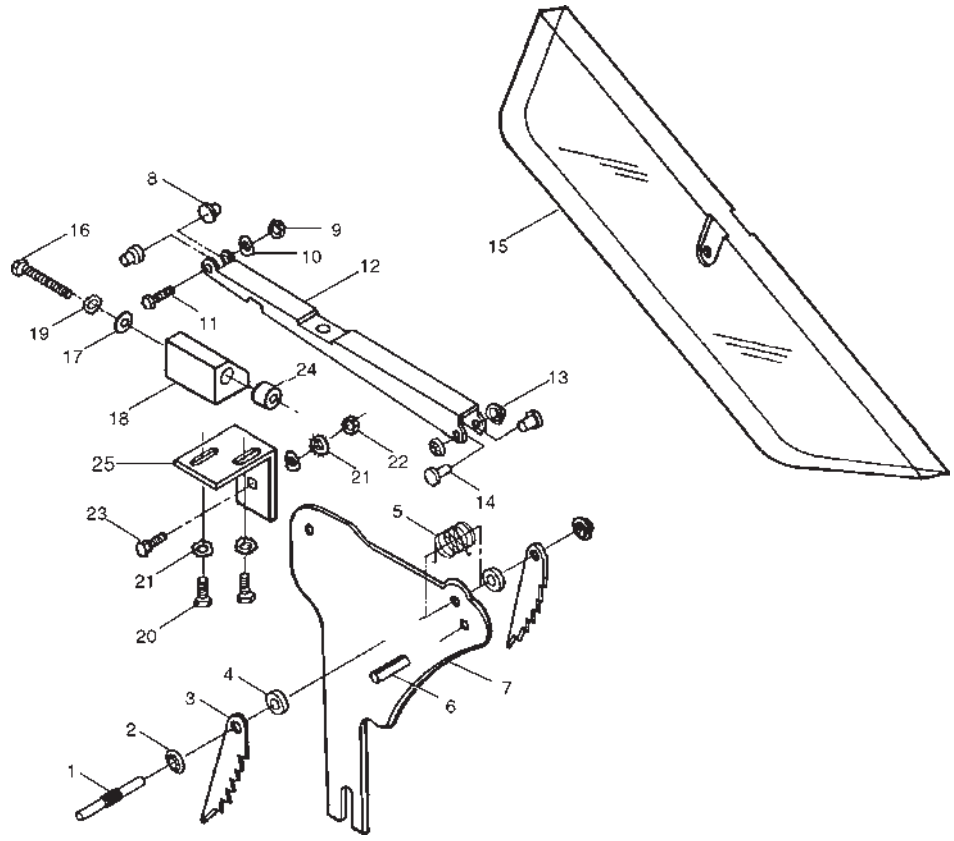
DO NOT attempt to perform'non-through type' cuts on this machine, as it should NOT be used with the Riving Knife or Blade Guard removed.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Saw will not start	1. Saw not plugged in 2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped 3. Power cable damaged	1. Plug in the machine 2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker 3. Have cable replaced by authorised service centre
Does not make accurate 45° and 90° Rip Cuts	1. Positive stops not adjusted correctly 2. lilt angle pointer not set accurately	1. Check blade with square and adjust positive stops 2. Check blade with square and adjust pointer to zero
Material Pinches Blade When Ripping	**1.** Rip fence not aligned with blade 2. Warped wood, edge against fence not straight	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	1. Check and align riving knife with blade
Saw makes unsatisfactory cuts	1. Dull blade 2. Blade mounted backwards 3. Gum or pitch on blade 4. incorrect blade for work 5. Gum or pitch on table causing erratic feed	1. Replace blade 2. Turn blade around 3. Remove blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool 4. Change the blade 5. Clean table with turpentine and steel wool. Apply wax paste.
Material kicked back from blade	1. Rip fence out of alignment 2. Riving knife not aligned correctly 3. Feeding stock without rip fence 4. Riving knife not in place 5. Letting go of material before it is all the way past the saw blade 6. Dull blade 7. Mitre angle lock knob is not tight	1. Align rip fence with mitre gauge slot 2. Align riving knife with blade 3. Install and use rip fence 4 Install and use riving knife with blade guard 5. Push material all the way past blade before releasing work 6. Replace blade 7. Tighten knob
Blade does not raise or tilt freely	1. Sawdust and dirt in raising and tilting mechanism	1. Brush or blow out loose dust and dirt
Blade Does not come up to speed	1. Extension cable too light or too long 2. Low voltage	1. Replace with adequate size cable 2. Contact you electric company
Machine Vibrates	1. Saw not mounted securely to Stand or workbench 2. Stand or bench on uneven floor 3. Damaged saw blade	1. Tighten all mounting hardware 2. Reposition on flat level surface Fasten to floor if necessary 3. Replace blade
Innaccurate 45° and 90° crosscuts	1. Mitre gauge out of adjustment	1. Adjust mitre gauge
Material pinches blade when cross cutting	1. Blade not aligned with mitre gauge slot	1. Check and adjust Saw Blade

PARTS LIST

Blade Guard Assembly

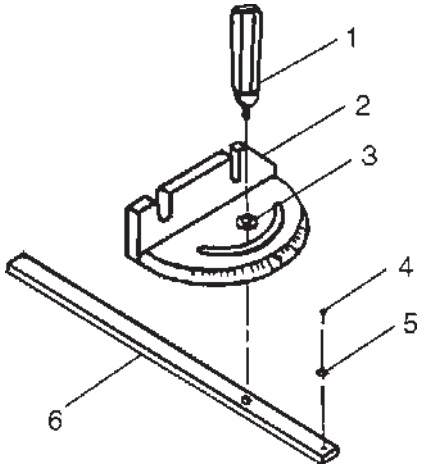


No.	Description	Part No	Qty
1.	Spring Pin	NW026202-00 1	1
2.	Push Nut	NW021608-001	2
3.	Anti-kickback Pawl	NW270008-000	2
4.	Spacer	NW060009-000	2
5.	Torsion Spring	NW029202-00 1	1
6.	Roll Pin	NW026103-003	1
7.	Blade Guard Bracket	NW270009-000	1
8.	Spacer	NW060010-00	2
9.	Hex. Nut	NW022106-000	1
10.	Ext. Tooth Washer	NW021300-000	1
11.	Hex. Head Screw	NW020304-014	1
12.	Guard Arm	NW270007-000	1
13.	Push Nut	NW021608-001	2

No.	Description	Part No.	Qty
14.	Rivet	NW024302-001	2
15.	Blade Guard	NW300006-100	1
16.	hex. Head Screw	NW020304-020	1
17.	Fiat Washer	NW021101-000	3
18.	Support Block	NW225027-000	1
19.	Ext. Tooth Washer	NW021300-000	1
20.	Hex Head Screw	NW020304-002	2
21.	Ext. Tooth Wash er	NW021300-000	4
22.	Hex. Nut	n/a	2
23.	Coach Bolt	n/a	2
24.	Spacer	n/a	2
25.	Guard Mounting Bkt	n/a	1

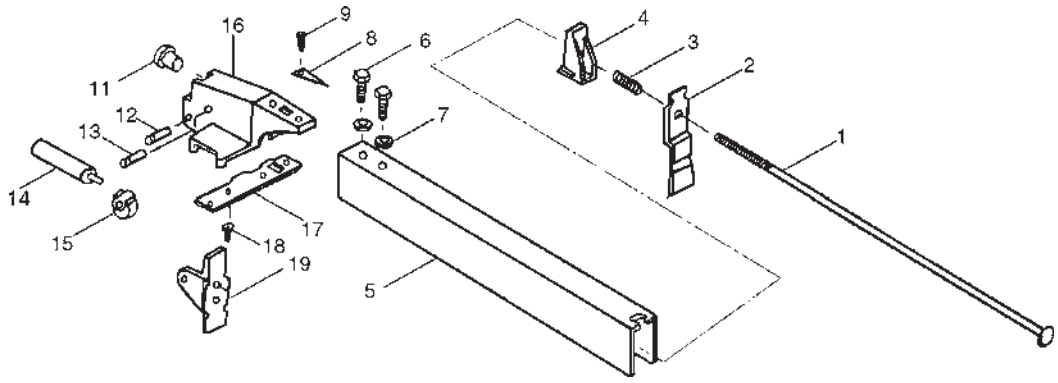
PARTS LIST

Mitre Gauge Assembly



No.	Description	Part No	Qty
1.	Mitre Gauge Knob	NW303169-000	1
2.	Mitre Gauge Body	NW302003-000	1
3.	Plastic Washer	NW021502-001	1
4.	Panhead Screw	NW020110-002	1
5.	Mitre Gauge Pointer	NW270144-000	1
6.	Mitre Gauge Bar	NW203009-000	1

Rip Fence Assembly



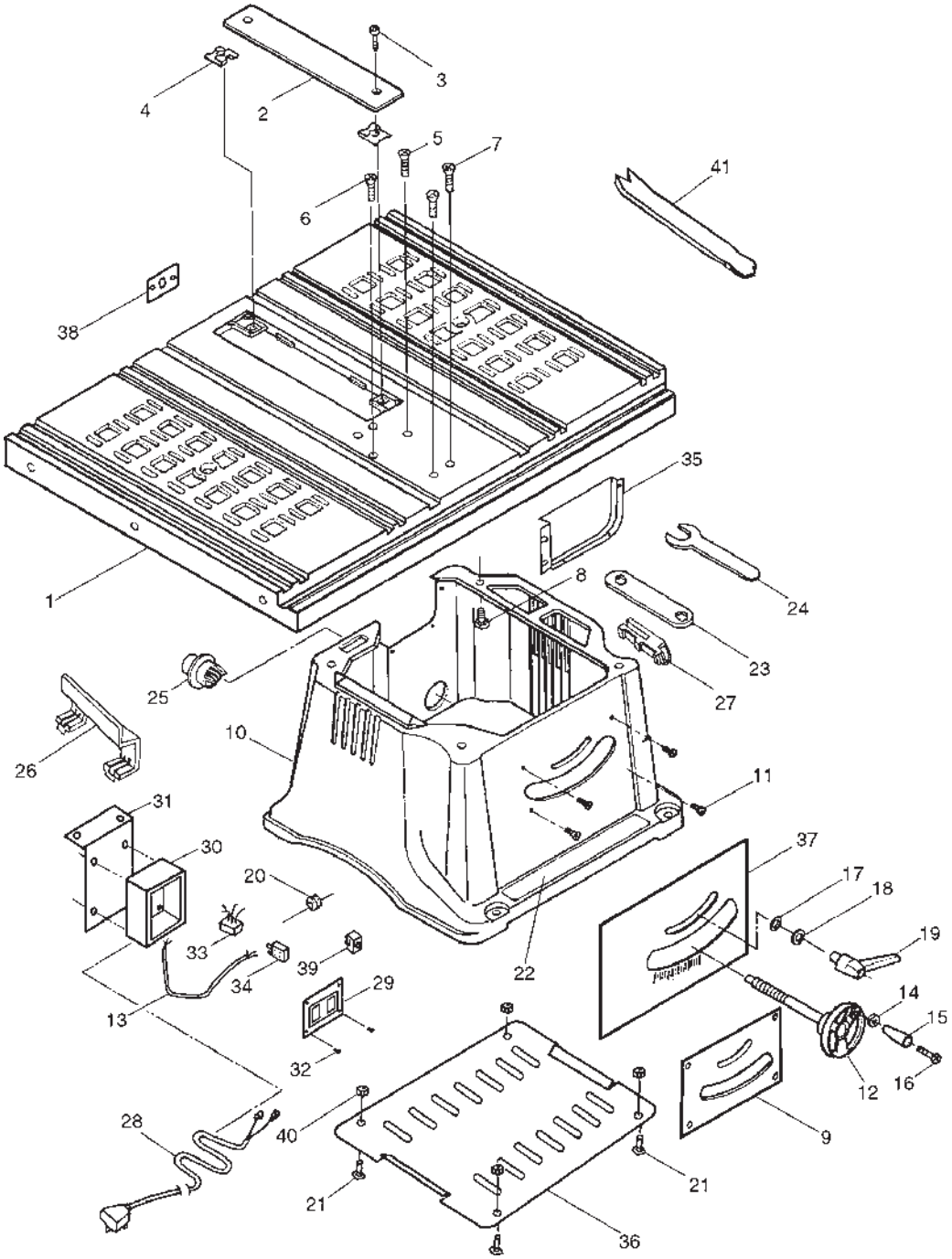
No.	Description	Part No	Qty
1.	Clomp Rod	NW290055-001	1
2.	Rear Clamp	NW260066-000	1
3.	Compression Spring	NW029136-000	1
4.	Rear Sliding Pad	NW303156-000	1
5.	Rip Fence Body	NW203007-001	1
6.	Hex Head Screw	NW020304-002	1
7.	Ext. Tooth Lockwasher	NW021300-000	2
8.	Rip Fence Pointer	NW270272-000	1
9.	Screw	NW020112-000	1

No.	Description	Part No	Qty
10.	Rear Clamping Screw	NW290069-000	1
11.	Cam Pin	NW026202-003	1
12.	Lever Pin	NW026202-005	1
13.	Rip Fence Handle	NW303157-000	1
14.	Rip Fence Cam	NW060054-000	1
15.	Rip Fence Housing	NW225075-000	1
16.	Sliding Pad	NW303216-000	1
17.	Screw	NW020206-01 0	4
18.	Lever	NW270190-000	1

PARTS LIST

No.	Description	Part No.	Qty
1.	Table	NW221005-001	1
2.	Table Insert	NW270014-000	1
3.	Pan Head Screw	NW020200-004	2
4.	Tinnerman Nut	NW024501-001	2
5.	Pan Head Screw	NW020202-002	1
6.	Pan Head Screw	NW020202-004	1
7.	Pan Head Screw	NW030800-004	4
8.	Pa8.n Head Screw	NW020312-002	4
9.	Front Plate	NW270112-000	1
10.	Base	NW300061-000	1
11.	Pan Head Screw	NW020805-002	4
12.	Blade Height Adjuster Handwheel	NW303152-000	1
13.	Motor Cable	n/a	1
14.	Hex. Nut	NW022108-000	1
15.	Knob	NW900218-000	1
16.	Binding Head Screw	NW020003-00	1
17.	Fiat Washer	NW021101-004	1
18.	Nylon Washer	NW021502-001	1
19.	Blade Tilt Locking Handle	NW303012-000	1
20.	Grommet	NW330004-000	1
21.	Coach Bolt	n/a	4
22.	Warning Label	NW864006-003	1
23.	Arbor Nut Spanner	NW040004-001	1
24.	Arbor Spanner	NW040003-001	1
25.	Dust Port	NW302036-000	1
26.	Fence Storage	NW302035-000	1
27.	Mitre Gauge Housing	NW303172-000	1
28.	Power Cord	NW080111-000	1
29.	Switch Cover	n/a	1
30.	Switch Box	NW303011-001	1
31.	Switch Box Mounting Plate	n/a	1
32.	Pan Head Screw	n/a	5
33.	Suppressor	NW361003-000	1
34.	Capacitor	n/a	1
35.	Back Cover	n/a	1
36.	Base Plate	NW270020-102	1
37.	Name Label	n/a	1
38.	Fixing Plate	n/a	1
39.	Reset Switch Assy	NW01005-000	1
40.	Nut	n/a	4
41.	Push Stick	11001	1

PARTS DIAGRAM



PARTS LIST

Motor And Blade Adjuster Components

No.	Description	Part No	Qty
1.	Pan Head Screw	NW020313-000	
2.	Ext. Tooth Washer	NW021302-000	
3.	Blade Angle Pntr	NW872001-001	
4.	Pointer Spt Brkt	NW270020-000	
5.	Hex Head Screw	NW020306-002	
6.	Ext. Tooth Washer	NW021304-000	
7.	Hex Nut	NW022108-000	
8.	Camp. Spring	NW029139-000	
9.	Wave Washer	NW021403-001	
10.	Nylon Washer	NW021504-005	
11.	Hex Nut	NW022105-000	
12.	Rocker Bar	NW290043-001	
13.	Flat Washer	NW021101-002	
14.	Retaining Ring	NW023201-001	
15.	Mounting Plate	NW270019-000	
16.	Mounting Plate	NW270023-000	
17.	Pivot Rod Bracket	NW270024-000	
18.	Hex Head Screw	NW020304-004	
19.	Self Lock Nut	NW022106-006	
20.	Roil Pin	NW026103-001	
21.	Hex Head Screw	NW028303-002	
22.	Spacer	NW130013-000	

No.	Description	Part No	Qty
23.	Hex Head Screw	NW020313-002	
24.	Spring Pin	NW026101-001	
25.	Hex Head Screw	NW020711-001	
27.	Spacer	NWO6000S-000	
28.	Pivot Rod	NW132008-000	
29.	Strap	NW270018-000	
30.	Hex Head Screw	NW028800-002	
31.	Spacer	NW130011-000	
32.	Flat Washer	NWO21101-004	
33.	Hex Nut	NW022106-000	
34.	Deflector Plate	NW270120-000	
35.	Ext. Tooth Washer	NW021302-000	
36.	Hex Head Screw	NW020313-002	
37.	Motor Bracket	NW270022-000	
38.	Motor Assembly	NW990018-000	
39.	Blade**	NW350003-000	
40.	Outer Washer	NW270038-000	
41.	Arbor Nut	NW022104-000	
42.	Motor Brushes	NW375002-000	
43.	Riving Knife	NW270020-100	
44.	Riving Knife Bkt	NW270020-101	

** A 10in TCT Blade is available as a replacement.
Contact your CLARKE dealer, quoting
Part No. 6503125

PARTS DIAGRAM

Motor and Blade Adjuster Components