



RADIAL ARM SAW SAFETY SHEET



Appropriate eye and personal protective equipment must be worn. Machines have moving parts that may cause entanglement. All loose clothing, jewelry and long hair must be secured.

OPERATE ONLY AFTER YOU HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTION AND YOUR TEACHER'S PERMISSION TO USE THIS TOOL. BE SURE YOUR TEACHER HAS CHECKED YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF PROPER PRACTICE.

Possible Risk Factors

- ✓ Contact with moving parts.
- ✓ Eye Injuries
- ✓ Hearing Damage
- ✓ Hand Injuries
- ✓ Entanglement of hair, clothing or jewelry.
- ✓ Small and large projectiles



SAFETY GLASSES



EAR PROTECTION



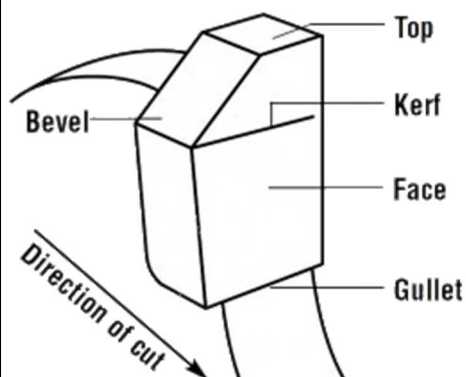
SAFETY BOOT



WEAR DUST

1. Be sure to have the instructor's approval before operating the machine.
2. Stock must be held firmly against the fence for all crosscutting operations. The ends of long board must be supported level with the table.
3. Before turning on the motor be certain that all clamps and locking devices are tight and the depth of cut is correct.
4. Keep the guard and anti-kickback device in position. Do not remove them without your instructor's permission.
5. Always return the saw to the rear of the table after completing a crosscut or miter cut. Never remove stock from the table until the saw has been returned.
6. Maintain a 6" margin of safety.
7. Shut off the motor and wait for the blade to stop before making any adjustments.
8. Be sure the blade has stopped before leaving the table.
9. Keep the table clean and free of wood scraps and excessive amounts of sawdust.
10. Secure approval from your instructor before making ripping cuts or other special setups. When ripping stock it must be flat and have one straight edge to move along the fence.
11. When ripping, always feed stock into the blade so that the bottom teeth are turning toward you. This will be the side opposite the anti-kickback fingers.

Circular saw blade teeth



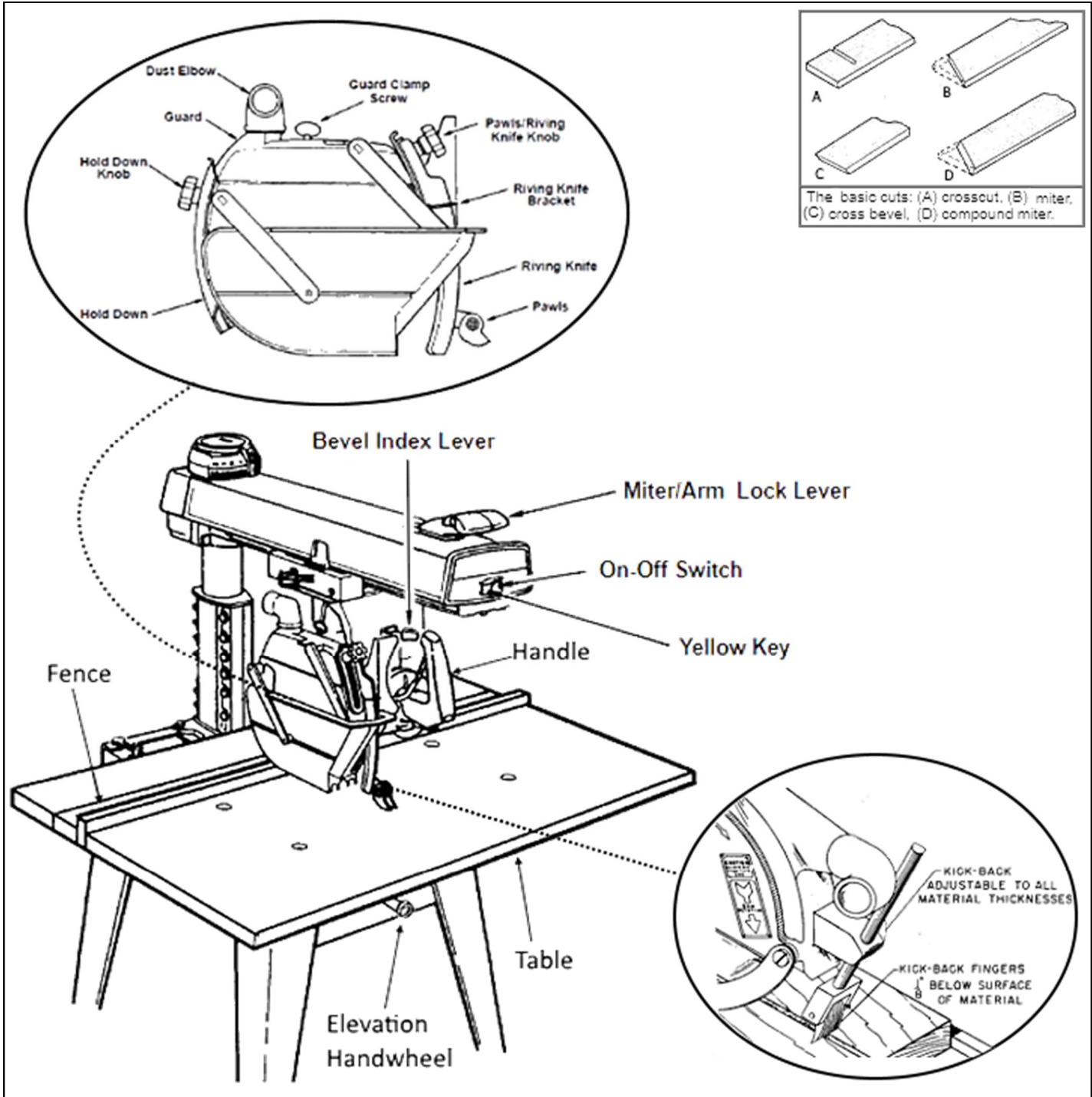
Bevel – Teeth can have a single bevel, two bevels or no bevel at all. Types of bevels can alternate from tooth to tooth on a given blade. The bevel is what gives a blade its specific cutting pattern.

Gullet – This is the space between teeth that clears the work piece of chips after the cut. The deeper the gullet, the more efficiently chips are cleared.

Kerf – This is the face of the tooth, where the actual cutting takes place. The pattern of alternating kerfs, known as the grind, decides what applications a blade is best for.



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Blade Types:

