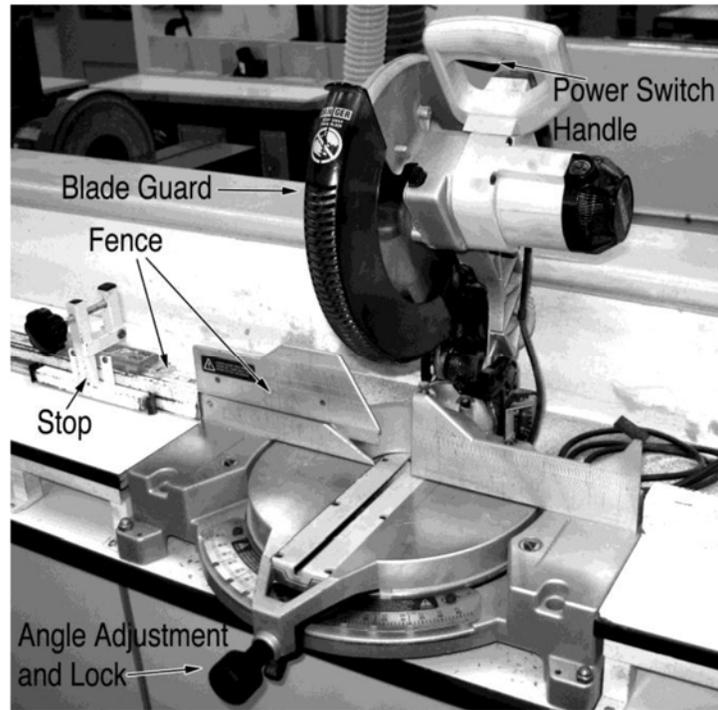


MITER SAW



The miter or chop saw is the best tool in the lab for accurately crosscutting surfaced lumber to length. It is extremely useful for making all cuts from 90° to $\pm 45^\circ$. The miter saw is one of the most dangerous machines in the lab. Use care in its operation.

1. Keep protective guards in place at all times.
2. Remove scraps and other foreign items from the machine before operating the saw.
3. Make sure the piece to be cut is firmly against the table and fence before cutting.
4. Allow the blade to reach full speed before cutting.
5. Do not force the blade into the work.
6. Never hold the piece to be cut in a manner that causes your arms to cross. The majority of all cuts are made on the miter saw with the material held with the left hand on the left side of the saw while the right hand operates the machine.
7. Do not leave the area of the machine until the blade has come to a full and complete stop.
8. Always maintain a 6" margin of safety between all body parts and the blade.
9. Remove chips, scraps and cutoffs only after the blade is at a complete stop.
10. After placing the stock securely on the saw table and aligning the cut, pull the trigger. After the blade comes to full speed, lower the blade into the work at a moderate speed. When the cut is complete release the trigger and allow the blade to come to a complete stop before returning it to the upright position.
11. Use a stick or hold down device when needed to secure short material without putting hand in danger.
12. The Miter Saw is for crosscutting only.
13. If the wood is warped, the bow goes out and the cup goes down.

MITER SAW TEST

1. The margin of safety for the miter saw is:
 - a) 2 inches.
 - b) 3 inches.
 - c) 4 inches.
 - d) 6 inches.

2. After completing the cut,
 - a) jump for joy.
 - b) raise the blade slowly without disturbing the workpiece.
 - c) raise the blade quickly and allow it to stop.
 - d) allow the blade to stop before raising it.

3. When using a stop to cut a workpiece to a set length,
 - a) it doesn't matter how the workpiece is positioned relative to the stop.
 - b) the offcut must be held in place by the operator
 - c) the piece between the stop and blade must be held in place by the operator.
 - d) stops are for wimps; never use them.

4. True or False _____: Eye protection is not necessary on the Miter Saw

5. True or False _____: The Miter Saw is for ripping wood

6. True or False _____: It is not okay to force the blade into the work

7. True of False _____: There is nothing wrong with walking away from the Miter Saw while the blade is still turning.