



PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE(S)	SOLUTION
The motor will not start and both status lights on the switch box are off.	There is no power to the saw.	Make sure the electrical supply to the saw is on and that the correct voltage is being supplied.
	There is no brake cartridge installed in the saw.	Install the brake cartridge (see page 34).
	The brake cartridge is defective.	Replace the brake cartridge with a new cartridge (see page 34).
The motor will not start: the power switch is on, the red status light on solid, the green status light is off (see page 45).	The brake cartridge is defective.	Replace the brake cartridge with a new cartridge (see page 34).
The motor starts slowly and/or fails to reach full operating speed.	The electrical supply voltage is too low.	Make sure the correct voltage is being supplied to the saw.
	The belt is worn or slipping.	Replace the belt.
The motor stopped unexpectedly during use but the brake did not activate.	The Start/Stop paddle was bumped.	Ensure the Start/Stop paddle is in the OFF position, and then restart the saw.
	The material being cut is overloading the safety detection system (e.g., green or wet wood).	Use a different wood or cut in Bypass Mode (see page 50).
	Electrical power to the system was lost, at least temporarily.	Ensure that the electrical supply to the saw is on and you are using the correct voltage.
	The brake cartridge is defective.	Replace the brake cartridge with a new cartridge (see page 34).

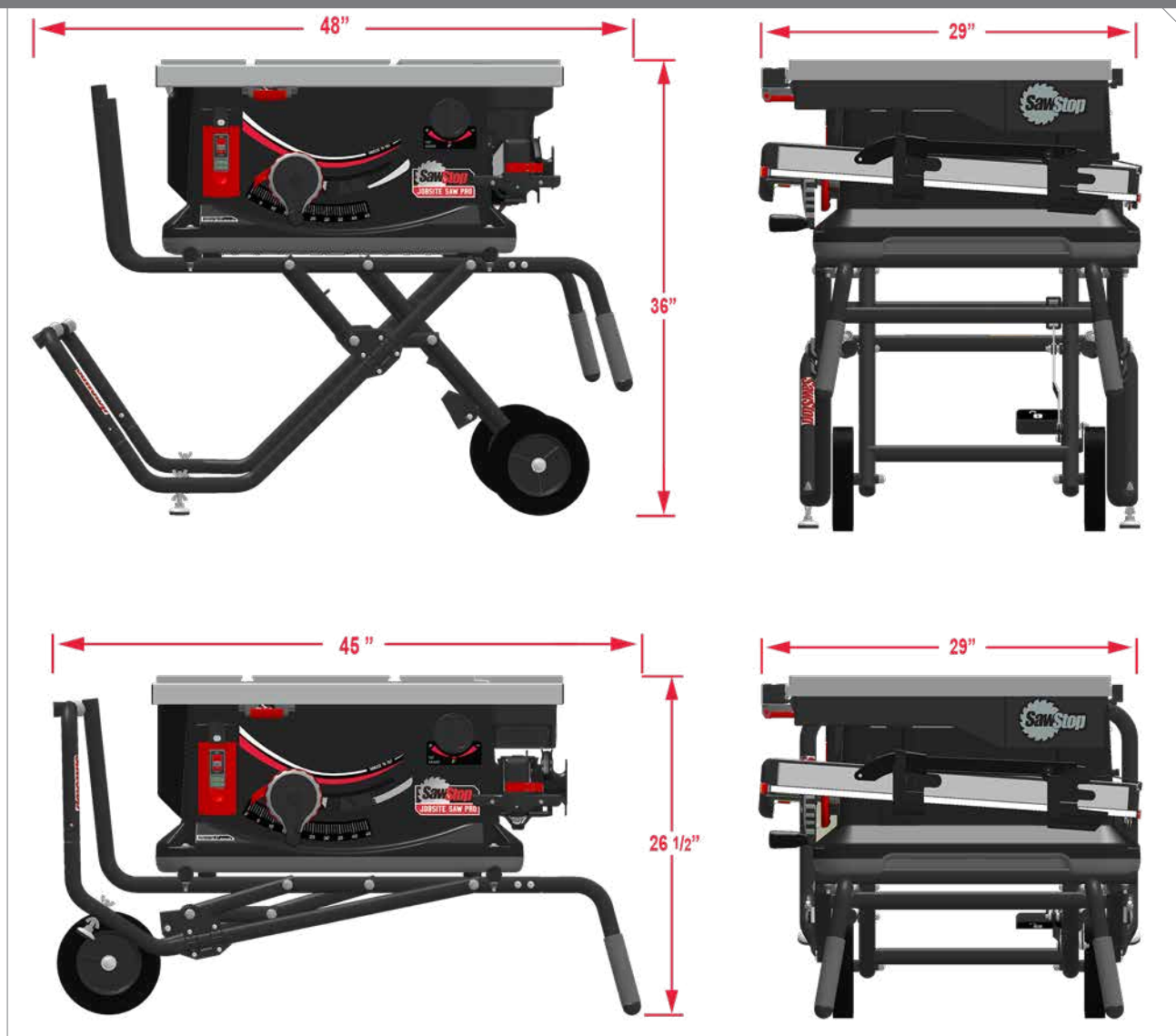
PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE(S)	SOLUTION
Cannot turn the saw on in Bypass Mode.	The sequence for starting the saw in Bypass Mode was not completed.	Follow the steps for starting the saw in Bypass Mode (see page 50).
	The Bypass Lockout Key is not fully seated.	Insert the Bypass key fully.
The brake activated, even though there was no accidental contact.	An electrically conductive material contacted the blade, arbor or arbor pulley.	Make sure no metal or other conductive material is touching the blade, arbor or pulley. Use Bypass Mode to cut conductive materials (see page 50).
	The spreader or riving knife came into contact with the blade.	Ensure that the spreader or riving knife is aligned and securely clamped in place. There should be a gap of 4-8 mm between the blade and the spreader or riving knife (see page 70).
	The blade made contact with the brake pawl.	Make sure there is a gap of 1.5 mm to 3 mm between the teeth of the blade and closest point on the brake cartridge. Use only a 10" blade with a standard brake cartridge.
The blade hits the brake pawl during installation.	The blade is the wrong size.	Use only a 10" blade with a standard brake cartridge.
Cannot install the cartridge key.	The key is not rotated properly to align with the keyhole in the cartridge.	Rotate the key so that the handle is pointing directly toward the brake pawl.
	The shaft of the cartridge key is binding in the cartridge or on the cartridge bracket.	Try installing the key while pressing upward or downward on the key or cartridge.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE(S)	SOLUTION
Raising or lowering the blade feels or sounds rough.	The alignment block is worn, damaged or needs lubrication. The elevation rail is dirty and needs lubrication.	Clean components and re-grease.
	The backdrive prevention assembly is worn.	Contact SawStop Service (see page 6).
The saw does not make accurate bevel cuts.	The tilt limit stops are not adjusted properly.	Adjust the tilt limit stops.
	The tilt angle indicator is not adjusted properly.	Adjust the tilt angle indicator.
Cannot remove the brake cartridge.	The cartridge key is still installed.	Remove the cartridge key.
	The cartridge is bound up on the pivot pin and the positioning pin.	Pry the cartridge off the pins with a blade wrench (see page 36).
Cannot install the brake cartridge.	The holes in the brake cartridge shell are not aligned with the pivot pin and positioning pin.	Make sure the mounting holes in the brake cartridge are aligned with the pivot and positioning pins.
	There is debris on the pivot or positioning pins, or in the cartridge mounting holes.	Make sure the pins and mounting holes are clean and free of obstructions.
	The blade is interfering with the brake pawl.	Use only a 10" blade with a standard brake cartridge.
Cannot remove the cartridge key.	The cartridge key is not turned to the UNLOCKED position.	Turn the key clockwise until it stops.
	The shaft of the cartridge key is binding in the cartridge or on the cartridge mounting bracket.	Try turning and removing the key while pressing upward or downward on the key or cartridge.

If you have further questions and need more information, Contact SawStop Service ([see page 6](#)).



DIMENSIONS



Weight (Saw Only)	84 lbs
Weight (With Cart)	113 lbs
Blade Diameter	10"
Dado Diameter	8"
Max. Depth of Cut, Blade at 0°	3 1/8"
Max. Depth of Cut, Blade at 45°	2 1/8"

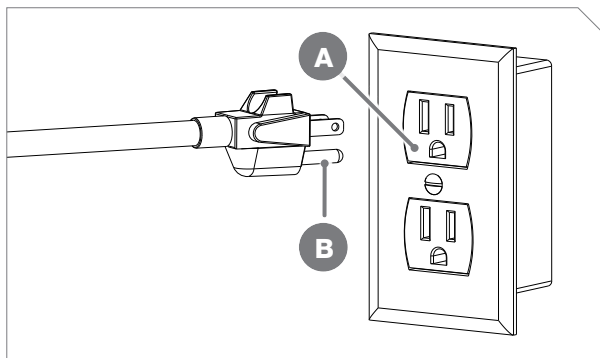
Max. Rip Right of Blade (Extended)	25 1/2"
Saw Dimensions (with Open Cart) (H x W x D)	36" x 48" x 29"
Saw Dimensions (with Closed Cart) (H x W x D)	26 1/2" x 45" x 29"
Table Dimensions (Extended)	43 5/16" x 24 5/8"

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

- Saw must be connected to grounded wiring system or system having an equipment grounding conductor.
- Plug must match outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.
- Do not modify plug – if it will not fit the outlet, have proper outlet installed by qualified electrician.
- Improper connection of equipment-grounding conductor can result in risk of electric shock and/or malfunction.
- Outer surface of insulation on equipment-grounding conductor is green with or without yellow stripes.
- Check with qualified electrician or service personnel if grounding instructions not understood, or if you are not sure whether saw is properly grounded.
- Do not expose saw to wet or damp conditions.
- Keep power cord away from anything that could damage cord (e.g., heat, sharp objects, etc.).
- Use only 3-wire extension cords with 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-pole receptacles that accept saw's plug.
- Do not use a damaged or worn cord.
- Match size of cord to length needed. An undersized cord will cause drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating.

JSS-120A60

Saw is intended for use on a 110-120 V supply circuit with an outlet that looks like the following example.

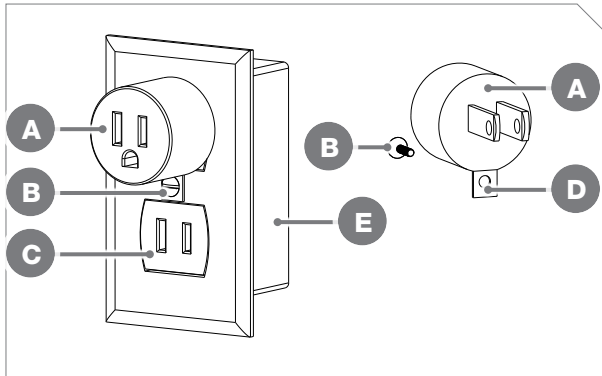


- A. Grounded Outlet
- B. Ground Pin

POWER	
PARAMETER	SPECIFICATION
Motor Configuration	120 V AC 60 Hz, Univ.
Amperage	15 A
Power	2,000 W
Arbor No Load Speed	4,000 RPM

EXTENSION CORD RECOMMENDATIONS	
LENGTH	GAUGE
0-25 Feet	12 AWG
25-50 Feet	10 AWG
Over 50 Feet	Not Recommended

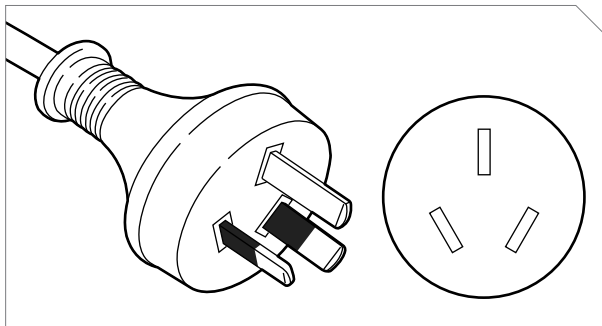
A temporary adapter, which looks like the following illustration, may be used to connect this plug to a 2 pole receptacle as shown below, if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. This adapter is not permitted in Canada. The green-colored rigid ear, lug, and the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box.



- A. Adapter
- B. Metal Screw
- C. Ungrounded/Unpolarized Outlet
- D. Grounding Lug/Tab
- E. Grounded Outlet Box

JSS-230A50I

Saw is intended for use on a 230 V supply circuit with an outlet that looks like the following example.

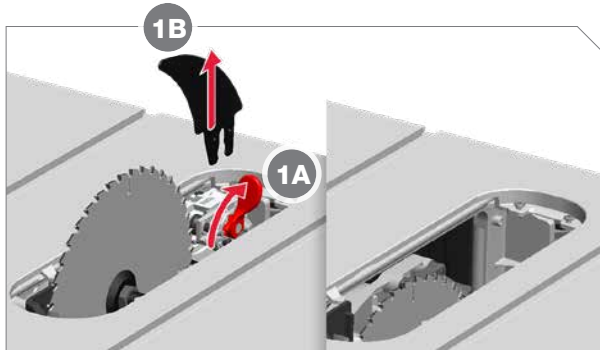


POWER	
PARAMETER	SPECIFICATION
Motor Configuration	230 V AC 50 Hz, Univ.
Amperage	10 A
Power	2,100 W
Arbor No Load Speed	4,000 RPM

EXTENSION CORD RECOMMENDATIONS	
LENGTH	GAUGE
0-25 Feet	14 AWG
25-50 Feet	12 AWG
50-75 Feet	10 AWG
Over 75 Feet	Not Recommended

CUT SLOT IN ZERO-CLEARANCE INSERT

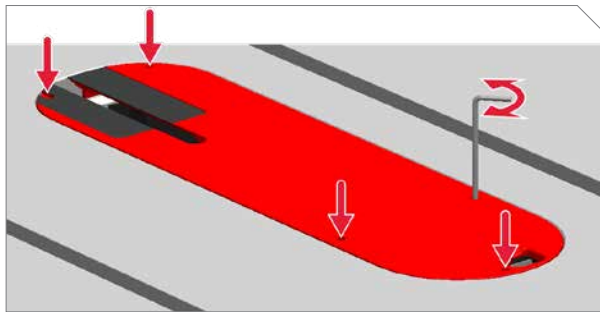
The blade slot in original insert is pre-cut at factory. However, you must cut a slot in any replacement inserts.



You must remove the riving knife before cutting the zero-clearance slot.

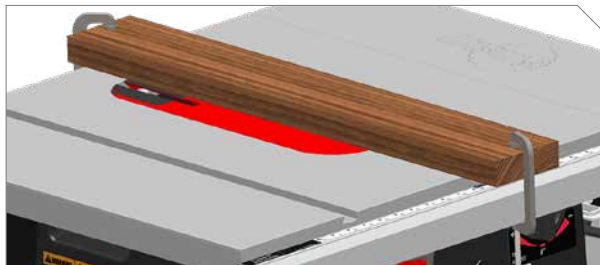
1

Rotate the clamp handle (1A), and then remove riving knife/blade guard (1B). Lower blade fully and adjust tilt angle to zero degrees.



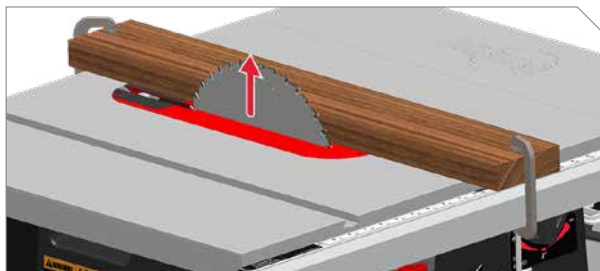
2

Install new table insert. Adjust leveling screws until table insert is level and slightly below table ([see page 54](#)).



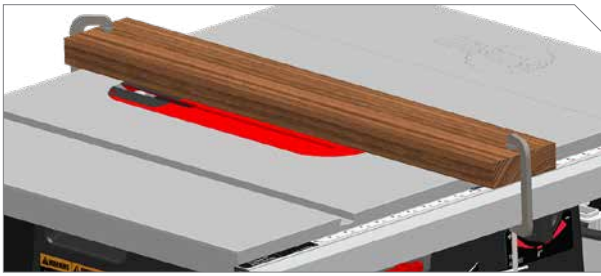
3

Clamp a thick piece of wood across right side of table insert to securely hold table insert to table.



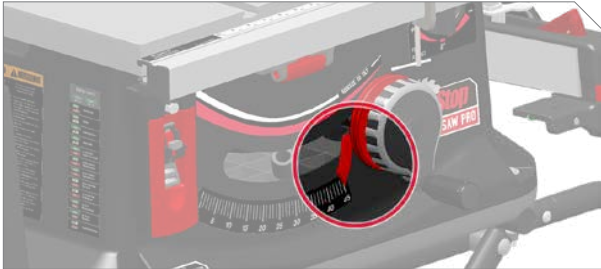
4

Start motor and slowly raise blade ([see page 38](#)) to its highest elevation. This will create the slot for cuts at zero degrees tilt.



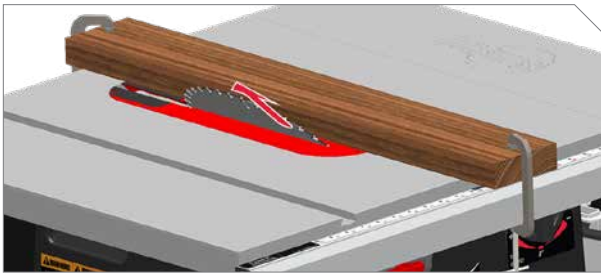
5

Lower blade to lowest elevation and turn off motor.



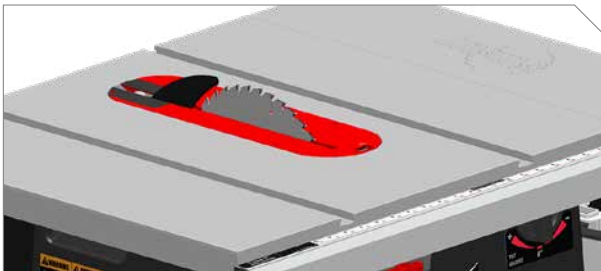
6

Set blade tilt angle to 45 degrees ([see page 38](#)).



7

Start motor and slowly raise blade to highest elevation. This will widen slot for beveled cuts up to 45 degrees.








8

Stop motor and turn saw off. Remove wood and clamps. Remove table insert and install riving knife or blade guard ([see page 30](#)). Reinstall insert.

CUTTING OPERATIONS

SAW BLADE

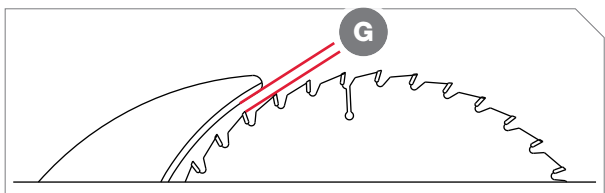
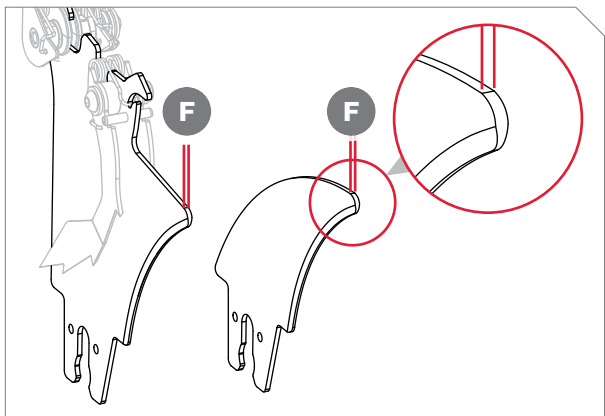
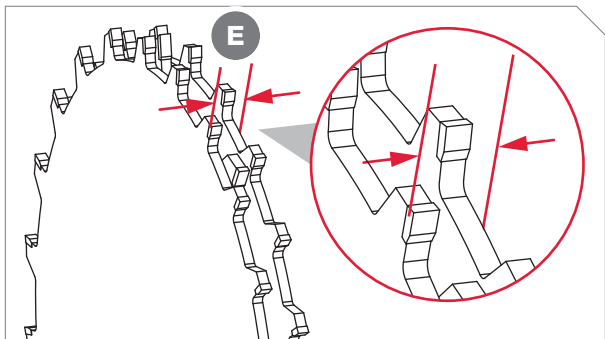
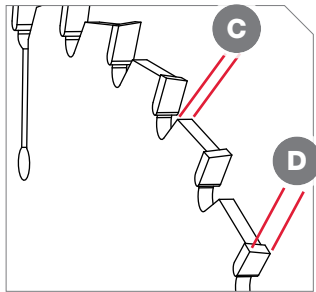
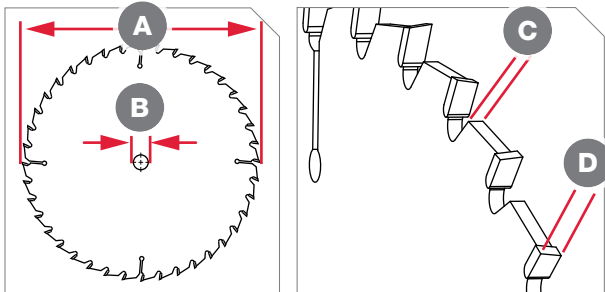
-  Use the right blade for the job. Use wood-specific saw blades when cutting wood. Use metal-specific saw blades when cutting metal.
-  Do NOT use saw blades that have a lacquer coating on the teeth, blades with depth-limiting shoulders, or blades with non-conductive teeth.
-  Do NOT use saw blades made of materials that are electrically non-conductive (e.g. abrasive blades, blades with plastic hubs, etc.) (see page 19).
-  Turn off the main power switch, remove the lock out key, and then make sure the blade is completely stopped before making any adjustments.
-  Avoid overheating the tips of the saw blade teeth by keeping blade clean and sharp. Ensure dust collection system is clean and free of debris. When cutting plastic, make sure material feed rate does not cause plastic to heat up or melt.

MAXIMUM WORKPIECE DIMENSIONS	
CUT	DIMENSION
Max. Depth of Cut, Blade at 0°	3-1/8"
Max. Depth of Cut, Blade at 45°	2-1/8"
Max. Rip, Right of Blade (Extension Table Retracted)	13-1/2"
Max. Rip, Right of Blade (Extension Table Extended)	25-1/2"
Max. Rip, Left of Blade	9-1/2"

-  To avoid risk of injury, wear gloves when handling saw blades. Never wear gloves when operating the saw.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

The saw can be used to cut wood, plastic, pliable metal (e.g., aluminum), or other similar materials (see page 47). Do not use the saw to cut ferrous metals. Conductive materials must be cut using Bypass Mode (see page 50). Only use blades with a 10" diameter (8" for Dado blades) and 5/8" bore (arbor) diameter.

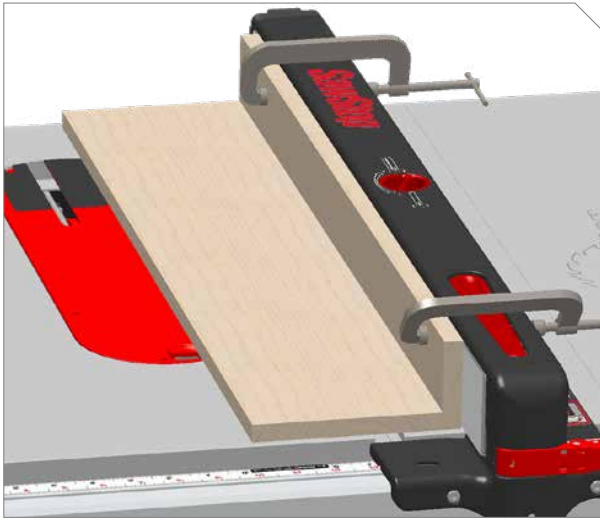


REQUIREMENTS	
Blade Diameter (A)	10"
Bore (Arbor) Diameter (B)	5/8"
Blade Plate Thickness (C)	5/64" (2 mm)
Blade Kerf (D)	3/32" to 3/16" (3 mm)
Blade Diameter (Dado) (A)	8" (Requires a separate brake cartridge and table insert)
Blade Thickness (Dado) (E)	13/16" maximum
Speed	4000 rpm
Riving Knife or Spreader Thickness (F)	0.090" (2.3 mm)
Blade and Riving Knife or Spreader Gap (G)	4-8 mm

i Always use a saw blade which is marked with a speed equal to or higher than the speed marked on the Jobsite Saw Pro (4000 rpm).

i Both the riving knife and the spreader are 0.090" (2.3 mm) thick. Do NOT use a blade with a kerf less than 3/32" with these tools. When the blade and riving knife or spreader are installed in the saw, there should be a gap of 4-8 mm between the blade and the riving knife or spreader.

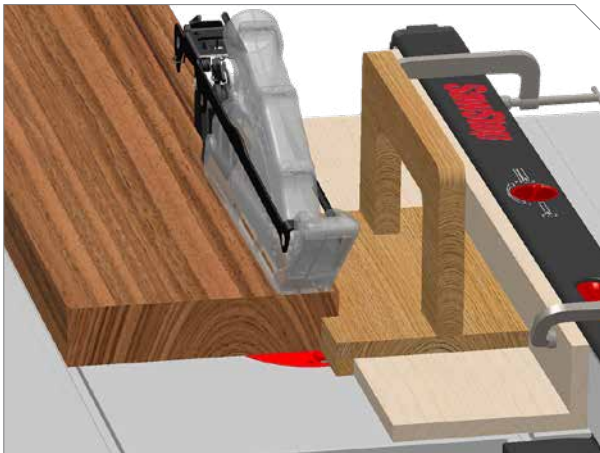
AUXILIARY FENCE AND PUSH BLOCK



1

If a cut is too narrow to use a push stick, use an auxiliary fence (see page 96) and push block (see page 97).

Clamp auxiliary fence to fence using two C-clamps.



2

Slide workpiece along auxiliary fence. When your hand comes within 6" (150 mm) of blade, use a push block to finish cut.

FEATHERBOARD



1

When using a push stick to feed the workpiece, you can use featherboards to maintain the position of the workpiece relative to the fence and table.

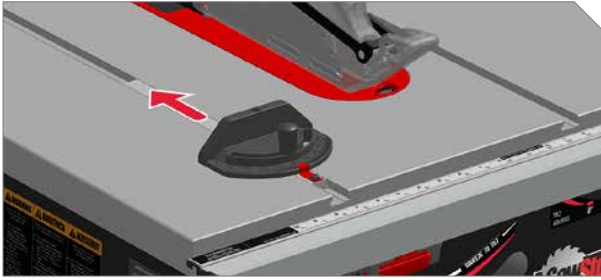
Clamp a featherboard to the top of the table, against the side of the workpiece opposite the fence, to hold the workpiece flush against the fence.

You can also clamp a featherboard to the fence to hold the workpiece down against table surface.

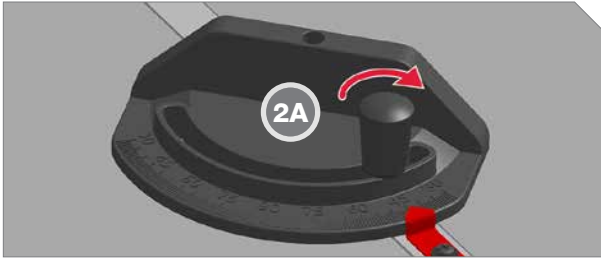


To avoid risk of kickback, make sure the horizontal featherboard is mounted in front of the leading edge of the blade.

MITER GAUGE



1 Slide the miter gauge into either miter slot in table top.

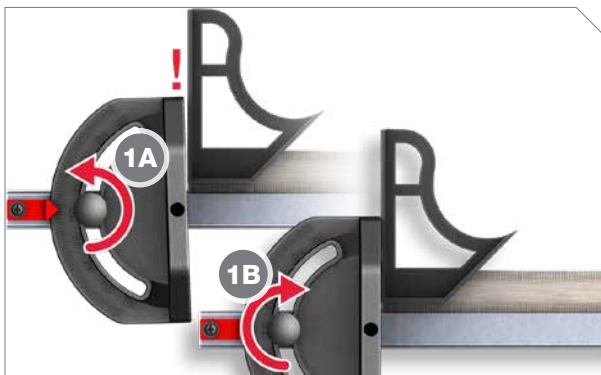


2 To adjust miter gauge angle, turn lock knob counter-clockwise, and then pivot miter gauge head until red pointer is above desired angle (+/- 60°). Tighten lock knob by turning it clockwise (2A) before making cut.

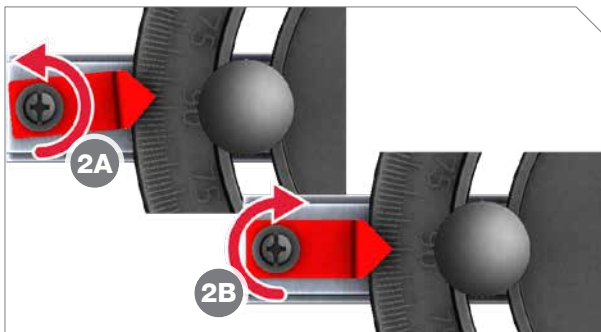


i Miter gauge may be stored in accessory drawer when not in use.

ADJUST MITER GAUGE

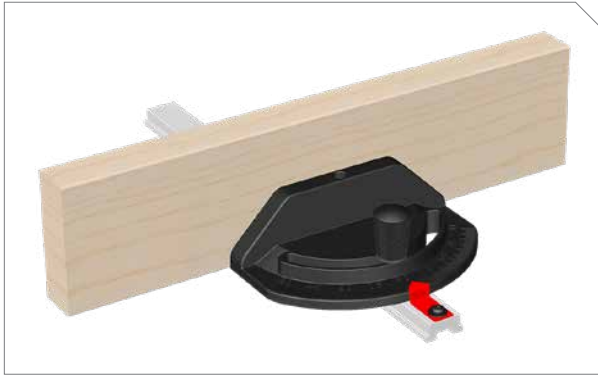
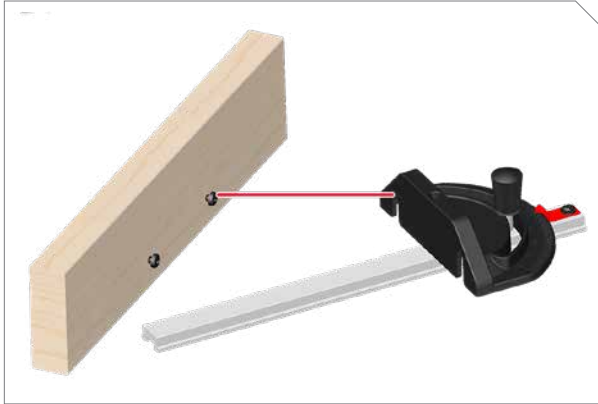


1 Loosen handle (1A). Use a combination square to ensure that bar and gauge are perpendicular. Tighten handle to lock head (1B). Recheck alignment and make further adjustment as necessary.



2 Check that the angle marker is set at 90 degrees. If adjustment is needed, use a Phillips head screwdriver to loosen screw (2A), adjust angle marker to 90 degrees (2B), and re-tighten screw.

MITER GAUGE EXTENSION

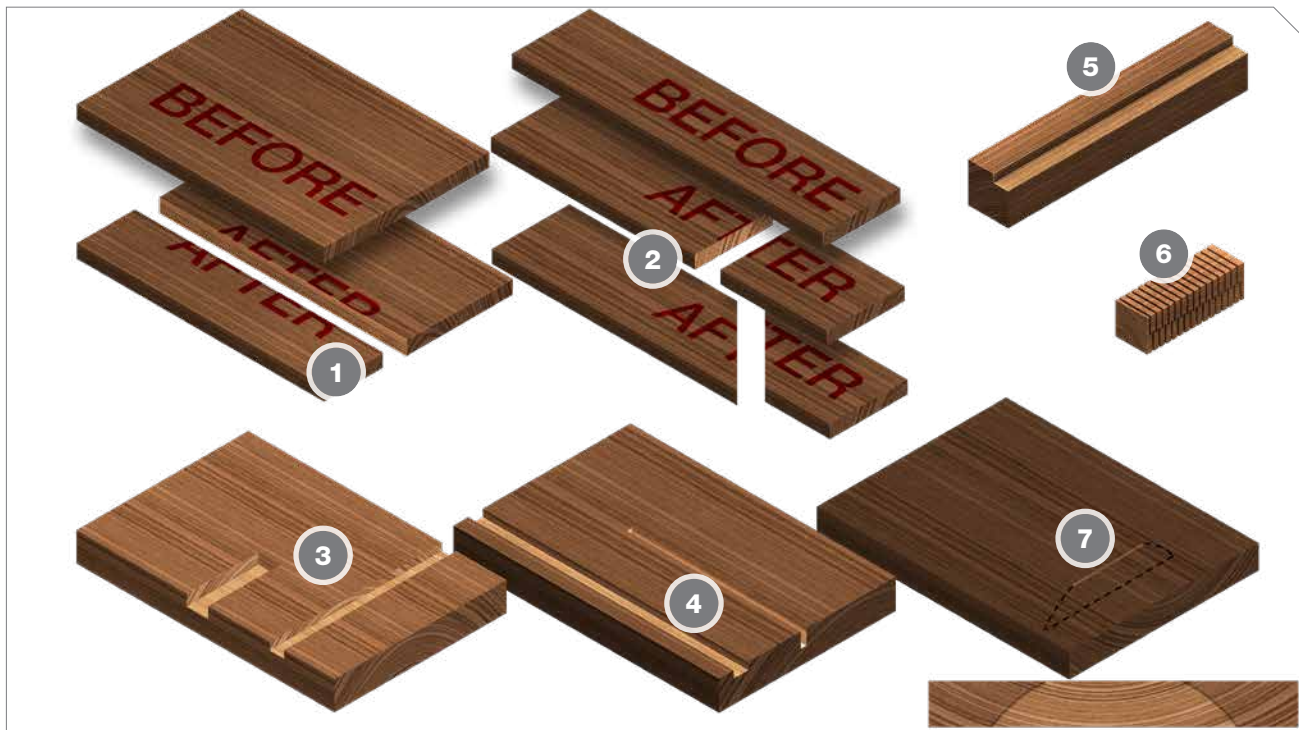


You can mount an optional wooden extension to the miter gauge face to provide additional support for workpieces. To mount the extension, use wood screws with shanks sized to fit through the slots in the miter gauge head. The wood face should be at least 1" (2.5 cm) higher than the maximum depth of cut, and should extend beyond the edges of the miter gauge head.



To reduce the potential for kickback and serious injury, move the fence out of contact with the workpiece when cross-cutting to prevent the workpiece from binding between the fence and the blade.

CUT TYPES



CUT TYPE	DEFINITION	PAGE
Through (e.g. callout 1)	You cut through the entire thickness of the workpiece.	N/A
Rip (1)	You cut with the grain (parallel to) the grain of the workpiece.	75
Non-Through	The blade does not cut through top of wood.	76
Cross (2)	You cut perpendicular to or across the grain of workpiece.	77
Dado (3)	A non-through cut, that you make with special blades, and produces a rectangular-sided slot in workpiece. Can be a through-Dado or stopped Dado.	78
Groove (4)	Like a Dado cut but you cut parallel to the grain.	79
Rabbet (5)	A non-through cut, where you create a rectangular notch along the length of workpiece.	80
Grooving (6)	When you make spaced or repeated cuts, on one or both sides of workpiece, to remove material so the workpiece can flex.	81
Plunge (7)	When you start a cut somewhere other than edge of workpiece.	82

⚠ Molding head cutting is not permitted. Tapered cuts are permissible, but are only to be performed with the proper fixture.

RIP CUT



Rip-cutting (cutting with the grain of the workpiece), must be performed with a fence to support and guide the workpiece.



- 1 Tilt blade to desired bevel angle and adjust blade elevation to about 1/8" to 1/4" (3 to 6 mm) higher than workpiece.
- 2 Position fence (or low fence) at desired rip width and lock in place. Position workpiece flat on table and flush against fence.
- 3 **Make sure workpiece is not touching the blade.** Turn on motor. Use both hands to push workpiece slowly and smoothly toward and past blade.



Make sure workpiece is not touching blade when starting motor.



- 4 When cutting long material, ensure adequate support so workpiece does not move or shift as it moves past table edge.

Use a push stick if your hand comes within 6" (150 mm) of blade. The saw comes with a push stick but you can also make one ([see page 94](#)).



Do NOT use the miter gauge when making rip cuts.



The blade guard should be used for all through cuts.

NON-THROUGH CUT



A non-through cut does not extend through the entire thickness of the workpiece. In this case you cannot use the blade guard and splitter but must use the riving knife instead.



1

Remove the blade guard and install the riving knife ([see page 33](#)). If the non-through cut is a rip cut use the fence.



CROSS CUT




Cross-cutting (cutting perpendicular to the grain of the workpiece) is performed using a miter gauge. The miter angle is indicated by the scale below the pointer.


- 1 Tilt blade to desired bevel angle and adjust blade elevation to about 1/8" to 1/4" (3 to 6 mm) higher than workpiece.
- 2 Place miter gauge in right miter slot for bevel cuts, or in either right or left miter slot for non-bevel cuts.
- 3 Adjust miter gauge to desired miter angle (see page 72).


4 **Make sure workpiece is not touching the blade.** Turn on motor.


5 Hold workpiece squarely and firmly against miter gauge face and table. Push workpiece slowly and smoothly toward and past blade.

6 For through-cuts, shift workpiece slightly away from blade before pulling miter gauge and workpiece back toward front of saw. Do NOT touch cut-off portion of workpiece until blade has stopped.

 Molding Head cutting is not permitted.

 Tapered cuts are permissible, but are only to be performed with the proper fixture.

 Do not use the miter gauge in the slot on the left of the blade when making bevel cuts.

 To reduce the risk of kickback and serious injury when cross-cutting, move the rip fence out of contact with the workpiece, or remove it from the table entirely, to prevent the workpiece from binding between the rip fence and the blade.

DADO CUT



Dado cuts are used to create a slot or trench in the surface of the workpiece. A Dado is cut perpendicular to the grain of the workpiece.



You must install an 8" Dado blade, Dado brake cartridge, and Dado blade table insert in order to perform Dado cuts.



Wobble Dado blade setups are NOT compatible with the Jobsite Saw Pro.



Extra caution is needed when making Dado cuts, since the blade guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback pawls cannot be used.



1

Adjust blade elevation to desired cut depth. Move fence well away from the workpiece or remove fence from the table.

2

Position workpiece flat on table and flush against miter gauge. **Make sure workpiece is not touching the blade.** Turn on motor.

i

Use of a featherboard to hold the workpiece down is recommended to help prevent kickback.

3

Hold workpiece squarely and firmly against miter gauge face and table. Push workpiece slowly and smoothly toward and past blade.

i

For more detailed information on Dado setup or cutting operation, visit the Woodworker's Guild of America website at: www.wwgoa.com/article/make-better-dadoes-on-the-table-saw/

GROOVE CUT



Groove cuts are like Dado cuts and used to create a slot or trench in the surface of the workpiece. However, unlike Dado cuts, a groove is cut parallel to the grain of the workpiece.



1

Adjust blade elevation to desired cut depth. Position fence at desired width and lock in place.

2

Position workpiece flat on table and flush against fence. **Make sure workpiece is not touching the blade.** Turn on motor.

i

Use of a featherboard to hold the workpiece down is recommended to help prevent kickback.

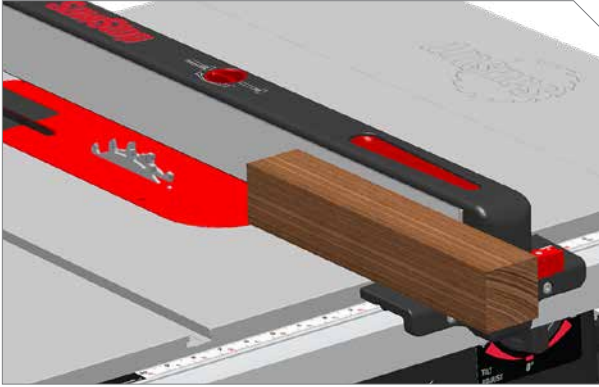
3

Use a push block to safely cut workpiece.

RABBET CUT



A rabbet cut is used to create a rectangular notch along the edge of a workpiece.



1

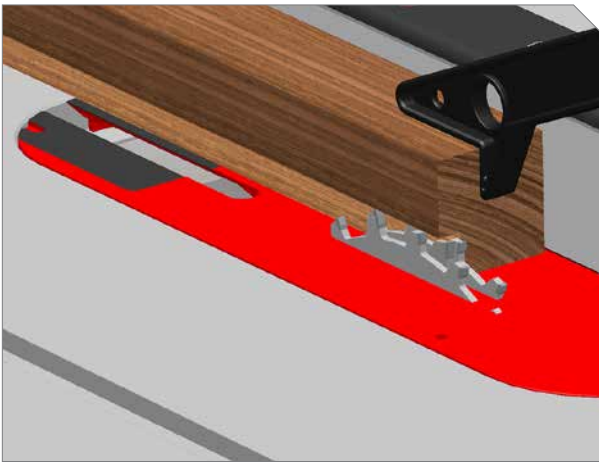
Remove blade guard and spreader.

2

Adjust blade elevation to desired cut depth. Position fence at desired width and lock in place.

3

Position workpiece flat on table and flush against fence. **Make sure workpiece is not touching the blade.** Turn on motor.



4

Use a push block or push stick to safely cut workpiece. Turn off motor.