

Grizzly *Industrial, Inc.*®

MODEL H8145 BABY TABLE SAW OWNER'S MANUAL



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#TRJC8950 PRINTED IN CHINA

WARNING!

This manual provides critical safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance and service of this machine/equipment.

Failure to read, understand and follow the instructions given in this manual may result in serious personal injury, including amputation, electrocution or death.

The owner of this machine/equipment is solely responsible for its safe use. This responsibility includes but is not limited to proper installation in a safe environment, personnel training and usage authorization, proper inspection and maintenance, manual availability and comprehension, application of safety devices, blade/cutter integrity, and the usage of personal protective equipment.

The manufacturer will not be held liable for injury or property damage from negligence, improper training, machine modifications or misuse.

WARNING!

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- **Lead from lead-based paints.**
- **Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products.**
- **Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.**

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: Work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

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INTRODUCTION

Foreword

We are proud to offer the Model H8145 Baby Table Saw. This machine is part of a growing Grizzly family of fine woodworking machinery. When used according to the guidelines set forth in this manual, you can expect years of trouble-free, enjoyable operation and proof of Grizzly's commitment to customer satisfaction.

We are pleased to provide this manual with the Model H8145. It was written to guide you through assembly, review safety considerations, and cover general operating procedures. It represents our effort to produce the best documentation possible.

The specifications, drawings, and photographs illustrated in this manual represent the Model H8145 as supplied when the manual was prepared. However, owing to Grizzly's policy of continuous improvement, changes may be made at any time with no obligation on the part of Grizzly. For your convenience, we always keep current Grizzly manuals available on our website at **www.grizzly.com**. Any updates to your machine will be reflected in these manuals as soon as they are complete. Visit our site often to check for the latest updates to this manual!

Contact Info

If you have any comments regarding this manual, please write to us at the address below:

Grizzly Industrial, Inc.
c/o Technical Documentation Manager
P.O. Box 2069
Bellingham, WA 98227-2069
Email: manuals@grizzly.com

We stand behind our machines. If you have any service questions or parts requests, please call or write us at the location listed below.

Grizzly Industrial, Inc.
1203 Lycoming Mall Circle
Muncy, PA 17756
Phone: (570) 546-9663
Fax: (800) 438-5901
E-Mail: techsupport@grizzly.com
Web Site: <http://www.grizzly.com>





MACHINE DATA SHEET

Customer Service #: (570) 546-9663 • To Order Call: (800) 523-4777 • Fax #: (800) 438-5901

MODEL H8145 BABY TABLE SAW

Product Dimensions:

Weight36 lbs.
 Overall Size.....21¼"L x 15¾"W x 13½"H
 Footprint..... 14¼"W x 14⅝"L

Shipping Dimensions:

Type Cardboard Box
 Weight.....38 lbs.
 Size23"L x 17¾"W x 15⅝"H

Electrical:

Switch.....ON/OFF Toggle with Safety Lock Tab
 Switch Voltage 110V
 Cord Length 7 ft.
 Cord Gauge 18 gauge
 Recommended Breaker Size 15 amp
 Plug..... 5-15

Motor:

Type TEFC Capacitor Start Induction
 Horsepower..... ½ HP
 Voltage 110V
 Phase Single
 Amps 3A
 Speed..... 3450 RPM
 Cycle 60 Hz
 Number Of Speeds 1
 Power Transfer Direct Drive
 Bearings Sealed and Lubricated

Main Specifications:

Maximum Blade Diameter..... 8½"
 Arbor Size ⅝"
 Blade Tilt Range 0°-45°
 Maximum Depth of Cut at 90° 2"
 Maximum Depth of Cut at 45° 1⅜"
 Maximum Rip Capacity Left of Blade 7½"
 Maximum Rip Capacity Right of Blade 4¾"
 Table Size 21¼"L x 15¾"W
 Distance from Front of Table to Front of Blade 7"
 Dust Port Size 1½"

Construction Materials:

Table Sheet Metal
 Fence Aluminum
 Body Steel and Plastic
 Stand..... Plastic



Identification

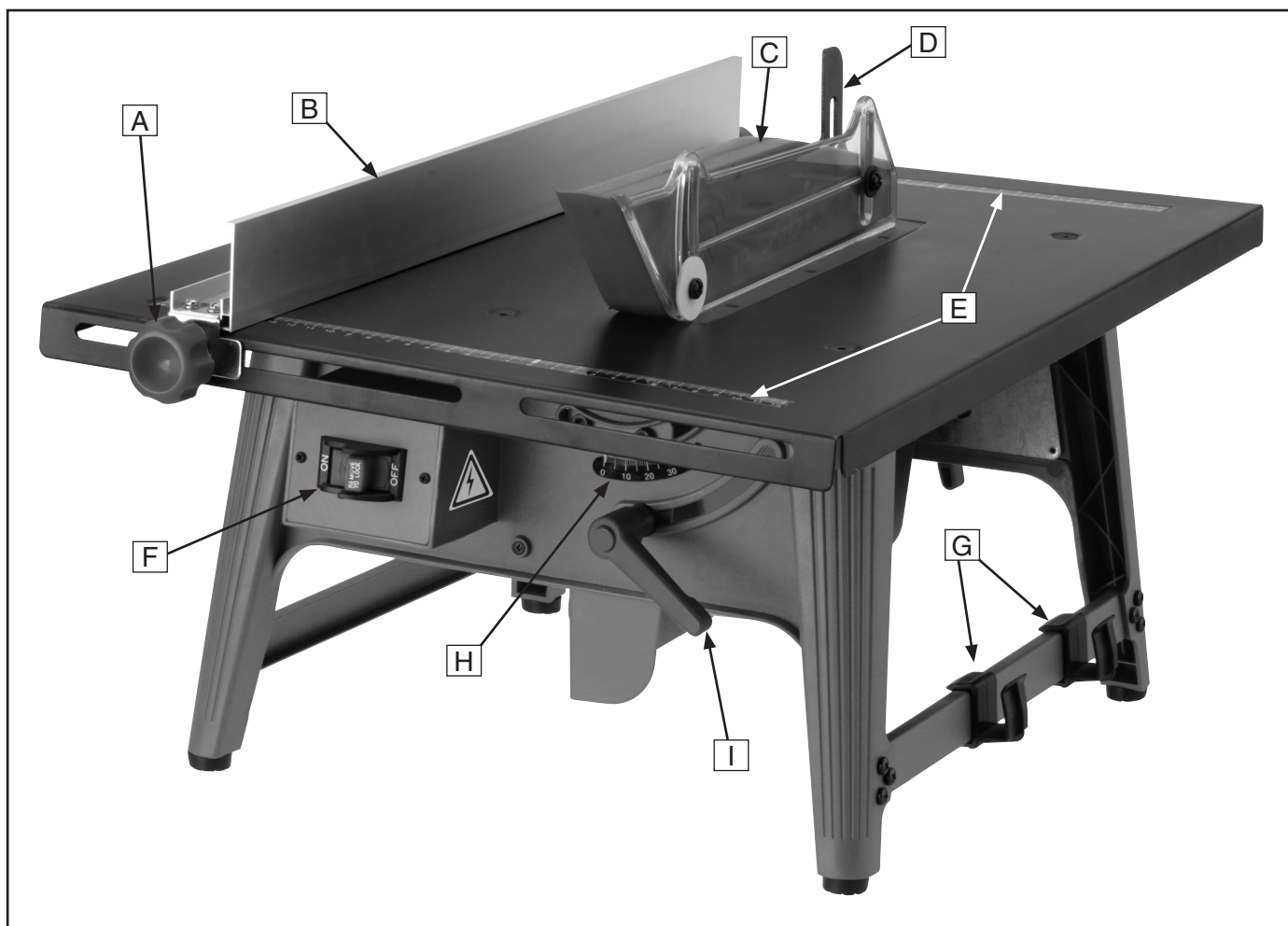


Figure 1. H8145 identification.

- A. Fence Lock Knob (1 of 2 shown)
- B. Fence
- C. Blade Guard
- D. Riving Knife
- E. Front and Rear Fence Scales
- F. ON/OFF Switch
- G. Push Stick Holder Clips
- H. Blade Tilt Scale
- I. Blade Tilt Lock Handle (1 of 2 shown)

SECTION 1: SAFETY

WARNING

For Your Own Safety, Read Instruction Manual Before Operating this Machine

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures.



DANGER Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, WILL result in death or serious injury.



WARNING Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, COULD result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, MAY result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

NOTICE

This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the machine.

WARNING

Safety Instructions for Machinery

- 1. READ THE ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE STARTING MACHINERY.** Machinery presents serious injury hazards to untrained users.
- 2. ALWAYS USE ANSI APPROVED SAFETY GLASSES WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY.** Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses—they are NOT safety glasses.
- 3. ALWAYS WEAR A NIOSH APPROVED RESPIRATOR WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY THAT PRODUCES DUST.** Wood dust can cause severe respiratory illnesses.
- 4. ALWAYS USE HEARING PROTECTION WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY.** Machinery noise can cause permanent hearing loss.
- 5. WEAR PROPER APPAREL. DO NOT** wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, or jewelry that can catch in moving parts. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair and wear non-slip footwear.
- 6. NEVER OPERATE MACHINERY WHEN TIRED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL.** Be mentally alert at all times when running machinery.



WARNING

Safety Instructions for Machinery

7. **ONLY ALLOW TRAINED AND PROPERLY SUPERVISED PERSONNEL TO OPERATE MACHINERY.** Make sure operation instructions are safe and clearly understood.
8. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** Keep all children and visitors a safe distance from the work area.
9. **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF.** Use padlocks, master switches, and remove start switch keys.
10. **NEVER LEAVE WHEN MACHINE IS RUNNING.** Turn power **OFF** and allow all moving parts to come to a complete stop before leaving machine unattended.
11. **DO NOT USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS.** DO NOT use machinery in damp, wet locations, or where any flammable or noxious fumes may exist.
12. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN AND WELL LIGHTED.** Clutter and dark shadows may cause accidents.
13. **USE A GROUNDED EXTENSION CORD RATED FOR THE MACHINE AMPERAGE.** Grounded cords minimize shock hazards. Undersized cords create excessive heat. Always replace damaged extension cords.
14. **ALWAYS DISCONNECT FROM POWER SOURCE BEFORE SERVICING MACHINERY.** Make sure switch is in OFF position before reconnecting.
15. **MAINTAIN MACHINERY WITH CARE.** Keep blades sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
16. **MAKE SURE GUARDS ARE IN PLACE AND WORK CORRECTLY BEFORE USING MACHINERY.**
17. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Make a habit of checking for keys and adjusting wrenches before turning machinery **ON**.
18. **CHECK FOR DAMAGED PARTS BEFORE USING MACHINERY.** Check for binding or misaligned parts, broken parts, loose bolts, and any other conditions that may impair machine operation. Repair or replace damaged parts before operation.
19. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Refer to the instruction manual for recommended accessories. Improper accessories increase risk of injury.
20. **DO NOT FORCE MACHINERY.** Work at the speed for which the machine or accessory was designed.
21. **SECURE WORKPIECE.** Use clamps or a vise to hold the workpiece when practical. A secured workpiece protects your hands and frees both hands to operate the machine.
22. **DO NOT OVERREACH.** Maintain stability and balance at all times.
23. **MANY MACHINES CAN EJECT WORKPIECES TOWARD OPERATOR.** Know and avoid conditions that cause the workpiece to "kickback."
24. **ALWAYS LOCK MOBILE BASES (IF USED) BEFORE OPERATING MACHINERY.**
25. **CERTAIN DUST MAY BE HAZARDOUS** to the respiratory systems of people and animals, especially fine dust. Be aware of the type of dust you are exposed to and always wear a respirator designed to filter that type of dust.



WARNING

Safety Instructions for Table Saws

- 1. SAFETY GUARDS.** Always make sure the blade guard and riving knife are installed when operating the table saw.
- 2. KICKBACK.** Be familiar with kickback. Kickback happens when the workpiece is thrown towards the operator at a high rate of speed. *Until you have a clear understanding of kickback and how it occurs, DO NOT operate this table saw!*
- 3. REACHING OVER SAW BLADE.** Never reach behind or over the blade while the saw is running. Hands or arms could be pulled into the saw blade if kickback occurs.
- 4. WORKPIECE CONTROL.** Make sure the workpiece is stable on the table and is supported by the rip fence or the miter sled during cutting operations. DO NOT perform any cutting operations free-hand.
- 5. SAFETY ACCESSORIES.** Use push sticks, hold-downs, featherboards, and other devices to increase cutting safety.
- 6. OPERATOR POSITION.** Never stand or have any part of your body directly in-line with the cutting path of the saw blade.
- 7. HAND POSITIONING.** Avoid operations and hand positions where a slip could cause your hand to move into the blade.
- 8. CROSSCUTTING LIMITATIONS.** DO NOT crosscut workpieces narrower than 6" with this machine. Narrow workpieces are difficult to properly support when using the fence as a guide. Instead, use a different machine that can safely crosscut a narrow workpiece (miter saw or bandsaw).
- 9. CUT-OFF PIECES.** Stop the blade before removing cut-off pieces.
- 10. WORKPIECE SUPPORT.** Provide adequate support to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long workpieces.
- 11. DAMAGED SAW BLADES.** Never use blades that have been dropped or otherwise damaged.
- 12. AVOID DADO, RESAW, AND RABBET OPERATIONS ON THIS MACHINE.** This machine is not designed to perform dado or rabbet cuts. Attempting to make these cuts on this machine is dangerous. Instead, find an alternative machine to make these types of cuts (router or jointer).
- 13. EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES.** If at any time you are experiencing difficulties performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Contact our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663 for help.

WARNING

Like all machines there is danger associated with the Model H8145. Accidents are frequently caused by lack of familiarity or failure to pay attention. Use this machine with respect and caution to lessen the possibility of operator injury. If normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

CAUTION

No list of safety guidelines can be complete. Every shop environment is different. Always consider safety first, as it applies to your individual working conditions. Use this and other machinery with caution and respect. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury, damage to equipment, or poor work results.



Preventing Kickback

Below are tips to avoid the most common causes of kickback:

- Only cut workpieces with at least one smooth and straight edge. DO NOT cut excessively warped, cupped or twisted wood. If the workpiece warpage is questionable, always choose another workpiece.
- Never attempt freehand cuts. If the workpiece is not fed parallel with the blade, a kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or miter sled to support the workpiece.
- Make sure the riving knife is aligned with the blade. A misaligned riving knife can cause the workpiece to catch or bind, increasing the chance of kickback. If you think that your riving knife is not aligned with the blade, check it immediately!
- Every time you adjust the rip fence, make sure it is parallel with the blade; otherwise, the chances of kickback are greatly increased.
- Do not remove the riving knife. The riving knife maintains the kerf in the workpiece, reducing the chance of kickback.
- Keep the blade guard installed and in good working order.
- Feed cuts through to completion. Anytime you stop feeding a workpiece in the middle of a cut, the chance of kickback is greatly increased.

WARNING

Statistics show that most common accidents among table saw users can be linked to kickback. Kickback is typically defined as the high-speed expulsion of stock from the table saw toward its operator. In addition to the danger of the operator or others in the area being struck by the flying stock, it is often the case that the operator's hands are pulled into the blade during the kickback.

Protecting Yourself From Kickback

Even if you know how to prevent kickback, it may still happen. Here are some tips to protect yourself if kickback DOES occur:

- Stand to the side of the blade during every cut. If a kickback does occur, the thrown workpiece usually travels directly in front of the blade.
- Wear safety glasses or a face shield. In the event of a kickback, your eyes and face are the most vulnerable part of your body.
- Never, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade. Should kickback occur, your hand will be pulled into the blade.
- Use a push stick to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade. If a kickback occurs, the push stick will most likely take the damage that your hand would have received.
- Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices to prevent or slow down kickback.



Glossary of Terms

The following is a list of common definitions, terms and phrases used throughout this manual as they relate to this table saw and woodworking in general. Become familiar with these terms for assembling, adjusting or operating this machine. Your safety is **VERY** important to us at Grizzly!

Arbor: A metal shaft extending from the drive mechanism that is the mounting location for the saw blade.

Bevel Cut: Tilting the arbor and saw blade to an angle between 0° and 45° to cut a beveled edge onto a workpiece.

Blade Guard: Metal or plastic safety device that mounts over the saw blade. Its function is to prevent the operator from coming into contact with the saw blade.

Crosscut: Cutting operation in which the cross-cut fence is used to cut across the shortest width of the workpiece.

Dado Blade: Blade or set of blades that are used to cut grooves and rabbets.

Dado Cut: Cutting operation that uses a dado blade to cut a flat bottomed groove into the face of the workpiece.

Featherboard: Safety device used to keep the workpiece against the rip fence and against the table surface.

Kerf: The resulting cut or gap in the workpiece after the saw blade passes through during a cutting operation.

Kickback: An event in which the workpiece is propelled back towards the operator at a high rate of speed.

Non-Through Cut: A sawing operation that requires the removal of the blade guard and riving knife or the riving knife. Dado and rabbet cuts are considered Non-Through Cuts because the blade does not protrude above the top face of the wood stock.

Parallel: Being an equal distance apart at every point along two given lines or planes (i.e. the rip fence face is parallel to the face of the saw blade).

Perpendicular: Lines or planes that intersect and form right angles (i.e. the blade is perpendicular to the table surface).

Push Stick: Safety device used to push the workpiece through a cutting operation. Used most often when rip cutting thin workpieces.

Rabbet: Cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the workpiece.

Rip Cut: Cutting operation in which the rip fence is used to cut across the widest width of the workpiece.

Riving Knife or Riving knife: Metal plate located behind the blade. It maintains the kerf opening in the wood when performing a cutting operation.

Straightedge: A tool used to check the flatness, parallelism, or consistency of a surface(s).

Through Cut: A sawing operation in which the workpiece is completely sawn through.



SECTION 2: CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS

110V Operation

!WARNING

Serious personal injury could occur if you connect the machine to the power source before you have completed the set up process. **DO NOT** connect the machine to the power source until instructed to do so.

Amperage Draw

The Model H8145 motor draws the following amps under maximum load:

Motor Draw3 Amps

Circuit Recommendations

We recommend connecting your machine to a dedicated and grounded circuit that is rated for the amperage given below. Never replace a circuit breaker on an existing circuit with one of higher amperage without consulting a qualified electrician to ensure compliance with wiring codes. **If you are unsure about the wiring codes in your area or you plan to connect your machine to a shared circuit, consult a qualified electrician.**

110V Circuit..... 15 Amps

Plug/Receptacle Type

Included Plug Type..... NEMA 5-15

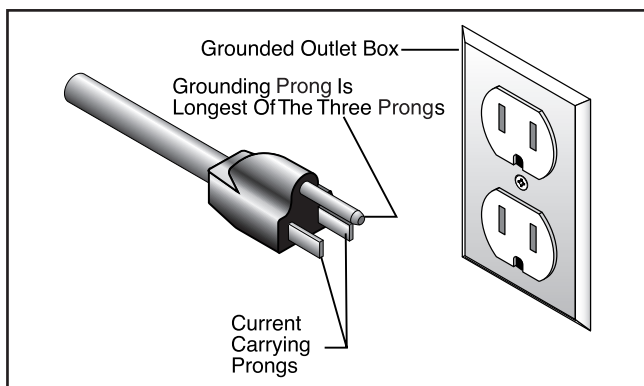
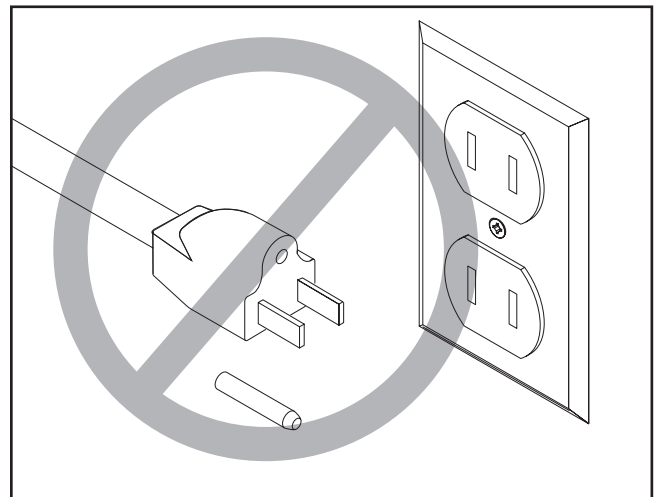
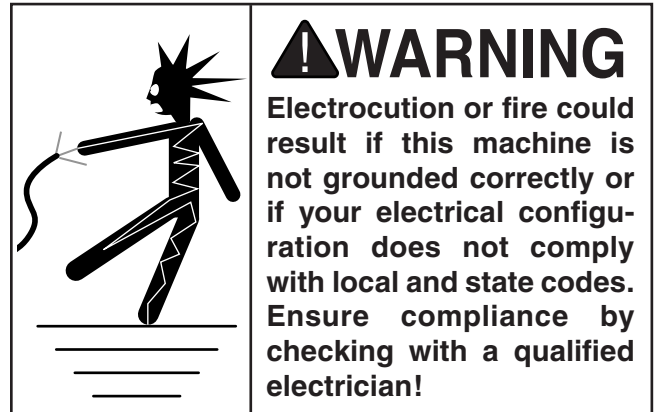


Figure 2. Typical 5-15 plug and receptacle.



!CAUTION

This machine must have a ground prong in the plug to help ensure that it is grounded. **DO NOT** remove ground prong from plug to fit into a two-pronged outlet! If the plug will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

Extension Cords

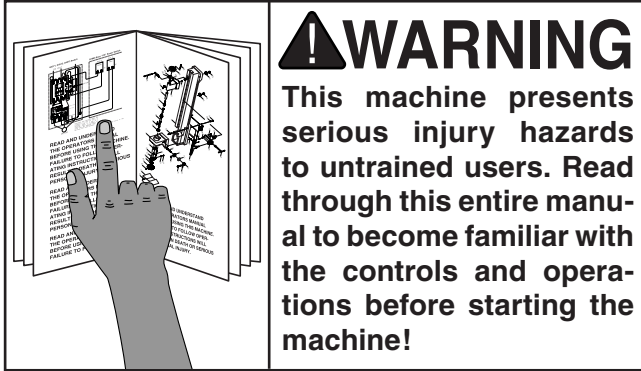
We do not recommend the use of extension cords, but if you find it absolutely necessary:

- Use at least a 14 gauge cord that does not exceed 50 feet in length!
- The extension cord must also contain a ground wire and plug pin.
- A qualified electrician **MUST** size cords over 50 feet long to prevent motor damage.



SECTION 3: SET UP

Set Up Safety



Unpacking

The Model H8145 was carefully packed when it left our warehouse. If you discover the machine is damaged after you have signed for delivery, *please immediately call Customer Service at (570) 546-9663 for advice.*

Save the containers and all packing materials for possible inspection by the carrier or its agent. *Otherwise, filing a freight claim can be difficult.*

When you are completely satisfied with the condition of your shipment, you should inventory the contents.

Items Needed for Set Up

The following items are needed to complete the set up process, but are not included with your machine:

Description	Qty
• Safety Glasses (for each person)	1
• Shop Vacuum or Dust Collector.....	1
• Dust Hose 1½" (length as needed).....	1
• Hose Clamp 1½"	1

Machine Inventory

Box Inventory	Qty
A. Table Saw Unit.....	1
B. Push Stick	1
C. Arbor Wrenches 8 & 19mm.....	1 each
D. Fence	1
E. Fence Knobs, Washers, Plates.....	2 each
F. Miter Sled (not shown)	1

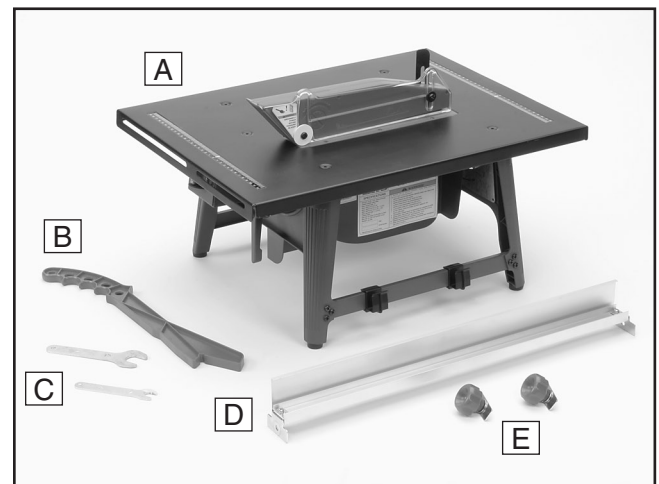


Figure 3. Box Inventory.

Dust Collection

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT operate the Model H8145 without an adequate dust collection system. This saw creates substantial amounts of wood dust while operating. Failure to use a dust collection system can result in short and long-term respiratory illness.

To connect a dust collection hose:

1. Fit a 1½" dust hose over the dust port, as shown in **Figure 4**, and secure in place with a hose clamp.
2. Tug the hose to make sure it does not come off. **Note:** *A tight fit is necessary for proper performance.*
3. Connect the dust hose to a shop vacuum or dust collector.

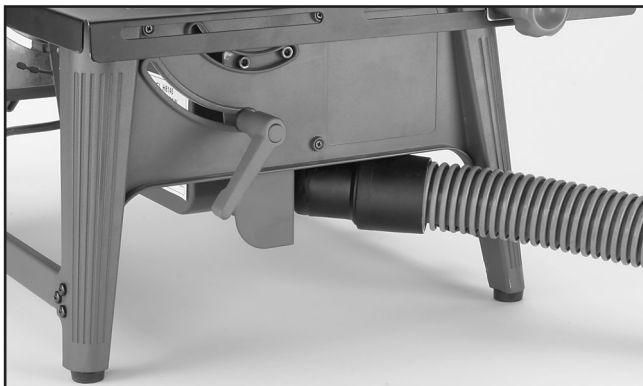


Figure 4. Dust hose attached to dust port.

Test Run

The test run consists of verifying that the motor runs correctly and that the safety disabling key on the switch works correctly.

If, during the test run, you cannot easily locate the source of an unusual noise or vibration, immediately disconnect the machine from power, then review **Troubleshooting** on **Page 22** or contact our Tech Support at (570) 546-9663.

To test run the machine:

1. Make sure you have read through the entire manual, you are familiar with the controls of the machine, and you have completed the setup section.
2. Clear all items (tools, parts, etc.) away from the machine.
3. Connect the machine to the power source.
4. Turn the machine **ON**.
 - When operating correctly, the machine runs smoothly with little or no vibration or rubbing noises.
 - If you experience strange or unusual noises or vibrations, turn **OFF** and disconnect the machine from power, then investigate and correct potential problems before operating the machine again.
5. Turn the machine **OFF**.
6. Remove the switch disabling key, as shown in **Figure 5**.

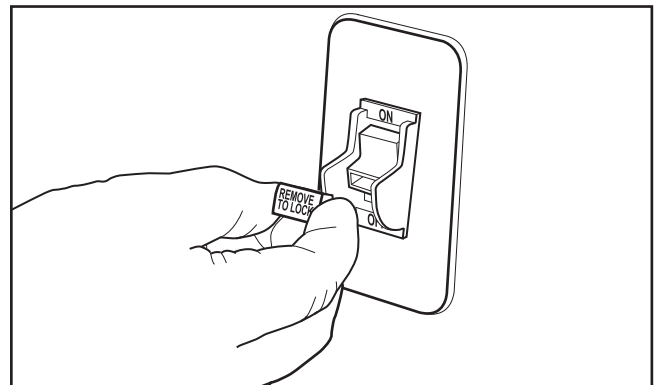


Figure 5. Removing switch key.

7. Try to turn the switch **ON**.
 - If you cannot start the machine, the switch disabling feature is working.
 - If you can start the machine with the key removed, immediately turn **OFF** and disconnect the power. The switch disabling feature is **NOT** working correctly. Call Tech Support before placing the saw into regular operation.

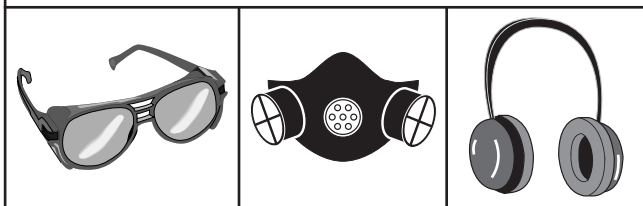


SECTION 4: OPERATIONS

Operation Safety

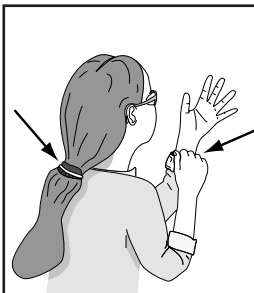
!WARNING

Damage to your eyes, lungs, and ears could result from using this machine without proper protective gear. Always wear safety glasses, a respirator, and hearing protection when operating this machine.



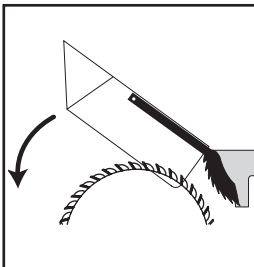
!WARNING

Loose hair and clothing can get caught in machinery and cause serious personal injury. Keep loose clothing and long hair away from machinery.



!WARNING

Keep the blade guard in the down position at all times. Failure to do this could result in serious personal injury or death.



NOTICE

If you have never used this type of machine or equipment before, WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND that you read books, trade magazines, or get formal training before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Grizzly Industrial will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.

Basic Controls

ON/OFF Switch: Starts and stops the motor. The switch is equipped with a disabling key that can be removed to prevent unauthorized people from using the machine.

Fence Lock Knobs: Lock/unlock each end of the fence when setting the fence for workpiece cutting width.

Blade Tilt Lock Handles: Lock/unlock the tilt angle of the blade for bevel or straight cutting. A tilt degree scale is located at the front of the machine to indicate the current blade position.

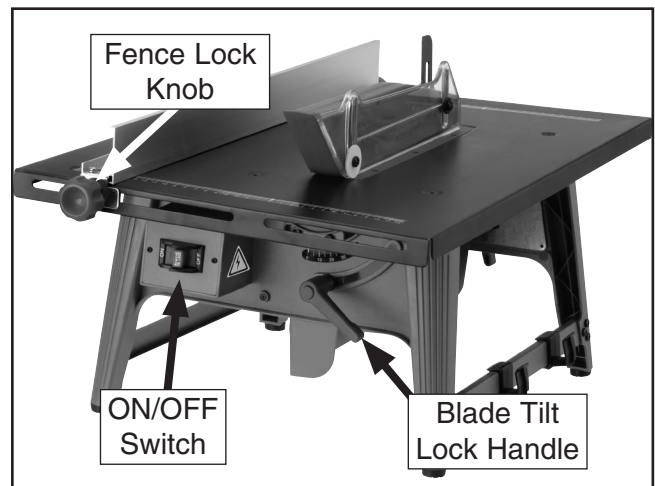


Figure 6. Table saw controls (front).

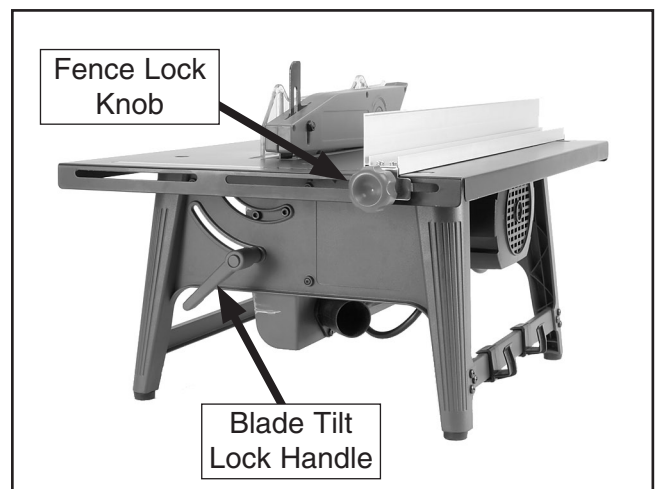


Figure 7. Table saw controls (rear).

Blade Selection

Ripping blade features:

- Best for cutting with the grain of the workpiece.
- 20-40 teeth.
- Flat-top ground tooth profile.
- Large gullets for large chip removal.

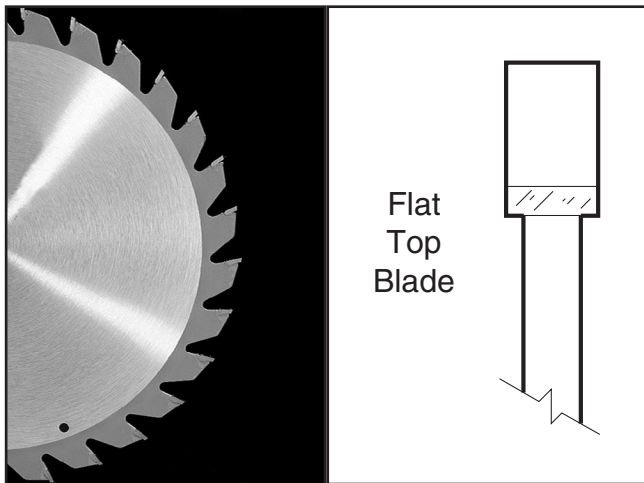


Figure 8. Ripping blade.

Combination blade features:

- Adequate for cutting both with and across the grain.
- 40-50 teeth.
- Alternate top bevel and flat, or alternate top bevel and raker tooth profile.
- Teeth are arranged in groups of five.
- Gullets are small and shallow within the groups of five teeth, similar to a cross-cut blade; then large and deep between each group of five, like a ripping blade.

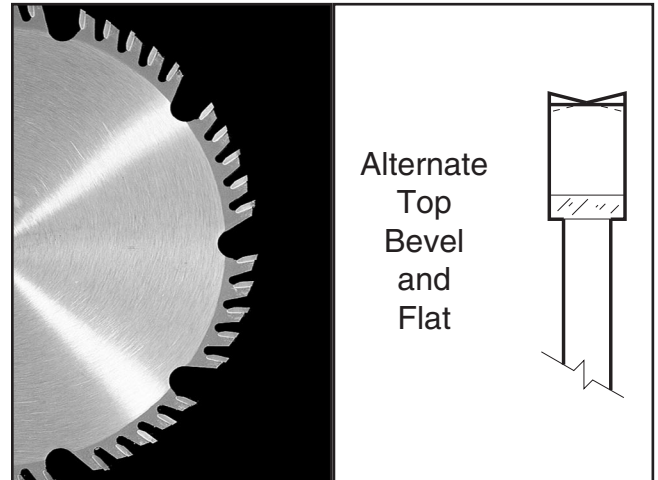


Figure 10. Combination blade.

Crosscut blade features:

- Best for cutting across the grain of the workpiece.
- 60-80 teeth.
- Alternate top bevel tooth profile.
- Small hook angle and a shallow gullet.

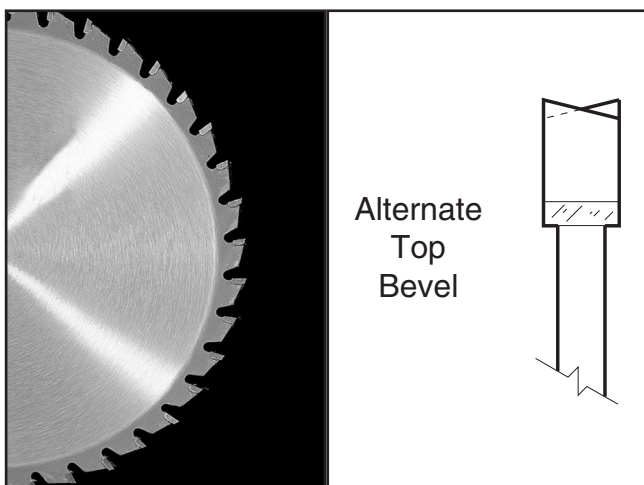


Figure 9. Crosscutting blade.

Laminate blade features:

- Best for cutting plywood or veneer.
- 40-80 teeth.
- Triple chip tooth profile.
- Very shallow gullet.

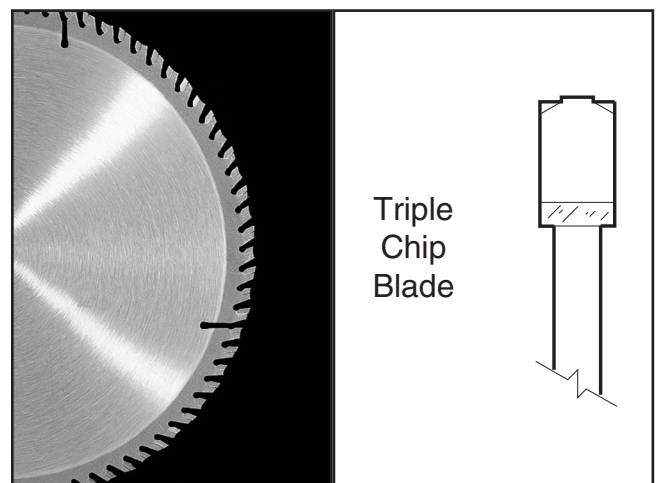


Figure 11. Laminate blade.

Fence Setup

The fence must be used to support the workpiece whenever making cuts with this machine. The fence can be setup for "Standard Cutting" and for "Miter Cutting," depending on which way it is attached to the table. Always verify that the fence is set parallel to the blade before cutting.

!WARNING

The fence must be parallel to the blade to keep the workpiece from binding during the cut and causing a kickback. Make sure the fence is parallel to the blade by ensuring that both ends of the fence are firmly secured at the same distance from the blade.

Standard Cutting

For this type of cutting, the fence is setup facing the blade, as shown in **Figure 12**. This position is used when making rip cuts, cross cuts, and beveled cuts. The workpiece is pressed against the face of the fence for support as it is fed through the blade.

To setup the fence for standard cutting:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Attach each end of the fence with the included knobs, flat washers, and lock plates, so the fence is facing the blade, as shown in **Figure 12**.



Figure 12. Fence setup for standard cutting.

Miter Cutting

For this type of cutting, the fence is setup facing away from the blade, as shown in **Figure 13**. This position is required to use the miter sled for 45° miter cuts.

To setup the fence for miter cutting:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Attach each end of the fence with the included knobs, flat washers, and lock plates, so the fence is facing away from the blade.
3. Install the miter sled on the fence, as shown in **Figure 13**.

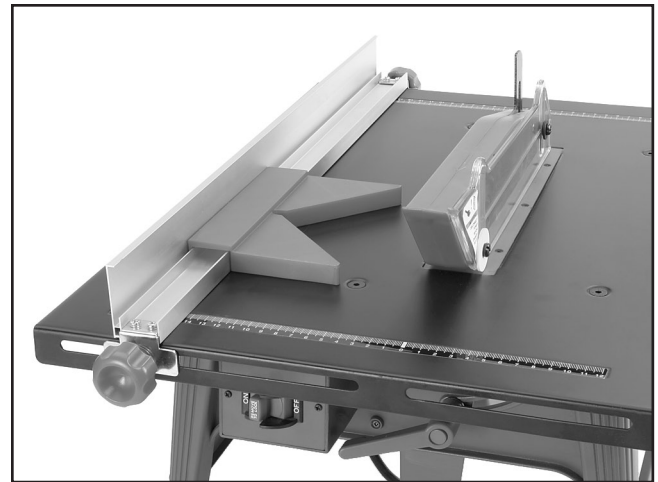


Figure 13. Fence setup for miter cutting.

Workpiece Inspection

Some workpieces are not safe to cut or may require modification before they can be made safe to cut.

Before cutting, get in the habit of inspecting all workpieces for the following:

- **Foreign Objects:** Nails, staples, dirt, rocks and other foreign objects are often embedded in wood. While cutting, these objects can become dislodged and hit the operator, they can cause kickback, and they can break or chip the blade, which might then fly apart. Always visually inspect your workpiece for these items. If they can't be removed, do NOT cut the workpiece.
- **Large/Loose Knots:** Loose knots can become dislodged during the cutting operation. Large knots can cause kickback and machine damage. Choose workpieces that do not have large/loose knots or plan ahead to avoid cutting through them.
- **Wet or "Green" Stock:** Cutting wood with a moisture content over 20% causes unnecessary wear on the knives/blades, increases the risk of kickback, and yields poor results.
- **Excessive Warping:** Workpieces with excessive cupping, bowing, or twisting are dangerous to cut because they are unstable and often unpredictable when being cut. DO NOT use workpieces with these characteristics!
- **Minor Warping:** Workpieces with slight cupping can be safely supported if the cupped side is facing the table or the fence. On the contrary, a workpiece supported on the bowed side will rock during a cut and cause kickback or severe injury.

Non-Through and Through Cuts

Non-Through Cuts

A non-through cut is a sawing operation where the blade does not protrude above the top face of the wood stock. This machine is NOT designed to make non-through cuts. Dado cuts, rabbet cuts, and resawing operations are typical non-through table saw cuts.

Through Cuts

A through cut is a sawing operation in which the workpiece is completely sawn through. Ripping, crosscutting, miter cuts, and angled cuts are all through cutting operations. The blade guard and riving knife must be installed during through cuts.

Read, understand, and follow instructions and safety precautions for each type of cut to reduce the risk of injury.

Safety precautions and instructions for each type of cut are located on the following pages:

1. Ripping: **Page 17**
2. Crosscutting: **Page 18**
3. 45° Miter Cuts: **Page 18**
4. Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts: **Page 19**



Ripping

"Ripping" means cutting with the grain of the workpiece. With other materials such as MDF or plywood, ripping means cutting lengthwise.

!WARNING

Serious injury can be caused by kickback. Kickback is a high-speed expulsion of stock from the tablesaw toward an operator. The operator or bystanders may be struck by flying stock, or the operator's hands can be pulled into the blade during the kickback.

To make a rip cut:

1. Set up the fence for "Standard Cutting," as described in **Fence Setup** on **Page 15**.
2. Review all safety information in the beginning of this manual, including **Preventing Kickback** on **Page 8**.
3. Inspect the workpiece to make sure it is safe enough to cut (refer to **Page 16**).

Note: *The workpiece should have one straight edge that can be guided along the fence for support during operation. If both edges of the workpiece are warped, joint one edge to make it flat and place that edge against the fence when cutting.*

4. Set the fence to the desired width of cut on the scales at the front and rear of the table. Make sure the width is the same at both the front and back of the fence.

!WARNING

The fence must be parallel to the blade to keep the workpiece from binding during the cut and causing a kickback. Make sure the fence is parallel to the blade by ensuring that both ends of the fence are firmly secured at the same distance from the blade.

5. Turn the saw **ON**.
6. Place the flat edge of the workpiece against the fence.

Note: *If the workpiece is slightly cupped, place the cupped side down against the table, so the bowed side is up and the workpiece is stable and does not rock during the cut.*

7. Keep the workpiece firmly pressed against the table and the fence, and feed it completely through the saw blade, as shown in **Figure 14**.

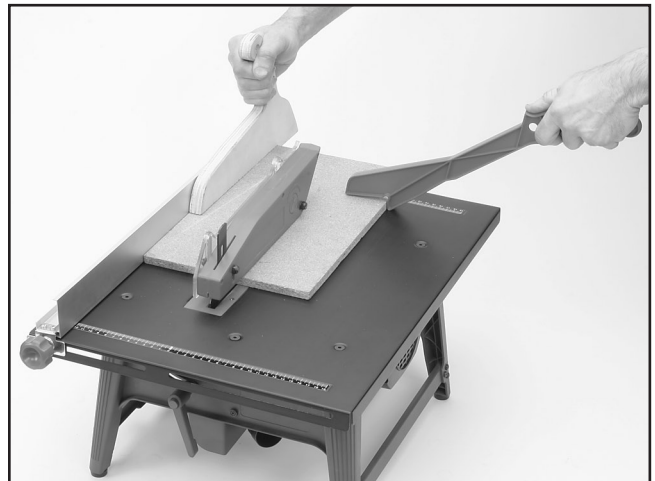


Figure 14. Typical ripping operation.

!DANGER

Serious injury will occur if your hands/fingers make contact with the spinning blade. Keep your hands away from the blade as much as possible by using push sticks or push blocks when feeding the workpiece through the cut.

!WARNING

Turn OFF the saw and allow the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the cut-off piece. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury.

Crosscutting

"Crosscutting" means cutting across the grain of the workpiece. With MDF or particleboard, crosscutting means cutting across the width of the workpiece.

DO NOT crosscut workpieces narrower than 6" with this machine. Narrow workpieces are difficult to support when using the fence as a guide. Instead, use a different machine that can safely crosscut a narrow workpiece (miter saw).

To make a crosscut:

1. Review all safety information in beginning of this manual, including **Preventing Kickback** on **Page 8**.
2. Make sure the side of your workpiece that will be placed against the fence is wider than 6". If it is NOT, then do not use this machine to perform the crosscut.
3. Read through and follow all instructions for **Ripping** on **Page 17**, then make the crosscut in the same way as a rip cut.

DANGER

Serious injury will occur if your hands/fingers make contact with the spinning blade. Keep your hands away from the blade as much as possible by using push sticks or push blocks when feeding the workpiece through the cut.

45° Miter Cuts

On this machine a miter sled acts as a support to allow the operator to make 45° miter cuts. The miter sled uses the backside of the fence as a guide rail to support it through the cut.

To perform a miter cut:

1. Setup the fence for "Miter Cutting," as described in **Fence Setup** on **Page 15**.
2. Review all safety information in the beginning of this manual, including **Preventing Kickback** on **Page 8**.
3. Inspect the workpiece to make sure it is safe enough to cut (refer to **Page 16**).
4. Install the miter sled on the fence.
5. Adjust the fence where needed.
6. Make sure each end of the fence is at the same dimension mark on the scale, then tighten both knobs evenly at the same time, making sure that both ends of the fence stay in the desired position after tightening.
7. Place a corner of the workpiece into the miter sled as shown in **Figure 15**.

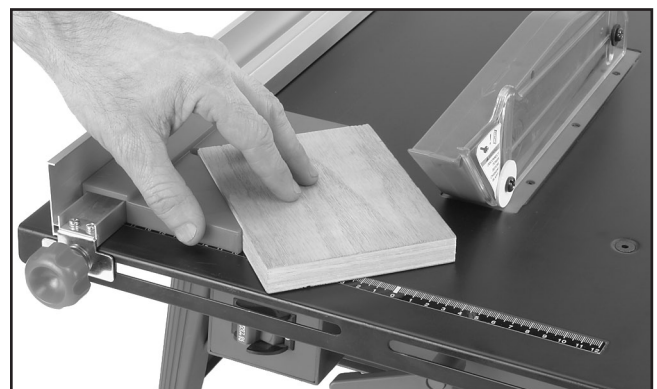


Figure 15. Typical 45° miter cut.

8. Turn the saw **ON**.
9. Hold the workpiece firmly in the miter sled, and slide the miter sled along the fence, feeding the workpiece completely through the blade.

Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts

The blade can tilt from 0° to 45° to make beveled cuts. Beveled cuts are made in the same manner as rip cuts.

To tilt the blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the lock handles at the front and back of the machine.

Note: The lock handles have a ratcheting action. Disengage them by pulling back on the handle. When held back (disengaged), the handles will rotate in either direction without turning the threads. When you let go of the handles, the internal spring will automatically engage them again so the threads turn with the handles.

3. Tilt the motor/blade assembly until the pointer shown in **Figure 16** points to the desired blade tilt angle.

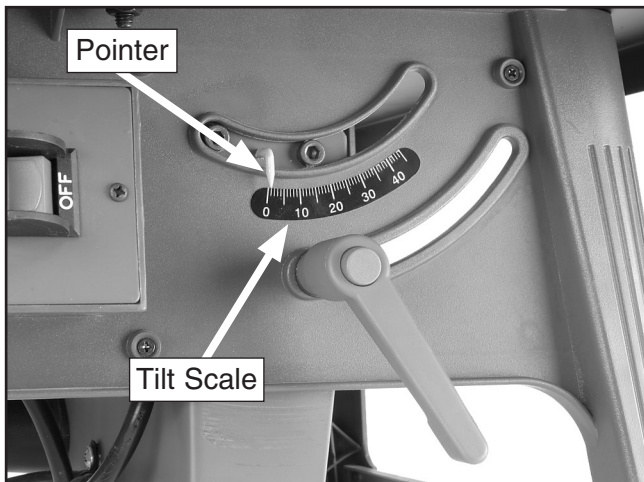


Figure 16. Tilt scale and pointer.

4. Tighten the front and rear lock handles to lock the blade in place.

Changing Blade

Tools Needed

Qty

- Arbor Wrench 19mm 1
- Arbor Wrench 8mm 1
- Phillips Screwdriver #2 1

To change the blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the two screws shown in **Figure 17**, then remove the blade cover.



Figure 17. Blade cover screws.

3. Hold the blade arbor with the small arbor wrench, then use the large arbor wrench to remove the arbor hex nut, as shown in **Figure 18**.

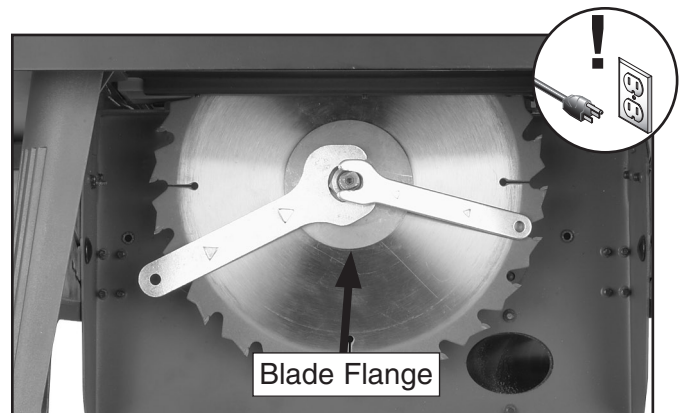


Figure 18. Wrench positions to remove arbor hex nut.

4. Remove the old blade and reinstall the new blade, making sure that the blade flanges get reinstalled on both sides of the blade.
5. Replace and tighten the arbor hex nut, then re-install the blade cover.



SECTION 5: ACCESSORIES

H1234—Table Saw Bench Guide

Like having a master woodworker by your side. Inside this book you'll find great ideas for dozens of shop-made accessories and jigs, in-depth maintenance procedures, loads of safety tips and tricks, and picture-laden walkthroughs for nearly every cut imaginable. Also includes a blade section that covers selection, sharpening, care, troubleshooting, etc. A must have! 160 pages.

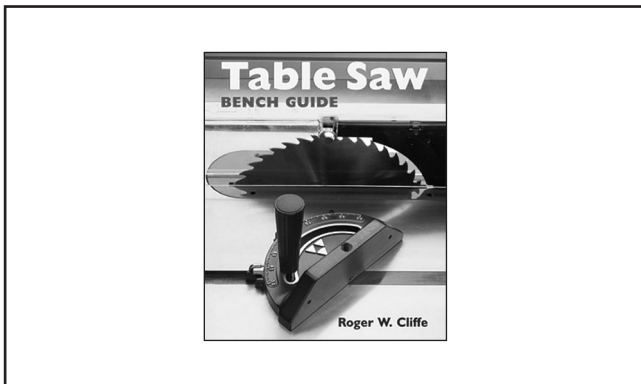


Figure 19. H1234 Table Saw Bench Guide.

- H2499—Small Half-Mask Respirator
- H3631—Medium Half-Mask Respirator
- H3632—Large Half-Mask Respirator
- H3635—Disposable Cartridge Filter Pair P100

Wood dust is now considered a known carcinogen and has been linked to nasal cancer and severe respiratory illnesses. If you work around dust everyday, a half-mask respirator can be a lifesaver. Also compatible with safety glasses!



Figure 20. Half-mask respirator and disposable cartridge filters.

G7984—Face Shield

H1298—Dust Sealed Safety Glasses

H1300—UV Blocking, Clear Safety Glasses

H2347—Uvex® Spitfire Safety Glasses

H0736—Shop Fox® Safety Glasses

Safety Glasses are essential to every shop. If you already have a pair, buy extras for visitors or employees. You can't be too careful when it comes to shop safety!



Figure 21. Our most popular safety glasses.

G3445—Precision Saw Tool

This high impact plastic Saw Aid™ quickly measures blade height and angle and can also serve as a solid push stick. Includes a graduated ruler guide and center finder.

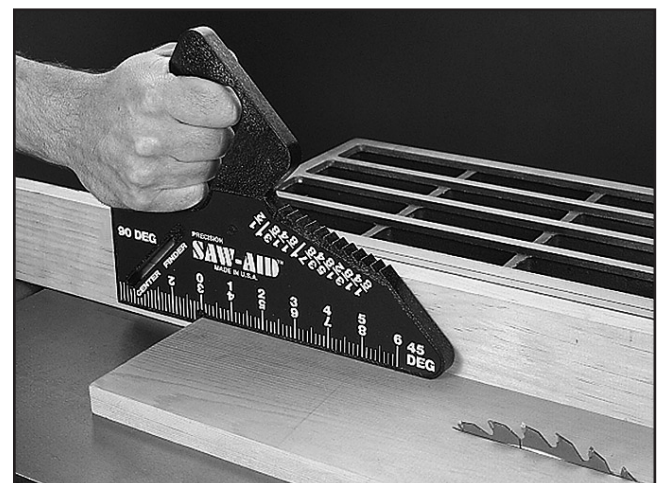
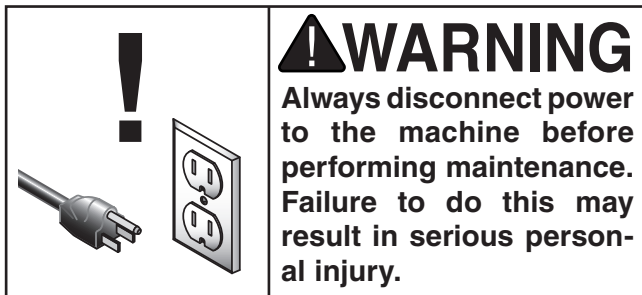


Figure 22. G3445 Precision Saw Tool.

Call 1-800-523-4777 To Order

SECTION 6: MAINTENANCE



Cleaning

Cleaning the Model H8145 is relatively easy. Vacuum excess wood chips and sawdust, and wipe off the remaining dust with a dry cloth. If any resin has built up, use a resin dissolving cleaner to remove it.

Schedule

For optimum performance from your machine, follow this maintenance schedule and refer to any specific instructions given in this section.

Daily

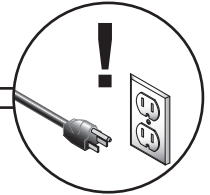
- Check guard operation.
- Inspect blades for damage or wear.
- Check for loose mounting bolts.
- Check cords, plugs, and switch for damage.
- Vacuum dust buildup off of the motor after use.
- Wipe the table clean after every use.
- Any other condition that could hamper the safe operation of this machine.



SECTION 7: SERVICE

Review the troubleshooting and procedures in this section to fix your machine if a problem develops. If you need replacement parts or you are unsure of your repair skills, then feel free to call our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663.

Troubleshooting



Motor & Electrical

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine does not start or a breaker trips.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Switch disabling key is removed. 2. Plug/receptacle is at fault or wired incorrectly. 3. Start capacitor is at fault. 4. Motor connection wired incorrectly. 5. Wall fuse/circuit breaker is blown/tripped. 6. Power supply is at fault/switched OFF. 7. Wiring is open/has high resistance. 8. Motor is at fault. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install switch disabling key. 2. Test for good contacts; correct the wiring. 3. Test/replace if faulty. 4. Correct motor wiring connections. 5. Ensure circuit size is suitable for this machine; repair short; replace weak breaker. 6. Ensure power supply is switch on; ensure power supply has the correct voltage. 7. Check for broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections, and repair/replace as necessary. 8. Test/repair/replace.
Machine stalls or is underpowered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workpiece material is not suitable for this machine. 2. Machine is undersized for the task. 3. Plug/receptacle is at fault. 4. Motor connection is wired incorrectly. 5. Motor bearings are at fault. 6. Motor has overheated. 7. Motor is at fault. 8. Centrifugal switch is at fault. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only cut wood products; make sure moisture content is below 20% and there are no foreign materials in the workpiece. 2. Use sharp blade with lower TPI; reduce the feed rate. 3. Test for good contacts; correct the wiring. 4. Correct motor wiring connections. 5. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement. 6. Clean off motor, let cool, and reduce workload. 7. Test/repair/replace. 8. Adjust/replace centrifugal switch if available.
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor or component is loose. 2. Motor fan is rubbing on fan cover. 3. Blade is at fault. 4. Loose/missing rubber feet. 5. Motor mount loose/broken. 6. Motor bearings are at fault. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect/replace stripped or damaged bolts/nuts, and re-tighten with thread locking fluid. 2. Replace dented fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan. 3. Replace warped, bent, or twisted blade; sharpen dull blade. 4. Replace feet. 5. Tighten/replace. 6. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement.



Table Saw Operations

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Workpiece hits the riving knife during cutting.	1. Riving knife is not aligned with the blade.	1. Realign the riving knife to the blade (Page 24).
Saw does not cut beveled or 90° cuts at an accurate angle; angle of cut does not match tilt scale.	1. Pointer on the tilt scale is out of adjustment.	1. Recalibrate the tilt scale pointer (see below).
Blade guard sticks, preventing it from automatically dropping down after a cut.	1. The mounting bolts are too tight.	1. Readjust the mounting bolts (Page 24).
Board binds or burns when feeding through tablesaw.	1. Dull blade. 2. Blade is warped. 3. Fence is not parallel to blade. 4. Front and rear scales are not aligned parallel to the blade.	1. Replace blade. 2. Replace blade. 3. Adjust the fence parallel to the blade. 4. Remove the scale on one side and install a new one, using a straightedge placed across the blade to align the new scale with the old scale and the blade.

Calibrating Blade Tilt Pointer

The blade tilt pointer is fastened to the table saw body with the hex nut shown in **Figure 23**. A 6mm wrench is required to loosen the hex nut to adjust the pointer.

Tools Needed	Qty
Wrench 6mm	1
90° Square	1



Figure 23. Pointer hex nut.

To calibrate the blade tilt indicator:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the hex nut on the back of the pointer (**Figure 23**).
3. Using a 90° square as a gauge, adjust the blade so it is square to the table, then tighten the blade tilt handles.
4. Double check that the blade tilt did not change when you tightened the tilt lock handles.

—If the blade tilt did not change, continue to **Step 5**.

—If the blade tilt did change, repeat **Steps 3 & 4**.

5. Rotate the blade tilt indicator directly over the "0" mark on the tilt scale.
6. Tighten the hex nut on the back of the pointer, making sure that the indicator does not move during tightening.



Riving Knife Alignment

The riving knife must be aligned with the blade or it will interfere with the workpiece when it moves through the cutting path.

Tools Needed	Qty
Straightedge	1
Phillips Screwdriver #2.....	1
Wrench 10mm.....	1

To align the riving knife with the blade:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the blade guard and table insert.
3. Loosen the two riving knife mounting screws about $\frac{1}{4}$ turn each (loosening these screws too much makes it difficult to accurately adjust the riving knife).
4. Place the straightedge firmly against the blade, making sure that it does not touch the carbide teeth (**Figure 24**).

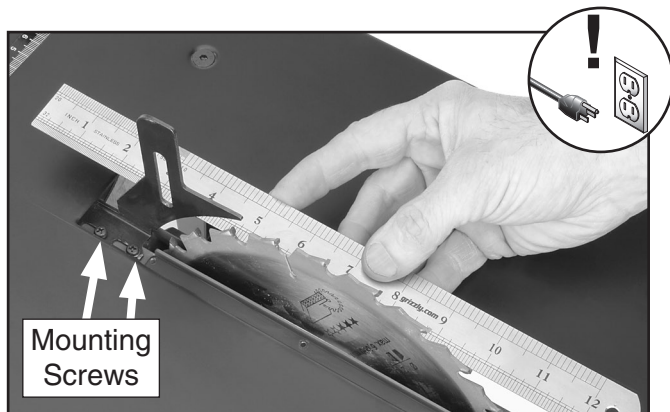


Figure 24. Aligning the riving knife to the blade with a straightedge.

5. Align the riving knife against the straightedge, space it about an $\frac{1}{8}$ " away from the blade, then carefully tighten the mounting screws.
6. Double-check the alignment of the riving knife to the blade to make sure it did not move when you tightened the mounting screws, and readjust if necessary.
7. Replace the table insert and blade guard.

Blade Guard Adjustment

The blade guard must return to the closed position against the table after each cut has been made, so the operator is not exposed to the moving blade when working around the saw. **Figure 25** shows the blade guard in the closed position.

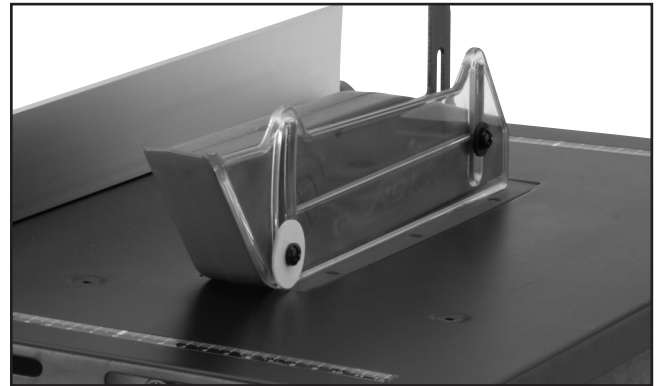


Figure 25. Blade guard in closed position.

To adjust the blade guard:

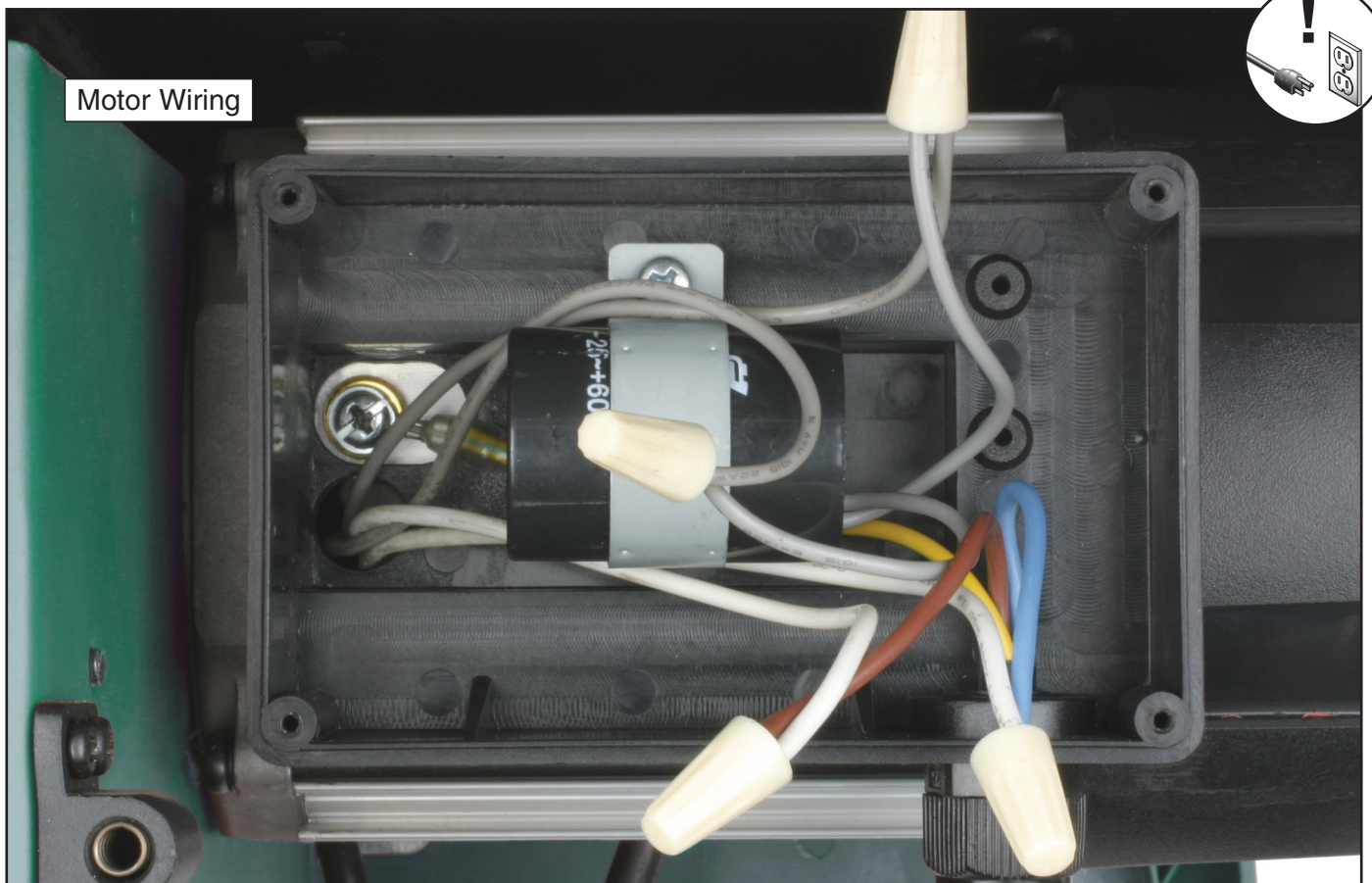
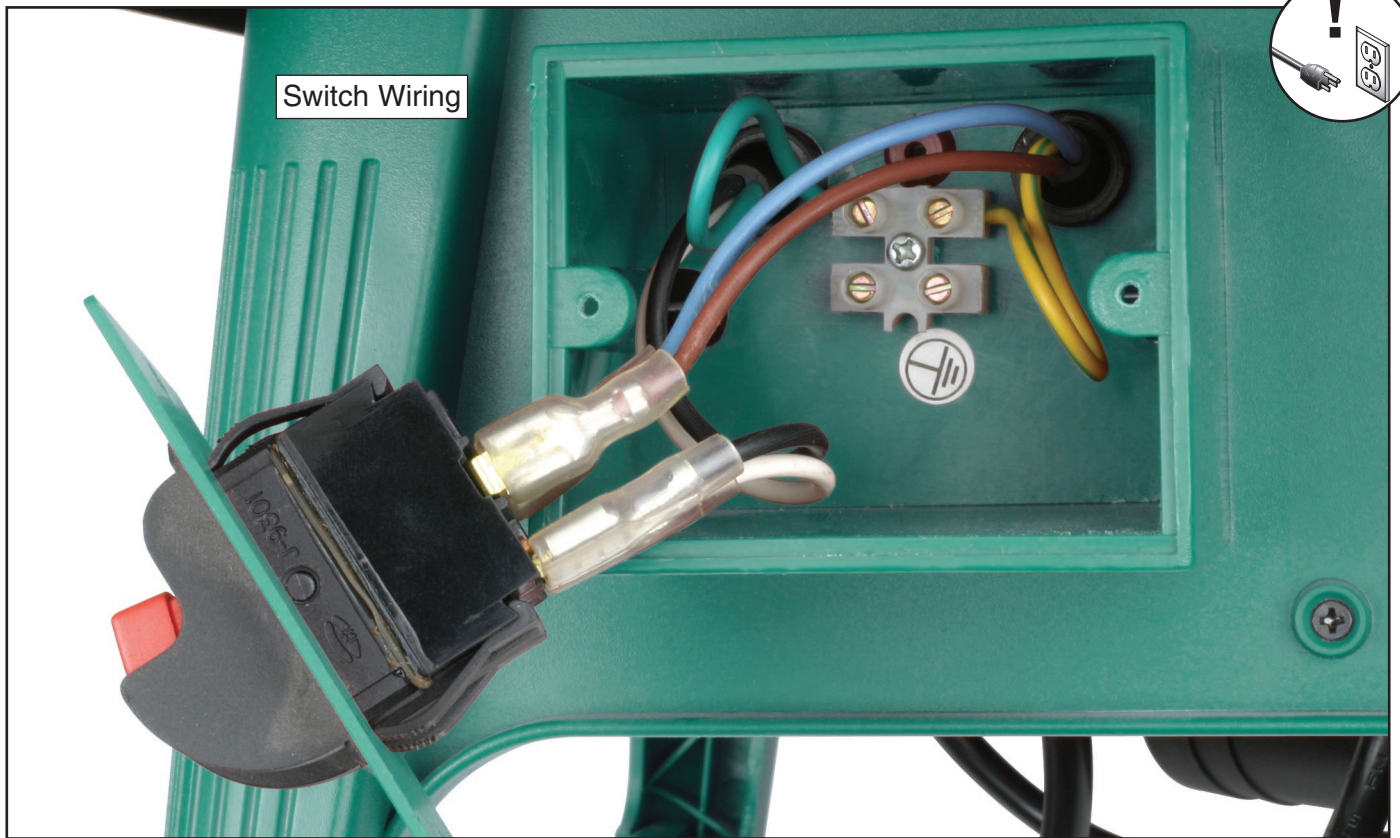
1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the front/rear blade guard fastener (depending on which side is sticking) $\frac{1}{4}$ turn.
3. Test the blade guard movement with your hand by raising it up and letting it go.

—When working correctly, the blade guard should drop down to the closed position when released.

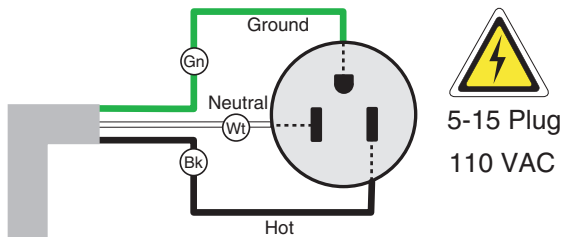
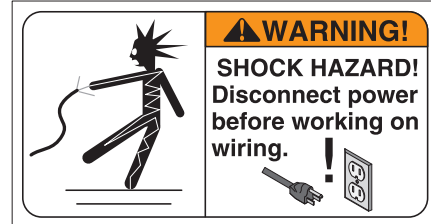
—If the blade guard does not drop down into the closed position when released, repeat **Steps 2 & 3**.



Electrical Components

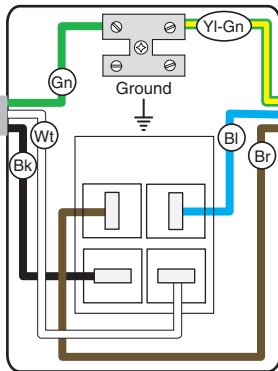


Wiring Diagram

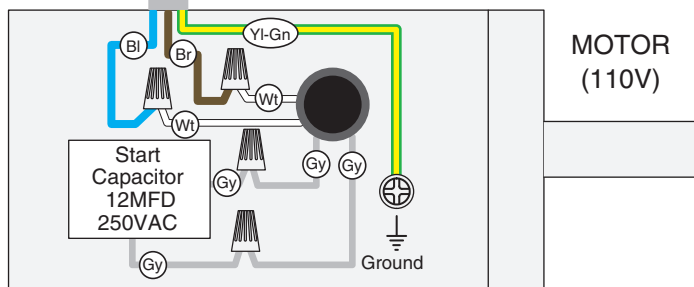


View this wiring diagram in color at www.grizzly.com.

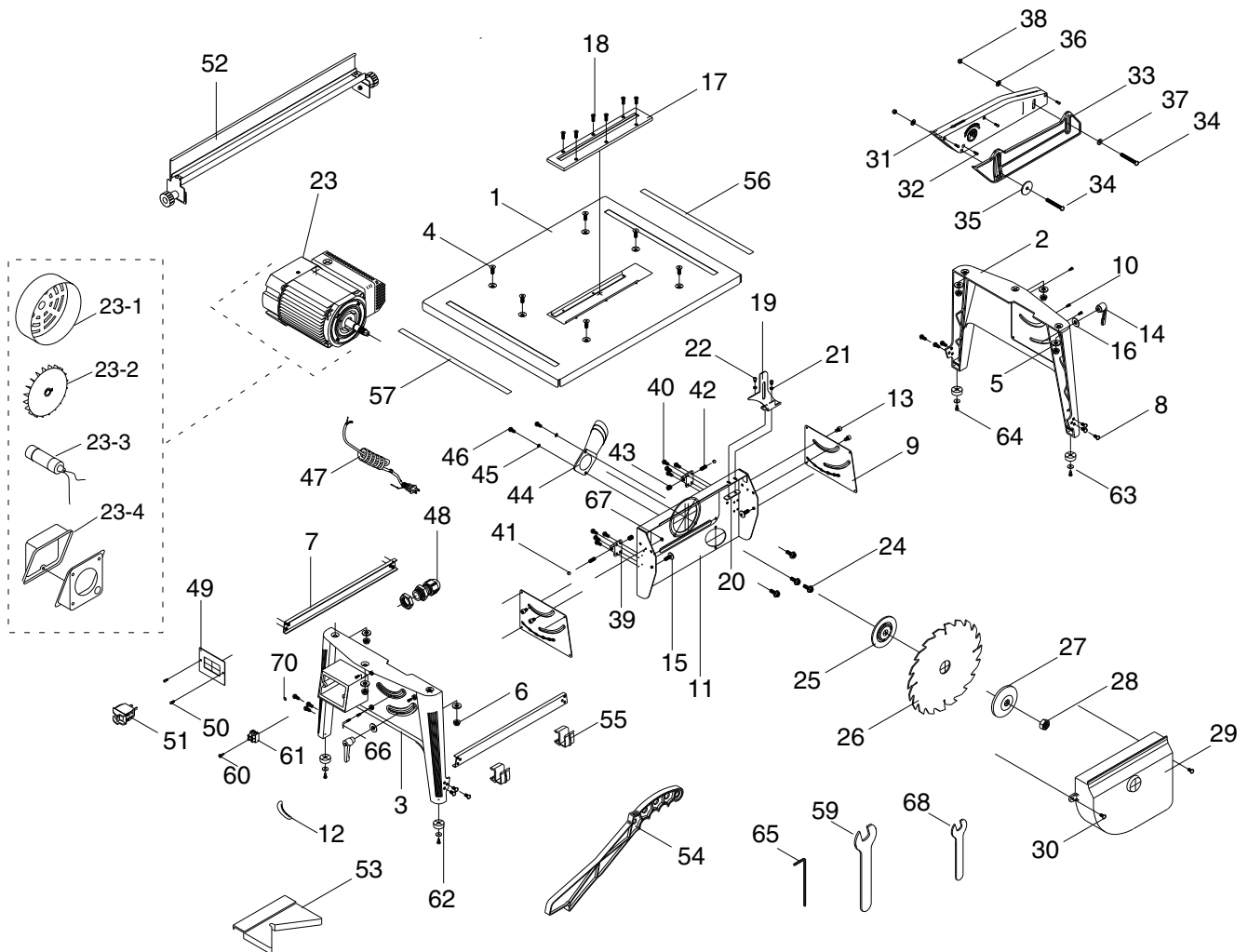
TOGGLE SWITCH
(viewed from front)



COLOR KEY	
BLACK	Bk
WHITE	Wt
GREEN	Gn
RED	Rd
YELLOW	Yl-Gn
BLUE	Bl
BROWN	Br
GRAY	Gy



Parts Breakdown



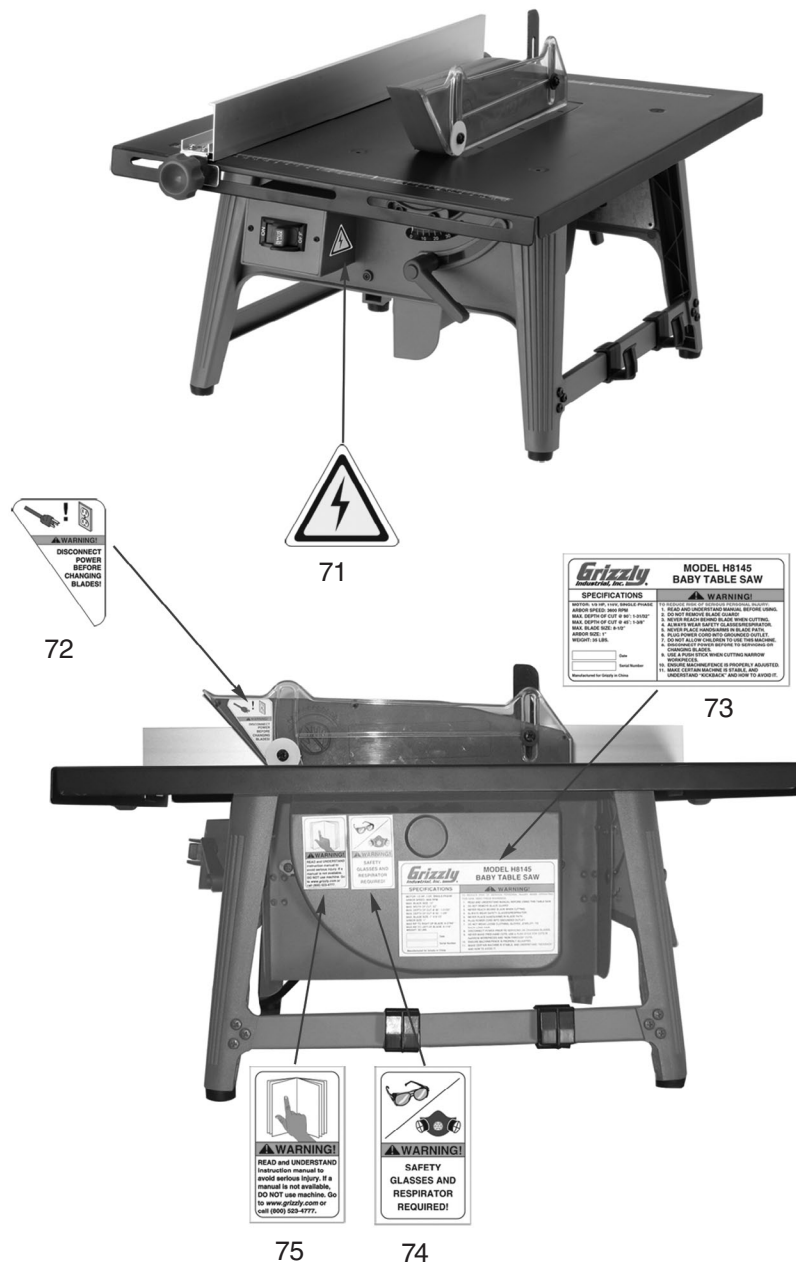
Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	PH8145001	TABLE
2	PH8145002	REAR TABLE LEG
3	PH8145003	FRONT TABLE LEG
4	PFH02M	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 12
5	PW08M	FLAT WASHER 16MM
6	PFN02M	FLANGE NUT M6-1
7	PH8145007	TABLE SUPPORT
8	PS05M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
9	PH8145009	SUPPORT PLATE
10	PH8145010	FLAT HD SCR M3-.5 X 8
11	PH8145011	CHIP DEFLECTOR
12	PH8145012	BLADE TILT SCALE
13	PSB97M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 6
14	PH8145014	BLADE TILT HANDLE
15	PFS14M	FLANGE SCREW M6-1 X 16
16	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
17	PH8145017	TABLE INSERT
18	PH8145018	FLAT HD SCR M3-.5 X 10
19	PH8145019	RIVING KNIFE
20	PH8145020	RIVING KNIFE BRACKET
21	PLW02M	LOCK WASHER 4MM
22	PSB17M	CAP SCREW M4-.7 X 10
23	PH8145023	MOTOR 1/2 HP, 110V
23-1	PH8145023-1	MOTOR FAN COVER
23-2	PH8145023-2	MOTOR FAN
23-3	PH8145023-3	START CAPACITOR 12MFD 250VAC
23-4	PH8145023-4	JUNCTION BOX
24	PFS11M	FLANGE SCREW M6-1 X 10
25	PH8145025	BLADE FLANGE (INNER)
26	PH8145026	SAW BLADE
27	PH8145027	BLADE FLANGE (OUTER)
28	PN09M	HEX NUT M12-1.75
29	PH8145029	LOWER BLADE GUARD
30	PS05M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
31	PH8145031	UPPER BLADE GUARD
32	PHTEK2M	TAP SCREW M3-.5 X 16

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
33	PH8145033	BLADE SIDE COVER
34	PS83M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 45
35	PH8145035	NYLON WASHER 6MM
36	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
37	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
38	PLN03M	LOCK NUT M6-1
39	PH8145039	SUPPORT PLATE SEAT
40	PS38M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 10
41	PH8145041	STEEL BALL
42	PH8145042	SPRING
43	PSS20M	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 8
44	PH8145044	DUST CHUTE
45	PH8145045	SPECIAL WASHER
46	PS09M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
47	PH8145047	POWER CORD
48	PH8145048	STRAIN RELIEF BUSHING
49	PH8145049	SWITCH PLATE
50	PHTEK18M	TAP SCREW M3-.5 X 10
51	PH8145051	SWITCH ASSY
52	PH8145052	RIP FENCE
53	PH8145053	MITER SLED
54	PH8145054	PUSH STICK
55	PH8145055	PUSH STICK HOLDER CLIP
56	PH8145056	REAR FENCE SCALE
57	PH8145057	FRONT FENCE SCALE
59	PH8145059	WRENCH 19MM
60	PHTEK2M	TAP SCREW M3-.5 X 16
61	PH8145061	WIRE PLATE
62	PH8145062	PAD
63	PW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM
64	PH8145064	TAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10
65	PAW03M	HEX WRENCH 3MM
66	PH8145066	BLADE TILT POINTER
67	PH8145067	SPECIAL SCREW M4-.7
68	PH8145068	WRENCH 8MM
70	PFS07M	FLANGE SCREW M5-.8 X 10



Safety Label Parts Breakdown



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
71	PLABEL-14	ELECTRICITY LABEL
72	PH8145072	DISCONNECT POWER LABEL
73	PH8145073	MACHINE ID LABEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
74	PH8145074	RESPIRATOR/GLASSES LABEL
75	PH8145075	READ MANUAL LABEL

WARNING

Safety labels warn about machine hazards and ways to prevent injury. The owner of this machine **MUST** maintain the original location and readability of the labels on the machine. If any label is removed or becomes unreadable, **REPLACE** that label before using the machine again. Contact Grizzly at (800) 523-4777 or www.grizzly.com to order new labels.

WARRANTY AND RETURNS

Grizzly Industrial, Inc. warrants every product it sells for a period of **1 year** to the original purchaser from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, repairs or alterations or lack of maintenance. This is Grizzly's sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant or represent that the merchandise complies with the provisions of any law or acts unless the manufacturer so warrants. In no event shall Grizzly's liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product and any legal actions brought against Grizzly shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom.

We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, contingent, special, or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

To take advantage of this warranty, contact us by mail or phone and give us all the details. We will then issue you a "Return Number," which must be clearly posted on the outside as well as the inside of the carton. We will not accept any item back without this number. Proof of purchase must accompany the merchandise.

The manufacturers reserve the right to change specifications at any time because they constantly strive to achieve better quality equipment. We make every effort to ensure that our products meet high quality and durability standards and we hope you never need to use this warranty.

Please feel free to write or call us if you have any questions about the machine or the manual.

Thank you again for your business and continued support. We hope to serve you again soon.





WARRANTY CARD

Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone # _____ Email _____ Invoice # _____
 Model # _____ Order # _____ Serial # _____

The following information is given on a voluntary basis. It will be used for marketing purposes to help us develop better products and services. **Of course, all information is strictly confidential.**

1. How did you learn about us?

Advertisement Friend Catalog
 Card Deck Website Other:

2. Which of the following magazines do you subscribe to?

<input type="checkbox"/> Cabinet Maker	<input type="checkbox"/> Popular Mechanics	<input type="checkbox"/> Today's Homeowner
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Handyman	<input type="checkbox"/> Popular Science	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood
<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Loader	<input type="checkbox"/> Popular Woodworking	<input type="checkbox"/> Wooden Boat
<input type="checkbox"/> Handy	<input type="checkbox"/> Practical Homeowner	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodshop News
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Shop Machinist	<input type="checkbox"/> Precision Shooter	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodsmith
<input type="checkbox"/> Journal of Light Cont.	<input type="checkbox"/> Projects in Metal	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodwork
<input type="checkbox"/> Live Steam	<input type="checkbox"/> RC Modeler	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodworker West
<input type="checkbox"/> Model Airplane News	<input type="checkbox"/> Rifle	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodworker's Journal
<input type="checkbox"/> Modeltec	<input type="checkbox"/> Shop Notes	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Old House Journal	<input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun News	

3. What is your annual household income?

\$20,000-\$29,000 \$30,000-\$39,000 \$40,000-\$49,000
 \$50,000-\$59,000 \$60,000-\$69,000 \$70,000+

4. What is your age group?

20-29 30-39 40-49
 50-59 60-69 70+

5. How long have you been a woodworker/metalworker?

0-2 Years 2-8 Years 8-20 Years 20+ Years

6. How many of your machines or tools are Grizzly?

0-2 3-5 6-9 10+

7. Do you think your machine represents a good value?

Yes No

8. Would you recommend Grizzly Industrial to a friend?

Yes No

9. Would you allow us to use your name as a reference for Grizzly customers in your area?

Note: We never use names more than 3 times.

Yes No

10. Comments: _____

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE



Place
Stamp
Here



GRIZZLY INDUSTRIAL, INC.
P.O. BOX 2069
BELLINGHAM, WA 98227-2069



FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE

Send a Grizzly Catalog to a friend:

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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grizzly.com

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