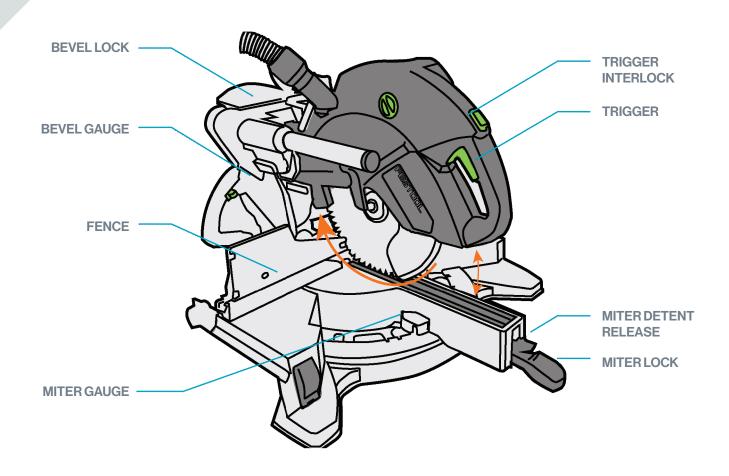
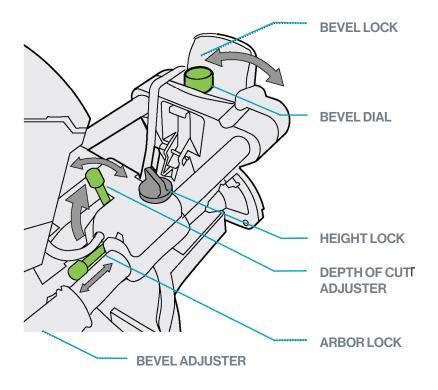


THE MITER SAW CUTS LONG PIECES OF MATERIAL INTO SMALLER CHUNKS

P.2





MATERIALS

ALLOWED MATERIALS

+ Wood

BANNED MATERIALS

- Metal
- -PVC
- Pressure treated wood
- Carbon fiber and deposits

CONSULT MAKERSPACE STAFF FIRST

- + Plastic
- + All other materials

TAKE PROPER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WHEN OPERATING MITER SAW

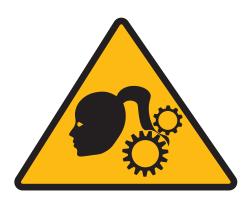
P.3







Safety glasses required
Hearing protection
recommended (ear plugs or
ear muffs)







- Wear short sleeves or roll up long sleeves
- Secure any loose clothing (zip up jackets, tuck in strings, etc.)
- Tie up and tuck in long hair
- Remove jewelry and lanyards, etc.
- Do not wear gloves





- Clamps are recommended for all work but are required for small work
- Do not cut short pieces that require your hands to be within 8" of the blade



MATERIALS

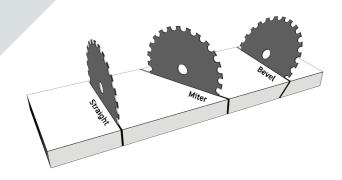
- · What we offer
 - 1/8" Plywood
 - Other materials tbd>
- Common places to buy these materials:
 - SHED Makerspace Materials Shop
 - ID Shop
 - Foundations 3D Design Shop
 - Lowe's
 - Home Depot
 - Any wood/lumber store
- Material parameters
 - Dimensions
 - Type, etc

If bringing your own material, you must provide a receipt or MSDS as proof of what it is

TOOLS

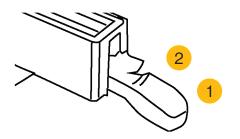
- What you need
 - Clamps
- Where to get your own
 - Lowe's

/ERSION#



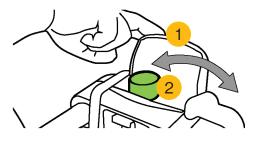
MITER AND BEVEL CUTS

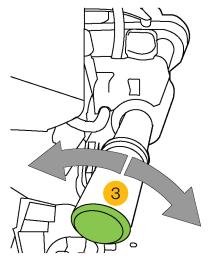
- A miter cut is made at an angle other than 90°, with the blade vertical.
- A bevel cut is made with the blade tilted over.
- A compound miter cut is a combination of a miter and bevel cut.



ADJUSTING FOR A MITER CUT

- 1. Flip the miter lock lever up.
- 2. Push down on the miter detent lever with your thumb.
- 3. Rotate the saw to the desired angle.
 - If using a common angle, the miter detent lever will drop into position.
- 4. Push the miter lock lever down.





ADJUSTING FOR A BEVEL CUT

- 1. Flip the bevel lock lever up.
- 2. Rotate the bevel dial if needed.
- 3. Rotate the saw to the desired angle.
 - For fine control, use the bevel adjuster on the front of the saw.
- 4. Push the bevel lock lever down.
 - The bevel lock lever must be in the down position before cutting.
- 5. Check the fence for blade interference.

P.7

HOW TO USE THE MITER SAW

VOUR FINGERS AWAY
FROM THE BLADE

QUICK CHECK BEFORE STARTING

- 1. Clean and clear the table.
- 2. Make sure there is sufficient room around the saw for your workpiece.
- 3. Adjust the miter and bevel angle if needed.
- 4. Place your material on the table, tight against the fence.
- 5. Small pieces must be clamped.
 - If in doubt, clamp it.

LEAVE THE BLADE DOWN IN THE MATERIAL

1 5

UNTIL IT STOPS

RETURN SAW ARM TO NEUTRAL POSITION WHEN FINISHED



DURING THE JOB

- 1. Pull the trigger (3) to allow saw movement.
 - The blade will not start to spin.
 - You can bring the blade down to see where the cut will be.
- 2. Pull the blade towards you, and down.
 - The blade should not be touching the workpiece.
- 3. Press the trigger interlock (1) with your thumb to start the blade.
 - Allow the blade to reach full speed.
- 4. Pull the blade all the way down into the work.
- 5. Cut by pushing the blade away from your body, until it reaches the stop.
- 6. Let go of the trigger to stop the blade.
- 7. After the blade comes to a complete stop, raise the blade to the upright position.

CLEANUP

- 1. Brush off the table and clean up the area.
- 2. Pull the saw arm down, and lock it in place.
- 3. Put scraps in the trash and reusable pieces in the storage bin in the wood shop.

P.8

MITER CUTS NOT AT RIGHT ANGLE

• Check that angle is set correctly. For common angles (22.5, 30, 45, 60), there are detents that the saw will sit in.

WHEN IN DOUBT ASK A MAKERSPACE STAFF

ADDITIONAL MACHINE INFO CAN BE FOUND HERE:





Hazard Communication Standard Pictogram

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

HCS Pictograms and Hazards

Health Hazard Flame Exclamation Mark • Irritant (skin and eve) Carcinogen Hammables Mutagenicity Pyrophorics • Skin Sensitizer Self-Heating Acute Toxicity (harmful) Reproductive Toxicity • Respiratory Sensitizer • Emits Flammable Gas Narcotic Effects • Target Organ Toxicity • Respiratory Tract Self-Reactives Aspiration Toxicity • Organic Peroxides Irritant • Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory) **Gas Cylinder** Corrosion **Exploding Bomb** • Skin Corrosion/ Gases Under Pressure Explosives Self-Reactives **Burns** • Eye Damage • Organic Peroxides Corrosive to Metals Flame Over Circle **Environment** Skull (Non-Mandatory) and Crossbones Oxidizers Aquatic Toxicity Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)





Occupational Safety and Health Administration

RIT Brand Elements collected

These a re some of the elements that we use frequently. Last updated 092721

