



BSI Standards Publication

Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety

Part 3-1: Particular requirements for transportable table saws

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 62841-3-1:2014+A11:2017. It is derived from IEC 62841-3-1:2014, incorporating corrigendum November 2015. It supersedes BS EN 62841-3-1:2014, which will be withdrawn on 19 October 2019.

NOTE: The BS EN 62841 series supersedes the BS EN 60745 series, the BS EN 61029 series and parts of the BS EN 60335 series (for lawn and garden machinery). BS EN 62841-1:2015 supersedes BS EN 60745-1:2009 and BS EN 61029-1:2009. A withdrawal date for BS EN 60745-1:2009 and BS EN 61029-1:2009 will be fixed upon publication of all standards in the BS EN 62841-2 and BS EN 62841-3 series.

The CENELEC common modifications have been implemented at the appropriate places in the text. The start and finish of each common modification is indicated in the text by tags **[C]** **[C]**.

Where a common modification has been introduced by CENELEC amendment, the tags carry the number of the amendment. For example, the common modifications introduced by CENELEC amendment A11 are indicated by **[C11]** **[C11]**.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CPL/116, Safety of motor-operated electric tools.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2018
Published by BSI Standards Limited 2018

ISBN 978 0 580 98111 1

ICS 25.140.20

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 September 2014.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
31 October 2015	Correction to supersession details in National foreword
29 February 2016	Implementation of IEC corrigendum November 2015: Clause 23 updated
30 June 2018	Implementation of CENELEC amendment A11:2017

English Version

Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and
lawn and garden machinery - Safety - Part 3-1: Particular
requirements for transportable table saws
(IEC 62841-3-1:2014, modified)

Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils transportables et
machines pour jardins et pelouses - Sécurité - Partie 3-1:
Exigences particulières pour les scies circulaires à table
transportables
(CEI 62841-3-1:2014, modifiée)

Elektrische motorbetriebene handgeführte Werkzeuge,
transportable Werkzeuge und Rasen- und
Gartenmaschinen - Sicherheit - Teil 3-1: Besondere
Anforderungen für transportable Tischkreissägen
(IEC 62841-3-1:2014, modifiziert)

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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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European foreword

The text of document 116/168/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62841-3-1, prepared by IEC/TC 116 "Safety of motor-operated electric tools" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62841-3-1:2014.

A draft amendment, which covers common modifications to IEC 62841-3-1:2014, was prepared by CLC/TC 116 "Safety of motor-operated electric tools" and approved by CENELEC.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document (dop) 2015-05-19 has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national (dow) 2018-05-19 standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn

EN 62841-3-1:2014 supersedes EN 61029-2-1:2012.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For the relationship with EU Directive(s) see informative Annex ZZ, which is an integral part of this document.

Subclauses, tables and figures which are additional to those in Part 1 are numbered starting from 101.

This European Standard is divided into four parts:

- Part 1: General requirements which are common to most electric motor operated tools (for the purpose of this standard referred to simply as tools) which could come within the scope of this standard;
- Part 2, 3 or 4: Requirements for particular types of tools which either supplement or modify the requirements given in Part 1 to account for the particular hazards and characteristics of these specific tools.

This Part 3-1 is to be used in conjunction with EN 62841-1:201X¹⁾. When this standard states "addition", "modification" or "replacement", the relevant text in Part 1 is to be adapted accordingly.

Compliance with the clauses of Part 1 together with this Part 3-1 provides one means of conforming with the essential health and safety requirements of the Directive concerned.

Warning: Other requirements and other EU Directives can be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

This European Standard follows the overall requirements of EN ISO 12100.

NOTE In this standard the following print types are used:

- requirements proper; in roman type
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- explanatory matter: in smaller roman type.

Words in **bold** in the text are defined in Clause 3. When a definition concerns an adjective, the adjective and the associated noun are also in bold.

NOTE Clauses, subclauses, notes, tables, figures and annexes which are additional to those in IEC 62841-3-1:2014 are prefixed "Z".

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

1) At draft stage.

Foreword to amendment A11

This document (EN 62841-3-1:2014/A11:2017) has been prepared by CLC/TC 116 "Safety of motor-operated electric tools".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document has to be implemented (dop) 2018-10-19
at national level by publication of an identical national
standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with (dow) 2019-10-19
this document have to be withdrawn

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This amendment was developed to delete the requirement for the declaration of vibration for transportable tools, since the vibration for transportable tools is not required to be measured.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

In this European Standard the following print types are used:

- requirements proper: in roman type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- explanatory matter: in smaller roman type.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 180	-	Plastics – Determination of Izod impact strength	EN ISO 180	-

Annex ZZ (informative)

Coverage of Essential Requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and within its scope the standard covers all relevant Essential Requirements as given in EU Directive 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive).

Compliance with this standard provides one means of conformity with the specified essential requirements of the Directives concerned.

WARNING: Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

Contents

Page

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	General requirements	5
5	General conditions for the tests	5
6	Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards	6
7	Classification	6
8	Marking and instructions	6
9	Protection against access to live parts	12
10	Starting	12
11	Input and current	12
12	Heating	12
13	Resistance to heat and fire	12
14	Moisture resistance	12
15	Resistance to rusting	13
16	Overload protection of transformers and associated circuits	13
17	Endurance	13
18	Abnormal operation	13
19	Mechanical hazards	13
	19.101 Guarding above the table	14
	19.102 Guarding below the table	17
	19.103 Riving knife	17
	19.104 Saw blade guard and anti-kickback device system requirements	18
	19.105 Run-down time	20
20	Mechanical strength	20
21	Construction	22
	21.101 Construction to facilitate cutting tool installations	22
	21.102 Push stick	24
	21.103 Saw blade alignment	24
	21.104 Table top	26
	21.105 Rip fence and cross-cutting fence	27
	21.106 Kickback hazard reducing devices	29
	21.107 Table saw spindle and flanges	31
22	Internal wiring	31
23	Components	31
24	Supply connection and external flexible cords	32
25	Terminals for external conductors	32
26	Provision for earthing	32
27	Screws and connections	32
28	Creepage distances, clearances and distances through insulation	32
	Annex I (normative)  Measurement of noise and vibration emissions 	46
	Annex K (normative) Battery tools and battery packs	47
	Bibliography	48

1 Scope

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

Addition:

This part of IEC 62841 applies to transportable **table saws** with

- a toothed single blade; or
- stacked blades that cut a single groove or slot; or
- a moulding head cutter

intended for cutting wood and analogous materials, plastics and nonferrous metals except magnesium with a saw blade diameter between 105 mm and 315 mm, which hereinafter may simply be referred to as saw or tool.

☐ This standard applies to **table saws** having a mass of:

- maximum 25 kg for tools capable of being lifted by hand by one person;
- maximum 50 kg for tools capable of being lifted by hand by two persons. This standard does not apply to stationary **table saws**.

NOTE EN 1870-1 gives requirements for stationary **table saws** and **table saws** with a mass greater than indicated above. ☐

This standard does not apply to **table saws** intended to cut other metals, such as magnesium, steel and iron. This standard does not apply to **table saws** with an automatic feeding device.

This standard does not apply to saws designed for use with abrasive wheels.

NOTE 101 Saws designed for use with abrasive wheels as cut-off machines are covered by IEC 62841-3-10.

This standard does not apply to **table saws** with more than one spindle such as for a scoring blade.

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

Addition:

ISO 180, *Plastics — Determination of Izod impact strength*

☐ EN 847-1, *Tools for woodworking — Safety requirements — Part 1: Milling tools, circular saw blades* ☐

3 Terms and definitions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

Addition:

3.101

anti-kickback device

device that allows the movement of the workpiece in the cutting direction but reduces the likelihood of the rapid movement of the workpiece in the direction opposite of feed

3.102

bevel angle

angular displacement of the saw blade plane with respect to the *table top* plane, the position of the saw blade plane that is perpendicular to the *table top* being the 0° bevel position

3.103

cross cutting

any cutting operation performed utilizing a *cross-cutting fence* to guide the workpiece.

Note 1 to entry: For natural wood, a cross cut is performed predominantly in a perpendicular direction with the grain of the wood; for engineered materials, a cross cut is performed perpendicular to the length of the workpiece.

3.104

cutting capacity

for any depth setting of the saw blade at 0° bevel position, the height of the highest saw blade tooth tip above the *table top*

Note 1 to entry: For any depth setting of the saw blade, at *bevel angles* other than 0°, the height of the highest saw blade tooth tip above the *table top*, but only the side of the tooth closest to the table is considered.

3.104.1

maximum cutting capacity

cutting capacity at the maximum depth setting of the saw blade and, unless otherwise specified, at 0° bevel

3.105

cutting edge zone

the outer 20 % of the radius of the saw blade

3.106

D

specified diameter of the saw blade

3.107

dadoing

non-through cutting operation performed with a stack of specially designed saw blades of a desired thickness to produce a rectangular sided slot in the workpiece

3.108

fence

device to guide or position the workpiece during the cutting process

3.108.1

cross-cutting fence

fence that is designed to move parallel with the plane of the saw blade during the cutting process or to position the workpiece for a *table saw with sliding function*

Note 1 to entry: The *fence* may have provisions to adjust the workpiece guiding face laterally and may have *mitre angle* capability.

Note 2 to entry: A *cross-cutting fence* with *mitre angle* capability is also known as a *mitreing fence* or *mitre gauge*.

3.108.2

rip fence

fence that has the workpiece guiding face parallel with the plane of the saw blade and can be set to a desired distance from the saw blade

3.109

grooving

series of repeated non-through cuts of same or different depth and spacing from each other, performed with an ordinary saw blade, to remove material for the purpose of creating a slot or for shaping or bending the workpiece

Note 1 to entry: *Grooving* is also known as slotting or kerfing.

3.110**kerf width**

distance between two parallel planes that are touching the opposing sides of at least three saw blade tooth tips

3.111**kickback**

sudden reaction to a pinched, jammed or misaligned workpiece with respect to the saw blade, which causes the workpiece to be propelled by the saw blade

3.112**mitre angle**

angular displacement of the plane of the *cross-cutting fence* with respect to the cutting line, the position of the saw blade plane that is perpendicular to the plane of the *cross-cutting fence* being the 0° mitre position

3.113**moulding head cutting**

non-through cutting operation performed with a specially shaped cutting device which produces a corresponding shape of the cutter on the bottom surface of the workpiece, predominantly used for decoration

Note 1 to entry: *Moulding head cutting* is also known as shaping.

3.114**non-removable (device)**

device that is welded, riveted or utilizing non-standard simple fasteners and cannot be removed with ordinary household tools, such as slotted or Philips-tip screwdrivers and/or simple wrenches

3.115**non-through cutting**

any cutting operation where the cutting device does not protrude beyond the thickness of the workpiece

3.116**plowing**

non-through cutting operation performed by moving a workpiece over an ordinary saw blade utilizing a special *fence* that is not parallel to the cutting line of the saw blade, and in very small increments increasing the depth of the cut after each pass to shave off large, arcing surface areas

Note 1 to entry: *Plowing* is also known as cove cutting.

3.117**plunge cutting**

non-through cutting operation starting at a location other than the edge of a workpiece

Note 1 to entry: The cut is typically performed by first securing the workpiece over the stationary saw blade lowered below the *table top* and then by slowly raising the rotating saw blade into the workpiece. The saw blade can be raised to fully cut through the thickness of the workpiece before the workpiece is advanced by guiding it with a rip or *cross-cutting fence*.

3.118**quadrant**

portion of the saw blade section above the plane of the *table top* with a perpendicular boundary line going through the centre of the saw blade

Note 1 to entry: The saw blade *quadrant* from the centre of the saw blade to the intersect point of the saw blade with the *table top* at the front of the *table saw* is called the “front quadrant”, the saw blade *quadrant* at the back of the *table saw* is called the “rear quadrant”. See [Figure 107](#).

3.119

rabbeting

non-through cutting operation creating a rectangular notch in the edge of a workpiece where the notch is either cut by dado blades or by two non-through cuts perpendicular to each other, performed with an ordinary saw blade on the side and the bottom edge of the workpiece

Note 1 to entry: *Rabbeting* is also known as rebating.

3.120

resawing

combination of two non-through cuts performed with an ordinary saw blade in the same plane but on opposite sides of a workpiece that result in reducing the thickness of the workpiece

3.121

rip cutting

any cutting operation performed utilizing a *rip fence* to guide the workpiece

Note 1 to entry: For natural wood, a rip cut is performed predominantly in a parallel direction with the grain of the wood; for engineered materials, a rip cut is performed parallel with the length of the workpiece.

3.122

ripping knife

device located behind and in the plane of the saw blade, within the *cutting capacity* of the saw blade and in a fixed proximity to the saw blade through an entire depth of cut and *bevel angle* operating range of the saw blade, with an intended function to reduce the risk of saw blade pinching and binding

3.123

extended ripping knife

device, in all aspects identical to a *ripping knife* except it extends above the *maximum cutting capacity* of the saw blade to allow the mounting of a *saw blade guard* and/or an *anti-kickback device*

3.123.1

adjustable extended ripping knife

device designed to function at least in one position as an *extended ripping knife* and in a second position as a *ripping knife*

3.123.2

fixed extended ripping knife

extended ripping knife that is fixed in position

3.124

saw blade guard

device mounted above the table such that a workpiece will pass between the mounted device and the table, designed to minimize inadvertent blade contact by the user

3.124.1

over-arm saw blade guard

saw blade guard suspended from a device above the table such that the mounting structure for the *saw blade guard* is not in the workable range of the *table top* plane

3.125

table saw

tool with a rotating toothed saw blade that projects through a slot in a table which supports and positions the workpiece, where the workpiece is fed towards the saw blade and the motor and drive assembly for the saw blade are located below the *table top*

3.125.1**table saw with sliding function**

tool with a rotating toothed saw blade that projects through a slot in a table which supports and positions the workpiece, where the motor and drive assembly for the saw blade are located below the *table top* and mounted to a linear carriage system capable of advancing the saw blade drive assembly and where the workpiece is held stationary with the *crosscutting fence* while the cutting saw blade is advanced through the workpiece

Note 1 to entry: The saw blade is either returned manually or automatically. These saws have a separate lockable rip-cutting position.

Note 2 to entry: These saws are also known as pull type saws.

3.126**table top**

surface of the saw table which is in contact with and supports the workpiece

3.127**tapered cut**

cut performed utilizing a fixture to hold the workpiece such that the straight edge of the workpiece is not parallel to the cutting line of the saw blade

Note 1 to entry: The fixture is guided by the *rip fence*.

3.128**through cutting**

any cutting operation where the saw blade protrudes beyond the thickness of the workpiece

3.129**zero clearance table insert**

table insert that is manufactured without any slot for the saw blade, with the intention that the slot in the table insert will be cut after installation in the *table saw* by the actual saw blade installed in the *table saw*

4 General requirements

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

4.101 Throughout the remaining part of this document, unless otherwise explicitly stated, whenever a requirement or a reference is made to

— “saw blade”:

this shall equally apply to any “saw blade” as specified in accordance with [8.14.2 a\)](#);

— “**riving knife**”:

this shall equally apply to “**extended riving knife**”, but not vice versa. This terminology rule does not apply to “**riving knife** position” i.e. the “**riving knife** position” cannot be substituted with an “**extended riving knife** position”;

— “force” as multiple of ***D***:

the force shall be measured in N and the saw blade diameter ***D*** shall be measured in mm.

5 General conditions for the tests

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

5.17 Addition:

*The mass of the tool shall include the **saw blade guard**, **anti-kickback device**, if any, **riving knife**, **rip fence**, **cross-cutting fence** and the push stick.*

Any additional parts such as leg sets or carrying means that are required in accordance with the user instructions shall be included in the mass.

6 Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards

This clause of Part 1 is applicable.

7 Classification

This clause of Part 1 is applicable.

8 Marking and instructions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

8.1 Addition:

Table saws shall be marked with:

- rated no-load speed of the output spindle.

8.3 Addition:

Table saws shall be marked with:

- saw blade diameter.

8.3.101 **Table saws** shall be marked with the direction of rotation of the spindle, indicated in a visible location on the tool in the vicinity of the saw blade, such as on the **saw blade guard**, **riving knife** or a table insert, by an arrow raised or recessed or by any other means no less visible and indelible.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

8.3.102 The **riving knife** shall be permanently marked, e.g. by engraving, stamping or etching, with its thickness and, as specified in [Figure 101](#), with the saw blade diameter **D**, saw blade body thicknesses, and **kerf widths** that can be used with this **riving knife**.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

8.3.103 The saw blade(s) provided with the tool shall be marked with a maximum operating speed and with an arrow indicating the correct direction of rotation.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

8.3.104 Table inserts for cutting tools other than single saw blades, see [21.101.6](#), shall be marked as illustrated in [Figure 102](#).

Compliance is checked by inspection.

8.14.1 Addition:

The additional safety instructions as specified in [8.14.1.101](#) shall be given. This part may be printed separately from the “General Power Tool Safety Warnings”.

8.14.1.101 Safety instructions for table saws

1) Guarding related warnings

- a) **Keep guards in place. Guards must be in working order and be properly mounted. A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.**
- b) **Always use saw blade guard, riving knife and anti-kickback device for every through-cutting operation. For through-cutting operations where the saw blade cuts completely through the thickness of the workpiece, the guard and other safety devices help reduce the risk of injury.**

NOTE 1 If an **anti-kickback device** is not provided, the phrase “and **anti-kickback device**” is omitted.

NOTE 2 At the manufacturer’s discretion, the term “**anti-kickback device**” can be replaced by an appropriate term such as “**anti-kickback pawls**” or “**anti-kickback rollers**”.

NOTE 3 The above warning is omitted, if the **table saw** is designed with a **non-removable fixed extended riving knife** that has a **non-removable** guarding system.

- c) **Immediately reattach the guarding system after completing an operation (such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts) which requires removal of the guard, riving knife and/or anti-kickback device. The guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback device help to reduce the risk of injury.**

NOTE 1 The term “**rabbeting**” can be substituted by “rebating”.

NOTE 2 If **dadoing** or **resawing** cuts are not permitted, the term “**dadoing** or **resawing** cuts” is omitted.

NOTE 3 If an **anti-kickback device** is not provided, the phrase “**anti-kickback device**” is omitted.

NOTE 4 At the manufacturer’s discretion, the term “**anti-kickback device**” can be replaced by an appropriate term such as “**anti-kickback pawls**” or “**anti-kickback rollers**”.

NOTE 5 The above warning is omitted, if the **table saw** is designed with a **non-removable fixed extended riving knife** that has a **non-removable** guarding system.

- d) **Make sure the saw blade is not contacting the guard, riving knife or the workpiece before the switch is turned on. Inadvertent contact of these items with the saw blade could cause a hazardous condition.**
- e) **Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual. Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in reducing the likelihood of kickback.**
- f) **For the riving knife and anti-kickback device to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece. The riving knife and anti-kickback device are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife and anti-kickback device. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and anti-kickback device.**

NOTE 1 If an **anti-kickback device** is not provided, the phrase “and **anti-kickback device**” is omitted.

NOTE 2 At the manufacturer’s discretion, the term “**anti-kickback device**” can be replaced by an appropriate term such as “**anti-kickback pawls**” or “**anti-kickback rollers**”.

- g) **Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife. For the riving knife to function properly, the saw blade diameter must match the appropriate riving knife and the body of the saw blade**

must be thinner than the thickness of the riving knife and the cutting width of the saw blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.

2) Cutting procedures warnings



- a) **DANGER: Never place your fingers or hands in the vicinity or in line with the saw blade.** *A moment of inattention or a slip could direct your hand towards the saw blade and result in serious personal injury.*
- b) **Feed the workpiece into the saw blade or cutter only against the direction of rotation.** *Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.*

NOTE If cutters other than the saw blade are not permitted in accordance with 8.14.2 then "or cutter" is omitted.

- c) **Never use the mitre gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and do not use the rip fence as a length stop when cross cutting with the mitre gauge.** *Guiding the workpiece with the rip fence and the mitre gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.*
- d) **When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade. Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 150 mm, and use a push block when this distance is less than 50 mm.** *"Work helping" devices will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.*
- e) **Use only the push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions.** *This push stick provides sufficient distance of the hand from the saw blade.*
- f) **Never use a damaged or cut push stick.** *A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.*
- g) **Do not perform any operation "freehand". Always use either the rip fence or the mitre gauge to position and guide the workpiece.** *"Freehand" means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece, in lieu of a rip fence or mitre gauge. Freehand sawing leads to misalignment, binding and kickback.*
- h) **Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade.** *Reaching for a workpiece may lead to accidental contact with the moving saw blade.*
- i) **Provide auxiliary workpiece support to the rear and/or sides of the saw table for long and/or wide workpieces to keep them level.** *A long and/or wide workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table's edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.*
- j) **Feed workpiece at an even pace. Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the tool off immediately, unplug the tool then clear the jam.** *Jamming the saw blade by the workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.*
- k) **Do not remove pieces of cut-off material while the saw is running.** *The material may become trapped between the fence or inside the saw blade guard and the saw blade pulling your fingers into the saw blade. Turn the saw off and wait until the saw blade stops before removing material.*
- l) **Use an auxiliary fence in contact with the table top when ripping workpieces less than 2 mm thick.** *A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback.*

3) Kickback causes and related warnings

Kickback is a sudden reaction of the workpiece due to a pinched, jammed saw blade or misaligned line of cut in the workpiece with respect to the saw blade or when a part of the workpiece binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object.

Most frequently during kickback, the workpiece is lifted from the table by the rear portion of the saw blade and is propelled towards the operator.

Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.

- a) **Never stand directly in line with the saw blade. Always position your body on the same side of the saw blade as the fence.** *Kickback may propel the workpiece at high velocity towards anyone standing in front and in line with the saw blade.*
- b) **Never reach over or in back of the saw blade to pull or to support the workpiece.** *Accidental contact with the saw blade may occur or kickback may drag your fingers into the saw blade.*
- c) **Never hold and press the workpiece that is being cut off against the rotating saw blade.** *Pressing the workpiece being cut off against the saw blade will create a binding condition and kickback.*
- d) **Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade.** *A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.*
- e) **Use a featherboard to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts.** *A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.*

NOTE 1 The term “**rabbeting**” can be substituted by “**rebating**”.

NOTE 2 If **dadoing** or **resawing** cuts are not permitted, the term “**dadoing** or **resawing** cuts” is omitted.

NOTE 3 The above warning is omitted, if the **table saw** is designed with a **non-removable fixed extended riving knife** that has a **non-removable saw blade guard**.

- f) **Use extra caution when making a cut into blind areas of assembled workpieces.** *The protruding saw blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.*

NOTE The above safety warning only applies to tools where such cuts are permitted by design and instruction.

- g) **Support large panels to minimise the risk of saw blade pinching and kickback.** *Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support(s) must be placed under all portions of the panel overhanging the table top.*
- h) **Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a mitre gauge or along the fence.** *A warped, knotted, or twisted workpiece is unstable and causes misalignment of the kerf with the saw blade, binding and kickback.*
- i) **Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally.** *The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.*
- j) **When restarting the saw with the saw blade in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged in the material.** *If the saw blade binds, it may lift up the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.*
- k) **Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set. Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth.** *Sharp and properly set saw blades minimise binding, stalling and kickback.*

4) Table saw operating procedure warnings

- a) **Turn off the table saw and disconnect the power cord when removing the table insert, changing the saw blade or making adjustments to the riving knife, anti-kickback device or saw blade guard, and when the machine is left unattended.** *Precautionary measures will avoid accidents.*

NOTE 1 If an **anti-kickback device** is not provided, the phrase “**anti-kickback device**” is omitted.

NOTE 2 At the manufacturer's discretion, the term “**anti-kickback device**” can be replaced by an appropriate term such as “**anti-kickback pawls**” or “**anti-kickback rollers**”.

- b) **Never leave the table saw running unattended. Turn it off and don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop.** *An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.*
- c) **Locate the table saw in a well-lit and level area where you can maintain good footing and balance. It should be installed in an area that provides enough room to easily handle the size of your workpiece.** *Cramped, dark areas, and uneven slippery floors invite accidents.*
- d) **Frequently clean and remove sawdust from under the saw table and/or the dust collection device.** *Accumulated sawdust is combustible and may self-ignite.*
- e) **The table saw must be secured .** *A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.*
- f) **Remove tools, wood scraps, etc. from the table before the table saw is turned on.** *Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.*
- g) **Always use saw blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbour holes.** *Saw blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-centre, causing loss of control.*
- h) **Never use damaged or incorrect saw blade mounting means such as flanges, saw blade washers, bolts or nuts.** *These mounting means were specially designed for your saw, for safe operation and optimum performance.*
- i) **Never stand on the table saw, do not use it as a stepping stool.** *Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.*
- j) **Make sure that the saw blade is installed to rotate in the proper direction. Do not use grinding wheels, wire brushes, or abrasive wheels on a table saw.** *Improper saw blade installation or use of accessories not recommended may cause serious injury.*

8.14.2 a) Addition:

- 101) Instruction to identify the correct saw blade to be used for the material to be cut;
- 102) Information about **maximum cutting capacities** at zero and maximum **bevel angles**;
- 103) Information about maximum **bevel angle** and **mitre angle** settings, as applicable;
- 104) Instruction to use only a saw blade diameter in accordance with the markings on the saw and information about the bore diameter of the saw blade;
- 105) Information about the allowed range of **kerf width** and saw blade body thickness and instruction how to correctly match the saw blade diameter, **kerf width** and body dimensions to the **ripping knife**;
- 106) Instruction to use only saw blades that are marked with a speed equal or higher than the speed marked on the tool;
- 107) Instructions for the saw blade changing procedure including proper saw blade direction installation, including instruction how to remove and install table inserts or saw blade access panels, and instruction how to adjust their height with respect to the **table top**, if applicable;
- 108) Instruction how to properly use the saw blade depth and **bevel angle** setting locking device(s), as applicable;
- 109) Instruction how to align the saw blade to be parallel with the guiding device used for cross cutting and the alignment of the **rip fence** to be parallel with the saw blade;