

Jig Guide

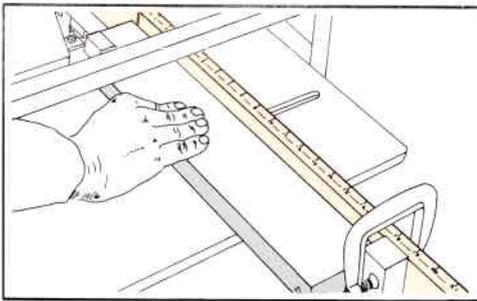
This Guide should be read in conjunction with your Operating Manual.

It comprises plans and specifications of the seven most useful jigs to assist you in working more safely, or more accurately, or more conveniently. Included are hints to help you in the construction and use of each of the jigs.

Note: 1. Use good quality, close grained wood — dressed all round — for the construction of your jigs.

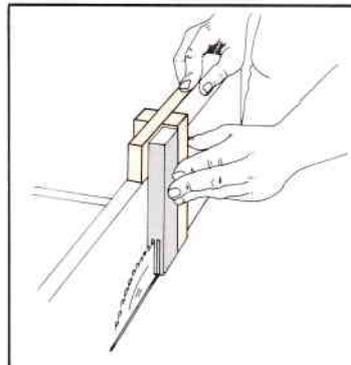
2. All dimensions given on the plans are in mm.

The Jigs and their uses are as follows:



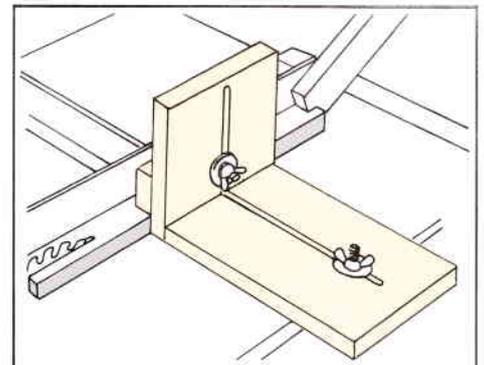
LENGTH GAUGE

Useful for quick and accurate repetition cutting to length in the crosscut mode.



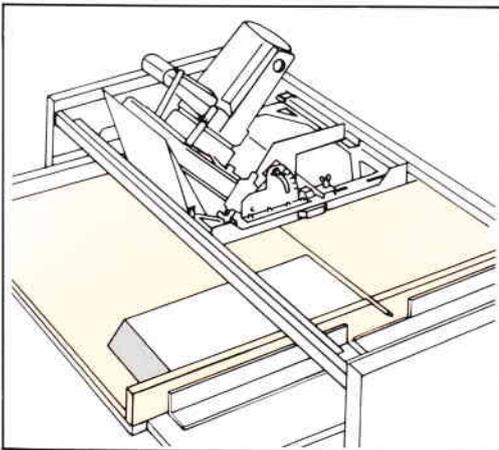
END GRAIN JIGS

Use these when working on end grain.



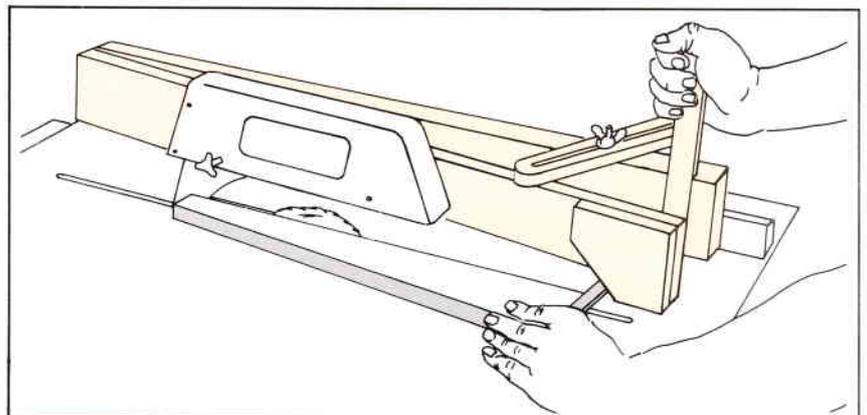
HOLD-DOWN JIG

Used to hold long narrow pieces when narrow ripping and it also can be used as a side restraint.



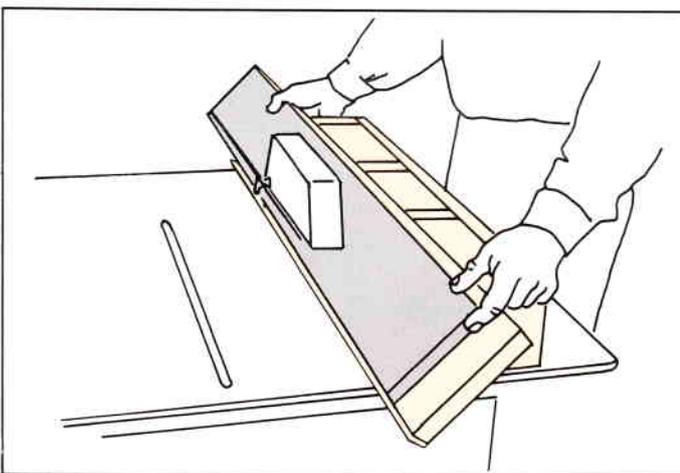
BEVEL CUTTING AND ROUTER PLATFORM

Needed whenever you are bevel cutting with your saw or cross trenching with a router.



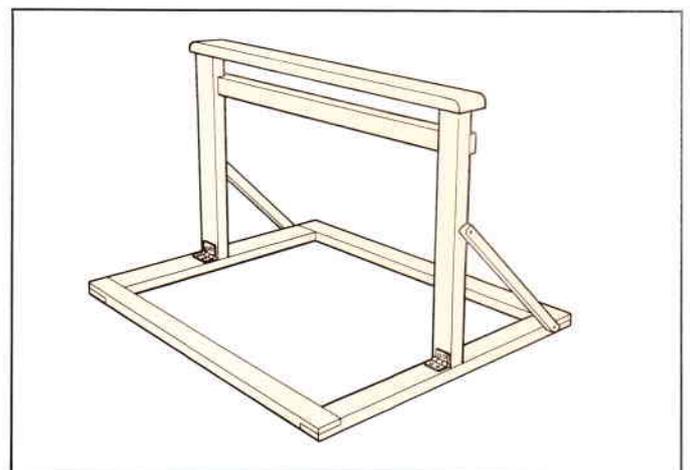
COMBINATION REPETITION AND TAPER RIPPING JIG

A two-in-one jig that facilitates repetition ripping of narrow workpieces and is essential for all taper ripping.



BEVEL RIPPING JIG

If you need to cut bevels on material wider than 450mm, this jig is useful.



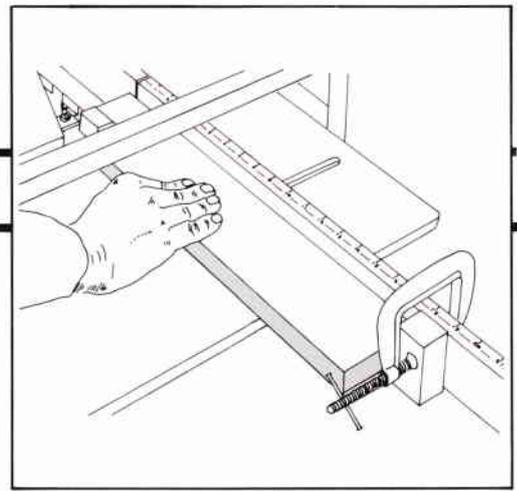
OUTBOARD WORK SUPPORT

This jig is helpful when you need to support large panels when ripping in the table saw mode, or when crosscutting long material.

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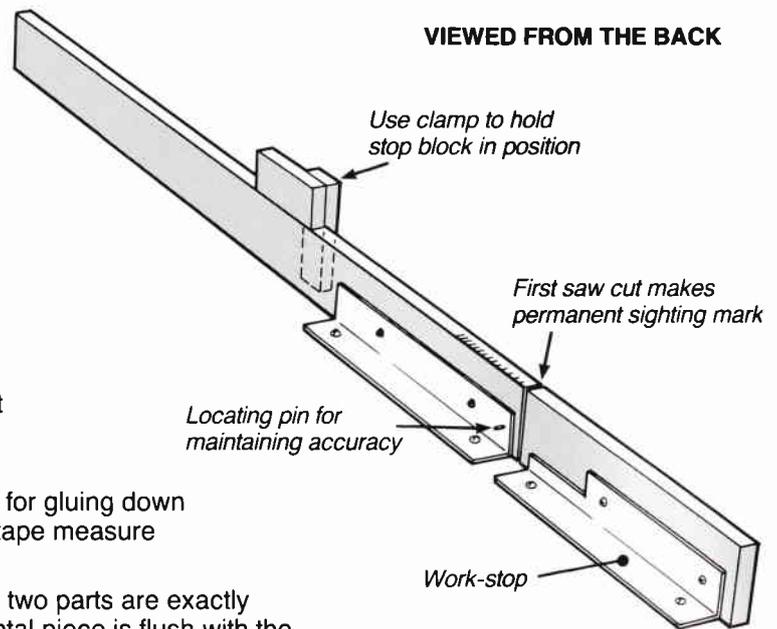
Length Gauge

A length gauge is useful for quick and accurate repetition cutting to length in the crosscut mode.



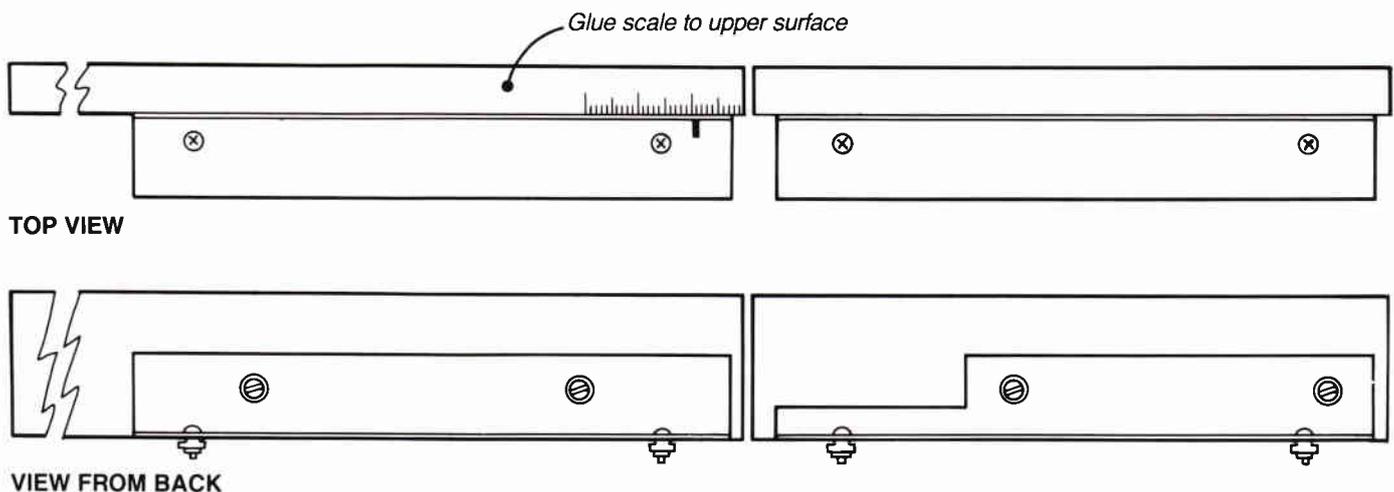
MAKING THE JIG

- Screw a single long straight piece of wood onto both work-stops. The maximum height of this wood is limited according to the size of saw fitted to your Workcentre:
 - 7¼" saw = 50mm.
 - 8¼" saw = 62mm.
 - 9¼" saw = 70mm.
- Use four short screws in the holes provided in the work-stops.
- Make sure that your saw blade is set at exactly 90° to the worktable and cut through the wood. Your first cut will provide you with a permanent sighting mark for future cuts.
- A polyester or fibreglass tailor's measure is suitable for gluing down onto your wood as a calibration scale. (A refill for a tape measure will also do the job.)
- When making the sliding stop block, ensure that the two parts are exactly square to each other, and that the end of the horizontal piece is flush with the edge of the vertical piece.



USING THE JIG

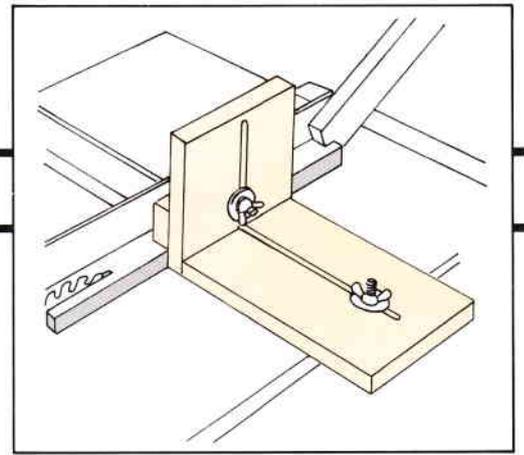
- If you want to unscrew this gauge from your work-stops from time to time, use a nail with its head cut off to serve as a locating pin. (Drill a small hole in your work-stop.)
- This will ensure that the gauge is refitted every time in exactly the same position.



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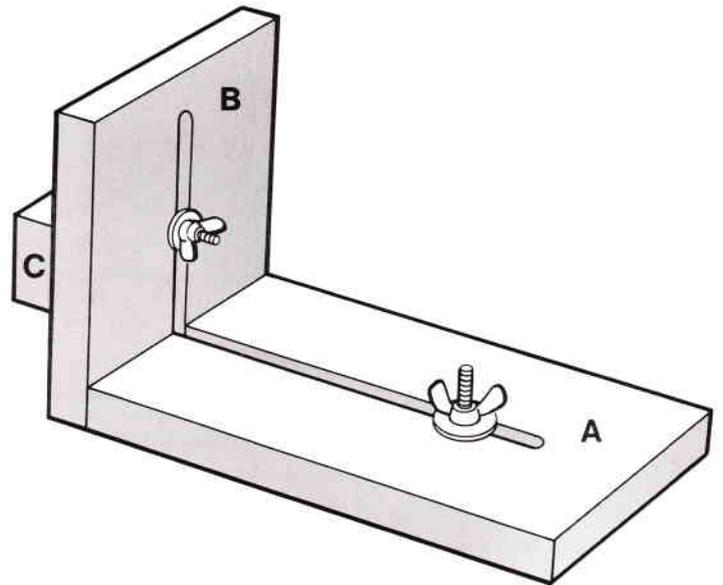
Hold Down Jig

This jig is used in conjunction with the rip fence to form a tunnel for ripping thin and/or narrow workpieces.



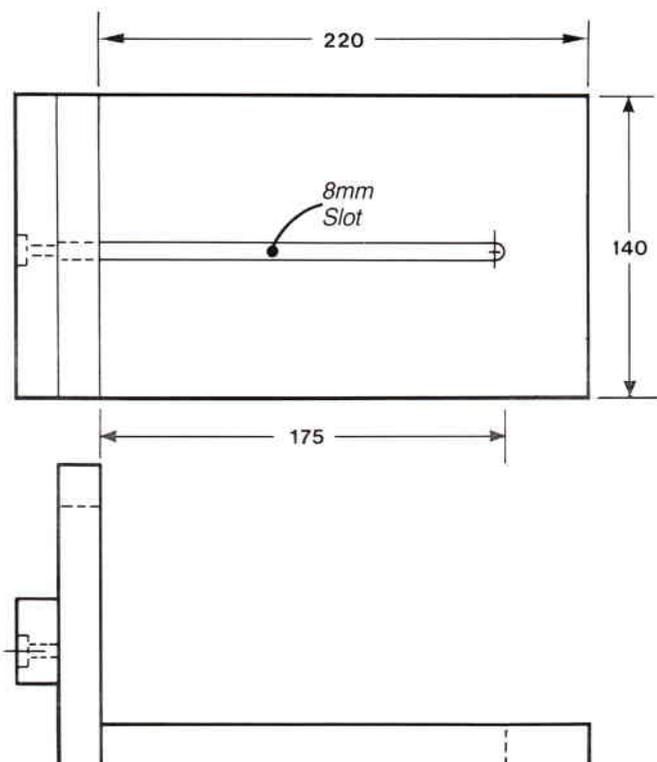
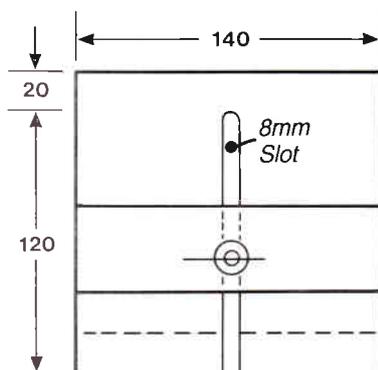
MAKING THE JIG

- To make the adjustment slots in A and B you can use your saw, making 2 or 3 cuts in the table saw mode and stopping your cut at the same point each time. You may have to use a file or rasp to clean up the end of each slot. Alternatively, you can use a Router.
- Screw and glue A and B together as shown. Use a 5/16" (8mm) coach bolt to clamp the jig to the table using the protractor slot. You may have to file down the head of the coach bolt slightly to clear the sub-frame bar underneath the table.
- The thickness of the hold-down piece C will determine how close you can set the jig to the rip fence. Countersink the coach-bolt into C.



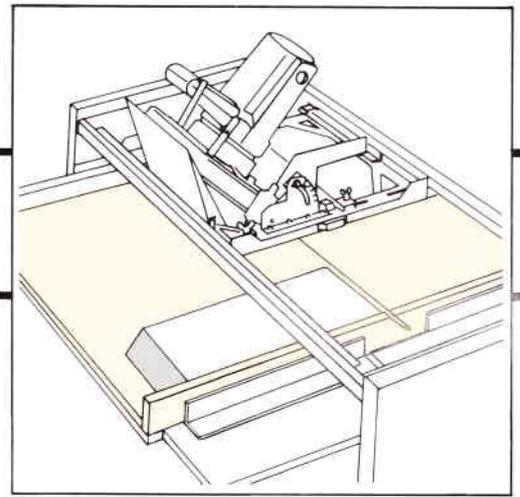
USING THE JIG

- The jig must be clamped to the table to form a tunnel directly **in front of the saw blade - not beside it.**



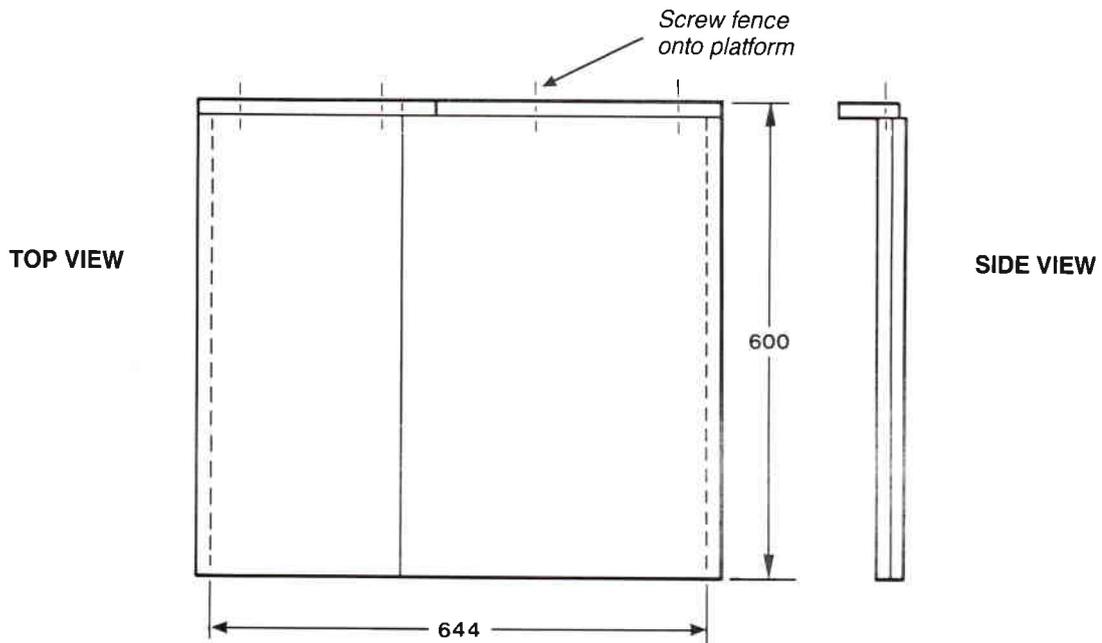
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Bevel Cutting and Routing Platform

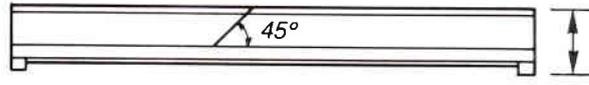


Refer to your operating manual section on bevel cutting and cross trenching with a router to see how to use this platform.

Before making your first cut on this platform, use some scrap packing and some scrap material to ensure that your saw blade is set at **exactly** 45°. Otherwise your score line and 45° sighting cut (used for sighting up future cuts) won't be in exactly the right position.



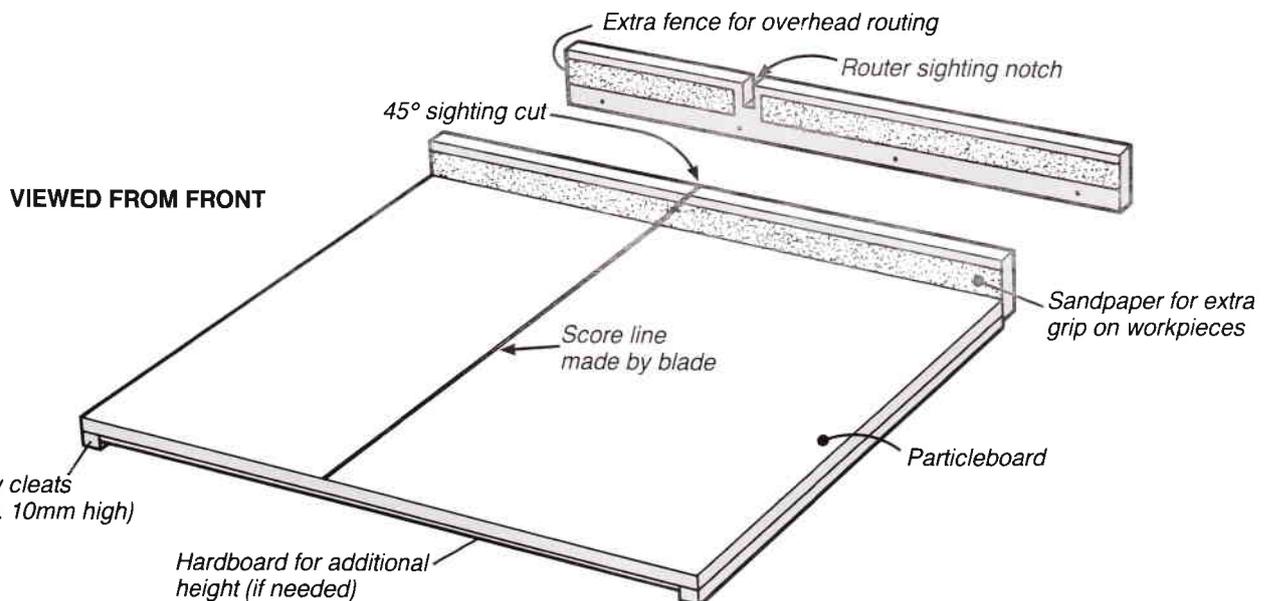
Packing thickness depends on saw blade (approx. 16-25 mm)



VIEWED FROM FRONT

Maximum Height

- 60mm for 7¼" saw
- 72mm for 8¼" saw
- 84mm for 9¼" saw



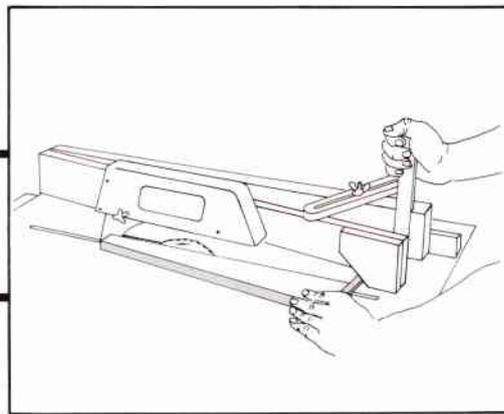
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Combination Repetition and Taper Ripping Jig

This jig enables you to angle the workpiece to the blade when ripping tapers.

This is also a dual purpose jig. When parts **A** and **B** are fully closed up (no angle), the jig can be used for repetition ripping.

If you don't intend to do any taper ripping, and just want a repetition ripping jig, attach stopblock **D** to part **A** (with handle **E**), omitting parts **B**, **C** and the hinge.



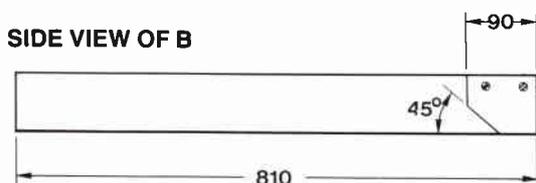
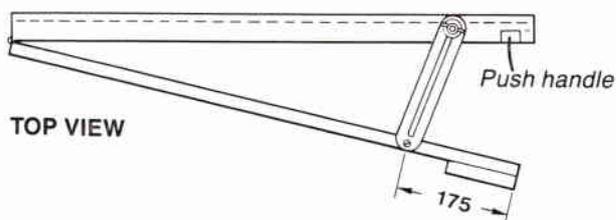
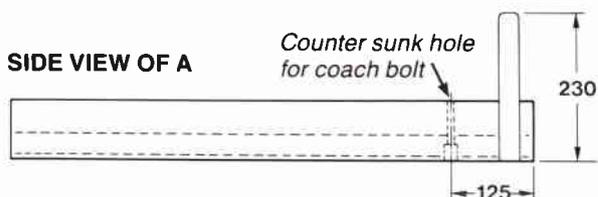
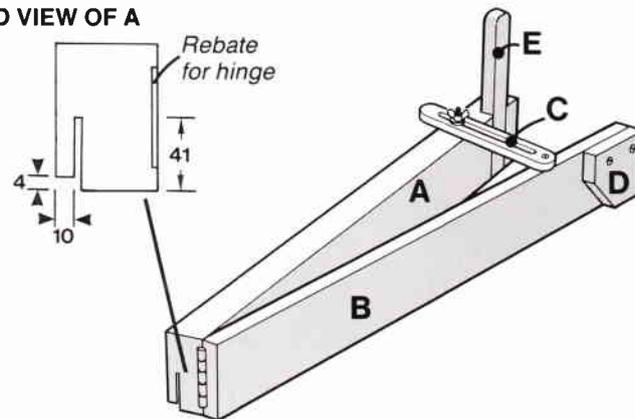
MATERIAL LIST

A	90	×	45	×	810mm
B	90	×	19	×	810mm
C	42	×	19	×	250mm
D	90	×	19	×	90mm
E	42	×	19	×	230mm

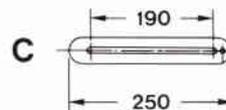
MAKING THE JIG

- A brass butt hinge is best to connect parts **A** and **B**.
- Pre-drill and countersink all woodscrews and ensure that those holding **D** to **B** are sufficiently high to clear the saw blade at maximum operating height.
- The vertical guide slot in piece **A** needs to be 41mm deep to ride on the rip fence. 7¼" saws won't achieve this depth of cut in table saw mode. Either cut this slot using your saw hand-held and using the saw's guide fence, or cut the slot to the maximum depth obtainable in the tablesaw mode, and then add a packing strip to the base of part (**A**).

END VIEW OF A



NOTE: Screws or nails must be clear of saw blade



USING THE JIG

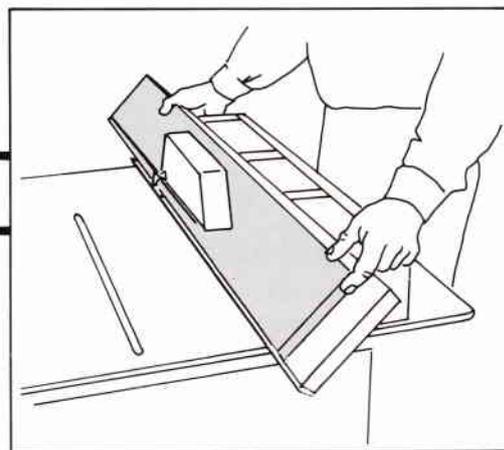
- To use as a taper ripping jig, you can set your angle by using a protractor.
- Alternatively, mark the desired cut line on your workpiece. Place the jig on top of the workpiece, with the edge of **B** along the marked cut line.
- Adjust the jig until **A** is parallel to the edge of the workpiece. Lock the jig at that angle.
- Fit the jig on the high side of the rip fence. Adjust the rip fence until the saw blade is lined up with the start of the cut line.
- Make sure the **fence is exactly parallel to the saw blade** and lock the fence in position.

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Bevel Ripping Jig

This Bevel ripping jig enables you to cut 45° Bevels on work pieces which are too long to cut in the crosscut mode (where bevel cuts are normally performed.)

If you want to cut angles other than 45°, you would need to make components (B) to the angle you wish to cut.



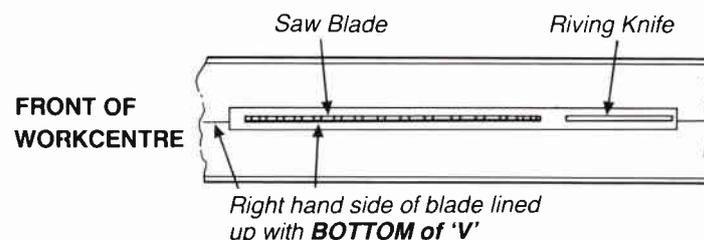
MAKING THE JIG

- Use 90 x 19 for components (A) and (B) and 140 x 19 (or wider) for (C). Make sure (C) has parallel edges.
- Obtain a length of extruded aluminium angle at least 970 mm long. It must have a sharp internal corner. 40 x 40 x 3 section has been used in this example, and is readily obtainable at larger hardware outlets or aluminium supply centres.
- Cut a rebate in component (C) as shown, so that the inner edge of the angle is flush with the wide face of (C). Use countersink screws for attachment.
- Before attaching the angle, you will have to cut a slot in it to accept the saw blade and the riving knife. The slot should be approximately 6-8 mm wide, and on the centre-line of your angle. Ensure you have a minimum of 2 mm clearance either side of the saw blade. Cut the slot by drilling and using a jigsaw or hacksaw, and then filing.

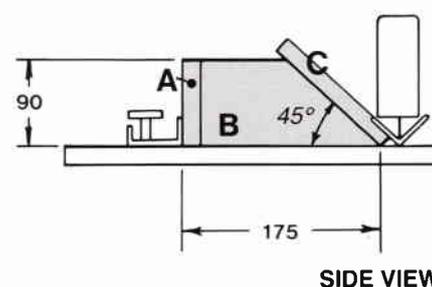
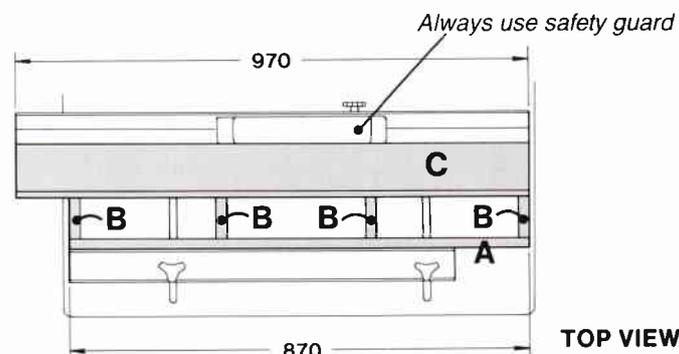
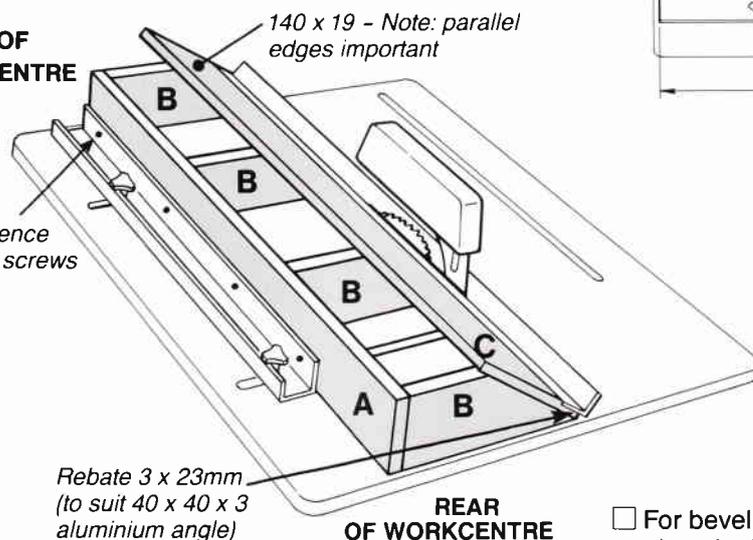
TOP VIEW (Detail)

Showing blade and riving knife position.

NOTE: Line-up by eye the bottom of the 'V' with the right hand side of the saw blade and riving knife, viewed from the front.



FRONT OF WORKCENTRE



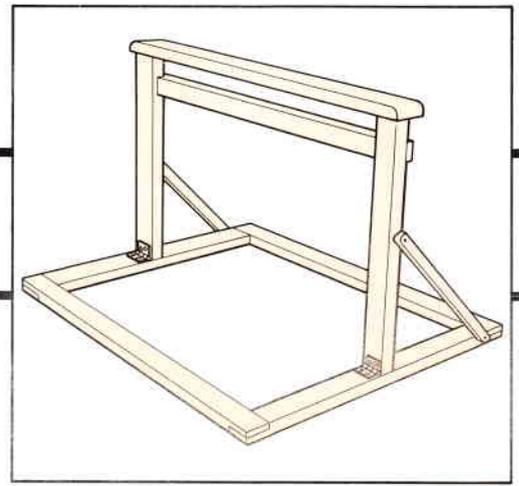
USING THE JIG

- Screw the jig to your rip fence and align your jig by eye so that the bottom of the 'V' is in line with the right-hand side of the blade and riving knife looking from the front of your workcentre. The rip fence and jig must be parallel to your saw blade. Check that the blade does not contact the jig before operating.
- Always use the jig with the riving knife and safety guard fitted.
- For bevelling long pieces, rest the edge of the work piece in the angle; push it through using a push stick to finish off.
- For short pieces (less than, say, 450mm in length) do not rely on the angle to provide sufficient support — the workpiece may jam against the side of the blade. This can be avoided by clamping a straight batten or piece of scrap square to the workpiece, parallel with the cutline, and run the batten along the top edge of component C. (This is why the two edges of C need to be parallel.)
- See the instruction manual for further details on bevel ripping.

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Outboard Work Support Trestle

This trestle is used for supporting large panels when ripping in the table saw mode, or for providing outboard support when cross-cutting long lengths or trenching shelving in the overhead router mode.

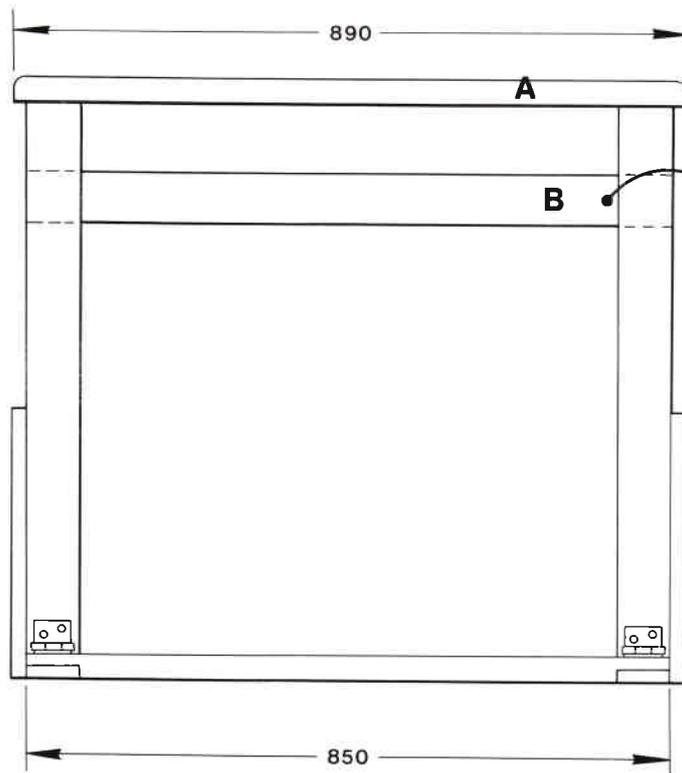


MAKING THE JIG

- The top support A should be the same height above the ground as the Workcentre table in the table saw mode. Chamfer the lead-in end of the top support as shown.
- Screw, bolt or clamp the crosscut support member B to the vertical legs of the frame. Don't use glue, because you may have to adjust the height of the crosscut support member (for example, when you need to lower the table for double cutting thick beams).
- Half-lap joints are used at the frame base to increase the contact area with the floor.
- The hinges are used to facilitate storage and transport.

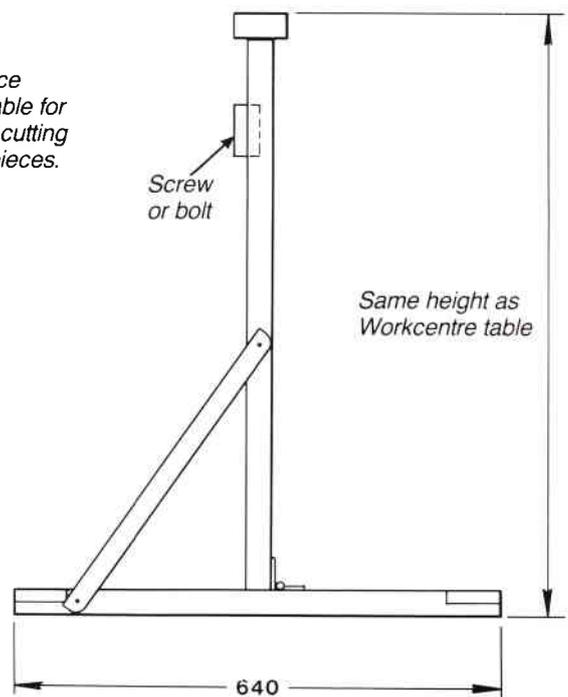
USING THE JIG

- The trestle should always be positioned so that the top support A is parallel to the saw blade. When ripping large sheets, use it to support the heavy off-cut. When ripping long pieces, use it for extra lead-in or tail-out support (in front of or behind the blade). When crosscutting or trenching long pieces in the crosscut mode or overhead router mode, use it beside the Workcentre.



FRONT VIEW

Make this piece height adjustable for double cross-cutting of thick workpieces.



SIDE VIEW