INSTRUCTION MANUAL

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1. Make sure the machine is well grounded. DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE UNLESS IT IS CORRECTLY GROUNDED. DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE IF THE GROUNDING MEANS ARE NOT IN GOOD CONDITION. USE ONLY UL LISTED EXTENSION CORDS HAVING THREE WIRE WITH A 3-Prong PLUG. TO REPLACE THE POWER CORD OR EXTENSION CORD, CONTACT TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES AT 1-800-4-DEWALT (1-800-433-9258). CAUTION: AVOID OVERLOADING THE ELECTRICAL OUTLET. DO NOT USE THE MACHINE IF THE CORD OR THE POWER CORD SET IS NOT PROPERLY GROUNDED. A DETERIORATED OR DAMAGED CORD SHOULD BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY.

2. BEFORE OPERATING YOUR MACHINE, READ AND UNDERSTAND THE SAFETY WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS LISTED BELOW. A MACHINE INCORRECTLY ASSEMBLED CAN CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY.

3. USE ONLY BLADES OF THE CORRECT SIZE AND TYPE. USING A BLADE OF INCORRECT SIZE CAN RESULT IN INJURY.

4. KEEP ALL PARTS OF THE BODY AWAY FROM THE BLADE AND THE BLADE CONE.

5. USE ONLY CROSSCUT SAW BLADES RECOMMENDED FOR THIS TOOL. USE OF ANY OTHER BLADE COULD RESULT IN INJURY.

6. BEFORE OPERATING YOUR MACHINE, MAKE SURE THAT THE BLADE IS TIGHTLY CLAMPED. A BLADE THAT IS NOT TIGHTLY TIGHTLY CLAMPED COULD RESULT IN INJURY.

7. USE ONLY BLADES WITH FLUTED TEETH. FLUTED TEETH HELP TO MINIMIZE VIBRATION AND MAKES IT EASIER TO CUT WOOD. USE ONLY CROSSCUT SAW BLADES RECOMMENDED FOR THIS TOOL.

8. KEEP THE BLADE CLEAN AND LUBRICATED. A CLEAN AND LUBRICATED BLADE WILL HELP TO MINIMIZE VIBRATION AND MAKE IT EASIER TO CUT WOOD.

9. USE AVOID OVERLOADING THE ELECTRICAL OUTLET. DO NOT USE THE MACHINE IF THE CORD OR THE POWER CORD SET IS NOT PROPERLY GROUNDED. A DETERIORATED OR DAMAGED CORD SHOULD BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY.

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**PROPERLY SUPPORT LONG OR WIDE WORKPIECES**: Loss of control of the workpiece can cause injury.

- Never cross arms in front of blade while using tool. Always make a dry run (unpowered) before making a finish cut so that you can check the path of the blade or avoid personal injury.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of power tools (i.e. a safety video) is available from the Power Tool Institute, 1300 Summer Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2651 (www.powertoolinstitute.com). Information is also available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201. Please refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI Z1.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machines and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.

**WARNING**: Do not connect unit to electrical power source until complete instructions are read and understood.

**WARNING**: Always wear proper personal hearing protection that conforms to ANSI S3.19 (63.19) during use. Under some conditions and duration of use, noise from this product may contribute to hearing loss.

**WARNING**: Never make any cut unless the material is secured on the table and against the fence.

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**WARNING**: Keep hands out of path of saw blade. Do not operate saw without guards in place. See manual. Bevel stop must be in rear position after each crosscut operation. Think! You can prevent accidents.

**WARNING**: For your own safety, read instruction manual before operating saw. When servicing, use only identical replacement parts. Always wear eye protection. Do not expose to rain or use in damp locations.

**WARNING**: For your own safety, read instruction manual before operating miter saw. Keep hands out of path of saw blade. Do not operate saw without guards in place. See manual. Bevel stop must be in rear position after each crosscut operation. Think! You can prevent accidents.

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Electrical Connection

- Be sure your power supply agrees with the nameplate marking. 120 volts, AC means that your saw will operate on alternating current. The switch is susceptible to failure if direct current is used. A voltage decrease of 10 percent or more will cause a loss of power and overheating. All DEWALT tools are factory tested. If this tool does not operate, check the power supply.

Accessories

- Warning: Since accessories, other than those offered by DEWALT, have not been tested with this product, use of such accessories with this tool could be hazardous. To reduce the risk of injury, only DEWALT recommended accessories should be used with this product.

- Recommended accessories for use with your tool are available for purchase from your local DEWALT Service Center and your home improvement centers.

- Laser Guide System: DW7187

- Extension, Work Support: DW7080

- Dust Bag: DW7053 (Included with some models)

- Clamp: DW7082

- Clamp: DW7082 (Included with some models)

- Blade Scale

- Miter Scale

- Bevel Scale

- Blow Indentions

- Bevel Lock Knob

- Bevel Stop A, B, C, D

- Lock Down Pin

- Handle

- Switch

- Knife Plate Blank: DW7063

- Screw

- Bevel Lock Knob

- Bevel Stop A, B, C, D

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<th>Applied Force</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Teeth</th>
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<td>400-500 Lb</td>
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**APPLICATION**

- Saw Blades: Always use 12” (305 mm) saw blades with a 1” (25.4 mm) Arbor hole. Blades 3” (76.2 mm) wide must be at least 4800 RPM. Never use a smaller diameter blade. It will not be guarded properly. Use crosscut blades only! Do not use blades designed for ripping, combination blades or blades with hook angles in excess of 7°.

**CHARACTERISTICS**

- Saw Blades: Always use 12” (305 mm) saw blades with a 1” (25.4 mm) Arbor hole. Blades 3” (76.2 mm) wide must be at least 4800 RPM. Never use a smaller diameter blade. It will not be guarded properly. Use crosscut blades only! Do not use blades designed for ripping, combination blades or blades with hook angles in excess of 7°.
Unpacking Your Saw
Check the contents of your miter saw carton to make sure that you have received all parts. In addition to this instruction manual, the carton should contain:
- One No. DW715 miter saw.
- One DW7053 dustbag (some models).
- One DW715T15 dustbag (some models).

Specifications
CAPACITY OF CUT
50° miter left and right
48° bevel left, 3° bevel right
0° miter
Max. Height 3.5" (89 mm) Result Height 2.6" (66 mm)
Max. Width 7.7" (196 mm) Result Width 6.5" (165 mm)
45° miter
Max. Height 3.5" (89 mm) Result Height 4.7" (120 mm)
Max. Width 5.5" (140 mm) Result Width 4.7" (120 mm)
45° bevel - Left
Max. Height 2.3" (58 mm) Result Height 6.7" (170 mm)
Max. Width 7.7" (196 mm) Result Height 1.7" (43 mm)

Transporting the Saw
WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn off the tool and disconnect it from the power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments accept as written in laser adjustment instructions.

ADJUSTMENTS
ADJUSTMENTS: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn off the tool and disconnect it from the power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments accept as written in laser adjustment instructions.

NOTE: Your miter saw is fully and accurately adjusted at the factory at the time of manufacture. If adjustment due to shipping and handling or any other reason is required, follow the steps below to adjust your saw. Once made, these adjustments should remain accurate. Take a little time now to follow those directions carefully to maintain the accuracy of which your saw is capable.
MITER SCALE ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 5)
Place a square against the saw’s fence and blade. (Do not touch the tips of the blade teeth with the square. To do so will cause an inaccurate measurement.) Unlock miter lock lever (J) and swing the miter arm until the miter latch locks it at the 0° miter position. Do not lock down the miter lever (L). If the saw blade is not exactly perpendicular to the fence, loosen the three screws that hold the miter scale to the base and move the scale left or right until the blade is perpendicular to the fence, as measured with the square. Retighten the three screws. Pay no attention to the reading of the miter pointer at this time.

MITER POINTER ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 5, 6)
To unlock, lift the miter lock lever (J) up and squeeze the miter latch (K) to move the miter arm to the zero position. With the miter lock lever unlocked allow the miter latch to snap to place as you rotate the miter arm to zero. Observe the pointer and miter scale through the viewing opening shown in Figure 6. If the pointer does not indicate exactly zero, loosen the screw holding the pointer in place, reposition the pointer and tighten the screw.

BEVEL SQUARE TO TABLE (FIG. 2, 7, 8)
To align the blade square to the rotary table, lock the arm in the down position. Place a square against the blade taking care to not have the square on top of a tooth. Loosen the bevel lock knob (L) and ensure the arm is firmly against the 0° bevel stop. Move the 0° bevel stop adjusting screw (O) as necessary so that the blade is at 0° bevel to the table. Ensure the bevel override lever (R) is pushed inward to obtain an accurate adjustment.

BEVEL POINTER (FIG. 7)
If the bevel pointer (M) does not indicate zero, loosen the screw that holds it in place and move the pointer as necessary. Do not remove the steel plate in front of the bevel pointer. This plate prevents wood resin from accumulating on the bevel scale during use.

ADJUSTING THE BEVEL STOP TO 45° LEFT (FIG. 8)
NOTE: Adjust the 45° bevel angle only after performing the 0° bevel angle and pointer adjustment. Ensure the 45° bevel override levers (R) are pushed inward to obtain an accurate adjustment.
To adjust the left 45° bevel stop, first loosen the bevel lock knob (L) and lift the head to the left. If the pointer does not indicate exactly 45°, turn the left bevel stop screw until the pointer reads 45°.

ADJUSTING THE BEVEL STOP TO 33.85° (FIG. 8)
NOTE: Adjust the 33.85° bevel angle only after performing the 0° bevel angle and pointer adjustment.
To set the 33.85° bevel angle, flip up the stop plate (P). Loosen the bevel lock knob (J) and lift the head to the left. If the pointer does not indicate exactly 33.85°, turn the screw contacting the plate until the pointer reads 33.85°.

FENCE ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 8)
WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn off the tool and disconnect it from the power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments accept as written in laser adjustment instructions.
In order that the saw can bevel to a full 48° left or right, the fences can be adjusted to provide clearance. To adjust a fence, loosen the plastic knob (R) and slide the fence outward. To reduce the risk of flywood, bevel the straw off the saw turned on and check for clearance. Adjust the fence to be as close to the blade as practical to provide maximum workspace without interfering with any planned saw movement. Tighten knob securely. When the bevel operations are complete, don’t forget to relocate the fence.

NOTE: The guide groove of the fences can become clogged with sawdust. If you notice that it is becoming clogged, use a stick or low pressure air to clear the guide groove.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BRAKE
Your saw is equipped with an automatic electric brake which stops the saw blade within approximately 2 seconds of releasing the saw trigger. The electric brake may be erratic in operation until the brushes are properly seated (worn in). Always replace the brush inspection cap after inspection or servicing the brushes. The brushes should be replaced when the riding surface is worn down to approximately 1/2 inch (12.7 mm), the spring will no longer exert pressure and they must be replaced. Use only identical DEWALT brushes. Use of the correct grade of brush is essential to assure that the brushes function properly.

While “running in” DO NOT TIE, TAPE, OR OTHER WISE LOCK THE TRIGGER SWITCH ON. The brushes were made to seat new brushes. The electric brake may be erratic in operation until the brushes are properly seated (worn in). Always replace the brake inspection cap after inspection or servicing the brushes. The tool should be allowed to “run in” (run at no load) for 10 minutes before performing any adjustments. Certain special cuts of large material will require that you manually raise the guard.

Cutting Large Material
Under certain unusual operating conditions, the guard may become loosened and require you to manually raise the guard to complete the cut. If the guard will not stay raised, locate the thumbscrew and push the guard down to the “Release” position. Remove the bevel stop override levers (N) by removing their attachment screw to prevent inadvertent moving of the saw. Loosen the miter lock lever (J) and pull the miter arm toward the fence until the blade is at a 48° left or right bevel angle. Lock the miter lever and allow the miter arm to drop to the zero position. Lock the miter lock lever (J). The pin in the bevel lock (K) will protrude out about 1/32 inch (0.8 mm). The miter lock lever (J) must be removed to change a bevel setting. If the miter lock lever (J) is not removed, the handle will not turn. For large material the bevel lock is used to hold the saw head safely down for moving the saw from place to place. To release, press the saw head down and pull the pin out.
OPERATION

WARNING: To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn off the tool and disconnect it from the power source before attempting to move it, change accessories or make any adjustments as accept as written in laser adjustment instructions.

WARNING: Always use eye protection. All users and bystanders must wear eye protection that conforms to ANSI Z87.1 (CAN/CSA Z94.3).

Plug the saw into any household 60 Hz power source. Refer to the nameplate for voltage. Be sure the cord will not interfere with your work.

SWITCH
To turn the saw on, depress the trigger switch. To turn the tool off, release the switch. Allow the blade to stop to full stop before raising arm. Whenever the saw is not being used, it is recommended that the switch be locked to the off position.

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WARNING: Always use a work clamp to maintain control and reduce the risk of workpiece damage and personal injury.

When the saw comes up to speed (about 1 second) lower the arm smoothly and slowly to cut through the wood. Let the blade come to a full stop before raising arm. Always use a work clamp to maintain control and reduce the risk of workpiece damage and personal injury.

To cut through an existing pencil line on a piece of wood, match the angle as close as possible. When cutting with your saw, it is important to keep the workpiece that is clamped, balanced and secure before a cut may become unbalanced after a cut is completed. An unbalanced load may tip the saw or anything the saw is not being used, it is recommended that the switch be locked to the off position. CAUTION: Clamp the workpiece to the base of the saw—never to any other part of the saw.

If small fibers of wood still split out at the rear of the workpiece, stick a piece of masking tape under them.

NOTE:

CUTTING WITH YOUR SAW
NOTE: Although this saw will cut wood and many non-ferrous metals, we will limit our discussion to the cutting of wood only. The same guidelines apply to the other materials.

DO NOT CUT FERROUS (IRON AND STEEL) MATERIALS OR MASONRY WITH THIS SAW. Do not use any abrasive blades. CROSSCUTS
Cutting of multiple pieces is not recommended but can be done safely by ensuring that each piece is held firmly against the table and fence. A crosscut is made by cutting wood across the grain at any angle. The crosscut is made at any angle and on a flat or sloped position. Set the miter arm at zero, hold the wood on the table and firmly against the fence. Turn the saw on by squeezing the trigger.

CAUTION: Always use a work clamp to maintain control and reduce the risk of workpiece damage and personal injury.

To cut through an existing pencil line on a piece of wood, place the blade as close as possible. When cutting with your saw, it is important to keep the workpiece balanced and securely clamped before a cut may become unbalanced after a cut is completed. An unbalanced load may tip the saw or anything the saw is not being used, it is recommended that the switch be locked to the off position. CAUTION: Clamp the workpiece to the base of the saw—never to any other part of the saw.

If small fibers of wood still split out at the rear of the workpiece, stick a piece of masking tape under them.

NOTE:

CUTTING COMPOUND MITERS
A compound miter is a cut made using a miter angle and a bevel angle at the same time.

To cut a compound miter, you will need to cut two separate angles: a miter angle and a bevel angle. First, cut the miter angle. To set the miter angle, make sure the saw is clamped to the workpiece and then adjust the miter angle until the bevel angle is set to the desired angle. Next, cut the bevel angle. To set the bevel angle, make sure the saw is clamped to the workpiece and then adjust the bevel angle until the miter angle is set to the desired angle.

CUTTING TRIM MOLDING AND OTHER FRAMES
Sketch B in Figure 12 shows a joint made by setting the miter arm at 45° to the window or door frame and then using a bevel angle to cut along the frame. Sketch C in Figure 11 shows a joint made by setting the miter arm at 90° to the window or door frame and then using a bevel angle to cut along the frame. Sketch D in Figure 13 shows a joint made by setting the miter arm at 45° to the window or door frame and then using a bevel angle to cut along the frame.

NOTE: If the miter angle is locked in the zero position and the bevel angle is set to 45°, the saw will cut along the miter line on the frame. Sketch E in Figure 12 shows a joint made by setting the miter arm at 90° to the window or door frame and then using a bevel angle to cut along the frame. Sketch F in Figure 12 shows a joint made by setting the miter arm at 45° to the window or door frame and then using a bevel angle to cut along the frame.

CUTTING BUTT JOINTS
To cut a butt joint, set the miter angle to 0° and the bevel angle to 45°. First, cut the miter angle. To set the miter angle, make sure the saw is clamped to the workpiece and then adjust the miter angle until the bevel angle is set to the desired angle. Next, cut the bevel angle. To set the bevel angle, make sure the saw is clamped to the workpiece and then adjust the bevel angle until the miter angle is set to the desired angle.

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**PRETESTING WITH SCRAP MATERIAL IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!**

In our tests, the closest mark on the miter scale to the right. To decrease the miter angle:

1. Position molding against the fence.
2. Align the arm to the closest mark on the miter scale to the right.

**PRETESTING WITH SCRAP MATERIAL IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!**

1. Molding laying with back surface down flat on saw table (Fig. 18).
2. The settings below are for All Standard (U.S.) crown molding with 52° and 38° angles.

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**PRETESTING WITH SCRAP MATERIAL IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!**

1. Molding laying with back surface down flat on saw table (Fig. 18).
2. The settings below are for All Standard (U.S.) crown molding with 52° and 38° angles.
## Troubleshooting Guide

BE SURE TO FOLLOW SAFETY RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS

### Saw will not start

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT'S WRONG</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saw not plugged in</td>
<td>Plug in saw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped</td>
<td>Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cord damaged</td>
<td>Have cord replaced by authorized service center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brushes worn out</td>
<td>Have brushes replaced by authorized service center or replace them yourself. Refer to Brushes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Saw makes unsatisfactory cuts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT'S WRONG</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dull blade</td>
<td>Replace blade. Refer to Changing or Installing a New Saw Blade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade mounted backwards</td>
<td>Turn blade around. Refer to Changing or Installing a New Saw Blade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum or pitch on blade</td>
<td>Remove blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool or household oven cleaner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect blade for work being done</td>
<td>Change the blade type. Refer to Saw Blades.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Blade does not come up to speed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT'S WRONG</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extension cord too light or too long</td>
<td>Replace with adequate size cord. Refer to Use Proper Extension Cord under Important Safety Instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low house current</td>
<td>Contact your electric company.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Machine vibrates excessively

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT'S WRONG</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saw not mounted securely to stand or work bench</td>
<td>Tighten all mounting hardware. Refer to Bench Mounting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand or bench on uneven floor</td>
<td>Reposition on flat level surface. Refer to Familiarization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaged saw blade</td>
<td>Replace blade. Refer to Changing or Installing a New Saw Blade.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Does not make accurate miter cuts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT'S WRONG</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miter scale not adjusted correctly</td>
<td>Check and adjust. Refer to Miter Scale Adjustment under Adjustments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade is not square to fence</td>
<td>Check and adjust. Refer to Miter Scale Adjustment under Adjustments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade is not perpendicular to table</td>
<td>Check and adjust fence. Refer to Bevel Square to Table Adjustment under Adjustments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workpiece moving</td>
<td>Clamp workpiece securely to fence or glue 120 grit sandpaper to fence with rubber cement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Material pinches blade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT'S WRONG</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutting bowed material</td>
<td>Refer to Bowed Material under Special Cuts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### TABLE 1: COMPOUND MITER CUT

**POSITION WOOD WITH BROAD FLAT SIDE ON THE TABLE AND THE NARROW EDGE AGAINST THE FENCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miter Angle (°)</th>
<th>Saw Angle (°)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANGLE OF SIDE OF BOX (ANGLE A)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angle A (°)</th>
<th>Angle (°)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SET THIS MITER ANGLE ON SAW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SET THIS BEVEL ANGLE ON SAW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bevel Angle (°)</th>
<th>Saw Angle (°)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**TABLE 1: COMPOUND MITER CUT**

(PROPERTY WOOD WITH BROAD FLAT SIDE ON THE TABLE AND THE NARROW EDGE AGAINST THE FENCE)