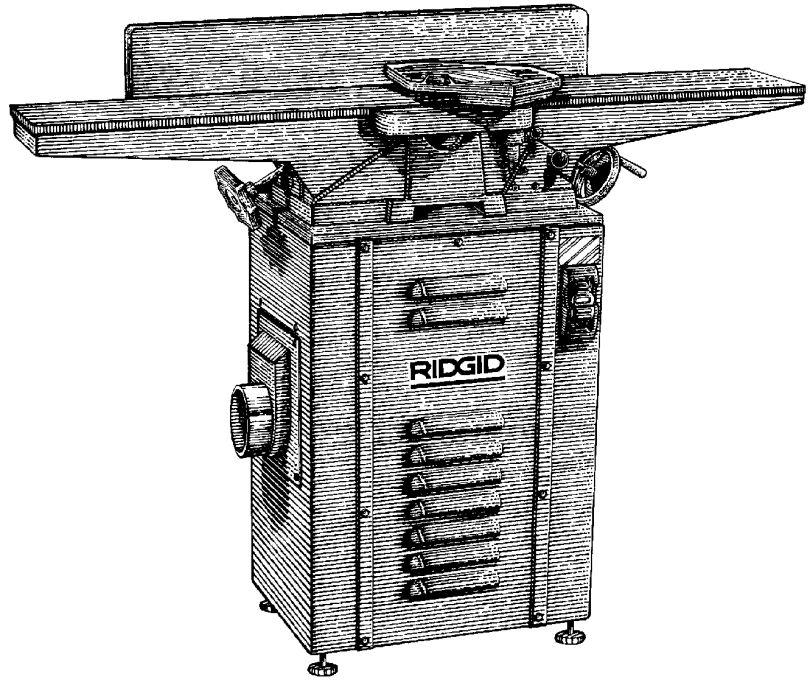


JP0600 OWNER'S MANUAL



6-1/8" JOINTER/PLANER

- **Assembly**
- **Operation**
- **Repair Parts**

For Your Safety:

Read all instructions carefully

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?

CALL 1-800-4-RIDGID

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Safety Instructions For Jointer/Planer

Safety is a combination of common sense, staying alert and knowing how your jointer/planer works. Read this manual to understand this tool.

Safety Signal Words

DANGER: means if the safety information is not followed someone **will** be seriously injured or killed.

WARNING: means if the safety information is not followed someone **could** be seriously injured or killed.

CAUTION: means if the safety information is not followed someone **may** be injured.

Major Hazards

All of the safety information and cutting steps are critical to the safe operation of the jointer/planer.

1. Workpiece kickback

Kickback is the uncontrolled grabbing and throwing of the workpiece during jointing or planing. If kickback occurs, the workpiece can hit you or a bystander hard enough to cause broken bones, internal organ injury or death. To reduce or prevent kickback, read and follow the safety information in the Jointing and Planing sections of the manual.

2. Kickback followed by blade contact

Your fingers or hand can contact the blade following kickback if your hands are unprotected or too near the cutter blades. Your fingers can be cut off. To reduce the risk of contacting the cutting blades, read and follow the safety information in the Jointing and Planing sections of the manual.

3. Wrong way feed

Wrong way feed is feeding the workpiece into the cutter blades in the direction of blade rotation. The workpiece can be grabbed by the blades and pull your hands into the blades before you can let go or pull back. Fingers can be cut off. To reduce the risk of wrong way feed, always feed the workpiece against the direction of blade rotation. Cutter blade rotation is shown on the sliding fence guard (behind the center of the fence).

4. Thrown workpiece, chips and cutter blade pieces

The jointer/planer can throw the workpiece, workpiece chips, or pieces of loose or broken cutter blades. You can be blinded. Wear safety goggles labelled "ANSI Z87.1" (or in Canada CSA Z94-3-M88) on the package.

DANGER: Follow the steps listed below to reduce or eliminate the risk of being injured when using the jointer/planer. Failure to do so can result in a life threatening injury or death.

1. Lock the fence lock knob and the sliding guard knob.
2. Set the depth of cut to less than 1/8" for jointing and less than 1/32" for planing.
3. Check the blade guard for proper position and smooth operation.
4. Keep hands as far away from the cutters as possible when jointing or planing.
5. Use push blocks or push sticks whenever possible.
6. Complete the cut without stopping or backing up the workpiece.
7. Read and follow the safety information and safety instructions in the operator's manual and in the safety labels on the jointer/planer.
8. Know location and function of all controls before using tool. See "Getting to know your Jointer/Planer" section of this manual.

Before Using the Jointer/Planer

WARNING: To reduce the risk of mistakes that could cause serious, permanent injury, do not plug the jointer/planer in until the following steps have been satisfactorily completed.

Know and Understand the Jointer/Planer

- Completely assemble and align jointer/planer.
- Learn the use and function of the ON-OFF switch, fence slide locking handle, cutter guard, depth of cut hand wheel, locks and stops, fence bevel lock handle, outfeed table, infeed table and hold-down/push-blocks.
- Review and understand all safety instructions and operating procedures in this manual.

- Review the maintenance methods for this jointer/planer.
- Find and read the warning label found on the jointer/planer (shown below).

1. Read the manual before using jointer.
2. Wear safety goggles that meet ANSI Z87.1 or in Canada CSA Z94-3-M88 standards.
3. Never perform jointing, planing, or rabbeting cuts with cutterhead guard or belt guards removed.
4. Never make jointing or planing cuts greater than 1/8".
5. Always use push blocks for jointing material narrower than 3 inches or planing material thinner than 3 inches.
6. Never perform jointing, planing, or rabbeting cuts on workpieces shorter than 12 inches in length.
7. Turn power off and wait for blade to stop before adjusting or servicing.
8. Do not expose to rain or use in damp locations.
9. Plug power cord into a properly grounded outlet protected by a 15 amp circuit breaker or time delay fuse. In Canada use time delay fuse marked "TD".

Safety Instructions For Jointer/Planer (continued)

Safety Labels and Indicators on the Jointer/Planer

The following labels and indicators are on your jointer/planer. Locate, read and follow the safety instructions and information contained in these labels.

1. Safety instruction label on the top of the guard.
2. Cutter rotation indicator is on top of the sliding guard.
3. Cutter position indicator is on top of the fence.

Push blocks and push sticks

Two plastic push blocks are supplied with your jointer/planer. Use them when practical. The rubber sole of the push blocks give better traction with the wood than your hands do. If they become slippery, they can be cleaned with rubbing alcohol, paint thinner or sandpaper.

CAUTION: Use rubbing alcohol or paint thinner only as described on their containers. Use only in well ventilated areas away from open flames, sparks or heat sources.

Push blocks can't always be used. With larger workpieces, you may have better control for the workpiece using your hands. Always make a test pass first to determine which method gives you better control.

Before you make any cut, plan your hand positions. If a kickback should occur, plan so that your hands will not fall or be forced into the cutters.

Three Inch Rule (3")

Generally, if your hands are closer than three inches to the blade as you feed the wood, use push blocks. This gives extra protection to your hands by placing the push blocks between your hands and the cutters.

Always Use Push Blocks When Planing, Beveling Or Chamfering

When **jointing**, test for workpiece stability before actually jointing, and use push blocks when you can without sacrificing control.

When Installing Or Moving the Jointer/Planer

Reduce the Risk of Dangerous Environment.

- Use the jointer/planer in a dry, indoor place protected from rain.
- Keep work area well lighted.

To reduce the risk of injury from unexpected jointer/planer movement.

- Bolt or clamp the jointer/planer to firm level surface where there is plenty of room for moving the workpiece through the entire cut.
- Support the jointer/planer so the tables are level and the jointer/planer does not rock.
- Put the jointer/planer where neither operators nor bystanders must stand in line with the wood while planing or jointing it.

- To reduce the risk of injury from electrical shock, make sure your fingers do not touch the plug's metal prongs when plugging in or unplugging the jointer/planer.
- Turn off and unplug the jointer/planer before moving it to a new area. To reduce the risk of back injury, get help when you need to lift or move the jointer/planer.
- Bolt the jointer/planer to the floor if it tends to slip, walk, slide or tip over. Be especially aware of movement when jointing/planing long heavy boards.
- **Never Stand On Tool.** Serious injury could occur if the tool tips or you accidentally hit the cutter head. Do not store anything above or near the tool where anyone might stand on the tool to reach them.

Before Each Use

Inspect your jointer/planer.

WARNING: The 2-1/2 inch jointer/planer pulley and the 3-1/2 inch motor pulley furnished will run the cutter head at about 5000 RPM when used with a 3450 RPM motor. Use of different types of pulleys or motors will change this speed and could cause jamming, binding, kickback, thrown knives or other dangers.

- To reduce the risk of injury from accidental starting, turn the switch off, unplug the jointer/planer, and remove the switch key before moving the cutter head guard, changing the blades, changing the setup, or adjusting anything.
- Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, unit stability, and any other conditions that may affect the way the jointer/planer works.
- Don't force the tool. It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

- If any part is missing, bent or broken in any way, or any electrical part does not work properly, turn the jointer/planer off and unplug the jointer/planer.
- Replace damaged, missing or failed parts before using the jointer/planer again.
- Make sure the cutter guard works properly. With the switch off and key removed, pull the cutter guard open and let go. If the guard doesn't smoothly swing closed, contact an Authorized Service Center.
- Make sure the cutter head turns in the right direction. The top should move toward the infeed table. If the cutter head turns the wrong direction, contact an Authorized Service Center.
- Keep Jointer/Planer interior free of wood chips and dust buildup around motor and switch box.
- Keep knives sharp. Dull or nicked knives tend to "pound" and chew at the wood, causing kickbacks.
- To reduce the risk of injury from unsafe accessories, use only recommended accessories.

To Reduce the Risk of Injury From Jams, Slips Or Thrown Pieces (Kickbacks Or Throwbacks)

- Use this jointer/planer to cut only wood.
- Use push blocks or push sticks whenever possible.
- Plan your hand placement so your fingers will not be anywhere a sudden slip could cause them to slide or fall into the cutter head. When using only one hold-down/push-block to feed the wood, do not put your other hand on the jointer/planer, workpiece, or hold-down/push-block.
- To reduce the risk of injury from thrown pieces, make sure the knives are sharp, properly installed and the cutter knives wedge screws are tight.
- Make sure the clamps and locks are tight and there is not excessive play in any parts.
- Adjust the depth of cut to between 1/32 and 1/16 of an inch for best results in most operations. A deep cut makes feeding the wood harder and can cause the wood to kickback. To be sure you will make a depth of cut you planned, always lower the infeed table slightly farther than you wanted then, raise the table to the

desired depth.

- Use The Right Tool. Don't force tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for.

Inspect your work area.

- Keep work area clean.
- Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
- Floor must not be slippery from wax or sawdust.
- To reduce the risk of burns or other fire damage, never use the jointer/planer near flammable liquids, vapors or gases.
- Before using the jointer/planer, clear the table of all objects not needed to feed the workpiece.
- To reduce the risk of injury, don't do any layout, assembly, or setup work on the jointer/planer bed.
- Maintain tools with care. Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

Plan Ahead To Protect Your Eyes, Hands, Face and Ears

Reduce the Risk of Accidental Starting.

- Make sure switch is "OFF" before plugging jointer/planer into a power outlet.

Dress for safety.

- Any power tool can throw foreign objects into the eyes. This can result in permanent eye damage. Always wear safety goggles, not glasses complying with ANSI Z87.1 (or in Canada CSA Z94-3-M88) shown on package. Everyday eyeglasses have only impact resistant lenses. They are not safety glasses. Safety goggles are available at many local retail stores. Glasses or goggles not in compliance with ANSI or CSA could seriously hurt you when they break.



- For dusty operations, wear a dust mask along with safety goggles.
- Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties or jewelry (rings, wrist watches). They can get caught and draw you into moving parts.
- Wear nonslip footwear.
- Tie back long hair.
- Roll long sleeves above the elbow.
- Noise levels vary widely. To reduce the risk of possible hearing damage, wear ear plugs or muffs when using jointer/planer for hours at a time.

Inspect Your Workpiece

- Make sure there are no nails or foreign objects in the part of the workpiece to be cut.

Plan your cut.

- Small or thin workpieces can kickback when they tip over on the tables or into the cutter head. To reduce the risk of cutter head contact or workpiece kickback:
 - Never joint, plane or bevel workpieces shorter than 12 inches.
- When jointing or rabbeting:
 - Never joint or bevel workpieces less than 3/4 inch wide or 1/4 inch thick.
 - Always use the hold-down/push-blocks when jointing or beveling wood whenever possible.
 - When rabbeting, always make cuts in 1/8" incre-

ments or less.

- When planing or beveling:
 - Never plane wood thinner than 1/2 inch.
 - Always use hold-down/push-blocks when planing wood.
 - Never cut **Freehand**. Guide your workpiece solidly against the fence and table top.
 - Make sure there's no debris between the workpiece and its supports.

Use extra caution with large, very small or awkward workpieces.

- Use extra supports (tables, saw horses, blocks, etc.) for any workpiece large enough to tip when not held down to the table top. Never use another person as additional support or to help feed, support or pull the workpiece.

Safety Instructions For Jointer/Planer (continued)

- Never cut more than one workpiece at a time.
- Never turn your jointer/planer “ON” before clearing everything except the workpiece and related support devices off the table.
- Before trying a new or little used operation, carefully plan your hand placement. Make sure you have proper hold-down/push-blocks, jigs, fixtures, stops, etc. ready to use.

Whenever Jointer/Planer Is Running

WARNING: Don't allow familiarity (gained from frequent use of your jointer/planer) cause a careless mistake. Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is enough to cause a severe injury.

- Before actually cutting with the jointer/planer, let it run for a while. If it makes an unfamiliar noise or vibrates a lot, stop immediately. Turn the jointer/planer off. Unplug the jointer/planer. Do not restart until finding and correcting the problem.

Keep Children Away.

- Keep all visitors a safe distance from the jointer/planer.
- Make sure bystanders are clear of the jointer/planer and workpiece.

Before Leaving the Jointer/Planer

- Turn the jointer/planer off.
- Wait for knives to come to a complete stop.
- Unplug the jointer/planer.
- Make workshop child-proof. Lock the shop. Disconnect master switches. Remove the yellow switch key. Store it away from children and others not qualified to use the tool.

Glossary of Terms for Woodworking

- Bed**
The combination of infeed and outfeed table surfaces which support the workpiece during a cutting operation.
- Bevel/Chamfer**
Removing wood along the edge of a board to make that edge straight, smooth and angled to the board face which is against the fence.
- Cutter Guard**
Spring loaded guard or shield covering the cutter head.
- Cutter Head**
The cutter head is a rotating piece with three adjustable knives. The cutter head removes material from the workpiece
- Depth of cut**
A term used to indicate how deep into the workpiece the cutter knives will cut.
- Fence**
The fence is attached to the jointer/planer base. The fence helps support and guide the workpiece as it is pushed across the cutter head.
- Freehand**
Using the tool without holding the workpiece firmly against the fence and table. This can let the workpiece twist and kick back and must never be attempted.
- Gum**
A sticky, sap based residue from wood products.
- Hold-Down/Push-Blocks**
They are required for your own safety. They are used to hold your workpieces against the table and fence when planing, rabbeting or jointing.
- Infeed Table**
The section of the jointer bed upon which the workpiece is placed before being pushed into the cutter head. Infeed table height is adjustable which allows the operator to select the depth of cut.
- Jointing**
The removal of wood along the edge of a board so as to make that edge straight, smooth and square to the board face which is against the fence.
- Kickback**
An uncontrolled grabbing and throwing of the workpiece back toward the operator by the rotating cutter head.
- Leading End**
The end of the workpiece which is pushed into the cutter head first.
- Outfeed Table**
The section of a jointer bed which supports the workpiece after it passes over the cutter head.
- Planing**
Removing wood from the widest surface or face of a board so as to make it flat and smooth.

Rabbet

A notch cut into the edge of workpiece.

Resin

A sticky, sap based substance that has hardened.

Revolutions Per Minute (RPM)

The number of turns completed by a spinning object in one minute.

Throw-Back

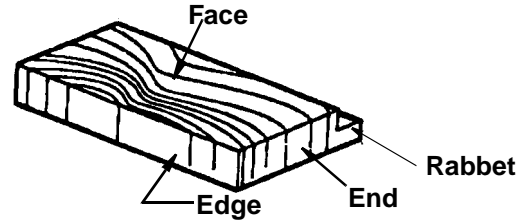
Throwing of pieces in a manner similar to a kickback.

Trailing End

The workpiece end last cut by the knives.

Workpiece

The item on which the cutting operation is being performed. The surfaces of a workpiece are commonly referred to as faces, ends and edges.



Motor Specifications and Electrical Requirements

Power Supply and Motor Specifications

WARNING: To reduce the risk of electrical hazards, fire hazards or damage to the tool, use proper circuit protection. Your tool is wired at the factory for operation using the voltage shown. Connect tool to a power line with the appropriate voltage and a 15-amp branch circuit. Use a 15-amp time delay type fuse or circuit breaker. To reduce the risk of shock or fire, if power cord is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

The A/C motor used on this tool is a capacitor start, non-reversible type, wired at the factory for 110-120V AC, 60 Hz. operation.

Follow the instructions on page 8 to connect the motor for 220-240V A/C operation.

Rated Horsepower	3/4	
Voltage	110-120	220-240
Amperes	12	6
Hertz (Cycles)	60	
Phase	Single	
RPM	3450	
Rotation of Shaft	Counterclockwise	

General Electrical Connections

DANGER: To reduce the risk of electrocution:
1. Use only identical replacement parts when servicing. Servicing should be performed by a qualified service technician.
2. Do not use in rain or where floor is wet.
This tool is intended for indoor residential use only.

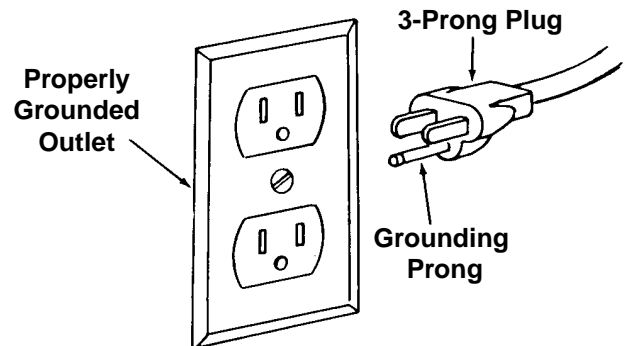
WARNING: Do not permit fingers to touch the terminals of plug when installing or removing the plug to or from the outlet.

If power cord is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

110-120 Volt, 60 Hz. Tool Information

The plug supplied on your tool may not fit into the outlet you are planning to use. Your local electrical code may require slightly different power cord plug connections. If these differences exist refer to and make the proper adjustments per your local code before your tool is plugged in and turned on.

In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment grounding conductor and a grounding plug, as shown. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.



Motor Specifications and Electrical Requirements (continued)

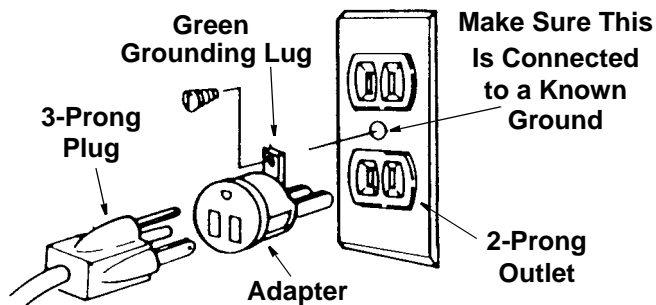
Do not modify the plug provided. If it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

A temporary adapter may be used to connect this plug to a 2-pole outlet, as shown. This temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. The green colored rigid ear, lug and the like, extension from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box.

Improper connection of the equipment grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

If the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if you are in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded check with a qualified electrician or service personnel.

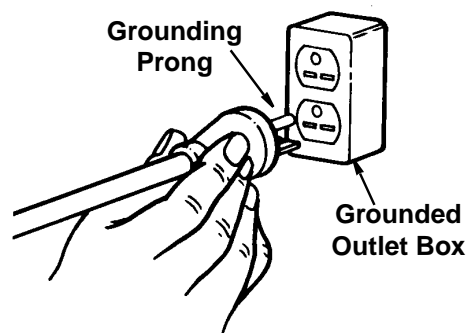
WARNING: If not properly grounded, this tool can cause an electrical shock, particularly when used in damp locations, in proximity to plumbing, or out of doors. If an electrical shock occurs there is the potential of a secondary hazard, such as your hands contacting the knives.



110-120 Volt, 60 Hz. Tool Connections

NOTE: The adapter illustrated is for use only if you already have a properly grounded 2-prong outlet.

NOTE: In Canada the use of a temporary adapter is not permitted by the Canadian electrical code.



220-240 Volt, 60 Hz. Tool Connections

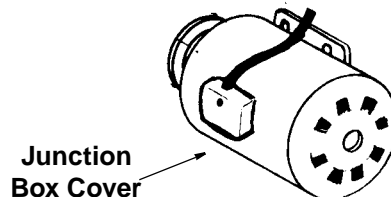
Changing Motor Voltage

WARNING: If not properly grounded, this tool can cause an electrical shock, particularly when used in damp locations, in proximity to plumbing, or out of doors. If an electrical shock occurs there is the potential of a secondary hazard, such as your hands contacting the knives.

NOTE: The jointer is prewired at the factory for 120V operation. Use the following procedure to change motor voltage. To change to 240V application an additional wire nut is supplied from the factory. This part is included in the loose parts.

1. Open the motor junction box cover located on the side of the motor.
2. Cut off the 120 volt power cord **plug** and replace it with a (3 blade) 240 volt 15 amp U.L. listed plug. (See illustration of 240V plug & receptacle.) Connect the power cord white and black leads, respectively, to the "hot" plug blade terminals and connect the power cord green grounding wire to the plug ground prong terminal.

3. Remove and discard the electrical tape from the wire nuts. Remove wire nuts.
4. Reconnect the leads as shown in the "Wiring Diagram" section at the rear of manual.
5. Reinstall the wire nuts and wrap with two layers of new U.L. listed electrical tape per wire nut.
6. Recheck your wiring to the wiring diagrams. Do this so you can be sure that the wiring is correct.
7. Reinstall the junction box cover.



Motor Safety Protection

IMPORTANT: To reduce the risk of motor damage, this motor should be blown out or vacuumed frequently to keep sawdust from interfering with normal motor ventilation.

1. Connect this tool to a power source with the appropriate voltage for your model and a 15-amp branch circuit with a 15-amp time delay fuse or circuit breaker. Using the wrong size fuse can damage the motor.
2. If the motor won't start, turn off the power switch immediately and unplug the tool. Check the cutter head to make sure it turns freely. If the cutter head is free, try to start the motor again. If the motor still does not start, refer to the "Motor Troubleshooting Chart."
3. Fuses may "blow" or circuit breakers may trip frequently if:

- a. **Motor Is Overloaded**-Overloading can occur if you feed too rapidly or make too many start/stops in a short time.
 - b. Line voltages should not be more than 10% above or below the nameplate voltage. For heavy loads, however, the voltage at motor terminals must equal the voltage specified for your model.
 - c. Improper or dull jointer knives are used.
4. Most motor troubles may be traced to loose or incorrect connections, overload, low voltage (such as small size wire in the supply circuit) or to overly long supply circuit wire. Always check the connections, the load and the supply circuit whenever motor doesn't work well. Check wire sizes and length with the Wire Size Chart.

Wire Sizes

NOTE: Make sure the proper extension cord is used and is in good condition.

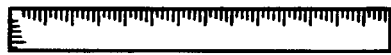
The use of any extension cord will cause some loss of power. To keep this to a minimum and to prevent overheating and motor burn-out, use the table shown to determine the minimum wire size (A.W.G.) extension cord.

Use only 3-wire extension cords which have 3-prong grounding type plugs and 3-pole receptacles which accept the tools plug.

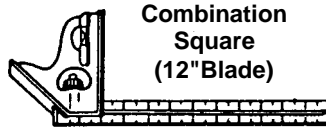
Extension Cord Length	Gauge (A.W.G.)	
	110-120V	220-240V
0-25 Ft.	14	16
26-50 Ft.	12	14

Unpacking and Checking Contents

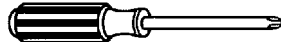
Tools Needed



2 Ft. Straight Edge



Combination Square
(12" Blade)



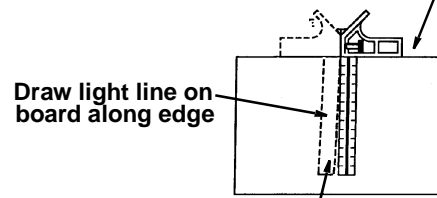
Phillips Screwdriver



Adjustable Wrench

Combination square must be true. Check its accuracy as shown

Select the straight edge of a board.
This edge must be perfectly straight.



Draw light line on board along edge

Should be no gap or overlap here when square is flipped over in dotted position

Unpacking

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury from unexpected starting or electrical shock, do not plug the power cord into a power source outlet during unpacking, until all assembly steps are complete, and you have read and understand the safety and operating instructions.

WARNING: This tool is heavy. To reduce the risk of back injury, get help whenever you have to lift the tool.

Your jointer/planer is shipped complete in one carton and includes a steel cabinet.

1. Clear yourself a large work area. Remove the jointer/planer and parts from the carton. Lift the tool at the bottom of the base.
2. Place the tool on a secure, stationary work surface and look it over carefully.
3. Separate all parts from packing materials and check each one with the "Table of Loose Parts" and the "List of Loose Parts" to make certain all items are accounted for before discarding any packing material. If you are missing any parts, check packing material for those items.

WARNING: If any parts are missing, do not attempt to assemble the jointer/planer. Do not plug in the power cord or turn the switch on until the missing parts are obtained and are installed correctly.

4. Contact an Authorized Service Center to get the missing parts. Use the "Repair Parts" pages at the end of this manual to identify the part number of the missing parts after completing the "Unpacking and Checking Contents" section.

CAUTION: The cutting knives are extremely sharp. Do not touch the cutter knives.

5. The top of the table and the front of the fence are coated with a protective substance before shipping. These surfaces must be cleaned and protected before using the jointer/planer. Clean these surfaces with a general purpose solvent, such as mineral spirits. Water will rust the surfaces. Do Not use water, soapy water or water based cleaners.

CAUTION: Use solvents according to the instructions on their package. Use only in well ventilated areas, away from flames, sparks or heat sources. Do not use solvents in closed areas.

6. Protect the exposed surfaces with wax. Paste wax or automotive wax are both good for this job. The wax will protect the surface from rust and will make it easier to slide the wood along the table and fence. Automotive wax is best as it will not rub off on the wood.
7. Wipe all parts thoroughly with a clean, dry cloth.

List of Loose Parts

NOTE: Before beginning assembly, check that all parts are included. If you are missing any part, do not assemble the tool. Call 1-800-4-RIDGID or E-mail us at info.@ridgidwoodworking.com to get the missing part. Sometimes small parts can get lost in packaging material. Do not throw away any packaging until jointer/planer is put together. Check packaging for missing parts before contacting RIDGID. A complete parts list (Repair Parts) is at the end of the manual. Use the list to identify the number of the missing part.

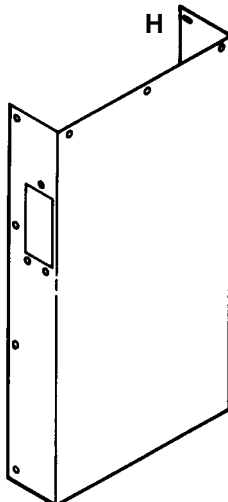
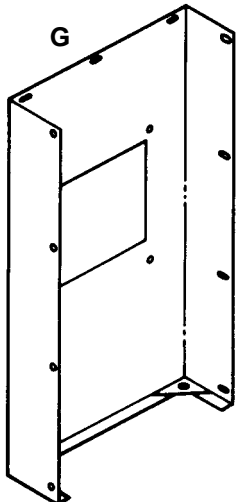
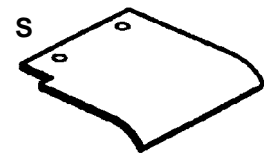
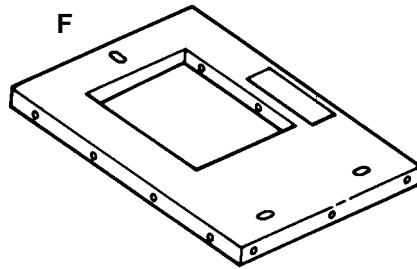
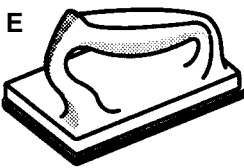
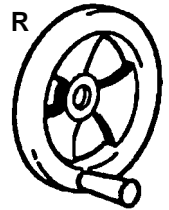
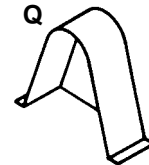
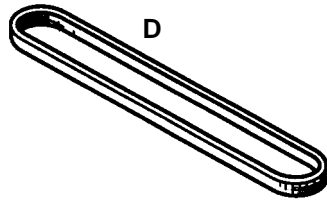
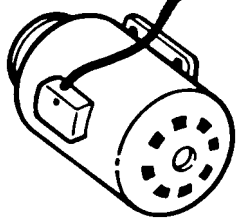
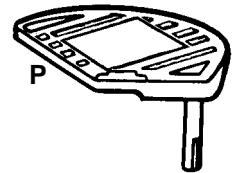
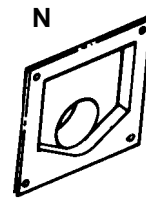
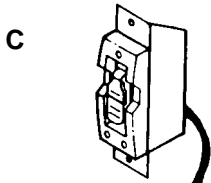
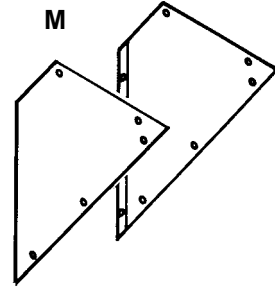
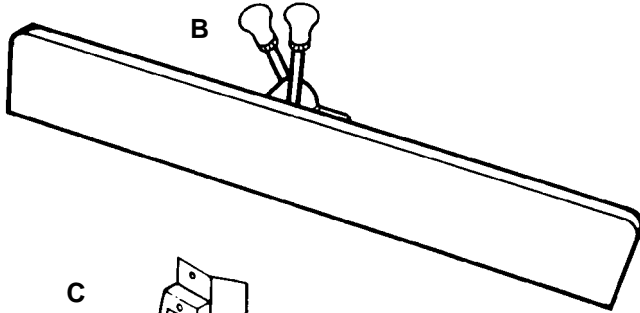
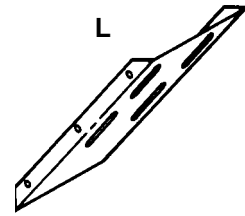
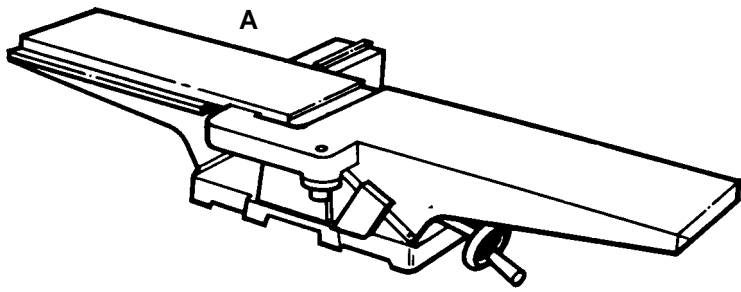
The following parts are included:

Item	Part Name	Qty.
A	Jointer Bed Assembly	1
B	Fence Assembly	1
C	Motor Assembly w/Switch.....	1
D	V-Belt	1

E	Push Blocks.....	2
F	Top Panel.....	1
G	Left Side Panel	1
H	Right Side Panel.....	1
J	Front Panel	1
K	Rear Panel.....	1
L	Motor Mount Plate	1
M	Motor Mount Sides	2
N	Sawdust Chute	1
P	Cutter Guard.....	1
Q	Pulley Guard.....	1
R	Handwheel	1
S	Cover.....	1
T	Owners Manual	1
U	Bag Loose Parts.....	*

* Quantity of bag may vary, bags may contain smaller bags.

Loose Parts

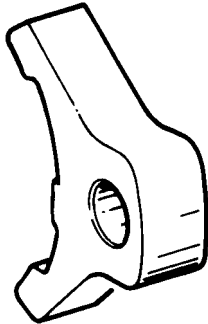


Unpacking and Checking Contents (continued)

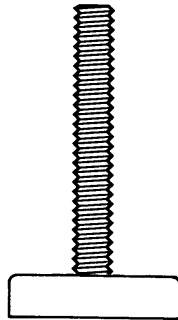
Loose Parts (From Bag Assembly)



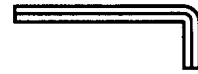
Rod-Knife Gauge (1)



Gauge-Knife (2)



Leveling Feet (4)



3mm Hex-L Wrench (1)



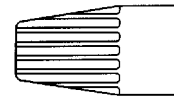
Wrench 8mm/10mm (1)
Wrench 12mm/14mm (1)



Switch Key (1)



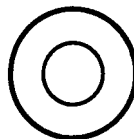
Retaining Ring (4)



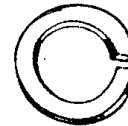
Wire Nut



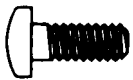
Washer (3)
1/4"



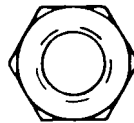
Washer (8)
5/16"



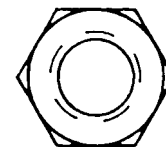
Lockwasher (3)
3/8"



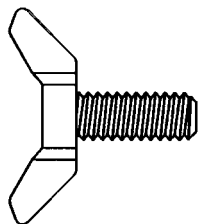
Screw Pan Head (3)
1/4-20 x 1/2



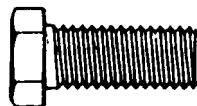
Nut Hex (4)
5/16-18



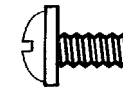
Hex Jam Nut (4)
3/8-16



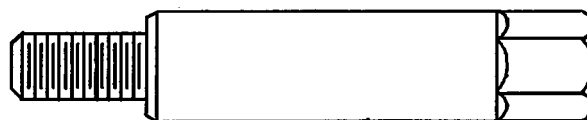
Screw Wing
1/4-20 x 5/8 (4)



Hex Bolt (4)
5/16-18 x 3/4"



Screw Pan Head Cr Serr (44)
(Machine Screw w/Washer Head
3/16-24 x 3/8)



Jointer Mounting Stud (3)

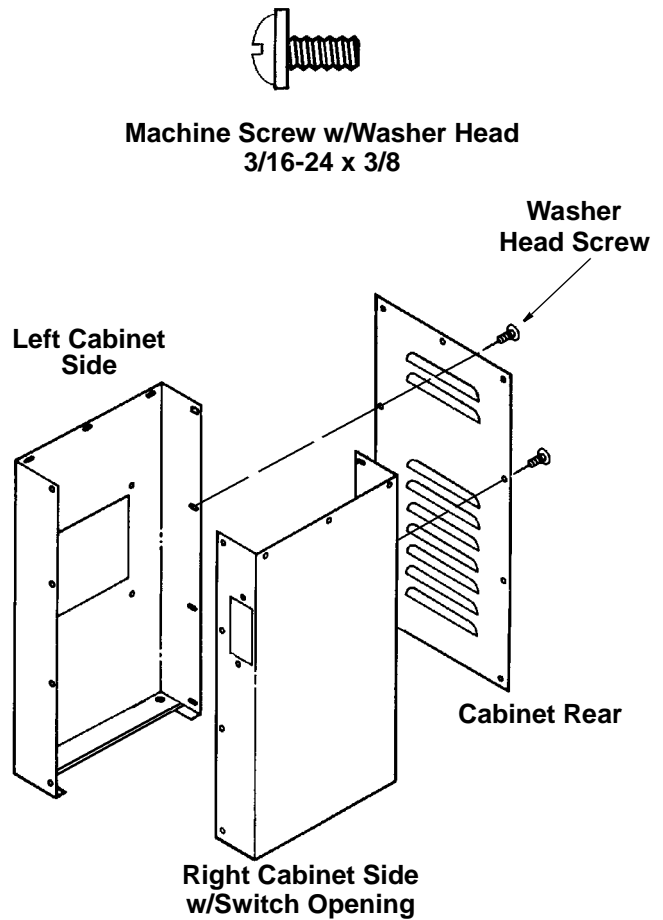
Assembly

WARNING: This tool is heavy. To reduce the risk of back injury, get help whenever you have to lift the tool.

Assemble The Cabinet

1. From among the loose parts, find the following:
 - 6 Machine Screws w/Washer Head
 - 1 Cabinet Rear
 - 1 Left Cabinet Side
 - 1 Right Cabinet Side w/Switch Opening
2. Assemble the three sides of the cabinet as shown, using the three lowest holes on each side of the cabinet rear.

NOTE: The front of the cabinet will be attached later.

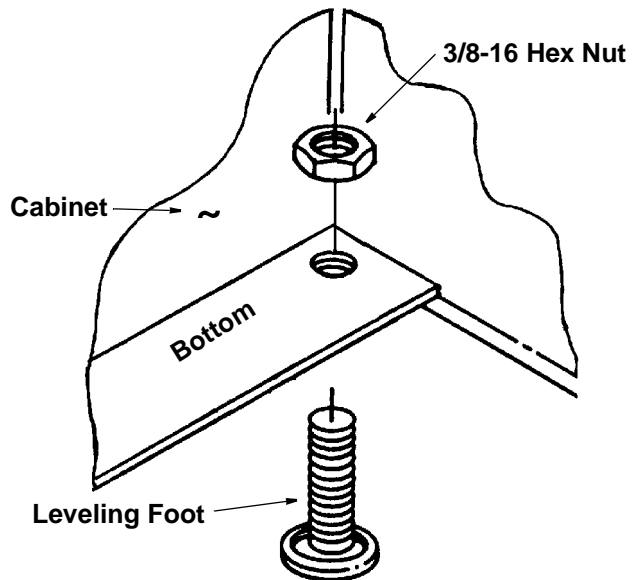


Install the Leveling Feet

From the loose parts bag find the following:

- 4 Leveling Feet
- 4 Nut Hex 3/8-16

Install leveling feet as shown. Later when the jointer/planer is completely assembled and put in its permanent location in your workshop, you will need to level the cabinet.

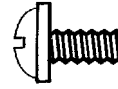


Assembly (continued)

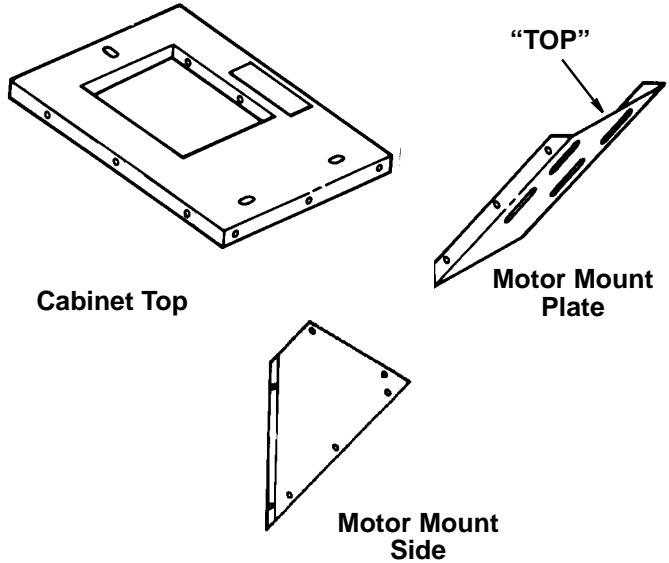
Assembling Cabinet Top/Motor Mount Assembly

1. From among the loose parts, find the following:

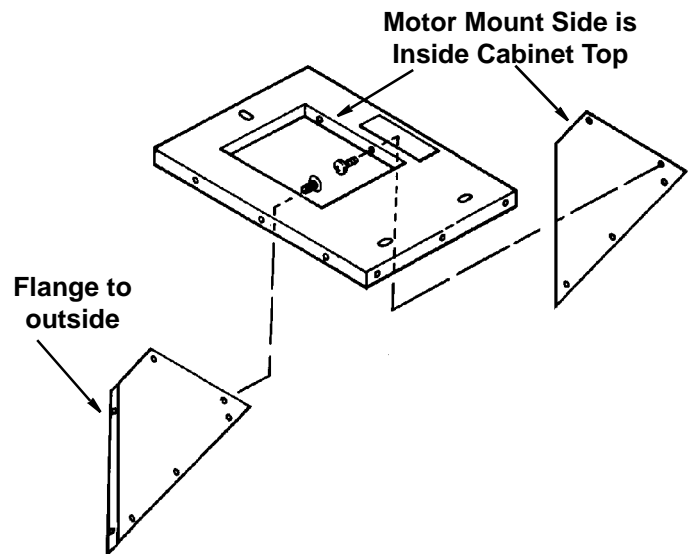
- 10 Machine Screw w/Washer Head
- 1 Cabinet Top
- 1 Motor Mount Plate
- 2 Motor Mount Side



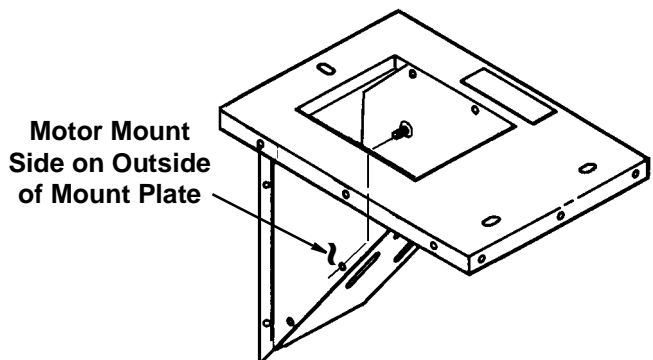
Machine Screw w/Washer Head
3/16-24 x 3/8



2. Attach the motor mount sides to the cabinet top as shown.



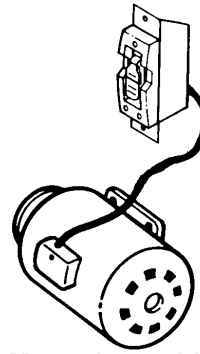
3. Attach the motor mount plate to the motor mount sides and cabinet top.



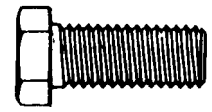
Assemble Motor To Cabinet Top

1. From among the loose parts, find the following:

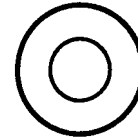
- 1 Motor Assembly w/Switch
- 4 Hex Bolt 5/16-18 x 3/4
- 8 Flat Washers 5/16
- 4 Hex Nuts 5/16-18



Motor Assembly
with Switch



5/16-18 x 3/4"
Hex Bolt

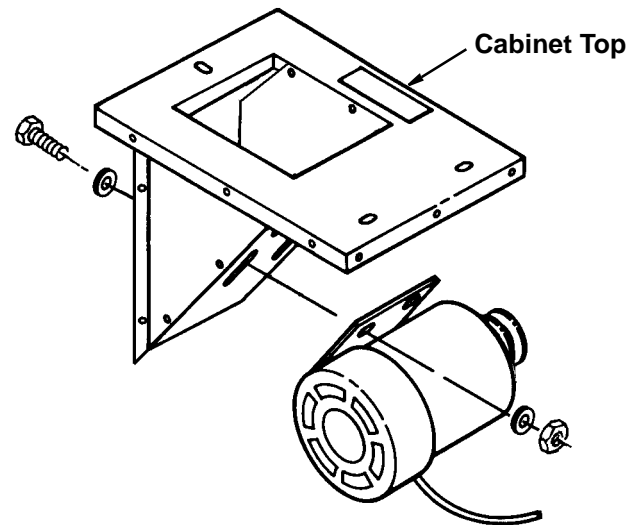


5/16
Washer



5/16-18
Hex Nut

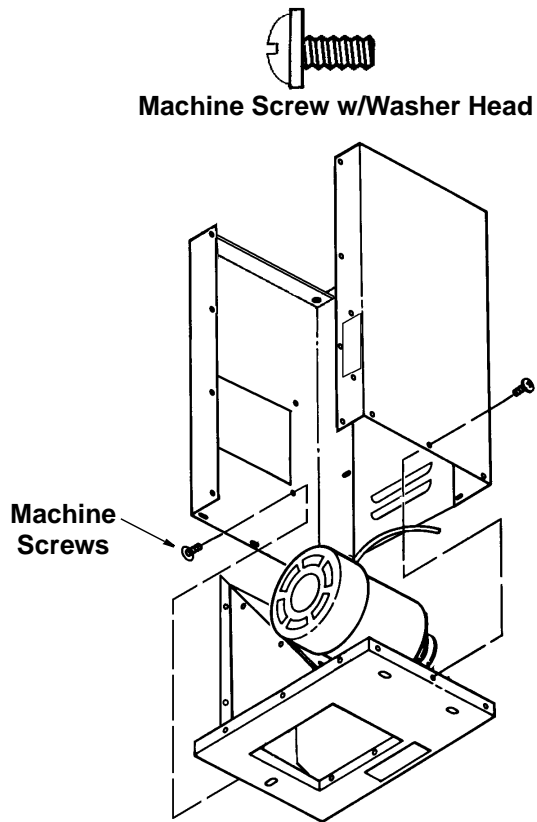
- 2. Position the motor on the motor mount plate as shown.
- 3. Secure the motor with the hex head bolts as shown.
Finger tighten nuts.



Assembly (continued)

Assembling Cabinet Top to Cabinet

1. Locate the following:
 - 13 Machine Screws with Washer Heads
2. Place cabinet top upside down on the floor.
3. Position the assembled cabinet upside down on the cabinet top.
4. Fasten in place with 9 machine screws.
5. Fasten chute to cabinet side with 4 machine screws.
6. Turn assembled unit right side up on leveling feet.



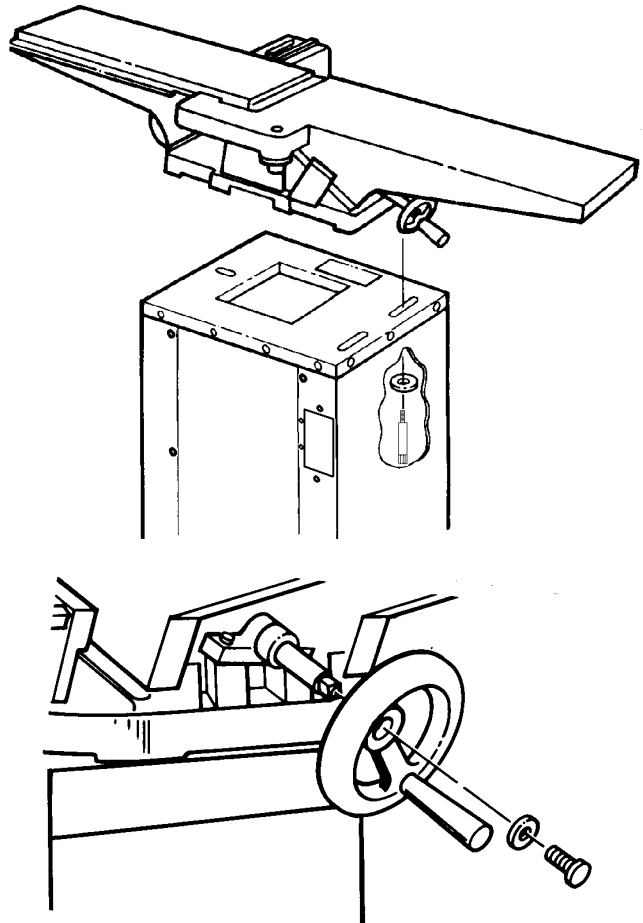
Assemble Bed to Stand

1. From among the loose parts, find the following:
 - 3 Jointer Mounting Stud 3/8-16 x 3/4
 - 3 Lockwasher 3/8
 - 1 Handwheel
 - 1 Screw Pan Head 1/4-20 x 1/2
 - 1 Washer 1/4
 - 1 V-Belt

WARNING: This tool is heavy. To reduce the risk of back injury, get help whenever you have to lift the tool.

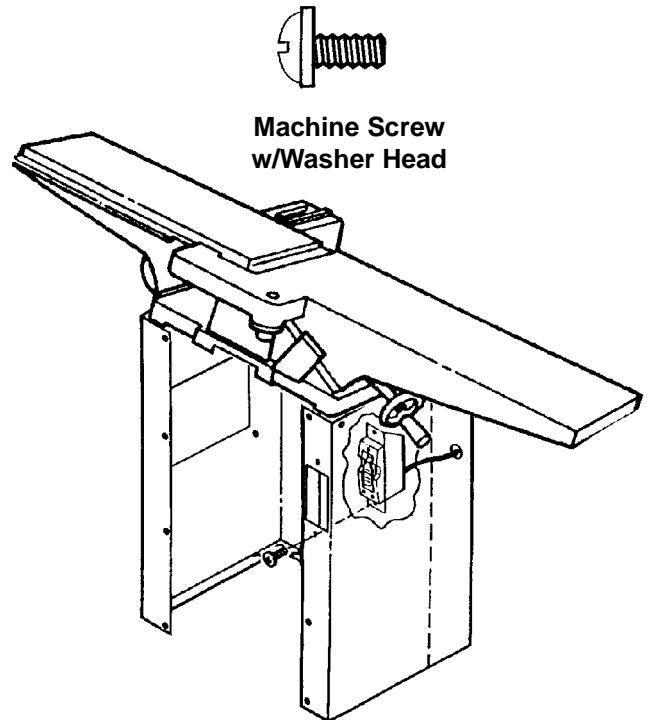
2. Set the bed on top of the stand. Carefully line up the 3 threaded holes in the bed with the 3 slots in the stand. Attach the 3 studs and lockwashers and tighten.
3. Slip the V-belt over the bed pulley. Lift the motor up and slip the V-belt around the motor pulley.

Note: Allow the weight of the motor to tension the belt. No additional tension is required. Visually line up the motor pulley with the bed pulley and tighten the motor mounting nuts.
4. Slip the handwheel onto the infeed table elevation shaft and install the washer and screw.



Mounting On-Off Switch

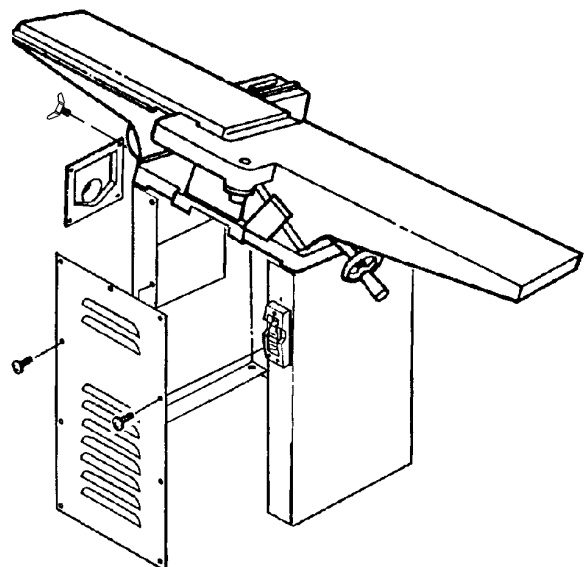
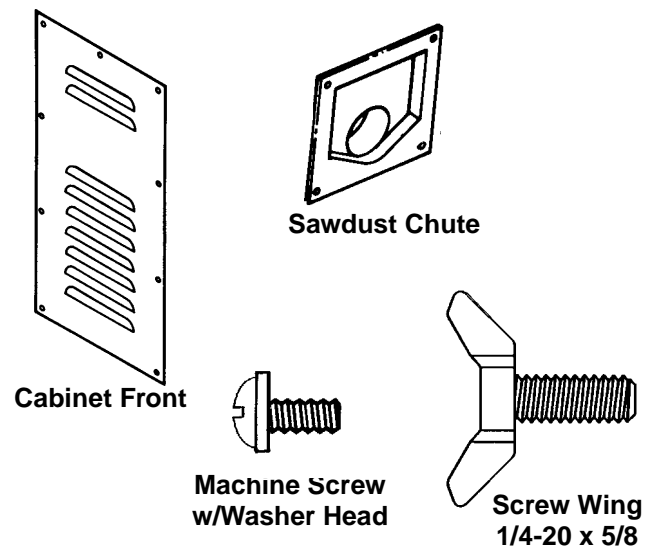
1. Locate the following:
 - 2 Machine Screws w/Washer Head
2. Position the switch assembly from the inside of the cabinet front as shown.
3. Secure with machine screws.
4. Route the cord through the bushing provided in the rear flange of the right cabinet side.



Attach Front of Cabinet and Sawdust Chute

1. Locate the following:
 - 1 Cabinet Front
 - 1 Sawdust Chute
 - 9 Machine Screws with Washer Heads
 - 4 Wing Screw 1/4-20 x 5/8
2. Position the cabinet front as shown.
3. Secure with screws.
4. Fasten sawdust chute over square hole in left side cabinet panel with 1/4-20 x 5/8 wing screws.

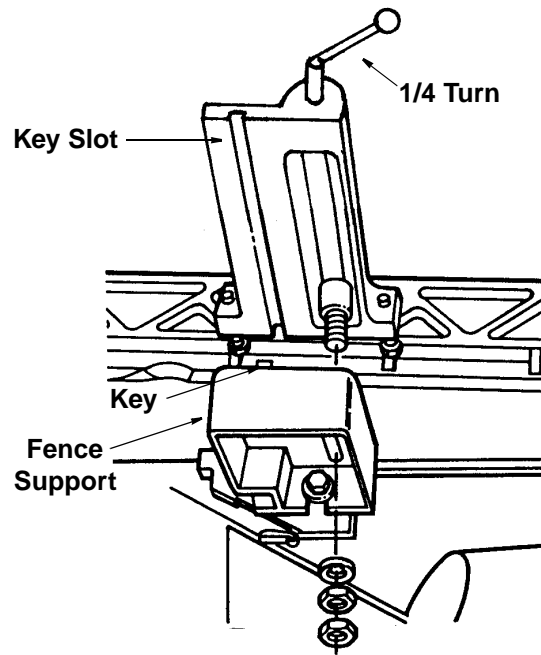
NOTE: If not using dust collection system do not attach dust chute.



Assembly (continued)

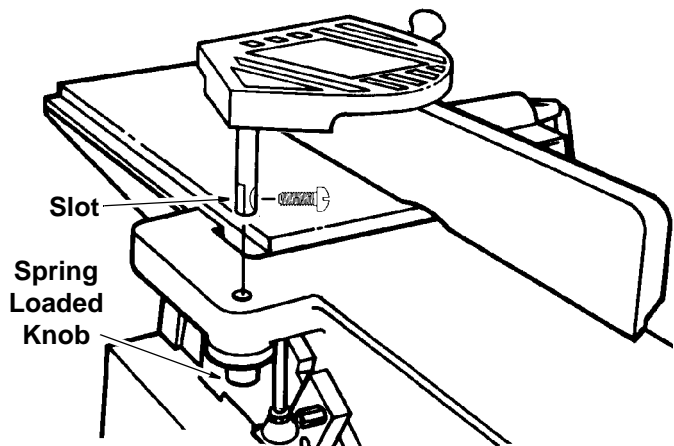
Assemble Fence To Bed

1. Remove the two nuts and the washer from the bolt on underside of the fence assembly.
2. Carefully lift the fence and place it onto the bed, lining up the key slot in the fence with the key in the fence support. The bolt will go through the slot in the fence support.
3. Reinstall the washer and two nuts onto the toggle bolt.
4. Adjust the fence locking mechanism by tightening the upper locking nut until only about 1/4 of a turn of the fence lock knob is possible. Lock the fence in place. Snug the lower nut up to the upper nut with an adjustable wrench. This will lock adjustment in place.



Install Cutter Head Guard

1. Get the cutter head guard. Remove the pan head screw from the bottom of the guard post.
2. Turn the spring-loaded knob 1 turn counterclockwise, looking down through the hole in the infeed table.
3. Line the slot in the guard post with the pin in the knob. Slide the post through table and over pin in the knob.
4. Reinstall the pan head screw in the bottom of the guard post.



Cutter Head Guard Functional Check

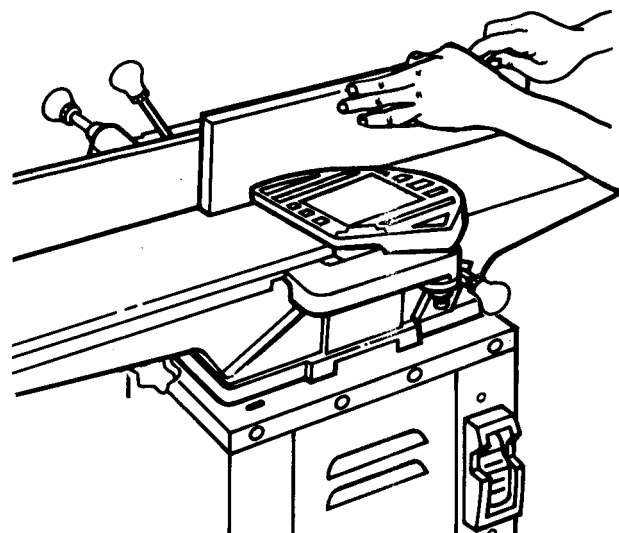
WARNING: Cutter guard helps provide protection over the cutterhead. It must always be in place and functioning properly.

With the power off and the switch key removed, check the guard to make sure it is functioning properly.

- Position the fence to the rear of the bed for maximum width of cut. Do not position fence beyond rear edge of cutter knives.
- Pass a 1/4 inch thick piece of wood over the cutterhead between the guard and the fence.

The guard must return automatically to a “rest position” against the fence when free of the wood.

If guard does not return automatically, adjust the guard spring, as described in the next section.

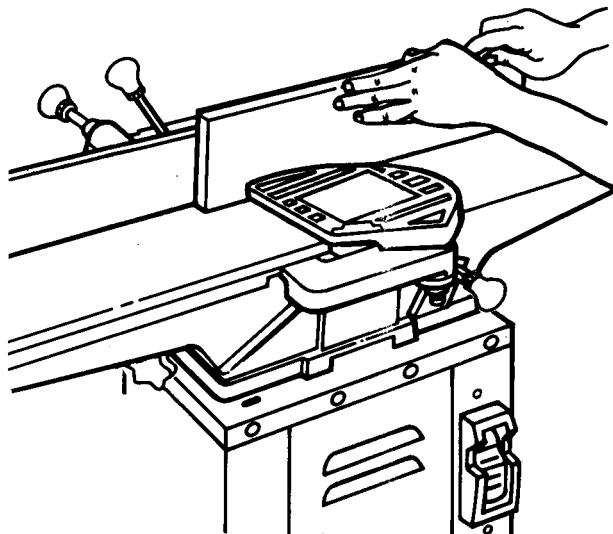


Adjusting Guard Spring

1. Remove the pan head screw from bottom of the guard post.
2. Remove tension on guard by turning tension knob clockwise. Pull up on guard to remove.
3. Add tension to the cutter head guard in 1/2 turn increments by turning the tension knob and reinserting the guard post.
4. Repeat Cutter Head Guard Functional check as previously described.

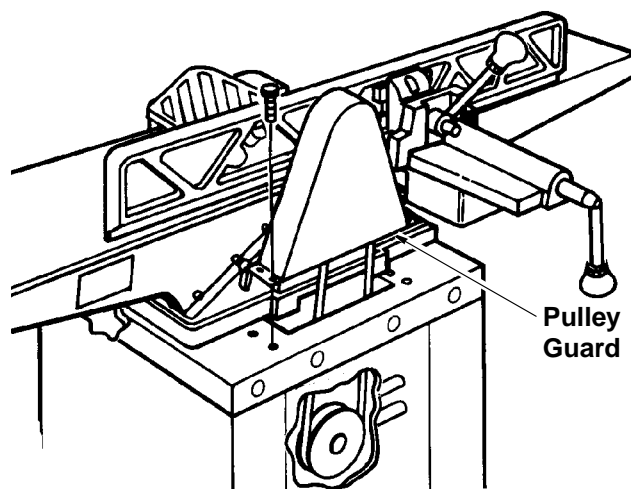
NOTE: Do not overtighten the spring. Overtightening may cause premature spring or guard breakage. If the guard or spring breaks or malfunctions, do not use the tool. Replace the defective parts before the tool is put back in service.

When the adjustment is complete, reinstall the pan head screw in the bottom of the guard post.



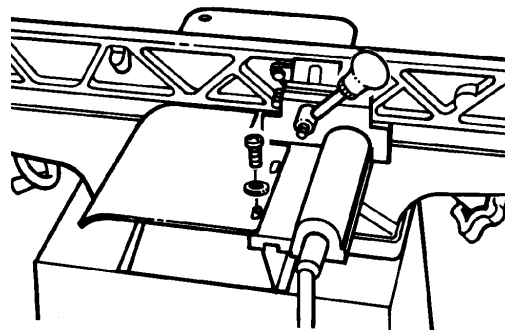
Attaching Pulley Guard

1. From among the loose parts, find the following:
 - 4 Machine Screw w/Washer Head 3/16-24 x 3/8
 - 1 Pulley Guard
2. Attach the upper pulley guard to the stand with the 4 screws.



Installing Rear Cutter Head Guard

1. From among the loose parts, find the following:
 - 1 Rear Guard
 - 2 Screw Pan Head 1/4-20 x 1/2
 - 2 Washer 1/4
2. Hold guard in place and fasten to jointer fence assembly with the two screws and lockwashers as shown.

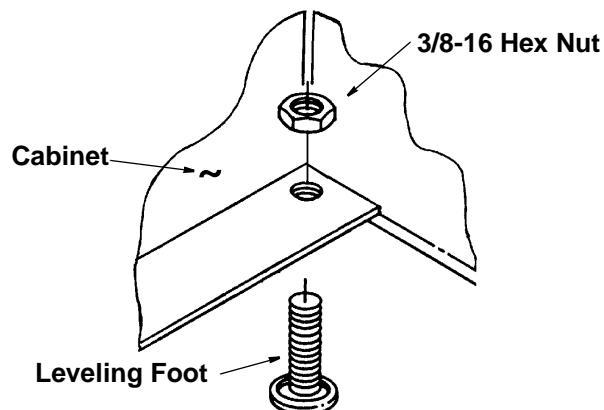


Adjusting the Leveling Feet

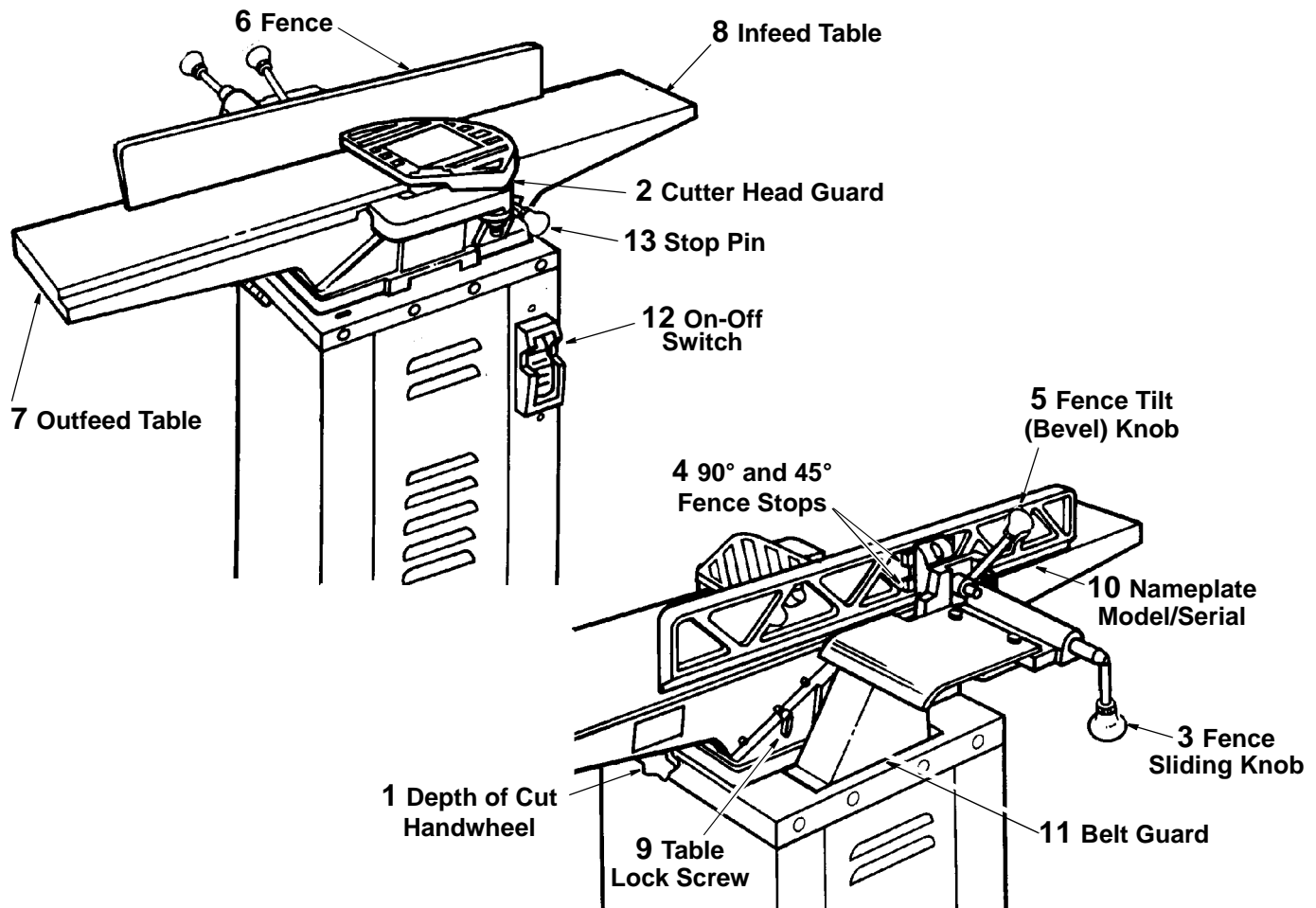
Move the jointer/planer to the location where it will reside during use.

Level the cabinet, loosen the nut and turn leveling feet in or out as needed. Adjust all four leveling feet if necessary and then tighten the nut.

NOTE: These levelers are not intended for height adjustment, only leveling adjustment.



Getting to Know Your Jointer/Planer



WARNING: For your own safety always lock the switch “OFF” when jointer/planer is not in use. Remove key and keep it in a safe place, also, in the event of a power failure, turn switch off. Lock it and remove the key. This will prevent the jointer/planer from starting up again when the power comes back on. For your own safety turn switch “OFF” and remove plug from power source outlet before making any adjustments.

WARNING: Read, understand and perform entire “Adjustment” section before turning on the jointer/planer.

1. Depth of Cut Handwheel

By turning the handwheel you can control how much wood will be removed from the workpiece on each cut.

2. Cutter Head Guard

Helps protect the operator from the sharp knives on the cutterhead. It is spring loaded so it automatically keeps the cutterhead covered before, during, and after a cutting operation. It must always be used.

3. Fence Sliding Knob

Allows fence to move across table front to back. This is done to achieve full width of cut or to use a different (sharper) part of blade.

4. 90° and 45° Fence Stops

When adjusted properly, these stops provide a method for quickly moving the fence to a 90° or 45° position from the table.

5. Fence Tilt (Bevel) Knob

For convenient, rigid locking of the fence.

6. Fence

Tilts and locks for 90° and angular movements.

7. Outfeed Table

The section of a jointer bed which supports the workpiece after it passes over the cutter.

8. Infeed Table

The section of the jointer bed upon which the workpiece is placed before being pushed into the cutter. Its height is adjustable which allows the operator to select the depth of cut.

9. Table Lock Screw - When desired, use these screws to lock infeed or outfeed table at a desired height.

10. Nameplate Model/Serial

11. Belt Guard

Protects user from incidental access to the motor belt and pulley.

CAUTION: Before turning switch “ON”, make sure the blade guard is correctly installed and operating properly.

12. On-Off Switch

Turns the tool on and off. The “yellow button” is a key. When it is inserted in the switch lever, the power may be turned ON and OFF. When it is removed, the power cannot be turned ON.

The on-off switch is shaped to make turning it ON accidentally less likely.

In an emergency, it can be turned OFF by striking it with the palm of the hand.

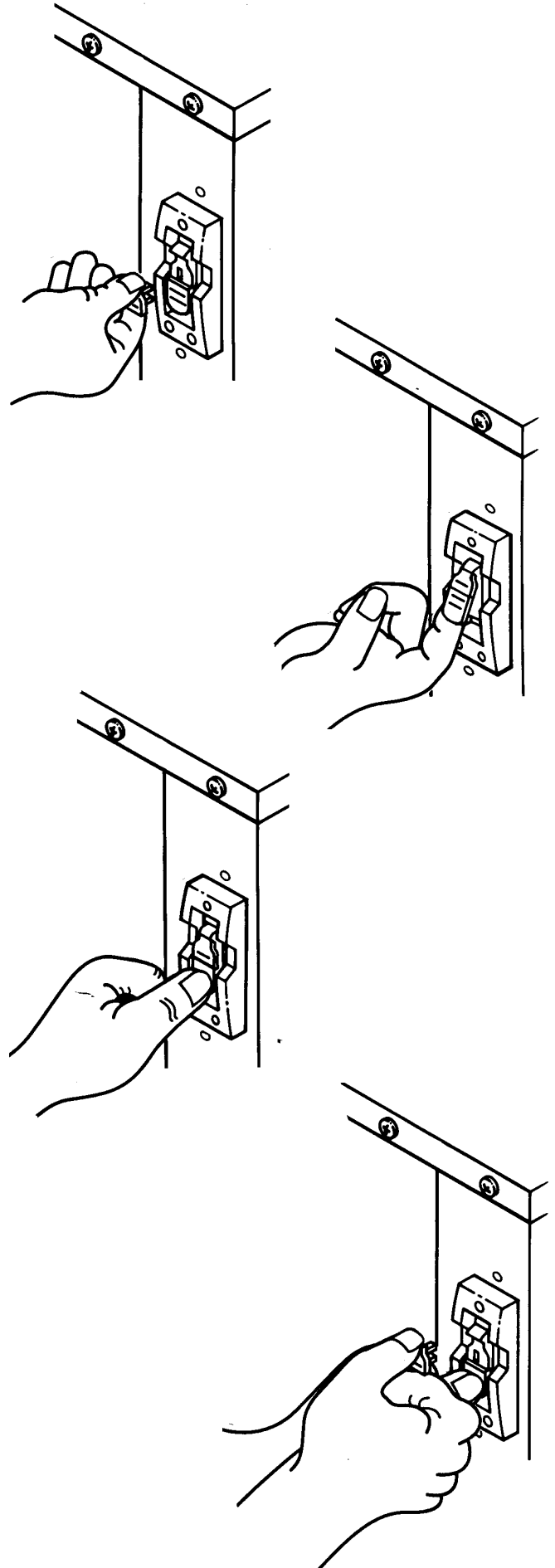
This feature is intended to help prevent unauthorized and possible hazardous use by children and others.

- Insert key into switch.
- To turn the tool “On”, insert finger under the switch lever and pull end of lever out.
- To turn the tool “Off”, push the lever in. Never leave the tool unattended until it has come to a complete stop.
- To lock the switch in the “Off” position, hold the switch in with one hand and remove the key with the other hand as shown.

WARNING: For your own safety, always lock the switch “OFF” when machine is not in use. Remove key and keep it in a safe place. Also, in the event of a power failure (all of your lights go out) turn switch off and lock it by removing the key. This will prevent the tool from starting up again when the power comes back on.

13. Stop Pin

For rabbeting operations greater than 1/8" deep, pin can be pulled out to lower infeed table in 1/8" increments.



Alignments

Cutter Knife Alignment/Adjustments

WARNING: The cutter knives are extremely sharp. Do not let your hand or fingers touch the cutter knives.

Tools Needed

8mm open end wrench (Supplied).

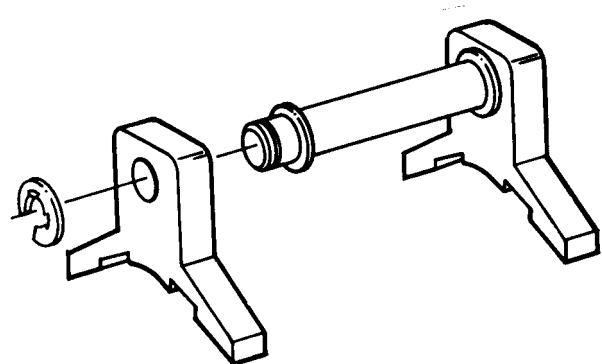
- Unplug jointer/planer.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury from accidental start, make sure switch is "OFF" and plug is not connected to power source outlet.

Checking Alignment

Note: The blades are adjusted at the factory, and should not require adjustment.

1. Assemble knife setting gauge.
 - a. From the loose parts find the following:
 - 1 Shaft Knife Adjustment
 - 2 Gauge
 - 4 Retaining Ring
 - b. Assemble the two inside retaining rings to the shaft. Slide one of the gauges on the shaft, and assemble the outside retaining ring. Repeat for the other side of gauge.
2. Lower infeed table by turning the depth of cut hand-wheel clockwise.
3. Position the fence to the rear of the jointer, approximately 1/4" beyond the cutter knives. Lock the fence in this position.
4. Remove cutter head guard.
5. Place the gage on the cutter head as shown. The pad of the gauge should be flush with the blade. If not, adjust the blade as follows:

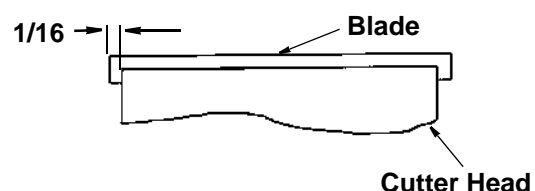
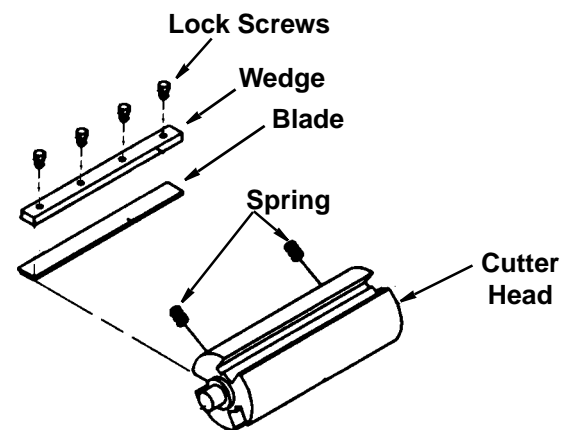
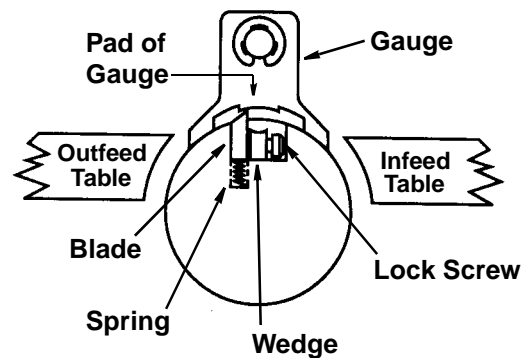


Blade Adjustment

1. Loosen lock screws. The spring under blade will usually force the blade up. Because of rust or resin buildup, the blade may stick. If this happens use a flat blade screwdriver to pry under blade to remove blade. Remove all parts and clean thoroughly with a gum and pitch remover. Reinstall parts as shown, making sure the blade extends 1/16" past the cutter head as shown.
2. Slip gauge assembly into place.
3. Place pads of gauge over blade. Push down on gauge and blade until gauge rests firmly on cutter head.
4. Tighten lock screws.
5. Repeat procedure for other two knives.

Important: Turn the cutter head two full revolutions to make sure the cutter head turns freely and the blades clear the jointer bed.

6. Readjust/reposition outfeed table.



Cutter Knife Sharpening

The knives can be honed individually with an ordinary oilstone.

Make sure your oilstone is not worn in the center. It must be flat.

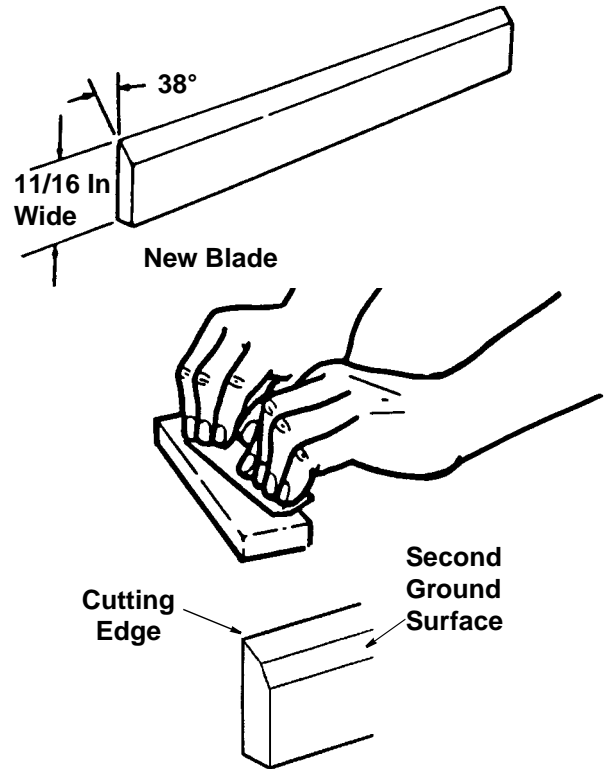
Be sure to remove the burr on the flat side.

WARNING: The cutter knives are extremely sharp. Do not let your hand or fingers touch the cutter knives.

If the knives are nicked they must be replaced or reground. They can be reground several times until they become 9/16" wide. **Never install unbalanced knives or reground knives less than 9/16" wide.**

Have your knives reground by someone who is competent. Look under "Sharpening Services" in the "Yellow Pages" of your telephone directory.

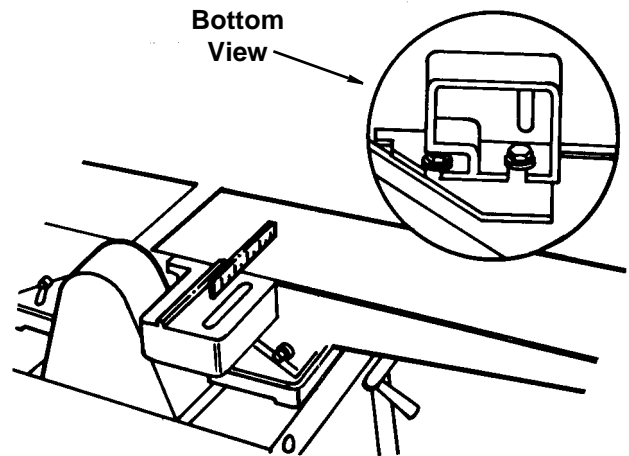
NOTE: The knives may have a second, very small ground surface very close to the sharpened edge of the blade. Hone only the edge of the blade which will be doing the cutting.



Adjusting Table Extension

The table extension is adjusted at the factory and should not require any additional adjustments. In the event that it shifted during shipping, align it to the outfeed table as follows.

1. Loosen the 2 hex head screws that attach the extension to the outfeed table.
2. Using a straight edge, align the extension to be flush with the outfeed table.
3. Tighten the two screws and recheck the alignment.



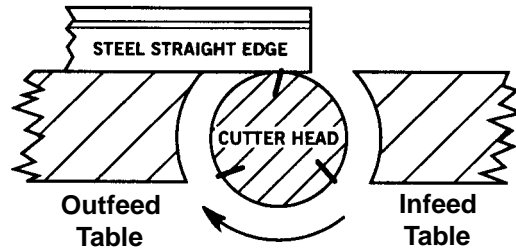
Alignments (continued)

Outfeed Table Adjustment

To check this alignment proceed as follows:

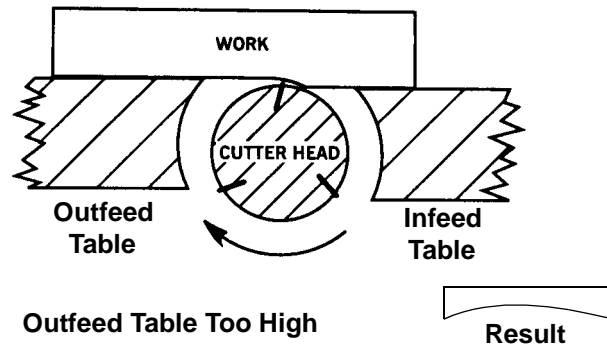
WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury from accidental start, make sure switch is "OFF" and plug is not connected to power source outlet.

1. Raise or lower the outfeed table as required, by turning the outfeed table knob, until the outfeed table is exactly level with the knives of the cutterhead at their highest point of revolution.
2. Place a straightedge on the outfeed table, extending over the cutterhead as shown.
3. Rotate the cutterhead by hand. The blades should just touch the straightedge. If a knife is too low or too high at either end, readjust knife per "Cutter Knife Adjustment Replacement" procedure.
4. After the outfeed table has been set at the correct height, lock in place using wing screw table locks. It should not be changed except after sharpening knives.
5. If the outfeed table is too high, finished surface will be curved as shown.



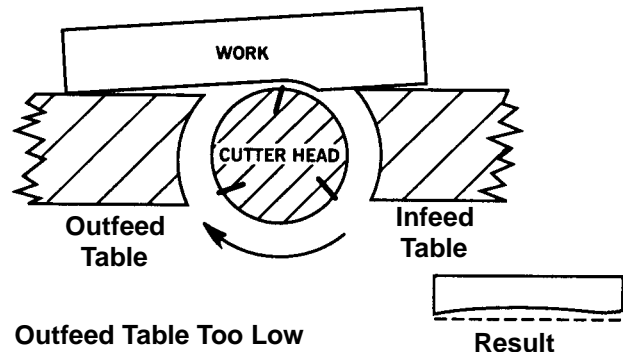
Checking Outfeed Table Alignment

6. When the outfeed table is too low, the work will be gouged at the end of the cut.

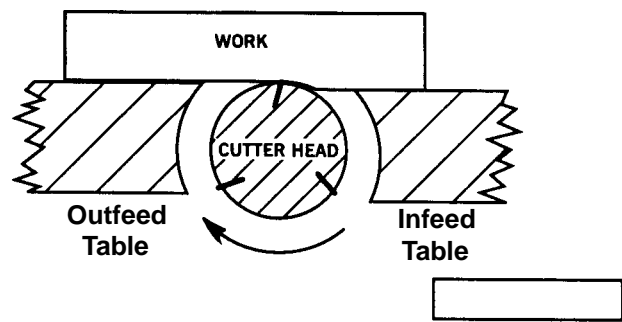


Outfeed Table Too High

7. As a final check of the outfeed table adjustment, run a piece of wood slowly over the knives for 6 to 8 inches; it should rest firmly on both tables, as shown, with no open space under the finished cut.



Outfeed Table Too Low

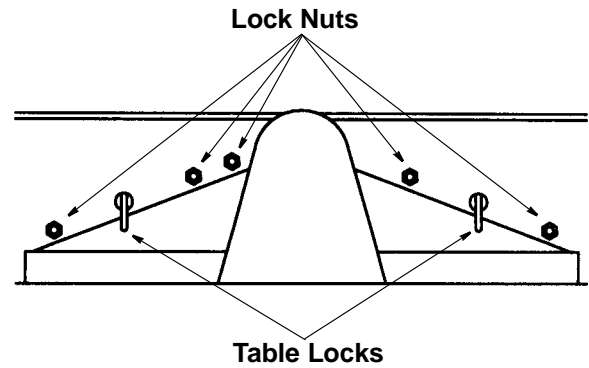


Outfeed Table at Correct Height

Adjusting Table Gibs

"Gibs" are provided to take up all play between the mating dovetail ways of the base and infeed and outfeed tables of your jointer. Proper gib adjustment is necessary for the correct functioning of the jointer. The gibs on your machine were adjusted at the factory and should require no further adjustment. However, to adjust the gibs proceed as follows:

1. Loosen each of the lock nuts. Make sure the table locks are also loose.
2. Finger tighten each set screw in turn, until the screw "bottoms out". Do not overtighten the screws.
3. Recheck table play. If table is still loose, repeat step 2. If table is snug, tighten the set screw lock nuts without allowing set screws to turn.
4. Check that the table raises and lowers freely with the elevation handwheel. If there is too much resistance, loosen the set screws and repeat adjustment.



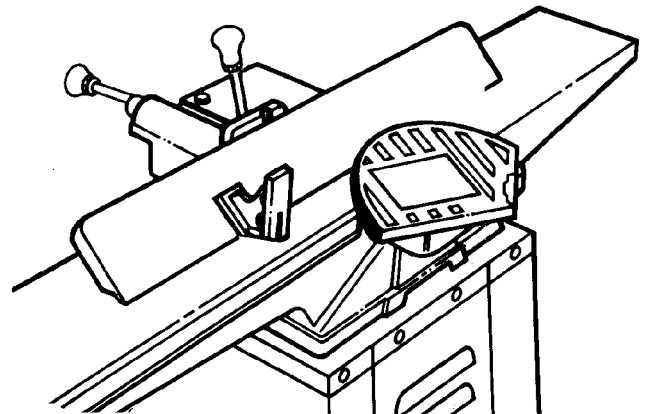
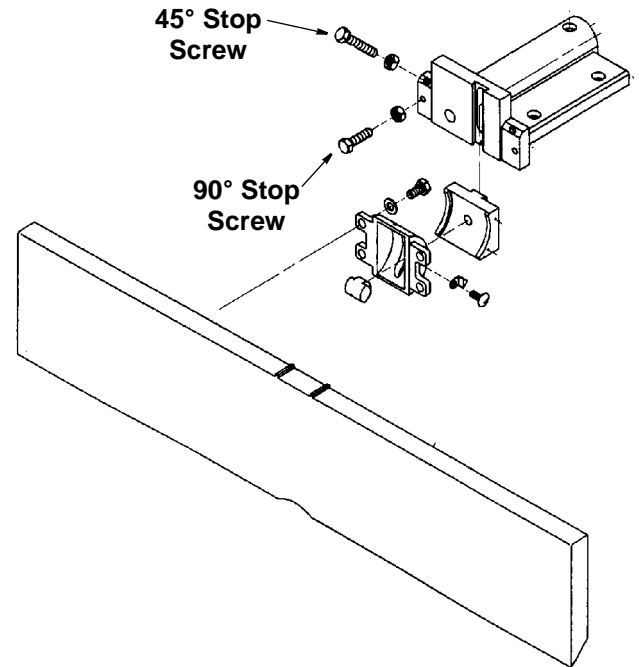
Fence Tilt (Bevel Stop) Alignment

This tool provides fence bevel stops at 90° (fence 90° from bed) and 45°. These stops are set at the factory, but may have fallen out of alignment while in transit. To check for squareness, place an accurate square on outfeed table and check fence while locked at 90° position. **To ensure accuracy and repeatability of the stops, the bottom of the outfeed side of the fence should rest firmly against the outfeed table and against the head of the two stop screws.** Make sure that the infeed table does not interfere with the accuracy of measurement. The infeed table should be lowered to a depth of at least 1/16". Using the stops, check the fence for accuracy. If the fence is not square to the outfeed table, at 90° or 45° perform the following procedure:

NOTE: 90° and 45° stops are adjusted in the same manner. If either fence bevel stop is not square to outfeed table:

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury from accidental start, make sure switch is "OFF" and plug is not connected to power source outlet.

1. Loosen fence tilt knob.
2. Loosen stop screw jam nuts
3. Move stop screws away from the fence.
4. Using a square as shown, square the fence to the outfeed table and lock the tilt knob.
5. Turn the stop screws so they touch the fence. Tighten the jam nuts.
6. Loosen the tilt knob.
7. Move the fence to any angle and then return it to the index. Check for accuracy with square.
8. Readjust the 90° and 45° stops if necessary until the stop maintains an accurate and repeatable fence setting.



Safety Instructions for Basic Jointer/Planer Operation

Before Each Use

Inspect your jointer/planer.

WARNING: The 2-1/2 inch jointer/planer pulley and the 3-1/2 inch motor pulley furnished will run the cutter head at about 5000 RPM when used with a 3450 RPM motor. Use of different types of pulleys or motors will change this speed and could cause jamming, binding, kickback, thrown blades or other dangers.

- To reduce the risk of injury from accidental starting, always turn switch off, remove switch key and unplug jointer/planer before installing or removing any blade, accessory or attachment or making any adjustments.
- If any part is missing, bent or broken in any way, or any electrical part does not work properly, turn the jointer/planer off and unplug the jointer/planer.
- Replace damaged or missing parts before using the jointer/planer again.
- Make sure the cutter head turns in the right direction. The top should move toward the infeed table. Call an Authorized Service Center for help if the cutter head turns the wrong way.
- Keep Jointer/Planer interior, free of wood chips and dust buildup around motor and switch box.
- Keep blades sharp. Dull or nicked blades tend to “pound” and chew at the wood, causing kickbacks.
- Make sure the cutter guard works properly. With the switch off and key removed, pull the cutter guard open and let go. If the guard doesn’t smoothly swing closed, contact an Authorized Service Center.

- Don’t force the tool. It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

Push blocks and push sticks

Two plastic push blocks are supplied with your jointer/planer. Use them when practical. The rubber sole of the push blocks give better traction with the wood than your hands do. If they become slippery, they can be cleaned with rubbing alcohol, paint thinner or sandpaper.

CAUTION: Use rubbing alcohol or paint thinner only as described on their containers. Use only in well ventilated areas away from open flames, sparks or heat sources.

Push blocks can’t always be used. With larger workpieces, you may have better control of the workpiece using your hands. Always make a test pass first to determine which method gives you better control.

Before you make any cut, plan your hand positions. If a kickback should occur, plan so that your hands will not fall or be forced into the cutters.

Three Inch Rule (3")

Generally, if your hands are closer than three inches to the blade as you feed the wood, use push blocks. This gives extra protection to your hands by placing the push blocks between your hands and the cutters.

Always Use Push Blocks When Planing, Beveling Or Chamfering

When **jointing**, test for workpiece stability before actually jointing, and use push blocks when you can without sacrificing control.

Feeding the Workpiece (All Operations)

CAUTION: Test for workpiece stability with and without the push blocks before turning the jointer/planer on. See earlier section “Push Blocks and Push Sticks”.

- Support long workpieces at both infeed and outfeed, as shown on page 30.
- Feed with grain whenever possible. When necessary to feed against grain, take very light cuts and feed slowly to minimize workpiece splintering, breakage or dangerous kickback.
- Keep steady pressure down on table and back against fence.
- As leading edge of board passes by cutterhead, slightly shift pressure to above cutterhead and outfeed

table, away from infeed table. Keep pressure at outfeed table and near cutterhead for remainder of cut.

- Use hand-over-hand motion, releasing forward hand and moving it to rear, to continue feeding workpiece.
- Feed the board at a continuous rate until the cut is made along the entire length of the board. Any hesitation or stopping could cause a “step” on the edge of the board, resulting in an uneven edge as the cut is completed.
- If it is difficult to maintain steady rate, table or fence may need waxing (see Maintenance Section of manual.)
-

To Reduce the Risk of Injury From Jams, Slips Or Thrown Pieces (Kickbacks Or Throwbacks)

- Use this jointer/planer to cut only wood.
- Plan your hand placement so your fingers will not be anywhere a sudden slip could cause them to slide or fall into the cutter head. When using only one hold-down/push-block to feed the wood, do not put your other hand on the jointer/planer, workpiece, or hold-down/push-block.
- Make sure the clamps and locks are tight and there is not excessive play in any parts.

- To reduce the risk of injury from thrown pieces, make sure the blades are properly installed and the cutter blade wedge screws are tight.
- Adjust the depth of cut to between 1/32 and 1/16 of an inch for best results in most operations. A deep cut makes feeding the wood harder and can cause the wood to kickback. To be sure you will make a depth of cut you planned, always lower the infeed table slightly farther than you wanted. Then, raise the table to the desired depth.

- Use The Right Tool. Don't force tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for.

Inspect your work area.

- Keep work area clean.
- Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Floor must not be slippery from wax or sawdust.
- To reduce the risk of burns or other fire damage, never use the jointer/planer near flammable liquids, vapors or gases.
- Before using the jointer/planer, clear the table of all objects not needed to feed the workpiece.
- To reduce the risk of injury, don't do layout, assembly,

or setup work on the jointer/planer.

- Maintain tools with care. Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

Plan your work

- Before trying a new or little used operation, carefully plan your hand placement. Make sure you have proper hold-down/push-blocks, jigs, fixtures, stops, etc. ready to use.
- To reduce the risk of injury from unsafe accessories, use only recommended accessories.

Plan Ahead to Protect Your Eyes, Hands, Face and Ears

Dress for safety

- Plan ahead to protect your eyes, hands, face, ears.
- Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties or jewelry (rings, wrist watches). They can get caught and draw you into moving parts.
- Wear nonslip footwear.
- Tie back long hair.
- Roll long sleeves above the elbow.
- Noise levels vary widely. To reduce the risk of possible hearing damage, wear ear plugs or muffs when using jointer/planer for hours at a time.
- Any power tool can throw foreign objects into the eyes. This can result in permanent eye damage. Always wear safety goggles, not glasses, complying with ANSI Z87.1 (or in Canada CSA Z94-3-M88) shown on package. Everyday eyeglasses have only impact resistant lenses. They are not safety glasses. Safety goggles are available at many local retail stores. Glasses or goggles not in compliance with ANSI or CSA could seriously hurt you when they break.
- For dusty operations, wear a dust mask along with safety goggles.

Inspect your workpiece.

- Make sure there are no nails or foreign objects in the part of the workpiece to be cut.

Plan your cut.

- Small or thin workpieces can kickback when they tip over on the tables or into the cutter head. To reduce the risk of head contact or workpiece kickback:
 - Never joint, plane or bevel workpieces shorter than 12 inches.

- When jointing:

- Never joint workpieces less than 3/4 inch wide or 1/4 inch thick.
- Always use the hold-down/push-blocks when jointing or beveling wood narrower than 3 inches.
- When rabbeting, always make cuts in 1/8" increments or less.

- When planing or beveling:

- Never plane wood thinner than 1/2 inch.
- Always use hold-down/push-blocks when planing.
- Never cut **Freehand**. Guide your workpiece solidly against the fence and table top.
- Make sure there's no debris between the workpiece and its supports.

- Use extra caution with large, very small or awkward workpieces.

- Use extra supports (tables, saw horses, blocks, etc.) if your workpiece is hard to hold down to the table. Never use another person as additional support or to help feed, support or pull the workpiece.

- Never cut more than one workpiece at a time.

- Never turn your jointer/planer "ON" before clearing everything except the workpiece and related support devices off the table.

- Don't overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

- Maintain tools with care. Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

Reduce the Risk of Accidental Starting.

- Make sure switch is "OFF" before plugging jointer/planer into a power outlet.

Whenever Jointer/Planer Is Running

WARNING: Don't allow familiarity (gained from frequent use of your jointer/planer) cause a careless mistake. Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is enough to cause a severe injury.

Keep Children Away.

- Keep all visitors a safe distance from the jointer/planer.
- Make sure bystanders are clear of the jointer/planer and workpiece.

- Before actually cutting with the jointer/planer, let it run for a while. If it makes an unfamiliar noise or vibrates, stop immediately. Turn the jointer/planer off. Unplug the jointer/planer. Do not restart until finding and correcting the problem.

Don't Force Tool.

- Feed the workpiece into the jointer/planer only fast enough to let the tool cut without bogging down or binding.

Safety Instructions for Basic Jointer/Planer Operation (con't.)

Before freeing jammed material.

- Turn switch "OFF".
- Wait for all moving parts to stop.
- Unplug the jointer/planer.
- Check blades, cutter and fence for proper alignment before starting again.

Before Leaving the jointer/planer.

- Turn the jointer/planer off.
- Wait for jointer/planer to come to a complete stop.
- Unplug the jointer/planer.
- Make workshop child-proof. Lock the shop. Disconnect master switches. Remove the yellow switch key. Store it away from children and others not qualified to use the tool.

Basic Jointer/Planer Cutting Operations

Depth of Cut Handwheel Operation

Turning the handwheel counterclockwise will lower the infeed table. This will cause more wood to be removed from the workpiece during the cutting operation.

Turning the handwheel counterclockwise will raise the infeed table causing less wood to be removed from the workpiece.

The maximum amount of wood that can be removed during one cut is 1/8".

Stop Pin Operation

A stop pin is supplied to prevent planing or jointing more than 1/8" depth of cut. Planing and jointing operations greater than 1/8" per pass are not recommended. Only rabbeting operations should be performed at cutting depths greater than 1/8". Never cut a full 1/2" rabbet in one cut. Cut in 1/8" depth increments until your full depth is acquired.

Feeding the Workpiece

Hold the board firmly down on both tables and against the fence. Keep fingers close together. Feed the board at a continuous even rate of speed until the cut is made along the entire length of the board. Any hesitation or stopping could cause a "step" to be cut on the edge of the board which would cause the board to ride up on the outfeed table resulting in a "crooked" edge on the board.

As the **trailing** hand passes over the cutterhead, remove the **leading** hand. Continue feeding while placing the **leading** hand behind the **trailing** hand. Continue feeding in this manner "hand over hand", until the entire length of the board is cut. As soon as enough of the workpiece has been cut to do so, put **pressure over the cutterhead and outfeed table**.

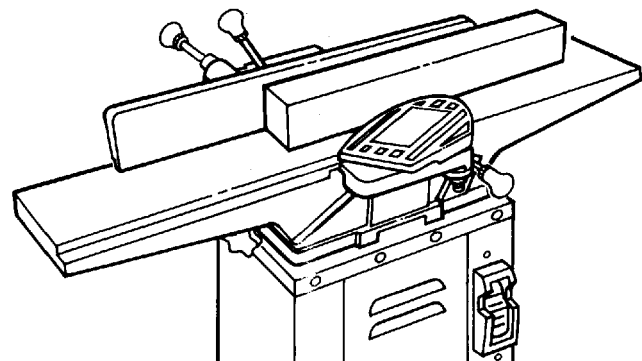
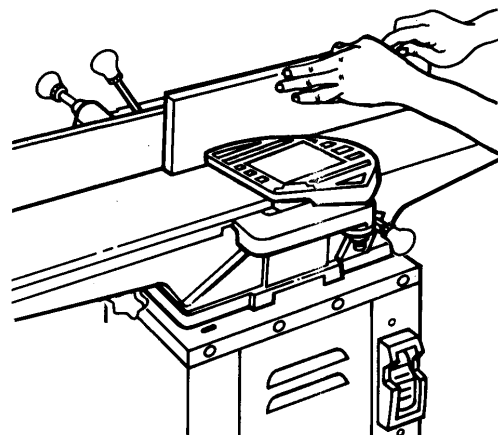
Do not feed too fast. A slow steady rate of feed produces a smooth accurate cut. Feeding too fast causes a "rippled" cut, makes it difficult to guide the workpiece accurately, and could be dangerous.

NOTE: Wood chips may accumulate inside the jointer/planer. Periodically clean out the chips from the interior of the jointer/planer.

NOTE: Before cleaning wood chips.

- Turn switch "OFF".
- Wait for all moving parts to stop.
- Unplug the jointer/planer.

Feed **with the grain** whenever possible. If the nature of the workpiece is such that it must be fed **against the grain**, take very light cuts and feed slowly.



Rotation
With the Grain



Rotation
Against the Grain

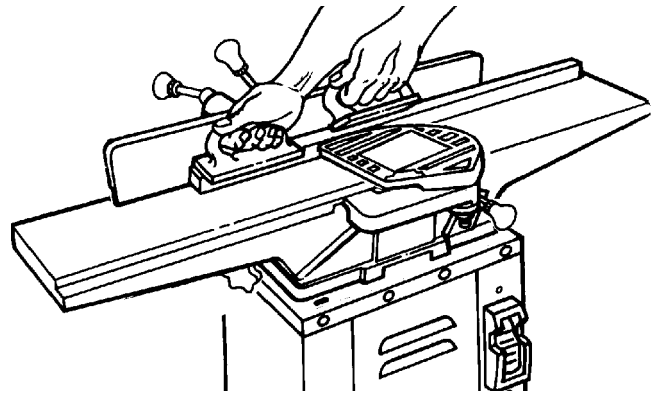
Planing

WARNING: Always use push blocks when planing.

- Follow all instructions above for "Feeding the Workpiece".
- Keep fingers close together so they do not hang down toward the knives.

Planing is removing wood from the widest surface or face of a board so as to make it flat and smooth.

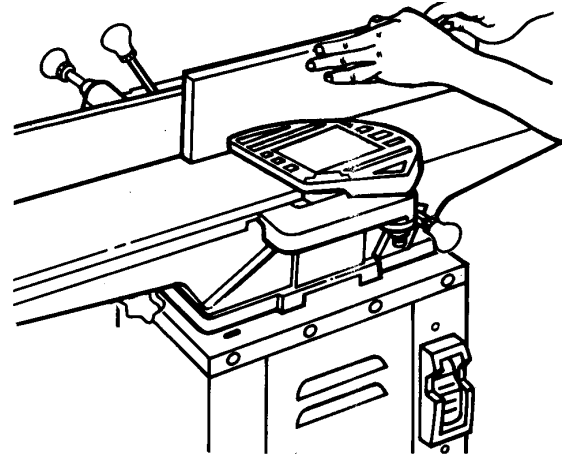
Planing on a jointer will not necessarily make the face that is planed square or parallel to any other surface. Planing on a jointer only smooths and flattens. If you are planing and jointing a board, the planing operation should be performed first. This allows the jointed edge to be cut square to the face which was previously planed flat and smooth.



Jointing

Jointing is the removal of wood along the edge of a piece of wood so as to make that edge straight, smooth and square to the wood face which is against the fence.

To ensure a square cut, the workpiece face must be held flat against the fence throughout the entire cut.



Jointing Without Push Blocks

Beveling/Chamfering

Adjust the fence to the desired angle. Lock fence in position using fence tilt knob and fence sliding knob.

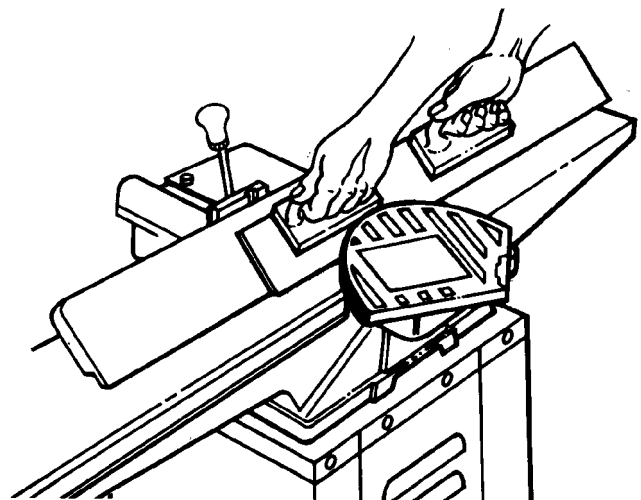
WARNING: Always use push blocks when beveling or chamfering.

- Adjust fence to desired angle. Lock fence lock knob and sliding guard knob.
- Make a test pass to assure you have control of the workpiece.

NOTE: Removing only the corner on the edge of a board is known as **chamfering** while **beveling** is removing the corner or the edge of the board down to the board's surface.

Normally a chamfer is made with one cut and only the corner of the wood is cut off. Therefore, a cut deeper than 1/16 of an inch may be made.

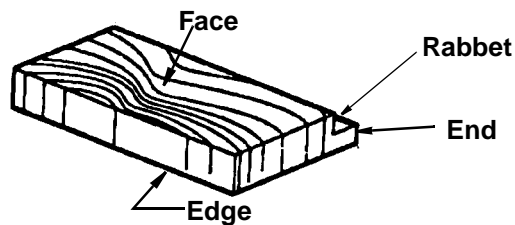
WARNING: Do not contact the cutting knives or the guard with the push-blocks.



Basic Jointer/Planer Cutting Operations (continued)

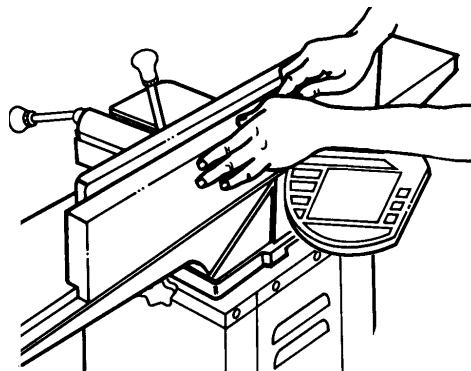
Rabbeting

Rabbeting is very similar to jointing except that only part of the edge is jointed. Do not remove the guard for rabbeting. To rabbet hold the workpiece firmly against the fence. Do not make cuts greater than 1/8". To make a deeper rabbet, make cuts in 1/8" deep increments. Because the workpiece is supported by the outfeed table during a rabbet cut, the infeed table must be lowered after each pass.



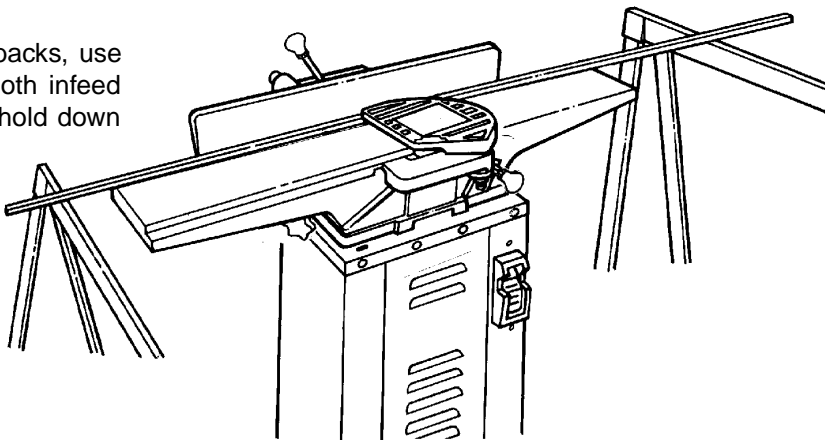
Stop Pin Operation

A stop pin (item #13 page 20) is supplied to prevent against planing or jointing more than 1/8" depth of cut. Planing and jointing operations greater than 1/8" per pass are not recommended. Rabbeting operations greater than 1/8" can be performed by pulling the stop pin out and lowering the infeed table in 1/8" increments. The pin automatically resets when you return to the 0" to 1/8" depth of cut range. Never cut a full 1/2" rabbet in one cut. Cut in 1/8" depth increments until your full depth is acquired.



Support Long Workpieces

To reduce the risk of injury from slips or kickbacks, use extra supports (tables, saw horses, etc.) at both infeed and outfeed ends if your workpiece is hard to hold down to the table.



Using the Hold-Down/Push-Blocks

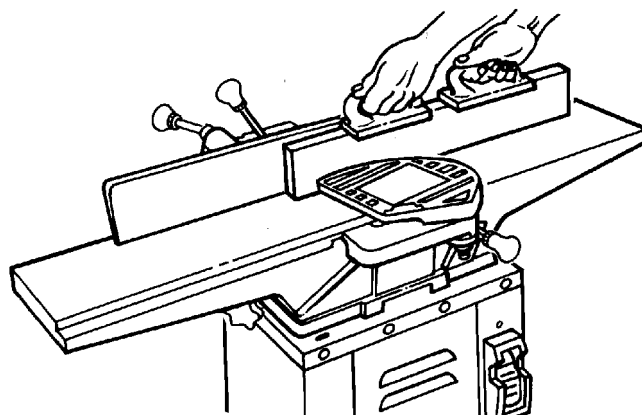
Always use the hold-down/push-blocks whenever possible when jointing or rabbeting wood.

Grasp the hold-down/push-blocks firmly with the fingers close together and wrapped around the handle. Position the hold-down/push-blocks flat, on top of workpiece and push the workpiece down against the table. This helps to provide a quality cut and minimize the chance of a kickback.

Hold-down pressure must also be sufficient to prevent hold-down/push-block from sliding or slipping on the top face of workpiece when advancing workpiece over cutterhead.

Use a hand-over-hand motion of the hold-down/push-blocks, being careful to maintain control over the workpiece at all times.

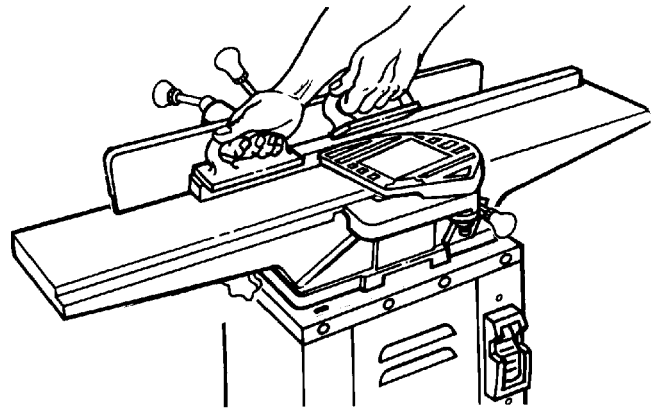
This means that once the workpiece has been fed past the cutterhead onto the outfeed table, one hold-down/push-block must always maintain contact of workpiece with outfeed table.



WARNING: If the hold-down/push-blocks tend to slip while feeding, clean rubber surface immediately with sandpaper.

When planing wood between 1/2 inch and 3/4 of an inch thick and narrower than the hold-down/push-block, tilt the hold-down/push-block so that it clears the tip of the cutter guard while feeding.

Never plane wood that is thinner than 1/2 inch. It is apt to split or shatter and thus has a greater tendency to kick-back.



Sliding Fence Operation

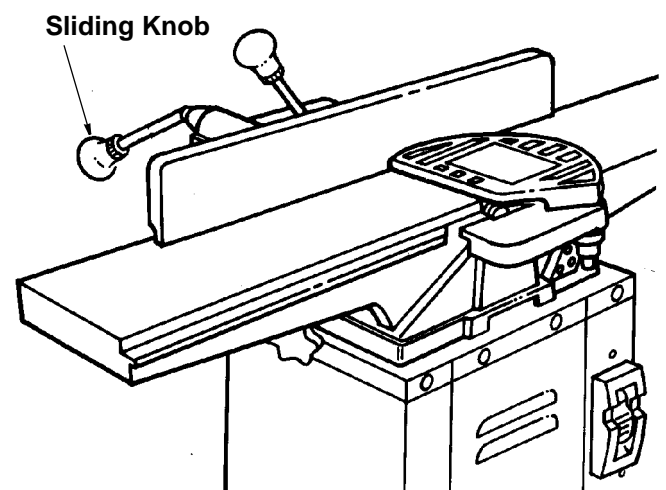
WARNING: Moving parts can injure. Turn jointer/planer off and wait for all parts to stop, before adjusting fence.

When you are not cutting at full width of cut the fence can be moved across the jointer/planer to take full advantage of the “sharpness” of the blades.

When blades are new or freshly sharpened the fence should be positioned to the extreme rear of outfeed and infeed tables but not beyond the end of the blades.

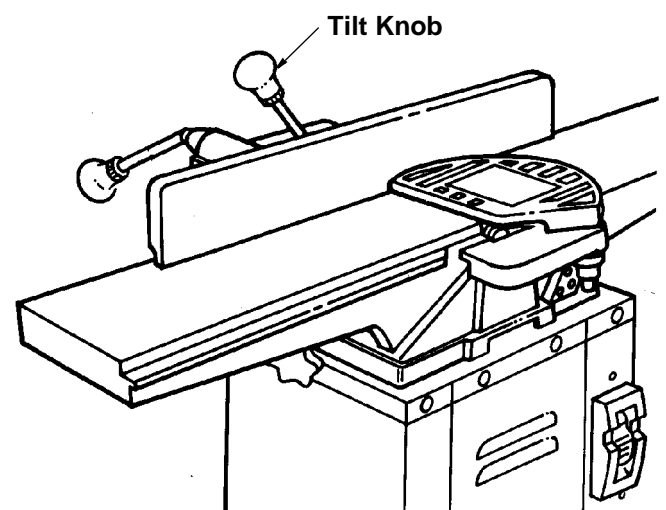
Most of the cutting (usually jointing) will be done with the fence in this position. As the blades become dull, the fence can be moved toward the guard where the blades are sharper.

To move the fence, turn jointer/planer off, loosen Sliding Fence Knob and slide the fence to the desired position.



Fence Tilt Operation

- Loosen Tilt Fence Knob.
- Move fence to desired angle.
- Tighten knob.



Maintenance and Lubrication

Maintenance

Do not allow pitch to accumulate on the tables, the fence, the cutter guard, the cutterhead or the knives. Clean them with an appropriate solvent.

Apply a thin coat of paste type wax to the tables and the fence so that the wood slides easily while feeding. This also deters rusting.

Do not allow chips to accumulate on the underside of the jointer/planer.

If power cord is worn, cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately.

Disassembly of the motor should only be done by an Authorized Service Center. Disregarding this may void your tools warranty.

NOTE: The speed of this motor cannot be regulated or changed.

Motors used on woodworking tools are particularly susceptible to the accumulation of sawdust and wood chips and should be blown out or “vacuumed” frequently to prevent interference with normal motor ventilation.

Lubrication

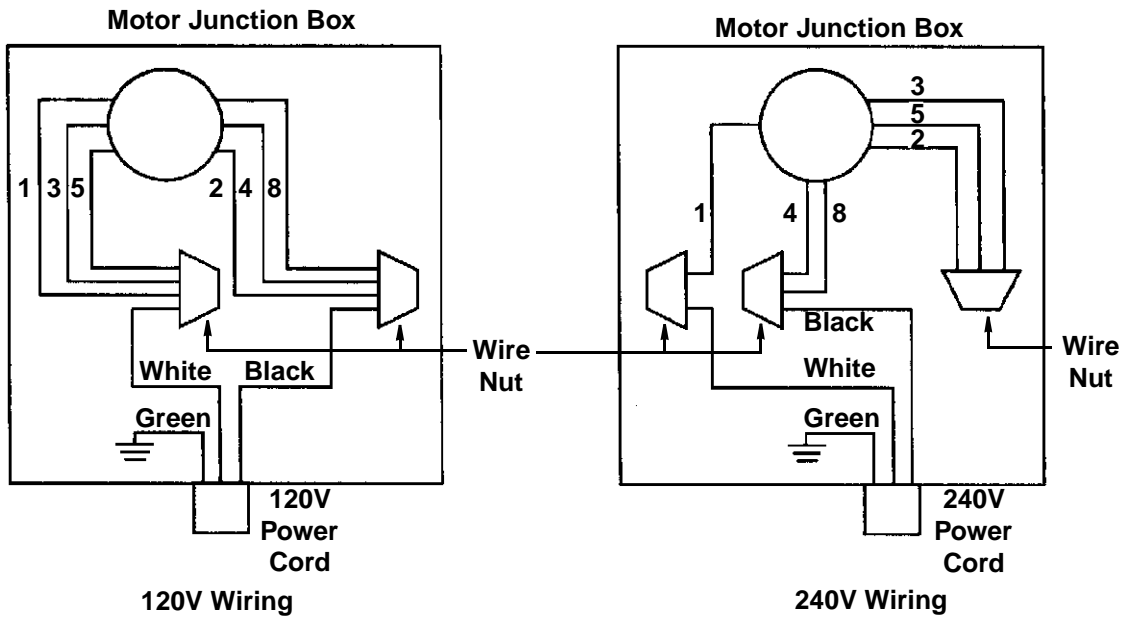
WARNING: Unplug the jointer/planer. Unit could start suddenly. You could be badly hurt.

The ball bearings in this machine are packed with grease at the factory. They required no further lubrication.

The following parts should be oiled occasionally with SAE No. 20 or No. 30 engine oil.

1. Dovetail spacer and dovetail slide.
2. Elevation screw (first clean if necessary).

Wiring Diagram



Troubleshooting Guide

WARNING: For your own safety, turn switch “OFF” and remove plug from power source outlet before troubleshooting your jointer/planer

General

Trouble	Probable Cause	Remedy
Motor will not run	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defective On-Off switch Defective capacitor Defective motor 2. Low line voltage 3. Belt tension too high 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult an Authorized Service Center. Any attempt to repair this electrical device may create a hazard unless repair is done by a qualified service technician. Repair service is available at your nearest Authorized Service Center. 2. See “Troubleshooting (Motor)” section. 3. Adjust belt tension
Wood strikes outfeed table after passing over cutterhead	Outfeed table improperly adjusted above cutter blades	Readjust table, see “Outfeed Table Adjustment” section
Ripples on planed surface Kickbacks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One blade set higher than other 2. Feeding wood too fast 3. Cutting blades are set too high above outfeed table, or they are not leveled with outfeed table 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Readjust blades, see “Maintenance” section 2. Feed wood slower 3. Readjust blades, see “Maintenance” section
Planed surface not straight	Outfeed table out of adjustment	Readjust table, see “Outfeed Table Adjustment” section
Excessive gouging at end of cut	Outfeed table set too low	Readjust table, see “Outfeed Table Adjustment” section
90° and 45° cuts inaccurate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fence stops not adjusted properly 2. Fence bottom not even with outfeed table due to wood chips under fence 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Readjust fence stops, see “Getting to Know Your Jointer/Planer” section 2. Clean wood chips from underside of fence
Infeed or outfeed table loose	1. Loose gib	1. Tighten gibs
Cutter guard does not function properly	1. Return spring broken, or spring needs adjustment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult an Authorized Service Center immediately if broken. 2. Adjust spring.

Motor

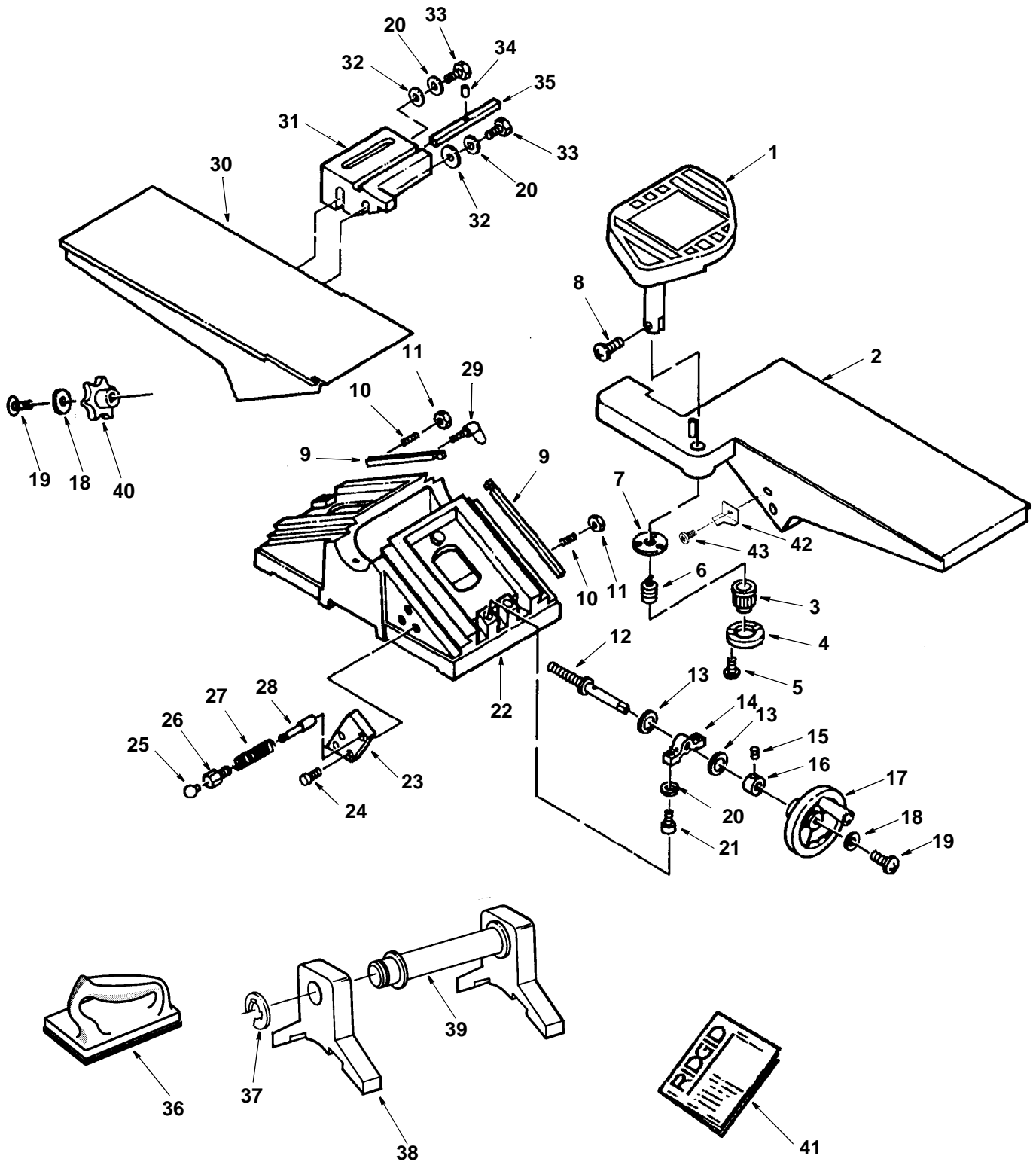
NOTE: Motors used on wood working tools are particularly susceptible to the accumulation of sawdust and wood chips and should be blown out or “vacuumed” frequently to prevent interference with normal motor ventilation.

Trouble	Probable Cause	Remedy
Excessive noise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor 2. Pulley set screw is loose. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have motor checked by qualified service technician. Repair service is available at your nearest Authorized Service Center. 2. Tighten set screw.
<p>Motor fails to develop full power. NOTE: Low voltage (Power output of motor decreases in voltage at motor terminals. For example, a reduction of 10% in voltage causes a reduction of 19% in maximum power output of which the motor is capable, and a reduction of 20% in voltage causes a reduction of 36% in maximum power output.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Circuit overloaded with lights, appliances and other motors. 2. Undersize wires or circuit too long. 3. General overloading of power company facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not use other appliances or motors on same circuit when using the jointer. 2. Increase wire sizes, or reduce length of wiring. See “Motor Specifications and Electrical Requirements” section. 3. Request a voltage check from the power company.
<p>Motor starts slowly or fails to come to full speed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Windings burned out or open. 2. Drive belt tension too high. 3. Defective start capacitor 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have motor repaired or replaced 2. Adjust belt tension 3. Have start capacitor replaced
<p>Motor overheats</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor overloaded 2. Improper cooling. (Air circulation restricted through motor due to sawdust accumulating inside of motor.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed work slower into blade. 2. Clean out sawdust to provide normal air circulation through motor. See “Maintenance and Lubrication” section.
<p>Motor stalls (resulting in blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voltage too low to permit motor to reach operating speed. 2. Fuses or circuit breakers do not have sufficient capacity. 3. Circuit overloaded with lights, appliances and other motors. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request voltage check from the power company 2. Install proper size fuses or circuit breakers. See “Electrical Connection” section 3. Do not use other appliances or motors on same circuit when using the jointer.
<p>Frequent opening of fuses or circuit breakers</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor overloaded 2. Fuses or circuit breakers do not have sufficient capacity. 3. Circuit overloaded with lights, appliances and other motors. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed work slower 2. Install proper size fuses or circuit breakers. See “Electrical Connection” section 3. Do not use other appliances or motors on same circuit when using the jointer.

Parts List for RIDGID 6-1/8" Jointer/Planer Model No. JP06000

RIDGID parts are available on-line at www.ridgidparts.com

Figure 1



Parts List for RIDGID 6-1/8" Jointer/Planer

Model No. JP06000

RIDGID parts are available on-line at www.ridgidparts.com

Figure 1

Always order by Part Number - Not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	826655	Guard Cutter
2	824854-1	Table Infeed
3	824867	Knob
4	824866	Retainer Knob
5	*	Screw Pan Hd 8/32 x 5/8
6	824868	Spring
7	824865	Retainer
8	*	Screw Pan Hd M5 x 0.8-10
9	824856	Gib
10	160033-4	Screw Set 1/4-20 x 1
11	*	Nut Hex 1/4-20
12	824859	Screw Elevation
13	824860	Washer Brass
14	824858	Clamp
15	*	Screw Set 1/4-20 x 3/8
16	824861	Collar
17	826524	Handwheel
18	*	Washer 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/32
19	*	Screw Pan Hd 1/4-20 x 1/2
20	*	Lockwasher 8mm
21	141594-13	Screw Cap 5/16-18 x 1-1/4
22	824853-1	Base

Key No.	Part No.	Description
22	824853-1	Base
23	824871-1	Block Stop Pin
24	*	Screw Cap 5/16-18 x 3/4
25	826529	Knob Plunger
26	824873	Housing Plunger
27	824872	Spring
28	824874	Plunger
29	824857	Screw Wing 1/4-20 x 1
30	824855-1	Table Outfeed
31	824862-1	Holder
32	824863	Washer 3/8 x 20mm x 3mm
33	*	Screw Hex Hd 3/8-16 x 1-1/4
34	813249-106	Pin Roll 4mm x 20mm
35	824864	Key
36	AC8601	† Push Block
37	820632-2	Ring, Retaining
38	824925	Gauge, Knife
39	824926	Rod Knife Gauge
40	826523	Knob Outfeed
41	SP6173	Owners Manual
42	826644	Pointer
43	824082	Screw Pan Hd. 3/16-24 x 1/4

* Standard hardware item, may be purchased locally

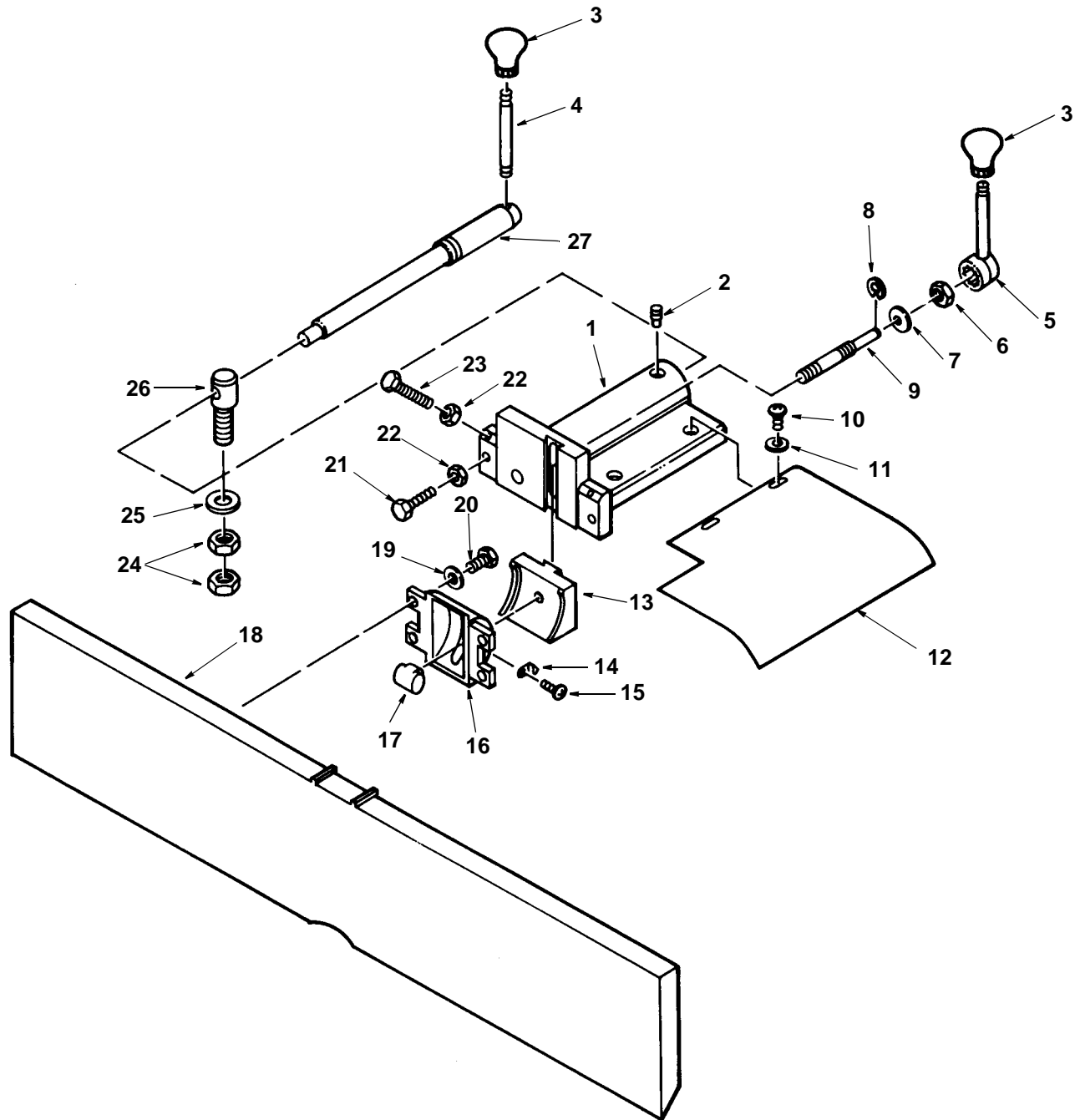
† These replacement parts are available where you purchased your jointer.

Parts List for RIDGID 6-1/8" Jointer/Planer

Model No. JP06000

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Figure 2



Repair Parts

Parts List for RIDGID 6-1/8" Jointer/Planer

Model No. JP06000

RIDGID parts are available on-line at www.ridgidparts.com

Figure 2

Always order by Part Number - Not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	824895-1	Slide Fence
2	102817	Screw Set Dog Point 1/4-20 x 1/2
3	826527	Knob
4	824899	Rod Knob
5	824896	Knob, Nut
6	*	Nut Hex 3/8-16
7	*	Washer 3/8 x 3/4 x 3/32
8	820632-3	Ring Retaining 6mm
9	824894	Rod Bevel Lock
10	*	Screw Pan Hd 1/4-20 x 1/2
11	*	Washer 17/64 5/8 x 1/32
12	824921-1	Guard Rear
13	824889	Bracket Trunnion
14	826643	Pointer

Key No.	Part No.	Description
15	824082	Screw Pan Hd 3/16-24 x 1/4
16	824884	Trunnion
17	824893	Nut Bevel Lock
18	824882-1	Fence
19	*	Washer 5/16
20	*	Screw Hex Hd 5/16-18 x 5/8
21	*	Screw Hex Hd 5/16-18 x 1
22	*	Nut Hex 5/16-18
23	*	Screw Hex 5/16-18 x1-3/4
24	*	Nut Hex 1/2-20
25	*	Washer 1/2 x 1-1/8 x 3/32
26	824898	Bolt Clamp
27	824897	Shaft Lock

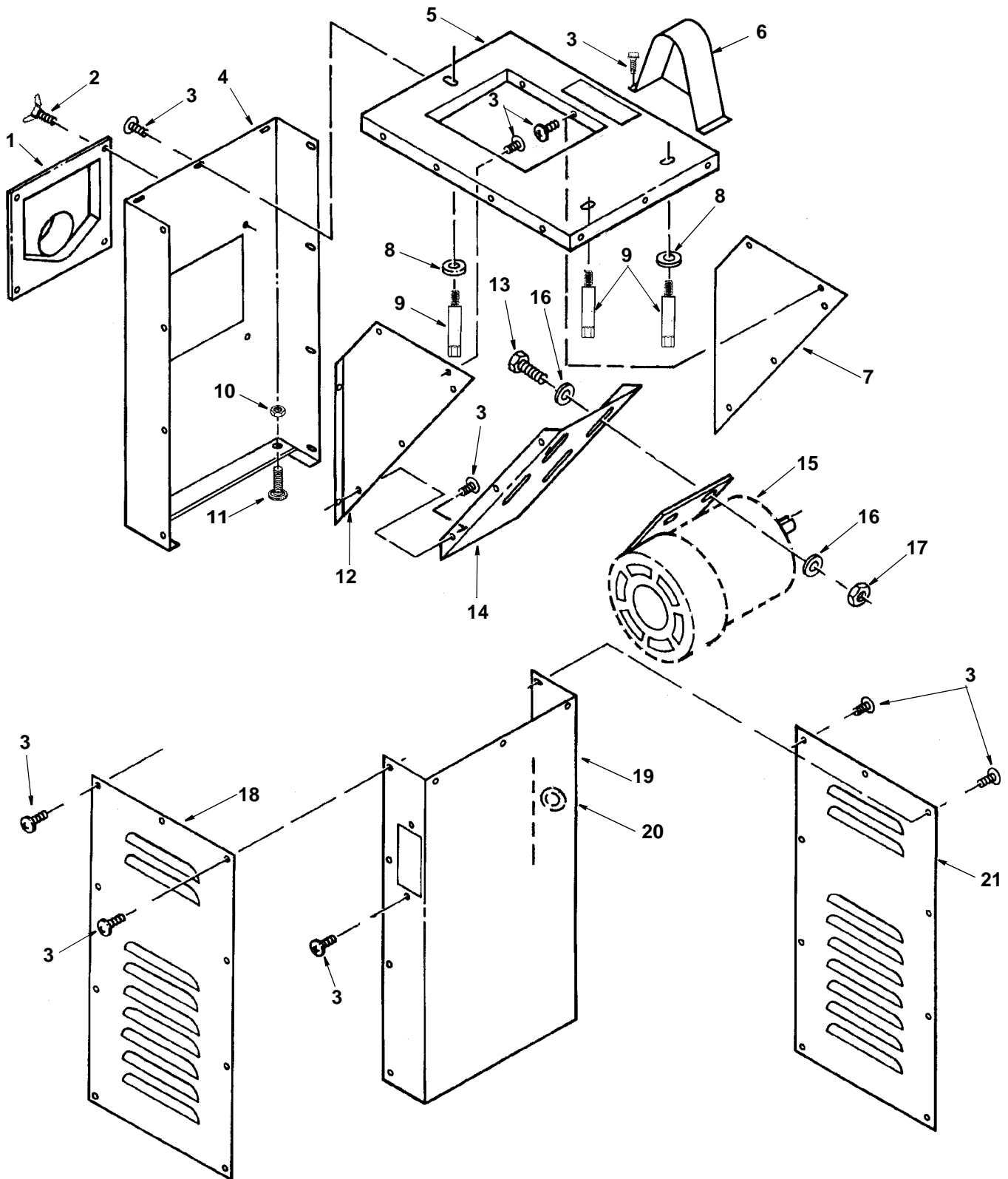
* Standard hardware item, may be purchased locally

Repair Parts

Parts List for RIDGID 6-1/8" Jointer/Planer Model No. JP06000

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Figure 3



Repair Parts

Parts List for RIDGID 6-1/8" Jointer/Planer

Model No. JP06000

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Figure 3

Always order by Part Number - Not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	826522	Chute Dust
2	*	Screw Wing 1/4-20 x 5/8
3	826658	Screw Pan Cr Serr 3/16-24 x 3/8
4	826639	Panel Left Side
5	826645	Panel Top
6	826659	Guard Pulley
7	826647	Stiffener Rear
8	*	Lockwasher 10mm
9	826680	Stud Mounting
10	*	Nut Hex 3/8
11	803835-1	Foot Leveling

Key No.	Part No.	Description
12	826646	Stiffener Front
13	*	Bolt Hex 5/16-18 x 3/4
14	826648	Bracket Motor
15	See Fig. 5	Motor Asm
16	*	Washer 5/16
17	*	Nut Hex 5/16-18
18	826649	Panel Front
19	826652	Panel Right Side
20	824909	Grommet
21	826650	Panel Rear

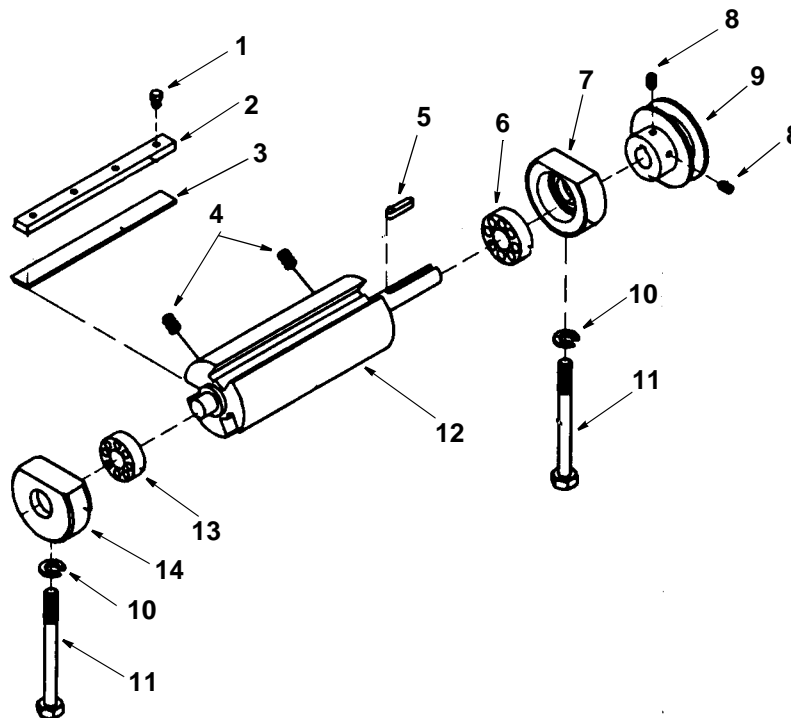
* Standard hardware item, may be purchased locally

Parts List for RIDGID 6-1/8" Jointer/Planer

Model No. JP06000

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Figure 4



Always order by Part Number - Not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	824886	Screw 1/4-28 x 7mm
2	824885	Wedge
3	AC8600	† Blade
4	824883	Spring
5	818654-7	Key
6	820722-5	Bearing
7	824881-1	Support Bearing

Key No.	Part No.	Description
8	*	Soc Set Screw 1/4-20 x 3/8
9	824888	Pulley
10	*	Lockwasher M10
11	824890	Screw Hex 3/8-24 x 3-1/2
12	824880	Cutter head
13	820722-6	Bearing
14	824879-1	Support Bearing

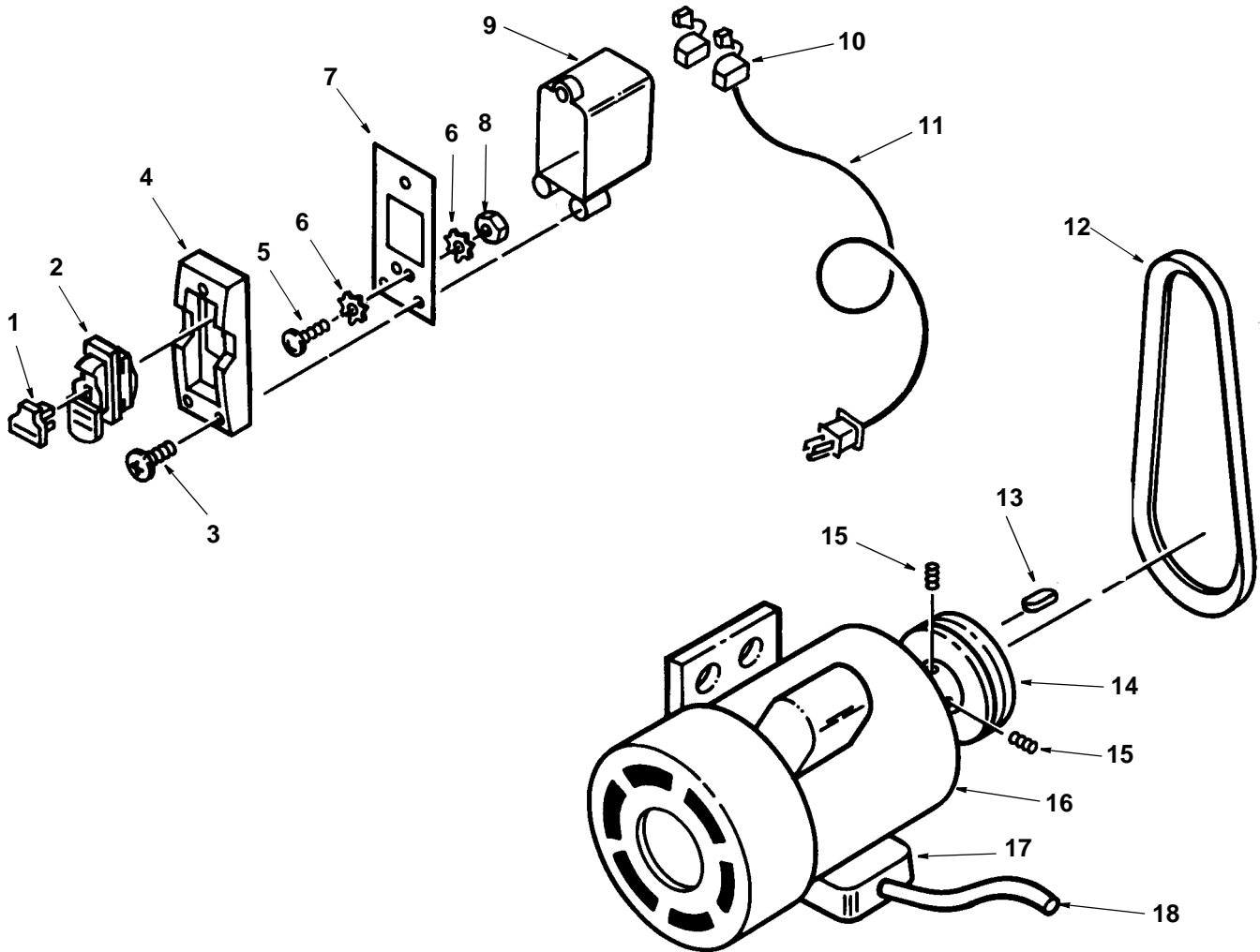
† These parts are available where you purchased your jointer.

Repair Parts

Parts List for RIDGID 6-1/8" Jointer/Planer Model No. JP06000

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Figure 5

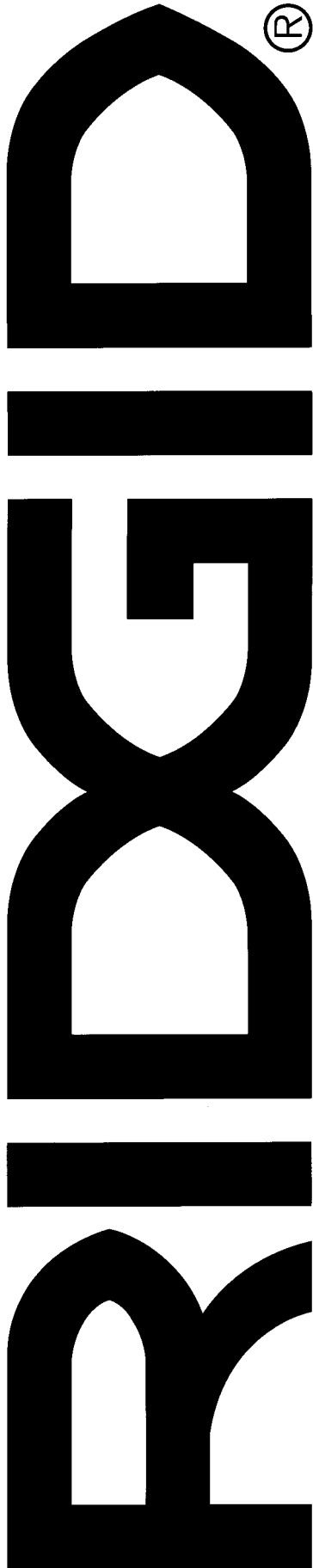


Always order by Part Number - Not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	826122	Key Switch
2	826123	Switch Locking
3	*	Screw Ty AB M4 x 1.6-18
4	826395	Bezel Switch
5	*	Screw Pan Hd #8-32 x 3/8
6	*	Lockwasher #8
7	826653	Plate Switch Bezel
8	*	Nut #8-32
9	824914	Box Switch

Key No.	Part No.	Description
10	169123-15	Strain Relief 6P3-4
11	824911-1	Cord w/Plug
12	817393-7	V-Belt A-36
13	818654-8	Key
14	824931	Pulley
15	*	Screw Set 1/4-20 x 3/8
16	826660	Motor
17	69164	Strain Relief 6N3-4
18	824915-1	Cord Motor

* Standard hardware item, may be purchased locally



Lifetime Warranty On RIDGID Tools

The RIDGID REPUTATION is the result of the consistent product quality and years of pride in workmanship. Rigorous checks and controls from raw materials to packaged products insure product confidence widely accepted as the mark of the professional trades. Therefore, RIDGID covers its products with a LIFETIME WARRANTY against defects in material or workmanship. To take advantage of this warranty, the complete product must be delivered prepaid to any RIDGID AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTER. Obviously, failures due to misuse, abuse or normal wear and tear are not covered by this warranty. NO OTHER WARRANTY, WRITTEN OR ORAL, APPLIES. No employee, agent, dealer or other person is authorized to give any warranty on behalf of RIDGID Power Tools, Emerson Electric Co. Warranted products will be repaired or replaced, at our option, at no charge to you and returned to you via prepaid transportation. Such replacement or repair is the exclusive remedy available from RIDGID Power Tools, Emerson Electric Co. Emerson Electric Co. is not liable for damage of any sort, including incidental and consequential damages. Some U.S.A. states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other rights which vary from state to state.

Stock No. JP0600
Model No. JP06000

Model and serial numbers may be found on a plate attached to the base.

You should record both model and serial number in a safe place for future use.

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?
CALL 1-800-4-RIDGID
www.ridgidwoodworking.com



RIDGID Power Tools
Emerson Electric Co.