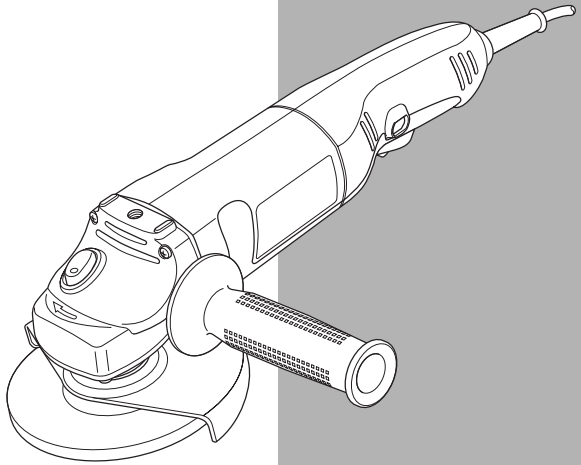


PORTER CABLE®

4-1/2 inch (114mm)
Angle Grinder



Instruction manual

CATALOG NUMBER
PC750AG

General Power Tool Safety Warnings

⚠️ WARNING: Read all safety warnings and instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

The term “power tool” in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

1) Work area safety

- a) **Keep work area clean and well lit.** *Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.*
- b) **Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust.** *Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.*
- c) **Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool.** *Distractions can cause you to lose control*

2) Electrical safety

- a) **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** *Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock*
- b) **Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** *There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.*
- c) **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** *Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock*
- d) **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts.** *Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.*
- e) **When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.** *Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.*
- f) **If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply.** *Use of a GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.*

3) Personal safety

- a) **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.** *A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.*
- b) **Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** *Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.*
- c) **Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.** *Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energizing power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.*
- d) **Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on.** *A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.*
- e) **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** *This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.*
- f) **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts.** *Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.*
- g) **If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection**

facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. *Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.*

4) Power tool use and care

- a) **Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.** *The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.*
- b) **Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** *Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.*
- c) **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** *Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.*
- d) **Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool.** *Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.*
- e) **Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** *Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.*
- f) **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** *Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.*
- g) **Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc., in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** *Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.*

5) Battery tool use and care

- a) **Recharge only with the charger specified by the manufacturer.** *A charger that is suitable for one type of battery pack may create a risk of fire when used with another battery pack.*
- b) **Use power tools only with specifically designated battery packs.** *Use of any other battery packs may create a risk of injury and fire.*
- c) **When battery pack is not in use, keep it away from other metal objects like paper clips, coins, keys, nails, screws, or other small metal objects that can make a connection from one terminal to another.** *Shorting the battery terminals together may cause burns or a fire.*
- d) **Under abusive conditions, liquid may be ejected from the battery, avoid contact. If contact accidentally occurs, flush with water. If liquid contacts eyes, additionally seek medical help.** *Liquid ejected from the battery may cause irritation or burns.*

6) Service

- a) **Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts.** *This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.*

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL OPERATIONS

Safety Warnings Common for Grinding, Sanding, Wire Brushing, or Abrasive, Cutting-Off Operations

- a) **This power tool is intended to function as a grinder, sander, wire brush, or cut-off tool. Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool.** Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.
- b) **Do not use accessories which are not specifically designed and recommended by the tool manufacturer.** Just because the accessory can be attached to your power tool, it does not assure safe operation.
- c) **The rated speed of the accessory must be at least equal to the maximum speed marked on the power tool.** Accessories running faster than their rated

speed can break and fly apart.

- d) The outside diameter and the thickness of your accessory must be within the capacity rating of your power tool.** Incorrectly sized accessories cannot be adequately guarded or controlled.
- e) The arbor size of wheels, flanges, backing pads or any other accessory must properly fit the spindle of the power tool.** Accessories with arbor holes that do not match the mounting hardware of the power tool will run out of balance, vibrate excessively and may cause loss of control.
- f) Do not use a damaged accessory. Before each use inspect the accessory such as abrasive wheel for chips and cracks, backing pad for cracks, tear or excess wear, wire brush for loose or cracked wires. If power tool or accessory is dropped, inspect for damage or install an undamaged accessory. After inspecting and installing an accessory, position yourself and bystanders away from the plane of the rotating accessory and run the power tool at maximum no-load speed for one minute.** Damaged accessories will normally break apart during this test time.
- g) Wear personal protective equipment. Depending on application, use face shield, safety goggles or safety glasses. As appropriate, wear dust mask, hearing protectors, gloves and work shop apron capable of stopping small abrasive or workpiece fragments.** The eye protection must be capable of stopping flying debris generated by various operations. The dust mask or respirator must be capable of filtering particles generated by your operation. Prolonged exposure to high intensity noise may cause hearing loss.
- h) Keep bystanders a safe distance away from work area. Anyone entering the work area must wear personal protective equipment.** Fragments of workpiece or of a broken accessory may fly away and cause injury beyond immediate area of operation.
- i) Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces only, when performing an operation where the cutting accessory may contact hidden wiring or its own cord.** Cutting accessory contacting a “live” wire may make exposed metal parts of the power tool “live” and shock the operator.
- j) Position the cord clear of the spinning accessory.** If you lose control, the cord may be cut or snagged and your hand or arm may be pulled into the spinning accessory.
- k) Never lay the power tool down until the accessory has come to a complete stop.** The spinning accessory may grab the surface and pull the power tool out of your control.
- l) Do not run the power tool while carrying it at your side.** Accidental contact with the spinning accessory could snag your clothing, pulling the accessory into your body.
- m) Regularly clean the power tool’s air vents.** The motor’s fan will draw the dust inside the housing and excessive accumulation of powdered metal may cause electrical hazards.
- n) Do not operate the power tool near flammable materials.** Sparks could ignite these materials.
- o) Do not use accessories that require liquid coolants.** Using water or other liquid coolants may result in electrocution or shock.
- p) Do not use Type 11 (flaring cup) wheels on this tool.** Using inappropriate accessories can result in injury.
- q) Always use side handle. Tighten the handle securely.** The side handle should always be used to maintain control of the tool at all times.

CAUSES AND OPERATOR PREVENTION OF KICKBACK

Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched or snagged rotating wheel, backing pad, brush or any other accessory. Pinching or snagging causes rapid stalling of the rotating accessory which in turn causes the uncontrolled power tool to be forced in the direction opposite of the accessory’s rotation at the point of the binding.

For example, if an abrasive wheel is snagged or pinched by the workpiece, the edge of the wheel that is entering into the pinch point can dig into the surface of the material causing the wheel to climb out or kick out. The wheel may either

jump toward or away from the operator, depending on direction of the wheel's movement at the point of pinching. Abrasive wheels may also break under these conditions.

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

- a) **Maintain a firm grip on the power tool and position your body and arm to allow you to resist kickback forces. Always use auxiliary handle, if provided, for maximum control over kickback or torque reaction during start up.** The operator can control torque reaction or kickback forces, if proper precautions are taken.
- b) **Never place your hand near the rotating accessory.** Accessory may kickback over your hand.
- c) **Do not position your body in the area where power tool will move if kickback occurs.** Kickback will propel the tool in direction opposite to the wheel's movement at the point of snagging.
- d) **Use special care when working corners, sharp edges etc. Avoid bouncing and snagging the accessory.** Corners, sharp edges or bouncing have a tendency to snag the rotating accessory and cause loss of control or kickback.
- e) **Do not attach a saw chain woodcarving blade or toothed saw blade.** Such blades create frequent kickback and loss of control.

Safety Warnings Specific for Grinding and Abrasive Cutting-Off Operations

- a) **Use only wheel types that are recommended for your power tool and the specific guard designed for the selected wheel.** Wheels for which the power tool was not designed cannot be adequately guarded and are unsafe.
- b) **The guard must be securely attached to the power tool and positioned for maximum safety, so the least amount of wheel is exposed towards the operator.** The guard helps to protect operator from broken wheel fragments and accidental contact with wheel.
- c) **Wheels must be used only for recommended applications. For example: do not grind with the side of cut-off wheel.** Abrasive cut-off wheels are intended for peripheral grinding, side forces applied to these wheels may cause them to shatter.
- d) **Always use undamaged wheel flanges that are of correct size and shape for your selected wheel.** Proper wheel flanges support the wheel thus reducing the possibility of wheel breakage. Flanges for cut-off wheels may be different from grinding wheel flanges.
- e) **Do not use worn down wheels from larger power tools.** Wheel intended for larger power tool is not suitable for the higher speed of a smaller tool and may burst.

Additional Safety Warnings Specific for Abrasive Cutting-Off Operation

- a) **Do not "jam" the cut-off wheel or apply excessive pressure. Do not attempt to make an excessive depth of cut.** Over stressing the wheel increases the loading and susceptibility to twisting or binding of the wheel in the cut and the possibility of kickback or wheel breakage.
- b) **Do not position your body in line with and behind the rotating wheel.** When the wheel, at the point of operation, is moving away from your body, the possible kickback may propel the spinning wheel and the power tool directly at you.
- c) **When wheel is binding or when interrupting a cut for any reason, switch off the power tool and hold the power tool motionless until the wheel comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the cut-off wheel from the cut while the wheel is in motion otherwise kickback may occur.** Investigate and take corrective action to eliminate the cause of wheel binding.
- d) **Do not restart the cutting operation in the workpiece. Let the wheel reach full speed and carefully reenter the cut.** The wheel may bind, walk up or kickback if the power tool is restarted in the workpiece.
- e) **Support panels or any oversized workpiece to minimize the risk of wheel pinching and kickback.** Large workpieces tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the workpiece near the line of cut and near the

edge of the workpiece on both sides of the wheel.

- f) **Use extra caution when making a “pocket cut” into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding wheel may cut gas or water pipes, electrical wiring or objects that can cause kickback.

SAFETY WARNINGS SPECIFIC FOR SANDING OPERATIONS

- a) **Do not use excessively oversized sanding disc paper. Follow manufacturers recommendations, when selecting sanding paper.** Larger sanding paper extending beyond the sanding pad presents a laceration hazard and may cause snagging, tearing of the disc or kickback.

SAFETY WARNINGS SPECIFIC FOR WIRE BRUSHING OPERATIONS

- a) **Be aware that wire bristles are thrown by the brush even during ordinary operation. Do not overstress the wires by applying excessive load to the brush.** The wire bristles can easily penetrate light clothing and/or skin.
- b) **If the use of a guard is recommended for wire brushing, do not allow any interference of the wire wheel or brush with the guard.** Wire wheel or brush may expand in diameter due to work and centrifugal forces.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY INFORMATION

- Do not use Type 1 flat cut-off abrasive or diamond wheels without proper guard. (Guard not included with unit.)

⚠️WARNING: **ALWAYS** use safety glasses. *Everyday eyeglasses are NOT safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. ALWAYS WEAR CERTIFIED SAFETY EQUIPMENT:*

- ANSI Z87.1 eye protection (CAN/CSA Z94.3),
- ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) hearing protection,
- NIOSH/OSHA/MSHA respiratory protection.

⚠️WARNING: **Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:**

- lead from lead-based paints,
- crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
- arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

- **Avoid prolonged contact with dust from power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities. Wear protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water.** *Allowing dust to get into your mouth, eyes, or lay on the skin may promote absorption of harmful chemicals.*

⚠️WARNING: **Use of this tool can generate and/or disperse dust, which may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury.** *Always use NIOSH/OSHA approved respiratory protection appropriate for the dust exposure. Direct particles away from face and body.*

⚠️WARNING: **Always wear proper personal hearing protection that conforms to ANSI S12.6 (S3.19) during use.** Under some conditions and duration of use, noise from this product may contribute to hearing loss.

⚠️WARNING: **Always use eye protection.** All users and bystanders must wear eye protection that conforms to ANSI Z87.1.

⚠️WARNING: **When not in use, place grinder on a stable surface where it will not move inadvertently, roll or cause a tripping or falling hazard.** The grinder may stand upright on the battery pack but may be easily knocked over. Serious personal injury may result.

⚠ CAUTION: To reduce the risk of personal injury, use extra care when working into a corner or edge because a sudden, sharp movement of the tool may be experienced when the wheel or other accessory contacts a secondary surface or a surface edge.

SAFETY GUIDELINES - DEFINITIONS

It is important for you to read and understand this manual. The information it contains relates to protecting YOUR SAFETY and PREVENTING PROBLEMS. The symbols below are used to help you recognize this information.

⚠ DANGER: Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

⚠ WARNING: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.

CAUTION: Used without the safety alert symbol indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.

SYMBOLS

- The label on your tool may include the following symbols. The symbols and their definitions are as follows:

<i>V</i>	<i>volts</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>amperes</i>
<i>Hz</i>	<i>hertz</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>watts</i>
<i>min</i>	<i>minutes</i>	~	<i>alternating current</i>
====	<i>direct current</i>	<i>n_o</i>	<i>no load speed</i>
Ⓜ	<i>Class I Construction</i>	⊕	<i>earthing terminal</i>
	<i>(grounded)</i>	⚠	<i>safety alert symbol</i>
▣	<i>Class II Construction</i>	.. <i>min</i> / <i>rpm</i>	<i>revolutions or reciprocation</i>
	<i>(double insulated)</i>		<i>per minute</i>

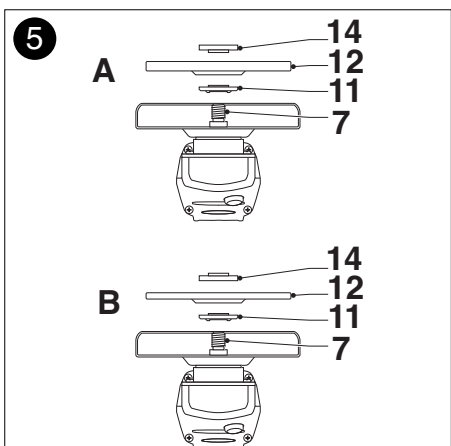
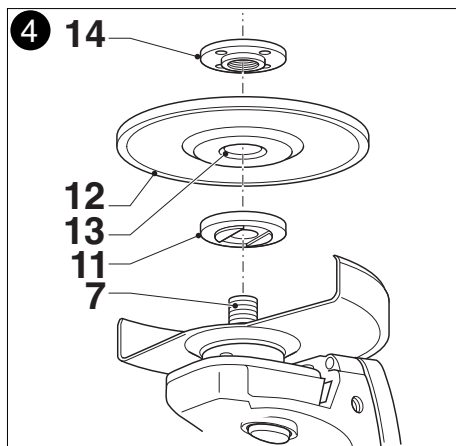
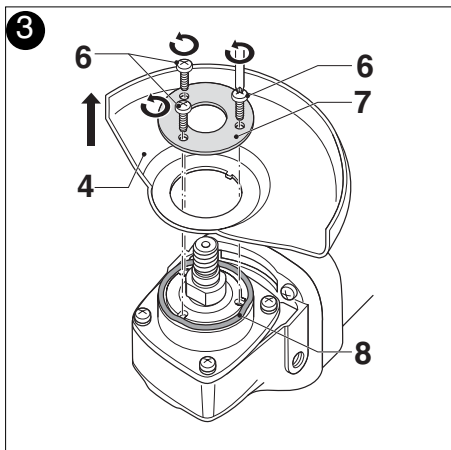
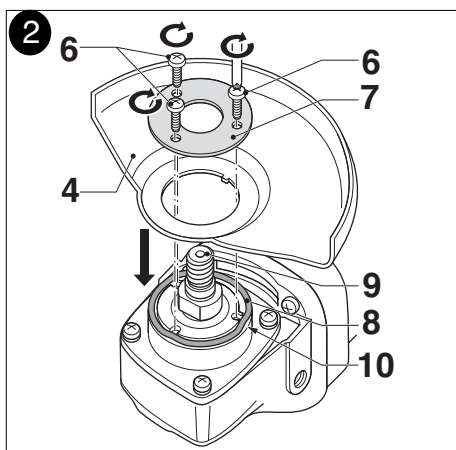
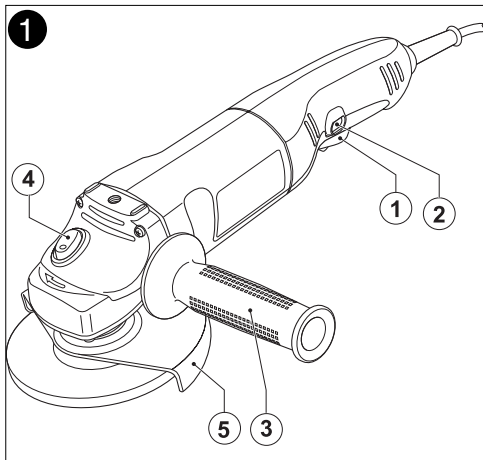
- When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gage. The smaller the gage number, the heavier the cord.

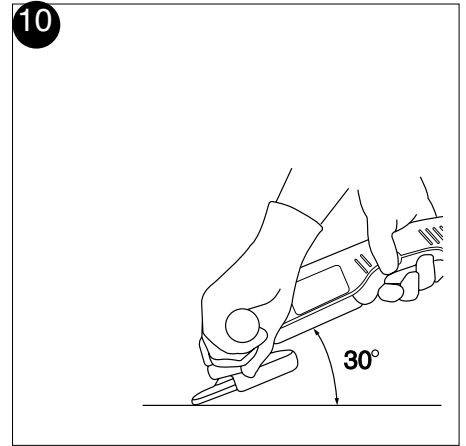
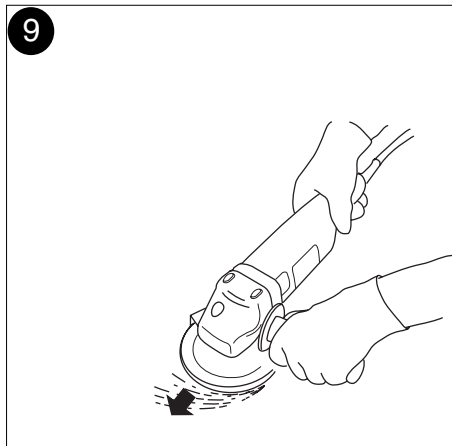
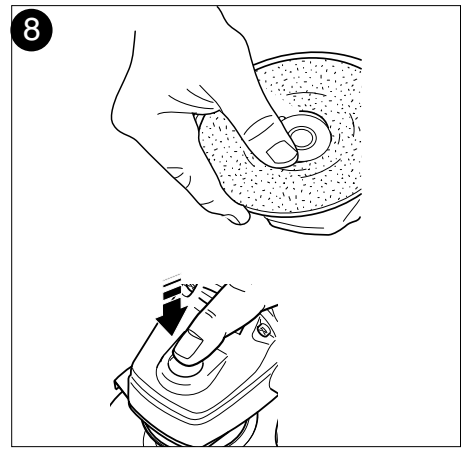
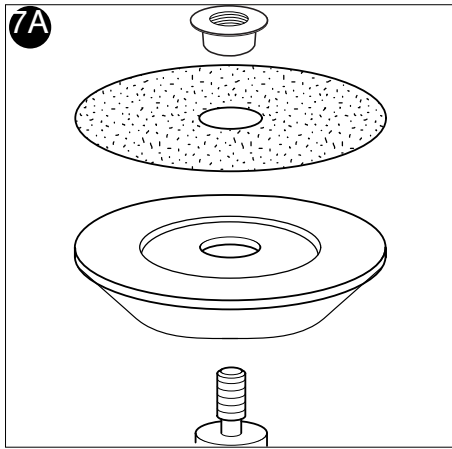
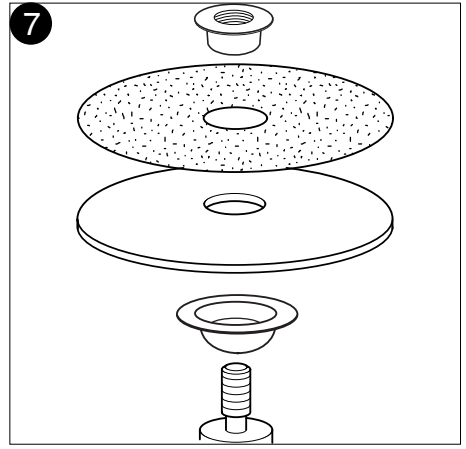
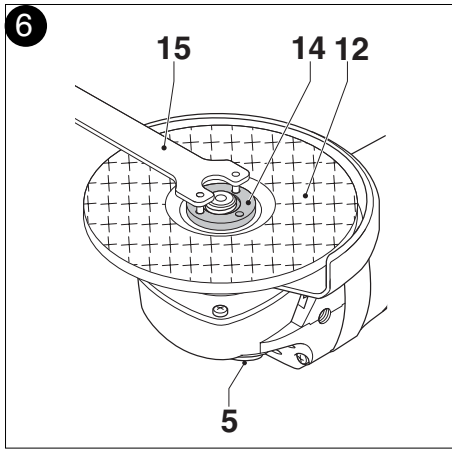
Volts	Minimum Gage for Cord Sets				
	Total Length of Cord in Feet				
120V	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	
	(0-7,6m)	(7,6-15,2m)	(15,2-30,4m)	(30,4-45,7m)	
240V	0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	
	(0-15,2m)	(15,2-30,4m)	(30,4-60,9m)	(60,9-91,4m)	
Ampere Rating		American Wire Gage			
More Than	Not more Than				
0	- 6	18	16	16	14
6	- 10	18	16	14	12
10	- 12	16	16	14	12
12	- 16	14	12	Not Recommended	

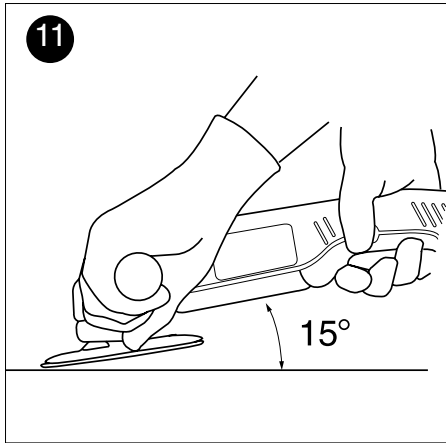
FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Figure 1

- 1. On/off switch
- 2. Lock-on button
- 3. Side handle
- 4. Spindle lock
- 5. Guard







ASSEMBLY

⚠ WARNING: To prevent accidental operation, turn off and unplug tool before performing the following operations. Failure to do this could result in serious personal injury.

ATTACHING THE WHEEL GUARD - FIG. 2

⚠ WARNING: NEVER GRIND OR BRUSH WITHOUT GUARD IN PLACE.

- Place the tool on a table, with the spindle (9) facing up.
- Place the spring washer (8) over the spindle and locate it on the shoulder (10).
- Place the guard (4) onto the tool as shown.
- Place the flange (7) over the spindle with the protruding pips towards the guard. Make sure that the holes in the flange align with the screw holes.
- Secure the flange with the screws (6). Make sure that the screws are fully tight and that the guard can be rotated.

REMOVING THE WHEEL GUARD (FOR SANDING ONLY) - FIG. 3

⚠ CAUTION: To prevent loss of control, do not set tool down until accessory has completely stopped turning.

This tool is fitted with a guard. For sanding only, you can remove the guard as follows:

- Remove the outer flange, disc and inner flange if they have been attached.
- Use a screwdriver to remove the screws (6).
- Remove the flange (7), guard (4) and spring washer (8). Store these parts carefully.

ADJUSTING THE GUARD

The guard can be rotated 90°.

- Rotate the guard as required.

FITTING THE SIDE HANDLE

- A three position auxiliary handle (3) is furnished with your grinder and can be screwed into either side of the grinder housing as well as into the top.

⚠ WARNING: This handle SHOULD BE USED AT ALL TIMES to maintain complete control of the tool. Always make sure the handle is tight.

FITTING AND REMOVING DEPRESSED CENTER WHEELS - FIG. 4 - 6

⚠ CAUTION: Never use any depressed-center wheels without the proper guard.

FITTING - FIGURE 4,5

- Fit the guard as described above.
- Place the inner flange (11) onto the spindle (7) as shown (**fig. 4**). Make sure that the

flange is correctly located on the flat sides of the spindle.

- Place the disc (12) onto the spindle (7) as shown (**fig. 4**). If the disc has a raised center (13), make sure that the raised center faces the inner flange.
- Make sure that the disc locates correctly on the inner flange.
- Place the outer flange (14) onto the spindle. When fitting a grinding disc, the raised center on the outer flange must face towards the disc (**A in fig. 5**). When fitting a cutting disc, the raised center on the outer flange must face away from the disc (**B in fig. 5**).
- Keep the spindle lock (5) depressed and tighten the outer flange using the two-pin spanner (15) (**fig. 6**).
- When using a depressed-center wheel, hold the tool so that an angle of approximately 30° exists between the wheel and the work.
- When using ready-mount or hubbed wheels, flanges are not required.

⚠WARNING: Check rated speed on depressed-center wheel. Never use a wheel with rated speed lower than the speed on the nameplate of the tool.

EDGE GRINDING

Edge grinding may be done with Type 27 depressed center wheels specifically designed for this purpose. These wheels are available locally. They must not be subject to side pressure.

⚠CAUTION: Wheels used for edge grinding may break if they bend or twist while being used for cut-off work or deep grinding. To reduce the risk of serious injury, limit the use of these wheels to shallow cutting and notching (less than 1/2 in. in depth). The open side of the guard must be positioned away from the operator.

REMOVING - FIGURE 6

- Keep the spindle lock (5) depressed and loosen the outer flange (14) using the two-pin spanner (15) (**fig. 6**).
- Remove the outer flange (14) and the disc (12).

FITTING WIRE CUP BRUSHES & STRINGER BEAD/CABLE TWIST BRUSHES

Wire brushes screw directly on the spindle of the machine without the use of flanges. When using wire brushes, thread firmly on spindle by hand.

FITTING ABRASIVE DISCS

Use an abrasive disc with a backing pad for sanding with your angle grinder.

- Remove the guard.
- Place the flange, (backing pad and abrasive disc sold separately) and outer flange on the spindle as shown in **Figure 7**. **Figure 7A** shows how to attach an abrasive disc with a rubber backing pad.
- Tighten the abrasive disc as shown in **Figure 8** by depressing the spindle lock button and turning the abrasive disc by hand.

OPERATION

⚠WARNING: Let the tool work at its own pace. Do not overload.

SWITCHING ON AND OFF

- To switch the tool on, press the on/off switch (1).
- For continuous operation, press the lock-on button (2) and release the on/off switch.
- To switch the tool off, release the on/off switch. To switch the tool off in continuous operation, press the on/off switch once more and release it.

⚠WARNING: Do not switch the tool off while under load.

OVERLOAD

Overloading will cause damage to the motor of your angle grinder. This can happen if your angle grinder is subjected to heavy use for prolonged periods of time. Do not in any circumstances, attempt to exert too much pressure on your angle grinder to speed up your work. The abrasive discs operate more efficiently when light pressure is exerted, thus avoiding a drop in the speed of your angle grinder.

SANDING

PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE WHEN SANDING PAINT

- Sanding of lead based paint is NOT RECOMMENDED due to the difficulty of controlling the contaminated dust. The greatest danger of lead poisoning is to children and pregnant women.
- Since it is difficult to identify whether or not a paint contains lead without a chemical analysis, we recommend the following precautions when sanding any paint:

PERSONAL SAFETY

- No children or pregnant women should enter the work area where the paint sanding is being done until all cleanup is completed.
- A dust mask or respirator should be worn by all persons entering the work area. The filter should be replaced daily or whenever the wearer has difficulty breathing.

NOTE: Only those dustmasks suitable for working with lead paint dust and fumes should be used. Ordinary painting masks do not offer this protection. See your local hardware dealer for the NIOSH approved proper mask.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

- Paint should be removed in such a manner as to minimize the amount of dust generated.
- Areas where paint removal is occurring should be sealed with plastic sheeting of 4 mils thickness.
- Sanding should be done in a manner to reduce tracking of paint dust outside the work area.

GENERAL INFORMATION

HELPFUL HINTS

- Hold your angle grinder with one hand on the body and the other hand firmly around the side handle as shown in **Figure 9**.
- Always position the guard so that as much of the exposed disc as possible is pointing away from you.
- Be prepared for a stream of sparks when the disc touches the metal.
- Maintain an angle between the disc and work surface (**Fig. 10**) of approximately 30° when grinding and 10°-15° when sanding (**Fig. 11**) for best tool control, material removal, and minimal loading.

⚠ CAUTION: Use extra care when grinding into a corner as a sudden, sharp movement of the grinder may be experienced when the wheel contacts a secondary surface.

⚠ WARNING: Always wear eye protection while operating this power tool.

MAINTENANCE

CLEANING

Blowing dust and grit out of the motor housing using compressed air is a necessary maintenance procedure.

⚠ CAUTION: Dust and grit from metal grinding often accumulate on interior surfaces and could create an electrical shock hazard if not cleaned out.

Use only mild soap and a damp cloth to clean the tool. Never let any liquid get inside the tool; never immerse any part of the tool into a liquid.

LUBRICATION

Porter Cable tools are properly lubricated at the factory and are ready for use. Tools should be lubricated regularly every year depending on usage. (Tools used on heavy duty jobs and tools exposed to heat may require more frequent lubrication.) This lubrication should be attempted only by trained power tool repairperson's such as those at Porter Cable service centers or in other qualified service personnel.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem

- Unit will not start.

Possible Cause

- Cord not plugged in.
- Circuit fuse is blown.

- Circuit breaker is tripped.

- Cord or switch is damaged.

Possible Solution

- Plug tool into a working outlet.
- Replace circuit fuse. (If the product repeatedly causes the circuit fuse to blow, discontinue use immediately and have it serviced at a Porter Cable service center or authorized servicer.)
- Reset circuit breaker. (If the product repeatedly causes the circuit breaker to trip, discontinue use immediately and have it serviced at a Porter Cable service center or authorized servicer.)
- Have cord or switch replaced at a Porter Cable Service Center or Authorized Servicer