



US 20060219076A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Gass et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0219076 A1**(43) **Pub. Date:****Oct. 5, 2006**(54) **TABLE SAW THROAT PLATES AND TABLE
SAWS INCLUDING THE SAME****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.****B27B 27/06** (2006.01)**B27B 5/34** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **83/471.3; 83/477.1; 83/477.2**(76) Inventors: **Stephen F. Gass**, Wilsonville, OR (US);
J. David Fulmer, Tualatin, OR (US);
David A. Fanning, Vancouver, WA
(US)

Correspondence Address:

SD3, LLC**25977 S.W. Canyon Creek Road, Suite G**
WILSONVILLE, OR 97070 (US)

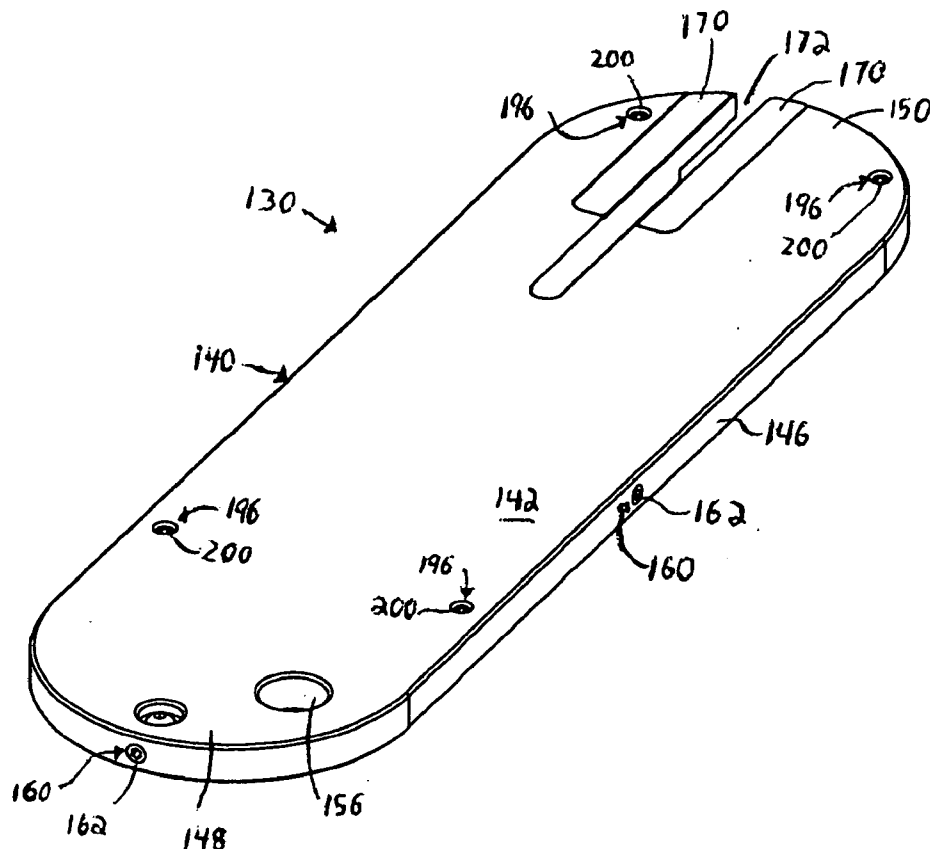
(57)

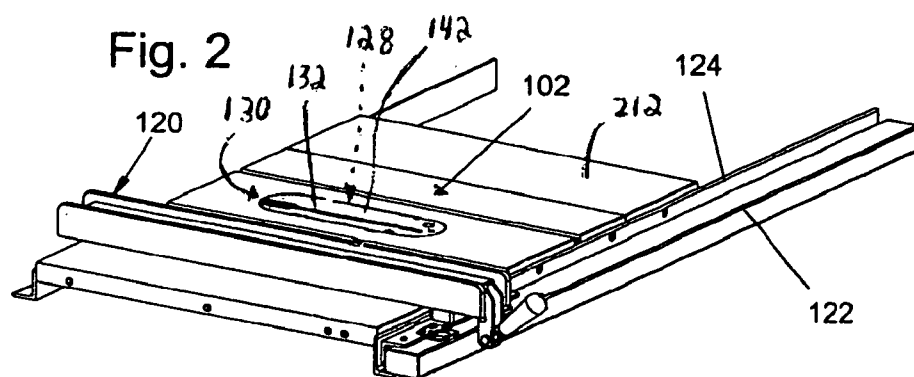
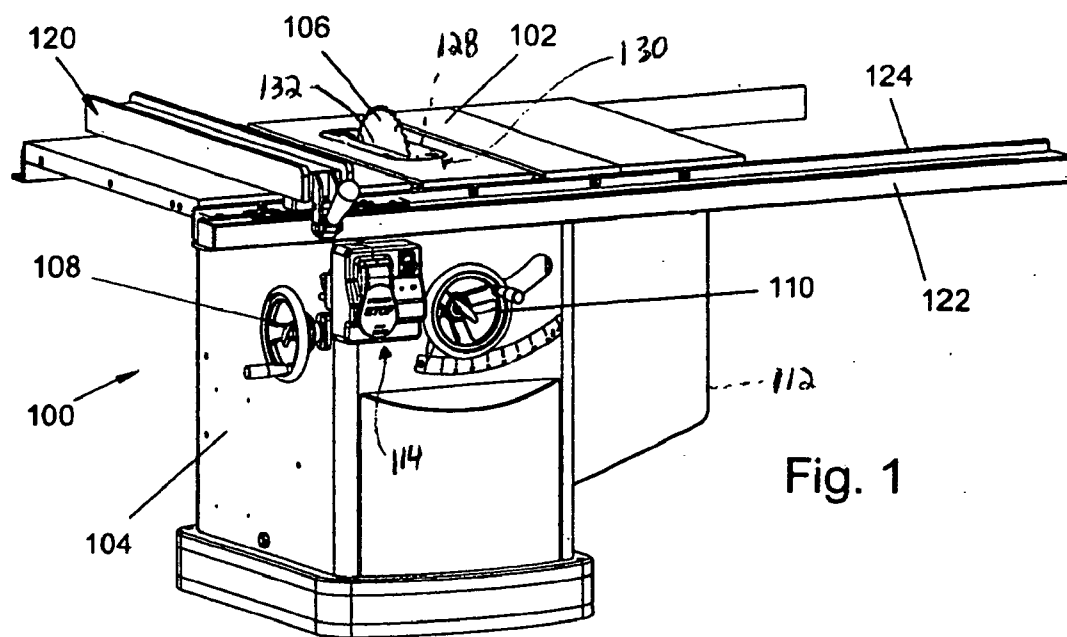
ABSTRACT

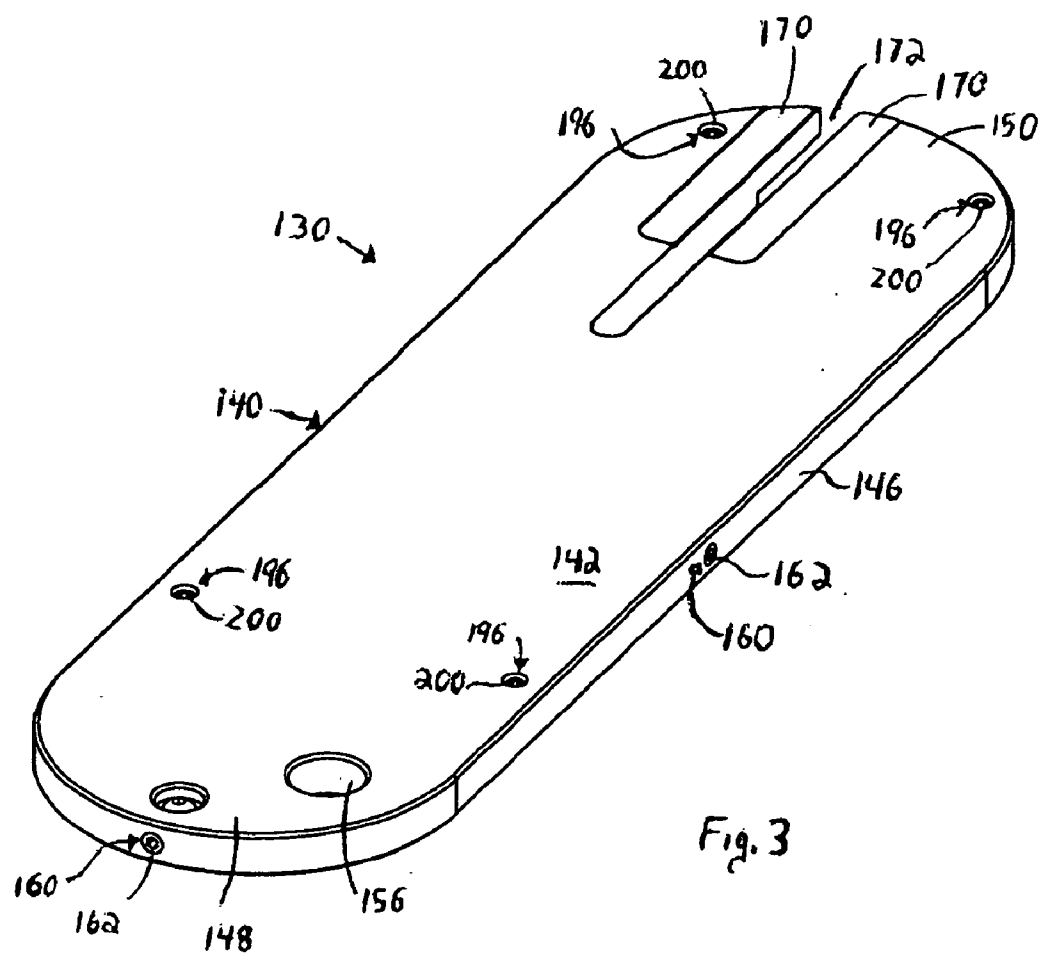
Throat plates for table saws and table saws including the same are disclosed. In some embodiments, the throat plates and/or saws include at least one securement mechanism adapted to secure and prevent inadvertent removal of the throat plate from the throat of the saw. In some embodiments, at least one of the securement mechanisms also provides a height adjustment mechanism and/or prevents vertical removal of the throat plate. In some embodiments, the throat plate includes an accessory mounting port that provides a portal for accessories, including safety accessories, to extend through the plate from beneath the table of the saw. In some embodiments, the port extends from the plate's outer perimeter to divide the plate's rear end portion into a pair of spaced-apart members. In some embodiments, these members are independently secured to the table saw and retained apart from each other by one or more of the securement mechanisms.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/395,502**(22) Filed: **Mar. 31, 2006****Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 60/667,485, filed on Mar. 31, 2005.







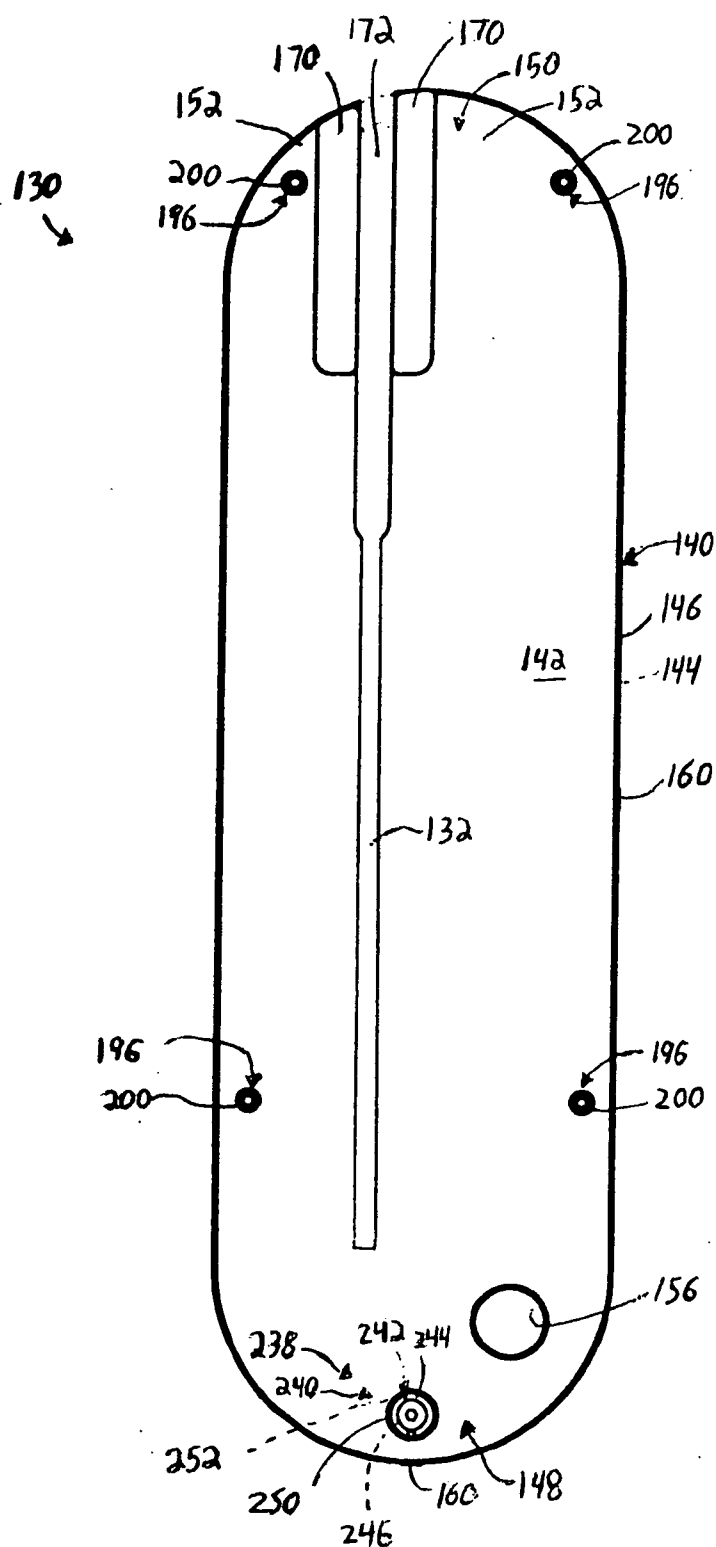


Fig. 4

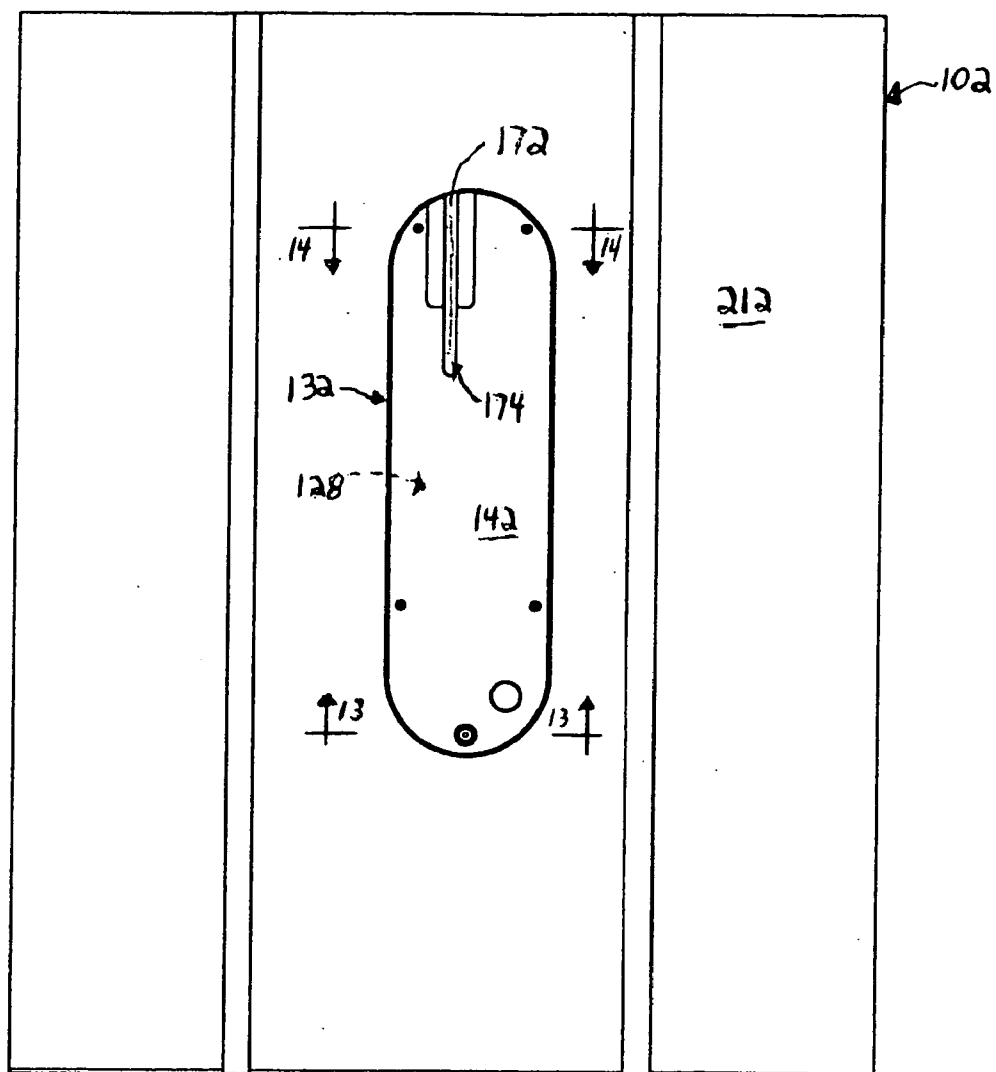


Fig. 5

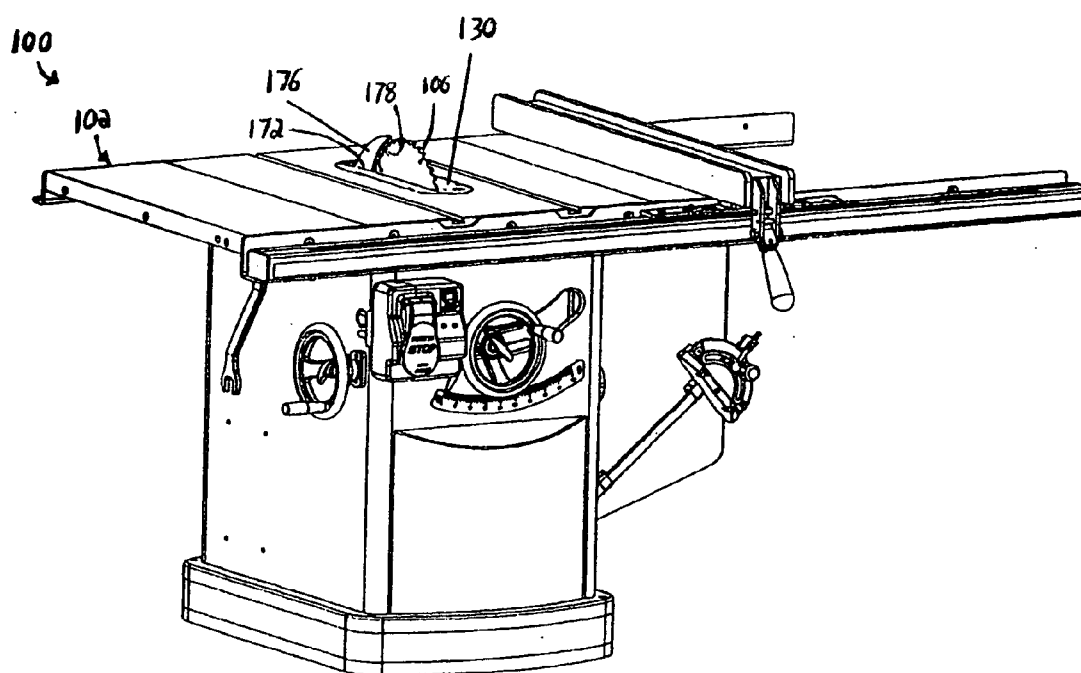


Fig. 6

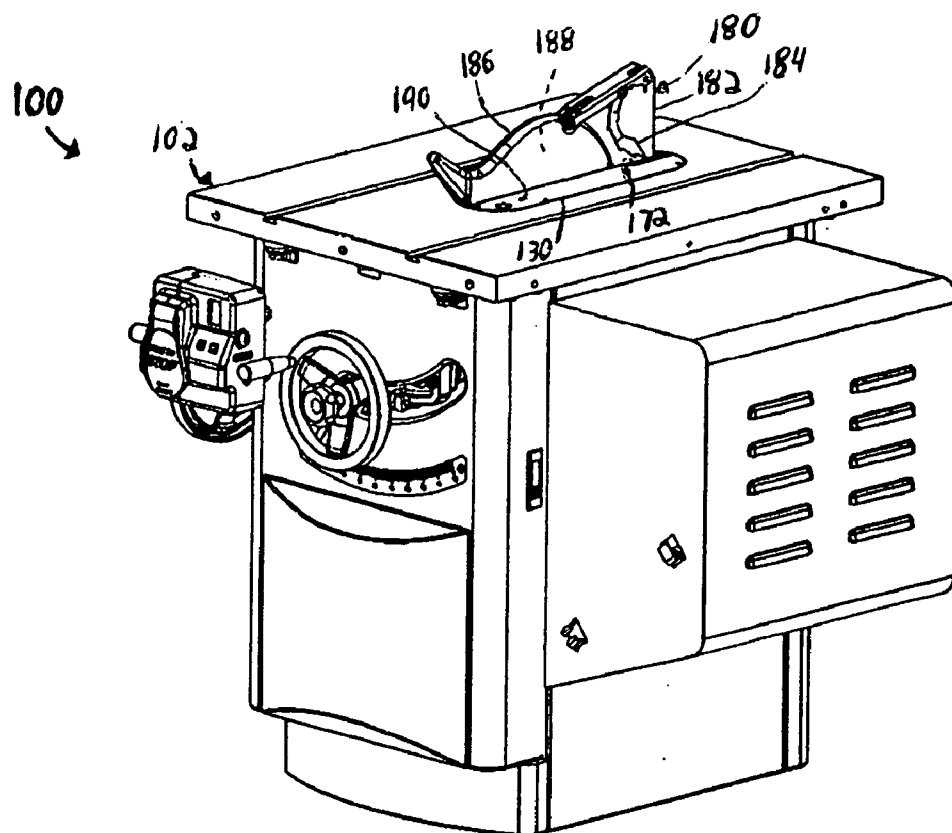
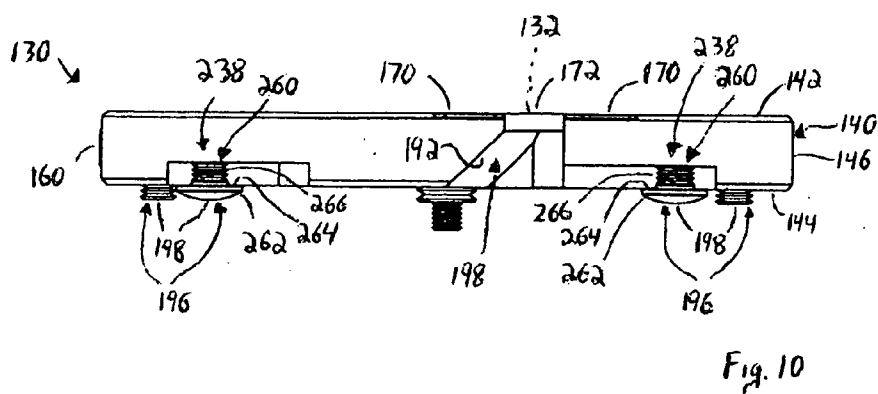
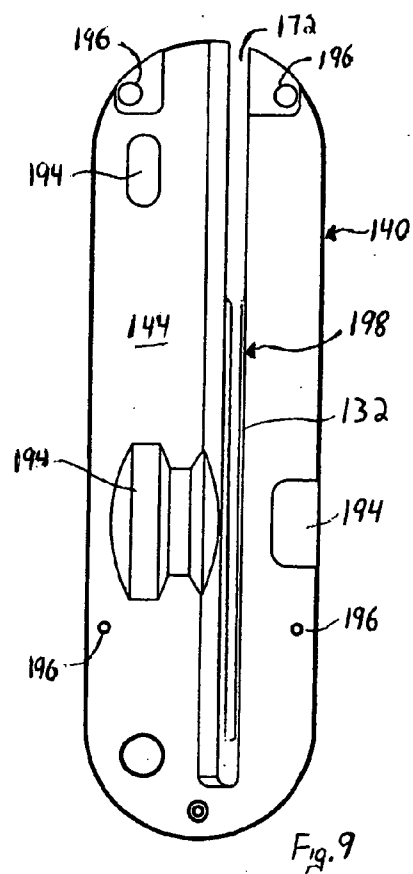
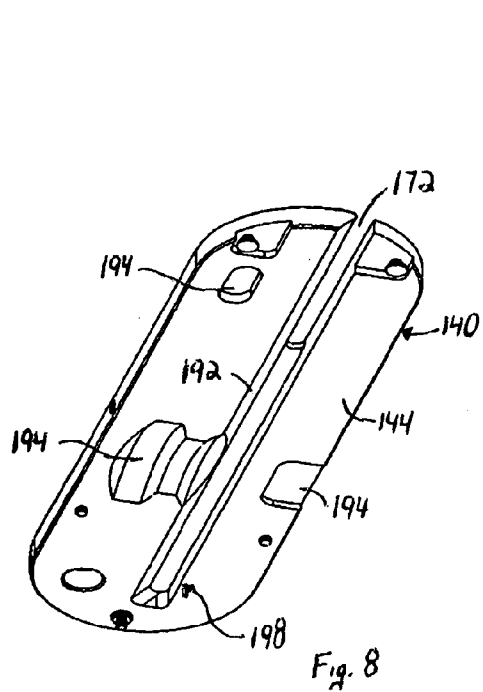


Fig. 7



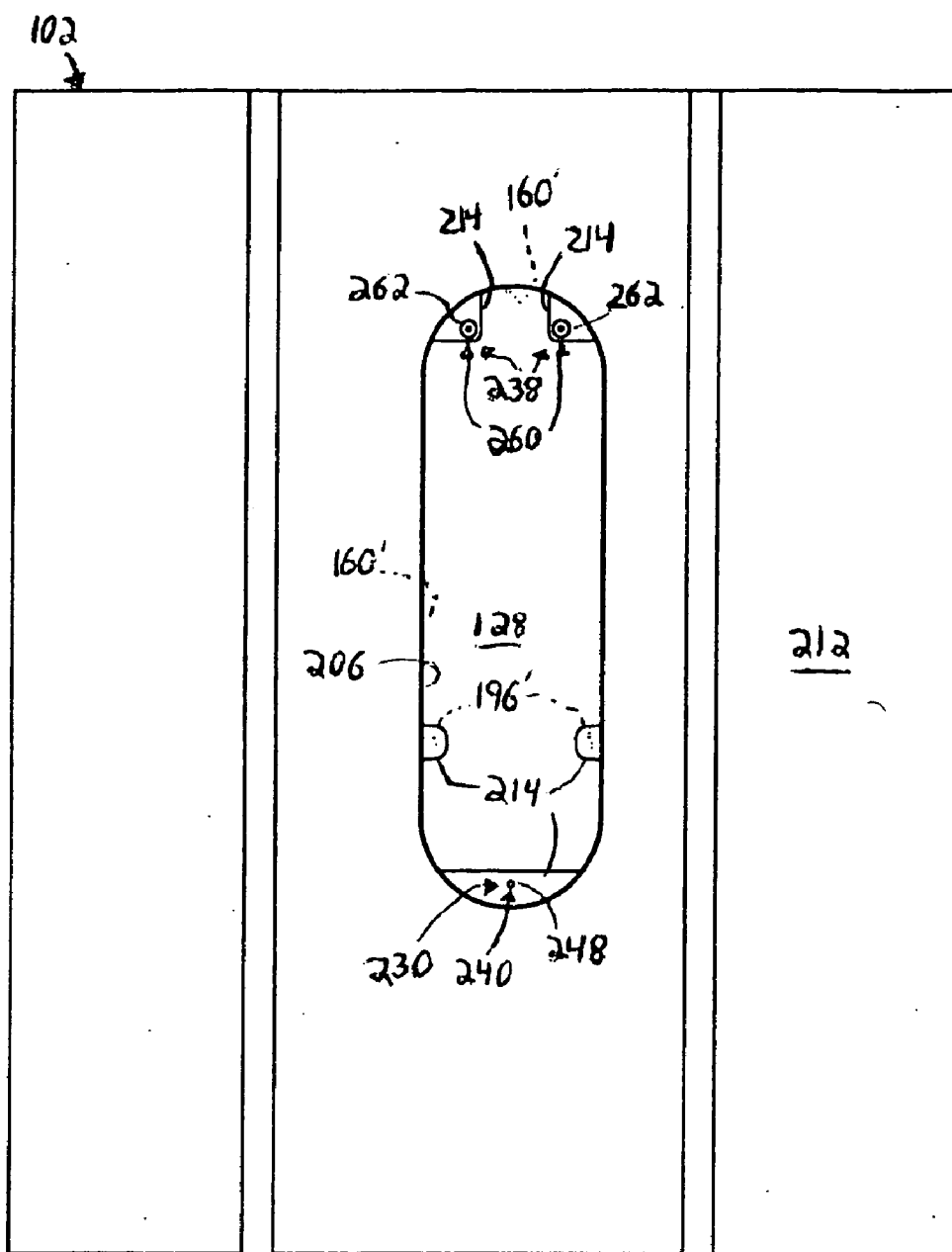
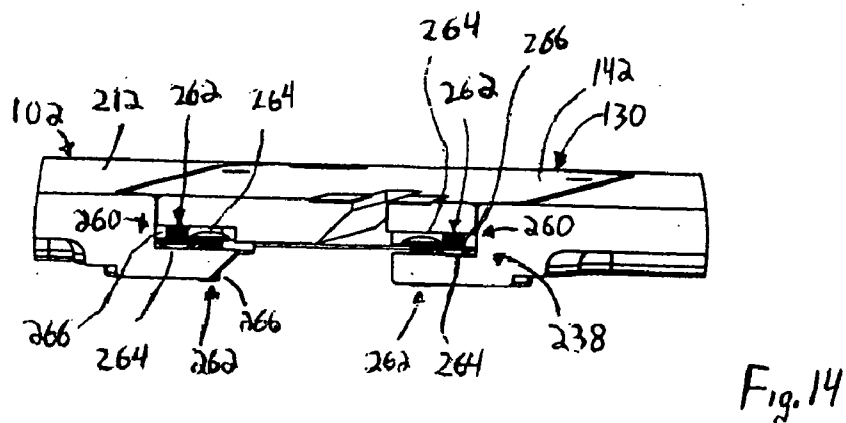
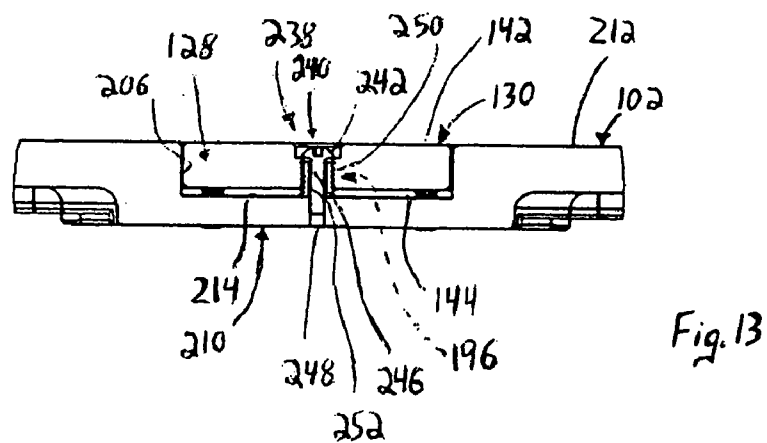
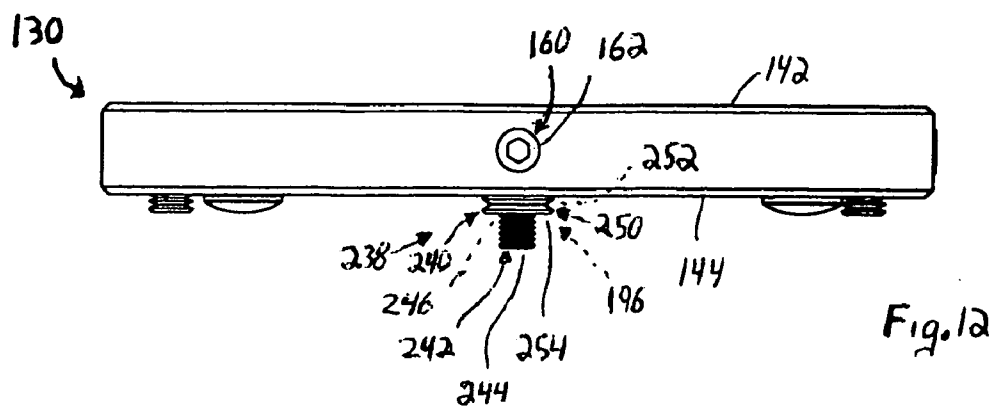


Fig. 11



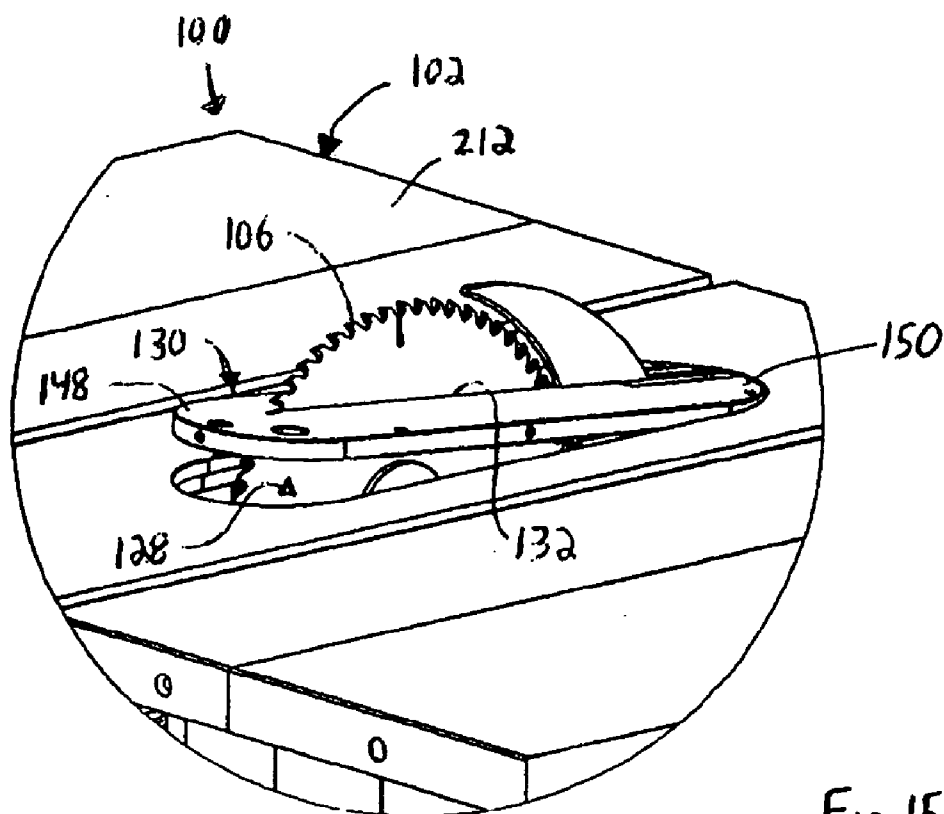


TABLE SAW THROAT PLATES AND TABLE SAWS INCLUDING THE SAME

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the benefit of and priority from the following U.S. Provisional Patent Application, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference: Ser. No. 60/667,485, filed Mar. 31, 2005.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present disclosure relates to table saws, and more particularly to throat plates for table saws and to table saws adapted for use with the throat plates.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0003] A table saw is a power tool that includes a work surface, or table, and a circular blade that extends up through an opening in the table. A person uses a table saw by moving a work piece against and past the spinning blade to cut the work piece. The table opening, or throat, is substantially wider and longer than the blade and provides a portal through which internal components of the table saw, such as the blade-mounting arbor, may be accessed. The table opening is covered during use of the saw by a removable insert, or throat plate, having a slot through which the blade extends. The present document discloses improved throat plates for table saws and table saws adapted for use with the same.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] **FIG. 1** is an isometric view of an illustrative table saw containing a throat plate according to the present disclosure.

[0005] **FIG. 2** is an isometric view of the tabletop, fence and rails of the table saw of **FIG. 1**.

[0006] **FIG. 3** is a front isometric view of a throat plate according to the present disclosure.

[0007] **FIG. 4** is a top plan view of the throat plate of **FIG. 3** including a slot.

[0008] **FIG. 5** is a top plan view of a table of a table saw containing a throat plate according to the present disclosure.

[0009] **FIG. 6** is a front isometric view of a table saw containing a throat plate according to the present disclosure and including an accessory in the form of a riving knife.

[0010] **FIG. 7** is a front isometric view of a table saw containing a throat plate according to the present disclosure and including an accessory in the form of a blade guard.

[0011] **FIG. 8** is a bottom isometric view of a throat plate according to the present disclosure.

[0012] **FIG. 9** is a bottom plan view of the throat plate of **FIG. 8**.

[0013] **FIG. 10** is a rear elevation view of the throat plate of **FIG. 8**.

[0014] **FIG. 11** is a top plan view of a table adapted for use with the throat plate of **FIG. 8**.

[0015] **FIG. 12** is a front elevation view of a throat plate constructed according to the present disclosure.

[0016] **FIG. 13** is a fragmentary partial cross-sectional detail taken along the line **13-13** in **FIG. 5**.

[0017] **FIG. 14** is a fragmentary partial cross-sectional detail taken along the line **14-14** in **FIG. 5**.

[0018] **FIG. 15** is a fragmentary isometric view illustrating the throat plate of **FIG. 8** being installed into the throat of the table of **FIG. 11**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND BEST MODE OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0019] **FIG. 1** shows an example of a table saw **100**. The illustrative example of a table saw shown in **FIG. 1** is often referred to as a cabinet saw or tilting-arbor saw. The saw includes a table, or tabletop, **102** on which a work piece may be cut. The table also may be referred to as being a work surface. The table is mounted on a cabinet or other suitable stand, or platform, **104**. In the illustrative example, platform **104** takes the form of an enclosed cabinet, but it is within the scope of the present disclosure that the size and/or construction of the platform may vary, such as to include open frames, housings that are adapted to be supported on other elevated stands, and the like. It is within the scope of the present disclosure that table saw **100** may take a variety of forms, such as larger and/or smaller scale versions of the illustrative saw shown in **FIG. 1**, as well as a configuration in which at least the table and/or cabinet are differently shaped, sized and/or configured. For example, some table saws that typically are smaller than the illustrated example of saw **100** are referred to as contractor saws, job-site table saws, and/or bench-top table saws. Examples of table saws that typically are larger than the illustrated example of saw **100** include panel saws and sliding table saws.

[0020] A blade **106** extends up through a slot in the table to cut a work piece. A motor assembly **112** is adapted to drive the rotation of the blade, typically by driving the rotation of an arbor upon which the blade is mounted. Motor assembly **112** may be supported in any suitable location relative to the blade, such as within or adjacent the cabinet. Saw **100** is shown including hand wheels **108** and **110** that may be turned to adjust the tilt of the blade relative to the tabletop and the elevation of the blade (the height the blade extends above the table). It is within the scope of the present disclosure that table saws that include the disclosed throat plates may include one or both of the illustrated hand wheels or other suitable adjustment mechanisms for adjusting the height and/or tilt of the blade relative to the table. A switch assembly **114** containing at least one switch, such as an on/off switch, provides a user with a mechanism for selectively providing power to the motor and thereby causing the blade to spin responsive to the motor driving the rotation of the arbor assembly upon which the blade is mounted.

[0021] **FIGS. 1 and 2** show a fence **120** positioned on table **102**. The fence rests on the table and may be slid laterally along the table toward or away from the blade to accommodate work pieces of different sizes. In the illustrated example of a table saw, the fence is adapted to slide upon or otherwise to be positioned upon a rail, or guide, **122**. Rail **122** may also be referred to as a guide rail that is adapted to guide the sliding motion of the fence as the

subsequently described cross bracket of the fence slides along the rail and is selectively secured in a selected position thereupon by a clamping mechanism. In the illustrated example, rail 122 is mounted on a bracket 124, which is secured to table 102. As mounted on bracket 124 or otherwise coupled to the table, rail 122 is spaced away from the table to define an elongate track, or slide path, that extends along the length of the table between the rail and the table. It is within the scope of the disclosure that the fence may clamp directly to the table or that another suitable guide may be used for the fence. Saw 100 may be used with or without fence 120.

[0022] In operation, a user makes a cut by pushing a work piece on the table against and past the spinning blade. In some operations, the work piece is laterally positioned and/or supported by fence 120, with the edge of the work piece abutting against the fence. In other operations, the work piece is slid across the table without contacting the fence, with these operations often utilizing a sled, miter gauge or other positioning device that positions the work piece for sliding in a straight path across the table and into contact with the blade.

[0023] As indicated at 128 in FIGS. 1 and 2, the table, or work surface, includes an opening 128 that provides a portal through which internal components of the saw may be accessed. Opening 128 also may be referred to as the throat of the table. For example, blade 106 is mounted on an arbor that may be accessed through the throat, such as to remove and reinstall blade 106 or a different blade upon the arbor. Also shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 is a throat plate 130 that is removably installed in the throat of the work surface. Throat plate 130 also may be referred to as a throat insert or as an insert. In the illustrated examples, throat plate 130 includes an elongate slot 132 through which the blade is selectively extended from beneath the work surface, as shown in FIG. 1. When properly installed, and as perhaps best seen in FIG. 2, the upper surface 142 of the throat plate extends coplanar with the planar upper (or top) surface 212 of the table. Optionally, the front end region of the throat plate may be very slightly recessed beneath the plane of the upper surface of the table.

[0024] Slot 132 may be preformed in throat plate 130 or cut into the throat plate prior to installation of the throat plate onto a table saw, such as saw 100. However, in some embodiments it may be desirable for the slot to be cut in the throat plate during the initial use of the throat plate on saw 100. In such an application, the throat plate is formed without slot 132 or with a slot 132 that is thinner and/or shorter than necessary to accommodate a particular blade 106. After installing the throat plate in opening 128, the saw is turned on (i.e., driving rotation of blade 106 by the saw's motor is commenced) with the blade positioned beneath the tabletop and beneath the lower surface of the throat plate. The blade is then raised, typically toward or to its fully elevated position, with the blade cutting slot 132 in the throat plate as it is raised. Such an insert may be referred to as a "zero clearance" insert, or a "zero clearance" throat plate, because the throat plate extends very close to each side of the blade, with minimal clearance on each side. A benefit of a zero clearance throat plate is that a work piece to be cut is supported by the throat plate even in positions that extend very close to the blade. This support of the work piece proximate the blade tends to reduce chipping of the work

piece that might otherwise occur during cutting of the work piece with a throat plate having a wider slot.

[0025] It is within the scope of the present disclosure that throat plates 130 may be formed with or without a slot 132. For example, in FIG. 3, the throat plate is shown without a slot formed or cut therein (thereby indicating that the slot needs to be cut or otherwise formed in the throat plate prior to use of the throat plate when cutting work pieces with a table saw. In FIG. 4, the throat plate is shown with a slot, such as may be preformed in the throat plate or cut into the throat plate after production of the throat plate. The slot shown in FIG. 4 is intended to provide a graphical example of a slot 132 that may be formed in throat plate 130, and it is within the scope of the present disclosure that other slots 132 may have different dimensions, such as being longer or shorter and/or narrower or wider than the example of a slot shown in FIG. 4. When throat plate 130 is formed with a slot 132, the slot may be sized to accommodate selected dimensions of blades without further removal of material from the throat plate. It is also within the scope of the disclosure that a preformed slot may be undersized and therefore require additional removal of material from the throat plate to lengthen and/or widen the slot prior to use of the throat plate with a particular blade to cut work surfaces on a table saw.

[0026] As indicated in FIGS. 3 and 4, throat plate 130 includes a body 140 having an upper surface 142, a lower surface 144 and a perimeter edge 146. The plate has a front end region 148, which during use of the throat plate extends forward of the blade and toward a work piece to be cut with the table saw, and a rear end region 150, which during use of the throat plate extends rearward of the blade and thereby is sequentially contacted by a work piece being cut after the front end region and then after the blade. Also shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 is an optional finger hole 156, which extends through the body of the throat plate and is sized so that a user may insert one of the user's fingers through the hole to grasp the throat plate and remove the throat plate from opening 128. As discussed in more detail herein, throat plates 130 according to the present disclosure may require release of one or more securement mechanisms prior to a user being able to remove the throat plate from the opening of the table.

[0027] In the illustrative example of a throat plate 130 according to the present disclosure that is shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the throat plate includes a pair of translational adjustment mechanisms, or translational adjustment mechanisms, 160 that are adapted to adjust the position of the throat plate within the throat, or opening, of the table saw within a plane that extends parallel to the plane of the table's upper surface. In other words, mechanisms 160 are adapted to adjust the lateral and/or forward/rearward position of the throat plate within the throat of the table saw. It is within the scope of the present disclosure that throat plate 130 may be formed without mechanisms 160, in which case the throat plate is preferably sized to precisely fit within the throat of the table. It is also within the scope of the present disclosure that throat plate 130 may include only a single mechanism 160, or more than two mechanisms, such as three, four, or more mechanisms spaced apart around perimeter edge 146 of the throat plate. Mechanisms 160 preferably are adapted to project an adjustable distance away from the perimeter edge of the throat plate and to thereby engage the internal perimeter of the throat, or opening, in the table.

[0028] Translational adjustment mechanisms 160 may take any suitable form. In the illustrated example, and as indicated in FIG. 3, mechanisms take the form of set screws 162 that may be extended from or retracted toward the perimeter edge of the throat plate by rotating the screws relative to the throat plate. Additional illustrative examples of suitable mechanisms 160 include one or more spring-biased members that are slidably adjustable along a plane extending parallel to the plane of the table's upper surface, and which are biased by a spring, elastomer or other biasing mechanism to extend away from the throat plate and into contact with the internal perimeter of the throat to support the throat plate in a stable position within the throat. Additional illustrative examples are disclosed in one or more of the disclosures that are incorporated by reference herein.

[0029] It is within the scope of the present disclosure that table 102 may additionally or alternatively include one or more translational adjustment mechanisms 160, such as any of those discussed or incorporated herein. In such an embodiment, the adjustment mechanisms, which may be referred to as table-extending adjustment mechanisms are adapted to extend, and preferably adjustably extend, from the internal perimeter of the throat to engage the perimeter edge of the throat plate to position the throat plate laterally and/or in forward/rearward directions relative to the throat.

[0030] In the illustrative example shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, throat plate 130 includes a pair of optional metal surfaces, or pads, 170 that form a portion of the upper surface of the throat plate at the rear end region of the plate, with one pad on each side of slot 132. Pads 170 may be attached to the throat plate by any suitable mechanism, illustrative and non-exclusive examples of which include molding the throat plate to or around the pads and adhesively bonding the pads to the throat plate. The metal pads provide durable surfaces upon which anti-kickback pawls of a blade guard may slide. The pads may extend through the body of the throat plate, or may extend from the upper surface of the throat plate and only partially through the body of the throat plate. The pads are configured to prevent the anti-kickback pawls from catching on or scratching the throat plate and/or the table of the saw. It is within the scope of the present disclosure that throat plate 130 may be formed without pads 170. For example, in some embodiments, the throat plate may be constructed from metal or another suitable material(s) that is resistant to being scratched or snagged by the anti-kickback pawls of the blade guard. In some embodiments, the saw may not be used with a blade guard or may be used with a blade guard that either does not include anti-kickback pawls or which includes anti-kickback pawls which themselves are adapted to not scratch or catch upon the throat plate or adjacent region of the table.

[0031] In the illustrative example of a throat plate 130 according to the present disclosure shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the throat plate includes an optional accessory mounting port 172 that extends through the body of throat plate 130 and provides a passage through which an accessory, such as a safety device, may extend from beneath the table of the table saw. In the illustrated example, port 172 extends from perimeter edge 146 at the rear end region 150 of the throat plate generally parallel and coextensive with the long axis of slot 132 (such as perhaps best seen in FIG. 4). In such a configuration, the port may be described as partitioning the rear end region of the throat plate into a pair of spaced-apart

members 152, with the port interrupting what otherwise would be a closed perimeter edge of the throat plate. As shown, port 172 is wider than the slot and is bounded by pads 170. It is within the scope of the present disclosure that the port may be defined entirely within the perimeter of the throat plate (i.e., not intersecting with the perimeter edge of the throat plate). A graphical example of this variation is indicated in dashed lines in FIG. 4. It is also within the scope of the present disclosure that the slot is at least as wide as the port, and that the throat plate may be formed without port 172.

[0032] Illustrative examples of accessories that may be permanently or removably mounted beneath the table of the saw and adapted to extend through port 172 include one or more of a blade guard, a splitter and a riving knife. These illustrative examples preferably extend through port 172 and are positioned to extend generally parallel to the blade (at least within a range of heights that are coextensive with the blade) so as not to obstruct passage of a work piece being cut as it is pushed into contact with and beyond the blade. The attachments, when present, may be coupled beneath the table by any suitable permanent or releasable mounting system. Illustrative and non-exclusive examples of suitable mounting systems and attachments are disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/045,972, which was filed on Dec. 31, 2004, is entitled "System to Mount and Index Table Saw Attachments," and the complete disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes.

[0033] FIG. 5 shows an illustrative throat plate 130 installed on a table 102, with a portion of an accessory mounting system being visible through port 172 and indicated generally at 174. FIG. 6 shows an example of a table saw with an accessory in the form of a riving knife 176 extending through port 172. A riving knife is a fin-like plate positioned adjacent the rear edge of saw blade 106 and within the projected kerf and top-to-bottom cutting capacity of the blade. A riving knife functions to keep a work piece from shifting sideways and catching on the rear edge of the blade and being kicked back at the user by the blade. The riving knife is preferably mounted in a table saw so that it remains in a fixed position relative to the blade as the blade tilts and changes elevation. Thus, as a work piece is cut by the blade, the riving knife will fit into the newly cut slot in the work piece so that it does not block or impede the movement of the work piece past the blade and so that it restricts portions of the work piece being cut from engaging the teeth at the back of the blade. In the illustrative example, riving knife 176 has a leading edge 178 that is curved to follow the edge of whatever blade or blades are intended to be used with the riving knife.

[0034] FIG. 7 shows an example of a table saw with an accessory in the form of a blade guard 180 that also includes a splitter 182 extending through port 172. A splitter is a flat plate, similar to a riving knife, but typically extending above the top-to-bottom cutting capacity of the blade so that a blade guard can be mounted thereto. An anti-kickback device such as anti-kickback pawls, illustrative examples of which are indicated at 184 and which are toothed pawls positioned to oppose a work piece being thrown back toward a user, are often mounted on the splitter. Splitters typically tilt with the blade, but do not move up and down with the blade. Blade guard 180 includes a blade shroud 186 shaped to fit over the blade and shield a person from accidentally

contacting the blade. The shroud forms a cavity **188** within which the blade may spin. Blade guard **180** is adjustably positioned relative to the upper surface of the table so that it may be adjusted to accommodate work pieces of different thicknesses under the lower edge **190** of the blade shroud. Splitter **182** (with or without pawls **184**) optionally may be utilized as an accessory independent of the blade guard.

[0035] In **FIGS. 8 and 9**, an illustrative example of a suitable lower surface **144** of a throat plate **130** according to the present disclosure is shown. In the illustrative example, plate **130** includes the previously discussed (and optional) accessory mounting port **172**. In the illustrative example shown in **FIGS. 8 and 9**, the lower surface of the table saw includes a central recess **198** that extends into the body of the throat plate proximate the location of slot **132** (which is shown in **FIG. 9**). In some embodiments, it may be desirable to preform recess **198** in “zero clearance” throat plates to reduce the amount of material that needs to be removed from the body of the throat plate by the table saw’s blade to form slot **132**. In the illustrative example, the recess includes a chamfered side wall **192**. Side wall **192** similarly reduces the amount of the body of the throat plate that needs to be cut by the table saw’s blade when configuring the throat plate to receive the blade when the blade is angled relative to the plane of the table saw’s table.

[0036] It is within the scope of the present disclosure that either, both, or none of the side walls of the recess may be chamfered or otherwise extend at an angle relative to the lower surface of the throat plate. For example, some table saws are adapted to selectively tilt the blade to the right relative to the plane of the table saw’s table (from the perspective of a user standing in front of the saw), while others are adapted to selectively tilt the blade to the left. Having both sidewalls of the recess chamfered adapts the throat plate for use with both right- and left-tilt table saws. As discussed, however, recess **198** is not required to be preformed into the throat plate, as a user may remove any necessary portion of the throat plate’s body **140**, such as depending upon the user’s preferences, the configuration of the table saw with which the throat plate will be used, the type and size of the blade(s) being used, etc.

[0037] Also shown in **FIGS. 8 and 9** are optional removed regions **194** that provide graphical representations that the lower surface of the throat plate is not required to be planar and that it may, for example, be shaped to provide clearance for portions of the table saw’s internal components, such as the arbor, blade-mounting washer and/or nut, etc., that otherwise might engage the lower surface of the throat plate in some applications.

[0038] As discussed previously, throat plates **130** and/or table saws **100** according to the present disclosure may include one or more translational adjustment mechanisms **160** that are adapted to stabilize and/or position the side-to-side and/or forward-rearward position of the throat plate within the throat relative to a plane extending parallel to the upper surface of the table. It is also within the scope of the present disclosure that throat plates **130** and/or table saws **100** according to the present disclosure include one or more height adjustment mechanisms that are adapted to define the vertical position of the throat plate within the throat of the table relative to the plane of the table’s upper surface. Similar to the above-discussed translational adjustment

mechanisms, the height adjustment mechanisms may extend from the lower surface of the throat plate to engage a platform or support upon which the throat plate is supported and/or may extend from such a platform or support to engage the lower surface of the throat plate. It is also within the scope of the present disclosure that the throat plate and/or corresponding table saw may be formed without any height adjustment mechanisms.

[0039] In **FIGS. 8-10**, throat plate **130** is shown including a plurality of height adjustment mechanisms that are spaced apart around the lower surface **144** of the throat plate and adapted to extend an adjustable distance away from the lower surface of the throat plate to engage a platform or support upon which the throat plate is supported within the throat of the table saw. A benefit of having a plurality of spaced-apart height adjustment mechanisms is that selective adjustment of the mechanisms permits the left-to-right and front-to-back orientation of the throat plate to be adjusted relative to the plane of the upper surface of the table saw’s table. Illustrative, non-exclusive examples of suitable height adjustment mechanisms are generally indicated at **196** in **FIGS. 9 and 10**. As indicated in **FIG. 10**, each mechanism includes a contact surface **198** that is adapted to engage a corresponding support or surface against which the throat plate is supported within the throat of the table saw. In the illustrated examples, the mechanisms are threaded and therefore adapted to be extended away from or retracted toward (and/or into) the throat plate by rotation of the mechanism relative to the throat plate. The number, position, and configuration of mechanisms **196** that are utilized with a particular throat plate **130** may vary without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

[0040] By referring back to **FIG. 4**, it can be seen that the illustrative examples of mechanisms **196** include tool-receiving sockets **200** that are adapted to be accessed from the upper surface **142** of the throat plate. The illustrated sockets are adapted to receive a hex wrench, but it is within the scope of the present disclosure that the configuration of the sockets may vary to accommodate different shapes and/or types of tools. It is also within the scope of the present disclosure that any suitable structure may be used for adjusting the degree to which mechanisms **196** extend from the throat plate, including mechanisms that are accessed from the lower surface of the throat plate and mechanisms that are adjusted by manipulating the portion of the mechanism that projects away from the lower surface of the throat plate.

[0041] **FIG. 11** shows the table **102** of a table saw **100** that is adapted for use with a throat plate according to the present disclosure, with **FIG. 11** showing the throat **128** of the table with the throat plate removed. As shown, the table saw includes a support structure **210** that is adapted to support the throat plate within throat **128**. Support structure **210**, or portions thereof, may be formed as a portion of the table and/or may be attached to the table, such as to the lower surface of the table. Support structure **210** is adapted to prevent the throat plate from falling through the throat of the table and to at least partially define the horizontal position of the throat plate relative to the upper surface **212** of the table. When installed, throat plate **130** (and/or any height adjustment mechanisms or other extensions of the throat plate) engages, or rests upon, support structure **210**. In the illustrated example, structure **210** takes the form of a plurality of

spaced-apart projections, or supports, **214** that extend inward of the internal perimeter **206** of the throat. It is within the scope of the present disclosure that the size, configuration, and/or number of projections **214** may vary, including a single projection that extends around the entire, or substantially the entire, internal perimeter of the throat.

[0042] As discussed, it is within the scope of the present disclosure that the table may include one or more translational and/or height adjustment mechanisms that adjustably extend into the throat from the internal perimeter **206** of the throat or the support structure upon which the throat plate is supported. Schematic graphical representations of this optional construction are provided in **FIG. 11** in dashed lines at **160'** and **196'**, with it being within the scope of the present disclosure that the number, if any, of these table-extending adjustment mechanisms may vary.

[0043] Throat plates **130** according to the present disclosure also include at least one securement mechanism **238** that is adapted to couple the throat plate to the table saw and to prevent inadvertent raising of the throat plate, or portions thereof, above the surface of the table saw during use of the saw. As such, the securement mechanisms may be described as being adapted to secure the throat plate to the table saw, such as to support structure **210**. The securement mechanisms may be entirely integrated into the table or other portion of the saw other than the throat plate, entirely integrated into the throat plate, or may include interengageable elements that are respectively associated with, or otherwise form a portion of, both the throat plate and the table or other portion of the table saw other than the throat plate. By "interengageable," it is meant that the elements are adapted to be selectively interconnected together to restrict inadvertent removal of the throat plate from the throat of the table saw, but that the elements may also be selectively (i.e., intentionally) disconnected to permit removal of the throat plate, when desired. In the subsequently discussed examples, illustrative examples of securement mechanisms are shown that provide threaded interconnections between the throat plate and the support structure and that provide structural detents, or anchors, that prevent at least a portion of the throat plate from being raised vertically out of the throat.

[0044] In **FIGS. 4 and 11**, an example of a securement mechanism **238** is shown and generally indicated at **240**. As shown in **FIG. 4**, mechanism **240** includes a fastener **242** in the form of a threaded screw or bolt **244** that extends through a bore **246** in the front end region **148** of the throat plate and is threadingly received into a complementarily threaded receiver, or bore, **248** in a support structure **210**, as shown in **FIG. 11**. By threading the fastener into the socket, the front end region of the throat plate is secured to support structure **210** and thereby restricted from being removed upwardly and out of the throat. While bolt **244** and receiver **248** are illustrated as being complementarily threaded, it is within the scope of the present disclosure that other suitable releasable fastening mechanisms, such as mechanisms that mechanically interlock the corresponding elements, may be used. In some embodiments, a threaded interconnection may be desired because the degree to which the corresponding portion of the throat plate is urged toward and/or against the support structure may be adjusted by the user by the degree to which the fastener is threaded into the receiver.

[0045] In the illustrated example of a securement mechanism **240**, the mechanism further includes a socket, or bushing, **250** through which fastener **242** extends as it, in turn, extends through the throat plate and into receiver **248**. As perhaps best seen in **FIG. 13**, socket **250** is adjustably positioned relative to the throat plate, such as with the socket being threadingly engaged with a threaded aperture **252** in the throat plate, and with bore **246** extending through the socket. Bore **246** may be shaped to receive a hex-driver, allen wrench, or some other driver so that the position of socket **250** relative to the throat plate may be adjusted by screwing the socket in or out of threaded aperture **252**. In the illustrated example, the socket includes a terminal portion **254** that extends beneath the lower surface **144** of the throat plate. In such an embodiment, the socket provides an additional example of a height adjustment mechanism **196**, as indicated in dashed lines in **FIG. 12** in that the degree to which terminal portion **254** extends beneath the lower surface of the throat plate affects the height of the front end region of the throat plate relative to the upper surface **212** of the table. In such an embodiment, socket **250** may also be described as providing a stop or limit to the degree to which the front end region of the throat plate may be drawn toward the support structure, and/or beneath the upper surface of the table. For example, in some embodiments, it may be desirable to utilize mechanism **240** to provide a slight bend or curvature to the throat plate, with the rear end region of the throat plate being retained in a planar (or other selected) relationship to the upper surface of the table and the front end region drawn slightly beneath the plane of the upper surface of the table.

[0046] In **FIG. 13**, the front end region of throat plate **130** is shown supported on projection **214** of support structure **210**. As shown, securement mechanism **238** defines the height of the throat plate relative to the upper surface **212** of table **102** while also securing the front end region of the throat plate to the support structure to prevent removal of the throat plate from throat **128** until the corresponding elements of mechanism **238** are disengaged from each other. In variations of this construction, securement mechanism **240** may be formed without socket **250**, in which case bore **246** may be formed in the front end region of the throat plate. Other variations include socket **250** being secured in a fixed position relative to the throat plate and/or socket **250** being formed without a projecting terminal portion **254** that extends beneath the throat plate. Although illustrated and described in the context of securing the front end region of the throat plate to support structure **210**, it is within the scope of the present disclosure that mechanism **240** may be used to secure other regions of the throat plate to the support structure and/or that more than one such mechanism **240** is used.

[0047] Another example of a suitable securement mechanism **238** is shown in **FIGS. 10 and 11** and generally indicated at **260**. In the illustrated example, a pair of mechanisms **260** are shown and are adapted to secure the rear end region of the throat plate to the support structure and to prevent the rear end portion from being raised upwardly out of the throat. Similar to the previously discussed examples of securement mechanisms **238** and/or positioning mechanisms **160** and/or **196**, it is within the scope of the present disclosure that the number, positioning and/or construction of securement mechanisms **260** that are

implemented with a particular throat plate and/or saw may vary without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

[0048] In the illustrated example, which is perhaps best seen in **FIG. 14**, the throat plate and support structure both include retainers **262** with heads **264** having laterally projecting contact surfaces that are adapted to respectively engage each other when the throat plate is installed into the throat of the table saw, with the engagement of the respective contact surfaces preventing the throat plate from being withdrawn vertically from the throat plate. In other words, contact surfaces of the retainers extending from the support structure (or other suitable portion of the table saw other than the throat plate) interengage or overlap with the contact surfaces of the retainers extending from the throat plate to prevent vertical removal of the rear end region from the throat by providing a stop or barrier through which the contact surfaces of the retainers from the throat plate cannot pass in a vertical direction. Instead, the throat plate must be slid generally laterally (and/or laterally at an incline) until the respective contact surfaces are disengaged from each other (i.e., no longer contact or overlap each other). Thereafter, the throat plate may be vertically or otherwise removed from the throat.

[0049] In the illustrated example, the retainers include shafts **266** that extend from the corresponding lower surface **144** of the throat plate and upper surface of the support structure to position the heads, with the shafts being sized to provide clearance for the heads to be positioned in the overlapping relationship described above. The examples of retainers **262** shown in **FIG. 14** also may be seen in **FIGS. 10 and 11**. As illustrated, the shafts are threaded shafts that are adjustably received into correspondingly threaded bores in the throat plate and support structure to enable the distance between the head **264** and the corresponding structure from which the retainer extends to be selectively adjusted. It is within the scope of the present disclosure that other suitable adjustment mechanisms may be used. It is also within the scope of the present disclosure that only some, or none, of the retainers are adjustable. For example, the retainers that extend from the throat plate may be adjustable, with the retainers that extend from the support structure extending in a fixed position relative to the support structure (or vice versa). It is within the scope of the present disclosure that the retainers that extend from the throat plate may have a different configuration from the retainers that extend from the support structure or other portion of the table or table saw other than the throat plate. In other words, having similarly shaped or identical constructions of the retainers is not required. Instead, the retainers that extend from the throat plate and the table (or support structure, etc.) should simply be configured to have respective contact ledges that selectively interengage or overlap with each other to secure and restrict vertical removal of at least the corresponding portion of the throat plate from the throat of the table. The retainers that extend from the throat plate may include sockets **265** (shown in **FIG. 4**) in the threaded ends of shafts **266**, opposite heads **264**, so that the position of the retainers can be adjusted by a user without having to remove the throat plate from the table opening. With this configuration, a user may insert a hex wrench or other driver into the socket in the threaded ends of the retainers extending from the throat plate and then screw the retainers in or out to properly position them relative to the throat plate and relative to the

retainers that extend up from the table. The retainers that extend up from the table, in contrast, may include standard sockets in heads **264** so that they may be screwed in or out relative to the table. Alternatively, the retainers may include sockets in both the threaded ends and heads **264** so the retainers can be used in either the throat plate or the table.

[0050] Referring back to **FIG. 14**, the shafts **266** of the illustrated retainers define long, or longitudinal, axes that extend perpendicular to the surface from which the retainers extend, with the axes of the retainers extending generally parallel to each other in an offset, or spaced-apart relationship. While this construction is not required and/or illustrated positioning is not required, as shown, the retainers that extend from the support structure extend closer to the slot and/or the accessory mounting port than the corresponding retainers that extend from the throat plate. Described in other terms, the retainers that extend from the support structure are adapted to separately retain and maintain a determined amount of separation between the retainers that extend from the throat plate when the throat plate is installed in the throat of the table. As such, the spaced-apart members of the rear end portion of the illustrative example of a throat plate are separately secured and positioned relative to each other and the table. In other words, heads **264** of the retainers that extend down from the throat insert may be sized and/or positioned so that they contact and interfere slightly with the shafts **266** of the retainers that extend upward from the table. In this manner, shafts **266** of the retainers that extend upward from the table maintain and/or bias the retainers that extend downward from the throat insert apart and prevent port **172** from closing.

[0051] As discussed, securement mechanisms **260** are adapted to prevent vertical removal of the installed throat plate **130** from the throat of table **102**. In at least the depicted example, the throat plate should therefore be inserted into the throat at an angle by sliding the contact surfaces of the retainers that extend from the throat plate under the contact surfaces that extend from the support structure to interengage the contact surfaces. An example of this installation step is shown in **FIG. 15**. Thereafter, the front end region may be lowered into the throat, with securement mechanism **240** then used to secure the front end region relative to the throat. To remove the throat plate, this process is reversed.

[0052] Throat plate **130** may be constructed from any suitable material or combination of materials. For many table saws, these materials may include one or more of wood, metal, plastics and/or other composite or polymeric materials. Suitable metals include steel and aluminum, although others may be used. Throat plate **130** may also be formed from a softer material, such as nylon, that is molded or otherwise formed around or upon a frame that is formed from metal or another suitably stiff material that provides rigidity to the throat plate. In some applications, it may be desirable to form the throat plate, or at least the outer surfaces thereof, from a non-conductive material, such as wood or a non-polymeric material such as a phenolic resin. For example, when throat plate **130** is used on a saw that is equipped with a contact detection system that relies upon electrical isolation of the blade from the table of the saw, the throat plate should be constructed so that it does not establish an electrical contact path between the blade and/or arbor and the table. Illustrative examples of contact detection systems are disclosed in U.S. Published Patent Application

Nos. 2002-0017176-A1 and 2002-0069734-A1, and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/027,600, the complete disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes. In other applications, such as when the throat plate is used with a table saw that does not include a contact detection in which the blade is not electrically isolated from the table, forming the throat plate from a non-conductive material is optional.

[0053] In the illustrative example, the throat plate is substantially formed from a non-conductive phenolic resin to which a non-conductive upper surface layer of melamine is attached. The melamine provides a hard and smooth surface on which work pieces may slide. This construction is not required, but has proven to be effective.

[0054] The throat plate may alternatively not include an accessory mounting port 172, as explained previously. Such a throat plate is particularly applicable for use with dado stacks, which are stacks of blades used to make slots or other non-through cuts in a work piece. Accessories such as riving knives and splitters often cannot be used with dados because the dado does not cut through the work piece, and therefore, there is no need to have an insert with an accessory mounting port.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0055] The throat plates disclosed herein are applicable to table saws and other power equipment having removable inserts through which a blade or cutting tool extends during use of the tool.

[0056] It is believed that the disclosure set forth herein encompasses multiple distinct inventions with independent utility. While each of these inventions has been disclosed in its preferred form, the specific embodiments thereof as disclosed and illustrated herein are not to be considered in a limiting sense as numerous variations are possible. The subject matter of the inventions includes all novel and non-obvious combinations and subcombinations of the various elements, features, functions and/or properties disclosed herein. Similarly, where the claims recite “a” or “a first” element of the equivalent thereof, such claims should be understood to include incorporation of one or more such elements, neither requiring nor excluding two or more such elements.

[0057] It is believed that the following claims particularly point out certain combinations and subcombinations of features, functions, elements and/or properties that may be claimed through amendment of the present claims or presentation of new claims in this or a related application. Such amended or new claims, whether they are directed to a different invention or directed to the same invention, whether different, broader, narrower or equal in scope to the original claims, are also regarded as included within the subject matter of the inventions of the present disclosure.

We claim:

1. A table saw comprising:

a blade;

a motor adapted to drive the blade;

a table defining a work surface;

an opening in the table through which the blade is selectively raised and lowered;

a throat plate configured to be removably positioned within the opening;

a slot in the throat plate through which the blade can extend from beneath the table, where the slot has a width;

an accessory mounting port extending through the throat plate to provide an opening for a table saw accessory to extend through the throat plate from beneath the table, where the accessory mounting port has a width greater than the width of the slot; and

an accessory mount positioned beneath the table and configured to hold the accessory so the accessory can extend through the accessory mounting port in the throat plate.

2. The table saw of claim 1, where the slot is preformed in the throat plate to accommodate the blade.

3. The table saw of claim 1, where the slot is cut in the throat plate by the blade.

4. The table saw of claim 1, where the blade is adapted to tilt relative to the table, and where the slot is configured to provide clearance when the blade tilts.

5. The table saw of claim 4, where the throat plate has a thickness defined by a top and a bottom, where the slot extends through the throat plate from the bottom to the top, where the slot at the top of the throat plate has a width, where the slot at the bottom of the throat plate has a width, and where the width of the slot at the bottom of the throat plate is greater than the width of the slot at the top of the throat plate.

6. The table saw of claim 1, where the slot has two side walls and where one of the side walls is chamfered.

7. The table saw of claim 6, where the side wall that is chamfered provides clearance for the blade to tilt to the left from the perspective of a person standing in front of the saw.

8. The table saw of claim 6, where the side wall that is chamfered provides clearance for the blade to tilt to the right from the perspective of a person standing in front of the saw.

9. The table saw of claim 1, where the slot has two side walls and where both of the side walls are chamfered.

10. The table saw of claim 1, where the accessory mounting port is configured to provide clearance for an accessory mounted in the accessory mount to tilt relative to the table.

11. The table saw of claim 10, where the throat plate has a thickness defined by a top and a bottom, where the accessory mounting port extends through the throat plate from the bottom to the top, where the accessory mounting port at the top of the throat plate has a width, where the accessory mounting port at the bottom of the throat plate has a width, and where the width of the accessory mounting port at the bottom of the throat plate is greater than the width of the accessory mounting port at the top of the throat plate.

12. The table saw of claim 1, where the accessory mounting port has two side walls and where one of the side walls is chamfered.

13. The table saw of claim 12, where the side wall that is chamfered provides clearance for the blade to tilt to the left from the perspective of a person standing in front of the saw.

14. The table saw of claim 12, where the side wall that is chamfered provides clearance for the blade to tilt to the right from the perspective of a person standing in front of the saw.

15. The table saw of claim 1, where the accessory mounting port has two side walls and where both of the side walls are chamfered.

16. The table saw of claim 1, where the throat plate has a front end region and a rear end region, where the slot extends from the front end region toward the rear end region, and where the accessory mounting port is a continuation of the slot into the rear end region.

17. The table saw of claim 1, where the throat plate is a zero-clearance throat plate.

18. The table saw of claim 1, where the throat plate includes a perimeter and where the accessory mounting port intersects with the perimeter of the throat plate.

19. The table saw of claim 1, where the throat plate includes a perimeter and where the accessory mounting port does not intersect with the perimeter of the throat plate.

20. The table saw of claim 1, where the accessory mounting port intersects with the slot.

* * * * *