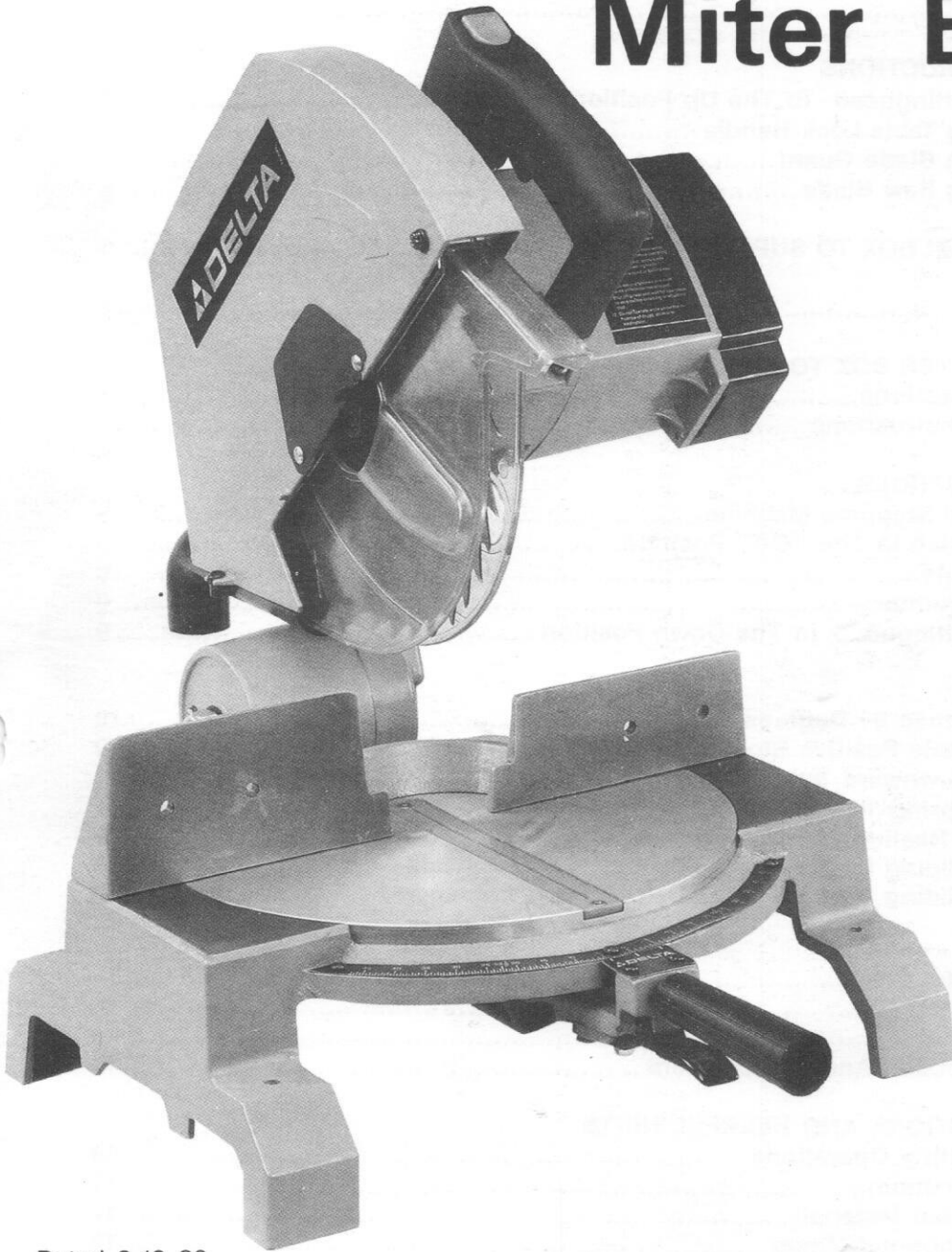


10" Motorized Miter Box



Dated 9-10-86

Part No. 1340209

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 **DELTA**

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WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

As with all machinery there are certain hazards involved with operation and use of the machine. Using the machine with respect and caution will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator may result.

This machine was designed for certain applications only. Delta Machinery strongly recommends that this machine NOT be modified and/or used for any application other than for which it was designed. If you have any questions relative to its application DO NOT use the machine until you have written Delta Machinery and we have advised you.

**DELTA INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY CORP.
MANAGER OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
246 ALPHA DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15238**

SAFETY RULES FOR ALL TOOLS

1. **FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE TOOL.** Learn the tool's application and limitations as well as the specific hazards peculiar to it.
2. **KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE** and in working order.
3. **GROUND ALL TOOLS.** If tool is equipped with three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle. If an adapter is used to accommodate a two-prong receptacle, the adapter lug must be attached to a known ground. Never remove the third prong.
4. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it "on."
5. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
6. **DON'T USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lighted.
7. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All children and visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.
8. **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** - with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.
9. **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and be safer at the rate for which it was designed.
10. **USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.
11. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Nonslip foot wear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
12. **ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES.** Also use face or dust mask if cutting operations is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are NOT safety glasses.
13. **SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.
14. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
15. **MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
16. **DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing and when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, etc.
17. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Consult the owner's manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause hazards.
18. **AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in power cord.
19. **NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.
20. **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function-check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.
21. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.
22. **NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF.** Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.
23. **DRUGS, ALCOHOL, MEDICATION.** Do not operate tool while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or any medication.
24. **MAKE SURE TOOL IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUPPLY** while motor is being mounted, connected or reconnected.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR THE MITER BOX

1. **ALWAYS** hold the work firmly against the fence and table. Do not perform any operation freehand.
2. **BE SURE** blade is sharp, runs freely and is free from vibration.
3. **ALLOW** the motor to come up to full speed before starting cut.
4. **RELEASE** the trigger switch before applying the brake.
5. **IMPORTANT . USE THE BRAKE** to bring the blade to a complete stop before reaching out to pick up a piece of work, a piece of scrap, or anything else which is in or near the cutting path of the blade.
6. **USE THE BRAKE** to bring the saw blade to a complete stop before leaving the machine unattended.
7. **ALWAYS MAKE SURE** the table clamp handle is tight before cutting.
8. **BE SURE** blade and flanges are clean and arbor nut is tightened securely.
9. **USE** the blade guard at all times.
10. **NEVER** use blades larger or smaller in diameter than recommended.
11. **NEVER** apply lubricants to the blade when it is running.
12. **NEVER** use blades recommended for operation at less than 5500 rpm.
13. **ALWAYS** check the blade for cracks or damage before operation. Replace cracked or damaged blade immediately.
14. **USE** only blade flanges specified for the miter box.
15. **KEEP** hands out of path of saw blade.
16. **NEVER** reach around saw blade.
17. **MAKE** sure blade is not contacting workpiece before switch is turned on.
18. **NEVER** lock the switch in the "ON" position.
19. **MAKE SURE** blade comes to a complete stop before removing or securing workpiece, changing work piece angle or changing the angle of the blade.
20. **NEVER** use the miter box without the table insert.
21. **NEVER** use the miter box in an area with flammable liquids or gases.
22. **NEVER** use solvents to clean plastic parts. Solvents could possibly dissolve or otherwise damage the material. Only a soft damp cloth should be used to clean plastic parts.
23. **SHUT OFF POWER** and stop the blade before servicing or adjusting tool.

UNPACKING

1. Remove the miter box and all loose items from the carton. **IMPORTANT: DO NOT LIFT THE MITER BOX BY THE SWITCH HANDLE OR TABLE CONTROL HANDLE AS THIS MAY CAUSE MISALIGNMENT. ALWAYS LIFT THE MACHINE BY THE BASE.**

NOTE: The scale, nameplates and pointer are supplied with a plastic protective coating. These protective coatings can be removed by peeling them off.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

MOVING CUTTINGHEAD TO THE UP POSITION

1. The miter box is shipped with the cuttinghead (A) locked in the down position, as shown in Fig. 2.

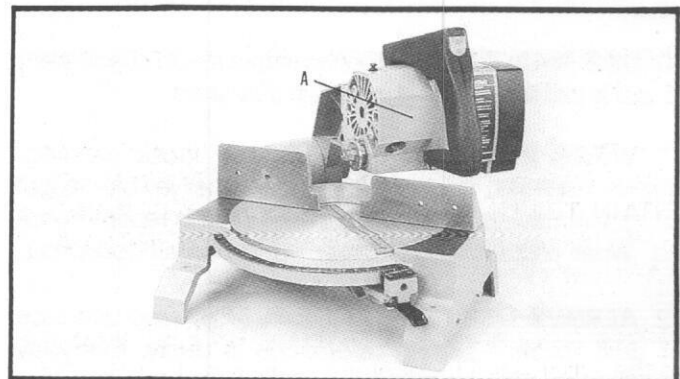


Fig. 2

2. To move the cuttinghead to the up position, release lock lever (B) Fig. 3.

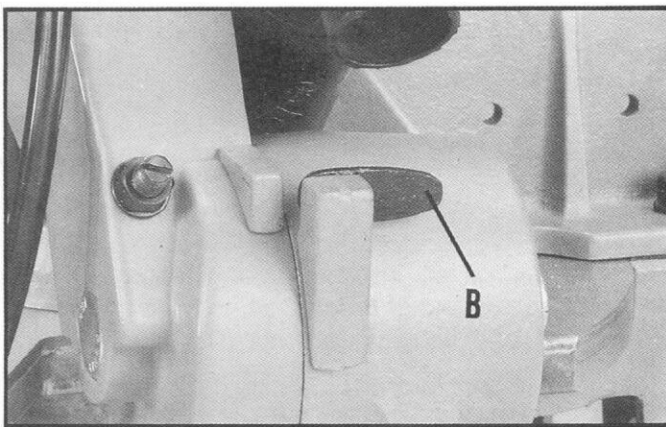


Fig. 3

ASSEMBLING TABLE LOCK HANDLE

1. Thread table lock handle (A) into the control arm, as shown in Fig. 4.

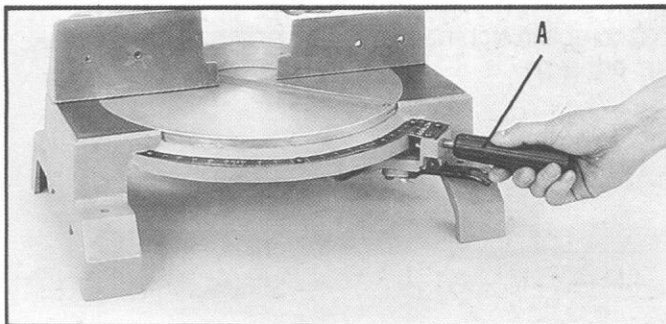


Fig. 4

ASSEMBLING BLADE GUARD

1. Assemble blade guard (A) to the motor housing using the three screws (B) and bracket (C) Fig. 5.

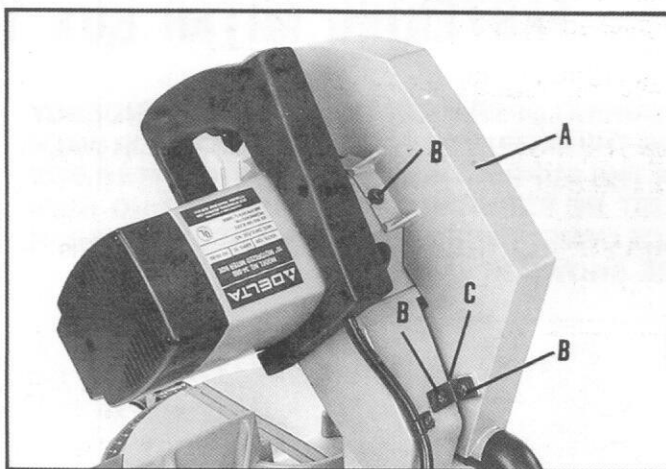


Fig. 5

ASSEMBLING SAW BLADE

1. **IMPORTANT: MAKE CERTAIN MITER BOX IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE, BEFORE INSTALLING SAW BLADE.**

2. Rotate arbor shaft access cover (A), to the up position as shown in Fig. 6.

3. Assemble saw blade (B), flange (C), and nut (D) to the arbor shaft, as shown in Fig. 6. **IMPORTANT: MAKE CERTAIN TEETH OF SAW BLADE (B) ARE POINTING IN THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE DIRECTIONAL ARROW (E) ON THE SAW GUARD.**

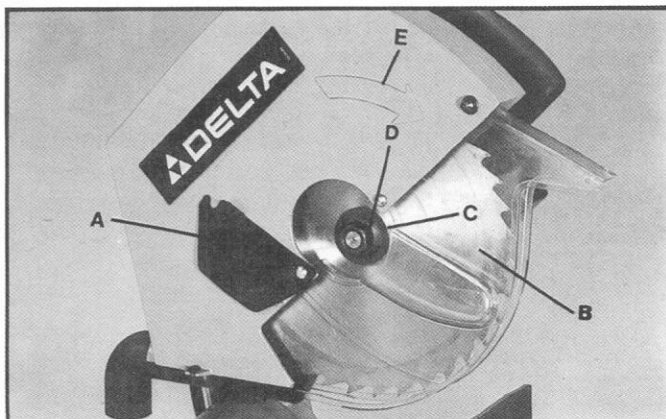


Fig. 6

4. **NOTE:** Arbor nut (D) Fig. 6, has a left hand thread. Turn the arbor nut (D) counterclockwise by hand as far as possible.

5. To tighten arbor nut, insert hexagon wrench (E) Fig. 7, into hex hole in end of arbor shaft, to keep the shaft from turning, and tighten arbor nut (D) Fig. 8, using wrench (F).



Fig. 7

6. **IMPORTANT: MAKE CERTAIN WRENCHES (E) FIG. 7 AND (F) FIG. 8, ARE REMOVED AND THAT ARBOR SHAFT ACCESS COVER (A) FIG. 8, IS PUT BACK INTO THE DOWN POSITION BEFORE TURNING ON THE POWER.**

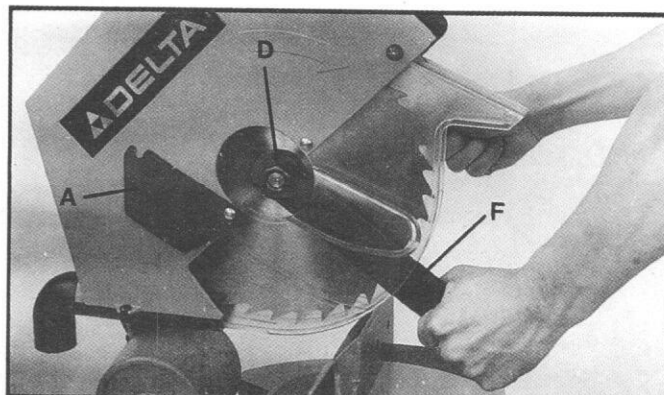


Fig. 8

FASTENING MITER BOX TO SUPPORTING SURFACE

IF DURING OPERATION THERE IS ANY TENDENCY FOR THE MITER BOX TO TIP OVER, SLIDE OR WALK ON THE SUPPORTING SURFACE, THE MITER BOX MUST BE SECURED TO THE SUPPORTING SURFACE USING THE FOUR HOLES, THREE OF WHICH ARE SHOWN AT (A) FIG. 9.

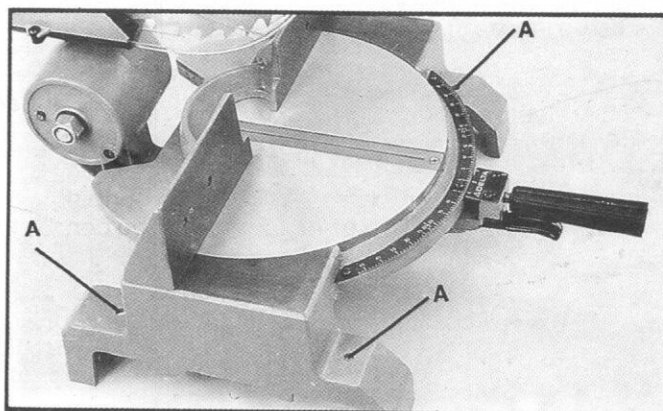


Fig. 9

DUST CHUTE

A dust chute (A) Fig. 10, is provided on the back of the saw guard. The diameter of the opening of the dust chute is 1½" O.D. and can be connected to a dust collection system.

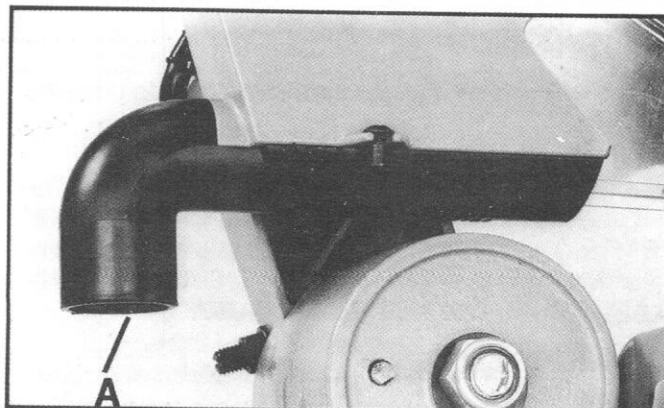


Fig. 10

CONNECTING MITER BOX TO POWER SOURCE

POWER CONNECTIONS

A separate electrical circuit should be used for your tools. This circuit should not be less than #12 wire and should be protected with a 20 Amp time lag fuse. If an extension cord is used, use only 3-wire extension cords which have 3-prong grounding type plugs and 3-pole receptacles which accept the tools plug. For distances up to 100 feet use #12 wire. For distances up to 150 feet use #10 wire. Have a certified electrician replace or repair damaged or worn cord immediately. Before connecting the motor to the power line, make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position and be sure that the electric current is of the same characteristics as stamped on motor nameplate. All line connections should make good contact. Running low voltage will injure the motor.

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

CAUTION: THIS TOOL MUST BE GROUNDED WHILE IN USE TO PROTECT THE OPERATOR FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

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. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

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

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in 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.

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

Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding type plugs and 3-hole receptacles that accept the tool's plug, as shown in Fig. 11.

Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

This tool is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet and a plug that looks like the one shown in Fig. 11. A temporary adapter, which looks like the adapter illustrated in Fig. 12, may be used to connect this plug to a 2-pole receptacle, as shown in Fig. 12, if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. **THIS ADAPTER IS NOT APPLICABLE IN CANADA.** The green-colored rigid ear, lug, and the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground, such as a properly grounded outlet box, as shown in Fig. 12.

CAUTION: IN ALL CASES, MAKE CERTAIN THE RECEPTACLE IN QUESTION IS PROPERLY GROUNDED. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE HAVE A CERTIFIED ELECTRICIAN CHECK THE RECEPTACLE.

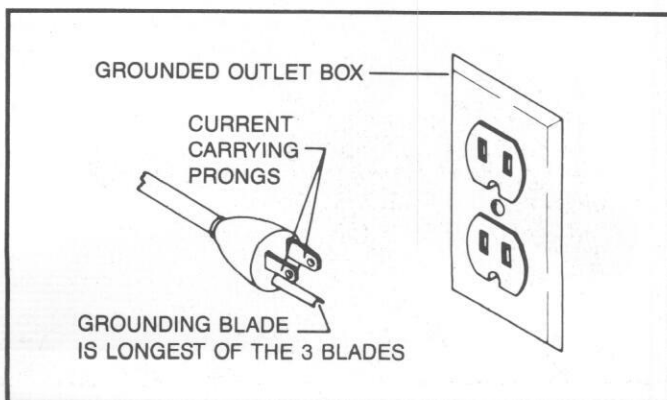


Fig. 11

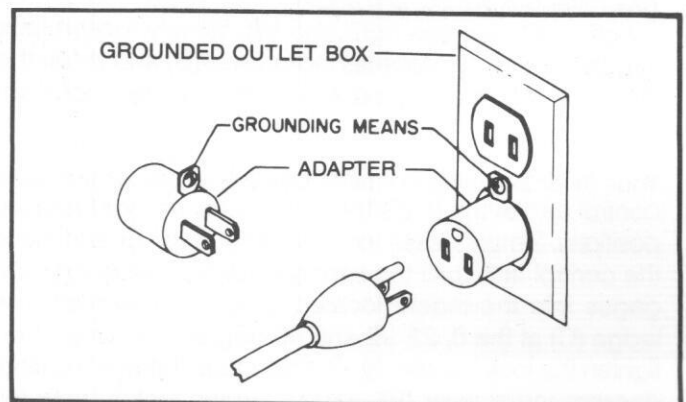


Fig. 12

OPERATING CONTROLS

STARTING AND STOPPING MACHINE

To start the machine, depress switch trigger (A) Fig. 13. To stop the machine, release the switch trigger.

Your miter box is equipped with a blade brake. As soon as the cut is completed, release the switch trigger (A) and press down on the brake button (B), Fig. 13, until the blade comes to a complete stop. The brake button (B) is conveniently located on the top of the handle for easy thumb operation.

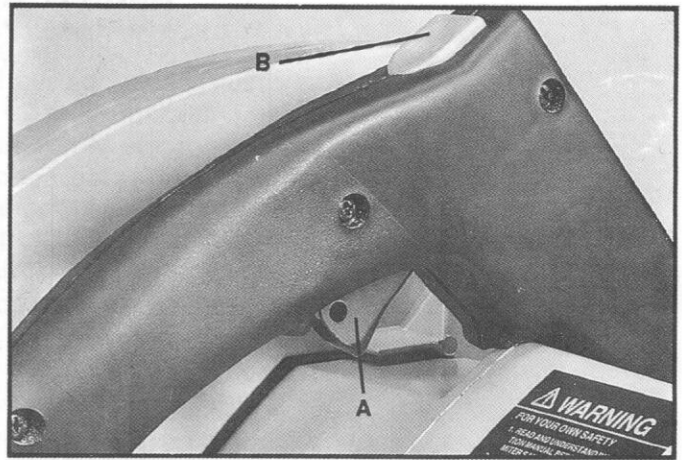


Fig. 13

DANGER: A COASTING SAW BLADE CAN BE DANGEROUS. APPLY BRAKE IMMEDIATELY TO STOP SAW BLADE WHEN THE SWITCH IS RELEASED TO THE "OFF" POSITION.

WARNING: THE TORQUE DEVELOPED DURING BRAKING MAY LOOSEN THE ARBOR NUT. THE ARBOR NUT SHOULD BE CHECKED PERIODICALLY AND TIGHTENED IF NECESSARY, ESPECIALLY AFTER BRAKING.

LOCKING SWITCH IN THE "OFF" POSITION

IMPORTANT: We suggest that when the miter box is not in use, the switch be locked in the "OFF" position using a padlock, as shown in Fig. 14.

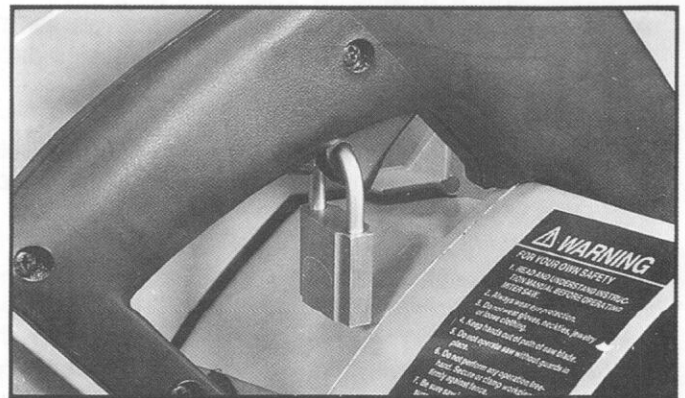


Fig. 14

TABLE CONTROLS

Your miter box will cut any angle from a straight 90 degree cut-off to 47 degrees right and left. Simply loosen lock handle (A) Fig. 15, depress index lever (B) and move the control arm to the desired angle. Then tighten lock handle (A).

Your miter box also contains positive stops for the table control arm at the 0, 22-1/2 and 45 degree, right and left positions. Simply loosen lock handle (A) Fig. 15, and move the control arm until the spring loaded positive stop engages into the indent located directly underneath the ledge (C) at the 0, 22-1/2 and 45 degree positions. Then tighten the lock handle (A). To disengage the positive stop, depress index lever (B). Always tighten lock handle (A) before cutting.

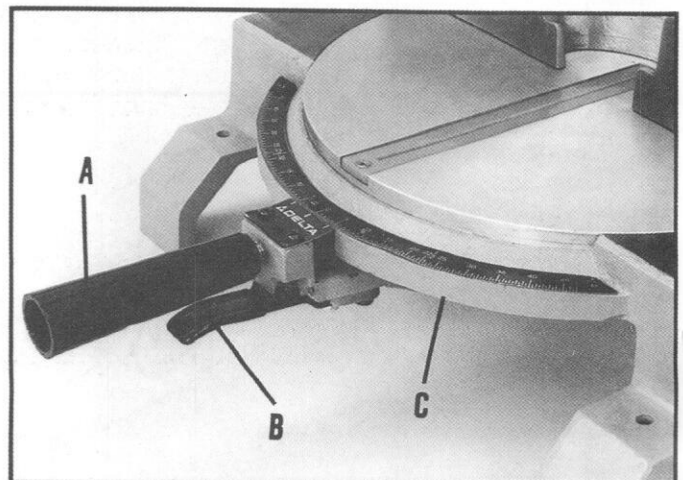


Fig. 15

SCALE AND POINTER

The center line (A) Fig.16, on the pointer indicates the actual angle of cut. Each line on the scale (B) represents 1/2 degrees. In effect, when the center line (A) is moved from one line to the next on the scale the angle of cut is changed by 1/2 degree.

The pointer is provided with two additional lines (C) and (D) Fig.16. This allows you to move the control arm 1/4 degree. For example, assume the center line (A) is pointing to the 10 degree mark on the scale, as shown, and you want to change the angle of cut 1/4 degree to the right. Move the control arm until the right line (D) lines up with the next line on the scale. The angle of cut will then be changed 1/4 degree to the right. If you were changing the angle of cut 1/4 degree to the left, use the left line (C) in the same manner.

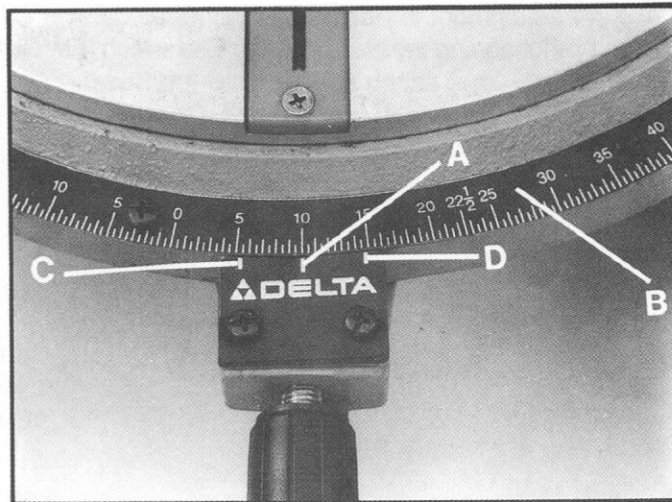


Fig. 16

LOCKING CUTTINGHEAD IN THE DOWN POSITION

When transporting the miter box, the cuttinghead should always be locked in the down position. This can be accomplished by lowering the cuttinghead and moving the locking lever (A) to the locked position, as shown in Fig.17. **NEVER CARRY THE MITER BOX BY THE SWITCH HANDLE OR TABLE CONTROL HANDLE AS THIS MAY CAUSE MISALIGNMENT. ALWAYS LIFT THE MACHINE BY THE BASE.**

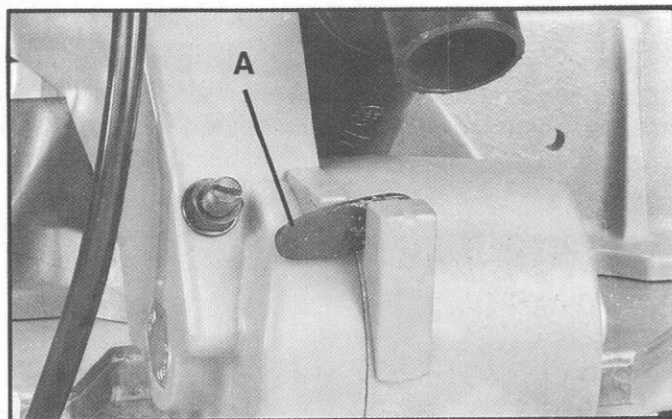


Fig. 17

ADJUSTMENTS

ADJUSTING FENCE 90 DEGREES TO BLADE

1. Move the table control arm so that the blade is at 90 degrees to the fence and the spring loaded positive stop is engaged into the indent located directly underneath the 0 degree mark on the scale. Then lock the control arm in this position.

2. Disconnect saw from power source.

3. Lower the saw blade into the slot in the table insert and using a square, place one end of the square against the fence and the other end against the saw blade, as shown in Fig. 18. Check to see if the fence is at 90 degrees to the blade.

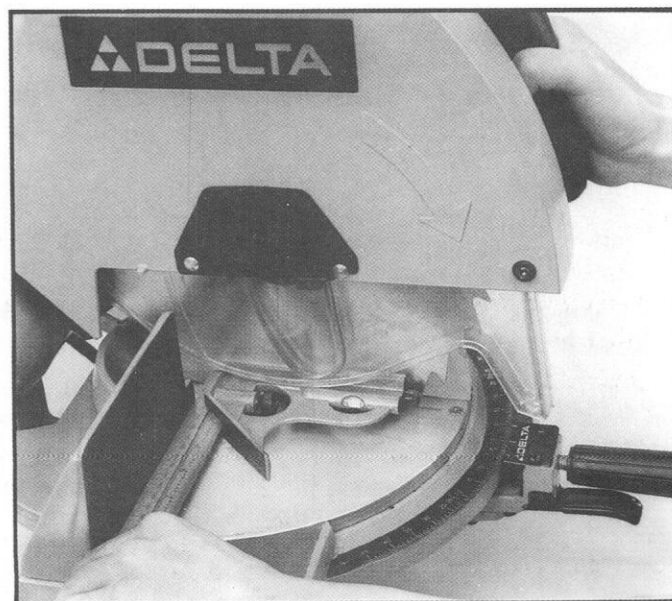


Fig. 18

4. If an adjustment is necessary, the fence can be adjusted by loosening the two screws, one of which is shown at (A) Fig.19 that attach the fence to the base.

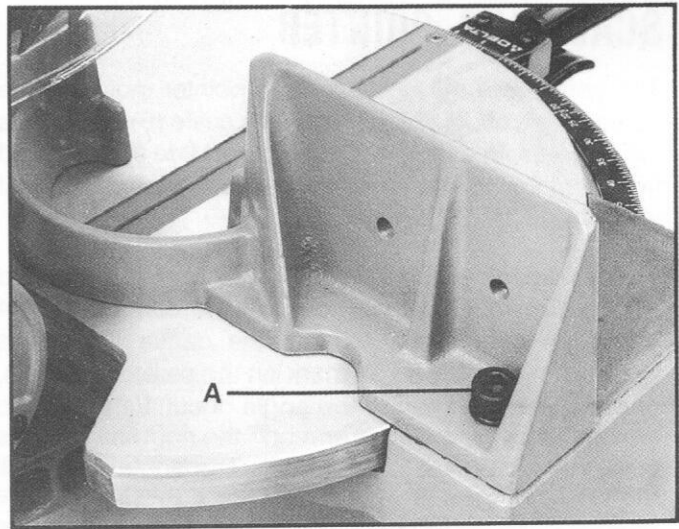


Fig. 19

ADJUSTING TABLE POSITIVE STOPS

1. Move the control arm to the center of the scale until the spring loaded positive stop engages into the factory drilled indent located directly under the 0 degree mark on the scale and tighten the lock handle (A) Fig. 20.

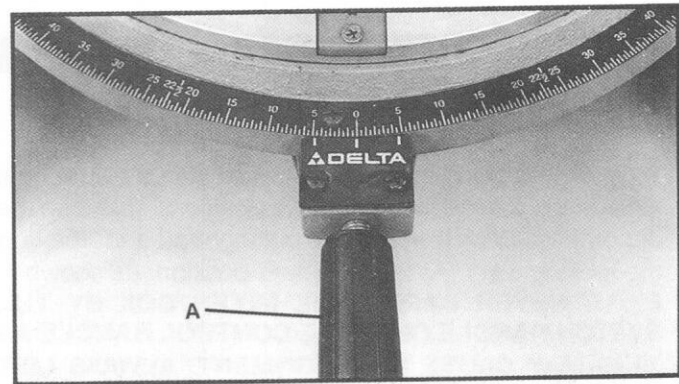


Fig. 20

2. Make a cut on a piece of wood, as shown in Fig. 21.

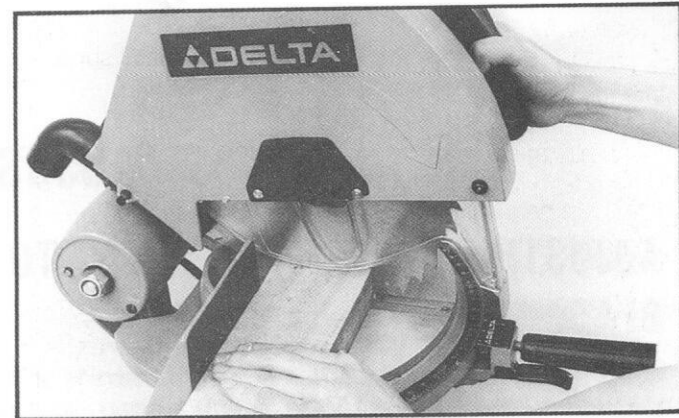


Fig. 21

3. Using a square, check to see if the piece of wood was cut at 90 degrees, as shown in Fig. 22.

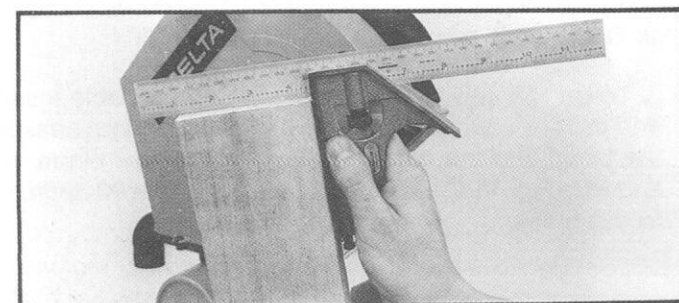


Fig. 22

4. If an adjustment is necessary, loosen the arm lock handle (A) Fig. 23, and the two screws (B). Then tap the arm (C) to the right or left as necessary, and tighten the two screws (B).

5. Make another test cut and if further adjustment is necessary, repeat the above instructions.

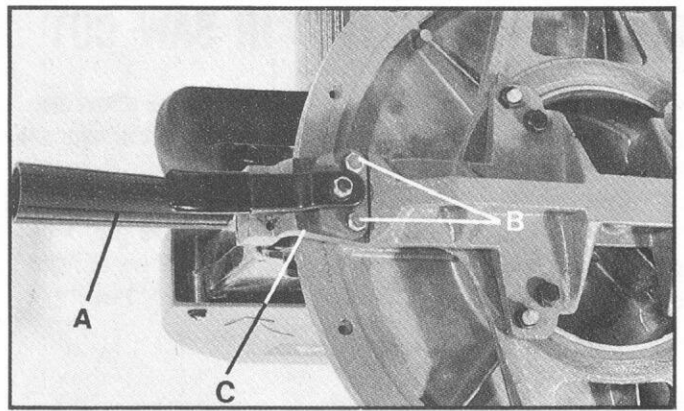


Fig. 23

6. When you are certain the cut is at 90 degrees, adjust the pointer so that the center line (D) Fig. 24, points to the 0 mark on the scale, by loosening the two screws (E).

7. Once the 90 degree positive stop is adjusted, the positive stops at 22½ and 45 degrees right and left will also be adjusted.

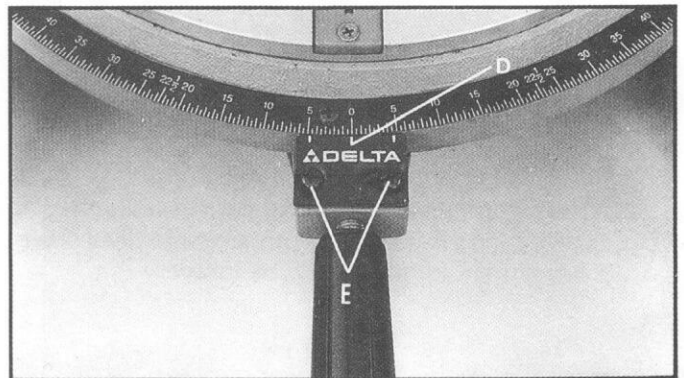


Fig. 24

ADJUSTING DOWNWARD TRAVEL OF SAW BLADE

The downward travel of the saw blade can be limited to prevent the saw blade from contacting any metal surfaces of the machine.

This adjustment is made by loosening lock nut (A) Fig. 25, and turning the adjusting screw (B) in or out until the blade lowers to the desired position. Then tighten the lock nut (A).

When making this adjustment, disconnect the machine from the power source and lower the blade as far as possible. Rotate the blade by hand to make certain the teeth do not contact any metal surfaces.

ADJUSTING SPRING TENSION OF CUTTINGHEAD ARM ASSEMBLY

The spring tension of the cuttinghead arm assembly is adjusted at the factory in order that the saw blade returns to the up position. If it is ever necessary to re-adjust the spring tension, proceed as follows:

1. Loosen locknut (C) Fig. 25, and turn adjusting screw (D) clockwise to increase or counterclockwise to decrease the spring tension. After tension is adjusted, tighten locknut (C).

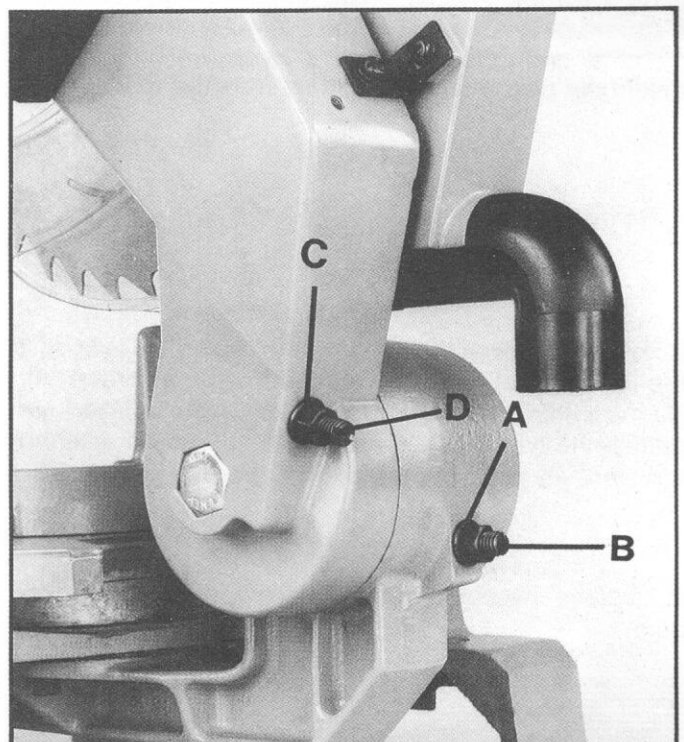


Fig. 25

REMOVING "HEELING" IN SAW CUT

Your saw is provided with an adjustment to allow the arbor to be set parallel with the pivot shaft at the rear of the machine. The saw blade should be perpendicular to the table surface, and also should be at right angles to the pivot shaft. Even though the blade may be perfectly aligned at 90° to the table, the blade may not be at right angle to the pivot shaft. This condition is called "heeling".

To check and adjust, proceed, as follows:

1. Clamp a piece of scrap material (about 3" to 3½" in height) to the fence, and make a 90° cut. Shut off the motor but do not return the saw blade to the up position.

2. Refer to Fig. 26, and also observe the cut you have just made.

3. If a condition exists similar to the top drawing shown in Fig. 26, the blade is not at right angle to the pivot shaft and an adjustment is necessary, as follows:

4. Disconnect machine from power circuit.

5. Remove the saw blade, and blade guard.

6. Re-assemble the saw blade, lower the blade and with a square, place one end of the square on the table and the other end against the blade, as shown in Fig. 27, to determine how much adjustment must be made.

7. Remove the saw blade.

8. To adjust, loosen the three screws (A) Fig. 28, and shift the cuttinghead (B). Then tighten the three screws (A). Re-assemble the saw blade and re-check until you are certain the saw blade is not "heeling" and is entering the work as shown in the bottom drawing of Fig. 26.

9. Replace the blade guard before operating the miter box.

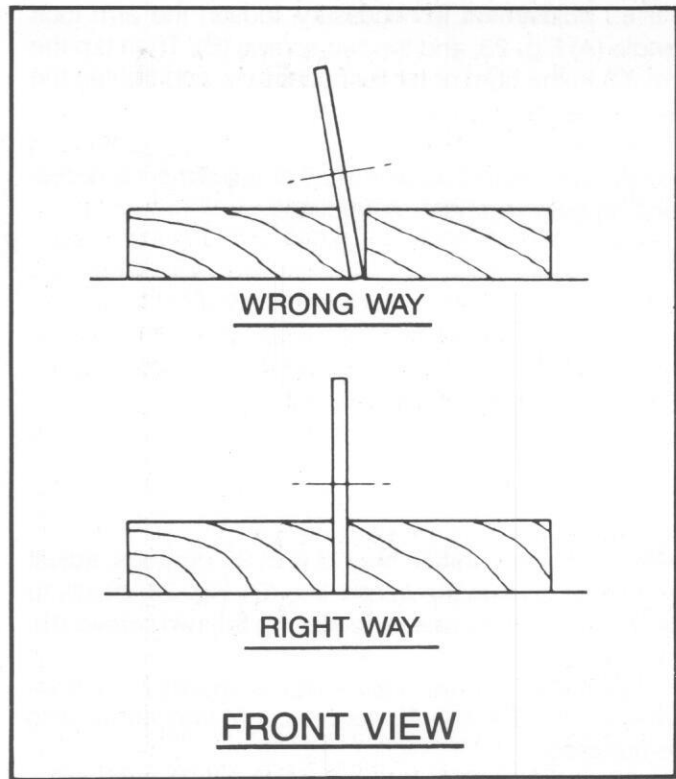


Fig. 26

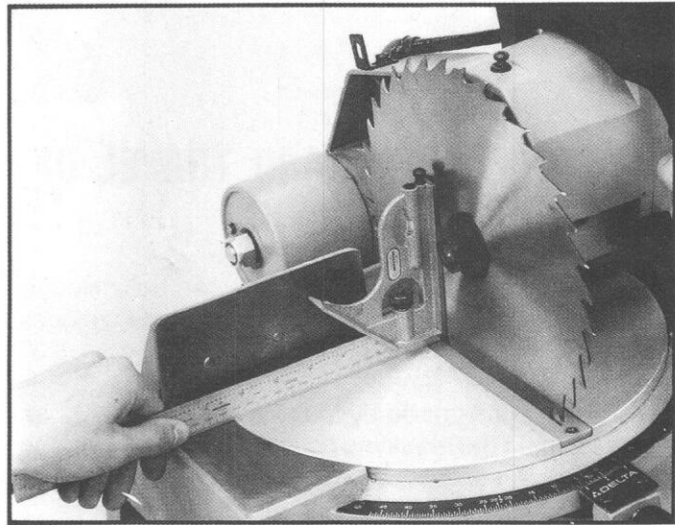


Fig. 27

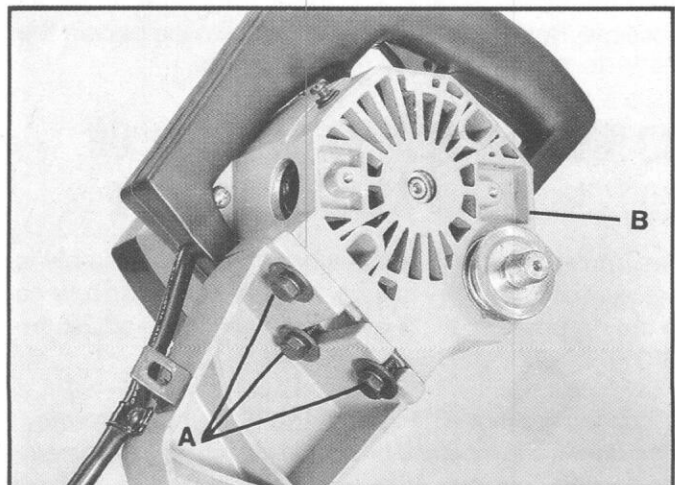


Fig. 28

ADJUSTING SLIDING FIT BETWEEN ARM ASSEMBLY AND TABLE BRACKET

To adjust the sliding fit between the arm assembly (A) Fig. 29, and the table bracket (B), tighten or loosen the adjusting nut (C). Correct adjustment is when a good snug sliding fit is obtained without any side movement between these two parts. This adjustment should not be too tight that it restricts the sliding movement or too loose that it affects the accuracy of the saw cut.

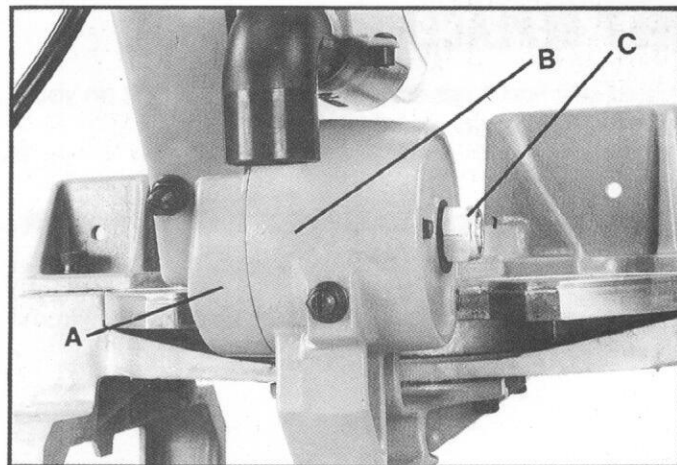


Fig. 29

ADJUSTING SLIDING FIT BETWEEN MOVABLE TABLE AND BASE

If it ever becomes necessary to adjust the sliding fit between the movable table and the base, loosen locknuts that fasten the four nylon adjusting screws (A) Fig. 30, and with a screwdriver, turn the nylon adjusting screws (A) until a good snug sliding fit is obtained. Then tighten the four locknuts.

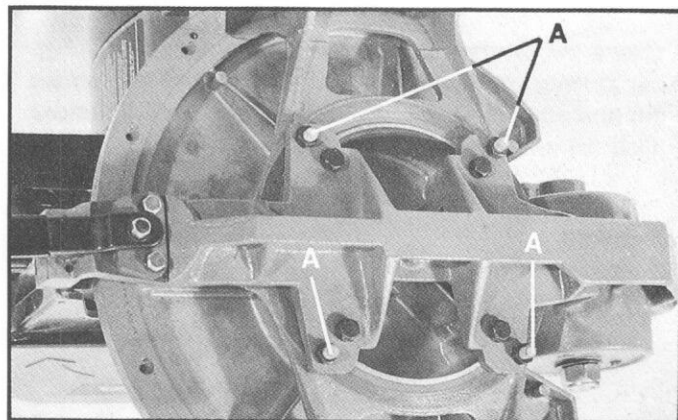


Fig. 30

MAINTENANCE

CHANGING THE BLADE

1. DISCONNECT THE MACHINE FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

2. To remove the saw blade, insert the hexagon wrench (A) Fig. 31, into the hex hole located on the end of the arbor shaft, to keep the shaft from turning. Rotate arbor shaft access cover (F) Fig. 32, to the up position, as shown. Using wrench (B), loosen arbor nut (C) Fig. 32, by turning it clockwise.

3. Remove arbor nut, flange and blade from arbor shaft.

4. Assemble new blade, flange and nut on the arbor and tighten the arbor nut (C) Fig. 32, by turning it counter-clockwise. At the same time keep the arbor from turning using wrench (A) Fig. 31.

5. Make certain wrenches (A) Fig. 31 and (B) Fig. 32, are removed and that arbor shaft access cover (F) Fig. 32, is put back into the down position before turning on the power.



Fig. 31

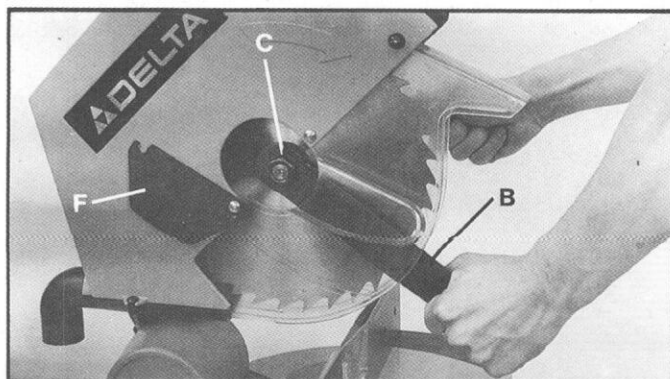


Fig. 32

BELT REPLACEMENT

Should you find it necessary to replace the belt on your miter box, proceed as follows:

1. DISCONNECT THE MACHINE FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

2. Remove the four screws (A) Fig. 33, and cover (B) from the end of the motor housing.

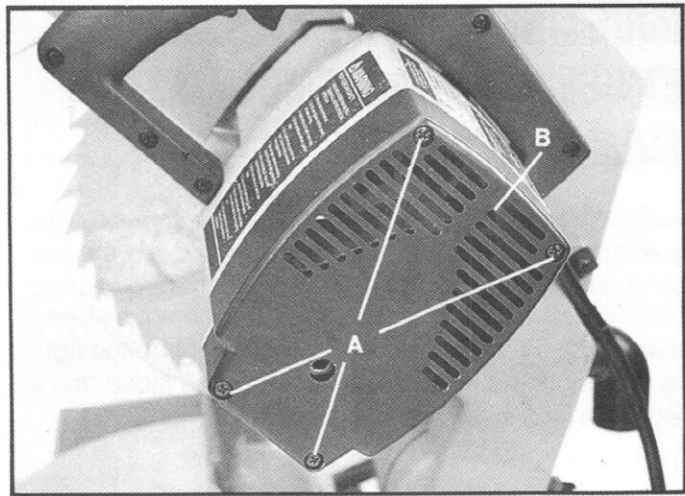


Fig. 33

3. Use a $\frac{5}{8}$ " wrench on hex of special washer (C) Fig. 34, to keep armature from turning, and remove screw (H) and special washer (C). Slide belt (D) off armature shaft (E) and arbor pulley (F).

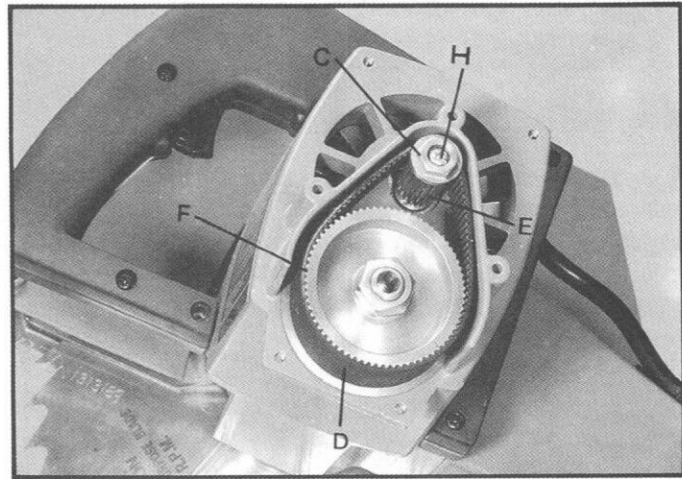


Fig. 34

4. Place new belt (D) Fig. 35, on teeth of arbor pulley (F) and armature shaft (E) as shown. Push in belt (D) and at the same time turn arbor pulley (F) until belt is completely engaged.

5. Replace special washer (C) and screw (H) Fig. 34.

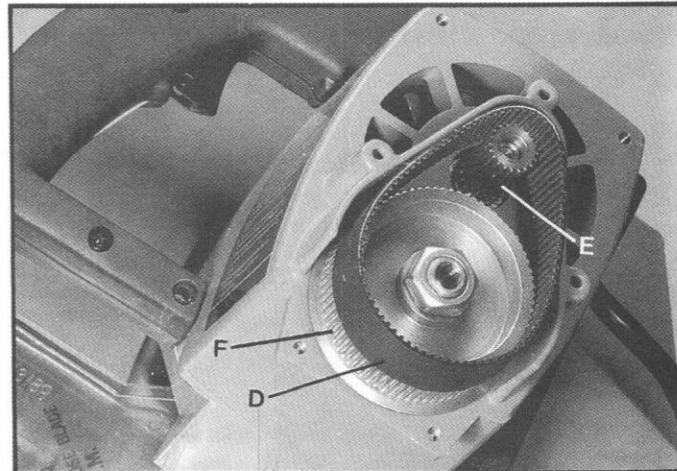


Fig. 35

TABLE INSERT

The blade slot (A) Fig. 36, in the table insert (B) was cut at the factory with the same thickness blade that is supplied with your saw, and acts as a chip breaker preventing splintering of the wood at the bottom of the cut.

If it is desired to use blades of various thicknesses with your miter box we suggest you obtain additional inserts and cut the slot into the insert with that particular blade. You will then have an insert that is matched with the blade.

If desired, inserts can be constructed using standard $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick plywood.

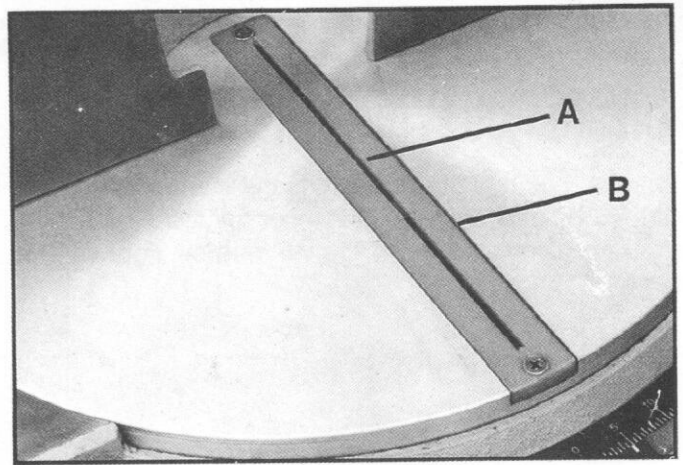


Fig. 36

BRUSH INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT

CAUTION: BEFORE INSPECTING THE BRUSHES, DISCONNECT THE MACHINE FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

Brush life varies. It depends on the load on the motor. Check the brushes after the first 50 hours of use for a new machine or after a new set of brushes has been installed.

After the first check, examine them after about 10 hours of use until such time that replacement is necessary.

The brush holders (A) Fig. 37, are located on the motor housing opposite each other. Fig. 38, illustrates one of the brushes removed for inspection. When the carbon on either brush is worn to $\frac{3}{16}$ " in length or if either spring or shunt wire is burned or damaged in any way, replace both brushes. If the brushes are found serviceable after removing, reinstall them in the same position as removed.

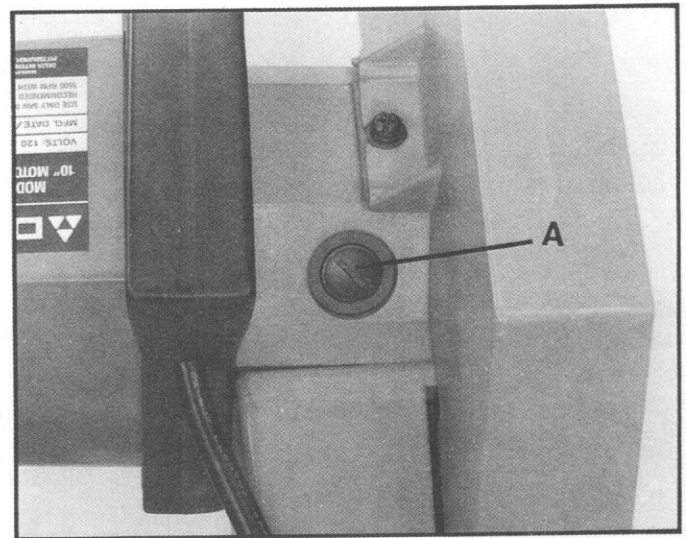


Fig. 37

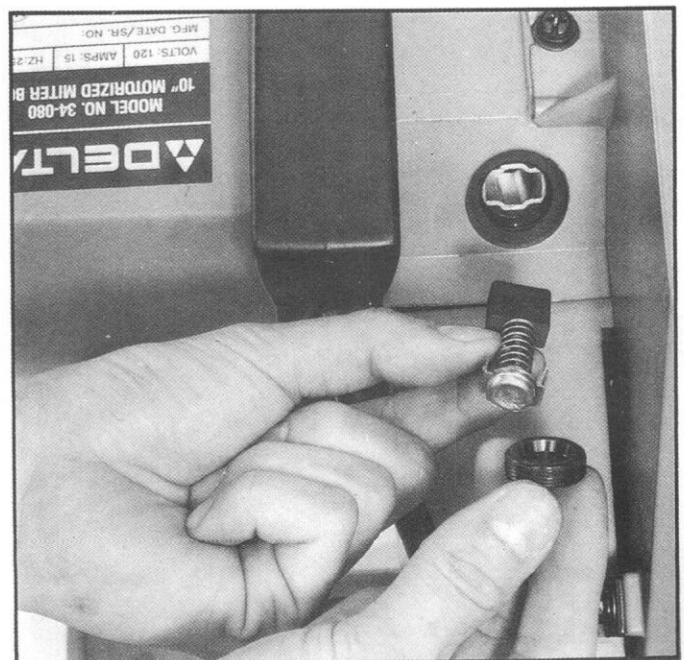


Fig. 38

TYPICAL OPERATIONS AND HELPFUL HINTS

GENERAL CUTTING OPERATIONS

Your miter box has the capacity to cut standard 2x4s at the 45 degree right, and left miter angles. Fig. 39, illustrates cutting a 2x4 at the 45 degree right miter position.

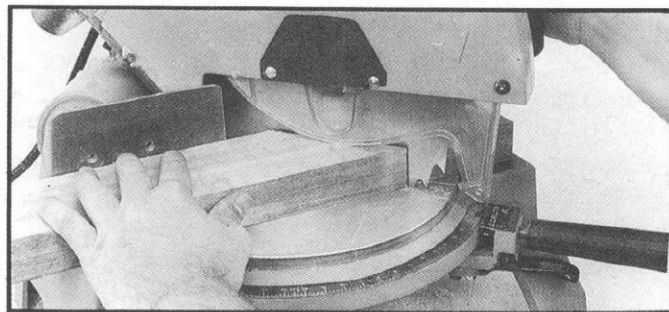


Fig. 39

A standard 2x6 can easily be cut at the 90 degree straight cut-off position, as shown in Fig. 40.

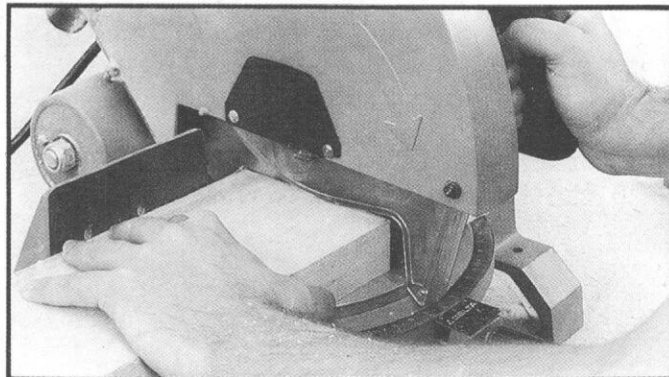


Fig. 40

Cutting a standard 4x4 is easily accomplished with your miter box, as shown in Fig. 41. One pass cutting (trim) can be done up to 7" in length. Longer cut-off requires turning stock over for second cut.

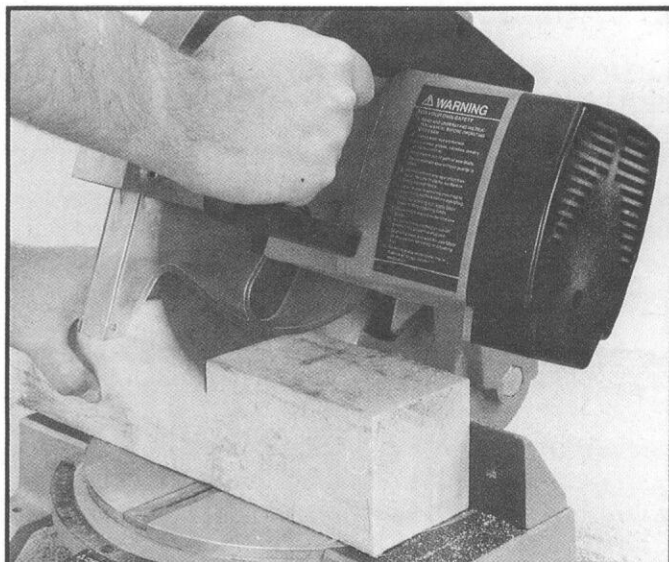


Fig. 41

Cutting various sizes of plastic pipe is an easy job for the miter box, as shown in Fig. 42.

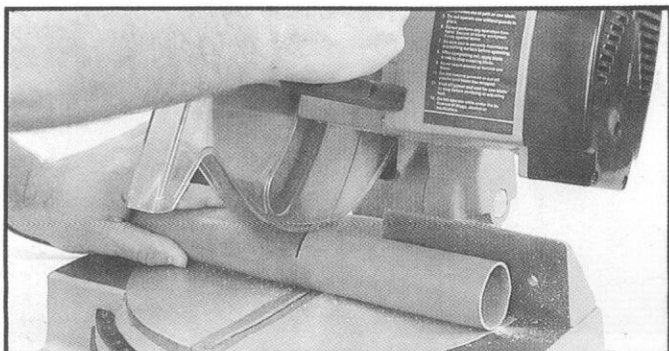


Fig. 42

CUTTING ALUMINUM

Aluminum extrusions such as used for making aluminum screens and storm windows can easily be cut with your miter box. When cutting aluminum extrusions, or other sections that can be cut with a saw blade and are within the capacity of the machine, position the material so the blade is cutting through the smallest cross section, as shown in Fig. 43. The wrong way to cut aluminum angles is illustrated in Fig. 44. Be sure to apply a stick wax (similar to Johnson's stick wax #140) to the blade before cutting any aluminum stock. This stick wax is available at most industrial mill supply houses. The stick wax provides proper lubrication and keeps chips from adhering to the blade. **NEVER APPLY LUBRICANT TO THE BLADE WHILE THE MACHINE IS RUNNING.**

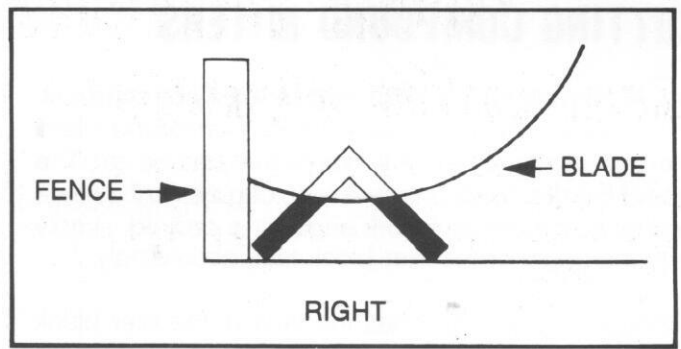


Fig. 43

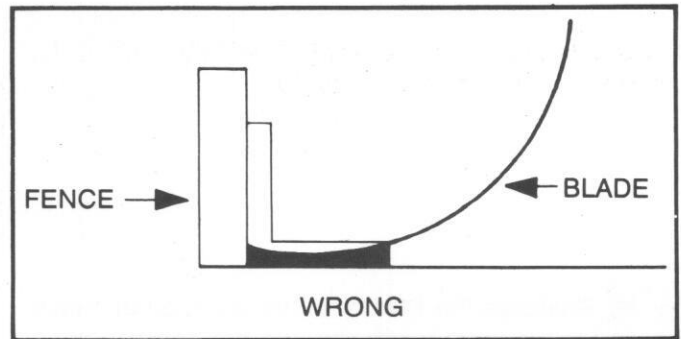


Fig. 44

CUTTING BOWED MATERIAL

When cutting flat pieces, first check to see if the material is bowed. If it is, make sure the material is positioned on the table as shown in Fig. 45.

If the material is positioned the wrong way, as shown in Fig. 46, the work piece will pinch the blade near the completion of the cut.

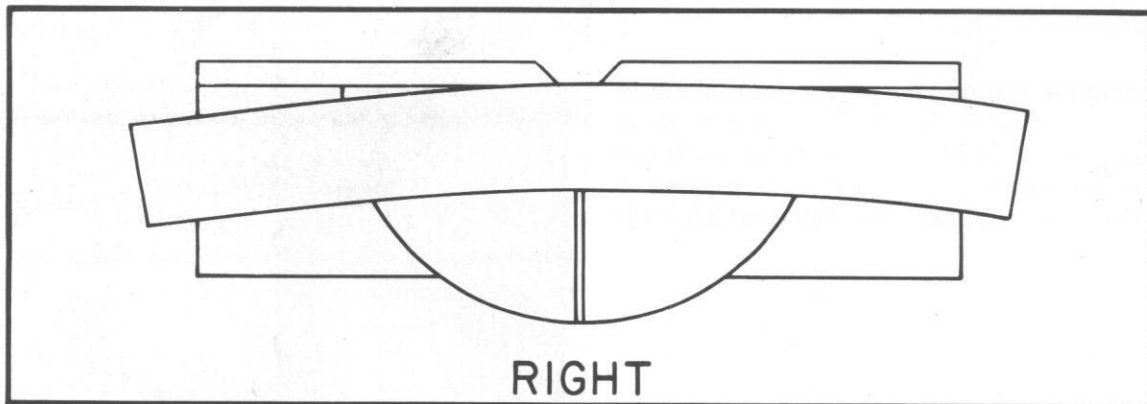


Fig. 45

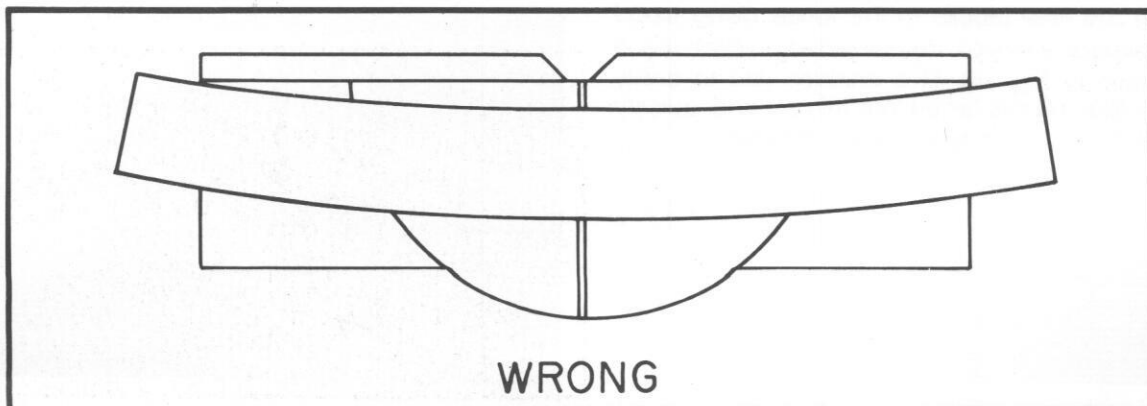


Fig. 46

CUTTING COMPOUND MITERS

Fig. 47, illustrates a filler block that can easily be constructed for use in cutting compound miters. Compound miters are used mostly for shadow box picture frames, etc. The face of the filler block is shown at 45 degrees to the fence and table. If a different work angle tilt is desired, simply vary the angle of the filler block face accordingly.

Although Fig. 47, illustrates the face of the filler block 3-5/8" wide, this dimension will vary depending on the material being cut.

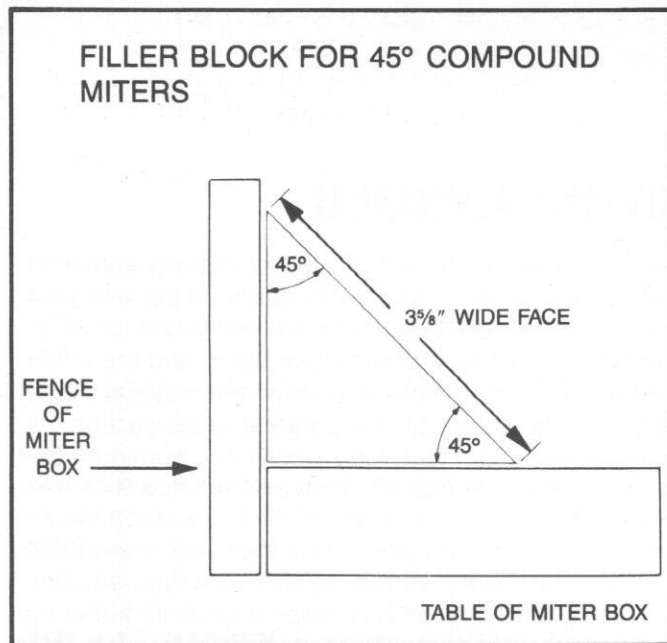


Fig. 47

Fig. 48, illustrates the filler block for compound miters fastened to the miter box fence with the center portion of the filler block (45 degree right and left angle) removed after it was cut-out on the saw.

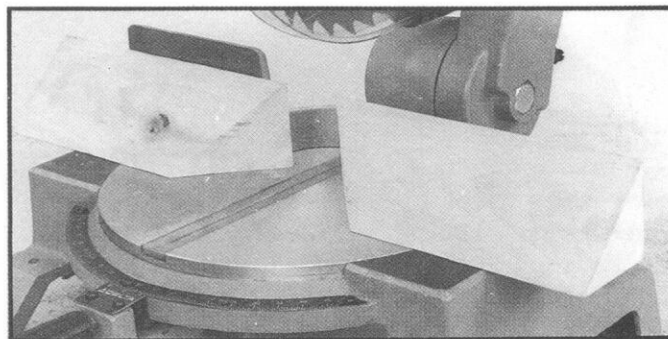


Fig. 48

Before attaching the filler blocks to the fence make sure there is clearance between the edge (A) of the movable blade guard and the edge (B) of the filler block, as shown in Fig. 49. This clearance between the blade guard and the filler block must be at both the right and left miter angles.

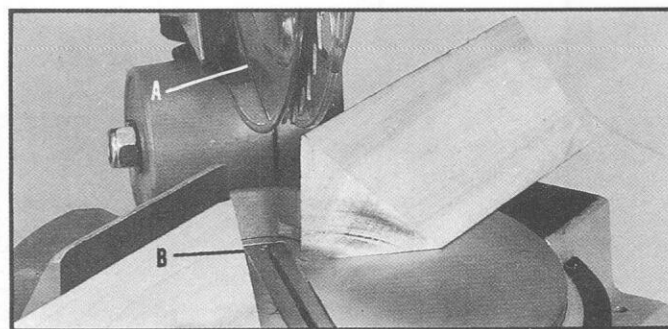


Fig. 49

Then attach the filler blocks to the fence using wood screws (C) through the two holes provided on each fence half, as shown in Fig. 50. This enables you to easily remove the filler blocks when not in use and quickly re-assemble them to the fence when needed.

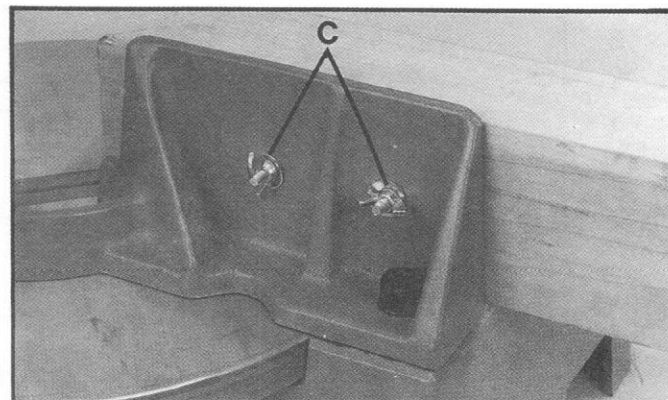


Fig. 50

Fig. 51, illustrates making a compound miter cut at the 45 degree right miter position. The 45 degree left compound miter cut, shown at (A) Fig. 51, was previously cut with the saw blade at the 45 degree left miter position.

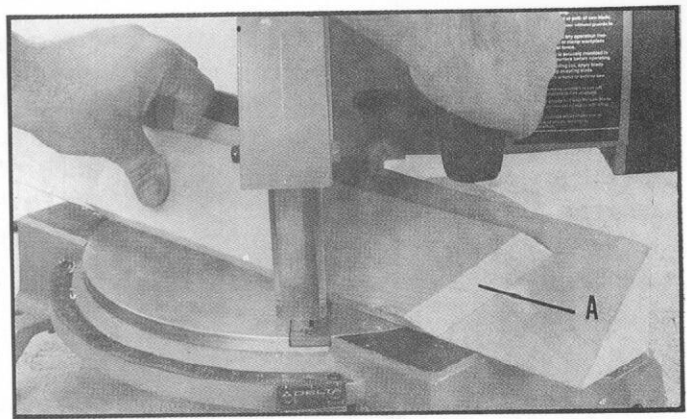


Fig. 51

The two compound miter cuts that were just made are shown in Fig. 52.

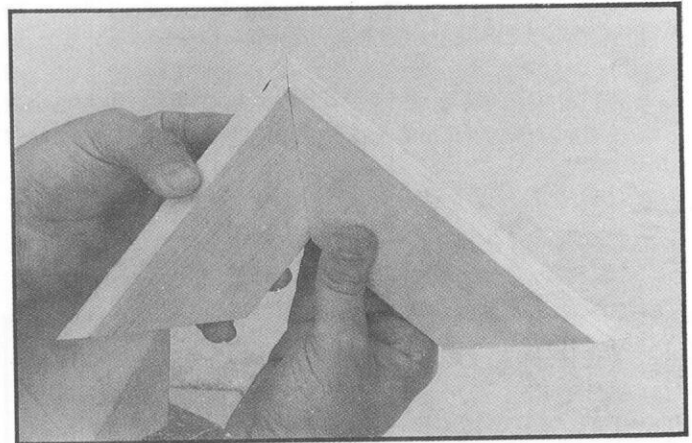


Fig. 52

CUTTING CROWN MOULDINGS

There are several methods that can be used to cut crown mouldings on the miter box.

The method shown in Fig. 53, illustrates the contact surfaces (the surfaces that contact the wall and ceiling) of the crown moulding held firmly against the fence and table of the miter box. This method is acceptable when making a small number of cuts but would not be practical for a production application as it may be difficult to firmly hold the work in this position.

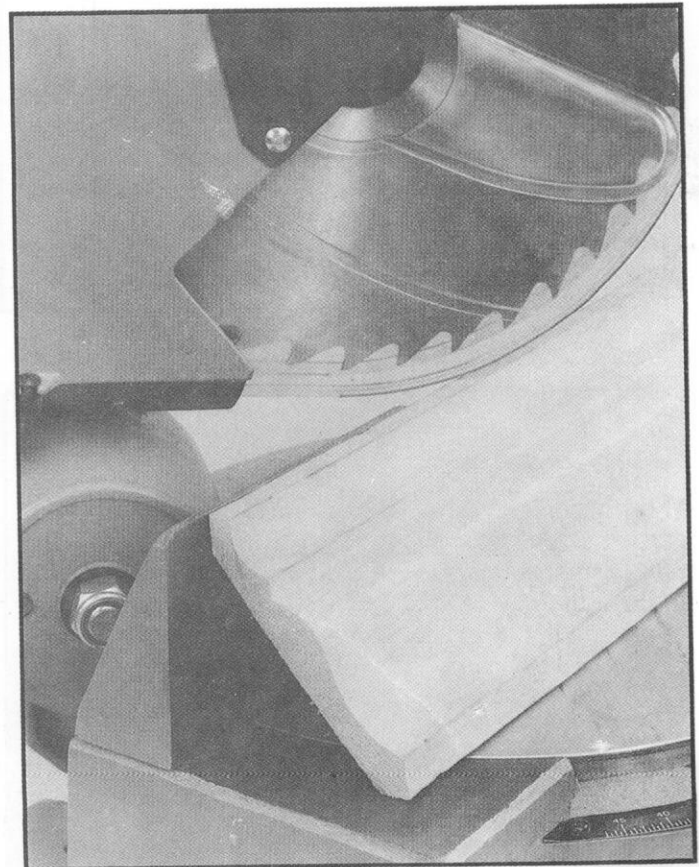


Fig. 53

When a large number of repetitive cuts of crown moulding are required we suggest the use of filler blocks, as shown in Fig. 54 through Fig. 57. The majority of crown mouldings have contact surfaces at 52 and 38 degrees to the rear surface of the moulding and these angles must be utilized when jointing the face of the filler block. For crown mouldings with different angles, appropriate filler blocks can be produced.

Fig. 54 and Fig. 55, illustrate the filler block fastened to the miter box fence with the face of the filler block extending outward from the top of the fence and down to the surface of the table. When the filler block is positioned in this manner, the crown moulding must be positioned on the table in the upside down position. This means that the surface of moulding that contacts the ceiling is against the table.

Fig. 56, and Fig. 57, illustrate the filler block fastened to the miter box fence with the face of the filler block extending inward toward the fence from the top to the bottom. When the filler block is positioned in this manner, the crown moulding is placed on the table in the same position as it would be when nailed between the ceiling and wall.

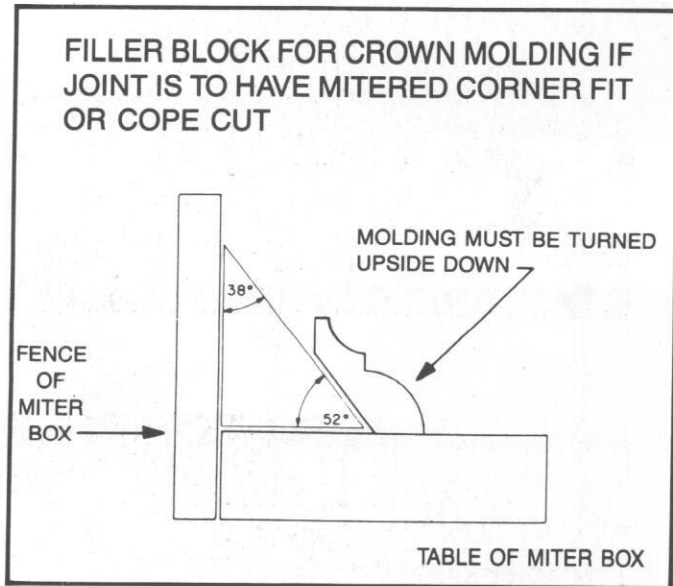


Fig. 54

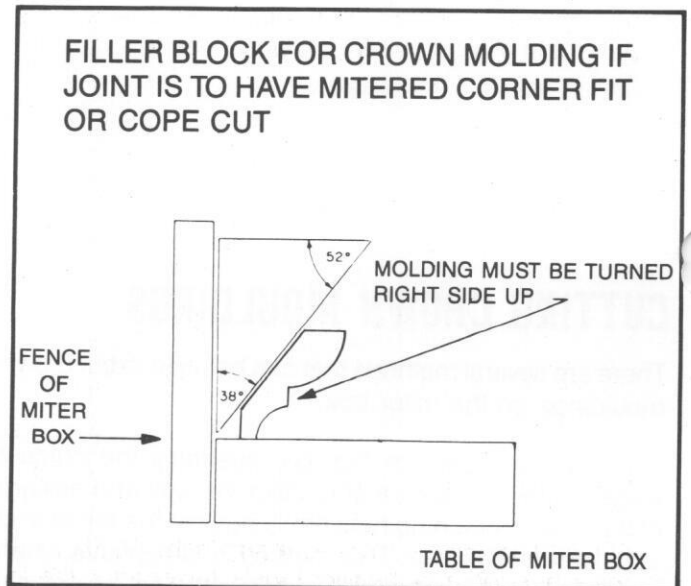


Fig. 56

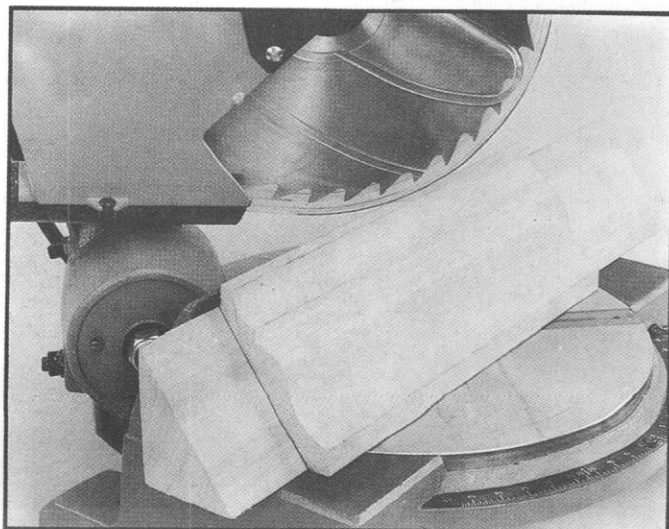


Fig. 55

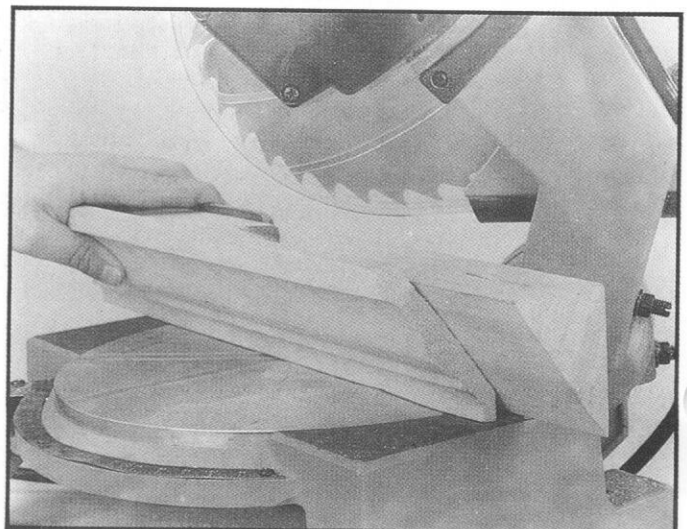


Fig. 57

When attaching the filler block to the fence make sure there is clearance between the edge (A) of the movable blade guard and the edge (B) of the filler block, as shown in Fig. 58. This clearance between the blade guard and the filler block must be at both the right and left miter angles.

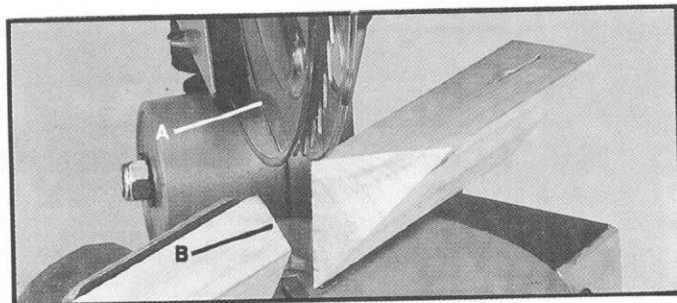


Fig. 58

Then fasten the filler blocks to the fence using wood screws (C) through the two holes provided on each fence half, as shown in Fig. 59. This enables you to easily remove the filler blocks when not in use and quickly re-assemble them to the fence when needed.

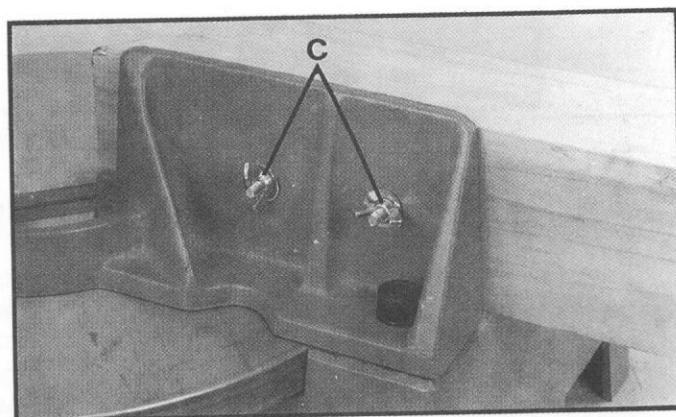


Fig. 59

Fig. 60 illustrates the miter box arm in the 45 degree right miter position and the filler blocks fastened to the fence so that the moulding will be in the same position as it would be when nailed between the ceiling and wall. When making this cut the moulding (A) on the left of the saw blade will be for an outside corner and the moulding (B) on the right of the saw blade will be for an inside corner. To cut the mating pieces for mouldings (A) and (B) Fig. 60, simply rotate the miter box arm to the 45 degree left miter position and make the cut, as shown in Fig. 61. In this case the moulding (C) on the left of the saw blade will be for an inside corner and the moulding (D) on the right of the saw blade will be for an outside corner.

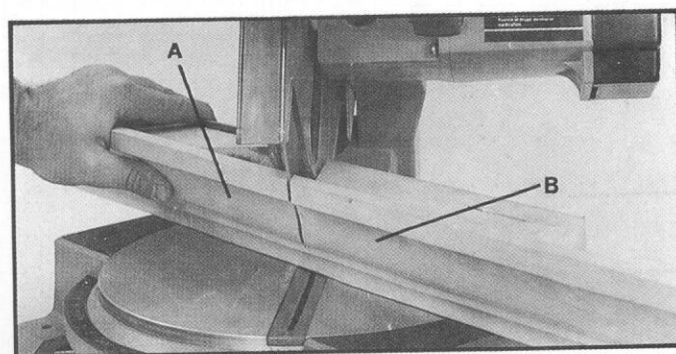


Fig. 60

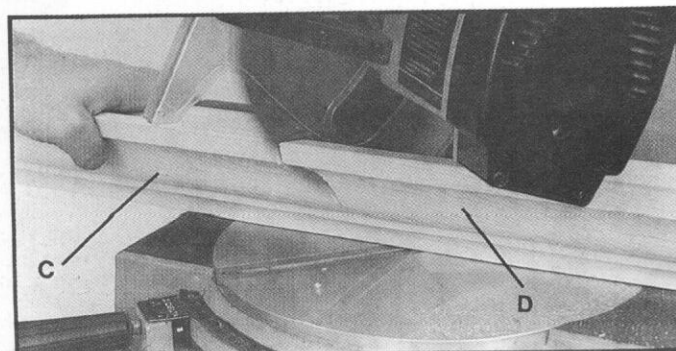


Fig. 61

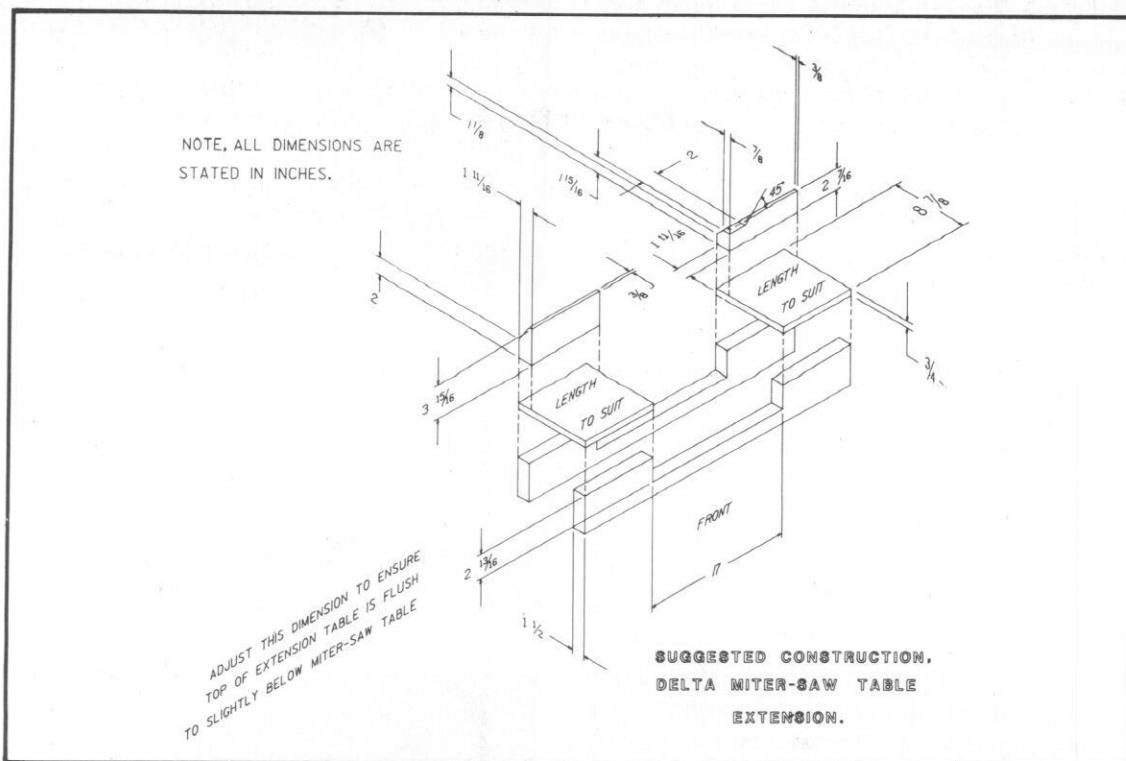


Fig. 62

CONSTRUCTING TABLE EXTENSIONS FOR YOUR MITER BOX

The drawing shown in Fig. 62, illustrates an auxiliary table extension that can be easily constructed for use with your miter box. The overall length of the table extension can vary depending on your preference.

Fig. 63, illustrates the table extension assembled. The two tables (B) are nailed to the two base supports (A) and the fences (C) and (D) are fastened to the table with screws from underneath the table. The cut-out (E) on the right hand fence is necessary for motor clearance.

The miter box is fastened to the two base supports (A) Fig. 63, using four screws, two of which are shown at (F). Shims can be placed between the mounting legs of the miter box base and the two base supports (A) Fig. 63, in order to make sure that the miter box tables (G) are in alignment with the wooden table extensions (B). Make certain the wood fences (C) and (D) Fig. 63, are in alignment with the miter box fences (H).

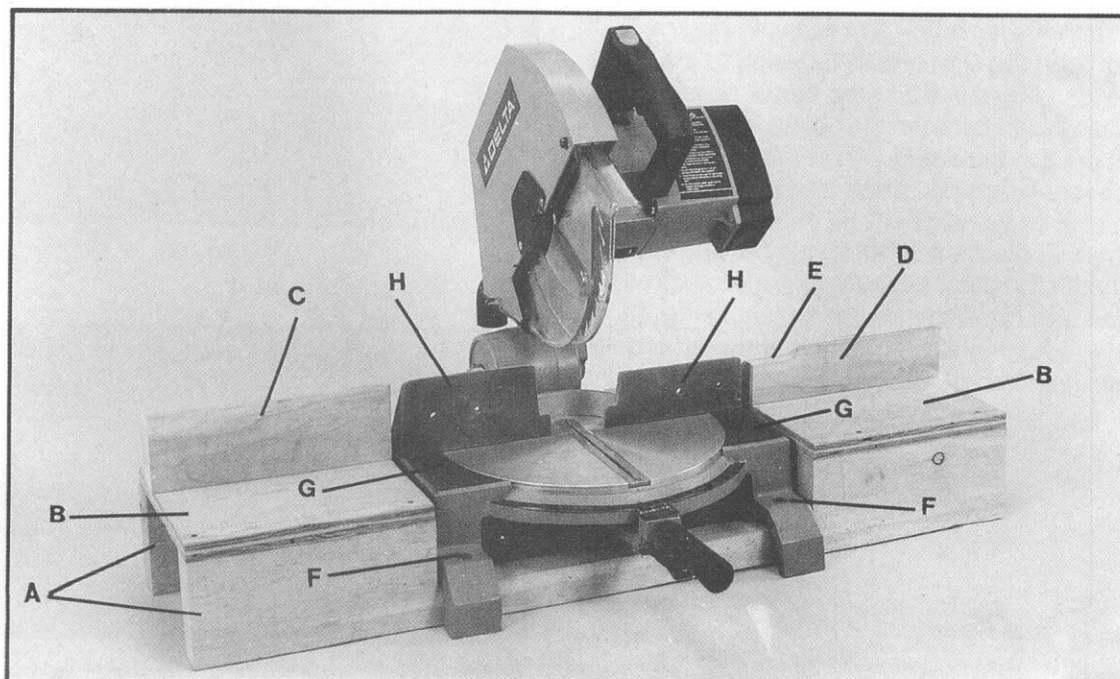


Fig. 63

CONSTRUCTING WORK SUPPORT EXTENSIONS FOR YOUR MITER BOX

One of the unique features of your miter box is the ease with which you can construct work supports. Fig. 64 illustrates the miter box mounted to two standard 2x6's (B) using four screws through the four holes in the mounting legs (A). The length of the 2x6's (B) can vary depending on your preference. The distance from the top of the 2x6's to the miter box table will be 3-1/2". This enables you to nail standard 2x4's to the 2x6's, as shown in Fig. 64. The top of the 2x4's will then be in alignment with the table of the miter box. If desired, you can fasten fence extensions (C) Fig. 65, to the work supports making sure they are in alignment with the fences (D) of the miter box.

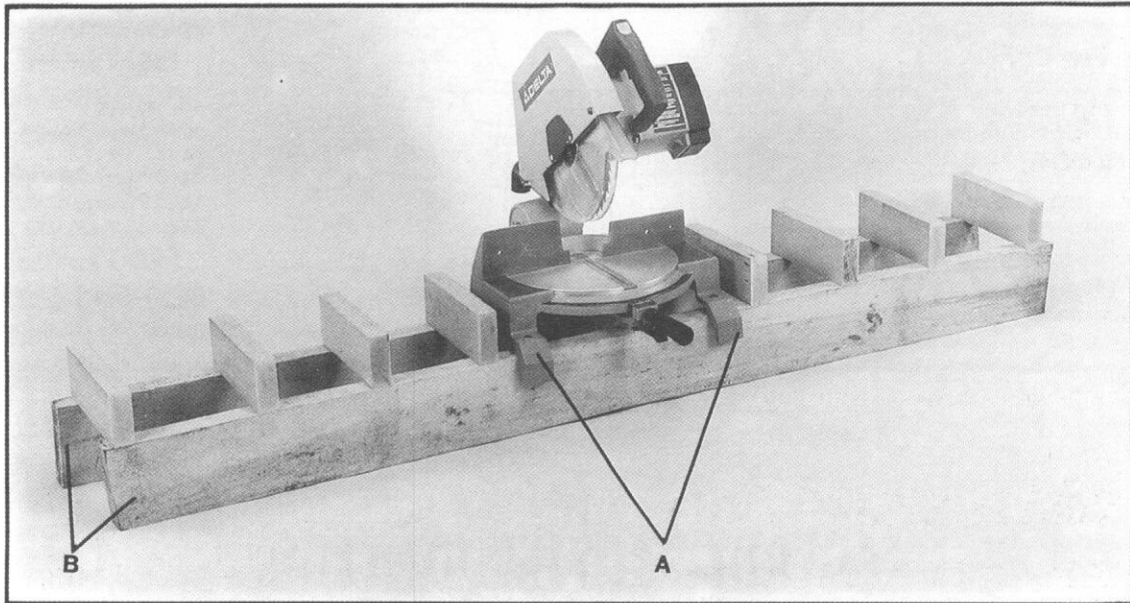


Fig. 64

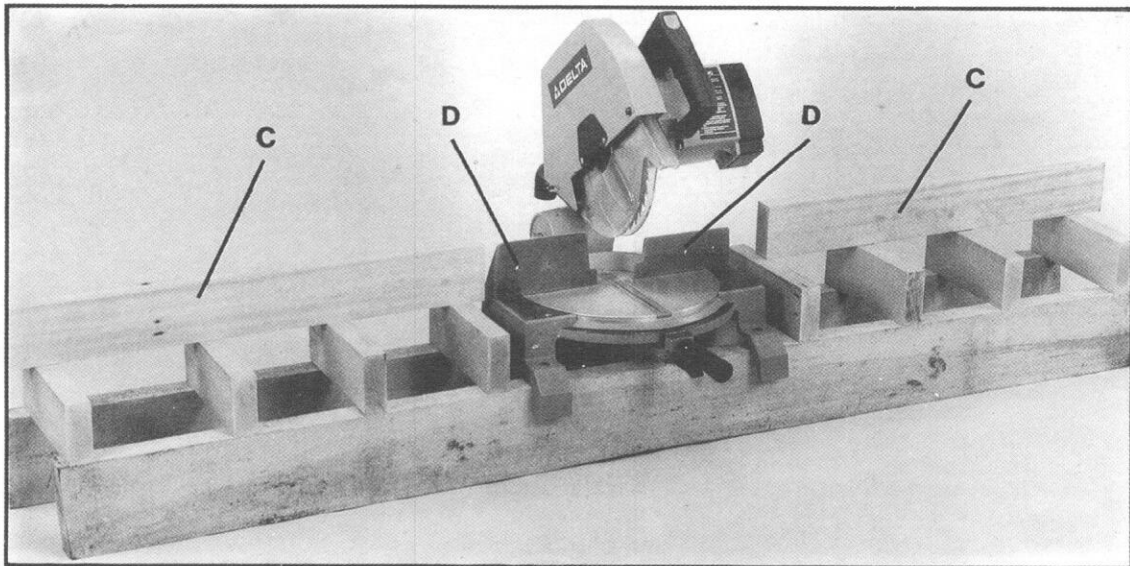


Fig. 65

ACCESSORIES

Cat. No. 34-105 10" Flat Ground Combination Saw Blade

Cat. No. 35-614 10" x48 Alternate Top Bevel Grind-Carbide Tipped Saw Blade

Cat. No. 35-619 10" x60 Triple Chip and Flat Grind-All Purpose Carbide Tipped Saw Blade

Cat. No. 35-625 10" x80 Triple Chip and Flat Grind-Super Finish Carbide-Tipped Saw Blade

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 3599 Meadow Lanes
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 206-251-6680

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TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

BE SURE TO FOLLOW SAFETY RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS

TROUBLE!! SAW WILL NOT START

WHAT'S WRONG?

1. Saw not plugged in
2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped
3. Cord damaged

TROUBLE!! SAW MAKES UNSATISFACTORY CUTS

WHAT'S WRONG?

1. Dull blade
2. Blade mounted backwards
3. Gum or pitch on blade
4. Incorrect blade for work being done

TROUBLE!! BLADE DOES NOT COME UP TO SPEED

WHAT'S WRONG?

1. Extension cord too light or too long
2. Low house current

TROUBLE!! MACHINE VIBRATES EXCESSIVELY

WHAT'S WRONG?

1. Saw not mounted securely to stand or work bench
2. Stand or bench on uneven floor
3. Damaged saw blade

TROUBLE!! DOES NOT MAKE ACCURATE 45° AND 90° CUTS

WHAT'S WRONG?

1. Positive stop not adjusted correctly
2. Blade is "heeling"
3. Fence not square with blade

TROUBLE!! MATERIAL PINCHES BLADE

WHAT'S WRONG?

1. Cutting bowed material in wrong position

TROUBLE!! SAW BLADE CUTS TOO DEEPLY INTO TABLE

WHAT'S WRONG?

1. Adjustable stop not set correctly

TROUBLE!! SAW DOES NOT RETURN TO UP POSITION

WHAT'S WRONG?

1. Spring tension out of adjustment
2. Sliding fit too tight

WHAT TO DO ...

1. Plug in saw. See page 7
2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker
3. Have cord replaced by a Delta Authorized Service Center

WHAT TO DO ...

1. Replace blade. See page 13
2. Turn blade around. See page 5 and 13
3. Remove blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool
4. Change the blade. See pages 5, 13 and 23

WHAT TO DO ...

1. Replace with adequate size cord. See page 7
2. Contact your electric company

WHAT TO DO ...

1. Tighten all mounting hardware. See page 6
2. Reposition on flat level surface. See page 6
3. Replace blade. See page 13

WHAT TO DO ...

1. Check and adjust positive stop. See page 10
2. Check and adjust cuttinghead. See page 12
3. Check and adjust fence. See page 9

WHAT TO DO ...

1. Position bowed material as shown on page 17

WHAT TO DO ...

1. Check and adjust stop screw. See page 11

WHAT TO DO ...

1. Adjust return spring tension. See page 11
2. Adjust sliding fit. See page 13



INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTING AUXILIARY TABLE AND FENCE FOR CERTAIN MITER BOX APPLICATIONS.

When performing multiple or repetitive cut-off operations on a miter box that result in **small** cut-off pieces, one inch or less, it is possible for the saw blade to catch the cut-off pieces and project them out of the machine or into the blade guard and housing possibly causing damage or injury. **THIS SITUATION CAN OCCUR ON ANY MITER BOX;** especially when hardwoods such as oak, walnut or maple are being cut.

In order to limit the possibility of personal injury or blade guard damage, the following precautions should be observed when cutting off small cut-off pieces.

1. Always wear eye protection.
 2. Use only recommended blades with a negative tooth rake configuration. We suggest Delta 35-619 10" x 60 triple chip and flat grind or 35-625 10" x 80 triple chip and flat grind blades.
 3. To prevent build up of cut-off pieces behind the fence and blade, construct an auxiliary work support fence and table as shown in the following instructions.
 4. Keep cutting area clear of scrap and debris.
1. For the Delta 34-080 miter box, construct the fence and table support by following the dimensions shown in Fig. 1.

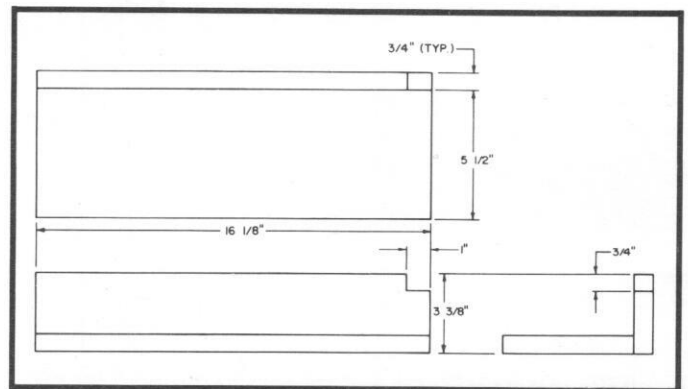


Fig. 1

2. Figure 2 illustrates the fence and table support assembled.

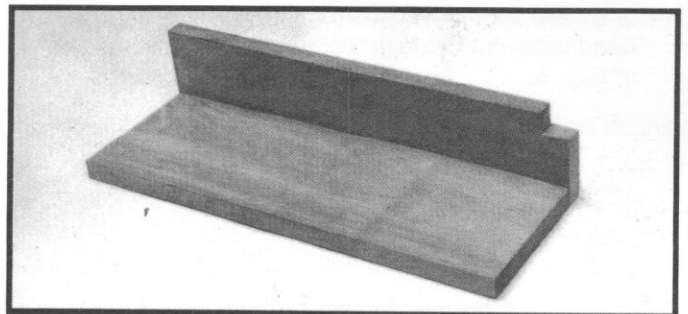


Fig. 2

3. Fasten the support to the fence of the miter box utilizing the four holes located on the miter box fence, as shown in Figure 3. We recommend for ease of removal and assembly of the support, hanger bolts and wing nuts be used.

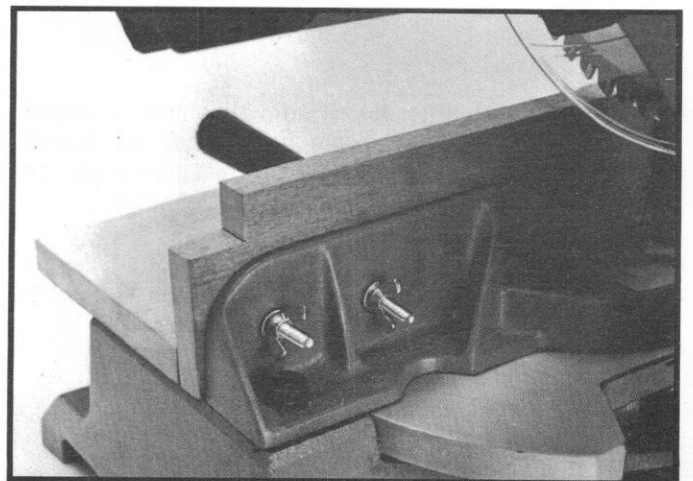


Fig. 3

4. When using the auxiliary fence and table for straight 90 degree cuts, cut a slot in the wooden fence and table, as shown in Fig. 4.

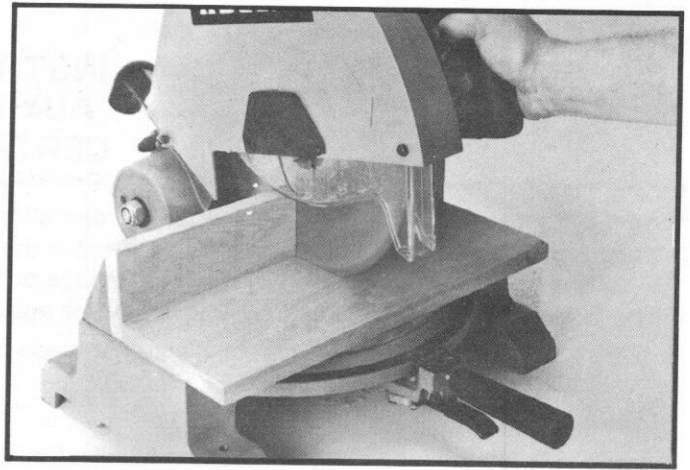


Fig. 4

5. Figure 5 illustrates making a trim cut at 90 degrees on a piece of oak flooring. Notice that the cut-off piece remains in front of the fence where it can be safely removed before the next cut is made.

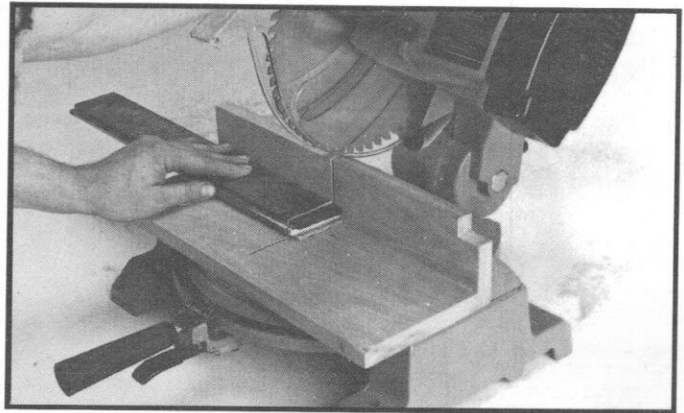


Fig. 5

6. If the auxiliary fence and table is to be used for cutting 45 degree right or left miters, an additional fence and table should be constructed and a 45 degree right hand miter cut made in the fence and table, as shown in Fig. 6.

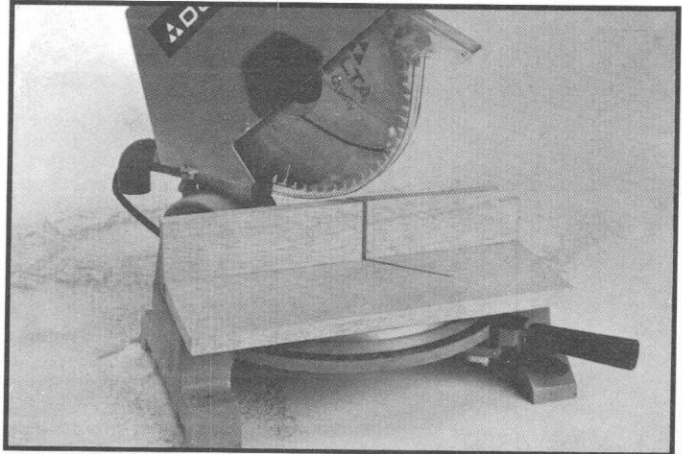


Fig. 6

7. Figure 7 illustrates making a trim cut at the 45 degree right miter position. Again notice that the cut-off piece remains in front of the fence where it can be safely removed before the next cut is made.
8. If the work piece must be at a 45 degree left angle, simply turn over the work piece and make the cut at the 45 degree right position, as shown in Fig. 7.

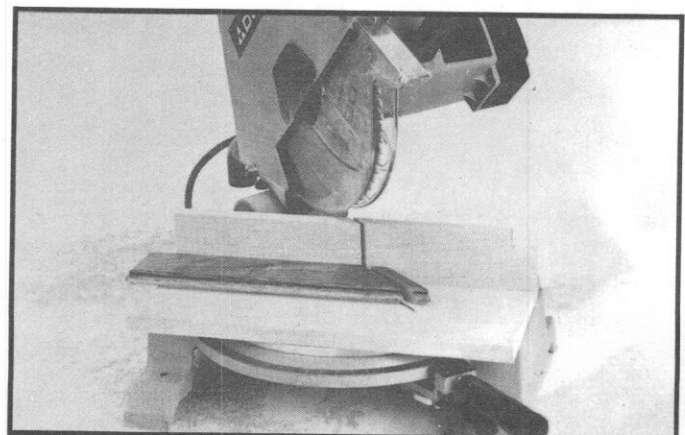


Fig. 7

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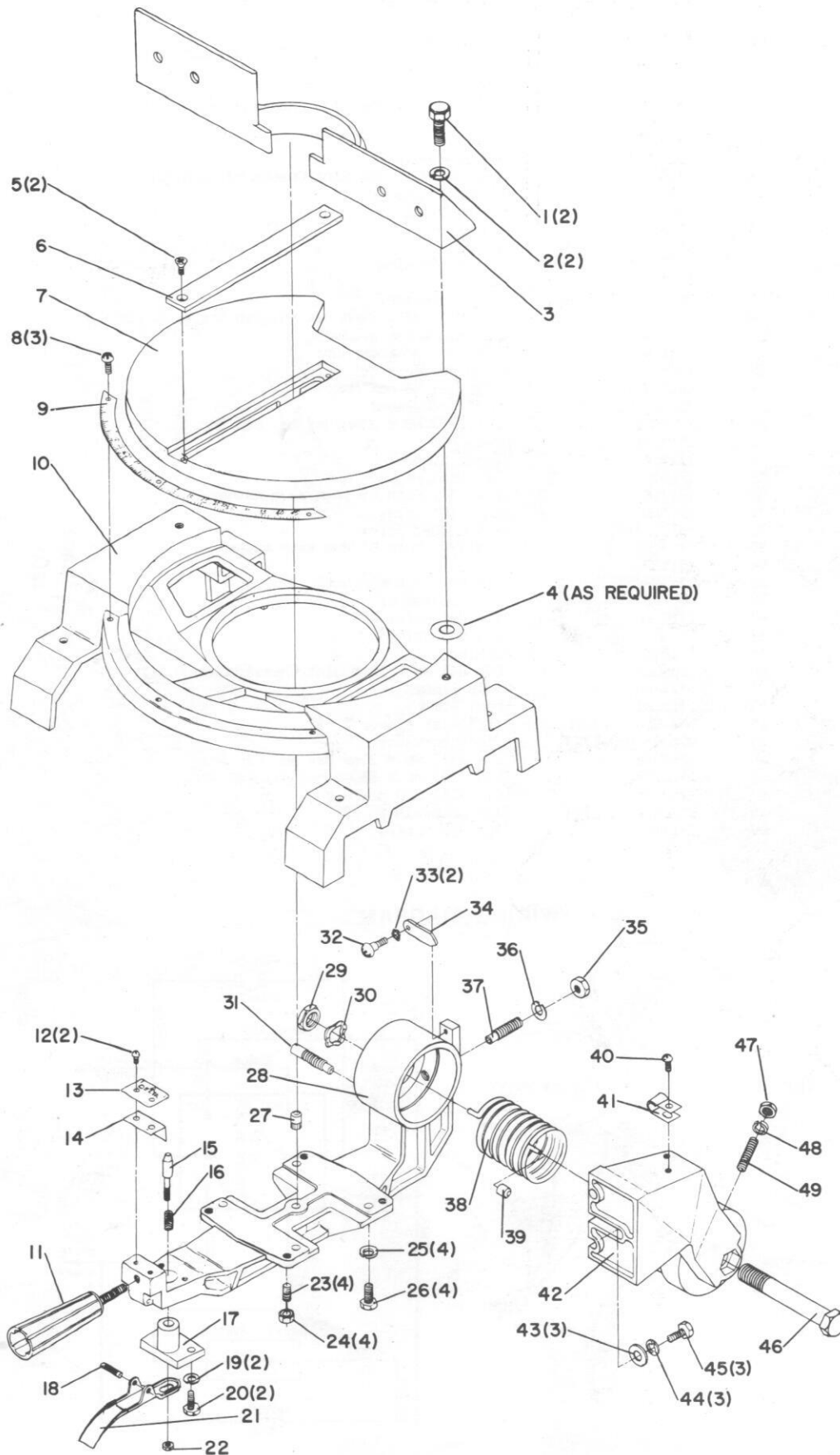
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Delta Building Trades and Home Shop Machinery Two Year Limited Warranty

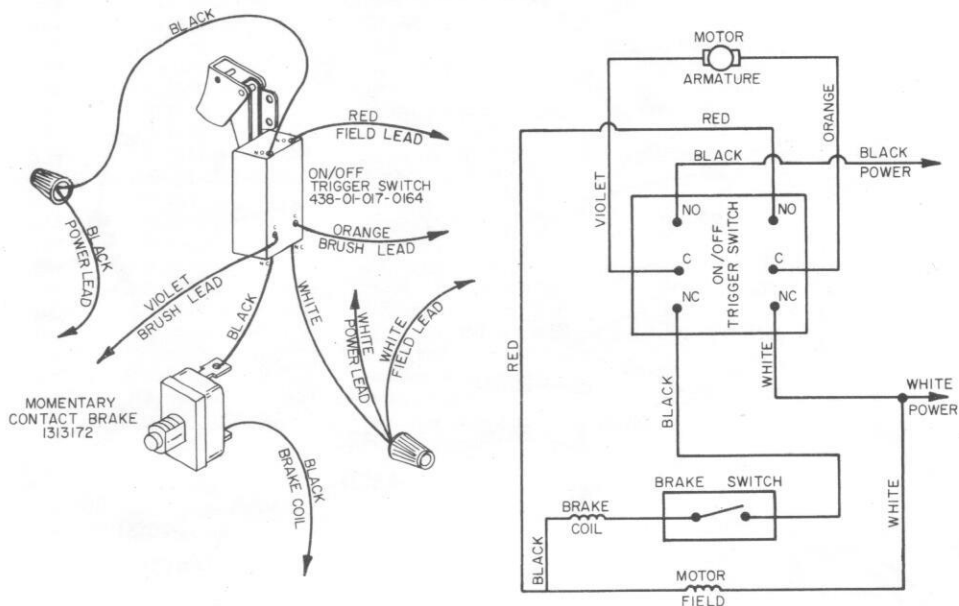
Delta will repair or replace, at its expense and at its option, any Delta machine, machine part, or machine accessory which in normal use has proven to be defective in workmanship or material, provided that the customer returns the product prepaid to a Delta factory service center or authorized service station with proof of purchase of the product within two years and provides Delta with reasonable opportunity to verify the alleged defect by inspection. Delta may require that electric motors be returned prepaid to a motor manufacturer's authorized station for inspection and repair or replacement. Delta will not be responsible for any asserted defect which has resulted from normal wear, misuse, abuse or repair or alteration made or specifically authorized by anyone other than an authorized Delta service facility or representative. Under no circumstances will Delta be liable for incidental or consequential damages resulting from defective products. This warranty is Delta's sole warranty and sets forth the customer's exclusive remedy, with respect to defective products; all other warranties, express or implied, whether of merchantability, fitness for purpose, or otherwise, are expressly disclaimed by Delta.

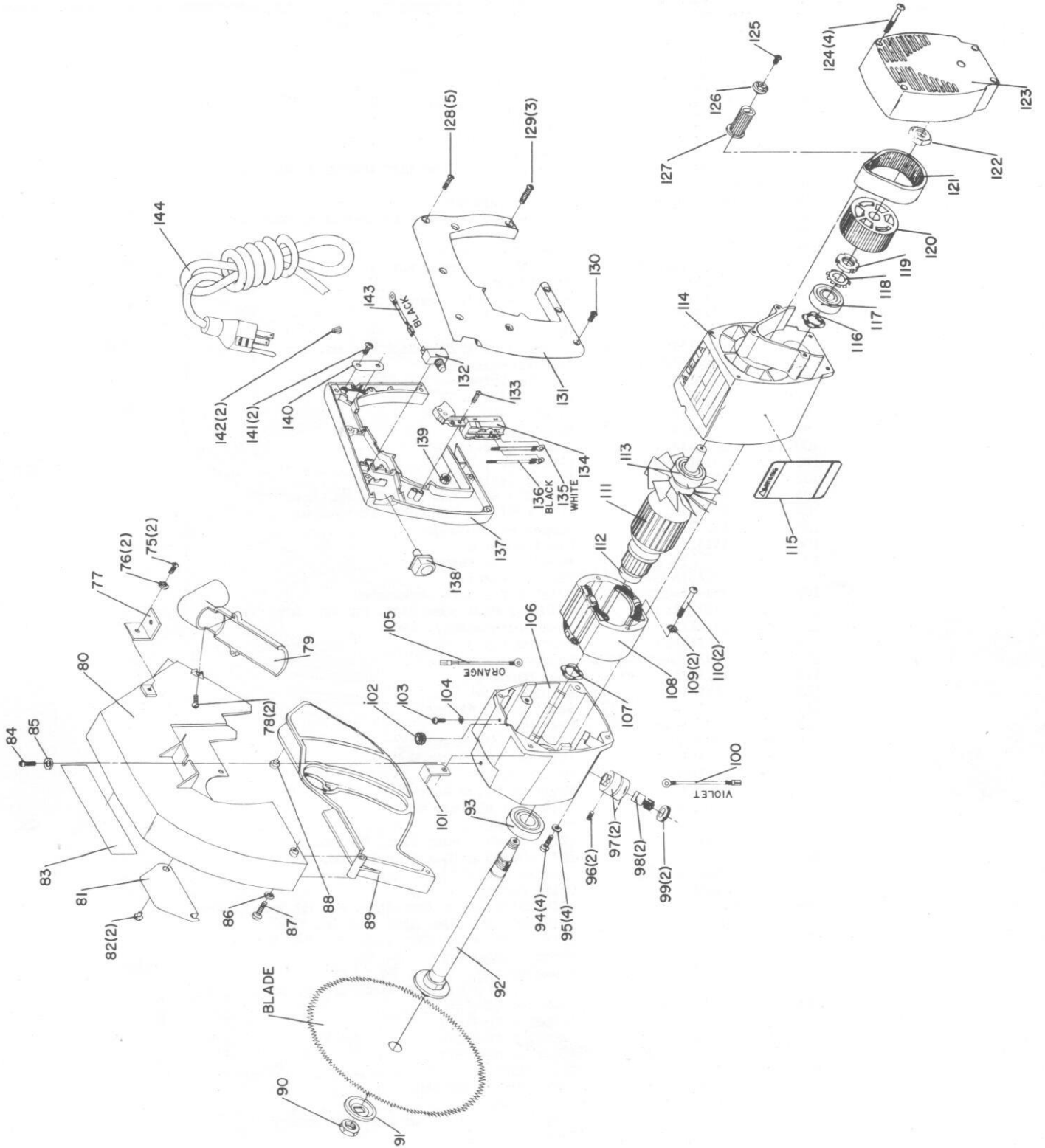


REPLACEMENT PARTS

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
1	1240618	(DIN 933) M10 x 25mm Hex Hd. Cap Scr.
2	904-02-020-1704	3/8" Lockwasher
3	1313158	Fence
4	131096	Shim Washer
5	1310135	(DIN 963) M4 x 8mm Slot. Flat Hd.Mach.Scr.
6	1313155	Table Insert
7	1313154	Table
8	1310155	(DIN 84) M5 x 8mm Slot.Cheese Hd.Mach.Scr.
9	1313153	Scale
10	1313152	Base
11	1313151	Swivel Handle
12	1310155	(DIN 84) M5 x 8mm Slot.Cheese Hd.Mach.Scr.
13	1313145	Pointer Plate
14	1313144	Spring Plate
15	1313143	Plunger Pin
16	1313142	Spring
17	1313146	Plunger Housing
18	1313149	Pin
19	904-02-020-1702	1/4" Lockwasher
20	1246015	(DIN 933) M6 x 20mm Hex Hd. Cap Scr.
21	1313147	Plunger Handle w/Cover
22	1313148	(DIN 985) M6 Lock Nut
23	1313199	Nylon Headless Set Scr.
24	1243398	(DIN 934) M8 Hex Nut
25	904-02-010-1703	5/16" Lockwasher
26	1246016	(DIN 933) M8 x 25mm Hex Hd. Cap Scr.
27	1313141	Dowel Pin
28	1313140	Swivel Support
29	1313165	(DIN 985) M6 Lock Nut
30	1313164	(DIN 137, Form B) 16mm Wave Washer
31	1313163	Slot. Set Screw
32	1313193	M6 Shoulder Screw
33	1313194	(DIN 137, Form B) 8mm Wave Washer
34	1313150	Latch
35	1243496	(DIN 934) M10 Hex Nut
36	904-02-020-1704	3/8" Lockwasher
37	1313166	Slot Set Screw
38	1313159	Torsion Spring
39	1313160	Bushing
40	1246002	(DIN 84) M6 x 12mm Slot.Cheese Hd.Mach.Scr.
41	1313168	Cable Clamp
42	1313161	Upper Arm
43	904-01-010-1605	5/16" Flat Washer
44	904-02-010-1703	5/16" Lockwasher
45	1246016	(DIN 933) M8 x 25mm Hex Hd. Cap Scr.
46	1310109	(DIN 933) M6 x 130mm Hex Hd. Cap Scr.
47	1243496	(DIN 934) M10 Hex Nut
48	904-02-020-1704	3/8" Lockwasher
49	1313167	Slot Set Screw

WIRING DIAGRAM





REPLACEMENT PARTS

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
75	1246002	(DIN 84) M6 x 12mm Slot.Cheese Hd.Mach.Scr.
76	904-02-020-1702	1/4" Lockwasher
77	1313182	Bracket
78	1313180	(DIN 7513B) M5 x 12mm Slot. Pan Hd. Scr.
79	1313181	Dust Spout
80	1313157	Blade Guard Assembly, Incl:
81	1313184	Arbor Access Cover
82	1313185	Rivit
83	1313183	Nameplate
84	1246002	(DIN 84) M6 x 12mm Slot.Cheese Hd.Mach.Scr.
85	904-01-010-1604	1/4" Flat Washer
86	904-02-020-1702	1/4" Lockwasher
87	1310153	(DIN 84) M6 x 55mm Slot.Cheese Hd.Mach.Scr.
88	1313188	Rubber Bumper
89	1313189	"See Thru" Guard
90	904-01-201-2567	5/16-18 L.H. Arbor Nut
91	1313186	Arbor Flange
*	1313111	Motor Assembly, Const. of:
92	1313139	Arbor Shaft
93	1313116	Bearing
94	1310157	(DIN 85) M6 x 20mm Slot.Pan Hd. Scr.
95	904-02-020-1702	1/4" Lockwasher
96	1310172	Special Screw
97	1313112	Brush Holder
98	1313113	Brush
99	1313114	Brush Cap
100	1313133	Jumper Wire-Violet
101	1313137	L-Bracket
102	1313132	Rubber Cable Bushing
103	1310159	(DIN 85) M4 x 6mm Slot.Pan Hd. Scr.
104	1310210	(DIN 6797) A4 Ext.Tooth Lockwasher
105	1313134	Jumper Wire-Orange
106	1313117	Front Housing
107	1313118	Wave Spring Washer
108	1313138	Field Assembly
109	904-03-030-1795	3/16" Ext. Tooth Lockwasher
110	1310148	(DIN 85) M5 X 60mm Slot. Pan Hd. Scr.
111	1313125	Armature Assembly; Incl:
112	1313120	Bearing
113	920-04-020-5330	Bearing
114	1313123	Rear Housing
115	1313136	Warning Label
116	1313124	Wave Spring Washer
117	920-04-020-5330	Bearing
118	1313126	(DIN MB) O3 Lockwasher
119	1313127	(DIN KM) SKF Shaft Nut
120	1313162	Driven Pulley
121	34-083	Positive Drive Belt
122	1310188	(DIN 934) M14 Hex Nut
123	1313131	Pulley Cover
124	1310158	(DIN 85) M5 x 45mm Slot. Pan Hd. Scr.
125	1310163	(DIN 85) M5 x 16mm Slot Pan Hd. Scr.
126	1313202	Special Nut
127	1313196	Drive Pulley
128	1313174	(DIN 7513B) M5 x 25mm Slot. Pan Hd.Scr.
129	1310146	(DIN 85) M5 x 30mm Slot. Pan Hd. Scr.
130	1313192	(DIN 7513B) M5 x 20mm Slot. Pan Hd. Scr.
131	1313170	Motor Handle-Right
132	1313172	Brake Switch
133	1313156	(DIN 7513B) M5 x 10mm Slot.Pan Hd. Scr.
134	438-01-017-0164	Power Switch
135	1313177	Jumper Wire-White
136	1313176	Jumper Wire-Black
137	1313169	Motor Handle-Left
138	1313171	Brake Button
139	1243395	(DIN 934) M5 Hex Nut
140	1313195	Cable Clamp
141	1313156	(DIN 7513B) M5 X 10mm Slot.Pan Hd.Scr.
142	1313175	Wire Nut
143	1313191	Jumper Wire-Black
144	1313178	Power Cord
**	422-30-101-0002	8mm Hex Wrench
**	1313197	Arbor Wrench

2175G

* NOT SHOWN ASSEMBLED
** NOT SHOWN