

HOMECRAFT 10" BAND SAW

Operating and Maintenance Instructions

The Delta Homecraft 10" Band Saw is a rugged machine for cutting wood, plastics, light metal sheets and similar materials in the home workshop. Like the larger band saws common in lumber mills and wood working industries, it may be used within reasonable limits for ripping or resawing stock to required size. Its greatest value, however, is in cutting curved shapes when building furniture, toys, ornamental pieces and in model making.

Standard blade length of this band saw is $71\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Maximum blade width is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. All adjustments necessary for proper centering, guiding and tensioning of blades are provided. Wood cutting blades of various widths from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide are available.

The table tilts 45 degrees to the right and 10 degrees to the left. Maximum height of cut is $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches and the clearance from the blade to the frame is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Under the item No. 28-110 the customer receives the machine shown in Fig. 1, with 10 x 10-inch tilting table, blade and wheel guards, removable table insert, 5-inch drive shaft pulley No. 5500, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wood cutting blade No. 28-803 and necessary wrenches. Motor, drive belt and motor pulley are not included, but must be ordered separately to meet individual requirements.

Accessories for the machine, available when ordered extra, are the sanding attachment and the lamp attachment. Fine and medium garnet sanding belts are offered.

Complete directions for adjusting and maintaining the machine and for performing the usual sawing operations are contained in these instructions. The accessories and their uses in special operations are described briefly.

Refer to Fig. 8 and Table 1 to identify the parts mentioned in the following instructions.

CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

This band saw has a heavy cast iron frame which is built for maximum rigidity to maintain accuracy between the working parts. The upper arm is dowelled to the base, preventing movement of the upper blade support with respect to the table.

Maximum protection for the operator is provided by the sliding blade guard, rear blade guard and wheel

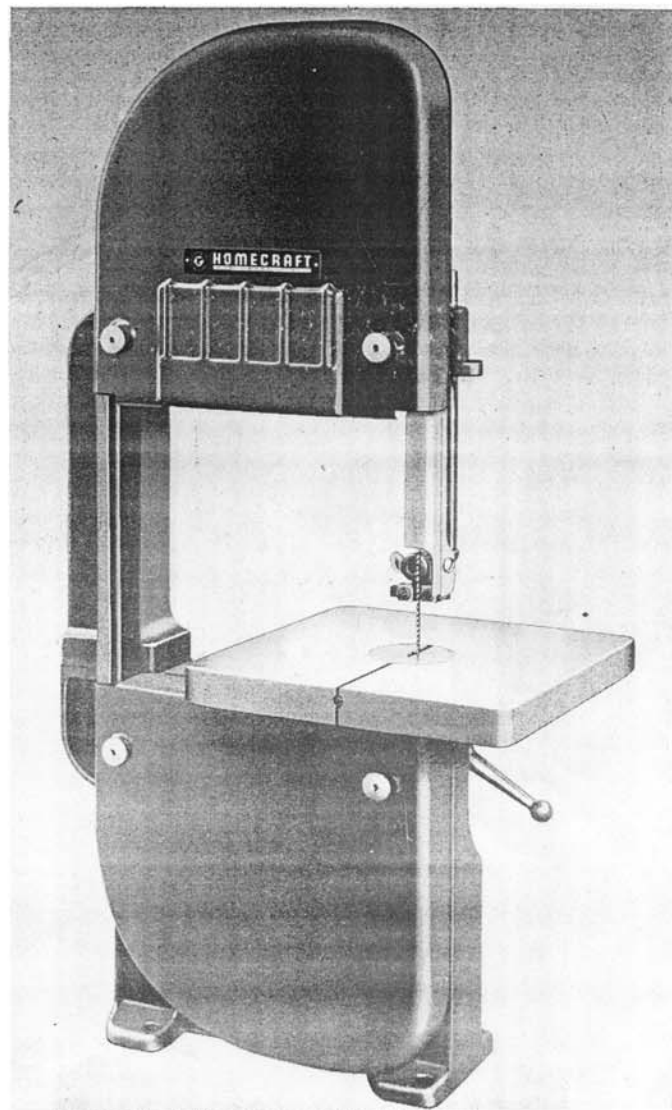


Fig. 1. Delta Homecraft 10" Band Saw.

guards. The entire working mechanism, except that portion of the blade which is actually in the work, is fully enclosed.

The lower wheel shaft runs in oil-impregnated bronze bushings; they are line reamed after assembly to insure perfect alignment. The upper wheel is mounted on needle bearings which hold lubricant effectively to reduce drag on the saw blade.

The blade guides are adjustable for blade width and thickness to permit the exact settings required for accurate work and long blade life. The lower blade support is within one inch of the table surface. Thus the blade is supported close to the work, reducing blade breakage.

Other features presented in this band saw are the convenient blade tracking adjustment, blade tension control, and disk type wheels with rubber tires.

MOTOR, PULLEYS AND BELT

We recommend the No. 60-013 $\frac{1}{2}$ hp, 1725 rpm motor. This motor operates only on 115-volt single phase 60 cycle alternating current. It develops sufficient power for all band saw operations under average conditions.

For those who prefer greater power, and when 115-volt 60-cycle current is not available, we recommend other 6-inch frame Delta motors, which are available with various electric current characteristics. These motors are equipped with a switch and an 8-foot power cord with plug.

The saw blade should run at 2400 feet per minute, a rate which is suitable for cutting wood, plastics and similar materials under average conditions. This speed requires the 10-inch wheels to rotate at 900 rpm, and is obtained from 1725 rpm motors by using the $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch motor pulley No. 5275 in connection with the 5-inch drive pulley which is furnished on the machine.

When operating on 50-cycle current, use a 1425 rpm motor. In this case, install a 3-inch motor pulley No. 5300 to obtain a blade speed of approximately 2400 feet per minute.

For a motor of any other speed, specify that you need pulleys of the correct diameter to run a 5-inch drive pulley at 900 rpm. Specify the shaft diameter of your motor when ordering the motor pulley.

The saw blade must run downward through the table. If your motor runs in the wrong direction, reverse it according to the manufacturer's instructions, or in the case of a double-shaft motor, turn it end for end.

The No. 387 V-belt, offered for use with this band saw, has an outside circumference of $39\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It will accommodate the usual installations. Consult your Delta dealer if you need a belt of other length to fit special conditions.

MOUNTING SAW AND MOTOR

The band saw is assembled ready to mount on the work bench; it is bolted to a wooden skid and packed in a carton marked No. 28-110. A $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch saw blade is installed over the wheels. Wrenches are enclosed in an envelope included in the carton. The motor and other items of your order are supplied in separate packages.

In choosing a location for the machine, be sure to allow clearance in front of and behind the table for

ripping long pieces and downward to the right for work which projects beyond the table when tilted 45 degrees.

Mount the machine on a work bench or stand of such height that the table will be at a convenient level above the floor. Most operators will find the best table height between 40 and 42 inches.

Locate the motor to the left of the saw, or on a shelf below the bench, whichever is convenient. In the latter case, run the belt through a slot in the bench top, or arrange the machine and motor so that the pulleys extend beyond the edge.

Having decided upon the arrangement most suitable for your needs, fasten the saw to the bench top, using 5/16-inch carriage bolts of proper length through the mounting holes in the four corners of the base. Install the motor pulley and drive belt.

Locate the motor so that the pulleys are in line, with the shafts parallel and the belt just tight enough to prevent slipping. Avoid excessive belt tension which would reduce the life of belt, pulleys and bearings. The correct tension is such that the belt can be flexed about one inch midway between pulleys, using finger pressure.

POWER CONNECTIONS

Before connecting the motor to the power line, be sure that the electric current is of the same characteristics as stamped on the motor name plate.

Do not connect the motor to a circuit which will be overloaded. If an extension cord is used, it must have adequate capacity. All line connections should make good contact. Running on low voltage will injure the motor.

LUBRICATION

The needle bearings of the upper band saw wheel and the bronze bushings of the lower wheel shaft require occasional lubrication to maintain their supply of oil. Remove the upper wheel guard for access to the push-ball type oiler SP-2486 which is in the end of the upper wheel shaft. An oiler of the same type, for the lower bearings, is set into the bearing housing which projects from the rear of the base. Apply a few drops of light machine oil into each of these fittings, once or twice a month.

To lubricate each blade support bearing, apply a small amount of oil into the center and turn the inner race so that the oil works to the inside.

Oil the sliding ways of the upper wheel bracket, the trunnions, and other adjustable parts lightly from time to time, to keep them operating freely. Wipe the table surface with an oily cloth to prevent rusting.

Do not lubricate the saw blade. Keep the blade contact surfaces of the guide blocks and support bearings clean and free from oil.

OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS

The adjustments and controls described below are important for accuracy and convenience in various operations. Follow these directions for best results:

Installing Blades

A band saw blade is easily handled by holding it vertically in both hands, with approximately equal upper and lower loops similar to its operating position.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch blade furnished with this band saw is installed at the factory during final inspection. After a trial run, the tension is reduced so that the blade will not be damaged in transit.

When changing blades, take off both wheel guards, remove the table insert and the headless set screw SP-107 from the front end of the table slot. Lower the upper wheel until the blade is loose on the tires. Pull the blade forward out of the machine, guiding the right segment out through the table slot.

To install the blade, enter it through the table slot and into the guide blocks, looping it loosely over the wheels. Be sure that the teeth on the right point downward and are to the front. Center the blade on the tires and apply light tension by raising the upper wheel. Place the table insert LBS-56 into its seat, with the open end of the slot to the rear. Turn the set screw SP-107 into the threaded hole at the front end of the table slot; this holds the two sides of the table in line.

Blade Tension

Correct blade tension is necessary for efficient cutting. Wider and thicker blades require more tension than the narrow ones. The correct tension is such that the blade can be deflected by thumb pressure between the first two fingers. The blade should be barely tight enough to give a low metallic tone when plucked like a banjo string.

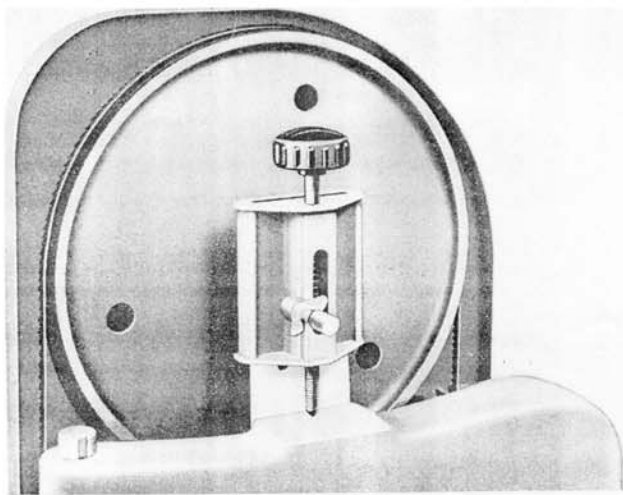


Fig. 2. Rear of Upper Wheel, Showing Blade Tension and Tracking Adjustments.

Having centered the blade approximately on the wheels, turn the blade tension screw HBS-706-S (hand knob in Fig. 2) downward until the correct tension is obtained. The screw will first raise the sliding bracket HBS-703 to take up slack; when the blade has become snug on the wheels, additional tightening compresses the coil spring SBS-14 to develop the required tension. Thus the upper wheel floats on the coil spring, taking up shock loads which may come upon the blade while cutting.

Back off the tension screw when the machine is not in use, to relieve the strain in the blade. This precaution will prolong the life of the blade.

Blade Tracking

For accurate work and maximum blade life it is important that the blade be centered on the wheels. When the adjustment has been properly made, the blade will "track"; that is, it will run steadily in the same line. If the blade weaves across the crown of the wheels, cutting will not be uniform and blade breakage will be increased.

Both the upper and lower blade guides and the support bearings must be moved back to clear the blade entirely while the tracking adjustment is being made.

Alignment of the blade on the wheels is accomplished by tilting the upper wheel slightly with respect to the lower. The upper wheel shaft HBS-707 is carried by the hinge HBS-704, so that it may be tilted by turning the thumb screw HBS-729 which is threaded through the sliding bracket as shown in Fig. 2. The wing nut SP-1402 is provided for locking the thumb screw in position.

Having brought the blade to correct tension, turn the upper wheel clockwise by hand. If the blade creeps forward, turn the thumb screw inward to tilt the wheel toward the rear, thus centering the blade. Loosen the thumb screw if the blade creeps toward the rear. Spin the wheel and check again. When it is certain that the blade will not run off the wheels, start the motor and make any final minor adjustment which may be necessary at operating speed. Tighten the wing nut on the thumb screw to hold the adjustment.

Never begin the tracking adjustment while the machine is running; at high speed the blade may run off almost instantly, injuring the blade or operator. Adjust the thumb screw only a small fraction of a turn at a time, as very little tilt of the upper wheel is required to draw the blade across the crown of the wheel.

Each blade has its own tendencies, especially after welding or brazing. The blade centering adjustment must therefore be repeated whenever a new or repaired blade is installed, regardless of previous adjustments.

Wheel Mounting Adjustments

The upper and lower wheels are brought into the same plane when the machine is assembled at the factory. Any normal blade should therefore center easily under the above procedure.

If the blade persists in running off center, in spite of the above adjustments, place a straight edge across the faces of the wheels to determine whether they are in line. If not parallel, loosen the hexagon head cap screws SP-664 and shift the upper frame arm HBS-751 accordingly. Tighten both screws when the wheels are in line.

Table Adjustments

Two trunnions LBS-52 are fastened to the underside of the table and ride in a machined seat on top of the base casting. A shoe HBS-715-S, inserted between the trunnions, locks the table when the serrated nut SF-18 is tightened on the machine bolt SP-2369.

The handle SR-217 may be shifted on the serrated nut so that it comes to a convenient locking position. When adjusting or tilting the table, release this clamp only enough to permit movement with a slight drag, so that the trunnions remain properly seated. Avoid excessive pressure when locking the table, as the clamp shoe holds securely when moderately tight.

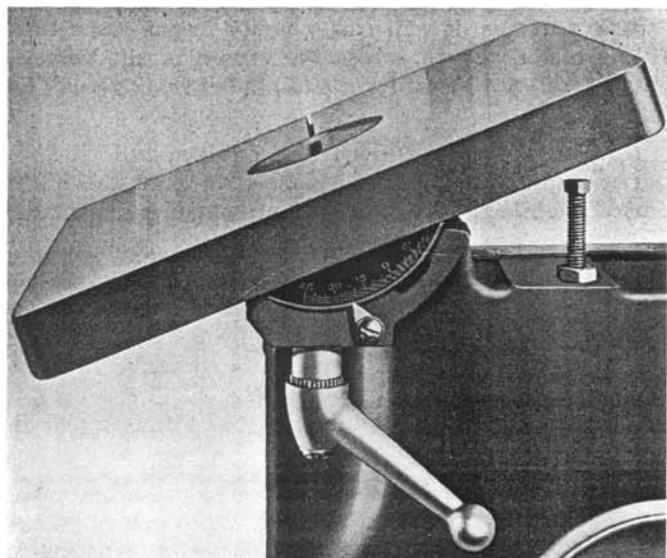


Fig. 3. Table Tilted, Showing Scale, Clamp and Stop Screw.

The table is mounted at right angles to the blade during assembly at the factory, and is tilted to save packing space. Check the following adjustments to correct any disturbance which may have developed during shipment and repeat them whenever new parts have been installed:

With the blade under tension, place a mechanics' square against the flat side of the blade and clamp the table exactly at right angles. Set the pointer SBS-46 to read zero on the tilt angle scale LBS-54 which is attached to the rear trunnion as shown in Fig. 3. The scale will then indicate correctly any angle to which the table may be tilted.

Turn the square head set screw SP-317 in the top of the base casting until it touches the underside of the table and lock it with the hexagon nut SP-1001. Tilt the table to the right and bring it back against the stop; check the setting by means of the mechanics' square. When properly adjusted this stop screw makes it easy to return the table square with the blade after tilting.

Occasionally it may be desirable to work with the table tilted to the left. In such cases, turn the stop screw down into the base casting for clearance. The top of the base limits the left tilt angle to 10 degrees. Re-adjust the stop screw for the horizontal setting when proceeding with regular work.

Blade Guides and Supports

Principles and methods for adjusting the upper and lower blade guides and supports are identical, but the support brackets and their mountings differ slightly. The upper blade guide bracket HBS-711 is held on the lower end of the guide post HBS-710 by the cap screw SP-612. The lower bracket HBS-712 is mounted direct-

ly on the base casting; it is held by the square head bolt SP-2353, which passes through the casting and is tightened by the hexagon nut SP-1029.

Position of the guides and support bearings with respect to the blade, illustrated in Fig. 4, is important for accurate work and blade life. The following adjustments must therefore be repeated whenever the blade is changed, and especially for each different width and thickness of blade.

First move the support bearings and guide blocks back to give full clearance, and complete the blade tension and tracking adjustments as outlined above.

Move the brackets which carry the guide blocks forward until the front edges of the guide blocks are just behind the gullets of the saw teeth. If the guides are too far forward, the teeth will be damaged; if they are too far back, the blade will not be fully supported for curve cutting.

Set the guide blocks inward until they are as close as possible to the blade, but without binding it. Headless set screws SP-101 hold the four guide blocks SBS-56 in their sockets. Be careful not to force the blade out of its normal vertical line when setting the blocks, and tighten the four set screws firmly when correctly placed.

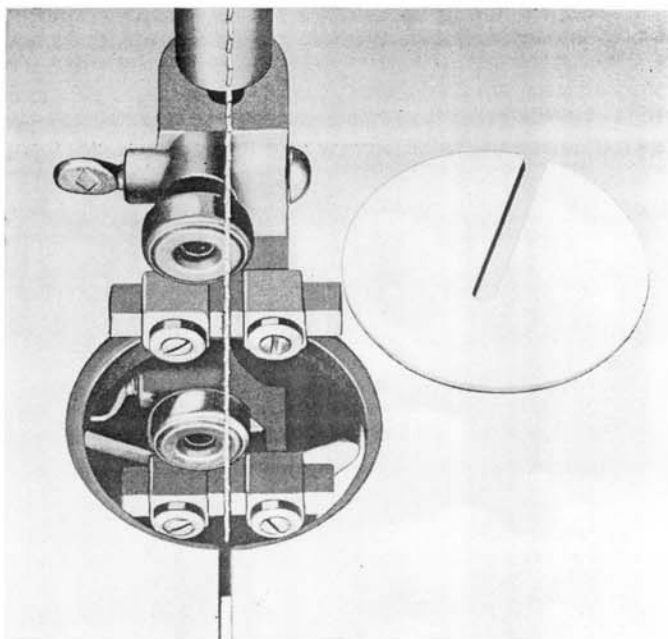


Fig. 4. Blade Guides and Supports; View through Table.

Move the support bearings HBS-755-S forward until they are about 1/64 inch back of the blade. Allow this clearance so that the blade will not bear against the supports when running free; continuous contact will work-harden the back edge of the blade, causing early breakage. The blade should bear against the supports only when actually cutting. Tighten the thumb screw SP-1505 in the upper bracket and the headless set screw SP-102 in the lower bracket to hold the blade support bearings in correct position.

The front edges of the guide blocks will become worn after considerable use in cutting curves, causing a tendency to bind at the rear edge of the blade. Reverse them to use the opposite ends for original accuracy. Install new guides when both ends have become worn.

BLADES

Band saw blades are subjected to heavy strains when cutting. Long service can be obtained only by selecting the correct blade for the work, and by carefully adjusting and operating the machine. Blades should be of the correct thickness and temper for use on 10-inch wheels.

Wood cutting blades of various widths, welded, set and sharpened ready for use, are carried in stock as listed in Table 1. These are conventional blades which may be filed and re-set.

A sharp blade will cut effectively under moderate pressure and uniform feed. When excessive pressure is required, the blade should be sharpened, as continued use is harmful to the blade in addition to taking extra time. Sharpening and setting a saw blade requires skill and should be done by an experienced sawyer; consult your Delta dealer for such service.

Broken blades may be welded or brazed. Care should be taken to preserve tooth spacing, to keep the blade straight, and to remove welding flash at the joint. It is not economical to weld a blade which has become work-hardened, as it will soon break elsewhere.

Standard blades furnished for use on this machine are 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. The adjustment of the upper wheel bracket will accommodate blades up to a maximum length of 72 inches and to a minimum length of 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Thus standard blades may be shortened 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by successive repair.

Wood cutting blades are suitable also for cutting plastics and other light materials. They may be used on aluminum, magnesium and other soft metals, but should not be used on iron, steel or other heavy metals.

Extra blades should be hung loosely over pegs when not in use. It is good practice to oil them so that they will not rust; the oil should, however, be wiped off when they are put into service.

MAINTENANCE

This machine will last indefinitely if lubricated according to instructions and operated with reasonable care. Any part which needs replacement due to accidental damage or other cause may be identified from Fig. 8. The method for installing such parts can be determined from the drawing.

When the bearings and drive shaft need replacement, send the band saw back to the factory. New bearings will be press fitted into the casting and line reamed to fit the new drive shaft, thus restoring the machine to its original condition. Special tools are required for this work and it cannot be done properly by the customer.

Gum and pitch collecting on the wheels creates excessive friction as the work continues, heating the blade. This causes damage to the blade and rubber tires and results in uneven cutting. Use coal oil on a piece of cloth or cotton waste to wipe the saw blade and rubber tires.

If the tires become uneven, they can be leveled by holding a piece of sand paper lightly against the surface of the tires while the wheels are spinning.

Fine metal chips or saw dust may collect on the tires, causing blade slippage. Use a stiff fiber brush to remove the metal chips and sawdust.

BAND SAW OPERATIONS

Before starting the machine, see that all adjustments have been properly made. Turn the wheels by hand as a final check. Install the wheel guards and tighten the hand knobs which hold them to the frame before starting the motor.

Keep the upper blade guides and guard down as close to the work as possible, for maximum protection to the operator as well as best support for the blade.

Move the stock steadily against the blade, and no faster than required for easy cutting. Do not force the work; light contact will permit closely following the cutting line and prevents excessive friction, heating and work-hardening of the blade at its back edge.

A sharp blade of the correct type for the work will cut easily without much pressure.

Straight Cuts

Use the widest blade available for straight cuts, in order to have the greatest possible support for the teeth which do the work. Keep the blades which have closer tooth spacing for finer work, always using the coarse blades for resawing and other rough cuts.

A straight edge or a jointed board may easily be clamped onto the table, parallel to the saw blade, as a rip fence when ripping long stock. Use of such fence results in a smooth, straight cut if the work is fed uniformly.

Cutting Curves

When cutting curves, turn the stock carefully so that the blade may follow the line without being twisted. Clearance for the blade in the saw kerf is provided by the set of the teeth. Wider tooth set and less blade width permits the cutting of sharper curves. The narrow blades should therefore be reserved for curve cutting. Minimum cutting radius for blades with standard tooth set is shown in Table 1.

If the curve is so abrupt that it is necessary to back up and cut a new kerf, a narrower blade or one with wider tooth set should be used. However, the cut is usually rougher when the teeth are set wider.

When backing out of the work in order to change the cut, or for any other reason, be careful to avoid pulling the blade off of the wheels. It is generally easier and safer to turn the stock and saw out through the waste material, rather than try to withdraw the stock from the blade.

Cutting to a curved pattern is illustrated in Fig. 5. Various methods are used to cut accurate curved shapes, the most common being by following the line drawn on the stock. However, there are many opportunities to use templates, guides, jigs, center pins for circular arcs or wheels, and other devices.

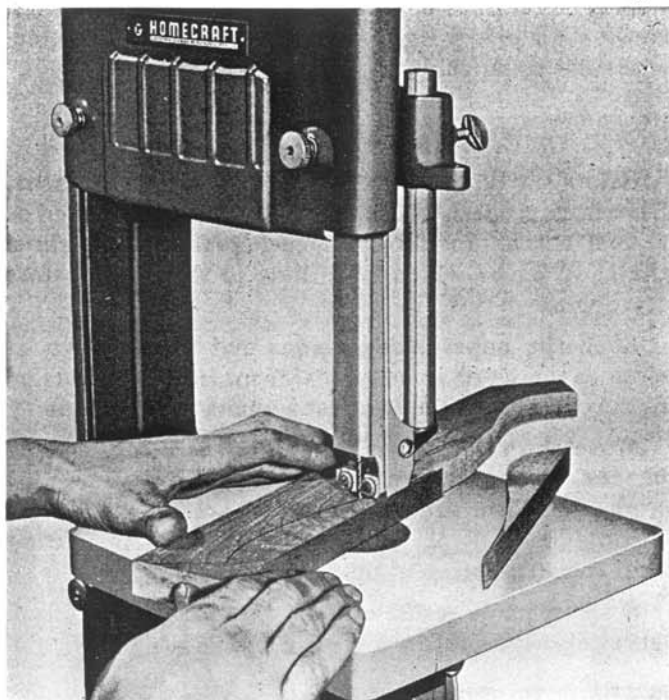


Fig. 5. Cutting to a Curved Pattern.

Cutting Circles

True circles may be cut with the band saw by means of a circle jig. Clamp a plywood sheet on the table as an auxiliary top. Use a pin through the plywood as the center of the circle. The pin should be on a line drawn at right angles to the flat of the blade even with the teeth, and its distance from the blade should be equal to the radius of the desired circle. Drill a hole in the work piece to fit the pin, and rotate the piece on the pin while cutting the circle.

Sanding

Use of a narrow sanding belt on the band saw provides a simple method for finishing the edges of straight or curved cuts. Accurate results can be obtained much more rapidly than by hand methods, the operator having both hands available for guiding the work. Abrasive belts, when run at band saw speed, cut at a fast rate; the method may be used with a coarse belt for relatively heavy stock removal, or by means of a fine belt for smooth finishing.

We offer the No. 28-810 sanding attachment for use on the Delta Homecraft 10" Band Saw. This accessory consists of interchangeable flat and curved platens with guides, support block and a special table insert. Additional belts are available in medium and fine grades, five to the package.

Installation and adjustment of the sanding attachment requires only a few minutes' time. The sanding belt is mounted on the band saw wheels in place of the saw blade. The platen is carried by the support block, which is inserted in the blade support bracket in place of the left blade guide block. The instruction sheet PM-1712, packed with the attachment, gives detailed directions for installing this device and for operating it under various conditions.

LAMP ATTACHMENT

A bracket at the end of the upper arm of this band saw is arranged to receive the No. 882 lamp attach-

ment, as shown in Fig. 7. This accessory is adjustable to the best position for illuminating the work and is especially useful for fine operations. It includes a lamp shade and 8-foot cord with a plug.

BLADE BREAKAGE

Excessive blade breakage may be due to a number of causes. In some cases it is unavoidable because of stresses which come upon the blade in the work. More generally, it is due to lack of care or judgment on the part of the operator in making the adjustments. Common causes of blade breakage are:

1. Faulty alignment or adjustment of guides.
2. Forcing or twisting the blade around a curve or very short radius.
3. Feeding too fast.
4. Insufficient tooth set or dull teeth.
5. Excessive blade tension.
6. Upper guide set too high above the work.
7. Improperly finished or lumpy braze or weld.
8. Wrong blade for the work being done.
9. Excessive pitch and gum on the blade and wheels.

ACCESSORIES AND TOOLS

Consult your Delta dealer for additional information about band saw accessories, saw blades, sanding belts and tools which will make this machine most useful to you.

Remember that the cutting tool does the work; the band saw merely drives the tool. Good results can be obtained only with sharp tools of the right kind.

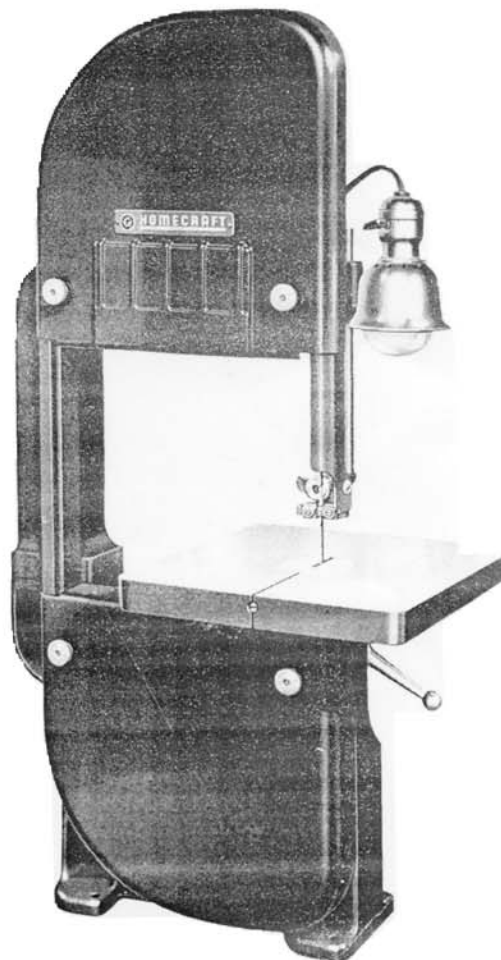


Fig. 7. Lamp Attachment Mounted on Band Saw.

Table 1. REPLACEMENT PARTS

IMPORTANT: Give both the Part Number and the Description of each item when ordering from this list; also the Serial Number of the machine on which the parts are to be used.

| Part No. | Description | Number Required | Part No. | Description | Number Required |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|
| BASE | | | | | |
| HBS-750-S | Base, with Drive Shaft Bushings, Assembled | 1 | HBS-730 | Special $\frac{7}{16}$ -20 x $\frac{1}{2}$ " Hollow Cap Screw, $\frac{1}{4}$ " Bore | 1 |
| PF-57 | Porous Bronze Bushing, $\frac{5}{8}$ " I.D., $\frac{13}{16}$ " O.D. x $\frac{1}{8}$ " | 2 | B-108-X | Torrington Needle Bearing | 2 |
| SBS-46 | Pointer, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $2\frac{3}{32}$ ", Flat | 1 | SBS-14 | Coil Spring, $\frac{9}{16}$ " Dia., $2\frac{1}{16}$ " Free Length, Flat Ends | 1 |
| SP-317 | $\frac{5}{16}$ -18 x 2" Square Head Set Screw, Flat Point | 1 | SBS-23 | Rubber Tire for 10" Wheel | 1 |
| SP-552 | #10-32 x $\frac{5}{16}$ " Round Head Machine Screw | 1 | SP-1231 | $\frac{3}{8}$ "-24 Hexagon Jam Nut | 1 |
| SP-2486 | $\frac{1}{4}$ " Oil Hole Cover, Plain Drive, Gits #521 | 1 | SP-1303 | $\frac{5}{16}$ "-18 Square Nut | 1 |
| SP-1001 | $\frac{5}{16}$ "-18 Hexagon Jam Nut | 1 | SP-1402 | $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 Wing Nut | 1 |
| SP-1610 | $\frac{1}{4}$ " Steel Washer | 1 | SP-1606 | $\frac{1}{16}$ " Steel Washer | 1 |
| | | | SP-2486 | $\frac{1}{4}$ " Oil Hole Cover, Plain Drive, Gits #521 | 1 |
| LOWER WHEEL AND SHAFT | | | | | |
| HBS-709-S | Drive Shaft, with Thrust Collar, Assembled | 1 | SAW GUIDES, UPPER AND LOWER | | |
| HBS-721-S | Lower Wheel, $\frac{5}{8}$ " Bore, with Rubber Tire | 1 | HBS-710 | Guide Post, $\frac{3}{4}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", with Keyway | 1 |
| HBS-722 | Special $\frac{1}{64}$ " Fiber Washer, $1\frac{1}{8}$ " O.D. x $\frac{1}{16}$ " Thick | 2 | HBS-711 | Upper Blade Guide Bracket | 1 |
| FI-316 | Special $\frac{1}{64}$ " Steel Washer, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " O.D. x 1.09 " Thick | 1 | HBS-712 | Lower Blade Guide Bracket | 1 |
| NCS-35-S | Set Collar, $\frac{5}{8}$ " I.D., with Set Screw | 1 | HBS-755-S | Blade Support Bearing, with Shaft, Assembled | 2 |
| SBS-19 | Special $\frac{5}{8}$ "-18 Hexagon Jam Nut, $\frac{1}{32}$ " Thick | 1 | HBS-716 | Wood Guard, $13\frac{3}{4}$ " Long, Grooved for Blade | 1 |
| SBS-23 | Rubber Tire for 10" Wheel | 1 | HBS-716-S | Wooden Guard, $13\frac{3}{4}$ " Long, with Mounting Brackets | 1 |
| SP-205 | $\frac{5}{16}$ -18 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Hexagon Socket Set Screw, Cup Point | 1 | HBS-726 | Sliding Blade Guard | 1 |
| SP-2605 | #505 Hi-Pro Key | 1 | SBS-56 | Blade Guide Block, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $\frac{5}{16}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ " | 4 |
| No. 5500 | 5" Drive Shaft Pulley, $\frac{5}{8}$ " Bore, with Set Screw | 1 | TBS-23 | Mounting Bracket for Wooden Blade Guard | 2 |
| TABLE AND TRUNNIONS | | | | | |
| HBS-702 | Tilting Table, 10 x 10" | 1 | SP-101 | $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Headless Set Screw, Cup Point | 4 |
| HBS-715-S | Trunnion Clamp Shoe, with Dowel Pins, Assembled | 1 | SP-102 | $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{3}{8}$ " Headless Set Screw, Cup Point | 1 |
| DP-276 | Special $\frac{3}{64}$ " Spring Washer, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " O.D. x $\frac{1}{32}$ " Thick | 1 | SP-502 | $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Round Head Machine Screw | 1 |
| LBS-52 | Table Trunnion Half | 2 | SP-612 | $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{5}{8}$ " Hexagon Head Cap Screw | 1 |
| LBS-54 | Tilt Angle Scale, $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 | SP-1219 | $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 Hexagon Nut | 1 |
| LBS-56 | Table Insert, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Aluminum Disk, $\frac{3}{16}$ " Th. $\frac{3}{16}$ " Slot | 1 | SP-1505 | $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{1}{8}$ " Thumb Screw, Flat Point | 1 |
| SP-18 | $\frac{1}{16}$ "-14 Serrated Nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 Tapped Head | 1 | SP-1603 | $\frac{1}{4}$ " Steel Washer | 2 |
| SR-217 | Ball-End Adjustable Clamp Handle, Serrated Bore | 1 | SP-2001 | #5 x $\frac{3}{8}$ " Round Head Wood Screw | 4 |
| SP-107 | $\frac{3}{8}$ -16 x $\frac{1}{2}$ " Headless Set Screw, Cup Point | 5 | SP-2353 | $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " Square Head Machine Bolt | 1 |
| SP-514 | $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{3}{8}$ " Round Head Machine Screw | 1 | SAW GUARDS, UPPER AND LOWER | | |
| SP-1603 | $\frac{1}{4}$ " Steel Washer | 1 | HBS-737-S | Upper Wheel Guard, with Name Plate | 1 |
| SP-1702 | $\frac{1}{4}$ " Split Lockwasher | 4 | HBS-752 | Lower Wheel Guard | 1 |
| SP-2369 | $\frac{1}{16}$ -14 x 2" Square Head Machine Bolt | 1 | HDP-133 | Name Plate, $1\frac{1}{16}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$ ", Horizontal, Homecraft | 1 |
| UPPER FRAME | | | | | |
| HBS-705 | Mounting Plate, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $6\frac{5}{8}$ ", for Sliding Bracket | 1 | SBS-39 | Stud, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{32}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 and $\frac{3}{8}$ "-24 Threaded Ends | 4 |
| HBS-751 | Upper Frame Arm | 1 | SBS-40 | Knurled Hand Knob, $\frac{1}{8}$ " Dia., $\frac{1}{2}$ " Long, $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 Th. | 4 |
| HSS-532 | Special $\frac{5}{16}$ -18 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Thumb Screw, Full Dog Point | 1 | SP-2252 | #2 x $\frac{3}{16}$ " Drive Screw | 2 |
| SBS-8 | Dowel Pin, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ " Tapered Ends | 2 | ACCESSORIES | | |
| SP-607 | $\frac{5}{16}$ -18 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " Hexagon Head Cap Screw | 3 | No. 1526 | Double End $\frac{7}{16}$ and $\frac{9}{16}$ " Hexagon Box Wrench | 1 |
| SP-664 | $\frac{7}{16}$ -20 x 1" Hexagon Head Cap Screw | 2 | No. 387 | V-Belt, $39\frac{7}{8}$ " Outside Circumference | 1 |
| SP-1604 | $\frac{5}{16}$ " Steel Washer | 3 | No. 560 | V-Belt, $58\frac{3}{16}$ " Outside Circumference | 1 |
| SP-1716 | $\frac{7}{16}$ " Split Lockwasher | 2 | No. 882 | Lamp Attachment | 1 |
| UPPER WHEEL AND SHAFT | | | | | |
| HBS-703 | Sliding Bracket for Upper Wheel | 1 | No. 5275 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ " Motor Pulley, with Set Screw (Specify $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ " Bore) | 1 |
| HBS-704 | Hinge for Upper Wheel Shaft | 1 | No. 28-810 | Sanding Attachment Complete | 1 |
| HBS-706-S | Blade Tension Screw, with Hand Knob | 1 | No. 28-811 | Five Fine Garnet Sanding Belts, 70" Long | 1 |
| HBS-707 | Upper Wheel Shaft, $\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{3}{32}$ " | 1 | No. 28-812 | Five Medium Garnet Sanding Belts, 70" Long | 1 |
| HBS-708 | Steel Pin, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{16}$ ", Knurled One End | 1 | No. 194 | $\frac{5}{32}$ " Hexagon Wrench for Socket Screws | 1 |
| HBS-720-S | Upper Wheel, $\frac{13}{16}$ " Bore, with Rubber Tire | 1 | Band Saw Blades (71$\frac{3}{4}$" Long) | | |
| HBS-724 | Special $\frac{1}{64}$ " Fiber Washer, 1" O.D. x $\frac{1}{32}$ " Thick | 2 | No. 28-801 | $\frac{1}{8}$ " Wide, .018" Thick, 7 Teeth/In., $\frac{1}{4}$ " Min. Radius | 1 |
| HBS-729 | Special $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Thumb Screw, Cone Point | 1 | No. 28-802 | $\frac{3}{16}$ " Wide, .018" Thick, 7 Teeth/In., $\frac{1}{2}$ " Min. Radius | 1 |
| | | | No. 28-803 | $\frac{1}{4}$ " Wide, .018" Thick, 7 Teeth/In. $\frac{3}{4}$ " Min. Radius | 1 |
| | | | No. 28-804 | $\frac{3}{8}$ " Wide, .018" Thick, 6 Teeth/In. 1" Min. Radius | 1 |
| | | | No. 28-811 | Five Fine Garnet Sanding Belts, 70" Long | 1 |
| | | | No. 28-812 | Five Medium Garnet Sanding Belts, 70" Long | 1 |

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