

10" Contractor's Saw

(Model 34-444)

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



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SAFETY RULES

Woodworking can be dangerous if safe and proper operating procedures are not followed. As with all machinery, there are certain hazards involved with the operation of the product. 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. Safety equipment such as guards, push sticks, hold-downs, featherboards, goggles, dust masks and hearing protection can reduce your potential for injury. But even the best guard won't make up for poor judgment, carelessness or inattention. Always use common sense and exercise caution in the workshop. If a procedure feels dangerous, don't try it. Figure out an alternative procedure that feels safer. **REMEMBER:** Your personal safety is your responsibility.

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 that for which it was designed. If you have any questions relative to a particular application, **DO NOT** use the machine until you have first contacted Delta to determine if it can or should be performed on the product.

DELTA INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY CORP.
MANAGER OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
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WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY

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. **ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.**
4. **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.
5. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it "on."
6. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
7. **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.
8. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All children and visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.
9. **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** - with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.
10. **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and be safer at the rate for which it was designed.
11. **USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.
12. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Nonslip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
13. **ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES.** Wear safety glasses (must comply with ANSI Z87.1). Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are not safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty.
14. **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.
15. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
16. **MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
17. **DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing and when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, etc.
18. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** The use of accessories or attachments not recommended by Delta may cause hazards or risk of injury to persons.
19. **REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in power cord.
20. **NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.
21. **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.
22. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.
23. **NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF.** Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.
24. **DRUGS, ALCOHOL, MEDICATION.** Do not operate tool while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or any medication.
25. **MAKE SURE TOOL IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUPPLY** while motor is being mounted, connected or reconnected.
26. **WARNING:** The dust generated by certain woods and wood products can be injurious to your health. Always operate machinery in well ventilated areas and provide for proper dust removal. Use wood dust collection systems whenever possible.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR CIRCULAR SAWS

1. **ALWAYS** use blade guard, splitter with kickback fingers for every operation for which it can be used, including "thru-sawing" operations. Thru-sawing operations are those when the blade cuts completely through the work piece as in ripping or cross-cutting.
2. **ALWAYS** hold the work firmly against the miter gage or fence.
3. **ALWAYS** use a push stick for ripping narrow stock. Refer to ripping applications in instruction manual where the push stick is covered in detail. See push stick pattern included in this instruction manual.
4. **NEVER** perform any operation "free-hand" which means using your hands to support or guide the work piece. Always use either the fence or the miter gage to position and guide the work.
5. **NEVER** stand or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade. **KEEP** your hands out of the line of the saw blade.
6. **NEVER** reach behind or over the cutting tool with either hand for any reason.
7. **MOVE** the rip fence out of the way when cross-cutting.
8. **NEVER** use the fence as a cut-off gage when cross-cutting.
9. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction or rotation of the blade or cutter only.
10. **WHEN** cutting moulding, **NEVER** run the stock between the fence and the moulding cutterhead.
11. **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw **OFF**. Turn off switch immediately to prevent motor damage.
12. **THE USE** of attachments and accessories not recommended by Delta may result in risk of injuries.
13. **PROVIDE** adequate support to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long work pieces.
14. **AVOID KICKBACKS** (work thrown back toward you) by:
 - A. Keeping blade sharp.
 - B. Keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
 - C. Keeping splitter and anti-kickback fingers and guard in place and operating.
 - D. Not releasing the work before it is pushed all the way past the saw blade.
 - E. Not ripping work that is twisted or warped or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
15. **AVOID** awkward operations and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the cutting tool.
16. **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.
17. **PERMANENTLY** mount the saw to a supporting surface before performing any cutting operations.
18. **NEVER** cut metals or material which may make hazardous dust.
19. **ALWAYS** use in a well ventilated area. Remove sawdust frequently. Clean out sawdust from the interior of the saw to prevent a potential fire hazard.
20. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of this product is available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201, in the Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operation and also in the Safety Data Sheets provided by the NSC. Please also refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI O1.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machinery and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.
21. **SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS** – Refer to them frequently and use them to instruct other users.

UNPACKING AND CLEANING

Carefully unpack the table saw and all loose items from the carton. Remove the protective coating from the machined surfaces of the table saw. This coating may be removed with a soft cloth moistened with kerosene (do not use acetone, gasoline or lacquer thinner for this purpose).

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

ASSEMBLING STAND

Assemble the stand as shown in Fig. 2, using the 24 carriage bolts, 8 flat washers, 8 lockwashers and 24 hex nuts. **NOTE:** When fastening the legs (A) Fig. 2, to the shelf, use 8 carriage bolts (B), 8 flat washers, 8 lockwashers and 8 hex nuts. When fastening the legs (A) to the four tie bars (C), use 16 carriage bolts (D) and 16 hex nuts. Do not completely tighten the stand hardware at this time.

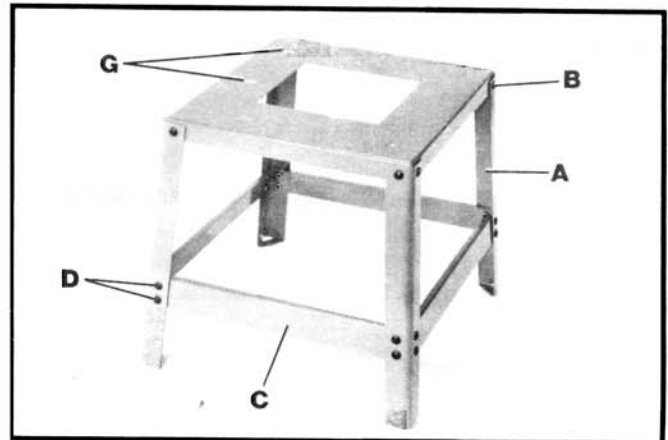


Fig. 2

ASSEMBLING SAW TO STAND

1. Position saw (B) Fig. 3, on stand (C). **NOTE:** Slotted holes (G) Fig. 2, in stand will be located at the left hand side of the saw when fastening it to the stand as shown in Fig. 3.

2. Align the four mounting holes in the saw (B) Fig. 3, with the four mounting holes in stand (C), and fasten with four hex head screws, flat washers, lockwashers and hex nuts. **IMPORTANT:** Before tightening mounting hardware, make certain the cable tie which fastens the power cord to the inside cabinet ledge is inserted into slotted hole (G) Fig. 4 in stand. **CAUTION: DO NOT REMOVE CABLE TIE.**

3. Push down on top of saw so the legs of stand adjust to the surface of the floor and tighten all stand hardware.

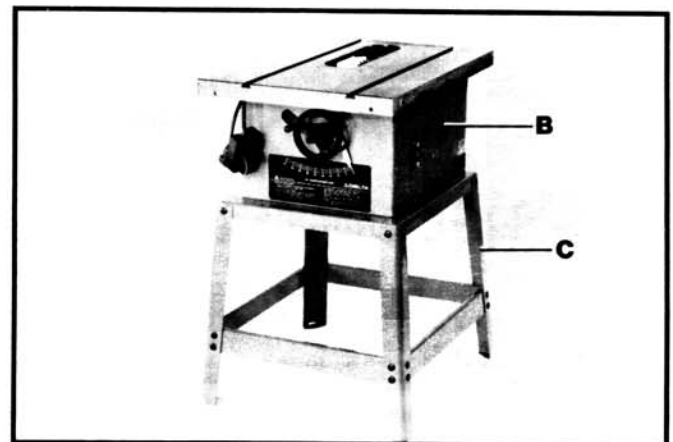


Fig. 3

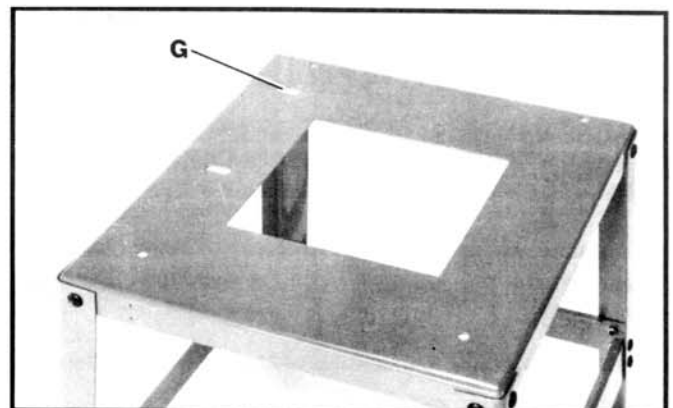


Fig. 4

ASSEMBLING BLADE TILTING HANDWHEEL

1. Assemble the blade tilting handwheel (B) Fig. 5, to the shaft, making certain the slot (C) in the hub of the handwheel is engaged with the roll pin (D) on the shaft.

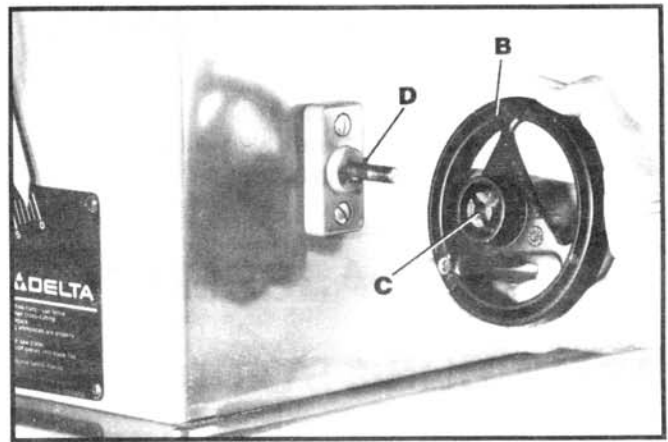


Fig. 5

2. Thread locking knob (A) Fig. 6, onto blade tilting shaft.
3. Fig. 6, illustrates the blade tilting handwheel and locking knob assembled to the saw.

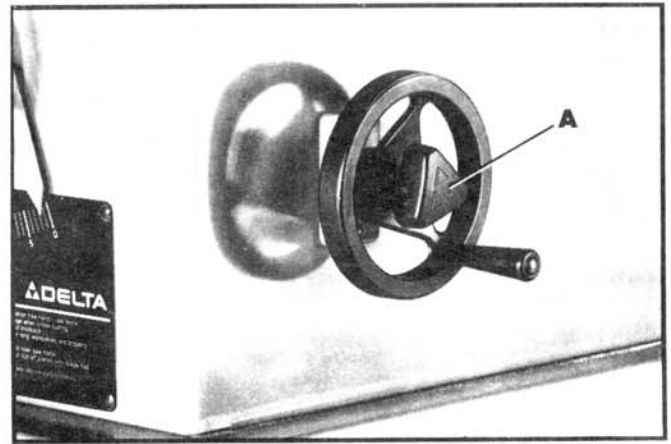


Fig. 6

RECOMMENDED MOTOR FOR YOUR SAW

The motor recommended for use with your saw is the Cat. No. 62-044 1-1/2 H.P., Ball Bearing, Capacitor Start/Capacitor Run, 115/230 Volt motor.

This motor has been specially selected to best supply power to your machine and the relative safety of the machine is enhanced by its use. We, therefore, strongly suggest that only this motor be used as the use of other motors may be detrimental to the performance and safety of the saw.

ASSEMBLING MOTOR TO MOTOR MOUNTING PLATE

WARNING: WHEN ASSEMBLING THE MOTOR TO THE MOTOR MOUNTING PLATE MAKE CERTAIN THE SAW IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

1. Assemble the motor (A) to the motor mounting plate (B) as shown in Fig. 7, using four carriage bolts, flat washers, star washers and hex nuts (C).

NOTE: Do not completely tighten the hex nuts at this time.

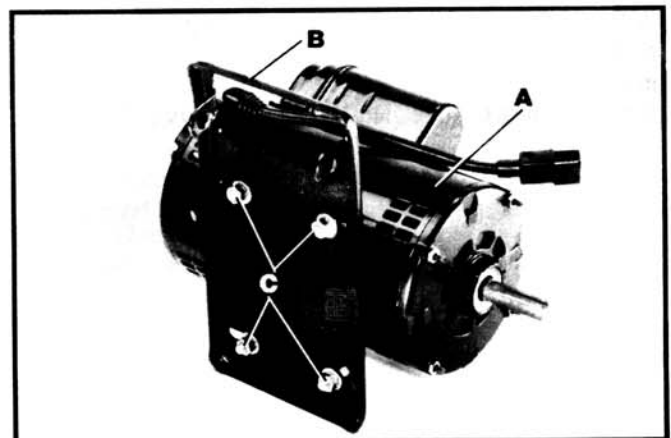


Fig. 7

ASSEMBLING MOTOR AND MOTOR MOUNTING PLATE TO SAW

WARNING: WHEN ASSEMBLING THE MOTOR AND MOTOR MOUNTING PLATE TO THE SAW, MAKE CERTAIN THE SAW IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

1. Position motor and motor mounting plate (A) Fig. 8, below bracket (B) to allow bracket arm to slide through large opening in motor mounting plate (A).

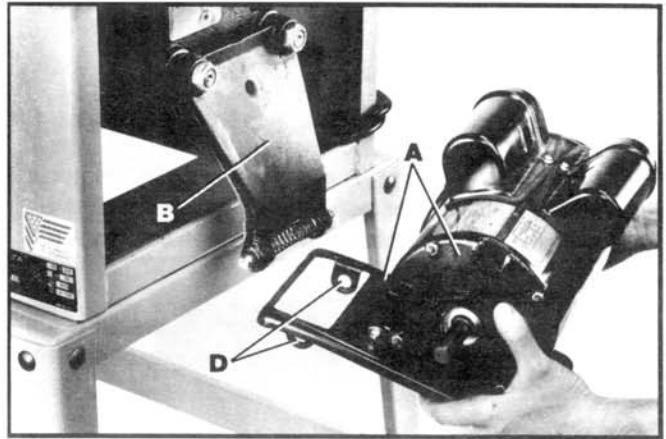


Fig. 8

2. Depress plungers (C) Fig. 9, on both sides of bracket (B) and rotate motor mounting plate (A) until plungers (C) are engaged in holes (D) Fig. 8, of motor mounting plate (A).

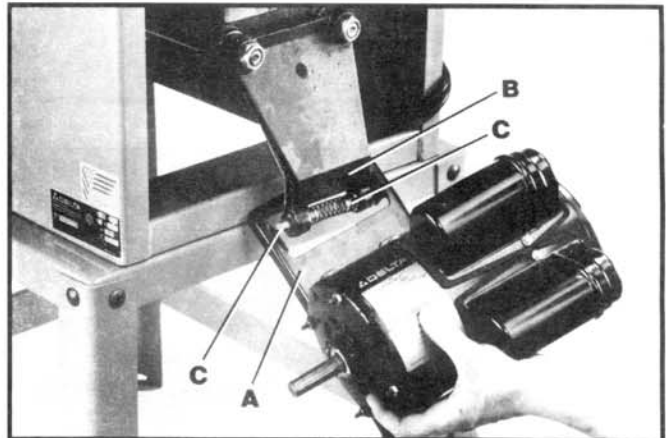


Fig. 9

3. Fig. 10, illustrates the motor and motor mounting plate assembled to the rear of the saw.

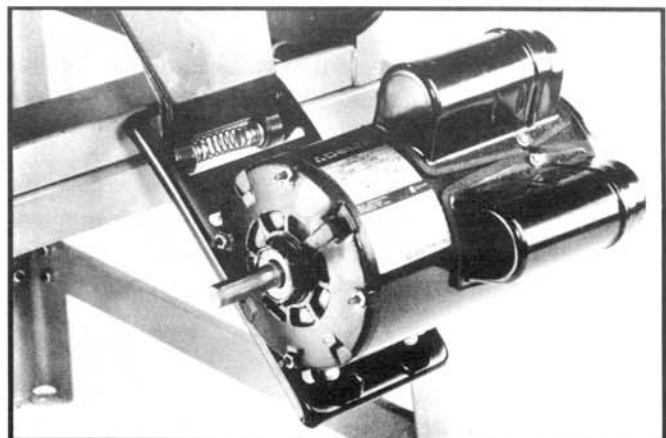


Fig. 10

ASSEMBLING MOTOR PULLEY, BELT AND PULLEY GUARD, AND DRIVE BELT

WARNING: WHEN ASSEMBLING MOTOR PULLEY, BELT AND PULLEY GUARD, AND DRIVE BELT, MAKE CERTAIN THE MOTOR IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

- 1 Remove the motor shaft key that is taped to the motor.
- 2 Insert the key (A) Fig. 11, in the keyway on the motor shaft. Assemble the motor pulley (B) on the motor shaft as shown, with the hub of the pulley out. Tighten set screw (C) against key (A) in motor shaft.
- 3 Remove wing nut and external tooth lockwasher (D) Fig. 12, and outer cover (E) from belt and pulley guard (F).

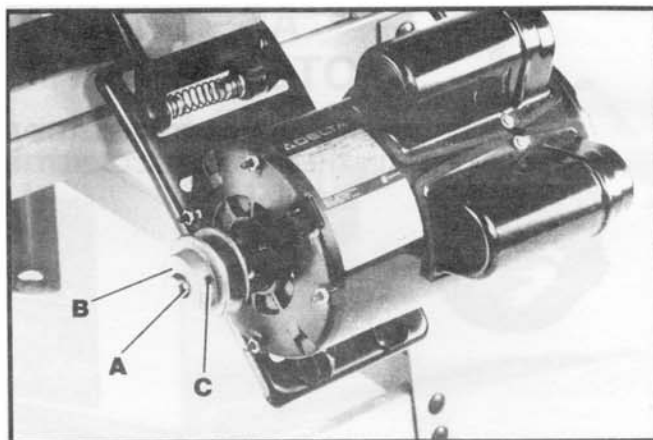


Fig. 11

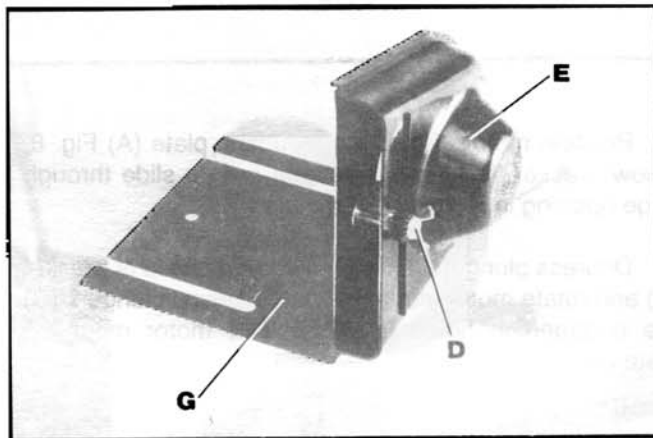


Fig. 12

- 4 Slide the belt and pulley guard bracket (G) Fig. 13, between the motor plate and motor mounting plate, as shown.

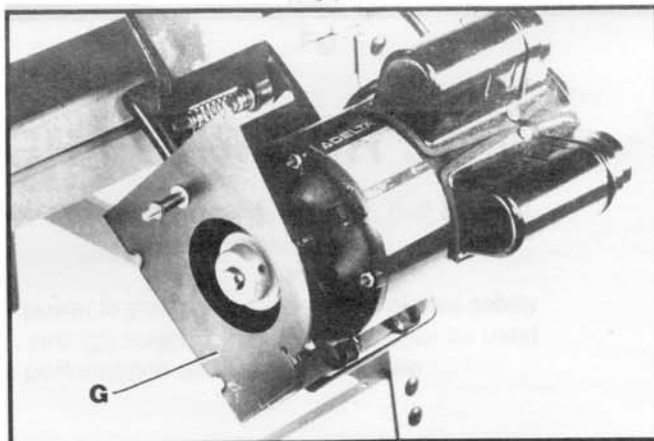


Fig. 13

- 5 Position belt and pulley guard bracket (G) Fig. 14, so the motor pulley (B) is centered and through the hole in the belt and pulley guard bracket, as shown. Tighten the four hex nuts that fasten the motor to the motor mounting plate.
- 6 Using a straight edge, align the motor pulley with the arbor pulley. If necessary, adjust the motor pulley (B) Fig. 14, in or out on the motor shaft.

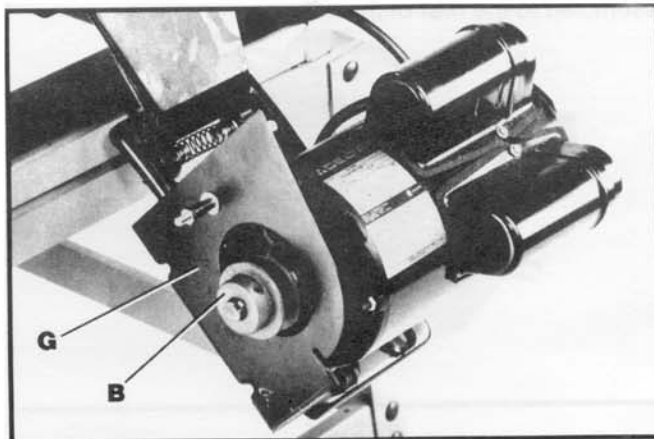


Fig. 14

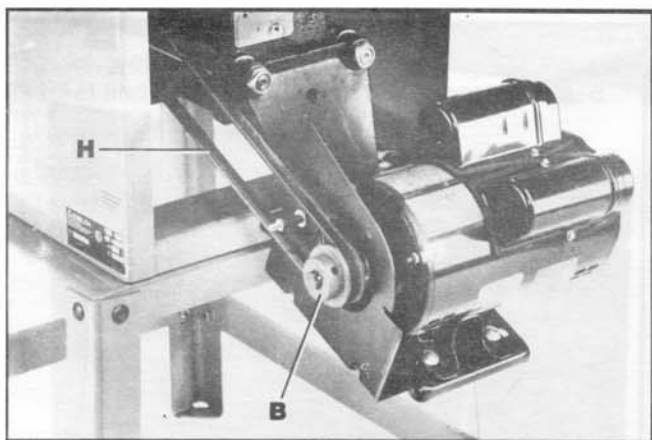


Fig. 15

7. Lift up on the motor and assemble the drive belt (H) Fig. 15, to the arbor pulley and motor pulley (B). The weight of the motor will provide the correct belt tension.

8. **WARNING: IMMEDIATELY AFTER ASSEMBLING THE BELT, RAISE THE SAW BLADE TO ITS MAXIMUM HEIGHT AND TILT THE SAW BLADE TO 45 DEGREES. CHECK TO SEE IF THE MOTOR END BELL (J) FIG. 16, IS BELOW THE TOP OF THE TABLE SURFACE (K). IF THE MOTOR END BELL (J) IS ABOVE THE TOP OF THE TABLE SURFACE, THE MOTOR MUST BE MOVED TO THE LEFT UNTIL YOU ARE CERTAIN THE END BELL (J) OF THE MOTOR IS BELOW THE TOP OF THE TABLE SURFACE. THEN RE-ALIGN THE MOTOR PULLEY TO THE ARBOR PULLEY.**

9. Assemble the outer cover (E) Fig. 17, of the belt and pulley guard assembly, which was removed in **STEP 3**, and fasten with external tooth lockwasher and wing nut (D). **IMPORTANT:** Make certain the outer cover does not interfere with the drive belt and the motor pulley.

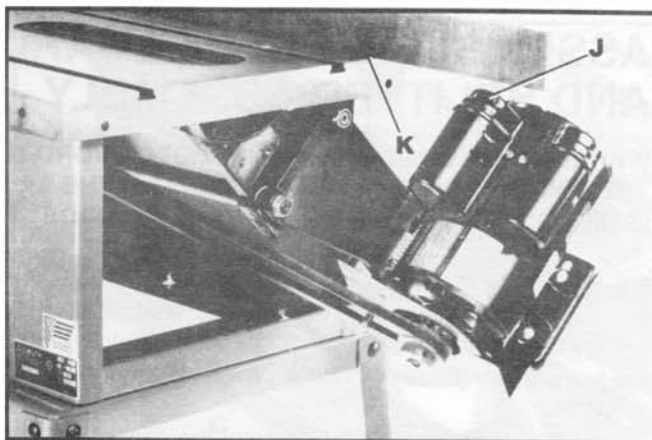


Fig. 16

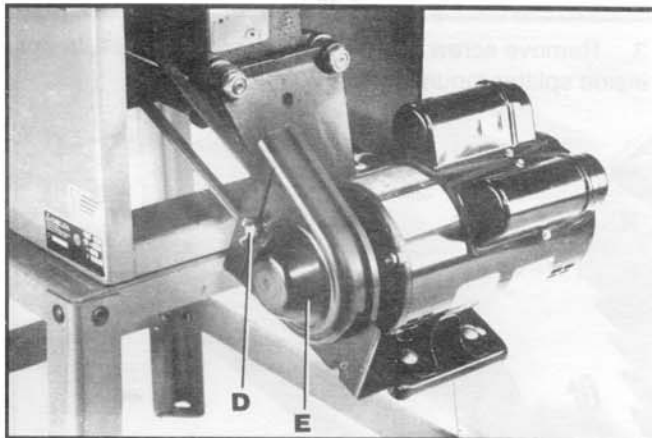


Fig. 17

CONNECTING MOTOR CORD TO SWITCH ASSEMBLY

WARNING: BEFORE CONNECTING MOTOR CORD TO THE SWITCH ASSEMBLY, MAKE CERTAIN THE SAW IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

1. Insert the pronged motor plug (A) Fig. 18, into the female receptacle (B) of switch-to-motor cord (C).

2. Fig. 19, illustrates the motor cord connected to the switch assembly.

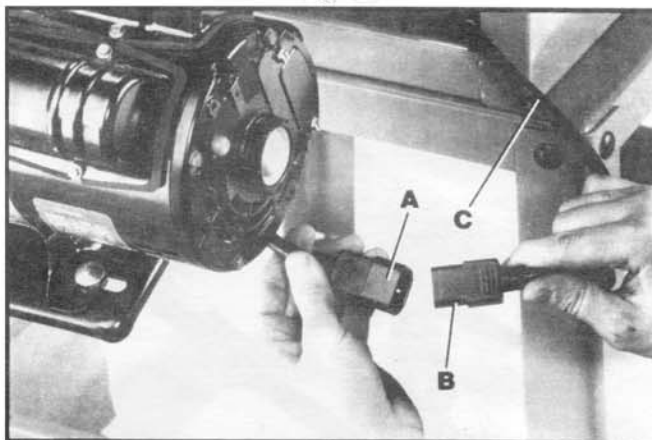


Fig. 18

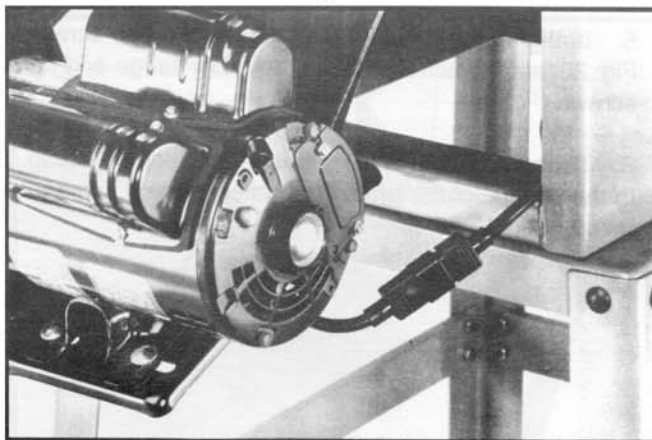


Fig. 19

ASSEMBLING BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY

WARNING: BEFORE CONNECTING MOTOR CORD TO THE SWITCH ASSEMBLY, MAKE CERTAIN THE SAW IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE.

1. Fasten the rear splitter mounting bracket (A) Fig. 20, to the rear trunnion using the two 3/4" hex head screws (B), lockwashers and flat washers. Do not completely tighten the two screws (B) at this time.

2. With wrenches supplied, remove the saw blade from the saw. Raise saw arbor to its highest position.

3. Remove screw and large washer (C) Fig. 21, from the inside splitter mounting bracket.

4. Using a straight edge, check to see if the top and bottom of the inside splitter bracket (D) Fig. 22, is aligned with the inner arbor flange (E), as shown.

5. If alignment is necessary, loosen the two screws (F) Fig. 23, align bracket (D) with the arbor flange and tighten screws (F).

6. Loosely assemble large washer and screw (C) Fig. 23, to the inside splitter bracket. This screw and washer was removed in **STEP 3**.

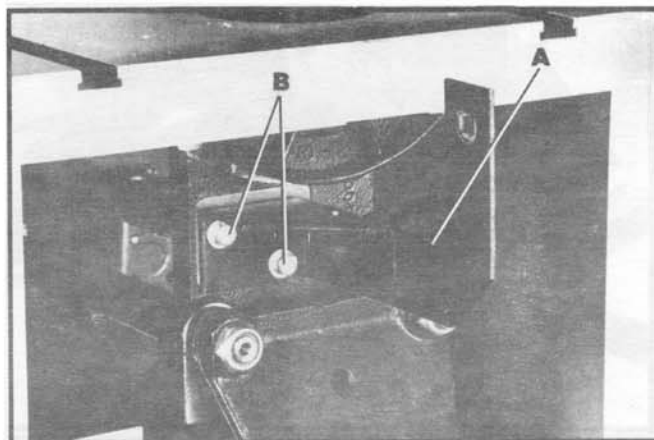


Fig. 20

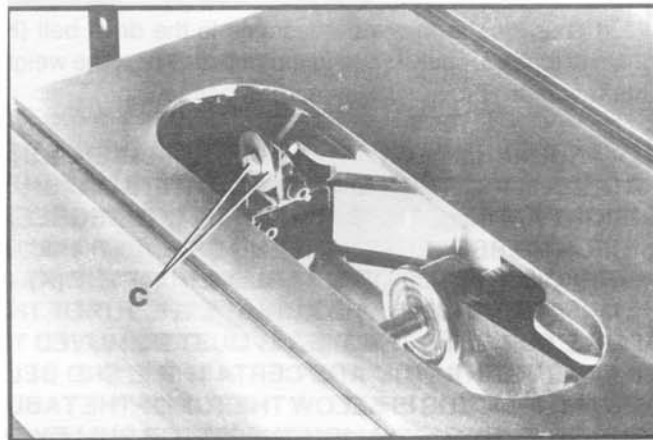


Fig. 21

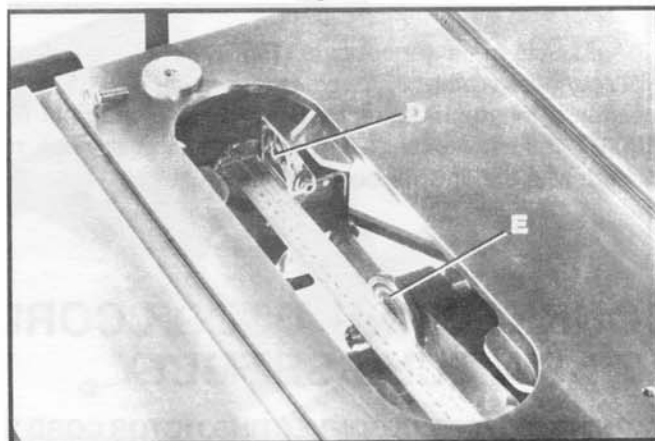


Fig. 22

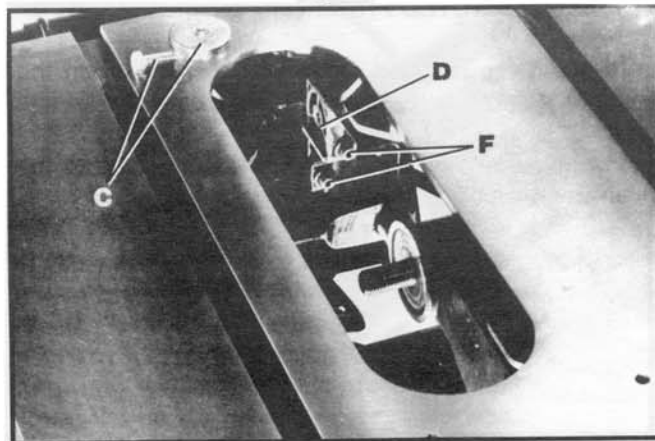


Fig. 23

7. Assemble the blade guard and splitter assembly (G) Fig. 24, between the large washer (C) and the splitter bracket and tighten screw (H), with wrench supplied.

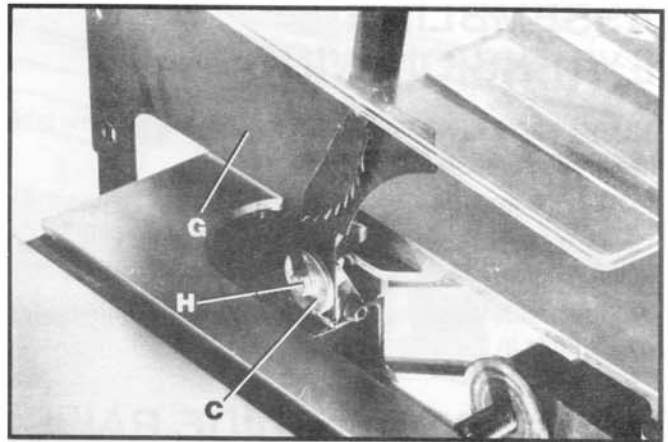


Fig. 24

8. Fasten the rear of the blade and splitter bracket assembly (G) Fig. 25, to the rear splitter mounting bracket using the 1/2" carriage bolt (J), flat washer and hex nut. Assemble the saw blade (K) on the saw arbor, with two arbor wrenches supplied.

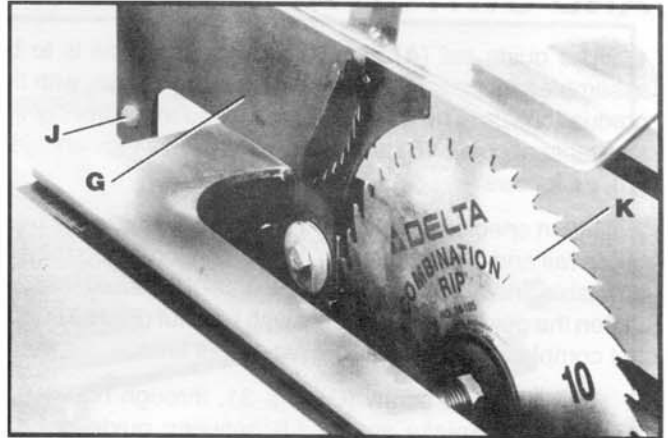


Fig. 25

9. Using a straight edge, check to see if the saw blade is aligned with the rear of the splitter (G), as shown in Figs. 26 and 27. If alignment is necessary, loosen the screws (A) Fig. 27, align splitter (G) with the saw blade and tighten two screws (A).

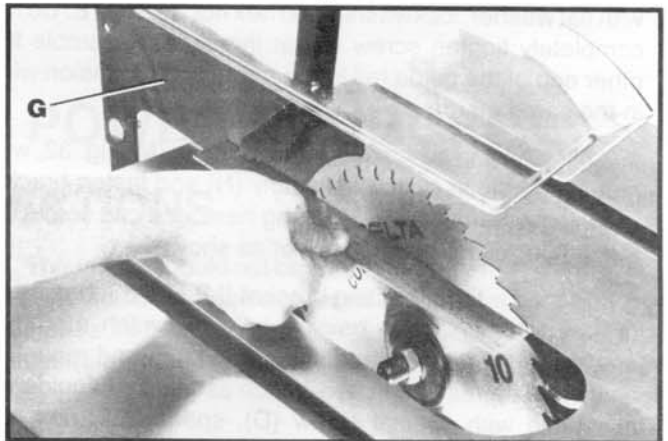


Fig. 26

10. Lower saw blade and assemble table insert (L) Fig. 28, to the saw table as shown.

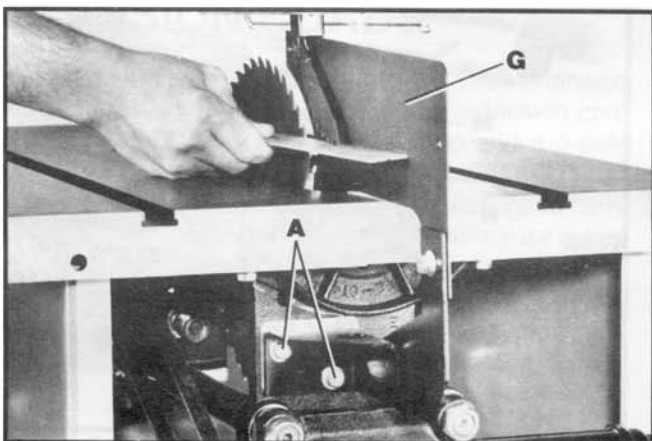


Fig. 27

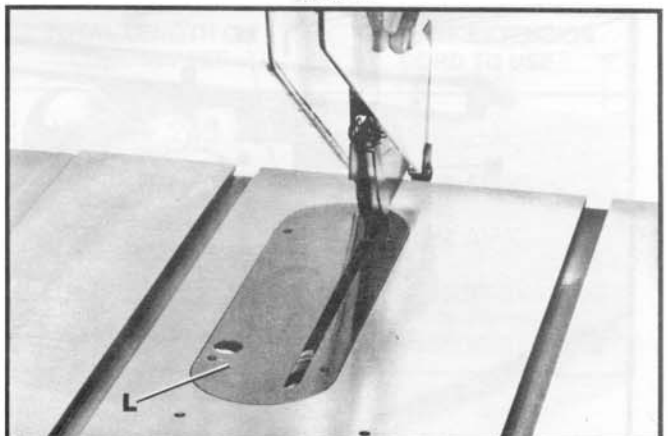


Fig. 28

ASSEMBLING EXTENSION WINGS

1. Assemble extension wing (A) Fig. 29, to the saw table using three screws and lockwashers (B).
2. With a straight edge (C) Fig. 29, make certain the extension wing is level with the saw table before tightening the three screws (B).
3. Assemble the other extension wing to the opposite end of the table in the same manner.

ASSEMBLING GUIDE RAILS AND SWITCH ASSEMBLY

1. The guide rail (A) Fig. 30, with graduations is to be assembled to the front of the saw table, as shown, with the graduations up. The guide rail is fastened to the front of the saw table at points (B) and to the extension wings at points (C), as follows:
 2. Insert special screw (D) Fig. 31, through hole (B) in the guide rail and place spacer (E) between the guide rail and saw table. Insert screw (D) into the hole of the saw table and fasten the guide rail to the table with hex nut (F). **NOTE:** Do not completely tighten screw (D) at this time.
 3. Insert special screw (G) Fig. 31, through hole (H) in guide rail and place spacer (J) between guide rail and extension wing. Fasten the guide rail to the extension wing with flat washer, lockwasher and hex nut (L). **NOTE:** Do not completely tighten screw (G) at this time. Assemble the other end of the guide rail to the remaining extension wing in the same manner.
4. Align hole in switch mounting bracket (M) Fig. 32, with mounting hole in switch assembly (N) and fasten bracket to switch assembly with 3/8" long hex head cap screw (P) Fig. 33, lockwasher and hex nut as shown.
5. Place switch mounting bracket (M) Fig. 33, behind lip of saw table. Align remaining hole in switch mounting bracket (N) Fig. 34, with hole in saw table and mounting hole in guide rail and fasten switch assembly to guide rail and table with special screw (D), spacer and hex nut. (Refer to hardware shown in Fig. 30.)

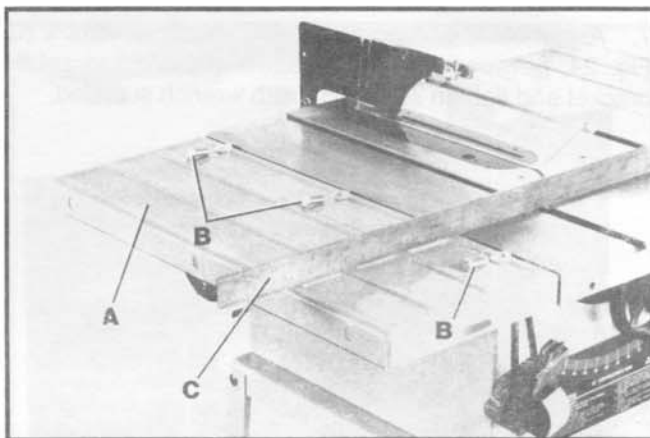


Fig. 29

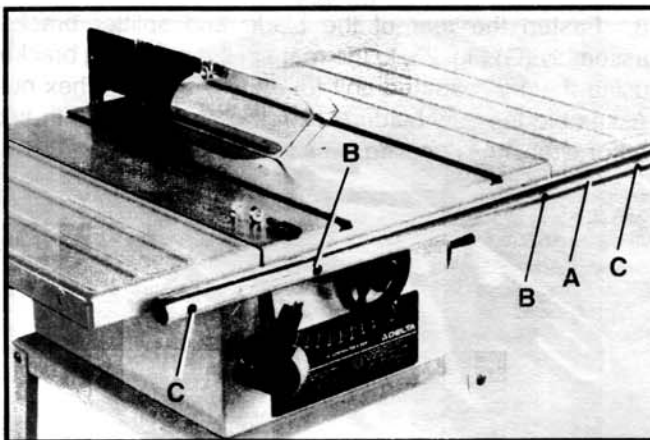


Fig. 30

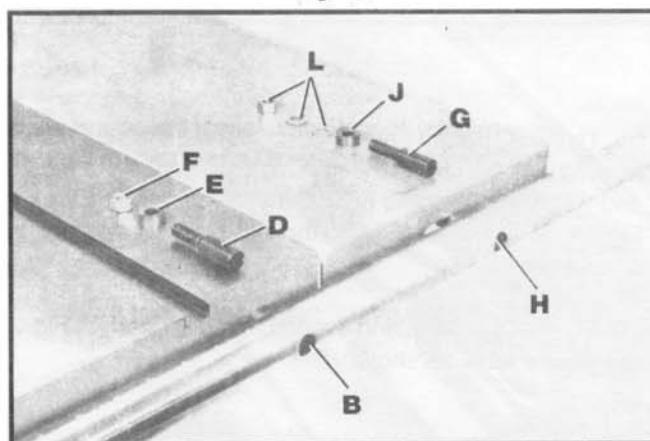


Fig. 31

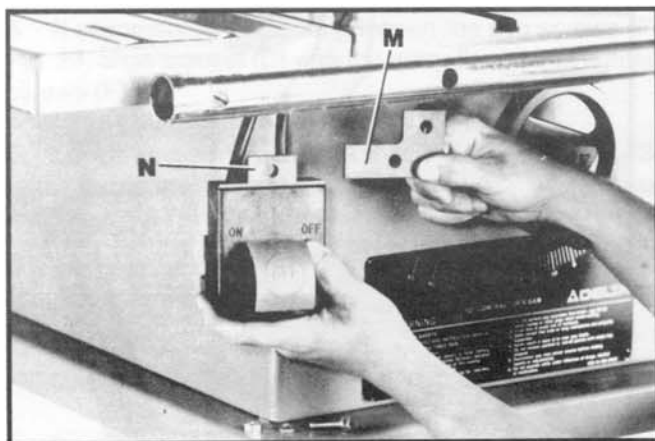


Fig. 32

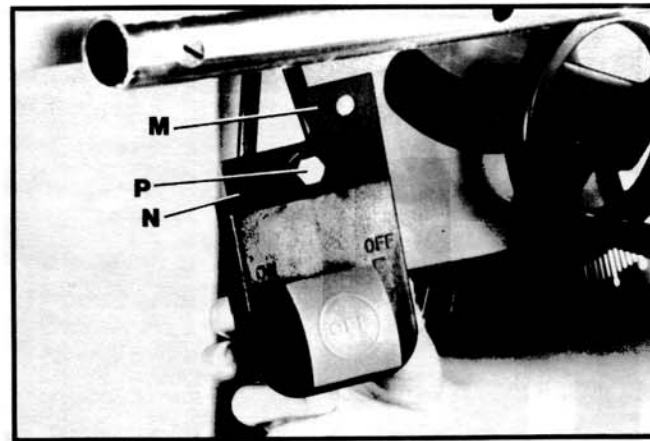


Fig. 33

6. Insert one end cap (R) Fig. 34, into each end of guide rail (A).
7. Repeat **STEPS 2 and 3** and assemble remaining guide rail to the rear of the saw table and guide rail in the same manner.

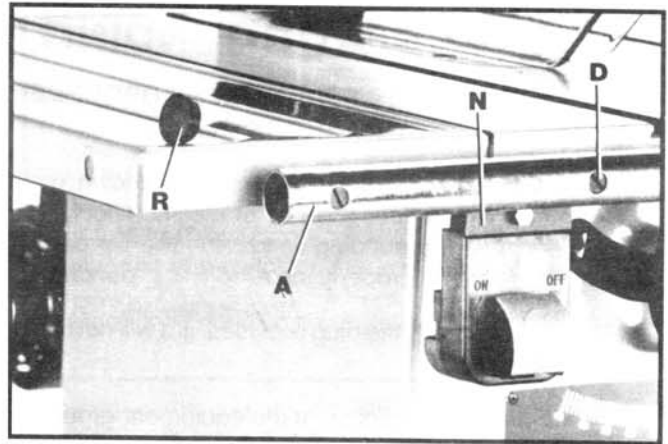


Fig. 34

ASSEMBLING RIP FENCE TO GUIDE RAILS

Assemble rip fence to the guide rails as follows:

1. Make certain the lock handle (A) Fig. 35, of the rip fence assembly (B) is in the up position.
2. Assemble the rip fence assembly (B) to both the front and rear guide rails, as shown in Fig. 35.
3. Lock the rip fence (B) Fig. 35, on the guide rails by pushing down on lock handle (A).

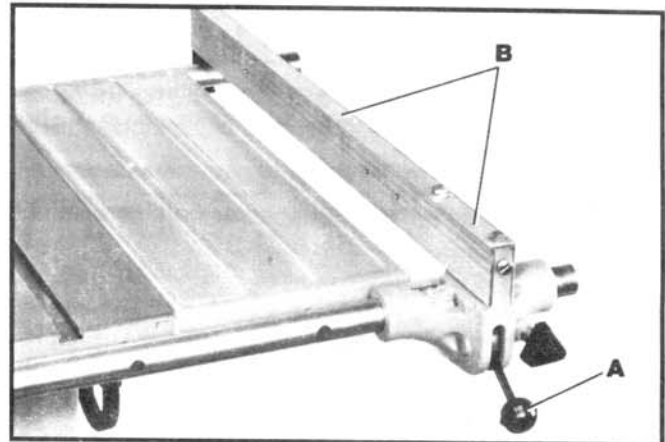


Fig. 35

CONNECTING SAW 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 fuse. Have a certified electrician replace or repair a worn cord immediately. Before connecting the motor to a 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 the motor nameplate. Running on low voltage will damage the motor.

EXTENSION CORDS

Use proper extension cords. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition and is a 3-wire extension cord which has a 3-prong grounding type plug and a 3-pole receptacle which will accept the tool's plug. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current of the saw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating. Fig. 36, shows the correct gage to use depending on the cord length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gage. The smaller the gage number, the heavier the cord.

TOTAL LENGTH OF CORD IN FEET		GAGE OF EXTENSION CORD TO USE
120 VOLT	240 VOLT	
25	50	14 AWG
50	100	12 AWG
100	200	Not Recommended
150	300	Not Recommended

Fig. 36

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. 37.

Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

120 VOLT, SINGLE PHASE OPERATION

This tool must be grounded while in use to protect the operator from electric shock. The motor recommended for use with your saw is shipped wired for 120 Volt, Single Phase, and is equipped with an approved 3-conductor cord and 3-prong grounding type plug to fit the proper grounding type receptacle, as shown in Fig. 37. The green conductor in the cord is the grounding wire. Never connect the green wire to a live terminal.

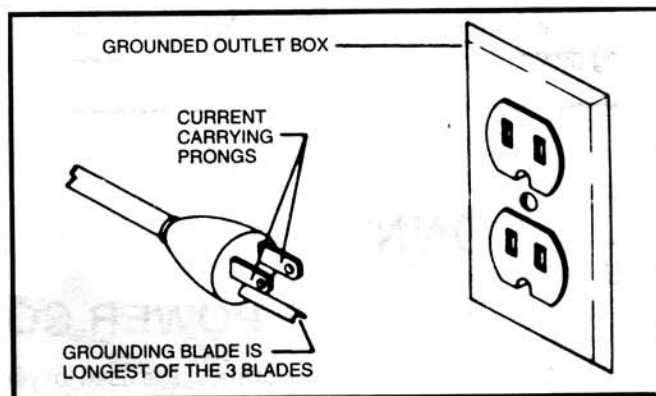


Fig. 37

A temporary adapter, shown in Fig. 38, is available for connecting 3-prong grounding type plugs to 2-prong receptacles 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, etc., extending from the adapter is the grounding means and must be connected to a permanent ground such as to a properly grounded outlet box, as shown in Fig. 38.

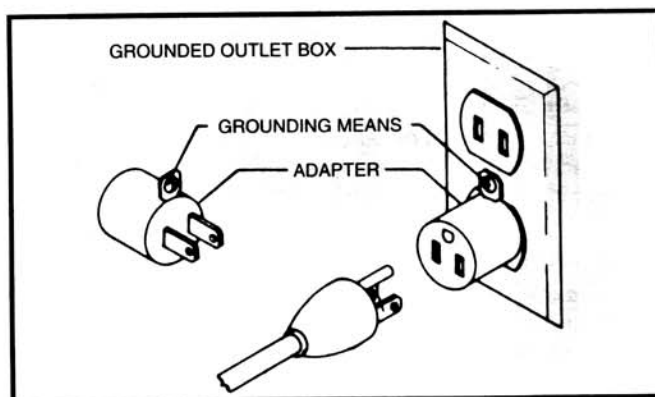


Fig. 38

240 VOLT, SINGLE PHASE OPERATION

The motor supplied with your saw is a dual voltage, 120/240 volt motor. If it is desired to operate your saw at 240 volts, single phase, it is necessary to reconnect the motor leads in the motor junction box by following the instructions given on the motor nameplate. **WARNING: MAKE SURE MOTOR IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SOURCE BEFORE RECONNECTING MOTOR LEADS.** It is also necessary to replace the 120 volt plug, supplied with the motor, with a UL/CSA Listed plug suitable for 240 volts and the rated current of the saw as illustrated in Fig. 39. Contact your local Authorized Delta Service Center or qualified electrician for proper procedures to install the plug. The saw must comply with all local and national electrical codes after the 240 volt plug is installed.

The saw with a 240 volt plug should only be connected to an outlet having the same configuration as the plug illustrated in Fig. 39. No adapter is available or should be used with the 240 Volt plug.

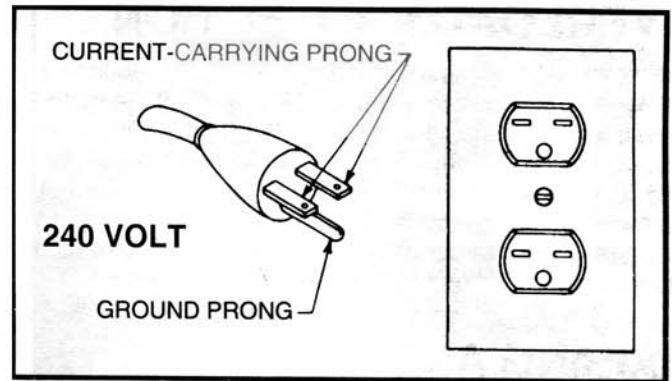


Fig. 39

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.

FASTENING STAND TO SUPPORTING SURFACE

IF DURING OPERATION THERE IS ANY TENDENCY FOR THE SAW TO TIP OVER, SLIDE OR WALK ON THE SUPPORTING SURFACE, THE SAW STAND CAN BE SECURED TO THE FLOOR SURFACE. THE STAND FEATURES HOLES WHICH ALLOW EASY MOUNTING WITHOUT REMOVING THE SAW FROM THE STAND.

OPERATING CONTROLS AND ADJUSTMENTS

STARTING AND STOPPING SAW

1. The on/off switch is located underneath the switch shield (A) Fig. 40. To turn the saw "ON," move switch trigger (B) to the up position.
2. To turn the saw "OFF," simply push down on switch shield (A) Fig. 41.

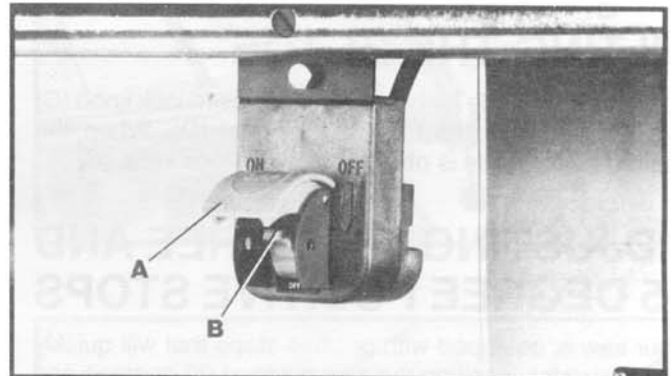


Fig. 40

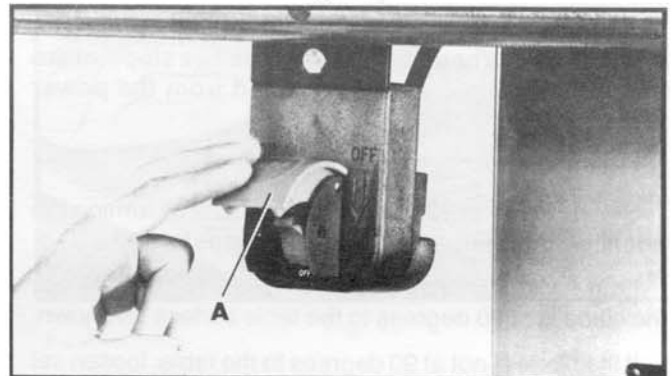


Fig. 41

LOCKING SWITCH IN THE "OFF" POSITION

We suggest that when the saw is not in use, the on/off switch trigger (B) Fig. 42, be locked in the "OFF" position using a padlock (C) through the two holes in the switch plate, as shown in Fig. 42.

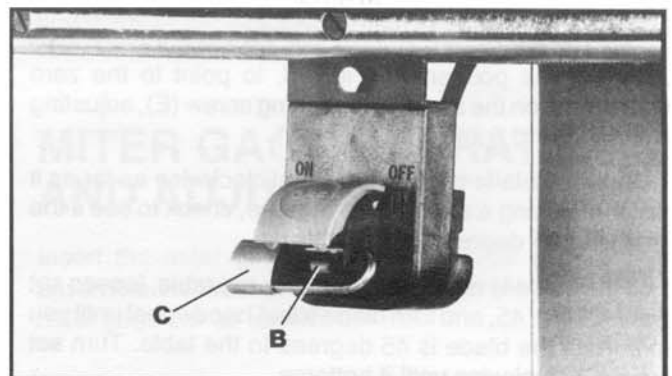


Fig. 42

OVERLOAD PROTECTION

The motor recommended for use with your saw is equipped with a reset overload relay button (A) Fig. 43. If the motor shuts off or fails to start due to overloading (cutting stock too fast, using a dull blade, using the saw beyond its capacity, etc.) or low voltage, turn the switch to the "OFF" position, let the motor cool three to five minutes and push the reset button (A), which will reset the overload device. The motor can then be turned on again in the usual manner.

RAISING AND LOWERING THE BLADE

To raise the saw blade, loosen lock knob (A) Fig. 44, and turn the blade raising handwheel (B) clockwise. When the blade is at the desired height, tighten lock knob (A).

To lower the blade, loosen lock knob (A) Fig. 44, and turn the handwheel (B) counterclockwise. **NOTE:** One full turn of the handwheel will change blade height approximately 1/4".

TILTING THE BLADE

To tilt the saw blade for bevel cutting, loosen lock knob (C) Fig. 44, and turn the tilting handwheel (D). When the desired blade angle is obtained, tighten lock knob (C).

ADJUSTING 90 DEGREE AND 45 DEGREE POSITIVE STOPS

Your saw is equipped with positive stops that will quickly and accurately position the saw blade at 90 degrees and 45 degrees to the table. To check and adjust the positive stops, proceed as follows:

1. **WARNING:** When adjusting the positive stops, make certain the machine is disconnected from the power source.
2. Raise the saw blade to its highest position.
3. Set the blade at 90 degrees to the table by turning the blade tilting handwheel counterclockwise as far as it will go.
4. Using a combination square (A) Fig. 45, check to see if the blade is at 90 degrees to the table surface as shown.
5. If the blade is not at 90 degrees to the table, loosen set screw (B) Fig. 45, and turn the blade tilting handwheel until you are certain the blade is at 90 degrees to the table. Turn set screw (B) clockwise until it bottoms.
6. Adjust the pointer (D) Fig. 46, to point to the zero degree mark on the scale by loosening screw (E), adjusting pointer (D) and tightening screw (E).
7. Turn the blade tilting handwheel clockwise as far as it will go and using a combination square, check to see if the blade is at 45 degrees to the table.
8. If the blade is not at 45 degrees to the table, loosen set screw (C) Fig. 45, and turn blade tilting handwheel until you are certain the blade is 45 degrees to the table. Turn set screw (C) clockwise until it bottoms.

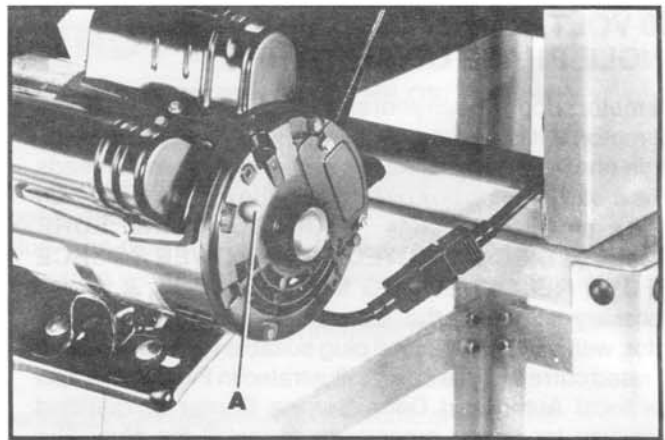


Fig. 43

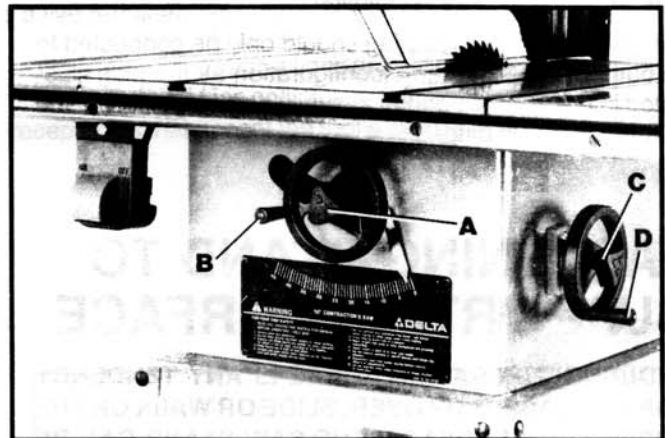


Fig. 44

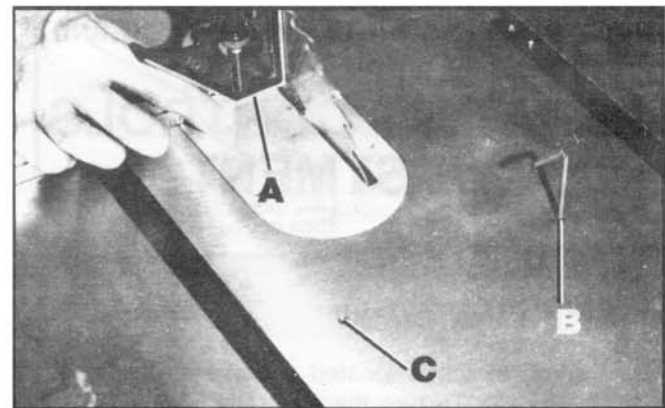


Fig. 45

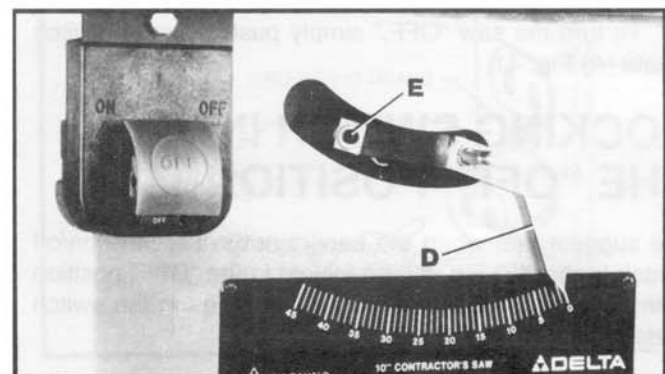


Fig. 46

BACKLASH ADJUSTMENTS FOR BLADE RAISING AND BLADE TILTING MECHANISMS

After a period of extended use, if any play is detected in the blade raising or blade tilting mechanisms, the following adjustments should be made.

1. **Make certain the machine is disconnected from the power source.**
2. **NOTE:** The machine has been turned upside down and the blade removed for clarity and safety.
3. **Adjusting blade raising mechanism** - Loosen locknut (A) Fig. 47, and turn eccentric sleeve (B) until all play is removed in mechanism and tighten locknut (A).
4. **Adjusting blade tilting mechanism** - Loosen locknut (C) Fig. 47, and turn eccentric (D) until all play is removed in mechanism and tighten locknut (C).

RIP FENCE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

The rip fence can be used on either side of the saw blade. The most common location is on the right side. The rip fence is guided by means of guide rails fastened to the front and rear of the table. The front guide rail is graduated to show the distance the fence is set from the saw blade.

1. To move the rip fence, raise the lock handle (A) Fig. 48, as far as it will go and move the fence to the desired position on the table. For fine movement of the rip fence, raise the clamp lever (A) Fig. 48, as far as it will go and push in and turn the "micro-set" knob (B).
2. When the lock handle (A) Fig. 48, is all the way down, clamping action on the front and rear guide rails should be equal. If clamping action on the rear guide rail is more or less than the clamping action on the front guide rail, an adjustment of the rear clamp hook is made by turning screw (C) Fig. 48. Turning the screw (C) clockwise will increase tension, and turning it counterclockwise will decrease tension. When lowering clamp lever (A) slowly, you will notice clamp action on front guide rail first, and as lever is moved downward to its lowest position, clamp action will take place on rear guide rail.

IMPORTANT: THE RIP FENCE MUST BE PROPERLY ALIGNED TO THE MITER GAGE SLOT IN ORDER TO PREVENT KICKBACK WHEN RIPPING.

3. The blade flange is set parallel to the miter gage slot at the factory and the fence must be adjusted so it is parallel to the miter gage slot, as follows:
4. Position the fence at one edge of the miter gage slot, as shown in Fig. 48. Clamp the fence to the guide rails by pushing the lock handle (A) to the down position. The edge of the fence should then line up parallel with the miter gage slot. If an adjustment is necessary, proceed as follows:

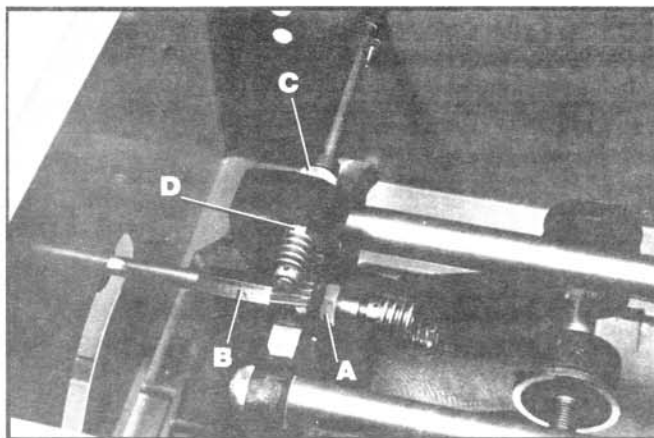


Fig. 47

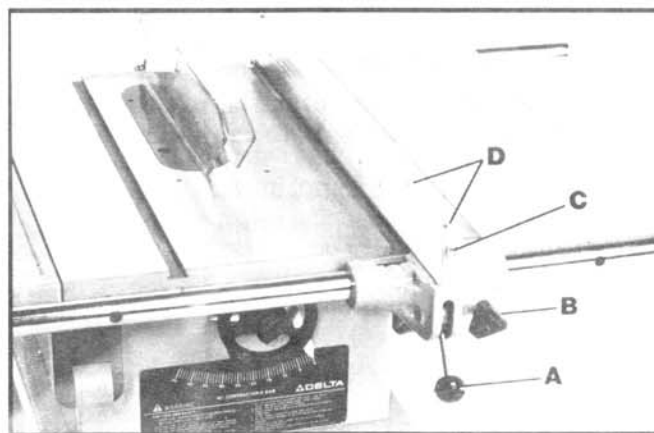


Fig. 48

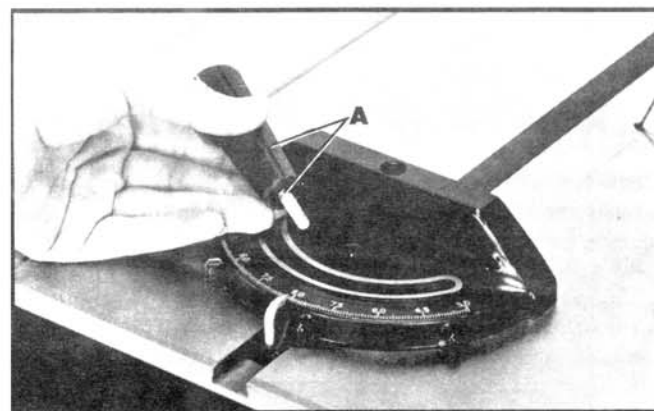


Fig. 49

5. Loosen the two screws (D) Fig. 48, and move the rear end of the fence until the fence is parallel to the miter gage slot. Then tighten the two screws (D).

MITER GAGE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENT

Insert the miter gage bar into the miter gage slot and assemble the washer and lock handle (A) Fig. 49, to the miter gage bar as shown.

The miter gage is equipped with adjustable index stops at 90 degrees and 45 degrees right and left. Adjustment to the index stops can be made by tightening or loosening the three adjusting screws (B) Fig. 50.

To rotate the miter gage, loosen lock knob (A) Fig. 50, and move the body of the miter gage (C), to the desired angle.

The miter gage body will stop at 90 degrees and 45 degrees both right and left. To rotate the miter gage body past these points, the stop link (D) Fig. 50, must be moved up and out of the way.

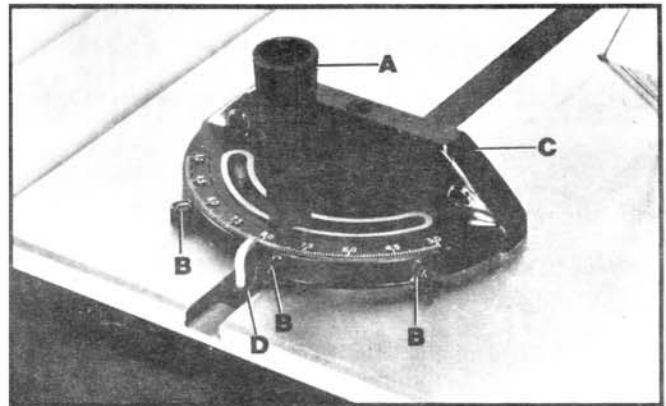


Fig. 50

The miter gage is equipped with a special washer (E) Fig. 51, and flat head screw (F), which are to be assembled to the end of the miter gage bar.

The head of the miter gage pivots on a special tapered screw (G) that fastens the head to the miter gage bar. If the miter gage head does not pivot freely, or pivots too freely, it can be adjusted by loosening set screw (H) Fig. 51, and turning the screw (G), in or out. Be certain to tighten screw (H) after adjustment is made.

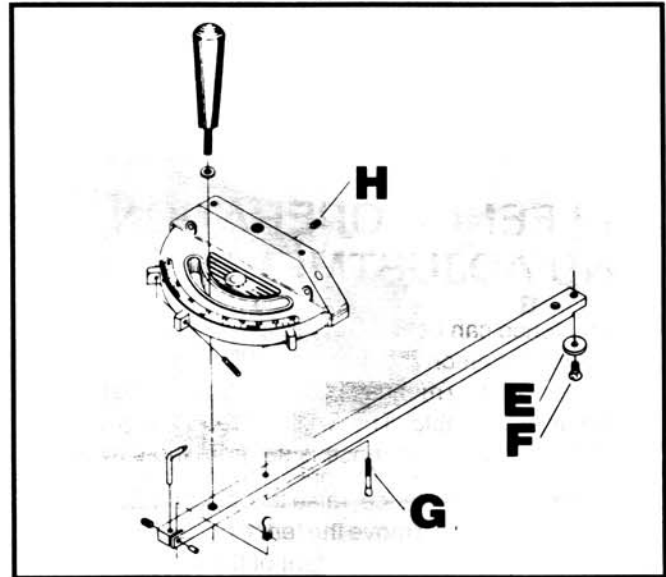


Fig. 51

ADJUSTING TABLE INSERT

Place a straight edge across the table at both ends of the table insert as shown in Fig. 52. The table insert (A), should always be level with the table. If an adjustment is necessary, turn the adjusting screws (B), as needed. Four adjusting screws (B) are supplied in the table insert.

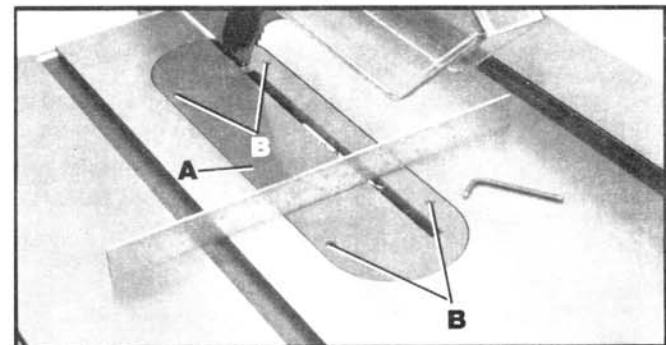


Fig. 52

CHANGING THE SAW BLADE

1. **MAKE CERTAIN THE MACHINE IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE.**

2. **NOTE:** Two 7/8" wrenches are supplied with the saw for changing the saw blade; a box end wrench (A) Fig. 53, and open end wrench (B).

3. Remove table insert (C) Fig. 53, and raise saw blade to its maximum height.

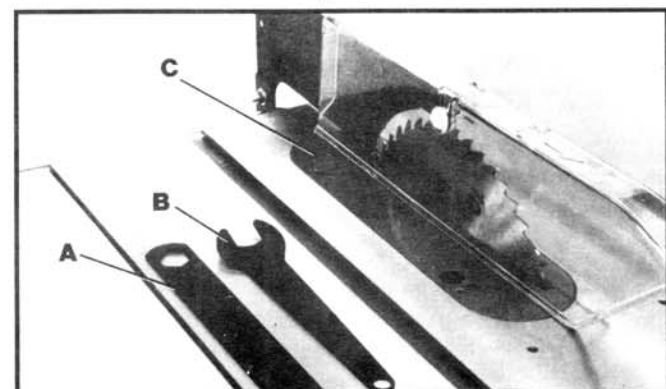


Fig. 53

4. Place the open end wrench (B) Fig. 54, on the flats of the saw arbor to keep the arbor from turning, and using wrench (A) turn the arbor nut toward the front of the saw. Remove arbor nut, blade flange and saw blade.
5. Assemble the new blade, making certain the teeth pointing down at the front of the saw table and assemble outside blade flange and arbor nut. With wrench (B) Fig. 54, on the flats of the arbor to keep it from turning, tighten arbor nut by turning wrench (A) clockwise.
6. Replace table insert.

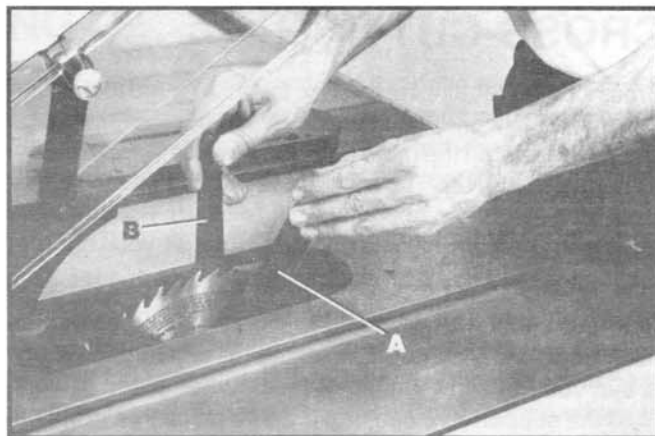


Fig. 54

REPOSITIONING MOTOR FOR STORAGE

When the saw is not in use, the motor can be repositioned so it hangs straight down at the rear enabling you to move the saw against a wall. This can be accomplished by removing the belt and repositioning the motor and motor mounting plate, as shown in Fig. 55.

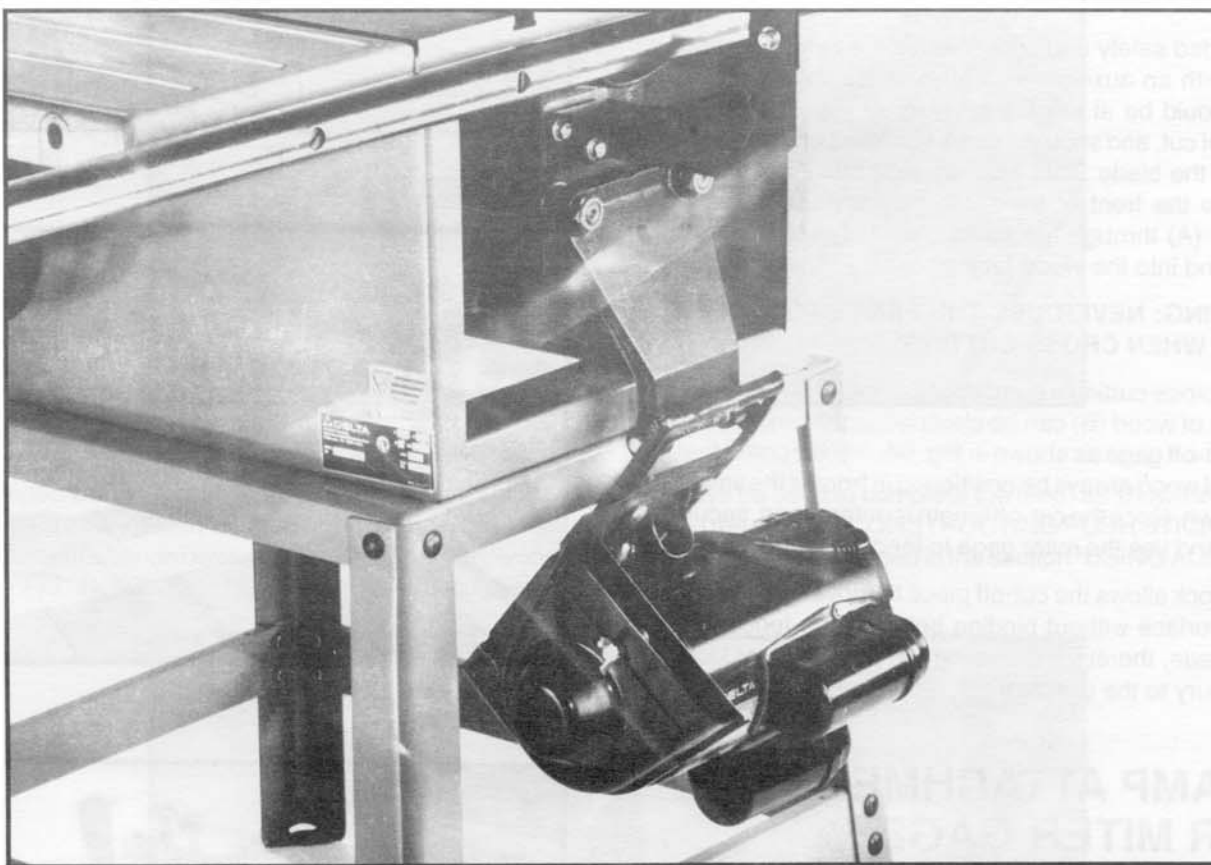


Fig. 55

OPERATION

Common sawing operations include ripping and cross-cutting plus a few other standard operations of a fundamental nature. As with all power tools, there is a certain amount of hazard involved with the operation and use of the tool. Using the tool with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned, will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or completely ignored, personal injury to the operator can result. The following information describes the safe and proper method for performing the most common sawing operations. Additional information on table saw operations can be obtained from the Delta "Getting the Most Out of Your Table Saw" How-to Book, Catalog No. 11-400.

CROSS-CUTTING

Cross-cutting requires the use of the miter gage to position and guide the work. Place the work against the miter gage and advance both the gage and work toward the saw blade, as shown in Fig. 56. The miter gage may be used in either table slot. When bevel cutting (blade tilted), use the table groove that does not cause interference of your hand or miter gage with the saw blade guard.

Start the cut slowly and hold the work firmly against the miter gage and the table. One of the rules in running a saw is that you never hang onto or touch a free piece of work. Hold the supported piece, not the free piece that is cut off. The feed in cross-cutting continues until the work is cut in two, and the miter gage and work are pulled back to the starting point. Before pulling the work back it is good practice to give the work a little sideways shift to move the work slightly away from the saw blade. Never pick up any short length of free work from the table while the saw is running. A smart operator never touches a cutoff piece unless it is at least a foot long.

For added safety and convenience the miter gage can be fitted with an auxiliary wood-facing, as shown in Fig. 57, that should be at least 1 inch higher than the maximum depth of cut, and should extend 12 inches or more on either side of the blade. This auxiliary wood-facing can be fastened to the front of the miter gage by using two wood screws (A) through the holes provided in the miter gage body and into the wood-facing.

WARNING: NEVER USE THE FENCE AS A CUT-OFF GAGE WHEN CROSS-CUTTING.

When cross-cutting a number of pieces to the same length, a block of wood (B) can be clamped to the fence and used as a cut-off gage as shown in Fig. 58. It is important that this block of wood always be positioned in front of the saw blade as shown. Once the cut-off length is determined, secure the fence and use the miter gage to feed the work into the cut.

This block allows the cut-off piece to move freely along the table surface without binding between the fence and the saw blade, thereby eliminating the possibility of kickback and injury to the operator.

CLAMP ATTACHMENT FOR MITER GAGE

Available as an accessory for your miter gage is the 34-568 Clamp Attachment, shown in Fig. 59. The clamp attachment can easily be adapted to your miter gage and is very useful in cross-cutting or mitering operations. It allows you to clamp work tightly and securely to the miter gage, as shown in Fig. 59, eliminating any tendency for the work to creep toward or away from the saw blade. It makes cross-cutting and mitering safer since the hands need not come near the blade. It is also useful when cross-cutting longer material as the clamps will hold the work on the miter gage. This frees the left hand to support the longer work.

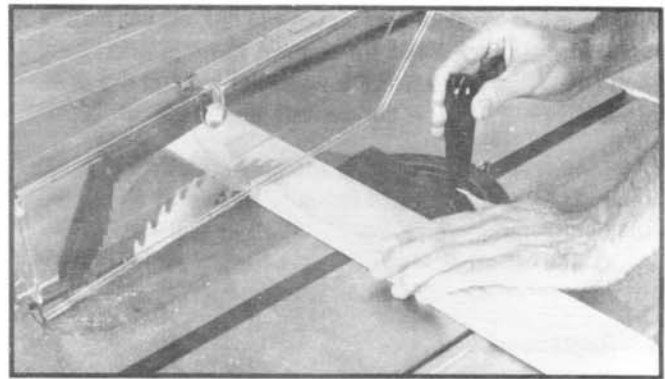


Fig. 56

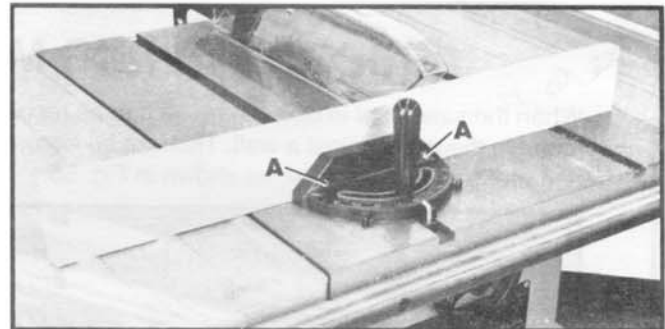


Fig. 57

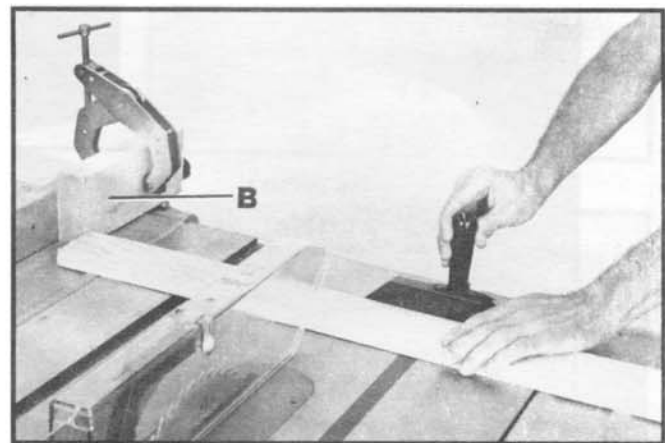


Fig. 58

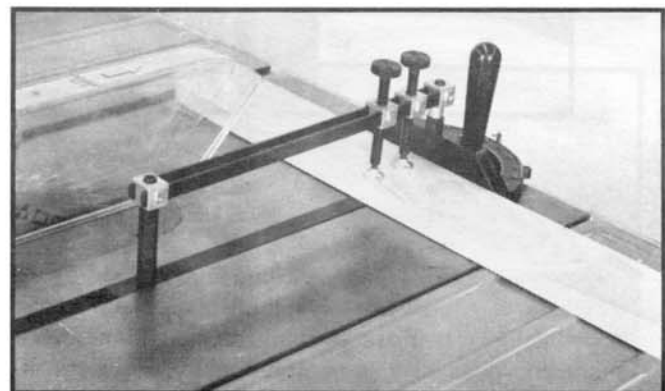


Fig. 59

RIPPING

Ripping is the operation of making a lengthwise cut through a board, as shown in Fig. 60, and the rip fence (A) is used to position and guide the work. One edge of the work rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rests on the table. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table. The saw guard must be used. The guard has anti-kickback fingers to prevent kickback and a splitter to prevent the saw kerf from closing and binding the blade.

Start the motor and advance the work holding it down and against the fence. Never stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping. Hold the work with both hands and push it along the fence and into the saw blade as shown in Fig. 60. The work can then be fed through the saw blade with one or two hands. After the work is beyond the saw blade and anti-kickback fingers, the hand is removed from the work. When this is done the work will either stay on the table, tilt up slightly and be caught by the end of the rear guard or slide off the table to the floor. Alternately, the feed can continue to the end of the table, after which the work is lifted and brought along the outside edge of the fence. The cut-off stock remains on the table and is not touched with the hands until the saw blade is stopped, unless it is a large piece allowing safe removal. When ripping boards longer than three feet, it is recommended that a work support be used at the rear of the saw to keep the workpiece from falling off the saw table.

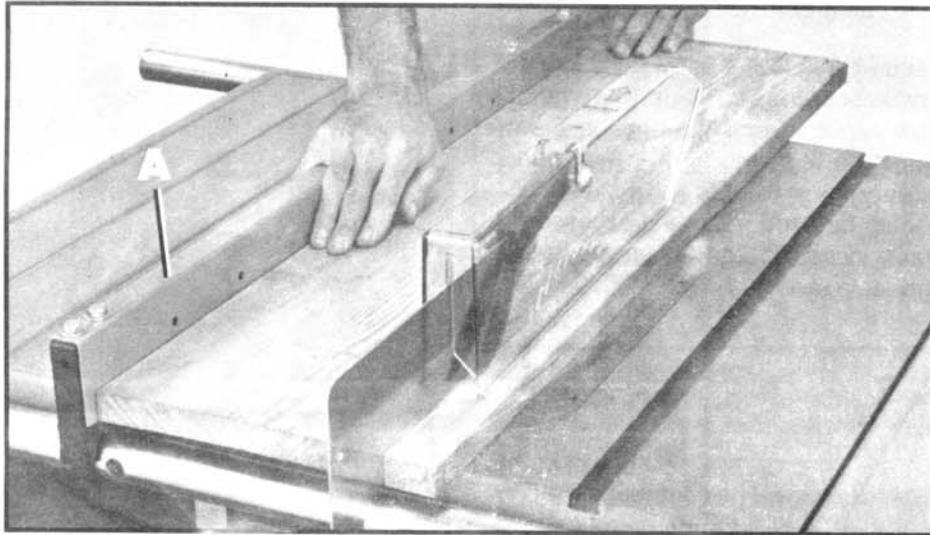


Fig. 60

If the ripped work is less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should always be used to complete the feed, as shown in Fig. 61. The push stick can easily be made from scrap material as explained in the section "CONSTRUCTING PUSH STICK." When ripping 2 inches or narrower, assemble an auxiliary wood facing to the fence, as explained in the section "USING AUXILIARY WOOD FACING ON RIP FENCE" and use a push stick.

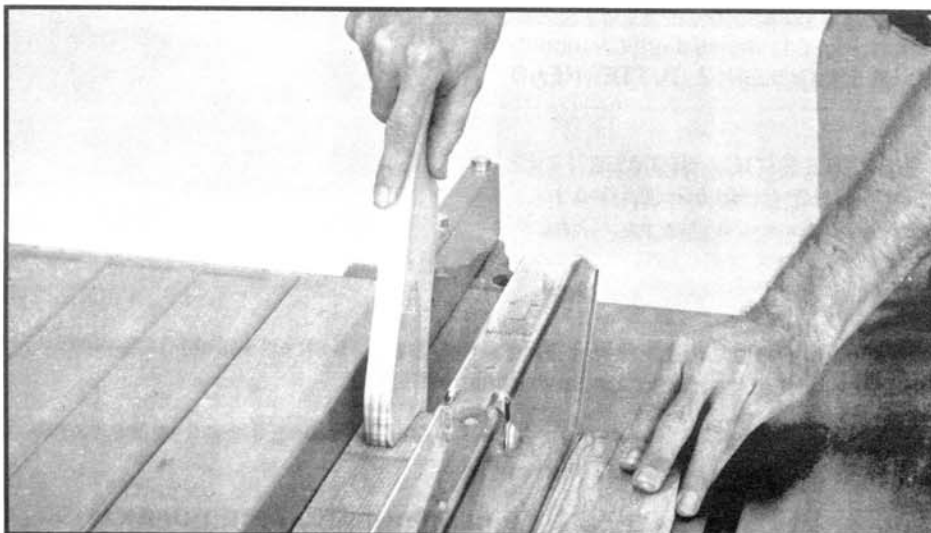


Fig. 61

USING ACCESSORY MOULDING CUTTERHEAD

Moulding is cutting a shape on the edge or face of the work. Cutting mouldings with a moulding cutterhead in the circular saw is a fast, safe and clean operation. The many different knife shapes available make it possible for the operator to produce almost any kind of mouldings, such as various styles of corner moulds, picture frames, table edges, etc.

The moulding head consists of a cutterhead in which can be mounted various shapes of steel knives, as shown in Fig. 62. Each of the three knives in a set is fitted into a groove in the cutterhead and securely clamped with a screw. The knife grooves should be kept free of sawdust which would prevent the cutter from seating properly.

The moulding cutterhead (A) Fig. 63, is assembled to the saw arbor in the same manner as the saw blade. The guard, splitter and anti-kickback finger assembly cannot be used when moulding and must be removed from the saw. In place of the guard, auxiliary jigs or fixtures and push sticks and feather boards should be used. Also, the accessory moulding cutterhead table insert (B) Fig. 63, must be used in place of the standard table insert.

It is necessary when using the moulding cutterhead to add wood-facing (C) to one or both sides of the rip fence, as shown in Fig. 64. The wood-facing is attached to the fence with wood screws through the holes provided in the fence. 3/4 inch stock is suitable for most work although an occasional job may require 1 inch facing.

Position the wood-facing over the cutterhead with the cutterhead below the surface of the table. Turn the saw on and raise the cutterhead. The cutterhead will cut its own groove in the wood-facing. Fig. 64, shows a typical moulding operation. **NEVER USE MOULDING CUTTERHEAD IN A BEVEL POSITION.**

WARNING: NEVER RUN THE STOCK BETWEEN THE FENCE AND THE MOULDING CUTTERHEAD AS IRREGULAR SHAPED WOOD WILL CAUSE KICKBACK.

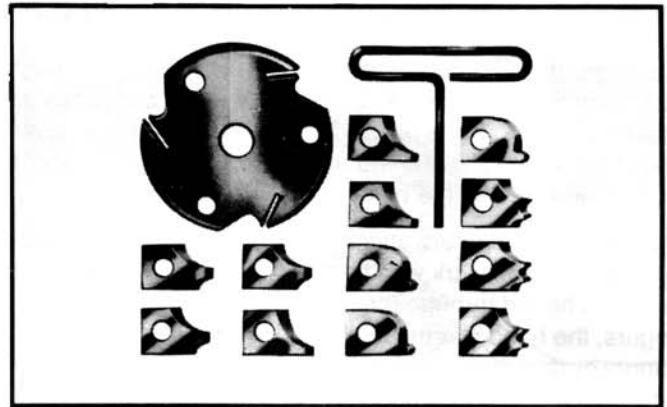


Fig. 62

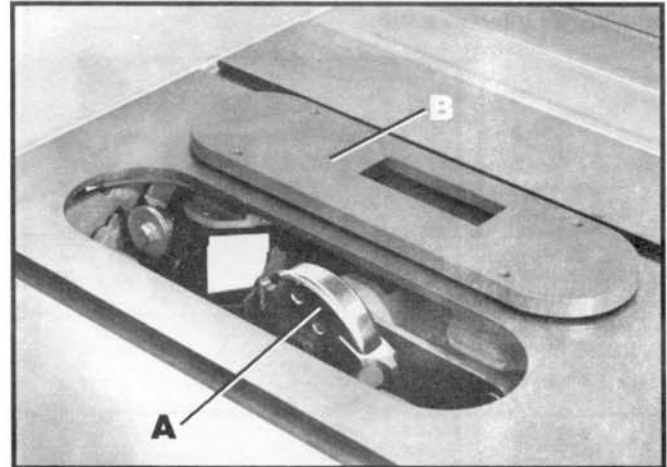


Fig. 63

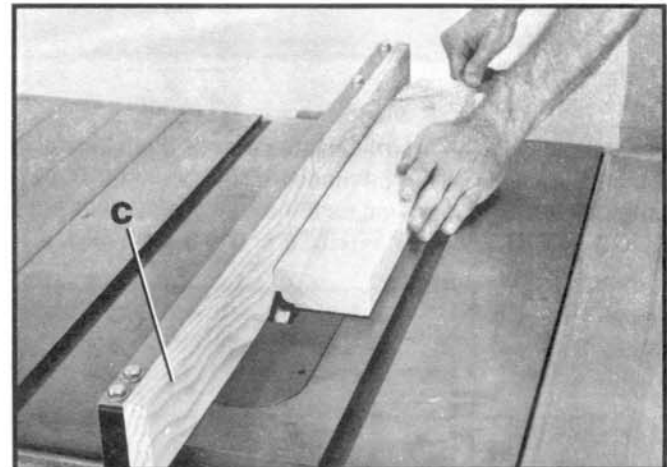


Fig. 64

When moulding end grain, the miter gage is used. The feed should be slowed up at the end of the cut to prevent splintering.

In all cuts, attention should be given the grain, making the cut in the same direction as the grain whenever possible.

IMPORTANT: ALWAYS INSTALL BLADE GUARD AFTER OPERATION IS COMPLETE.

USING ACCESSORY DADO HEAD

Dadoing is cutting a rabbet or wide groove into the work. Most dado head sets are made up of two outside saws and four or five inside cutters, as shown in Fig. 65. Various combinations of saws and cutters are used to cut grooves from 1/8" to 13/16" for use in shelving, making joints, tenoning, grooving, etc. The cutters are heavily swaged and must be arranged so that this heavy portion falls in the gullets of the outside saws, as shown in Fig. 66. The saw and cutter overlap is shown in Fig. 67, (A) being the outside saw, (B) an inside cutter, and (C) a paper washer or washers which can be used as needed to control the exact width of groove. A 1/4" groove is cut by using the two outside saws. The teeth of the saws should be positioned so that the raker on one saw is beside the cutting teeth on the other saw.

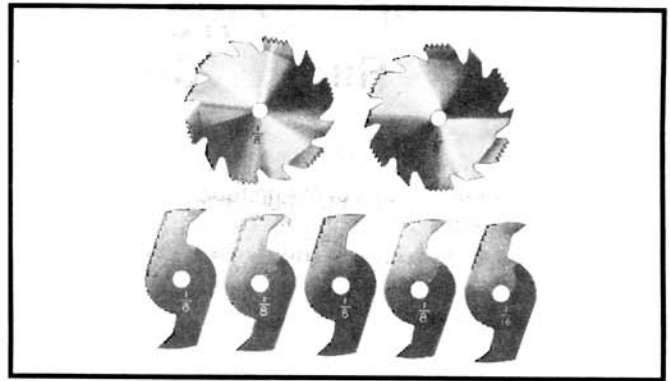


Fig. 65

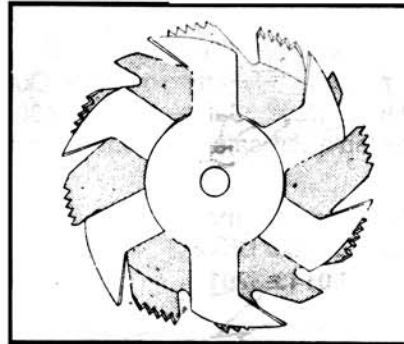


Fig. 66

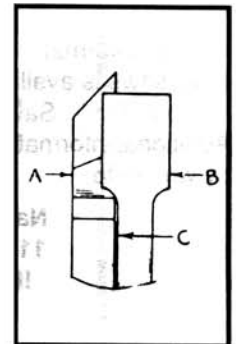


Fig. 67

The dado head set (D) Fig. 68, is assembled to the saw arbor in the same manner as the saw blade. The guard, splitter and anti-kickback finger assembly cannot be used when dadoing and must be removed from the saw. In place of the guard, auxiliary jigs or fixtures and push sticks and feather boards should be used. Also, the accessory dado head table insert (E) Fig. 68, must be used in place of the standard table insert. Fig. 69, shows a typical dado operation using the miter gage as a guide.

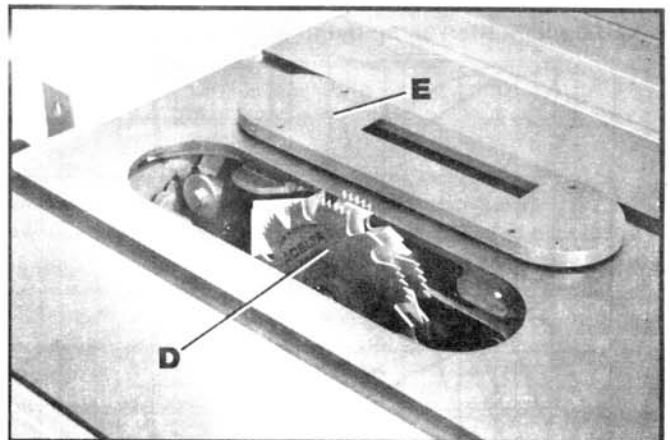


Fig. 68

WARNING: NEVER USE THE DADO HEAD IN A BEVEL POSITION AND DO NOT USE DADO HEAD SETS LARGER THAN 6 INCHES IN DIAMETER.

IMPORTANT: ALWAYS INSTALL BLADE GUARD AFTER OPERATION IS COMPLETE.

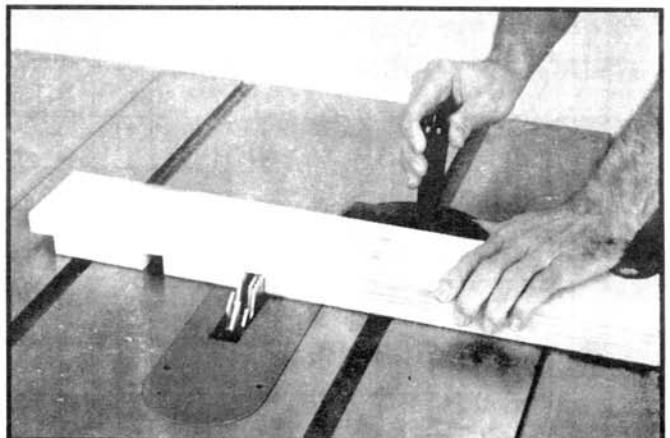


Fig. 69

USING AUXILIARY WOOD FACING ON RIP FENCE

It is necessary when performing special operations such as when using the moulding cutterhead to add wood facing (A) Fig. 70, to one or both sides of the rip fence, as shown. The wood facing is attached to the fence with wood screws through the holes provided in the fence. 3/4 inch stock is suitable for most work although an occasional job may require 1 inch facing.

A wood facing should be used when ripping thin material such as paneling to prevent the material from catching between the bottom of the rip fence and the saw table surface.

Further information on the safe and proper operation of table saws is available in the Delta "Getting the Most Out of Your Table Saw" How-to Book, Catalog No. 11-400. Additional information on table saw safety is also available by writing to:

National Safety Council
1121 Spring Lake Drive
Itasca, IL 60143-3201

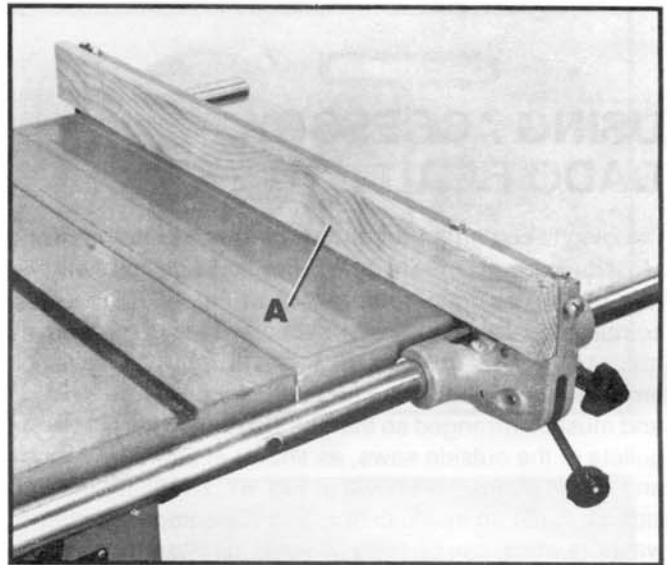


Fig. 70

CONSTRUCTING PUSH STICK

When ripping work less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should be used to complete the feed and could easily be made from scrap material by following the pattern shown in Fig. 71.

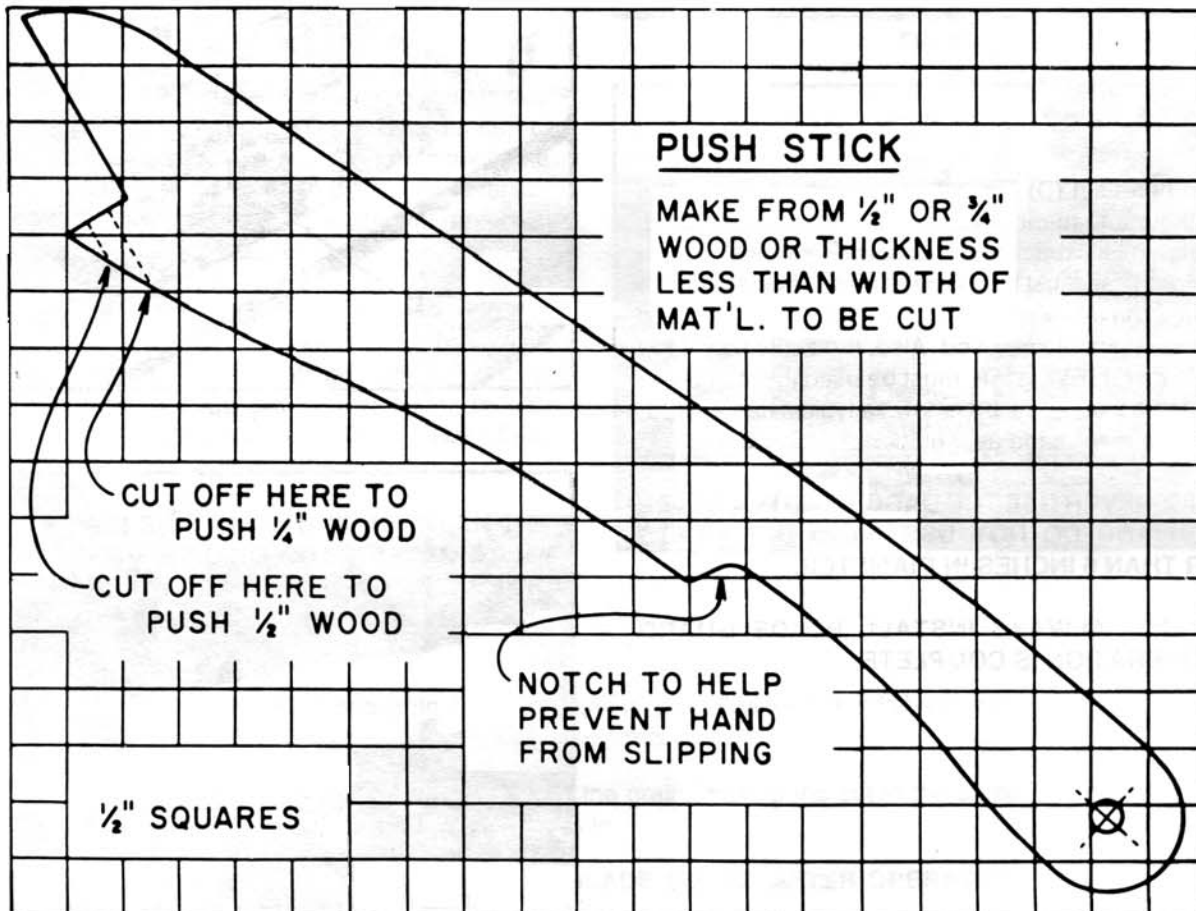


Fig. 71



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