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34-B: Circular Saw Instruction Sheets

U. S. Patent No. 2,038,810
Des. 152,227

No. 34-110 HOMECRAFT 8" CIRCULAR SAW Operating and Maintenance Instructions

The Delta Homecraft 8" Circular Saw will perform all operations commonly done on larger and more expensive machines of its type. It may be used for cross-cutting, ripping, mitering and beveling. Equipment to control these standard operations is included with the machine. Accessories for special operations, such as the dado head, may be purchased extra.

Maximum depth of cut is 2 1/4 inches. The table tilts 45 degrees to the right. The miter gage is adjustable for cuts at any angle up to 60 degrees right or left. The rip fence may be clamped at any point in the width of the table.

Under the item No. 34-110 the customer receives the machine as shown in Fig. 1, with 18 x 15-inch tilting table, removable table insert, arbor pulley, 8" combination blade, miter gage, rip fence, blade guard, splitter and anti-kickback attachment. Motor, drive belt and motor pulley are not included, but must be ordered separately to meet individual requirements.

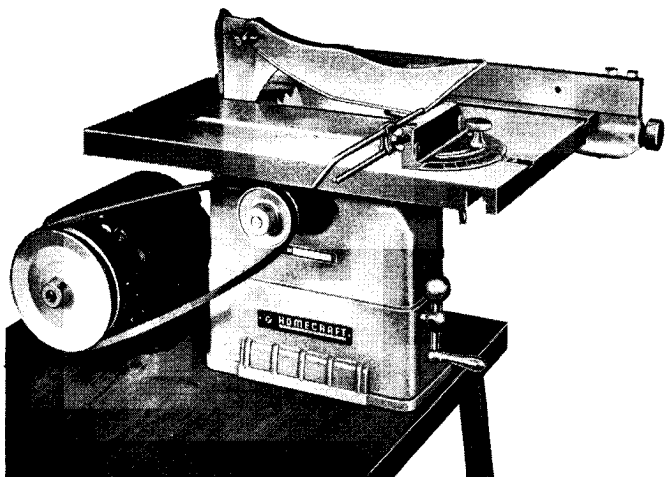


Fig. 1. Delta Homecraft 8" Circular Saw.

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 9 and Table 1 to identify the parts mentioned in the following instructions.

CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

The arbor of this circular saw runs in porous bronze bushings which are press fitted into the base and line

reamed after assembly. The arbor is ground to close tolerance; its saw blade flange is faced after mounting it in the bearings. These manufacturing refinements assure a true running arbor on which the saw blade will be held square with the axis of rotation.

A reservoir in the top of the base feeds oil to the arbor bearings. Porous bushings which contain graphite have been selected for this machine; they will last indefinitely if lubricated according to directions.

Use of sturdy grey iron castings for the rigid base, sliding trunnion bracket and completely machined tilting table makes this a substantial machine similar to the larger circular saws. The worm gear raising mechanism provides for convenient and accurate depth of cut control. The threaded end of the arbor is of sufficient length to mount special tools such as the dado head for cuts up to 13/16-inch widths.

MOTOR, PULLEYS AND BELT

Use a constant speed motor of 1/2 hp or greater capacity. Consult your Delta dealer for the correct motor to operate on the electric current which you have available.

Speed of the saw blade should be 3700 rpm. The correct speed is obtained with a 1725 rpm motor by using the 5-inch motor pulley No. 5500 in conjunction with the 2 1/2-inch arbor pulley No. 5250 which is furnished on the machine.

For a motor of any other speed, specify, that you want a pulley with the right diameter to run a 2 1/2-inch drive pulley at 3700 rpm. Do not exceed this arbor speed.

The saw blade must rotate forward on top. 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.

Delta motors recommended for this machine are equipped with a switch and an 8-foot power cord with plug.

The No. 453 V-belt, offered for use with this circular saw, has an outside circumference of 47 1/4 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 circular saw is assembled ready to mount on the work bench: it is bolted to a wooden skid and

packed in a carton marked No. 34-110. The fence is fastened to the skid; the saw blade, miter gage, blade guard and splitter are wrapped and included in the same 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 to the right for tilting the table.

Mount the saw on the right end of a sturdy bench of such height that the table will be at a convenient level above the floor. Most operators will find the best table height between 34 and 38 inches.

Locate the motor to the rear of the saw as shown in Fig. 1, 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 two slotted holes inside 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.

ASSEMBLING THE SAW

To install the rip fence, slide the clamp block HOS-127 into the groove on the under side of the table. Lock it by turning the knurled hand knob of the clamp screw HOS-129-S.

To install the saw blade, run the table to its highest position and remove the guard plate HOS-104 from the trunnion bracket. Mount the saw blade so that the teeth point forward on top; place it on the arbor against the fixed inner flange, slip the outer flange LCS-8 onto the arbor with the hollow side toward the blade, and turn the jam nut NCS-97 moderately tight. Note that the flanges grip the blade by rim contact. This is more effective than full contact, as it assures having the blade square with the arbor. The nut need be tightened only moderately, as the right hand acme thread will jam the flanges when the blade is in action.

The splitter blade HOS-108 mounts on the rear of the trunnion bracket HOS-101-R. Slip the slotted end of the splitter down through the table onto the hexagon head cap screw SP-606. It is necessary for proper performance that the splitter and saw blade be in perfect alignment, and for this reason shim washers HOS-139 are furnished in the envelope. The shim washers should be inserted on the hexagon head cap screw SP-606 between the boss on the trunnion bracket and the splitter blade. Use as many as required to bring the splitter into alignment with the saw blade. The extreme open end of the splitter will straddle the head of the fillister cap screw HOS-140, keeping the splitter blade in a vertical position.

The saw is now ready for adjustment and trial cuts.

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 arbor bearings of this circular saw require periodic lubrication. Raise the table to its highest position and tilt it as far as possible. Loosen the oil hole cover plate HOS-132 by releasing the screw E, Fig. 2. Keep the wick in the reservoir saturated with a good grade of light machine oil. Be sure to close and fasten the cover plate after oiling, to keep saw dust and other foreign matter out of the bearings.

Apply light grease or vaseline to the worm and pinion of the raising mechanism. Oil the guide posts and the contact surface of the rip fence block occasionally. Wipe the table surface with an oily cloth to prevent rusting.

OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS

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

Table Alignment

Accurate cuts are possible only when the miter gage grooves of the saw table are parallel to the saw blade.

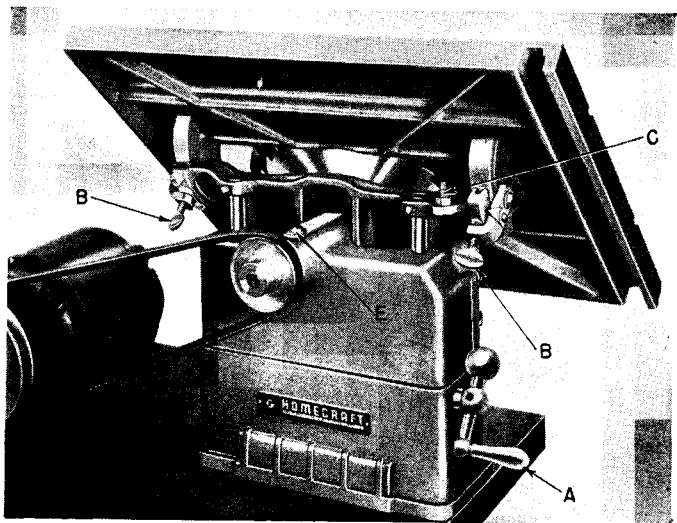


Fig. 2. Table Tilted to Show Adjustments.

When making the adjustment, run the table to its lowest position. Insert the miter gage into one of the table grooves and clamp the stop rods so that the end of one rod just touches a saw tooth near the forward end of the table slot. Then slide the miter gage to the rear, preserving the stop rod setting, and turn the saw blade back so that the same tooth is at the rear end of the table slot. If the end of the stop rod again just touches this same tooth, the miter gage grooves are parallel to the blade. If the rod leaves a gap or extends beyond the tooth, move the table to the correct position.

Leveling the Table

Square cuts are made with the table at right angles to the saw blade. The headless set screw SP-113, shown at C in Fig. 2, extending upward through the front end of the trunnion bracket, is a stop for returning the table to the horizontal position after tilting.

To check the setting of this stop screw, run the table to its lowest position and use a mechanics' square against the table and the saw blade. Hold the table down against the stop screw. Turn the screw up or down until the legs of the square rest flat against the table and blade; then lock the set screw by tightening its hexagon nut.

Test the setting by making a trial cut on dressed 2-inch stock, using the mechanics' square to check the cut.

Tilting the Table

Set the pointer TCS-271 on the front trunnion clamp so that it reads exactly zero on the tilt angle scale HOS-120 when the table is against the stop screw. The scale will then indicate correctly any angle to which the table is tilted.

To tilt the table, back off both thumb screws B, Fig. 2, and press down on the right edge of the table. Clamp the table at the required angle by tightening both thumb screws. The curved springs HOS-137, which are inserted above the trunnion clamps, hold the table at all times in contact with the trunnions.

When returning to the horizontal position, bring the table into contact against the stop screw without slamming, to avoid disturbing the level adjustment.

Table Height

Turn the ball crank A, Fig. 2, counter-clockwise to raise the table. Adjust the height of the table for any cut so that half of the tooth depth projects above the work. Make this setting by laying the piece on the table next to the blade, or by measuring the projection of the blade above the table with a ruler, before starting the motor.

Raise the table slightly above the top of the blade when the machine is not in use. This precaution will prevent injury and damage if the motor should be started accidentally.

In cutting a groove and for other special operations it is desirable to set the table for a pre-determined depth of cut by means of the height scale HOS-121 on the front of the base. Adjust the pointer LTA-429 on the front end of the trunnion bracket to read zero on the height scale when the table is exactly level with the topmost point of the saw blade or other cutter. The scale will then indicate depth of cut as the table is lowered. When using the 6" dado head, set the pointer on the 1-inch mark with the table at cutter height, and read the depth scale accordingly. When the blade or cutter is sharpened, the zero adjustment must be repeated to allow for reduced diameter.

The worm and pinion of the raising mechanism provide accurate control of depth of cut and hold the table at any height without requiring a locking device. Avoid turning beyond the normal travel in raising or lowering the table, as the worm will be damaged if jammed.

Rip Fence

For accurate rip cuts the fence must be parallel to the saw blade. Having adjusted the table for alignment with the blade, the fence should now be made parallel to the miter gage grooves. Clamp the fence next to one of the miter gage grooves. If the fence body HOS-126 is not parallel to the groove, loosen the two hexagon head cap screws SP-635 which hold it to the clamp block HOS-127, shift the body as required, and tighten the screws permanently.

The rip fence may be used on either side of the saw blade. However, most operators prefer to have the fence on the right, and the anti-kickback fingers have been mounted on the splitter accordingly. They may be shifted to the left side of the splitter by reversing them. Maximum width for ripping is 7½ inches, when the fence is to the right of the saw blade.

Miter Gage

Set the miter gage body HOS-125 at right angles to the miter gage bar CS-17-S, using a mechanics' square, and clamp it by tightening the knurled head screw CS-18. This can be done conveniently by placing the miter gage in one of the table grooves and using the other groove to line up the square. Turn the pointer L-24 to read exactly zero on the angle scale of the miter gage body, bending the point if necessary. The miter gage can then be set accurately for any angle of cut up to 60 degrees right or left.

Check the miter gage occasionally by making a right angle cut and trying the result with a mechanics' square.

Stop Rods

The stop rods of the miter gage are for cutting a number of pieces to the same length. They may be used on either side of the miter gage.

Fasten the straight rod to project from the side hole of the miter gage body and adjust the second rod by means of the clamp plates and wing nut so that the bent end of the rod is the required distance from the saw blade. Any length up to 20 inches may be set in this manner.

Use the stop rods only on the outside of the miter gage, away from the saw blade. Check the setting before starting the motor, to be sure that the rods will not contact the blade when the miter gage is advanced.

SAW BLADES

The combination blade No. 325 is furnished with the machine to give the customer an all-around blade for any work which he may wish to start immediately. Various other blades are available for specific purposes. After the operator has become familiar with the machine and knows what types of work he will do most frequently, he may find it worth while to purchase additional blades.

We recommend the hollow ground blade No. 326 for fine cuts. This is also a combination blade, suitable for all types of work, it will make a smoother cut than the original blade. Hollow ground blades are so named because they are ground to reduced thickness from the cutting edge toward the center, thus providing clearance in the cut to eliminate friction and prevent jamming in the work. The teeth of hollow ground blades therefore have no "set," and they make a smoother, more uniform

cut. The No. 326 blade has square raker teeth in addition to the pointed teeth which sever the fibers; it will cut clean, square-bottom grooves.

An operator having these two blades should use the No. 325 blade for all ordinary work, rough cuts and those which are to be jointed or sanded, reserving the fine blade for accurate finish cuts, such as miter corners which are to be glued. Hollow ground blades do not remain sharp as long as blades which have spring-set teeth.

Additional 8" blades available for this machine are the rip saw blade No. 334 and the cross cut blade No. 335. The use of special rip and cross cut blades is worth while if considerable work is to be done.

Saw blades are cutting tools which have been developed to a high standard. Each style of blade is designed for certain purposes. The additional cost of special blades is justified when work of the corresponding class is to be done in quantity. Blades have also been developed for cutting plastics, soft metals and other materials of interest to the hobby craftsman. Consult your Delta dealer for special blades to meet your requirements.

SHARPENING BLADES

After a certain amount of use, the saw teeth will become dull and the blade will no longer cut smoothly. A dull blade should not be used; excessive friction which develops when the teeth no longer slice the fibers will burn the wood, heat the blade and overload the motor.

The operator can easily tell from the pressure required to push the work into the blade, and from rounded, shiny surfaces where the teeth had sharp points and chisel edges, when it is time to sharpen the blades.

Sharpening and setting a saw blade requires considerable skill and should not be attempted by a novice. Send the blade to an expert sawyer; sharpening service is listed in the classified directory of most cities. Consult your Delta dealer if you do not find saw sharpening service available in your locality.

Trace the saw tooth pattern of your new blades on a heavy piece of paper and keep it for a record of the original tooth shape. Refer the pattern to the sawyer, who can then duplicate the original condition of each blade.

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 and 9. The method for installing such parts can be determined from the drawings.

To remove the arbor, take off the pulley and the set collar HOS-133-S from the left end. Slip the arbor out of the base to the right. When replacing the arbor, install the assembly HOS-111-S. Insert a fiber washer HOS-134 on each side of the base casting, push the

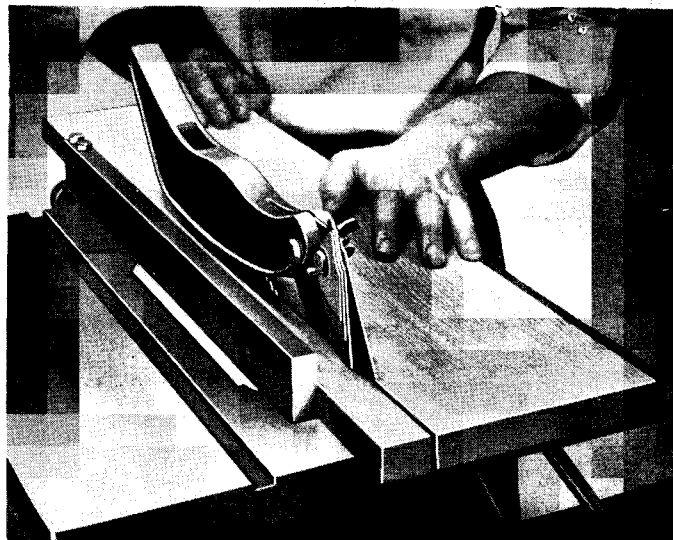


Fig. 3. Use of Rip Fence, Splitter and Anti-Kickback Fingers.

arbor as far as possible to the left, and tighten the set collar onto the arbor in contact with the fiber washer to take up all end play.

When the bearings and arbor need replacement, remove the table and trunnion bracket and send the base casting HOS-102-R with arbor and raising mechanism to the factory. New bearings will be press fitted into the casting and line reamed to fit the new arbor, thus restoring the machine to its original condition. Special tools are required for this work and it cannot be done properly by the customer.

CIRCULAR SAW OPERATIONS

The following directions will give the inexperienced operator a start on the usual circular saw operations. Use scrap material for practice, to get the feel of the machine before attempting regular work.

Cross Cutting

Always use the miter gage when making cross cuts. Hold the piece firmly against the miter gage body to avoid shifting and advance it in one steady motion until the blade has completed the cut. The edge of the work which is held against the miter gage should be straight, otherwise the piece may twist and kick back as it is advanced into the saw.

For accurate work, line up the location of the cut with the blade before starting the motor. Allow for the width of the saw kerf, which varies according to the type of blade, when cutting to length.

Reverse the miter gage so that the bar projects forward when cutting a board which is wider than the clear table space in front of the blade.

Remove the rip fence from the table whenever cross cutting is to be done. Do not use the rip fence as a stop for cutting pieces to length, as doing so invites injury to blade and operator. Use the stop rods, or a wooden face plate with a stop block, on the miter gage for this purpose.

Ripping

One of the most useful operations on the circular saw is ripping stock to required widths. The rip fence is used to guide the piece so that the cut will be parallel to the edge, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

Make all adjustments before starting the motor. Measure from the fence to the saw teeth to lock the fence in the required position. Use the guard and anti-kickback attachment whenever possible. The splitter keeps the saw kerf open, thus making a smooth cut.

The edge of the piece which is run against the fence should be straight. Feed the work with a smooth, steady, continuous motion until the cut has been completed.

When a fine saw blade is used on straight material, it is possible to obtain a smooth, even cut. However, most work requires subsequent jointing or sanding, and allowance must be made for material removed in such finishing operations if the final result is to be of exact width.

Remove the miter gage during ripping operations. Keep the table clear of material other than the piece being cut, to avoid accident.

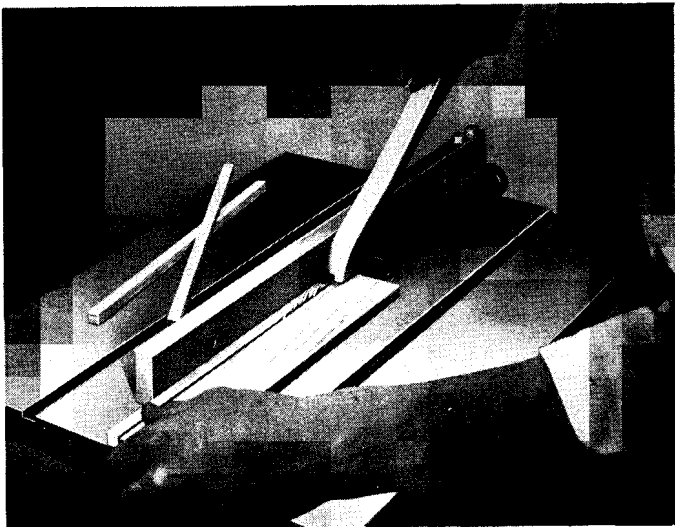


Fig. 4. Ripping Narrow Pieces.

When ripping thin or narrow pieces it is sometimes desirable to operate without the guard, as shown in Fig. 4. Use a push block as illustrated whenever the piece is not wide enough for a safe hand hold away from the blade. Such push blocks are easily made from scrap material and they prevent injury to the operator.

Mitering

Miter cuts are made similar to cross cuts, with the miter gage body set at the required angle. The piece should always be held in the position which makes the angle between the blade and the work less than 90 degrees, as shown in Fig. 5.

A piece of uniform width and thickness may be turned over when the opposite angle is to be cut. For a non-uniform section, such as picture moulding, place the miter gage in the right-hand table groove and set the miter angle to the left.

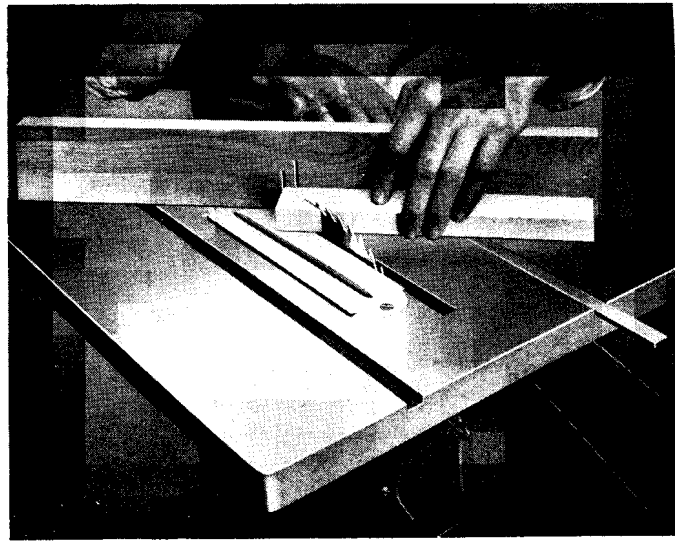


Fig. 5. Cutting a Miter Joint.

The piece in a miter cut will creep toward the saw blade, making an inaccurate cut, unless it is very tightly held. The amount of creep may be equal to the set of the saw teeth or the taper of a hollow-ground blade.

Creep can be prevented by clamping the piece to the miter gage body. Mount a straight wooden face plate about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick on the miter gage body as in the photograph, using wood screws through the holes which are provided for this purpose. Insert two anchor pins, such as thin phonograph needles, in the face plate so that the points project about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. The points will hold the work, preventing it from shifting, without marring the surface.

Beveling

Bevel cuts up to 45 degrees may be made by tilting the table to the required angle. The operation is the same as for square cuts; it is either a rip cut using the fence as in other ripping operations or a cross cut using the miter gage.

When ripping to a bevel, clamp the fence to the right of the blade so that it supports the weight of the piece.

In making bevel cross cuts, the piece must be held firmly against the miter gage body to keep it from slipping and spoiling the cut.

Length of piece which can be cross cut to a bevel at 45 degrees is limited by clearance to the floor or ceiling. However, it is possible to remove this limit if the table or bench on which the saw is mounted can be supported in a tilted position to make the saw table horizontal.

Compound Miters

Cuts at a compound angle may be made by tilting the table and setting the miter gage at the same time. The tilt of the table controls the angle between the cut and the face of the work; the miter gage sets the angle between the cut and the edge of the piece. Data for compound angles is tabulated in the rear of the hand-book.

Use of Dado Head

The 6" dado head No. 34-334 is available for this machine. Various combinations of the cutters will make grooves from 1/8 to 13/16 inch wide, increasing by intervals of 1/16 inch.

When using the dado head, install the No. 34-905 special table insert, instead of the standard insert, as shown in Fig. 6. Cutting tenons as illustrated is one of many operations that can easily be done by means of these special cutters.

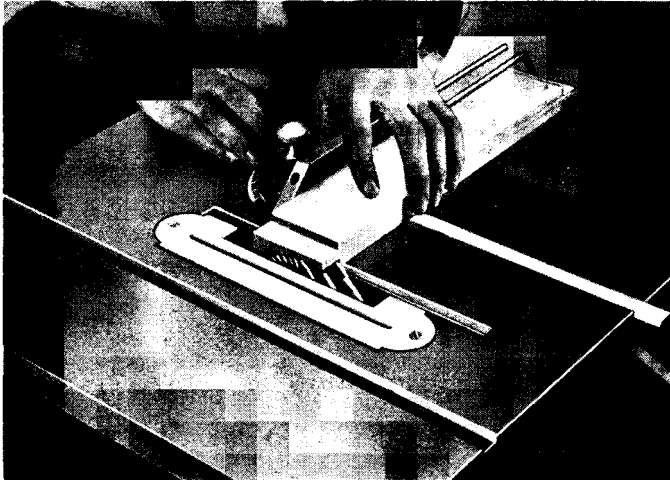


Fig. 6. Using Dado Head for Cutting a Tenon.

Complete directions are given in the instruction sheet PM-1555 which is packed with the dado head. Additional information about various operations is included in the handbook.

Moulding Cutter Head

The moulding cutter set No. 34-813, offered as an accessory, consists of the 3-knife cutter head 4 inches in diameter, four sets of interchangeable knives and a

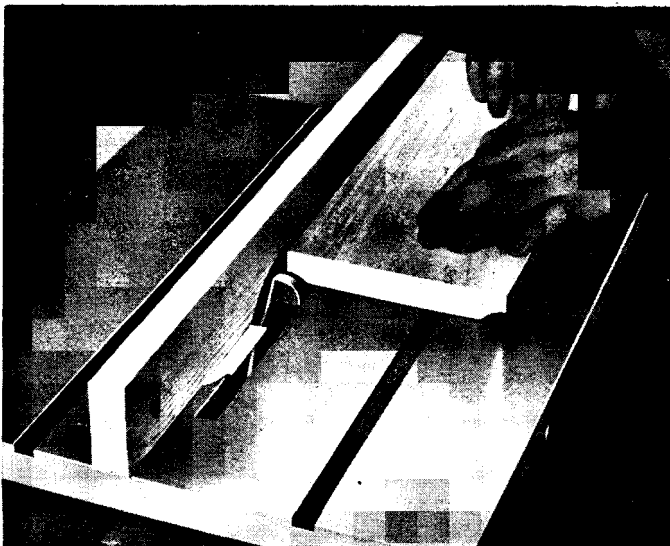


Fig. 7. Using the Moulding Cutter Head.

wrench for the knife-lock screws. Additional knives of various patterns may also be purchased.

When the moulding cutter head is to be used, install the special table insert No. 34-906 in place of the standard insert. Mount a wooden face plate on the rip fence, with the center section cut out in the shape of an arch to span the cutter, as shown in Fig. 7. Use wood screws through the mounting holes of the fence body to hold the face plate.

Operation of the moulding cutter head is illustrated in the photograph. The work is fed in the same manner as for ripping, but it must be held in contact with the fence as well as with the table throughout the cut. The fence may be clamped to the left of the cutter, with the face plate fastened to the other side of the fence body, when required.

Complete directions for using this accessory are given in the instruction sheet PM-1664 which is furnished with the moulding cutter set. Additional information about moulding cutter operations is included in the handbook.

OTHER OPERATIONS

Rabbeting, tapering, dowel cutting, spiral turning, cutting curves, abrasive cutting and sanding are some of the additional operations that may be done on this circular saw by means of appropriate blades or special tools. These operations are explained and illustrated in the handbook.

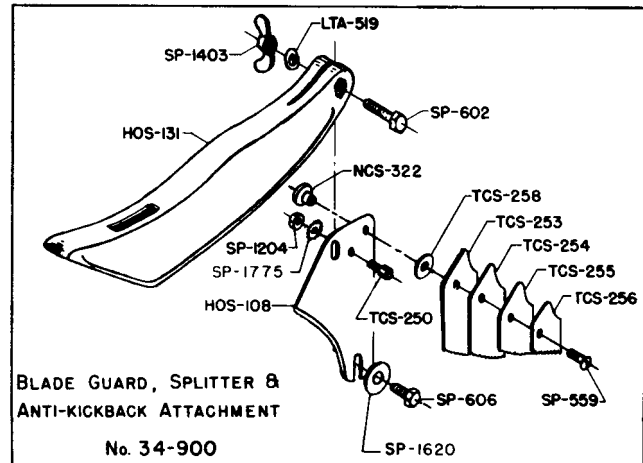


Fig. 8.

ACCESSORIES AND TOOLS

Consult your Delta dealer for additional information about circular saw accessories, blades, knives and other tools which will give you the widest range of service from this machine.

Remember that the saw blade or cutter does the work; the machine merely drives the cutting tool and guides the material for obtaining the desired result. Good work can be accomplished only with sharp tools of the right kind.

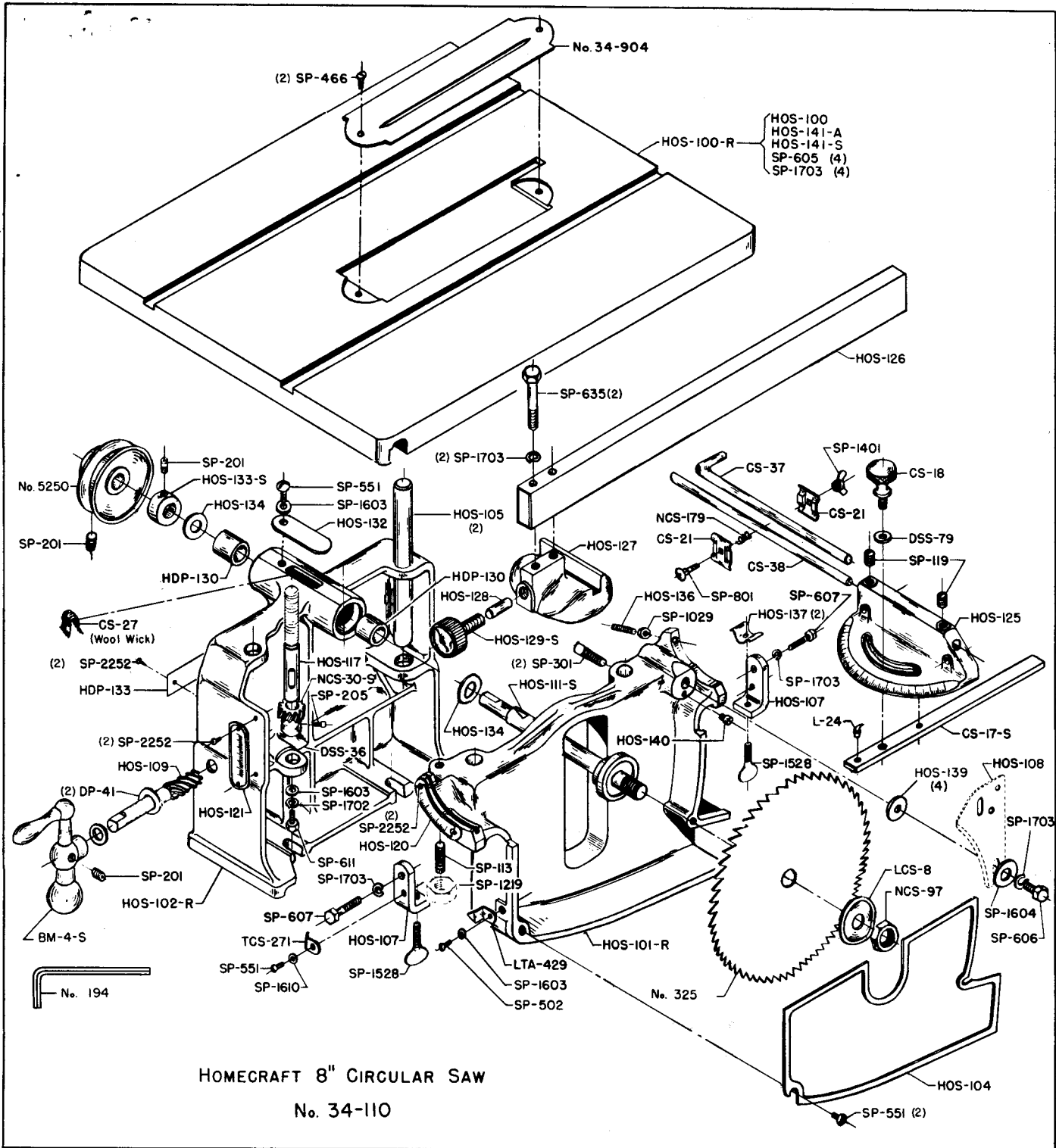


Fig. 9.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Running the blade at 3700 rpm means that the saw teeth are moving at 7700 feet per minute. It is this high speed which enables the teeth to cut smoothly. However, it also means that careless operation may cause serious injury.

Use the saw guard as much as possible. It was removed to show the cutter and its operation in some of the accompanying pictures, but we strongly urge

that it be kept in its regular position whenever the work will permit.

Make all adjustments before starting the motor. Keep the table free of tools, cut ends and other material not required in the immediate operation. Avoid accumulations of waste material on the floor. Take a firm stance, grip the material securely and feed the work smoothly. There is no danger when the operations are properly planned and deliberately performed.

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					
HOS-102-R	Base, with Arbor Bushings, Height Scale & Name Plate	1	HOS-126	Rip Fence Body, 5/8 x 1 1/2 x 18", Drilled for Clamp	1
HOS-121	Height Scale, 1 1/16 x 3 1/4"	1	HOS-127	Clamp Block	1
HOS-132	Steel Plate, 1/16 x 3/4 x 2 1/2", Rounded Ends, 1/32" Hole	1	HOS-127-S	Rip Fence, Complete with Clamp, Assembled	1
HDP-130	Porous Bronze Bushing, 5/8" I.D., 1 3/16" O.D. x 1 5/16"	2	HOS-128	Steel Pin, 3/16 x 1"	1
HDP-133	Name Plate, 1 1/16 x 4 3/4", Horizontal, Homecraft	1	HOS-129-S	Clamp Screw, with Hand Knob	1
SP-551	#10-32 x 1/4" Round Head Machine Screw	1	SP-635	5/16-18 x 2" Hexagon Head Cap Screw	2
SP-1603	1/4" Steel Washer	1	SP-1703	3/16" Split Lockwasher	2
SP-2252	#2 x 3/16" Drive Screw	4	MITER GAGE—NO. 34-903		
ARBOR					
HOS-111-S	Arbor, 7 7/8" Long, with Saw Blade Flange	1	HOS-125	Miter Gage Body, 5 1/2" Face	1
HOS-133-S	Set Collar, 5/8" I.D., with Set Screw	1	CS-17-S	Miter Gage Bar, with Pointer	1
HOS-134	Special 4 1/4" Fiber Washer, 1 1/16" O.D. x 1/16" Thick	2	CS-18	Knurled Head Screw, #12-24 x 1/2	1
CS-27	Wool Wick	1	CS-21	Clamp Plate for Stop Rod	2
LCS-8	Saw Blade Flange, 1 3/4" Diameter, 5/8" Bore, Cupped	1	CS-21-S	Stop Rod Clamp, with Bolt, Wing Nut, and Spring	1
NCS-97	Special 5/8"-12 Hexagon Jam Nut, Acme Thread	1	CS-37	Steel Rod, 1/4 x 7 1/2", Round Ends, Bent	1
SP-201	5/16-18 x 5/16" Hexagon Socket Set Screw, Flat Point	2	CS-38	Steel Rod, 1/4 x 8 1/2", Round Ends	1
No. 5250	2 1/2" Arbor Pulley, 1/2" Bore, with Set Screw	1	DSS-79	Special 1/4" Fiber Washer, 3/16" O.D. x 1/16" Thick	1
RAISING MECHANISM					
HOS-109	Pinion Shaft, 3/16" Diameter, 4 11/16" Long, Spiral Teeth	1	L-24	Center Point, 1/2" Long, 3/16" Straight Body	1
HOS-117	Raising Screw, 5 3/8" Long, 1/2"-13 Thread	1	NCS-179	Coil Spring, 1 1/32" Diameter, 5/8" Free Length	1
BM-4-S	Ball Crank, 3/16" Hole, with Hand Grip & Set Screw	1	SP-119	1/4-20 x 5/16" Headless Set Screw, Flat Point	2
DP-41	Special 1/16" Fiber Washer, 3/4" O.D. x 1/32" Thick	2	SP-801	3/16-24 x 3/4" Carriage Bolt	1
DSS-36	Special 1/2" Fiber Washer, 7/8" O.D. x 1/16" Thick	1	SP-1401	3/16"-24 Wing Nut	1
NCS-30-S	Spiral Gear, 16 Teeth, 1/2" Bore, with Set Screw	1	BLADE GUARD, SPLITTER AND ANTI-KICKBACK ATTACHMENT—NO. 34-900		
SP-201	5/16-18 x 5/16" Hexagon Socket Set Screw, Flat Point	1	HOS-108	Splitter Blade	1
SP-205	5/16-18 x 1/4" Hexagon Socket Set Screw, Cup Point	1	TAB-134	Splitter Guard Basket	1
SP-611	1/4-20 x 1/2" Hexagon Head Cap Screw	1	HOS-139	Special 1 1/32" Shim Washer, 7/8" O.D. x .006" Thick	4
SP-1603	1/4" Steel Washer	1	HOS-140	Special 1/4-20 x 1/4" Fillister Head Cap Screw	1
SP-1702	1/4" Split Lockwasher	1	LTA-519	Special 5/16" Spring Washer, 3/4" O.D. x 1/32" Thick	1
TRUNNION BRACKET					
HOS-101-R	Sliding Trunnion Bracket, with Tilt Angle Scale	1	NCS-322	Flanged Spacing Sleeve, #10-32 Thread, 3/16" O.D.	1
HOS-104	Guard Plate, Pressed Steel	1	TCS-250	Steel Pin, 3/16 x 1 1/16", One End Threaded #8-32	1
HOS-105	Guide Post, 5/8 x 7 3/8", with Flat	2	TCS-253	Anti-Kickback Finger, 1 1/4" Wide, 2 13/16" Blade	1
HOS-120	Tilt Angle Scale, 1 5/32 x 2 3/8"	1	TCS-254	Anti-Kickback Finger, 1 1/4" Wide, 2 3/16" Blade	1
LTA-429	Pointer, 1/2 x 1 13/32", 2 1/4" Hole, Bent	1	TCS-255	Anti-Kickback Finger, 1 1/4" Wide, 1 5/8" Blade	1
SP-113	1/4-20 x 1" Headless Set Screw, Flat Point	1	TCS-256	Anti-Kickback Finger, 1 1/4" Wide, 1 1/16" Blade	1
SP-301	1/4-20 x 1/2" Square Head Set Screw, Cup Point	1	TCS-258	2 3/4" Shim Washer, 2 1/32" O.D. x .010" Thick	1
SP-502	1/4-20 x 1/4" Round Head Machine Screw	2	SP-559	#10-32 x 1/2" Round Head Machine Screw	1
SP-551	#10-32 x 1/4" Round Head Machine Screw	2	SP-602	5/16-18 x 1 1/4" Hexagon Head Cap Screw	1
SP-1219	1/4"-20 Hexagon Nut	1	SP-606	5/16-18 x 5/8" Hexagon Head Cap Screw	1
SP-1603	1/4" Steel Washer	1	SP-1204	#8-32 Hexagon Nut	1
SP-2252	#2 x 3/16" Drive Screw	2	SP-1403	5/16"-18 Wing Nut	1
TABLE					
HOS-100-R	Tilting Table with Front & Rear Trunnions	1	SP-1620	3/16" Steel Washer	1
	HOS-100 — Tilting Table	1	SP-1703	3/16" Split Lockwasher	1
	HOS-141-A — Front Trunnion	1	SP-1775	Lockwasher, Internal Teeth	1
	HOS-141-S — Rear Trunnion	1	MISCELLANEOUS		
	SP-605 — 5/16-18 x 1/2" Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	4	#194	5/32" Hexagon Wrench for Socket Screws	1
	SP-1703 — 3/16" Split Lockwasher	4	No. 453	V-Belt, 47 3/16" Outside Circumference	1
HOS-107	5/16 x 3/4 x 2 1/16" Trunnion Clamp, Tapped 5/16-18	2	No. 5500	5" Motor Pulley, with Set Screw (Specify 1/2, 5/8 or 3/4" Bore)	1
HOS-137	3/4 x 1 3/16" Curved Spring	2	SP-201	5/16-18 x 3/16" Hexagon Socket Set Screw, Flat Point	1
TCS-271	Pointer, Bent	1	No. 325	8" Combination Blade	1
SP-466	#8-32 x 3/8" Flat Hd. Mach. Screw	2	No. 326	8" Hollow Ground Blade	1
SP-551	#10-32 x 1/4" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	1	ACCESSORIES		
SP-607	5/16-18 x 3/4" Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	2	No. 34-334	6" Dado Head; 2 Outside Saws and 5 Inside Cutters	1
SP-1528	5/16-18 x 1" Thumb Screw, Flat Pt.	2	No. 34-813	Moulding Cutter Set; Head, Wrench & 4 Sets of Knives	1
SP-1610	1 3/64" Steel Washer	1	No. 34-900	Blade Guard, Splitter and Anti-Kickback Attachment	1
SP-1703	3/16" Split Lockwasher	2	No. 34-903	Miter Gage, 5 1/2" Face, with 3/16" x 1 1/2 x 14" Bar	1
No. 34-904	2 x 9 1/16" Table Insert	1	No. 34-905	Table Insert, with 1/16 x 5 1/2" Notch for Dado Head	1
			No. 34-906	Table Insert, 7/8 x 3 3/4" Notch for Moulding Cutter	1
			No. 4701	Getting the Most Out of Your Circular Saw & Jointer	1

CONSULT YOUR DELTA DEALER FOR PRICES OF REPLACEMENT PARTS, ACCESSORIES AND TOOLS TO FACILITATE HANDLING WE SUGGEST ORDERING ALL PARTS THROUGH YOUR DELTA DEALER

The right is reserved to make changes in design or equipment at any time without incurring any obligation to install these on machines previously sold, and to discontinue models of machines, motors or accessories at any time without notice.

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Rockwell MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DELTA POWER TOOL DIVISION

PITTSBURGH 8, PENNSYLVANIA

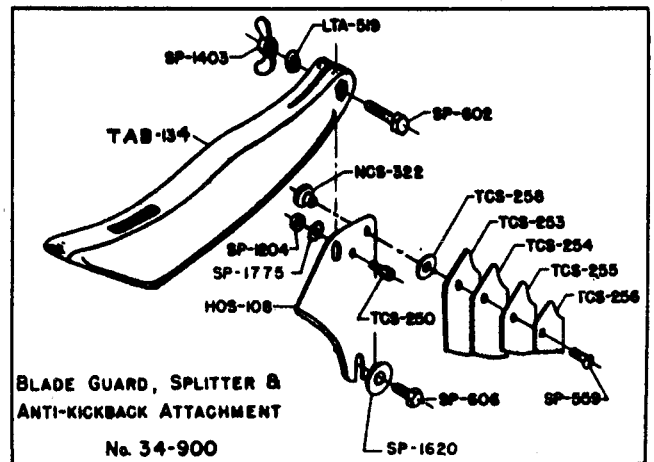
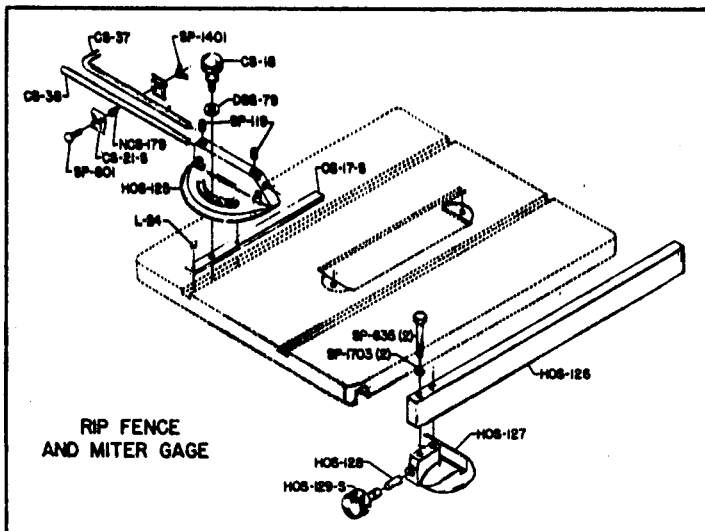
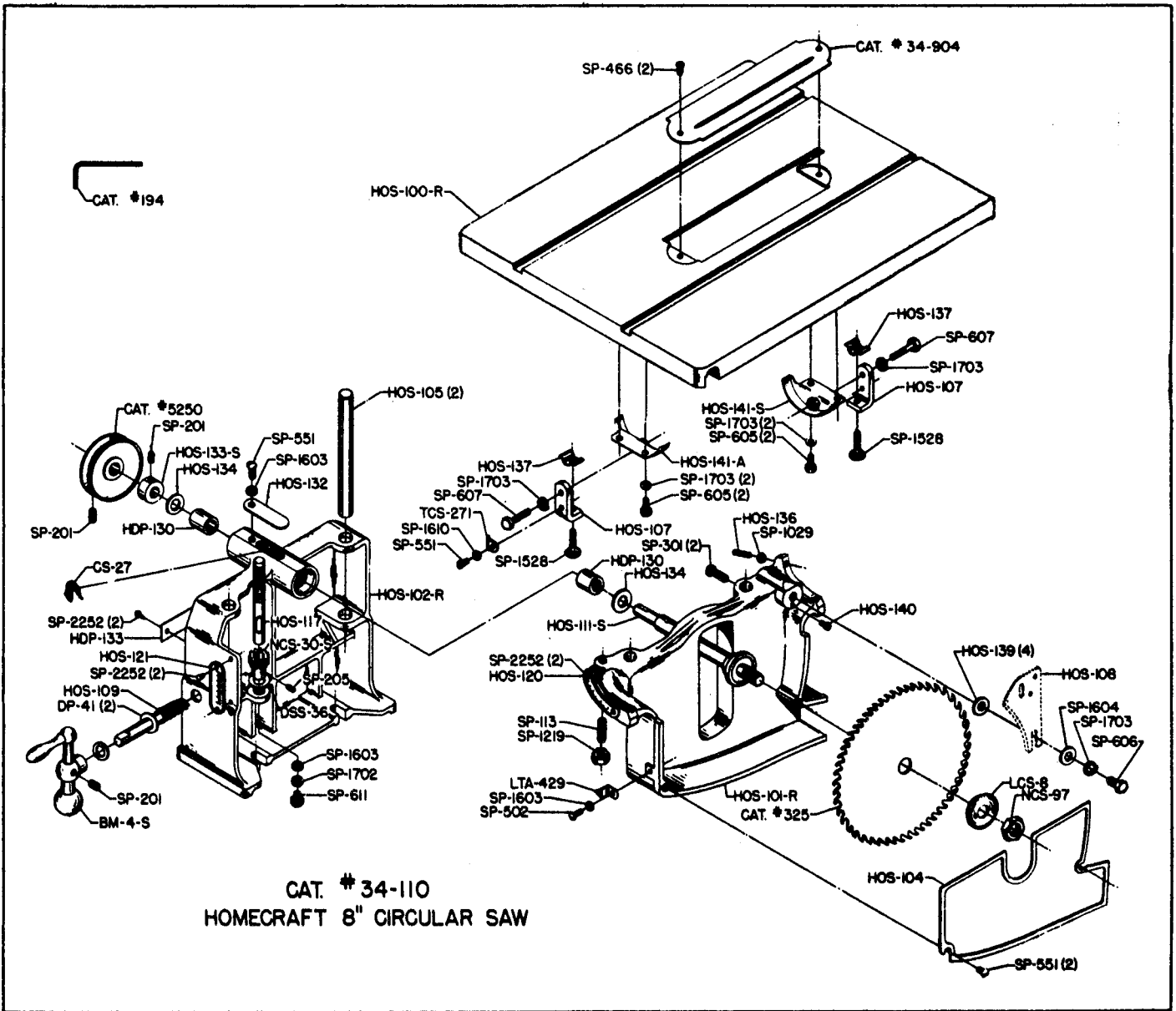


Table 1. REPLACEMENT PARTS

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					
HOS-102-R	Base, with Arbor Bushings, Height Scale	1	HOS-126	Rip Fence Body, $\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 18", Drilled for Clamp	1
HOS-121	Height Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	HOS-127	Clamp Block	1
HOS-132	Steel Plate, $\frac{1}{16}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", Rounded Ends, $\frac{1}{32}$ " Hole	1	HOS-128	Steel Pin, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 1"	1
HDP-130	Porous Bronze Bushing, $\frac{5}{8}$ " I.D., $\frac{13}{16}$ " O.D. x $1\frac{1}{16}$ "	2	HOS-129-S	Clamp Screw, with Hand Knob	1
HDP-133	Name Plate, $\frac{1}{16}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$ ", Horizontal, Homecraft	1	SP-635	$\frac{3}{16}$ -18 x 2" Hexagon Head Cap Screw	2
SP-551	#10-32 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Round Head Machine Screw	1	SP-1703	$\frac{3}{16}$ " Split Lockwasher	2
SP-1603	$\frac{1}{4}$ " Steel Washer	1	MITER GAGE--NO. 34-903		
SP-2252	#2 x $\frac{3}{16}$ " Drive Screw	4	HOS-125	Miter Gage Body, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Face	1
ARBOR					
HOS-111-S	Arbor, $7\frac{1}{8}$ " Long, with Saw Blade Flange	1	CS-17-S	Miter Gage Bar, with Pointer	1
HOS-133-S	Set Collar, $\frac{5}{8}$ " I.D., with Set Screw	1	CS-18	Knurled Head Screw, #12-24 x $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
HOS-134	Special $\frac{1}{16}$ " Fiber Washer, $1\frac{1}{16}$ " O.D. x $\frac{1}{16}$ " Thick	2	CS-21-S	Stop Rod Clamp, with Bolt, Wing Nut, and Spring	1
CS-27	Wool Wick	1	CS-37	Steel Rod, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", Round Ends, Bent	1
LCS-8	Saw Blade Flange, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " Diameter, $\frac{5}{8}$ " Bore, Cupped	1	CS-38	Steel Rod, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", Round Ends	1
NCS-97	Special $\frac{5}{8}$ "-12 Hexagon Jam Nut, Acme Thread	1	DSS-79	Special $\frac{1}{4}$ " Fiber Washer, $\frac{3}{16}$ " O.D. x $\frac{1}{16}$ " Thick	1
SP-201	$\frac{3}{16}$ -18 x $\frac{5}{16}$ " Hexagon Socket Set Screw, Flat Point	2	L-24	Center Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ " Long, $\frac{3}{16}$ " Straight Body	1
No. 5250	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " Arbor Pulley, $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bore, with Set Screw	1	NCS-179	Coil Spring, $\frac{11}{32}$ " Diameter, $\frac{5}{8}$ " Free Length	1
RAISING MECHANISM					
HOS-109	Pinion Shaft, $\frac{3}{16}$ " Diameter, $4\frac{1}{16}$ " Long, Spiral Teeth	1	SP-119	$\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{3}{16}$ " Headless Set Screw, Flat Point	2
HOS-117	Raising Screw, $5\frac{5}{8}$ " Long, $\frac{1}{2}$ "-13 Thread	1	SP-801	$\frac{3}{16}$ -24 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " Carriage Bolt	1
BM-4-S	Ball Crank, $\frac{1}{16}$ " Hole, with Hand Grip & Set Screw	1	SP-1401	$\frac{3}{16}$ "-24 Wing Nut	1
DP-41	Special $\frac{1}{16}$ " Fiber Washer, $\frac{3}{4}$ " O.D. x $\frac{1}{32}$ " Thick	2	BLADE GUARD, SPLITTER AND ANTI-KICKBACK ATTACHMENT--NO. 34-900		
DSS-36	Special $\frac{1}{16}$ " Fiber Washer, $\frac{3}{8}$ " O.D. x $\frac{1}{16}$ " Thick	1	HOS-108	Splitter Blade	1
NCS-30-S	Spiral Gear, 16 Teeth, $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bore, with Set Screw	1	TAB-134	Splitter Guard Basket	1
SP-201	$\frac{3}{16}$ -18 x $\frac{5}{16}$ " Hexagon Socket Set Screw, Flat Point	1	HOS-139	Special $\frac{1}{16}$ " Shim Washer, $\frac{1}{8}$ " O.D. x .006" Thick	4
SP-205	$\frac{3}{16}$ -18 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Hexagon Socket Set Screw, Cup Point	1	HOS-140	Special $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Fillister Head Cap Screw	1
SP-611	$\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{1}{2}$ " Hexagon Head Cap Screw	1	LTA-519	Special $\frac{3}{16}$ " Spring Washer, $\frac{3}{4}$ " O.D. x $\frac{1}{32}$ " Thick	1
SP-1603	$\frac{1}{4}$ " Steel Washer	1	NCS-322	Flanged Spacing Sleeve, #10-32 Thread, $\frac{5}{16}$ " O.D.	1
SP-1702	$\frac{1}{4}$ " Split Lockwasher	1	TCS-250	Steel Pin, $\frac{3}{16}$ x $1\frac{1}{16}$ ", One End Threaded #8-32	1
TRUNNION BRACKET					
HOS-101-R	Sliding Trunnion Bracket, with Tilt Angle Scale	1	TCS-253	Anti-Kickback Finger, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Wide, $2\frac{1}{16}$ " Blade	1
HOS-104	Guard Plate, Pressed Steel	1	TCS-254	Anti-Kickback Finger, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Wide, $2\frac{3}{16}$ " Blade	1
HOS-105	Guide Post, $\frac{5}{8}$ x $7\frac{3}{8}$ ", with Flat	2	TCS-255	Anti-Kickback Finger, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Wide, $1\frac{5}{8}$ " Blade	1
HOS-120	Tilt Angle Scale, $1\frac{1}{32}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$ "	1	TCS-256	Anti-Kickback Finger, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Wide, $1\frac{1}{16}$ " Blade	1
LTA-429	Pointer, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{32}$ ", $\frac{3}{64}$ " Hole, Bent	1	TCS-258	$\frac{21}{64}$ " Shim Washer, $\frac{21}{32}$ " O.D. x .010" Thick	1
SP-113	$\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x 1" Headless Set Screw, Flat Point	1	SP-559	#10-32 x $\frac{1}{2}$ " Round Head Machine Screw	1
SP-301	$\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{1}{2}$ " Square Head Set Screw, Cup Point	2	SP-602	$\frac{3}{16}$ -18 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Hexagon Head Cap Screw	1
SP-502	$\frac{1}{4}$ -20 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Round Head Machine Screw	1	SP-606	$\frac{3}{16}$ -18 x $\frac{5}{8}$ " Hexagon Head Cap Screw	1
SP-551	#10-32 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Round Head Machine Screw	2	SP-1204	#8-32 Hexagon Nut	1
SP-1219	$\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 Hexagon Nut	1	SP-1403	$\frac{3}{16}$ "-18 Wing Nut	1
SP-1603	$\frac{1}{4}$ " Steel Washer	1	SP-1620	$\frac{3}{16}$ " Steel Washer	1
SP-2252	#2 x $\frac{3}{16}$ " Drive Screw	2	SP-1703	$\frac{3}{16}$ " Split Lockwasher	1
TABLE					
HOS-100-R	Tilting Table	1	SP-1775	Lockwasher, Internal Teeth	1
HOS-107	Trunnion Clamp, Tapped $\frac{5}{16}$ -18	2	MISCELLANEOUS		
HOS-137	Curved Spring	2	#194	$\frac{3}{32}$ " Hexagon Wrench for Socket Screws	1
HOS-141-A	Front Trunnion	1	No. 595	V-Belt, $6\frac{1}{16}$ " Outside Circumference	1
HOS-141-S	Rear Trunnion	1	No. 5500	5" Motor Pulley, with Set Screw (Specify $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ " Bore)	1
TCS-271	Pointer, Bent	1	No. 325	8" Combination Blade	1
SP-466	#8-32 x $\frac{3}{8}$ " Flat Hd. Mach. Screw	2	No. 326	8" Hollow Ground Blade	1
SP-551	#10-32 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	1	ACCESSORIES		
SP-605	$\frac{5}{16}$ -18 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	4	No. 34-334	6" Dado Head; 2 Outside Saws and 5 Inside Cutters	
SP-607	$\frac{5}{16}$ -18 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	2	No. 34-813	Moulding Cutter Set; Head, Wrench & 4 Sets of Knives	
SP-1528	$\frac{5}{16}$ -18 x 1" Thumb Screw	2	No. 34-900	Blade Guard, Splitter and Anti-Kickback Attachment	
SP-1610	$\frac{13}{16}$ " Steel Washer	1	No. 34-903	Miter Gage	
SP-1703	$\frac{5}{16}$ " Lockwasher	6	No. 34-905	Table Insert for Dado Head	
No. 34-904	Table Insert	1	No. 34-906	Table Insert for Moulding Cutter	
			No. 49-363	Retractable Caster Set	