

6" Deluxe Jointer



The Serial No./Model No. plate is attached to the back side of the base casting. Locate this plate and record the Serial No. and Model No. in your manual for future reference.

SERIAL NO. _____

MODEL NO. _____

Dated 12-1-85

Part No. 418-03-651-0001

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 **DELTA**

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

IMPORTANT

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

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

DELTA INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY CORP.
MANAGER OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
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SAFETY RULES FOR ALL TOOLS

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

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR JOINTERS

1. **KEEP** cutterhead sharp and free of all rust and pitch.
2. **ALWAYS** use hold-down/push blocks for jointing material narrower than 3 inches or planing material thinner than 3 inches.
3. **ALWAYS** make sure exposed cutterhead behind the fence is guarded, especially when jointing near the edge.
4. **DO NOT** perform jointing operations on material shorter than 10 inches, narrower than 3/4 inch, wider than 6 inches, or thinner than 1/2 inch.
5. **DO NOT** perform planing operations on material shorter than 10 inches, narrower than 3/4 inch, wider than 6 inches, or thinner than 1/2 inch.
6. **MAINTAIN** the proper relationship of infeed and outfeed table surfaces and cutterhead knife path.
7. **SUPPORT** the work piece adequately at all times during operation; maintain control of the work at all times.
8. **DO NOT** back the work toward the infeed table.
9. **DO NOT** attempt to perform an abnormal or little-used operation without study and the use of adequate hold-down/push blocks, jigs, fixture, stops, etc.

10. **NEVER** make jointing or planing cuts deeper than 1/8". On cuts more than 1-1/2" wide, adjust depth of cut to 1/16" or less to avoid overloading machine and to minimize chance of kick-back.

11. **NEVER** perform jointing or planing operations with cutterhead guard or drive guard removed.

DEFINITIONS OF JOINTING AND PLANING OPERATIONS

1. **JOINTING OPERATIONS** - Jointing cuts or edge jointing are made to square an edge of a workpiece. The workpiece is positioned on the jointer with the narrow edge of the workpiece on the infeed table and the major flat surface of the workpiece against the fence. The workpiece is moved from the infeed table, across the cutterhead to the outfeed table.

2. **PLANING OPERATIONS** - Planing or surfacing are identical to the jointing operations except for the position of the workpiece. For planing the major flat surface of the workpiece is placed on the table of the jointer with the narrow edge of the workpiece against the fence.

UNPACKING AND CLEANING

Carefully unpack the jointer, stand, and all loose items from the cartons. Remove the protective coating from the machined surfaces of the jointer. This coating may be removed with a soft cloth moistened with kerosene (do not use acetone, gasoline or lacquer thinner for this purpose). After cleaning, cover all unpainted surfaces with a good quality paste wax.

STAND AND ELECTRICALS

If you purchased your jointer with stand and electricals, factory mounted and wired, the stand is shipped as shown in Fig. 2, with the motor plate, motor, motor pulley and switch completely assembled to the stand, as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

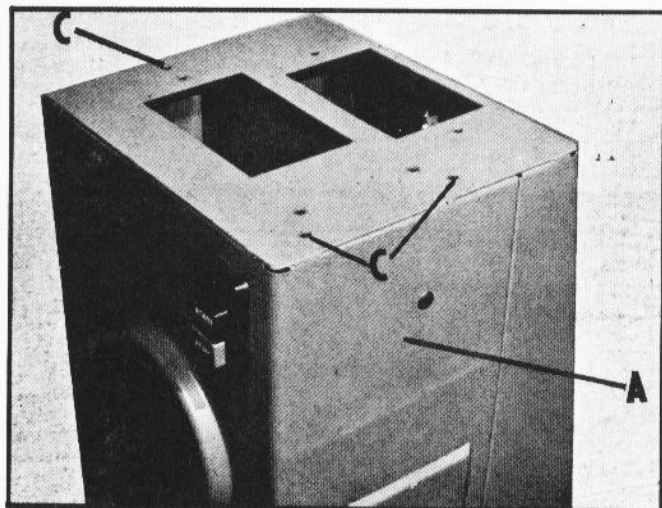


Fig. 2

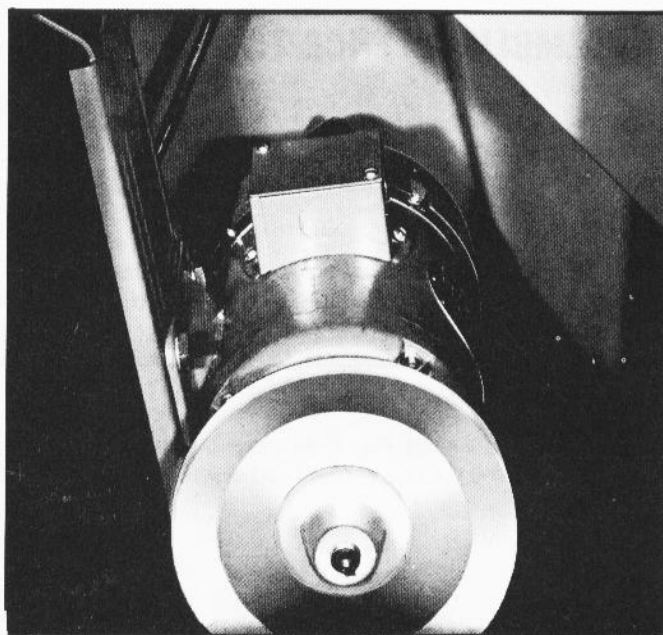


Fig. 3

ASSEMBLING BELT, ALIGNING PULLEYS AND ADJUSTING BELT TENSION

Assemble the belt (C) to the cutterhead pulley (B) and motor pulley (D) as shown in Fig. 4. If necessary loosen the nuts and bolts that fasten the motor to the motor plate and move the motor up or down on the motor plate until correct belt tension is obtained. Correct tension is obtained when there is approximately 1" deflection in the center span of the belt using light finger pressure. Using a straight edge, align the motor pulley to the cutterhead pulley. If necessary both pulleys can be moved in or out on the shafts or the complete motor plate assembly can be moved in or out to bring the pulleys into alignment.

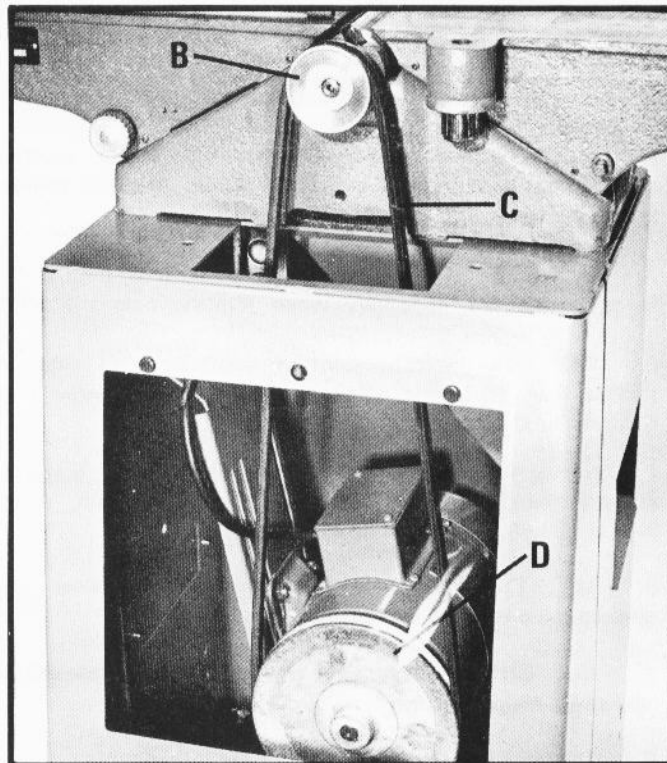


Fig. 4

ASSEMBLING BELT AND PULLEY GUARD

The belt and pulley guard (A) Fig. 5, is shipped with the stand. Assemble it to the stand using the two 5/16-18 x 3/4" hex head screws and 5/16" flat washers shown at (B) Fig. 5, and the two 5/16" lockwashers and 5/16-18 hex nuts (not shown).

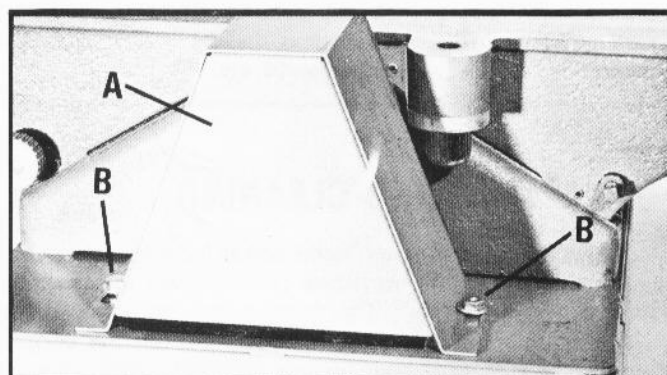


Fig. 5

ASSEMBLING FENCE TO JOINTER

Position the fence mounting and adjusting bracket (A) Figs. 6 and 7, so that fence (B) Fig. 7, can rest on infeed table (C) while being assembled to the mounting and adjusting bracket (A).

To move the mounting and adjusting bracket (A) Fig. 6, pull the fence adjusting handle (D) away from the machine until the handle body (E) engages the nut (F) Fig. 6. Loosen the nut (F), move the bracket to the desired position and retighten nut.

Assemble the fence (B) Fig. 7, to the mounting and adjusting bracket (A) using the two socket head cap screws (G) supplied.

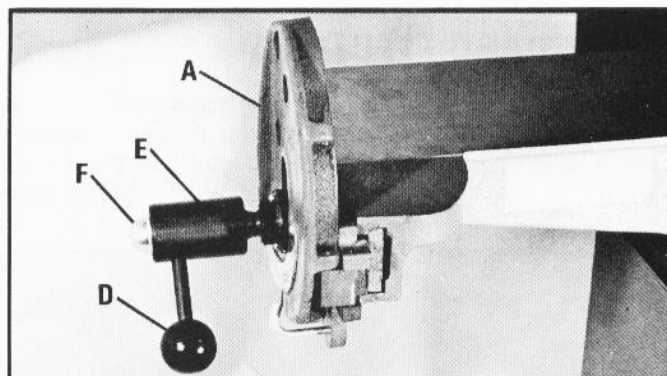


Fig. 6

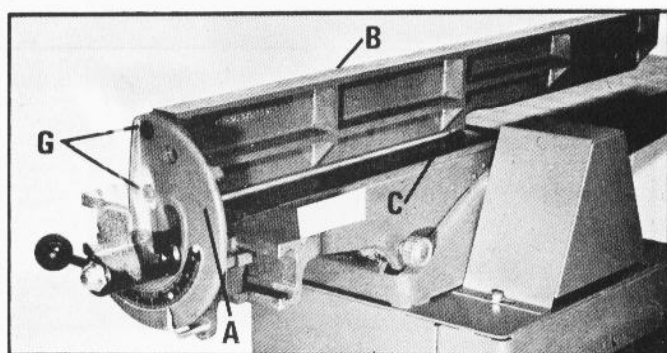


Fig. 7

ASSEMBLING CUTTERHEAD REAR GUARD

Assemble the cutterhead rear guard assembly (A) Fig. 8, to the jointer, by inserting the post (B) of the guard assembly down through the hole in the rear table. The rear guard can be identified by the Circlip (D) assembled to the post (B) Fig. 8. A spring is supplied in the knob assembly (C) Fig. 8, that holds the rear guard over the cutterhead and against the fence. To provide spring tension turn the knob (C) to put tension on the spring before inserting the post (B) Fig. 8. When inserting the post (B) down through the hole in the rear table, make sure the spring enclosed in the knob (C), engages the slot provided in the end of the post (B). If spring tension is too much or not enough, remove the guard and post and adjust spring tension accordingly by rotating knob (C).

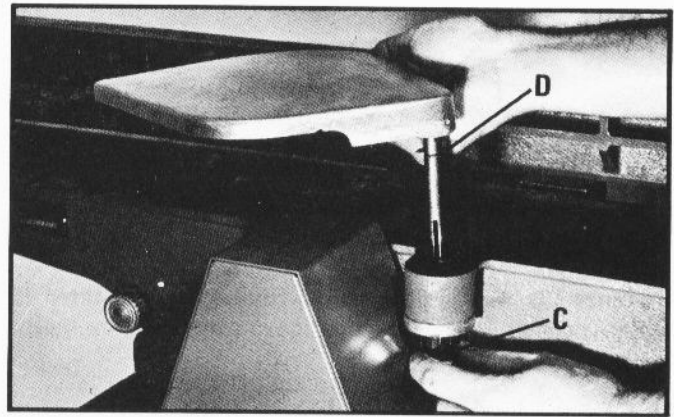


Fig. 8

ASSEMBLING CUTTERHEAD FRONT GUARD

Assemble the cutterhead front guard assembly (A) Fig. 9, to the jointer, by inserting the post (B) of the guard assembly down through the hole in the front table. A spring is supplied in the knob assembly (C) Fig. 9, that returns the guard over the cutterhead after a cut has been made. To provide spring tension, turn the knob (C) Fig. 9, to put tension on the spring before inserting the post (B). When inserting the post (B) down through the hole in the front table, make sure the spring, enclosed in the knob (C), engages the slot provided in the end of the post (B). If spring tension is too much or not enough, remove the guard and post and adjust spring tension accordingly by rotating knob (C).

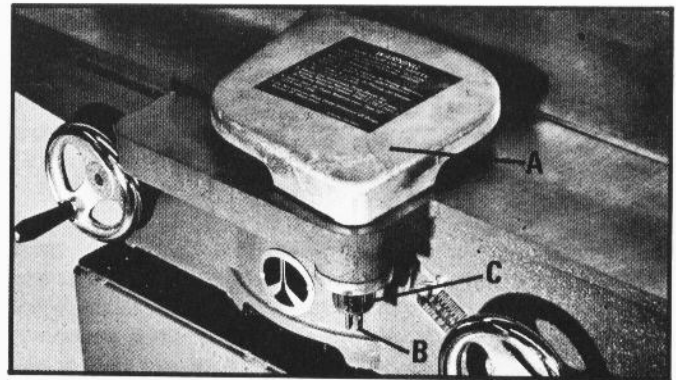


Fig. 9

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

Before connecting your machine to an electrical power system, be sure that the motor rating agrees with the electrical system that it is to be connected to. We also recommend that #14 wire, fused with a 15 amp, dual element, time lag fuse, be used to supply power to all machines immaterial of their electrical rating.

SINGLE PHASE INSTALLATION

If the motor on your machine is wired for 115-V single phase, the power cord is equipped with a plug that has two flat, parallel current-carrying prongs and one longer round or "U" shaped, ground prong which requires a mating 3-conductor grounded type receptacle as shown in Fig. 10.

If the motor on your machine is wired for 230V single phase, the power cord is equipped with a plug that has two flat, current-carrying prongs in tandem, and one round or "U" shaped longer ground prong. This is used only with the proper mating 3-conductor grounding type receptacle, as shown in Fig. 11. When the three-prong plug on your machine is plugged into a grounded 3-conductor receptacle, the long ground prong on the plug contacts first so the machine is properly grounded before electricity reaches it.

IN ALL CASES, MAKE SURE THE RECEPTACLE IN QUESTION IS PROPERLY GROUNDED.

THREE PHASE INSTALLATION

If the motor on your machine is wired for 200V, 230V, or 460V, three phase, the necessary wiring from the starter to the power should be completed by a competent electrician.

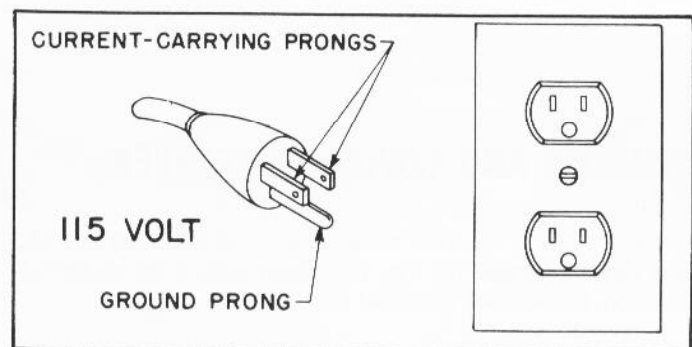


Fig. 10

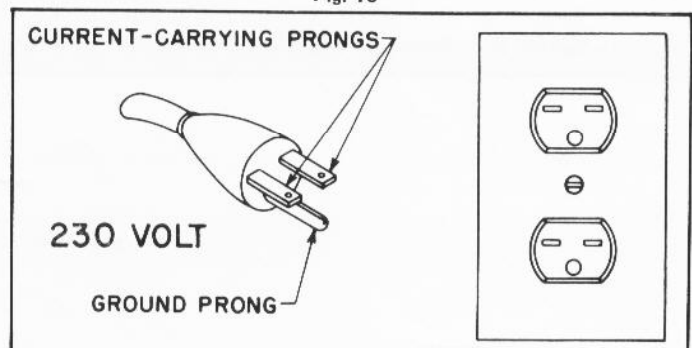


Fig. 11

FENCE ADJUSTMENTS

The fence can be moved across the table and can be tilted 45 degrees right or left at any position on the table by means of the dual-control handle.

To move the fence across the table, pull the fence adjusting handle (A) away from the machine until the handle body (B) Fig. 12, engages the nut (C). Loosen the nut (C), move the fence to the desired position and retighten nut.

To tilt fence, move the fence adjusting handle (A) in toward the machine to engage the nut (D). Loosen nut (D) and tilt the fence to the desired angle, right or left and retighten nut. When tilting fence past the positive stops, the stop block (E) Fig. 14, must be moved out of the way.

The fence on your jointer features positive stops at the most used fence positions of 90 degrees and 45 degrees right and left. Check the fence with a square to make sure the fence is 90 degrees to the table. If an adjustment is necessary, turn the adjusting screw (F) Fig. 14, in or out against the stop block (E) until the fence is at 90 degrees to the table. Check the positive stops at 45 degrees right and left and adjust if necessary.

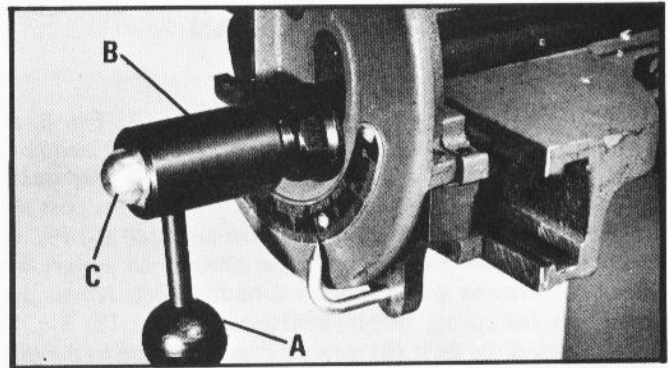


Fig. 12

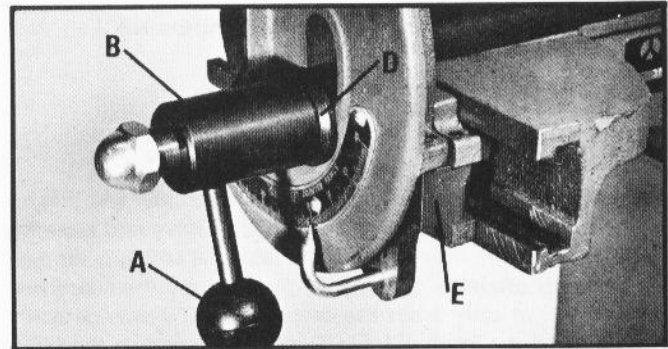


Fig. 13

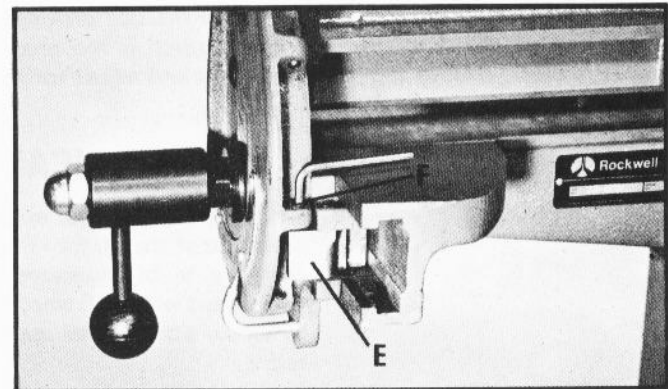


Fig. 14

RAISING AND LOWERING TABLES

To raise or lower the front table, loosen lock knob (A) Fig. 15, and turn handwheel (B) Fig. 16. When table is set at desired position, tighten lock knob (A) Fig. 15.

To raise or lower the rear table, loosen lock screw (C) Fig. 15, and turn handwheel (D) Fig. 16. When table is set at desired position, tighten lock screw (C) Fig. 15.

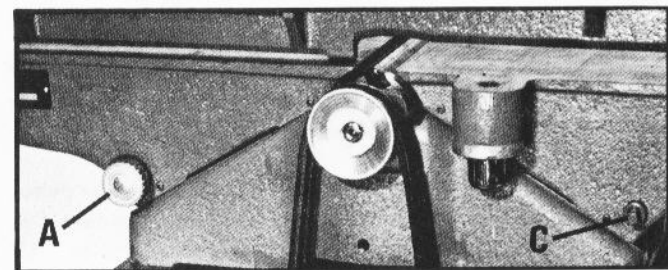


Fig. 15

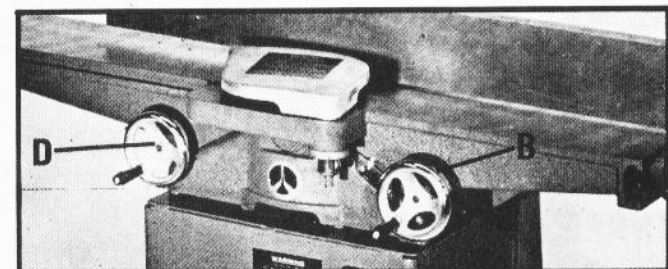


Fig. 16

REAR TABLE AND KNIFE ADJUSTMENT

For accurate work in most jointing operations, the rear table must be exactly level with the knives at their highest point of revolution. This means, of course, that the knives must be parallel to the table and project equally from the cutterhead.

To check this alignment proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the jointer from the power source.
2. Raise or lower the rear table as required, by turning the rear table hand lever, until the rear table is exactly level with the knives at their highest point of revolution.
3. Place a straight edge on the rear table, extending over the cutterhead as shown in Fig. 17.
4. Rotate the cutterhead by hand. The blades should just touch the straight edge. If a knife is too low or too high at either end, loosen the lock screws in the knife slightly, shift the knife until it just touches the straight edge, and tighten the screws securely.

After the rear table has been set at the correct height, it should not be changed except for special operations and after sharpening knives.

If the rear table is too high, the result will be as shown in Fig. 18. The finished surface will be curved.

When the rear table is too low, the condition will be as illustrated in Fig. 19. The work will be gouged at the end of the cut.

As a final check of the rear table adjustment, run a piece of wood slowly over the knives for 6 to 8 inches; it should rest firmly on both tables, as shown in Fig. 20, with no open space under the finished cut.

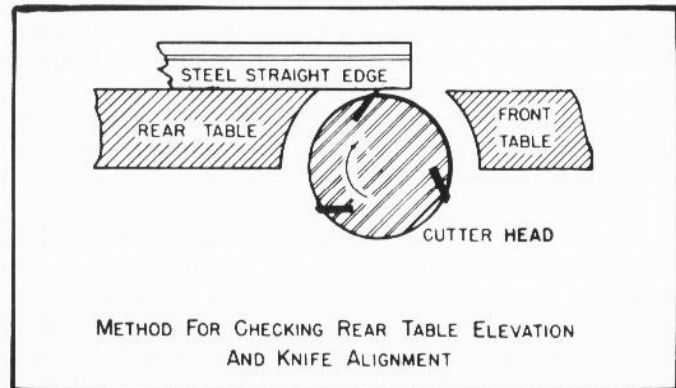


Fig. 17

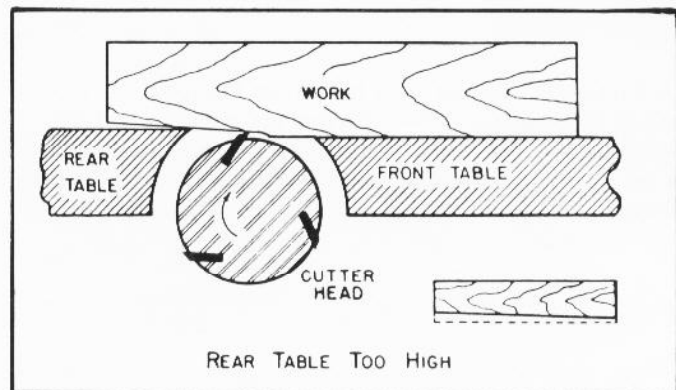


Fig. 18

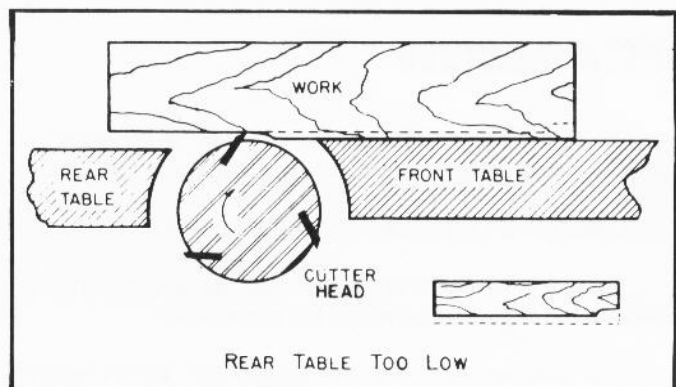


Fig. 19

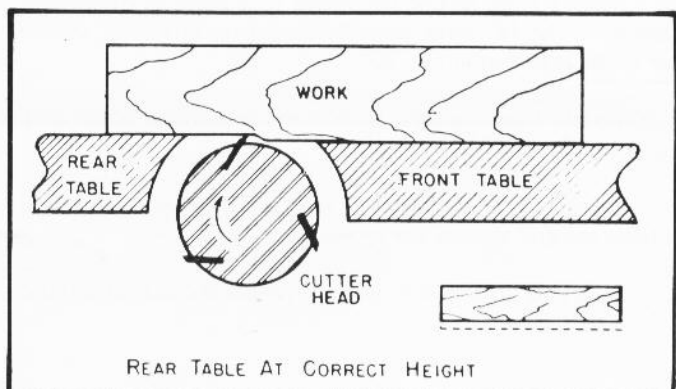


Fig. 20

ADJUSTING TABLE GIBS

"Gibs" are provided to take up all play between the mating dovetail ways of the base and the front and rear tables of your jointer. The "Gibs" are located between the dovetailed ways of the front and rear tables and the base. Proper gib adjustment is necessary for the correct functioning of the jointer. The "gibs" on your machine were adjusted at the factory and should require no further adjustment, however, if it ever becomes necessary to adjust the "gibs" proceed as follows:

1. To adjust the outfeed table "gib", loosen the two gib adjusting screws (A) Fig. 21, and make sure the rear table lock screw (B) is loose.
2. Proceed to retighten the two gib adjusting screws (A) starting with the lower screw first and as you proceed to the top screw, raise up gently on the outboard edge of the table being adjusted. This will offset any tendency of the table casting to "droop" or "sag" and permit the gib to be brought up to a good secure fit. The infeed table "gib" is adjusted in the same manner.

IMPORTANT: Do not leave the screws too loose. It should take a little bit of effort to crank the table up and down. Your Jointer is a Finishing Machine and you can't expect to get a very good jointer finish if the table is set loose and sloppy.

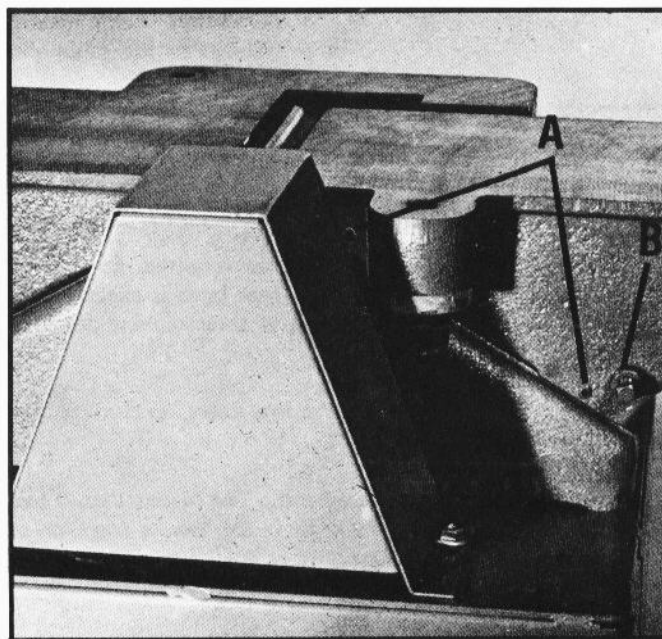


Fig. 21

SETTING KNIVES

If the knives are removed from the head for replacement or regrinding, care must be used in re-setting them as follows:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.
2. Place a knife in its groove so that the rear edge of the bevel is 1/16" from the surface of the cutterhead.
3. Slip lock-bar into place and tighten lock screws lightly.
4. Place a knife setting bar, made of a piece of hardwood, approximately 12" long, jointed straight on one edge, on the rear table, as shown in Fig. 22.
5. Rotate head backwards by hand and adjust blade until it just touches the bar.
6. Using bar, check blade at each end so that it is parallel to table top and tighten the screws.
7. Insert the other two knives and repeat above instructions.

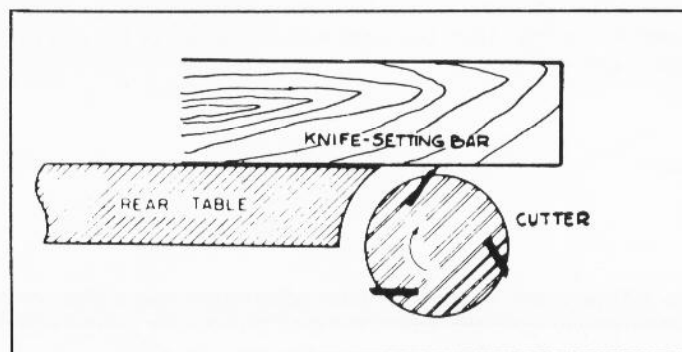


Fig. 22

OPERATION

The following directions will give the beginner a start on jointer operation. Use scrap pieces of lumber to check settings and to get the feel of the operations before attempting regular work. ALWAYS USE GUARD AND KEEP HANDS AWAY FROM CUTTERHEAD.

PLACEMENT OF HANDS DURING FEEDING

At the start of the cut, the left hand holds the work firmly against the front table and fence, while the right hand pushes the work toward the knives. After the cut is under way, the new surface rests firmly on the rear table as shown in Fig. 23. The left hand should press down on this part, at the same time maintaining flat contact with the fence. The right hand presses the work forward and before the right hand reaches the cutterhead it should be moved to the work on the rear table. NEVER PASS HANDS DIRECTLY OVER THE CUTTERHEAD.

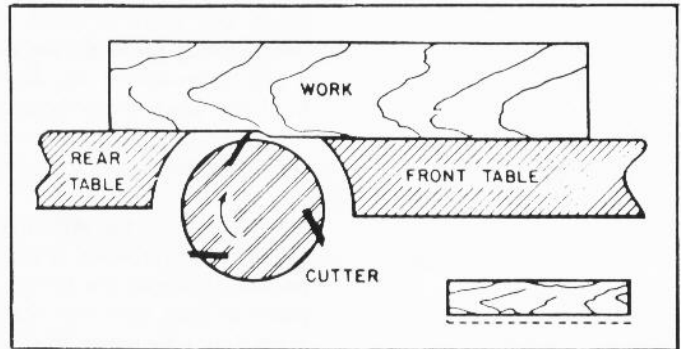


Fig. 23

JOINTING AN EDGE

This is the most common operation for the jointer. Set the guide fence square with the table. Depth of cut should be the minimum required to obtain a straight edge. Hold the best face of the piece firmly against the fence throughout the feed.

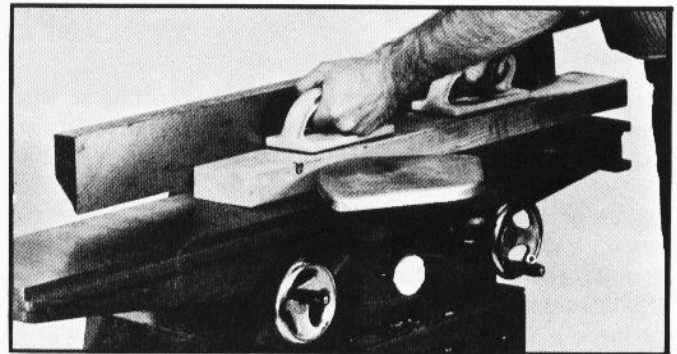


Fig. 24

JOINTING WARPED PIECES

If the wood to be jointed is dished or warped, take light cuts until the surface is flat. Avoid forcing such material down against the table; excessive pressure will spring it while passing the knives, and it will spring back and remain curved after the cut is completed.

JOINTING SHORT OR THIN WORK

When jointing short or thin pieces, always use push blocks to eliminate all danger to the hands. The 37-108 Rockwell push blocks for jointing short or thin work are shown in Fig. 24.

DIRECTION OF GRAIN

Avoid feeding work into the jointer against the grain as shown in Fig. 25. The result will be chipped and splintered edges.

Feed with the grain as in Fig. 26, to obtain a smooth surface.

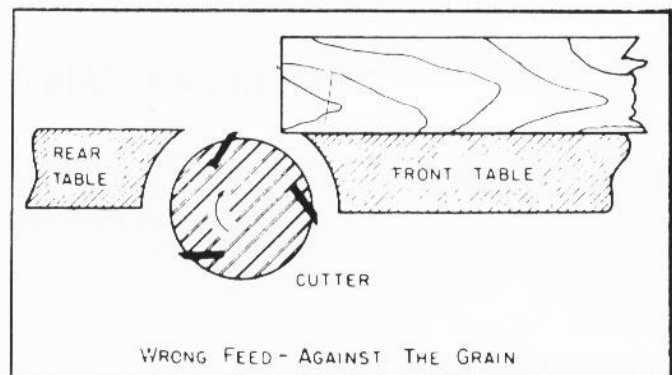


Fig. 25

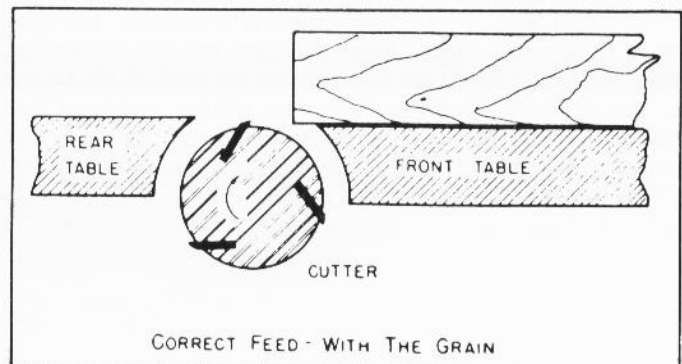


Fig. 26

BEVELING

To cut a bevel, lock the fence at the required angle and run the work across the knives while keeping it firmly against the fence and tables. Several passes may be necessary to arrive at the desired result.

When the angle is small, there is little difference whether the fence is tilted to the right or left. However, at greater angles approaching 45 degrees, it is increasingly difficult to hold the work properly when the fence is tilted to the right. The advantage of the double-tilting fence is appreciated under such conditions.

When tilted to the left, the fence forms a V-shape with the tables, and the work is easily pressed into the pocket while passing it across the knives. If the bevel is laid out on the piece in such direction that this involves cutting against the grain, it will be better to tilt the fence to the right.

TAPER CUTS

One of the most useful jointer operations is cutting an edge to a taper. The method can be used on a wide variety of work. Tapered legs of furniture are a common example.

Instead of laying the piece on the front table, lower the forward end of the work onto the rear table. Do this very carefully, as the piece will span the knives, and they will take a "bite" from the work with a tendency to kick back unless the piece is firmly held. Now push the work forward as in ordinary jointing. The effect is to plane off all the stock in front of the knives, to increase depth, leaving a tapered surface.

The ridge left by the knives when starting the taper may be removed by taking a very light cut according to the regular method for jointing, with the front table raised to its usual position.

Practice is required in this operation, and the beginner is advised to make trial cuts on waste material. Taper cuts over part of the length and a number of other special operations can easily be done by the experienced craftsman.

CUTTERHEAD MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

After considerable use, the knives will become dull and it will not be possible to do accurate work. Unless badly damaged by running into metal or other hard material, they may be sharpened as follows:

WHETTING KNIVES

DISCONNECT THE MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE. Use a fine carborundum stone; cover it partly with paper as indicated in Fig. 27, to avoid marking the table. Lay the stone on the front table, lower the table and turn the cutter head forward until the stone lies flat on the bevel of the knife, as shown. Hold the cutter head from turning, and whet the beveled edge of the knife, stroking lengthwise by sliding the stone back and forth across the table. Do the same amount of whetting on each of the three blades.

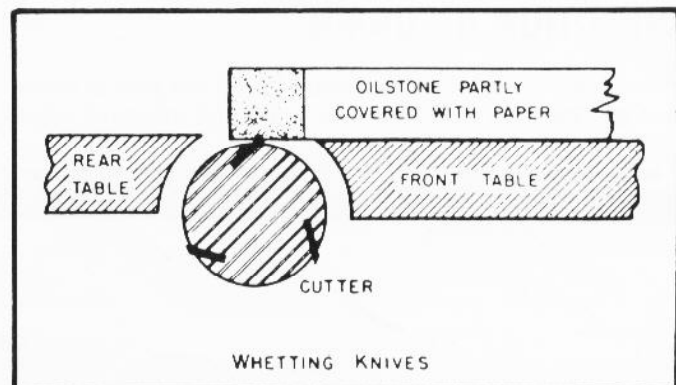


Fig. 27

CUTTERHEAD REPAIRS

When the knives of the cutterhead cannot be properly sharpened to produce a nice smooth, clean cut by the methods described above, they must be ground to a new bevel edge. In this case, or when the bearings of the cutterhead need replacement, remove the entire cutterhead with bearings and housing from the base casting and return it to the factory. To remove the cutterhead with bearings and housings from the base casting back out the hexagon head cap screw from each bearing housing which is fastened to the machined curved seats of the base casting.

We suggest the customer purchase an additional cutterhead assembly complete with bearings and housings. The extra cutterhead assembly is necessary to keep the machine in operation when the original cutterhead is sent back to the factory for repairs, such as, replacement of bearings, grinding and resetting the knives. The additional cost of an extra cutterhead assembly is justified when maximum production of high quality type work is required.

When mounting the cutterhead to the base casting of the jointer be sure the machined curved seats of the base casting are cleaned free from any dust, dirt, or grease to obtain a good tight fit.

BLADE CARE

Gum and Pitch which collects on the blades causes excessive friction as the work continues, resulting in over heating the blades, less efficient cutting, and consequently loss of blade life. Use "Gum and Rust Remover" to wipe this off the blades.

When these blades become dull enough so that it is noticeable when cutting, they should be resharpened. A sharp blade works easier and results in longer blade life. The penalty paid for a dull blade is less blade life and greater wear and tear on all parts of the machine.

In time rust may appear on the table and fence and other parts of the jointer, resulting in less efficiency and accuracy of the machine. Use paste wax which can be applied to prevent rust formation. If, however, rust has already formed on these parts use "Rust Remover" which will restore the machine to its original accuracy when applied.

LUBRICATION

We suggest using a good grade of light grease on the steel adjusting screws for the raising and lowering mechanisms of the front and rear tables. Rockwell Part No. 999-02-023-1213 lithium base grease is available for this purpose. Occasionally apply a few drops of light machine oil to the gibs on the right side of each work table so the tables will slide freely in relation to the base casting.

The cutterhead runs in two single row sealed and shielded ball bearings, which are prelubricated for the life of the bearings.

ACCESSORIES

No. 50-121 Enclosed Steel Stand. Includes 50-127 basic stand with riser block, 50-136 motor plate and 50-133 belt guard. 55 lbs.

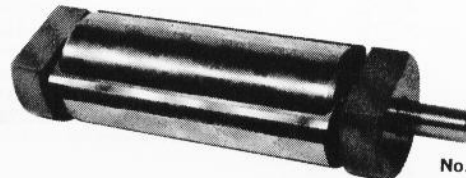
No. 37-659 (old 659) Set of 3 high-speed steel knives. $\frac{3}{8}$ lb.

No. 37-522 (old 1522) Wrench, double end, $\frac{5}{16}$ ", for cutterhead knife lock bar screws. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

No. 37-815 Knife Grinding and Jointing Attachment. With guide rail and mounting parts, positive index device, and jointing stone with adapter. Less motor. 25 lbs.

No. 37-816 Motor, 115 V, AC-DC, 25 to 60 hz. Includes on-and-off switch, 115 V $9\frac{1}{2}$ -foot cord and 3-prong grounding type plug, one fine and one medium wheel and wheel dressing stone. 8 lbs.

No. 37-807 Rear Safety Knife Guard. 2 lbs.



No. 37-811

No. 37-811 Cutterhead Assembly with $\frac{9}{16}$ " diameter shaft. Complete with bearings, housings and 37-659 (old 659) set of 3 high-speed steel knives. Keep an extra cutterhead assembly on hand to eliminate machine downtime. 9 lbs.

No. 41-123 Motor Pulley, 7" diameter, $\frac{5}{8}$ " bore. 2 lbs.

No. 49-035 V-Belt, 55 $\frac{3}{8}$ " O.C. 1 lb.

No. 50-111 Retractable Caster Set for 50-121 Enclosed Steel Stand. 13 lbs.

PARTS DISTRIBUTION CENTERS FOR DELTA INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY

Even quality built equipment such as the Delta machine you have purchased, may require occasional replacement parts to maintain it in good working condition over the years. To order replacement parts, write or call one of the following Delta Parts Distribution Centers:



Always include the following information:

1. Model No. and Serial No. and all specifications shown on the Model No./Serial No. plate
2. Part number or numbers as shown in the Replacement Parts list supplied with your Delta machine.



Delta Machinery One Year Limited Warranty

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

Part No. 400-06-652-0002



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