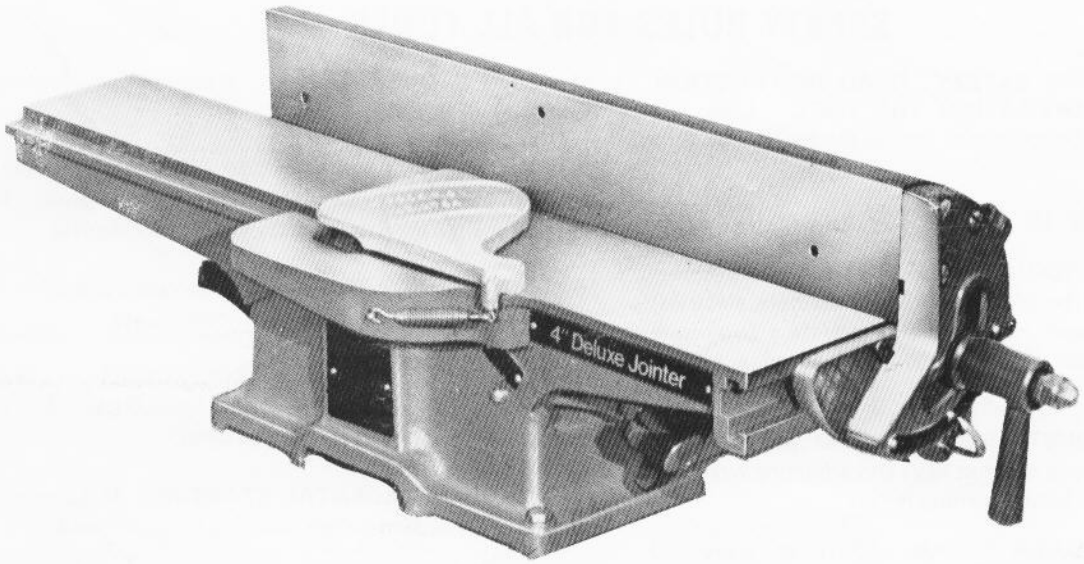
4"
Jointer

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



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

SERIAL NO. _____

MODEL NO. _____

Dated 5-20-85

Part No. 418-02-651-0004

DELTA

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

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

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

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

SAFETY RULES FOR ALL TOOLS

1. **FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE TOOL.** Learn the tool's application and limitations as well as the specific hazards peculiar to it.

2. **KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE** and in working order.

3. **GROUND ALL TOOLS.** If tool is equipped with three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle. If an adapter is used to accomodate a two-prong receptacle, the adapter lug must be attached to a known ground. Never remove the third prong.

4. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it "on".

5. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

6. **DON'T USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lighted.

7. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All children and visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.

8. **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** - with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.

9. **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and be safer at the rate for which it was designed.

10. **USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.

11. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Nonslip foot wear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

12. **ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES.** Also use face or dust mask if cutting operations is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are NOT safety glasses.

13. **SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.

14. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

15. **MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

16. **DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing and when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, etc.

17. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Consult the owner's manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause hazards.

18. **AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in power cord.

19. **NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.

20. **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function – check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

21. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.

22. **NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF.** Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.

23. **DRUGS, ALCOHOL, MEDICATION.** Do not operate tool while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or any medication.

24. **MAKE SURE TOOL IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUPPLY** while motor is being mounted, connected or reconnected.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR 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. **NEVER** pass hands directly over cutterhead.

4. **ALWAYS** make sure exposed cutterhead behind the fence is guarded, especially when jointing near the edge.

5. **DO NOT** perform jointing (finishing an edge) operations on material shorter than 6 inches, narrower than 3/4 inch, or less than 1/4 inch thick.

6. **DO NOT** perform planing (finishing a broad surface) operations on material shorter than 6 inches, narrower than 3/4 inch, wider than 4 inches, or thinner than 1/2 inch.

7. **MAINTAIN** the proper relationship of infeed and outfeed table surfaces and cutterhead knife path.

8. **SUPPORT** the work piece adequately at all times during operation; maintain control of the work at all times.

9. **DO NOT** back the work toward the infeed table.

10. **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.

11. **DO NOT** make cuts deeper than 1/8" in a single pass. 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.

12. **NEVER** perform jointing or planing operation with cutterhead or drive guard removed.

UNPACKING

Carefully unpack the jointer and all loose items from the carton. Fig. 2, illustrates all the loose items packed with your jointer.

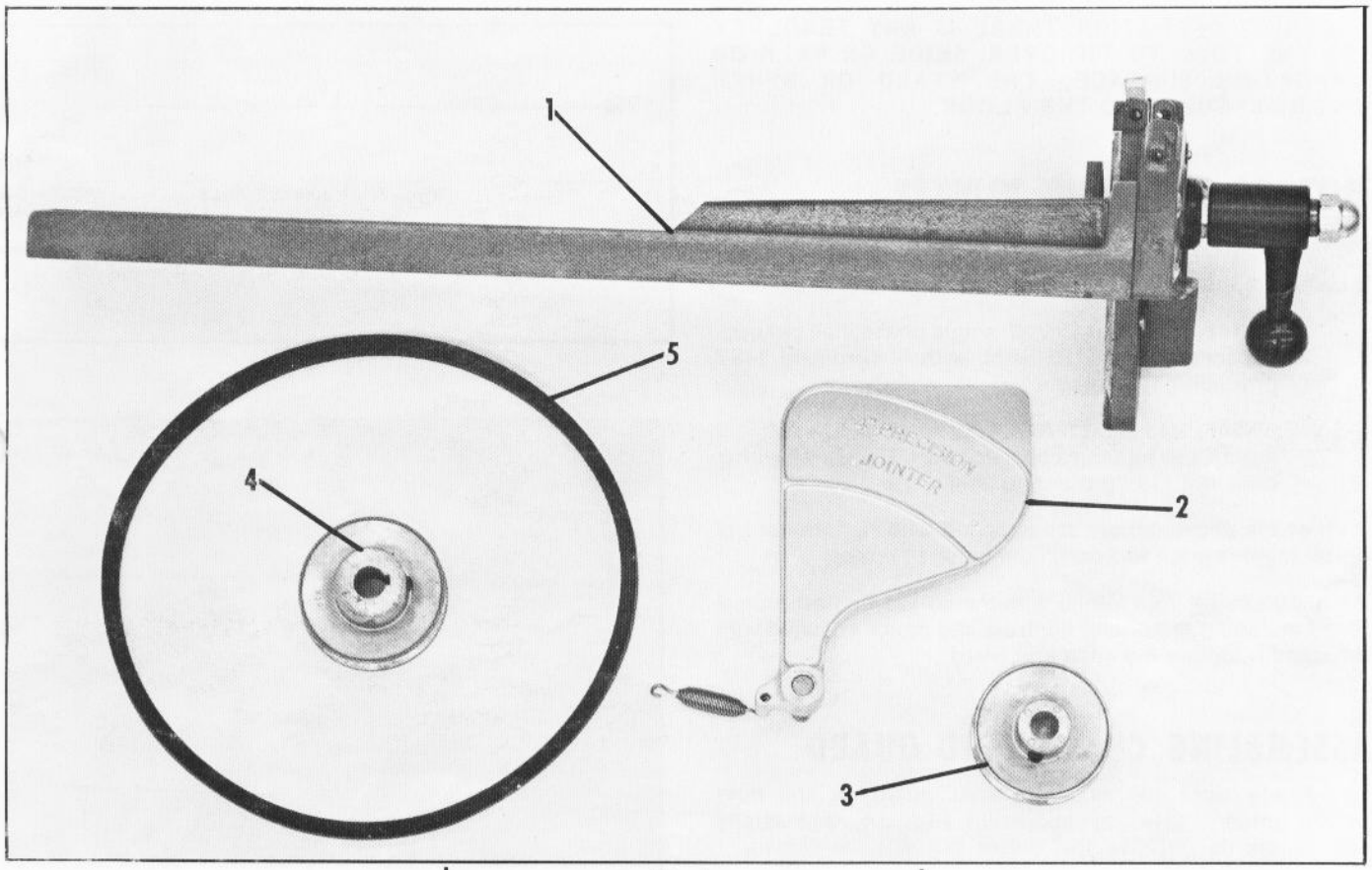


Fig. 2

1 Fence
2 Cutterhead Guard
3 Cutterhead Pulley
4 Motor Pulley
5 V-Belt

CLEANING THE JOINTER

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.

TOOLS NEEDED FOR ASSEMBLY

Your jointer can be assembled using a few basic hand tools, including:

Flat blade screwdriver
Phillips head screwdriver
9/16" Wrench
1/2" Wrench
5/16" Wrench
5/32" Allen Key

ASSEMBLING JOINTER TO STAND OR BENCH

If the jointer is to be used with the 50-121 Enclosed Steel Stand, Fig. 10, or the 50-290 Open Steel stand, Fig. 11, assemble the jointer to the stand according to the instructions supplied with the stand.

If the jointer is to be used without one of the Steel Stands, we recommend that it be fastened to a supporting surface using the mounting holes in the jointer base. Fig. 12, illustrates the size and center to center distance of the holes to be drilled in the supporting surface. IMPORTANT: CARE MUST BE TAKEN THAT A HOLE BE PROVIDED IN THE SUPPORTING SURFACE TO FACILITATE WOOD CHIPS REMOVAL.

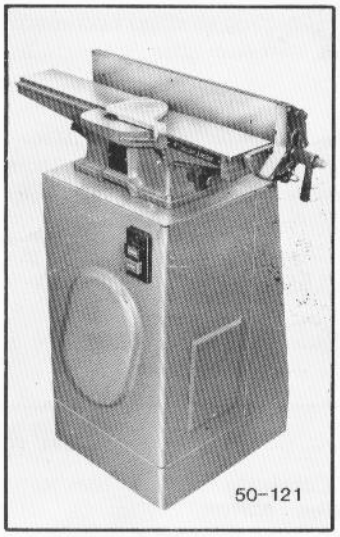


Fig. 10

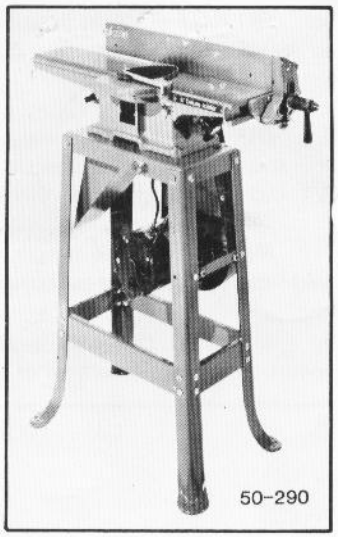


Fig. 11

FASTENING STAND OR BENCH TO FLOOR

IF DURING OPERATION THERE IS ANY TENDENCY FOR THE TOOL TO TIP OVER, SLIDE OR WALK ON SUPPORTING SURFACE, THE STAND OR BENCH MUST BE SECURED TO THE FLOOR.

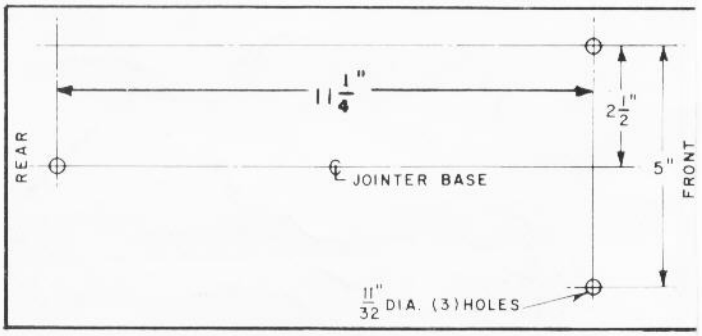


Fig. 12

MOTORS FOR YOUR JOINTER

The motors available for use with your jointer when the jointer is used with the 50-290 Open Steel Stand are:

62-142, 1/2 H.P., 115 Volt, single phase, ball bearing, capacitor start, 1725 RPM, with 8' cord and 115V grounding type plug.

62-247, 3/4 H.P., 115/230 Volt, single phase resilient mount, ball bearing, capacitor start, 1725 RPM, with 8' cord and 115V grounding plug.

Both of the above motors are supplied with remote control on-off toggle switch and cord connected to motor.

If you purchased your jointer with the 50-121 Enclosed Steel Stand including motor and controls, the motor supplied with the stand is factory mounted and wired.

ASSEMBLING CUTTERHEAD GUARD

1. Place post (A) of cutterhead guard in the hole in the infeed table, as shown in Fig. 14, and attach end of spring (B) to the cotter pin (C), as shown.

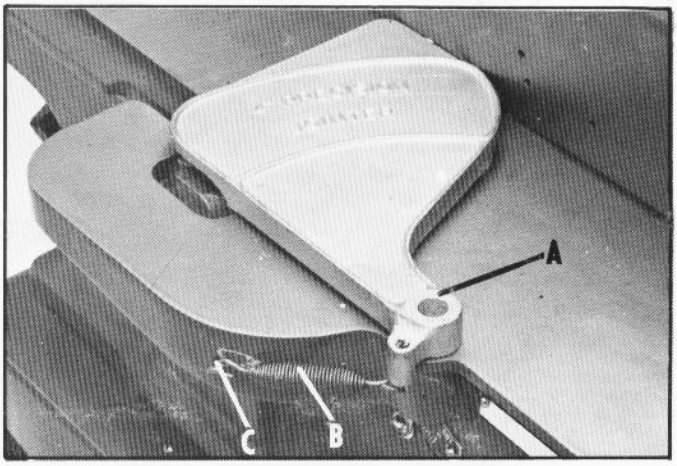


Fig. 14

ASSEMBLING FENCE

1. Loosen fence locking handle (A) Fig. 15, and assemble complete fence assembly to the front of the infeed table making sure block (B) is engaged in slot in front of table, as shown.

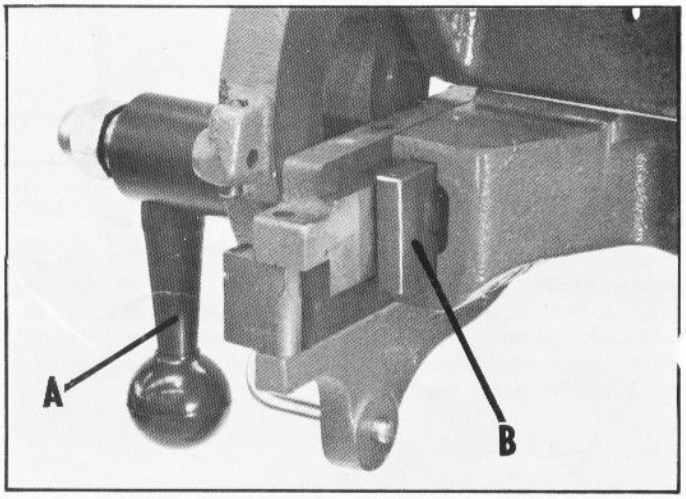


Fig. 15

CONNECTING JOINTER TO POWER SOURCE

POWER CONNECTIONS

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

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

CAUTION. This tool must be grounded while in use to protect the operator from electric shock. The motors are shipped wired for 115 Volt, Single Phase and are equipped with an approved 3-conductor cord and 3-prong grounding type plug to fit the proper grounding type receptacle, as shown in Fig. 20. The green conductor in the cord is the grounding wire. Never connect the green wire to a live terminal.

CAUTION: Never connect the green wire to a live terminal.

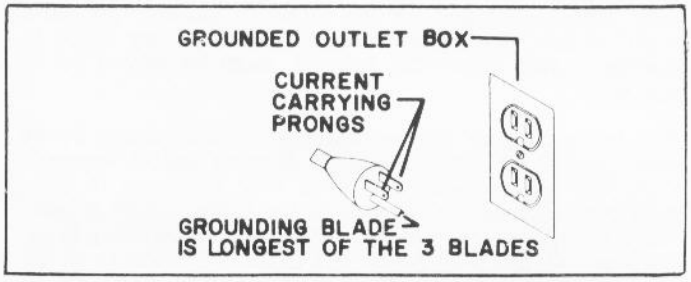


Fig. 20

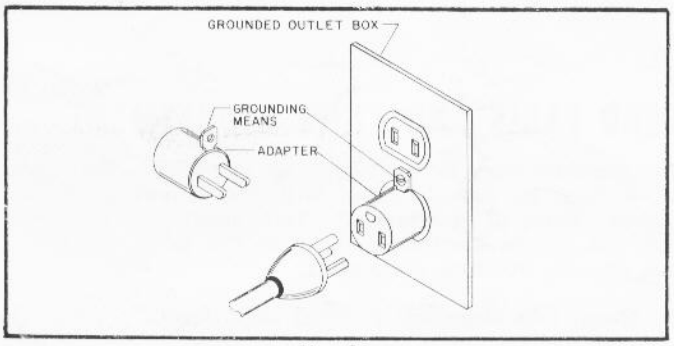


Fig. 21

An adapter, shown in Fig. 21, is available for connecting 3-prong grounding type plugs to 2-prong receptacles. 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 properly grounded outlet box, as shown in Fig. 21.

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

OPERATING CONTROLS AND ADJUSTMENTS

DEPTH OF CUT

The jointer can be set to cut any depth from a very thin shaving to 1/4", BUT SHOULD NEVER BE USED TO CUT DEEPER THAN 1/8" IN A SINGLE PASS. The depth-of-cut adjustment over 1/8" should be used only in cutting rabbets deeper than 1/8", and such rabbets should be cut in two or more passes.

To adjust for depth of cut, raise or lower the front table by turning the hand knob (A) Fig. 22. The pointer and scale (B) Fig. 22, indicates the amount the table has been raised or lowered.

The pointer should point to the "0" mark on the scale when the front table is exactly level with the knives at their highest point of revolution. If the pointer requires adjustment, loosen the slotted screw to adjust the pointer accordingly.

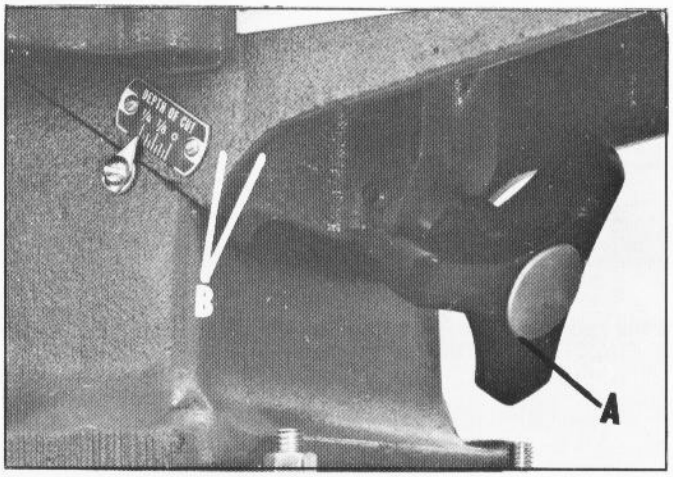


Fig. 22

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 away from the machine until the handle body (A) Fig. 23, engages the acorn nut (B). Loosen the nut, move the fence to the desired position, and retighten nut.

To tilt fence move the fence adjusting handle in towards the machine, as shown in Fig. 23, to engage the nut. Loosen nut and tilt the fence to the desired angle right or left, and retighten nut. When tilting fence to the right, stop block (C), Fig. 23, 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 (E) in or out against the stop block (C) until the fence is at 90 degrees to the table. Check the positive stops at 45 degrees right and left and adjust if necessary.

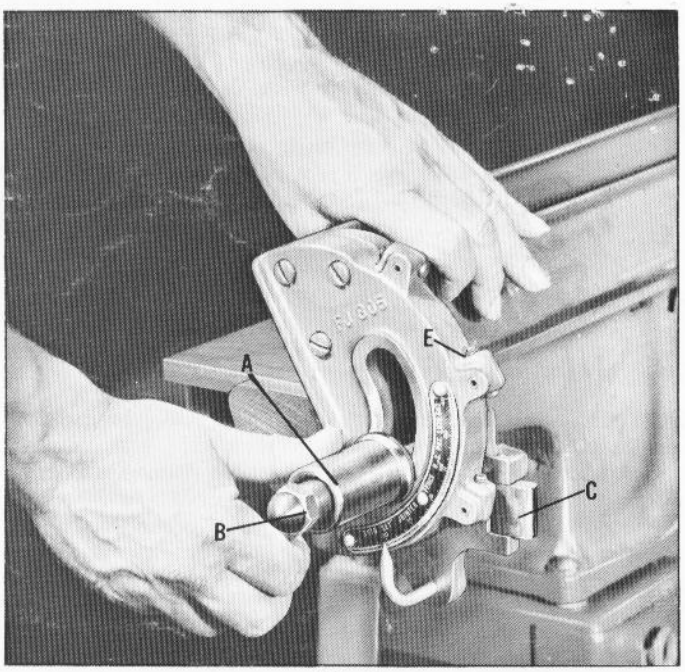
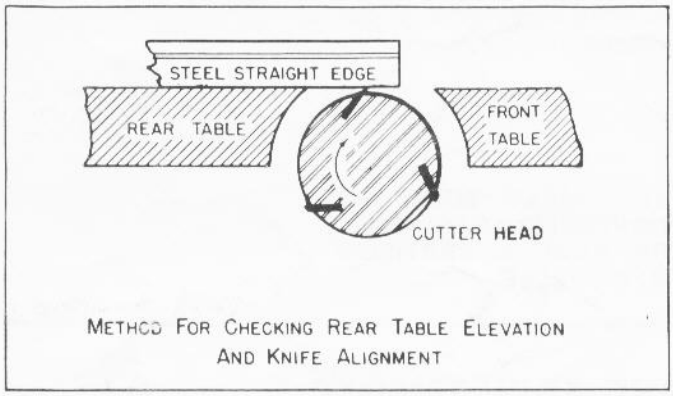


Fig. 23



METHOD FOR CHECKING REAR TABLE ELEVATION AND KNIFE ALIGNMENT

Fig. 24

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.

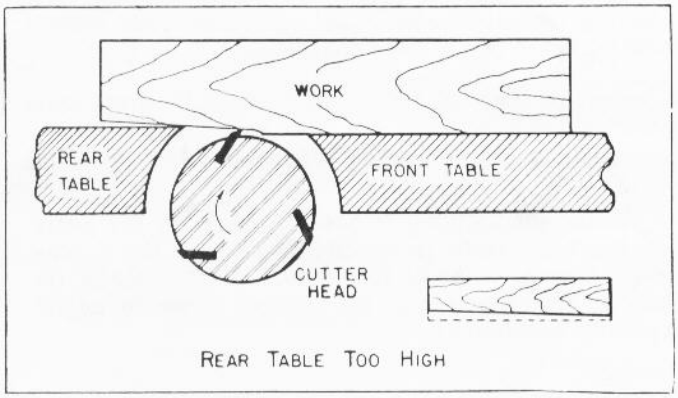
2. Raise or lower the rear table as required, by turning the rear table hand lever, until the rear table is exactly level with the knives of the cutterhead at their highest point of revolution.

3. Place a straight edge on the rear table, extending over the cutterhead as shown in Fig. 24.

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. 25. The finished surface will be curved.



REAR TABLE TOO HIGH

Fig. 25

When the rear table is too low, the condition will be as illustrated in Fig. 26. The work will be gouged at the end of the cut.

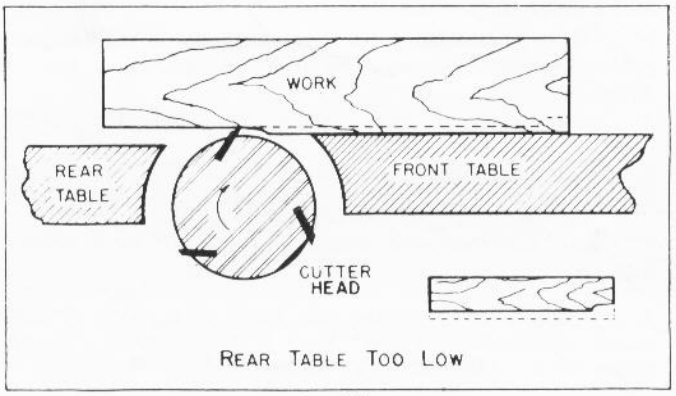


Fig. 26

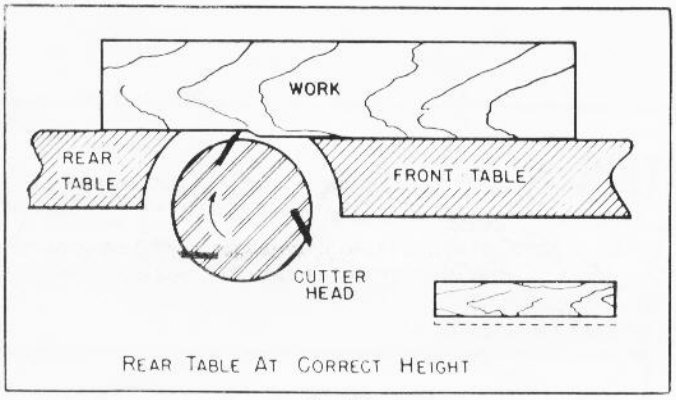


Fig. 27

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. 27, with no open space under the finished cut.

ADJUSTING TABLE GIBS

"Gibs" are provided to take up all play between the mating dovetailed ways of the base and the front and rear tables of your jointer. The "gib " for the front table is located between the dovetailed ways of the front table (B) and base (C). 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. Loosen all three gib adjusting screws (D) Fig. 28.

2. Proceed to retighten the three gib adjusting screws (D) starting with the lowest screw first and as you proceed toward the top, 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 outfeed table gib is adjusted in the same manner with the gib adjusting screws (E) Fig. 28.

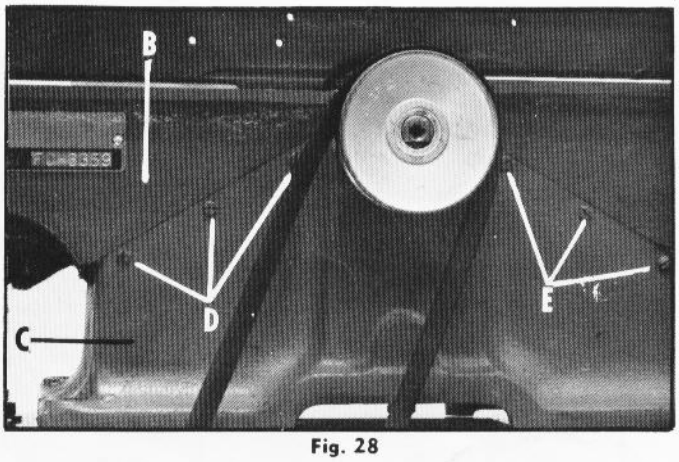


Fig. 28

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.

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. 29.

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.

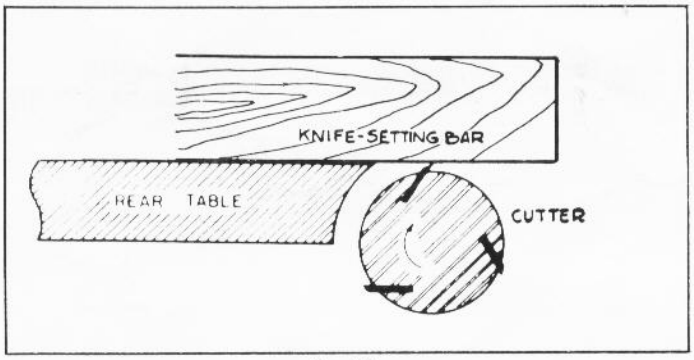


Fig. 29

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. 30. 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.

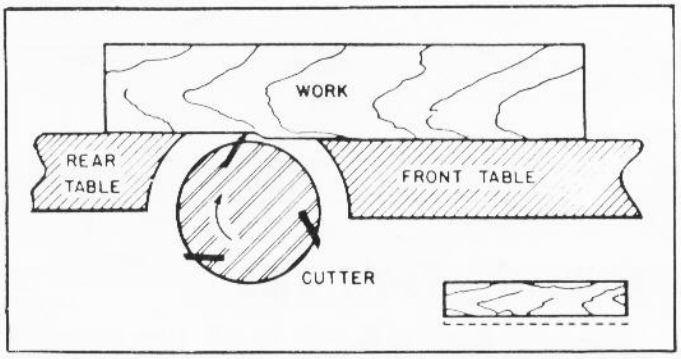


Fig. 30

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.

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.

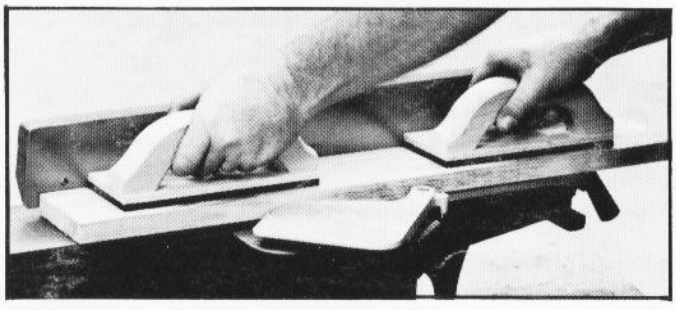


Fig. 31

JOINTING SHORT OR THIN WORK

When jointing short or thin pieces, always use push blocks to eliminate all danger to the hands. Fig. 31 illustrates using the 37-108 Delta Push Blocks in operation.

DIRECTION OF GRAIN

Avoid feeding work into the jointer against the grain as shown in Fig. 32. The result will be chipped and splintered edges.

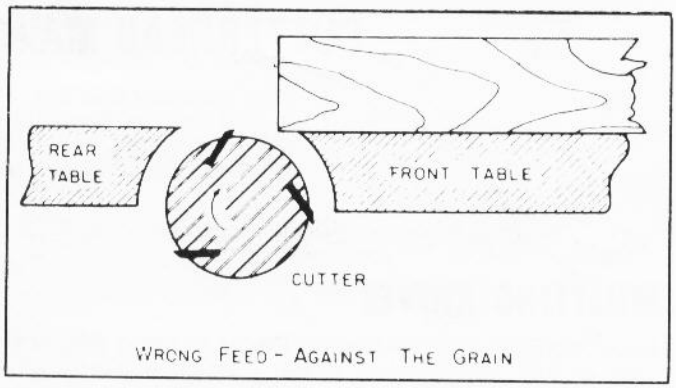


Fig. 32

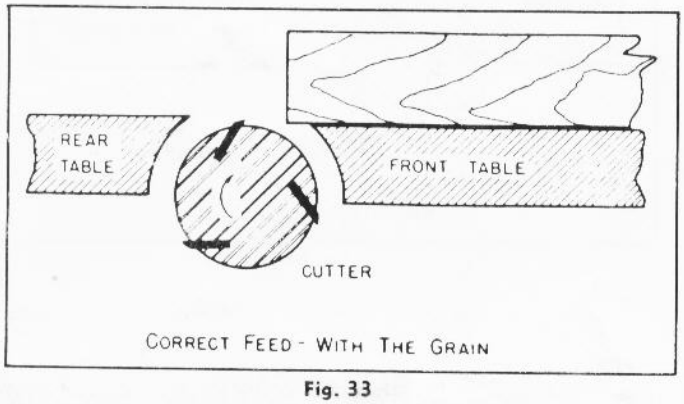


Fig. 33

Feed with the grain as in Fig. 33 to obtain a smooth surface.

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. 34 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 bevelled 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.

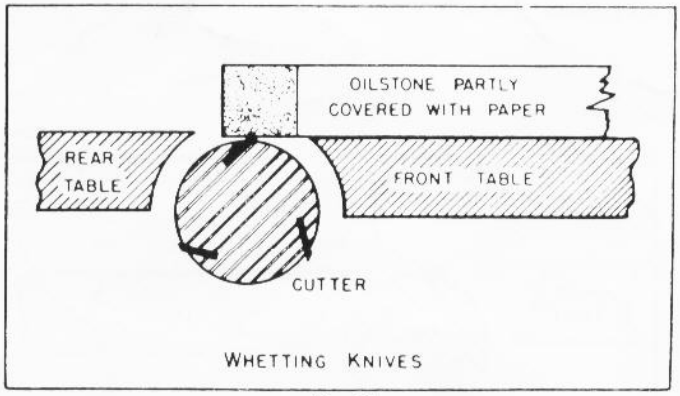


Fig. 34

CUTTERHEAD REPAIRS

When the knives cannot be properly sharpened by the methods described above, they must be ground to a new bevel edge. In such case, or when bearings need replacement, remove the entire cutterhead with bearings and housings from the base and return it to the factory.

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.

ACCESSORIES

No. 37-806 Jointer Cutter Head Assembly. Includes Bearings, Housings and No. 37-802 Set of Knives.

No. 37-802 Jointer Knives Only. High Speed Steel, Set of Three.

No. 49-034 V-Belt, 44 1/8" O.C. 1 lb.

No. 41-043 Motor Pulley, 3" diameter, 5/8" bore.

No. 50-121 Enclosed Steel Stand.

No. 50-290 Open Steel Stand.

FOR USE WITH 9" SAW/4" JOINTER COMBINATION UNIT

No. 37-293 Raising Block and Extension
No. 49-188 Belt and Pulley Group

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

TROUBLE!! JOINTER WILL NOT START

WHAT'S WRONG?	WHAT TO DO . . .
1. Jointer not plugged in	1. Plug in jointer. See page 8.
2. Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped	2. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.
3. Cord damaged	3. Have cord replaced by an Authorized Delta Service Center or Service Station.
4. Overload relay not set	4. Push overload reset button.

TROUBLE!! OVERLOAD KICKS OUT FREQUENTLY

WHAT'S WRONG?	WHAT TO DO . . .
1. Extension cord too light or too long	1. Replace with adequate size cord. See page 8.
2. Feeding stock too fast	2. Feed stock more slowly
3. Low house current	3. Contact your electric company

TROUBLE!! JOINTER MAKES UNSATISFACTORY CUTS

WHAT'S WRONG?	WHAT TO DO . . .
1. Dull knives	1. Sharpen or replace knives. See pages 11 and 13.
2. Damaged knives	2. Replace knives. See page 13.
3. Gum and pitch on knives	3. Clean knives with turpentine and steel wool.
4. Knives set too high or low	4. Reset knives. See page 11.
5. Making too deep a cut	5. Take a lighter cut. See page 8.
6. Cutting against the grain	6. Feed stock with the grain. See page 12.
7. Feeding stock too fast	7. Feed stock more slowly

TROUBLE!! MACHINE VIBRATES EXCESSIVELY

WHAT'S WRONG?	WHAT TO DO . . .
1. Jointer not mounted securely to stand or workbench	1. Tighten all mounting hardware.
2. Stand or bench on uneven floor	2. Reposition on flat level surface. Fasten to floor if necessary. See page 6.
3. Bad V-belt	3. Replace belt. See page 6
4. V-belt not tensioned correctly	4. Adjust belt tension at motor mounting hinge bracket. See page 4.
5. Bent Pulley	5. Replace pulley. See pages 5 and 6.
6. Improper motor mounting	6. Check and adjust motor mounting. See pages 4 and 5.

TROUBLE!! DOES NOT CUT SQUARE EDGE

WHAT'S WRONG?	WHAT TO DO . . .
1. Positive stops not adjusted accurately.	1. Adjust positive stops. See page 9.

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16259 Stagg Street
Phone: (818)989-1242

HOTLINE
(800) 233-PART
(In California (800) 235-PART)

Memphis, TN 38118
4290 Raines Road
Phone: (901)363-8800

HOTLINE
(800) 223-PART
(In Tennessee (800) 238-PART)

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Anchorage 99501
Aero Services Co.
201 Post Road
907-272-5232

Anchorage 99503
Alaska Tool & Equip. Service
3207 Arctic Boulevard
907-277-8685

Fairbanks 99706
Fairbanks Aero Services, Inc.
Box 60590
907-479-6666

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Phoenix 85014
Glenn's Tool Service
4036 North 13th Way
602-264-6203

Tucson 85719
Electric Motor Company
1028 Broadway
602-622-8877

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Little Rock 72202
Electric Tool Service
1419 West 10th Street
501-374-8180

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Best Impact Service
354 Walter Way
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Senn Electric Co.
1801 Fairfield Street
707-443-0416

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R&R Machinery & Electric, Inc.
1919 E. Home Ave.
209-233-1213

Modesto 95351
Stanislaus Electric Mtr. Wrks.
504 River Road
209-523-8269

Redding 96001
Electric Tool and Motor
2710 Reservoir Lane
916-243-7455

Sacramento 95814
Construction Indust. Serv. Co
1011 C Street
916-444-2525

Santa Rosa 95401
Acme Electric Tool Repair
742 Wilson Street
707-546-5862

Truckee 95734
Ponderosa Saw Shop
43 Pineneedle Way
916-587-2254

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New Haven Elec. Mach. Co.
190 Fulton Terrace
203-469-1323

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Ft. Lauderdale 33334
Master Repair Inc.
1031 NE 43rd Place
305-566-5833

Pensacola 32581
Electric Mtr. Svc. Inc.
3810 Hopkins St.
904-433-5492

GEORGIA

Savannah 31402
White Hardware
Congress & Whitaker
912-233-5777

HAWAII

Hilo 96720
Hawaii Planing Mill Ltd.
380 Kanoelehua Avenue
808-935-0875

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Slim's Power Tools, Inc.
1626 Republican Street
808-841-0902

Honolulu 96817
John Grinnon Co., Inc.
345 N. Nimitz Hwy.
808-538-7333

Kahului 96732
Maui Power Tool Service
251 H2 Lalo Street
808-877-3440

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Idaho Falls 83401
Rossiters Electric Motor
1501 South Capital Avenue
208-529-3665

Lewiston 83501
Wade Tool Service
513 Thain
208-746-2421

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Electric Motor Repair Co.
1106 East Bell
309-827-4691

INDIANA

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Thunander Corporation
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219-295-4131

Goshen 46526
C&L Electric Motor Repair
1405 Chicago Avenue
219-533-2643

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Industrial Engr. Equipment Co.
1958 River Street
319-323-9721

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Puckett Electric Tools Inc.
1011 Keo Way
515-244-4189

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911 Maple
316-264-2344

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Portland 04104
M and W Electric
38 Portland Street
207-772-2057

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Saw Center
472 Main Street
413-734-2045

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Flannigan Electric Co. Inc.
328 Oakdale Street
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MONTANA

Billings 59101
Allen's Electric Tool Repair
431 St. John's
406-248-3865

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Mosch Electric Co.
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Missoula 59806
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1919 Harve
406-549-4115

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402-341-2264

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3229 Industrial Road
702-734-9161

Reno 89504
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702-329-0633

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Keene 03431
G&R Electric Mtr. Repair
453 Winchester Street
603-352-3422

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Jersey City 07304
Rudolf Bass Inc.
45 Halladay Street
201-433-3800

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque 87108
J-M Tool Repair Co.
116 Tennessee NE
505-255-2304

Albuquerque 87107
Telco Electric Inc.
2906 Fourth Street NW
505-345-2426

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104 Smith Avenue
914-331-0004

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212-226-4000

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716-546-7485

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Barrett Elec. Service Inc.
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518-374-4416

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416 Commerce Road
607-729-5278

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Fargo 58107
Acme Electric Motor, Inc.
Box 2048
701-235-8060

Grand Forks 58201
Acme Electric Motor, Inc.
1705 13th Avenue North
701-746-6481

Bismarck 58501
Acme Electric Motor, Inc.
1009 Basin Avenue
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216-455-3529

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419-473-0962

Youngstown 44512
Moff Master Power Tools
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216-783-2130

OREGON

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515 Wilson Street
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Ken's Saw Shop
1838 Delta Waters Road
503-779-1490

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503-770-5541

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215-432-9923

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116 North 3rd Street
215-925-6139

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803-722-8851

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803-577-5670

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Mann Electric Repair Co.
3600 Main Street
803-252-7777

Greenville 29602
Poe Corporation
P.O. Box 168
803-271-9000

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605-336-3727

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Nashville 37210
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947 4th Avenue South
615-254-0820

Nashville 37203
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