

10" Contractor's Saw

(Model 36-444, 36-445)



Shown with Model 36-448
UniRip™ Fence System

PART NO. 422-19-651-0048 - 10-18-02
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For Parts, Service, Warranty or other Assistance,

please call 1-800-223-7278 (In Canada call 1-800-463-3582).

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

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

This machine was designed for certain applications only. Delta Machinery strongly recommends that this machine not be modified and/or used for any application other than that for which it was designed. If you have any questions relative to a particular application, **DO NOT** use the machine until you have first contacted Delta to determine if it can or should be performed on the product.

Technical Service Manager

Delta Machinery

4825 Highway 45 North

Jackson, TN 38305

(IN CANADA: 505 SOUTHGATE DRIVE, GUELPH, ONTARIO N1H 6M7)



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

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

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

3. **ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.** Wear safety glasses. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are not safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. These safety glasses must conform to ANSI Z87.1 requirements. **NOTE:** Approved glasses have Z87 printed or stamped on them.

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 footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

12. **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.

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

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

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

16. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** The use of accessories and attachments not recommended by Delta may cause hazards or risk of injury to persons.

17. **REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in power cord. In the event of a power failure, move switch to the "OFF" position.

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

19. **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.


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

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

22. **STAY ALERT, WATCH WHAT YOU ARE DOING, AND USE COMMON SENSE WHEN OPERATING A POWER TOOL. DO NOT USE TOOL WHILE TIRED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, ALCOHOL, OR MEDICATION.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

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

24. **THE DUST GENERATED** by certain woods and wood products can be injurious to your health. Always operate machinery in well ventilated areas and provide for proper dust removal. Use wood dust collection systems whenever possible.

25.  **WARNING: SOME DUST CREATED BY POWER SANDING, SAWING, GRINDING, DRILLING, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES** contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead-based paints,
 - crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
 - arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.
- Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

Refer to them often and use them to instruct others.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR TABLE SAWS



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

1. **DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE** until it is **assembled** and **installed** according to the instructions.
2. **OBTAIN ADVICE FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR, instructor, or another qualified person** if you are not familiar with the operation of this machine.
3. **FOLLOW ALL WIRING CODES** and recommended electrical connections.
4. **USE THE GUARDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.** Check to see that they are in place, secured, and working correctly.
5. **AVOID KICKBACK by:**
 - A. keeping blade sharp and free of rust and pitch.
 - B. keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
 - C. using saw blade guard and spreader for every possible operation, including all through sawing.
 - D. pushing the workpiece past the saw blade prior to release.
 - E. never ripping a workpiece that is twisted or warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
 - F. using featherboards when the anti-kickback device cannot be used.
 - G. never sawing a large workpiece that cannot be controlled.
 - H. never using the fence as a guide when crosscutting.
 - I. never sawing a workpiece with loose knots or other flaws.
6. **ALWAYS USE GUARDS, SPLITTER, AND ANTI-KICKBACK FINGERS** except when otherwise directed in the manual.
7. **REMOVE CUT-OFF PIECES AND SCRAPS** from the table before starting the saw. The vibration of the machine may cause them to move into the saw blade and be thrown out. After cutting, turn the machine off. When the blade has **come to a complete stop, remove all debris.**
8. **NEVER START THE MACHINE** with the workpiece against the blade.
9. **HOLD THE WORKPIECE FIRMLY** against the miter gauge or fence.
10. **NEVER** run the workpiece between the fence and a moulding cutterhead.
11. **NEVER** perform “free-hand” operations. Use either the fence or miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece.
12. **USE PUSH STICK(S)** for ripping a narrow workpiece.
13. **AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS AND HAND POSITIONS** where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the blade.
14. **KEEP ARMS, HANDS, AND FINGERS** away from the blade.
15. **NEVER** have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.
16. **NEVER REACH AROUND** or over the saw blade.
17. **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the machine “OFF”.
18. **PROPERLY SUPPORT LONG OR WIDE** workpieces.
19. **NEVER PERFORM LAYOUT, assembly or set-up work** on the table/work area when the machine is running.
20. **TURN THE MACHINE “OFF” AND DISCONNECT THE MACHINE** from the power source before installing or removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups, or when making repairs.
21. **TURN THE MACHINE “OFF”**, disconnect the machine from the power source, and clean the table/work area before leaving the machine. **LOCK THE SWITCH IN THE “OFF” POSITION** to prevent unauthorized use.
22. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of this tool is available from the Power Tool Institute, 1300 Summer Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2851. Information is also available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201. Please refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI 01.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machines and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
Refer to them often
and use them to instruct others.

POWER CONNECTIONS

A separate electrical circuit should be used for your tools. This circuit should not be less than #12 wire and should be protected with a 15 Amp time lag fuse. If an extension cord is used, use only 3-wire extension cords which have 3-prong grounding type plugs and matching receptacle which will accept the tool's plug. 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 indicated on the tool. All line connections should make good contact. Running on low voltage will damage the motor.

 **WARNING: DO NOT EXPOSE THE TOOL TO RAIN OR OPERATE THE TOOL IN DAMP LOCATIONS.**

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

 **WARNING: THIS TOOL MUST BE GROUNDED WHILE IN USE TO PROTECT THE OPERATOR FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.**

1. All grounded, cord-connected tools:

In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

Do not modify the plug provided - if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded.

Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding type plugs and matching 3-conductor receptacles that accept the tool's plug, as shown in Fig. A.

Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

2. Grounded, cord-connected tools intended for use on a supply circuit having a nominal rating less than 150 volts:

If the tool is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in Fig. A, the tool will have a grounding plug that looks like the plug illustrated in Fig. A.

A.

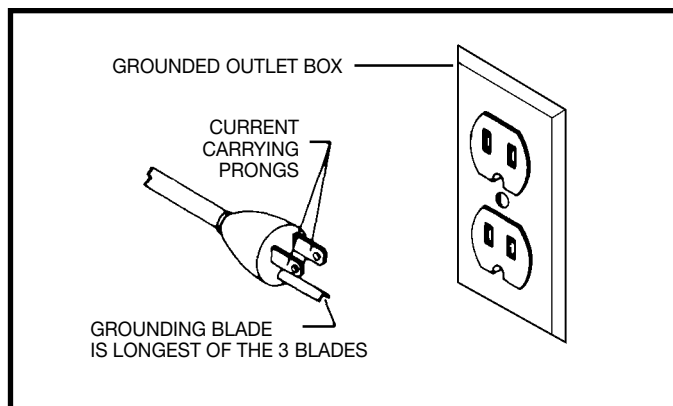



Fig. A

A temporary adapter, which looks like the adapter illustrated in Fig. B, may be used to connect this plug to a matching 2-conductor receptacle as shown in Fig. B if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. The green-colored rigid ear, lug, and the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box. Whenever the adapter is used, it must be held in place with a metal screw.

NOTE: In Canada, the use of a temporary adapter is not permitted by the Canadian Electric Code.

3. Grounded, cord-connected tools intended for use on a supply circuit having a nominal rating between 150 - 250 volts, inclusive:

If the tool is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in Fig. C, the tool will have a grounding plug that looks like the plug illustrated in Fig. C. Make sure the tool is connected to an outlet having the same configuration as the plug. No adapter is available or should be used with this tool. If the tool must be re-connected for use on a different type of electric circuit, the re-connection should be made by qualified service personnel; and after re-connection, the tool should comply with all local codes and ordinances.

 **WARNING: IN ALL CASES, MAKE CERTAIN THE RECEPTACLE IN QUESTION IS PROPERLY GROUNDED. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE HAVE A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN CHECK THE RECEPTACLE.**

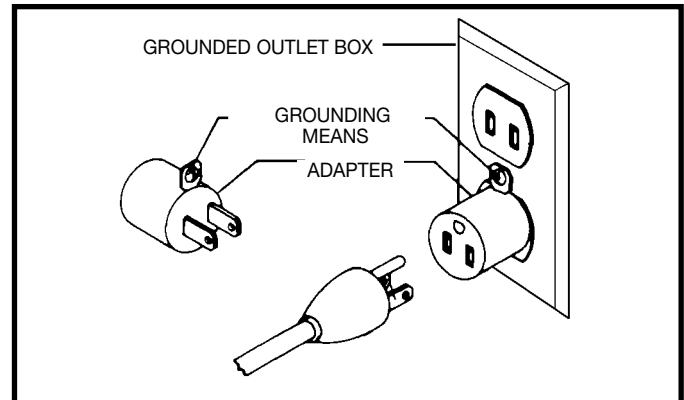


Fig. B

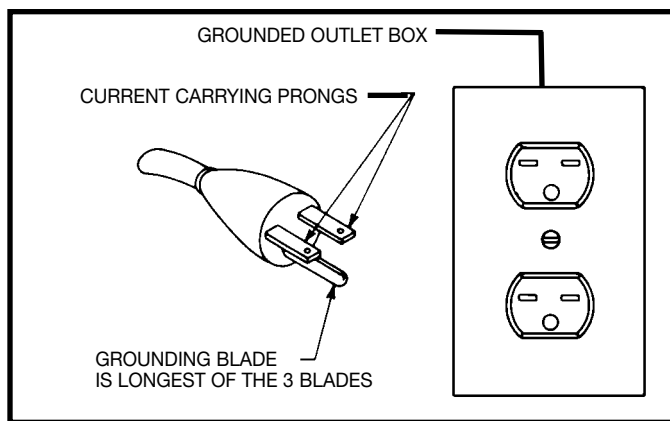


Fig. C

EXTENSION CORDS

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

MINIMUM GAUGE EXTENSION CORD			
RECOMMENDED SIZES FOR USE WITH STATIONARY ELECTRIC TOOLS			
Ampere Rating	Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet	Gauge of Extension Cord
0-6	120	up to 25	18 AWG
0-6	120	25-50	16 AWG
0-6	120	50-100	16 AWG
0-6	120	100-150	14 AWG
6-10	120	up to 25	18 AWG
6-10	120	25-50	16 AWG
6-10	120	50-100	14 AWG
6-10	120	100-150	12 AWG
10-12	120	up to 25	16 AWG
10-12	120	25-50	16 AWG
10-12	120	50-100	14 AWG
10-12	120	100-150	12 AWG
12-16	120	up to 25	14 AWG
12-16	120	25-50	12 AWG
12-16	120	GREATER THAN 50 FEET NOT RECOMMENDED	

Fig. D

MINIMUM GAUGE EXTENSION CORD			
RECOMMENDED SIZES FOR USE WITH STATIONARY ELECTRIC TOOLS			
Ampere Rating	Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet	Gauge of Extension Cord
0-6	240	up to 50	18 AWG
0-6	240	50-100	16 AWG
0-6	240	100-200	16 AWG
0-6	240	200-300	14 AWG
6-10	240	up to 50	18 AWG
6-10	240	50-100	16 AWG
6-10	240	100-200	14 AWG
6-10	240	200-300	12 AWG
10-12	240	up to 50	16 AWG
10-12	240	50-100	16 AWG
10-12	240	100-200	14 AWG
10-12	240	200-300	12 AWG
12-16	240	up to 50	14 AWG
12-16	240	50-100	12 AWG
12-16	240	GREATER THAN 100 FEET NOT RECOMMENDED	

Fig. D

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

FOREWORD

Delta Model 36-444/445 is a 10" Contractor's Saw™ designed to give high quality performance with maximum depth of cut 3-1/8" (79mm) at 90° and 2-1/8" (54mm) at 45° for clean cutting of standard stock sizes. Delta Model 36-444/445 includes; basic machine, sturdy steel stand, integral dust chute, UniRip™ T-Square™ -style fence system on Model 36-444 or Unifence™ Fence System on Model 36-445, patented Auto-Set™ T-Slot miter gage, heavy duty motor, on/off paddle switch, cast iron table, table extension wings, see-thru blade guard with splitter and anti-kickback attachment, convenient up-front blade raising and tilting controls and 10" blade.

UNPACKING AND CLEANING

Carefully unpack the machine and all loose items from the shipping container(s). Remove the protective coating from the machined surfaces of the saw. 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 the unpainted surfaces with a good quality household floor paste wax. Fig. 2, illustrates the components of the table saw. Fig. 3, illustrates the components of the saw stand. **NOTE:** The fence system components will be illustrated in the particular instruction manual for that product.

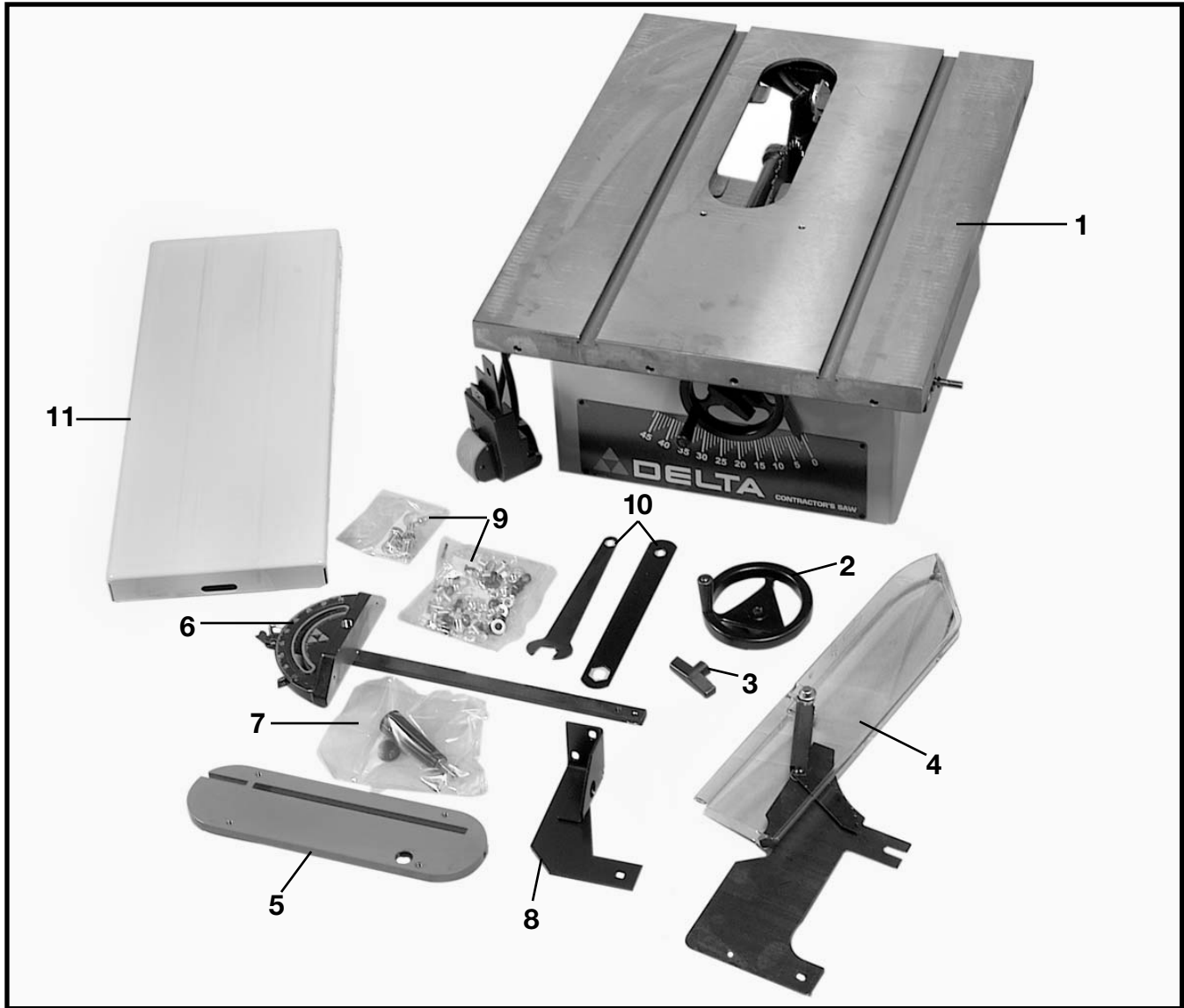


Fig. 2

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Contractor's Saw | 7. Miter Gage Handle Hardware: |
| 2. Blade Tilting Handwheel | 8. Splitter Mounting Bracket |
| 3. Handwheel Lock Knob | 9. Hardware (2) |
| 4. Blade Guard and Splitter Assembly | 10. Arbor Wrenches (2) |
| 5. Table Insert | 11. Extension Wing |
| 6. Miter Gage | |

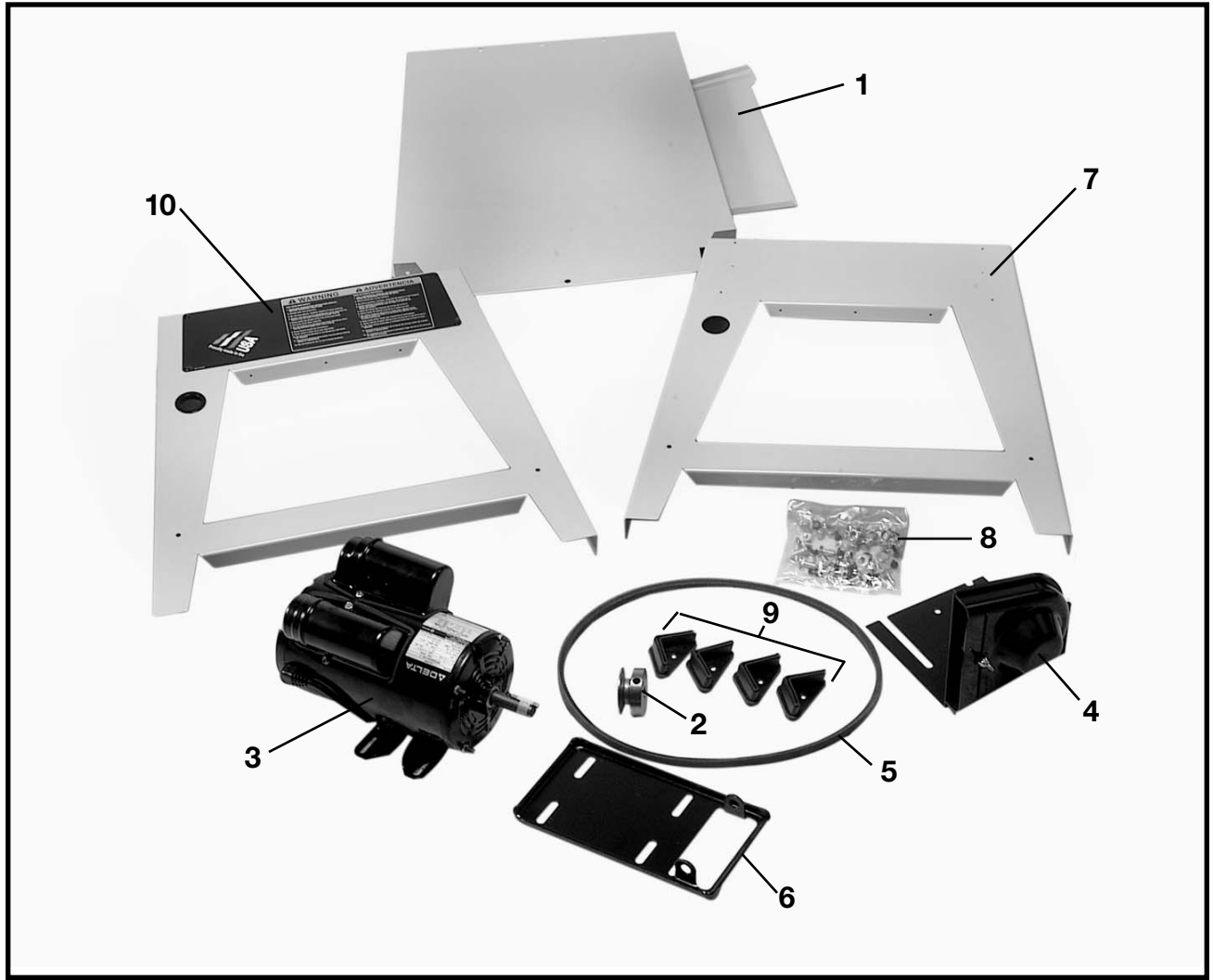


Fig. 3

- 1. Combination Dust Chute/
Support Panel
- 2. Motor Pulley
- 3. Motor
- 4. Pulley Guard
- 5. Drive Belt

- 6. Motor Mounting Plate
- 7. Rear Leg Panel
- 8. Hardware
- 9. Rubber Feet (4)
- 10. Front Leg Panel

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ WARNING: MAKE SURE THE SAW IS SECURELY ATTACHED TO THE STAND BEFORE PERFORMING ANY CUTTING OPERATIONS. DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE UNTIL YOU READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ENTIRE INSTRUCTION MANUAL.

ASSEMBLING SAW STAND

1. Assemble the dust chute and support panel (A) Fig. 5, to the inside of the front stand panel (B) with three #10 x 1/2" sheet metal screws (C).
2. Insert four #10-32 x 1/2" screws (D) Fig. 6 through support panel and dust chute. Install four #10-32 hex nuts (E) Fig. 6. **NOTE:** The front stand panel will have the saw identity labels facing you. Do not completely tighten the stand hardware at this time. Also, make certain the dust chute/support panel (A) Fig. 6, is located under the lip of front stand panel (B).
3. Assemble the other end of dust chute and support panel (A) Fig. 7, to rear stand panel (F) as shown with four #10-32 x 1/2" screws and #10-32 hex nuts, which are shown at (C). **NOTE:** Do not completely tighten stand hardware at this time.

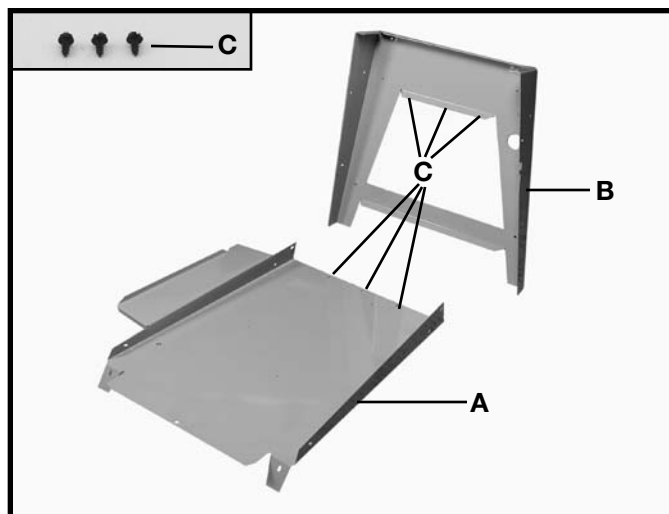


Fig. 5

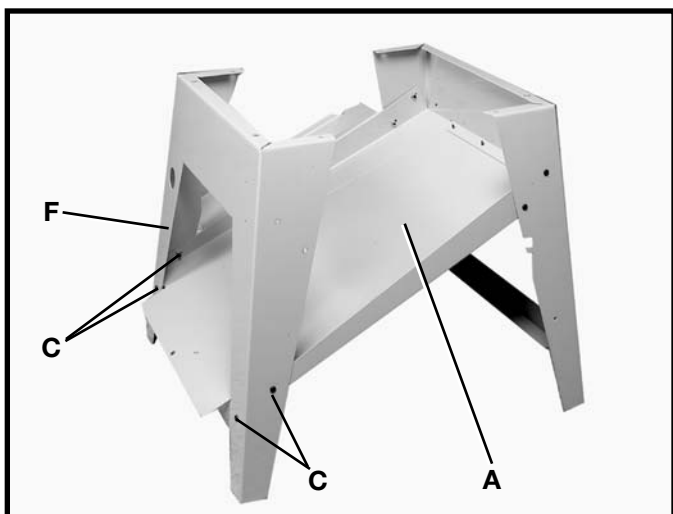


Fig. 7

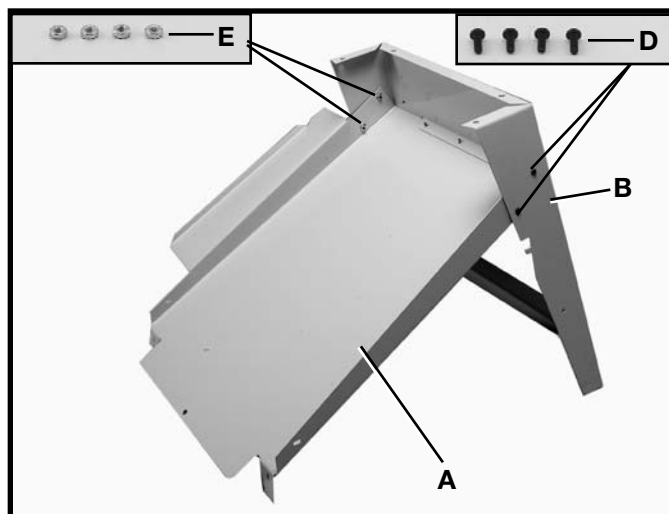


Fig. 6

ASSEMBLING SAW TO STAND

1. Turn saw table face down. Place stand (B) Fig. 8, onto saw (A). Align eight holes in the stand (B) with mounting holes in the saw (A) and fasten with eight 5/16"-18 screws, flat washers, lockwashers, and hex nuts one of which is shown at (C) Fig. 8. Assemble flat washers onto screws, place screws through holes, assemble lockwashers then hex nuts finger tight. Do not completely tighten hardware at this time.
2. Install four rubber feet (D) Fig. 8, on the end of each stand leg (B).
3. Turn saw table face up.

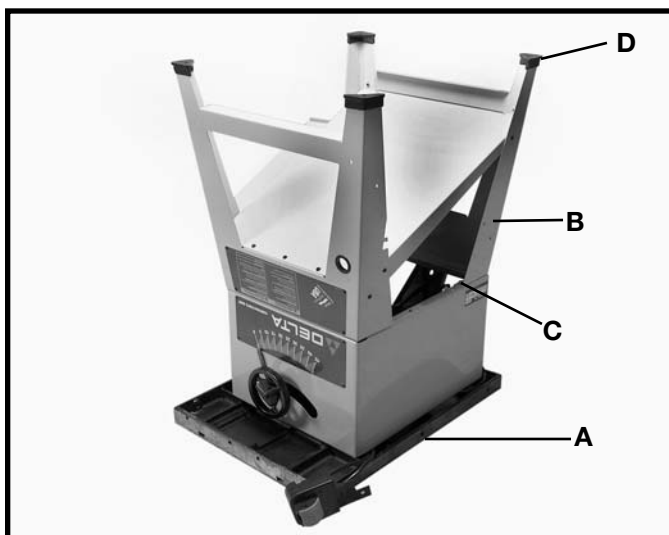


Fig. 8

4. Push down on the top of the saw (E) Fig. 9 until the stand legs (F) are positioned firmly on the floor surface. Securely tighten all saw and stand mounting hardware. Note that panel (G) is not only a support for a stand, but also serves as a dust chute.

5. Fig. 9, illustrates the saw assembled to the stand.

NOTE: If it becomes necessary to move the saw to another location, additional adjustments may be required.



Fig. 9

ASSEMBLING BLADE TILTING HANDWHEEL

1. Assemble blade tilting handwheel (A) Fig. 10, to shaft (B). Make certain slot (C) in handwheel is engaged with roll pin (D) on the shaft.

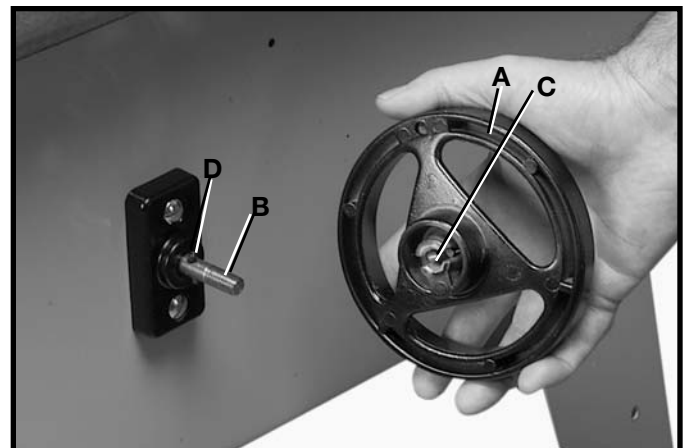


Fig. 10

2. Thread locking lever (E) Fig. 11, into end of shaft (B).

3. Fig. 11, illustrates the blade tilting handwheel (A) and locking lever (E) assembled to the saw.

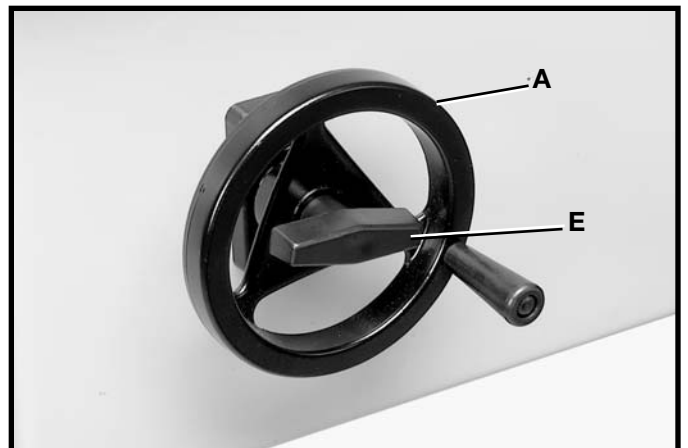


Fig. 11

MOTOR

The motor supplied with your saw is a 1-1/2 H.P. at 115 volts or 2 H.P. at 230 volts, Ball Bearing, Capacitor Start/Capacitor Run, motor. This motor has been specially selected to best power your machine and the relative safety of the machine is enhanced by its use. We, therefore, strongly suggest that only this motor be used, as the use of other motors may be detrimental to the performance and safety of the saw.

ASSEMBLING MOTOR TO MOTOR MOUNTING PLATE

⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. Assemble the motor (A) to the motor mounting plate (B) as shown in Fig. 12, using four 5/16" carriage bolts, flat washers, star washers, and hex nuts (C). Assemble bolts through holes, assemble flat washers, star washers and hex nuts.

NOTE: Do not completely tighten hardware at this time.

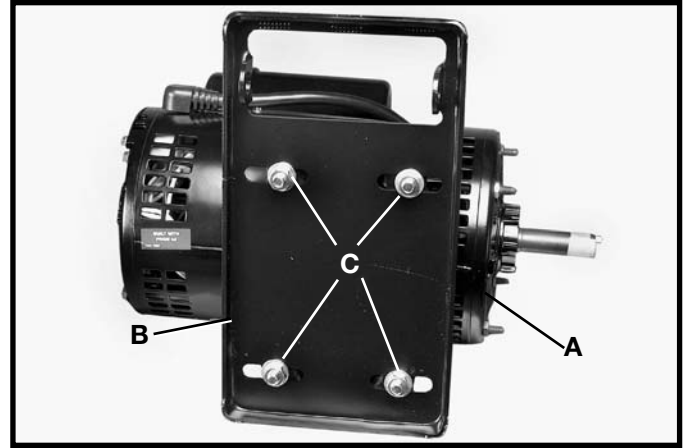


Fig. 12

ASSEMBLING MOTOR AND MOTOR MOUNTING PLATE TO SAW

⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. Position motor and motor mounting plate (A) Fig. 13, below bracket (B) to allow bracket arm to slide through large opening in motor mounting plate (A).

2. Depress one plunger (C) Fig. 14 and connect one side of motor mounting plate (A) to bracket (B). Then depress other plunger (C) and rotate motor mounting plate (A) until both plungers are engaged in holes (D) Fig. 13.

3. Fig. 15, illustrates the motor and motor mounting plate assembled to the rear of the saw.

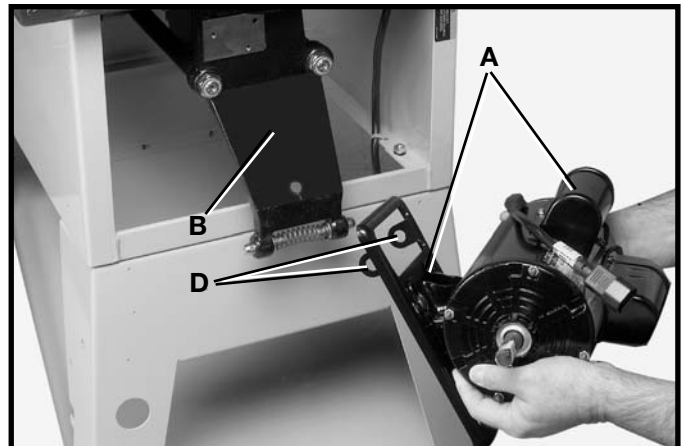


Fig. 13

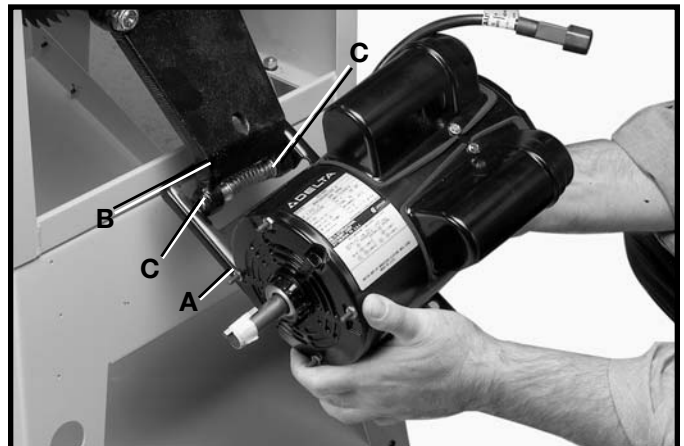


Fig. 14

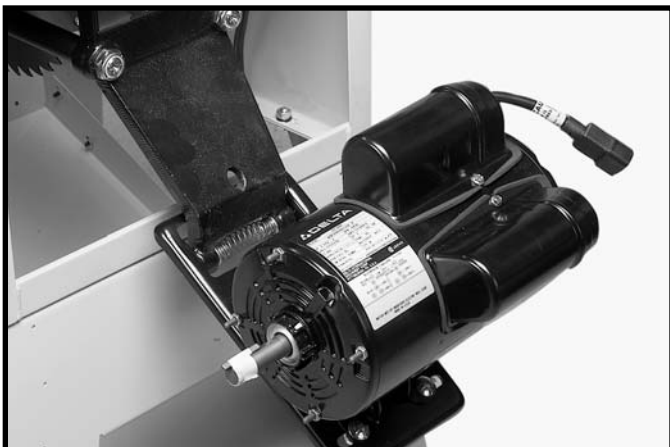


Fig. 15

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

⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. Remove the motor shaft key that is taped to the motor.
2. Insert the key (A) Fig. 16, in the keyway on the motor shaft. Assemble the motor pulley (B) on the motor shaft as shown, with the hub of the pulley out. Loosely tighten set screw (C) against key (A) in motor shaft.
3. Remove wing nut and external tooth lockwasher (D) Fig. 17, and outer cover (E) from belt and pulley guard (G).

4. Slide the belt and pulley guard bracket (G) Fig. 18, between the motor base plate (M) and motor mounting plate(L), as shown. Do not completely tighten the four hex nuts that fasten the motor to the motor mounting plate at this time.

5. Position belt and pulley guard bracket (G) Fig. 19, so the motor pulley (B) is centered and through the hole in the belt and pulley guard bracket, as shown.

6. Using a straight edge (A) Fig. 19 align the motor pulley (B) with the arbor pulley(C). Tighten the motor pulley set screw and the four hex nuts that fasten the motor to the motor mounting plate.

7. Lift up on the motor and assemble the drive belt (H) Fig. 20, to the arbor pulley and motor pulley (B). The weight of the motor will provide the correct belt tension.

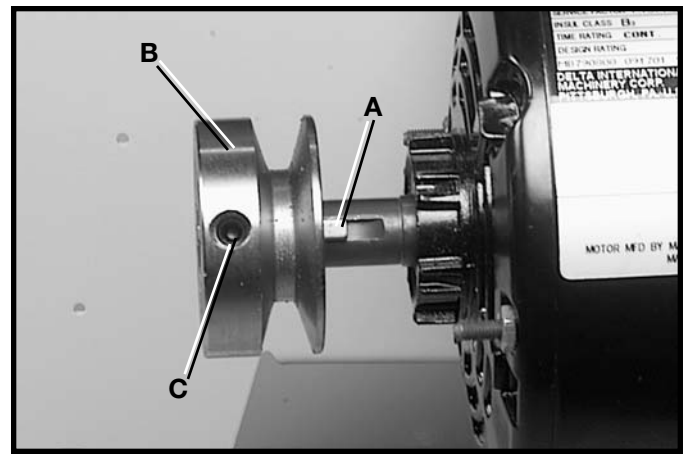


Fig. 16

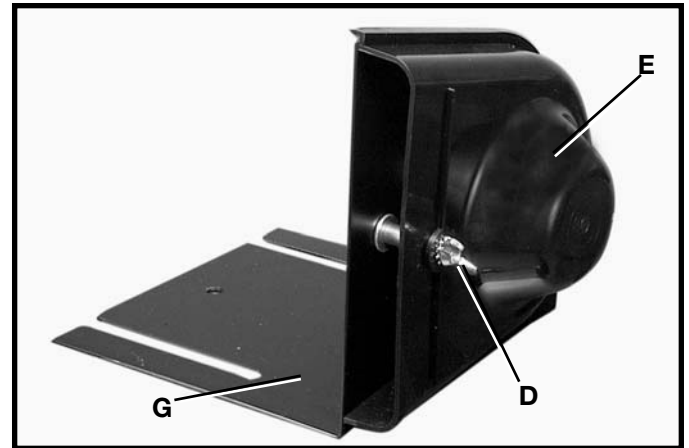


Fig. 17

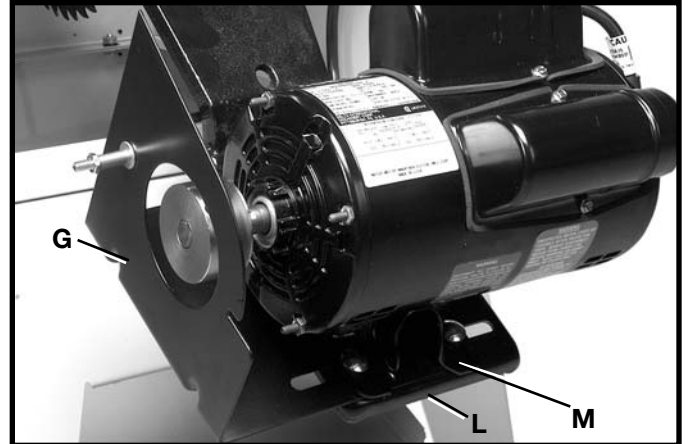


Fig. 18

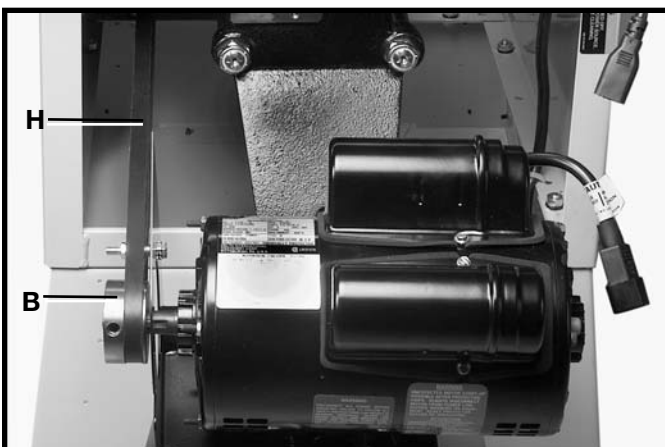


Fig. 20

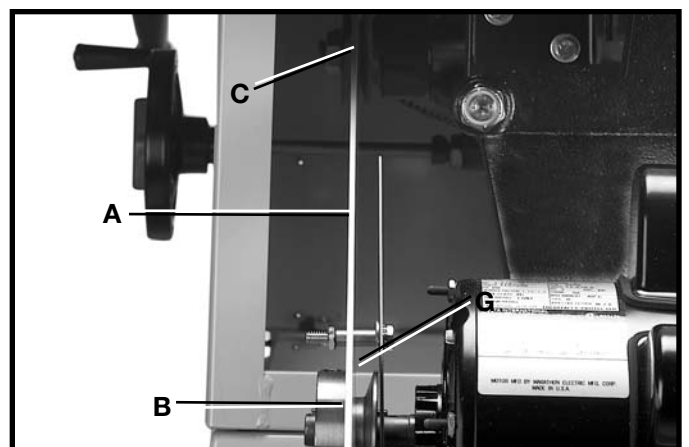


Fig. 19

⚠ WARNING: IMMEDIATELY AFTER ASSEMBLING THE BELT, RAISE THE SAW BLADE TO ITS MAXIMUM HEIGHT AND TILT THE SAW BLADE TO 45 DEGREES. CHECK TO SEE IF THE MOTOR END BELL (J) FIG. 21, IS BELOW THE TOP OF THE TABLE SURFACE (K). IF THE MOTOR END BELL (J) IS ABOVE THE TOP OF THE TABLE SURFACE, THE MOTOR MUST BE MOVED TO THE LEFT UNTIL YOU ARE CERTAIN THE END BELL (J) OF THE MOTOR IS BELOW THE TOP OF THE TABLE SURFACE. THEN RE-ALIGN THE MOTOR PULLEY TO THE ARBOR PULLEY.

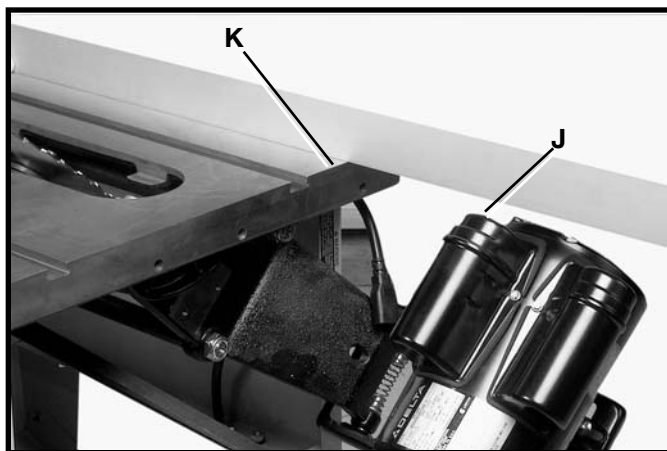


Fig. 21

8. Assemble the outer cover (E) Fig. 22, of the belt and pulley guard assembly, which was removed in **STEP 3**, and fasten with external tooth lockwasher and wing nut (D). **IMPORTANT:** Make certain the outer cover does not interfere with the drive belt and the motor pulley.



Fig. 22

CONNECTING MOTOR CORD TO SWITCH ASSEMBLY

⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. Insert the pronged motor plug (A) Fig. 23, into the female receptacle (B) of switch-to-motor cord (C).
2. The motor cord connected to the switch assembly is shown at (A) Fig. 24.

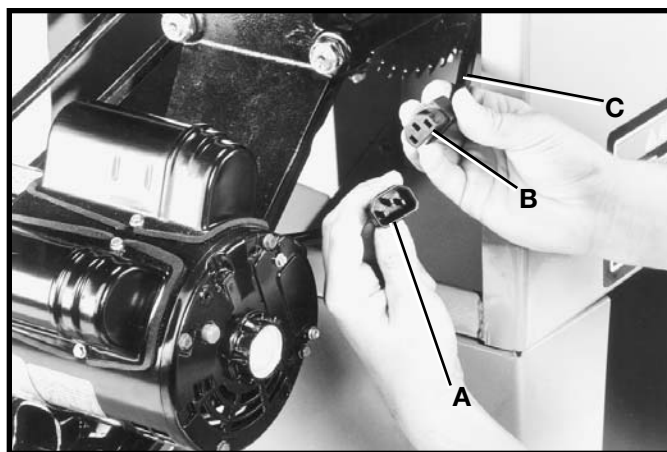


Fig. 23

OVERLOAD PROTECTION

The motor for use with your saw is equipped with a reset overload relay button (B) Fig. 24. If the motor shuts off or fails to start due to overloading (cutting stock too fast, using a dull blade, using the saw beyond its capacity, etc.), or low voltage, move the switch to the "OFF" position, let the motor cool three to five minutes and push the reset button (B), which will reset the overload device. The motor can then be turned on again in the usual manner.

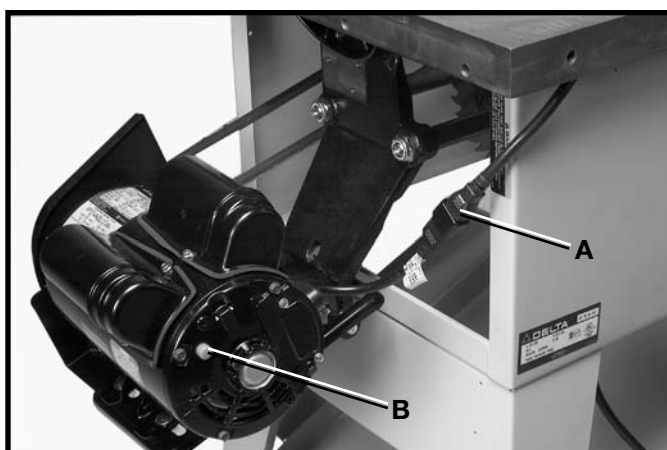


Fig. 24

REPOSITIONING MOTOR FOR STORAGE

When the saw is not in use, the motor can be repositioned so it hangs straight down at the rear, enabling you to move the saw closer to the wall. This can be accomplished by removing the belt from the arbor pulley and repositioning the motor and motor mounting plate, as shown in Fig. 25.

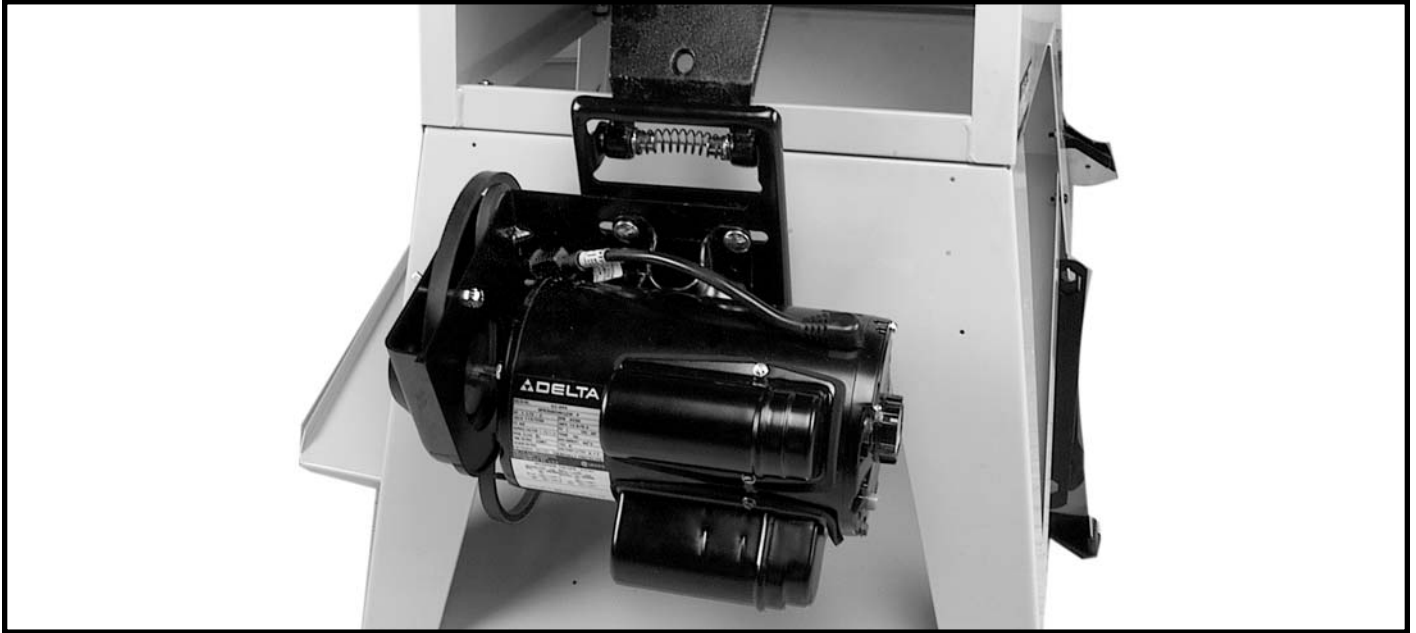


Fig. 25

ASSEMBLING BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY

⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. Fasten the rear splitter mounting bracket (A) Fig. 26, to the rear trunnion using the two 1/4-20 x 3/4"- hex head screws (B) and flat washers. Do not completely tighten the two screws (B) at this time.
2. With two 7/8" wrenches supplied, remove the saw blade from the saw. Raise saw arbor to its highest position.
3. Remove screw and large washer (C) Fig. 27, from the inside splitter mounting bracket.

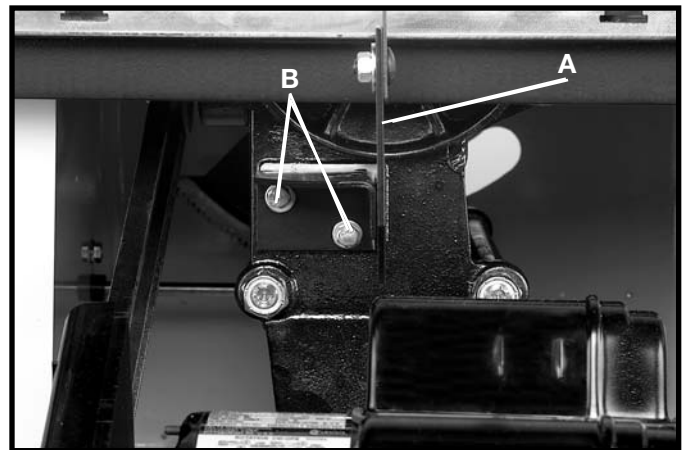


Fig. 26

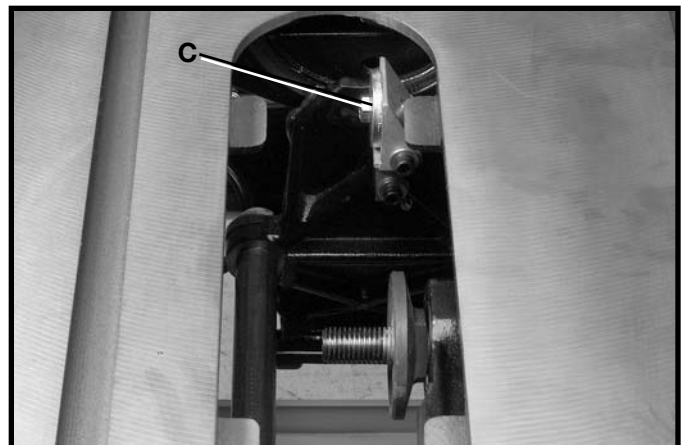


Fig. 27

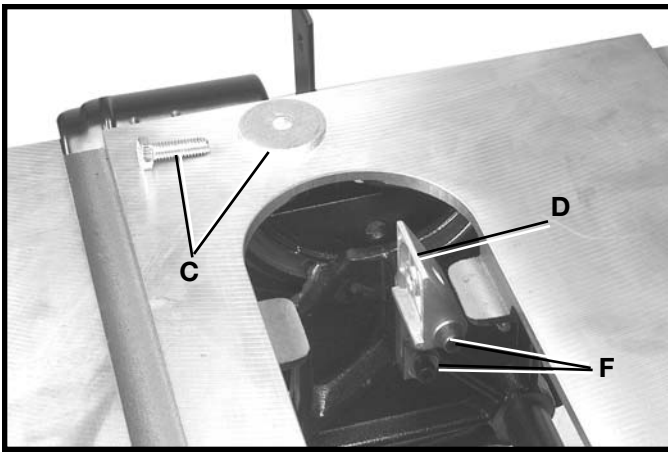


Fig. 29

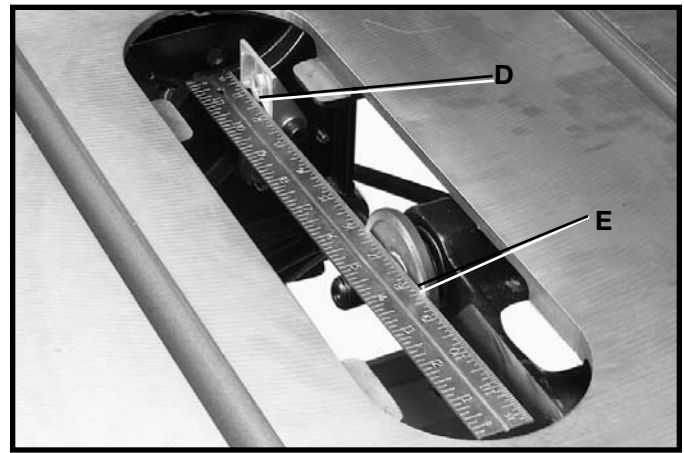


Fig. 28

4. Using a straight edge, check to see if the top and bottom of the inside splitter bracket (D) Fig. 28, is aligned with the inner arbor flange (E), as shown.

5. When alignment is necessary, loosen the two screws (F) Fig. 29, align bracket (D) with the arbor flange and tighten screws (F).

6. Loosely assemble large washer and screw (C) Fig. 29, to the inside splitter bracket. This screw and washer was removed in **STEP 3**.

7. Assemble the blade guard and splitter assembly (G) Fig. 30, between the large washer (C) and the splitter bracket and tighten screw (H) with wrench supplied.

8. Fasten the rear of the blade guard and splitter bracket assembly (G) Fig. 31, to the rear splitter mounting bracket using 5/16-18 x 5/8" carriage bolt (J), flat washer, and hex nut. Assemble carriage bolt through hole, add flat washer then hex nut and tighten. **IMPORTANT:** The splitter (G) Fig. 31, has a notch (L) cut in the top edge as shown. This feature will enable the blade guard to stay in the raised position to make blade changing easier. Raise the front of blade guard (M) Fig. 32, until the rear edge of the blade guard slips into notch (L) of splitter (G); the blade guard will stay in this position.

9. With the blade guard (L) Fig. 33, in the raised position, assemble the saw blade as shown at (K) on the saw arbor (M) and tighten arbor nut (N) with two 7/8" arbor wrenches supplied.

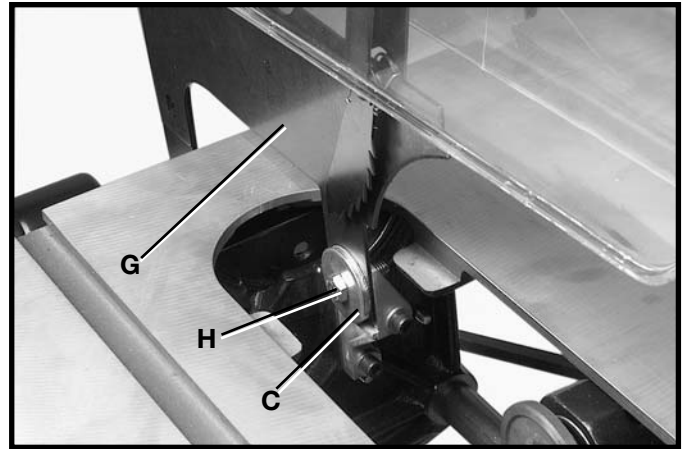


Fig. 30

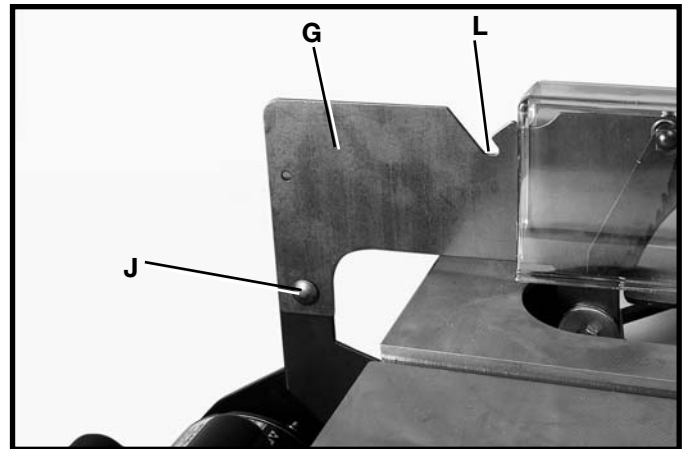


Fig. 31

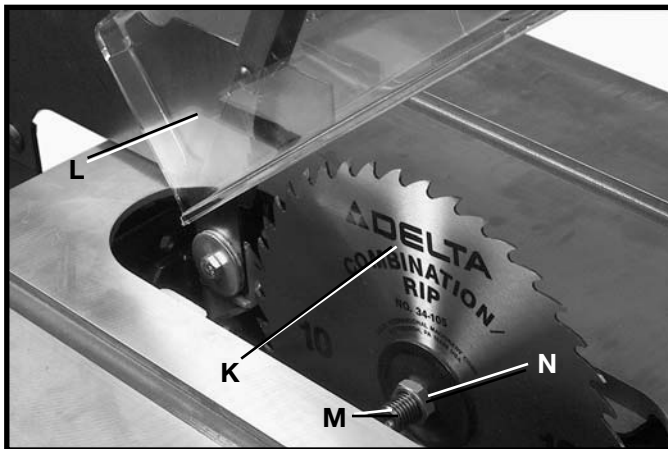


Fig. 33

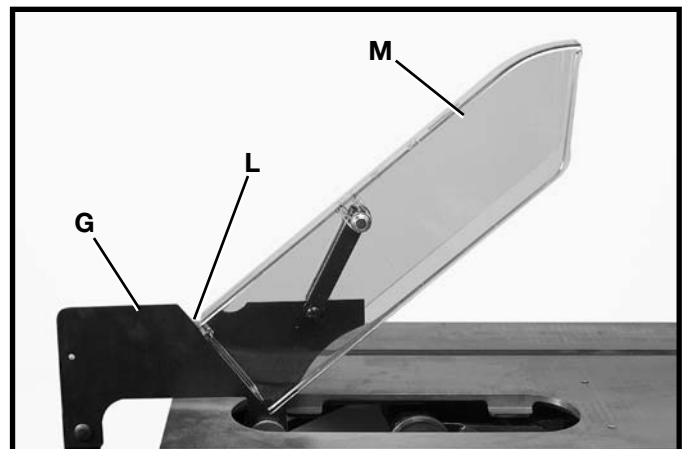


Fig. 32

10. Using a straight edge, check to see if the saw blade is aligned with the rear of the splitter (G), as shown in Figs. 34 and 35. If alignment is necessary, loosen the two splitter mounting screws located at (A), align splitter (G) with the saw blade, and tighten two screws (A).

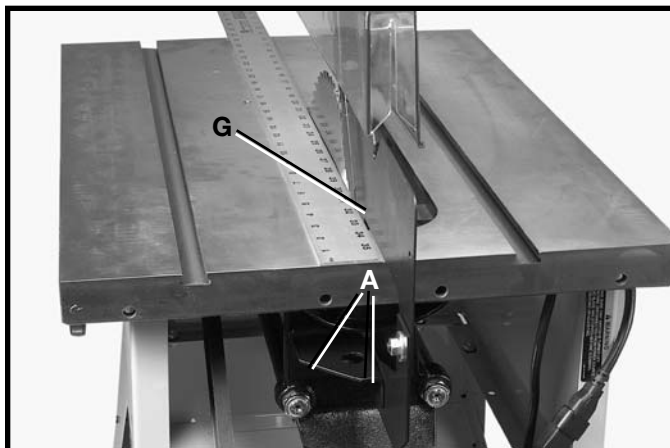


Fig. 35



Fig. 34

11. Lower saw blade and install table insert (P) Fig. 36, in the saw table as shown. **IMPORTANT:** When installing the table insert, always make certain to hold on to the blade guard (L). The insert will automatically release the holding action on the splitter and lower the blade guard when it is installed in the table opening.

NOTE: Table insert adjustment is described later in **ADJUSTING TABLE INSERT.**

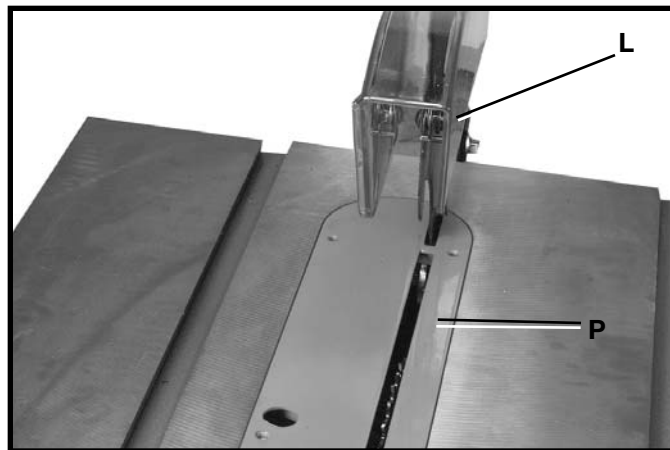


Fig. 36

ASSEMBLING EXTENSION WING

1. Assemble extension wing (A) Fig. 37, to the saw table using three 7/16-20 x 3/4" screws (B) and flat washers (C) only one of each is shown.

2. With a straight edge (D) Fig. 37, make certain the extension wing (A) is level with the saw table before tightening three screws (B).

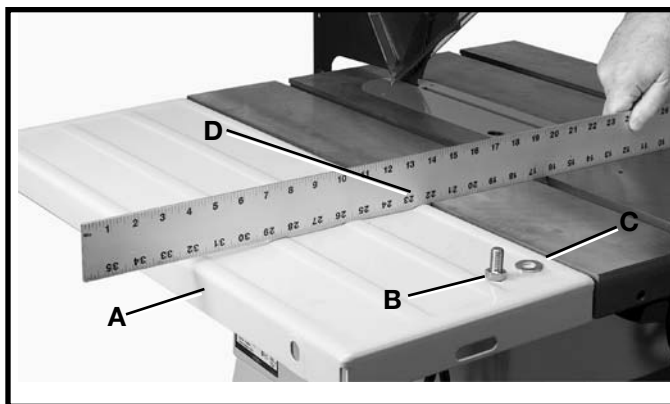


Fig. 37

ASSEMBLING SWITCH ASSEMBLY

1. Assemble switch bracket (A) Fig. 38, to the front of extension wing (B) and fasten with 3/8-16 x 1" long carriage head bolt, flat washer, and hex nut (C). **Note:** When installing the UniRip Fence, this bolt must be loosened.

NOTE: Model 36-445 with the Unifence is assembled the same way, but requires different hardware.

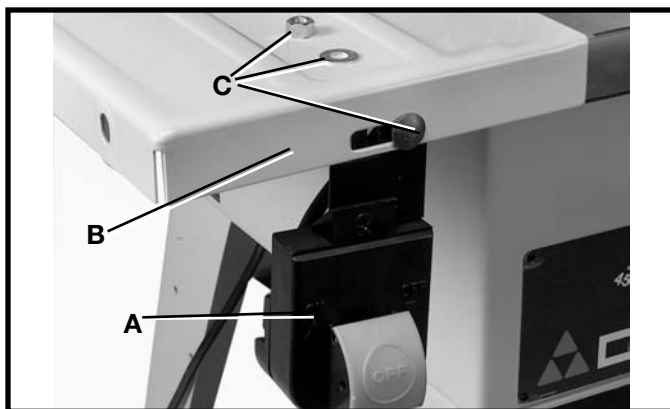


Fig. 38

FASTENING STAND TO SUPPORTING SURFACE

⚠ WARNING: IF DURING OPERATION THERE IS ANY TENDENCY FOR THE SAW TO TIP OVER, SLIDE OR WALK ON THE SUPPORTING SURFACE, THE SAW STAND SHOULD BE SECURED TO THE FLOOR SURFACE. THE RUBBER FEET OF THE STAND FEATURE HOLES WHICH ALLOW EASY MOUNTING WITHOUT REMOVING THE SAW FROM THE STAND.

OPERATING CONTROLS AND ADJUSTMENTS

STARTING AND STOPPING SAW

1. The on/off switch is located underneath the switch shield (A) Fig. 39. To turn the saw "ON," move switch trigger (B) to the up position.
2. To turn the saw "OFF," push down on switch shield (A) Fig. 40.

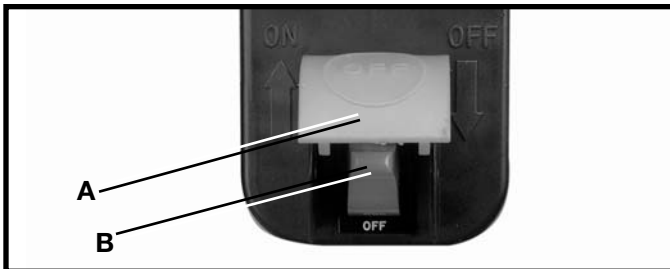


Fig. 39

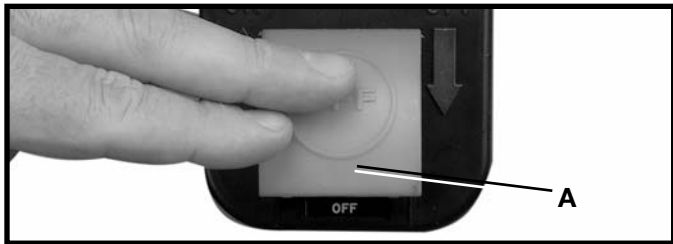


Fig. 40

LOCKING SWITCH IN THE "OFF" POSITION

IMPORTANT: When the machine is not in use, the switch should be locked in the "OFF" position to prevent unauthorized use, using a padlock (C) Fig. 41 with a 3/16" diameter shackle.



Fig. 41

RAISING AND LOWERING THE BLADE

To raise the saw blade, loosen lock knob (A) Fig. 42, and turn the blade raising handwheel (B) clockwise. When the blade is at the desired height, tighten lock knob (A).

To lower the blade, loosen lock knob (A) Fig. 42, and turn the handwheel (B) counterclockwise. When the blade is at the desired height, tighten lock knob (A). **NOTE:** One full turn of the handwheel will change blade height approximately 1/4".

TILTING THE BLADE

To tilt the saw blade for bevel cutting, loosen lock knob (C) Fig. 42, and turn the tilting handwheel (D). When the desired blade angle is obtained, tighten lock knob (C).



Fig. 42

ADJUSTING 90 DEGREE AND 45 DEGREE POSITIVE STOPS

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

⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. Raise the saw blade to its highest position.
2. Set the blade at 90 degrees to the table by turning the blade tilting handwheel counterclockwise as far as it will go.
3. Using a combination square (A) Fig. 43, check to see if the blade is at 90 degrees to the table surface as shown.
4. If the blade is not at 90 degrees to the table, loosen set screw (B) Fig. 43 with allen wrench (C), and turn the blade tilting handwheel until you are certain the blade is at 90 degrees to the table. Turn set screw (B) clockwise until it bottoms.
5. Adjust the pointer (D) Fig. 44, to point to the zero degree mark on the scale by loosening screw (E), adjusting pointer (D), and tightening screw (E).
6. Turn the blade tilting handwheel clockwise as far as it will go and using a combination square, check to see if the blade is at 45 degrees to the table.
7. If the blade is not at 45 degrees to the table, loosen set screw (F) Fig. 43, and turn blade tilting handwheel until you are certain the blade is 45 degrees to the table. Turn set screw (F) clockwise until it bottoms.

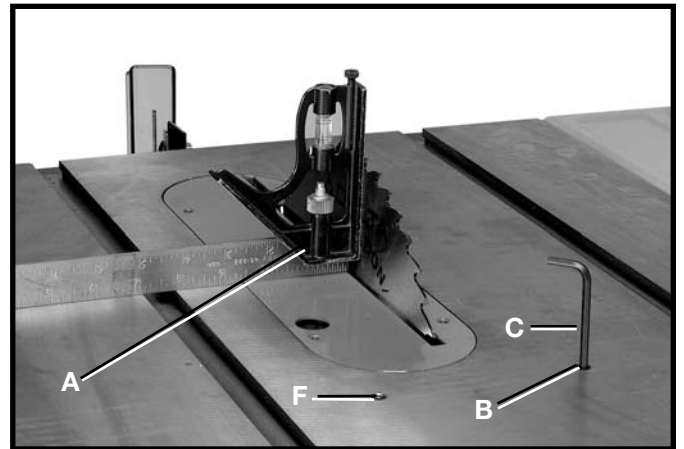


Fig. 43

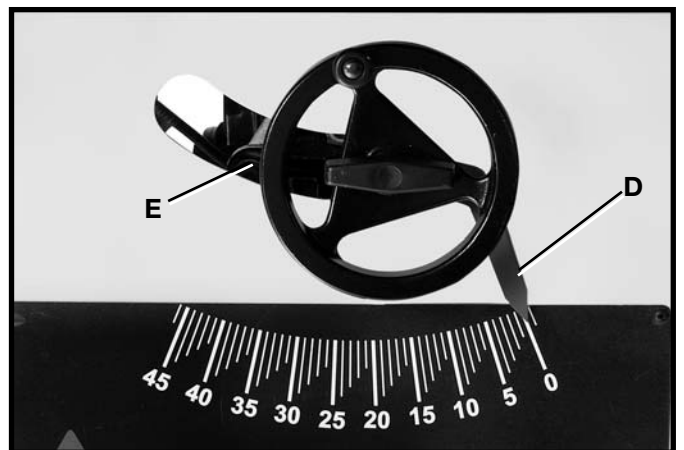


Fig. 44

BACKLASH ADJUSTMENTS FOR BLADE RAISING AND BLADE TILTING MECHANISMS

If any play is detected in the blade raising or blade tilting mechanisms, the following adjustments should be made.

⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. **NOTE:** The machine has been turned upside down and the blade removed for clarity and safety.
2. **Adjusting blade raising mechanism** - Loosen locknut (A) Fig. 45, and turn eccentric sleeve (B) until all play is removed in mechanism and tighten locknut (A).
3. **Adjusting blade tilting mechanism** - Loosen locknut (C) Fig. 45, and turn eccentric (D) until all play is removed in mechanism and tighten locknut (C).

RIP FENCE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

The rip fence can be used on either side of the saw blade. The most common location is on the right side and is guided by means of guide rails which are fastened to the front and rear of the table.

1. To move the rip fence, raise the lock handle (A) Fig. 46, as far as it will go and move the fence to the desired position on the table. When the lock handle (A) Fig. 46, is pushed down, clamping action on the rip fence (B) should be adequate. However, if the clamping action is too loose or too tight, an adjustment can be made by equally tightening or loosening two screws (C) as necessary. **NOTE:** It will be necessary to remove the cursor (D) Fig. 48, to make this adjustment

IMPORTANT: THE BLADE FLANGE IS SET PARALLEL TO THE MITER GAGE SLOT AT THE FACTORY AND THE RIP FENCE MUST BE PROPERLY ALIGNED TO THE MITER GAGE SLOT IN ORDER TO PREVENT "KICKBACK" WHEN RIPPING.

2. Position the fence (B) Fig. 46, along one edge of the miter gage slot (F) as shown and lock the fence in that position. The edge of the fence (B) Fig. 46, should line up parallel to the miter gage slot (F). If an adjustment is necessary, proceed as follows:

3. Tighten or loosen either of two screws (C) Fig. 46, as necessary, until the fence (B) is parallel to the miter gage slot. **NOTE:** It will be necessary to remove the cursor (D) Fig. 48, to make this adjustment. Readjust the clamping action on the fence; if necessary, refer to **STEP 1**. Re-assemble the cursor.

IMPORTANT: THE RIP FENCE MUST BE PERPENDICULAR TO AND LEVEL WITH THE SAW TABLE.

4. Using a square (G) Fig. 47, and a straight edge (H), check to see if the rip fence (B) is perpendicular to the saw table and that the rip fence body is level with the saw table. If an adjustment is necessary, tighten or loosen either of two screws (K), until the fence is perpendicular and level with the saw table.

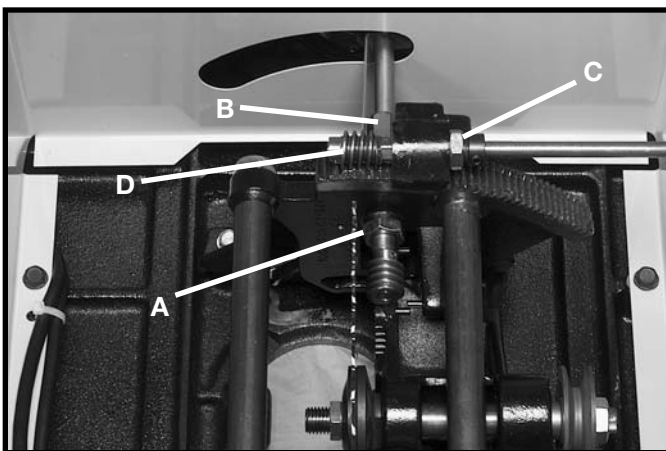


Fig. 45

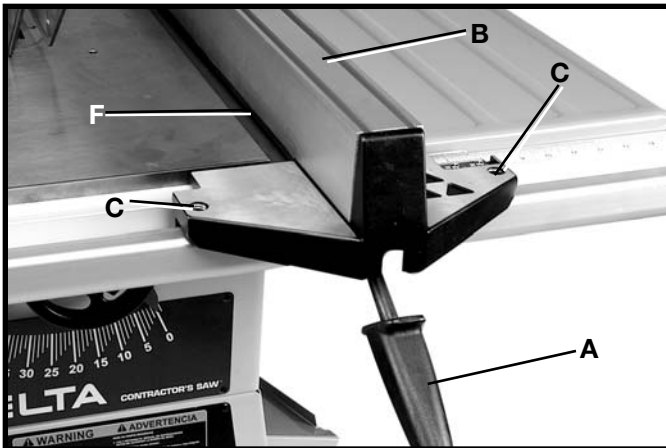


Fig. 46

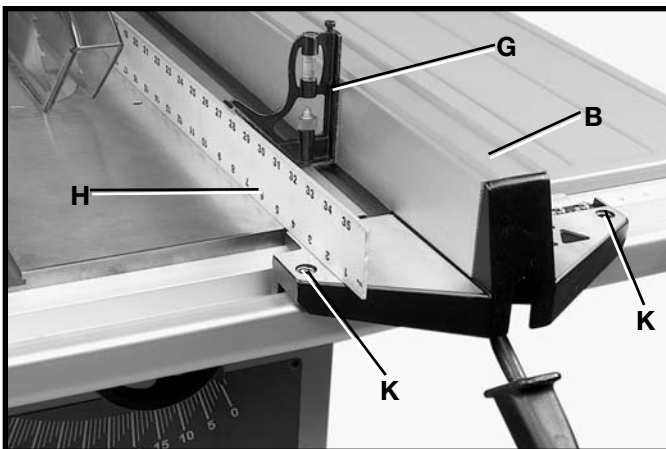


Fig. 47

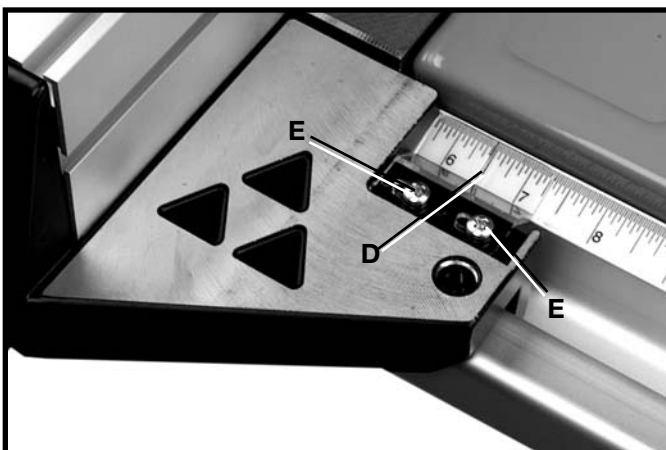


Fig. 48

5. Depending on the type of saw blade being used, the cursor (D) Fig. 48, may need adjustment to compensate for the blade thickness. To adjust the cursor, make a test cut on a piece of lumber and measure the finished cut, or you can place the rip fence against the blade as shown earlier in the manual. If a minor adjustment is necessary, loosen two screws (E) Fig. 48, and move the cursor (D) as necessary.

MITER GAGE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

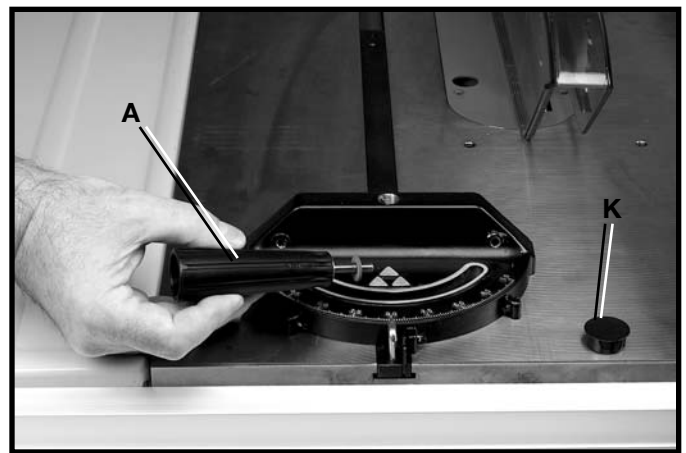


Fig. 49

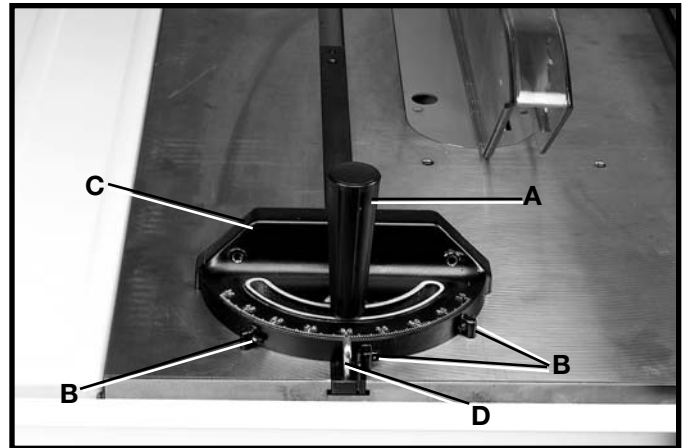


Fig. 50

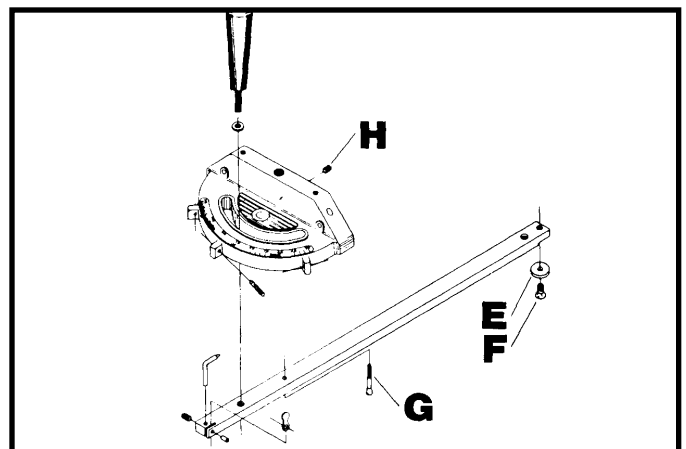


Fig. 51

ADJUSTING TABLE INSERT

⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

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

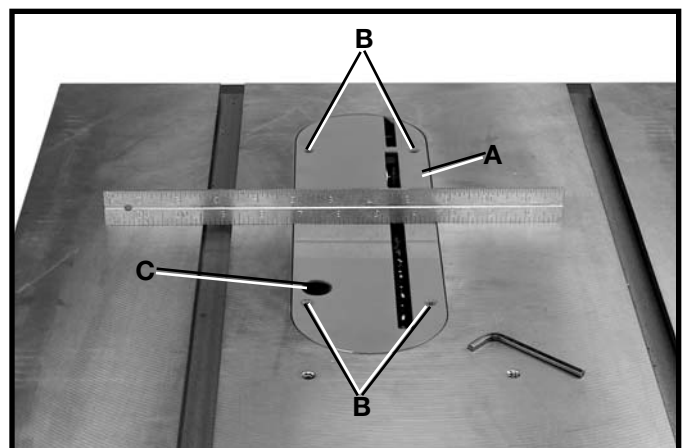


Fig. 52

CHANGING THE SAW BLADE

⚠ WARNING: DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. **NOTE:** Two 7/8" wrenches are supplied with the saw for changing the saw blade: a box end wrench (A) Fig. 53, and open end wrench (B).
2. Remove table insert (C) Fig. 53, and raise saw blade to its maximum height.
3. Place the open end wrench (B) Fig. 54, on the flats of the saw arbor to keep the arbor from turning, and using wrench (A), turn the arbor nut toward the front of the saw. Remove arbor nut, blade flange, and saw blade.
4. Assemble the new blade, making certain the teeth point down at the front of the saw table, and assemble outside blade flange and arbor nut. With wrench (B) Fig. 54, on the flats of the arbor to keep it from turning, tighten arbor nut by turning wrench (A) counterclockwise.
5. Replace table insert.

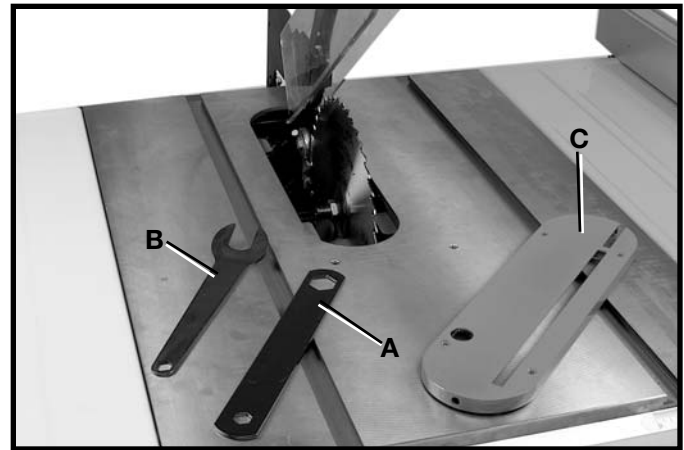


Fig. 53

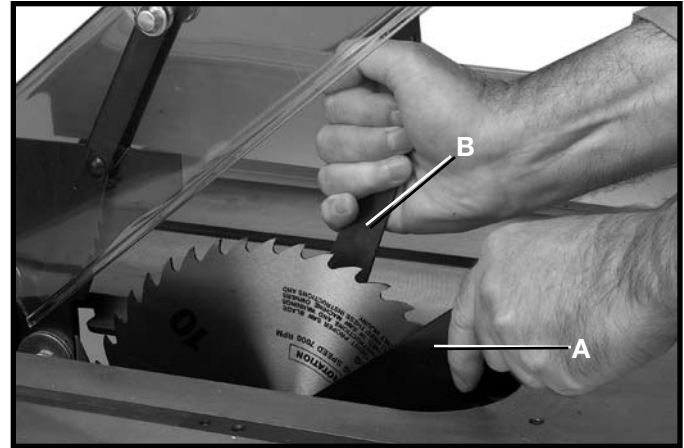


Fig. 54

STORING THE MITER GAGE, RIP FENCE, AND ARBOR WRENCHES

1. When not in use, the miter gage (A) Fig. 55, can be stored through the hole located at the front side of the stand as shown.
2. The rip fence (B) Fig. 55, can be stored out-of-the-way on the stamped ledges on the right side of the saw stand.
3. Arbor wrenches (C) Fig. 56, can be stored on one of the two notched legs.

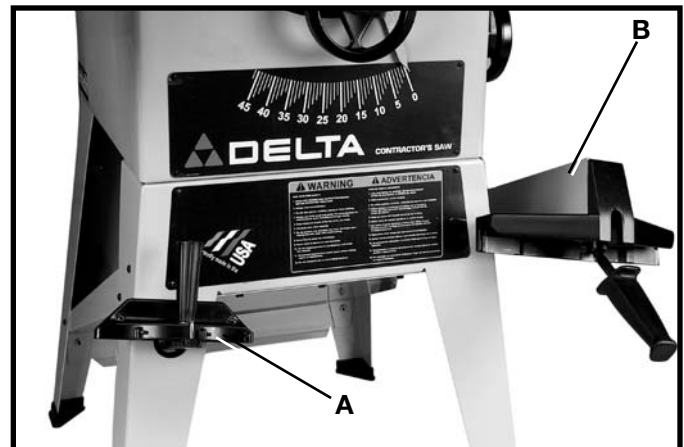


Fig. 55

DUST CHUTE

The saw stand support panel (D) Fig. 56, also serves as a natural built-in dust chute. This dust chute (D) allows the sawdust to escape out of the rear of the saw stand and away from the work area.

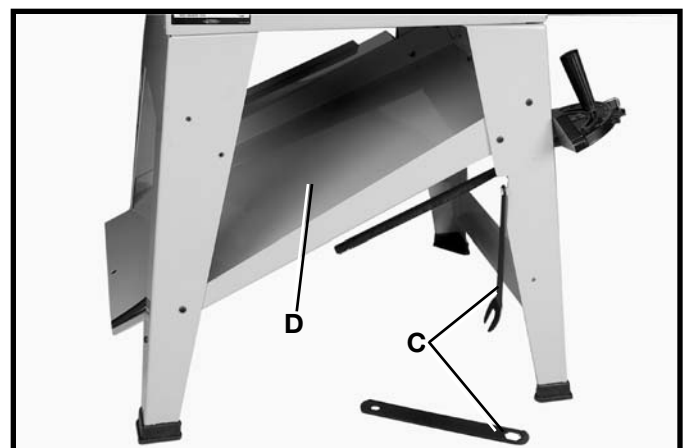


Fig. 56

OPERATIONS

Common sawing operations include ripping and cross-cutting, plus a few other standard operations of a fundamental nature. As with all power tools, there is a certain amount of hazard involved with the operation and use of the machine. Using the machine with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or completely ignored, personal injury to the operator can result.

CROSS-CUTTING

Cross-cutting requires the use of the miter gage to position and guide the work. Place the work against the miter gage and advance both the gage and work toward the saw blade, as shown in Fig. 57. The miter gage may be used in either table slot. When bevel cutting (blade tilted), use the table groove that does not cause interference of your hand or miter gage with the saw blade guard.

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

For added safety and convenience the miter gage can be fitted with an auxiliary wood-facing (C), as shown in Fig. 58, that should be at least 1 inch higher than the maximum depth of cut, and should extend out 12 inches or more to one side or the other depending on which miter gage slot is being used. This auxiliary wood-facing (C) can be fastened to the front of the miter gage by using two wood screws (A) through the holes provided in the miter gage body and into the wood-facing.

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

When cross-cutting a number of pieces to the same length, a block of wood (B) can be clamped to the fence and used as a cut-off gage as shown in Fig. 59. It is important that this block of wood always be positioned in front of the saw blade as shown. Once the cut-off length is determined, secure the fence and use the miter gage to feed the work into the cut.

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

IMPORTANT: When using the block (B) Fig. 59, as a cut-off gage, it is very important that the rear end of the block be positioned so the work piece is clear of the block before it enters the blade.

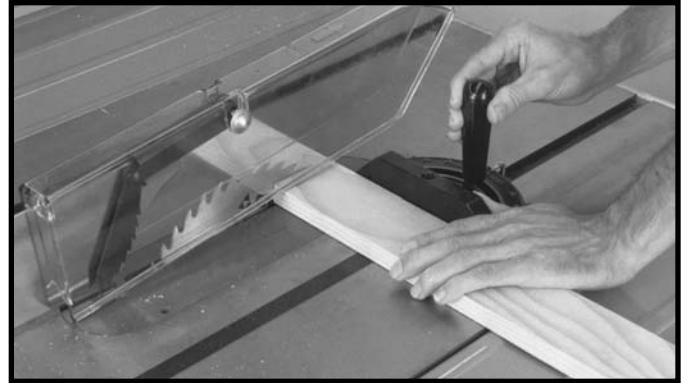


Fig. 57

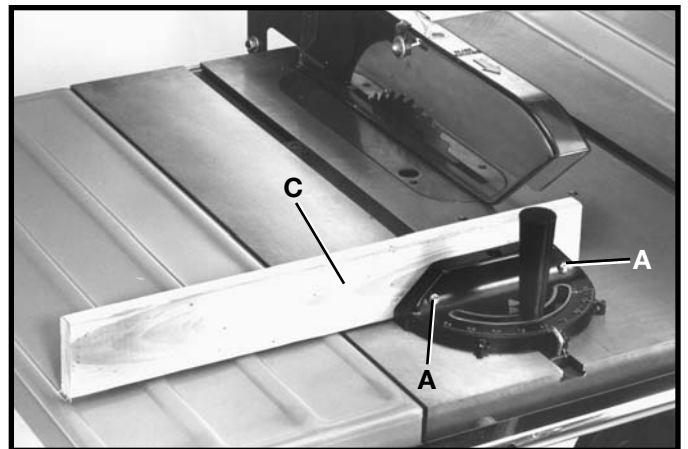


Fig. 58

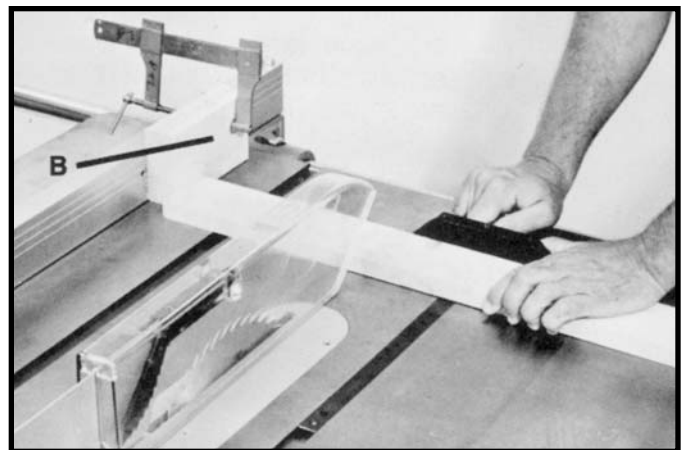


Fig. 59

CLAMP ATTACHMENT FOR MITER GAGE

The Clamp Attachment, shown in Fig. 60, is available as an accessory for your miter gage. The clamp attachment can easily be adapted to your miter gage and is very useful in cross-cutting or mitering operations. It allows you to clamp work tightly and securely to the miter gage, as shown in Fig. 60, eliminating any tendency for the work to creep toward or away from the saw blade. It makes cross-cutting and mitering safer since the hands need not come near the blade. It is also useful when cross-cutting longer material as the clamps will hold the work on the miter gage. This frees one hand to support longer work.

RIPPING

Ripping is the operation of making a lengthwise cut through a board, as shown in Fig. 61, and the rip fence (A) is used to position and guide the work. One edge of the work rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rests on the table. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table. The saw blade guard must be used. The guard has anti-kickback fingers to prevent kickback and a splitter to prevent the saw kerf from closing and binding the blade. Make sure rip fence is securely locked before operating the saw.

1. Start the motor and advance the work, holding it down and against the fence. Never stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping. Hold the work with both hands and push it along the fence and into the saw blade as shown in Fig. 61. The work can then be fed through the saw blade with one or two hands. After the work is beyond the saw blade and anti-kickback fingers, the hand is removed from the work. When this is done the work will either stay on the table, tilt up slightly and be caught by the end of the rear guard, or slide off the table to the floor. Alternately, the feed can continue to the end of the table, after which the work is lifted and brought along the outside edge of the fence. The cut-off stock remains on the table and is not touched with the hands until the saw blade is stopped, unless it is a large piece allowing safe removal. When ripping boards longer than (3') three feet, it is recommended that a work support be used at the rear of the saw to keep the workpiece from falling off the saw table.

2. If the ripped work is less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should always be used to complete the feed, as shown in Fig. 62. The push stick can easily be made from scrap material as explained in the section **"CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK."**

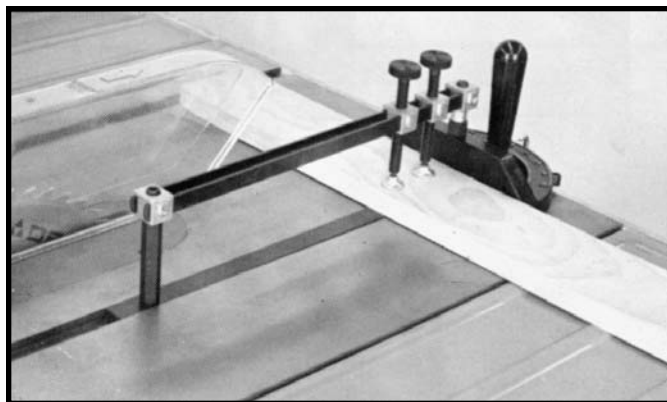


Fig. 60

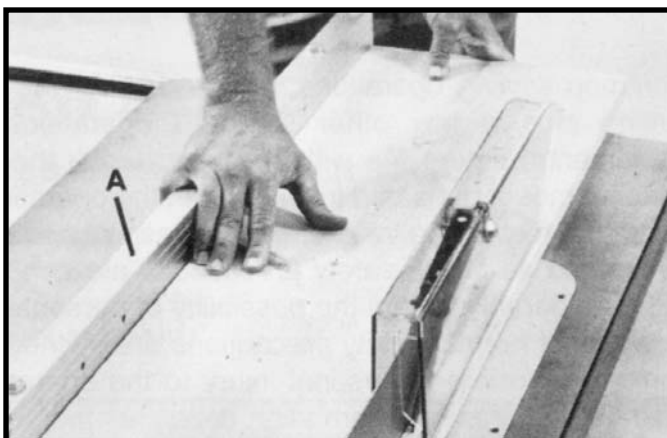


Fig. 61

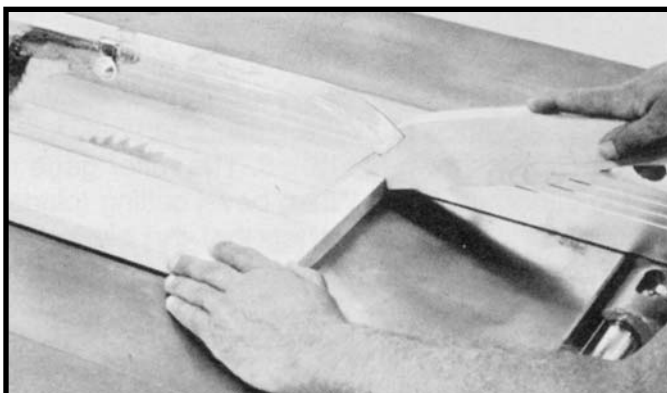


Fig. 62

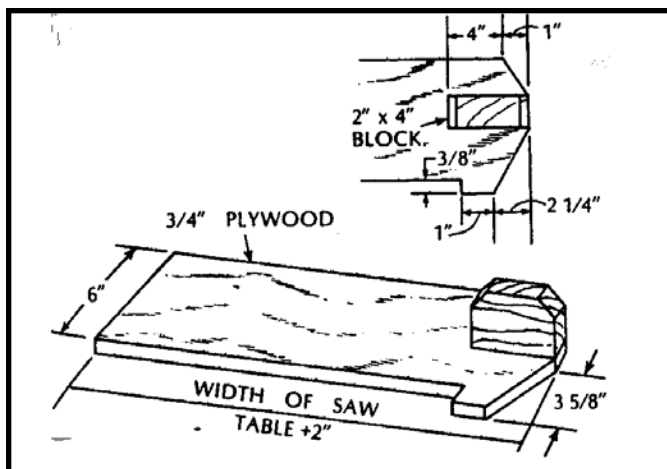


Fig. 63

3. Ripping narrow pieces can be dangerous if not done carefully. Narrow pieces usually cannot be cut with the guard in position. If the workpiece is short enough, use a pushboard. When ripping material under 2 inches in width, a flat pushboard is a valuable accessory since ordinary type sticks may interfere with the blade guard. When using a pushboard, the width of the pushboard must be added to the width of the rip fence position setting. A flat pushboard can be constructed as shown in Fig. 63 and should be used as shown in Fig. 64.

USING ACCESSORY MOULDING CUTTERHEAD

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

The moulding head consists of a cutterhead in which can be mounted various shapes of steel knives, as shown in Fig. 65. Each of the three knives in a set is fitted into a groove in the cutterhead and securely clamped with a screw. The knife grooves should be kept free of sawdust which would prevent the cutter from seating properly.

The moulding cutterhead (A) Fig. 66, is assembled to the saw arbor in the same manner as the saw blade. The guard, splitter and anti-kickback finger assembly cannot be used when moulding and must be removed from the saw. In place of the guard, auxiliary jigs or fixtures and push sticks and featherboards should be used. Also, the accessory moulding cutterhead table insert (B) Fig. 66, must be used in place of the standard table insert.

It is necessary when using the moulding cutterhead to add wood-facing (C) to the face of the rip fence, as shown in Fig. 67. The wood-facing is attached to the fence with wood screws through holes which must be drilled in the fence. 3/4 inch stock is suitable for most work although an occasional job may require 1 inch facing.

Position the wood-facing over the cutterhead with the cutterhead below the surface of the table. Turn the saw on and raise the cutterhead. The cutterhead will cut its own groove in the wood-facing. Fig. 67, shows a typical moulding operation.

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

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

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

IMPORTANT: ALWAYS REINSTALL BLADE GUARD AFTER OPERATION IS COMPLETE.

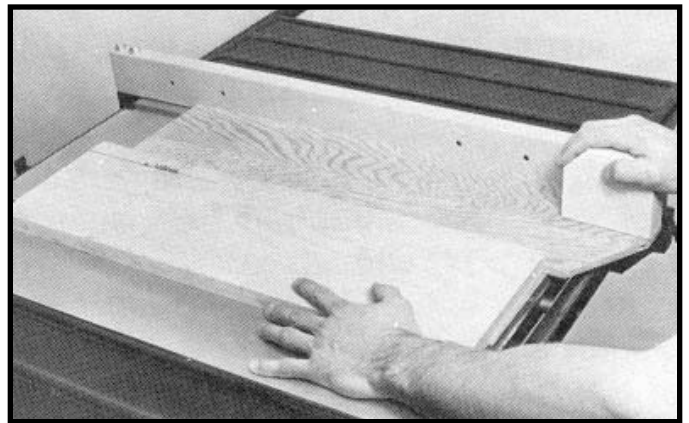


Fig. 64

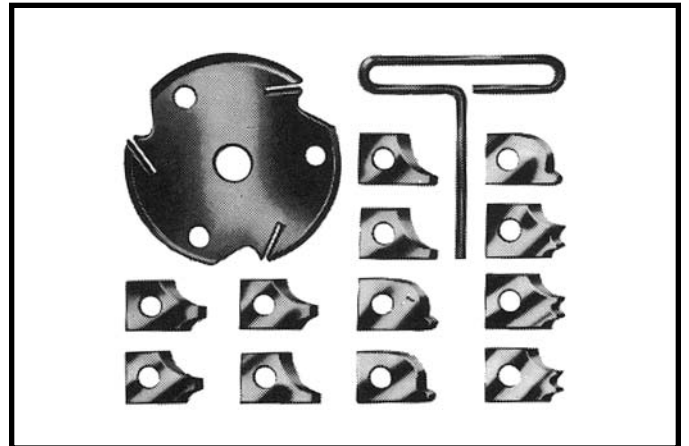


Fig. 65

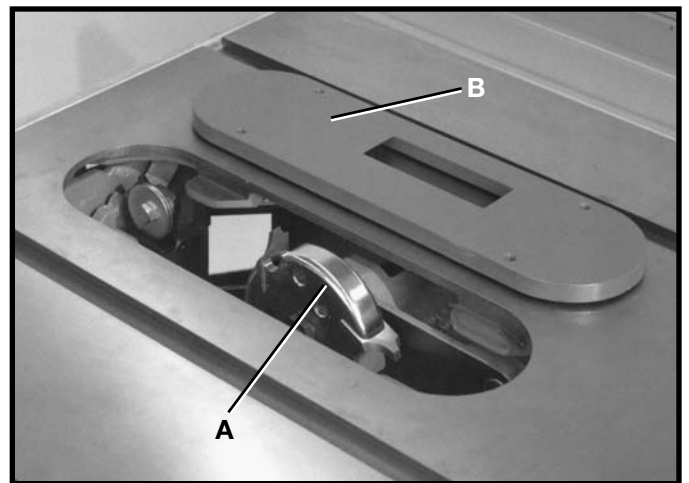


Fig. 66

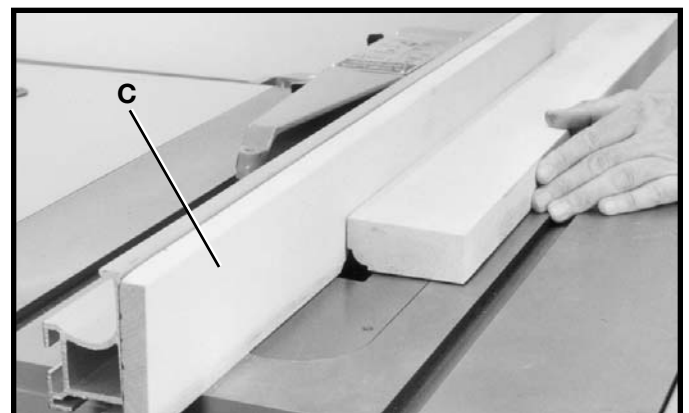


Fig. 67

USING ACCESSORY DADO HEAD

Dadoing is cutting a rabbet or wide groove into the work. Most dado head sets are made up of two outside saws and four or five inside cutters, as shown in Fig. 68. Various combinations of saws and cutters are used to cut grooves from 1/8" to 13/16" wide for use in shelving, making joints, tenoning, grooving, etc. The cutters are heavily swaged and must be arranged so that this heavy portion falls in the gullets of the outside saws, as shown in Fig. 69. The saw and cutter overlap is shown in Fig. 70, (A) being the outside saw, (B) an inside cutter, and (C) a paper washer or washers which can be used as needed to control the exact width of groove. A 1/4" groove is cut by using the two outside saws. The teeth of the saws should be positioned so that the raker on one saw is beside the cutting teeth on the other saw.

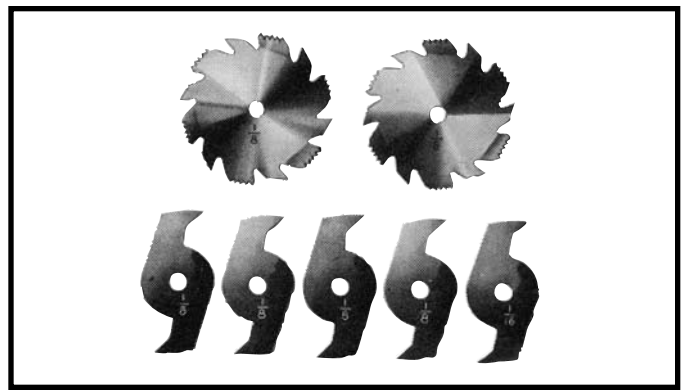


Fig. 68

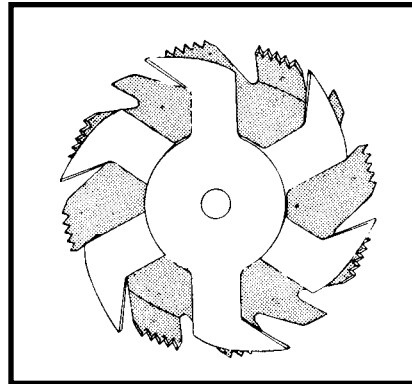


Fig. 69

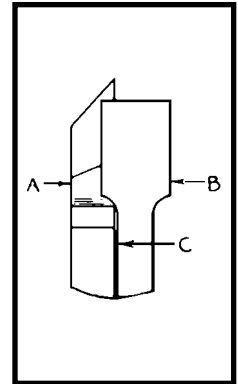


Fig. 70

The dado head set (D) Fig. 71, is assembled to the saw arbor in the same manner as the saw blade. The guard, splitter, and anti-kickback finger assembly cannot be used when dadoing and must be removed from the saw. In place of the guard, auxiliary jigs or fixtures and push sticks and featherboards should be used. Also, the accessory dado head table insert (E) Fig. 71, must be used in place of the standard table insert. Fig. 72, shows a typical dado operation using the miter gage as a guide.

⚠ WARNING: NEVER USE THE DADO HEAD IN A BEVEL POSITION.
IMPORTANT: ALWAYS REINSTALL BLADE GUARD AFTER OPERATION IS COMPLETE.

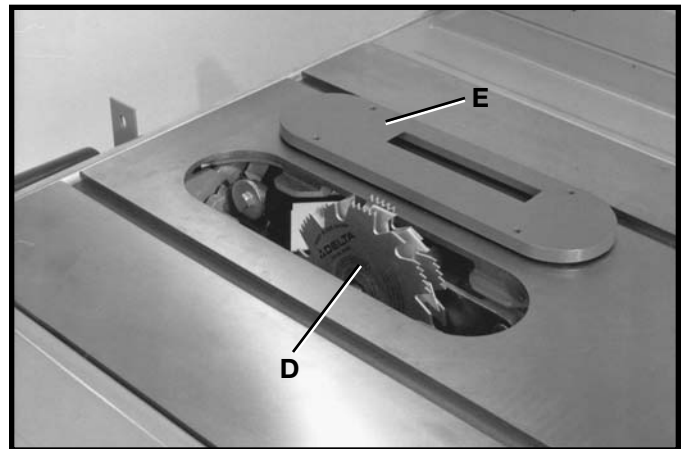


Fig. 71

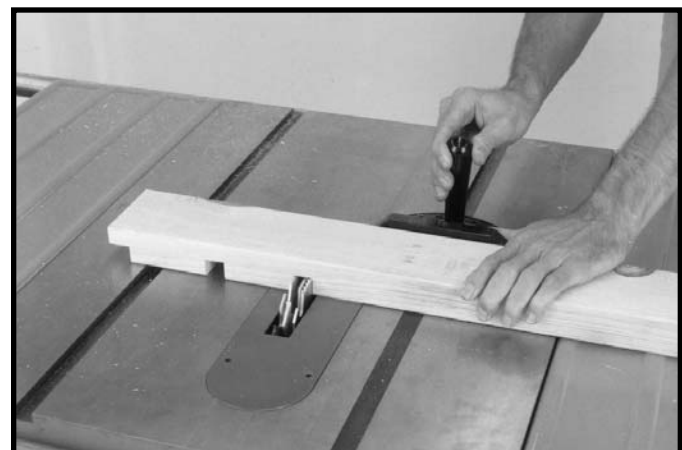


Fig. 72

CONSTRUCTING A FEATHERBOARD

Fig. 73, illustrates dimensions for making a typical featherboard. The material which the featherboard is constructed of, should be a straight piece of wood that is free of knots and cracks. Featherboards are used to keep the work in contact with the fence and table, as shown in Fig. 73A, and help prevent kickbacks. Clamp the featherboards to the fence and table so that the leading edge of the featherboards will support the workpiece until the cut is completed. An 8" high flat board can be clamped to the rip fence and the featherboard can be clamped to the 8" high board. Use featherboards for all non "thru-sawing" operations where the guard and splitter assembly must be removed. Always replace the guard and splitter assembly when the non thru-sawing operation is completed.

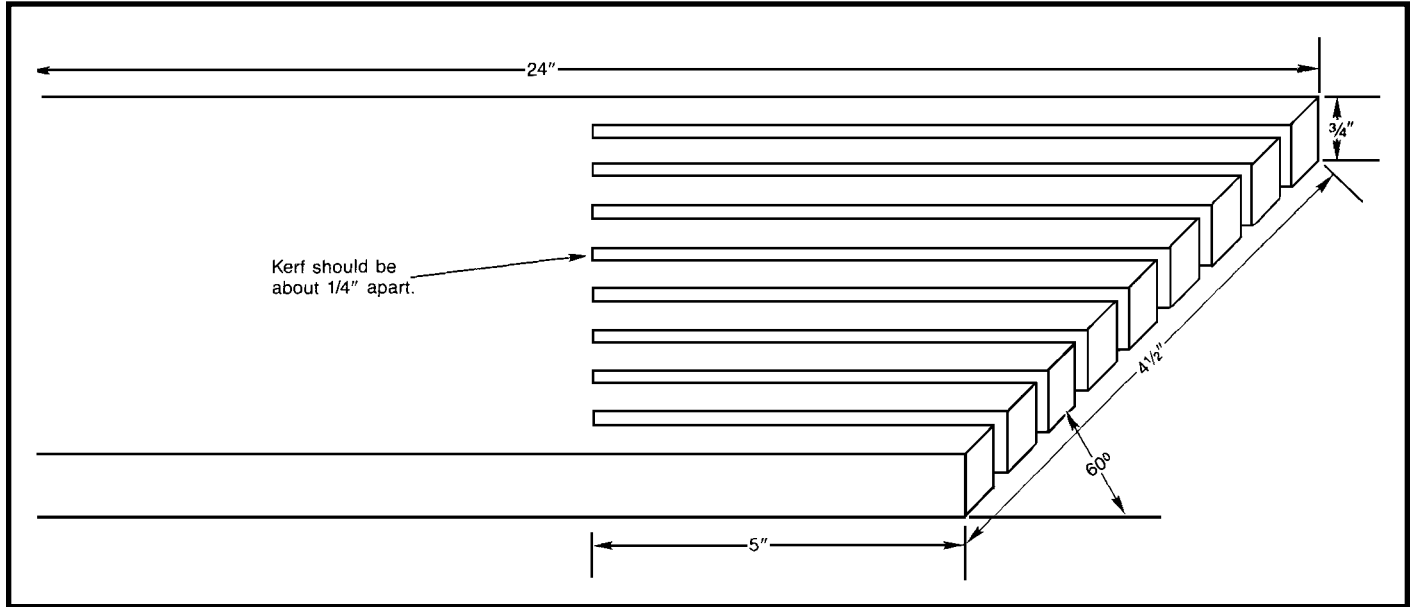


Fig. 73

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

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
1121 SPRING LAKE DRIVE
ITASCA, IL 60143-3201

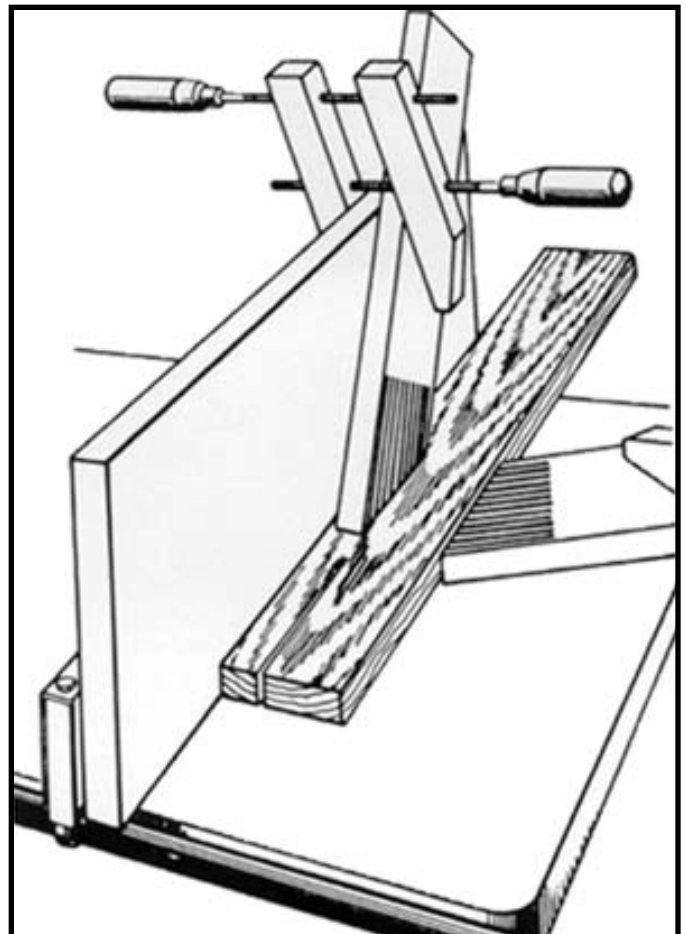


Fig. 73A

CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK

When ripping work less than 4 inches wide, push sticks should be used to complete the feed and can easily be made from scrap material by following the pattern shown in Fig. 74.

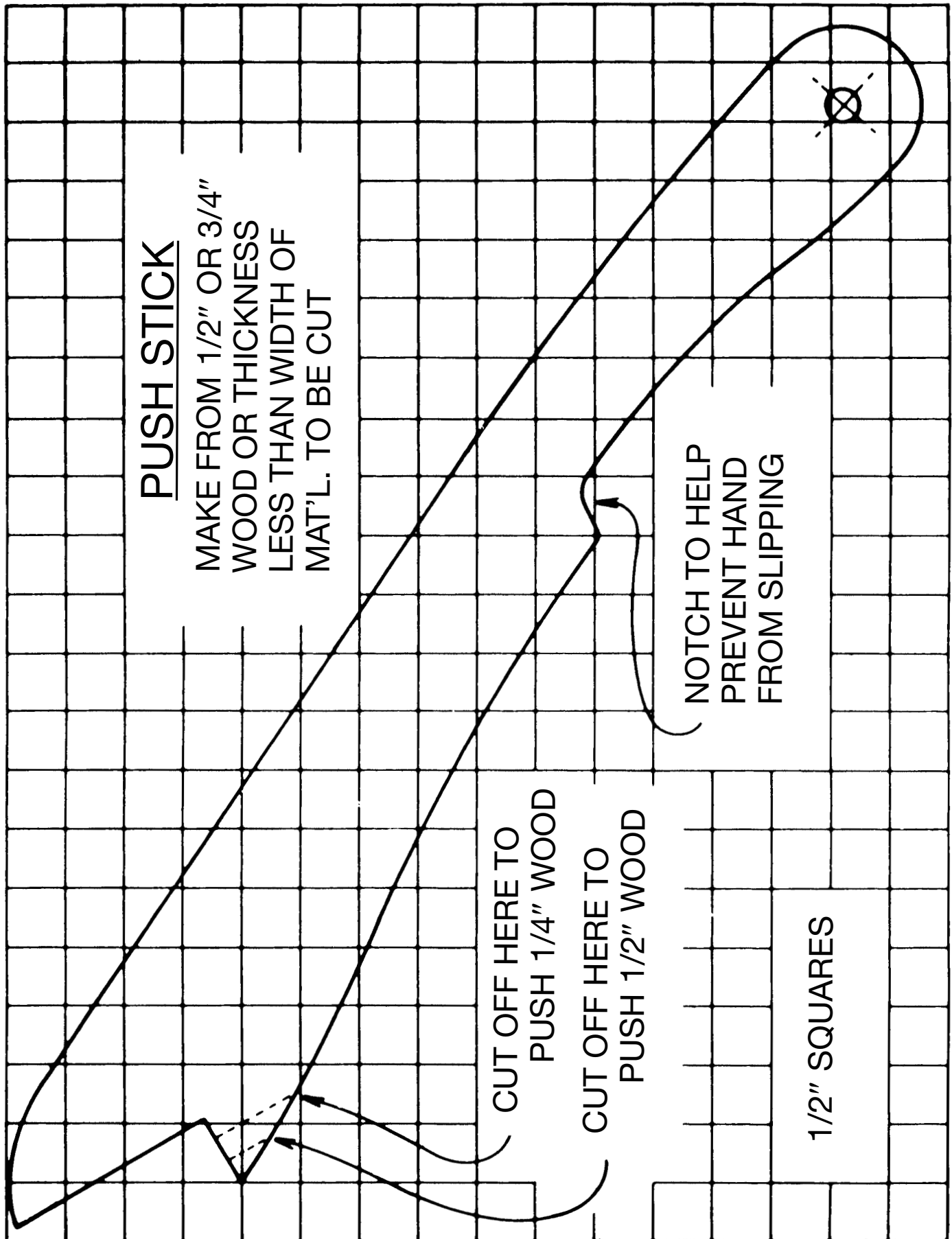


Fig. 74

BLADE GUARD ACCESSORIES

Deluxe Uniguard® Blade Guard

The Delta Model 34-976 Uniguard Blade Guard with Splitter and Anti-kickback Fingers Fig. 75, is an accessory that can be used in place of the standard blade guard that is supplied with the Contractor's Saw. The Delta Model 34-976 Uniguard Blade Guard can be mounted to the Contractor's Saw with a UniRip or Unifence, fence systems.

78-953 Uniguard Strap Kit. Kit replaces the rear angle rail of Biesemeyer 30" and 50" Commercial Fence Systems and Home Shop Fence Systems up to 52" for mounting the No. 34-976 Delta Uniguard Blade Guard. Mounting hardware included.



Fig. 75

Biesemeyer® T-Square® Table Saw Blade Guard System

The Biesemeyer Model 78-960 T-Square Table Saw Blade Guard System Fig. 76, is an accessory that can be used in place of the standard blade guard that is supplied with the Contractor's Saw.

Catalog Listing Biesemeyer T-Square Blade Guard Systems

78-960 10" System for Home Shop 52" and Commercial 50" Fence Systems. With T-arm assembly, blade guard, splitter, installation bracket, mounting hardware and instruction manual.

78-955 10" System for Home Shop 28", 40" and Commercial 26", 30" and 38" Fence Systems. Same as 78-960 except for fence systems 40" and under.

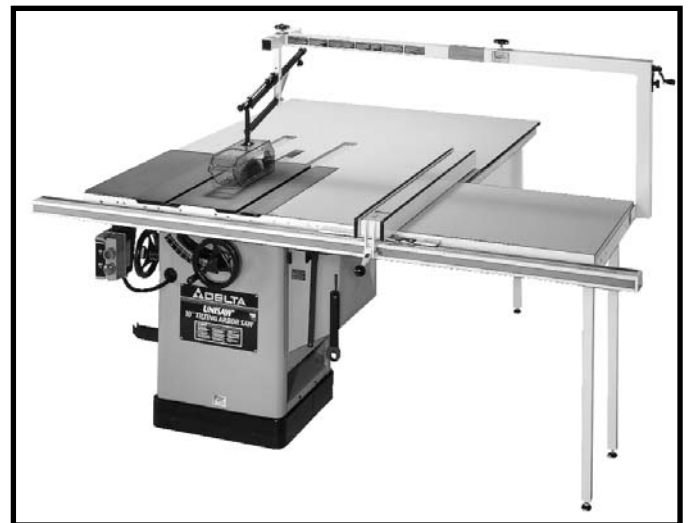


Fig. 76

ACCESSORIES

A complete line of accessories is available from your Delta Supplier, Porter-Cable • Delta Factory Service Centers, and Delta Authorized Service Stations. Please visit our Web Site www.deltamachinery.com for a catalog or for the name of your nearest supplier.



WARNING: Since accessories other than those offered by Delta have not been tested with this product, use of such accessories could be hazardous. For safest operation, only Delta recommended accessories should be used with this product.

<u>MODEL</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
34-976	Deluxe Uniguard Blade Guard
78-960	Biesemeyer T-Square Table Saw Blade Guard System



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All Delta Machines and accessories are manufactured to high quality standards and are serviced by a network of Porter-Cable • Delta Factory Service Centers and Delta Authorized Service Stations. To obtain additional information regarding your Delta quality product or to obtain parts, service, warranty assistance, or the location of the nearest service outlet, please call 1-800-223-7278 (In Canada call 1-800-463-3582).



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NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

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Fax: (909) 390-5554

San Leandro 94577 (Oakland)
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Fax: (303) 487-1868

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Fax: (954) 321-6638

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