THE DELTA MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE 1, WIS.

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CIRCULAR SAWS

OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS For No. 20-200 8" Circular Saw

General Packing

The No. 20 200 Circular Saw comes packed completely assembled. However, for convenience in packing the Miter Gage, Rip Gage and Guide Bars are packed separately in the same carton. All the necessary screws, nuts, etc., used for mounting these parts are furnished and care should be taken in unpacking the machine so that these small parts are not lost.

Adjusting Rip-Gage Guide Bars

To attach set the NCS-122 Shoulder Screws loosely into the tapped holes in the front and rear edges of the table. (Fig. 1). The front guide bar NCS-120 is placed on the front edge of the table with the teeth to the top. Slip the bars over the heads of the shoulder screws, then slide the bars to the right until the slots

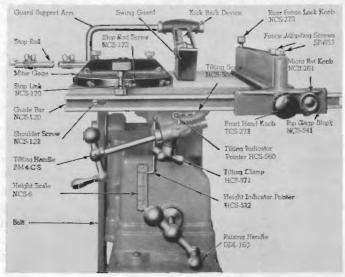


FIGURE I

engage with screws, and tighten. The bars regularly furnished with the machine are 18 inches long. Extension Bars 32 inches long, which enable ripping to be done to the center of a four foot panel are furnished as part of Extension Attachment No. 20 825.

Power and Speed

An eight-inch circular saw requires a 3/4 or 1 H. P. motor for medium duty and heavy-duty work. If only average stock is to be cut a 1/2 H. P. motor will be sufficiently powerful, but the stock should be fed slowly in this case. Since the circular saw is the most used tool in the shop, and is used for a large variety of work, it is quite important that it be fitted with a motor powerful enough to enable the user to realize the full capacity of the machine.

This saw is built to operate at a speed of 3400 r.p.m. which gives a cutting speed of 7100 feet per minute with an 8-inch saw blade. Our No. 5500 pulley, when used on a 1725 r.p.m. motor, will drive the saw at the correct speed. This speed is correct for all-around work in the small shop. Many factories use higher speeds than this, but only for production work and it should be borne in mind that the higher the speed the more power is required.

The saw blade should revolve toward the front of the machine, so if the motor turns the wrong way it should be turned around, or if this is impossible owing to location of switch, etc., it should be reversed in accordance with the maker's instructions. Do not twist the V-belt.

It is important that the saw blade be kept sharp at all times, as a dull blade requires from two to five times as much power as a sharp one.

Choice of Blades

The No. 325 blade furnished with the machine is a Combination blade, suitable for either ripping or crosscutting and saves a great deal of time in the general shop, where the amount of ripping and crosscutting is about equal.

An 8-inch smooth cutting blade of the hollow-ground type No. 326 should be used only for fine, exact work in comparatively thin material. It is not suitable for rough cutting. When doing work using heavy material up to 2½ inches thick which is the full capacity of the 8-inch blade, the No. 325 combination blade furnished with the machine is recommended . . . or when the saw is used almost exclusively for either ripping or cross-cutting it is advisable to purchase a standard ripping blade No. 334 or a cross-cut blade No. 335.

Placing Blade on Arbor

To place the blade on the arbor, remove the table insert by pressing upward on the front of the insert from below. Remove the arbor nut NCS-97 and the washer LCS-8, (Fig. 2), then slip the blade into place, with the teeth pointing forward, and replace the washer and nut, being careful to place the hollow side of the washer toward

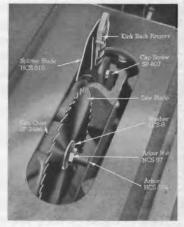


FIGURE 2

the blade. It is not necessary to raise the saw table to remove or replace a blade, as there is plenty of room to do so through the table opening.

Adjusting Table Insert

If the table insert is not exactly level with the saw table it can be adjusted by filing the bosses on the underside, a little at a time until the insert lies perfectly level with the table surface.

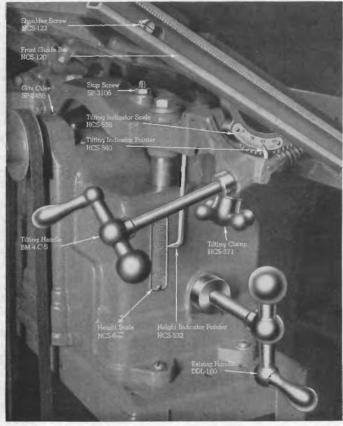


FIGURE 3

Adjusting Table Height

To raise or lower the table, turn the ball-crank handle DDL-160 (see Fig. 3). A clockwise rotation will raise the table, a counter-clockwise rotation will lower the table. Each turn of the ball crank handle raises or lowers the table exactly \(\frac{1}{2} \)-inch. The table elevating mechanism is set at the factory so that table raises or lowers easily. If for some reason it does not adjust freely, loosen one of the set screws SP-231 (Fig. 6) and revolve the gears slightly to relieve any binding. Do not attempt to adjust elevating screws HCS-506.

The pointer HCS-532 should be set for each blade as soon as it has been placed on the arbor. Raise the table until the table top is exactly even with the top teeth of the blade, then set the pointer to the zero mark on the scale. Now, as the table is lowered, the pointer will indicate exactly how much the saw projects above the table.

Tilting the Table

By loosening the front trunnion-clamp star wheel HCS-571 and turning the ball crank handle BM-4-C-S,

the table can be tilted to any angle up to 45 degrees. When the table is tilted to the required angle tighten the clamp star wheel again to lock the tilting adjustment.

To set the adjustable pointer on the tilting scale, set the table square with the blade by using an accurate square, then cut a trial piece of wood and check the setting. When the table has been set accurately square, adjust the pointer HCS-560 to the zero mark on the scale HCS-556 and tighten it firmly.

Set the stop screw SP-3106 at the same time, so as to bring the table to the level position automatically after tilting. Once this adjusting screw has been properly set and locked with the lock nut, the table remains square thereafter.

When returning the table to the level position after tilting, do not force the table against the stop, merely make certain that it is lightly against the stop screw. If the table is forced hard against the stop by turning on the ball crank handle after the stop has been reached, the trunnions may be raised from their seats, and thus throw the table out of alignment.

Adjusting the Table

The table of this saw is made so that it can be accurately aligned with the blade should it ever become out of adjustment.

To adjust the table, loosen the cap screws SP-678 and SP-612 on the underside of the table trunnions just enough so that the table can be moved to one side or the other by striking it lightly on the edge with a block or mallet. (See Fig. 4).

Cut a short length of 1/4-inch or 1/6-inch dowel and insert in the stop-rod hole in the miter gage. Run the miter gage up alongside of the edge of the saw blade, and adjust the dowel until its point just touches the point of a tooth which is set toward the gage. Now turn the saw blade backward until the SAME TOOTH comes to the rear of the table slot. Move the gage with the dowel back to the position shown by the dotted lines and see if the dowel point touches the tooth exactly as it did at the front. If it does not, adjust the table by tapping sidewise at the rear of the table and test with the gage until the dowel touches the tooth equally at front and rear of table slot. When adjusting watch that the saw blade stays central in the table slot.

Once adjusted, re-tighten the cap screws, and then set the rip gage.

Adjusting the Rip Gage

To place the rip gage in position first loosen the front hand knob TCS-273, and the knurled nut NCS-272 at the rear of the gage bar. (Fig. 1). See that the micrometer knob NCS-261 is pulled out so that the small pinion will be clear of the teeth on the rip-gage guide bar. Then slip the gage onto the bars with the

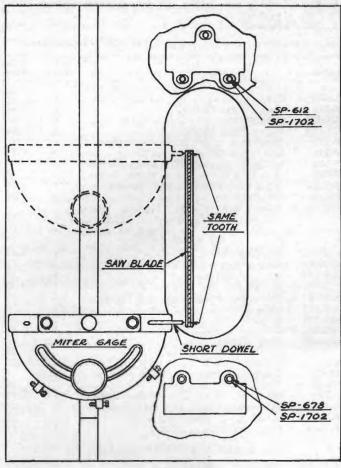


FIGURE 4

lock-plate NCS-252 just inside the front extension bar and the block HCS-541 over the bar.

The rear clamp NCS-287 hooks under the top edge of the rear guide bar. This clamp is used to give greater rigidity to the gage. When moving the rip gage, always loosen the rear clamp first, then loosen the front hand knob and slide the gage across the table to the desired position. The micrometer knob NCS-261 should be pulled out when moving the gage in this manner. Tighten the front of the gage first, then the rear. This is important since the bar is squared up with the saw before being clamped in position.

The rip gage is adjustable so that it can be aligned parallel with the blade should it accidentally become out of alignment. To re-align the gage, loosen the two cap screws SP-653 holding the bar to the rip gage block HCS-541, and see that the rear clamp is loose. Measure from a tooth on the front of the saw to the rip gage bar, and then, turning the saw backward, measure from the same tooth to the rip gage at the rear of the table slot. Move the rear end of the rip gage bar to one side or the other until the measurements are alike, then retighten the cap screws SP-653.

Using the Micro-Set Adjustment

See that the rip-gage clamps are both loosened sufficiently for free movement of the gage, then press in the "Micro-Set" knob to engage the pinion with the rack teeth. Turn the knob clockwise to move the bar to the left and counter-clockwise to move it to the right. Pull out the knob to disengage pinion when making quick adjustments of the gage.

Adjusting Rip Gage Pointer

Set and tighten the rip gage so that it just touches the right side of the blade. Then set the pointer to the zero mark and tighten it securely. It may be necessary to move guide bar right or left to satisfy the zero position and pointer.

The pointer should be checked every time a saw blade is changed, as variations in the thickness of the blades and in the amount of set will naturally affect the accuracy of the setting. If a board is screwed to the face of the gage an allowance for the thickness of the board must be made when using the ripping scale. For this reason it is well to make such board fences to an exact thickness.

Adjusting Miter Gage

The miter gage furnished with this saw is the most useful tool of its kind ever designed. The stop screws (see Fig. 5) should be adjusted very carefully the first time it is used, as upon the accuracy of this adjustment depends the usefulness of the gage. The stop screws are not accurately set when the gage is received.

Flip the stop link NCS-170 away from the 90-degree stop screw, and set the gage to 90 degrees. Make a trial cut on a piece of wood, check the cut with a square, and re-set the gage until the cut is accurate. Now turn the stop link up, and adjust the stop screw SP-728 against it, then lock the screw with the nut and make another trial cut to check the setting. If correct, set the pointer to the 90-degree mark by loosening the screw that locks it in the bar and moving the pointer, then tighten the screw again.

To adjust the 45-degree stops, proceed in the same manner. Make trial cuts and re-set the gage until the trial cuts are absolutely accurate, then set the stop screws, lock them, and check them by trial cuts.

The graduations are as accurate as it is possible to make them commercially, but no graduations can approach the accuracy it is possible to obtain by means of the stop screws and link.

Once made, the stop-screw settings are permanent, and need only be checked if the miter gage ever receives a severe jar.

The pivot screw (NCS-168) that holds the mitergage head to the bar is adjustable to compensate for wear, or to make the degree of looseness of the head to suit the user. To adjust this screw, loosen the headless setscrew (NCS-177) in the front face of the miter-gage body, which locks the pivot screw.

Stop Rods

The miter-gage stop rods are used to cut a number of pieces to any desired length. They may be used on either side of the miter gage.

Caution

When setting the stop rods, see that they do not come in contact with the blade when the gage is moved forward. This is a very common cause of damage to saw blades.

Lubricating

The Timken bearings carrying the arbor should be oiled from time to time. Two Gits oilers on the top of the base casting directly below the table afford an easy means of keeping these Timken bearings oiled, and the arbor running smoothly. Cover HCS-505 should be removed annually and excess oil cleaned out.

A drop of light oil occasionally applied to bearings like the bearing for the front ball-crank handle will keep these parts working freely and easily. A drop of oil should occasionally be placed on the rods in which the table is raised and lowered, on the spiral gears and on the tilting worm gear. Do not be alarmed if, on first operating the saw, some of the lubricant is thrown out. Wipe this excess lubricant from the arbor, etc., and run the saw until it ceases to throw. This merely means that there is a slight excess of lubricant in the housing.

Swing Guard

The No. 20 829 guard for the new 8-inch circular saw is a saw accessory, shipped in its own fiber box.

To assemble the guard to the saw first bolt the guard bracket HCS-555 to the trunnion yoke just below the rear trunnion. Two screws SP-608 are furnished with the guard for this purpose.

After attaching the guard bracket to the machine, loosen the collars on the guard arm, remove the end collar and slide the pivot of the basket assembly onto the arm, then place the end collar back on again. Adjust the guard basket so that it clears the left side of the saw blade by about ½ inch, and retighten the collars.

The basket of the guard can be swung back out of the way when it is not needed, or the arm can be swung back and down so that it will not interfere with handling large material on the table. The lock bolt NCS-143-S is tightened to hold the bracket arm securely when the guard is in position on the machine.

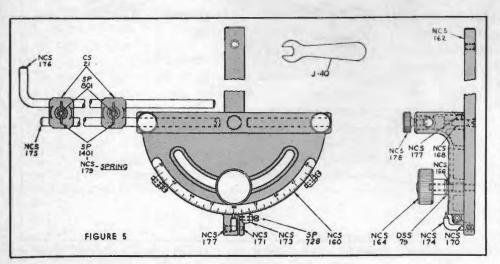
Splitter and Anti-Kick Back Device

The No. 20 830 Splitter and Anti-Kick Back Device, also an accessory, consists of four kick back fingers mounted on a splitter blade.

To assemble the No. 20 830 to the saw, (Fig. 2) remove the table insert and tilt the table a little to the right. Now loosen the SP-607 cap screw holding the splitter blade to the splitter bracket. Insert the splitter bracket into the opening on the trunnion yoke just in front of the rear trunnion and lock from below with the SP-302 set screw. Be sure to insert splitter bracket with the flat side down so that when the set screw is tightened it locks the splitter bracket securely.

Reassemble the splitter blade to the splitter bracket and tighten in place with the cap screw SP-607.

Loosen the set screw SP-302, adjust the splitter attachment so that it lines up with the saw blade and retighten the set screw locking the splitter attachment in place.



Part No.	MITER-GAGE PARTS	No. Req.	Each
CS-21-S	Stop rod clamp, complete with bolt and wing nut	2	\$.10
DSS-79	Fiber washer	1	.10
J-40	5/16" Open end wrench		.10
NCS-160-A	Miter-gage body with stop	6	
	screws, etc	1	2.20
NCS-162	Miter-gage bar only (3/2 x 3/4)		.75
NCS-162-S	Miter-gage bar complete with pointer and link	1	1.00
NCS-164	Knurled lock knob	. 1	.20
NCS-166	Lock-knob stud		.10
NCS-168	Tapered pivot screw	î	
NCS-170	Stop link	1	.10
NCS-171	Stop-link pin	1	.10
NCS-173	Stop-screw lock nut		.10
NCS-174	Pointer		
NCS-175	Plain stop rod		.10
NCS-176	Bent stop rod		.10
NCS-177	Headless Setscrew (1/4-28x1/4)	2	.15
NCS-178	Knurled thumbscrew		.10
NCS-179	Stop rod clamp spring		.10
SP-728	#8-32x3/4" Fil. Hd. Screw	3	.10
SP-801	Carriage bolt		.10
SP-1401	"Wing nut	2	.10
01-1-01	18 mer		.10

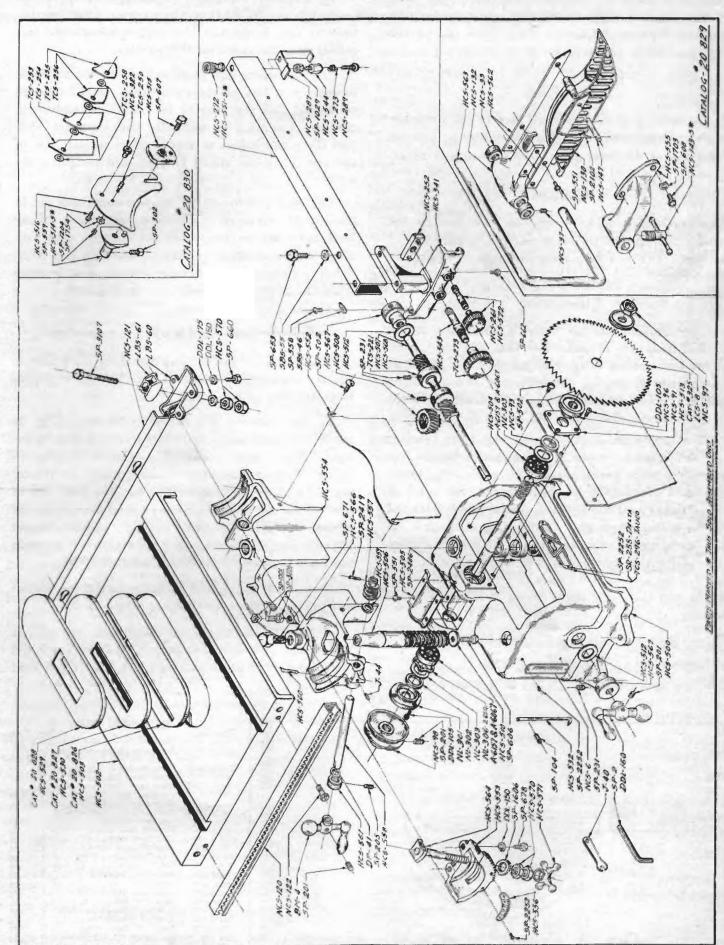


FIGURE 6

REPLACEMENT PARTS

IMPORTANT: To avoid possible errors, be sure to include the serial number of the machine when ordering parts for repair or replacement,

Number	Name of Part	No. Req.	Price Each	Number		No. Reg.	Pric
	TABLE PARTS			NL-306	Bearing Spring	1	.1
HCS-502	Table	1	\$8.60	SR-255	Name Plate (Delta)	1	.1
ICS-120	Guide Bar (Front)		1.15	TCS-221	Collar	2	.1
CS-121	Guide Bar (Rear)		.55	TC5-296	Name Plate (Tauco)	1	.1
CS-122	Special Shoulder Screw	4	.10	SP-201	5/16"-18 x 5/16" Allen Set Screw	4	.14
20 826	Saw Table Insert			SP-231	5/16"-18 x 3/9" Allen Set Screw	2	.1
20 020	Saw Table Hiselt			SP-502	1/4"-20 x 1/4" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	3	.1
	TRUNNION BRACKET PARTS			SP-551	#10-32 x 1/4" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	4	.1
00 501		•	2.85	SP-2252	#2 x 3/16 Parker Kalon Screws	2	.10
CS-506	Raising Screw		.15	SP-2486	Gits Oiler	2	.1
CS-510	Stop Washer		.15	HCS-504-S	Arbor with flange, Timken Bearing		
CS-532	Height Indicator Pointer		.15	1071111830	Complete, Washers, and Square Cap	1	2.7
CS-552 CS-553	Guard Plate		1.90				
CS-554	Trunnion Yoke	1	4.30		RIP GAGE PARTS		
CS-556	Tilt Indicator Scale		.10	HCS-541	Rip Gage Block	1	1.4
CS-557	Worm		1.00	HCS-543	Clamp Screw	1	.2
CS-558	Worm Shaft		.15	HCS-544	Support Button	1	.2
CS-559	Special Bearing Washer		.10	HCS-551-S	Rip Fence, Bar Only	1	1.2
BOUNDEC.			.10	HCS-572-S	Micro Adjusting Knob and Pinion	1	.6
CS-560	Pointer		200	NCS-252	Lock Plate	î	.1
CS-561 CS-564	Stop Collar		.20	NCS-272	Knurled Nut	1	.1
	Clamp Bolt (Long)	1		NCS-273	Coil Spring	1	.1
CS-565 CS-566	Clamp Bolt (Short)	2	.25	NCS-287	Rear Clamp	1	.1
CS-570	Spec. Hex. Nut		.10	NCS-289	Special Screw	1	.i
CS-571	Star Wheel		7.70	SBS-46	Pointer	î	.1
-	Ball Crank and Set Screw		.30	SBS-55	Special Washer	2	.1
M-4-C-S	Spec, Washer		.70	TCS-272-S	Hand Knob and Pinion	ĩ	.5
DL-150 DL-175	Special Washer	1	.10	SP-558	#8-32 x 1/4" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	1	.1
			.10	SP-653	3/8"-24 x 5/8" Hex. Hd. Cap. Screw	2	.10
P-41	Fiber Washer		.10	SP-662	1/4"-28 x 5/8" Hex. Hd. Cap. Screw	1	1
.44	#8-32 x 5/16" Headless Set Screw		.10	SP-1029	U. Nut	1	- 1
S-60	Trunnion	1	.40	31-1027	Hex. Nut		- 11
8S-61 P-104	Clamp Shoe Yu Cup Pt. Headless Set	1	.20		GUARD AND SPLITTER PARTS		
	Screw	1	.10	HCS-514-S	Splitter Bracket and Pin	1	.7
-201	5/16"-18 x 5/16" Flat Pt. Allen Set			HCS-515	Clamp Plate		.13
	Screw	1	.10	HCS-516	Splitter Blade	1	.5
P-205	5/16"-18 x 1/4" Cup Point Allen Set		.10	HCS-555		1	.8
-200	Screw	1	.10		Guard Bracket	2	.2
-502	1/4"-20 x 1/4" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	2	.10	HCS-562	Guard Pivot Bar		1.4
P-606	5/15"-18 x 5%" Hex. Hd. Cap. Screw		.10	HCS-563	Swing Guard Arm	2	.1
P-660	5/16"-24 x 5%" Hex. Hd. Cap. Screw	3	.10	NCS-35	Set Collar	2	.10
P-671	1/2"-20 x 1" Hex. Hd. Cap. Screw	2	.10	NCS-37		1	2.0
-678	5/16"-24 x 7/8" Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	2	.10	NCS-130	Guard Basket	1	.4
P-1001	5/16"-18 Hex. Jam Nut	1	.10	NCS-132	Swing Guard Pivot	1	
P-1606	Washer		.10	NCS-143-S	Lock Bolt Assembly	1	.2
P-2252	#2 x 3/16 Drive Screw	2	.10	NCS-147	Guard Pivot Pin	1	-1
P-2419	1/8 x 5/8 Groove Pin	1	7.5	NCS-322	Spacer	1	-1
-2419	Sq. Hd. Set Screw	1	.10	TCS-250	Pin	1	-1
-3100	by Hu. bet belew	1	.10	TCS-253	Kick Back Finger	1	.1
	BASE PARTS			TCS-254	Kick Back Finger	1	-1
				TCS-255	Kick Back Finger	1	.1
CS-500	Base		8.80	TCS-256	Kick Back Finger	1	-1
CS-505	Saw Arbor Cover Plate		.75	TCS-258	Spec. Washer	4	.1
CS-507	Pinion Shaft		.25	SP-302	5/16"-18 x 1/2" Sq. Hd. Set Screw	1	-1
CS-508	Spiral Gear		2.60	SP-551	#10-32 x 1/4" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	4	,I
CS-512	Fiber Washer		.10	SP-559	#10-32 x 1/2" Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	1	.1
CS-513	Baffle Plate		.30	SP-607	5/16"-18 x 1/4" Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	1	.1
CS-567	Shoulder Bushing	2	1.05	SP-608	5/16"-18 x 1/8" Hex. Hd. Cap. Screw	2	.1
CS-568	Pinion		2.30	5P-1204	#8-32 Hex. Nut	1	.1
6067	Bearing Cone	2	.85	SP-1703	5/16" Lock Washer		.1
6157	Bearing Cup		.40	SP-1754	Shakeproof Washer		.1
DL-105	#10-32 x 7/16" Fill, Hd. Cap Screw		.10	SP-2102	Cotter Pin	2	.1
DL-160	Ball Crank		.75		MICCELLANGOUS		
CS-8	Arbor Washer	1	.10	2000	MISCELLANEOUS		
C5-6	Height Scale		.10	#194	5/16" Allen Wrench (old SP-2)	1	
CS-91	Bearing Cap		.30	#325	8" Saw Blade	1	
CS-93	Felt Washer		.10	#1522	Wrench	1	
CS-97	Arbor Nut		.10	#5500	5" Dia. Pulley	1	
CS-98	3" Pulley		.55	#20 827	Dado Head Table Insert		
L-301	Bearing Cap		.25	# 20 828	Moulding Cutter Head Table Insert	1	
L-302	Felt Washer		.10	# 20 829	Swing Back Guard	I	
L-303	Steel Washer		.10	# 20 830	Splitter and Kickback Finger Attach.	1	
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NOTE: Prices in this list apply only to parts ordered for repair or replacement. They cannot be used for computing allowance values if a machine is ordered "less" certain parts.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

