-3¼ x 12 3/8 Jacobi

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

AND PARTS LIST FOR

Craftsman Bench Saw
8-Inch Tilting Arbor

Model Number

113.27580

The above Model Number will be found on a plate attached to your saw, at the back, near the bottom of the base. Always mention the Model Number when communicating with us regarding your saw or when ordering parts.

Instructions for Ordering Parts

All parts listed herein must be ordered through a Sears retail store or mail order house. Parts are shipped prepaid. When ordering repair parts, always give the following information:

1. The part number in the list.
2. The part name and price in the list.
3. The model number which is 113.27580.

This list is valuable. It will assure your being able to obtain proper parts service. We suggest you keep it with other valuable papers.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

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Instructions for Assembling and Operating Your Saw

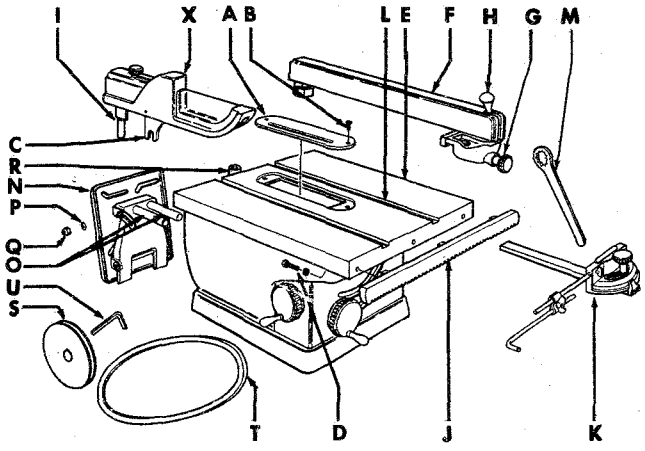


Figure 1

UNCRATING

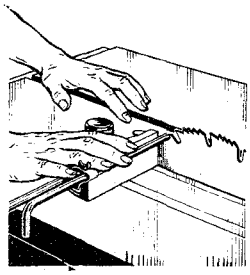
Your Craftsman Saw is shipped complete (without motor) in one crate. To open crate, remove lid and unfold sides — then unbolt saw from wood base. Before discarding packing material, examine it carefully for loose parts.

ASSEMBLING -- ADJUSTING

Your saw is shipped with the following loose parts wrapped separately and packed in same crate with the saw (see figure 1): Rip fence rack (J), three screws and lock washers (D), rip fence (F), guard assembly (X), miter gage (K), motor mount (N), motor pulley (S), V-belt (T), arbor nut wrench (M), and Allen wrench (U). Thoroughly clean the saw and these loose parts with a dry cloth. Remove the rust-preventive coating on the saw table by wiping it off with a cloth soaked in kerosene.

Before attempting to use your saw, assemble the parts as instructed below — and be sure to make all of the checks and adjustments given in these instructions. This is important! Even though all adjustments are carefully checked before saw is shipped, rough handling in transit may make some readjustments necessary. Unless saw is maintained in proper adjustment throughout, you cannot do the fast, accurate work for which it is designed.

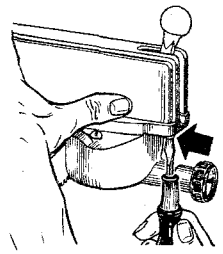
CHECK ARBOR NUT — Remove two screws (B, fig. 1) and lift out the insert (A, fig. 1). Check tightness of saw arbor nut (part 6362, fig. 5), using wrench (M, fig. 1). Replace insert and screws.



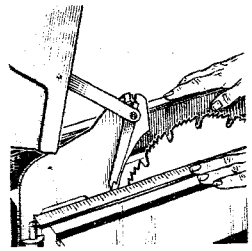
ALIGN SAW BLADE WITH TABLE GROOVES — Using elevation hand wheel (A, fig. 2), set saw blade for deepest cut. Make pencil mark on tooth that is just above table top at front of blade. Measure distance from this tooth point to right-hand table groove (L, fig. 1). Rotate blade by hand to place this same tooth just above table top at rear — then again measure distance from tooth point to right-hand groove. The two measurements must be exactly equal. If not, loosen the three screws (part S-860, fig. 4) in each trunnion which secure the table trunnion (part 13, fig. 4) to the table. Shift the two trunnions until the two measurements are equal, then retighten the screws. Again check measurement.

INSTALL RIP FENCE — Secure the rack (J, fig. 1) to the front skirt of the saw table, using the three screws and lock washers (D, fig. 1). Be sure to position rack with gear teeth facing downward — and with top edge of rack flush with the top of table. Pull the rip fence knob (G, fig. 1) out to permit the guide of the rip fence (F, fig. 1) to slide over rack (J, fig. 1) — then place the rip fence on the saw table as shown in figure 2. A slight pressure must be exerted on the rip fence to cause it to seat properly on the rack. This is necessary because there are two bar alignment springs which act on the inner lip of the rack to hold the fence in continuous alignment. Slide fence along rack, noting clearance between fence and table top. If any part of the fence (other than the sliding pad at the rear) drags on the table top, or if the clearance between fence and table varies appreciably as fence is moved, rack (J, fig. 1) must then be readjusted to be flush with the table top and provide the proper clearance. This can be done by again loosening screws (D, fig. 1) to reposition the rack.

ADJUSTING RIP FENCE PARALLEL TO SAW BLADE — Place the rip fence next to the right-hand table groove (L, fig. 1) and clamp it in place by pushing down on the cam clamp lever (H, fig. 1). Fence should be perfectly parallel to the groove. If not, loosen the four screws (parts S-1264 and S-1265, fig. 4) which secure the guide to the fence. Align fence with groove — then retighten screws.



MOUNTING GUARD ASSEMBLY — Place guard assembly (X, fig. 1) on the saw by inserting pin (I, fig. 1) into the hole in the splitter blade bracket (R, fig. 1) at the rear of the saw. Place guard assembly down firmly so that the semi-circular notch in the splitter blade (C, fig. 1) slips between the two splitter blade clamp washers (part 69, fig. 5). Check to make certain that the splitter blade is perfectly in alignment with the saw blade. This can be done by pressing two straight edge boards against sides of blade, and pushing them together past the splitter while holding them tightly against blade. Be sure that saw blade is not revolving when making this adjustment. If adjustment is required, loosen the two screws (parts S-1269, fig. 4) which secure the splitter blade bracket to the cradle. Align splitter with blade, then retighten screws. Further adjustment can be made, if necessary, by varying the number of flat washers (parts S-970 and S-1066, fig. 5) mounted between the clamp washers and cradle. The pressure on these splitter blade clamp washers can be increased or decreased by tightening or loosening the cap screw (part S-1090, fig. 5) which secures the clamp washers and the flat washers to the cradle.



MOUNTING THE MOTOR — Mount the motor (see Motor Specifications) to the motor mount assembly (N, fig. 1) — then mount the motor support assembly to the saw by sliding the two pins (O, fig. 1) into the mounting holes at the rear of the cradle. Place pulley (S, fig. 1) on the motor shaft, line it up with the pulley on the saw arbor, then tighten the pulley set screws. Install V-belt (T, fig. 1) over pulleys and adjust the belt tension by moving the motor support assembly towards or away from the cradle. Motor should be allowed to rest or hang against the belt to obtain the automatic belt tightening feature — and belt should be snug. If adjustment is correct, clamp the motor support in place by tightening the two square head set screws (part S-1267, fig. 4). Adjust pressure on spring washer (P, fig. 1) by means of stop nut (Q, fig. 1) so that the motor operates with a minimum of vibration. Too much pressure will prevent the weight of the motor from keeping the belt under proper tension. Operate the saw by hand in all positions to make certain that there is no interference and that belt has proper tension in all positions.

If saw is to be driven by a large frame motor that cannot be mounted on the motor support assembly, mount the motor on motor rails. Use a 1/2-inch wide belt with a minimum length of 80 inches. Adjust the position of the motor until belt clears all obstructions through all positions of the saw blade.

If saw is to be driven from a line shaft, use a belt at least 100 inches long.

PLACEMENT OF MITER GAGE — The miter gage assembly (K, fig. 1) can be used in either one of the two table grooves.

MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

This saw is designed to be used with a 3450 rpm motor. Motor should be 3/4 hp (for heavy duty) or 1/2 hp (for light duty) in either an AC motor of a repulsion-induction or capacitor type, or a compound-wound DC. The motor shaft center should be approximately 4 inches above the bottom of the motor base. If this dimension varies appreciably from 4 inches, it may be necessary to obtain a belt of a different length. If a 1750 rpm motor with a 4-5/8-inch shaft center height is used, a 6-inch motor pulley and a 48-inch belt must be purchased. If the motor shaft center height varies greater or smaller than the above dimension, a correspondingly greater or smaller belt length should be used. These may be ordered through any Sears Retail Store or Mail Order House.

Although the single belt supplied is sufficient to carry all normal loads, two belts can be used by replacing the hub-type pulley (part 9-2882, fig. 5) with two single-groove hubless pulleys. The hubless pulleys and extra belt may be ordered through any Sears Retail Store or Mail Order House. The arbor key (part 3513, fig. 5) can be obtained locally or ordered from the parts list.

CAUTION

Under no circumstances should a 6-inch motor pulley be used with a 3450 rpm motor. The saw blade speed resulting from such a pulley ratio would be dangerous. Do not use a 3-inch motor pulley with a 1750 rpm motor — this will not give satisfactory saw performance.

OPERATING CONTROLS

The following controls should be tested until the operator is thoroughly familiar with their uses. See figure 2.

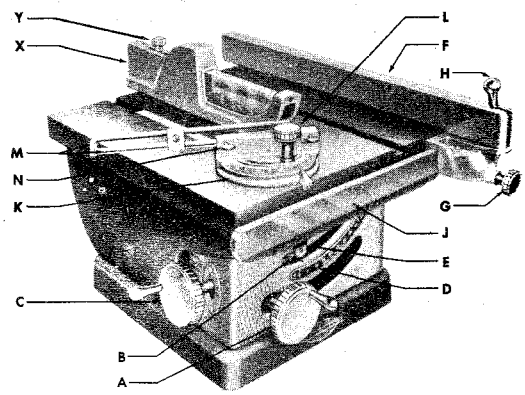


Figure 2

ELEVATION HAND WHEEL (A) — on the front of the saw, controls elevation of the blade (depth of cut) as indicated on the DEPTH DIAL (B).

CLAMP SCREW HANDLE (E) — on front of saw, locks the tilt mechanism in any desired position. The clamp screw handle operates like a socket wrench. Tilt mechanism should always be locked before starting work — and should always be unlocked before attempting to change the angle of tilt.

TILT HAND WHEEL (C) — on left side of saw, controls the angle of tilt. The saw blade can be tilted from 0° to 45°, as indicated on the TILT GAGE (D). If the angle of cut (tilt) must be extremely accurate, the angle of the saw blade should be checked with a protractor or with a board which is known to be cut at the exact angle required.

RIP FENCE (F) — is operated by pushing in the FENCE KNOB (G) so that it engages a pinion gear with the teeth on RACK (J). Turning the knob (G), after pushing it in, will cause the rip fence to move accurately across the table. When the knob (G) is pulled out to disengage pinion gear, the rip fence can be moved across the table by hand. Keep the saw table and rip fence clean. Dirt may prevent the rip fence from obtaining proper alignment. Tapping the fence lightly to assist the mechanism to find its natural position, will help to maintain alignment of the fence with the blade.

CAM CLAMP LEVER (H) — is used to clamp the rip fence in place after it has been moved to the position desired.

MITER GAGE (K) — is used in table grooves as a guide for the workpiece when the fence is not used. The angle of the gage can be adjusted by loosening CLAMP KNOB (L) and positioning gage as indicated by the dial and pointer (K).

MITER GAGE STOP ROD (M) — can be adjusted in length by loosening WING NUT (N). This rod is used as a positioning guide for the end of the workpiece.

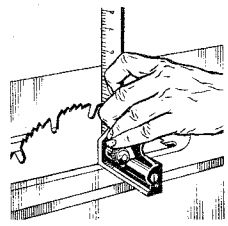
SAW GUARD (X) — should always be used for greatest safety. The CLAMP KNOB (Y) on top of the guard keeps the front of the guard elevated enough so that operator may cut to a line. To raise the guard, loosen this knob, raise the front of the guard as desired, then slide the knob forward and tighten it.

CAUTION

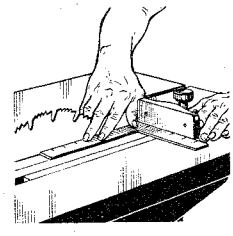
Under no circumstances should a blade with a diameter greater than 8 inches be used with this saw.

OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS

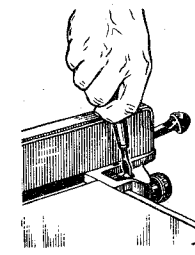
ADJUSTING TILT GAGE — Using an accurate square, set saw blade at right angles to table top. Then adjust the pointer on the tilt gage (D, fig. 2) to "0".



ADJUSTING MITER GAGE SCALE — Using an accurate square, block the miter gage at the square position. Make a trial cut on a fairly wide board, then check this cut with the square. If cut is accurate, set the pointer on the miter gage scale (K, fig. 2) to "90".



ADJUSTING FENCE INDICATORS — Adjust right-hand fence indicator (part 135, fig. 4) by positioning fence so that it touches the right side of the saw blade — then set indicator at "0". Move fence to left side of blade and adjust left-hand indicator in like manner.



ADJUSTING CAM CLAMP LEVER — If clamping action of lever (H, fig. 2) is too tight or too loose, it can be adjusted by increasing or decreasing the effective length of the rip fence clamp rod (part 6315, fig. 4). This is done by readjusting the stop nut (part S-1260, fig. 4) on the end of the clamp rod in back of the fence. When properly adjusted, the clamping lever should lock in a horizontal position or slightly lower.

ADJUSTING DEPTH DIAL — The depth dial (B, fig. 2) should read "0" when saw blade is just flush with the surface of the table. This adjustment can be made by sliding the lift dial tape (part 6354, fig. 5) on the dial gear (part 33, fig. 5). Adjustment will be necessary after the blade has been sharpened and the original diameter is reduced — or when a blade of a smaller diameter other than 8 inches is used.

LUBRICATION

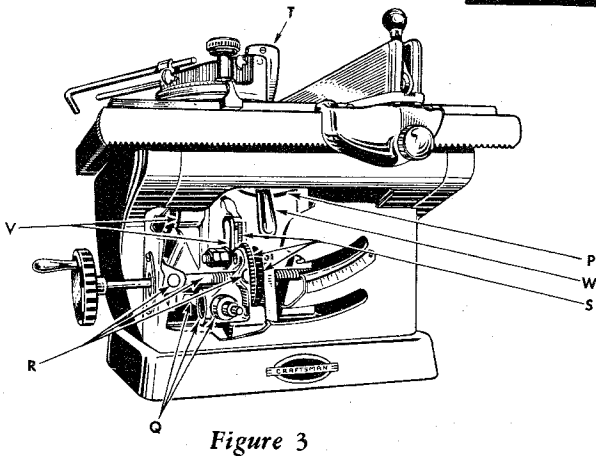


Figure 3

Your saw is a fine machine and should be given the best of care. If kept clean and properly lubricated, it will give many years of trouble-free service.

The saw arbor bearings (part 3509, fig. 5) have been packed at the factory with the proper lubricant and require no additional lubrication. Other parts requiring lubrication should be oiled frequently with SAE No. 20 or No. 30 Automobile Engine Oil. See figure 3.

P — Table trunnions — in which cradle tilts.

Q — Lift screw block, lift screw threads, and lift nut.

R — Tilt screw block, tilt screw threads, and tilt nut.

S — Depth dial bearing, gage, and rack.

T — Friction points in saw guard.

V — Spindle arm pin and saw arbor housing guide bosses.

W — Saw tilt clamp screw.

All other points where there is friction between two or more moving surfaces — or where a slip fit is necessary for adjustment purposes.

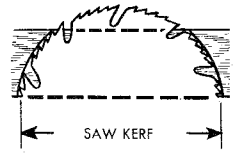
Special attention should be given to the moving parts in the rip fence and miter gage.

To prevent the saw table from rusting, it should be kept covered with a film of our "Stop Rust" when not in use — and should be wiped off with a cloth before using. Treat other unplated and unpainted parts and surfaces in same manner.

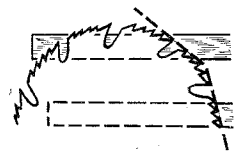
PROPER OPERATING PROCEDURES

DRESS PROPERLY — do not wear a tie or other loose article. Keep long sleeves down with cuffs fastened; or wear short sleeves. Use goggles or a face shield to protect the eyes.

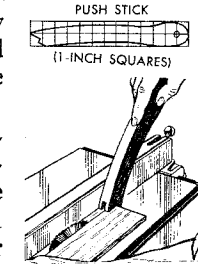
NEVER STOP BEING CAREFUL — One moment of inattention can cost you a painful injury. Always be alert! Operation of saw is simple, safe and easy — when properly done.



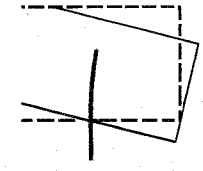
A LOW BLADE IS THE SAFEST — Equally good cuts can be made with the blade elevated to full height, or raised just enough to clear top of workpiece by approximately 1/4 inch. The lower position is safer because the blade enters the work at an angle more nearly parallel with the direction of feed, and there is better opportunity to hold the work against kickback.



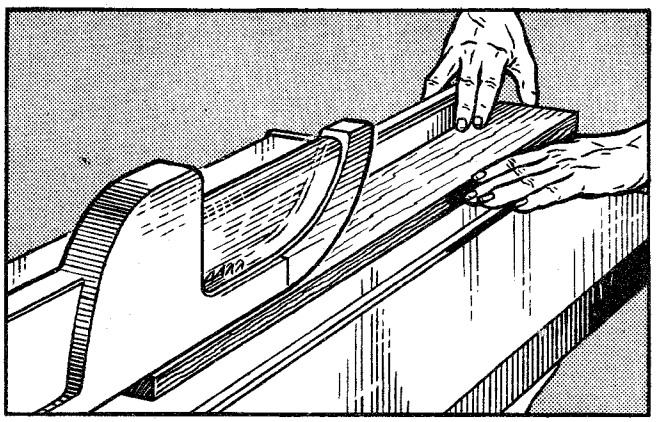
AVOID AWKWARD HAND POSITIONS — Do not get hands into a position in which a sudden slip can cause them to move into the saw blade. Pull work through from behind blade rather than push it through with hand in close quarters; or use a push stick as illustrated. Do not attempt freehand crosscutting; always use mitre gauge.



NEVER TWIST WORK — Twisting work will bind blade and cause a kickback.



STANDARD SAW OPERATIONS



RIPPING

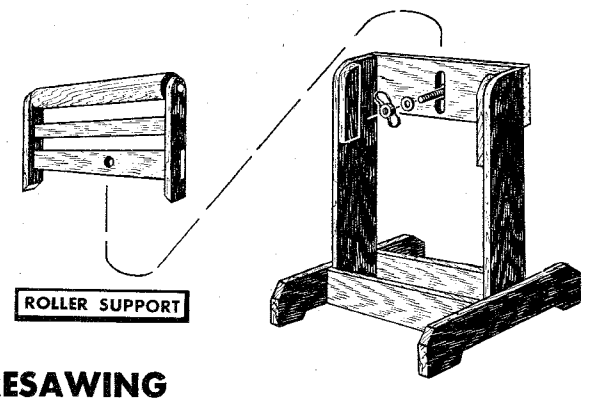
Ripping is the sawing of wood with the grain. It is generally done with the help of a fence as a guide to position and maintain the work at the correct width for the cut. Because the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a reasonably straight edge to make sliding contact with the fence. Also, work must make solid contact with the table, so that it will not wobble. Provide a straight edge, even if this means temporary nailing of an auxiliary straight edge board to the work. If workpiece is warped, turn the hollow side down.

Use of the saw guard is recommended; and the splitter should always be used in ripping operations. Wood cut with the grain tends to spring the kerf closed and bind the blade. If for any reason, splitter is not used, stop and insert a wedge in the kerf just as soon as cut has passed back of blade.

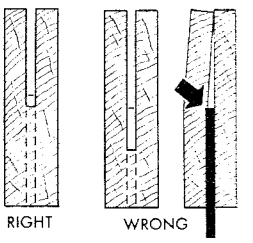
Set fence to desired width of cut, either by using the scale on the fence guide bar, or by measuring the distance between blade and fence. Fence is almost always used on right-hand side of blade. Stand a little to the right of center to avoid being sprayed with sawdust and to be clear of work in case of a kickback. Start saw and advance work, using left hand to hold it down and right hand to push it forward. As cut nears completion, move left hand to safe distance from blade, and push work through with right hand alone. Never reach in back of blade with either hand to hold work down.

When there is less than the width of your palm between fence and blade, do not attempt to push work through by hand. Use a push stick like that shown on preceding page, or pull work through from behind saw.

Do not leave a long board unsupported so that the spring of the board causes it to shift on the table. Use some sort of support to catch end of board behind blade; and if board is very long, use another support in front of saw.



RESAWING

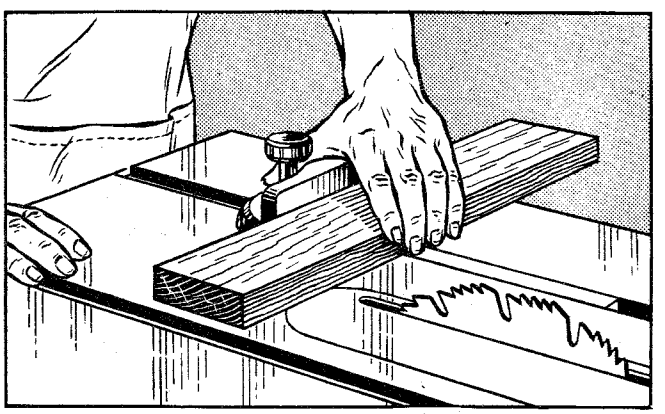


Resawing is the cutting of thick boards into thinner ones. It is a ripping operation. Small boards — up to 2⅜-inch maximum width — can be resawed in one pass; but larger boards up to 4¼-inch maximum require two passes, one pass along each edge of the board. When two cuts from opposite edges are required, these should be made to overlap ½ inch from the approximate center of the board. If the first cut is too deep, the kerf will close and bind the saw on the second cut, with danger of kickback. Also, when the kerf closes, the two sides of the cut are no longer parallel to the saw blade, and the saw will cut into them to spoil their appearance. Keep same face of board against fence when making both cuts.

CROSSCUTTING

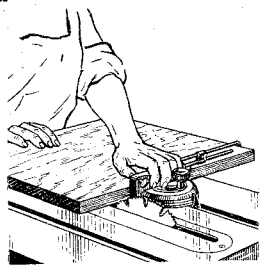
Crosscutting is the sawing of wood across the grain. Planks are milled with the grain running the length of the plank. In crosscutting the long edge of the work is placed across the table top. Therefore, the miter gage is used as a guide instead of the fence. Most operators prefer to use the left-hand table groove. In this case, the left hand is used to hold the work in contact with the gage and to push work and gage toward the blade. The right hand is free to assist, as required. If right-hand groove is used, hand positions are reversed.

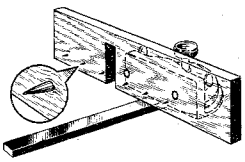
Ordinarily the gage is placed in the table groove with the bar in front. When work is so wide that it completely

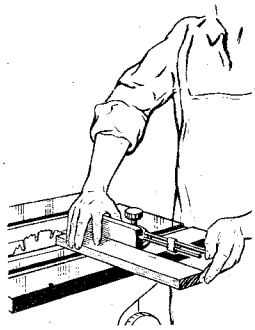


CROSSCUTTING — Continued

covers table in front of blade, the gage should be reversed. Square crosscutting is done with the miter gage set at "90" (at a right angle to the slide and groove). The splitter need not be removed, but is not needed for this operation. Start the cut slowly and hold work firmly to table to prevent kickback or chatter. (Loosely held workpieces will sometimes vibrate against table when crosscutting. This tends to bind blade and dull teeth.) An auxiliary wooden extension bolted to miter gage greatly improves the gage as a support. If fitted with pin points (phonograph needles are excellent) or sandpaper, the extension will help prevent side creep of the work. If workpiece overhangs table enough to sag at each end, provide supports the same as in ripping operations. The stop rod on the miter gage, or a stop block fastened to the extension, is used to fix position of left-hand edge of work for measuring length of piece to be cut off.

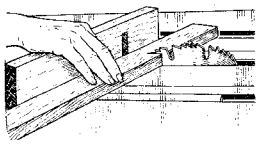






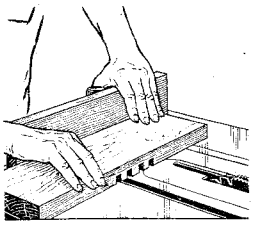
BEVEL AND MITER CUTS

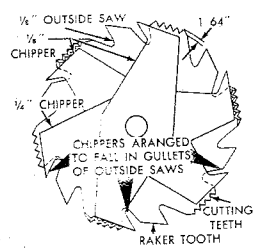
Bevels from 1° to 45° are cut by tilting the saw blade. Operations are the same as for ripping or crosscutting—but work should be extra well supported to prevent creep. Miters are crosscuts at an angle to the edge of the workpiece. The miter gage is set at the required angle to make the cut. Here also, precautions must be taken to prevent creep.



USE OF THE DADO HEAD

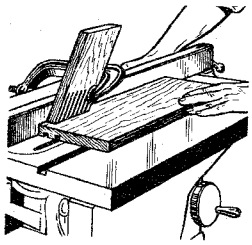
The dado saw or head, as it is called, is a special set of blades for cutting grooves and dados on the circular saw. Dado heads can be purchased at any Sears Retail Store or Mail Order House. The head consists of two solid, stiff outside blades, and a number of inside chipper blades. The outside blades are 1/8-inch thick; there is one 1/4-inch, two 1/8-inch, and one 1/16-inch chipper blades. With these blades, grooves of 1/8 inch, 1/4 inch, and additional widths increased in steps of 1/16 inch up to a maximum of 13/16-inch wide can be cut. Outside blades can be used alone, chippers cannot.



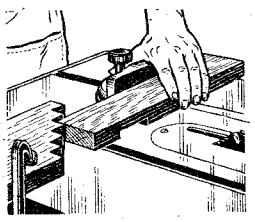


A dado insert (part 9-2765, fig. 4) must be used to replace the standard table insert. Whenever two or more chippers are used, stagger the swaged ends as evenly as possible around the circumference. Fractional adjustments in thickness of the head can be made by using paper washers between the outside blades and chippers.

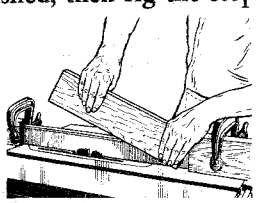
Dado head operations are much the same as those with a standard blade — but the dado head takes a bigger bite, so that workpiece should be held more firmly. It is good practice to use a hold-down jig like the one illustrated.



When a groove wider than the dado head is needed, make two or more passes. Best method is to use a notched stop block to position each successive cut. Block is fastened to edge of table where it can be used to position work before starting the cut; but in such a position that it will not contact work during the cutting operation. Space cuts so that they overlap a trifle.

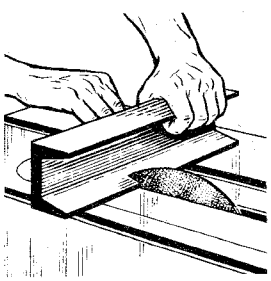


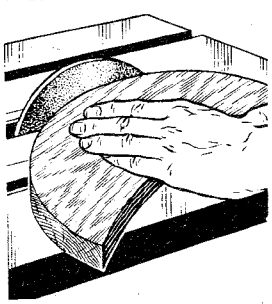
When cutting a gain — a groove that is closed at one end — use a stop block to fix the end of the cut. To locate the stop, place work alongside dado head in position in which it will be when cut is finished, then rig the stop at the end of the work. When cutting a stopped groove—which is closed at both ends—also use a starting block, as shown in the illustration. This is located in same manner as the stop block.



ABRASIVE WHEELS

Special grinding and cut-off wheels, procurable from any Sears Retail Store or Mail Order House, can be used on your circular saw to adapt it for tool sharpening, light grinding and trimming of metals, plastics, brick and concrete blocks, and numerous other materials. A sanding wheel can also be mounted on the saw arbor — and the tilting arbor of the saw gives much versatility for fine sanding operations. A sanding insert (part 9-2766, fig. 4) should be used.





Instructions for Ordering Parts

All parts illustrated in Figures No. 4 and No. 5 and listed on the following pages under part numbers must be ordered through a Sears Retail Store or Mail Order House. Many screws, nuts, washers, etc., are standard items and may be purchased locally by noting the specifications listed for these parts. In several instances part numbers and prices are listed for COMPLETE ASSEMBLIES. The part numbers of the COMPLETE ASSEMBLIES, however, do not appear on the illustrations.

All parts are shipped prepaid within the limits of the continental United States.

All prices are subject to change without notice.

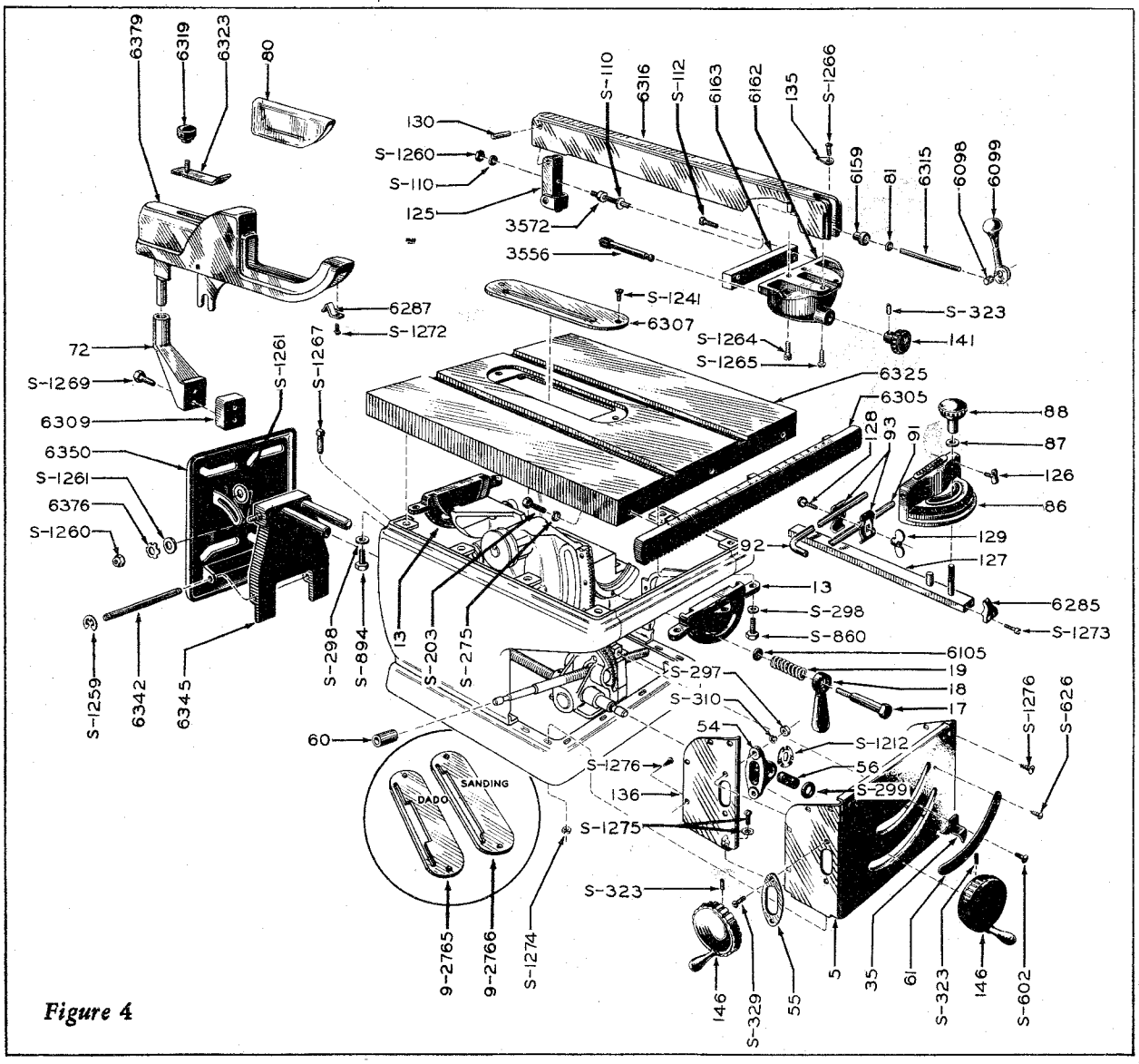


Figure 4

FIGURE 4 PARTS LIST

Part No.	NAME OF PART	Prepaid Price Each
82	MITRE GAGE ASSEMBLY	$ 5.94
86	Mitre Gage	2.76
87	Mitre Gage Washer	.10
88	Mitre Clamp Knob	.40
91	Mitre Exten. Rod (Straight)	.38
92	Mitre Exten. Rod	.38
93	Mitre Rod Clamp	.10
126	Mitre Thumb Screw	.10
127	Mitre Gage Clamp Assy.	1.58
128	Carriage Bolt (3/16" Dia. x 3/4")	.10
129	Wing Nut 10—24	.10
6285	Mitre Gage Pointer	.20
6351	MOTOR SUPPORT ASSY.	5.56
6342	Motor Support Hinge Rod	.28
6345	Motor Base Support Assy.	3.20
6350	Motor Base & Bracket Assy.	2.44
6376	Spring Washer	.10
S-1259	Retaining Ring	.10
S-1260	10—32 Elastic Stop Nut	.10
S-1261	.253 x 3/4 x 1/16 Steel Washer	.10

Part No.	NAME OF PART	Prepaid Price Each
6352	GUARD ASSEMBLY	5.84
80	Guard Insert 8" Saw	.74
6287	Guard Insert Spring Clip	.10
6319	Clamping Knob	.24
6323	Lift Plate Assembly	.20
*6379	Guard and Splitter Blade Assy.	5.50
6317	RIP FENCE ASSEMBLY	11.58
81	Cam Thrust Washer	.10
125	Rip Fence Arm Assembly	.40
130	Rip Fence Clamp Pin	.12
135	Rip Fence Indicator	.10
141	Rip Fence Knob	.50
3556	Rip Fence Pinion	.44
3572	Rip Fence Clamp Cushion	.10
6098	Cam Clamp Lever Insert	.30
6099	Cam Clamp Lever	.66
6159	Rip Fence Bushing	.10
6162	Rip Fence Guide	2.44
6163	Alignment Bar Assembly	1.04
6315	Rip Fence Clamp Rod	.46
6316	Rip Fence	6.60
S-1260	10—32 Elastic Stop Nut	.10
5	Front Panel	2.32
13	Table Trunnion	1.84

Part No.	NAME OF PART	Prepaid Price Each
17	Clamp Screw	.22
18	Clamp Screw Handle	.42
19	Clamp Screw Spring	.10
35	Tilt Lift Pointer	.10
54	Tilt Bearing Bracket	.74
55	Tilt Bearing Plate	.14
56	Tilt Screw Block	.50
60	Tilting Screw Sleeve	.18
61	Tilt Gage	.26
72	Splitter Blade Bracket	1.56
136	Front Panel Stiffener	.80
146	3½" Hand Wheel Assembly	1.74
6105	Clamp Screw Washer	.10
6305	Fence Slide Gear Rack	2.54
6307	Table Insert	1.14
6309	Splitter Blade Bracket Spacer	.30
6325	Table	22.70
S-298	.380 x 7/8 x 1/16 Steel Washer	.10
S-299	.758 x 1 x .047 Steel Washer	.10
S-626	8 x 5/16 Style Z Sheet Metal Screw	.10
S-1212	Spring Washer	.10
S-1276	10 x 3/8 Rd. Hd. Type Z Sheet Metal Screw	.10

*This part must be purchased as an assembly or the complete part returned to the manufacturer for repairs.

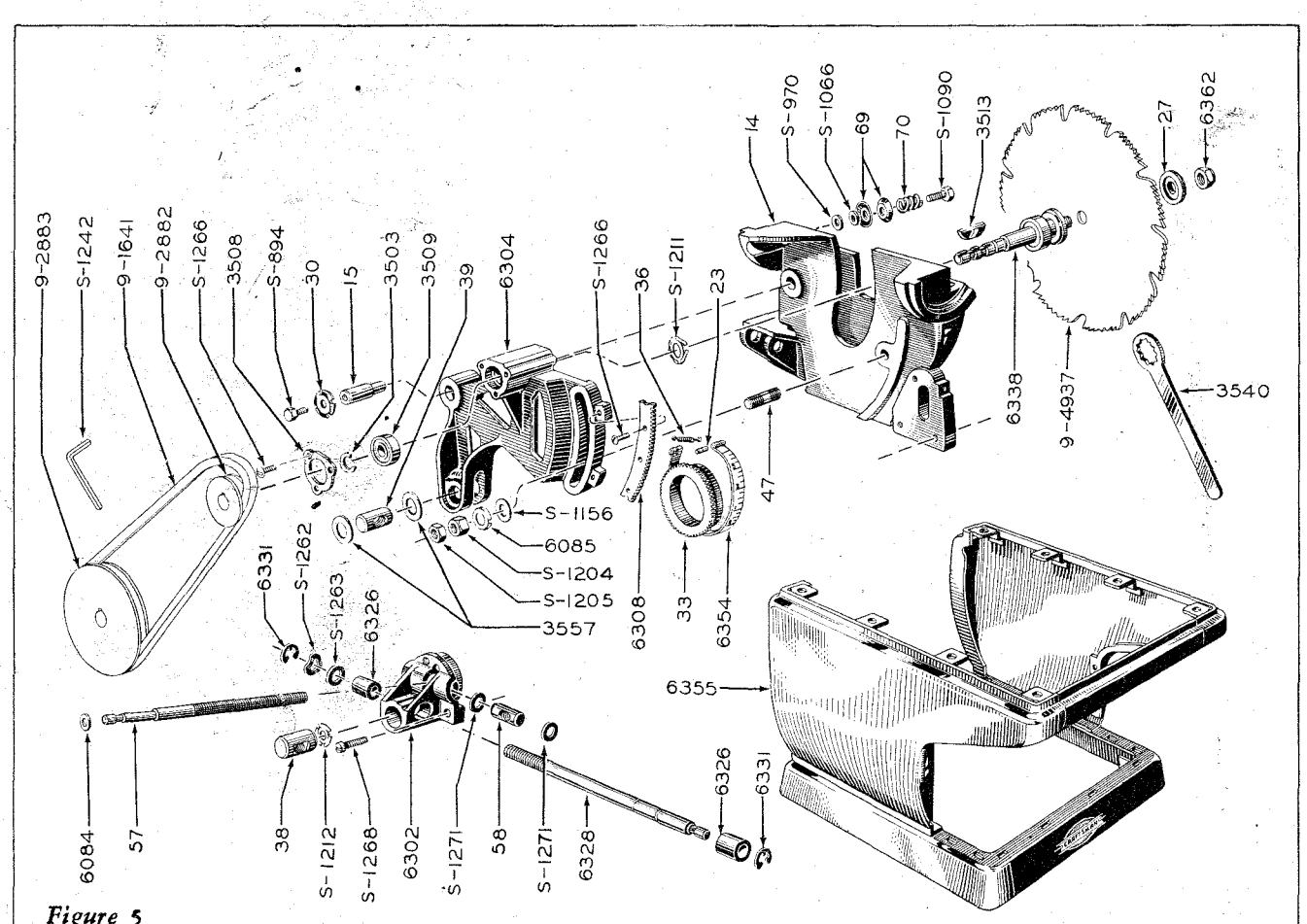


Figure 5

FIGURE 5 PARTS LIST

Part No.	NAME OF PART	Prepaid Price Each
6347	DEPTH DIAL ASSEMBLY	$0.76
23	Lift Dial Tape Pin	.10
33	Dial Gear	.52
36	Lift Dial Tape Spring	.12
6354	Lift Dial Tape	.30
6336	SAW ARBOR HOUSING ASSY.	12.76
27	Loose Collar	.24
3503	Saw Arbor Shaft Snap Ring	.10
3508	Arbor Bearing Retainer	.10
3509	Saw Arbor Bearing	1.70
3513	Saw Arbor Key	.10
6304	Saw Arbor Housing	7.50
6308	Depth Dial Rack	.20
6338	Saw Arbor Assembly	3.10
6362	Saw Arbor Nut	.30
S-1211	Spring Washer	.10
3570	CRADLE ASSEMBLY	14.50
14	Cradle	13.92
15	Spindle Arm Pin	.30
47	Saw Arbor Retaining Stud	.18
30	Spindle Arm Retaining Washer	.10
38	Lift Screw Block	.76
39	Lift Nut	.80
57	Tilt Screw	.88
58	Tilt Nut	.50
69	Splitter Blade Clamp Washer	.10
70	Splitter Blade Clamp Spring	.10
3540	Arbor Wrench	.32
3557	Lift Nut Washer	.10
6084	Tilting Screw Spacer	.10
6085	Saw Arbor Retaining Stud Washer	.10
6302	Tilt Lift Nut Bracket	1.60
6326	Lift Screw Collar	.10
6328	Lift Screw	1.36
6331	Retaining Ring	.10
6355	Saw Base Assembly	11.52
S-970	7/16 x 3/4 x .0239 Steel Washer	.10
S-1066	7/16 x 3/4 x .0299 Steel Washer	.10
S-1212	Spring Washer	.10
S-1262	Spring Washer	.10
S-1263	.632 x 1 x 1/64 Fibre Washer	.10
S-1271	.758 x 1 x 1/32 Fibre Washer	.10

The following parts shown on Figures 4 and 5 are standard and can be purchased locally:

Part No.	NAME OF PART	Prepaid Price Each
S-110	7/32 x 1/2 x 1/16 Plain Steel Washer	$0.10
S-112	10—32 x 1/2 Fil. Hd. Mach. Screw	.10
S-203	5/16—18 x 3/4 Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	.10
S-275	5/16 SAE Med. Lockwasher	.10
S-297	1/4—20 x 3/16 Hex. Nut	.10
S-310	1/4 SAE Med. Lockwasher	.10
S-323	1/4—20 x 1/4 Cup Pt. Slotted Headless Set Screw	.10
S-329	1/4—20 x 1 Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	.10
S-602	10—32 x 3/8 Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	.10
S-860	3/8—16 x 1 Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	.10
S-894	3/8—16 x 1/2 Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	.10
S-1090	3/8—16 x 1-1/4 Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	.10
S-1156	9/16 x 1-3/8 x 7/64 Flat Steel Washer	.10
S-1204	1/2—13 x 13/16 x 7/16 Hex. Nut	.10
S-1205	1/2—13 x 13/16 x 5/16 Jam Nut	.10
S-1241	8—32 x 5/16 Flat Hd. Steel Mach. Screw	.10
S-1242	Allen Wrench for 5/16 Set Screw	.20
S-1264	10—32 x 1/2 Pan Hd. or Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	.10
S-1265	10—32 x 3/4 Pan Hd. or Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	.10
S-1266	8—32 x 5/16 Pan Hd. or Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	.10
S-1267	5/16—18 x 5/8 Sq. Hd. Set Screw	.10
S-1268	5/16—18 x 1-3/16 Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	.10
S-1269	5/16—18 x 1-5/8 Hex. Hd. Cap Screw	.10
S-1272	8—32 x 3/16 Pan Hd. Mach. Screw	.10
S-1273	6—32 x 1/4 Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw	.10
S-1274	10—32 x 3/8 x 1/8 Hex. Nut	.10
S-1275	10—32 x 1/2 Rd. Hd. Mach. Screw with External Washer	.10

The following parts shown on Figures 4 and 5 may be ordered through any Sears Retail Store or Mail Order House:

Stock No.	NAME OF PART
9-1641	41" x 1 2" V Belt
9-2272	Sanding Disc, 5/8" bore (not illustrated)
9-2765	Dado Insert
9-2766	Sanding Insert

Stock No.	NAME OF PART
9-2882	2½" x 5/8" bore Single Groove V Pulley
9-2883	3" x 5/8" Bore Single Groove V Pulley
9-4937	8" x 5/8 Bore Comb. Tooth Saw Blade
9-2926	Booklet ("The Circular Saw")

Form 6797-7

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