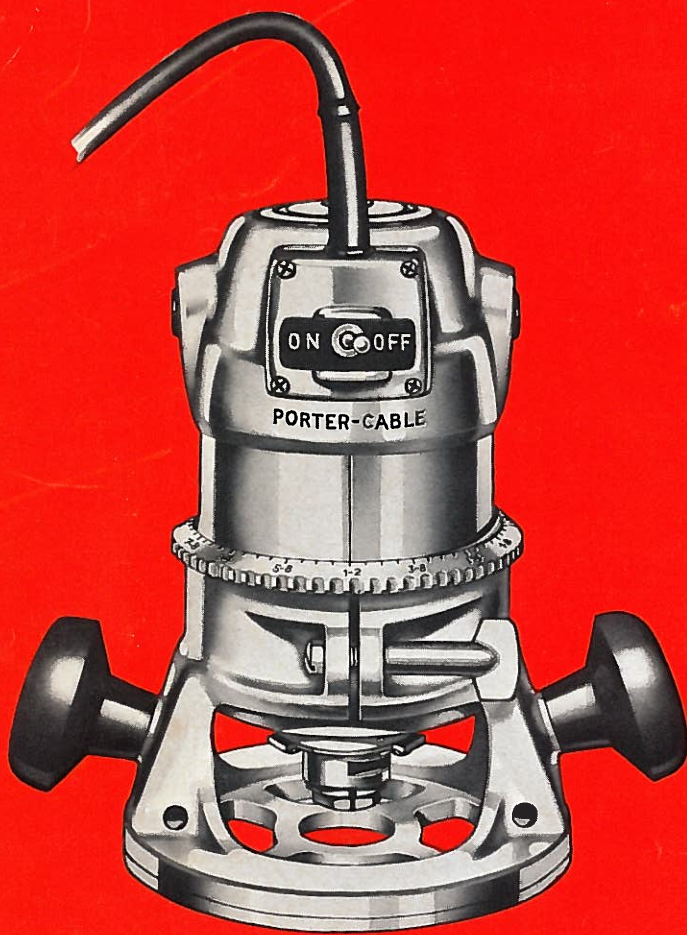


**Operating and
Service Manual**

Porter-Cable ROUTER

**PLANE
MORTISER
and
Accessories**



Porter-Cable

Quality Electric Tools

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE COMPANY SYRACUSE 8, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

PORTER-CABLE TOOLS

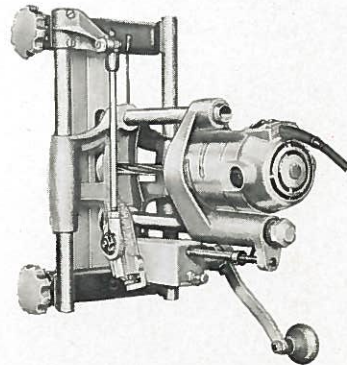
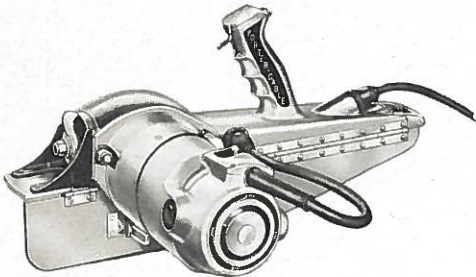
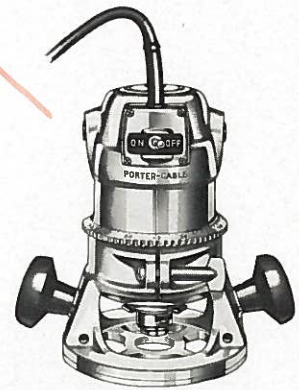


The Speedmatic Router Line is a group of professional tools especially designed to speed up production for contractors, builders, carpenters, millwork shops, and all trades where top-quality woodworking tools are required. The line consists of three types of portable power tools -- a Router, Plane, and Lock Mortiser. It also includes a number of Templets and a complete selection of Bits and Cutters. An outstanding feature of these tools is the interchangeable Motor which can be transferred in a moment from one tool to another, thereby saving the cost of separate motors for each machine.

The Router Line is manufactured by The Porter-Cable Machine Company, a leader in the portable power tool field since 1906. Porter-Cable also manufactures electric saws, sanders, drills, combo-tools, hedgshears, grass trimmers, chain saws, limb saws, metal cutting band saws and bench grinders. These portable electric tools mechanize countless laborious jobs thereby speeding up slow operations and increasing profits. They eliminate fatigue on the part of the user and put more skill into his hands because of their precision adjustments. Porter-Cable Tools are engineered to the highest standards of accuracy and durability. They are built for a lifetime of trouble-free performance.

THE PORTER-CABLE GUARANTEE

Porter-Cable Products are carefully tested and inspected at the Factory and are guaranteed to be free from any defect in material or workmanship. The Company will, under this guarantee, repair or replace any parts which prove, upon examination, to be defective. The complete machine should be returned prepaid to the Factory, a Factory Branch or an Authorized Service Station. Repairs made by other than the Authorized Agencies automatically void this guarantee. Each tool has a guarantee card packed with it, and this should be returned to Syracuse in order to complete the guarantee.



Due to our constant effort to improve and refine, Porter-Cable reserves the right to supply products that may differ slightly from those shown in accompanying illustrations.

THE PORTER-CABLE ROUTER

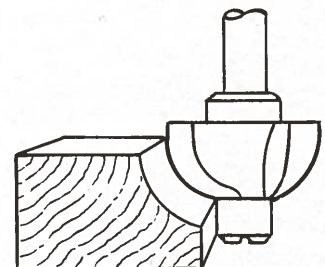
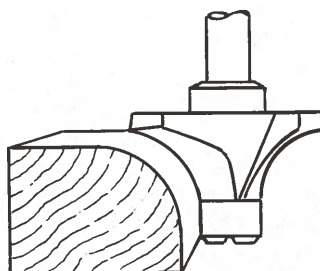
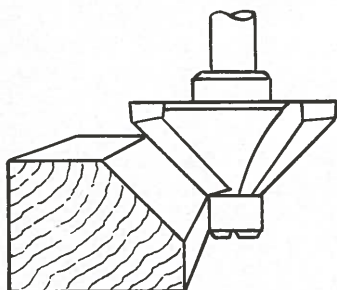
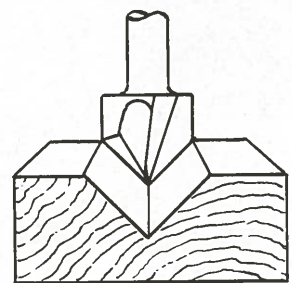
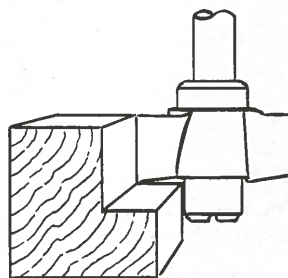
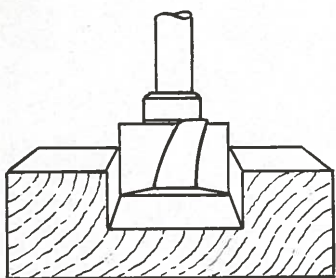
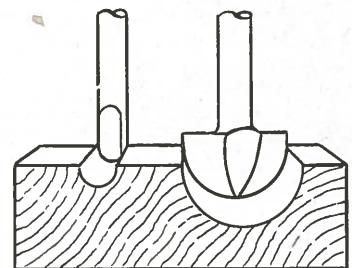
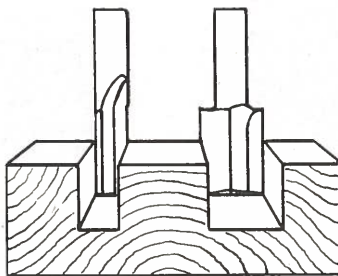
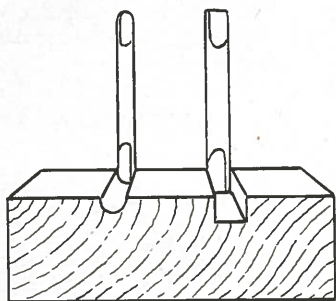
The ROUTER is a tool with a great variety of uses, a time and labor saver to any woodworker from the large scale contractor to the home craftsman. It may be used for innumerable cutting and shaping operations, including grooving, beading, rabbeting, veining, relief work, corner rounding, cove cutting, core box cutting and a great many other applications desirable to the needs of the operator.

The ROUTER is often used with templates where fast, economical reproduction is desired and use of the ROUTER with templates enables the builder or contractor to cut the working time to an absolute minimum. The home craftsman will find it an invaluable tool to do fine woodworking, giving extreme accuracy and first-class performance.

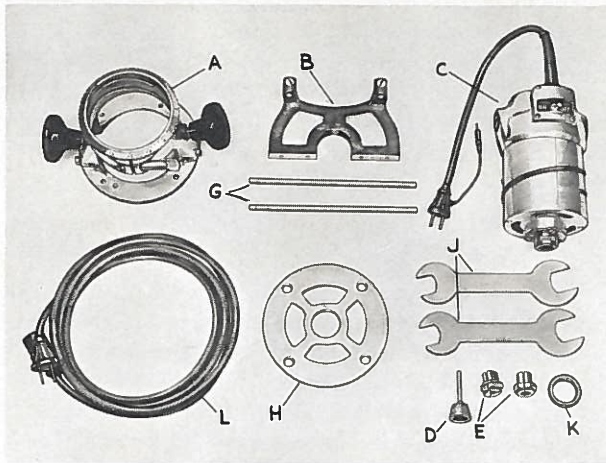
It incorporates such important features as a micrometer depth adjustment, sealed bearings, and a self ventilating motor assuring cool operation, and is designed so that chips and dust are blown away from the working surface during operation. It is light in weight and may be used anywhere, with complete and easy portability.

There are two models of the KAM-GRIP ROUTER, the Model 511 weighing only 9 lbs., and the heavy duty Model 514 weighing 18 lbs. Both models have a powerful Universal Motor. This makes it a practical machine for use in heavy production work by large-scale contractors and sash and door plants.

A few of the more common cuts which can be made with the Router are shown below. A wide variety of other Bits and Cutters is available which, when used in various combinations, offer an almost unlimited variety of cuts.

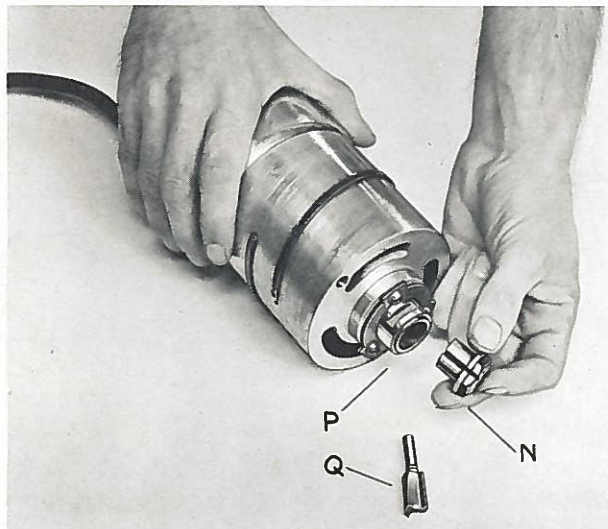


MODEL 511 ROUTER ASSEMBLY & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

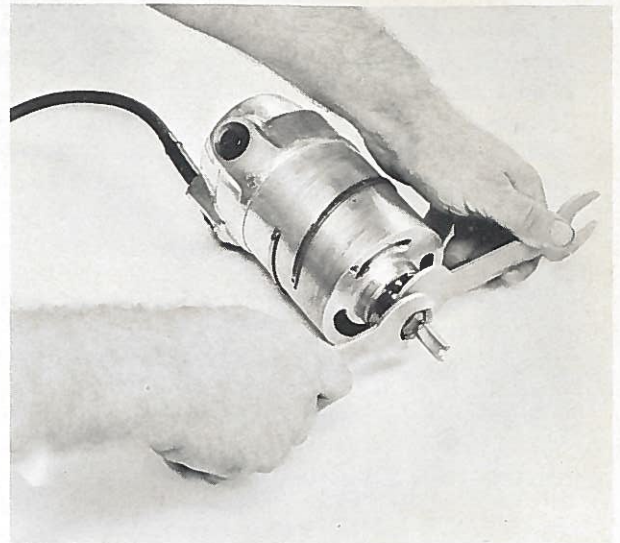


Standard Equipment—The Model 511 Router consists of (A) 5505 Router Base, (B) SRB-20 Straight Gauge Block, (C) 5504 Motor, (D) 11-CG Grinding Wheel, (E) SRB-24 ½" Collet and SRB-28 ¼" Collet, (F) SRB-26 Extension Cord, (G) SRB-21 Gauge Rods, (H) SRB-19 Sub-Base Plate, (J) SRB-25 Wrenches, (K) UB-99 Lock Nut, and UB-97 Templet Guide (not illustrated).

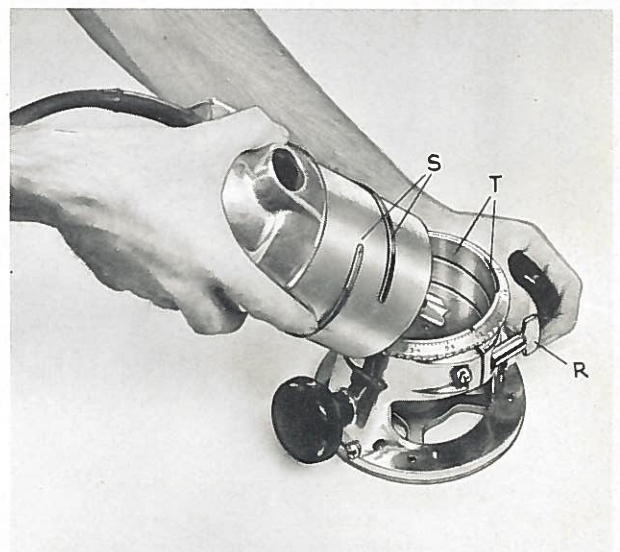
1. Choosing the Bit—The Bit to be used should be inserted into the Chuck of the motor before the motor is attached to the Router Base. Authorized Porter-Cable Dealers carry a wide variety of Bits.



2. Inserting Bit into the Cam-Lock Motor Chuck—Insert the Collet (N) into the Motor Chuck (P) as far as it will go without tightening. Then the Bit (Q) you have chosen for your particular job should be inserted all the way into the Collet. **BE SURE THE SHOULDER OF THE COLLET IS SEATED FIRMLY AGAINST THE FACE OF THE**



CHUCK. Place one wrench on the Chuck and with the other wrench turn the Collet to the right. Approximately one-quarter turn is sufficient to lock the Bit in the Collet. The Chuck and Collet will lock and unlock best if they are coated with light oil. Always wipe wood chips or dust from Chuck and Collet before assembling. **NEVER TIGHTEN COLLET WITHOUT A BIT OR ARBOR OF PROPER SIZE INSERTED INTO COLLET.**

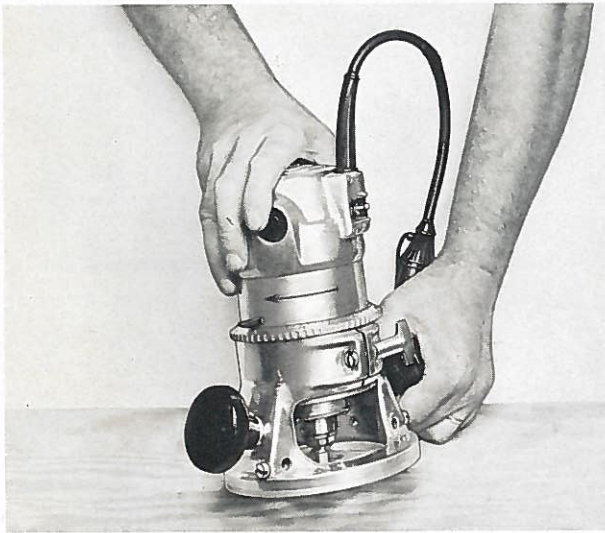


3. Assembling the Motor into Router Base—Loosen the Locking Wing Nut (R). Insert the Motor into the Base so that the spiral keys (S) on the motor slip into the spiral grooves (T) located inside the base. Turn the motor clockwise until it fits rigidly in the base.

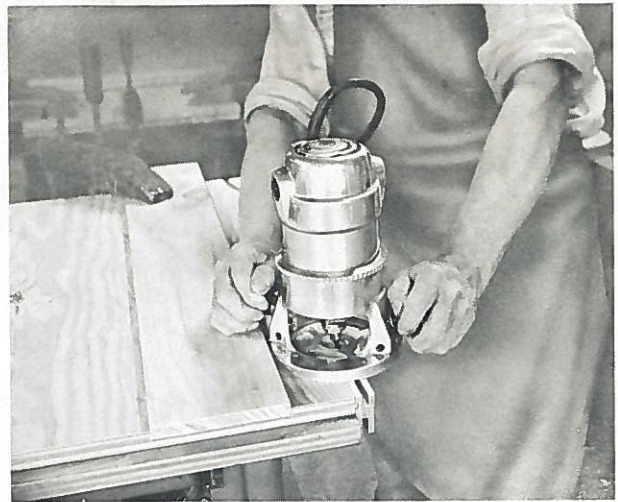
NOTE: Always have at least 1" depth of spiral key in Router Base before using.



4. Depth of Cut—Place the router on the surface that is to be routed. Be sure the Locking Wing Nut is still loosened. Turn the motor down in the router base in a clockwise motion until the bit just touches the surface of the work. Set the zero line of the calibrated ring (U) exactly on the index line located on the motor housing (V). Tip the Router so that the Bit is away from the work and turn only the motor in a clockwise direction until the index line on the motor reaches the desired depth on the ring. Tighten the Locking Wing Nut and the Router is ready to be used.



Important—Standard Speedmatic Routers are wired for use on single phase 115 volts A.C., 25-60 cycle or 115 volts D.C. Operation at any other voltage will seriously damage the motor. Be sure the voltage of the circuit on which the Router is used is the same as that specified on the Router nameplate. The Speedmatic Router, Plane and Lock Mortiser should be grounded before using by slipping the ground wire pin of the extension cord into the ground wire jack of the short motor cord. The ground wire pin at the other end of the extension cord should then be screwed or connected to any convenient ground such as an electric conduit pipe or outlet box.



5. Operating the Router—This is the Router in operation cutting a groove. You will notice that the operator has his hands firmly on the guiding knobs and is keeping a firm pressure both down and forward. When making a cut on the outside of a piece, work from right to left. When you are working on the inside of a templet, work from left to right. The speed of the cut will depend largely on the type of material. If the material or wood is very hard, it may be advisable to make several cuts, starting with a partial depth of cut and lowering the Bit gradually after each cut until the desired depth is reached. Adjust the speed and depth of your cut to the material being worked on. Keep the cutting pressure constant but do not crowd the Router so that the motor speed slows excessively.



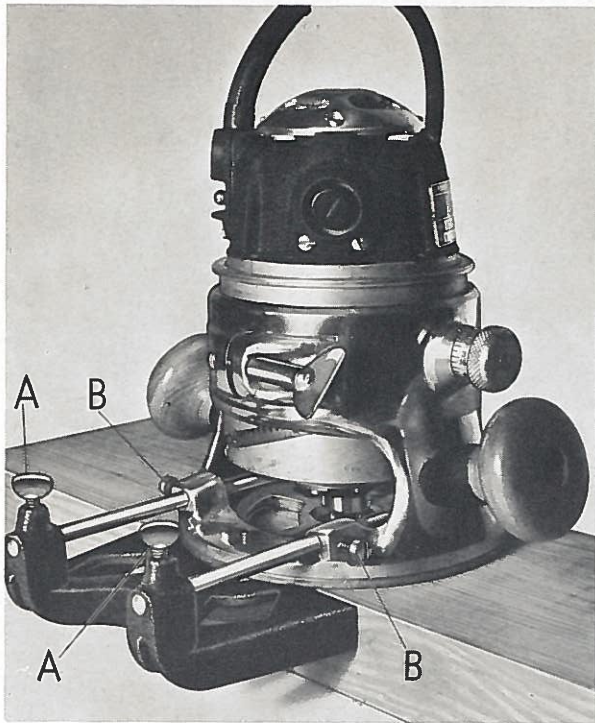
Model 514 Router

Instructions for the Model 514 Router are the same as for the Model 511 with the following exceptions:

Standard Equipment includes 5511 Motor, 5512 Router Base, SRB-25 Wrenches, SRC-19 Sub-Base Plate, SRC-20 Gauge Block, SRC-21 Gauge Rods, SRC-24 1/2" Collet, UB-99 Lock Nut, UC-90 1 3/4" Templet Guide, UB-97 Templet Guide, D-508 Adapter, D-810 Adapter, UC-90A Adapter, 11-CG Grinding Wheel, and Extension Cord.

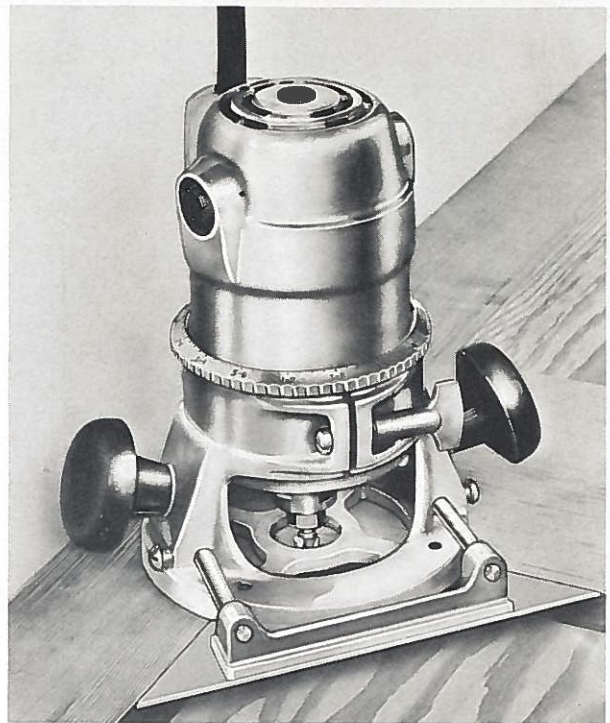
The Model 514 Router Motor will not fit the Plane Attachment or the Lock Mortiser Attachment. It may, however, be used with any of the Speedmatic Temples.

ROUTER ATTACHMENTS



STRAIGHT GAUGE

The most commonly used attachment is the **STRAIGHT GAUGE**, sometimes referred to as an **Edge Guide**. To assemble this attachment to the **Router Base**, loosen thumb screws (A) and insert the two rods. Lock thumb screws. Loosen the two screws (B) and insert the rods. Place the Router on the work until the bit is in the position that you wish and push the gauge block against the edge of the work. Now lock the screws. Set the bit at the proper depth and make your routing cut, keeping the guide pressed firmly against the work.

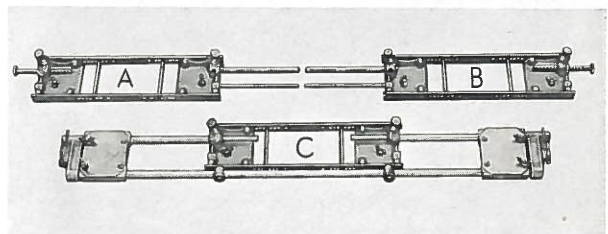


PANELING GAUGE

This attachment is used primarily for cutting moulding so that a wood panel may be easily removed from a door to permit replacement with a pane of glass or a mirror. Insert the rods in the Router Base. After determining the position of the Router for the work to be done, lock the set screws. Setting the depth of cut will be the same as is normally done with the Router, using the **Depth Micrometer**.

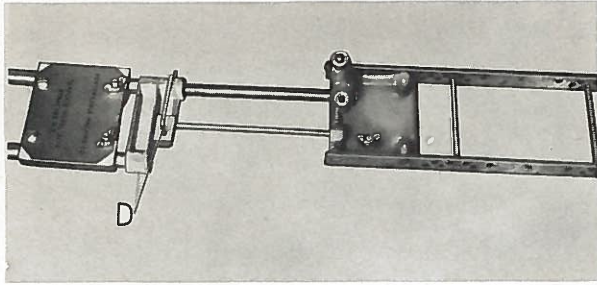
MODEL 5518 HINGE BUTT TEMPLET

The **Model 5518 Hinge Butt Templet** is designed primarily for contractors and builders who want a fast, economical and accurate means of routing doors and jambs for hinge butts. The Templet is simple to use, easily installed and will cut labor cost to an absolute minimum. It is very accurate and butts on the doors are cut in the same location as the jambs, thus assuring a perfect fit. The Templet requires no special layout, simply determine where your butts are to be located and set the Templet. You may then mortise all doors and jambs with this one setting if all doors and jambs are to be the same height.



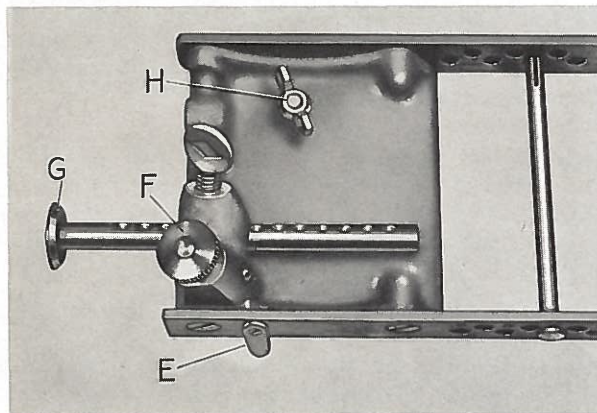
The **Hinge Butt Templet** consists of three major sections, (A) and (B) the end sections, and the center section (C). To assemble the three sections, first lay it out in this position.

MODEL 5518 HINGE BUTT TEMPLET



1. Assembling the Templet - To assemble the Templet, the two End Sections must be locked into the Center Section. Insert the rods of the End Sections into the holes provided in both ends of the Center Section and push in until the Take-Apart Latch (D) in the Center Section drops into the grooves in the ends of the rods, locking the End Section in place.

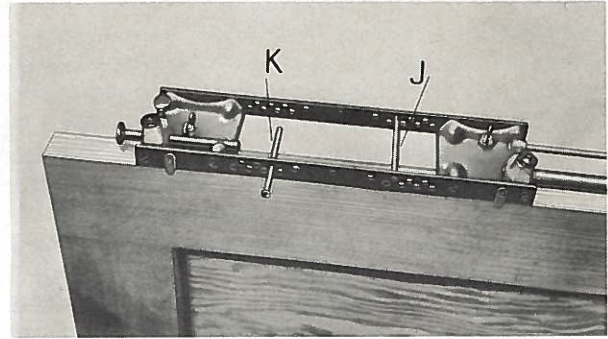
To remove the End Sections for easy portability to another location, simply lift the Take-Apart Latch and pull the End Sections out of the Center Section.



Part Identification - This illustration will help to identify some of the most important parts of the Templet. The Rabbeted Jamb Gauge (E), Locking Nail (F), End Gauge (G) and the Edge Gauge (H).

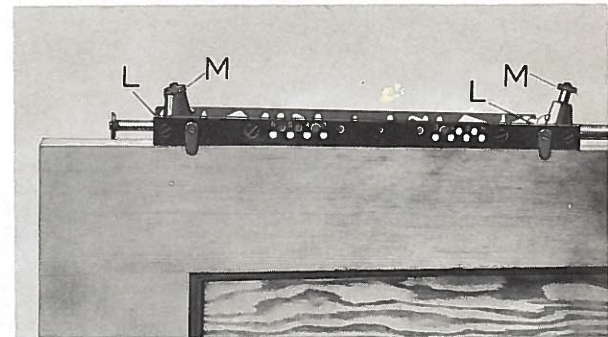
2. Determining Location of Hinge Butts - (Example) Let us suppose that you wish to install a set of hinges with the top hinge 8" down from the top of the door and the bottom hinge 11" up from the bottom.

Draw a line 8" down from the top of the door. Subtract the 8" from the 11" leaving 3". Draw a line 3" up from the bottom of the door. Measure the distance from the top of the door to this 3" line, divide by two, and draw a line on the door. This is the centerline of the middle hinge.



3. Setting the Templet - Measure your hinge and find out how long you want your cut to be. On the side of the Templet, you will notice a series of holes numbered 2", 3", 4", 5" and 6", for different sizes of butts. The holes between the numbered ones are for half sizes. For a 4½" butt set Size Guide Bars between holes numbered 4 and 5. There are two Size Guide Bars in each of the three sections. Pull the Size Guide Bar (J) out and insert it into the proper hole to correspond with the length of cut you desire and then do the same with (K). **Important - This must be done in all three sections.**

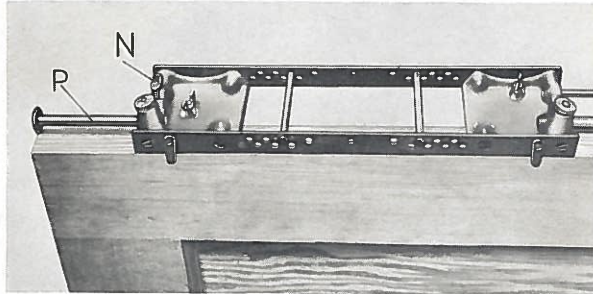
Be sure the Bars are installed with the splits parallel to the length of the templet so that when the templet guide hits against the Bars, the force will not spring the Bar stock at the split. Otherwise, the split will have a tendency to close and the Bar become loose. If the split does spring shut, the cut at this point in the butt will be too large by the amount the Bar has sprung.



4. Locating the Templet - Looking at the side of the Templet, you will find the six Rabbeted Jamb Gauges (L). Lay the Templet on the door so that the centerline (on the inner face of each templet section side rails at the center) on the Center Section coincides with the centerline of the middle hinge which you drew. Turn down the six Rabbeted Jamb Gauges so they point towards the edge of the door opposite the one on which the Templet lays. While the Gauges are held firmly against the side of the door, drive in the Locking Nails (M) in the Center Section only.

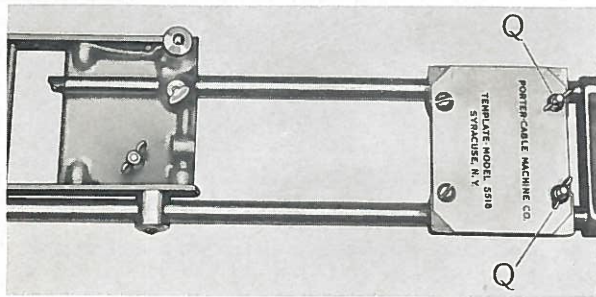
5. Locating the Top End Section of the Templet -

Loosen the two wing nuts on the upper end of the Center Section (end towards top of door) and move the top End Section of the Templet so the top Size Guide Bar is between the top of the door and the line you drew 8" down, and the space between the Bar and the line is $\frac{9}{64}$ " (distance from outer edge of cutter to outer edge of templet guide). Tighten the wing nuts to lock the top End Section of the Templet in place. While pressing the Gauges of the top End Section firmly against the side of the door, drive in the Locking Nails.



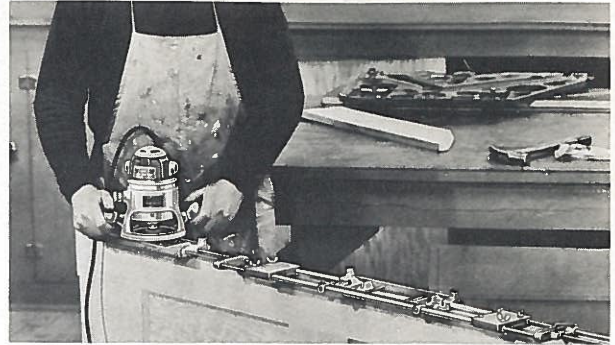
6. Setting the Top End Gauge - Loosen the Thumb Screw (N) and adjust the End Gauge (P) so the outer face of the disc on the End Gauge is flush with the top of the door. Tighten the Thumb Screw. You will notice a short stud extending beyond the outer face of the disc. This will extend over the top of the door to automatically provide $\frac{1}{16}$ " clearance between the top of the door and the jamb.

7. Setting the Bottom End Gauge - Count the grooves in the top End Gauge between the disc and the frame and set the End Gauge on the bottom End Section so there is a corresponding number of grooves between the disc on the bottom End Gauge and the frame of the bottom End Section.



8. Locating the Bottom Hinge - Loosen the two Lock Screw Wing Nuts (Q) on the lower end of the Center Section (end towards the bottom of the door) and move the bottom End Section so the outer face of the disc on the bottom End Gauge coincides with the line you drew 3" from the bottom of the door. Tighten the Wing Nuts. While pressing the Rabbeted Jamb Gauges firmly against the door, drive in the Locking Nails.

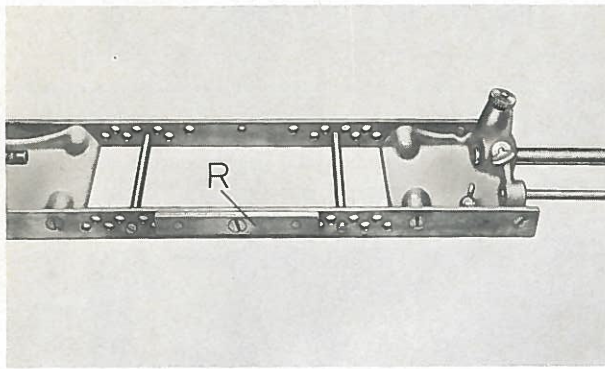
9. Adjusting the Edge Gauges - Loosen the Lock Screw Wing Nuts and adjust the Edge Gauges so they are tight against the side of the door. Tighten the Wing Nuts. The Templet is now ready to use.



10. Making the Mortise - Attach the Templet Guide provided (UB-97) to the Sub-Base of the Router and lock it with the Locking Nut UB-99. Assemble the Bit (AS-520) on the Arbor (BA-1), insert the Arbor into the Collet and lock securely. Detailed instructions on Templet guides will be found on page (13). Adjust the Router for the depth that you wish as shown in the section under Routers. When making the cut, always stand at the side of the door where the Templet overhangs. Now place the Router on top of the Templet so that the Templet Guide rests against the Size Guide Bar on the right but does not touch the wood.

Turn the Motor to the "On" position and slide the Router into the door along the right hand Size Guide Bar for about $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Pull the Router back from the door and take a light cut of about $\frac{1}{2}$ " along the edge of the door, working from left to right. Move the Router along the left hand Size Guide Bar until it reaches the back of the Templet and then make the cut to the right until the Router rests against the Size Guide Bar on the right. Bring the Router toward you, passing over the first cut that you made. Now rout out the remaining material.

11. Making the Jamb Cuts - After you have routed the door, loosen the Locking Nails and remove the Templet from the door. Assemble the Templet to the door jamb so that the section that was previously at the bottom on the door is now at the top of the jamb. If a door stop is already in place, place the edge of the Templet with the Rabbeted Jamb Gauges tight against the door stop and using the Locking Nails, seat the Templet securely with the top of the End Gauge against the top of the door jamb. If a door stop is not installed on the jamb, the Edge Gauges should be set while the Templet is still on the door. While the Templet is installed on the jamb, the Edge Gauges should be tight against the edge of the jamb. Drive in all Locking Nails. The jamb may now be routed as described in "10" above.



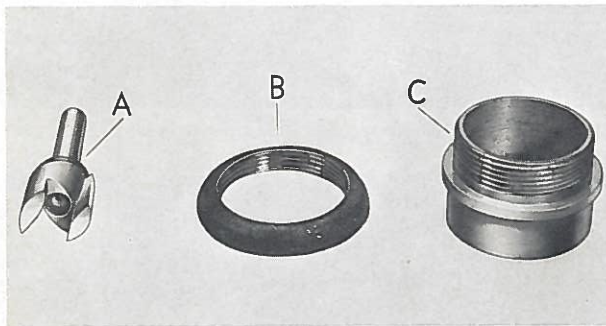
12. Setting the Templet for Metal Jamb - Metal Jamb Gauges (R) for 3½", 4" and 4½" hinges are furnished with each Templet so that wood doors may be fitted to metal jamba. When doors are to be hung to metal jamba, it will be necessary to set the Templet from the jamba rather than the door. The Metal Jamb Gauges are stamped with numbers corresponding to hinge sizes. After assembling the three Templet sections as outlined in "1", attach the correct set of Metal Jamb Gauges (three gauges of one size) to the Center and both End Sections with the flat head machine screws furnished with the Templet. These Metal Jamb Gauges attach to the outside center of the rails in each of the Templet Sections.

Set the Metal Jamb Gauge in the top hinge butt insert of the metal jamb. Loosen the two Lock Screw Wing Nuts on the upper end of the Center Section. Move the Center Section until the Metal Jamb Gauge on that section seats in the center hinge butt insert of the metal jamb. Tighten the two Wing Nuts. Now loosen the two Lock Screw Wing Nuts at the lower end of the Center Section and adjust the bottom section until the Metal Jamb Gauge on that section seats perfectly in the bottom hinge insert on the metal jamb. Tighten the Wing Nuts to securely lock the bottom section in place. Loosen the top End Gauge of the door frame. Tighten the Thumb Screw to lock the End Gauge in this position. Remove the Templet from the jamb.

The Templet should now be placed on the door so the End Gauge that was at the top of the door jamb is now at the bottom of the door. Place it on the door so the outer face of the disc on the End Gauge is flush with the bottom of the door. Turn down the six Rabbeted Jamb Gauges as outlined in "4". While the Rabbeted Jamb Gauges are held firmly against the side of the door, drive in all Locking Nails. The butts may now be routed as described in step "10".

We suggest that you become thoroughly familiar with the operation of the Templet before routing doors and jamba by first making trial adjustments and cuts on scrap lumber.

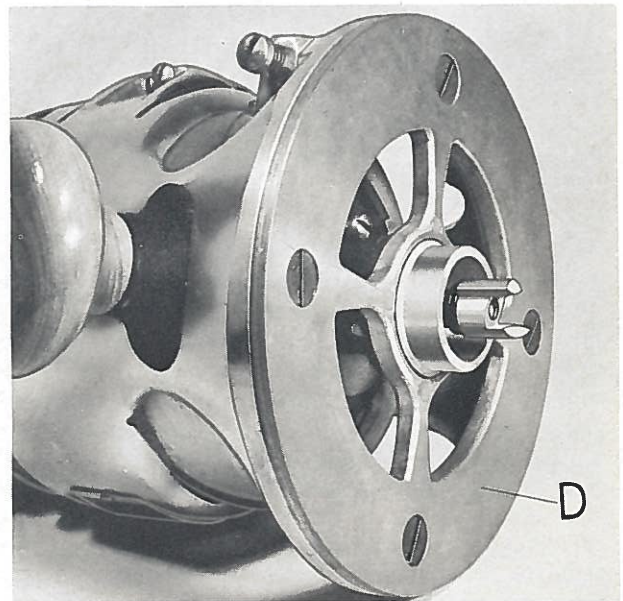
TEMPLER GUIDES



A wide variety of Templet Guides is available. Consult our Full Line Catalog No. 101 or Bit and Cutter Stuffer No. A770.

This is a typical combination, the Bit (A), the Templet Guide Lock Nut (B), and the Templet Guide, (C).

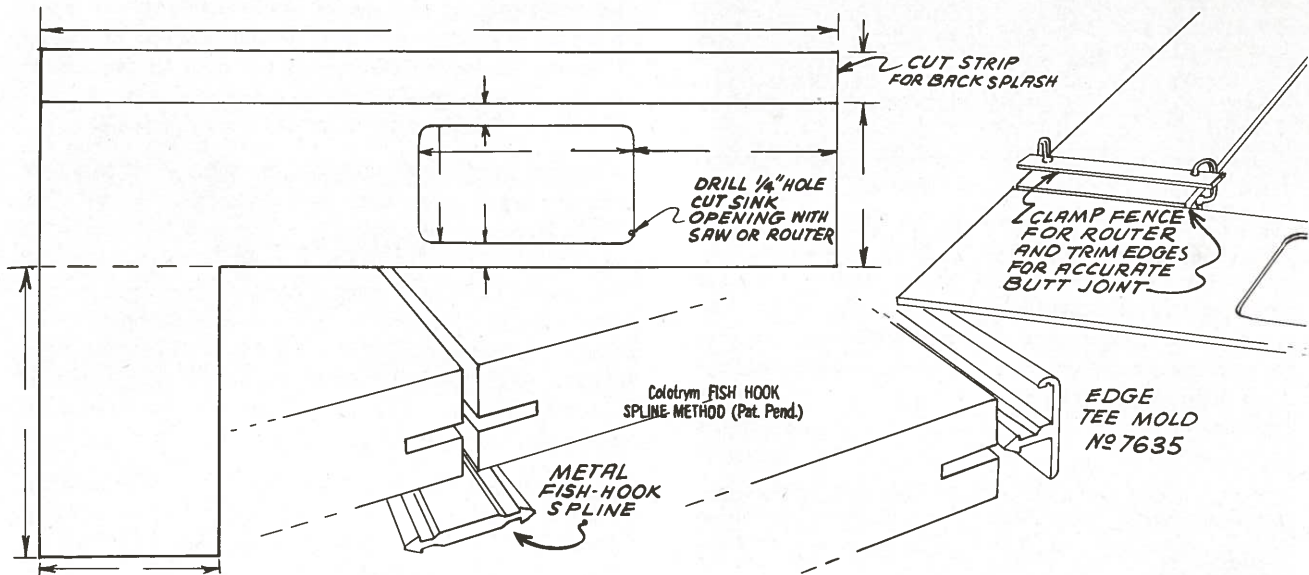
To use the Templet Guide, push it into the receiver on the bottom of the Sub-Base Plate, (D). Now lock it into position with the Lock Nut. The Templet is now ready for use.



HOW TO INSTALL PLASTIC SURFACED PLY BOARD

Glue-bonded ply board with a laminated plastic surface has been popular for several years for commercial installations such as lunch counter and bar tops, restaurant tables, walls and store interiors. It is rapidly coming into general use for residential

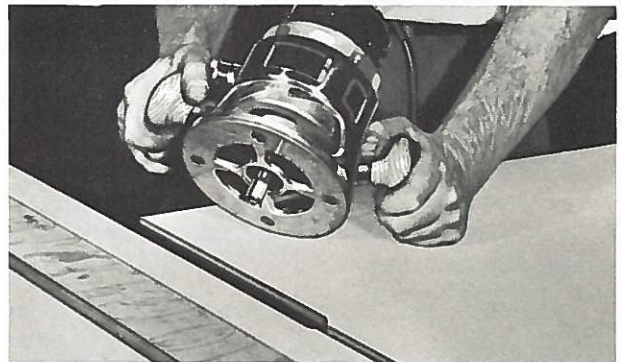
purposes, particularly for kitchen counters and built-in tables. It resists water, mild acids and alkalis, burns, abrasion and denting. This material is sold under several brand names--Formica, Mica, Textolite, Farlite, Panelite and many others.



Until recently, the installation of plastic laminate board was a difficult problem because the hard materials and adhesive glues dulled tools in a short time. However, the following technique, using the Speedmatic Router with Carbide-Tipped Tools, has eliminated the difficulties and contributed to the rapidly increasing use of this material. It is important for every good builder to understand this system since it will save him a great deal of installation cost and result in finer workmanship.

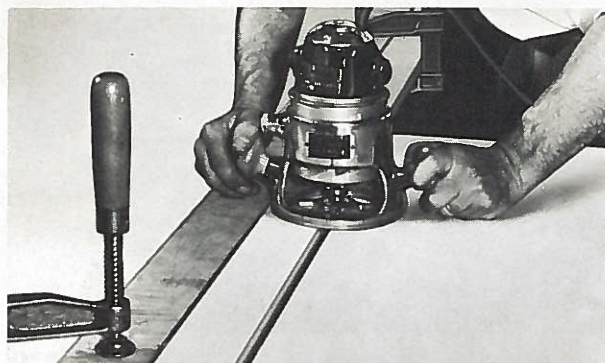
We will not attempt here to describe the construction of the wood frame or cabinets beneath the counter top since this is standard carpentry. First make an accurate dimensional drawing of the counter top (sometimes referred to as a deck) which you plan to install. The drawing above includes the more common problems which may be encountered. This is an L-shaped kitchen counter with sink opening and back splash. Double check all measurements.

Necessary Tools -- The standard, basic tool for installing plastic laminate board is the Porter-Cable Model 511 Router. The Model 514 Router may also be used. This is used in conjunction with a variety of specialized carbide-tipped bits and cutters. There are several other good carbide-tipped shank accessories on the market which can be used in the Porter-Cable Router, such as mold slot saws, trim cutters, chamfer trimmers, square trimmers, roller bearing pilot cutters, etc. In addition to the Router, there are other supplementary tools which speed and simplify the installation. One of these is an electric sabre saw which does a neater job than a hand saw. Another useful tool is a metal mitre used to make precision bevels, angles or straight cuts in the metal molding. See your local Porter-Cable tool dealer to determine which accessories best fit your needs.



Jointing -- When jointing two sections of plastic laminate, the edges of both pieces must match perfectly. To assure this, clamp down both sections so that there is an even gap between them slightly narrower than the diameter of the straight bit you are going to use. Check the relation of the two pieces

with a square if they are to be at right angles, or with a straight edge if they are to be placed end-to-end. A straight board should be clamped on one section of laminate to serve as a guide for the base of the router. This should be positioned so as to guide the router bit along the center of the slot.

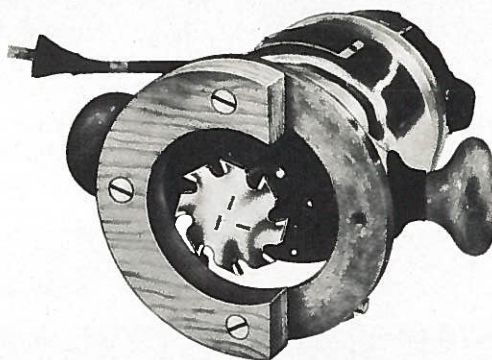


Using a straight carbide bit in the router, guide it through the slot between the two pieces of laminate so that it cuts both edges at the same time, making a perfect matching joint when the two pieces are brought together.

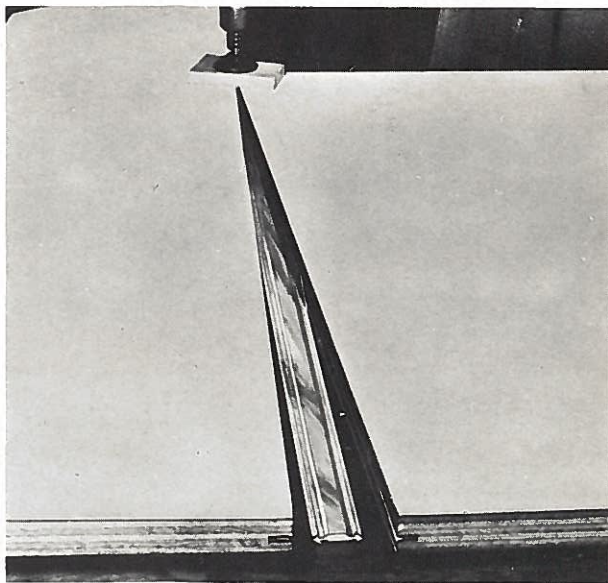


In order to cut the spline slots it is necessary to use either a mold slot saw, a T-molding cutter, or a weather strip cutter in the Router to make a slot 1/2" deep in the center layer of ply. This assures a good glue line and will prevent surface raise. For this operation it is necessary to use a special guide which consists of a block of wood which serves as an extension for the regular straight gauge block. The reason for this is that the opening in the center of the regular straight gauge block is not big enough in diameter to accommodate the special slot saw. If you are unable to obtain one of these special gauges, one can be made quickly and inexpensively from a block of hard wood or ply board about 7/8" thick. Cut a semi-circular opening in the block large enough to accommodate the diameter of the slot saw or weather strip cutter. Next, drill two holes in the back of the wood block to correspond to the two holes in the end of the metal gauge. This

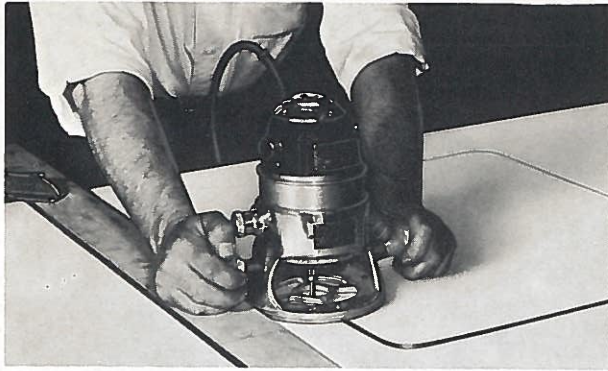
is a hollow casting and the screws can be run through the holes in the metal gauge to fasten the wood block to it, as shown in above picture. This assembly can then slide on the two rods which mount it to the router base so that the entire gauge assembly can be adjusted for the correct depth of cut. Guide the router along the edge of both boards to cut 1/2" deep slots for the spline.



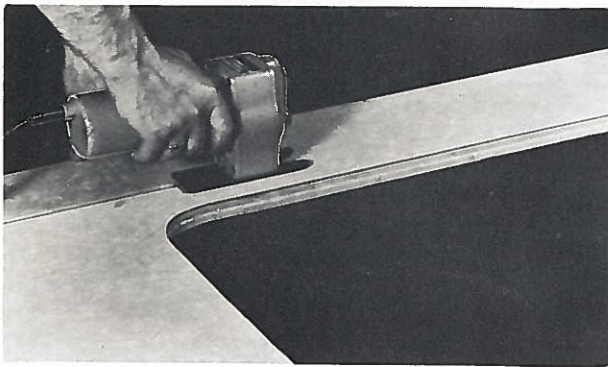
The picture above shows an alternate method of providing a guide for the slot saw. Here, the sub-base plate has been removed from the router. A crescent-shaped piece has been made out of ply board and screwed into the holes in the base of the router. The ends are cut off to permit the slot saw to cut 1/2" deep. This does not permit the guide to be adjusted as in the previous picture, but it is a simpler method that may serve your purpose very well.



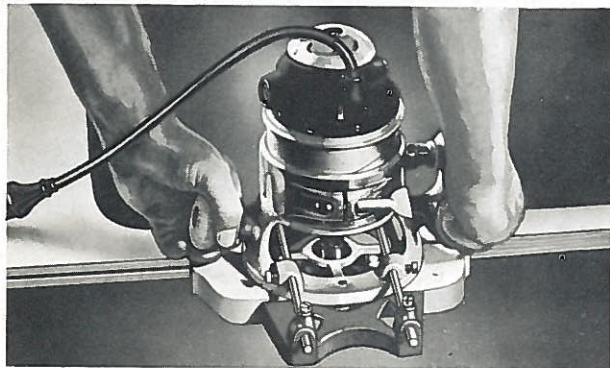
Apply a high-grade furniture glue to both edges of the laminated board. Insert the metal "fish-hook" spline (available from Colotyle Inc., Seattle distributors for Formica, Seattle, Washington) and force both sections together, closing the gap to make an absolutely tight joint. Then clamp and clean excess glue from surface.



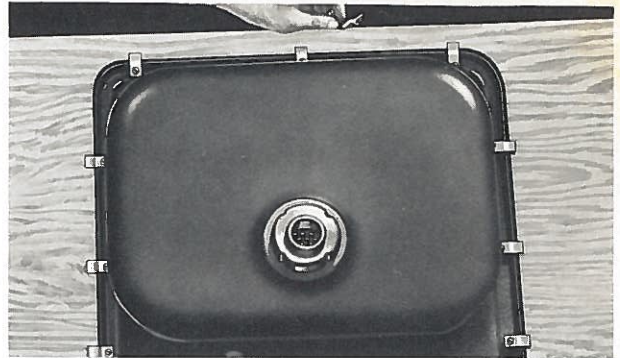
Installing Sink -- Trace a pattern for the sink opening. Clamp a straight edge in position to guide the router bit along these lines. Use a straight bit and cut out the sink opening. Do not rush the router - feed it slowly.



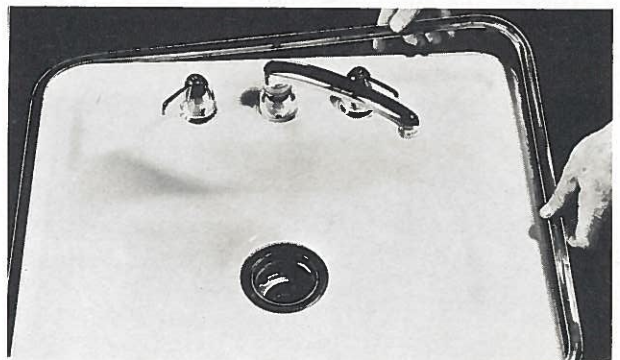
If a Back Splash is desired, order plastic laminate ply board wide enough to allow for this back piece. This may be cut off the sink section with a sabre saw or a straight edge guide and router. After cutting off back splash, round off the top corner and fasten it at right angles to the back of the deck with wood screws. Metal molding may be inserted in this joint also: It is more convenient to cut off the back splash at this point, but wait until sink is installed before actually mounting the back splash on the deck.



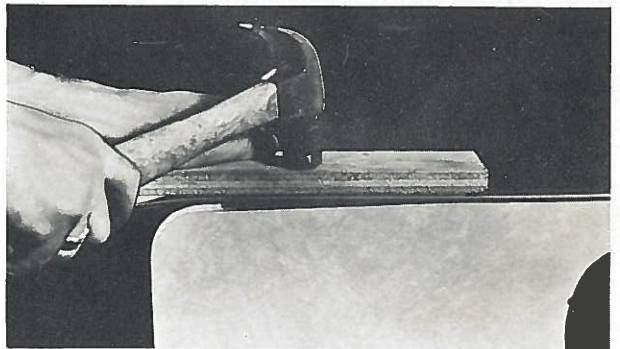
The edge of the sink opening is now routed with a slot to receive the T-molding. Use the same gauge block guide and cutter as was used to rout out for the spline. Location and depth of slots will be determined by the type of molding used.



Inserting Sink - Sink is mounted on bottom side of deck in correct position and locked in place with screw clamps.



The sink should be installed in the deck before it is mounted on top of the cabinet. The sink and fixtures shown in these pictures is a Hudee. Other good brands are also available for this type of installation.



Placing Molding in Slot -- The molding seam is usually placed at the back center of the sink, and should be cut for a precision butt joint. Cut and

notch the flange of the molding at the turns. Apply glue at the tongues of the molding and also to the edge of the laminated board. Begin at back center of sink and press the molding into the slot by gently tapping it with a hammer and a block of wood. A rubber hammer is useful in bending the corners. The back splash can now be screwed to the deck.

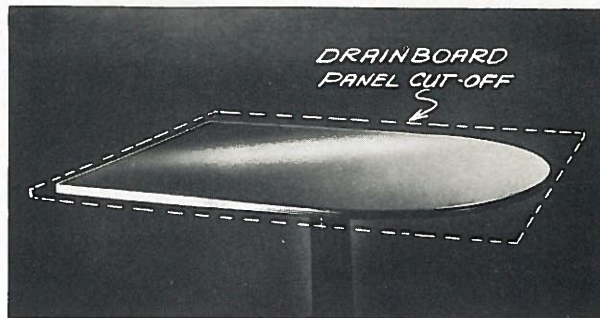


All exposed edges of the counter and back splash should be slotted with the router and rimmed with metal T-molding for beauty and to seal out moisture. The entire counter is now mounted on the base frame with screws from beneath.

A job well done is a joy forever --and a source of profitable income. Not every contractor knows how to install plastic laminate --but like any other work, after you have done two or three installations, you will quickly become expert at doing a beautiful job quickly and accurately. Your Speedmatic Router is the secret of success in this type of work and will serve you well.



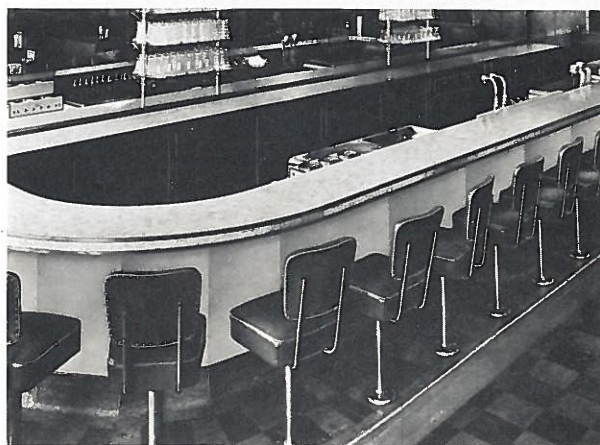
Plastic laminate board is not an inexpensive material, and the pieces which are cut out from the sink opening can be finished off with T-molding and mounted on a pedestal or legs to form a valuable cocktail or coffee table.



End cut-offs and other left over pieces can be made into side tables for breakfast nook, snack bar, working surfaces, etc. Plastic laminate lasts for years and years, and is well worth the additional cost.



Both round and rectangular table tops in this cocktail lounge are made of plastic laminate to resist alcohol and cigarette burns.

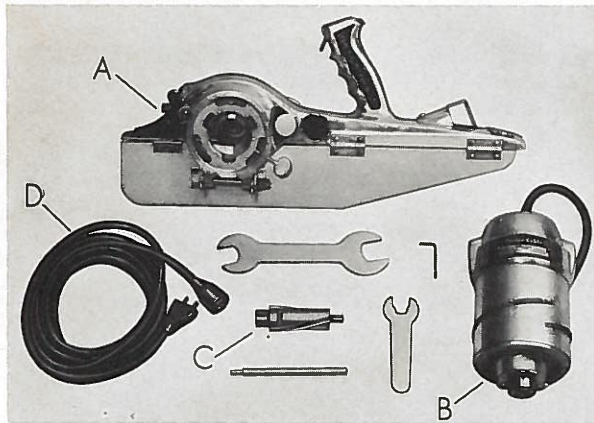


Plastic lunch counter and back bar is attractive, sanitary and easy to maintain.

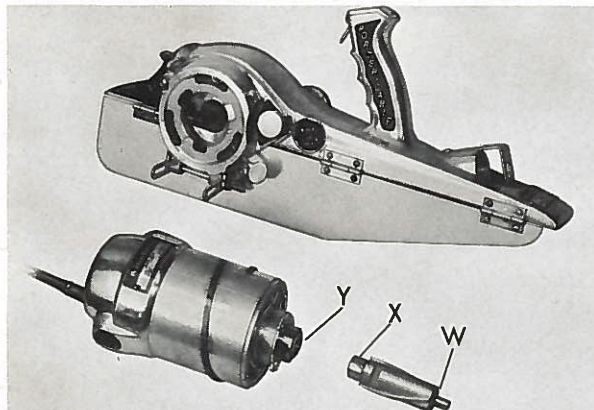
Photographs and instructions by courtesy of Colotyle Inc., Seattle Distributors for Formica, and Knight Machinery Co., Seattle. Other pictures courtesy of Woodworker's Tool Works of Chicago.

MODEL 523 PLANE

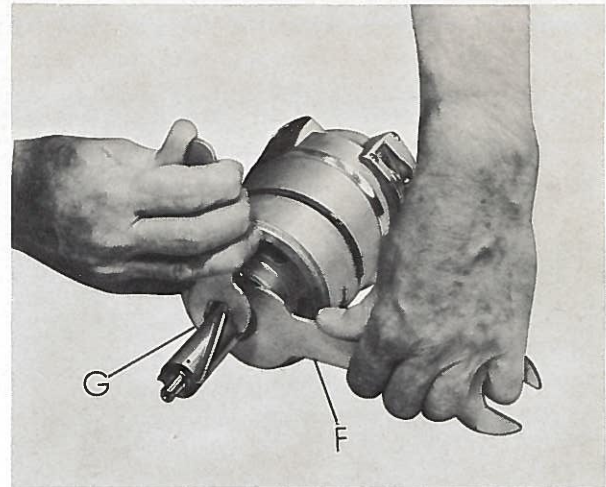
The Model 523 Plane is one of the finest and most practical tools for any woodworker to own. The Plane is light in weight, assuring ease of operation and yet is rugged and powerful. Important features such as the spiral cutter, cord lock, the fast, portable sharpening attachment (available as an accessory), the heavy duty motor, positive depth adjustment -- these and many other important advantages stamp this tool as being one of the finest in the PORTER-CABLE ROUTER LINE, the recognized leader in its field.



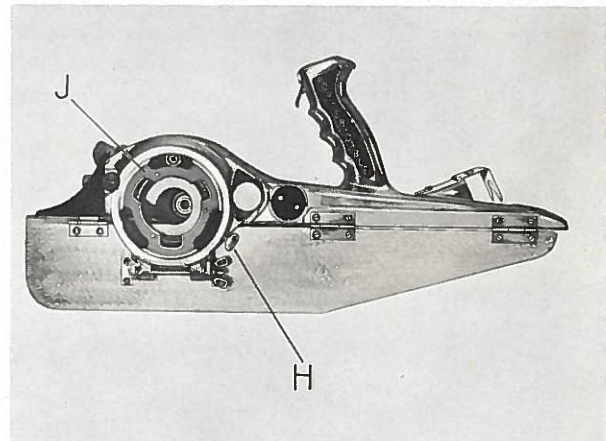
Standard Equipment - The complete Model 523 Plane consists of the Plane (A), Motor (B), Cutter and Shaft Assembly (C), Extension Cord (D), and the various pins and wrenches provided.



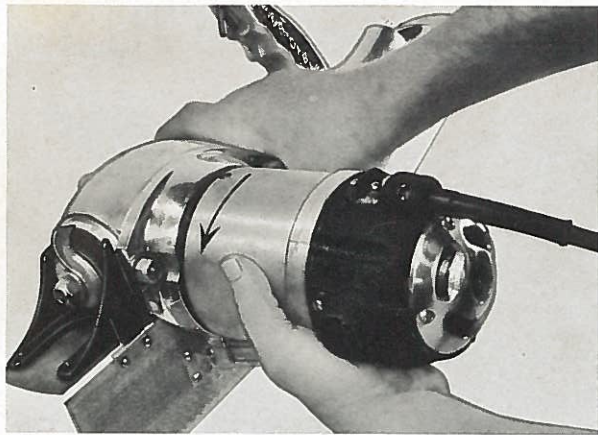
1. Assembling the Cutter and Shaft to the Motor - If you have been using the Motor as a Router, it will first be necessary to remove the collet from the Motor Chuck. Turn the collet in a counter-clockwise direction to remove it from the Chuck. Next, check the Cutter and Shaft Assembly (W) to make sure the set screw in the outer end (opposite slotted end) of the Cutter is securely tightened. Insert the Cam End (X) of the Cutter and Shaft in the Motor Chuck (Y) and turn it clockwise as far as it will go.



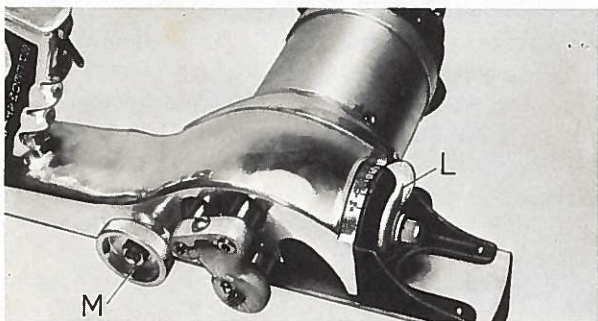
Place the Chuck Wrench (F) on the Chuck so the hole in the wrench fits over one of the screws on the bottom of the Motor. Place the Cutter Wrench (G) on the milled flats, located near the cam end of the Cutter and tighten securely by turning clockwise. This will firmly lock the Cutter and Shaft in the Motor Chuck.



2. Assembling the Motor into the Plane - Looking at the motor mounting bracket on the lift side of the Plane, you will see three notches. Note that one of these (J) is larger than the other two. Now look at the bottom of the Motor and you will see a locking segment having three tabs or lugs. One of these is larger than the other two. Line up the largest lug with the largest notch and insert the Motor into the Plane and push the small end (K in the previous illustration) of the Cutter Shaft into the bearing on the side of Plane opposite the motor bracket.



When the lugs are through the notches, lock the Motor with the Plane by turning the Motor in a counter-clockwise direction as far as possible. The Motor switch should be on top. Now tighten the Thumb Screw (H in the previous illustration) to securely lock the Motor in place.

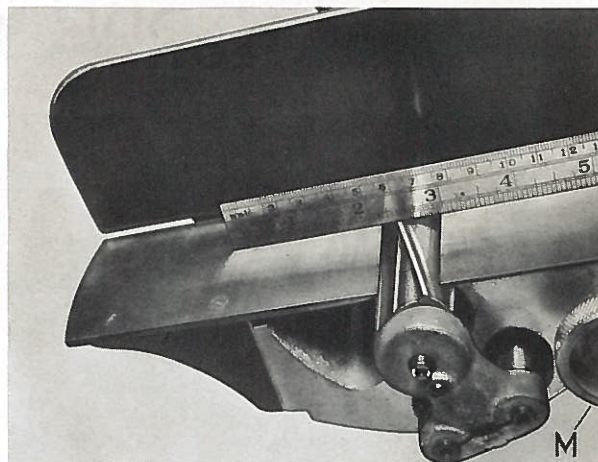


3. Setting the Plane - Accurate cuts from 0" to $3/32$ " can be made with the Plane simply by moving the Depth Control Lever (L) until it is in line with the desired depth-of-cut graduation mark on the plane body. The Cutter must first be set to zero depth-of-cut by moving the Lever to the "0" position.

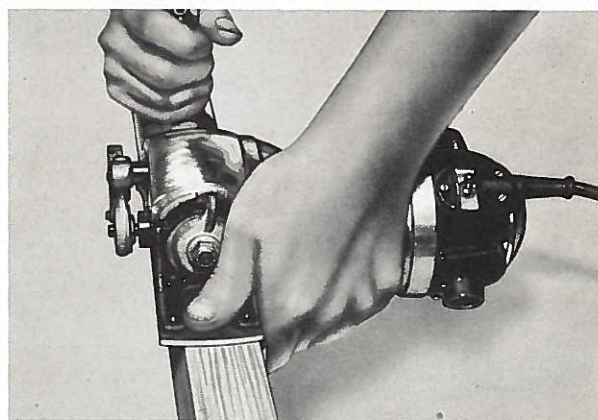
Turn the Plane upside down (please refer to the next illustration) and turn the Adjusting Knob (M) clockwise until the tip of the cutting edge of the Cutter is below the surface of the plane shoe. Lay a straight edge (steel scale or other suitable straight edge) across the cutter opening in the plane shoe. Turn the Adjusting Knob (M) counter-clockwise (this moves the Cutter outwards toward the bottom of the plane shoe) until the tip of the cutting edge of the Cutter just touches the straight edge. The Cutter is now properly set for zero depth-of-cut.

Now, when the Depth Control Lever is moved from the "0" position to the line marked " $1/64$ ", the depth of cut will be $1/64$ ". When moved to the " $1/32$ " mark, it will be $1/32$ ", etc.

Important - Each time the Cutter is sharpened and replaced, the Plane must be reset to the "0" position as described under "3".



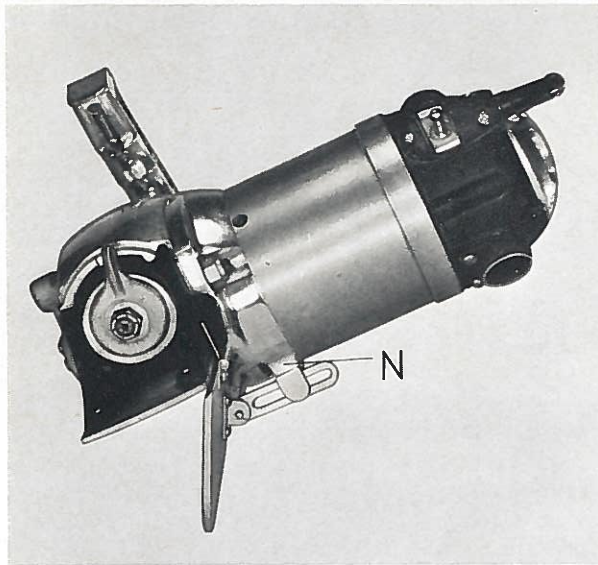
4. Connecting the Motor - Insert the motor cord plug into the receptacle on the left side of the Plane, connecting the switch in the plane handle with the motor switch. Loosen the cord lock screw which is located back of the handle over the extension cord receptacle and remove the cord lock. Insert the extension cord plug into the receptacle back of the handle. Place the cord lock over the cord, slip the slotted end under the head of the screw and tighten the cord lock screw. Be sure the Plane has been grounded as described on page "5". Flip the motor switch to the "on" position. To start or stop the Plane simply depress or release the handle switch trigger.



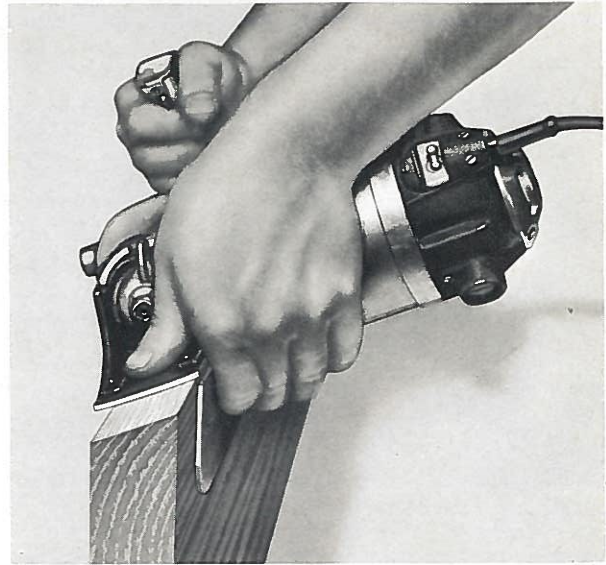
5. Making the Cut - Set the Depth Control Lever to the desired depth-of-cut graduation. The position of the Plane on the work is important. It is best to hold the Plane down against the work firmly, and keep the side fence (apron) of the Plane pressed squarely against the work. The thumb should press down on the front of the shoe and the remaining fingers should curve under the motor to support its weight.

In starting the cut, the pressure should be on the front shoe (under the thumb) until the Cutter has entered the work. For the remainder of the cut, the pressure should be on the rear shoe (under the handle).

MODEL 523 PLANE Cont'd



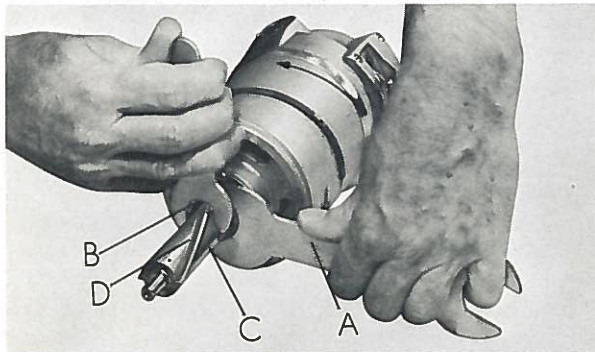
6. Setting the Plane for Bevel Cuts - Bevel cuts are often desirable and may be made in this manner: Determine the angle of the bevel by marking the angle to be cut on the end or edge of work. Loosen the Bevel Wing Nut (N) and set the Plane fence apron to the angle desired. Tighten Nut.



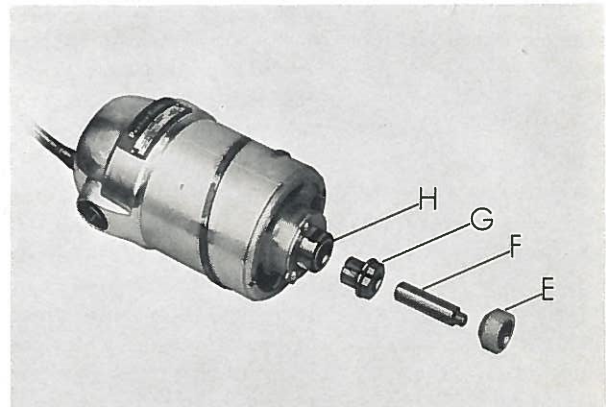
7. Making Bevel Cuts - It may be necessary to make more than one pass when making a bevel cut, depending on the width of the bevel. Make the bevel cuts in the same manner as the straight cuts, keeping the Plane pressed firmly against the work and make each cut for the whole length of the board.

CUTTER SHARPENING ATTACHMENT 5516

To properly sharpen the cutter, Sharpening Attachment 5516 should be used. This is available as accessory equipment.

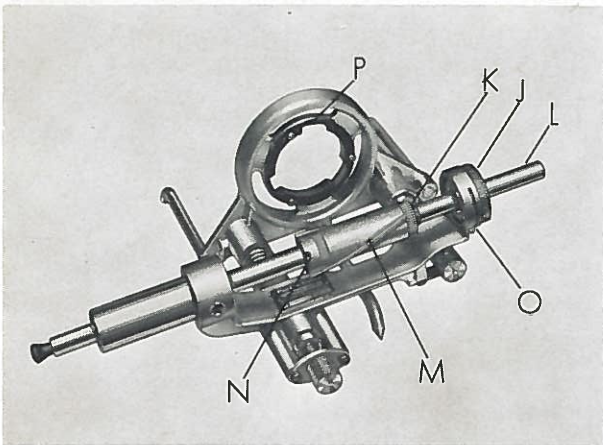


1. To Remove Cutter & Shaft Assembly from Motor- Remove motor unit from plane attachment. Hold the motor chuck with Chuck Wrench (A). Place the Cutter Wrench (B) on the Cutter Flats (C) and turn counter-clockwise. When the cutter shaft loosens, it can be removed most easily by wiggling it with the Cutter Wrench as it is withdrawn from the chuck. Loosen the Set Screw (D) at the outer end of Cutter and remove Cutter from the shaft.



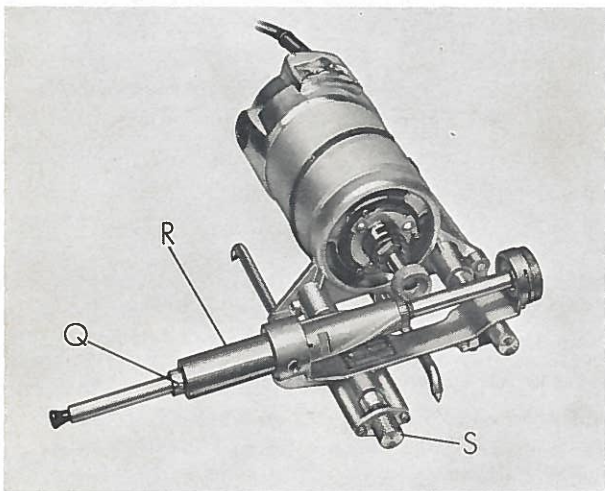
2. To Install Cutter Grinding Wheel Arbor in Motor- Thread the Cutter Grinding Wheel (E) onto the end of the Grinding Wheel Arbor (F). Insert the Collet (G) into the Motor Chuck (H) and turn it to the right (clockwise) until the collet collar butts against the Chuck. Insert the Grinding Wheel Arbor into the Collet until it bottoms and then bring it back out about 1/16". Hold the Chuck with the Chuck Wrench and tighten the Collet with the Collet Wrench until the Grinding Wheel Arbor is securely locked in the Collet.

CUTTER SHARPENING ATTACHMENT



3. To Install Cutter in Attachment - Remove the knurled Cutter Arbor End Bushing (J) from the grinding attachment by twisting it one-quarter turn and pulling outward. Remove the round knurled Cutter Nut (K) from the long Cutter Arbor (L). Slip the Cutter (M) on Arbor, the slotted end of the Cutter first. The slotted end of the Cutter fits over the Pin (N) on the Arbor. Screw on the round knurled Cutter Nut and tighten securely with the fingers only. Replace the knurled Cutter Arbor End Bushing, making certain the "U" Spring Wire (O) drops into the two slots in the Bushing to hold it in place.

Note that there are three Slots (P) in the cutter grinder motor housing, one being larger than the other two. Line up the largest lug on the bottom of the motor with this Slot. Insert the motor unit in its housing, twisting it counter-clockwise as far as it will go to securely lock the motor unit in place.



4. To Install Motor in Sharpening Attachment - Enter the Pin (Q) on the collar of the Cutter Arbor into one of the spiral groove openings in the long bronze Bushing (R) and slide the Cutter past the Grinding Wheel, turning the knurled Cutter Housing Feed Screw at the front of the attachment until the Cutter is about $1/64$ " from the front face of the Grinding Wheel. You are now ready to sharpen the Cutter.

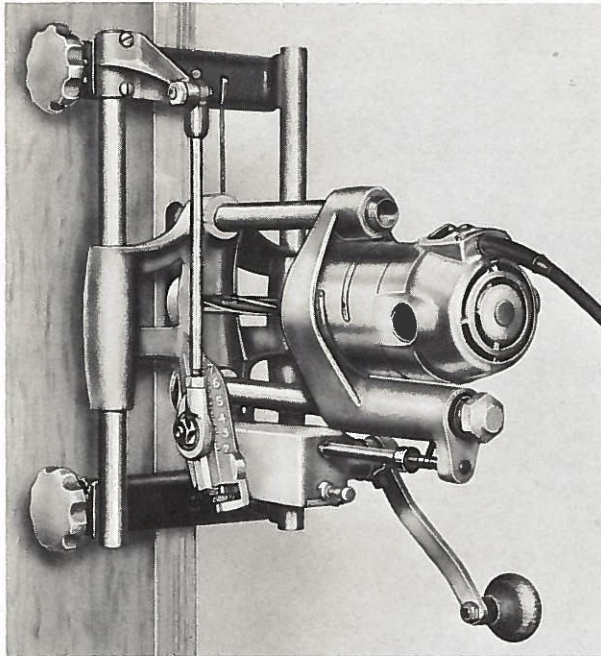
5. To Sharpen the Cutter - Check the motor switch to make sure it is in the "off" position. Insert the cord plug into the outlet. Turn the motor switch "on" and push the Cutter back-and-forth past the Grinding Wheel. At the same time, screw in the knurled Cutter Housing Feed Screw. When the Grinding Wheel just touches the Cutter, draw the Cutter all the way back until the Pin on the collar of the Cutter Arbor comes out of the spiral groove opening in the long bronze Bushing. Twist the Arbor one-half turn, enter the Pin in the other spiral groove opening and grind the opposite cutting edge of the Cutter.

IMPORTANT - When sharpening, remove just a little at a time. Always grind both cutting edges after each adjustment of the knurled feed screw.

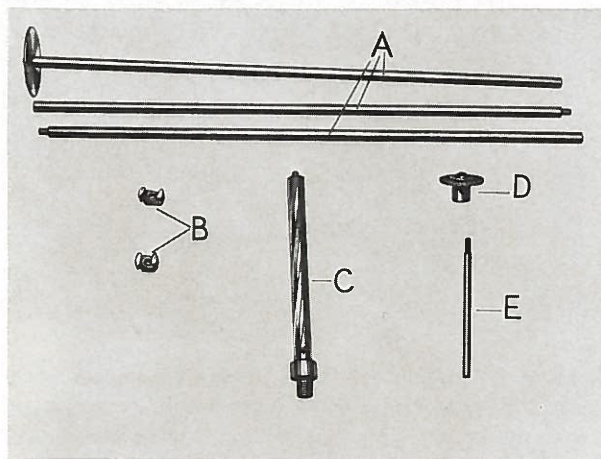
6. To Remove the Cutter from the Grinding Attachment - Reverse the steps taken installing Cutter on the attachment. Always put the knurled Cutter Nut back on the long Cutter Arbor and insert the knurled Cutter Arbor End Bushing over the shaft so they will not be misplaced.

* * *

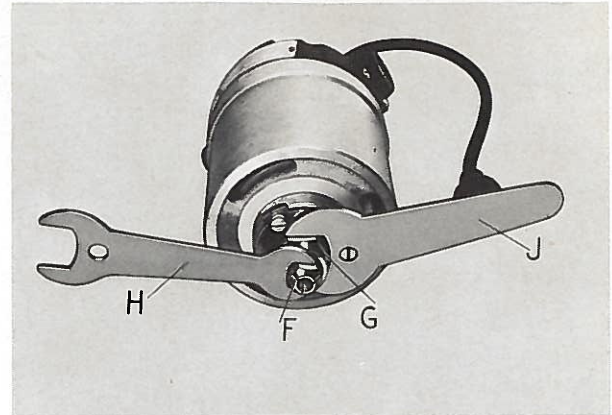
MODEL 513 LOCK MORTISER



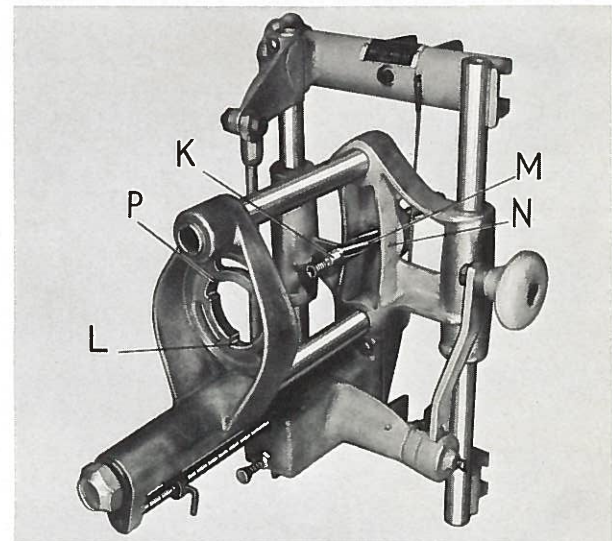
The Speedmatic Lock Mortiser is widely used by contractors, builders, and mill and shop workers to cut mortises for box locks. The Mortiser is simple to set up and use and requires no special skill or training. The Mortiser is a rugged tool, built for production application. Lock box mortises may be completely cut in less than a minute after the Mortiser is attached to the door.



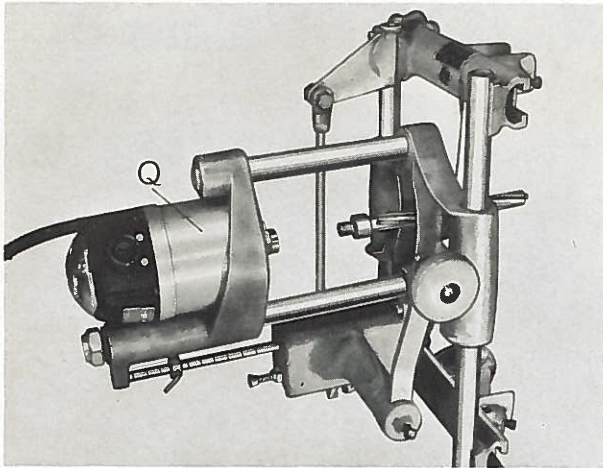
Standard Equipment - With the Mortiser, you will receive the following standard parts, the three sections of the Height Gauge (A), the Bits (B), Splined Shaft (C), Grinding Wheel (D), and Locking Pin (E), and Adapter (not shown).



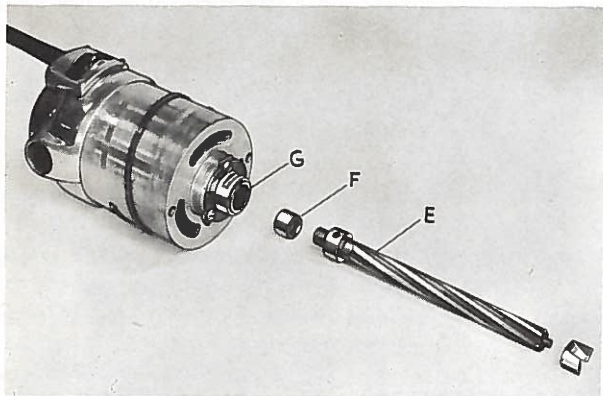
1. Preliminary Assembly - Remove the Collet (F) from the Chuck (G) by placing the Wrench (H) on the Collet and the Wrench (J) on the Chuck in this manner. Turn the Wrench (H) down and toward you in a clockwise direction. The Collet may now be easily removed with your fingers.



2. Assembly of the Splined Shaft - Push the Splined Shaft (K) through the Motor Housing (L) and into the spiral grooved Bearing (M) on the end of the Mortiser Frame (N). Notice here the three locating slots in the Motor Housing, one (P) larger than the other two.



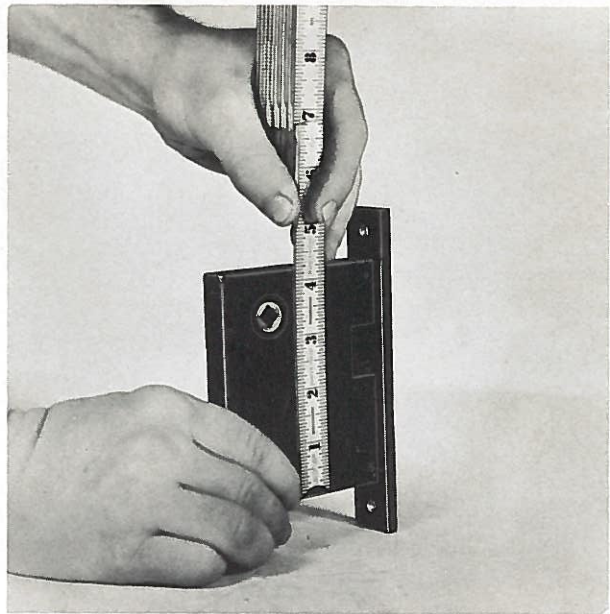
3. Assembling the Motor - Assemble the Motor (Q) into the Lock Mortiser by lining up the one large lug on the bottom of the Motor with the one large slot in the Mortiser. Press the lugs completely through the slots. Now lock the Motor into the Mortiser by turning the Motor in a counterclockwise direction. This will usually require about a quarter of a turn.



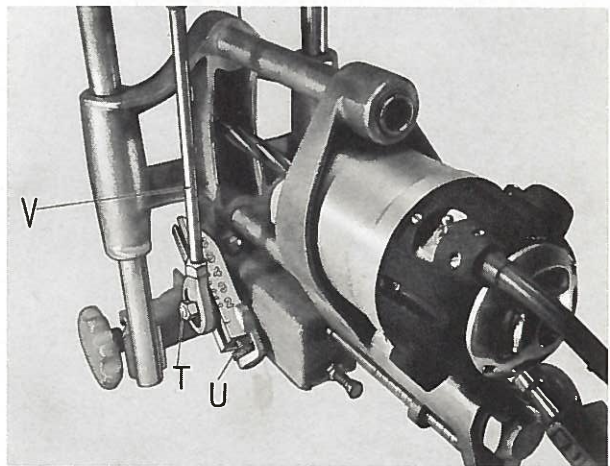
4. Locking the Splined Shaft - After the Splined Shaft (E) has been inserted through the spiral bearing in the Mortiser frame, the Splined Shaft should then be screwed into slotted end of Adapter SRB-31 (F) until tight. Apply a thin coat of light oil to the Adapter. Insert Adapter into the Motor Chuck (G) as far as it will go. Lock it securely with the wrench and pin.

Note: If the Adapter remains in the Motor Chuck when removing the Mortiser Splined Shaft, insert the blade of a screw-driver into the slot of the Adapter and tap lightly. The Adapter will drop further into the Chuck, thereby disengaging the cams. Then remove the Adapter by turning it counterclockwise with the screwdriver.

5. Determining Height of Cut - Measure the height of the lock box but do not include the lock face. Always include any protruding parts of the lock box in your measurements.

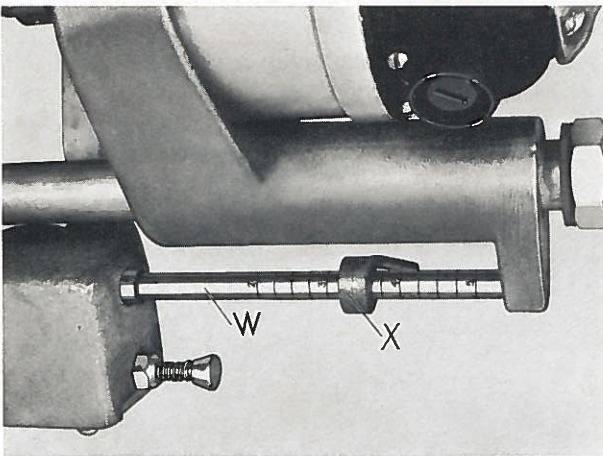


6. Setting the Mortiser for Height of Cut - To set the Mortiser for the cut, loosen the Lock Nut (T). Turn the Adjusting Nut (U) and move the Driving Arm (V) until the proper setting is reached. Example: If the mortise is to be 5", turn the Adjusting Screw until the figure 5 is even with the line on the inside of the Driving Arm. Lock the Nut (T). If it is difficult to turn the Adjusting Screw, turn the Crank until most of the tension is relieved and the Adjusting Screw may now be easily turned.

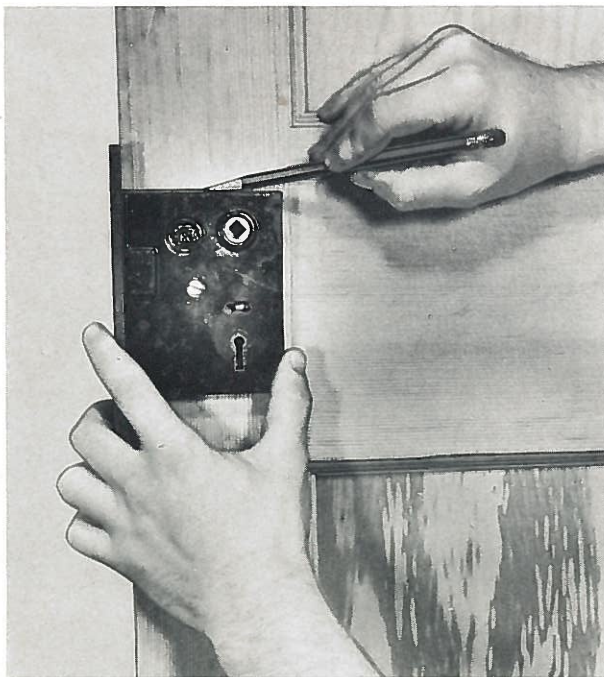


7. Determining the Width of Cut - Measure the lock at its widest part including all parts of the lock box that project. Use a Bit that has the same diameter as the total width of the lock box. Authorized Porter-Cable dealers carry a wide variety of Bits as listed in our Catalog 101 or Bit & Cutter Stuffer A770. Mortiser Boring Bits only may be used with the Lock Mortiser. **Important:** When making a mortise for tubular locks, the Driving Arm should be set at 0".

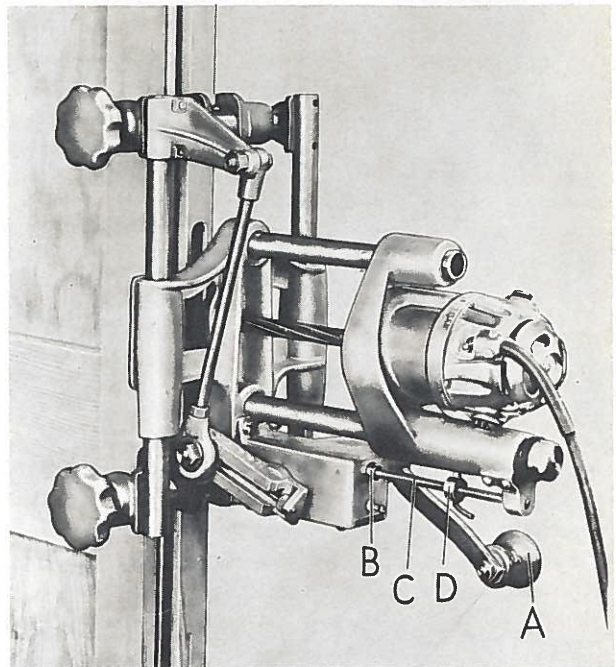
MODEL 513 LOCK MORTISER Cont'd



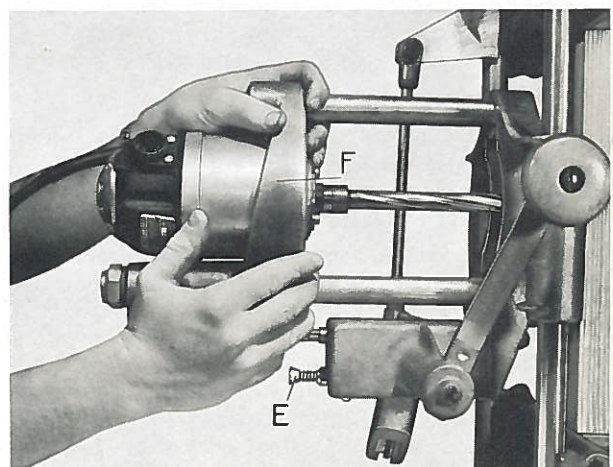
8. Determining Depth of Cut - Measure the lock box at its deepest part and add $\frac{1}{4}$ " to this figure for clearance. Be sure to include the lock face in this measurement. The depth of cut is controlled by the Feed Rod (W) marked in fractions of an inch. Loosen the Collar (X) and move it to the desired depth along the Feed Rod. Lock it into position.



9. Locating the Position of the Lock Box - Lay the lock against the side of the door and draw line at its top and bottom. Draw a line $\frac{3}{8}$ " above the top line. This will be necessary for clearance. Transfer this line to the front of the door so that the Bit may be properly located.

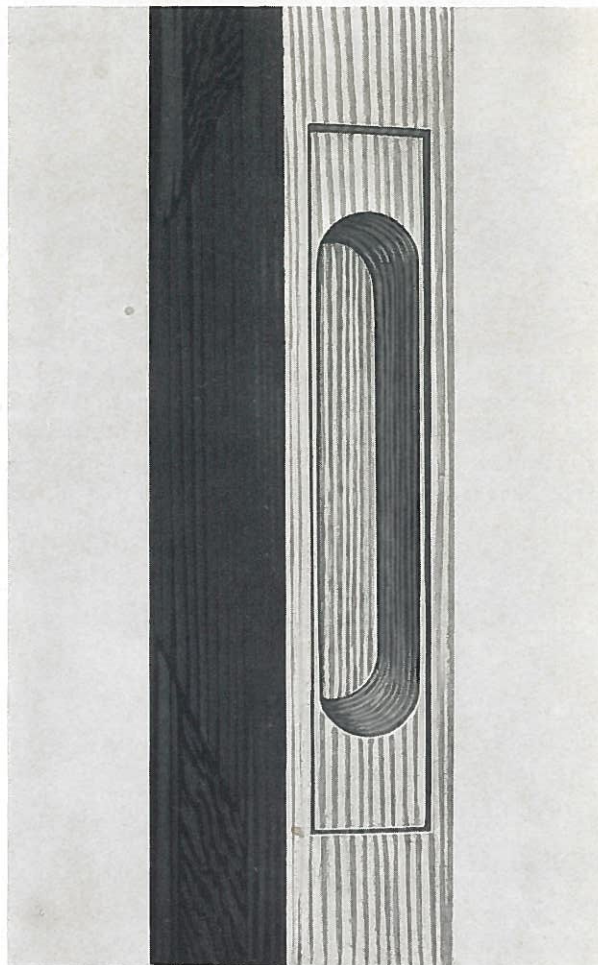
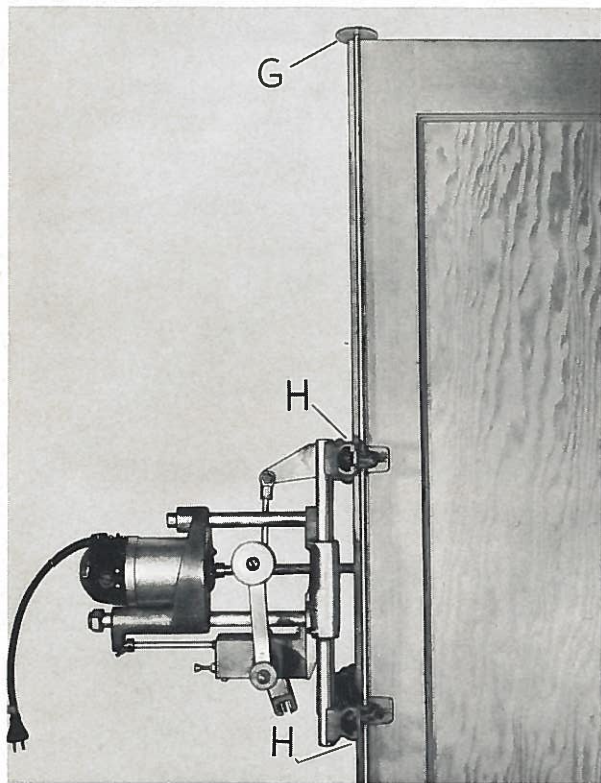


10. Locating the Mortiser on the Door - Loosen the top and bottom Clamps. Turn the Crank (A) until the Bit is at the top of its stroke and leave it in this position. Place the Mortiser on the door so that the top edge of the Bit just touches the line that you have drawn on the face of the door. Push the Mortiser against the door so that the Clamps are firmly seated and lock it in this position. If there is difficulty in getting the bottom Clamp of the Mortiser flush with the door, release the Feed Bushing (B) on the Feed Rod (C) by loosening the Collar (D) and pressing it against the Feed Bushing. The Mortiser will now seat against the door. Lock the bottom Clamp and reset the Collar to the correct position and lock it.



11. Making the Mortise - Before actually cutting the mortise, turn the Crank to make sure the stroke travels the correct length. Plug in the Motor and turn the switch on. Press the Feed Plunger Button (E) located directly beneath the Feed Rod and as the Mortiser starts to feed in, keep turning the Crank rapidly until the feeding action has stopped and the cut is completed.

12. Removing the Mortiser - After the cut has been completed, pull the Bit out of the mortise by grasping the Motor Mount (F) with both hands and pulling it towards you. Shut off the Motor. Unscrew the two Clamps, releasing the bottom Clamp first and you are ready for the next door.

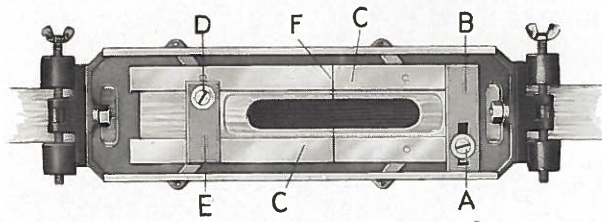


Finished Mortise - This is the way that the mortise will look when completed. The cut is smooth and even and the lock box may be inserted with no further hand work. In this illustration, the Lock Face Templet has been used and the Corner Chisel has squared the corners, assuring a perfect fit.

Production Lock Mortising - If you have a number of doors with the locks at the same height, the Height Gauge Attachment will be of great value. After you have determined the height that you wish, and have the Lock Mortiser in position on the first door, assemble the three rods that compose the Height Gauge Attachment. Insert the rods in the Mortiser. Place the round Collar (G) on the top of the rod so that it rests on top of the door. Lock the set screws (H) and (H). To locate the Mortiser on the next door, simply place the Mortiser on the door until the Collar rests in this position and tighten the clamps. This will assure having all the locks located in the same position.

✦ ✦ ✦

MODEL ULF LOCK FACE TEMPLAT



Loosen the Locking Screw (A). Move the Guide Bar (B) so that the two Side Guides (C) are 1/8" wider than the Lock Face. Lock the Screw. Loosen the Locking Screw (D) and move the Guide Bar (E) so that the distance between the two Guide Bars is 1/8" longer than the Lock Face. Lock the screw.

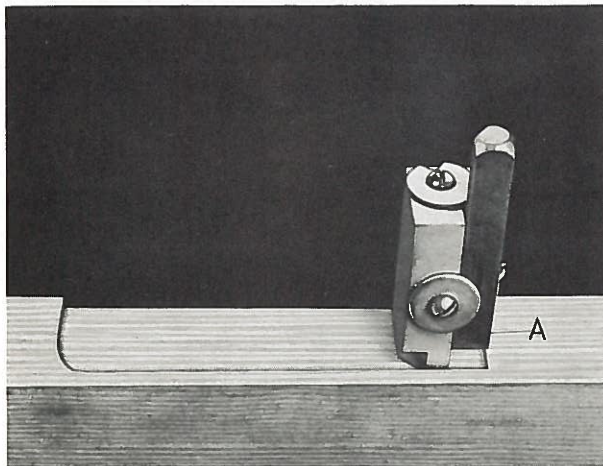
The Speedmatic Lock Face Templet is used to quickly and economically rout lock faces on doors after the mortise cut for the lock itself has been completed. It eliminates the tedious use of a chisel and is simple to set and use.

The simplest means of locating the Templet on the door is to draw a line halfway between the two Guide Bars. Draw a line exactly in the center of the mortise that has been made as in (F). Match the lines together and lock the Templet on the door with the two wing nut screws. If many doors are to be worked on, it may be advisable to make a plug that will fit the lock mortise. To mortise lock faces in conjunction with the Speedmatic Router the following accessories are used: Templet Guide UB-92, Locknut UB-99, Bit AS-520, and Arbor SRB-33. With Guild Router, Arbor BAA-1 is substituted for SRB-33.

MODEL UKC CORNER CHISEL

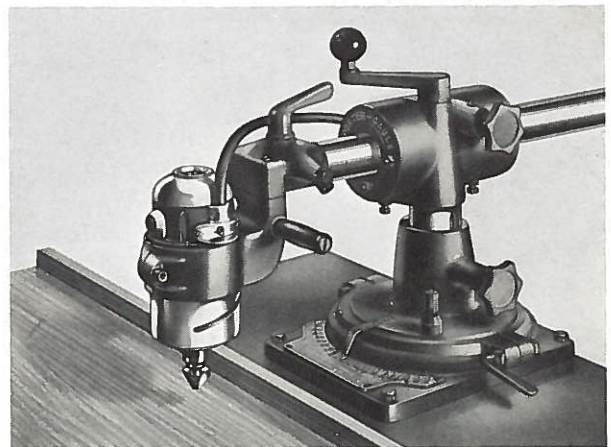


The Speedmatic Corner Chisel is used to square the corners of lock face mortiser, hinge butt mortiser, and to square any round corner. It is very simple to use and completely eliminates the use of a chisel.



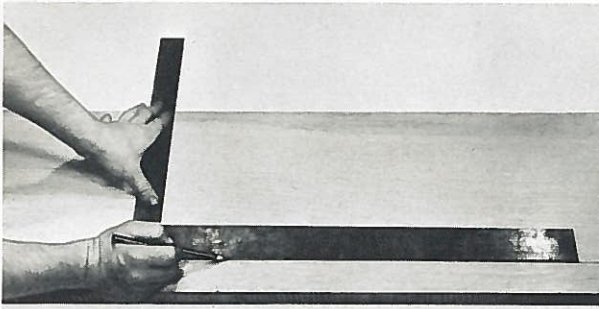
This is the way that the Corner Chisel will look in position on the work. The sides of the chisel are placed firmly against the sides of the cut, and the cutting section of the Corner Chisel, (A), is driven down into the work with a hammer or suitable tool. Due to the spring action built into the Chisel, the cutting blade will then return to its normal position, ready for another cut.

RADIAL ARM ATTACHMENT

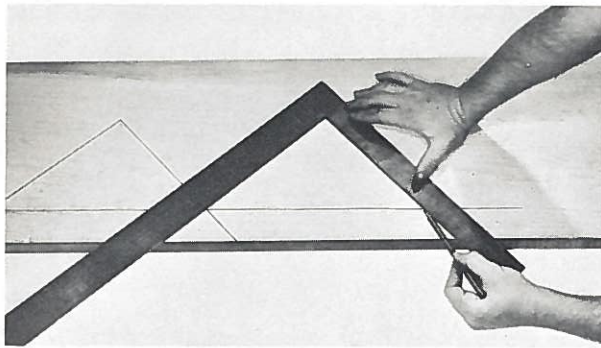


Router Adapter Brackets are available for use with Radial Arm. The Router is used in an overhead position and can also be used as a shaper. The Bracket is easily and quickly interchangeable with the standard saw attachment. The Router is held firmly in position and accurate cuts are assured. This method is especially valuable in quantity production for beading, veining, grooving, rabbeting, corner-rounding, cove cutting, and many other applications.

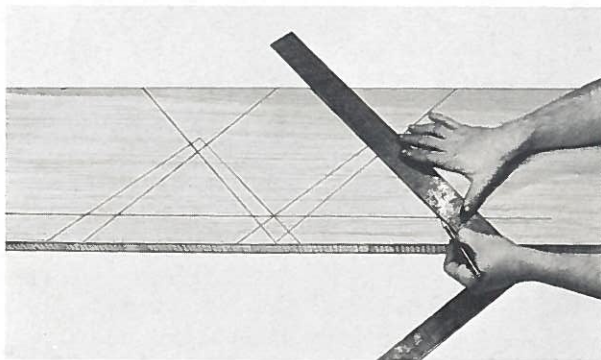
MODEL UST STAIR TEMPLET



1. **Example** - To lay out a stair casing with a tread of 9" and a riser of 8". The first step is to draw a line up 2" from the bottom of the stringer. (Approximately 2" on a 12" stringer, approximately 1½" on an 11" stringer and approximately 1" on a 10" stringer.)



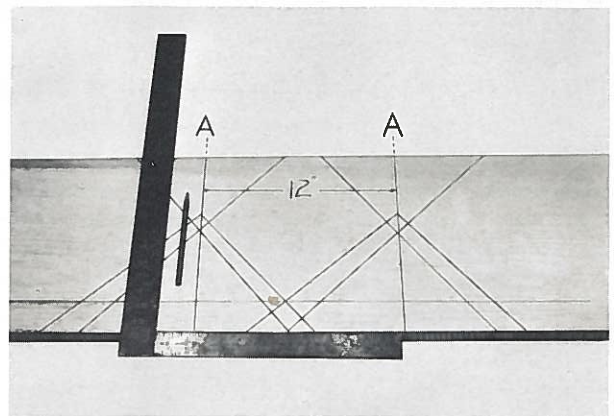
2. Now place a carpenter's square so that the left side of the square meets the line at 9", the right side at 8". Draw these lines for both stairs.



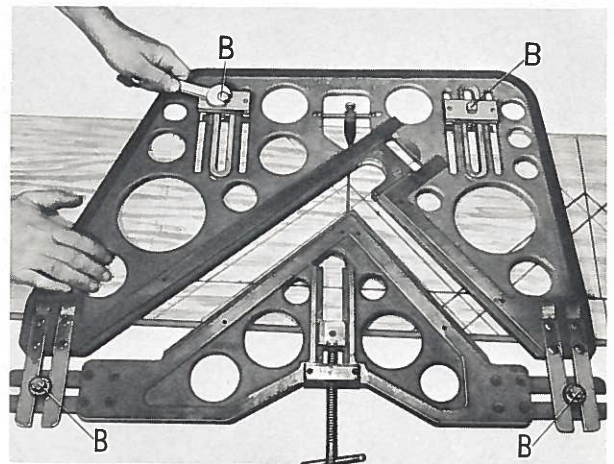
3. Draw the inside lines, making the necessary allowances for the shims to be used with the treads. Shims usually have a taper of 3/8" to every foot of length. Assuming that 1 1/8" stock is to be used for the tread and 3/4" stock for the riser, the front of the tread will be 1 1/8" and the back 1 3/8" while the front of the riser will be 3/4" and the back 1".



To use this Templet, it is first necessary to lay out the treads and risers for two complete stairs. The Templet will be set to this layout and locked into position. After the Templet is set, it may be used to cut all the treads and risers without further adjustment.

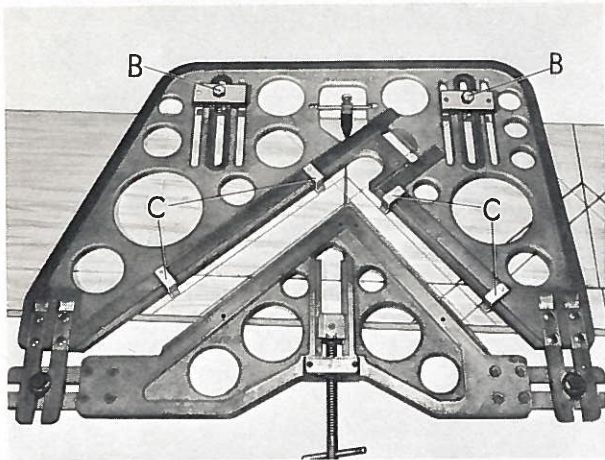


4. Draw the two vertical lines (A) and measure the distance between the two. In this case it is 12" so lines will be drawn 12" apart to locate the Templet for the rest of the stringer.

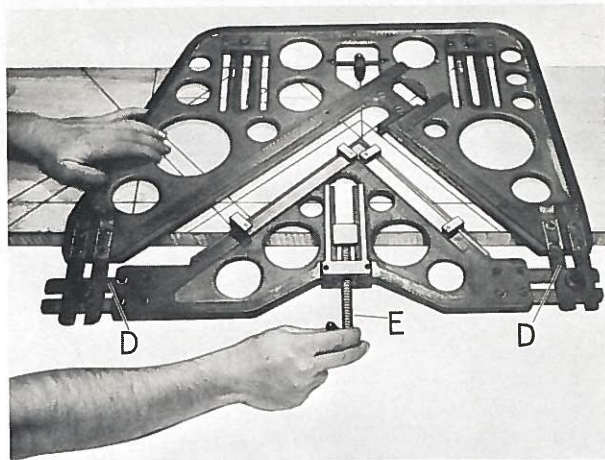


5. **Locating the Templet** - Place the Templet on the stringer so that the Bolt Heads (B) are on top and loosen all four of these with the wrench.

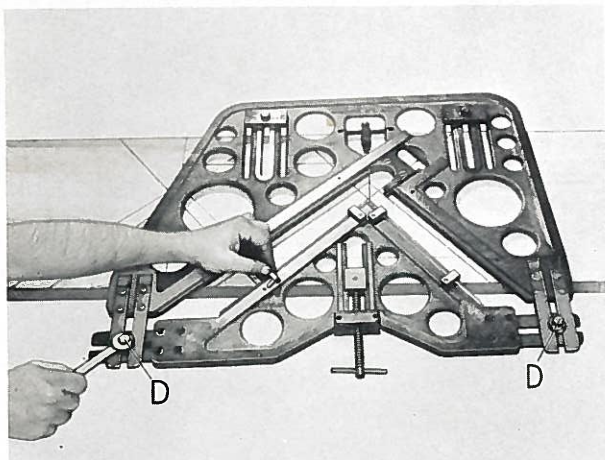
MODEL UST STAIR TEMPLET Cont'd



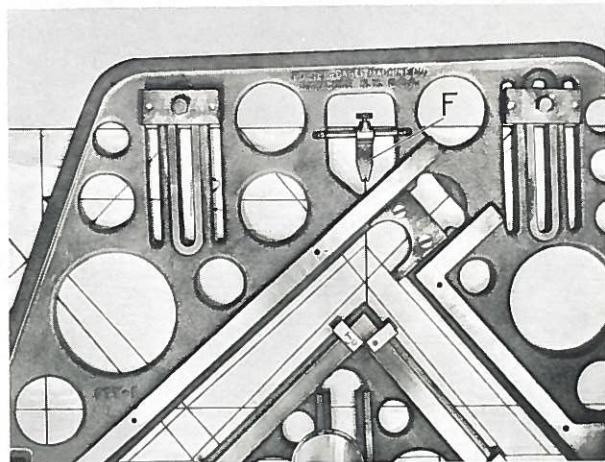
6. Place the Locating Gauges (C) in the top section of the Templet. Place the Templet so that these Gauges just touch the outside lines that you have drawn. Move the two top Guide Bars (B) down until they are firmly against the stringer and then lock the Bolts.



8. The Templet may now be locked to the stringer with the Screw Shaft (E). This will keep the Templet from moving when the routing cut is being made. Turn the Screw Shaft in a clockwise direction until the Templet is seated securely.



7. Place the Locating Gauges in the holes provided for them in the bottom section of the Templet and again line them up so that they just barely touch the lines. Now lock the two Bolts (D) that lock the top and bottom sections of the Templet. Remove the Gauge Blocks.



9. Before making the cut, remove the Guide Blocks in the lower section. Set the Locating Pointer (F) directly over the vertical line that was previously drawn, and lock it in this position. This will serve to locate you in all further cuts and is very important.

♦ ♦ ♦

This is the Templet in actual operation with the operator cutting on the inside of the Templet. The Router should be moved in a clockwise direction on the inside of the Templet and counter-clockwise on the outside of the Templet, and the cut will normally be about 5/8". Do not force or crowd the Router but keep the cutting pressure constant.

To rout out the rest of the stringer, simply draw lines 12" apart and locate the Templet with the use of the Locating Pointer. The whole stringer will be routed in this manner. To rout the opposite stringer, turn the Templet upside down so that the Bolt Heads are on the bottom. Locate the Templet by using the Locating Pointer in the same manner as before and rout out the stringer.



MAINTENANCE OF YOUR PORTER-CABLE ROUTER AND ATTACHMENTS

I. Motor:

Before your motor left the factory, it was tested for 15 minutes during our final inspection operation. Should your motor fail to start, we suggest you do the following: Check the power outlet to be sure the cord plug prongs are making good contact in the receptacle. Check the power circuit for blown fuses. Turn the motor switch "on" then "off" several times in succession. Make sure the brushes slide freely in their holders making contact with the armature commutator. Remove any foreign material that has lodged between the brushes and commutator.

II. Brushes:

The brushes on the motor should be examined periodically. Remove the two brush caps on either side of the top motor casing and lift out the brushes and springs. If the carbon on either brush is worn 1/4" from the spring, install a new pair of Porter-Cable brushes. Due to the special construction of your motor, only Porter-Cable brushes should be used. These may be ordered from your nearest Authorized Service Station. Please state the model and serial number of your machine. If the brushes do not need to be replaced, reinstall them in the same position and in the same holder from which they were removed. Brushes should slide freely in their holders.

It is characteristic for Universal motors to spark at the brushes. However, excessive sparking usually indicates a short-circuited, open or ground motor. If your motor does spark excessively, have it examined by your nearest Authorized Service Station.

III. Lubrication:

When you receive your Porter-Cable Router from the factory, its bearings have been packed with suffi-

cient grease to last the life of the bearings. An access hole is located in the top of the Router Motor Unit. DO NOT REMOVE THE BUTTON PLUG OR PUT LUBRICANT IN THIS HOLE. The Model 513 Lock Mortiser should be lubricated every 1 to 3 months, depending upon use. The outboard cutter bearing must be lubricated as well as the motor. Several drops of oil applied with a rag to the slide bars of the mortising attachment is advisable frequently. Never oil the spline shaft.

IV. Hints for Easier Operation:

Never crowd your router. Best results will be obtained when a router motor operates at top speed. Remember to work clockwise on the inside of a templet and counter-clockwise on the outside of a templet. Always be sure switch is turned "off" and cord unplugged when making any adjustment. When turning motor on be sure that bits are away from your body. Never turn motor on while bit or cutter is touching wood.

V. Bits & Cutters:

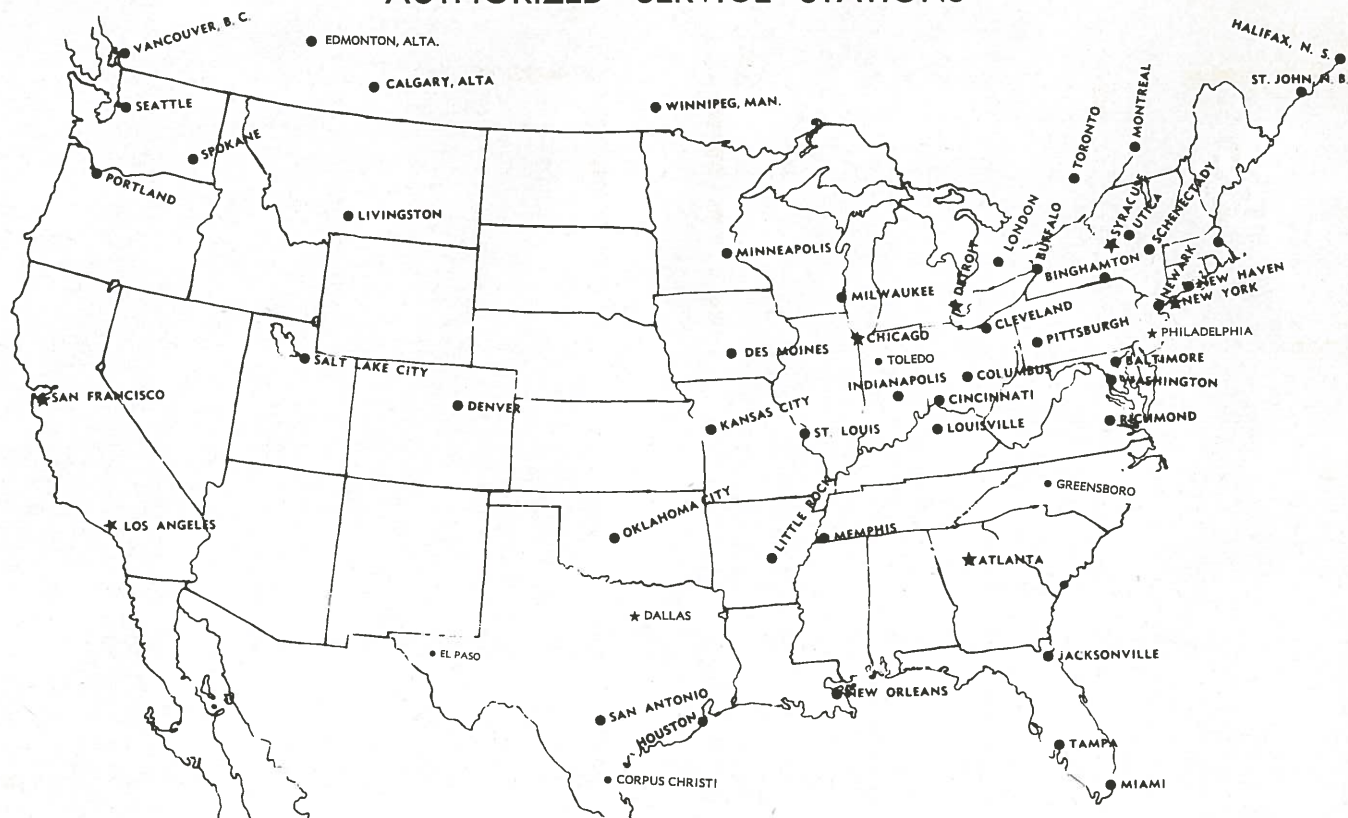
Remember that bits and cutters must always be kept sharp. Sharp tools cut freely, consume less power and minimize the possibility of breakdown. Your Porter-Cable dealer has a selection of over 200 bits and cutters -- the right one for any job.

VI. Repair:

If any mechanical trouble should develop in your Porter-Cable Router, send it to the Factory or your nearest Authorized Service Station. Do not tamper with it yourself as this voids Porter-Cable's liberal guarantee. The guarantee remains in force unless repairs are attempted by other than an Authorized Service Station (see listing).

Porter-Cable Machine Company

AUTHORIZED SERVICE STATIONS



Look for the service station in your city in the classified section of the telephone directory.
JULY, 1954

ARKANSAS

Little Rock—Wooley Electric Co., 707 Center St.

CALIFORNIA

★ Los Angeles 15—Porter-Cable Mach. Co., Factory Branch, 1634 So. Flower St.
★ San Francisco—Porter-Cable Mach. Co., Factory Branch, 1101 20th St.

COLORADO

Denver 4—Schlosser Equipment Co., 1150 Speer Blvd.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven—New Haven Elect. Machine Co., 697 Congress Ave.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Electric Tool Service Co., Inc., 1021 9th St. N. W.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—Turner Elect. Wks., 1020 E. 8th St., P.O. Box 4247
Miami—Florida Electric Motor Co., 235 N. W. 2nd Ave.
Tampa 4—Patrick Electool Service, 1509 W. Hillsboro

GEORGIA

★ Atlanta 3—Porter-Cable Machine Co. Factory Branch, 83 Mills St., N. W.

ILLINOIS

★ Chicago 10—Porter-Cable Mach. Co. Factory Branch, 356 W. Huron St.

INDIANA

Indianapolis—H. W. Klingstein, 612 N. Delaware

IOWA

Des Moines—Wieland's Service, 909 6th Ave.

KENTUCKY

Louisville 12—Bailey Machine & Supply Co., 3001 W. Main St.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans—New Orleans Armature Works, 2311 Tchoupitoulas St.

MARYLAND

Baltimore—Roland Electric Co., 418 E. Pratt St.

MASSACHUSETTS

Newton Upper Falls—W. J. Connell Co., 210 Needham St.

MICHIGAN

★ Detroit 21—Porter-Cable Mach. Co. Factory Branch, 17217 Wyoming Ave.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—Hurd Electric Co., 2516 Lyndale Ave. S.

MISSOURI

Kansas City 8—Kornfeld Thorp Elec. Co., 2700 McGee Trafficway
St. Louis—Standard Elec. Co., 3880 Washington Blvd.

MONTANA

Livingston—J. Manzari, P.O. Box 652

NEW JERSEY

Newark—I. R. Nelson Co., 7 Bond Street

★ Denotes Factory Sales & Service Branch

NEW YORK

Binghamton—H. P. Marsh Co., 65 Glenwood Ave. at Lake Ave.
Buffalo 14—Alfred C. Kollmar, 364 Dewey Ave.
★ New York 12—Porter-Cable Mach. Co. Factory Branch, 101 Crosby St.
Schenectady—Barrett Elec. Service Inc., 108-116 Henry St.
★ Syracuse 8—Porter-Cable Machine Co., 1714 N. Salina St.
Utica—Reynolds Service, 804-812 Varick St.

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro—Starr Electric Co., 219 Lewis St.

OHIO

Cincinnati—Matlock Electric Co., 1456 Harrison St.
Cleveland 3—C. Stewart Co., 4033 St. Clair Ave.
Columbus—B. R. Shoemaker, 1201 Christopher St.
Toledo—Electric Tool Service, 1911 Giant St.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City 6—R. M. Rice, 1218 N. Western Ave.

OREGON

Portland 9—Cyrus Electric Tool Co., 326 N. W. 6th

PENNSYLVANIA

★ Philadelphia 30—Porter-Cable Mach. Co. Factory Branch, 1819 Fairmount Ave.
Pittsburgh—Snyder Electric Co., 1919 Chateau St.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence—H. R. MacBain, 417 Main St.

TENNESSEE

Memphis—Tri-State Armature & Elec. Co., 321 E. Butler

TEXAS

Corpus Christi—Smith Shields Electric Works, 314 S. Chapparral St.
★ Dallas 4—Porter-Cable Machine Co., 1712 So. Akard St.
Houston 3—Welders Supply Co., 3301 Polk at Sampson
San Antonio—Electric Motors, Service and Sales, 900 E. Commerce St.
El Paso—Francis Wagner Co., 1225 Texas St.

UTAH

Salt Lake City—Elec. Motor & Supply Co., 351 W. Fourth Street

VIRGINIA

Richmond 19—J. P. Long, Jr., 13th at Cary, 7 Shockoe Slip

WASHINGTON

Seattle 22—Stoner & Trace, 1524 12th Ave.
Spokane—K. & N. Electric Motors Inc., 1311 N. Washington St.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—Industrial Electric Motor Service, 1316 N. 12th Lane

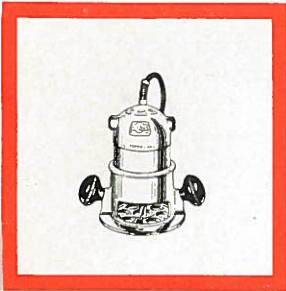
CANADA

Calgary, Alta.—Electric Crafts Ltd., 106 6th Ave. W.
Edmonton, Alta.—Bennett & Emmott Ltd., 9639 101A Ave.
Halifax, N. S.—Acme Elec. & Mach. Shop, 93 Bilby St.
North Hamilton—W. Orlick, Ltd., 73 Ferguson Ave.
London, Ont.—Strongridge Co. Ltd., 124 Weston St., Box 1029
Montreal, Que.—Perco Ltd., 5272 St. Lawrence Blvd.
St. John, N. B.—E. S. Stephenson & Co.
Toronto, Ont.—Strongridge Co. Ltd. (Service Branch), 2696 Dundas St. West
Vancouver, B. C.—Armature Electric Service, 1055 Seymour
Winnipeg, Man.—Luke's Electric Motor & Mach. Co., 324 Notre Dame St.

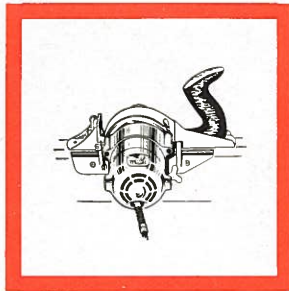
HAWAII

Honolulu—Craft Center Ltd., 702 Kapahulu

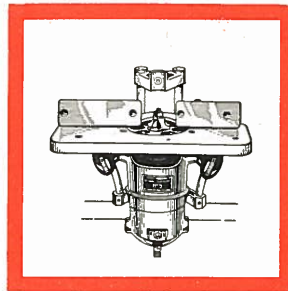
OTHER PORTER-CABLE TOOLS



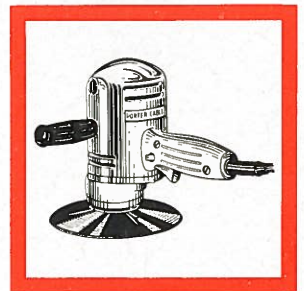
Model 100 Router



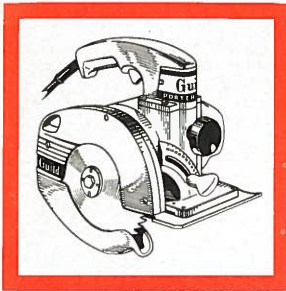
Model 101 Plane



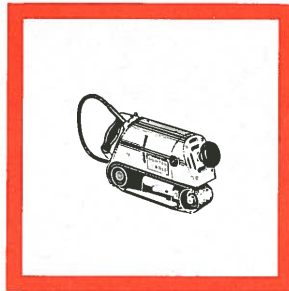
Model 102 Shaper



Combo Tool



Model A-6 Saw



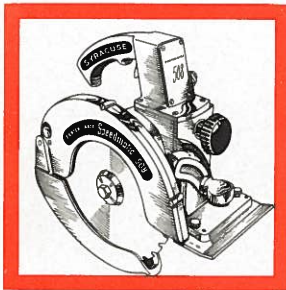
Model A-2 Belt Sander



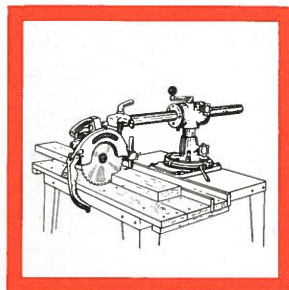
Orbital Sander



Model 103 Hedshear



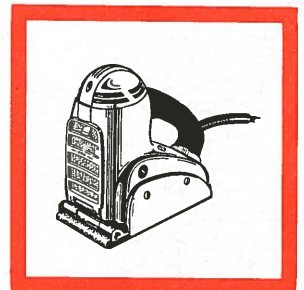
Model 522 Saw



Radial Arm



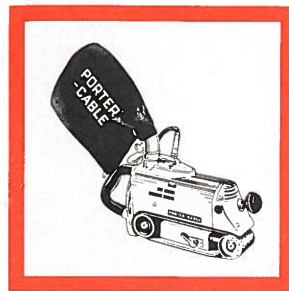
Air Driven Sander



Orbital Sander



Model A-3 Belt Sander



Vacuum Belt Sander



Production Belt Sander



Chain Saws

See your local authorized PORTER-CABLE distributor for additional information and prices
or write to the PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO., Syracuse 8, New York

Porter-Cable

Quality Electric Tools