Sears

owners manual

MODEL NO.

113.23102C

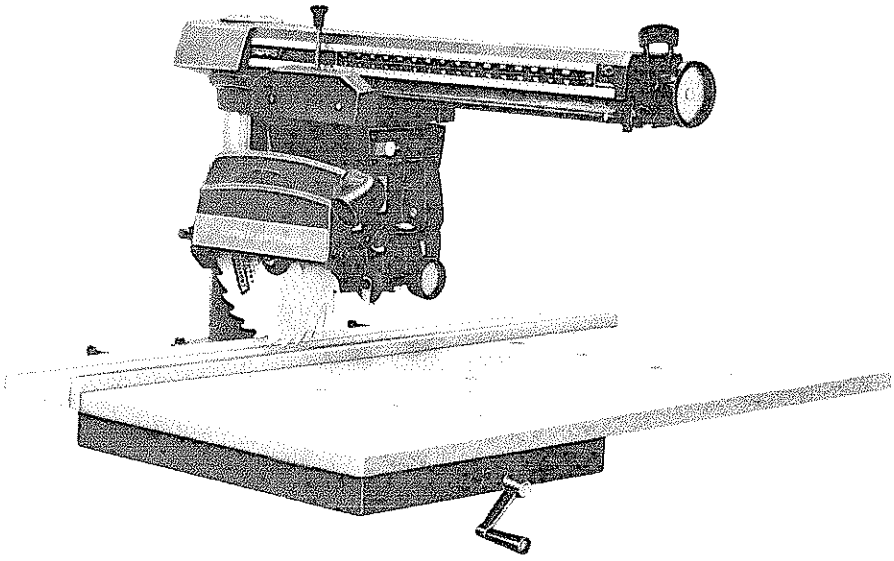
Serial Number_____

Model and serial number may be found at the left-hand side of the base.

You should record both model and serial number in a safe place for future use.

CAUTION:

Read GENERAL and ADDITIONAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS carefully



Sears CRAFTSMAN.

10-INCH RADIAL SAW

- *assembly*
- *operating*
- *repair parts*

Sold by: SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5B 2B8

Part No. 63698 Form No. SP-4298 Printed in U.S.A.

FULL ONE YEAR WARRANTY ON CRAFTSMAN STATIONARY POWER TOOLS

If within one year from the date of purchase, this Craftsman Stationary Power Tool fails due to a defect in material or workmanship, Simpsons-Sears will repair it, free of charge.

Warranty service is available by simply contacting the nearest Simpsons-Sears store or Service Centre throughout Canada.

SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5B 2B8

GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR POWER TOOLS

1. KNOW YOUR POWER TOOL
Read the owner's manual carefully. Learn its application and limitations as well as the specific potential hazards peculiar to this tool.

2. GROUND ALL TOOLS
This tool is equipped with an approved 3-conductor cord and a 3-prong grounding type plug to fit the proper grounding type receptacle. The green conductor in the cord is the grounding wire. Never connect the green wire to a live terminal.

3. KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE
In working order and in proper adjustment and alignment.

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

5. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN
Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Floor must not be slippery due to wax or sawdust.

6. AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT
Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lit. Provide adequate surrounding work space.

7. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY
All visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.

8. MAKE WORKSHOP KID-PROOF
– with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.

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

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

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

12. USE SAFETY GOGGLES
Safety goggles must comply with CSA Z94.3, 1969. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty and ear protectors (plugs or muffs) during extended periods of operation.

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

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

15. MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE
Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

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

17. AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING
Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in tool.

18. USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES
Consult the owner's manual for recommended accessories. Follow the instructions that accompany the accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause hazards.

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

Do not store materials above or near the tool such that it is necessary to stand on the tool to reach them.

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

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

22. NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED
Turn power off. Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.

additional safety instructions for radial saws

WARNING: DO NOT CONNECT POWER CORD UNTIL THE FOLLOWING STEPS HAVE BEEN SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED:

A. Assembly and installation.

B. Examination and operating familiarity with ON-OFF switch, elevation control, bevel index and lock, carriage lock, guard clamp screw, spreader and anti-kickback device, and miter index and lock.

C. Review and understanding of the Safety Instructions and Operating Procedures which follow.

CAUTION: Always disconnect the power cord before removing the guard, changing the cutting tool, changing the set-up or making adjustments. Shut off motor before performing layout work on the saw table. ALWAYS RETURN THE CARRIAGE TO THE FULL REAR POSITION AFTER EACH CROSSCUT TYPE OPERATION.

STABILITY

1. The saw should be bolted down if there is any tendency to tip, walk, or slide during normal operation. The saw table should be approximately 39" above the floor.

WORK AREA AND MACHINE POSITION

1. Position your entire saw (or saw and bench) to slope slightly rearward, so the carriage will not roll forward due to gravity.
2. The saw should be positioned when ripping so neither the operator nor a casual observer is forced to stand in line with the saw blade.
3. The saw work area should have adequate overhead, non-glare light and adequate surrounding work space.
4. Set carriage lock before moving machine.

KICKBACKS-COMMON WAYS THEY CAN HAPPEN

Kickbacks can cause serious injury: A KICKBACK occurs when a part of the workpiece binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object, rises from the table, and is thrown toward the operator. Kickbacks are usually caused by one or more of the following conditions:

1. Failure to determine that the saw blade is parallel to the rip fence.
2. Confining the cut-off piece when ripping.
3. Failure to use the spreader when ripping, or failure to maintain the spreader in alignment with the saw blade.
4. Ripping wood that has a twisted grain, does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence, or wood that is twisted or not flat (which may rock on the table and pinch the blade).
5. Improperly conditioned (dull) saw that permits the material to pinch on the out-feed edge of the saw and rise from the table.
6. Ripping by applying the feed force to the section of the workpiece that will become the cut-off (free) piece (feed force when ripping should always be applied between the saw blade and the fence . . . use a push stick for narrow or short work).
7. Releasing workpiece before operation is complete . . .not pushing the workpiece all the way past the saw blade.
8. Failure to adjust the nose of the guard to just clear the workpiece.

KICKBACKS – COMMON WAYS THEY CAN BE AVOIDED OR INJURY FROM THEM PREVENTED OR MINIMIZED

1. Avoiding any of the causes noted above.
2. Keeping your face and body – and observers – always out of line of possible kickbacks.
3. Always wear safety goggles.
4. Making sure (by trial) before starting the cut that the anti-kickback pawls will stop kickback once it has started.
5. Whenever possible, perform rip, bevel rip, and plough cuts with the saw in the in-rip position. Refer to "6" under "KICKBACKS – . . . Happen" and "6" under "Operational Instructions."
6. Keeping points of anti-kickback pawls SHARP!
7. Positioning nose of guard to just clear work and positioning anti-kickback pawls properly.
8. Plastic and composition (like hardboard) materials may be cut on your saw. However, since these are usually quite hard and slippery, the anti-kickback pawls may not stop a kickback.
   Therefore, be especially attentive to following proper set-up and cutting procedures for ripping these materials. Do not stand, or permit anyone else to stand, in line with a potential kickback.
9. When ripping 1/4" or thinner materials follow all normal ripping procedures except set sawblade into table top at least 1/8". **DO NOT** let go of or stop feeding the workpiece between the blade and fence until you have pushed it completely past the antikickback pawls. Otherwise the workpiece could get into the back of the sawblade and be thrown violently from the saw in the direction opposite to the feed direction. This is the same action that would occur if the instruction of the DANGER warning on the guard is aborted. Do not stand, or permit anyone else to stand, in line with the path of a piece that may be thrown from the saw in this manner.

PERSONAL CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

1. Do not wear gloves while operating the saw. Loose flowing garments, jewelry (rings, wrist watches, etc.) and neckties must never be worn. Long sleeves must be rolled to above the elbows.
2. Always wear safety goggles, (complying with CSA Z94.3 1969) to protect the eyes. In addition, wear a face shield if the operation is dusty, and ear protectors (plugs or muffs) during extended periods of operation.

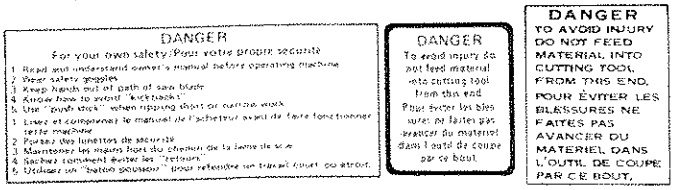
OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Before starting work, verify that no play exists in the carriage, and that arm, yoke, and bevel locks/clamps are tight.
2. Never place your fingers or hands in the path of the saw blade.
3. Use only accessories that are designed for this machine.
4. A large proportion of saw accidents is caused by dull, badly set, improperly filed cutting tools, by gum or resin adhering to cutting tools, and by saw blade misalignment (out-of-parallel) with the fence. Such conditions cause the material to stick, jam, stall the saw, or kickback at the operator. NEVER ATTEMPT TO FREE A STALLED SAW BLADE WITHOUT FIRST TURNING THE SAW "OFF". If the sawblade is stalled or jammed, shut saw "OFF", remove workpiece, and check sawblade squareness to table surface and to the fence in cut-off position, and check for heel. Adjust as indicated. Avoid potential injury by proper cutting tool and machine maintenance.

additional safety instructions for radial saws

5. **CAUTION: DO NOT cycle the motor switch ON and OFF rapidly, as this might cause the saw blade to loosen. In the event this should ever occur, allow the saw blade to come to a complete stop and re-tighten the arbor nut normally, not excessively.**
6. Provide proper support for the workpiece, based on its size and the type of operation to be performed. Hold the work firmly against the fence. When ripping short workpieces (under 12-inches long) or narrow pieces (under 6-inches wide), use a push stick applied to the section of the workpiece between the blade and the fence.
7. Never use a length stop on the free end or edge of the workpiece whether crosscutting or ripping. Never hang onto or touch the free end of workpiece, or a free piece that is cut off, while power is "ON" and/or the saw blade is rotating. In short, to guard against kickbacks or other potential accidents, the cut-off piece in any thru-sawing operation must never be confined – it must be allowed to move laterally.
8. Do not leave a long board unsupported so the spring of the board causes it to shift on the table. A support should be used to catch the end of the board you are cutting.
9. Whenever you have a choice, use the "IN-RIP" (instead of "OUT-RIP") setup. This provides more space on the fence side of the blade in which to use a push stick.
10. Make sure your fingers do not contact the terminals of power or motor plugs when installing or removing the plug to or from a live power source.
11. Never climb on or near the saw when power is on. Never leave the saw with power on, or before the cutting tool has come to a complete stop. Lock the motor switch and put away the key when leaving the saw.
12. Avoid awkward hand positions, where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into a saw blade or other cutting tool. Never reach in back of or around the cutting tool with either hand to hold down the workpiece, or for any other reason.

    CAUTION: Never reposition the Guard or anti-kickback/spreader with power ON.
13. Always position the GUARD and the anti-kickback and spreader assembly for rip type operations. Also make sure the cutting tool, arbor collars and arbor nuts are installed properly. Keep guard in place.
14. When performing crosscut type operations, be sure the Guard is clamped solidly in the horizontal position, and the anti-kickback assembly is adjusted so the pawls just clear the workpiece. Tighten securely. This provides additional guarding.
15. Never operate this saw when equipped with a molding head unless the proper molding head guard is installed – see listing of recommended accessories. The only exception is when "top-side" molding when the sawblade guard must be used. See detailed instructions that accompany the molding head and molding head guard.
16. Do not use any blade or other cutting tool marked for an operating speed lower than 3450 RPM. Never use a cutting tool larger in diameter than the diameter for which the saw was designed. For greatest safety and efficiency when ripping, use the maximum diameter blade for which the saw is designed, since under these conditions the spreader is nearest the blade.
17. The use of abrasive or cut-off wheels, or wire wheels can be dangerous and is not recommended. (Abrasive or cut-off wheels are used to saw many different materials including metals, stone, and glass.)
18. Do not position the arm so the operation you are performing permits the cutting tool to extend beyond the edges of the table.
19. Never turn your radial arm saw "ON" before clearing the table or work surface of all objects (tools, scraps of wood, etc.) except the workpiece and related feed or support devices for the operation planned.
20. Objects can be thrown upward toward the operator by the back of the blade if proper operating procedures are not followed during cross-cut type operations. This usually occurs when a small loose piece of wood or other object contacts the rear of the revolving blade and ricochets off the fence or the wall behind the saw toward the operator. It can be avoided by removing all loose pieces from the table immediately after they are made, using a long stick, and keeping the guard in place at all times.
21. Never perform any operation "free hand". This term means feeding the carriage into the workpiece or feeding the workpiece into the saw blade or other cutting tool without using the fence or some other device which prevents rotation or twisting of the workpiece during the operation. Never "rip" (cut with the grain) narrow or long workpieces in the crosscut positon. Never make a miter cut with the arm in the 90° crosscut position.
22. "ALWAYS return the carriage to the full rearward position at conclusion of each crosscut type cut. Never remove your hand from the bevel index handle unless the carriage is in this position. Otherwise the cutting tool may climb up on the workpiece and be propelled toward you."
23. "Never lower a revolving cutting tool into the table or a workpiece without first locking the Carriage Lock Knob. Release the knob only after grasping the Bevel Index Handle. Otherwise the cutting tool may grab the workpiece and be propelled toward you."
24. The sawblade, dado, or other cutting tool must be removed from the saw arbor before using a secondary accessory shaft (such as the rear end of the saw motor.)
25. NOTE THE FOLLOWING DANGER LABELS WHICH APPEAR ON THE FRONT OF THE YOKE AND GUARD.



26. NEVER gang crosscut – lining up more than one workpiece in front of the fence and then pulling saw thru – the blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause a binding or loss of control and possible injury.

Safety is a combination of operator common sense and alertness at all times when the saw is being used.

additional safety instructions for radial saws

WARNING: DO NOT ALLOW FAMILIARITY (GAINED FROM FREQUENT USE OF YOUR SAW) TO BECOME COMMONPLACE. ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT A CARELESS FRACTION OF A SECOND IS SUFFICIENT TO INFLICT SEVERE INJURY.

If any part of this radial saw should break, bend, or fail in any way or any electrical component fail to perform properly, or if any is missing, shut off power switch, remove power supply cord from power supply and replace damaged missing and/or failed parts before resuming operation

IF YOUR RADIAL SAW MAKES AN UNFAMILIAR NOISE OR IF IT VIBRATES EXCESSIVELY CEASE OPERATING IMMEDIATELY UNTIL THE SOURCE HAS BEEN LOCATED AND THE PROBLEM CORRECTED.

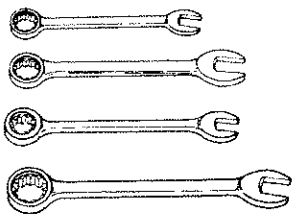
The operation of any power tool can result in foreign objects being thrown into the eyes, which can result in severe eye damage. Always wear safety goggles complying with CSA Z94.3 1969 before commencing power tool operation. Safety goggles are available at Sears retail or catalogue stores.

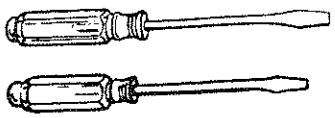
unpacking and assembly

CONTENTS

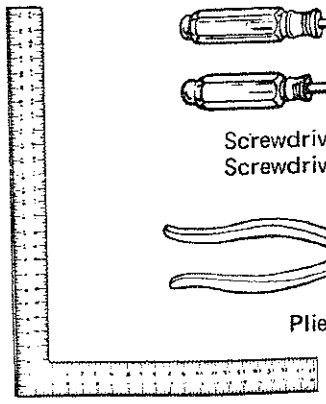
TOOLS NEEDED

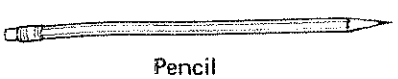

Rubber mallet


3/8-inch wrench
7/16-inch wrench
1/2-inch wrench
9/16-inch wrench

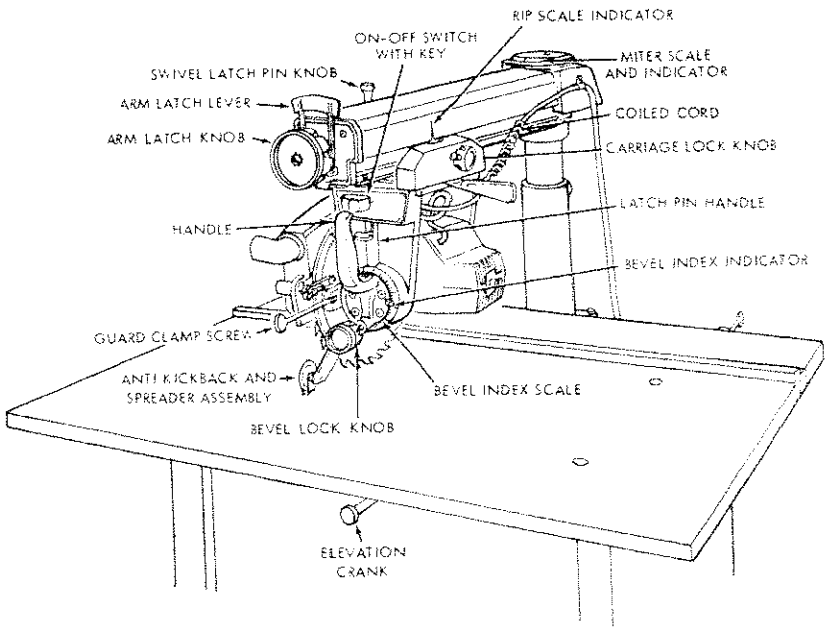

Screwdriver (medium)
Screwdriver (small)


Pliers


Framing square


Pencil

KNOW LOCATIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF CONTROLS



unpacking and assembly

UNPACKING AND PREASSEMBLY

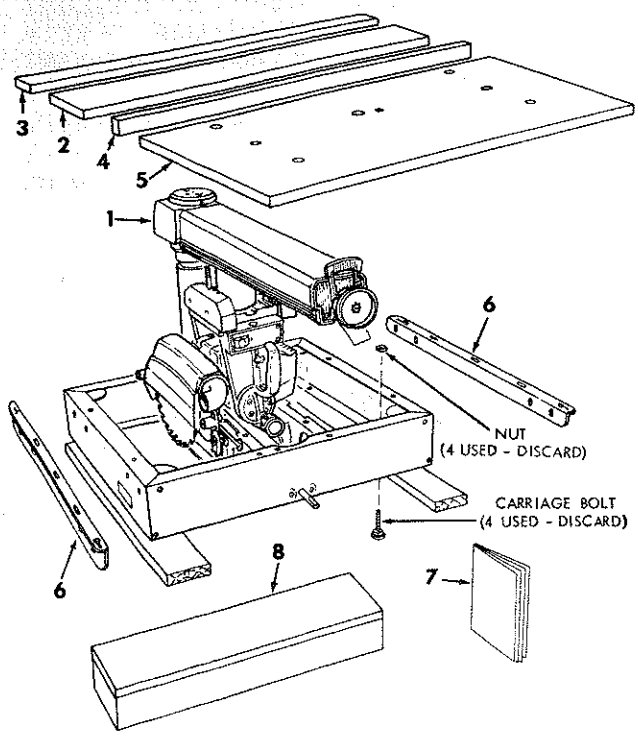
WARNING: DO NOT CONNECT THE POWER CORD TO A SOURCE OF POWER. THIS CORD MUST REMAIN UNPLUGGED WHENEVER YOU ARE WORKING ON THE SAW.

Your Craftsman 10-inch Radial Saw is shipped complete in one carton. Stand for saw is stock number 9-27541, available from Simpsons-Sears Catalogue or Retail Stores.

1. Unpacking and Checking Contents

Separate all "loose" parts from packaging materials and check each item with "Table of Loose Parts" to make sure all items are accounted for, before discarding any packing material.

If any parts are missing, do not attempt to assemble the radial saw, plug in the power cord, or turn the switch on until the missing parts are obtained and are installed correctly.

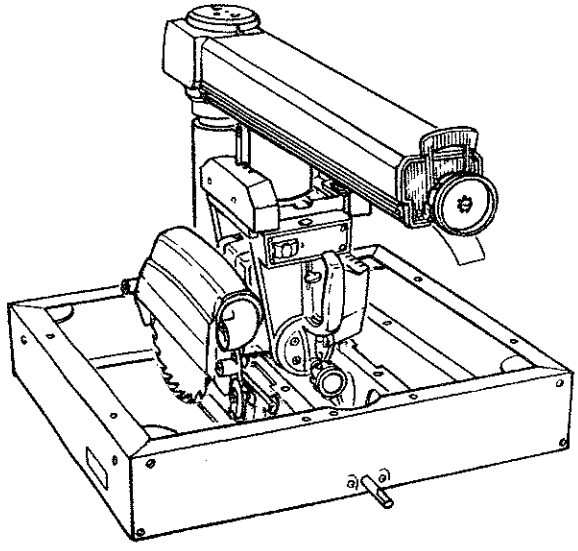


Key No. (Fig. 1)	Table of Loose Parts	Qty.
1	Basic Saw assembly	1
2	Rear table	1
3	Table spacer	1
4	Rip fence	1
5	Front table	1
6	Channel, Table Mtg.	2
7	"Owner's Manual"	1
8	Loose Parts Carton (containing the following items):	
	Hex-"L" Wrench, 1/8"	1
	Hex-"L" Wrench, 1/4	1
	Hex-"L" Wrench, 3/16	1
	Elevation crank assembly	1
	Swivel Latch Pin Knob	1
	Switch key	2
	Arbor Wrench	1
	Table clamp	2
	Rip-scale indicator	2
	Twin nut (for attaching rip-scale indicator)	2
	Machine screw, pan-hd., 1/4-20 x 1"	6
	Washer, steel (flat), 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/32"	7
	Machine screw, pan-hd., 6-32 x 7/16"	4
	Shaft wrench	1
	Screw, Hex Hd., 5/16-18 x 1/2	4
	Lockwasher, 5/16	4
	Washer, Flat, 11/32 x 7/8 x 1/16	4
	Nut – "T"	1
	Set Screw, Cup.Pt	1
	Screw, Pan Head, 1/4-20 x 1-1/4	1
	Nut, Speed	6

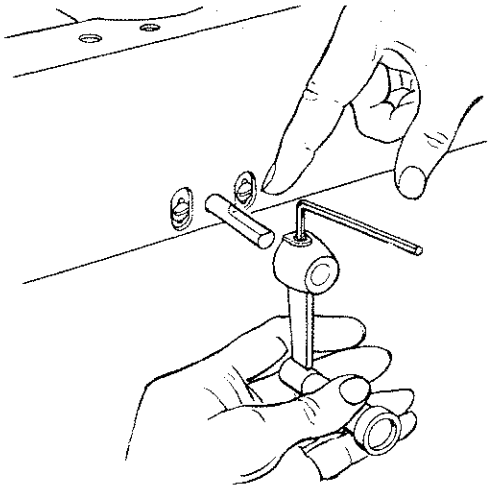
REMOVE SKIDS FROM BASE

MOUNT SAW TO CRAFTSMAN BASE OR LEG SET, OR FLAT BENCH

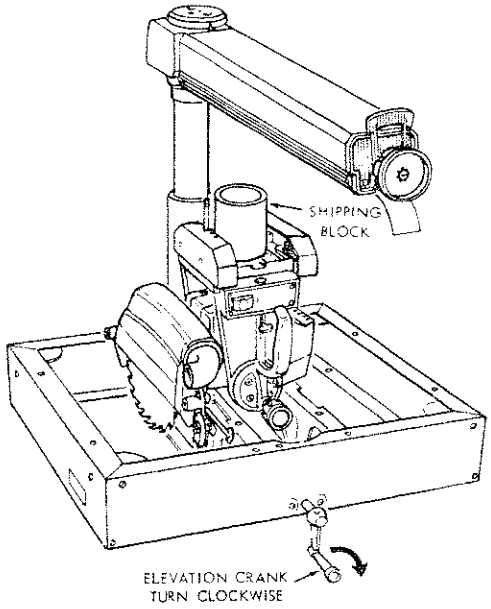
Make sure elevation crank is free to rotate. The saw must be bolted down. Position your entire saw (or saw bench) to slope slightly rearward, so the carriage will not roll forward due to gravity.



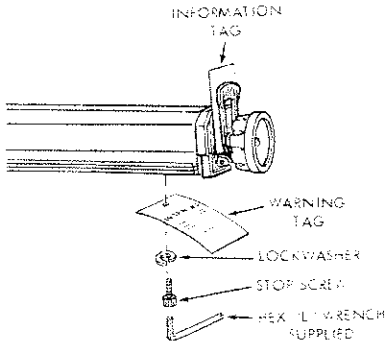
ATTACH ELEVATION CRANK.
Be sure setscrew is tightened on flat of shaft.



ELEVATE ARM TO ITS MAX. HEIGHT.
Remove shipping block.



REMOVE CARRIAGE STOP SCREW, LOCKWASHER AND TAG. Read warning tag before discarding.

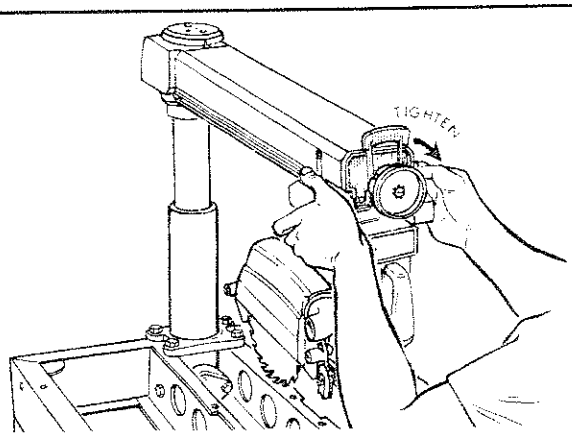


TIGHTEN ARM LOCK KNOB BEFORE PROCEEDING.

HOLDING CARRIAGE ASSEMBLY WITH BOTH HANDS, CAREFULLY START AND SLIDE THE CARRIAGE ONTO THE TRACKS. The assembly must be held parallel with the arm so that all four bearings slide smoothly onto the arm, preventing any excessive strain on bearings and track.

WARNING: REINSTALL CARRIAGE STOP SCREW TO PREVENT CARRIAGE FROM ROLLING OFF ARM.

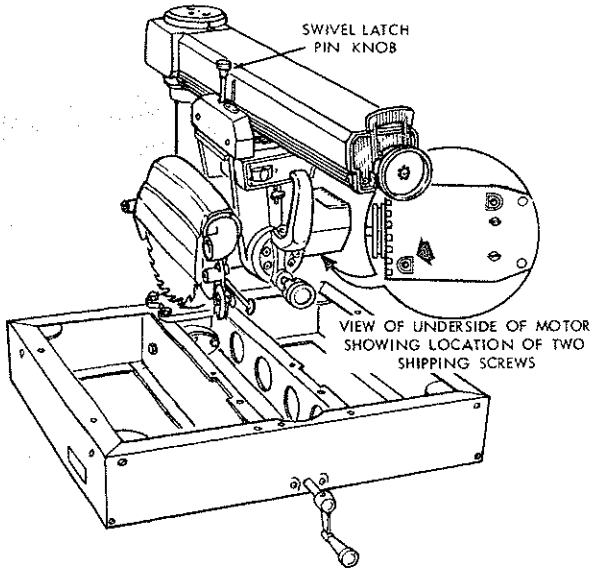
Check for looseness of carriage bearings. Refer to Paragraph 8, Trouble Shooting Section.



unpacking and assembly

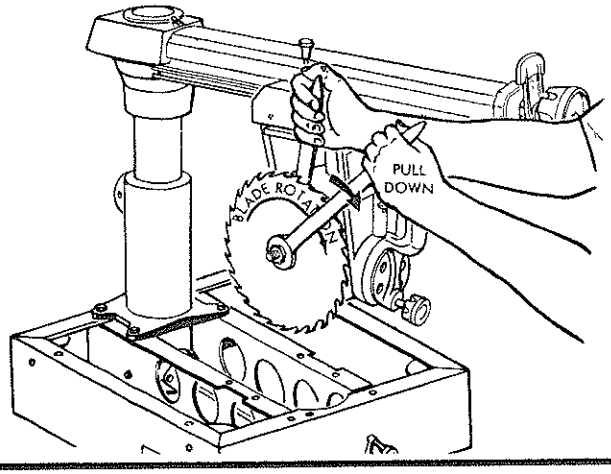
INSTALL SWIVEL LATCH PIN KNOB.

REMOVE SHIPPING SCREWS AND DISCARD.
Use of pliers may be necessary.



REMOVE SAW BLADE.

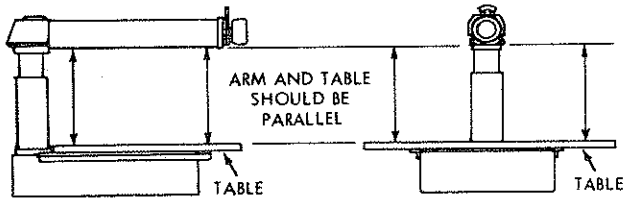
1. Tighten carriage lock knob.
2. Loosen guard clamp screw, remove guard.
3. Motor shaft has left hand threads. Hold shaft wrench and rotate arbor wrench down (clockwise).
4. Remove shaft nut, outer collar, saw blade, and inner collar. Set aside and out of the way.



ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

The following SIX STEP alignment procedure will bring out the accuracy which is built in every CRAFTSMAN tool. The secret for best results is in knowing how to set up the tool and keep it in good alignment. BE SURE TO CHECK AND ALIGN THE SAW IN THE ORDER GIVEN, STEP-BY-STEP. THE ACCURACY OF EACH ADJUSTMENT IS ALWAYS DEPENDENT UPON THE ACCURACY OF THE PRECEDING ADJUSTMENT.

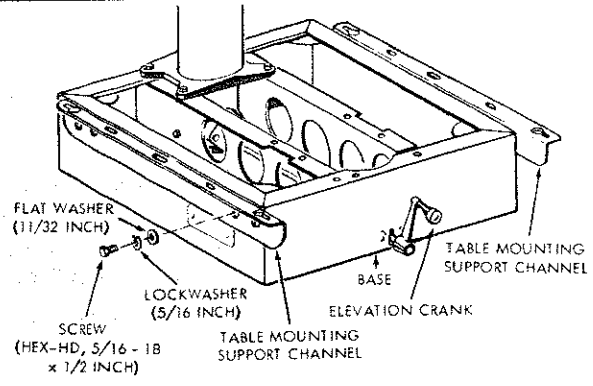
After following the 6 step assembly and alignment procedure and the Basic Saw operation section refer to Trouble Shooting section if any difficulty is experienced when performing any sawing operation.



STEP ONE

ATTACHING AND LEVELING TABLE MOUNTING SUPPORT CHANNELS.

1. Attach table mounting support channels with four 5/16-18 x 1/2 screws, lockwashers and flat washers. Position screws in center of channel slots, finger tight to permit channels to "slip" against the base when leveling.
2. Loosen bevel lock knob, lift up on latch pin handle and rotate the motor to position saw blade, end of shaft down.



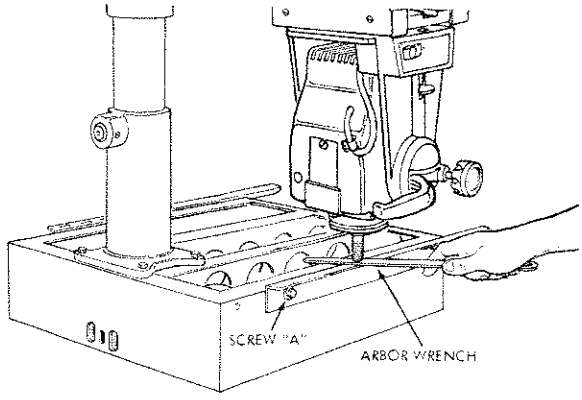
3. Loosen arm lock knob until arm is free to move.

   Note: For safety reasons in accordance with the UL standard, stops have been provided to prevent 360° rotation of the radial arm.

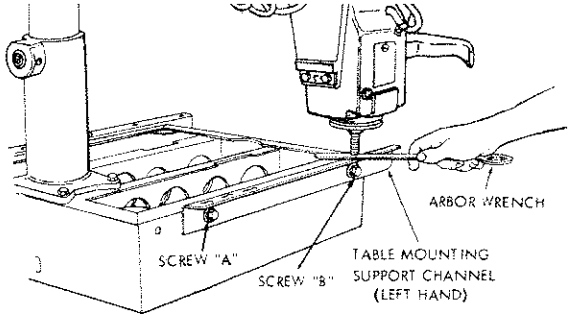
   Loosen carriage lock knob and position arm against stop (approximately 50° Miter) and carriage directly over the center of left hand channel.

4. Slide the arbor wrench handle between end of motor shaft and mounting channel to achieve an accurate measurement. Carefully lower the motor with elevation crank until the end of shaft is just touching the arbor wrench. The wrench should slide back and forth with only slight resistance. Tighten screw "A".

   NOTE: Do not change this elevation setting until both left and right hand table support channels have been adjusted.



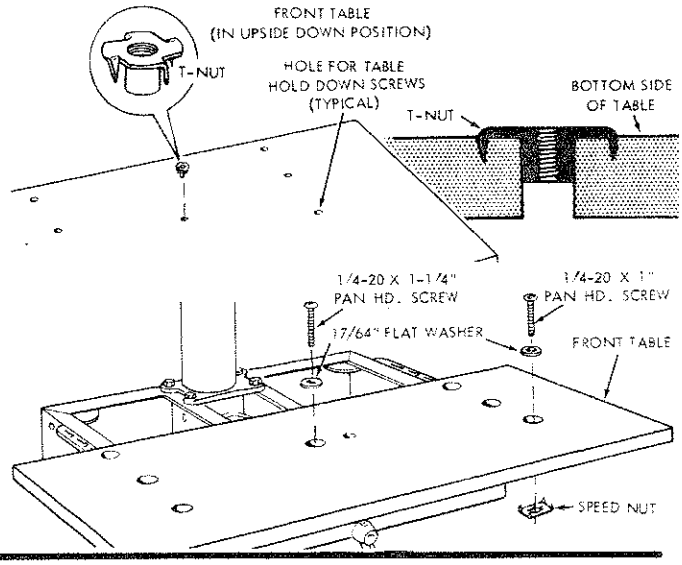
5. Move arm and carriage to screw "B" and tighten support in the same manner.
6. Move arm and carriage to right hand support channel and level in the same manner you adjusted the left hand support channel.
7. Recheck both support channels to make sure that tightening screws did not affect the accuracy of the adjustment.
8. Elevate saw and place motor in vertical position to provide clearance for installation of front (work) table.

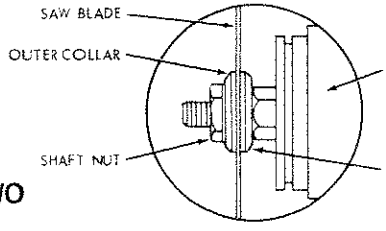


NOTE: The following adjustment, performed properly, will result in the work table being parallel to the arm.

INSTALLATION OF FRONT (WORK) TABLE.

1. Place front table board on a workbench or the floor. Drive T-nut into the smaller diameter hole.
2. Align the counterbore holes with matching holes in support channels. Install the six (6) 17/64 inch flat washers, and ¼ – 20 x 1 inch pan-head machine screws. Just barely start the cup point set screw and the one (1) ¼ – 20 x 1-1/4 inch pan-head machine screw in table center holes.
3. Install one speed nut on each of the six screws in the support channels loosely.



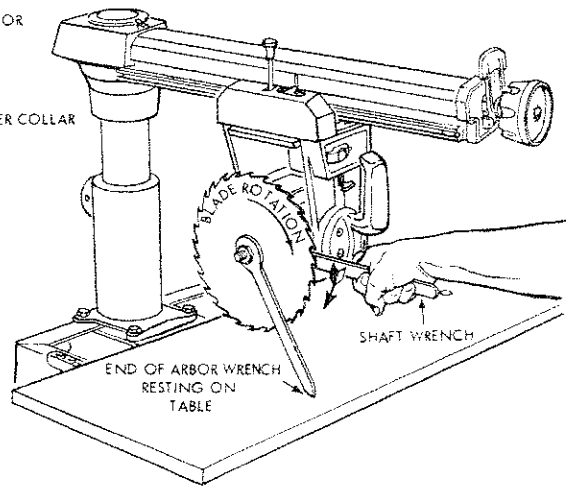


STEP TWO

CHECK FOR LOOSENESS (MOVEMENT) OF COLUMN TUBE IN COLUMN SUPPORT. (ARM END PLAY)

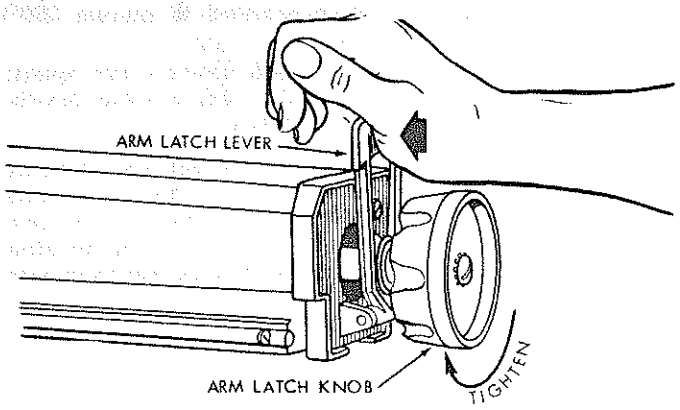
NOTE: The following adjustment is very CRITICAL. All future alignment procedures rely on this adjustment being performed correctly. ALL LOOSENESS MUST BE REMOVED.

1. Install saw blade as shown. Motor shaft has left hand threads.



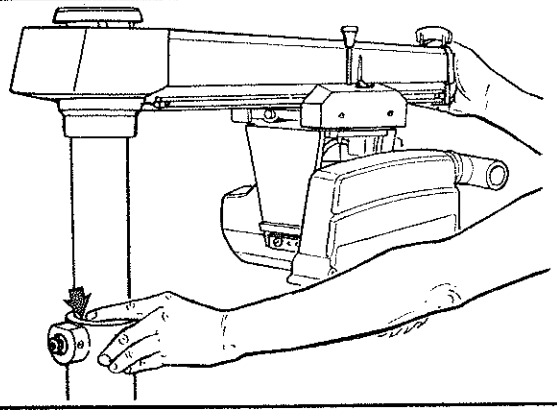
unpacking and assembly

2. Position arm at approximately 30° miter setting and lock arm lock knob. Loosen arm lock knob 1/4 turn and index arm at 0° miter setting. Push the arm latch solidly with palm of hand . . . this will seat the arm index pin properly.

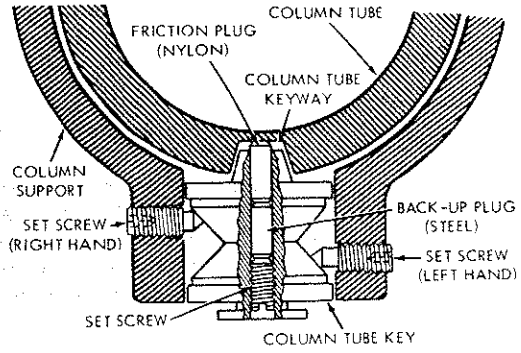


3. While holding the arm latch knob with one hand, hold fingers of other hand as shown, between column tube and column support. Apply gentle side force to the radial arm in opposing directions. Any looseness between column and column support, (indicated by arrow) can be felt with fingers.

Right and left positions are given with operator facing the saw – standing in front of the saw table.



4. If looseness can be felt, perform operations as follows:
   a. Loosen set screw in center of column tube key.
   b. Loosen left hand set screw 1/4 turn.
   c. Tighten right hand set screw until looseness between column and column support is eliminated. Turn elevation crank to raise radial arm, if saw elevates too hard, loosen right hand set screw slightly and again check elevation and column tube for looseness. When correct, tighten left hand set screw.
   d. Tighten set screw in center of column tube key. Elevate and lower arm and if chatter or rough elevation exists, tighten set screw until smoothest operation is obtained.
   e. Turn elevation crank to raise and lower radial arm. If too tight, loosen right hand set screw slightly and check again for smooth operation. When correct, tighten left hand set screw.



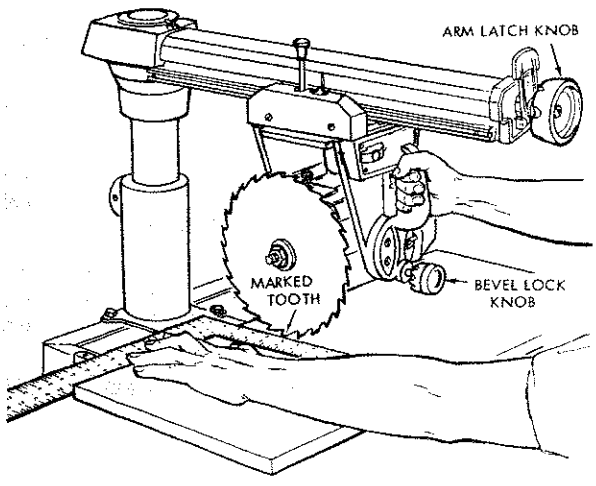
SECTIONAL VIEW LOOKING DOWN

f. Tighten set screw in center of column tube key until smoothest operation is obtained.

STEP THREE

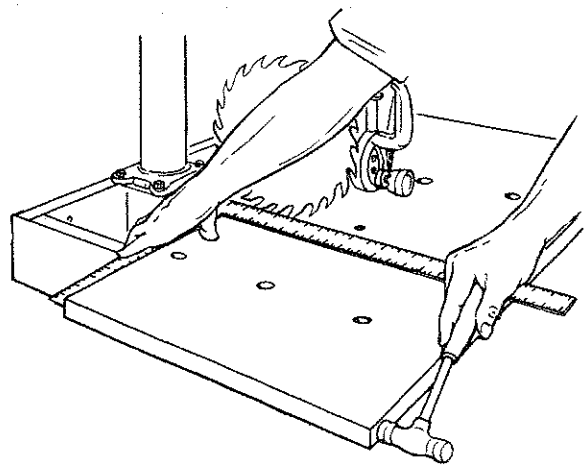
SQUARING CROSS CUT TRAVEL (CARRIAGE TRAVELS IN A STRAIGHT LINE).

1. Lower arm until saw blade just clears the front table. Lock the yoke clamp handle and bevel lock knob.
2. Place a framing square on the table as shown and position the blade and square until the leg of the square just contacts a tooth of the blade. Mark this tooth.
3. When the carriage is moved back and forth on the radial arm, the marked tooth should just touch the square at all points. If marked tooth does not touch the square at all points, make the following adjustments:



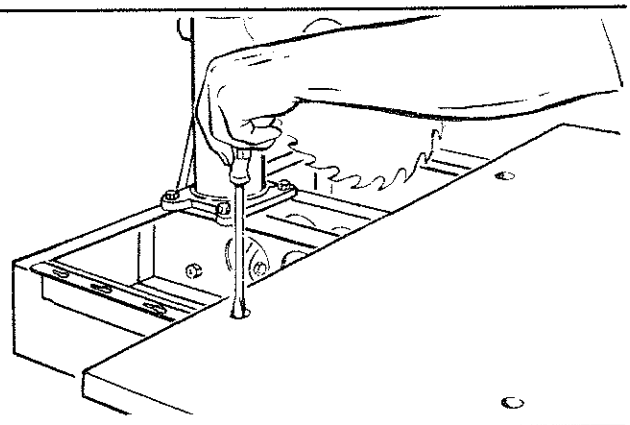
If marked tooth moves into the square when moving the blade from the rear toward the front of the table, tap the left hand front edge of the table with a mallet as shown (Loosen table attaching screws slightly if necessary).

If the marked tooth moves away from the square when moving saw from the rear to the front of saw table, tap the right hand front edge of the table.

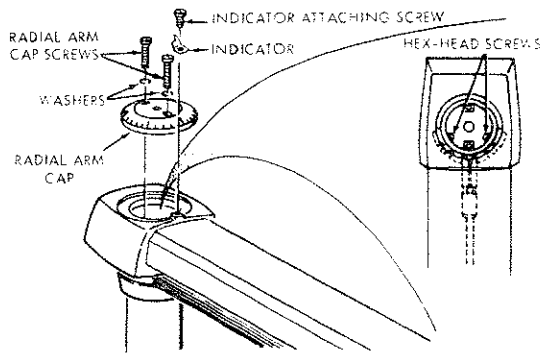


Recheck and, if correct, tighten all table hold-down screws securely. Set indicator at 0° position.

NOTE: This squaring of the cross cut travel will simultaneously set BOTH of the 45° miter index positions.

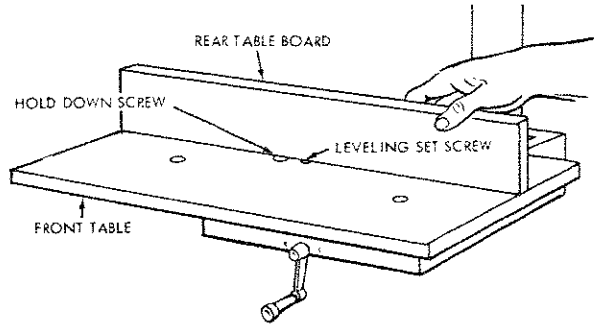


4. In extreme cases, the above adjustment procedure may not be sufficient due to rough handling during shipment. Make the following adjustment only after tightening the table hold-down screws and the cross cut cannot be squared according to the preceding adjustment routine.
   a. Remove radial arm cap and miter-scale indicator.
   b. Turn the arm latch knob one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
   c. Loosen (do not remove) two hex-head screws located inside the column tube.
   d. Move the radial arm slightly in proper direction to make marked tooth follow edge of square when the saw blade is moved along arm in a "cross cut" manner.
   e. Retighten the hex head screws in column tube, retighten arm latch knob.



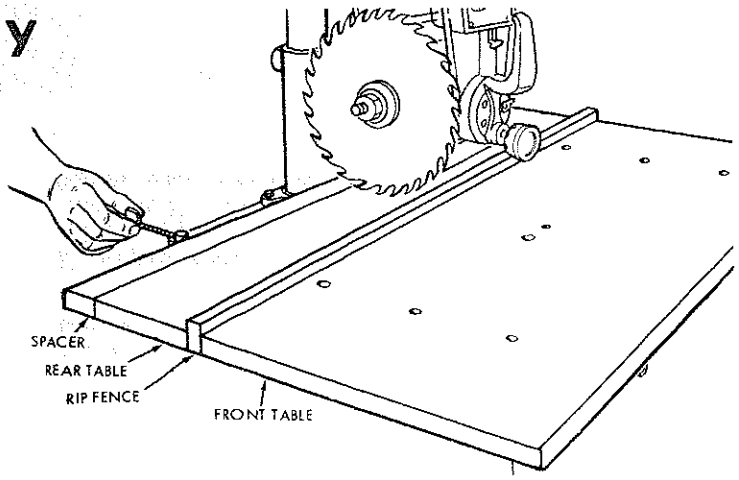
   f. Recheck travel of blade.
   g. After the cross cut has been accurately squared, install the radial arm cap and miter-scale indicator. Set the indicator at the 0° position.

1. Lay the rear table board on edge across the front table to serve as a straightedge. Sight under this straightedge to determine whether the front table board is high or low at its center.
2. If the front table is high at center, first tighten the center (¼ – 20 x 1-1/4 inch) hold down screw until the table is level – then tighten the leveling screw until this screw is snug.
   If table is low at center, first tighten the leveling screw until the table is level – then tighten the hold down screw.



3. Position the rip (guide) fence, spacer board and rear table board behind the front table board, as shown.
4. Install the two table clamps in the slots provided for them at the rear of the saw base, and tighten them securely.

NOTE: The life of your saw table will be lengthened considerably if you will cover the front table with a fitted piece of ¼ inch plywood. This should be tacked in place for easy replacement. Use of such a cover will allow you to do all cutting into the cover, rather than your table top.

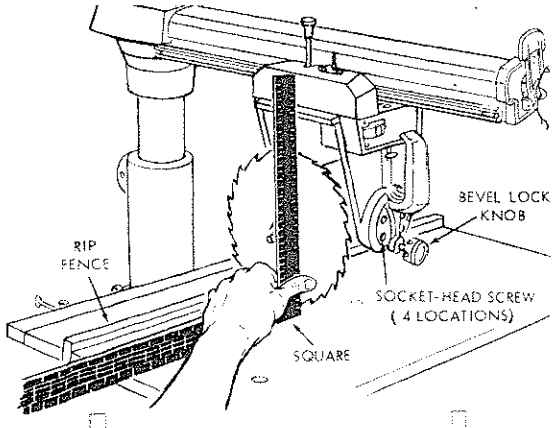


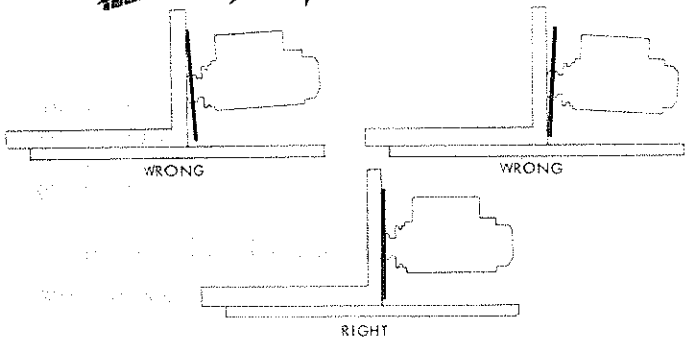
STEP 4

SQUARING SAW BLADE TO (WORK) TABLE

NOTE: If alignment procedure step one was not performed, this adjustment can not be accomplished.

1. Place a framing square on the table with the short leg against the saw blade. Do not allow the square to rest against a "set-out" tooth; it must rest flat against the blade side.
2. If the saw blade is square with the table top (no visible gap appears between the saw blade and square) and no adjustment is required. Set bevel indicator to 0° reading. If the square does not touch the saw blade as shown (with square leg held firm against the table top), perform the following adjustments:
   a. Loosen bevel lock knob 1/4 turn only, then loosen the four socket-head screws, two on each side of handle. Rotate motor while holding square firmly against saw blade and table top.
   b. Slightly tighten each of the two screws and recheck . . . Now tighten each screw firmly. Retighten bevel lock knob.
   c. Adjust indicator to 0° reading.



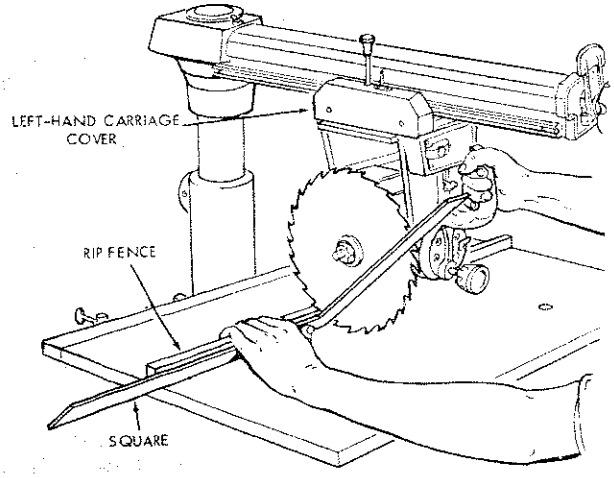


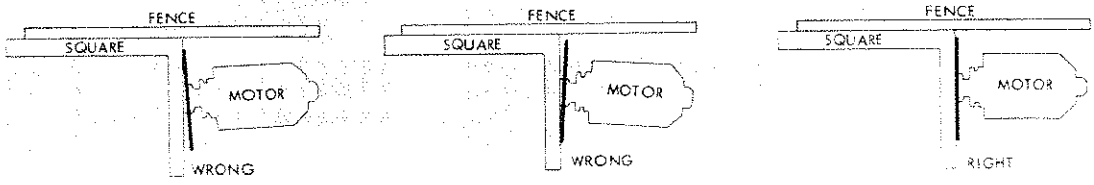
STEP 5

SQUARING BLADE TO RIP (GUIDE) FENCE — BLADE HEEL ADJUSTMENT.

NOTE: If alignment procedure steps two and four were not performed, this alignment step cannot be accomplished.

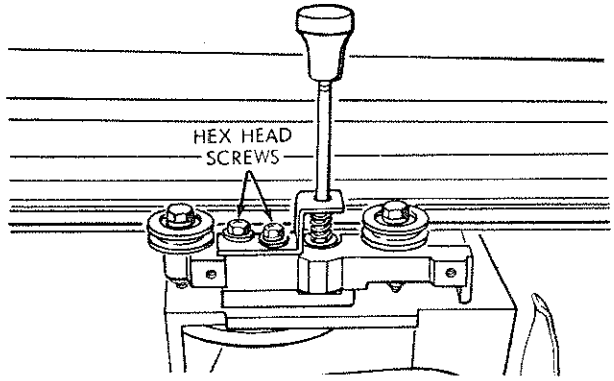
1. Place a framing square against the rip fence and the saw blade, as shown. The long leg of the square must be held firmly against both the fence and the table top, and the short leg must not touch any of the teeth on the saw blade.
2. If the square does not touch the blade at both of the two points as shown, a heel condition exists (either to the left or right) or sometimes called heel or toe.





3. To correct for either type of "heel" or "toe" condition proceed as follows:
   a. Remove left hand carriage cover.
   b. Loosen the yoke clamp handle.
   c. Loosen (slightly) the two hex-head screws.
   d. Rotate the yoke assembly until gap between the saw blade and square is eliminated.
   e. Lock yoke clamp handle and retighten the two hex-head screws.
   f. Recheck for "heel" or "toe" and install carriage cover.

NOTE: This alignment procedure will simultaneously set both yoke indexing positions for in and out rip.



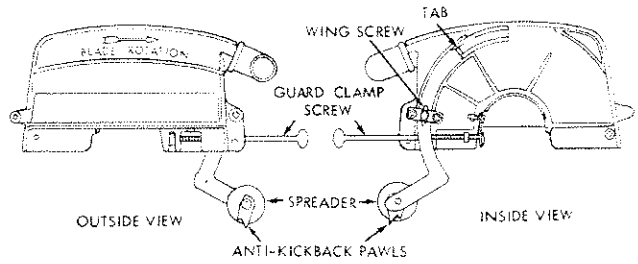
LEFT SIDE OF CARRIAGE

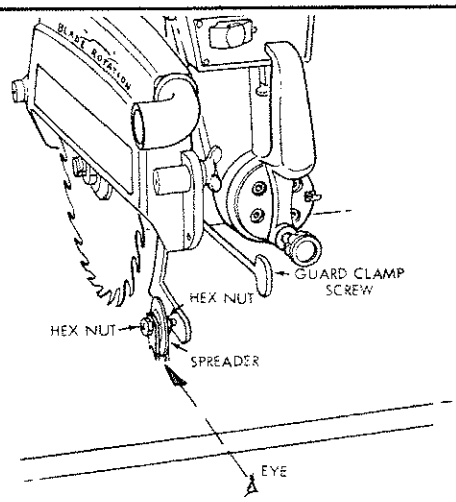
STEP 6

ALIGNMENT OF ANTI-KICKBACK AND SPREADER ASSEMBLY, FOR RIPPING.

WARNING: NEVER POSITION THE GUARD OR ANTI-KICKBACK ASSEMBLY WITH POWER ON; NOR POSITION ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS BY GRASPING PAWLS OR SPREADER.

1. **Check and adjust the spreader as follows:**
   a. Loosen the wing screw and with the "tab" position the anti-kickback and spreader assembly to near the bottom of the blade. Tighten the wing screw.

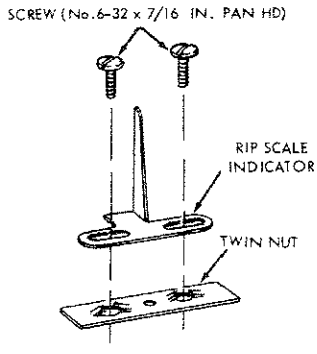


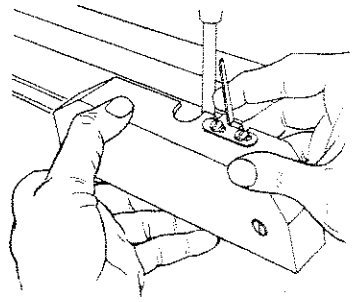


   b. Sight (visually) to check for proper alignment of spreader with saw blade as shown. If the spreader is not aligned, adjust it as follows:
      (1) Loosen two hex nuts, one on each side of spreader.
      (2) Rotate hex nuts with fingers until the spreader is directly in line with saw blade.
      (3) Tighten both hex nuts firmly.

2. **INSTALLING AND ADJUSTING RIP SCALE INDICATORS.**

NOTE: The rip scales and pointers are intended to be used for quick settings. For greater accuracy, take direct measurement between blade and fence.





a. Pre-assemble indicator and twin nut, loosen but do not remove the two screws which attach left hand carriage cover.
b. Tilt carriage cover and install rip indicator as shown. Tighten carriage cover attaching screws.
c. Loosen but do not remove carriage lock knob in right hand carriage cover. Install rip indicator in the same manner. Tighten carriage attaching screws.

unpacking and assembly

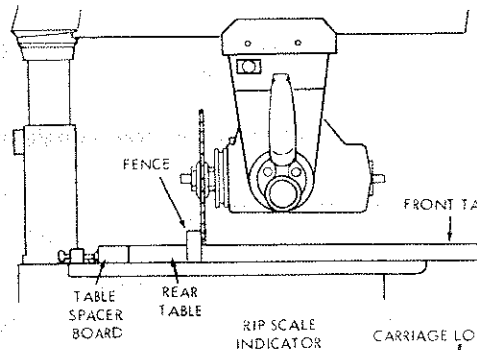
d. With the fence in its normal position (next to the front table), loosen the yoke clamp handle, lift up on swivel latch pin knob and rotate the yoke as shown to index the yoke 90° from the cross cut position. This will locate the saw blade between the motor and the motor and the fence. Lock the yoke by tightening the yoke clamp handle.

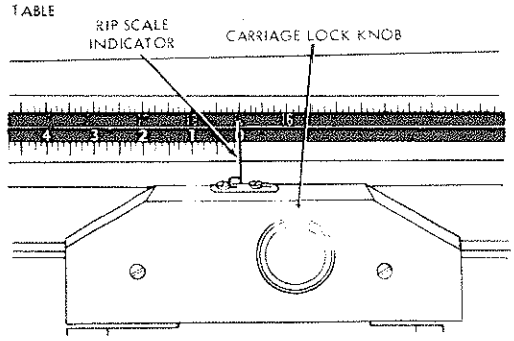
e. Position carriage until the edge of the blade, when spun by hand, just touches the front face of the fence. The rip-scale indicator (on the right hand side of radial arm) should now read "0" inches on lower portion of the "In-Rip" scale. If not, loosen screws and shift the indicator until it is aligned with the "0" mark, then tighten the screws.

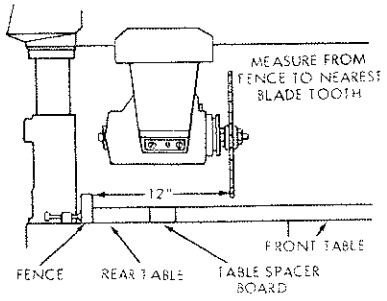
NOTE: With the saw blade and fence in the position shown, the lower portion of the "In-Rip: scale is used. If the fence is re-located at the extreme rear position, the upper portion of the "In-Rip" scale would be used.

f. The "Out-Rip" scale indicator on the left hand side of the radial arm is adjusted in essentially the same manner as the "In-Rip" indicator, except the fence should be at extreme rear and the blade positioned as shown. With 12 inches measured between the fence (when in full rear position) and the face of saw blade, the rip-scale indicator should be positioned to read 12 inches on the upper portion of the "Out-Rip" scale.

NOTE: With the saw blade and fence in the position shown, the upper portion of the "Out-Rip" scale is used. If the fence is moved to normal position (at the rear of front table) the lower portion of the "Out-Rip" scale is used.

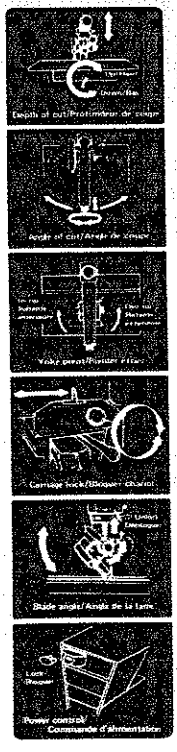


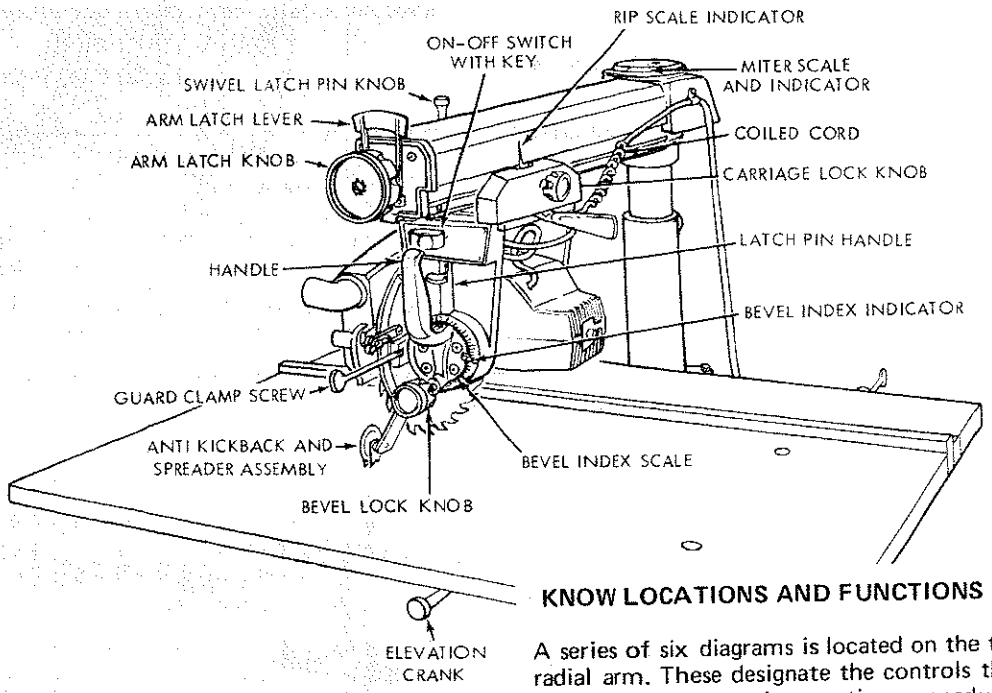




g. Loosen the yoke clamp handle, lift up on the swivel latch pin knob and return the blade to the 90° position.

operating controls





KNOW LOCATIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF CONTROLS

A series of six diagrams is located on the top surface of the radial arm. These designate the controls that must be used in basic set-ups and operating procedures. You should become familiar with these diagrams and the operating instructions that follow, before operating your saw.

1. **Depth of Cut**

   a. The diagram shows the elevation crank which is used to raise and lower the saw blade.

   b. Clockwise rotation raises the blade ... counterclockwise rotation lowers it. One complete turn of the handle will raise or lower the saw blade 1/8-inch.

2. **Angle of Cut**

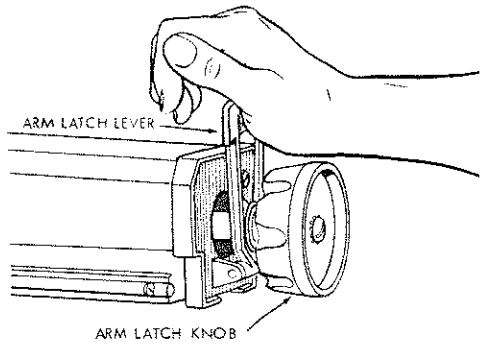
   a. Two controls are involved in releasing, securing and indexing the angle of the radial arm. These are: the arm-latch handle and arm-latch knob.

   b. The arm is unlocked from any position by a slight counterclockwise rotation of the arm latch knob and is locked in any desired miter position by rotating the arm-latch knob clockwise until tight. The radial arm has positive stops at 0° and 45° left and right, and is released from these index positions by unlocking the arm-latch knob 1/4-turn, and pulling out the arm-latch lever.

   c. For the most positive and accurate settings at the index positions, the following is recommended:

      (1) If the radial arm is already indexed, rotate the arm-latch knob *1/4-turn counterclockwise from the locked position,* pull out the arm-latch lever, and move the radial arm off the index position. Release the arm-latch lever.

      (2) Move the radial arm into the desired index position *(do not bump or jar it)* and push on the arm-latch lever solidly with the palm of your hand. This is very important as it ensures proper seating of the arm lock pin in the arm latch, thus always setting the arm at the correct position.



      (3) Precision Indexing – experienced operators of precision equipment, such as this Craftsman Radial Saw, normally acquire the habit of indexing the machine in one direction only, whenever a new setting is made in preparation for a different operation. For example: when moving the radial arm to a new position, it is advisable to move it slightly past the desired index position, then return it slowly and carefully to latch and lock it. Swivel indexing and bevel indexing can be accomplished in a similar manner. This indexing technique tends to neutralize any stresses imposed upon saw components and contributes to the high degree of accuracy the saw is capable of producing when operated expertly.

      (4) Lock the radial arm by rotating the arm-latch knob clockwise until tight.

3. **Yoke Pivot**

   a. Two controls are used in this operation. They are: the swivel latch-pin knob and the yoke clamp handle.

   b. A swivel latch pin automatically indexes the yoke at each 90° position. Lift the spring-loaded swivel latch-pin knob to release this pin.

   c. The yoke clamp handle locks the yoke to the carriage in any position. Pull the handle forward to release the yoke; push the handle rearward to secure the yoke.

4. **Carriage Lock**

   a. The carriage lock knob is rotated clockwise to secure the carriage on the radial arm, and counterclockwise to release it.

   b. When performing a square or miter-angle crosscut, the carriage lock knob must be rotated counterclockwise until the carriage is free to travel along the arm. This knob should be tightened except when the operator is ready to grasp the bevel index handle and make a cut.

5. **Blade Angle**

   a. The two controls used in angular positioning and indexing of the motor, to provide the desired saw-blade (bevel) angle, are: bevel lock knob and bevel-index knob.

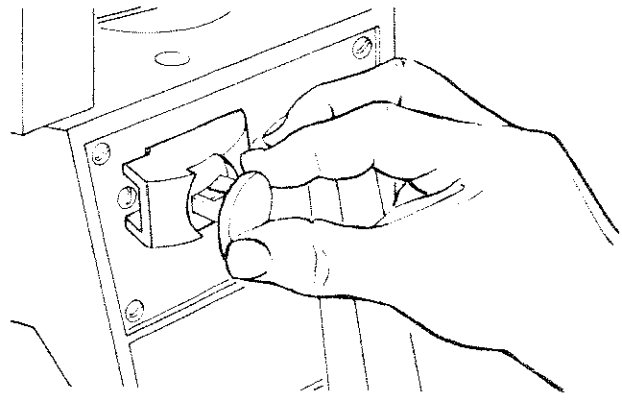
   b. The bevel-index scale indicates the angular position of the motor with respect to horizontal, from 0° to 90° in either vertical position.

   c. The bevel index knob automatically indexes the motor at 0°, 45° and 90° up and down. Pull out on the knob while positioning the blade, then release it. At any other position it does not engage.

   d. The bevel lock knob locks the motor to the yoke when the motor is in any position. Rotate the knob clockwise to lock, counterclockwise to unlock.

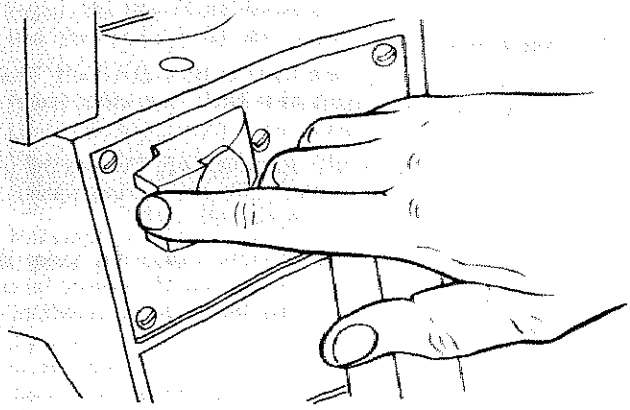
6. **Power Switch and Key**

   a. Insert key into switch lock.

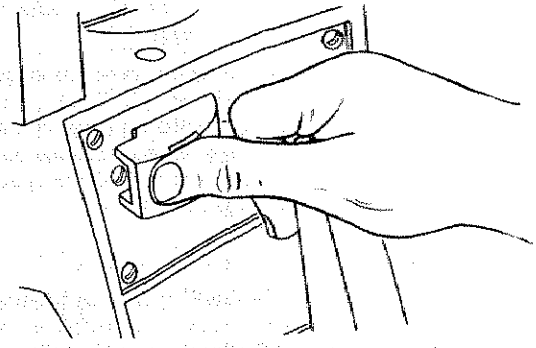


operating controls

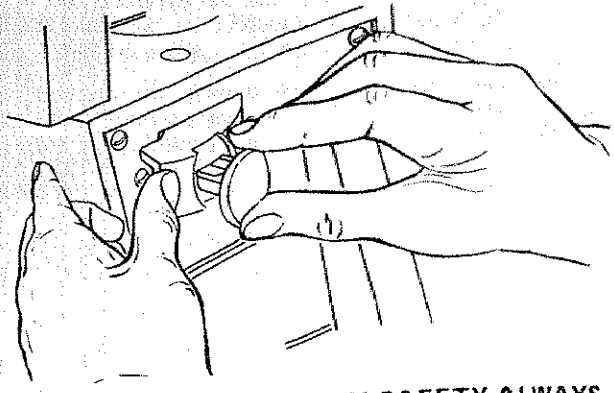
b. Insert finger under end of switch lever and pull end out, to turn switch on.



c. Push lever in — with thumb — to turn switch off.



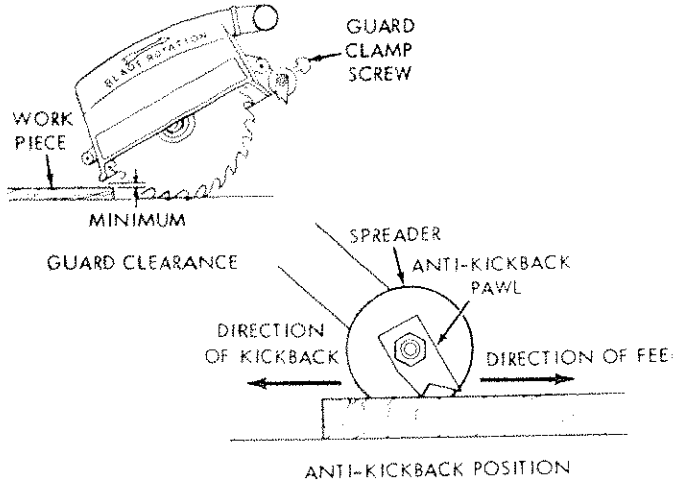
d. **WARNING: THIS LOCKING FEATURE IS PROVIDED TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED USE OF YOUR SAW. ALWAYS REMOVE THE KEY AND KEEP IT IN A SAFE PLACE. TO REMOVE KEY, HOLD THUMB ON END OF LEVER TO KEEP SWITCH IN "OFF" POSITION AND PULL KEY STRAIGHT OUT.**



WARNING: FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY ALWAYS LOCK THE SWITCH "OFF" WHEN SAW IS NOT IN USE. REMOVE KEY AND KEEP IT IN A SAFE PLACE ... ALSO IN THE EVENT OF A POWER FAILURE (ALL YOUR LIGHTS GO OUT) TURN SWITCH OFF. LOCK IT AND REMOVE THE KEY THIS WILL PREVENT THE SAW FROM STARTING UP AGAIN WHEN THE POWER COMES BACK ON.

POSITIONING ANTI-KICKBACK AND SPREADER ASSEMBLY, FOR RIPPING

WARNING: NEVER POSITION THE GUARD OR ANTI-KICKBACK ASSEMBLY WITH THE POWER ON. NEVER POSITION THE ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS BY GRASPING THE PAWLS OR SPREADER.



(Make sure by trial before starting the cut that the Anti-Kickback Pawls will stop a Kick-back once it has started)

For all crosscutting operations (those operations in which the carriage is traveled along the radial arm to feed the saw blade into the workpiece) both the guard and anti-kickback and spreader assembly must be elevated to clear the workpiece or the fence, whichever is higher.

1. The blade guard is positioned by loosening the guard clamp screw and rotating the guard so that it just clears the workpiece as shown.
2. The anti-kickback and spreader assembly is used during ripping operations and is adjustable to accommodate the thickness of the board being ripped. A wing screw in the guard secures the assembly.
3. Loosen the wing screw and with the tab provided, position the anti-kickback and spreader assembly until the pawl assumes approximately the position shown above. Tighten the wing screw.

   Before making the cut, check the effectiveness of the anti-kickback pawls by sliding the workpiece under the pawls in the direction of feed and then attempting to slide it in the reverse direction — the direction of kickback. If the pawls do not catch, readjust.

basic saw operations

Basic saw operations are summarized into six categories, explained and illustrated in the following paragraphs. A manual entitled "The Radial Saw" is available at your nearest Sears Retail Store or Catalog Order House. This manual contains considerable data and project ideas applicable to the radial saw.

NOTE: Refer to paragraphs under "OPERATION" for illustrations and descriptions of controls.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CROSSCUT

Board (stationary) position against rip fence (guide) and laying flat on table top.

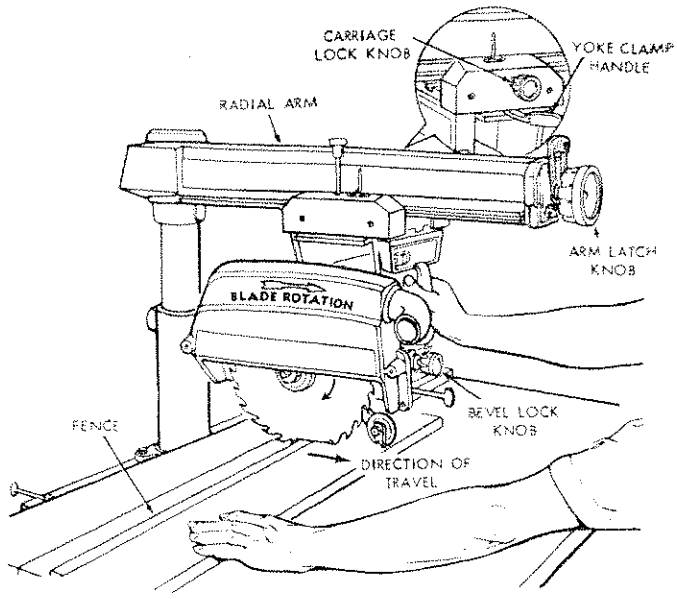
(OPERATIONS 1 THROUGH 4)

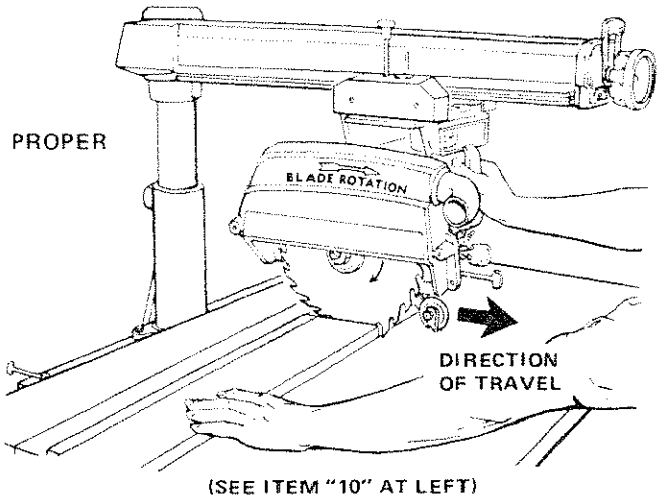
1. Arbor nut must be tight and saw blade guard installed in horizontal position with anti-kickback device in full up position.
2. Arm latch handle (knob) must be tight.
3. Adjust the anti-kickback assembly so the pawls just clear the workpiece.
4. Work must be held firmly against table and fence. For workpieces thicker than the fence is high, it is recommended that a higher fence be cut (at least workpiece thickness) and inserted for that operation being performed. Always place the fence in the most forward position (farthest from the column support) compatible with the workpiece being processed and the operation being performed. With the carriage fully retracted, the blade should not contact the workpiece when placed against the fence, within the stated capacities of your saw.
5. Blade should be sharp and correctly set.
6. Hands must be kept well away from saw blade.
7. Yoke clamp handle must be in locked position.
8. Bevel index knob must be tight.
9. Blade should cut into the table or plywood cover not more than 1/32 inch.
10. Pull the saw forward just far enough to sever the lumber. It is dangerous if the blade has been pulled too far out beyond the piece being cut. When it is returned it can pick up the right hand piece and throw it over the fence.
11. For operations No. 3 and No. 4, observe additional instructions under paragraph "Operating Controls" "Blade Angle".

OPERATION No. 1 – CROSSCUT

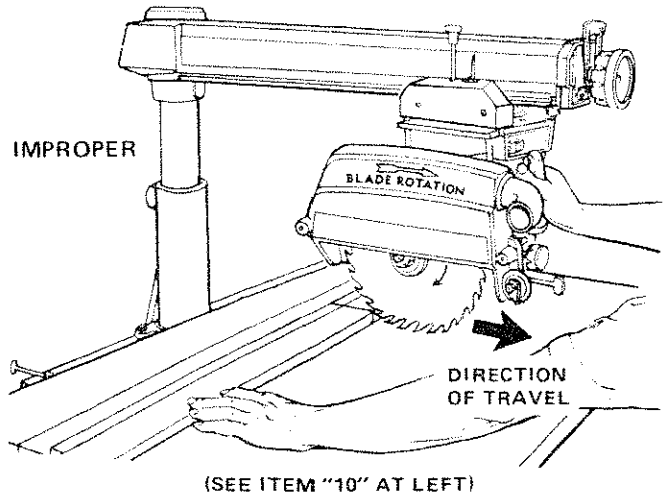
Crosscutting is the process of sawing the workpiece by pulling the saw blade through it and using the fence as a support for the edge of the workpiece. Never crosscut free-hand.

WARNING: BEFORE CROSSCUTTING, MAKE SURE THE ARM LATCH, BEVEL LOCK AND YOKE CLAMP ARE ALL SECURED. NEVER USE A LENGTH STOP OR A FIXED GUIDE ON THE FREE END OR EDGE OF A WORKPIECE. (SEE INSTRUCTION 7 UNDER "SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS TO OPERATOR".) DO NOT CROSSCUT WORKPIECES THAT PLACE YOUR HANDS CLOSE TO THE PATH OF THE SAW BLADE. WHEN MORE EXPERIENCE IS GAINED BY USING THE SAW, IT WILL BE NOTICED, THAT WHEN PULLING THE SAW TOWARD YOU DURING CROSSCUTTING, THE BLADE TENDS TO FEED ITSELF THROUGH THE WORK DUE TO THE ROTATION OF THE BLADE AND THE DIRECTION OF THE FEED. THEREFORE, THE





(SEE ITEM "10" AT LEFT)



(SEE ITEM "10" AT LEFT)

OPERATOR SHOULD DEVELOP THE HABIT OF HOLDING HIS RIGHT ARM STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER TO THE WRIST.

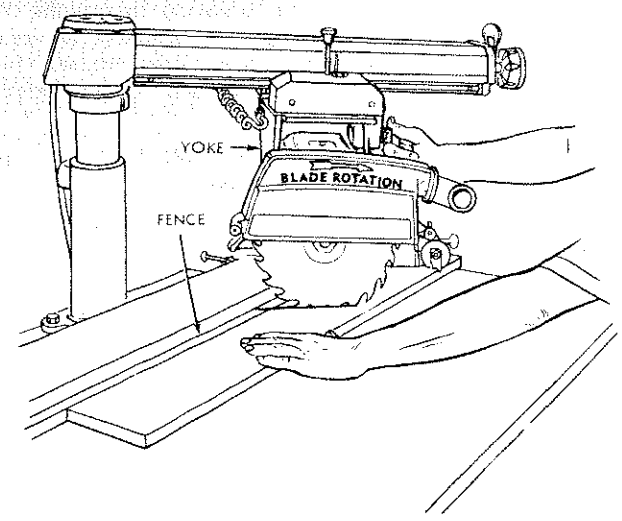
REPETITIVE CROSSCUTTING

Clamp a "C" clamp (min. 6 inch) using a wood block on each side of the arm. This will limit the carriage travel beyond the position necessary to complete the crosscut operation.

basic saw operations

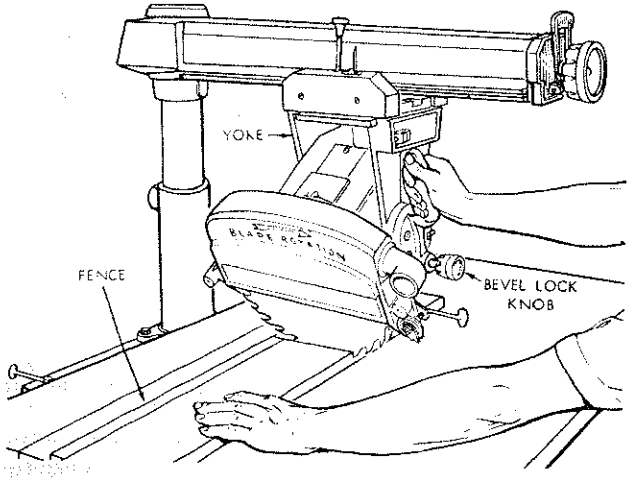
OPERATION No. 2 – MITER CROSSCUT

Miter crosscutting is the process of sawing a board at any angle other than a 90° (square) cut. The 45° miter angle is a popular one, since two boards cut to 45° can be assembled to form a 90° corner for producing a square or rectangular frame. The radial arm is set to the desired angle of cut; yoke and bevel settings indexed at 0° (and locked) as in square crosscutting. The board being cut is held firmly against the fence (guide) and the carriage pulled forward along the radial arm to perform the desired cut. As in "Operation No. 1", the carriage should be returned to full rear position and the saw blade allowed to come to a complete stop before removing the boards from saw table.



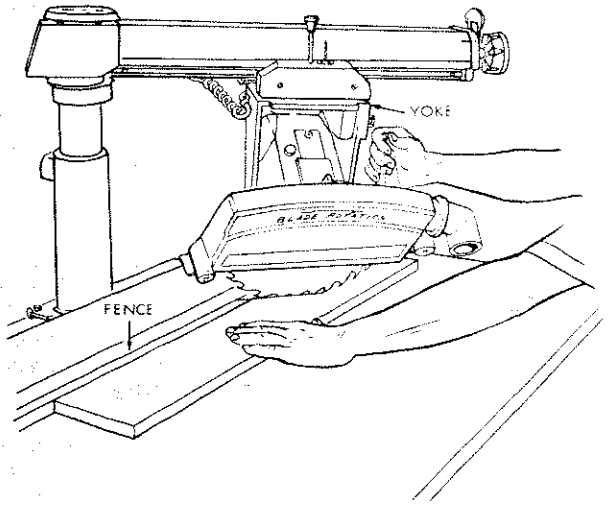
OPERATION No. 3 – BEVEL CROSSCUT

Bevel crosscutting is the process of sawing at 90° (square) across the board with the saw blade set at an angle other than 90° to the saw table. The radial arm and yoke are indexed at 0° and locked, but the bevel is set to the desired angle of cut. The board is held firmly against the fence and the carriage pulled forward along the radial arm to produce the cut. The carriage should be returned to full rearward position and the saw blade allowed to come to a complete stop before removing the boards from saw table.



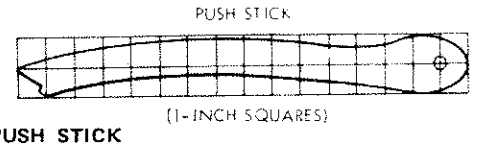
OPERATION No. 4 – COMPOUND CROSSCUT

Compound crosscutting is the combination of miter and bevel crosscuts. The radial arm and bevel are set to produce the desired cut; the yoke is indexed at 0° and locked. The board is held firmly against the fence and the carriage pulled forward along the radial arm to produce the cut. Again, the carriage should be returned to full rearward position and the saw blade allowed to come to a complete stop before removing boards from saw table.

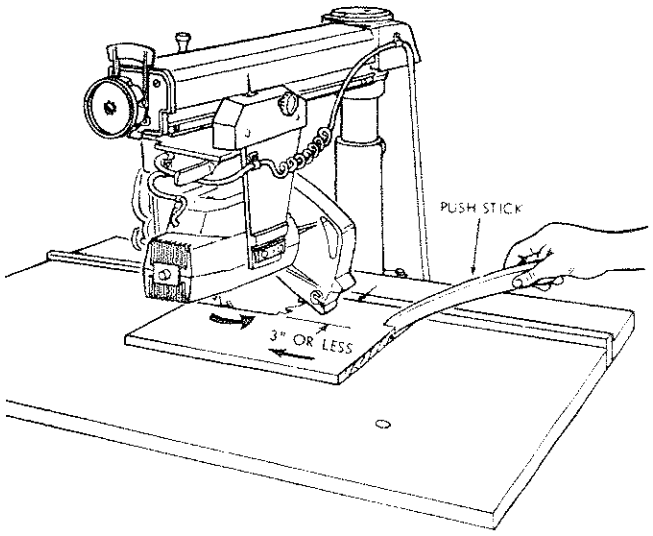


REQUIREMENTS WHEN RIPPING
(OPERATIONS 5 AND 6)

1. Carriage lock knob must be tight.
2. Radial arm must be locked in 0^{o} position.
3. Work must be held firmly against table and fence while feeding through.
4. Guard and anti-kickback mechanism must be properly set. Observe instructions in paragraph, "Adjusting Guard, and Anti-Kickback and Spreader Assembly for Ripping."
5. Blade should be sharp and correctly set.
6. When ripping narrow stock, less than 3 inches but more than 1/4 inches between the guard and the fence (guide), use a push stick.



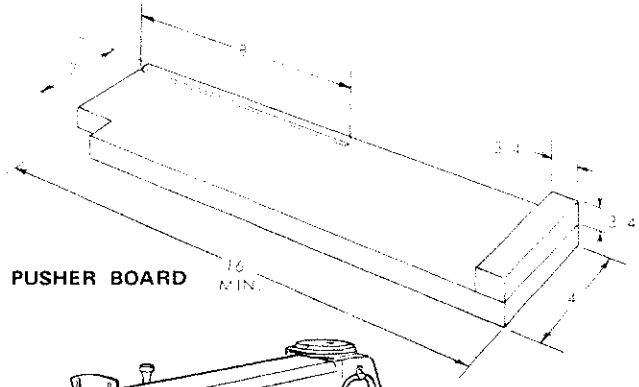
PUSH STICK



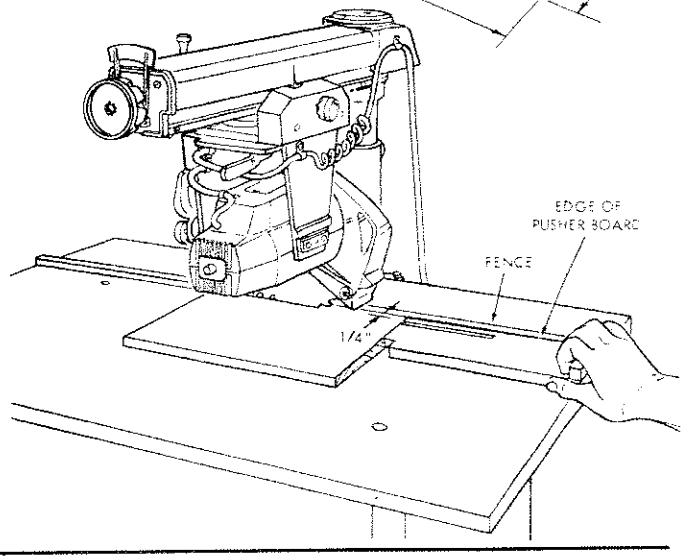
7. When ripping stock 1/4 inch or less between the blade and fence (guide) use a pusher board.

   Pusher board should not be less than 3 inches wide and 16 inches long. Nail or glue a 3/4 x 3/4 x 4 inch block to one edge of push board to be used as a grip.

   The pusher board should be fed into the blade behind the stock being ripped not more than 8 inches so as not to strike anti-kickback pawls fingers and then pulled back with use of the grip.
8. Hands must be kept well away from saw blade.
9. Saw blade must be parallel to fence, to minimize possibility of kickbacks.



PUSHER BOARD



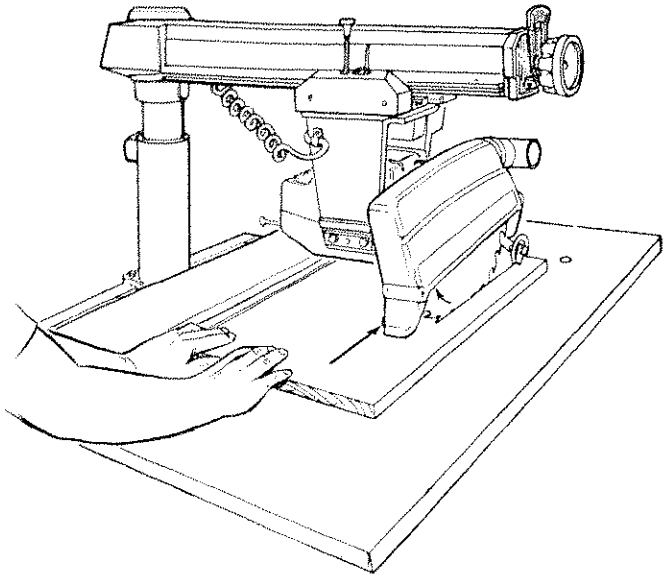
OPERATION No. 5 – OUT-RIPPING AND IN-RIPPING

1. Ripping is the process of sawing the workpiece by feeding it into the saw blade when using the fence as a guide and as a positioning device to obtain the desired width of cut.

WARNING: NEVER RIP FREE-HAND. BEFORE RIPPING, MAKE SURE THE GUARD, SPREADER AND ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS ARE SET UP PROPERLY. ALSO, MAKE SURE THE SAW BLADE IS PARALLEL WITH THE FENCE. NEVER RIP WORKPIECES SHORTER THAN THE SAW BLADE DIAMETER.

basic saw operations

2. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a reasonably straight edge in order to make sliding contact with the fence. Also, the 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-edged board to the work. If the workpiece is warped, turn the hollow side down.
3. Always use the saw guard and make sure the spreader is correctly aligned with the saw kerf. Wood cut with the grain tends to spring the kerf closed and bind the blade and a kickback could occur.
4. Stand a little to one side of center to avoid being sprayed with sawdust and to be clear of work in case of kickback.
5. When ripping short or narrow work, always use a push stick applied to the section of the workpiece between the blade and fence . . . push the work past the blade so it is clear of the blade. This procedure will minimize the possibility of kickbacks.

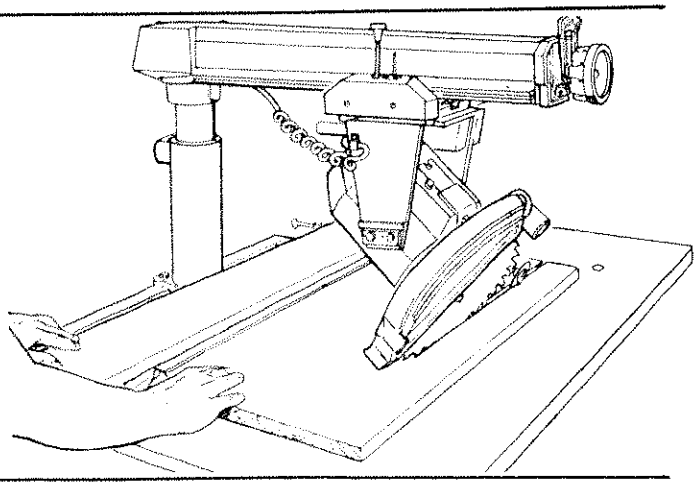


In-Ripping. The radial arm and bevel are indexed at 0° and locked, but the yoke is turned 90-degrees in a clockwise direction (viewed from above) from the crosscut position. Thus, when standing in front of the saw, the blade would be rotating counterclockwise. After positioning the guard and anti-kickback mechanism the workpiece is fed from the right-hand side of the saw. The "In-Rip" scale is on the right-hand side of radial arm.

Out-Ripping. The radial arm and bevel are indexed at 0° and locked, but the yoke is turned 90-degrees in a counterclockwise direction (viewed from above), from the crosscut position. When standing in front of the saw, blade would be rotating clockwise. After positioning the guard and anti-kickback mechanism the workpiece is fed from the left-hand side of the saw, as shown. The "Out-Rip" scale is on the right hand side of radial arm.

OPERATION No. 6 – BEVEL RIPPING

Bevel ripping is either in-ripping or out-ripping as described above, except the saw blade is tilted out of perpendicular to the saw table surface. The radial arm is indexed at 0° and locked, the bevel is set to the desired bevel angle and the yoke is positioned for in-ripping (saw blade at rear) or out-ripping (saw blade at front), as required. All requirements and observations applicable to normal ripping operations also apply to bevel ripping.



DADOING

Instructions for operating the Dado Head are contained in booklet furnished with the Dado Head.

The saw arbor is designed for dado heads up to 13/16 inches wide. Do not install a wider dado head on the arbor. Take several passes if required dado cut exceeds 13/16 inch.

When installing the dado head on the arbor, ALWAYS install the inside "loose collar" first. Be sure the teeth of the chippers are placed to fall in blade gullets, and chippers are approximately equally spaced around the arbor.

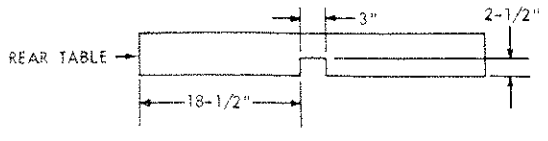
DO NOT install the outside loose collar. Make sure the arbor nut is tight. Install the arbor nut directly against the outer blade of dado head.

For best results and to avoid excessive load on the motor, NEVER CUT A 13/16" WIDE DADO, DEEPER THAN 3/4" IN ONE PASS.

MOLDING/SANDING

Instructions for operating the Molding Head are contained in a booklet furnished with the Molding Head.

For use of Molding Head Cutter or Drum Sander the rear table requires an opening for clearance. Cut this opening as shown.



electrial connections

POWER SUPPLY

1. Motor Specifications

The A-C motor used in this saw is a capacitor-start, non-reversible type having the following specifications:

Voltage	120/240
Amperes	11/5.5
Hertz (cycles)	60
Phase	Single
RPM	3450
Rotation as viewed from saw blade end	Clockwise

CAUTION: Your saw is wired for 120V operation. Connect to a 120V, 15-Amp. branch circuit and use a 15-Amp. time-delay fuse or circuit breaker. If the motor is used for 240V operation, connect to a 15-amp. branch circuit and use a 15-Amp. time-delay fuse or circuit breaker.

This machine must be grounded while in use to protect the operator from electric shock.

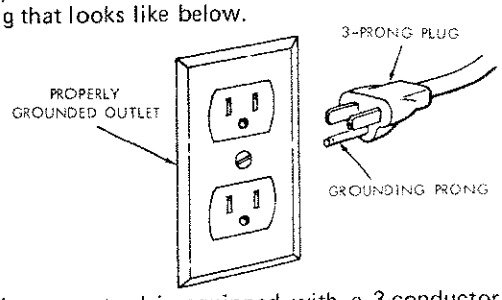
IF YOU ARE NOT SURE THAT YOUR OUTLET IS PROPERLY GROUNDED, HAVE IT CHECKED BY A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN.

WARNING: DO NOT PERMIT FINGERS TO TOUCH THE TERMINALS OF PLUGS WHEN INSTALLING OR REMOVING THE PLUG TO OR FROM THE OUTLET.

WARNING: IF NOT PROPERLY GROUNDED THIS POWER TOOL CAN INCUR THE POTENTIAL HAZARD OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK. PARTICULARLY WHEN USED IN DAMP LOCATIONS IN PROXIMITY TO PLUMBING. IF AN ELECTRICAL SHOCK OCCURS THERE IS THE POTENTIAL OF A SECONDARY HAZARD SUCH AS YOUR HANDS CONTACTING THE SAWBLADE.

IF POWER CORD IS WORN OR CUT, OR DAMAGED IN ANY WAY, HAVE IT REPLACED IMMEDIATELY.

If your unit is for use on less than 150 volts it has a plug that looks like below.



This power tool is equipped with a 3-conductor cord and grounding type plug which has a grounding prong, approved by Underwriters' Laboratories and the Canadian Standards Association. The ground conductor has a green jacket and is attached to the tool housing at one end and to the ground prong in the attachment plug at the other end.

This plug requires a mating 3-conductor grounded type outlet as shown.

If the outlet you are planning to use for this power tool is of the two prong type DO NOT REMOVE OR ALTER THE GROUNDING PRONG IN ANY MANNER.

It is recommended that you have a qualified electrician replace the TWO prong outlet with a properly grounded THREE prong outlet.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

WARNING: CHANGES IN ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE BY A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN.

1. Changing Motor Connections

a. Under normal home workshop usage, and if proper (full) voltage is supplied to the motor, your saw will operate efficiently on 120V, as connected at the factory. However, if any of the following conditions exists, it will be advisable for you to reconnect the motor for 240V operation – to obtain the efficiency and performance for which your saw is designed:

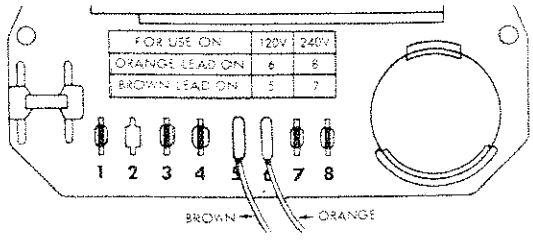
(1) Heavy-duty operations.

(2) Either an undersized or an overloaded branch circuit serving the saw motor.

(3) Low voltage supplied by the power source, which the power company cannot correct.

b. Motor wiring connections for 120V (as made at the factory) are described below. Necessary reconnections for 240V operation are also described following. Whenever changing connections from 120V to 240V or vice-versa, make certain that *all* necessary steps (including proper fusing of the branch circuit) are completed.

2. Connections for 120V A.C.



a. Remove nameplate cover from motor to expose terminal board.

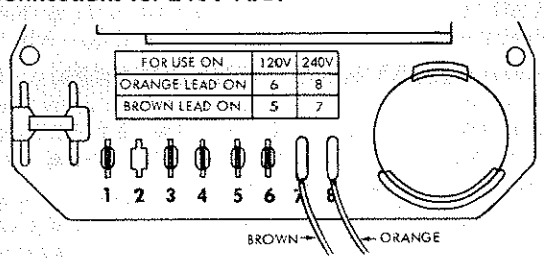
b. The wires inside of the motor must be connected as shown:

(1) The orange-colored wire on number 6 terminal.

(2) The brown-colored wire on number 5 terminal.

c. Use the 120V power-cord plug furnished with your saw.

3. Connections for 240V A.C.

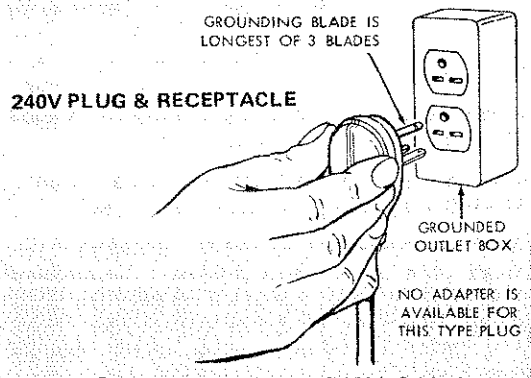


a. The wires inside the motor terminal box must be connected as follows:

(1) The orange-colored wire on number 8 terminal.

(2) The brown-colored wire on number 7 terminal.

b. Replace the 120V power-cord plug with a (3-blade) 240V plug, connecting the power-cord white and black leads, respectively, to the two "hot" plug blades – and connecting the power-cord grounding wire to the plug ground prong.



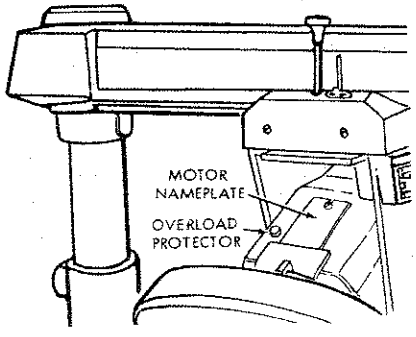
c. Plug your saw into a 240V, 3-blade receptacle.

d. Make certain the receptacle is connected to a 240V A-C power supply through a 240V branch circuit having at least a 15-amp.capacity, and protected by a 15-amp. time-delay fuse or circuit breaker.

MOTOR SAFETY PROTECTION

NOTE: This motor should be blown out, or "vacuumed", frequently to prevent sawdust interference with normal motor ventilation.

Your saw motor is equipped with a manual-reset, thermal-overload protector designed to open the power-line circuit when the motor temperature exceeds a safe value.



1. If the protector opens the line and stops the saw motor, immediately press the saw switch to the "OFF" position, and allow the motor to cool.
2. After cooling to a safe operating temperature, the overload protector can be closed manually by pushing in the red button on the top of the motor. If the red button will not snap into place immediately, the motor is still too hot and must be allowed to cool for a while longer. In some cases this may take 20-30 minutes. (An audible click will indicate protector is closed.)
3. As soon as the red button will snap into running position, the saw may be started and operated normally, by pulling out the saw switch to the "ON" position.
4. Frequent opening of fuses or circuit breakers may result if motor is overloaded, or if the motor circuit is fused differently from recommendations. Overloading can occur if you feed too rapidly or if your saw is misaligned so that the blade heels. Do *not* use a fuse of greater capacity without consulting a qualified electrician.
5. Although the motor is designed for operation on the voltage and frequency specified on motor nameplate, normal loads will be handled safely on voltages not more than 10% above or below the nameplate voltage. Heavy loads, however, require that voltage at motor terminals equals the voltage specified on nameplate.
6. Most motor troubles may be traced to loose or incorrect connections, overloading, reduced input voltage (such as small size wires in the supply circuit) or to an overly-long supply circuit. Always check the connections, the load and the supply circuit, whenever the motor fails to perform satisfactorily. Check wire sizes and lengths with the table following.

WIRE SIZES

The use of any extension cord will cause some loss of power. To keep this to a minimum and to prevent over-heating and motor burn-out, use the table below to determine the minimum wire size (A.W.G.) extension cord. Use only 3 wire extension cords which have 3 prong grounding type plugs and 3-pole receptacles which accept the tools plug.

Length of the Conductor	Wire Size Required (American Wire Gauge Number) 240 Volt Lines	120 Volt Lines
Up to 100 feet	No. 14	No. 12
100 feet to 200 feet	No. 12	No. 8
200 feet to 400 feet	No. 8	No. 6

NOTE: For circuits of greater length, the wire size must be increased proportionately in order to deliver ample voltage to the saw motor.

trouble-shooting

WARNING: REMOVE POWER CORD FROM POWER SOURCE BEFORE TROUBLE SHOOTING.

Even though the finest materials and precision workmanship have been incorporated into your Craftsman saw, it is reasonable to expect some wear after long periods of use. Sooner or later, the metal to metal parts must wear and will need take-up. Every metal to metal part on your Craftsman saw can be taken up. In this way, the machine can always be kept accurate and just as important, rigid.

The usual operating "troubles" are listed in the following paragraphs with the necessary corrections listed.

1. LOOSENESS OF COLUMN TUBE IN COLUMN SUPPORT – ELEVATION CRANK OPERATES ROUGHLY OR CHATTERS WHEN ROTATED.

Refer to Step two in Alignment Procedure Section. Check for looseness (movement) of column tube in column support.

2. RADIAL SAW DOES NOT MAKE ACCURATE 0° or 45° MITER CROSSCUTS.

a. Looseness between column tube and column support.

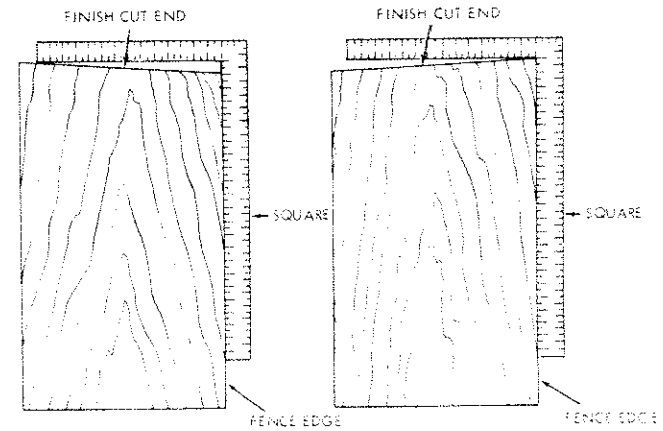
Align as described in Alignment Procedure Section Step Two.

b. Improper arm indexing at 0° crosscut.

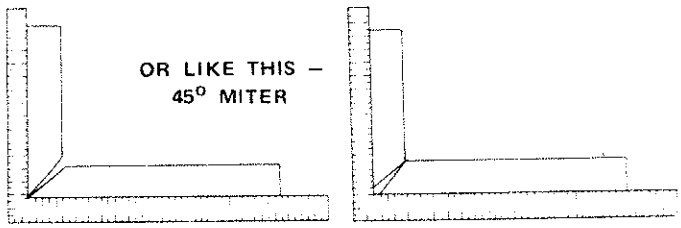
Refer to precision indexing in operating controls section.

c. Crosscut travel not properly adjusted.

Refer to Step Three in Alignment Procedure Section Squaring Crosscut Travel.



FINISH CUT LOOKS LIKE THIS – 0° CROSSCUT



3. SAW CUTS AT ANGLE – NOT 90° TO TABLE TOP.

a. Table support channels not properly leveled.

Refer to Step One under Alignment Procedure Section.

b. Blade not square to work table top.

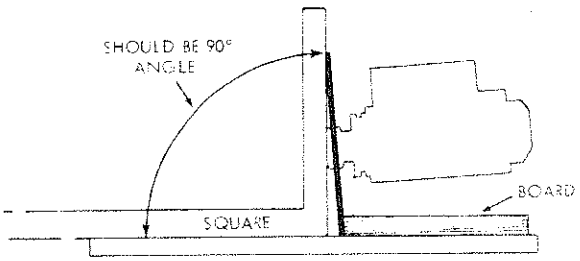
Refer to Step four in Alignment Procedure Section.

4. BLADE ANGLE (BEVEL) CUTS NOT ACCURATE.

a. Corrective action is the same as paragraph 3a and b above.

d. Carriage Bearings Loose

Refer to Step four in Alignment Procedure Section



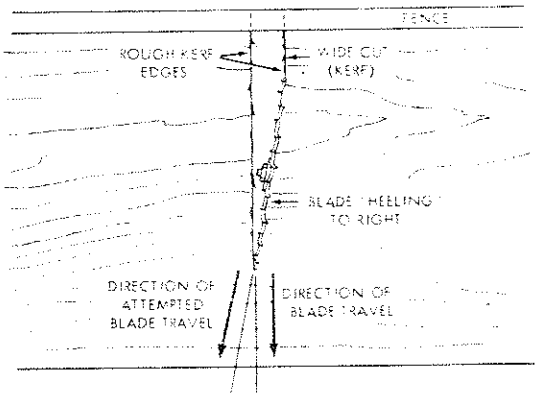
5. SAW KERF (CUT EDGE) OF STOCK ROUGH – TOOTH MARKS LEFT ON EDGE OF SAW KERF.

NOTE: This condition is commonly called "HEEL" or "TOE".

a. Crosscutting or Miter Cutting

Heeling will tend to slide the workpiece toward the right along the guide fence, as the cut is being made, and make a square cut almost impossible. A blade with "toe" will tend to slide the board to the left along the fence.

Refer to step 5 under Alignment Procedure Section – "Squaring Blade to Fence".



trouble-shooting

6. WOOD BINDS, SMOKES AND MOTOR SLOWS DOWN OR STOPS WHEN RIPPING.

a. Dull blade or warped board.

Sharpen or replace the saw blade. Avoid the attempted use of severly warped material.

b. Radial arm not securely locked in 0° position.

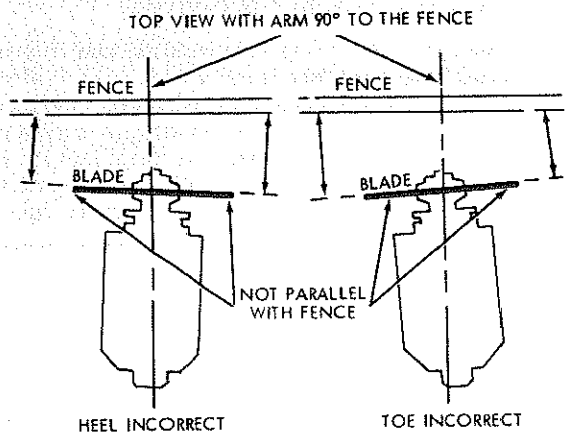
Loosen the arm lock knob and refer to paragraph "Precision Indexing".

c. Crosscut not properly squared.

Check and align as described in Alignment Procedure Section, Step Two and Three. Squaring crosscut automatically corrects this condition for ripping.

d. Saw blade heels.

Check and align as described in Alignment Procedure Section, Step Five.



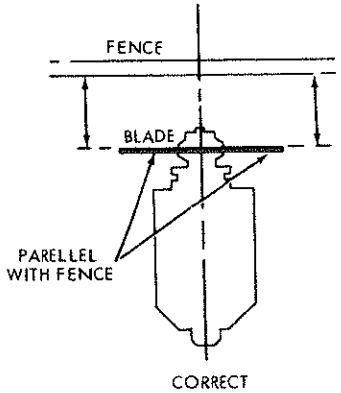
7. BOARD PULLS AWAY FROM FENCE WHEN RIPPING.

a. Saw blade has toe.

Corrective action is the same as preceding instructions explained in paragraphs D and E.

b. Anti-kickback and spreader assembly not properly adjusted.

Refer to "Adjusting Guard, Anti-Kickback and Spreader Assembly, For Ripping".



8. CARRIAGE BEARINGS LOOSE.

To test for looseness between bearings and tracks on radial arm, perform the following steps.

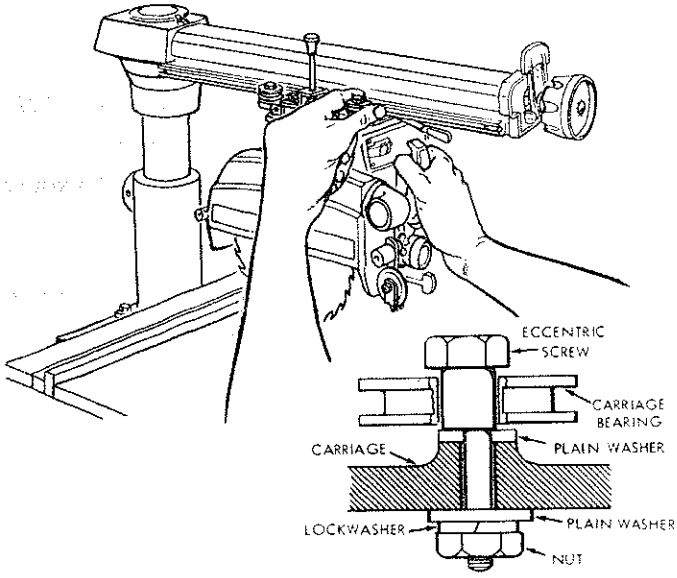
a. Remove left-hand carriage cover.

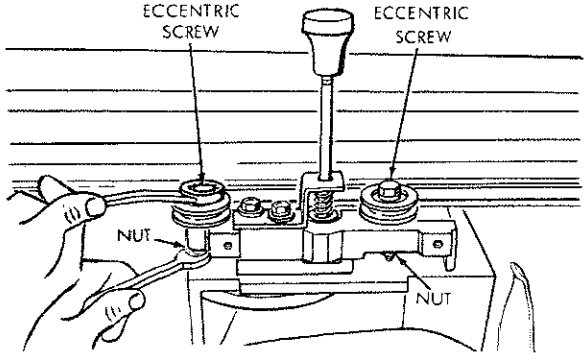
b. Push the carriage to its full most rearward position.

c. Finger hold front carriage bearing as shown and apply as much force as possible and at the same time pull carriage forward. If you can stop the bearing from turning it will require adjusting.

d. Check rear bearing in the same manner and adjust as follows:

1. Loosen nuts just enough to permit the eccentric screws to turn.
2. Rotate the eccentric screws a partial turn (left or right) as required to take up looseness.
3. Hold the heads of eccentric screws in the position established in the preceding step and tighten nuts on underside of carriage. Correct adjustment exists when you cannot keep the bearings from turning.





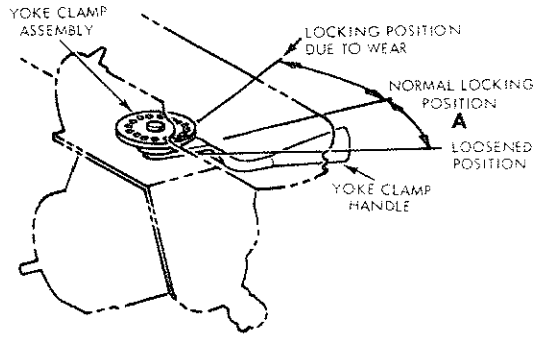
9. YOKE DOES NOT INDEX PROPERLY.

Check for proper yoke indexing noting that the swivel latch pin fits into its detents properly. If swivel latch pin housing screws (located under left hand carriage cover) are loose, readjust blade for "heel" or "toe" as described in Alignment Procedure Section, Step Five.

10. YOKE CLAMP HANDLE ADJUSTMENT.

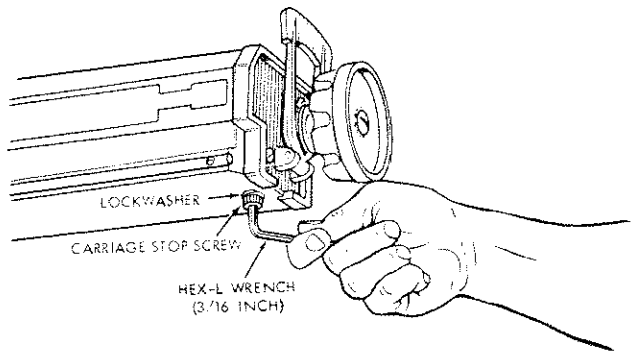
The normal locking position of the yoke clamp handle is approximately midway between the two sides of the yoke. When sufficient wear has occured to permit the handle to move considerably to the rear, or strike the yoke before locking, the handle must be adjusted as follows:

a. Set yoke clamp handle to Normal Locking Position which is just slightly ahead of the mid-position.



b. Remove carriage stop screw and lockwasher with a 3/16 inch hex-L wrench.

c. Grasp the carriage assembly, holding it parallel to the radial arm until all carriage bearings are free of their tracks, move it carefully off the end of radial arm.



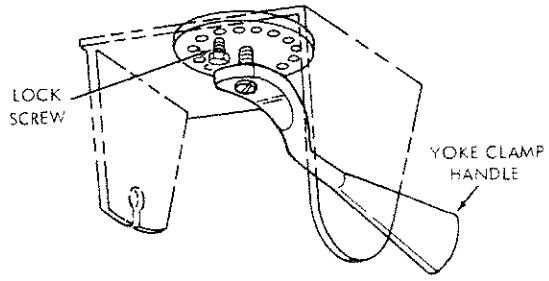
d. Rest the motor and carriage assembly on saw work table and remove the lock screw.

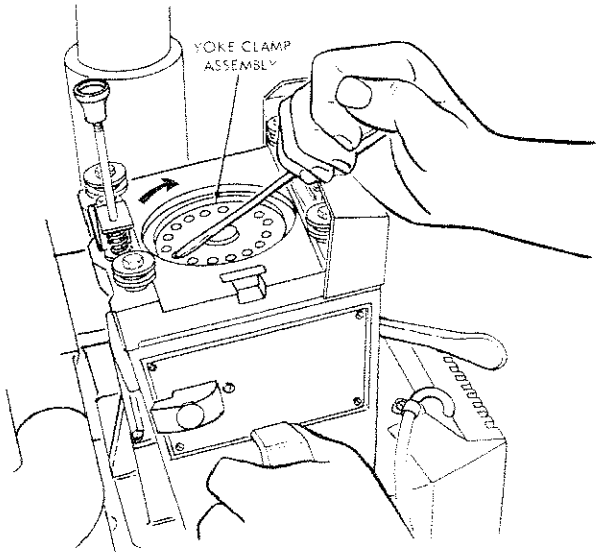
e. Using a screwdriver, rotate the yoke clamp assembly clockwise until the next hole will line up with the lock screw. Usually rotating the yoke clamp assembly one hole will correct this adjustment. However, in some extreme cases it may be necessary to rotate it two holes or more.

f. Install and tighten the lock screw.

g. Hold the motor and carriage assembly parallel to radial arm and start the rear bearings onto the tracks. Continue to hold the assembly parallel to the tracks until the forward bearings are on the tracks.

h. Slide the carriage rearward on the radial arm and install the carriage stop screw and lockwasher.





trouble shooting

MOTOR TROUBLE - SHOOTING CHART

NOTE: Motors used on wood-working tools are particularly susceptible to the accumulation of sawdust and wood chips and should be blown out or "vacuumed" frequently to prevent interference with normal motor ventilation.

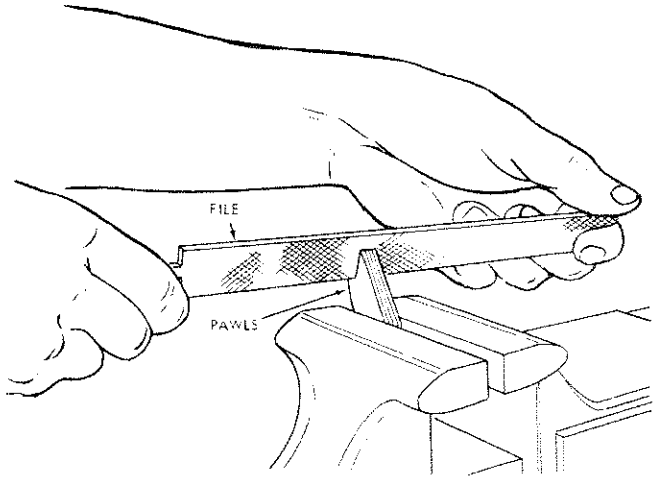
TROUBLE	PROBABLE CAUSE	SUGGESTED REMEDY
Motor will not run.	1. Protector open; circuit broken. 2. Low voltage.	1. Reset protector by pushing on red button, located on top of motor (indicated by audible click). 2. Check power line for proper voltage.
Motor will not run and fuses "BLOW".	1. Short circuit in line, cord or plug. 2. Short circuit in motor or loose connections. 3. Incorrect fuses in power line.	1. Inspect line, cord and plug for damaged insulation and shorted wires. 2. Inspect all terminals in motor for loose or shorted terminals or worn insulation on wires. 3. Install correct fuses.
Motor fails to develop full power. (Power output of motor decreases rapidly with decrease in voltage at motor terminals. For example: a reduction of 10% in voltage causes a reduction of 19% in maximum power output of which the motor is capable, while a reduction of 20% in voltage causes a reduction of 36% in maximum power output.)	1. Power line overloaded with lights, appliances and other motors. 2. Undersize wires or circuit too long. 3. General overloading of power company's facilities. (In many sections of the country, demand for electrical power exceeds the capacity of existing generating and distribution systems.)	1. Reduce the line load. 2. Increase wire sizes, or reduce length of wiring. 3. Request a voltage check from the power company.
Motor overheats.	1. Excessive feed rate when crosscutting or ripping. 2. Improper cooling. (Air circulation restricted through motor due to sawdust, etc.) 3. Saw blade has "heel".	1. Slow down rate of feed. 2. Clean out sawdust to provide normal air circulation through motor. 3. Refer to Alignment Procedure Section of manual Step Five.
Motor starts slowly or fails to come up to full speed.	1. Low Voltage – will not trip starting switch.	1. Correct low voltage condition.
Motor stalls (resulting in blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers).	1. Voltage too low to permit motor to reach operating speed. 2. Fuses or circuit breakers do not have sufficient capacity.	1. Correct the low line voltage condition. 2. Replace fuses or circuit breakers with proper capacity units.
Frequent opening of fuses or circuit breakers.	1. Motor overloaded. 2. Fuses or circuit breakers do not have sufficient capacity.	1. Reduce motor load. 2. Replace fuses or circuit breakers.

maintenance and lubrication

MAINTENANCE

WARNING: FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, TURN SWITCH "OFF" AND REMOVE PLUG FROM POWER SOURCE OUTLET BEFORE MAINTAINING OR LUBRICATING YOUR SAW.

When you receive your new Craftsman radial saw, it requires no lubrication. The radial saw has been partially aligned and all bearings are lubricated and sealed for life. In time, however, in order to keep your saw in perfect working order and accurate, it will be necessary to lubricate and realign. In fact, your radial saw needs more of a cleaning than a lubrication.



Make sure the teeth of the ANTI-KICKBACK pawls are always sharp. To sharpen;

1. Remove Blade Guard
2. Remove pawls from anti-kickback and spreader assembly.
3. Group pawls and position in vise as shown. Sharpen, using a small flat file (smooth cut).

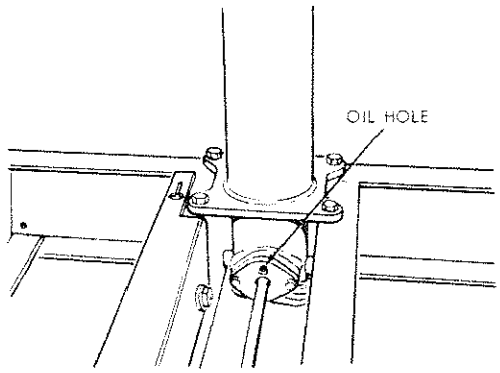
LUBRICATION

Your saw is precision built and should be kept clean and properly lubricated. Before describing the various points which may periodically require lubrication, IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO FIRST MENTION THE VARIOUS POINTS WHICH SHOULD NOT BE LUBRICATED.

NO LUBRICATION REQUIRED

Do not lubricate carriage ball bearings or motor bearings as these are sealed ball bearings and require no added lubrication.

Do not lubricate between radial arm cap and radial arm.



PERIODICALLY LUBRICATE THESE POINTS

Use SAE No. 10W-30 automotive engine oil and refer to Parts List for locations. Apply a few drops of oil along the swivel latch pin only if the pin has a tendency to stick. Remove the left-hand carriage cover and use oil sparingly to prevent it from getting on the ball bearings or races.

A light film of oil should be wiped on the face of the column tube and keyway to lubricate the fit between the column tube, the key and column support.

Apply a few drops of oil to the bearing surfaces of the elevation crank shaft assembly. An oil hole is provided in the elevation shaft bearing bracket to facilitate the lubrication of the bearing support.

The thread on the elevation shaft assembly can be lubricated through the oil hole in the center of the radial arm cap.

CAUTION: Excessive oil at any location will attract airborne dust particles and sawdust.

recommended accessories

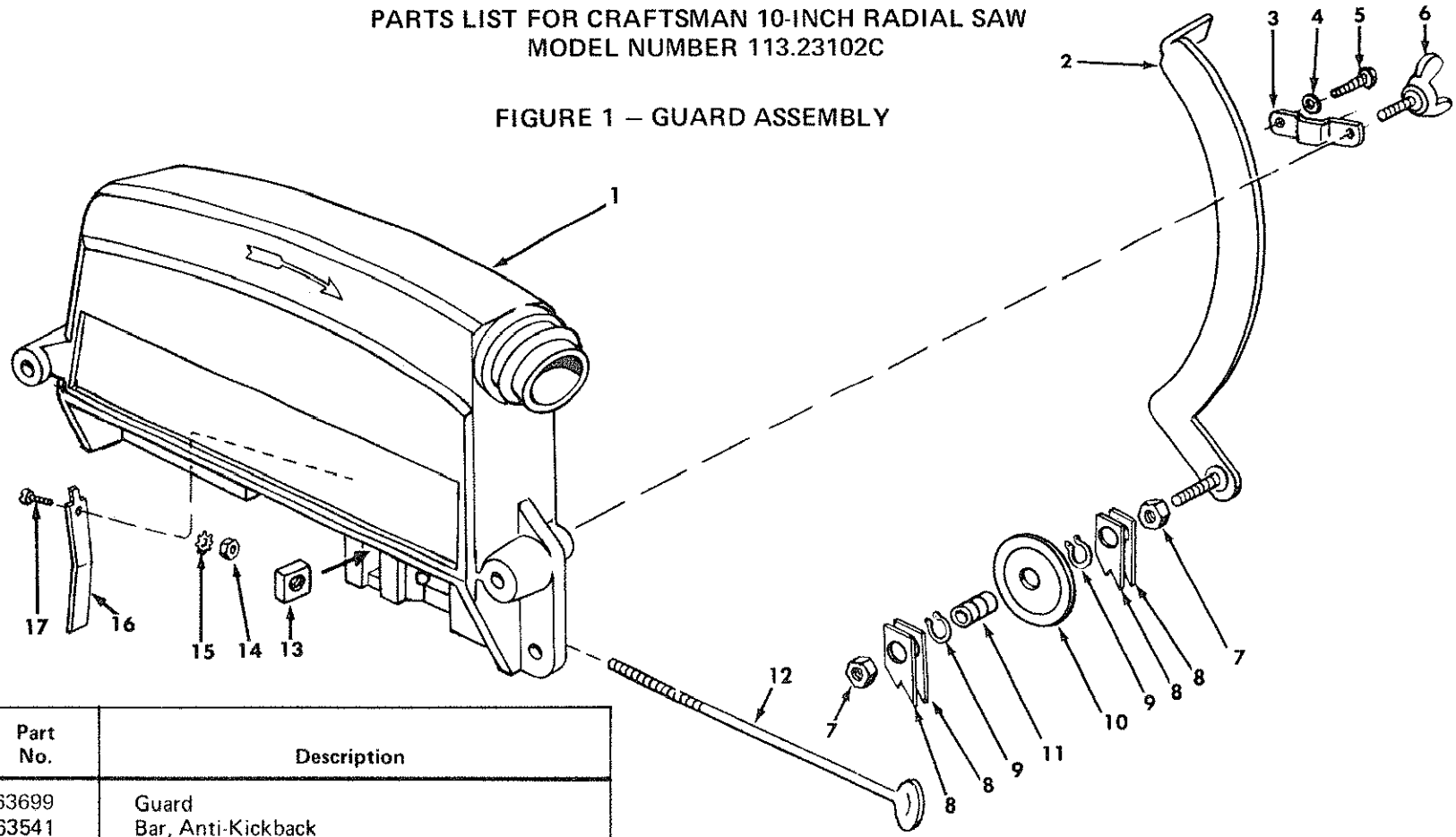
ITEM	CAT. NO.
Stand	9-27541
Castors	9-27531
Key Chuck	9-28612
* Molding Head Guard – 7-Inch	9-27035
Rotary Surface Planer – Carbide Tip	9-27033
Sanding Wheel – 10-Inch	9-28320
Dust Collector	9-28124
Taper Jig	9-27049
* Satin Cut Dado – 7-Inch	9-27720
* Satin Cut Dado – 8-Inch	9-27721
* Molding Head Single Cutter	9-27605
* Molding Head Three Cutter 4-3/4" Dia.	9-27731
Sanding Drum – 3-Inch	9-28435
"Power Tool Know How Handbook" Radial Saw (English Only)	9-28617

*Before purchasing or using any of these accessories, read and comply with additional safety instruction No. "14" on p. 4 of this manual.

The above recommended accessories are current and were available at the time this manual was printed.

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10-INCH RADIAL SAW
MODEL NUMBER 113.23102C

FIGURE 1 – GUARD ASSEMBLY



Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	63699	Guard
2	63541	Bar, Anti-Kickback
3	63540	Guide, Anti-Kickback
4	60136	*Washer, 13/64 x 5/8 x 1/32
5	448035	*Screw, Type T Pan Hd.10-32 x 1/2
6	60219	Screw, Wing
7	124824	*Nut, Hex., 5/16-18
8	63271	Pawl, Anti-Kickback
9	60220	Ring, Retaining
10	63270	Spreader
11	63269	Bearing
12	63539	Screw, Guard Clamp
13	120399	*Nut, Square, 5/16-18 x 9/16 x 7/32
14	115998	*Nut, Hex, 8-32 x 5/16 x 7/64
15	116118	*Lockwasher, External Tooth No. 8
16	63538	Clamp, Guard
17	436696	*Screw, Mach., Pan Sl.8-32 x 1/2

*Standard Hardware Item – May be Purchased Locally.

repair parts

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10-INCH RADIAL SAW
MODEL NUMBER 113.23102C

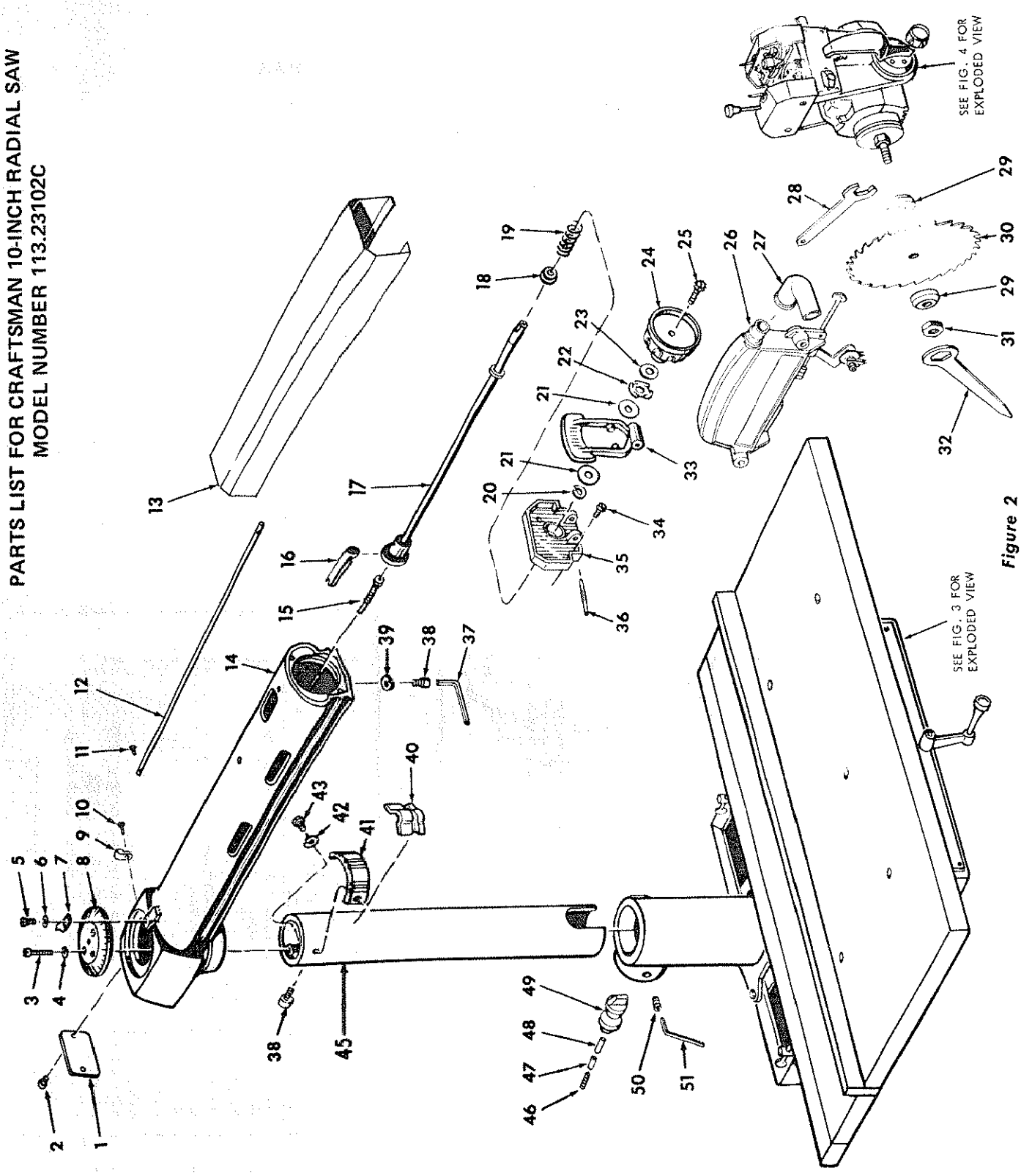


Figure 2

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10-INCH RADIAL SAW
MODEL NUMBER 113.23102C

FIGURE 2

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	63098	Plate, Cover
2	448033	*Screw, Type 23, Pan Hd. 10-32 x 3/8
3	191230	*Screw, Mach., Fil. 1/4-28 x 1
4	115109	*Lockwasher, 1/4
5	448001	*Screw, 23 Pan Hd. 6-32 x 1/4
6	37935	Washer, Fiber .140 x .250 x 1/32
7	30559	Indicator
8	37418	Cap, Radial Arm
9	30613	Clamp, Cord
10	448011	*Screw, Type 23 Pan Hd. 8-32 x 3/8
11	448337	*Screw, Type 23 Rd.Hd.Sl. 10-32 x 5/8
12	63127	Track
13	63700	Trim, Arm
14	63542	Arm, Radial
15	30662	Screw, Arm Lock
16	30482	Pin Asm., Arm Lock
17	37370	Shaft Asm., Arm Latch
18	30489	Washer, Spring Support
19	30490	Spring, Arm Latch
20	60044	Ring, Retaining
21	60076	*Washer, .505 x 1-1/8 x 1/16
22	37373	Washer, Spring
23	60030	*Washer, .505 x 1 x 1/32
24	63410	Knob Assy., 3-1/4
25	455872	Screw, Sems Sl.Tr.Hd.Ext.Lockwasher
26	------	Guard Asm. (See Figure 1)
27	63258	Elbow, Discharge
28	63062	Wrench, Shaft
29	30494	Collar
30	60175	†Blade, Saw
31	30495	Nut, Shaft
32	3540	Wrench, Arbor
33	37372	Lever, Arm Latch
34	448039	*Screw, Type 23 Pan Hd. 10-32 x 3/4
35	63096	Cap, Trim
36	443151	Pin
37	37435	Wrench, Hex "L" 1/4
38	9421620	*Screw, Hex Soc.Hd.Cap
39	131201	*Lockwasher, 5/16
40	30661	Shoe, Brake
41	30479	Latch, Arm
42	131202	*Lockwasher, 3/8
43	STD 523707	*Screw, Cap 3/8-16 x 3/4
45	63146	Tube, Column
46	102718	*Screw Set 5/16-18 x 1/2 Slotted Cup Pt.
47	63078	Plug, Back Up
48	63077	Plug, Friction
49	63079	Key, Column
50	139416	*Screw, Set, Hex Soc.Cone Pt.
51	37911	Wrench, Hex "L", 3/16
	63698	Owners Manual (Not Illustrated)
	63511	Bag of Loose Parts (Not Illustrated)

*Standard Hardware Item – May be Purchased Locally.
†Stock Item – May be Secured Through the Hardware Department of most Simpsons-Sears Retail or Catalogue Order Houses.

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10-INCH RADIAL SAW
MODEL NUMBER 113.23102C

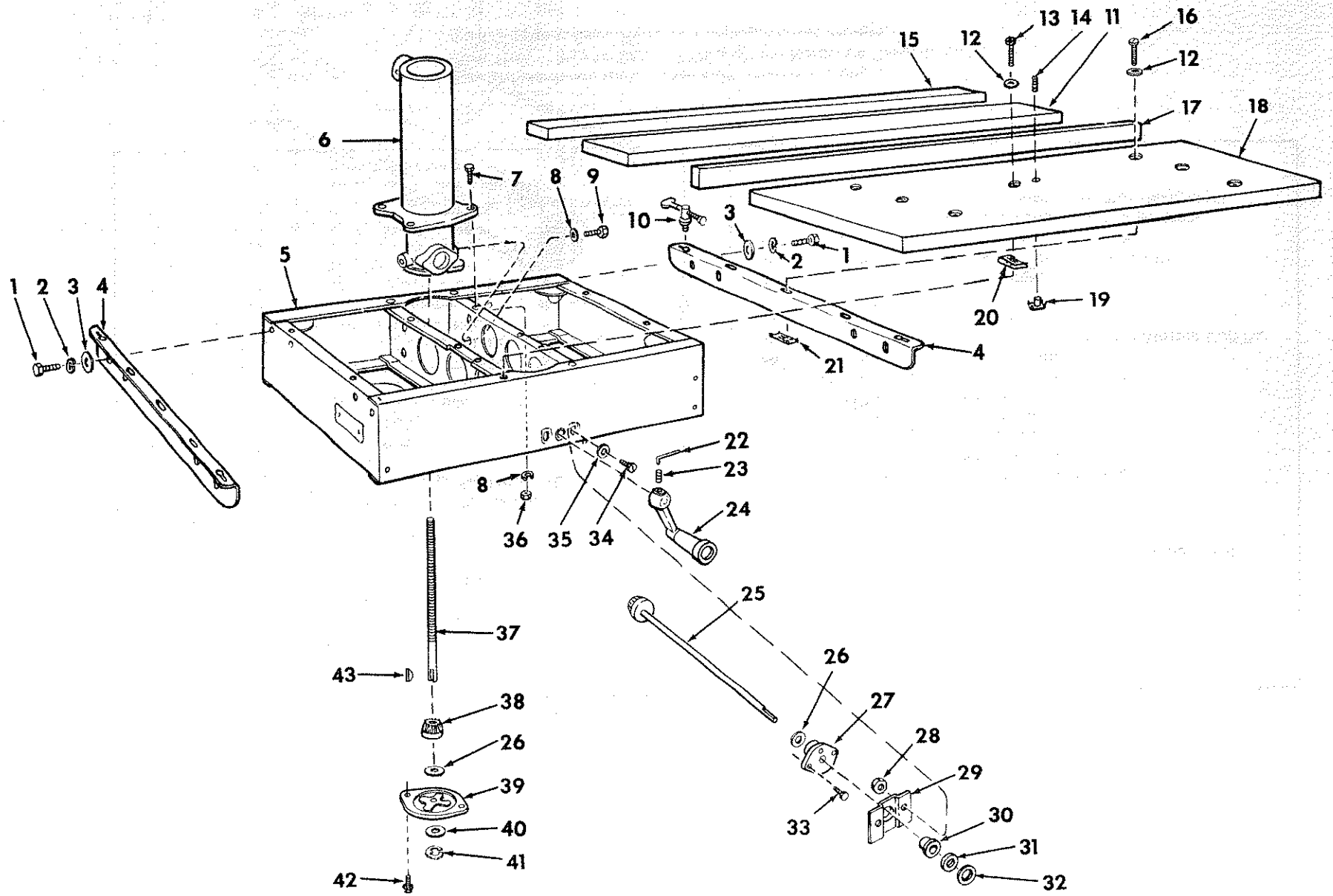


Figure 3

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10-INCH RADIAL SAW
MODEL NUMBER 113.23102C

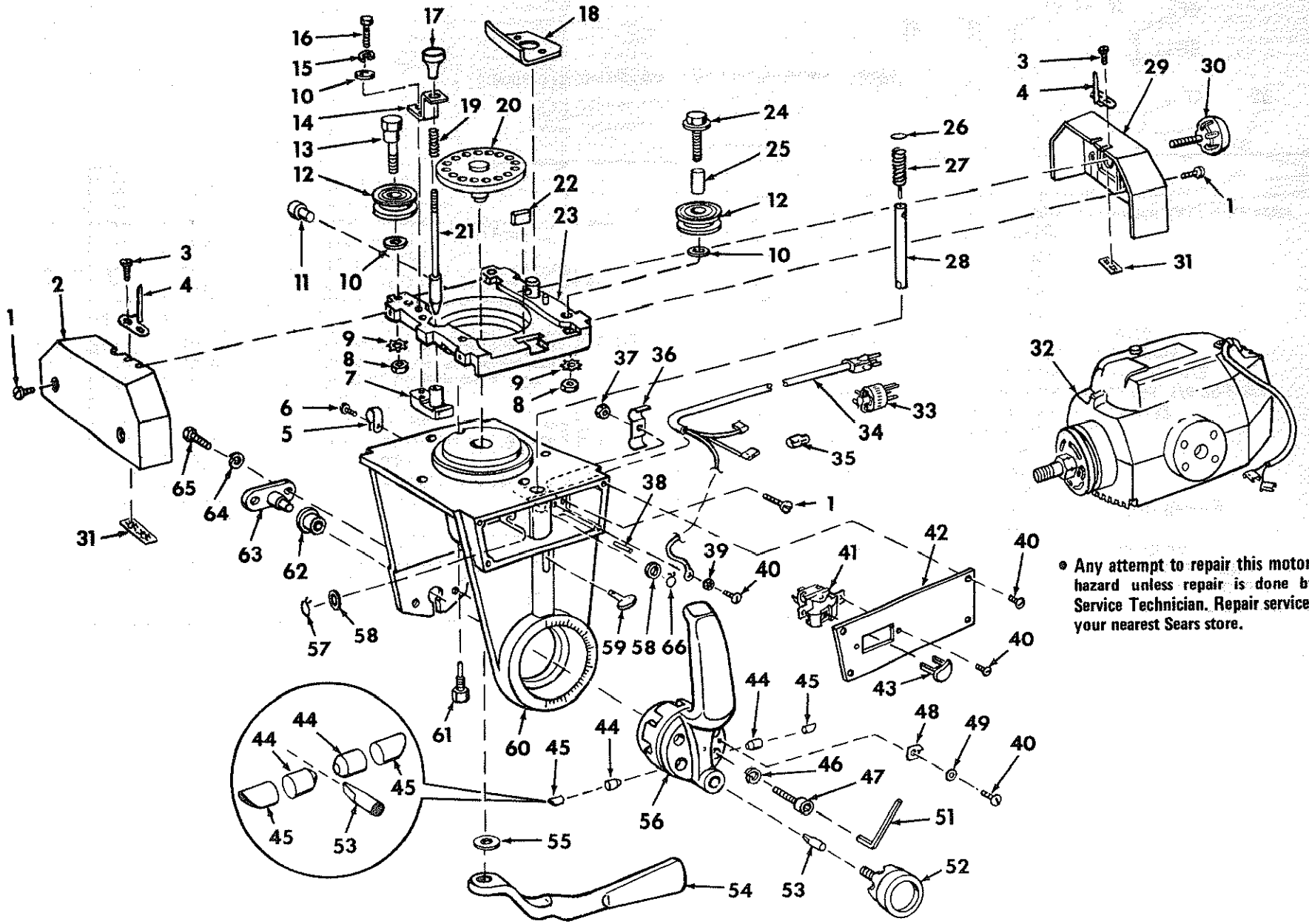
FIGURE 3

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	60078	*Screw, Mach.Hex Ind. 5/16-18 x 1/2
2	131201	*Lockwasher, 5/16
3	60013	*Washer, 11/32 x 7/8 x 1/16
4	63582	Channel, Table Mounting
5	37383	Base
6	63431	Support, Column
7	9415839	*Screw, Hex Ind. 3/8-16 x 1-1/4
8	131202	*Lockwasher, 3/8
9	9415836	*Screw, Mach.Hex Ind. 3/8-16 x 5/8
10	37862	Clamp, Table
11	63430	Table, Rear
12	60128	*Washer, 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/32
13	60057	*Screw, Pan Sl. 1/4-20 x 1-1/4
14	102707	*Screw, Set, Slotted Cup Pt.1/4-20 x 1/2
15	63429	Table, Spacer
16	60056	*Screw, Pan Sl. 1/4-20 x 1
17	63432	Fence, Rip
18	63433	Table, Front
19	37384	Tee Nut
20	37530	Nut, "U" Clip, 1/4-20
21	60310	Nut, Speed
22	30505	*Wrench, Hex "L", 1/8

Key No.	Part No.	Description
23	102570	*Screw, Set 1/4-20 x 3/8 Soc.Hd.Cup Pt.
24	63434	Crank Asm. (Includes Key No. 23)
25	30508	Shaft Asm., Elevation Crank
26	60300	Washer, End Play
27	30510	Bracket, Elevation Shaft Bearing
28	274205	Nut, Lock
29	63436	Bracket, Bearing
30	63435	Bushing
31	30604	Washer, Oil Sling
32	60080	*Washer, .515 x 7/8 x 1/32
33	448649	*Screw, Type 23 Hex Ind. 1/4-20 x 3/4
34	60226	*Screw, Mach. Pan 1/4-20 x 1/2
35	60106	*Washer, .266 x .562 x 3/64
36	118615	*Nut, Hex 3/8-16 x 9/16
37	63498	Shaft, Elevation
38	63499	Gear, Bevel
39	37428	Plate, Retaining
40	63500	Washer, Thrust
41	60319	Ring, Retaining
42	423561	*Screw, Sems Ind.Hex Hd.Ext.Lockwasher
43	103905	*Key, No. 5 Woodruff

*Standard Hardware Item -- May be Purchased Locally.

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10-INCH RADIAL SAW
MODEL NUMBER 113.23102C



• Any attempt to repair this motor may create a hazard unless repair is done by a qualified Service Technician. Repair service is available at your nearest Sears store.

Figure 4

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN 10-INCH RADIAL SAW
MODEL NUMBER 113.23102C

FIGURE 4

Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	436751	*Screw, Mach.Sl.Pan 10-32 x 5/8
2	63417	Cover, L.H. Carriage
3	436664	*Screw, Mach.Pan Hd.Sl.6-32 x 7/16
4	63215	Indicator, Rip Scale
5	30613	Clamp, Cord
6	448011	*Screw, Type 23 Pan Hd.8-32 x 3/8
7	63118	Housing, Latch Pin
8	124824	*Nut, Hex 5/16-18 x 1/2 x 3/16
9	138540	*Lockwasher, 5/16 External Tooth
10	60040	*Washer
11	30565	Bumper
12	63117	Bearing, Carriage
13	37387	Screw, Eccentric
14	63119	Retainer, Spring
15	131201	*Lockwasher, 5/16
16	9415819	*Screw, Mach.Hex 5/16-18 x 1-1/2
17	62332	Knob Assembly
18	63120	Shoe, Carriage Lock
19	30521	Spring, Swivel Latch
20	30566	Flange, Yoke Clamp
21	37494	Pin, Swivel Latch
22	30567	Bumper No. 2
23	63294	Carriage
24	60259	Screw, Mach.Hex Washer Hd.
25	37388	Sleeve, Bearing
26	30547	Disk
27	30548	Spring, Latch Pin
28	30689	Pin, Bevel Latch
29	63416	Cover, R.H. Carriage
30	63316	Knob Assembly, 1-1/2
31	30530	Nut, Twin
32	63504	•Motor Assembly

Key No.	Part No.	Description
33	63486	†Plug, 240V
34	63534	Cord with Plug
35	63467	Cap, Flag Terminal
36	63418	Clamp, Cord
37	115999	*Nut, Hex 10-32 x 3/8 x 1/8
38	453676	*Pin, Roll
39	115543	*Lockwasher, Internal Tooth No. 6
40	448001	*Screw, Type 23 Hex Hd.,6-32 x 1/4
41	60267	Switch
42	63701	Plate, Switch Mounting
43	60256	Key, Switch
44	30663	Expander
45	30665	Shoe, Index Handle Brake
46	131201	*Lockwasher, 5/16
47	9421626	*Screw, Hex Soc.Hd.Cap
48	63423	Indicator, Bevel
49	37935	Washer, Fiber .140 x .250 x 1/32
51	37435	Wrench, Hex "L", 1/4
52	63315	Knob Assembly, 2-1/4
53	30664	Pad, Pressure
54	37403	Handle, Yoke
55	37816	*Washer, .630 x 1-1/8 x .093
56	63424	Handle, Bevel Index
57	60289	Ring, Clamp
58	60055	*Washer, Fiber .380 x 3/4 x 1/16
59	30693	Handle, Latch Pin
60	63421	Yoke Asm.
61	30558	Screw, Lock
62	63469	Bushing, Rubber
63	63468	Support Assembly, Motor
64	115109	*Lockwasher, 1/4
65	60021	*Screw, Mach.Hex In.1/4-20 x 1/2
66	63581	Ring, Clamp

*Standard Hardware Item — May be Purchased Locally.
†Stock Item — May be Secured Through the Hardware Department of Most Sears or Simpsons-Sears Retail or Caralog Order Houses.

• ANY ATTEMPT TO REPAIR THIS MOTOR MAY CREATE A HAZARD UNLESS REPAIR IS DONE BY A QUALIFIED SERVICE TECHNICIAN. REPAIR SERVICE IS AVAILABLE AT YOUR NEAREST SEARS STORE.

Sears

Owners Manual

MODEL 113.23102C

Sears service is available at or through your Sears Retail Store or Catalogue Sales Office.

How to order repair parts

Always mention the Model Number when requesting service or repair parts for your Craftsman Radial Arm Saw.

Order all parts listed in your Owner's Manual at any Simpsons-Sears Ltd. Retail Store or Catalogue Sales Office. If the parts you need are not stocked locally, your order will be sent to a Sears Repair Parts Distribution Centre for prompt handling.

when ordering repair parts always give:

1. The Part Number
2. The Part Description
3. The Model Number 113.23102C
4. The name of the item (Craftsman 10" Deluxe Heavy Duty Radial Arm Saw).

WE SERVICE WHAT WE SELL.

WE MAKE THIS PLEDGE BECAUSE OUR CONCERN FOR OUR CUSTOMERS DOES NOT END WITH THE SALE. TO HONOR OUR PLEDGE WE HAVE DEVELOPED A TOP-NOTCH SERVICE PROGRAM STAFFED BY HIGHLY TRAINED SPECIALISTS. THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF OUR NEW PRODUCTS IS CONSTANTLY UPGRADED. THEY USE ONLY PARTS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR YOUR FINE SEARS PRODUCTS.

Sold by: SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5B 2B8