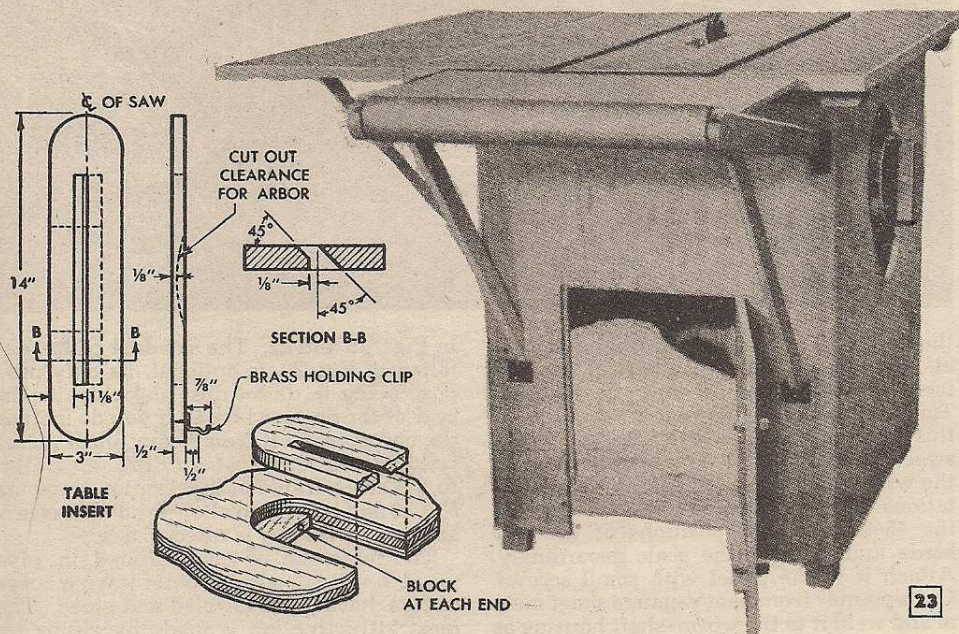


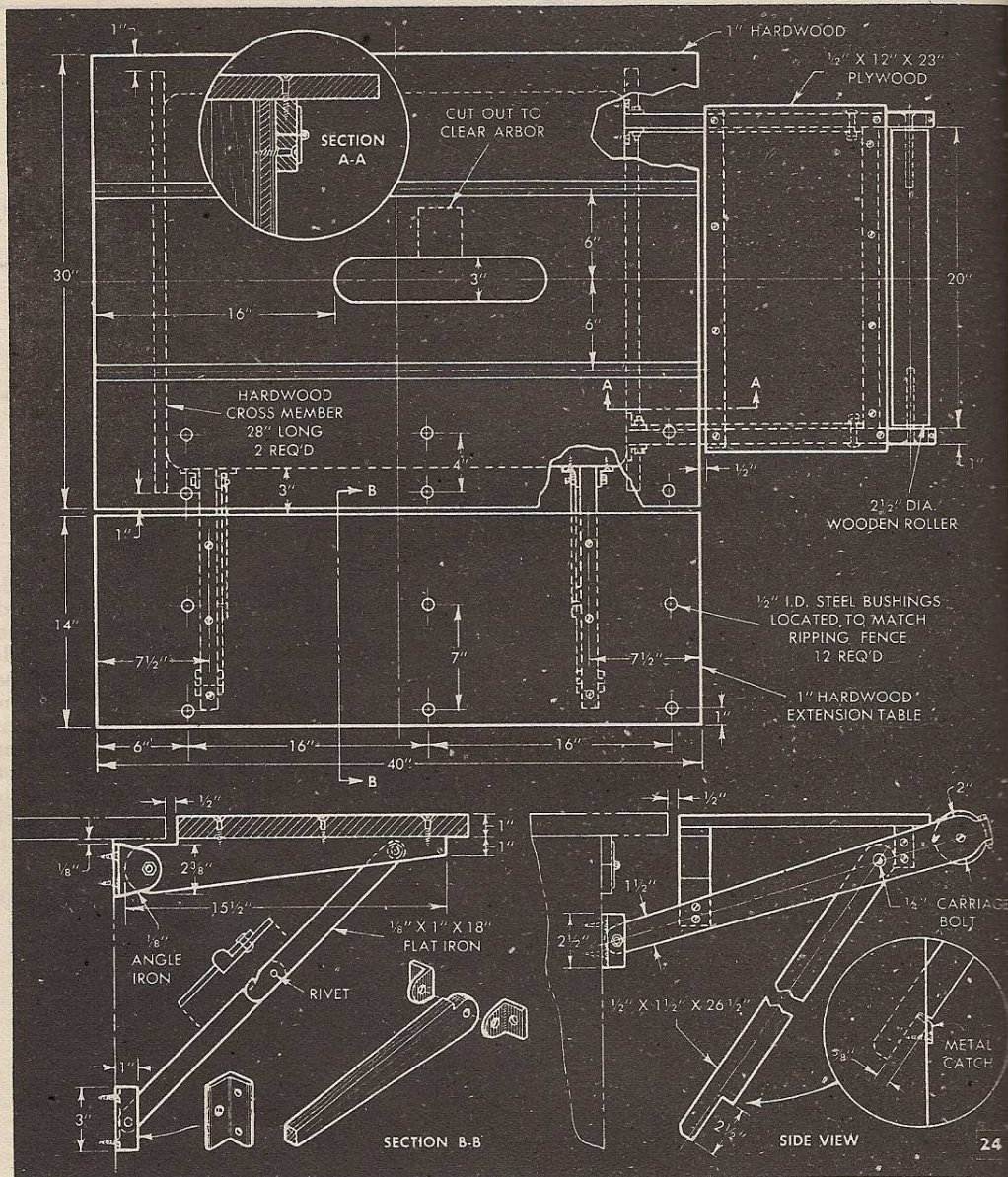
housing in Fig. 17, except that it is flange mounted. Both are bored for bronze bushings as in Figs. 17-A and 19. It is bolted in position as in Fig. 19 after the tilting mechanism is in place. Only in this way can you determine the exact dimensions and location of the curved clearance slot in the front panel of the saw base, Fig. 22. The best way to determine the exact location of the hole for the miter-gear shaft in the front plywood panel, is first to assemble the tilting mechanism, as in Fig. 17, with the flat support plate attached to the leg with screws, as shown. This will support the completely assembled mechanism in place. Then it is easy to determine the location of these openings in the front panel. After the

slot has been located and cut and the hole for the miter-gear shaft has been bored, the panel is screwed permanently in place.

The calibrated scale, Fig. 22, can be made from thin sheet metal with figures and divisions stamped into the metal by hand with a numeral stamp of the type used for stamping numerals on tools. For stamping the divisions, a 1/4-in. lathe bit ground to a blunt chisel edge will do. The degree scale must be laid out very accurately, and care should be taken when stamping not to cut







the numerals or divisions through the metal. To make the scale easy to read, coat the face with black enamel and allow to dry. Then follow with a thin coat of white. Wipe this off immediately with a single quick sweep of a dry cloth. This will remove all the white enamel except that in the indentations. After the enamel has dried, locate the 45 and 90-deg. positions of the saw blade and position the scale accordingly. Attach it to the panel with small screws. Cut a pointer from heavy-gauge sheet metal and weld it to the worm-shaft housing as

in Figs. 19 and 22. The sawdust chute, detailed in Fig. 20, is optional, its only purpose being to direct dust and chips to the rear of the enclosed base. If you do include the chute, make it from heavy sheet metal, welding where indicated in Fig. 20. Bolt it to the arbor frame in the position shown in Fig. 19 and be sure to allow for ample clearance when the saw is tilted 45 deg.

The table can be made from 1-in. plywood, but it is better to build it from strips of 1-in. hardwood doweled and glued. The most attractive job is made by gluing up



alternate 1 by 1-in. strips ripped from hardwoods of a contrasting color. Otherwise, using one wood such as maple, dowel and glue together 1-in. strips, each no wider than 2 in., to make the required table width as given in Fig. 24. Make the extension drop leaf in the same way and of the same material. After gluing, run grooves for the cross-cut guide and cut an opening for the blade insert as in Fig. 24. Make and fit the insert as detailed in Fig. 23. Attach the table to the base as in Fig. 24, section A-A, checking to assure that the cross-cut-guide grooves are aligned with the blade. Fig. 24, section B-B, shows how the side extension is mounted on the saw base. The back extension, Fig. 24, is optional equipment.

Use a regular crosscut guide or make one as in Figs. 25 and 26. Details on the hardwood ripping fence, Fig. 27, are self explanatory. Casters detailed in Fig. 21 also are optional. The lifting mechanism for each set of casters is fitted on diagonal corners of the base.

