

**ASSEMBLY, OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
AND PARTS LIST FOR
CRAFTSMAN BENCH SAW
10-INCH TILTING ARBOR**

MODEL NUMBER 113.29901

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

HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

All parts listed herein may be ordered through SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. or SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED. When ordering parts by mail from the mail order house which serves the territory in which you live, selling prices will be furnished on request or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST:

1. The PART NUMBER
2. The PART NAME
3. The MODEL NUMBER 113.29901.
4. The NAME OF ITEM —
10-INCH BENCH SAW.

**COAST TO COAST NATION-WIDE
SERVICE FROM SEARS
FOR YOUR CRAFTSMAN 10-INCH BENCH SAW**



SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. and SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED in Canada back up your investment with quick, expert mechanical service and genuine CRAFTSMAN replacement parts.

If and when you need repairs or service, call on us to protect your investment in this fine piece of equipment.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.—U. S. A.
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ASSEMBLY AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

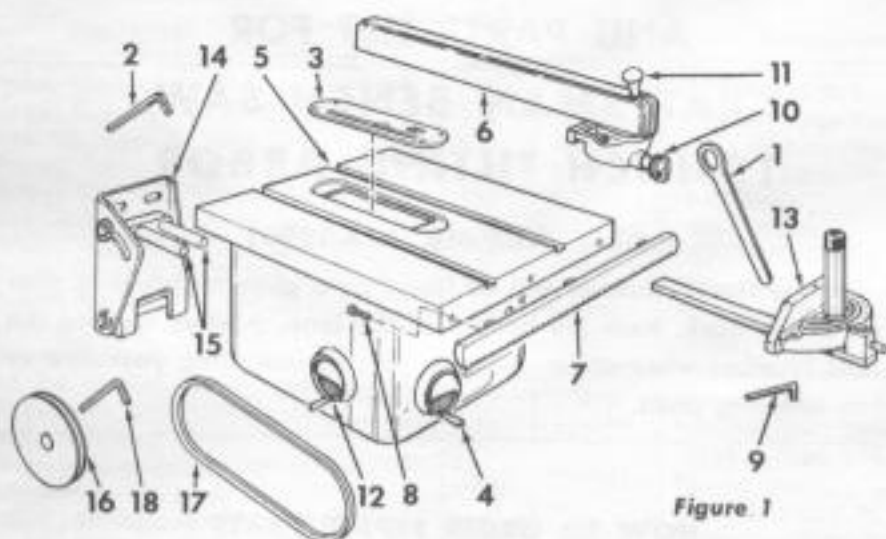


Figure 1

UNCRATING AND CHECKING CONTENTS

This Craftsman Bench Saw is shipped complete in one carton (without motor).

In order to facilitate packaging, certain items are not attached at the factory and must be assembled when received by the purchaser. These "loose" parts are packed in the same carton with the basic saw assembly. Before discarding any packing material, examine it carefully to make sure all "loose" parts have been removed.

NOTE: The following items (each assembly shown in outline on exploded view illustration) are not furnished with the saw but may be purchased at any Sears Retail Store or ordered from any Sears Mail Order House.

1. Saw Guard Assembly
2. Bench Saw Side Extension
3. Dado and Molding Inserts
4. Stop Rod Assembly

ASSEMBLY AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. Remove the "loose" parts and clean them and the basic saw assembly thoroughly. (See figure 1.) Items having a rust-preventive coating, (saw table, etc.) can be cleaned with a cloth saturated with kerosene. Wipe other parts with a clean, dry cloth.

WARNING: Before attempting to use the saw, assemble it as outlined in the following instructions. All adjustments are carefully checked prior to shipping the saw. However, rough handling in transit may necessitate some re-adjustments.

2. Assemble the saw and check adjustments as follows:
 - a. Check tightness of saw arbor nut, using arbor wrench (1, figure 1) supplied with the saw. (See figure 2.)
 - b. Adjust height of table insert (3, figure 1), until top surface is even with surface of table, if necessary, by rotating the four set screws in the table insert. Use Allen wrench (2, figure 1) to rotate set screws. (See figure 3.) Make sure that all four set screws are making contact with table by pressing the insert at each corner to see that it does not "wobble". After adjusting the insert, it may be necessary to bend the bottom of the insert clamp slightly in order to position the finger tang below the top surface of insert, and also retain sufficient spring tension to hold the insert securely in place.
 - c. Check the insert clamp and clip to make sure the table insert is secure when "snapped" into place in the table recess. To remove the table insert, lift up on the insert clamp at square hole in forward end of insert.

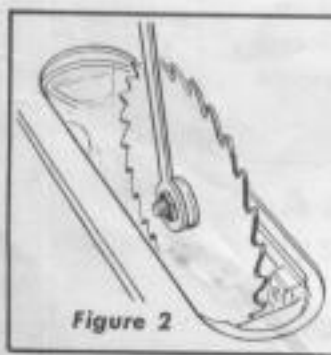


Figure 2

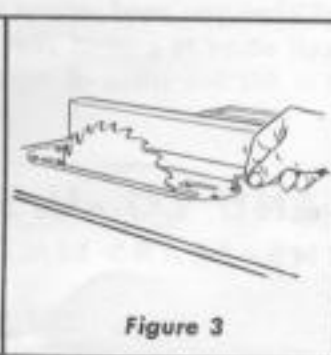


Figure 3

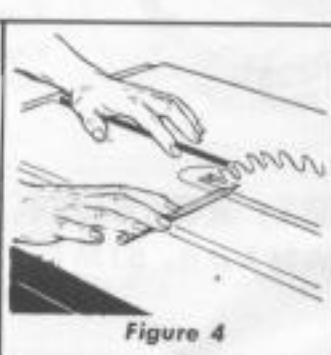


Figure 4

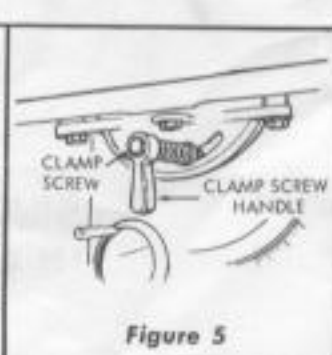


Figure 5

d. Using the elevation handwheel (4, figure 1) position saw blade for deepest cut in preparation for aligning the saw blade with table grooves.

- (1) Make a pencil mark on saw tooth that is just above table top at front of blade. (See figure 4.)
- (2) Measure the distance from this tooth to the right-hand table groove (5, figure 1).
- (3) Rotate blade by hand to locate this (marked) saw tooth just above table top at rear of blade, and again measure the distance from the saw tooth to right-hand table groove.
- (4) These two measurements must be exactly the same. If not, tighten the clamp screw with clamp screw handle. (See figure 5.)
- (5) Loosen the three screws which secure each table trunnion (front and rear) to the table. (See figure 6.)
- (6) Shift the two trunnions until the two measurements are equal and tighten trunnion screws. Recheck measurements to make sure tightening screws did not upset the setting.

e. Install the rip fence (6, figure 1) in accordance with the following routine:

- (1) Attach the rack (7, figure 1) to front edge of saw table with three screws (8). Position the rack with gear teeth facing downward and top edge of rack parallel with table top.
- (2) Pull out the rip fence knob (10, figure 1) to permit rip fence guide to slide over the rack (7). Then slide rip fence onto saw table.

NOTE: It will be necessary to exert a slight pressure on the rip fence during installation, to permit it to seat properly on the rack, because of the two-bar alignment springs that act on the inner lip of the rack to hold the fence in constant alignment.

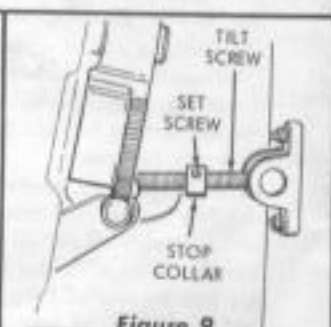
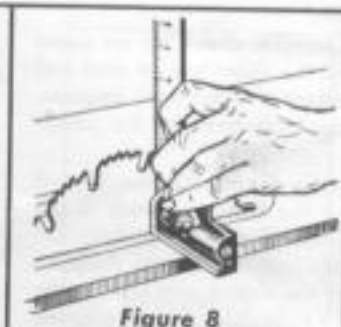
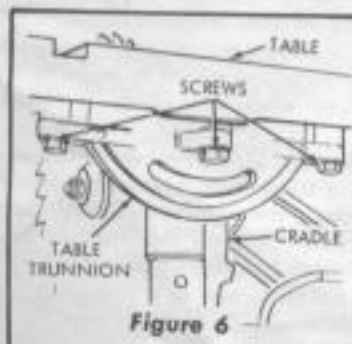
- (3) Slide the fence along the rack while watching the clearance between lower edge of fence and table top. If any portion of the fence (except sliding pad at rear) drags on table top, or if clearance between fence and table top varies appreciably as the fence is moved, the rack must be re-adjusted. This is accomplished by loosening screws (8, figure 1) and re-positioning the rack until a consistent clearance exists over entire top surface of table.

f. Adjust rip fence parallel to saw blade as follows:

- (1) Position the rip fence next to right-hand table groove (5, figure 1) and clamp it in place by pushing down the cam clamp lever (11). As the lever is pushed down to lock the fence, the fence should assume a position perfectly parallel to the table-top groove.
- (2) If fence is not parallel to groove, remove the fence and loosen four screws that secure the guide to the fence. (See figure 7.) Screws should be just loose enough for fence to slip on guide.
- (3) Install fence on saw table and lock it into position with clamp lever (11, figure 1). Move fence until perfectly parallel with groove and tighten the two front screws. (See figure 7 for screw locations.) Handle should be down, however, when screws are tightened.
- (4) Remove the fence and tighten the two rear screws. Install fence and recheck alignment.

g. Adjust stop collars as follows:

- (1) Rotate elevation hand wheel (4, figure 1) to raise saw blade to deepest cut position.
- (2) Rotate tilt hand wheel (12, figure 1) clockwise until it will rotate no further.
- (3) With saw blade in position described above, tighten clamp screw with clamp handle to secure tilt mechanism. (See figure 5.)
- (4) Place a square on table top and against saw blade. (See figure 8.) The blade should be at exactly 90 degrees (perpendicular) to table-top surface.
- (5) If blade is not square with table, rotate the tilt hand wheel (12, figure 1) until pointer on tilt scale indicates approximately 10 degrees. Loosen two set screws in the stop collar located on the tilt screw nearest tilt hand wheel. (See figure 9.) Rotate stop collar on tilt screw clockwise (or counterclockwise) as required until the saw blade stops at precisely 90 degrees with table-top surface.
- (6) Tighten the two set screws in stop collar and rotate tilt hand wheel clockwise until it will turn no further and recheck the saw blade for squareness with table top. Several trial adjustments may be required before blade is square with table.



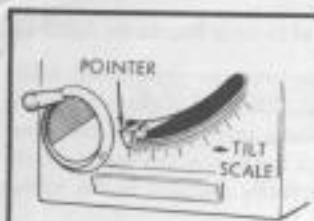


Figure 10

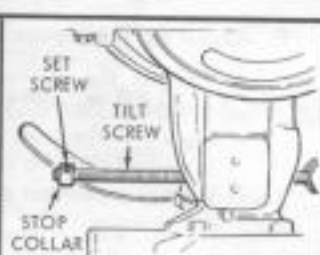


Figure 11

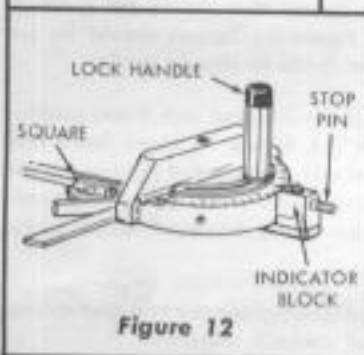


Figure 12

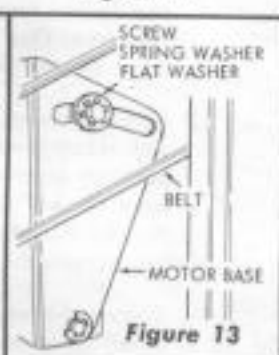


Figure 13

(7) When the blade is adjusted squarely with table top, check pointer on tilt gauge which should be positioned at exactly "0" (zero) degrees (see figure 10). If not, bend pointer carefully until it is at "0".

(8) Rotate the tilt hand wheel counterclockwise until it will turn no further. At this point, the acute angle made between saw blade and table top should be exactly 45 degrees.

(9) If the angle between blade and table top is not 45 degrees, rotate the tilt hand-wheel clockwise until pointer on tilt gauge indicates approximately 25 degrees. Loosen the two set screws in stop collar located on tilt screw farthest from tilt hand wheel and rotate the collar in direction required to stop the saw blade at exactly 45 degrees with table top. (See figure 11.) It may be necessary to make several trial adjustments in order to insure an exact 45 degree setting.

NOTE: If the above adjustments have been accurately performed, the saw will now have a positive stop at "0" and "45" degrees and the pointer on tilt scale should show both positions accurately.

h. Check the miter gauge (13, figure 1) for accuracy. This gauge was set at the factory. During shipment, however, rough handling might have disturbed the setting. To assure maximum accuracy the "0" (zero) degree stop should be checked and adjusted (if required) as follows:

(1) Loosen the handle and push stop pin firmly into the middle detent ("0" position on the scale). Tighten the handle. (See figure 12.)

(2) Using a combination square, check for an exact 90-degree angle between the miter gauge and rod assembly. If this measurement is exactly 90 degrees, the adjustment has not been disturbed and the gauge is ready for use.

(3) If not exactly 90 degrees, loosen the handle and the two screws that attach the indicator block to the rod assembly. Hold all parts solidly and tighten the handle. Then shift the indicator block until the stop pin can be seated fully in the detent and tighten the two screws. Make sure the indicator block is aligned straight with the rod assembly after screws are tight.

NOTE: Always tighten the handle hand tight only. Do not use a wrench on the handle.

(4) Loosen the handle and recheck with the combination square, making certain the stop pin is seated. Tighten the handle and re-adjust if necessary.

(5) After completing the above adjustment, loosen the pointer attaching screw, set pointer exactly at "0" (zero) and tighten the screw.

NOTE: Detents at the two 45-degree positions are jig bored. When the gauge is adjusted for 90-degree cut, the 45-degree positions are correct.

MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS AND MOUNTING

- This saw is designed for use with a 3450 rpm motor. A 3/4 hp motor should be used for light duty or 1 hp motor for heavy duty. A repulsion-induction or capacitor type a-c motor, or a compound-wound d-c motor should be used. The motor shaft center should be approximately 3-1/2 inches above the bottom of the motor base. If this dimension varies appreciably from 3-1/2 inches, it may be necessary to obtain a belt of a different length. If a 1750 rpm motor with a 3-1/2 inch shaft center height is used, a five-inch pulley and 1/2 inch V-belt are required.

CAUTION: Under no circumstances should a 5-inch motor pulley be used with a 3450 rpm motor. The saw blade speed resulting from such a pulley ratio would be dangerous. Do not use a 2-1/2 inch motor pulley with a 1750 rpm motor, as this will not provide satisfactory saw performance.

- Mount the motor on the saw as outlined in the following instructions:

- Attach the motor selected for use to the motor base assembly (14, figure 1). Leave attaching bolts loose enough for motor to slide on motor base assembly.
- Mount the motor and base on the saw by sliding the two pins (15, figure 1) into mating holes at rear of saw cradle.
- Place pulley (16, figure 1) on motor shaft and align it with the pulley on saw arbor. Tighten motor attaching bolts and pulley set screw. Tighten the pulley set screw with the Allen wrench (18, figure 1).
- Install the V-belt (17, figure 1) on motor and saw pulleys.

- Adjust belt tension by moving motor support (14, figure 1) in or out of the cradle, as required. The motor should "hang" snugly against the belt (within the range provided) in order to utilize the automatic belt tightening feature. When adjustment is correct, secure it by tightening the two hex-head machine screws.

NOTE: These screws are shipped as "loose parts" and must be inserted in the two tapped holes at rear of cradle.

- Adjust motor mount tension as follows:

(1) This adjustment is necessary to prevent motor vibration and permit motor mount to move as its position is changed when saw blade is raised or lowered.

(2) The adjustment is made by tightening (or loosening, as required) a screw that secures the slotted slide on motor base to the support assembly. (See figure 13.) This screw controls the pressure between a spring washer and flat steel washer.

CAUTION: Do not tighten screw to a locked position as it will be sheared off when saw blade is raised.

- (3) Raise and lower the blade to make sure the motor mount changes position in response to saw blade elevation, and clearance is obtained at each end of the slotted slide when blade is all the way up and all the way down.

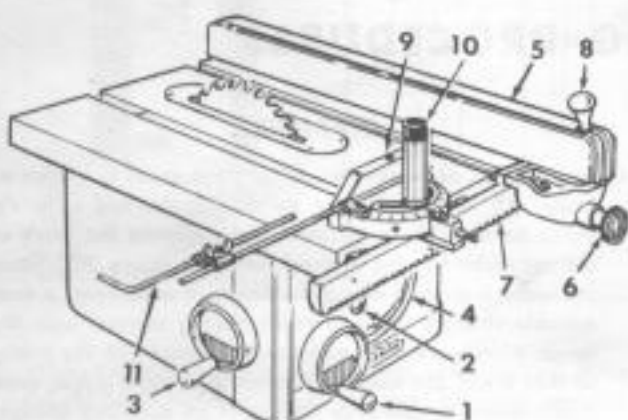


Figure 14

OPERATING CONTROLS

Before operating the saw, the operator should examine all controls until thoroughly familiar with their functions, as well as making sure that controls are operating properly. (See figure 14.)

- 1. Elevation Hand Wheel (1, figure 14).** Located on the front of the saw to control elevation of the saw blade.
- 2. Clamp Screw Handle (2).** Located on front of saw to lock the tilt mechanism in any desired position. The clamp screw handle operates like a socket wrench. Tilt mechanism should always be locked before starting work and should always be unlocked before attempting to change the angle of tilt.
- 3. Tilt Hand Wheel (3).** Located on left-hand side of saw to control the angle of tilt. The saw blade can be tilted from 0 to 45 degrees, as indicated on the TILT GAUGE (4). If the angle of cut (tilt) must be extremely accurate, the angle of the saw blade should be checked with a protractor, or with a board known to be cut at the exact angle required.
- 4. Rip Fence (5).** The fence is operated by pushing in the FENCE KNOB (6) so that it engages a pinion gear with the teeth on RACK (7). Turning the knob (6), after pushing it in, will cause the rip fence to move accurately across the table. When the knob (6) is pulled out to disengage the pinion gear, the rip fence can be moved across the table by hand. Keep the saw table and rip fence clean, as dirt may prevent the rip fence from assuming proper alignment when tightened. Tapping the fence lightly to assist the mechanism to find its natural position will help to maintain alignment of the fence with the saw blade.
- 5. Cam Clamp Lever (8).** This lever is used to clamp the rip fence in place after it has been moved to the desired position.
- 6. Miter Gauge (9).** This gauge is used in table grooves as a guide for the work-piece when the rip fence is not used. The angle of the gauge can be adjusted by loosening CLAMP HANDLE (10) and positioning the gauge as indicated by the dial and pointer on the gauge (9).
- 7. Miter Gauge Stop Rod (11).** This rod is used as a positioning guide for the end of the workpiece. (May be

purchased as Catalog No. 9-29924.)

CAUTION: Under no circumstances, should a blade with a diameter greater than 10 inches be used with this saw.

OPERATING ADJUSTMENTS

- Make sure the saw tilt gauge and miter gauge have been checked and adjusted (if necessary) as outlined in paragraph entitled "Assembly and Adjustments".
- Adjust rip fence indicators in accordance with the following instructions:
 - With the rip fence on the right-hand side of the saw blade, set the right-hand indicator to "0" (zero) on the gear rack. (See figure 15.)
 - When the fence is moved one inch to the right of the blade, the right indicator will read "1" etc. When the rip fence is to the left of the blade, the procedure is the same except the left-hand indicator is used.
- Adjust cam clamp lever tension for proper clamping action. This adjustment should be tight enough to hold rip fence securely in alignment, but not tight enough to strain the parts or make clamp lever difficult to operate.
 - If clamping action of lever (11, figure 1) is too tight or too loose, it can be changed by adjusting the clamp rod nut at rear of saw. (See figure 16.)
 - The clamp rod nut should be adjusted so that medium hand pressure on the clamping lever will lock the lever in a horizontal or slightly lower position.

NOTE: Do not over-tighten the clamp rod nut.

CLEANING AND LUBRICATION

This Craftsman saw is a fine machine and should be given the best of care. If kept clean and properly lubricated, it will provide many years of trouble-free service. The following instructions should be carefully observed at all times.

- Both tilt and lift screws are self-cleaning which prevents clogging or gumming of the threads, as the sharp thread ends wipe and clean the gear teeth.
- The saw arbor bearings have been packed at the factory with proper lubricant and require no additional lubrication. Other parts requiring lubrication should be oiled frequently with SAE No. 20 or No. 30 engine oil. The following parts should be lubricated regularly. (Refer to exploded view drawing for the following locations, if not apparent.)
 - Table trunnions.
 - Lift screw and gear rack of assembled arbor.
 - Tilt screw block, tilt screw threads and tilt nut.
 - Pivot pin and saw arbor housing guide.
 - Clamp screw.
- All points where friction exists between two or more moving surfaces, or where a slip fit is necessary for adjustment purposes should be oiled occasionally.

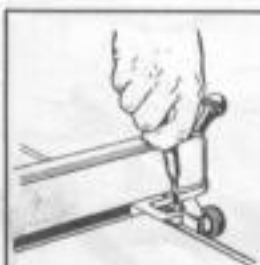


Figure 15

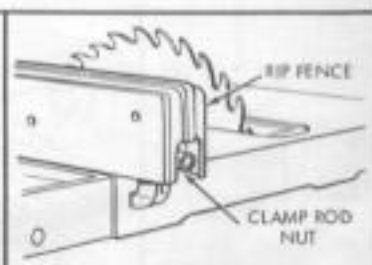


Figure 16

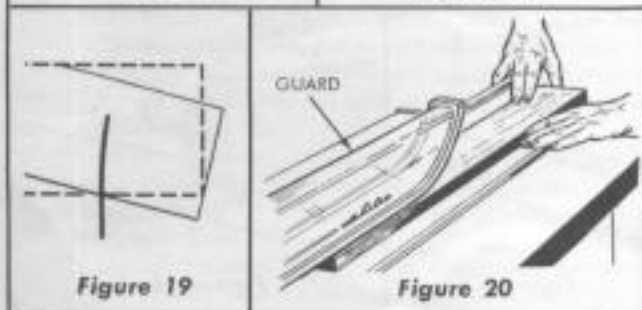
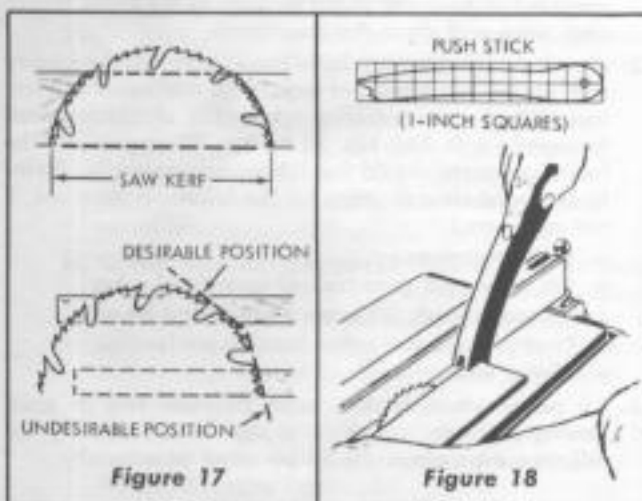
4. Special attention should be given to moving parts in the rip fence and miter gauge for cleanliness and lubrication.
5. To prevent the saw table surface from rusting, it should

be kept covered with a film of Sears "Stop Rust" when not in use. It can be wiped off with a cloth before using. Treat other unplated and unpainted parts and surfaces with "Stop Rust".

PROPER OPERATING PROCEDURES

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Dress Properly.** Do not wear a tie or other loose articles of clothing. Wear short sleeves or keep long sleeves down with cuffs fastened. Use goggles or a face shield to protect the eyes.
2. **Be Careful — Always.** One moment of inattention can lead to a painful injury. Always be alert! Operation of the saw is simple, safe and easy — when properly accomplished.
3. **Keep Blade Low For Safest Operation.** Equally good cuts can be made with the blade elevated to full height, or raised just enough to clear top of workpiece by approximately 1/4 inch. However, the lower position is safer because the blade enters the work at an angle more nearly parallel with the direction of feed, and it is easier to hold work against "kickback". (See figure 17.)
4. **Avoid Awkward Hand Positions.** Do not allow hands to get into a position where a sudden slip could cause them to move into the saw blade. Pull the work through from behind the blade rather than push it through with hand in close quarters, or use a push stick. (See figure 18). Do not attempt freehand crosscutting; always use miter gauge.
5. **Never Twist Work.** Twisting the work will bind the saw blade and produce a kickback. (See figure 19.)



RIPPING

1. The process of sawing wood with the grain is known as "ripping". It is generally done with the aid of a rip fence as a guide to position and maintain the work at correct width for the desired cut. (See figure 20.) Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a reasonably straight edge to make sliding contact with the fence. Also, work must make solid contact with the table, so that it will not wobble. Provide a straight edge, even if this means temporarily nailing of an auxiliary straight edge board to the work. If workpiece is warped, turn the hollow side down.
2. Use of the saw guard is recommended, (may be purchased as Catalog No. 9-29926) and the splitter should always be used in ripping operations. Wood cut with the grain tends to spring the kerf closed and bind the blade. If for any reason a splitter is not used, stop and insert a wedge in the kerf just as soon as the cut has passed back edge of table.
3. Set the rip fence to desired width of cut, either by using the scale on the fence guide bar, or measuring the distance between blade and fence. The fence is generally used on right-hand side of blade. Stand a little to the right of center to avoid being sprayed with sawdust and to be clear of work in case of a kickback.
4. Start the saw and advance the work, using the left hand to hold work down and right hand to push it forward. As cut nears completion, move the left hand to a safe distance from saw blade, and push work through with right hand alone.

CAUTION: Never reach in back of blade with either hand to hold work down.
5. When the distance between the fence and saw blade is less than the width of your palm, do not attempt to push work through by hand. Use a push stick or pull work through from behind saw. (See figure 18.)
6. Do not leave a long board unsupported so that the spring of the board causes it to shift on the table. Use a support to catch end of board behind the blade. If board is quite long, use another support in front of saw blade. (See figure 21.)

RESAWING

1. The process of cutting thick boards into thinner ones is known as "resawing". It is a ripping operation. (See figure 22.) Small boards (up to 3-3/8-inch maximum width) can be resawed in one pass, but larger boards (up to 6-1/4-inch maximum) require two passes, one along each edge of the board.

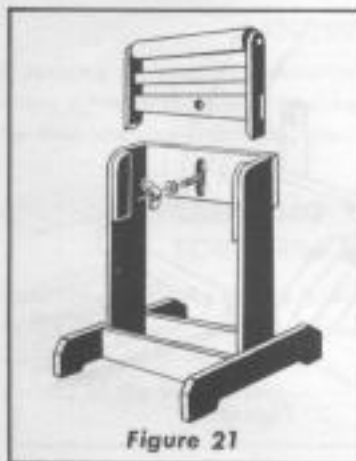


Figure 21

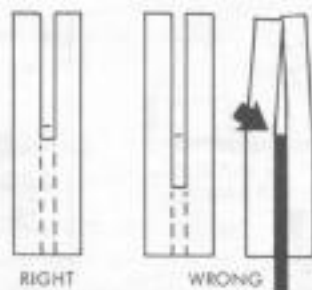


Figure 22

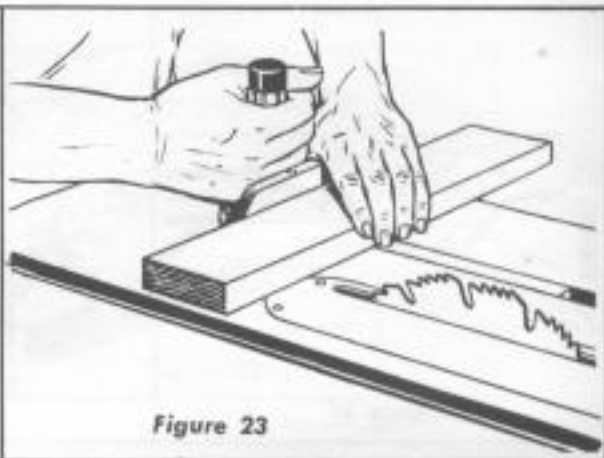


Figure 23

- When two cuts from opposite edges are required, these should be made to overlap 1/2-inch from the approximate center of the board.
- If the first cut is too deep, the kerf will close and bind the saw on the second cut, with danger of kickback. Also, when the kerf closes, the two sides of the cut are no longer parallel to the saw blade, and the saw will cut into them to spoil their appearance. (See figure 22.)
- Keep same face of board against fence when making both cuts.

CROSSCUTTING

- Sawing wood across the grain is known as "crosscutting". (See figure 23.) Boards are milled with the grain running the length of the board.
- In crosscutting the long edge of the work is placed across the table top, therefore, the miter gauge is used as a guide instead of the fence. Most operators prefer to use the left-hand table groove. In this case, the left hand is used to hold the work in contact with the gauge. The right hand is placed on the handle and used to advance the work. If right-hand groove is used, hand positions are reversed.
- Ordinarily, the gauge is placed in the table groove with bar in front. When work is so wide that it completely covers the table in front of blade, the gauge should be reversed.

- Square crosscutting is done with the miter gauge set at "0" (at a right angle to the slide and groove). (See figure 24.) The splitter need not be removed, but it is not needed for this operation.
- Start the cut slowly and hold work firmly to table to prevent kickback or chatter. (Loosely held pieces will sometimes vibrate against the table when crosscutting, which tends to bind the saw blade and dull the teeth.)
- An auxiliary wood extension bolted to the miter gauge greatly improves the gauge as a support. (See figure 25.) If fitted with pin points (phonograph needles are excellent) or sandpaper, the extension will help prevent side creep of the work.
- If the work overhangs the saw table enough to sag at each end, provide supports the same as in ripping operations. The stop rod on the miter gauge, or a stop block fastened to the extension, is used to fix position of left-hand edge of work for measuring length of piece to be cut off. (See figure 26.)

BEVEL AND MITER CUTS

- Bevels from 1 to 45 degrees are cut by tilting the saw blade.
- Operations are the same as for ripping or crosscutting, but work should be extra well supported to prevent creep.

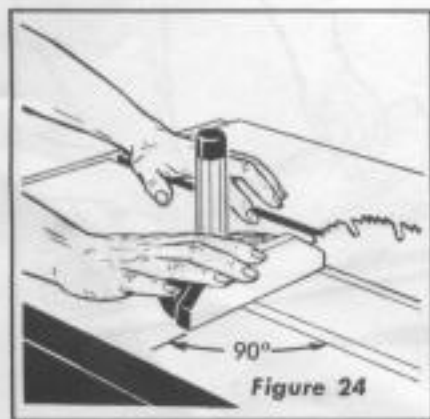


Figure 24

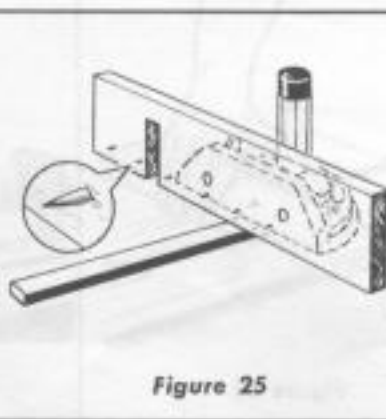


Figure 25

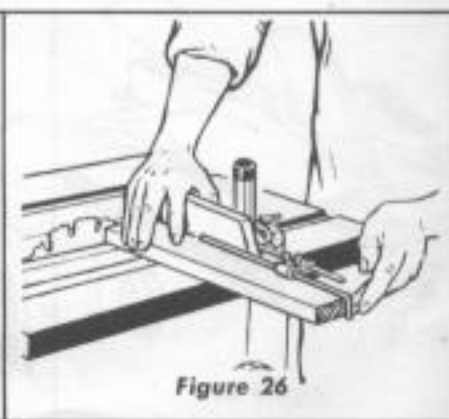


Figure 26

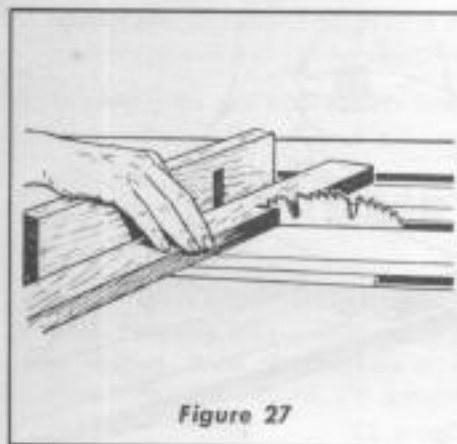


Figure 27



Figure 28

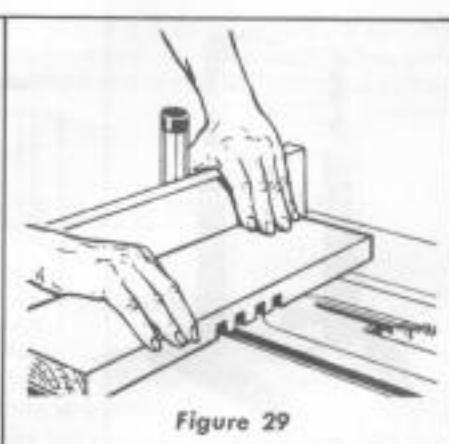


Figure 29

- Miters are crosscuts at an angle to the edge of the work. (See figure 27.) The miter gauge is set at the required angle to make the cut. Here also, precautions must be taken to prevent creep.

THE DADO HEAD

- The dado saw or head is a special set of blades for cutting grooves and dados with a bench saw. (See figures 28 and 29.) (Dado heads may be purchased at any Sears Retail Store or Mail Order House.) The head consists of two solid, stiff outside blades, and a number of inside chipper blades. The outside blades are 1/8-inch thick; there is one 1/4-inch, two 1/8-inch, and one 1/16-inch chipper blades. With these blades, grooves of 1/8-inch, 1/4-inch can be cut and additional widths increased in steps of 1/6-inch up to a maximum of 13/16-inch.

NOTE: Outside blades can be used alone, chippers cannot.

- When using a full set of dado blades, do not use the loose collar. The width of the dado can be reduced while using the loose collar and two or more passes can be made with the work to obtain the desired width of cut.
- A dado insert must be used to replace the standard table insert. When using a full 13/16-inch dado set, the arbor cannot be tilted to 45 degrees without touching the insert. Do not attempt to operate in this position. Whenever two

or more chippers are used, stagger the swaged ends as evenly as possible around the circumference. Fractional adjustments in thickness of the head can be made by using paper washers between the outside blades and chippers.

- Dado head operations are much the same as those with a standard blade. Since the dado head takes a larger bite, the work should be held more firmly. It is a good practice to use a hold-down jig like the one shown in figure 30.
- When a groove wider than the dado head is required, make two or more passes. The best method is to use a notched stop block to position each successive cut. (See figure 31.) The block is fastened to edge of table where it can be used to position work before starting the cut, but in a position that will not permit contact with work during the cutting operation. Space the cuts so they overlap slightly.
- When cutting a gain (a groove that is closed at one end) use a stop block to fix the end of the cut. (See figure 32.) To locate the stop, place the work alongside the dado head in position in which it will be when cut is finished. Then rig the stop at the end of the work. When cutting a stopped groove (which is closed at both ends) also use a starting block, as shown in figure 32. This is located in same manner as the stop block.



Figure 30



Figure 31

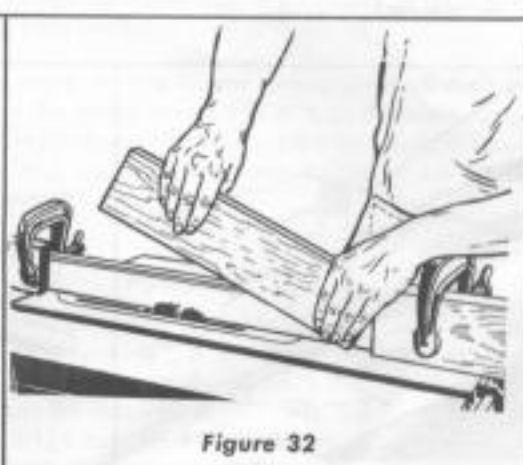


Figure 32

SANDING

A sanding wheel can be mounted on the saw arbor and the tilting arbor of the saw provides a high degree of versatility for fine sanding operation. (See figure 33.)

STABILIZING WASHERS FOR THIN BLADES

Stabilizing washers should be used only with thin blades. When using these washers, the maximum depth of cut cannot be obtained and the washers must be kept below the bottom surface of the table insert.

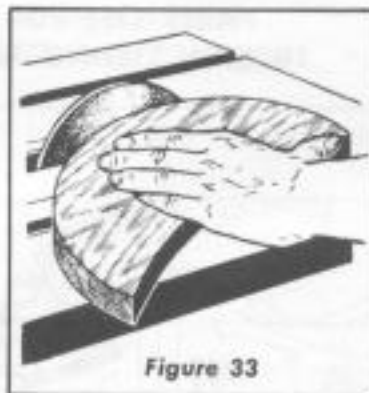
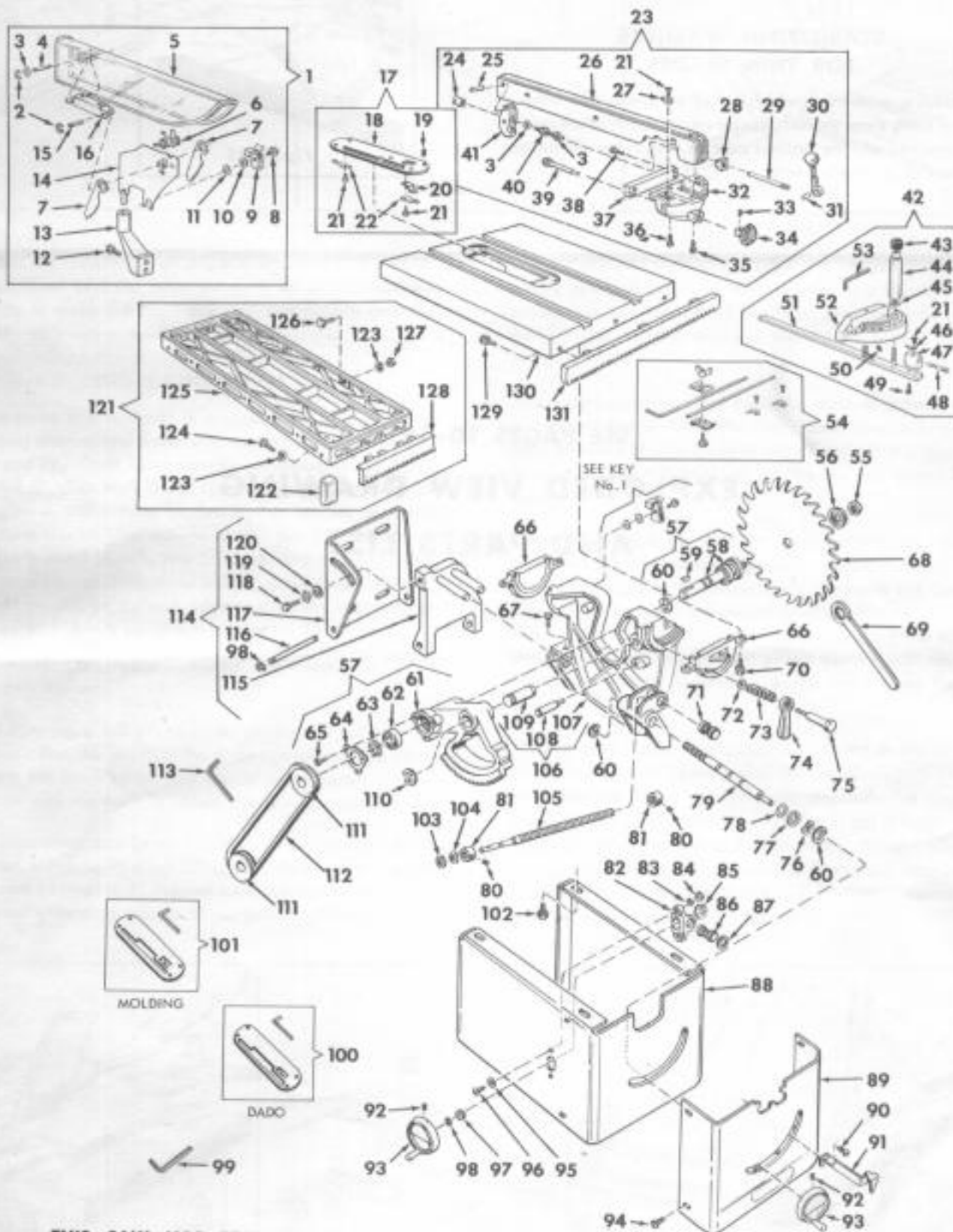


Figure 33

**SEE PAGES 10-12 FOR
EXPLODED VIEW DRAWING
AND PARTS LIST**

**PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN BENCH SAW
10 INCH TILTING ARBOR, MODEL NO. 113.29901**



THIS SAW HAS PROVISIONS FOR CONVENIENTLY MOUNTING SWITCH ASSEMBLY CATALOG NO. 9-1208

**PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN BENCH SAW
10 INCH TILTING ARBOR, MODEL NO. 113.29901**

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST:

1. THE PART NUMBER
2. THE PART NAME
3. THE MODEL NUMBER — 113.29901
4. THE NAME OF ITEM — 10-INCH BENCH SAW

Always order by Part Number — not by Key Number

Key No.	Part No.	Description	Key No.	Part No.	Description
1	9-29926	†Guard Assembly	44	37897	Handle, Miter Gauge
2	S-1259	Ring, Retaining	45	60024	*Washer, Plain, .320 x 1 x 1/16, Zinc Pl. Steel
3	S-1284	Washer, Plain, 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/32, Cad. Pl. Steel	46	135	Indicator
4	37902	Pin, Guard	47	37895	Block, Miter Gauge Indicator
5	37901	Guard	48	37896	Pin, Miter Gauge Stop
6	37904	Spring, Pawl	49	9417295	*Screw, Mach., w/Lockwasher, No. 8-32 x 5/8, Pan Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
7	37906	Pawl	50	139325	*Screw, Set, 1/4-20 x 3/8, Hex. Socket Hd., Cone Pt.
8	424335	*Screw, Mach., w/Ext. Tooth Lockwasher, No. 10-32 x 1/2, Rd. Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel	51	37894	Rod Assembly, Miter Gauge
9	6509	Support, Splitter Blade	52	37893	Gauge, Miter
10	60008	*Washer, Plain, 13/64 x 3/4 x .0239, Steel	53	30505	Wrench, Allen (For 1/4" Set Screw)
11	60009	*Washer, Plain, 13/64 x 3/4 x .0299, Steel	54	9-29924	†Rod Assembly, Extension
12	60025	*Screw, Mach., 5/16-18 x 1, Hex. Hd., Bl. Ox. Steel	55	6362	Nut, Arbor
13	72	Bracket, Blade	56	6538	Collar, Loose
14	37903	Blade Assembly, Splitter	57	30419	Housing Assembly, Arbor
15	37905	Pin, Bearing	58	6532	Arbor Assembly
16	37907	Link	59	3513	Key, Arbor
17	37839	Insert Assembly, Table	60	30442	Ring, Retainer
18	37840	Insert, Table	61	30420	Housing, Arbor
19	140879	*Screw, Set, No. 10-32 x 3/16, Hex. Socket Hd., Cup Pt.	62	3509	Bearing, Arbor
20	37842	Clamp, Insert	63	6540	Ring, Bearing Retainer
21	436692	*Screw, Mach., No. 8-32 x 5/16, Pan Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel	64	3508	Retainer, Arbor Bearing
22	37841	Clip	65	448411	Screw, Tapping, No. 8-32 x 3/8, Hex. Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
23	37826	Fence Assembly, Rip	66	30426	Trunnion, Table
24	6407	Nut, Clamp Rod	67	9415812	*Screw, Mach., 5/16-18 x 5/8, Hex. Hd., Cad. Pl. Steel
25	130	Pin, Rip Fence Clamp	68	9-32668	†Blade, Comb., Saw 10" x 5/8
26	6415	Fence, Rip	69	3540	Wrench, Arbor
27	135	Indicator, Rip Fence	70	423571	*Screw, Mach., w/Ext. Tooth Lockwasher, 3/8-16 x 1, Hex. Hd., Cad. Pl. Steel
28	6111	Face, Cam	71	37899	Nut, Tilt
29	6409	Rod, Rip Fence Clamp	72	6105	Washer, Clamp Screw
30	6408	Lever, Cam Clamp	73	37828	Spring, Clamp Screw
31	6113	Insert, Cam Clamp Lever	74	18	Handle, Clamp Screw
32	6162	Guide, Rip Fence	75	37829	Screw, Clamp
33	142620	*Screw, Set, 1/4-20 x 1/4, Headless Slotted, Cup Pt.	76	S-1262	Washer, Lift Spring
34	141	Knob, Rip Fence	77	37838	Washer, Plain, .629 x 7/8 x 1/64, Steel
35	448441	Screw, Tapping, No. 10-32 x 7/8, Hex. Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel	78	30653	"O" Ring
36	448437	Screw, Tapping, No. 10-32 x 5/8, Hex. Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel	79	37821	Screw, Lift
37	37827	Bar Assembly, Alignment	80	S-1289	Screw, Set, 1/4-20 x 3/16, Headless Slotted, Cup Pt., Brass
38	448937	*Screw, Tapping 10-32 x 5/8, Fill. Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel	81	37900	Collar, Stop
39	3556	Pinion, Rip Fence	82	54	Bracket, Tilt Bearing
40	6112	Cushion, Rip Fence Clamp	83	115109	*Washer, Med. Lock, 1/4 S.A.E.
41	6410	Clamp, Rip Fence	84	114378	*Nut, Hex., 1/4-20 x 7/16 x 3/16 Steel
42	9-29925	†Gauge Assembly, Miter	85	S-1212	Washer, Spring
43	37898	Cap, Miter Gauge	86	6510	Block, Tilt Screw
			87	S-299	Washer, .758 x 1 x .047, Steel
			88	37820	Base Assembly

