



MODEL W1729 19" BANDSAW



OWNER'S MANUAL *(FOR MODELS MANUFACTURED SINCE 01/12)*

Phone: (360) 734-3482 • Online Technical Support: tech-support@shopfox.biz



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WARNING: NO PORTION OF THIS MANUAL MAY BE REPRODUCED IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM WITHOUT

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#6703CR Printed in Taiwan



WARNING!

This manual provides critical safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this machine/tool. Save this document, refer to it often, and use it to instruct other operators.

Failure to read, understand and follow the instructions in this manual may result in fire or serious personal injury—including amputation, electrocution, or death.

The owner of this machine/tool is solely responsible for its safe use. This responsibility includes but is not limited to proper installation in a safe environment, personnel training and usage authorization, proper inspection and maintenance, manual availability and comprehension, application of safety devices, cutting/sanding/grinding tool integrity, and the usage of personal protective equipment.

The manufacturer will not be held liable for injury or property damage from negligence, improper training, machine modifications or misuse.



WARNING!

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints.
- Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products.
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: Work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

Contents

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| INTRODUCTION | 2 | ACCESSORIES | 33 |
| Contact Info..... | 2 | Bandsaw Accessories..... | 33 |
| Manual Accuracy..... | 2 | MAINTENANCE | 34 |
| Controls & Components | 5 | General | 34 |
| SAFETY | 6 | Cleaning | 34 |
| Standard Machinery Safety Instructions | 6 | Table & Base | 34 |
| Additional Safety for Bandsaws | 8 | Lubrication | 35 |
| ELECTRICAL | 9 | SERVICE | 36 |
| Circuit Requirements | 9 | General | 36 |
| Grounding Requirements..... | 10 | Replacing V-Belt..... | 36 |
| Extension Cords | 10 | Wheel Alignment Test | 37 |
| Converting Voltage to 115V | 11 | Wheel Positioning | 39 |
| SETUP | 12 | Wheel Tilting..... | 40 |
| Unpacking | 12 | Adjusting Guide Post Travel | 41 |
| Items Needed for Setup..... | 12 | Blade Lead | 43 |
| Inventory | 13 | Electrical Safety Instructions..... | 44 |
| Hardware Recognition Chart | 14 | Electrical Components | 45 |
| Mounting to Shop Floor..... | 15 | W1729 Wiring Diagram (115V) | 46 |
| Bench Mounting..... | 15 | W1729 Wiring Diagram (230V) | 47 |
| Assembly..... | 16 | Troubleshooting..... | 48 |
| Table-to-Blade Squaring..... | 17 | PARTS | 50 |
| Miter Slot-to-Blade Alignment..... | 18 | Motor and Body..... | 50 |
| Fence Parallelism | 19 | Blade Drive..... | 52 |
| Blade Tension | 20 | Blade Guide | 54 |
| Blade Guides | 21 | Fence and Miter | 56 |
| Dust Collection | 22 | WARRANTY | 61 |
| Test Run..... | 23 | | |
| OPERATIONS | 24 | | |
| General | 24 | | |
| Disabling Switch | 24 | | |
| Blade Speeds..... | 25 | | |
| Blade Selection | 26 | | |
| Blade Changes | 27 | | |
| Blade Quick-Release Adjustment | 28 | | |
| Blade Tracking | 29 | | |
| Ripping..... | 30 | | |
| Cutting Curves | 31 | | |
| Stacked Cuts | 31 | | |
| Crosscutting..... | 32 | | |
| Resawing..... | 32 | | |





INTRODUCTION

Contact Info

We are committed to customer satisfaction. If you have any questions or need help, use the information below to contact us.

IMPORTANT: Before contacting, please get the original purchase receipt, serial number, and manufacture date of your machine. This information is required for all Technical Support calls and it will help us help you faster.

Woodstock International Technical Support
 Phone: (360) 734-3482
 Email: techsupport@woodstockint.com

We want your feedback on this manual. What did you like about it? Where could it be improved? Please take a few minutes to give us feedback.

Technical Documentation Manager
 P.O. Box 2309
 Bellingham, WA 98227
 Email: manuals@woodstockint.com

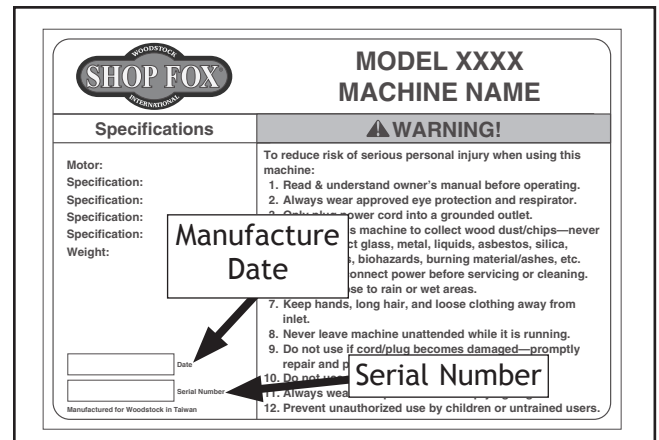
Manual Accuracy

We are proud to provide a high-quality owner's manual with your new machine!

We made every effort to be exact with the instructions, specifications, drawings, and photographs contained inside. Sometimes we make mistakes, but our policy of continuous improvement also means that sometimes the machine you receive will be slightly different than what is shown in the manual.

If you find this to be the case, and the difference between the manual and machine leaves you confused about a procedure, check our website for an updated version. We post current manuals and manual updates for free on our website at www.woodstockint.com.

Alternatively, you can call our Technical Support for help. Before calling, make sure you write down the **Manufacture Date** and **Serial Number** from the machine ID label (see below). Also, if available, have a copy of your **original purchase receipt** on hand. This information is required for all Tech Support calls.





MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS



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MODEL W1729 2 HP 19" BANDSAW

Product Dimensions

Weight..... 367 lbs.
 Width (side-to-side) x Depth (front-to-back) x Height..... 36 x 32 x 76 in.
 Footprint (Length x Width)..... 29-1/2 x 17-3/4 in.

Shipping Dimensions

Type..... Wood Slat Crate
 Content..... Machine
 Weight..... 435 lbs.
 Length x Width x Height..... 21 x 33 x 84 in.
 Must Ship Upright..... Yes

Electrical

Power Requirement..... 115V or 230V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
 Prewired Voltage..... 230V
 Full-Load Current Rating..... 20A at 115V, 10A at 230V
 Minimum Circuit Size..... 30A at 115V, 15A at 230V
 Connection Type..... Cord & Plug
 Power Cord Included..... Yes
 Power Cord Length..... 72 in.
 Plug Included..... Yes
 Included Plug Type..... 6-15 for 230V
 Recommended Plug Type..... L5-30 for 115V
 Switch Type..... Push Button ON/OFF Switch

Motors

Main

Horsepower..... 2 HP
 Phase..... Single-Phase
 Amps..... 20A/10A
 Speed..... 1725 RPM
 Type..... TEFC Capacitor-Start Induction
 Power Transfer V-Belt Drive
 Bearings..... Shielded & Permanently Lubricated
 Centrifugal Switch/Contacts Type..... External

Main Specifications

Main Specifications

Bandsaw Size..... 19 in.
 Max Cutting Width (Left of Blade)..... 18-1/4 in.
 Max Cutting Width (Left of Blade) w/Fence..... 16-5/8 in.
 Max Cutting Height (Resaw Height)..... 12 in.
 Blade Speeds..... 1700, 3500 FPM



Blade Information

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Standard Blade Length..... | 143 in. |
| Blade Length Range..... | 141-1/2 - 143 in. |
| Blade Width Range..... | 1/8 - 1 in. |
| Type of Blade Guides..... | Roller Disc |
| Guide Post Adjustment Type..... | Rack & Pinion |
| Has Quick-Release..... | Yes |

Table Information

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Table Length..... | 26-3/4 in. |
| Table Width..... | 19 in. |
| Table Thickness..... | 1-1/2 in. |
| Table Tilt..... | Left 5, Right 45 deg. |
| Table Tilt Adjustment Type..... | Manual |
| Floor-to-Table Height..... | 37-1/2 in. |
| Fence Locking Position..... | Front |
| Fence is Adjustable for Blade Lead..... | Yes |
| Resaw Fence Attachment Included..... | No |
| Miter Gauge Included..... | Yes |

Construction Materials

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Table..... | Precision Ground Cast Iron |
| Trunnion..... | Steel |
| Fence..... | Deluxe Extruded Aluminum |
| Base/Stand..... | Pre-Formed Steel |
| Frame/Body..... | Pre-Formed Steel |
| Wheels..... | Computer-Balanced Cast Iron |
| Tire..... | Polyurethane |
| Wheel Cover | Pre-Formed Steel |
| Paint Type/Finish..... | Powder Coated |

Other Related Information

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Wheel Diameter..... | 18-7/8 in. |
| Wheel Width..... | 1-1/4 in. |
| Number of Dust Ports..... | 2 |
| Dust Port Size..... | 4 in. |
| Compatible Mobile Base..... | D2058A |

Other

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Country of Origin | Taiwan |
| Warranty | 2 Years |
| Approximate Assembly & Setup Time | 1 Hour |
| Serial Number Location | Label on Top Cover |
| ISO 9001 Factory | Yes |
| Certified by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) | Yes |

Features

- Hinged Wheel Covers with Safety Lock
- Quick Change Blade Release/Tensioner
- Magnifying Window on Fence Scale
- Height Scale Measurement
- Miter Gauge
- Blade Tension Indicator
- Rack and Pinion Upper Guide Adjustment

Controls & Components

Become familiar with the names and locations of the controls and features shown below to better understand the instructions in this manual.

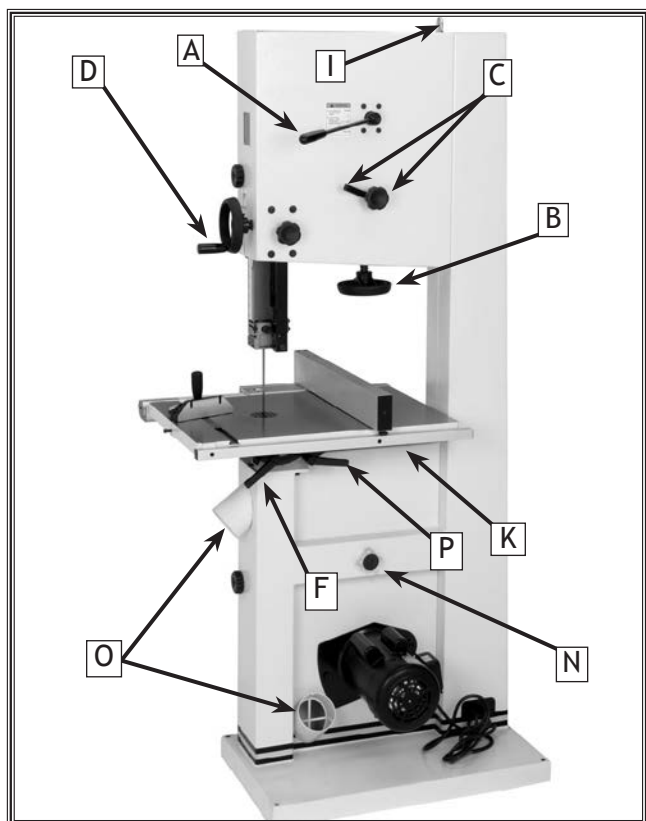


Figure 1. Bandsaw rear view.

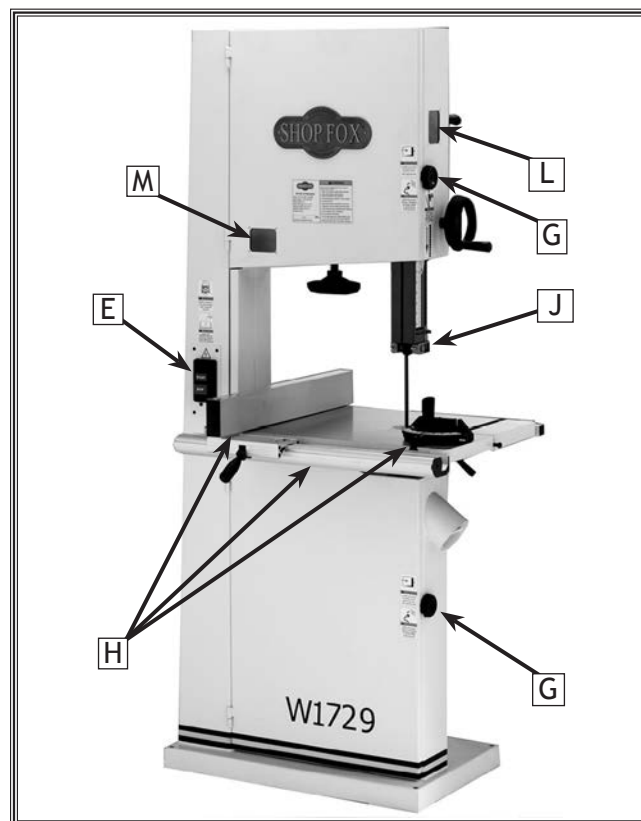


Figure 2. Bandsaw front view.

Controls

- A. **Blade Tensioning Lever:** Adjusts blade tension for quick blade changes. Refer to **Page 19**.
- B. **Blade-Tension Handwheel:** Tensions blade in gradual increments. Refer to **Page 19**.
- C. **Blade Tracking Knob and Lock Lever:** Moves and locks blade tracking. Refer to **Page 28**.
- D. **Guide Post Elevation Handwheel:** Moves and locks blade guide support quickly to the desired height with a scale.
- E. **ON / OFF Push Button Switch:** Toggles all power **ON** and **OFF** to the motor.
- F. **Table Tilt Lock Lever:** Locks the table between 45° right and 5° left.
- G. **Wheel Cover Lock Knobs:** Locks wheel covers.
- H. **Fence, Rails, and Miter Gauge:** Allows for controlled cutting at various angles.

Features

- I. **Lifting Eye:** Provides a secure lifting location.
- J. **Blade Guides:** Allows for extended blade life and low friction blade guide and support.
- K. **Table-Stop Bolt:** Allows for returning table to 0° degrees quickly and accurately.
- L. **Blade Tracking Window:** Allows for easy monitoring of blade tracking.
- M. **Blade Tension Indicator Window:** Allows for easy monitoring of blade tension.
- N. **Lower Wheel Tilt Adjustment Hub:** Allows for coplanar adjustments.
- O. **Dust Ports:** Allows for dust collection ducting connection.
- P. **Table Tilt Lever:** Allows for easy table tilting with the quick positioning gear and lever.

SAFETY

For Your Own Safety, Read Manual Before Operating Machine

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures—this responsibility is ultimately up to the operator!



Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **WILL** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **COULD** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **MAY** result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the equipment or a situation that may cause damage to the machinery.

Standard Machinery Safety Instructions

OWNER'S MANUAL. Read and understand this owner's manual **BEFORE** using machine.

TRAINED OPERATORS ONLY. Untrained operators have a higher risk of being hurt or killed. Only allow trained/supervised people to use this machine. When machine is not being used, disconnect power, remove switch keys, or lock-out machine to prevent unauthorized use—especially around children. Make workshop kid proof!

DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS. Do not use machinery in areas that are wet, cluttered, or have poor lighting. Operating machinery in these areas greatly increases the risk of accidents and injury.

MENTAL ALERTNESS REQUIRED. Full mental alertness is required for safe operation of machinery. Never operate under the influence of drugs or alcohol, when tired, or when distracted.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INJURY RISKS. You can be shocked, burned, or killed by touching live electrical components or improperly grounded machinery. To reduce this risk, only allow an electrician or qualified service personnel to do electrical installation or repair work, and always disconnect power before accessing or exposing electrical equipment.

DISCONNECT POWER FIRST. Always disconnect machine from power supply **BEFORE** making adjustments, changing tooling, or servicing machine. This eliminates the risk of injury from unintended startup or contact with live electrical components.

EYE PROTECTION. Always wear ANSI-approved safety glasses or a face shield when operating or observing machinery to reduce the risk of eye injury or blindness from flying particles. Everyday eyeglasses are not approved safety glasses.

WEARING PROPER APPAREL. Do not wear clothing, apparel, or jewelry that can become entangled in moving parts. Always tie back or cover long hair. Wear non-slip footwear to avoid accidental slips, which could cause loss of workpiece control.

HAZARDOUS DUST. Dust created while using machinery may cause cancer, birth defects, or long-term respiratory damage. Be aware of dust hazards associated with each workpiece material, and always wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to reduce your risk.

HEARING PROTECTION. Always wear hearing protection when operating or observing loud machinery. Extended exposure to this noise without hearing protection can cause permanent hearing loss.

REMOVE ADJUSTING TOOLS. Tools left on machinery can become dangerous projectiles upon startup. Never leave chuck keys, wrenches, or any other tools on machine. Always verify removal before starting!

INTENDED USAGE. Only use machine for its intended purpose—never make modifications without prior approval from Woodstock International. Modifying machine or using it differently than intended will void the warranty and may result in malfunction or mechanical failure that leads to serious personal injury or death!

AWKWARD POSITIONS. Keep proper footing and balance at all times when operating machine. Do not overreach! Avoid awkward hand positions that make workpiece control difficult or increase the risk of accidental injury.

CHILDREN & BYSTANDERS. Keep children and bystanders at a safe distance from the work area. Stop using machine if they become a distraction.

GUARDS & COVERS. Guards and covers reduce accidental contact with moving parts or flying debris—make sure they are properly installed, undamaged, and working correctly.

FORCING MACHINERY. Do not force machine. It will do the job safer and better at the rate for which it was designed.

NEVER STAND ON MACHINE. Serious injury may occur if machine is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.

STABLE MACHINE. Unexpected movement during operation greatly increases risk of injury or loss of control. Before starting, verify machine is stable and mobile base (if used) is locked.

USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. Consult this owner's manual or the manufacturer for recommended accessories. Using improper accessories will increase risk of serious injury.

UNATTENDED OPERATION. To reduce the risk of accidental injury, turn machine **OFF** and ensure all moving parts completely stop before walking away. Never leave machine running while unattended.

MAINTAIN WITH CARE. Follow all maintenance instructions and lubrication schedules to keep machine in good working condition. A machine that is improperly maintained could malfunction, leading to serious personal injury or death.

CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Regularly inspect machine for any condition that may affect safe operation. Immediately repair or replace damaged or mis-adjusted parts before operating machine.

MAINTAIN POWER CORDS. When disconnecting cord-connected machines from power, grab and pull the plug—NOT the cord. Pulling the cord may damage the wires inside, resulting in a short. Do not handle cord/plug with wet hands. Avoid cord damage by keeping it away from heated surfaces, high traffic areas, harsh chemicals, and wet/damp locations.

EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES. If at any time you experience difficulties performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Contact Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

Additional Safety for Bandsaws

BLADE CONDITION. Do not operate with dull, cracked or badly worn blade. Dull blades require more effort to perform the cut and increase the risk of kickback. Inspect blades for cracks and missing teeth before each use.

BLADE REPLACEMENT. To avoid mishaps that could result in operator injury, make sure the blade teeth face down toward the table and the blade is properly tensioned and tracked before operating.

SMALL WORKPIECE HANDLING. If your hands slip while holding small workpieces with your fingers during a cut, serious personal injury could occur. Always support/feed the workpiece with push sticks, jig, vise, or some type of clamping fixture.

BLADE SPEED. Moving the workpiece against a blade that is not at full speed could cause the blade to grab the workpiece and draw the operator's hands into the blade. Always allow the blade to come to full speed before starting the cut.

WORKPIECE SUPPORT. If the workpiece should unexpectedly twist during cutting, it could kickback or draw the operator's hands into the blade. Always keep the workpiece flat and firm against the table when cutting. If necessary, use a jig or other work-holding device.

BLADE SUPPORT. The blade tension and guide/support bearings keep the blade straight when cutting. Always keep the blade tension and guide thrust bearings properly adjusted and positioned to avoid the blade bending or breaking with the forces of the cutting operation.

CUTTING TECHNIQUES. Plan your operation so the blade always cuts to the outside of the workpiece. **DO NOT** back the workpiece away from the blade while the saw is running, which could cause kickback and personal injuries. If you need to back the workpiece out, turn the bandsaw **OFF** and wait for the blade to come to a complete stop. **DO NOT** twist or put excessive stress on the blade that could damage it.

HAND PLACEMENT. Never position fingers or hands in line with the blade. If the workpiece or your hands slip, serious personal injury could occur.

FEED RATE. To avoid the risk of the workpiece slipping and causing operator injury, always feed stock evenly and smoothly. **DO NOT** force or twist the blade while cutting, especially when sawing small curves.

WORKPIECE MATERIAL. This machine is intended for cutting natural and man-made wood products, and laminate covered wood products. This machine is **NOT** designed to cut metal, glass, stone, tile, etc.

BLADE CONTROL. To avoid serious personal injury, **DO NOT** attempt to stop or slow the blade with your hand or the workpiece. Allow the blade to stop on its own.

UPPER BLADE GUIDE SUPPORT. To reduce the exposure of the operator to the blade and provide maximum support for the blade, keep the upper blade support and guide bearings no more than 1" above the workpiece.

ELECTRICAL

Circuit Requirements

This machine must be connected to the correct size and type of power supply circuit, or fire or electrical damage may occur. Read through this section to determine if an adequate power supply circuit is available. If a correct circuit is not available, a qualified electrician **MUST** install one before you can connect the machine to power.

A power supply circuit includes all electrical equipment between the breaker box or fuse panel in the building and the machine. The power supply circuit used for this machine must be sized to safely handle the full-load current drawn from the machine for an extended period of time. (If this machine is connected to a circuit protected by fuses, use a time delay fuse marked D.)

Full-Load Current Rating

The full-load current rating is the amperage a machine draws at 100% of the rated output power. On machines with multiple motors, this is the amperage drawn by the largest motor or sum of all motors and electrical devices that might operate at one time during normal operations.

Full-Load Current Rating at 230V 10 Amps
Full-Load Current Rating at 115V 20 Amps

Circuit Requirements for 230V (Prewired)

This machine is prewired to operate on a power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Circuit Type 230V, 60 Hz, Single-Phase
Circuit Size 15 Amps
Plug/Receptacle NEMA 6-15

Circuit Requirements for 115V


This machine can be converted to operate on a power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the requirements listed below. (Refer to **Voltage Conversion** instructions for details.)

Circuit Type 115V, 60 Hz, Single-Phase
Circuit Size 30 Amps
Plug/Receptacle NEMA L5-30

⚠ WARNING

The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. **DO NOT** connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do later in this manual.

⚠ WARNING



Incorrectly wiring or grounding this machine can cause electrocution, fire, or machine damage. To reduce this risk, only an electrician or qualified service personnel should do any required electrical work on this machine.

NOTICE

The circuit requirements listed in this manual apply to a dedicated circuit—where only one machine will be running at a time. If this machine will be connected to a shared circuit where multiple machines will be running at the same time, consult a qualified electrician to ensure that the circuit is properly sized for safe operation.

ELECTRICAL

Grounding Requirements

This machine **MUST** be grounded. In the event of certain types of malfunctions or breakdowns, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to travel—in order to reduce the risk of electric shock.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding wire will increase the risk of electric shock. The wire with green insulation (with/without yellow stripes) is the equipment-grounding wire. If repair or replacement of the power cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding wire to a live (current carrying) terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if you do not understand these grounding requirements, or if you are in doubt about whether the tool is properly grounded. If you ever notice that a cord or plug is damaged or worn, disconnect it from power, and immediately replace it with a new one.

For 230V Connection (Prewired)

This machine is equipped with a power cord that has an equipment-grounding wire and NEMA 6-15 grounding plug (see figure). The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with local codes and ordinances.

For 115V Connection (Must be Rewired)

A NEMA L5-30 plug has a grounding prong that must be attached to the equipment-grounding wire inside the included power cord. The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (see Figure) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

Extension Cords

We do not recommend using an extension cord with this machine. Extension cords cause voltage drop, which may damage electrical components and shorten motor life. Voltage drop increases with longer extension cords and smaller gauge sizes (higher gauge numbers indicate smaller sizes).

Any extension cord used with this machine must contain a ground wire, match the required plug and receptacle, and meet the following requirements:

- Minimum Gauge Size at 230V 14 AWG
- Minimum Gauge Size at 115V 12 AWG
- Maximum Length (Shorter is Better) 50 ft.

ELECTRICAL

⚠ WARNING

The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. **DO NOT** connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do later in this manual.

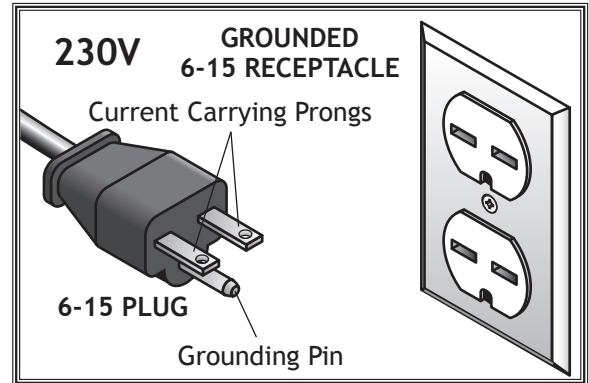


Figure 3. NEMA 6-15 plug & receptacle.

⚠ CAUTION

No adapter should be used with the required plug. If the plug does not fit the available receptacle, or the machine must be reconnected to a different type of circuit, the reconnection must be made by an electrician or qualified service personnel and it must comply with all local codes and ordinances.

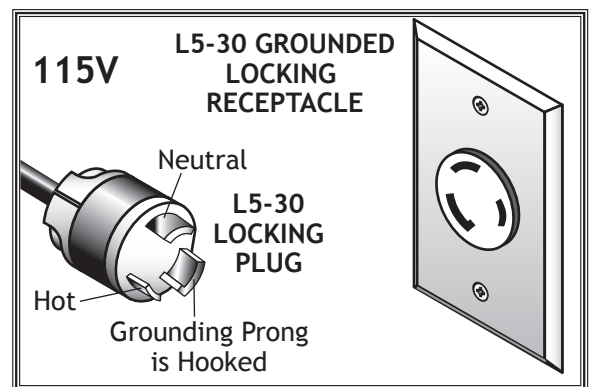


Figure 4. NEMA L5-30 plug & receptacle.

Converting Voltage to 115V

Voltage Conversion

The voltage conversion MUST be performed by an electrician or qualified service personnel. Wiring diagrams are provided on **Pages 46-47** for your convenience. The voltage conversion procedure involves rewiring the motor and installing a new plug.

IMPORTANT: If the diagram included on the motor conflicts with the one in this manual, the motor may have changed since the manual was printed. Use the diagram provided on the motor.

| Items Needed: | Qty |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| NEMA L5-30 Plug | 1 |
| Electrical Tape | As Needed |
| Phillips Head Screwdriver #2..... | 1 |

To rewire the bandsaw for 115V operation, do the following steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Remove the existing plug.
3. Remove the junction box cover.
4. Remove the 3 wire nuts shown in **Figure 5**.
5. Use wire nuts to connect the wires as illustrated in **Figure 6**.
6. Use electrical tape to secure wire nuts to the wires, to prevent unintentional loosening from motor vibration during operation.
7. Replace the junction box cover.
8. Install a NEMA L5-30 plug on the power cord according to the plug manufacturer's instructions. If the plug manufacturer's instructions are not available, a NEMA L5-30 plug wiring is provided on **Page 45**.

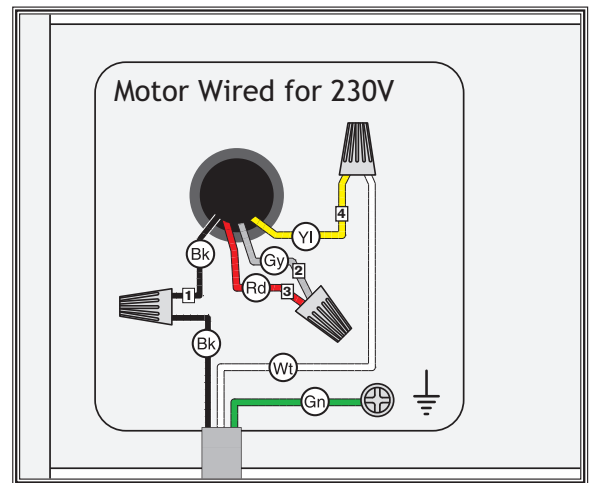
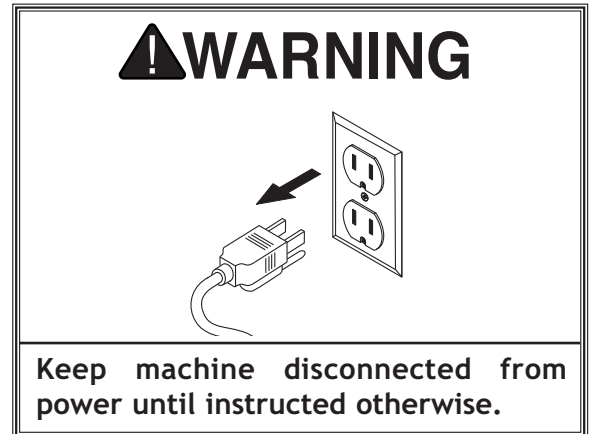


Figure 5. Motor wired for 230V operation.

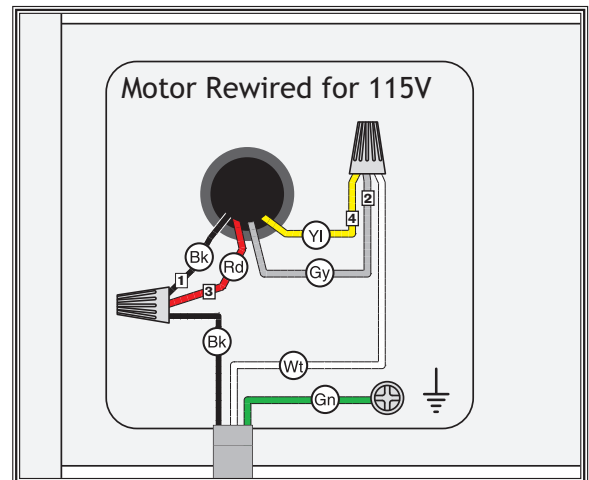


Figure 6. Motor rewired for 115V operation.

ELECTRICAL

SETUP

Unpacking

This machine has been carefully packaged for safe transportation. If you notice the machine has been damaged during shipping, please contact your authorized Shop Fox dealer immediately.

Items Needed for Setup

The following items are needed, but not included, to setup your machine.

| Description | Qty |
|---|--------|
| • Safety Glasses for Each Person | 1 |
| • Degreaser or Solvent for Cleaning | Varies |
| • Disposable Rags for Cleaning | Varies |
| • Straightedge | 1 |
| • Level | 1 |
| • Dust Collection System | 1 |
| • 4" Dust Hose | 1 |
| • 4" Hose Clamp | 1 |
| • Assistant for Lifting | 1 |
| • Needle Nose Pliers | 1 |
| • Wrench or Socket 17mm | 1 |
| • Wrenches or Sockets 13mm | 2 |
| • Wrench or Socket 10mm | 1 |
| • Wrench 14mm | 1 |
| • Adjustable Wrench | 1 |

SETUP

! WARNING

Keep machine disconnected from power until instructed otherwise.

! WARNING

To reduce your risk of serious injury or damage to the machine, read this entire manual **BEFORE** using machine.

! WARNING

To reduce the risk of eye injury and long-term respiratory damage, always wear safety glasses and a respirator while operating this machine.

Inventory

The following is a description of the main components shipped with the Model W1729. Lay the components out to inventory them.

Note: If you can't find an item on this list, check the mounting location on the machine or examine the packaging materials carefully. Occasionally we pre-install certain components for safer shipping.

| Box Inventory (Figure 7-9) | Qty |
|---|-----|
| A. Bandsaw..... | 1 |
| B. Table with Insert..... | 1 |
| C. Miter Gauge | 1 |
| D. Fence Rail (Small) | 1 |
| E. Fence Rail (Large) | 1 |
| F. Fence | 1 |
| G. Assembly Handle Wheel w/Cap Screw M6-1 x 20 | 1 |

Hardware and Tools

- Main Hardware Kit (see Hardware Recognition Chart)
 - Hex Head Bolt M8-1.25 x 16.....4
 - Spring Washer 8mm.....4
 - Hex Wrench 5mm
 - Hex Wrench 8mm
 - Wrench 13 x 10mm
 - Table Pin.....1
 - Hex Head Bolt M8-1.25 x 100
 - Nut M8-1.25
 - Flat Washer 8mm
- Fence Hardware Kit (see Hardware Recognition Chart)
 - Hex Socket Bolt M6-1 x16
 - Hex Head Bolt M6-1 x 20.....
 - Handle M8-1.25 x 20.....
 - Spring Washer 6mm.....
 - Nut M8-1.25
 - Flat Washer 6mm.....
 - Adjustment Pad M6-1 x 20.....
 - Hex Nut M6-1



Figure 7. Inventory components.

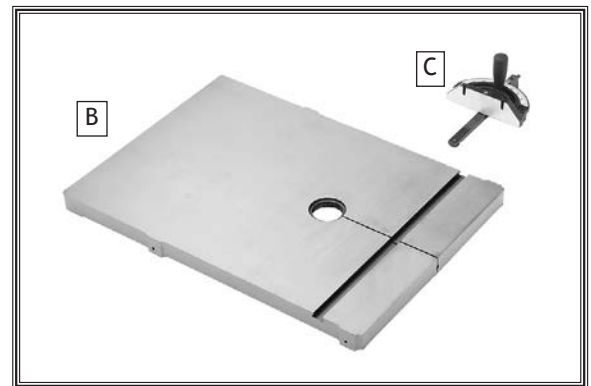


Figure 8. Table and miter gauge.

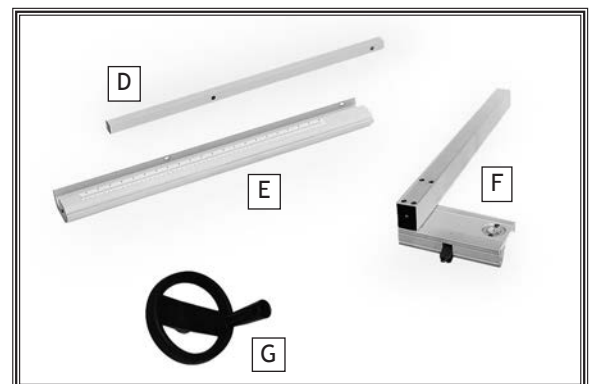


Figure 9. Handwheel, fence, and rails.

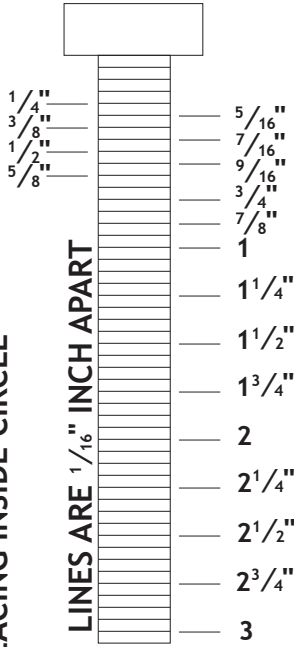
SETUP

Hardware Recognition Chart

USE THIS CHART TO IDENTIFY HARDWARE DURING THE INVENTORY/ASSEMBLY PROCESS.

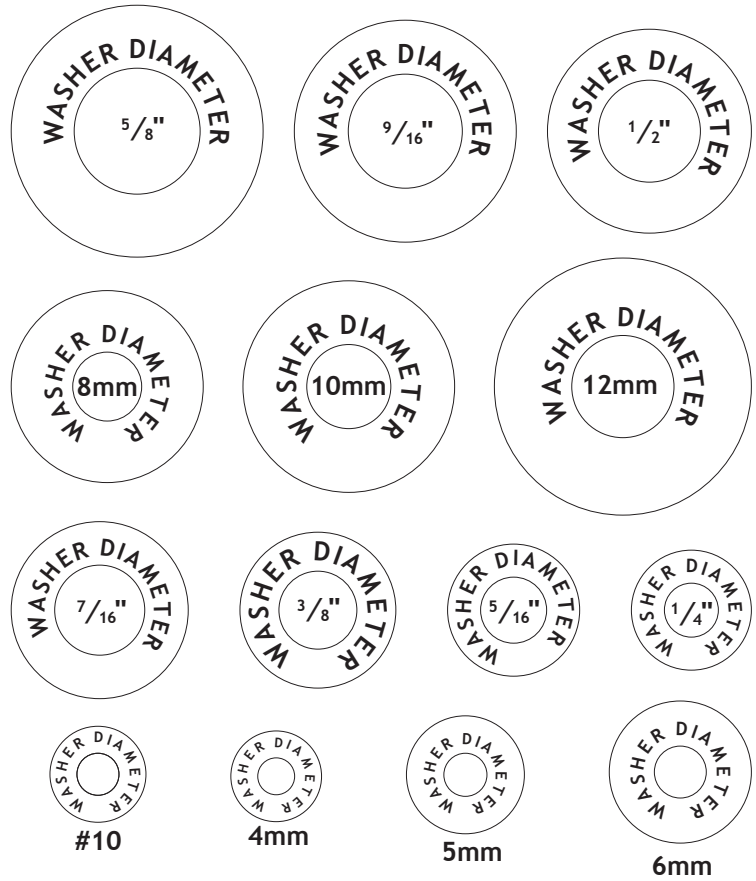
SETUP

MEASURE BOLT DIAMETER BY PLACING INSIDE CIRCLE
LINES ARE 1/16" INCH APART

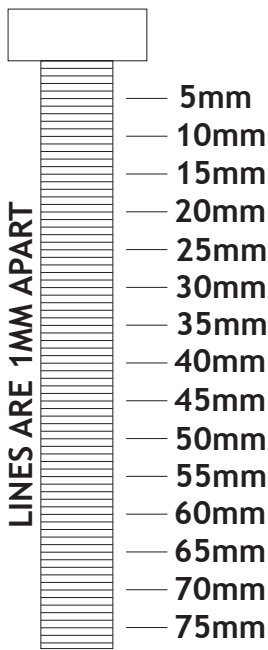


- #10
- 1/4"
- 5/16"
- 3/8"
- 7/16"
- 1/2"

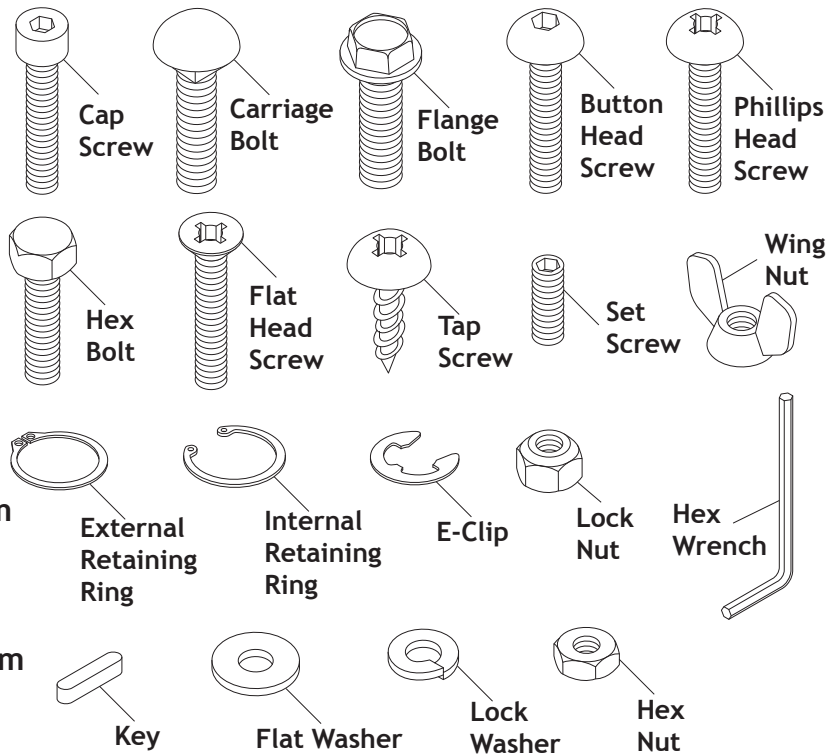
WASHERS ARE MEASURED BY THE INSIDE DIAMETER



MEASURE BOLT DIAMETER BY PLACING INSIDE CIRCLE
LINES ARE 1MM APART



- 4mm
- 5mm
- 6mm
- 8mm
- 10mm
- 12mm
- 16mm



Mounting to Shop Floor

Although not required, we recommend that you mount your new machine to the floor. Because this is an optional step and floor materials may vary, floor mounting hardware is not included. Generally, you can either bolt your machine to the floor or mount it on machine mounts. Both options are described below. Whichever option you choose it will be necessary to use a precision level to level your machine.

Bolting to Concrete Floors

Lag shield anchors with lag bolts (Figure 10) and anchor studs (Figure 10) are two popular methods for anchoring an object to a concrete floor. We suggest you research the many options and methods for mounting your machine and choose the best that fits your specific application.

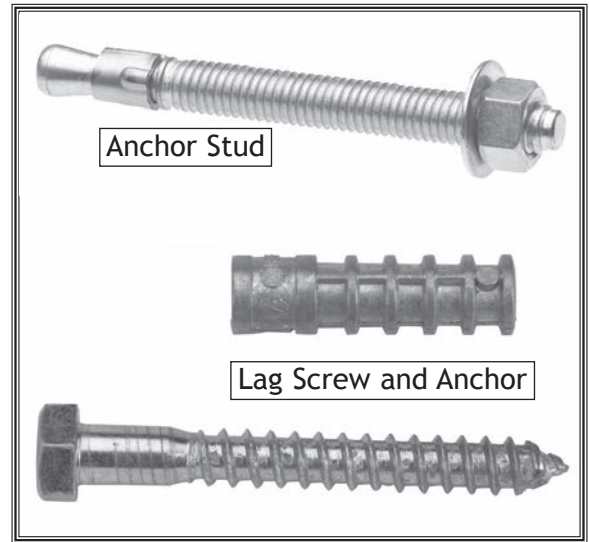


Figure 10. Typical fasteners for mounting to concrete floors.

NOTICE

Anchor studs are stronger and more permanent alternatives to lag shield anchors; however, they will stick out of the floor, which may cause a tripping hazard later if you decide to move your machine.

Bench Mounting

The strongest bench mounting option is a "Through Mount" where holes are drilled all the way through the workbench, and hex bolts, washers, and hex nuts are used to secure the machine to the workbench.

Another option for mounting is a "Direct Mount" where the machine is simply secured to the workbench with a lag screw.

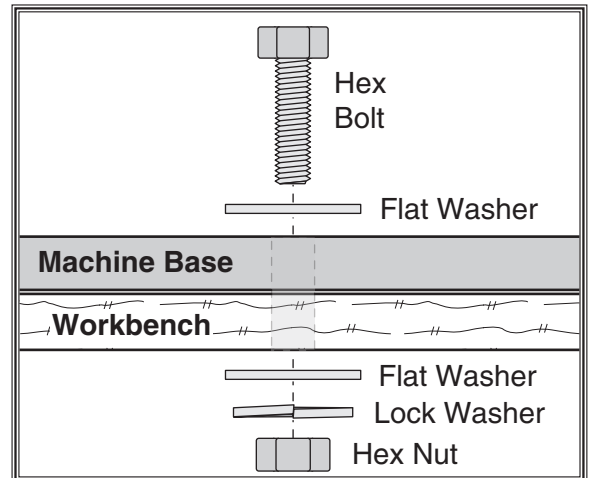


Figure 11. Example of a through mount.

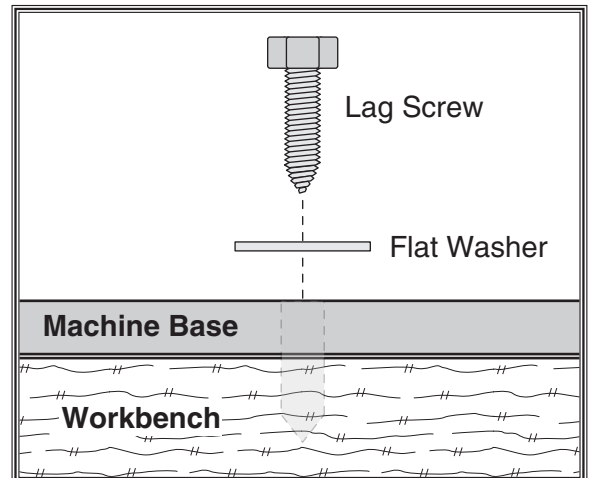


Figure 12. Example of a direct mount.

SETUP

Assembly

Before beginning the assembly process, refer to **Items Needed for Setup** and gather everything you need. Ensure all parts have been properly cleaned of any heavy-duty rust-preventative applied at the factory (if applicable). Be sure to complete all steps in the assembly procedure prior to performing the **Test Run** or connecting

To install the rails and fence, do these steps:

1. Install the table stop hex bolt M8-1.25 x 100 and M8-1.25 lock nut.
2. Install the hand wheel handle and the M6-1 x 20 cap screw for the guide post elevation handwheel.
3. With the help of an assistant, place the table on the trunnions as oriented in **Figure 13** and install four M8-1.25 x 16 hex bolts and washers.
4. Position the large rail at the front of the table so the mounting holes are aligned with the mounting holes in the table (see **Figure 13**).
5. Install the 1/4" washers and the 1/4"-20 x 3/4" hex bolts and tighten.
6. Position the small rail at the rear of the table so the mounting holes are aligned with the mounting holes in the table (see **Figure 14**).
7. Install the 1/4"-20 x 5/8" cap screws and tighten.
8. Slide the fence onto the rails and check the fence parallelism and adjust as required (refer to **Fence Parallelism** on **Page 18**).



Figure 13. Table and large rail positioning.



Figure 14. Small rail positioning.



Figure 15. Fence installed.

Table-to-Blade Squaring

The table can be adjusted 45° to the right or 5° to the left. There is a positive stop bolt (see **Figure 16**) that mounts to the body, under the table. When adjusted correctly, this allows you to bring your table back to 0° after cutting at an angle. There is also an adjustable pointer mounted to the trunnion base. This works with the table trunnion gauge to show you the angle of table tilt.

⚠ WARNING

ALWAYS DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER before working around the blade or adjust the table while the saw blade is moving!

To square the table to the blade, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Loosen the trunnion bolts under the table (see **Figure 16**).
3. Using a small machinist's square, place the long end on the table and the short end against the blade (see **Figure 17**).
4. Adjust the table until it is square with the blade, and set the positive stop bolt to hold the table at that location.
5. Tighten the trunnion bolts under the table (see **Figure 16**).
6. Set the pointer on the trunnion base to zero as indicated by the scale.

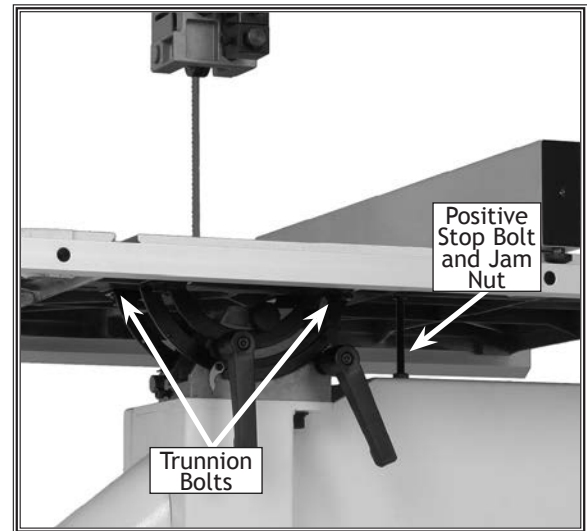


Figure 16. Table fasteners.

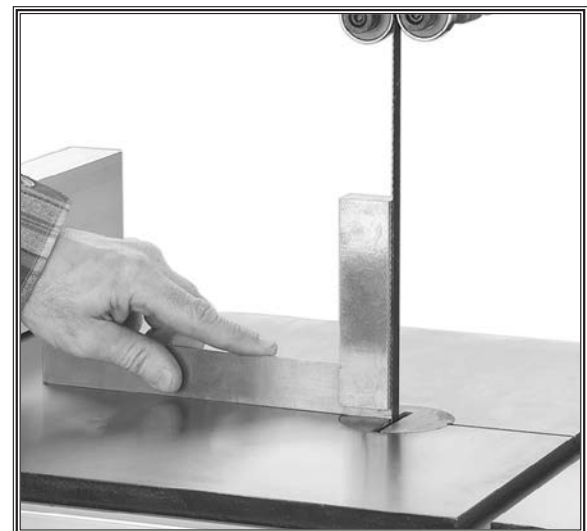


Figure 17. Squaring table to blade.

SETUP

Miter Slot-to-Blade Alignment

To ensure straight cuts when using your miter gauge and the fence, set the miter gauge slot parallel to the blade. **Note:** This process sets the miter gauge slot parallel to the blade, but your cuts may still wander slightly while using the miter gauge and fence because of the physics of blade lead. You must realize that all bandsaws have blade lead to some extent. To help control this condition, refer to **Blade Lead** on **Page 42** for solutions.

To make the miter gauge slot parallel with the blade, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Install the largest blade you have.
3. Place a straightedge next to the blade so it is parallel with the blade. Make sure the straightedge touches the blade evenly from front to back, but do not let it move the blade, nor let the straightedge rest on a tooth in the blade.
4. Measure the distance from the straightedge to the miter gauge slot at each end of the table (see **Figure 18**).
 - If these measurements are not equal, loosen the trunnion bolts under the table (see **Figure 19**), rotate the table until the measurements are equal, and retighten the trunnion bolts.
 - If after setting the miter gauge slot parallel with the blade, the bandsaw still does not cut straight, refer to the **Blade Lead** instructions on **Page 42**.



Figure 18. Squaring the miter slot to blade.

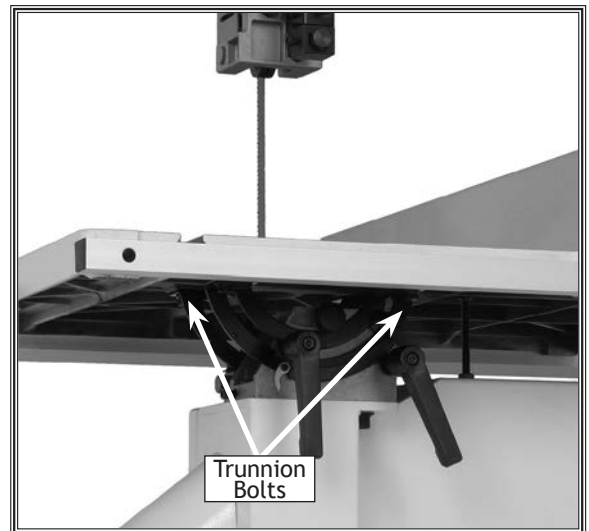


Figure 19. Trunnion bolts under the table.

Fence Parallelism

The fence is designed to be lifted off the table quickly and repositioned with accuracy on either side of the blade. The fence is most often used between the blade and the bandsaw body.

If the fence is not adjusted parallel to the miter slot (or blade) then every time you try to make a straight cut, the cut will be tapered. It is important that this parallelism is checked and adjusted to ensure straight cuts.

To set the fence so it is parallel to the miter slot, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Lock the fence and loosen the four 5mm cap screws shown in **Figure 20**.
3. Using a high-quality ruler, measure the distance at both ends of the fence to the edge of the miter slot.
4. Adjust the fence parallel to the miter slot, and tighten the four cap screws.
5. Now lock the fence again with the lever and make sure the fence stays parallel to the miter slot. If the fence is not parallel, repeat **Steps 1–3**.
 - If the gap between the table surface and the underside of the fence is not approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ " or the gap is not equal from front to rear; adjust the front rail up or down, and loosen the jam nut and move the fence foot up or down (see **Figure 21**).
 - If after the fence adjustment, the bandsaw does not cut straight while using the miter gauge, refer to the **Blade Lead** instructions on **Page 42**.

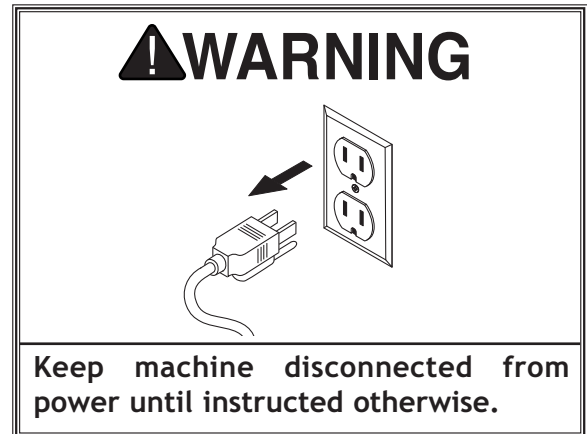


Figure 20. Adjusting the fence parallelism.

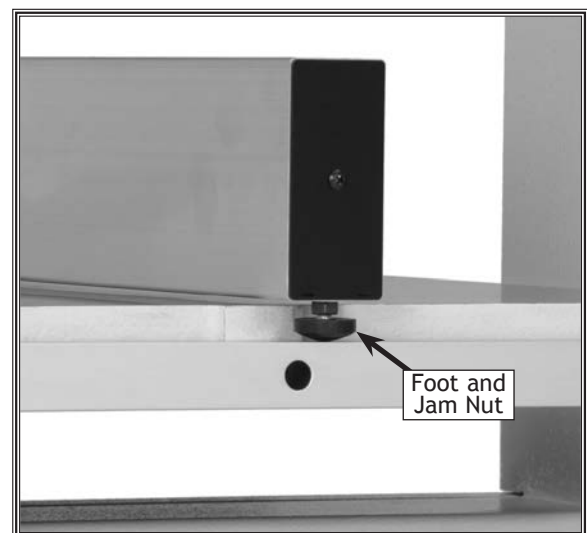


Figure 21. Fence Foot.

SETUP

Blade Tension

To achieve straight cuts and prevent the blade from buckling or twisting above the workpiece, the blade tension must be equal above and below the table during the cut. However, if the blade tension spring is over-compressed, the spring will not act as a blade shock absorber when cutting material of alternating hardness. Additional factors like the width and sharpness of blade, the thickness and hardness of the workpiece, and the feed rate will also have a direct affect on blade tension. Two common methods for adjustment are the **Scale** and **Flutter** methods. Both procedures are covered below, and both require trial and error.

The Scale Method

To tighten the blade by the scale method, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Make sure the blade is centered on the wheels.
3. Move the blade-tension lever to the released position so the blade is de-tensioned.
4. Turn the blade-tension handwheel, so the blade is held snug, and the tension indicator points to number 1.
5. Move the blade-tension lever to the tension position, and observe the blade-tension indicator shown in **Figure 22**.
6. Turn the blade-tension handwheel until the tension indicator points somewhere in the range of 5–8 as shown in **Figure 22**. These locations are the basic blade tension positions.

After you make a few cuts, you may have to turn the blade-tension handwheel to fine-tune the blade tension positions.

NOTICE

DO NOT over-tension the blade, or leave the blade tensioned when not in use. If you ignore this notice, you will shorten the life of the blade.

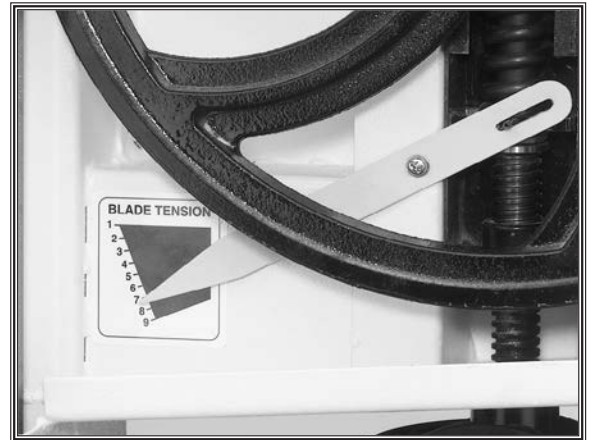


Figure 22. Blade-tension indicator.

The Flutter Method

To tension the blade by the flutter method, do these steps:

1. Unplug the bandsaw, remove the table insert, and adjust all blade guide and support bearings as far as you can away from the blade.
2. Tension the blade with the blade-tension lever, and turn the blade-tension handwheel so the blade-tension indicator points in the range of 5–8.
3. Plug in and start the bandsaw.
4. Slowly turn the handwheel, decreasing the blade tension until the bandsaw blade begins to flutter slightly.
5. Slowly turn the handwheel to increasing the blade tension until the flutter stops.
6. Turn the handwheel an additional quarter turn, and note the blade-tension indicator position (see **Figure 22**) for quick tensioning in the future.
7. Turn **OFF** and unplug the bandsaw, reinstall the table insert, and adjust the blade guides.

Blade Guides

The roller discs keep the blade from wandering from side-to-side. These discs support the blade just behind the blade gullet to prevent the blade from tracking off center when hard and soft areas are cut in the wood (see **Figure 23**).

The support bearings prevent blade twist by stopping the blade from being pushed back during a cut.

The support bearings and discs reduce friction and blade wear during a cut, but after the cut, the blade must spring back to position and not touch the support bearings.

To adjust the guide bearings, do these steps:

Note: Make sure the blade is tensioned and tracks on the center of both wheel tires before you adjust the blade-guide bearings.

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Loosen the guide cap screw (see **Figure 23**).
3. Slide the guide housing so the edge of the roller disc is $\frac{1}{16}$ " behind the blade gullet (see **Figure 23**) and retighten the cap screw.
4. Loosen the roller disk thumbscrew (see **Figure 23**).
5. Insert a feeler gauge and move the roller discs so there is a gap of 0.004" on each side of the blade, and tighten the thumbscrews (see **Figure 24**).
6. Loosen the support bearing cap screw (see **Figure 23**).
7. Insert a feeler gauge and set the support bearings with a gap of 0.016" between the bearing and blade (see **Figure 25**).
8. Tighten the cap screw to lock the support bearing in position.

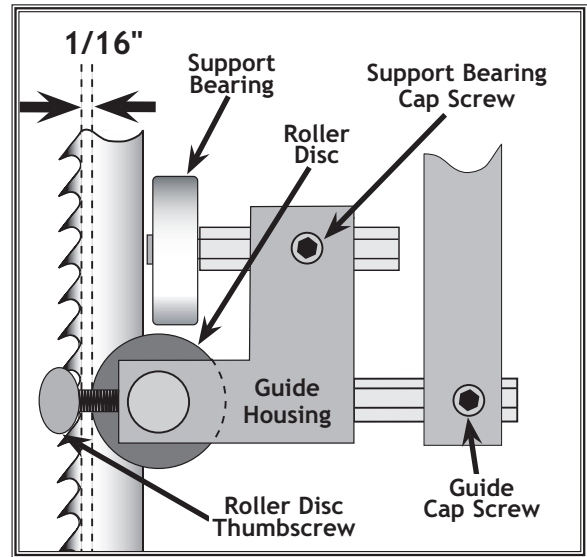


Figure 23. Blade guide assembly.

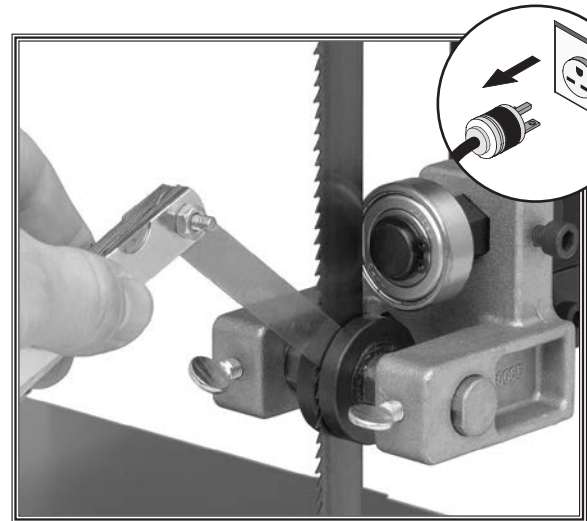


Figure 24. Setting 0.004" roller disc clearance.

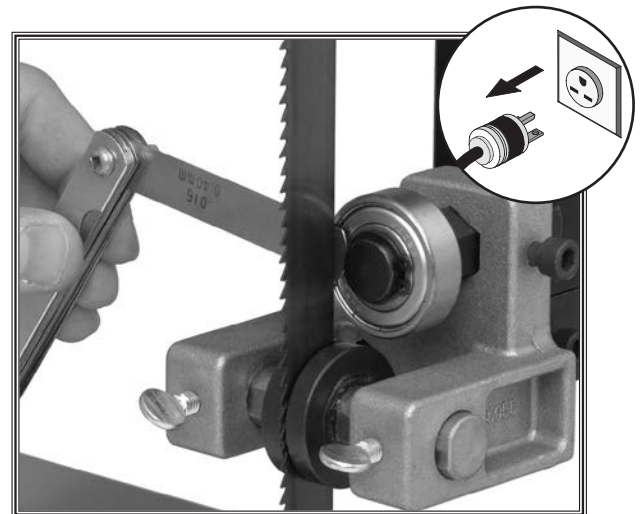


Figure 25. Setting 0.016" support bearing clearance.

| | |
|--|---|
| | <h2>⚠ WARNING</h2> <p>MAKE SURE that your machine is unplugged during all maintenance procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.</p> |
|--|---|

SETUP

Dust Collection

The W1729 Bandsaw has two 4" dust ports for efficient dust removal during operation.

Recommended CFM at Dust Port: 400 CFM

Do not confuse this CFM recommendation with the rating of the dust collector. To determine the CFM at the dust port, you must take into account many variables, including the CFM rating of the dust collector, the length of hose between the dust collector and the machine, the amount of branches or Y's, and the amount of other open lines throughout the system. Explaining this calculation is beyond the scope of this manual. If you are unsure of your system, consult an expert or purchase a good dust collection "how-to" book.

CAUTION

DO NOT operate this machine without an adequate dust collection system. This machine creates substantial amounts of wood dust while operating. Failure to use a dust collection system can result in short and long-term respiratory illness.

SETUP



Figure 26. Dust port connected to dust collection system.

Test Run

Once the assembly is complete, test run the machine to make sure it runs properly for regular operations.

The test run consists of verifying the following: 1) The motor powers up and runs correctly, and 2) the safety disabling mechanism on the switch works correctly.

If, during the test run, you cannot easily locate the source of an unusual noise or vibration, stop using the machine immediately, then review **Troubleshooting** on **Page 47**. If you still cannot remedy a problem, contact our Tech Support at (360) 734-3482 for assistance.

To test run the machine, do these steps:

1. Connect the machine to the power source.
2. Make sure you understand the safety instructions at the beginning of the manual, and verify that the machine is setup properly.
3. Ensure all tools and objects used during setup are cleared away from the machine.
4. Verify that the machine is operating correctly by turning the machine **ON**.
 - When operating correctly, the machine runs smoothly with little or no vibration or rubbing noises.
 - Investigate and correct strange noises or vibrations before operating the machine further. Always disconnect the machine from power when investigating or correcting potential problems.
5. Turn the machine **OFF**.
6. Insert the switch disabling padlock through the green ON button, as shown in **Figure 27**.
7. Press the ON button to test the disabling feature on the switch.
 - If the machine *does not* start, the switch disabling feature is working as designed.
 - If the machine *does start*, immediately stop the machine. The switch disabling feature is not working correctly. Call Tech Support for help.

⚠ WARNING

Projectiles thrown from the machine could cause serious eye injury. Wear safety glasses to reduce the risk of injury.



Figure 27. Switch disabling padlock inserted into ON button.

⚠ WARNING

Children or untrained people can be seriously injured by this machine. This risk increases with unsupervised operation. To help prevent unsupervised operation, disable and lock the switch before leaving machine unattended! Place key in a well hidden or secure location.

NOTICE

The padlock shaft diameter is important to the disabling function of the switch. With any padlock used to lock the switch, test the switch after installation to ensure that it is properly disabled.

SETUP

OPERATIONS

General

This machine will perform many types of operations that are beyond the scope of this manual. Many of these operations can be dangerous or deadly if performed incorrectly.

The instructions in this section are written with the understanding that the operator has the necessary knowledge and skills to operate this machine. **If at any time you are experiencing difficulties performing any operation, stop using the machine!**

If you are an inexperienced operator, we strongly recommend that you read books or trade articles, or seek training from an experienced *Machine Type* operator before performing any unfamiliar operations. **Above all, your safety should come first!**

! WARNING

To reduce your risk of serious injury or damage to the machine, read this entire manual **BEFORE** using machine.

Disabling Switch

OPERATIONS

! WARNING

Children or untrained people can be killed or seriously injured by this machine. This risk increases with unsupervised operation. To help prevent unsupervised operation, disable and lock the switch before leaving machine unattended! Place key in a well-hidden or secure location.

The ON/OFF switch can be disabled and locked by inserting a padlock through the ON button, as shown. Locking the switch in this manner can prevent unauthorized operation of the machine, which is especially important if the machine is not stored inside an access-restricted building.

IMPORTANT: Locking the switch with a padlock only restricts its function. It is not a substitute for disconnecting power from the machine when adjusting or servicing.

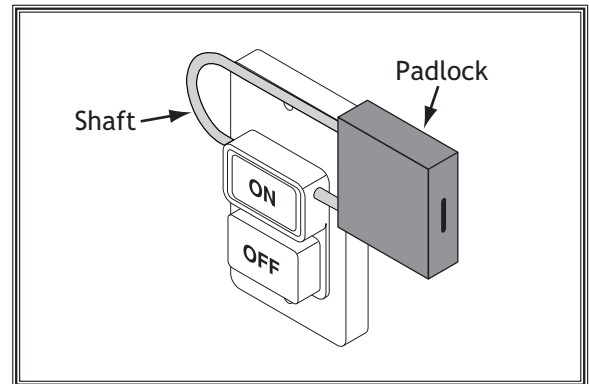


Figure 28. Switch disabled by padlock.

NOTICE

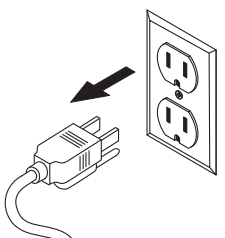
The padlock shaft diameter is important to the disabling function of the switch. With any padlock used to lock the switch, test the switch after installation to ensure that it is properly disabled.

Shaft Diameter

Blade Speeds

There are three factors in determining which blade speed to use: the type of blade, the material being cut, and the feed rate at which the material will be cut. Harder wood should be cut at a slower speed with a fine blade if a smooth finish is desired. On the other hand, a coarse blade at a faster speed will clear sawdust more effectively, but leaves a rougher finish.

The FPM pulley ratio diagram on **Figure 29** illustrates the belt positions necessary to produce the 1,700 and 3,500 FPM blade speeds select the proper pulley ratio for the cutting job and move the belt to the desired pulleys.



! WARNING
MAKE SURE that your machine is unplugged during all maintenance procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

To change the blade speed, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Open the lower pulley access door (see **Figure 30**).
3. Use an 8mm hex wrench to loosen the motor mount bolts and slide the motor up to loosen the belt.
4. Move the belt to the required pulley ratio (see **Figure 29**).
5. Move the motor so the belt is tight and only has 1/4" belt deflection when firmly pushed with your finger at the center of the belt between the two pulleys.
6. Tighten the motor mount cap screws.
7. Close the cover.

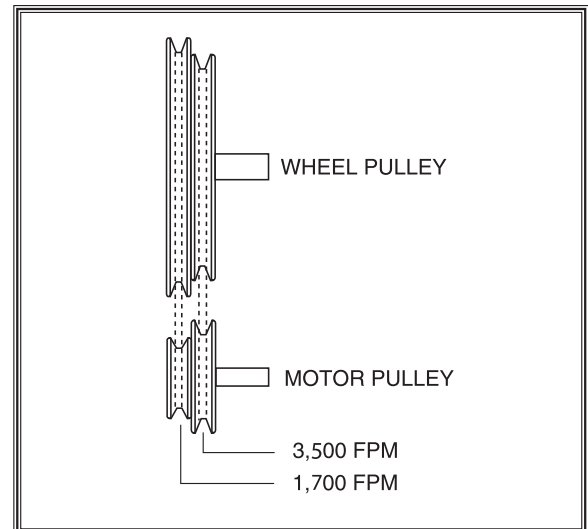


Figure 29. Feet Per Minute (FPM) pulley ratios.

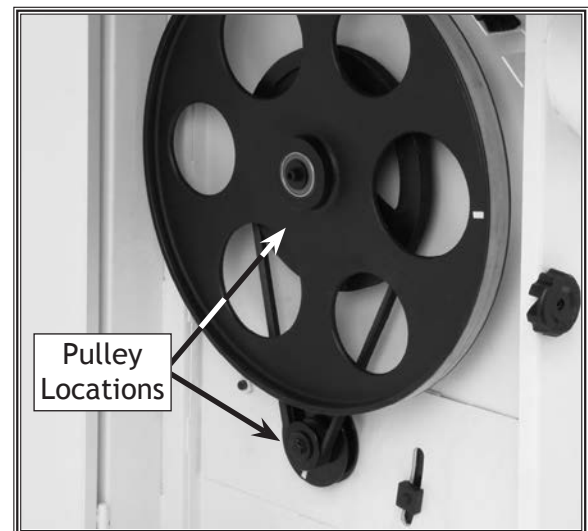


Figure 30. Two-speed pulleys.

OPERATIONS

Blade Selection

Blade Type

Figure 31 shows three major blade types: Raker, Hook, and Skip.

Raker (standard) blades usually have many teeth per-inch (TPI), and each tooth is flat along the tip. These type of blades leave an excellent finish, but cannot efficiently clear sawdust because of the high teeth per-inch.

Skip blades are essentially raker blades that are missing every other tooth. Skip blades clear sawdust efficiently, but do not leave as fine of a finish as raker blades.

Hook blades are not flat along the tip; instead, they have a curved profile to give an aggressive “bite” into the material. A hook blade tooth spacing is similar to that of a skip blade, so it can clear sawdust efficiently. This sawdust removal makes a hook blade good for cutting thick stock. However, remember that the higher the moisture content and the more pitch the wood has, the more difficult it will be for the blade to shed the sawdust.

Blade Teeth

Blade teeth are coarse, medium and fine. Coarse teeth cut softer woods and thick stock more efficiently, but they do not leave a fine finish. Fine teeth are good for cutting hard woods and leave a fine finish. Medium teeth, naturally, achieve a balance between efficient cutting, while leaving a moderate finish.

Blade selection should be taken into consideration for each type of cut. No matter what selection you are using, you should always feed the workpiece into the blade at a slow and even pace.

Blade Width

As a general rule, large blades provide more support for thick stock and allow you to cut straighter. Small blades provide maximum control for cutting tight curves, but are not a good choice for cutting straight cuts and do not have the strength for thick stock. Medium blades are excellent for gradual curves and perform well for cutting round stock, but they are not meant to perform the jobs of large or small blades. Many people are tempted to only use a medium blade so they never have to change blades. Use the right blade for the job, and you will get better results.

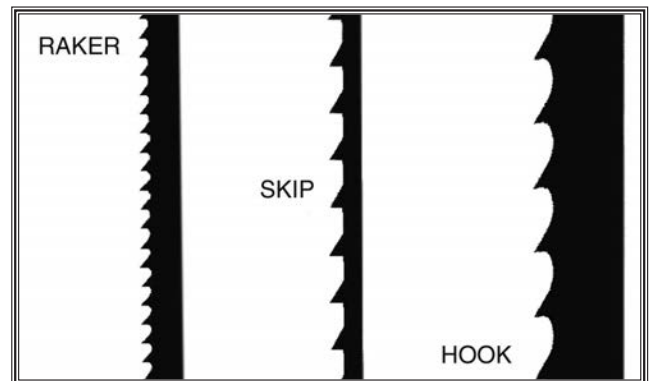


Figure 31. Types of blade teeth.

| Type of Cut | Width | Teeth | Blade Type | Bandsaw Speed |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|------------|---------------|
| Sharp Curves | Small | Fine | Raker | 1,700 FPM |
| Gradual Curves | Medium | Medium | Skip | 1,700 FPM |
| Ripping (less than 1-3/4") | Large | Medium | Hook | 1,700 FPM |
| Ripping (more than 1-3/4") | Large | Coarse | Hook | 1,500 FPM |
| Crosscutting (less than 1") | Large | Fine | Raker | 1,500 FPM |
| Crosscutting (more than 1") | Large | Medium | Raker | 1,500 FPM |
| Resawing (all sizes) | Large | Coarse | Hook | 1,500 FPM |
| Round Stock | Medium | Medium | Raker | 1,500 FPM |

Table 2. Blade Selections.

Blade Changes

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>⚠ WARNING MAKE SURE that your machine is unplugged during all maintenance procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.</p> |
|--|--|

To replace the blade, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Remove the table insert as shown in **Figure 32**.
3. Pull out the steel pin at the end of the blade slot in the table.
4. Loosen the guide bearings by turning the thumbscrews counterclockwise and retract the guide bearings away from the blade.
5. Move the blade-quick release lever to unload the blade tension.
6. Put on leather gloves to protect your hands from the blade teeth, and carefully remove the blade from the wheel (see **Figure 33**). Work it through the blade guard and guide assemblies.
7. Install the blade so the saw teeth face down.
8. Place the blade along the bottom wheel and fit as much as you can on the top wheel. If it is a little tight, loosen blade tension until it will fit.
9. When the blade is on both wheels and not impaired by the guide bearings or blade guard, tighten the blade slightly to keep the blade on the wheel.
10. Go to **Page 19** and adjust **Blade Tension**.

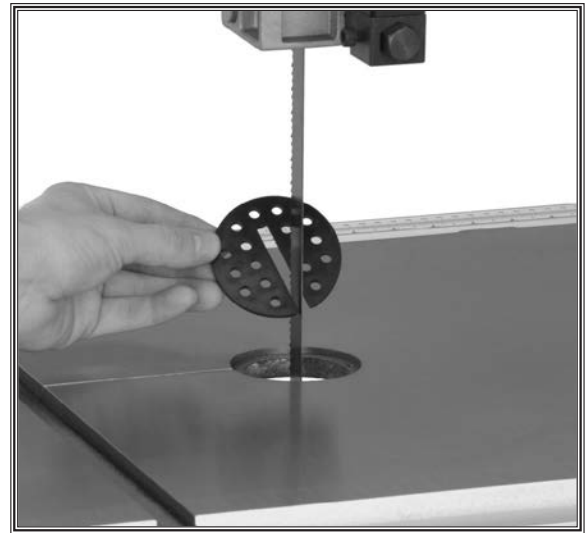


Figure 32. Removing the table insert.



Figure 33. Sliding the blade through table slot.

Blade Quick-Release Adjustment

When installing a new saw blade, the blade may be slightly longer or shorter than the previous blade. If you encounter problems where the quick release lever will not allow for quick de-tensioning of the new blade, you will need to adjust the quick release lever stop bolt so it contacts and pushes the axle hub surface downward to help de-tension the blade.

To adjust the quick release lever stop bolt, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Open the upper wheel access door.
3. Move the quick-release lever toward the unlocked position just enough to de-tension the blade (see Figure 34).

Note: If installing a slightly smaller blade, you may have to turn the blade tension handwheel to minimize the blade tension so the blade just fits on the wheels.

4. Loosen the stop bolt jam nut (see Figure 35).
5. Turn the quick release stop bolt; and then re-tension the blade. Your goal is to achieve a clearance of $\frac{3}{16}$ " between the end of the stop bolt and the axle hub surface when the blade is fully tensioned (see Figure 35).
6. Tighten the stop bolt jam nut.
7. Close the wheel access door.

NOTICE

DO NOT over-tension the blade, or leave the blade tensioned when not in use. If you ignore this notice, you will shorten the life of the blade.



Figure 34. Upper wheel controls.

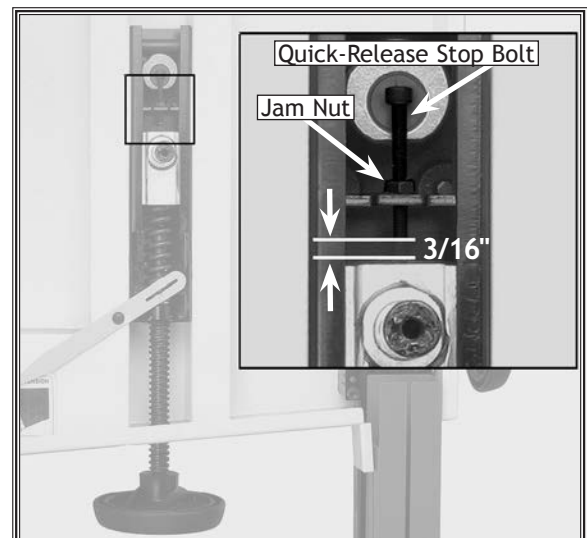


Figure 35. Tensioning mechanism shown without wheel for clarity.

Blade Tracking

Perform this adjustment if the **Wheel Alignment Test** procedure from **Page 36** indicates you must do so, or if the blade tracking needs to be slightly adjusted. When the wheels are coplanar with each other, the blade should track slightly to the front of the center of the rubber tire as you look through the blade tracking window.

To adjust the blade tracking, or adjust the wheel tilt, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. Open the wheel doors and move the blade-guides out of the way of the blade.
3. While looking at the blade position through the tracking window (see **Figure 37**), slowly rotate the upper wheel by hand.

Note: Rotate the tracking-knob clockwise and the upper wheel will tilt inward at the top and move the blade to the right. Counter-clockwise rotation makes the wheel tilt outward at the top and move the blade to the left.

4. Push the blade-tension lever to the locked position and recheck the blade tracking.
5. Repeat **Steps 4** and **5** until the blade tracks slightly to the front of the center of the rubber tire (see **Figure 36**).

Note: Once you get the blade to track to a general location, you can close the bandsaw door, start the bandsaw, and fine-tune the tracking while looking through the window.

6. Tighten the tracking knob lock lever, re-adjust the blade-guide bearings, and close the wheel doors.

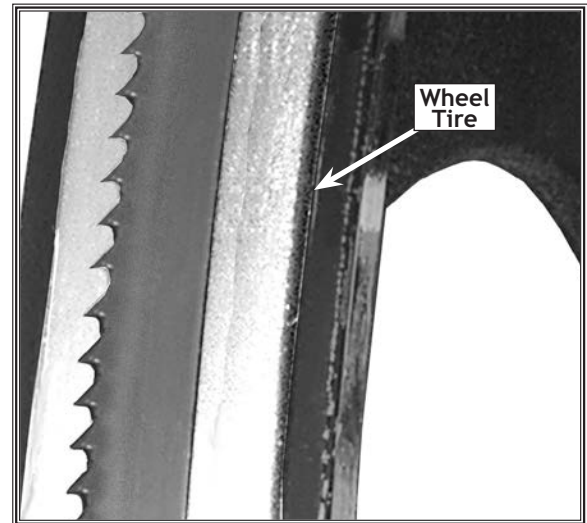


Figure 36. Blade centered on wheel tire.

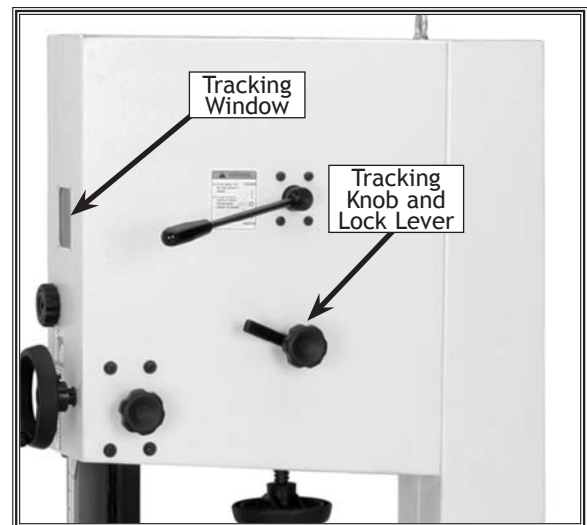
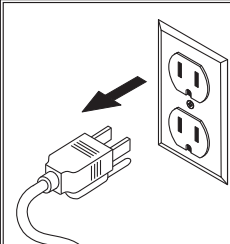


FIGURE 37. Blade tracking system.



⚠ WARNING
MAKE SURE that your machine is unplugged during all maintenance procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

NOTICE

An over-tensioned blade may track incorrectly. Adjust blade to proper tension prior to adjusting blade tracking.

OPERATIONS

Ripping

“Ripping” means cutting along the grain of the wood by using the fence of the bandsaw as a guide to make a straight cut (see **Figure 38**).

Blade selection is important when ripping. Often individual results may vary, but generally, the wider the blade you use, the straighter the cuts. Also, fewer teeth-per-inch allow for easier sawdust removal, less heat buildup, and more horsepower per-tooth. However, keep in mind that the blades with fewer teeth-per-inch also produce rougher cuts.

To perform ripping operations, do these steps:

1. Make sure you have properly adjusted your bandsaw.
2. Draw a reference line on the face of the workpiece.
3. Support the workpiece ends with roller tables or roller stands to maintain alignment and prevent blade binding.
4. Keeping your hands clear of the cut; slowly and evenly feed the workpiece into the blade.
 - If your cuts are not straight or the blade wanders when using the miter gauge, refer to **Blade Lead** on **Page 42** to find a solution.



Figure 38. Safely ripping a board.

Cutting Curves

When cutting curves, don't twist the blade. Always make relief cuts through the waste portion directly into the tightest point of the curve (Figure 40). Refer to Table 1 to select the correct blade.

To make curved cuts, do these steps:

1. Refer to Table 1, and select and install the correct blade.
2. Lower the upper blade guide assembly to within 1/2" of the workpiece to maintain good blade alignment during the cut.
3. Turn the saw ON, and make relief cuts at all the tight corners and transition points.
4. Slowly and evenly feed the workpiece into the blade and begin your curved cut.

| BLADE WIDTH | MINIMUM RADII |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1/4" | 5/8" |
| 3/8" | 1-3/8" |
| 1/2" | 2-1/2" |
| 5/8" | 4" |
| 3/4" | 5-1/2" |
| 1" | 7-5/8" |
| 1-1/4" | 9-7/8" |

Figure 39. Minimum radii for blade widths.

Stacked Cuts

Another useful operation for the bandsaw is making stacked cuts (see Figure 41). These cuts provide uniformity to multiple pieces.

To make stacked cuts, do these steps:

1. Line up and secure the multiple pieces together with screws or brads in the waste portion.
2. Make sure that your blade is absolutely square to the table.
3. Trace the pattern on the top piece.
4. Make relief cuts through the waste portion where the blade will change directions.
5. Cut the stack as though you were cutting a single piece.

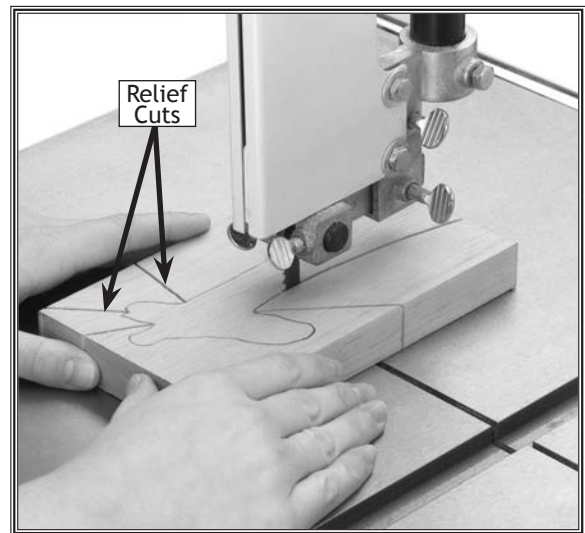


Figure 40. Typical relief cuts before cutting curves.

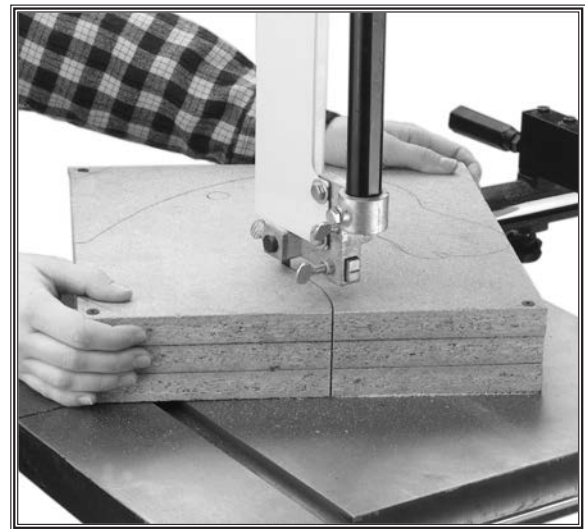


Figure 41. Making a stacked cut on a typical bandsaw.

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT cut into the nails or screws used to fasten the stacked pieces, since these are dangerous and the fasteners will ruin the blade and eject debris.

Crosscutting

“Crosscutting” means cutting across the grain of the wood. This is most often done by using the miter gauge for support when making the cut. It can be done freehand as well (see **Figure 42**).

To crosscut, do these steps:

1. Make sure your bandsaw is properly set up according to the **Adjustments** section in this manual.
2. Set the miter gauge in the correct position.
3. Slowly and evenly feed the wood into the blade as shown in **Figure 42**. **DO NOT** force the workpiece into the blade!

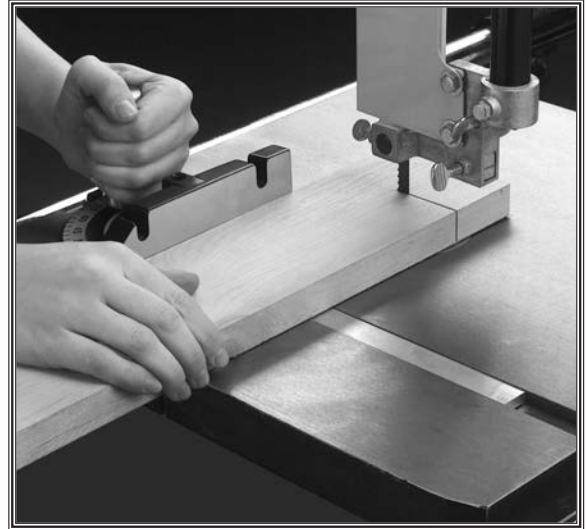


Figure 42. Crosscutting a board on a typical bandsaw.

Resawing

“Resawing” means cutting one board into two or more thinner boards (see **Figure 43**). The most important things to remember when resawing are safety and blade selection.

Always use push blocks and wear safety glasses when resawing.

Blades with a large gullet capacity clear sawdust more efficiently, reduce heat and give you more horsepower per tooth. Hook or skip tooth blades with fewer teeth per inch (3-6) are ideal. Also, a wider blade is generally better because it provides more control and is more likely to handle the stress of resawing.

To resaw, do these steps:

1. Make sure your bandsaw is properly set up as outlined in this manual.
2. Use the widest blade that will fit your saw (1"). Also, make sure your blade is sharp and in good condition.
3. Make a test cut on a piece of scrap lumber to make sure your bandsaw is set up properly for the job.
4. Slowly and evenly feed the wood into the blade. **DO NOT** force it!
 - If the blade wanders when using the fence, refer to **Blade Lead** on **Page 42** to find a solution.

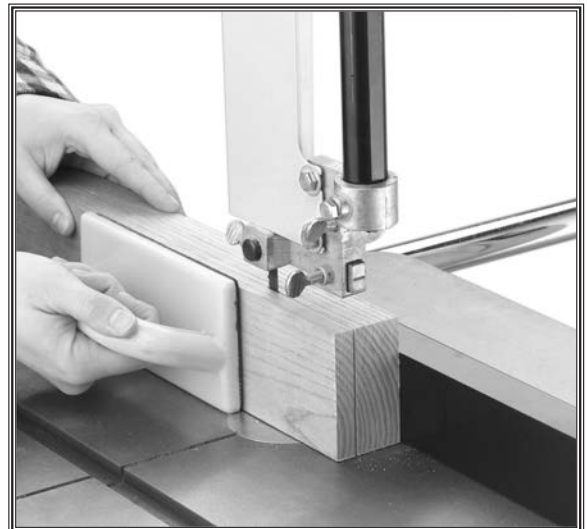


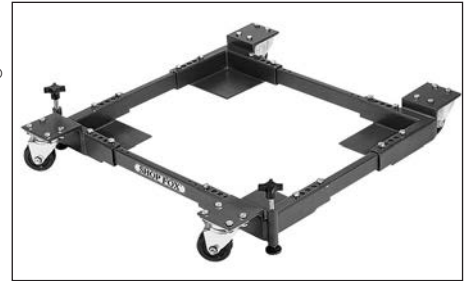
Figure 43. Safely resawing on a typical bandsaw.

ACCESSORIES

Bandsaw Accessories

The following bandsaw accessories may be available through your local Woodstock International Inc. Dealer. If you do not have a dealer in your area, these products are also available through online dealers. Please call or e-mail Woodstock International Inc. Customer Service to get a current listing of dealers at: 1-800-840-8420 or at sales@woodstockint.com.

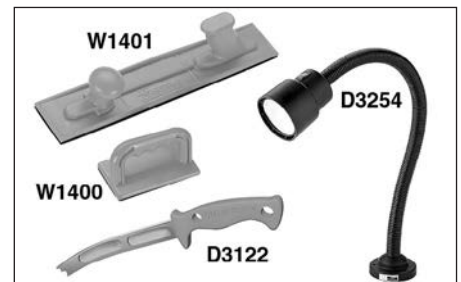
The D2057 SHOP FOX® Adjustable Mobile Base supports your bandsaw so you can move it easily and lock it in position. Designed for long term and frequent moving of heavy machinery. All SHOP FOX® Adjustable Mobile Bases are the first mobile bases designed strong enough to move heavy machines on a continual basis. The stands are adjustable to fit a variety of machines and can be leveled without the use of shims or tools.



The SHOP FOX® Heavy-Duty Roller Stands and Roller Tables make your bandsaw safer and easier to use. All models feature convenient hand knobs for fast height adjustment and offer rigid steel construction. These stands are invaluable for supporting work on bandsaws to help reduce blade bend and pinch on long boards due to infeed and outfeed alignment issues. Go to <http://www.shopfox.biz/> to view all of the available roller tables and stands.



The 13¹/₂" D3122 Push Stick keeps hands away from blades while still maintaining control of the workpiece against machine fence. **The W1400 and W1401 Push Blocks** are made from high-impact molded plastic with natural rubber friction pads that grip the workpiece firmly. Work with confidence knowing that these blocks are between your fingers and the blade. **The 19³/₄" D3254 Gooseneck Halogen Lamp** is ideal for mounting right to machines to put bright light where it's needed. The base diameter is 2³/₈". This lamp requires the **D3345 24 Volt Transformer** sold separately. For extra bulbs use the **D3257 Halogen Bulb**.



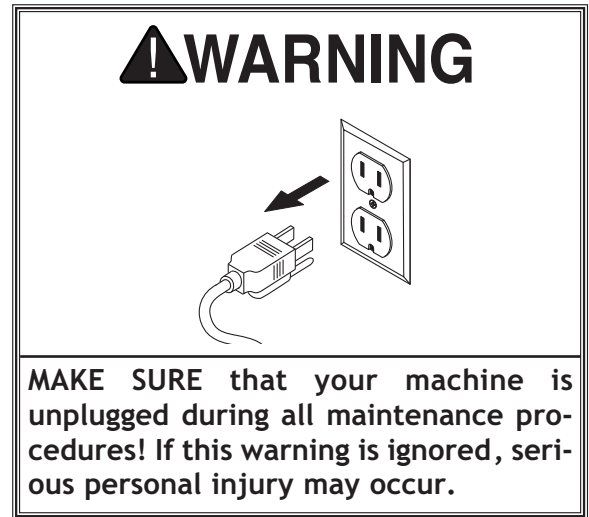
MAINTENANCE

General

Regular periodic maintenance on your bandsaw will ensure its optimum performance. Make a habit of inspecting your machine each time you use it.

Check for the following conditions and repair or replace when necessary:

- Loose mounting bolts.
- Worn switch.
- Worn or damaged cords and plugs.
- Damaged V-belt.
- Any other condition that could hamper the safe operation of this machine.



Cleaning

Frequently vacuum sawdust off the machine and out of housings and covers. This is especially important for the internal working parts and motor. Dust build-up around the motor is a sure way to decrease its life span.

Occasionally it will become necessary to clean the internal parts with more than a vacuum. To do this, remove the table top and clean the internal parts with a citrus cleaner or mineral spirits and a stiff wire brush or steel wool. Make sure the internal workings are dry before using the saw again, so that wood dust will not accumulate. If any essential lubrication is removed during cleaning, relubricate those areas.

Table & Base

Tables can be kept rust-free with regular applications of products like SLIPIT®. For long term storage you may want to consider products like Boeshield T-9™.

Lubrication

Since all bearings are sealed and permanently lubricated, simply leave them alone until they need to be replaced. Do not lubricate them. For lubrication points see **Figures 44** and **45**, and refer to the list below. Remember to clean off all sawdust and old grease. **DO NOT** over-lubricate. Too much lubrication will attract dirt and sawdust. Your goal is to achieve adequate lubrication as required during storage or heavy use.

- A. **Brushes:** Vacuum dust from brushes and out of wheel housings as required.
- B. **Blade-Guide-Column Slide:** Wipe on a light coat of machine oil to prevent rust.
- C. **Blade-Guide-Column Lead Screw:** Brush on a light coat of white-lithium grease.
- D. **Blade-Guide-Column Pinion Gears:** Brush on a light coat of white-lithium grease.
- E. **Blade-Tension-Lever Cam Lobe:** Brush on a light coat of white-lithium grease to prevent metal-to-metal grinding on cam lobe.
- F. **Blade-Tension-Handwheel Lead Screw:** Brush on a light coat of white-lithium grease.
- G. **Table Surface:** Wipe on regular applications of products like Boeshield® T-9.
- H. **Table-Tilt Trunnions:** Apply a couple of drops of light machine oil to trunnion supports.
- I. **Top Wheel Slide Channel and Pivot:** Apply a couple of drops of light machine oil to the pivot point.
- J. **Table Tilt Gearing:** Brush on a light coat of white-lithium grease.

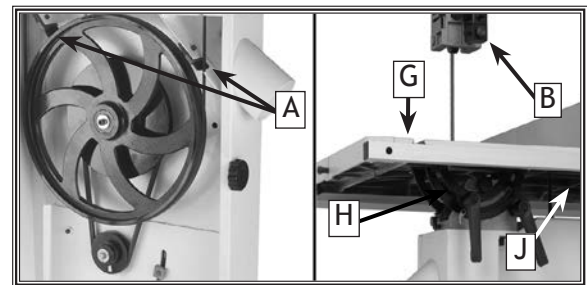
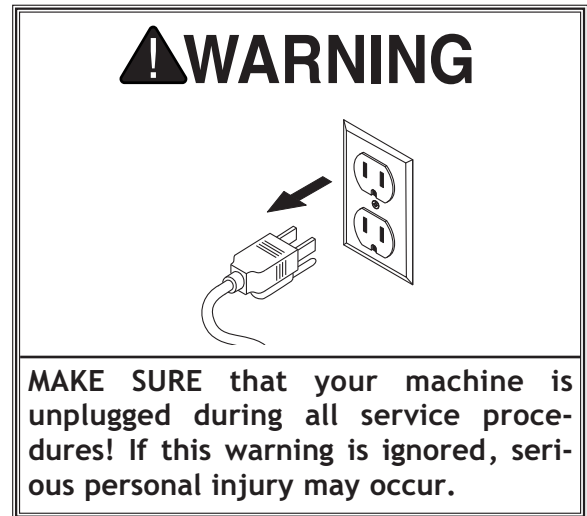


Figure 44. Lubrication and cleaning points.

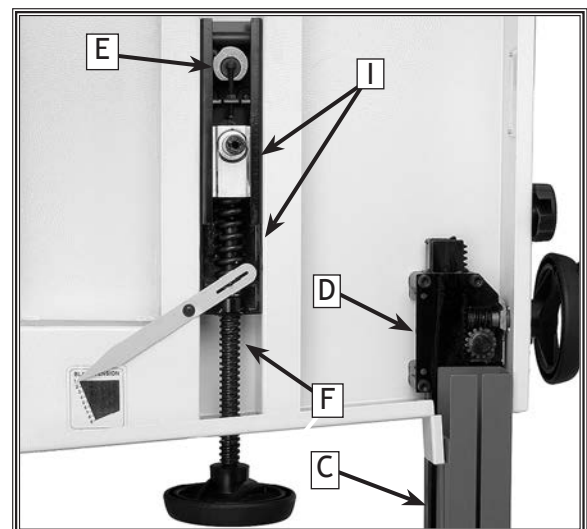


Figure 45. Upper lubrication points.

SERVICE

General

This section covers the most common service adjustments or procedures that may need to be made during the life of your machine.

If you require additional machine service not included in this section, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 or send e-mail to: tech-support@shopfox.biz.

Replacing V-Belt

To replace the V-belt:

1. DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!
2. Open both wheel covers, and remove the blade.
3. Loosen the motor mount screws shown in **Figure 46**.
4. Rotate the motor up to loosen the V-belt, then tighten the motor adjustment screw.
5. Pull the V-belt off of the motor pulley.
6. Unthread the wheel mount bolt shown in **Figure 46** and slide the lower wheel off of the bearing shaft.
7. Slip the old V-belt off of the wheel pulley and install the new V-belt in its place.
8. Install the lower wheel back onto the bearing shaft and replace/tighten the wheel mount bolt.
9. Slip the new V-belt onto the motor pulley.
10. Rotate the motor down to tension the V-belt, then tighten the motor mount screws.
11. Close the lower wheel cover.

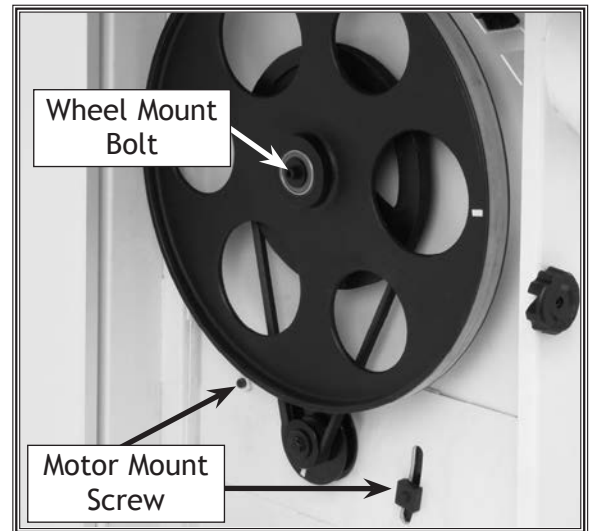
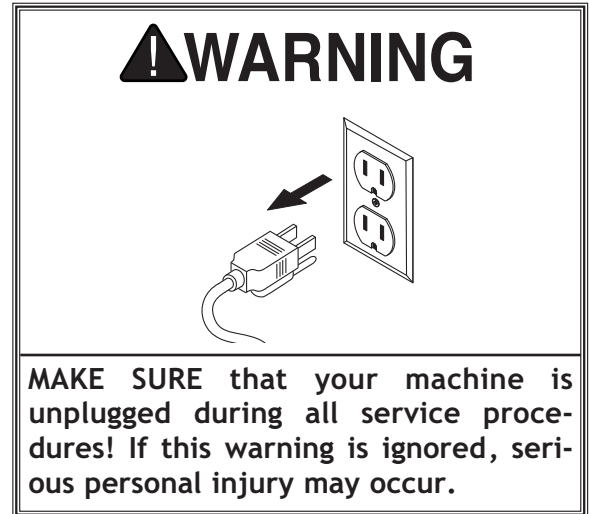


Figure 46. Motor mount screw and wheel mount bolt.

Wheel Alignment Test

Wheel alignment is an important adjustment to maintain. When the wheels are “coplanar” with each other, they are parallel and aligned, and the wheels automatically track the blade by balancing it on the crown of the wheel tire. When this alignment is achieved, the saw will operate at a maximum, vibration-free efficiency and produce smooth cuts.

For this procedure, you will make a simple Coplanarity Gauge using the dimensions shown in **Figure 48** from a straight high-quality 2x4.

When you use the Coplanarity Gauge, the gauge must contact the top and bottom of both wheels at the same time for the wheels to be coplanar (see **Figure 47**).

After completing the steps on the following page and finding out what alignment problem exists, use **Figure 48** to point you to one or more applicable procedures to correct any problems with coplanarity.

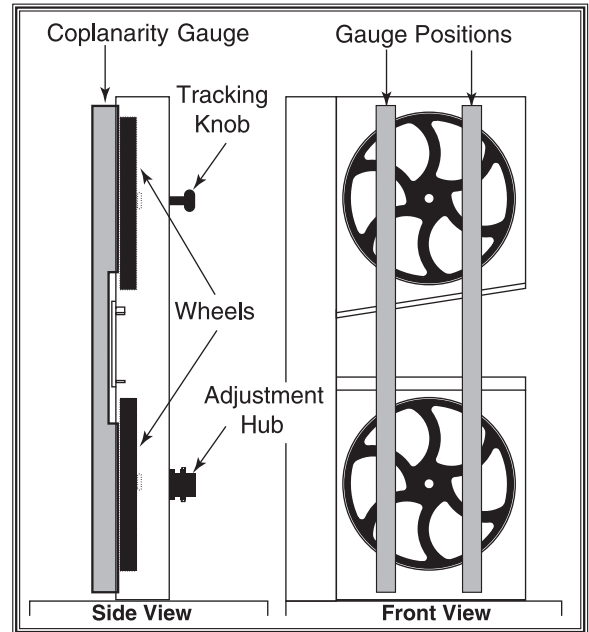


Figure 47. Checking for coplanarity.

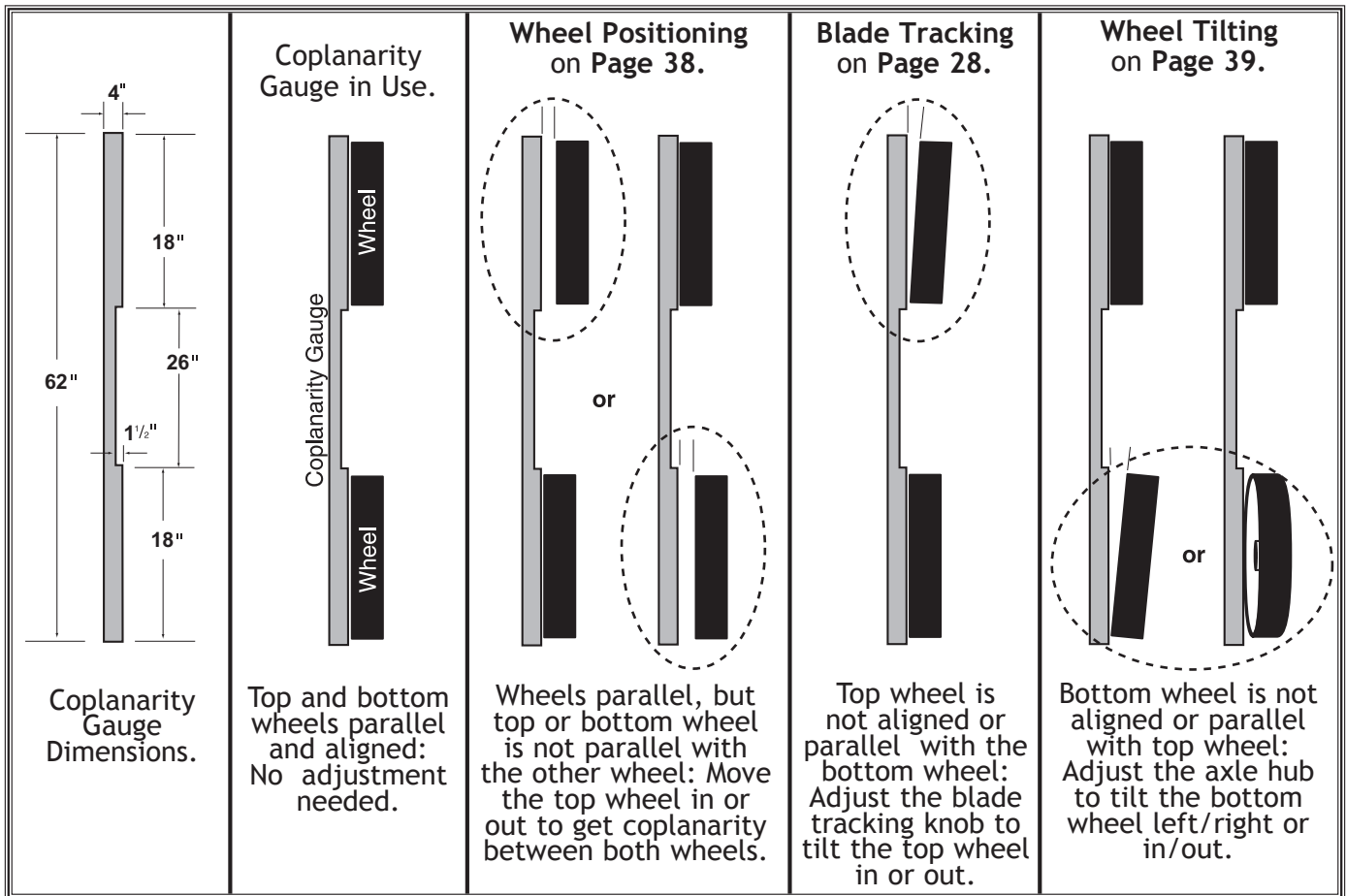
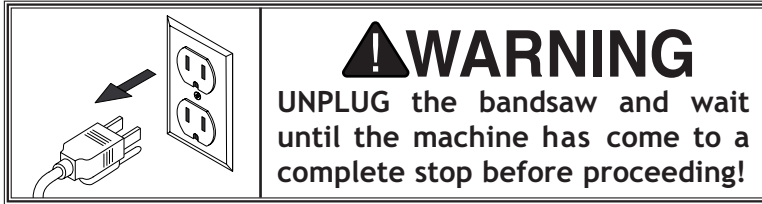


Figure 48. Wheel alignment and coplanarity tests.

SERVICE



⚠ WARNING

UNPLUG the bandsaw and wait until the machine has come to a complete stop before proceeding!

To check if the wheels are aligned and coplanar to one another, do these steps:

Note: The body of the bandsaw does not allow you to place a regular straightedge across both wheels at the same time so you must make a coplanarity gauge.

1. DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!
2. Using the dimensions shown in **Figure 48**, make a simple Coplanarity Gauge, from a straight high-quality 2x4.
3. Remove the fence, table, and trunnion housing (see **Figure 49**), then open both wheel covers.
4. Tighten your blade to the operating tension that it will be used at.
5. Place your gauge against both wheels in the positions shown in **Figure 47** on **Page 36** and determine if an alignment problem exists. The gauge must be flat against both wheels in both left and right positions (see **Figure 48** for assistance).
 - If a wheel is out of alignment, see **Figure 48** on **Page 36** and determine which adjustment procedure will correct the problem. Remember, it is possible to have multiple alignment problems that may require you to alternate between the adjustment procedures in a trial-and-error process.
 - If no alignment or coplanar problem exists, reassemble the bandsaw and realign the miter slot to the blade as outlined on **Page 17**.

NOTICE

An over-tensioned blade may be the cause of tracking problems. Adjust to proper tension prior to adjusting tracking. Excessive tension will cause the blade to break.

NOTICE

The blade may track slightly off center when the wheels are coplanar with one another. This blade position is natural because the blade is balanced on the crown of the tire, rather than just in the center of the tire. This blade position will be more noticeable with bigger blades

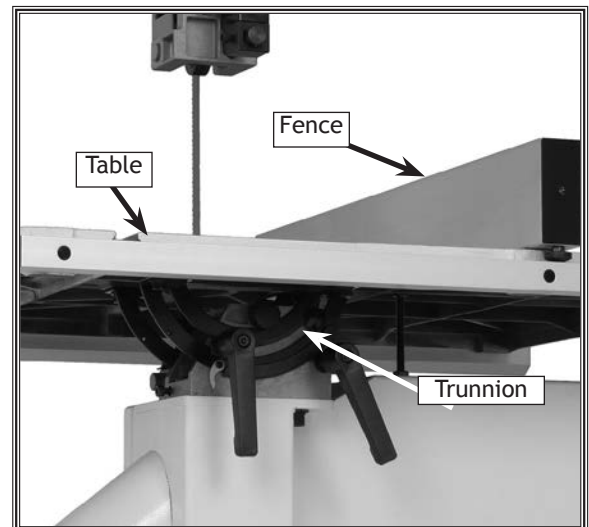


Figure 49. Table underside.

Wheel Positioning

Perform this adjustment if the **Wheel Alignment Test** procedure from **Page 36** indicates you must do so. No matter which wheel is positioned in or out too far, this adjustment will move the upper wheel pivot point in or out (see **Figure 48**), so both wheels are coplanar with each other.

To adjust the upper wheel positioning, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. With the table removed, open the wheel doors and loosen the blade-tension lever slightly so the upper wheel has in-and-out play at the top.
3. Unlock the tracking knob lock lever a few turns (see **Figure 50**).
4. Turn the blade tracking knob to get the wheel into alignment with the lower wheel as indicated by the coplanarity gauge.
5. Tighten the tracking knob lock lever.
6. Now install the table, adjust the blade guides, and complete **Blade Tension** procedure on **Page 19**.

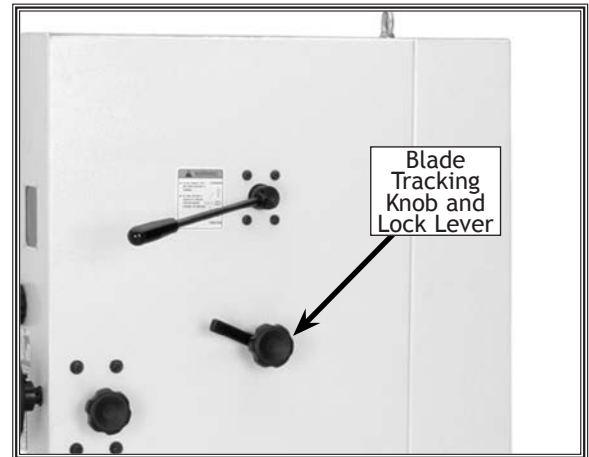


Figure 50. Blade tracking control.

Wheel Tilting

Perform this adjustment if the **Wheel Alignment Test** procedure from **Page 36** indicates you must do so. This adjustment will tilt the bottom wheel (see **Figure 51**) so both wheels are aligned with each other.

To tilt the bottom wheel into position, do these steps:

1. **DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!**
2. With the table removed, open the wheel doors.
3. Loosen all the jam nuts on the tilt adjustment hub (see **Figure 51**).
4. Turn the appropriate setscrews as required to tilt the wheel back to the vertical and square position with the upper wheel. Make sure when you are finished, all setscrews are tight against the axle shaft, and then tighten the jam nuts.
5. Use the coplanarity gauge to check the coplanarity.
 - If the wheel alignment is correct, go to **Step 6**.
 - If the wheel alignment is not correct, repeat **Steps 3–5** until correct, then go to **Step 6**.
6. Readjust the blade-guide bearings, close the wheel doors, and test the blade tracking.

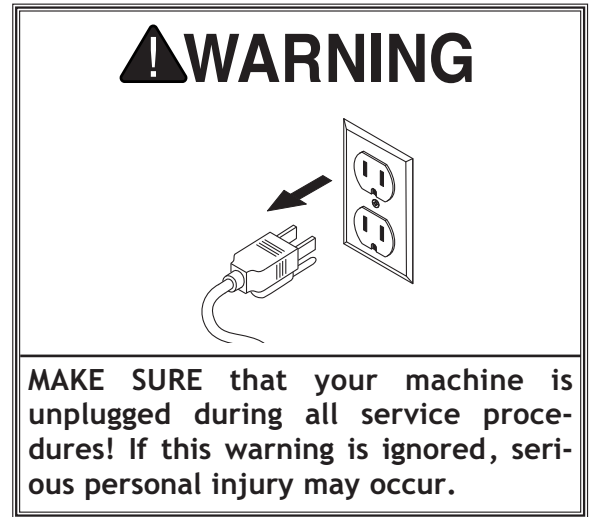


Figure 51. Lower wheel.

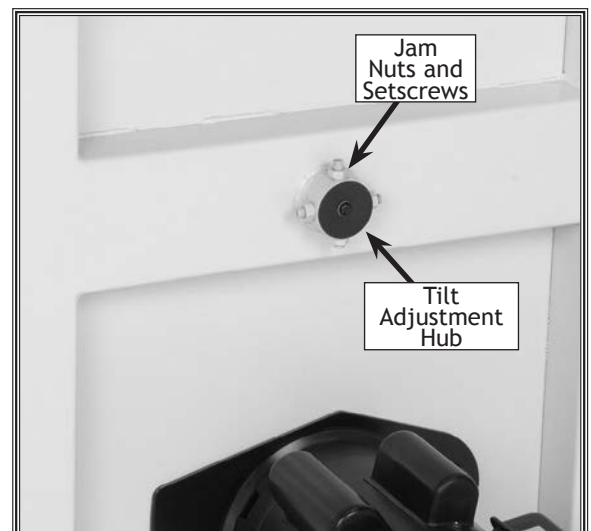


Figure 52. Lower wheel tilt adjustment hub.

Adjusting Guide Post Travel

The guide post assembly should remain parallel with the blade front-to-back and side-to-side along its length of travel. If it does not, follow these instructions to correctly adjust the guide post.

Tools Needed:

- Machinist's Square1
- Small Ruler.....1
- Hex Wrench 4mm1
- Hex Wrench 5mm1
- Metal Shims (As Needed)

Checking/Adjusting Guide Post Parallel with Blade Side-to-Side

1. DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!
2. Tighten the blade to the tension that will be used during operation.
3. Loosen the guide post lock knob, raise the guide post and lock it in place, then place a machinist's square on the table next to the side of the blade as illustrated in **Figure 53**.
4. Adjust the table square with the blade using the table tilt knob, then secure it with the table tilt lock lever.
5. Loosen the guide post lock knob, lower the guide post to within 1" of the table top, then tighten the knob.
6. Place a machinist's square on the table next to the right hand side of the guide post, as shown in **Figure 54**.
 - If there is no gap between the square and the guide post along its full length, no adjustments need to be made. Proceed to "To check/adjust if the guide post is parallel with the blade front-to-back."
 - If there is a gap between the square and the guide post, the guide post is not parallel to the blade. Go to **Step 7**.
7. Loosen each of the four screws shown in **Figure 55** 1/4 turn.

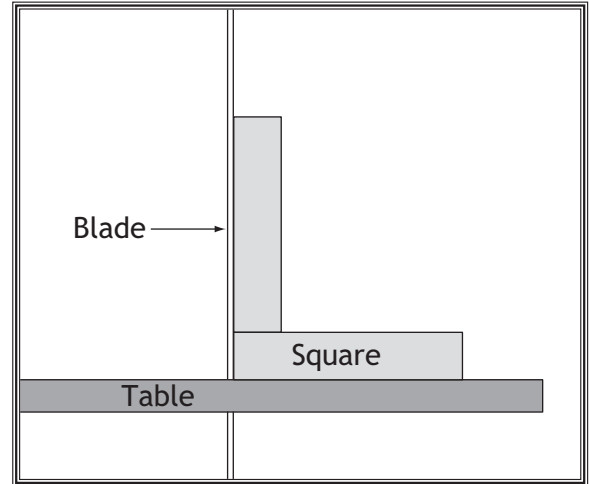


Figure 53. Squaring table to blade.

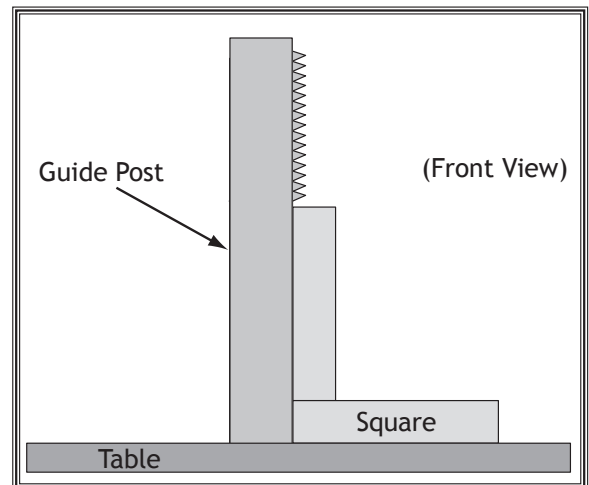


Figure 54. Example of checking guide post squareness.

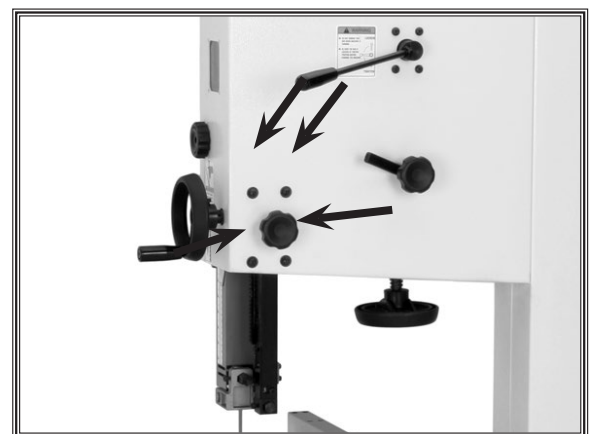


Figure 55. Guide post adjustment screws.

SERVICE

8. Gently tap the lower part of the guide post in the appropriate direction until there is no gap between the square and the guide post.
9. Tighten the screws shown in **Figure 55**.

Checking/Adjusting Guide Post Parallel with Blade Front-to-Back

1. DISCONNECT BANDSAW FROM POWER!
2. Loosen the guide post lock knob, lower the blade guide assembly to within 1" of the table top, then tighten the lock knob.
3. Remove the screws that secure the guide post guard and move it up and out of the way.
4. Measure the distance "A" between the top front face of the guide post rack and the back of the blade (see **Figure 56**).
5. Measure the distance "B" between the bottom front face of the guide post rack and the back of the blade (see **Figure 56**).
 - If the measurements taken in **Steps 4-5** are equal, no adjustments need to be made. Go to **Step 9**.
 - If the measurements taken in **Steps 4-5** are not equal, go to **Step 6**.

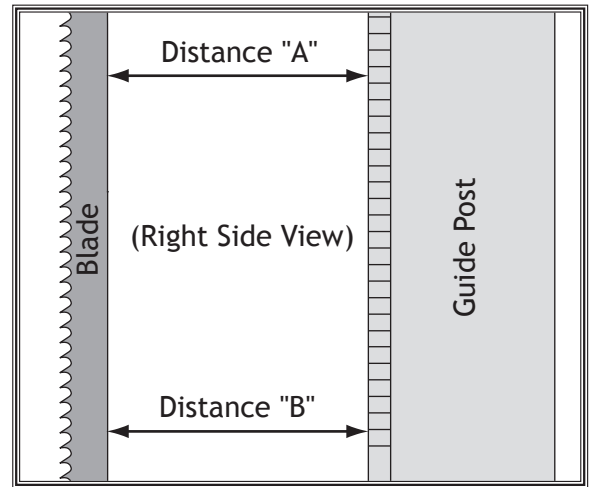


Figure 56. Example of measuring distance between rack and blade.

6. Place the guide post guard on top of the guide post assembly so you can access the guide post bracket.
7. Loosen the four screws shown in **Figure 55** enough to fit metal shims between the frame and the guide post bracket (see **Figure 57**).
 - If the guide post to blade distance is greater at the bottom than at the top, place a shim between the bottom of the bracket and the frame (Shim "A"). This will tilt the bottom of the guide post toward the blade.
 - If the guide post to blade distance is less at the bottom than at the top, place a shim between the top of the bracket and the frame (Shim "B"). This will tilt the bottom of the guide post away from the blade.

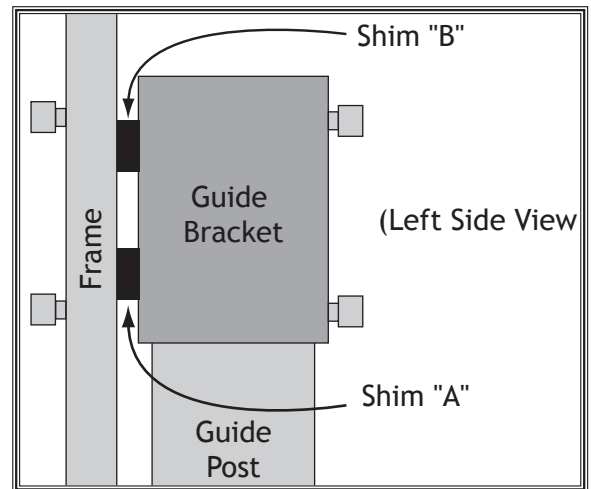


Figure 57. Location for placing shims.

8. Tighten the four screws shown in **Figure 55**, then repeat **Steps 4-5**.
 - If the measurements are equal, go to **Step 9**.
 - If the measurements are not equal, continue adding shims as needed until guide post rack to blade distance is the same at the top and bottom.
9. Reinstall the guide post guard with the screws removed in **Step 3**.

Blade Lead

Bandsaw blades have a tendency to wander to the left or to the right while cutting a workpiece. This wander can occur even when using a fence or miter gauge (see **Figure 58**). Often blade lead can be the result of a series of factors so remember, no matter what the problem may be, a process of sequential corrections and trial-and-error is usually the path to finding a solution.

Note: For a quick fix you can slightly move the angle of your fence in the appropriate direction to compensate for the amount the cut strays. You can also slightly rotate your table to compensate for the amount of blade lead.

To troubleshoot and correct for blade lead, do these steps and procedures:

1. The feed rate could be too fast; push workpiece with less force.
2. The blade tension may be too loose; go to **Page 19** and re-tension the blade.
3. The blade speed may be too slow; go to **Page 24** and change blade speed.
4. The blade may be too thin for the cutting task, or the tooth pitch may be incorrect; go to **Page 25** and refer to **Table 2, Blade Selections** choose and install the correct blade.
5. The guide bearings may be set incorrectly; go to **Page 20** and adjust the guide bearings.
6. The blade tracking may be incorrect or the wheels may have poor alignment; go to **Page 36** and perform the **Wheel Alignment Test** procedure.
7. The blade teeth may be dull on one side, or the blade may have been sharpened unevenly; replace or re-sharpen the blade.
8. The blade teeth may be set heavier on one side than the other; replace the blade.

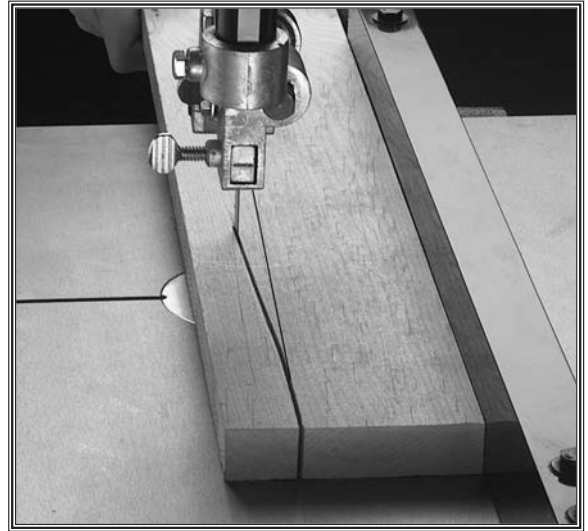


Figure 58. Typical bandsaw with excessive blade lead during a rip cut.

Electrical Safety Instructions

These pages are current at the time of printing. However, in the spirit of improvement, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Study this diagram carefully. If you notice differences between your machine and these wiring diagrams, call Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

WARNING

SHOCK HAZARD. Working on wiring that is connected to a power source is extremely dangerous. Touching electrified parts will result in personal injury including but not limited to severe burns, electrocution, or death. Disconnect the power from the machine before servicing electrical components!

QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN. Due to the inherent hazards of electricity, only a qualified electrician should perform wiring tasks on this machine. If you are not a qualified electrician, get help from one before attempting any kind of wiring job.

WIRE CONNECTIONS. All connections must be tight to prevent wires from loosening during machine operation. Double-check all wires disconnected or connected during any wiring task to ensure tight connections.

WIRE/COMPONENT DAMAGE. Damaged wires or components increase the risk of serious personal injury, fire, or machine damage. If you notice that any wires or components are damaged while performing a wiring task, replace those wires or components before completing the task.

MODIFICATIONS. Using aftermarket parts or modifying the wiring beyond what is shown in the diagram may lead to unpredictable results, including serious injury or fire.

MOTOR WIRING. The motor wiring shown in these diagrams is current at the time of printing, but it may not match your machine. Always use the wiring diagram inside the motor junction box.

CAPACITORS/INVERTERS. Some capacitors and power inverters store an electrical charge for up to 10 minutes after being disconnected from the power source. To reduce the risk of being shocked, wait at least this long before working on capacitors.

CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS. You MUST follow the requirements at the beginning of this manual when connecting your machine to a power source.

EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES. If you are experiencing difficulties understanding the information included in this section, contact our Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

NOTICE

The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can view these pages in color at www.shopfox.biz.

WIRING DIAGRAM COLOR KEY

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------------|------------|
| BLACK | BLUE | YELLOW | LIGHT BLUE |
| WHITE | BROWN | YELLOW GREEN | BLUE WHITE |
| GREEN | GRAY | PURPLE | TUR-QUOISE |
| RED | ORANGE | PINK | |

Electrical Components

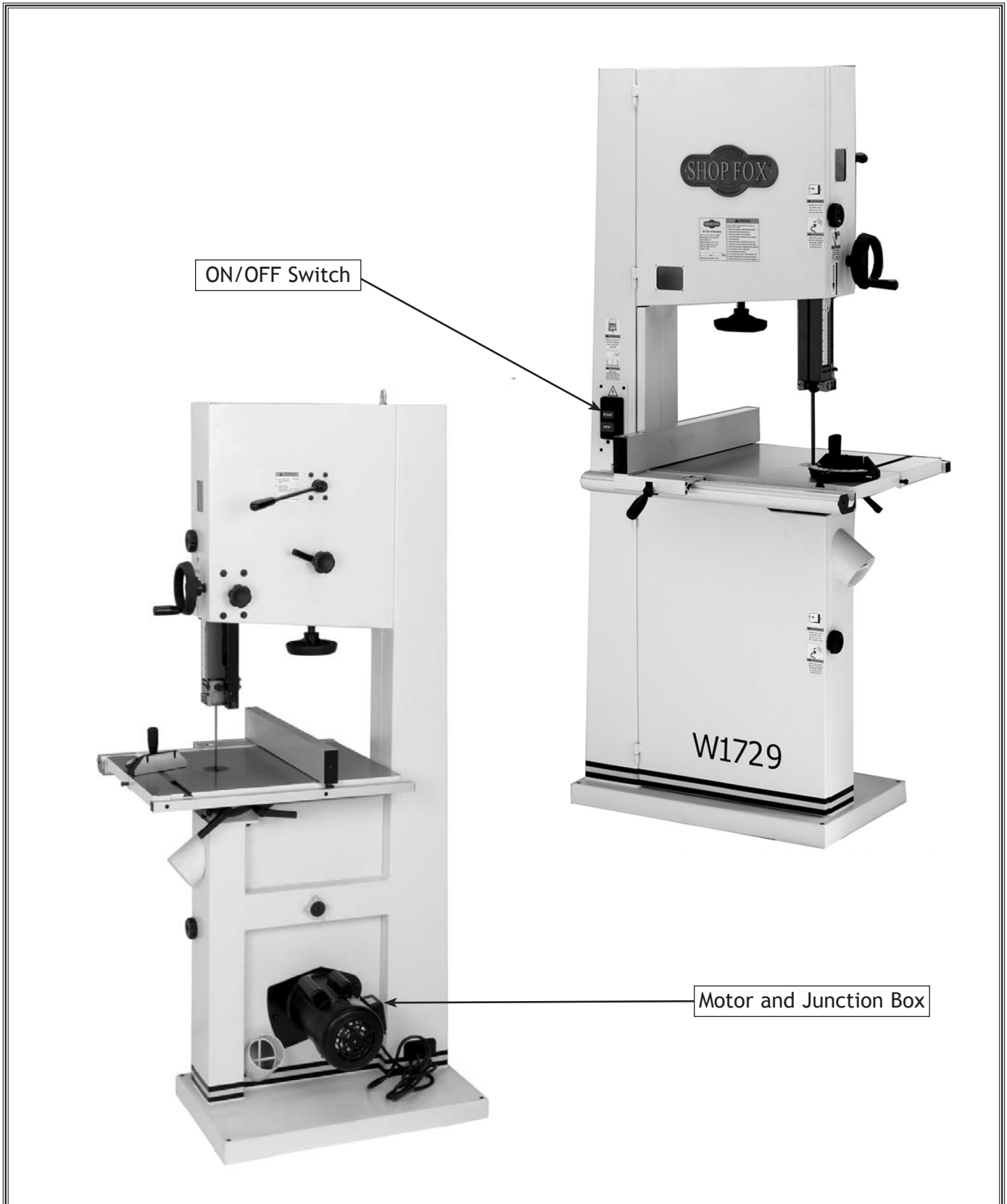


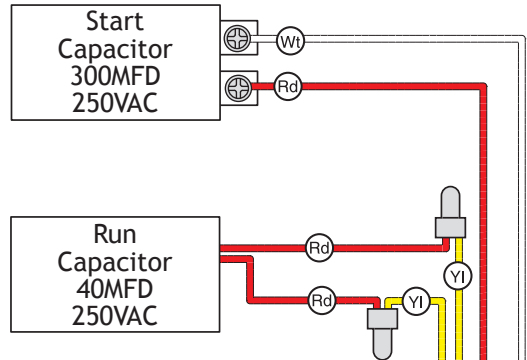
Figure 59. Electrical component and locations.

SERVICE

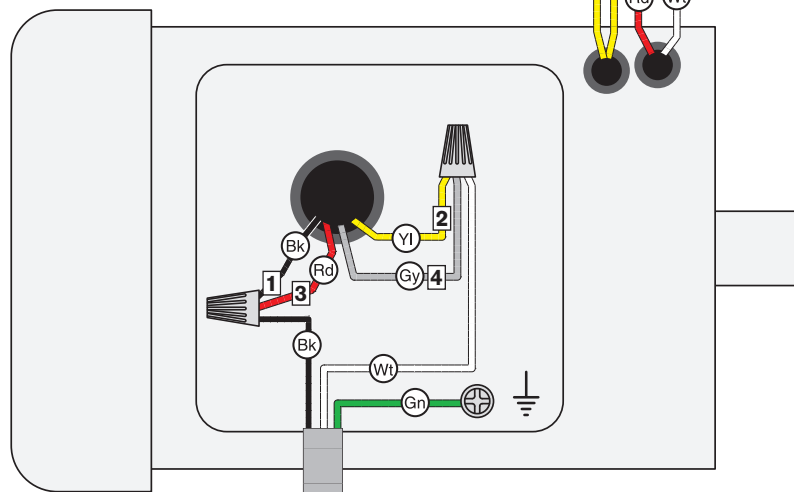
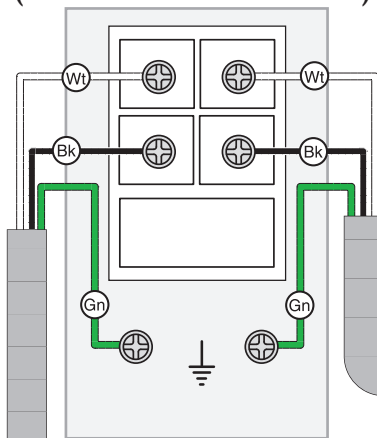
W1729 Wiring Diagram (115V)

! DANGER

Disconnect power from machine before performing any electrical service. Failure to do so will result in a shock hazard leading to injury or death.

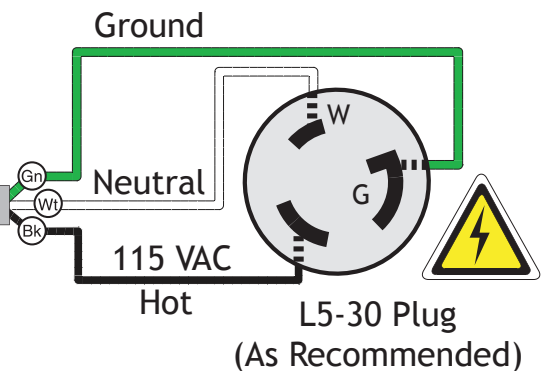


PUSH BUTTON SWITCH (viewed from behind)



NOTICE

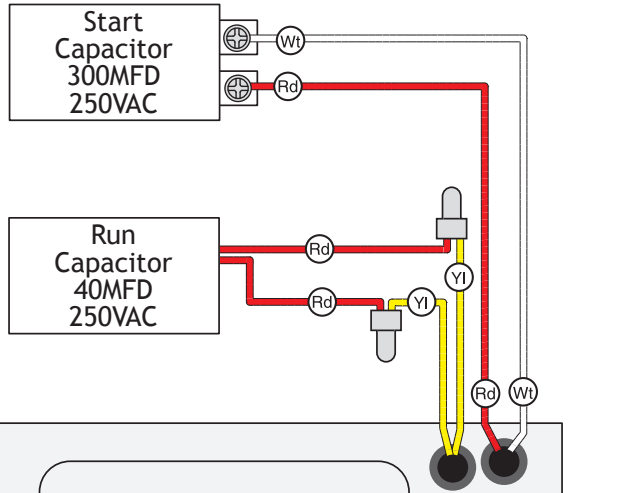
You **MUST** purchase additional components to convert machine for the alternate voltage shown here. Refer to Voltage Conversion Kit shown in parts breakdown and purchase required plug from a local hardware store.



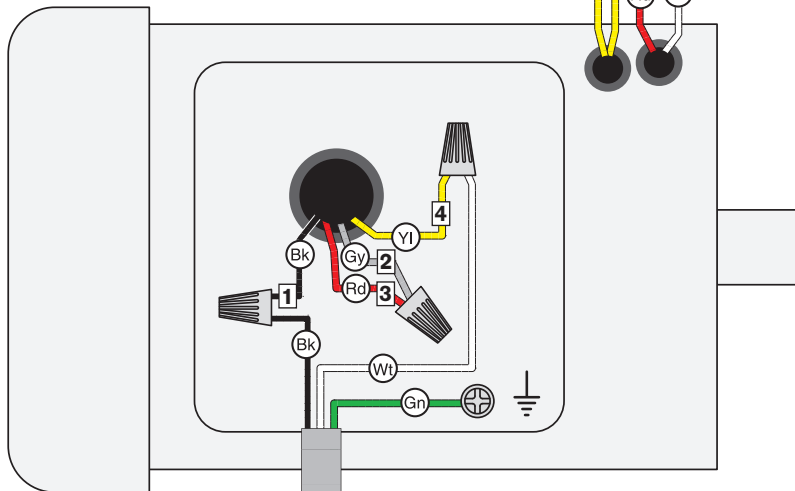
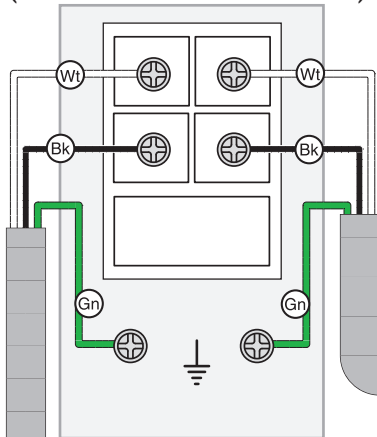
W1729 Wiring Diagram (230V)

! DANGER

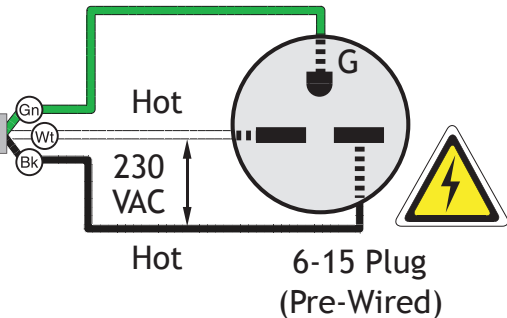
Disconnect power from machine before performing any electrical service. Failure to do so will result in a shock hazard leading to injury or death.



PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
(viewed from behind)



Ground



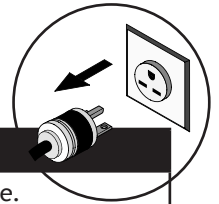
NOTICE

These motor wiring diagrams are current at time of printing. However, always use diagram on inside of junction box cover when rewiring motor!



Troubleshooting

This section covers the most common problems and corrections with this type of machine. **WARNING! DO NOT** make any adjustments until power is disconnected and moving parts have come to a complete stop!



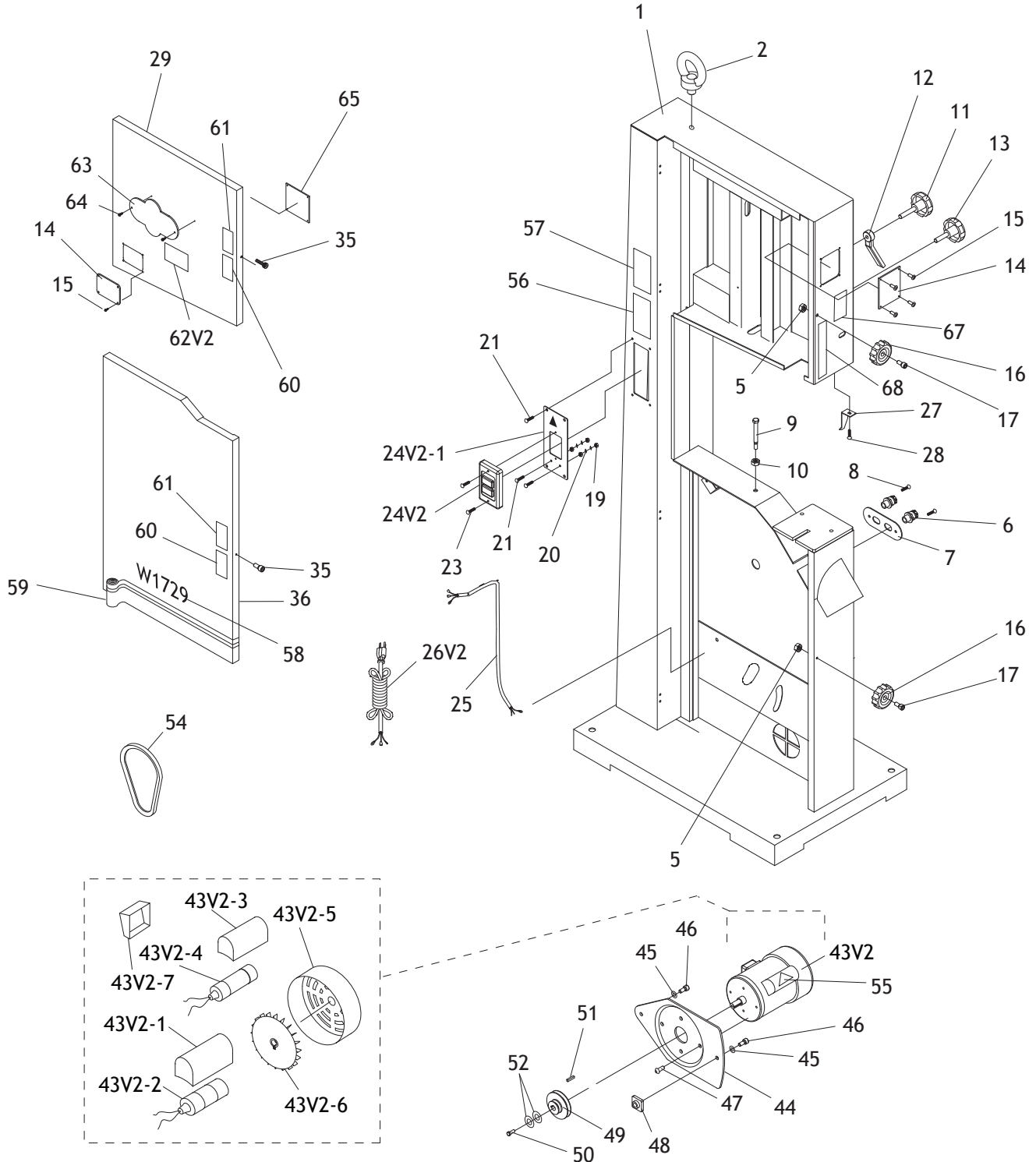
| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | CORRECTIVE ACTION |
|--|--|---|
| Motor will not start. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low voltage. 2. Open circuit in motor or loose connections. 3. Faulty start capacitor. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check power supply for proper voltage. 2. Inspect all lead connections on motor and magnetic switch for loose or open connections. 3. Replace start capacitor. |
| Fuses or circuit breakers trip open. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short circuit in line cord or plug. 2. Short circuit in motor or loose connections. 3. Incorrect fuses or circuit breakers in power supply. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect cord or plug for damaged insulation and shorted wires, and replace extension cord. 2. Inspect all connections on motor for loose or shorted terminals or worn insulation. 3. Install correct fuses or circuit breakers. |
| Motor overheats. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor overloaded. 2. Air circulation through motor restricted. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce load on motor. 2. Clean out motor to provide normal air circulation. |
| Blade slows when cutting. Blade makes a squealing noise, especially on start-up. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. V-belts loose. 2. V-belts worn out. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten V-belts (Page 35). 2. Replace V-belts (Page 35). |
| Blade does not run evenly on wheels or runs off. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tracking is not adjusted properly. 2. Rubber tire on wheel is damaged or worn. 3. Wheels are not co-planar. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust tracking. 2. Replace rubber tires. 3. Adjust wheel co-planarity. |
| Blade does not cut evenly. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blade tension is incorrect. 2. Tooth set is uneven. 3. Teeth are sharper on one side than the other. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust tension. 2. Replace blade, or have it professionally sharpened. 3. Replace blade, or have it professionally sharpened. |
| Wood cuts slow or smokes during cut. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Worn or dull blade, missing teeth 2. Blade installed backwards. 3. Blade spinning backwards due to reversed wires at terminal strip (3-phase only). 4. Wrong teeth per inch. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace blade (Page 26). 2. Check blade rotation as described in "Test Run" on Page 22 and reverse blade if necessary. 3. Switch two of the current carrying wires at the terminal strip. 4. Use a blade with fewer teeth per inch. |
| Blade will not cut a straight line. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blade tension is incorrect. 2. Blade too narrow. 3. Blade guides need adjustment. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust blade tension. 2. Use wider blade. 3. Adjust blade guides. |
| Blade comes off wheel. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blade tension is incorrect. 2. Blade guides need adjustment. 3. Feeding workpiece too fast. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust blade tension. 2. Adjust blade guides. 3. Feed workpiece slower. |
| Blade breaks frequently. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blade tension is incorrect. 2. Blade guides need adjustment. 3. Cutting corners too sharply. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust blade tension. 2. Adjust blade guides. 3. Use a wider arc on outside cuts, or use relief cuts to make tight inside cuts. |

Troubleshooting (cont'd)

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | CORRECTIVE ACTION |
|---|--|---|
| Machine slows when operating. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applying too much pressure to workpiece. 2. Blade is dull. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed workpiece slower. 2. Replace blade. |
| Loud repetitious noise coming from machine. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulley set screws or keys are missing or loose. 2. Motor fan is hitting cover. 3. V-belts are defective. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect keys and set screws. Replace or tighten if necessary. 2. Adjust fan cover mounting position, tighten fan, or shim fan cover. 3. Replace V-belts (Page 35). |
| Ticking sound when saw is running. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blade weld contacting support bearing. 2. Blade weld may be failing. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use file or stone to smooth and round back of blade. 2. Inspect and replace blade if necessary. |
| Blade contacting table insert. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excessive side pressure when cutting. 2. Table improperly adjusted. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce side pressure. 2. Adjust table. |
| Vibration when running or cutting. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loose or damaged blade. 2. Worn arbor bearings. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten or replace blade. 2. Check/replace arbor bearings. |
| Excessive vibration. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wheels not co-planar. 2. Tires incorrectly installed. 3. Bent or worn-out blade. 4. Wheels out of balance. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust wheels co-planar. 2. Re-install tires. 3. Replace blade. 4. Replace wheels. |
| Burn marks on edge of cut. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Too much side pressure when feeding workpiece. 2. Blade too wide for size of radius being cut. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed workpiece straight into blade. 2. Install a smaller width blade, and/or increase blade tension. |
| Rough or poor quality cuts. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feeding workpiece too fast. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce feed rate. |
| Sawdust buildup inside cabinet. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clogged dust port. 2. Low CFM (airflow) from dust collection system. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean out dust port. 2. Three options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Check dust lines for leaks or clogs. –Move dust collector closer to saw. –Install a stronger dust collector. |

PARTS

Motor and Body

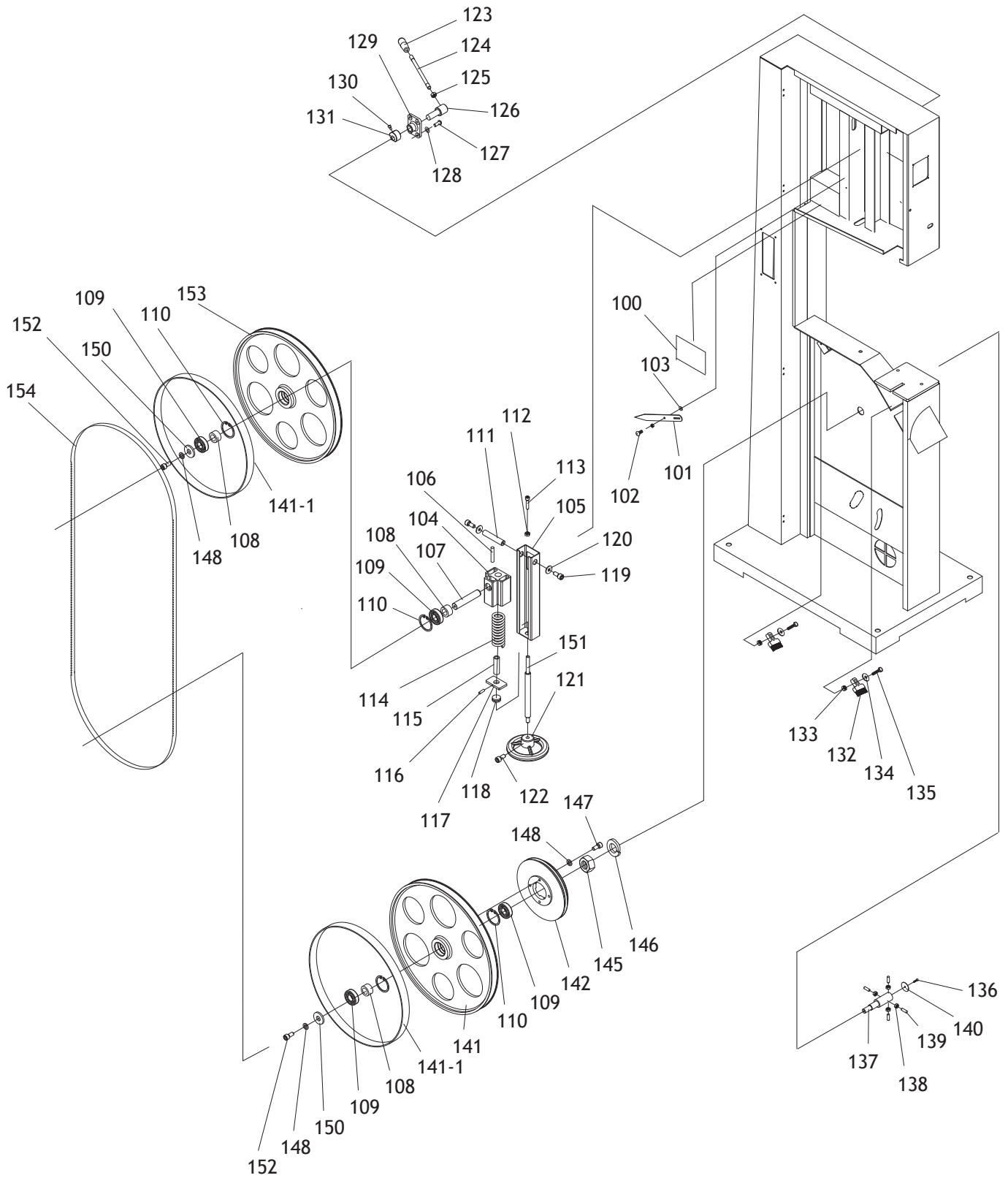


Motor and Body Parts List

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | X1729001 | MACHINE BODY |
| 2 | X1729002 | EYE BOLT |
| 5 | X1729005 | LOCK NUT M6-1 |
| 6 | X1729006 | STRAIN RELIEF 16MM |
| 7 | X1729007 | PLATE |
| 8 | X1729008 | PHLP HD SCREW M5-.8 X 10 |
| 9 | X1729009 | HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 100 |
| 10 | X1729010 | HEX NUT M8-1.25 |
| 11 | X1729011 | KNOB BOLT 3/8"-16 |
| 12 | X1729012 | THREADED HANDLE 3/8"-16 |
| 13 | X1729013 | KNOB BOLT 3/8"-16 |
| 14 | X1729014 | CLEAR WINDOW |
| 15 | X1729015 | RIVET 3.2 X 6MM |
| 16 | X1729016 | STAR HANDLE |
| 17 | X1729017 | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20 |
| 19 | X1729019 | HEX NUT M5-.8 |
| 20 | X1729020 | EXT TOOTH WASHER 5MM |
| 21 | X1729021 | PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10 |
| 23 | X1729023 | PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 16 |
| 24V2 | X1729024V2 | PUSH BUTTON ON/OFF V2.06.11 |
| 24V2-1 | X1729024V2-1 | SWITCH PLATE V2.06.11 |
| 26V2 | X1729026V2 | POWER CORD 14G 3W 6-15P V2.01.12 |
| 27 | X1729027 | HEIGHT POINTER |
| 28 | X1729028 | PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10 |
| 29 | X1729029 | UPPER WHEEL COVER |
| 35 | X1729035 | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 10 |
| 36 | X1729036 | LOWER WHEEL COVER |
| 43V2 | X1729043V2 | MOTOR 2HP 115V/230V 1-PH V2.01.12 |
| 43V2-1 | X1729043V2-1 | START CAPACITOR COVER |

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 43V2-2 | X1729043V2-2 | S CAPACITOR 300M 250V |
| 43V2-3 | X1729043V2-3 | RUN CAPACITOR COVER |
| 43V2-4 | X1729043V2-4 | R CAPACITOR 40M 250V |
| 43V2-5 | X1729043V2-5 | FAN COVER |
| 43V2-6 | X1729043V2-6 | MOTOR FAN |
| 43V2-7 | X1729043V2-7 | ELECTRICAL BOX COVER |
| 44 | X1729044 | MOTOR BRACKET |
| 45 | X1729045 | LOCK WASHER 10MM |
| 46 | X1729046 | HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 25 |
| 47 | X1729047 | MOTOR MOUNT SCREW |
| 48 | X1729048 | T-NUT |
| 49 | X1729049 | MOTOR PULLEY |
| 50 | X1729050 | HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 20 (LH) |
| 51 | X1729051 | KEY 5 X 5 X 35 |
| 52 | X1729052 | FLAT WASHER 8MM |
| 54 | X1729054 | V-BELT A-42 |
| 55 | X1729055 | ELECTRICITY LABEL |
| 56 | X1729056 | READ MANUAL LABEL |
| 57 | X1729057 | RESPIRATOR LABEL |
| 58 | X1729058 | MODEL NUMBER LABEL |
| 59 | X1729059 | PINSTRIPED TAPE |
| 60 | X1729060 | DISCONNECT POWER LABEL |
| 61 | X1729061 | CLOSE COVER LABEL |
| 62V2 | X1729062V2 | MACHINE ID LABEL CSA V2.02.12 |
| 63 | X1729063 | SHOP FOX LOGO |
| 64 | X1729064 | TAP SCREW #4-3/8" |
| 65 | X1729065 | TENSION GAP LABEL |
| 67 | X1729067 | BANDSAW ADJUST LABEL |
| 68 | X1729068 | BLADE DIRECTION LABEL |

Blade Drive

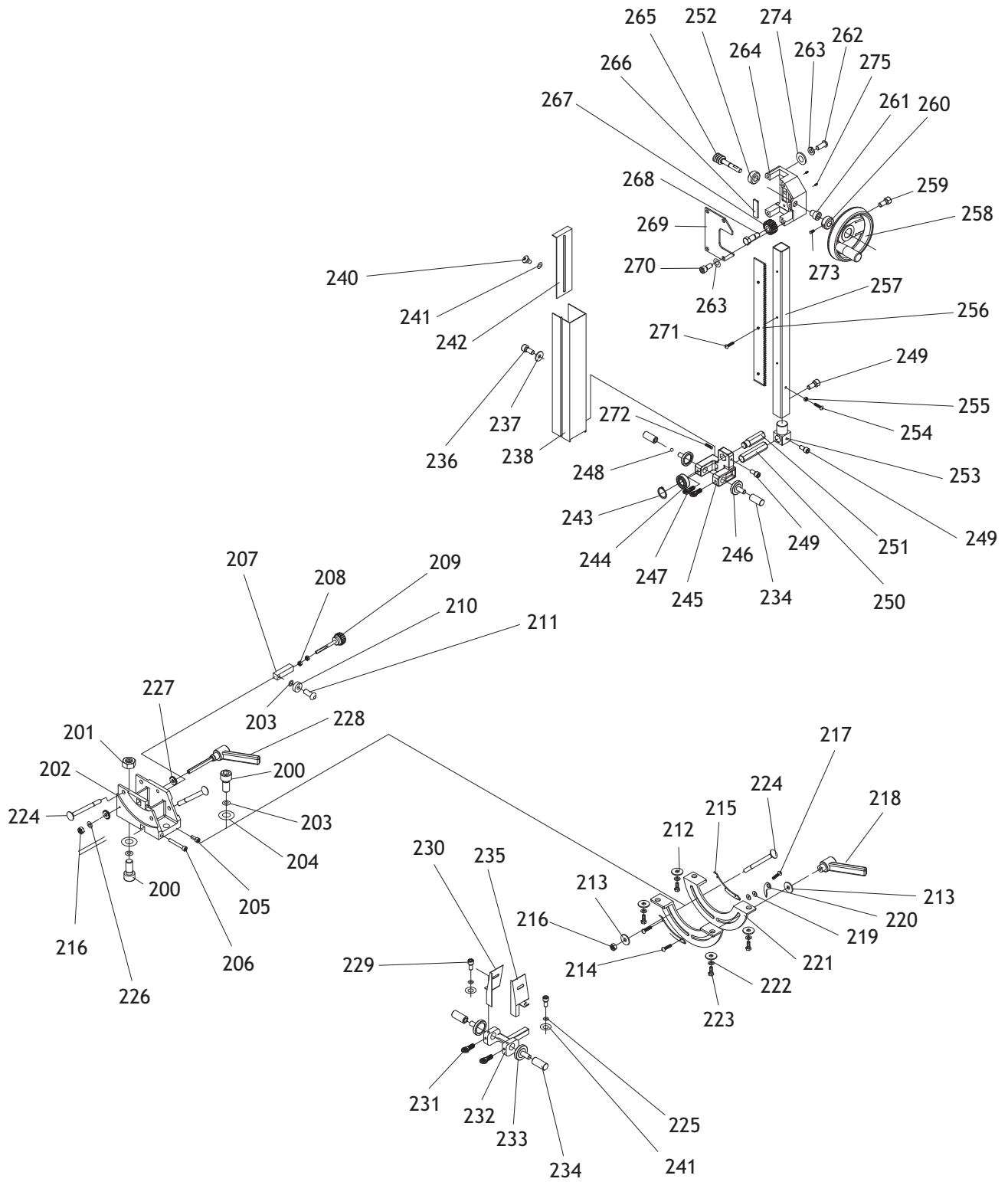


Blade Drive Parts List

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------|-------------------------|
| 100 | X1729100 | TENSION SCALE |
| 101 | X1729101 | POINTER |
| 102 | X1729102 | STEP SCREW M4-.7 X 6 |
| 103 | X1729103 | FLAT WASHER 6MM |
| 104 | X1729104 | UPPER WHEEL SHAFT HINGE |
| 105 | X1729105 | UPPER WHEEL BRACKET |
| 106 | X1729106 | ROLL PIN 5 X 35 |
| 107 | X1729107 | UPPER WHEEL SHAFT |
| 108 | X1729108 | BUSHING |
| 109 | X1729109 | BALL BEARING 6204ZZ |
| 110 | X1729110 | INT RETAINING RING 47MM |
| 111 | X1729111 | UPPER SHAFT |
| 112 | X1729112 | HEX NUT M6-1 |
| 113 | X1729113 | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 50 |
| 114 | X1729114 | COMPRESSION SPRING |
| 115 | X1729115 | BUSHING |
| 116 | X1729116 | ROLL PIN 3 X 16MM |
| 117 | X1729117 | BLOCK |
| 118 | X1729118 | BEARING 51201 |
| 119 | X1729119 | CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16 |
| 120 | X1729120 | FLAT WASHER 8MM |
| 121 | X1729121 | HANDWHEEL |
| 122 | X1729122 | SET SCREW M6-1 X 10 |
| 123 | X1729123 | KNOB |
| 124 | X1729124 | LEVER ROD |
| 125 | X1729125 | HEX NUT M12-1.75 |
| 126 | X1729126 | SHAFT |

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|------------|--------------------------|
| 127 | X1729127 | TENSION LEVER SCREW |
| 128 | X1729128 | LOCK WASHER 8MM |
| 129 | X1729129 | BLOCK |
| 130 | X1729130 | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 25 |
| 131 | X1729131 | CAM |
| 132 | X1729132 | BRUSH |
| 133 | X1729133 | LOCK NUT M6-1 |
| 134 | X1729134 | FLAT WASHER 6MM |
| 135 | X1729135 | HEX BOLT M6-1 X 25 |
| 136 | X1729136 | FLANGE SCREW M5-.8 X 10 |
| 137 | X1729137 | LOWER WHEEL SHAFT |
| 138 | X1729138 | HEX NUT M8-1.0 |
| 139 | X1729139 | SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 20 |
| 140 | X1729140 | COVER |
| 141 | X1729141 | LOWER WHEEL |
| 141-1 | X1729141-1 | TIRE |
| 145 | X1729145 | HEX NUT 1"-14 |
| 146 | X1729146 | LOCK WASHER 1" |
| 147 | X1729147 | CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25 |
| 148 | X1729148 | LOCK WASHER 8MM |
| 150 | X1729150 | FLAT WASHER 8MM |
| 151 | X1729151 | SHAFT |
| 142 | X1729142 | IDLER WHEEL |
| 152 | X1729152 | CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16 |
| 153 | X1729153 | UPPER WHEEL |
| 154 | X1729154 | BLADE 143" X 3/4" 0.65MM |

Blade Guide

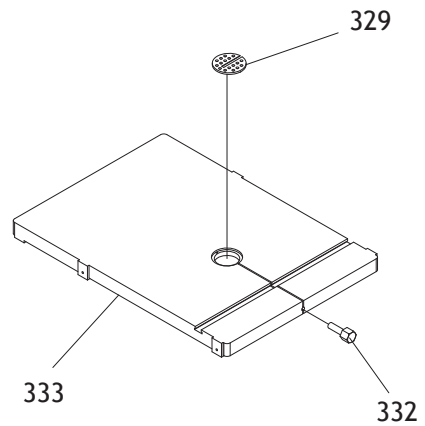
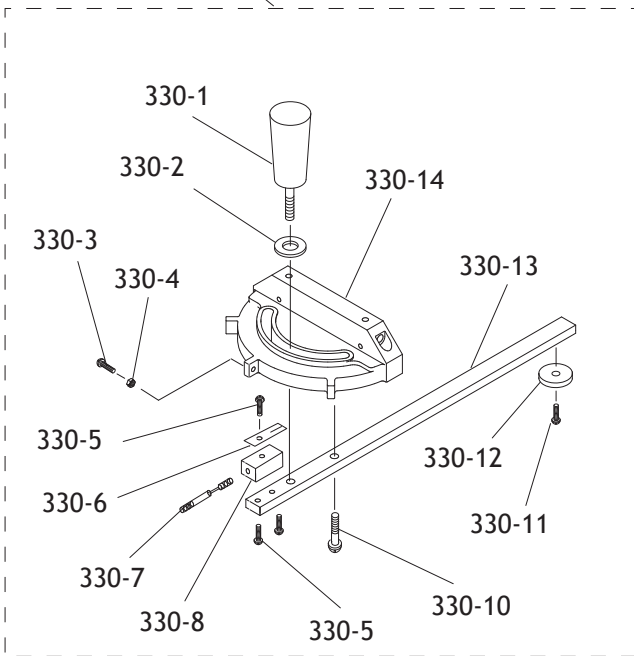
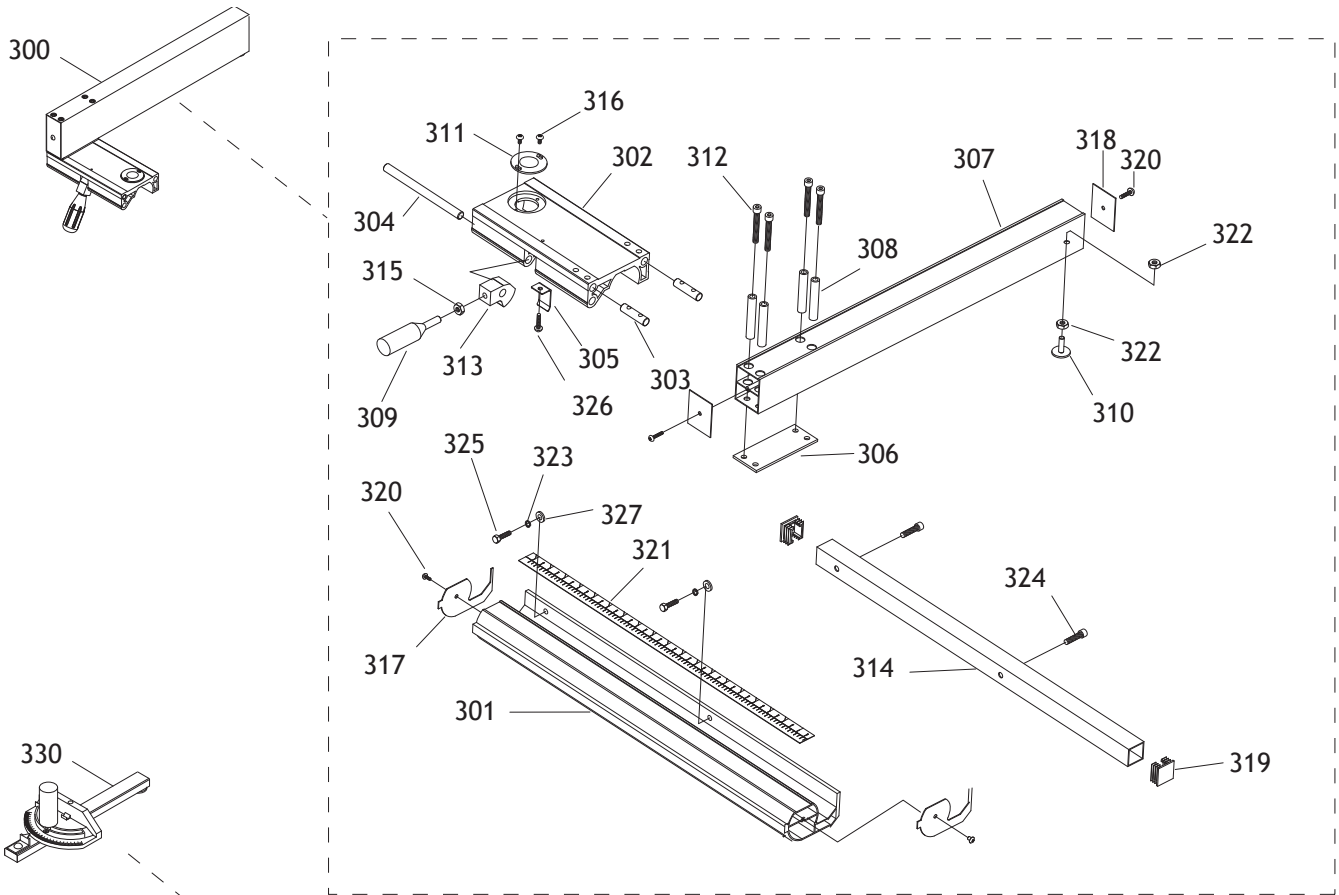


Blade Guide Parts List

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------|-----------------------------|
| 200 | XPCAP84M | CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 35 |
| 201 | XPNO2M | HEX NUT M10-1.5 |
| 202 | X1729202 | TRUNNION SUPPORT |
| 203 | XPLW06M | LOCK WASHER 10MM |
| 204 | XPW04M | FLAT WASHER 10MM |
| 205 | XPCAP02M | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20 |
| 206 | XPCAP37M | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 50 |
| 207 | X1729207 | ADJUST BLOCK |
| 208 | XPNO1M | HEX NUT M6-1 |
| 209 | X1729209 | ADJUST BLOCK |
| 210 | XP6000ZZ | BALL BEARING 6000ZZ |
| 211 | X1729211 | ADJUSTMENT SCR M10-1.5 X 20 |
| 212 | XPW01M | FLAT WASHER 8MM |
| 213 | XPW01M | FLAT WASHER 8MM |
| 214 | XPS17M | PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6 |
| 215 | X1729215 | GEAR PLATE |
| 216 | XPLN04M | LOCK NUT M8-1.25 |
| 217 | XPS17M | PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6 |
| 218 | X1729218 | HANDLE |
| 219 | XPW05M | FLAT WASHER 4MM |
| 220 | X1729220 | POINTER |
| 221 | X1729221 | TRUNNION PLATE |
| 222 | XPLW04M | LOCK WASHER 8MM |
| 223 | XPB03M | HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 16 |
| 224 | PCB23M | CARRIAGE BOLT M8-1.25 X 80 |
| 225 | PLW03M | LOCK WASHER 6MM |
| 226 | XPLW04M | LOCK WASHER 8MM |
| 227 | X1729227 | SMALL GEAR |
| 228 | X1729228 | HANDLE |
| 229 | XPCAP85M | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 6 |
| 230 | X1729230 | LEFT COVER |
| 231 | XPTS001M | THUMB SCREW M6-1 X 16 |
| 232 | X1729232 | LOWER GUIDE SUPPORT |
| 233 | X1729233 | GUIDE RING |
| 234 | X1729234 | ADJUSTING SHAFT |
| 235 | X1729235 | RIGHT COVER |
| 236 | XPB96M | HEX BOLT M5- X 10 |
| 237 | XPW02M | FLAT WASHER 5MM |

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 238 | X1729238 | PROTECT COVER ASSY |
| 240 | X1729240 | STEP SCREW |
| 241 | X1729241 | PLASTIC WASHER 6.5MM |
| 242 | X1729242 | SLIDING PLATE |
| 243 | XPR05M | EXT RETAINING RING 15MM |
| 244 | XP6202 | BALL BEARING 6202 |
| 245 | X1729245 | UPPER GUIDE SUPPORT |
| 246 | X1729246 | GUIDE RING |
| 247 | X1729247 | THUMB KNOB M6-1 X 16 |
| 248 | XPSTB004M | STEEL BALL 5MM |
| 249 | XPCAP01M | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16 |
| 250 | X1729250 | ADJUSTING BAR |
| 251 | X1729251 | UPPER SPACING SLEEVE |
| 252 | X1729252 | BUSHING |
| 253 | X1729253 | UPPER GUIDE BLOCK |
| 254 | XPS38M | PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 10 |
| 255 | XPNO4M | HEX NUT M4-.7 |
| 256 | X1729256 | RACK |
| 257 | X1729257 | UPPER GUIDE TUBE |
| 258 | X1729258 | HANDWHEEL |
| 259 | XPCAP02M | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20 |
| 260 | X1729260 | LOCATE BUSHING |
| 261 | X1729261 | BUSHING |
| 262 | XPCAP14M | CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20 |
| 263 | XPLW04M | LOCK WASHER 8MM |
| 264 | X1729264 | GUIDE BRACKET |
| 265 | X1729265 | WORM SHAFT |
| 266 | X1729266 | FIXED PLATE |
| 267 | X1729267 | GEAR |
| 268 | X1729268 | FIXED BOLT |
| 269 | X1729269 | COVER |
| 270 | XPCAP11M | CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16 |
| 271 | XPFH31M | FLAT HD SCREW M4-.7 X 8 |
| 272 | XPSS11M | SET SCREW M6-1 X 16 |
| 273 | XPSS07M | SET SCREW M5-.8 X 5 |
| 274 | XPW07 | FLAT WASHER 8MM |
| 275 | X1729275 | SET SCREW M7-1 X 10 PLASTIC |

Fence and Miter



Fence and Miter Parts List

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------|------------------------|
| 300 | X1729300 | FENCE ASSEMBLY |
| 301 | X1729301 | LARGE FENCE RAIL |
| 302 | X1729302 | ADJUSTABLE BASE |
| 303 | X1729303 | FIXED SHAFT |
| 304 | X1729304 | SHAFT |
| 305 | X1729305 | SPRING PIECE |
| 306 | X1729306 | BRACKET |
| 307 | X1729307 | SUPPORT TUBE |
| 308 | X1729308 | INTERVAL SHEATH |
| 309 | X1729309 | HANDLE |
| 310 | X1729310 | ADJUSTABLE RUNNER |
| 311 | X1729311 | CONVEX WINDOW |
| 312 | X1729312 | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 100 |
| 313 | X1729313 | LOCK MECHANISM |
| 314 | X1729314 | SMALL FENCE RAIL |
| 315 | X1729315 | HEX NUT M8-1.25 |
| 316 | X1729316 | FLANGE SCREW M4-.7 X 6 |
| 317 | X1729317 | LARGE RAIL CAP |
| 318 | X1729318 | FENCE CAP |
| 319 | X1729319 | SMALL RAIL CAP |
| 320 | X1729320 | TAP SCREW M3.5 X 8 |
| 321 | X1729321 | SCALE |
| 322 | X1729322 | HEX NUT M6-1 |

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 323 | X1729323 | LOCK WASHER 6MM |
| 324 | X1729324 | CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16 |
| 325 | X1729325 | HEX BOLT M6-1 X 20 |
| 326 | X1729326 | FLANGE SCREW M4-.7 X 8 |
| 327 | X1729327 | FLAT WASHER 6MM |
| 329 | X1729329 | INSERT |
| 330 | X1729330 | MITER GAUGE ASSEMBLY |
| 330-1 | X1729330-1 | HANDLE 5/16-18 X 1 |
| 330-2 | X1729330-2 | FLAT WASHER 5/16 |
| 330-3 | X1729330-3 | PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 16 |
| 330-4 | X1729330-4 | HEX NUT M4-.7 |
| 330-5 | X1729330-5 | PHLP HD SCR 10-24 X 1/4 |
| 330-6 | X1729330-6 | CLEAR POINTER |
| 330-7 | X1729330-7 | LOCK PIN |
| 330-8 | X1729330-8 | POINTER BLOCK |
| 330-10 | X1729330-10 | FLANGE BOLT 10-24 X 3/8 |
| 330-11 | X1729330-11 | PHLP HD SCR 10-24 X 1/4 |
| 330-12 | X1729330-12 | MITER SLOT WASHER |
| 330-13 | X1729330-13 | MITER BAR |
| 330-14 | X1729330-14 | MITER BODY |
| 332 | X1729332 | TABLE PIN |
| 333 | X1729333 | TABLE |



Model W1729 (For Machines Mfd. Since 1/12)

Warranty Registration

Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone # _____ Email _____ Invoice # _____
 Model # _____ Serial # _____ Dealer Name _____ Purchase Date _____

The following information is given on a voluntary basis. It will be used for marketing purposes to help us develop better products and services. Of course, all information is strictly confidential.

1. How did you learn about us?

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement | <input type="checkbox"/> Friend | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Store |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mail Order Catalog | <input type="checkbox"/> Website | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

2. How long have you been a woodworker/metalworker?

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0-2 Years | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-8 Years | <input type="checkbox"/> 8-20 Years | <input type="checkbox"/> 20+ Years |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

3. How many of your machines or tools are Shop Fox?

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0-2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10+ |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|

4. Do you think your machine represents a good value? Yes No

5. Would you recommend Shop Fox products to a friend? Yes No

6. What is your age group?

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20-29 | <input type="checkbox"/> 30-39 | <input type="checkbox"/> 40-49 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 50-59 | <input type="checkbox"/> 60-69 | <input type="checkbox"/> 70+ |

7. What is your annual household income?

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000-\$29,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000-\$39,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000-\$49,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000-\$59,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000-\$69,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000+ |

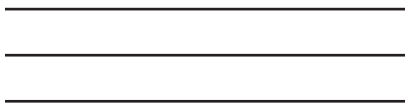
8. Which of the following magazines do you subscribe to?

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cabinet Maker | <input type="checkbox"/> Popular Mechanics | <input type="checkbox"/> Today's Homeowner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Handyman | <input type="checkbox"/> Popular Science | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand Loader | <input type="checkbox"/> Popular Woodworking | <input type="checkbox"/> Wooden Boat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Handy | <input type="checkbox"/> Practical Homeowner | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodshop News |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Shop Machinist | <input type="checkbox"/> Precision Shooter | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodsmith |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Journal of Light Cont. | <input type="checkbox"/> Projects in Metal | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodwork |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Live Steam | <input type="checkbox"/> RC Modeler | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodworker West |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Model Airplane News | <input type="checkbox"/> Rifle | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodworker's Journal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modeltec | <input type="checkbox"/> Shop Notes | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Old House Journal | <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun News | |

9. Comments: _____

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE



Place
Stamp
Here



WOODSTOCK INTERNATIONAL INC.
P.O. BOX 2309
BELLINGHAM, WA 98227-2309



FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE

TAPE ALONG EDGES--PLEASE DO NOT STAPLE

WARRANTY

Woodstock International, Inc. warrants all Shop Fox machinery to be free of defects from workmanship and materials for a period of two years from the date of original purchase by the original owner. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence or accidents, lack of maintenance, or reimbursement of third party expenses incurred.

Woodstock International, Inc. will repair, replace, or arrange for a dealer refund, at its expense and option, the Shop Fox machine or machine part proven to be defective for its designed and intended use, provided that the original owner returns the product prepaid to an authorized warranty or repair facility as designated by our Bellingham, Washington office with proof of their purchase of the product within two years, and provides Woodstock International, Inc. reasonable opportunity to verify the alleged defect through inspection. If it is determined there is no defect, or that the defect resulted from causes not within the scope of Woodstock International Inc.'s warranty, then the original owner must bear the cost of storing and returning the product.

This is Woodstock International, Inc.'s sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant that Shop Fox machinery complies with the provisions of any law, acts or electrical codes. We do not reimburse for third party repairs. In no event shall Woodstock International, Inc.'s liability under this limited warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product, and any legal actions brought against Woodstock International, Inc. shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom. We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, contingent, special or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

Every effort has been made to ensure that all Shop Fox machinery meets high quality and durability



High Quality Machines and Tools

Woodstock International, Inc. carries thousands of products designed to meet the needs of today's woodworkers and metalworkers.

Ask your dealer about these fine products:

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JOINTER PAL[®]

Rotacator[®]

STEELEX[®]
FINE TOOLS

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THE REBEL[®]

PRO-STIK[®]
ABRASIVE BELT & DISC CLEANER

BOARD BUDDIES[®]

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INTERNATIONAL

STEELEX[®]
PLUS

SLICKPLANE[®]

Aluma-Classic[®]

ACCU-SHARP[®]



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WHOLESALE ONLY

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