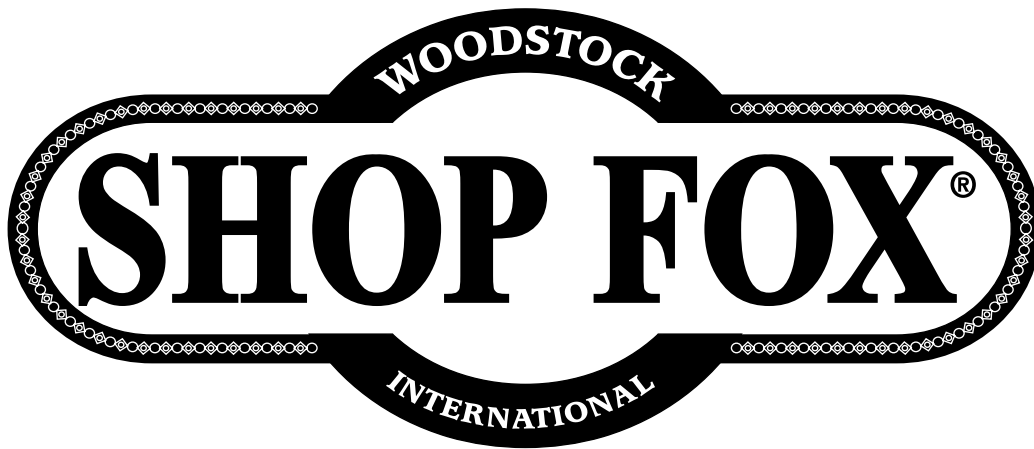




MODEL W1707 17" BANDSAW



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Phone: 1-360-734-3482 • On-Line 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
THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF WOODSTOCK INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

#5841CR

Printed in Taiwan

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.

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INTRODUCTION

Woodstock Service and Support

Woodstock International, Inc. is committed to customer satisfaction in providing this manual. It is our intent to make sure all the information necessary for safety, ease of assembly, practical use and durability of this product be included.

If you need the latest revised edition of this manual, you can download it from <http://www.shopfox.biz>. If you still have questions after reading the latest revised manual, or if you have comments please contact us at:

Woodstock International, Inc.
Attn: Technical Department
P.O. Box 2309
Bellingham, WA 98227

We stand behind our machines! In the event that a defect is found, parts are missing or questions arise about your machine, please contact Woodstock International Service and Support at 1-360-734-3482 or tech-support@shopfox.biz. Our knowledgeable staff will help you troubleshoot problems, send out parts or arrange warranty returns.

About Your New Bandsaw

This new **SHOP FOX®** Bandsaw has been specially designed by Woodstock International, Inc. to provide many years of trouble free service. Close attention to detail, ruggedly built parts and a rigid quality control program assure safe and reliable operation.

With 12" of cutting height, a 16¹/₄" throat capacity, and a 2 HP motor; this bandsaw has plenty of power for resawing thick lumber. Thoughtful engineering makes this saw a pleasure to use. It includes convenient controls, a pair of dust ports for efficient dust collection, ball bearing blade guides and an easy-to-read tension scale. Standard features include a fence, a miter gauge, and a 1¹/₂" blade.

Specifications

Motor Size	2 HP, 220V, 12A, Single-Phase
Motor Speed	1,725 RPM
Power Transfer	V-Belt Drive
Max. Cutting Width	16 ¹ / ₄ "
Max. Cutting Height.....	12"
Table Size	23 ¹ / ₄ " W x 17 ¹ / ₂ " D
Footprint.....	27" W x 17 ³ / ₄ " D
Overall Height	73 ¹ / ₂ "
Table Height	37 ¹ / ₂ "
Table Angles (Maximum)	45° Right / 15° Left
Blade Speeds.....	1,600 and 3,300 FPM
Blade Size Range	1 ¹ / ₈ " - 1"
Blade Length	132"
Bearings.....	Permanently-Lubricated Ball Bearings
Power Control	Push Button START/STOP Switch
Net Weight	330 lbs.

Controls and Features

Familiarize yourself with the controls and features of your new bandsaw. The better you know your machine, the better you can make it perform. See **Figures 1** and **2** for locations.

Controls

- A. Blade Tensioning Lever:** Adjusts blade tension for quick blade changes. Refer to **Page 12**.
- B. Blade-tension handwheel:** Tensions blade in gradual increments. Refer to **Page 12**.
- C. Blade Tracking Knob and Lock Lever:** Moves and locks blade tracking. Refer to **Page 13**.
- D. Guide Post Elevation Handwheel:** Moves and locks blade guide support quickly to the desired height with a scale.
- E. START / STOP Push Button Switch:** Toggles all power **ON** and **OFF** to the motor.
- F. Table Tilt Handwheel and Lock Lever:** Tilts the Table from 45° right to 15° 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:** Allows for easy bandsaw portability.
- J. Ball Bearing Blade Guides:** Allows for extended blade life and low friction blade guide and support.
- K. Table Stop:** 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.

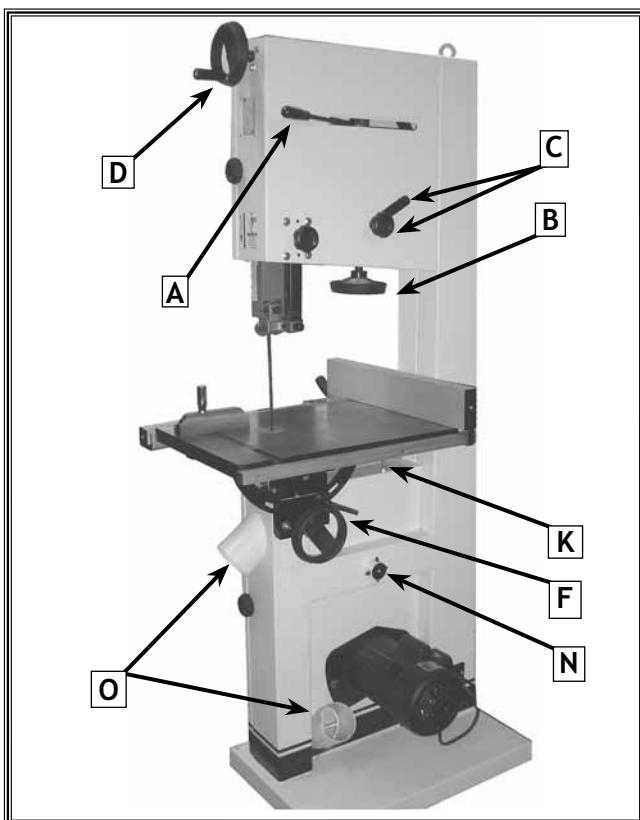


Figure 1. Bandsaw rear view.

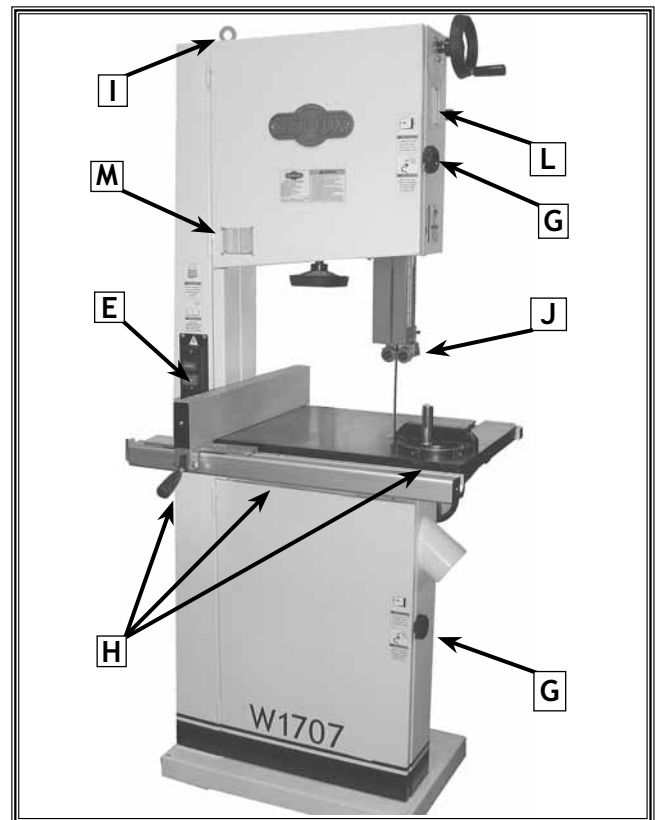


Figure 2. Bandsaw front view.

SAFETY FIRST!

READ MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING MACHINE FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS BELOW WILL RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY



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. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

NOTICE

This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the equipment.

1. **Thoroughly read the instruction manual before operating your machine.** Learn the applications, limitations and potential hazards of this machine. Keep manual in a safe, convenient place for future reference.
2. **Keep work area clean and well lighted.** Clutter and inadequate lighting invite potential hazards.
3. **Ground all tools.** If a machine is equipped with a three-prong plug, it must be plugged into a three-hole electrical outlet or grounded extension cord. If using an adapter to aid in accommodating a two-hole receptacle, ground using a screw to a known ground.
4. **Wear eye protection and a respirator at all times.** Wear a respirator and use safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles (that meet national safety standards) while operating this machine.
5. **Avoid dangerous environments.** DO NOT operate this machine in wet or open flame environments. Airborne dust particles could cause an explosion and severe fire hazard.
6. **Ensure all guards are securely in place** and in working condition.
7. **Make sure switch is in the "OFF" position** before connecting power to machine.
8. **Keep work area clean** and free of clutter, grease, etc.
9. **Keep children and visitors away.** All visitors should be kept a safe distance away while operating unit.
10. **Childproof workshop** with padlocks, master switches or by removing switch keys.
11. **Disconnect machine when cleaning, adjusting or servicing.**
12. **DO NOT force tool.** The machine will do a safer and better job at the rate for which it was designed.

13. **Use correct tool.** DO NOT force machine or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.
14. **Wear proper apparel.** DO NOT wear loose clothing, neck ties, gloves, jewelry, etc.
15. **Remove adjusting keys and wrenches** before turning the machine on. Make this a habit!
16. **Use proper extension cord.** When using an extension cord, make sure it is in good condition. Use extension cords 100' or less in length that are rated Hard Service (grade S) or better, and that have a conductor size of 16 AWG. A drop in line voltage, loss of power and overheating can result when using an undersized cord. The extension cord must have a ground wire and ground plug pin, as well.
17. **Keep proper footing and balance** at all times.
18. **DO NOT leave machine unattended**—wait until it comes to a complete stop before leaving the area.
19. **Perform machine maintenance and care.** Follow lubrication and accessory attachment instructions in the manual.
20. **Keep machine away from open flame.** Operating machines near pilot lights and/or open flames creates a high risk if dust is dispersed in the area. Dust particles and an ignition source may cause an explosion. DO NOT operate the machine in high risk areas, including but not limited to, those mentioned above.

Additional Safety Instructions for Bandsaws

1. **DO NOT** operate bandsaw without wheel covers, pulley covers or blade guards in place.
2. **Turn off and unplug machine before blade replacement, machine adjustments and maintenance are done.** Allow all moving parts to come to a complete stop before doing any of the above.
3. **Never position fingers in line with blade.** Use push sticks or other safety devices whenever possible.
4. **Never back the workpiece from the blade while bandsaw blade is in motion.** Turn off machine and wait for blade to come to a complete stop before backing workpiece out.
5. **Unplug the machine and test blade tracking and tension before starting the machine.** Blades that are loose or not tracking correctly can come off and cause serious personal injury.
6. **Long workpieces should be well supported leading into and out of the cut.** The use of extension tables is recommended.
7. **Use relief cuts to ease operations in tight corners and safely remove waste during long cuts.**
8. **Never reach under table while blade is in motion.**
9. **If at any time you are experiencing difficulties performing the intended operation,** stop using the machine! Then contact our technical support department or ask a qualified expert how the operation should be performed.
10. **Habits—good and bad—are hard to break.** Develop good habits in your shop and safety will become second-nature to you.

Avoiding Potential Injuries

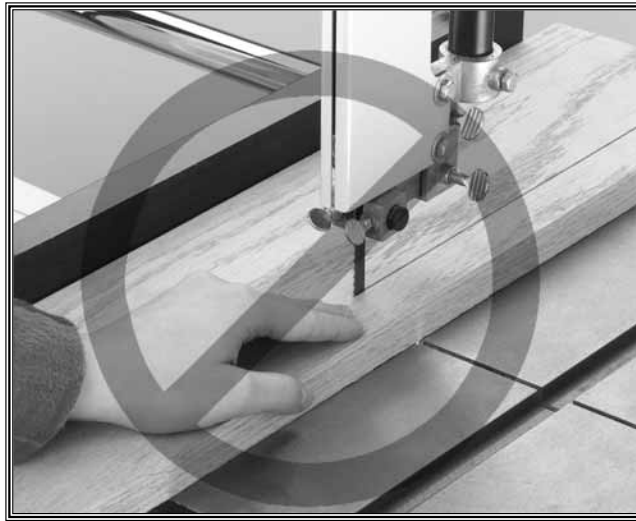


Figure 3. Never place hands in line of cut.

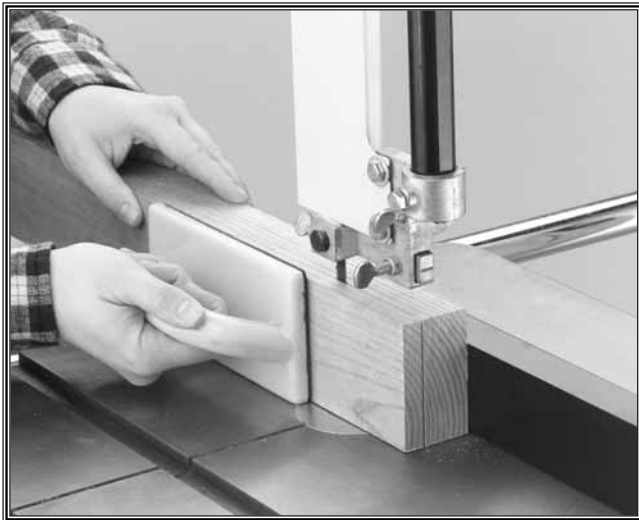


Figure 4. Use push blocks when necessary.



Figure 6. Use push sticks whenever possible.

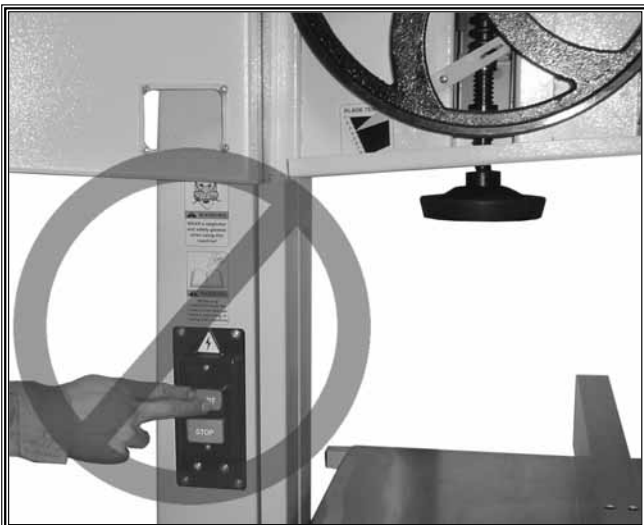


Figure 5. Never start motor with wheel covers open.



Figure 7. Unplug saw before changing blades.

ELECTRICAL

220V Operation

The motor supplied with your new bandsaw is rated at 2 HP and will draw approximately 10 amps. When choosing an outlet for this machine, consider using one with a 10 amp circuit breaker or fuse, and wire-in a NEMA-style 6-15 plug and receptacle for the supply power connection. See **Figure 8**.

Keep in mind that a circuit being used by other machines or tools at the same time will add to the total load being applied to the circuit. Add up the load ratings of all machines on the circuit. If this number exceeds the rating of the circuit breaker, fuse, or plug and receptacle, use a different circuit that will carry the amperage load.

Extension Cords

We DO NOT recommend using an extension cord for 220V equipment. Instead, arrange the placement of your machinery and installed wiring to eliminate the need for extension cords. If you must use an extension cord, make sure it is rated Standard Service (grade S) or better. The extension cord must always contain a ground wire and plug pin. Always repair or replace extension cords when they become worn or damaged.

Grounding

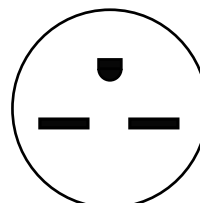
This machine must be grounded! The electrical cord supplied with the W1707 does not come with a 220 volt plug. When hard wiring the machine to the power supply, or installing a plug and receptacle, make sure that all power connections have a ground circuit. If you cannot locate a ground circuit, the circuit has high resistance, or you suspect that grounding is intermittent, consult a qualified electrician for solutions.

WARNING

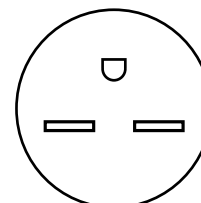
GROUND this machine correctly. Verify that any existing electrical outlet and circuit you intend to plug into is actually grounded. If it is not, it will be necessary to run a separate 12 AWG. copper grounding wire from the outlet to a known ground. Under no circumstances should the grounding pin from any three-pronged plug be removed or electrocution may occur.

WARNING

NEVER replace the circuit breaker with one rated at a higher amperage without rewiring the circuit to the higher load rating, or circuit overheating and fire may occur.



6-15P



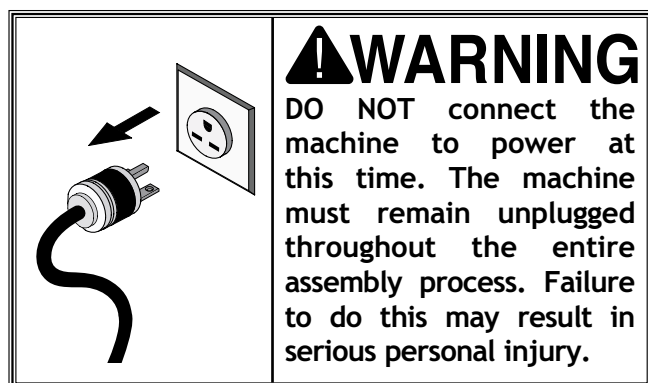
6-15R

Figure 8. NEMA-style 6-15 plug and receptacle.

ASSEMBLY

Inventory

The following list shows the components shipped with the **SHOP FOX® W1707 17" Bandsaw**. Before beginning assembly see **Figure 9**, and inventory your shipment. Should any part be missing, examine the packaging carefully to be sure the parts are not among the packing materials. If any parts are missing, contact Woodstock International, Inc. at 1-360-734-3482 or tech-support@shopfox.biz.



- A. Bandsaw
- B. Miter Gauge Assembly
- C. Table
- D. Fence Assembly
- E. Fence Rail (Large)
- F. Fence Rail (Small)

- Hardware Bag (Not Shown)
 - (2) Hex Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 - (2) Flat Washers, $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 - (2) Cap Screws, $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x $\frac{5}{8}$ "
 - (1) Open End Wrench, 17mm x 19mm
 - (1) Open End Wrench, 10mm x 12mm
 - (1) Hex Wrench, 5mm

NOTICE

When ordering replacement parts refer to the parts list and diagram in the back of the manual.

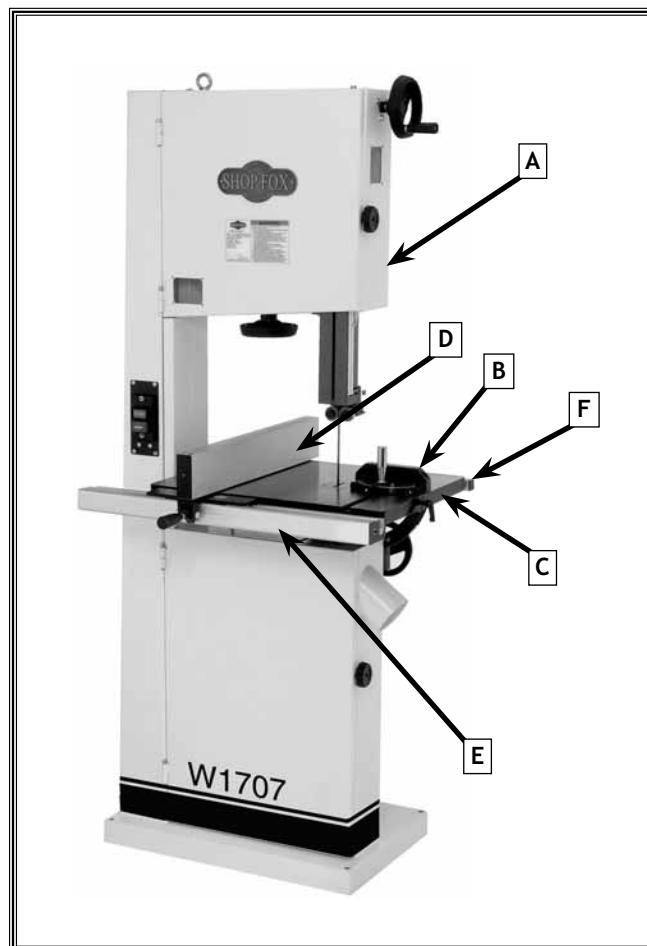
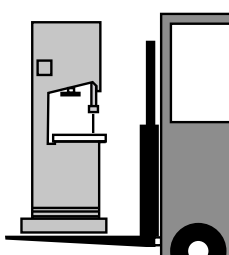
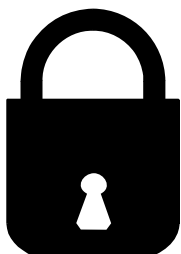


Figure 9. Inventory.

Shop Preparation

- **Floor Load:** At 330 lbs. your bandsaw is a heavy load in a small footprint. Most floors are suitable for the bandsaw; however, **DO NOT** take chances on collapsing your floor. Add additional bracing to support both machine and operator if you are unsure of the floor strength.
- **Working Clearances:** Consider existing and anticipated needs, size of material to be processed through each machine, and space for auxiliary stands, work tables or other machinery when establishing a location for your bandsaw.
- **Lighting and Outlets:** Lighting should be bright enough to eliminate shadow and prevent eye strain. Electrical circuits should be dedicated or large enough to handle amperage requirements. Outlets should be located near each machine so power or extension cords are clear of high-traffic areas. Observe local electrical codes for proper installation of new lighting, outlets, or circuits.

	! WARNING This bandsaw weighs 330 lbs., so use power lifting equipment. Serious personal injury may occur if safe moving methods are not followed.
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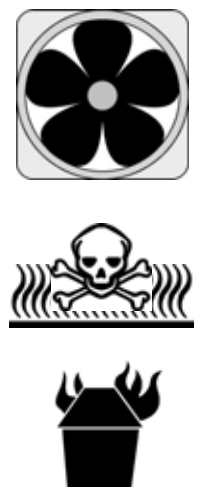
	! CAUTION MAKE your shop "child safe." Ensure that your workplace is inaccessible to youngsters by closing and locking all entrances when you are away. NEVER allow untrained visitors in your shop when assembling, adjusting or operating equipment.
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Cleaning Bandsaw

The table and other unpainted parts of your bandsaw are coated with a waxy grease that protects them from corrosion during shipment. Clean this grease off with a solvent cleaner or citrus-based degreaser. **DO NOT** use chlorine-based solvents, if you happen to splash some onto a painted surface, you will ruin the finish.

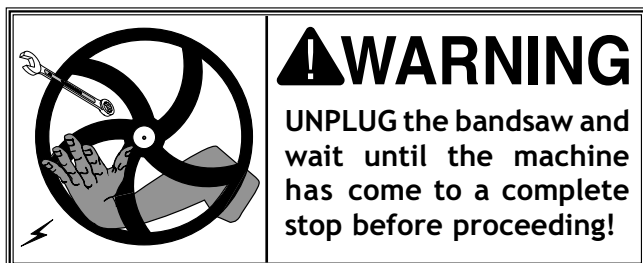
	! WARNING NEVER use gasoline or other petroleum-based solvents to clean with. Most have low flash points, which make them extremely flammable. A risk of explosion and burning exists if these products are used. Serious personal injury may occur if this warning is ignored!
--	--

	! WARNING NEVER smoke while using solvents. A risk of explosion or fire exists and may result in serious personal injury.
--	--

	! CAUTION ALWAYS work in well-ventilated areas far from possible ignition sources when using solvents to clean machinery. Many solvents are toxic when inhaled or ingested. Use care when disposing of waste rags and towels to be sure they DO NOT create fire or environmental hazards.
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Blade Quick-Release Lever Adjustment

When installing a new saw blade, the blade may be longer or shorter than the previous blade. If you cannot turn the blade tension handwheel enough to move the upper wheel to account for the blade difference, readjust the blade quick-release lever as outlined below.



To adjust the blade quick-release lever, do these steps:

1. UNPLUG THE BANDSAW POWER CORD!
2. Move the quick-release lever to the unlocked position, and remove the old bandsaw blade.
3. Install the new blade and keep the blade-tension lever in the unlocked position.
 - If the new blade does not fit on the wheels, turn both upper jam nuts counter-clockwise, so the upper wheel moves downward and you can slip the blade onto the wheels with a snug fit.
 - If the new blade is loose on the wheels, turn both upper jam nuts clockwise, so the upper wheel moves upward and you can slip the blade onto the wheels with a snug fit. Make sure that you have no less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " gap between both locations A and B as shown in **Figure 10**, or the tensioner may not operate correctly.
4. Tighten the upper jam nuts against one another, but not against the tensioner cam. The tensioner cam must be able to rotate or the hex nut will loosen. See **Figure 10**.
5. Move the tension-lever to the locked position.
6. Turn the blade-tension handwheel and tension the blade. Refer to **Blade Tension** on **Page 12** for tensioning details.

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.

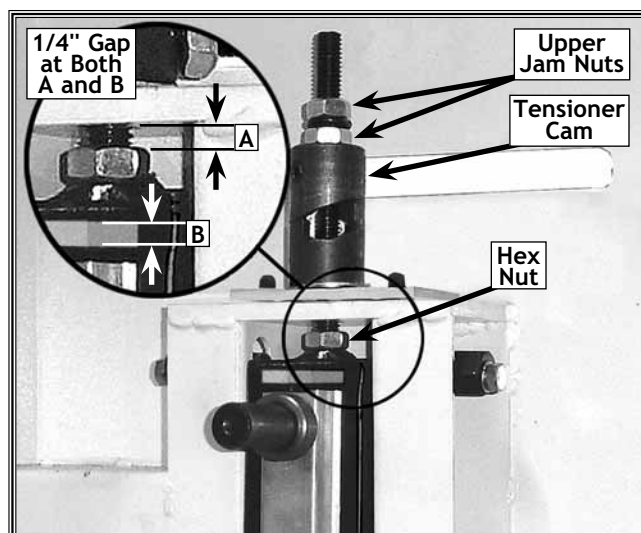


Figure 10. Tensioning mechanism shown without wheel for clarity.

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.

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.

The Scale Method

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

1. **UNPLUG THE BANDSAW POWER CORD!**
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 11**.
6. Turn the blade-tension handwheel until the tension indicator points in the range of **5** to **8**. These locations are the basic blade tension positions. See **Figure 11**.

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

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** to **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 just stops.
6. Turn the handwheel an additional quarter turn, and note the blade-tension indicator position for quick tensioning in the future. See **Figure 11**.
7. Turn **OFF** and unplug the bandsaw, reinstall the table insert, and adjust the blade guides.

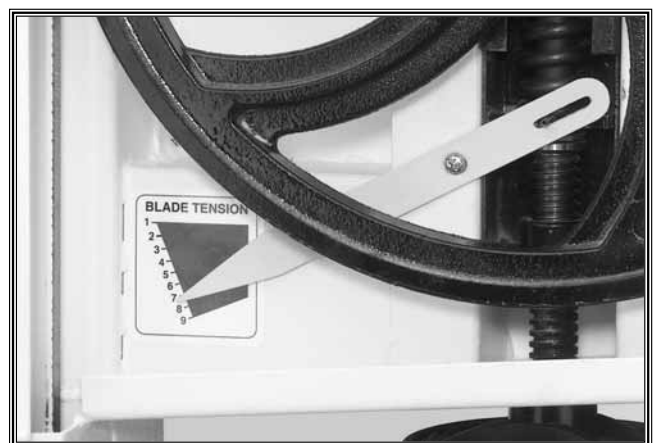
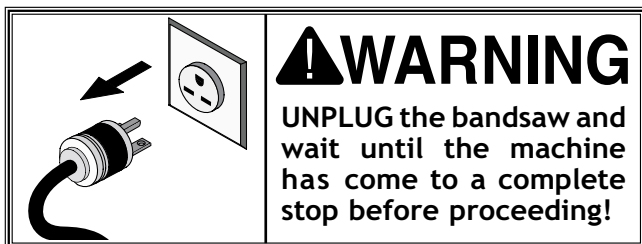


Figure 11. Blade-tension indicator.

Blade Tracking

Perform this adjustment if the **Wheel Alignment Test** procedure from **Page 14** indicates you must do so, or if merely 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. UNPLUG THE BANDSAW POWER CORD!
2. Open the wheel doors and move the blade-guide bearings out of the way of the blade.
3. Loosen the blade-tension lever slightly so the upper wheel has in-and-out play at the top, and unlock the tracking knob lock lever a few turns. See **Figure 13**.
4. While looking at blade position through the tracking window (see **Figure 12**), slowly rotate the upper wheel by hand. **Note:** Tracking-knob clockwise rotation makes the upper wheel tilt inward at the top and moves the blade to the right. Tracking-knob counter-clockwise rotation makes the wheel tilt outward at the top and moves the blade to the left.
5. Push the blade-tension lever to the locked position and recheck the blade tracking.
6. Repeat **Steps 4 and 5** until the blade tracks slightly to the front of the center of the rubber tire. See **Figure 12**.
7. Tighten the tracking knob lock lever, re-adjust the blade-guide bearings, and close the wheel doors.

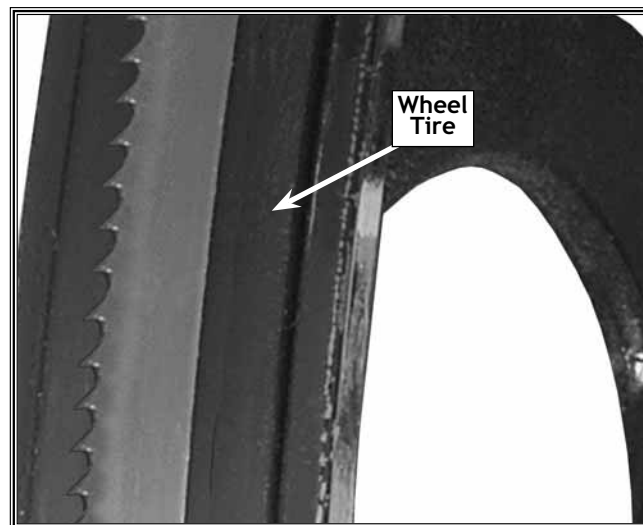


Figure 12. Blade centered on wheel tire.

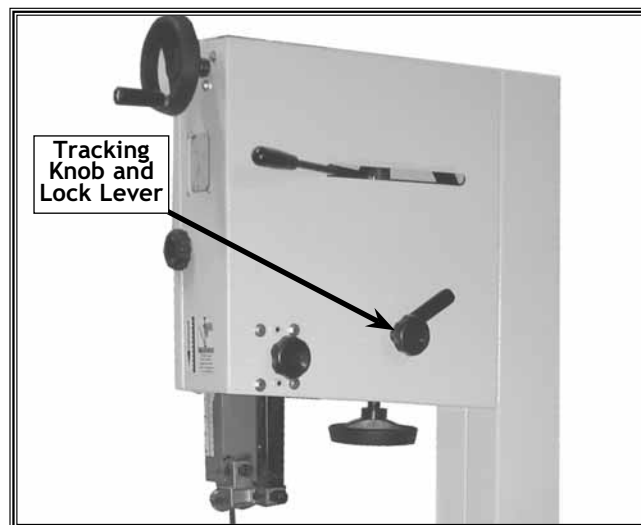


Figure 13. Tracking control knob.

Wheel Alignment Test

For this procedure, you will make a simple Coplanarity Gauge using the dimensions shown in **Figure 15** from a straight high-quality "two-by-four stud."

When you use the Coplanarity Gauge, the gauge must contact the top and bottom of both wheels all at the same time for the wheels to be coplanar (parallel and aligned). See **Figure 14**.

Wheel alignment is an important adjustment to maintain. When the wheels are "coplanar" with each other, 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.

After completing these steps, which determine if the bandsaw blade wheels are coplanar, you will be referred to one or more applicable procedures to correct any problems with coplanarity.

Note: Refer to **Pages 22**, , and **23** for procedures.

Study **Figure 15**, and become familiar with the terms, the wheel alignment issues, and use the figure to find the correct adjustment procedure to correct any problem if one exists.

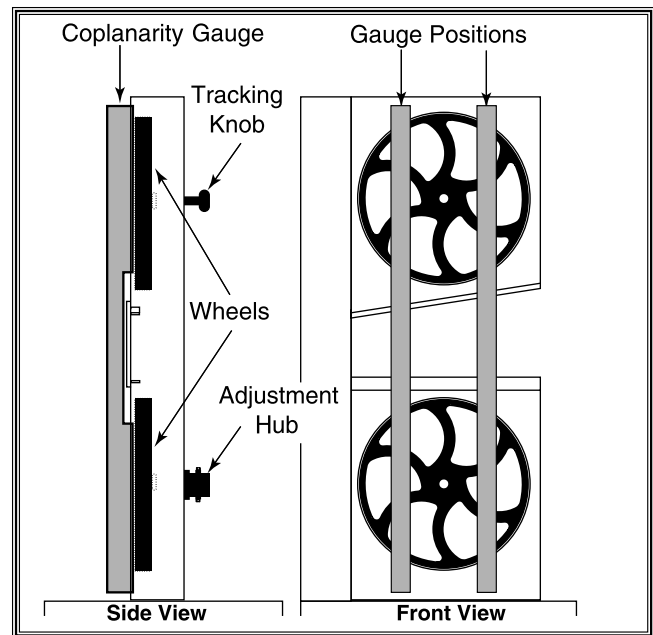


Figure 14. Checking for coplanarity.

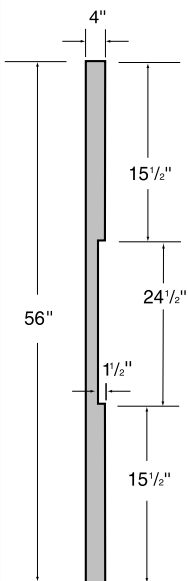
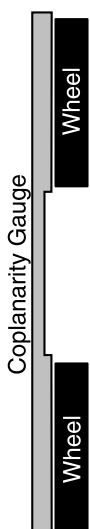
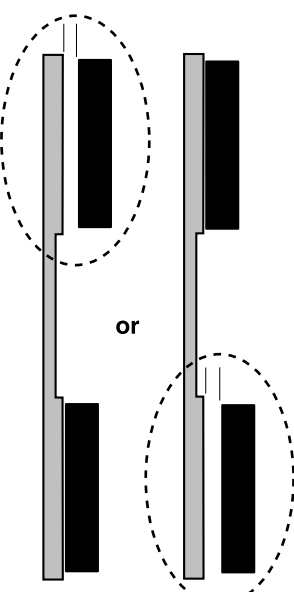
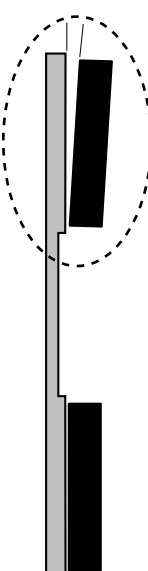
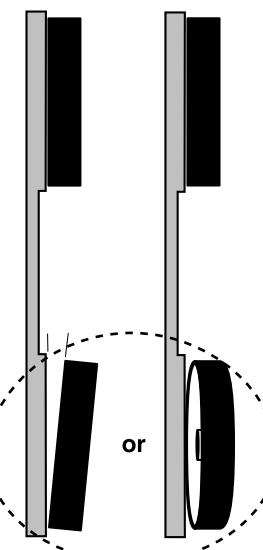
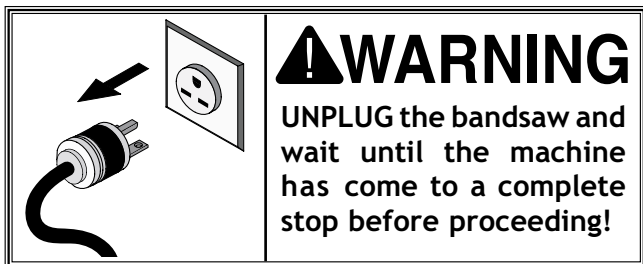
 Coplanarity Gauge Dimensions	Coplanarity Gauge in Use  Top and bottom wheels are parallel and aligned: No adjustment needed.	Wheel Positioning: Refer to Page 18.  Wheels parallel, but top or bottom wheel is not parallel with other wheel: Move the top wheel in or out to achieve coplanarity between the top and bottom wheels.	Blade Tracking: Refer to Page 17.  Top wheel is not aligned or parallel with bottom wheel: adjust the belt tracking knob to tilt the top wheel in or out.	Wheel Tilting: Refer to Page 19.  Bottom wheel is not aligned or parallel with top wheel: Adjust the axle hub to tilt the bottom wheel left/right, or in/out.
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Figure 15. Wheel alignment and coplanarity tests.



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. **UNPLUG THE BANDSAW POWER CORD!**
2. Using the dimensions shown in **Figure 20**, make a simple Coplanarity Gauge, from a straight high-quality "two-by-four stud."
3. After you've made your coplanarity gauge, remove the fence, table, and trunnion housing (see **Figure 16**), then open both wheel covers.
4. Tighten your blade to the tension that it will be used during operation.
5. Place your gauge up against both wheels in the positions shown in **Figure 14** and determine if an alignment problem exists. The gauge must be flat against both wheels in both left and right positions. See **Figure 20** for assistance.
 - If a wheel is out of alignment, refer to **Figure** 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 21**.

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.

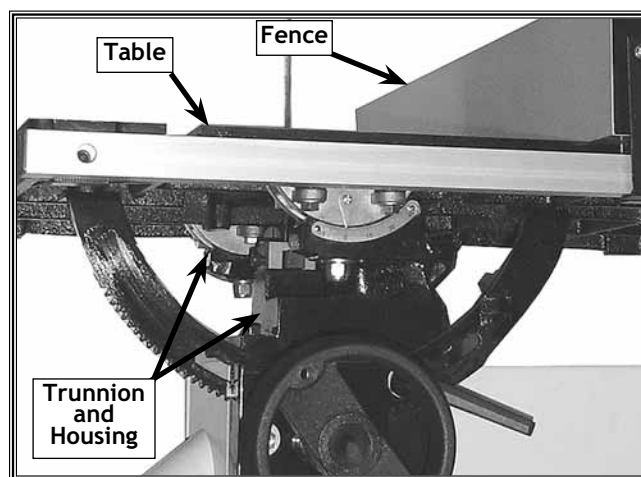


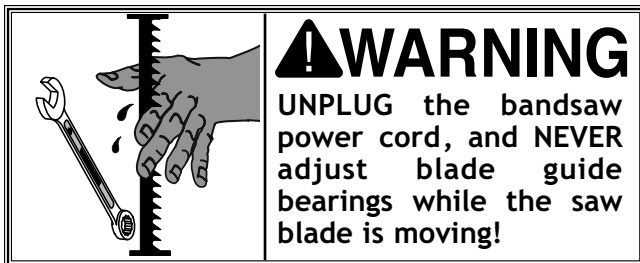
Figure 16. Table underside.

Blade-Guide Bearings

The side bearings keep the blade from wandering from side-to-side. These bearings support the blade just behind the blade gullet from tracking off center when hard and soft areas are cut in the wood. See **Figure 17**.

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

The rolling bearings reduce friction and blade wear during a cut, but after the cut, the blade must spring back to position and not touch the 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. **UNPLUG THE BANDSAW POWER CORD!**
2. Loosen the side-bearing capscrew. See **Figure 17**.
3. With the side bearing eccentrics fully seated against the casting, slide the casting so the side bearings are positioned just behind the blade gullet (see **Figure 17**) and retighten the capscrew.
4. Loosen the thumbscrew that allows the side bearing eccentric to rotate. See **Figure 17**.
5. Rotate the eccentrics so the side bearings have a gap of 0.004" on each side of the blade as indicated by a feeler gauge, and tighten the thumbscrews. See **Figure 18**.
6. Loosen the support bearing axle thumbscrew. See **Figure 17**.
7. Use a feeler gauge and set the support bearings to a gap of 0.016" between the bearing and blade. See **Figure 19**.
8. Tighten the thumbscrew to lock the support bearing axle and bearing in position.

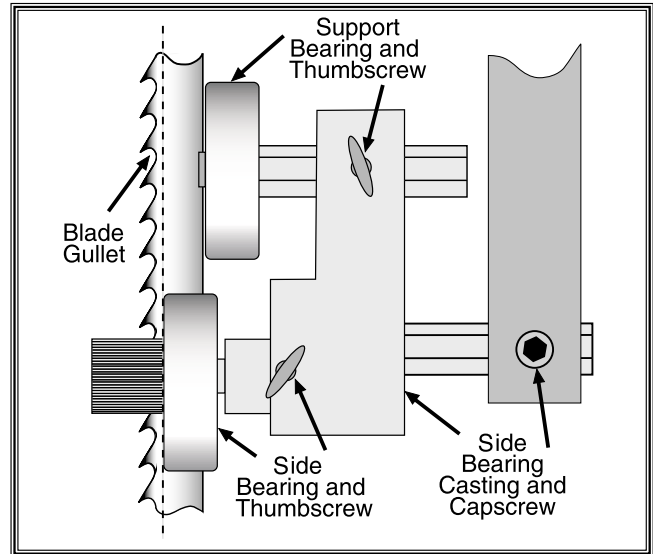


Figure 17. Blade guide assembly.

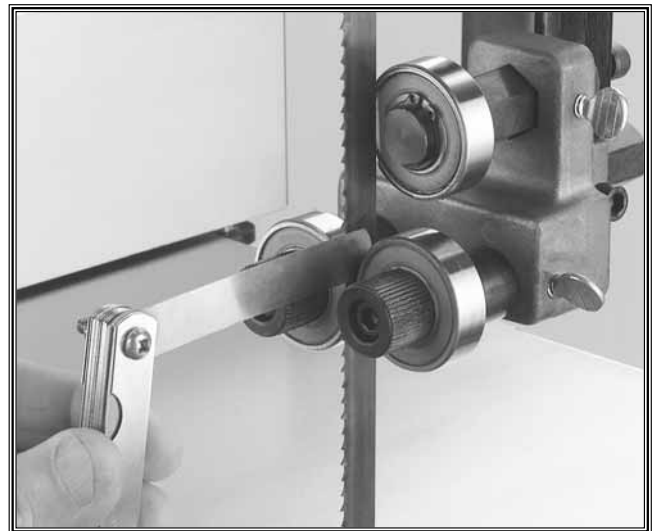


Figure 18. Setting side bearing clearance.

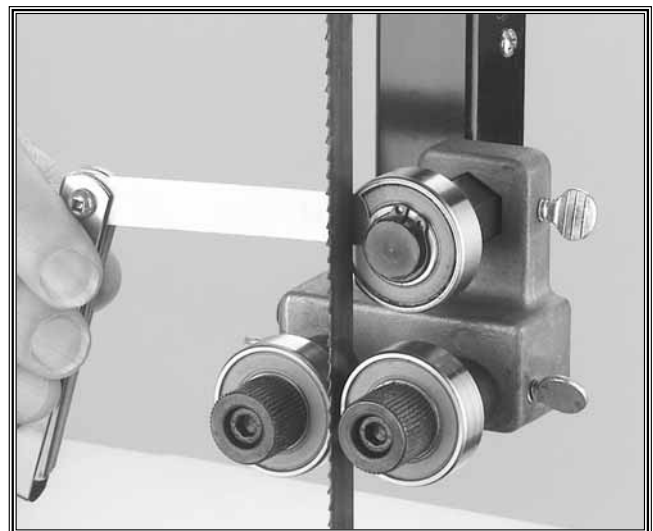


Figure 19. Setting support bearing clearance.

Fence and Rails

The fence is secured to the table with two rails fastened to the front and back edges of the table. See **Figure 20**.

To install the rails and fence, do these steps:

1. 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 21**.
2. Install and tighten the $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x $\frac{5}{8}$ " capscrews and tighten the capscrews.
3. 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 21**.
4. Install the $\frac{1}{4}$ " washers and the $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " hex bolts and tighten the hex bolts.
5. Slide the fence onto the rails and check the fence alignment.
6. Go to **Page 22** and complete the fence adjustment procedure.



Figure 20. Fence installed.



Figure 21. Rail positioning.

Blade Speeds

There are three factors in determining blade speed: 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 22** illustrates the belt positions necessary to produce the 1,600 and 3,300 FPM blade speeds. Select the proper pulley ratio for the cutting job and move the belt to the desired pulleys.



To change the blade speed, do these steps:

1. UNPLUG THE BANDSAW POWER CORD!
2. Open the lower pulley access door. See **Figure 23**.
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 22**.
5. Move the motor so the belt is tight with $\frac{1}{4}$ " 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.

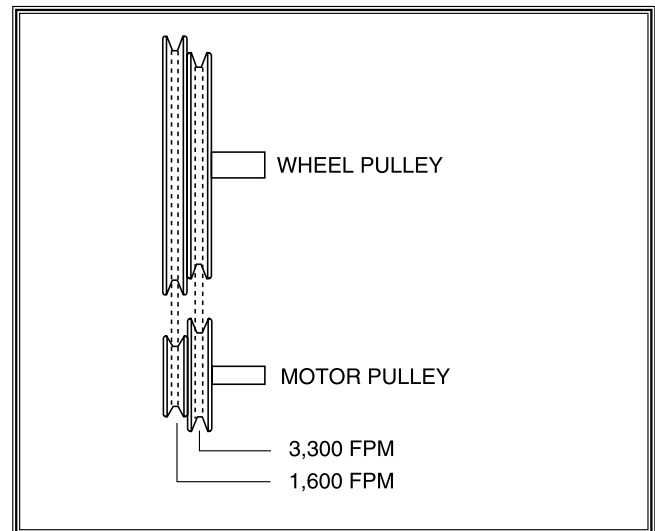


Figure 22. Feet Per Minute (FPM) pulley ratios.

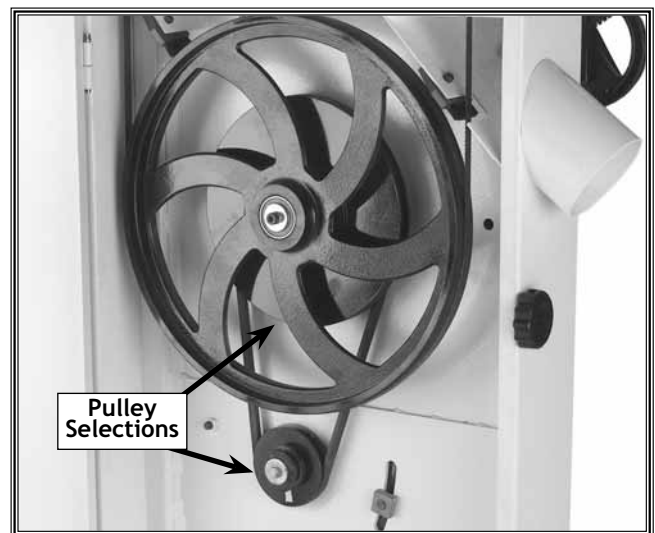
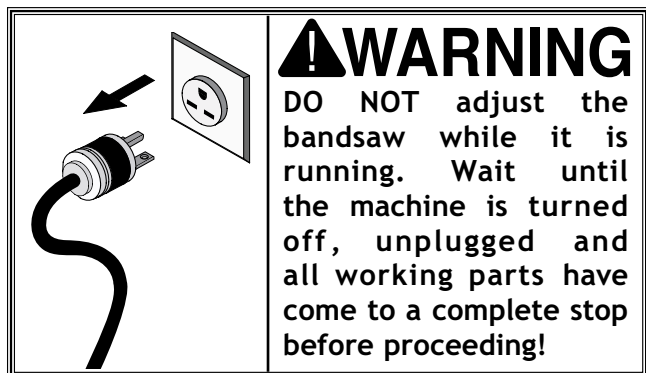


Figure 23. Two-speed pulleys.

Blade Changes



To replace the blade, do these steps:

1. **UNPLUG THE BANDSAW POWER CORD!**
2. Remove the table insert as in **Figure 24**.
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 (**Figure 17**) 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. 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 12** and adjust **Blade Tension**.

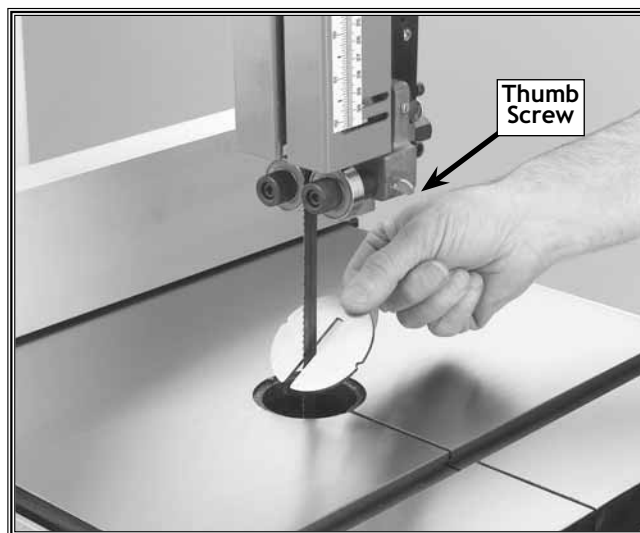


Figure 24. Removing the table insert.



Figure 25. Sliding the blade through table slot.

ADJUSTMENTS

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 make a straight cut the cut, will be tapered. It is important that this parallelism be checked and adjusted to ensure straight cuts.

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

1. Lock the fence and loosen the four 5mm capscrews shown in **Figure 26**.
2. Using a high-quality ruler, measure the distance at both ends of the fence to the edge of the miter slot.
3. Skew the fence so it is parallel to the miter slot, and tighten the four capscrews.
4. 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 fence is still not parallel with the miter slot after doing **Steps 1-3**, turn the 5mm wear pad setscrews (**Figure 26**) to tilt the fence into alignment with the miter slot.
 - 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 retainer screw and move the fence retainer up or down. See **Figure 27**.
 - If after the fence adjustment, the bandsaw does not cut straight while using the miter gauge, refer to the **Blade Lead** instructions on **Page 27**.

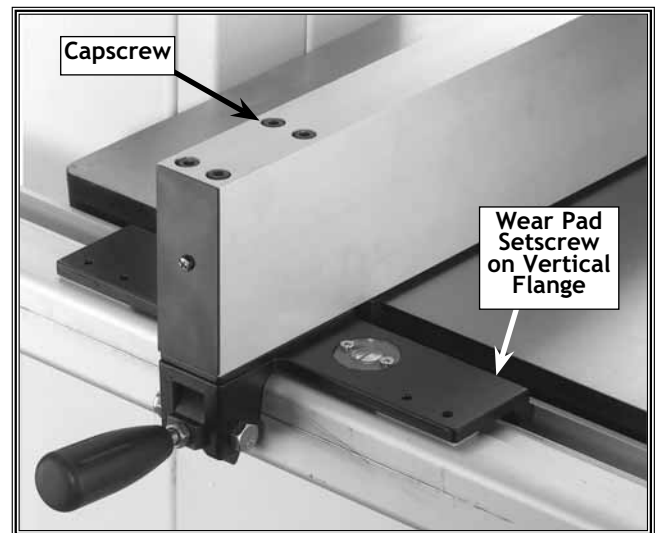
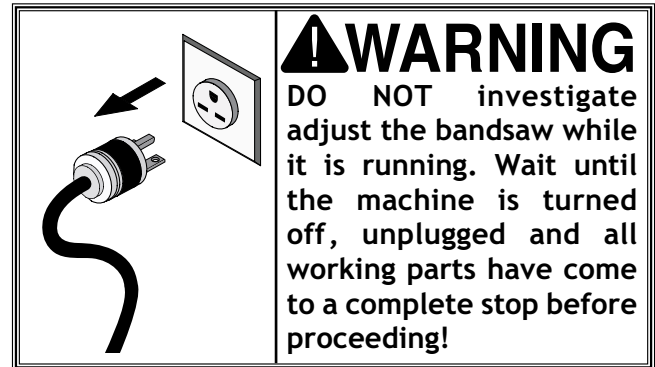


Figure 26. Adjusting the fence parallelism.

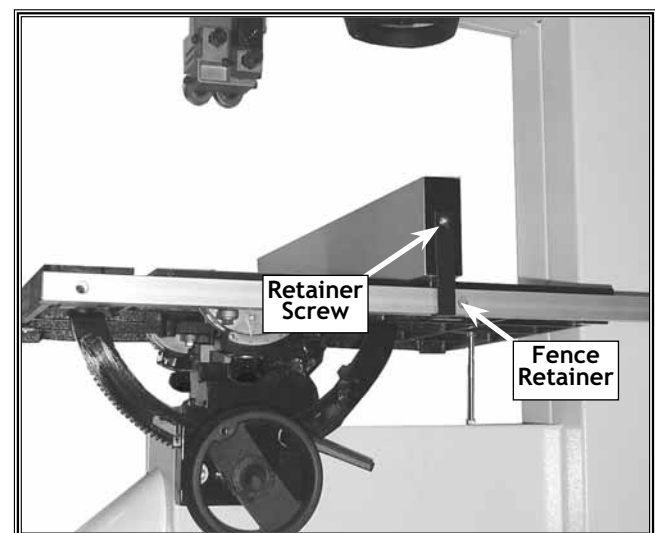
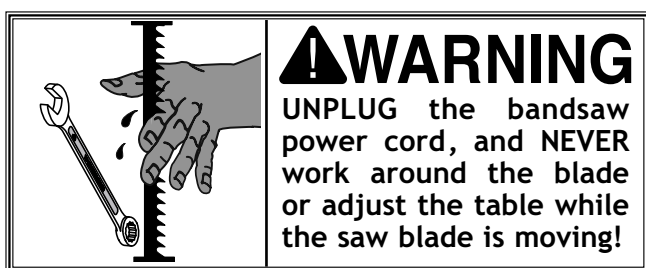


Figure 27. Leveling fence.

Table-to-Blade Squaring

The table can be adjusted 45° to the right or 15° to the left. There is a positive stop bolt (see **Figure 28**) 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. When the positive stop bolt is removed, the table automatically tilts 15° to the left. 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.



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

1. Loosen the trunnion knobs under the table. See **Figure 28**.
2. Using a small try-square or combination-square, place the long end on the table and the short end against the blade. See **Figure 29**.
3. Adjust the table until it is square with the blade, and set the positive stop bolt to hold the table at that location.
4. Set the pointer on the trunnion base to zero as indicated by the scale.

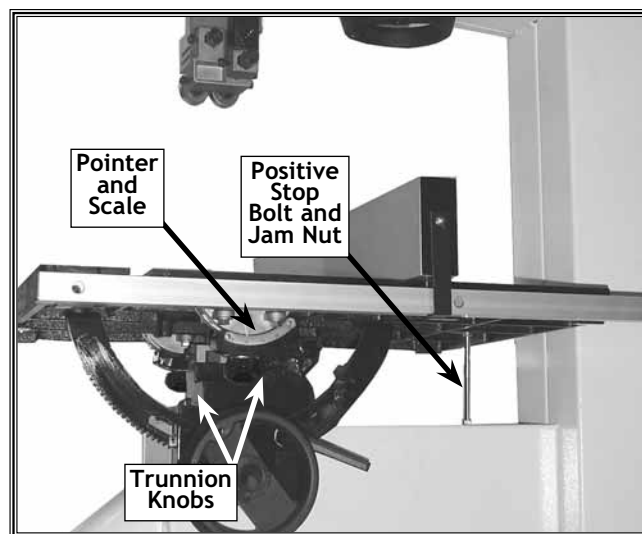


Figure 28. Table controls.

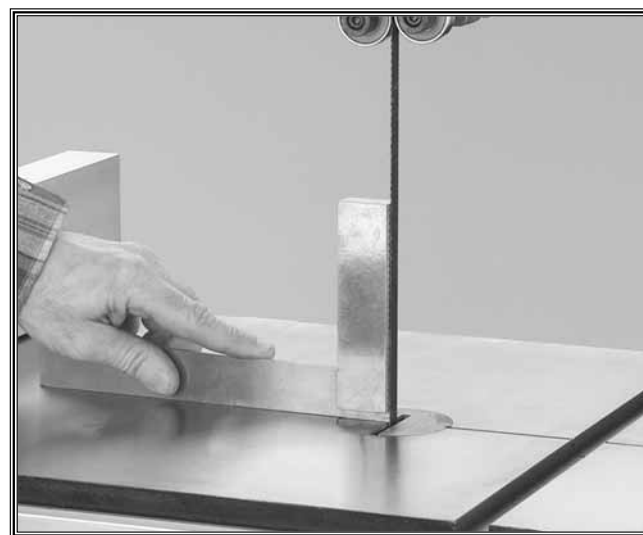
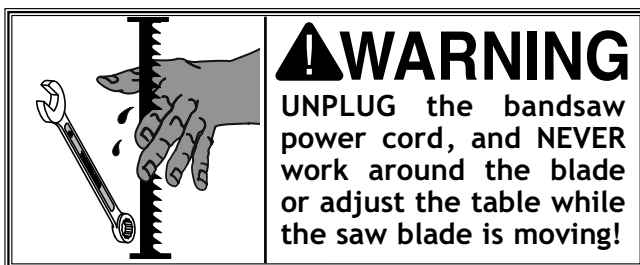


Figure 29. Squaring table to blade.

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 with the blade. However, because of the physics of blade lead, your cuts may still wander slightly while using the miter gauge and fence. All bandsaws have blade lead to some extent. To help control this condition, refer to **Blade Lead** on **Page 27** for solutions.



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

1. Install the largest blade you have.
2. 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.
3. Measure the distance from the straightedge to the miter gauge slot at each end of the table. See **Figure 30**.
 - If these measurements are not equal, loosen the trunnion bolts under the table (see **Figure 31**), 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 does not cut straight, refer to the **Blade Lead** instructions on **Page 27**, otherwise this procedure is complete.



Figure 30. Squaring the miter slot to blade.

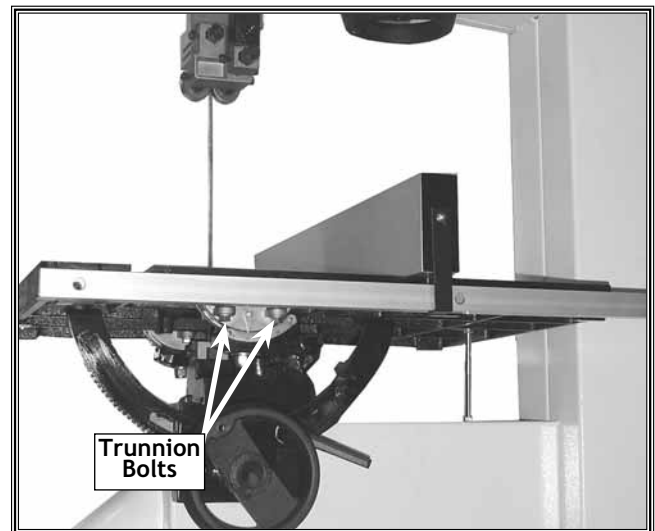
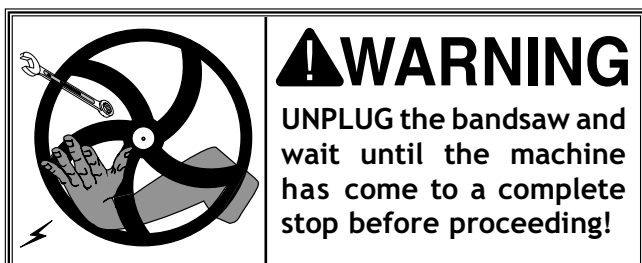


Figure 31. Trunnion bolts under the table.

Wheel Positioning

Perform this adjustment if the **Wheel Alignment Test** procedure from **Page 14** 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 15**), so both wheels are coplanar with each other.



To adjust the upper wheel positioning, do these steps:

1. **UNPLUG THE BANDSAW POWER CORD!**
2. Open the wheel doors, and move the blade-guide bearings out of the way of the blade.
3. Loosen the blade-tension lever so the blade is loose and the upper wheel has in-and-out play at the top.
4. Use a 12mm wrench to loosen both pivot bolts. See **Figure 32**.
5. Turn both eccentrics with the flat box wrench so the wheel moves in or out as required. See **Figure 32** and **33**.
6. Retighten the two pivot bolts.
7. Push the blade-tension lever to the locked position, and check with the coplanarity gauge.
 - If the wheel is positioned correctly, go to **Step 8**.
 - If the wheel is not positioned correctly, repeat **Steps 3** through **7** until the coplanarity is correct, then go to **Step 8**.
8. Readjust the blade-guide bearings, close the wheel doors, and test the blade tracking.

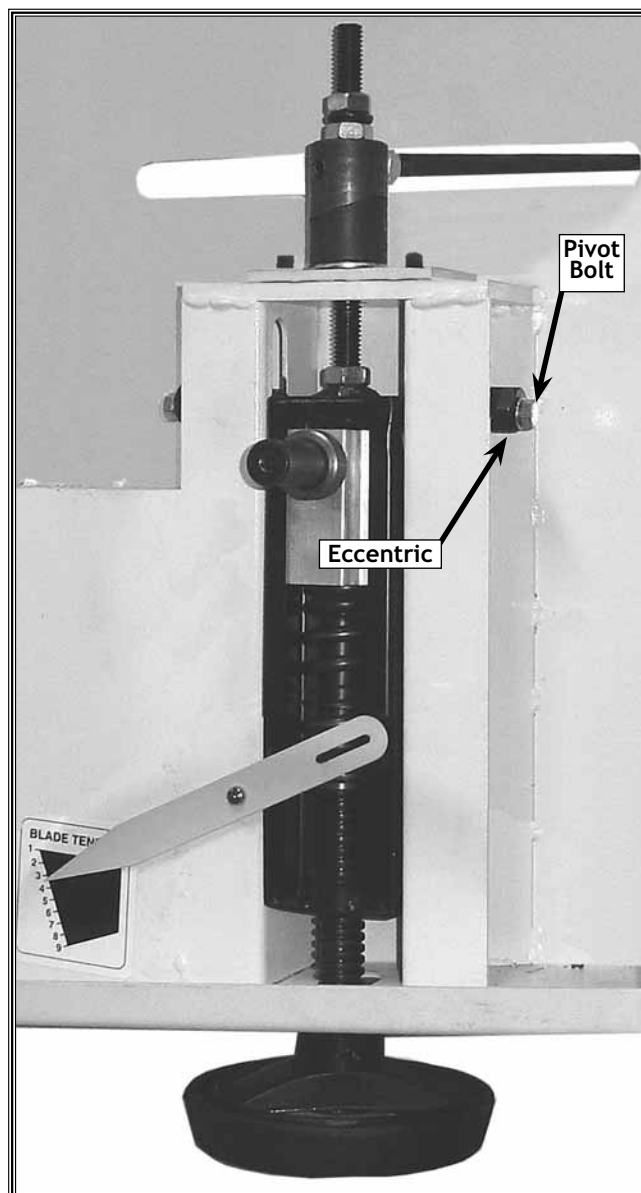


Figure 32. Upper tensioning system shown without wheel for clarity.

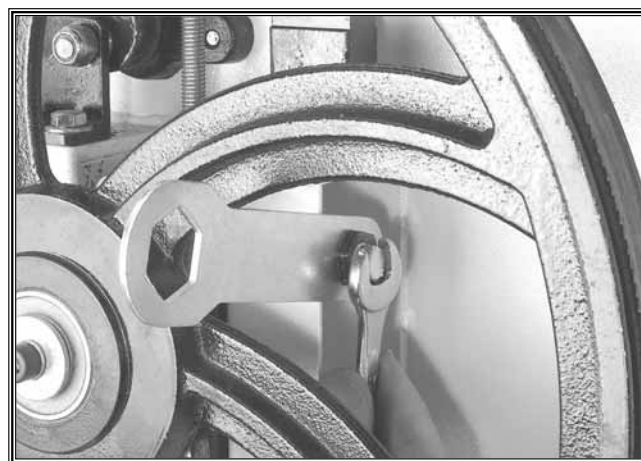
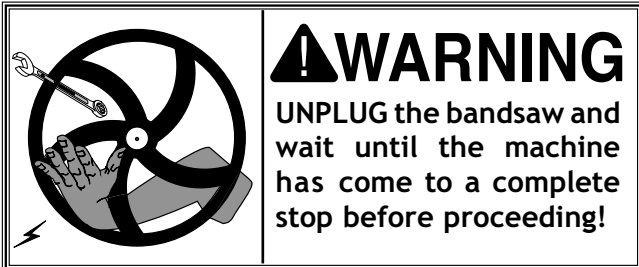


Figure 33. Pivot bolt and wrenches.

Wheel Tilting

Perform this adjustment if the **Wheel Alignment Test** procedure from **Page 14** indicates you must do so. This adjustment will tilt the bottom wheel (see **Figure 34**) so both wheels are aligned with each other.



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

1. **UNPLUG THE BANDSAW POWER CORD!**
2. Open the wheel doors, and move the blade-guide bearings out of the way of the blade.
3. Loosen the blade-tension lever until the blade is loose.
4. Loosen all the jam nuts on the tilt adjustment hub. See **Figure 34**.
5. Turn the appropriate setscrews as required to tilt the wheel back to the vertical and square position. Make sure when you are finished, all setscrews are tight against the axle shaft, and then tighten the jam nuts.
6. Push the blade-tension lever to the locked position, and use the coplanarity gauge to check the coplanarity.
 - If the wheel alignment is correct, go to **Step 8**.
 - If the wheel alignment is not correct, repeat **Steps 3** through **6** until correct, then go to **Step 7**.
7. Readjust the blade-guide bearings, and close the wheel doors and test the blade tracking.

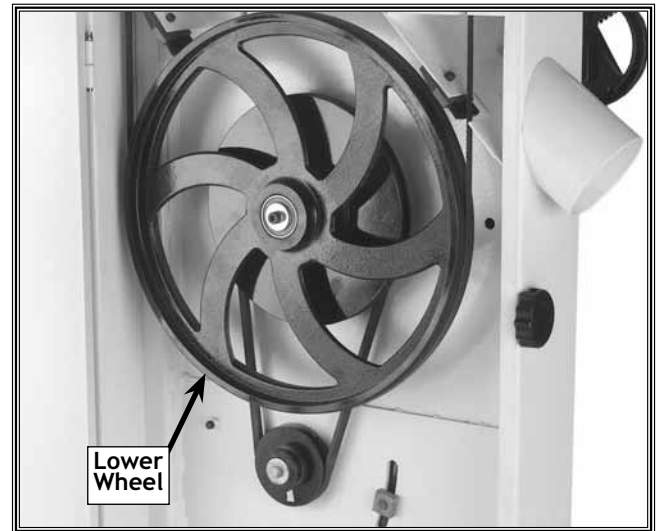


Figure 34. Lower wheel.

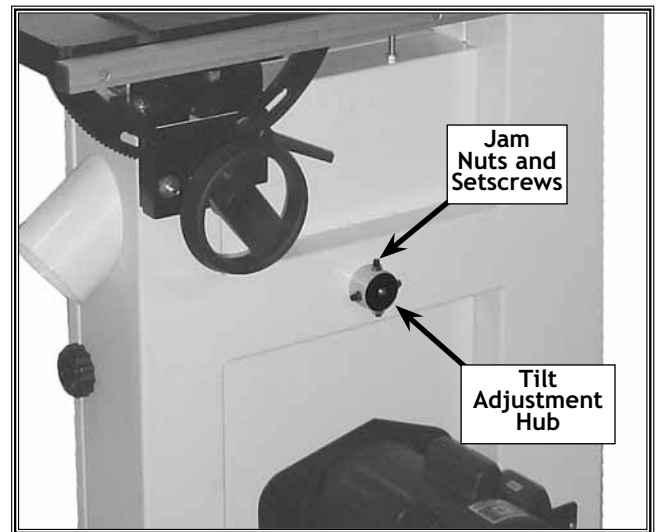


Figure 35. Lower wheel tilt adjustment hub.

OPERATIONS

General

This bandsaw allows you to perform many types of cutting operations. However, the following section is not a complete guide to the many specialized cuts that can be made with this bandsaw. We strongly recommend that you read books, trade articles or seek training with bandsaws before performing any cuts in which you are not confident. **Above all else, your safety should come first.** Training and knowledge will pay off with your increased safety, better quality work, and less mistakes.

Test Run

Once assembly is complete and adjustments are done, you are ready to start the machine.

To start the bandsaw, do these steps:

1. Make sure the STOP button is pushed in, and the blade and all fasteners and lock handles are tight.
2. Plug in the power cord.
3. Make sure that your finger is poised over the STOP button just in case there is a problem you can shut power OFF, and push START. See Figure 36.

Note: The bandsaw should run smoothly, with little or no vibration or rubbing noises. Occasionally you may hear a “tick, tick, tick” sound. This is usually caused by the weld in the blade moving through the guide bearings.

4. Observe to see if the guide bearings are turning, if any are turning, turn the saw OFF and unplug it, and readjust the bearings to the correct free clearance.
 - If strange or unnatural noises require you to stop the machine. Wait for the machine to stop moving, unplug the machine, investigate and correct before further operation.
 - If the source of an unusual noise or vibration is not readily apparent, contact our service department for help at 1-360-734-3482 or contact us online at tech-support@shopfox.biz.

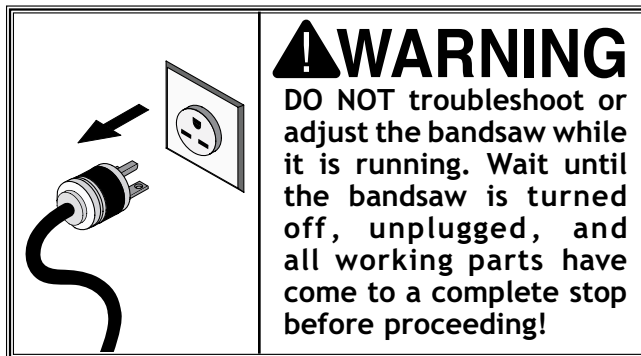


Figure 36. Fingers poised over stop button.

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 37**.

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 27** to find a solution.



Figure 37. Safely ripping a board.

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 38**) 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.

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

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. Refer to **Page 26**. You can also slightly rotate your table to compensate for the amount of blade lead.

1. The feed rate could be too fast; push workpiece with less force.
2. The blade tension may be too loose; go to **Page 12** and re-tension the blade.
3. The blade speed may be too slow; go to **Page 19** 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 30** and refer to **Table 2, Blade Selections** choose and install the correct blade.
5. The guide bearings may be set incorrectly; go to **Page 16** and adjust the guide bearings.
6. The blade tracking may be incorrect or the wheels may have poor alignment; go to **Page 14** 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.

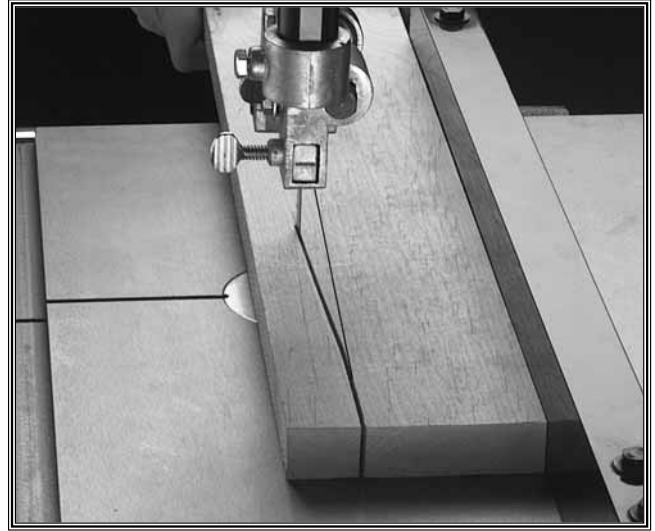


Figure 38. Typical bandsaw with excessive blade lead during a rip cut.

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 (see **Figure 39**). 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ " of the workpiece to maintain good blade alignment during the cut.
3. Turn on the saw, 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.

Stacked Cuts

Another useful operation for the bandsaw is making stacked cuts (see **Figure 40**). These cuts provide uniformity to multiple pieces.

To make stacked cuts, do these steps:

1. Line up and secure the multiple pieces together. Screws or brads in the waste portion work well for this.
2. Make sure that your blade is absolutely square to the table.

CAUTION

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

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.

BLADE WIDTH	MINIMUM RADII
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$1\frac{3}{8}$ "
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
$\frac{5}{8}$ "	4"
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "
1"	$7\frac{5}{8}$ "
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	$9\frac{7}{8}$ "

Table 1. Minimum radii for blade widths.

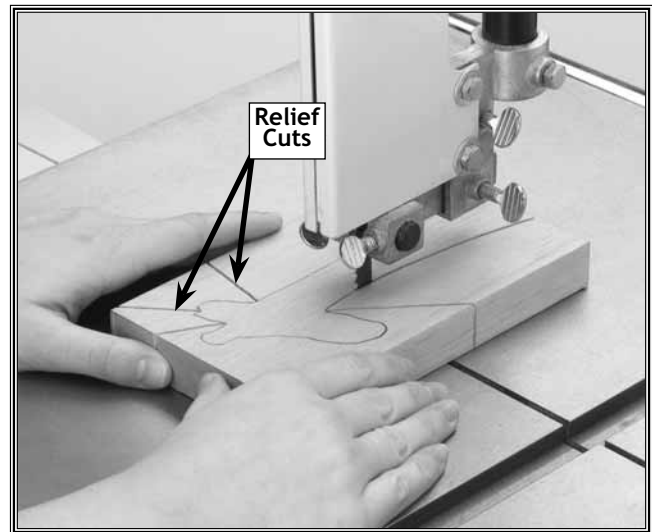


Figure 39. Relief cuts before cutting curves on a typical bandsaw.

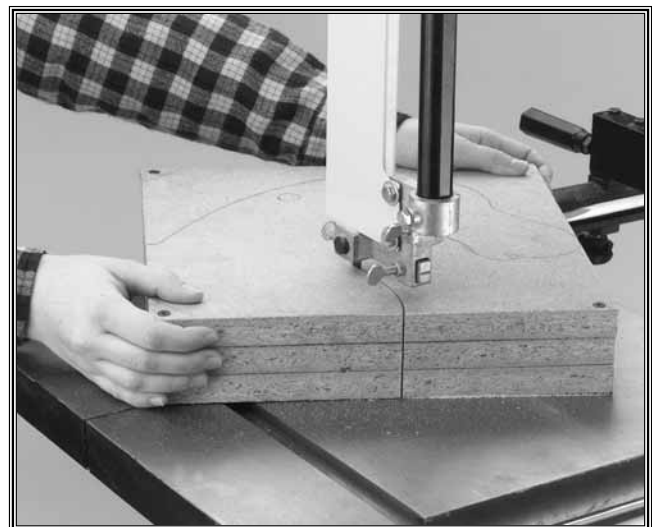


Figure 40. Making a stacked cut on a typical bandsaw.

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 41**.

To crosscut, do these steps:

1. Make sure your bandsaw is properly setup according to the **Adjustments** section in this manual.
2. Set the miter gauge to the correct position.
3. Slowly and evenly feed the wood into the blade as shown in **Figure 41**. **DO NOT** force the workpiece into the blade!

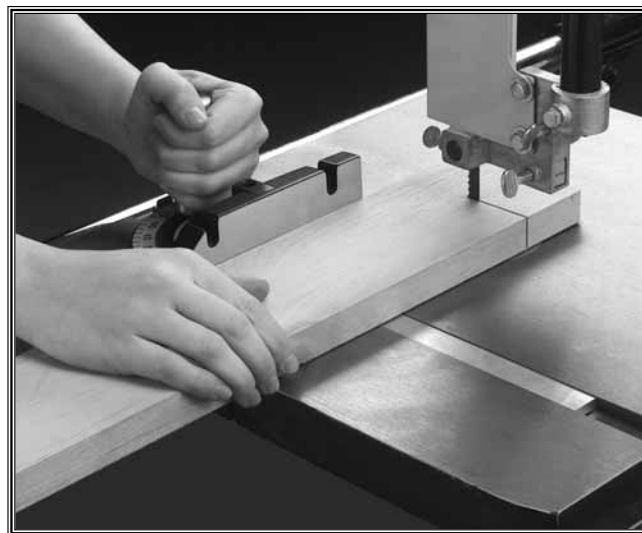


Figure 41. Crosscutting a board on a typical bandsaw.

Resawing

"Resawing" means cutting one board into two or more thinner boards. See **Figure 42**. 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 setup 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 27** to find a solution.

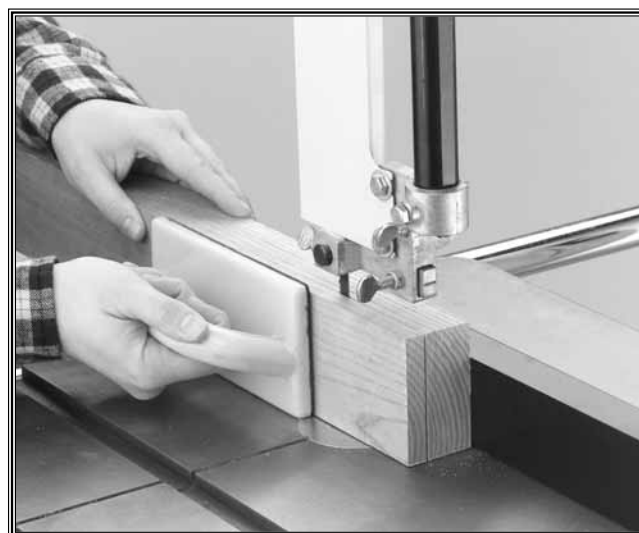


Figure 42. Safely resawing on a typical bandsaw.

Blade Selection

Blade Type

Figure 43 shows three major blade types: Raker, Hook, and Skip.

Raker (standard) blades usually have many teeth per-inch (T.P.I.), 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.

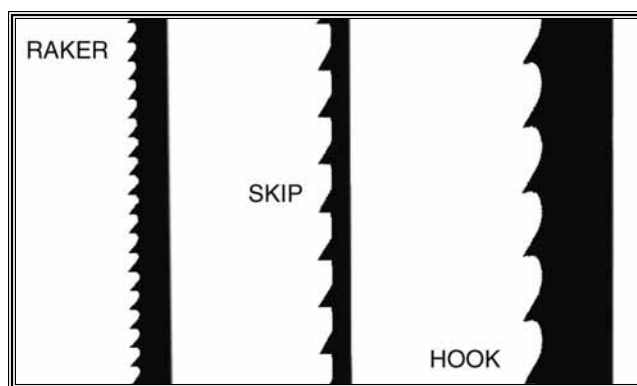


Figure 43. Types of blade teeth.

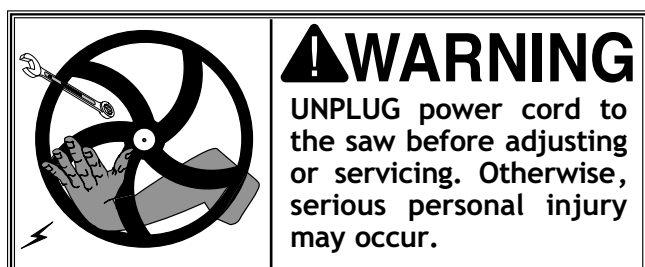
Type of Cut	Width	Teeth	Blade Type	Bandsaw Speed
Sharp Curves	Small	Fine	Raker	1,600 FPM
Gradual Curves	Medium	Medium	Skip	1,600 FPM
Ripping (less than 1 ³ / ₄ ")	Large	Medium	Hook	1,600 FPM
Ripping (more than 1 ³ / ₄ ")	Large	Coarse	Hook	3,300 FPM
Crosscutting (less than 1")	Large	Fine	Raker	3,300 FPM
Crosscutting (more than 1")	Large	Medium	Raker	3,300 FPM
Resawing (all sizes)	Large	Coarse	Hook	3,300 FPM
Round Stock	Medium	Medium	Raker	3,300 FPM

Table 2. Blade Selections.

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning and Lubrication

All bearings are permanently lubricated including the blade guide bearings, so no lubrication is necessary on these. 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. For long term storage you may want to consider products like Kleen Bore's Rust Guardit™.
- 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.

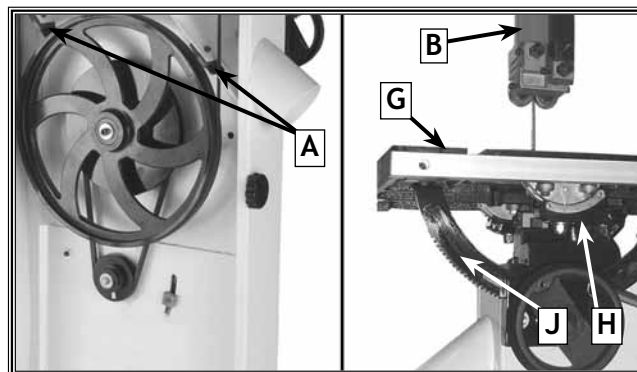


Figure 44. Lubrication and cleaning points.

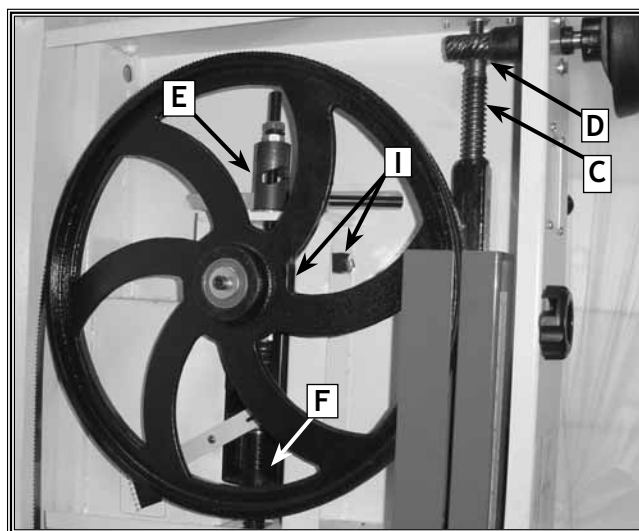


Figure 45. Upper lubrication points.

Inspection and Repair

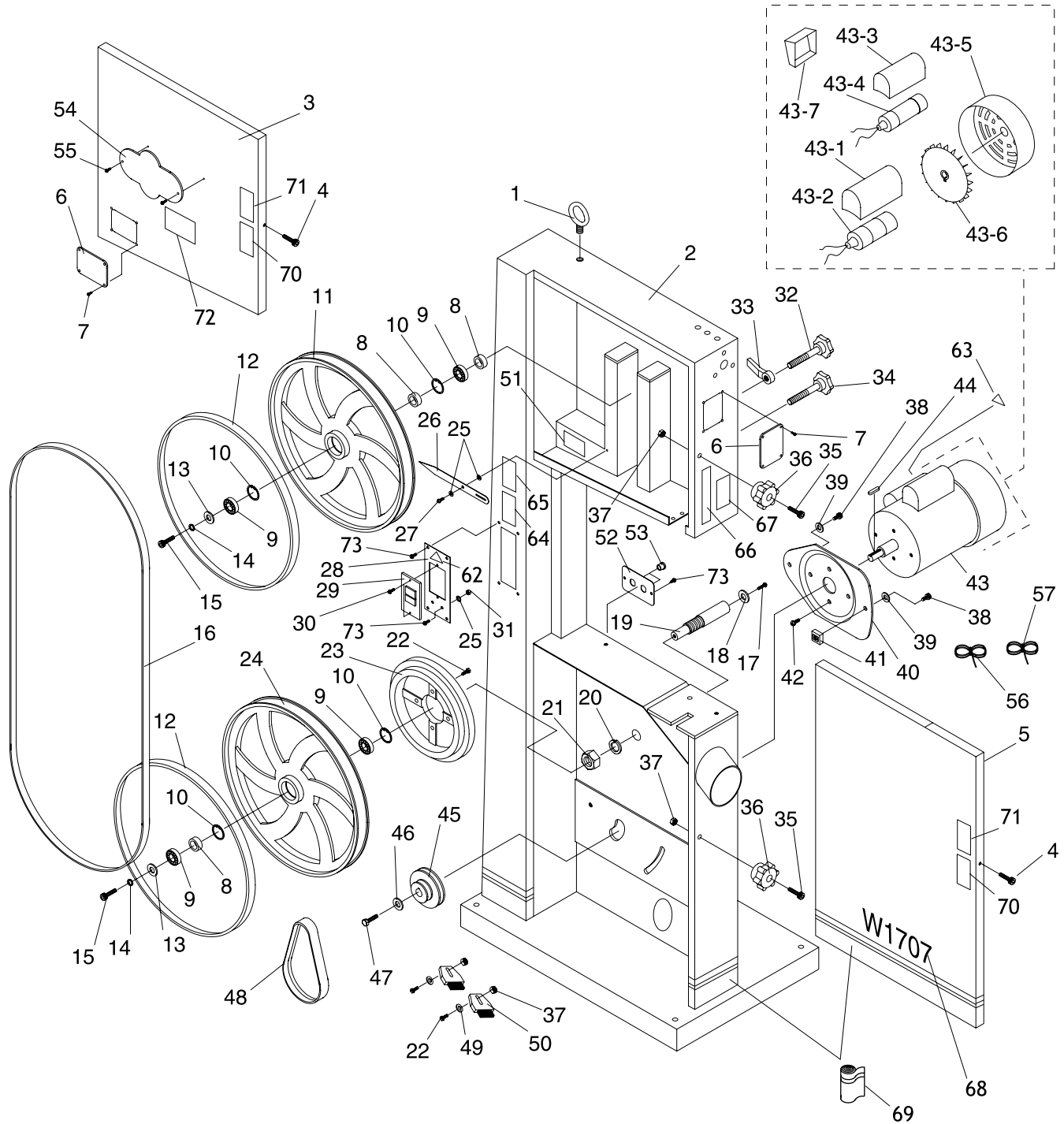
Regular periodic maintenance on your Model W1707 Bandsaw will ensure its optimum performance. Make a habit of inspecting your bandsaw each time you use it.

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

1. Worn safety features.
2. Loose mounting bolts.
3. Worn switch.
4. Worn or damaged cords and plugs.
5. Damaged Multi-Groove Belt.
6. Any other condition that could hamper the safe operation of this machine.

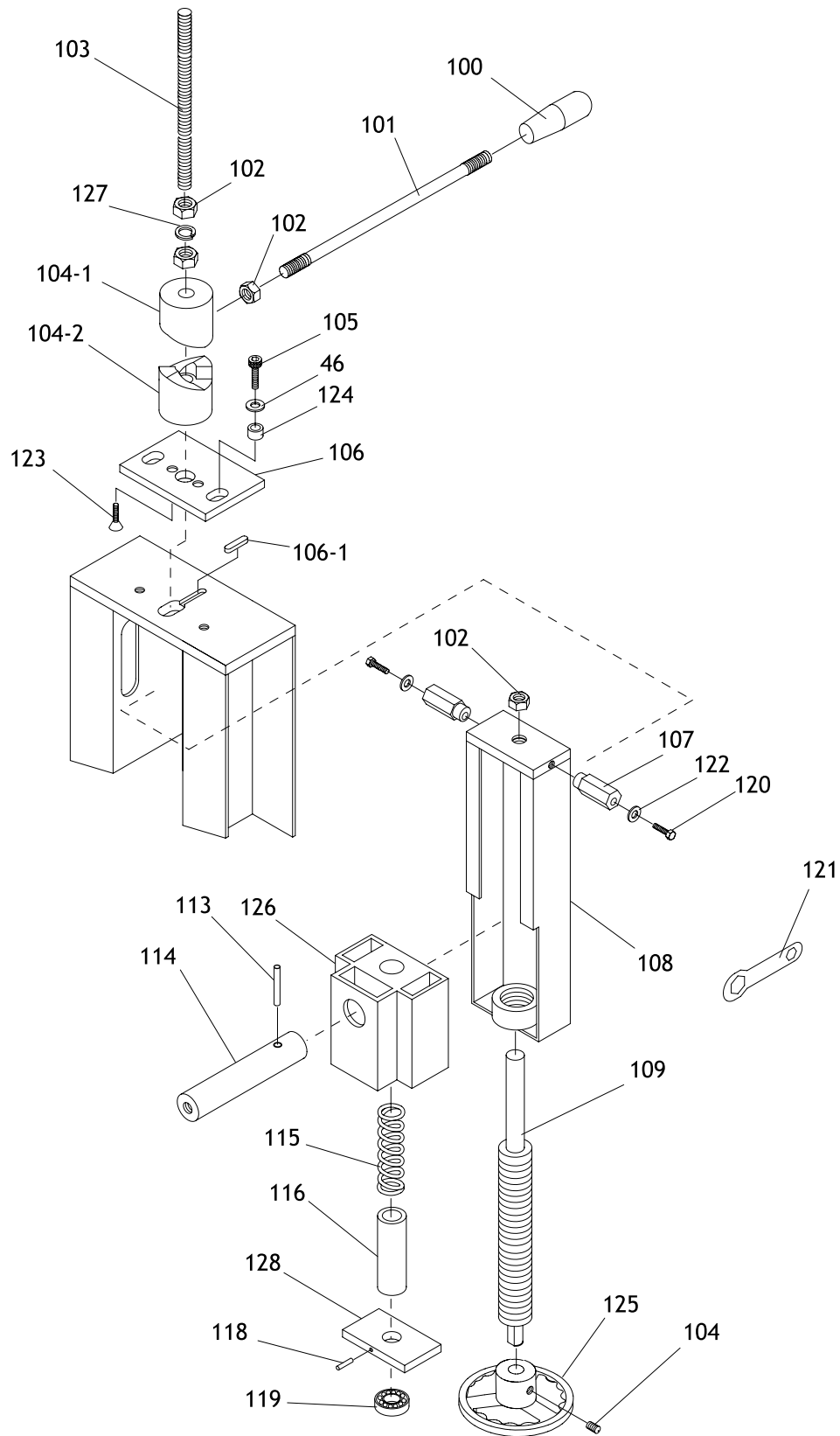
Troubleshooting

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	HOW TO REMEDY
Motor will not start; fuses or circuit breakers trip.	1. Low power supply voltage. 2. Open or shorted circuit in motor or loose or shorted connections. 3. Incorrect fuses or circuit breakers. 4. Faulty start capacitor. 5. Faulty motor.	1. Consult a qualified electrician for circuit repair. 2. Go to Page 42, refer to wiring diagram, and inspect all lead connections on motor for loose, shorted, or open connections and replace or repair. 3. Install correct fuses or circuit breakers. 4. Replace the start capacitor and do not to overload motor. 5. Replace motor.
Motor overheats.	1. Motor overloaded. 2. Air circulation through the motor restricted.	1. Reduce load on motor. 2. Clean out motor to provide normal air circulation.
Motor stalls (resulting in blown fuses or tripped circuit).	1. Motor overloaded. 2. Short circuit in motor or loose connections. 3. Low power supply voltage. 4. Incorrect fuses or circuit breakers in power supply circuit. 5. Faulty run capacitor.	1. Reduce load on motor. 2. Go to Page 42, refer to wiring diagram, and inspect connections on motor for loose or shorted terminals or worn insulation. 3. Consult qualified electrician for circuit repair. 4. Install correct fuses or circuit breakers. 5. Replace the run capacitor.
Sawblade slows when cutting.	1. Feed rate too high. 2. Sawblade is clogged with sawdust. 3. Belt is slipping on pulley.	1. Feed workpiece slower. 2. Use correct blade and cut dry wood. 3. Use the slower blade speed and tighten the belt.
Loud, repetitious noise coming from bandsaw.	1. Guide bearings are rolling on sawblade. 2. Sawblade is bent, twisted, or cracked.	1. Go to Page 16, and adjust the guide bearings. 2. Replace sawblade immediately.
The sawblade wanders when making a cut.	1. Blade tension is incorrect, wheels are out of alignment, or the wheels are not coplanar with each other.	1. Go to Blade Lead on Page 27, and complete the listed corrective steps and procedures.
Sawblade does not track in the center of the wheels.	1. Wheels are out of alignment, or the wheels are not coplanar with each other.	1. Go to Page 14, and perform the Wheel Alignment Test and complete the recommended adjustments.
Cuts are not parallel with miter slot or fence, or the cut is vertically-tilted.	1. The table is not parallel and/or not perpendicular to the sawblade.	1. Go to Pages 23 and 21, and perform the Table-to-Blade Squaring and Miter Slot-to-Blade Alignment procedures.
The cut in the workpiece vertically cupped.	1. The sawblade is loose.	1. Go to Page 12, and perform the Blade Tension procedure.
Controls bind or are stiff to operate.	1. Gears, slides, or lead screws are dry or gummy with sawdust.	1. Go to Page , and perform the Cleaning and Lubrication procedure on the binding mechanism.



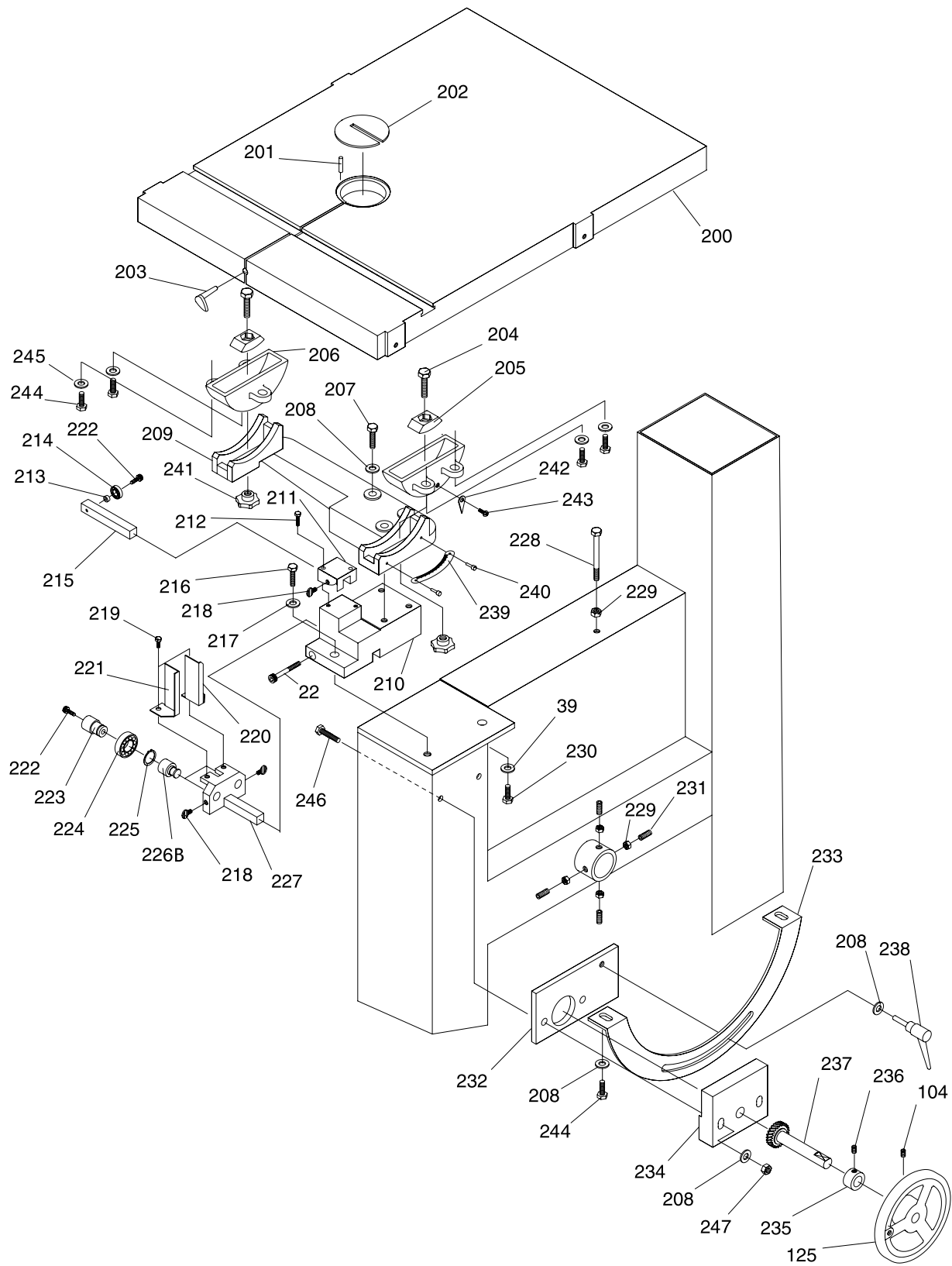
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	X1707001	RING
2	X1707002	MACHINE BODY
3	X1707003	UPPER WHEEL COVER
4	XPSB17	CAP SCREW 1/4"-20 X 3/8"
5	X1707005	LOWER WHEEL COVER
6	X1707006	CLEAR WINDOW
7	X1707007	RIVET
8	X1707008	BUSHING
9	XP6204	BEARING 6204
10	XPR25M	INT RETAINING RING 47MM
11	X1707011	UPPER WHEEL
12	X1707012	RUBBER TIRE
13	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
14	XPLW01	LOCK WASHER 5/16"
15	XPSB09	CAP SCREW 5/16"-18 X 5/8"
16	X1707016	BLADE 132" X 0.5" X 0.5MM
17	X1707017	SPECIAL SCR 3/16"-24 X 3/8"
18	X1707018	DUST COVER
19	X1707019	LOWER WHEEL SHAFT
20	X1707020	LOCK WASHER 1"
21	X1707021	HEX NUT 1"-12
22	XPSB32	CAP SCREW 1/4"-20 X 1-1/4"
23	X1707023	IDLE PULLEY
24	X1707024	LOWER WHEEL
25	XPW18	FLAT WASHER 3/16"
26	X1707026	POINTER
27	XPS41	PHLP HD SCR 10-24 X 1/2"
28	X1707028	SWITCH PLATE
29	X1707029	PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
30	XPS22	PHLP HD SCR 10-24 X 5/8"
31	XPNO7	HEX NUT 10-24
32	X1707032	KNOB BOLT 3/8"-16
33	X1707033	THREADED HANDLE 3/8"-16
34	X1707034	KNOB BOLT 3/8"-16
35	XPSB05	CAP SCREW 1/4"-20 X 3/4"
36	X1707036	STAR HANDLE
37	XPNO5	HEX NUT 1/4"-20
38	XPSB68	CAP SCREW 3/8"-16 X 1"

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
39	XPW02	FLAT WASHER 3/8"
40	X1707040	MOTOR BRACKET
41	X1707041	PILLOW BLOCK
42	XPSB07	CAP SCREW 5/16"-18 X 3/4"
43	X1707043	MOTOR 2HP 220V
43-1	X1707043-1	START CAPACITOR COVER
43-2	X1707043-2	S. CAPACITOR 200M 125V
43-3	X1707043-3	RUN CAPACITOR COVER
43-4	X1707043-4	R. CAPACITOR 30M 350V
43-5	X1707043-5	FAN COVER
43-6	X1707043-6	FAN
43-7	X1707043-7	ELECTRICAL BOX COVER
44	XPK12M	KEY 5 X 5 X 30MM
45	X1707045	PULLEY
46	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
47	X1707047	CAP SCR 5/16"-18 X 3/4"(LH)
48	X1707048	V-BELT A-42
49	XPW06	FLAT WASHER 1/4"
50	X1707050	BRUSH
51	X1707051	SCALE
52	X1707052	PLATE
53	X1707053	STRAIN RELIEF
54	X1707054	SHOP FOX LOGO PLATE
55	XPHTK10	SCREW #4-3/8"
56	X1707056	POWER CORD
57	X1707057	MOTOR CORD
62	X1707062	LABEL (ELECTRICITY)
63	X1707063	LABEL (ELECTRICITY)
64	X1707064	LABEL (READ MANUAL)
65	X1707065	LABEL (WEAR DUST MASK)
66	X1707066	LABEL (BLADE DIRECTION)
67	X1707067	LABEL (NEVER ADJUST)
68	X1707068	LABEL (MODEL NUMBER)
69	X1707069	TAPE (PINSTRIPE)
70	X1707070	LABEL (UNPLUG)
71	X1707071	LABEL (CLOSE DOOR)
72	X1707072	LABEL (DATA)
73	XPFS05M	FLANGE SCREW M4-.7 X 10



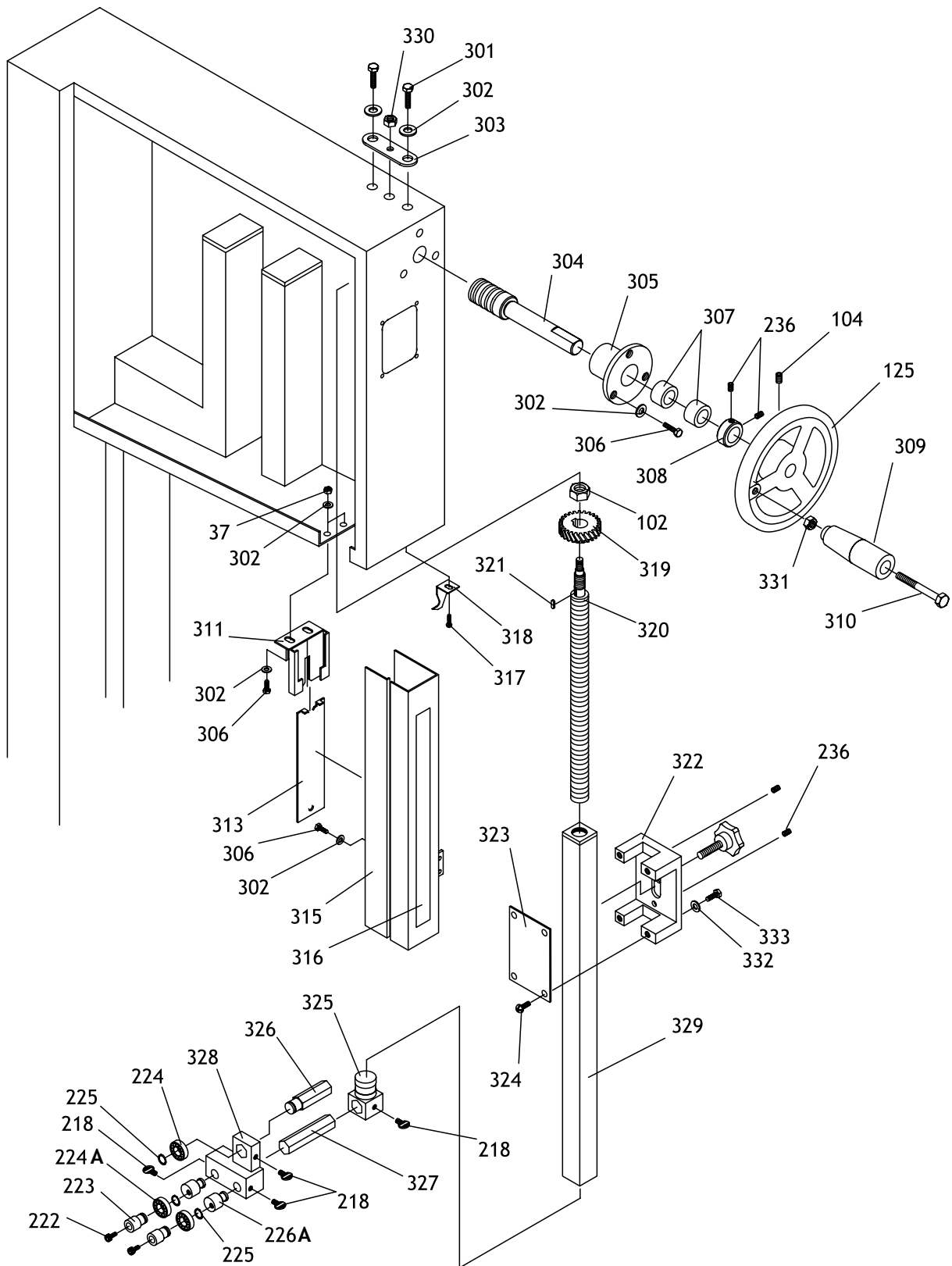
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
100	X1707100	HANDLE FEMALE 1/2"-13
101	X1707101	HANDLE SHAFT
102	XPN13	HEX NUT 1/2"-13
103	X1707103	LEAD SCREW
104	XPSS02	SET SCREW 5/16"-18 X 3/8"
104-1	X1707104-1	UPPER CAM
104-2	X1707104-2	LOWER CAM
105	XPSB09	CAP SCREW 5/16"-18 X 5/8"
106	X1707106	PILLOW BLOCK
106-1	XPK34M	KEY 5 X 5 X 20MM
107	X1707107	ECCENTRIC
108	X1707108	TENSIONER HOUSING
109	X1707109	LEAD SCREW
113	XPRP10M	ROLL PIN 5 X 36MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
114	X1707114	WHEEL SHAFT
115	X1707128	SPRING
116	X1707116	BUSHING
118	XPRP02M	ROLL PIN 3 X 16MM
119	X1707132	BEARING 51201
120	XPB03	HEX BOLT 5/16"-18 X 1"
121	X1707121	BOX END WRENCH 1" X 3/4"
122	XPW06	FLAT WASHER 1/4"
123	XPFH19	FLAT HD SCR 1/4"-20 X 3/8"
124	X1707124	SPACER
125	X1707125	HANDWHEEL
126	X1707126	WHEEL SHAFT HOUSING
127	XPLW07	LOCK WASHER 1/2"
128	X1707128	PILLOW BLOCK



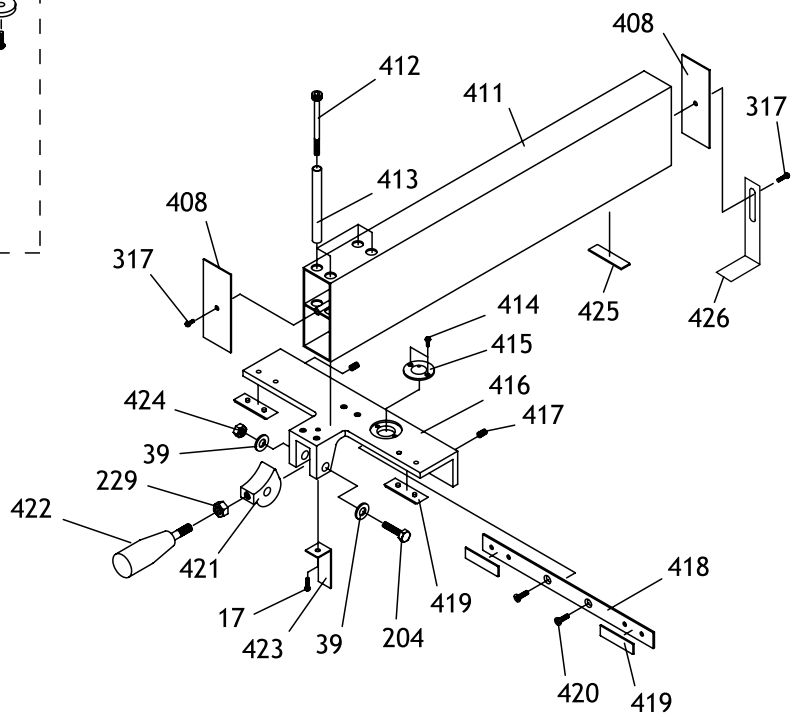
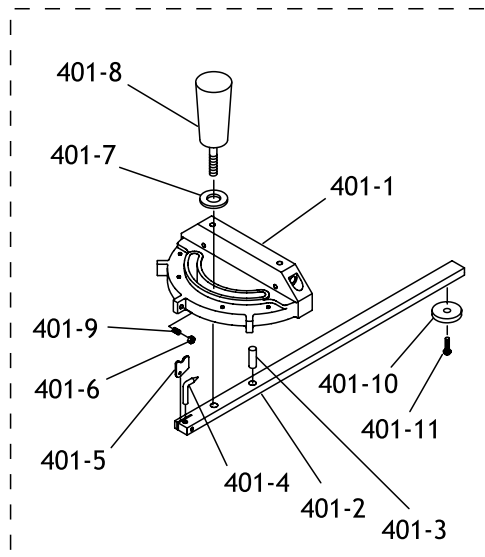
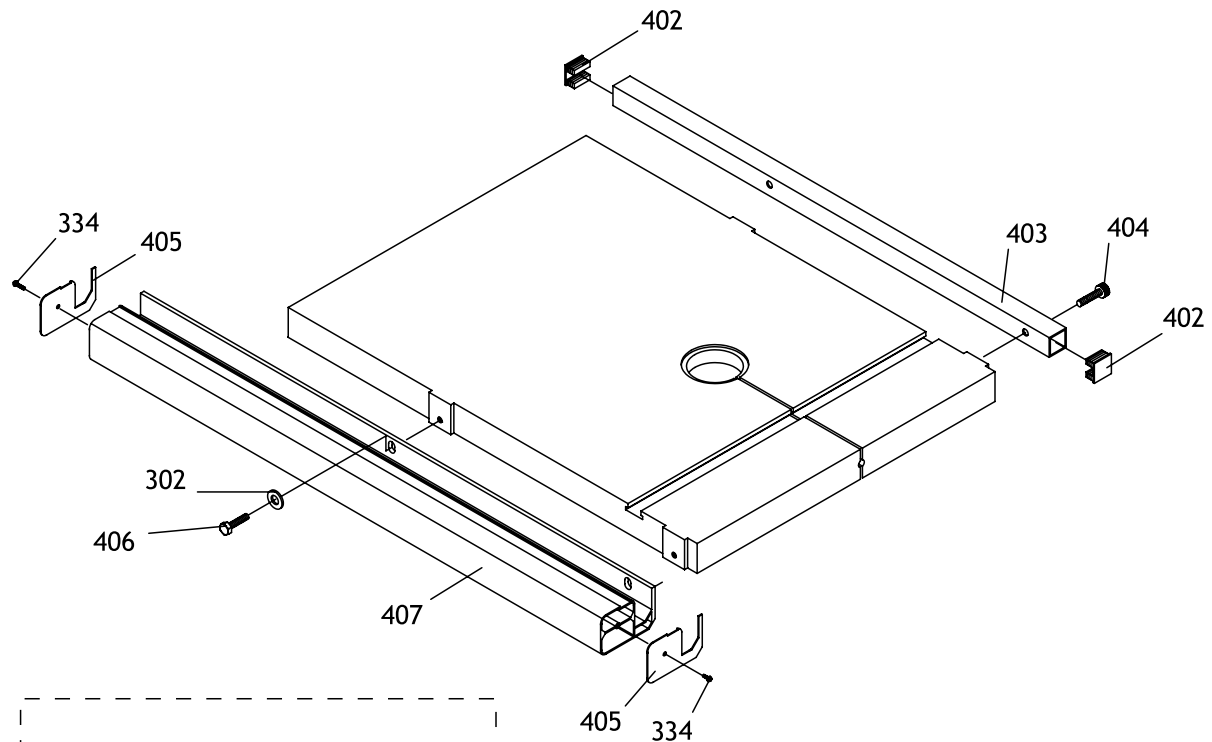
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
200	X1707200	TABLE
201	XPRP44M	ROLL PIN 3 X 10MM
202	X1707202	INSERT
203	X1707203	TABLE PIN
204	XPB25	HEX BOLT 3/8"-16 X 1-3/4"
205	X1707205	TRUNNION CLAMP
206	X1707206	TRUNNION
207	XPB06	HEX BOLT 5/16"-18 X 2"
208	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
209	X1707209	TRUNNION SUPPORT
210	X1707210	SUPPORT BRACKET
211	X1707211	GUIDE POST BRACKET
212	XPB94	HEX BOLT 10-24 X 1"
213	XPR01M	EXT RETAINING RING 10MM
214	XP6200	BALL BEARING 6200
215	X1707215	GUIDE POST
216	XPB24	HEX BOLT 3/8"-16 X 1-1/4"
217	XPW02	FLAT WASHER 3/8"
218	XPTS001	THUMB SCREW 1/4"-20 X 1/2"
219	XPB57	HEX BOLT 1/4"-20 X 1/4"
220	X1707220	PLATE, RIGHT
221	X1707221	PLATE, LEFT
222	XPSB06	CAP SCREW 1/4"-20 X 1"
223	X1707223	ADJUST NUT

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
224	XP6202	BALL BEARING 6202
225	XPR05M	EXT RETAINING RING 15MM
226	X1707226	ECCENTRIC
227	X1707227	GUIDE BLOCK HOLDER
228	XPB80	HEX BOLT 5/16"-18 X 5"
229	XPN02	HEX NUT 5/16"-18
230	XPB18	HEX BOLT 3/8"-16 X 1"
231	XPSS18	SETSCREW 5/16"-18 X 3/4"
232	X1707232	PLATE
233	X1707233	TRUNNION SEAT
234	X1707234	LEAD HOUSING
235	X1707235	LOCK COLLAR
236	XPSS11	SETSCREW 1/4"-20 X 1/4"
237	X1707237	SHAFT AND GEAR
238	X1707238	LOCK HANDLE
239	X1707239	ANGLE SCALE
240	X1707240	RIVET 2 X 6MM
241	X1707241	KNOB FEMALE 3/8"-16
242	X1707242	POINTER
243	XPS45	PHLP HD SCR 5/32-32 X 1/4"
244	XPB86	HEX BOLT 5/16"-18 X 3/4"
245	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
246	XPB66	HEX BOLT 3/8"-16 X 2-1/4"
247	XPN08	HEX NUT 3/8"-16



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
301	XPB19	HEX BOLT 1/4"-20 X 1/2"
302	XPW06	FLAT WASHER 1/4"
303	X1707303	LOCATE PLATE
304	X1707304	WORM SHAFT
305	X1707305	SHAFT FLANGE
306	XPB02	HEX BOLT 1/4"-20 X 5/8"
307	X1707307	COLLAR
308	X1707308	COLLAR
309	X1707309	HANDLE
310	X1707310	SLOT SCREW 3/8"-16 X 3-1/4"
311	X1707311	SLIDE SEAT
312	XPCB18	CARRIAGE BOLT 1/4"-20 X 1/2"
313	X1707313	SLIDE PLATE
314	XPB93	HEX BOLT 10-24 X 1/2"
315	X1707315	PROTECTIVE COVER
316	X1707316	SCALE
317	X1707317	TAP SCR #8-24 X 3/8"

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
318	X1707318	POINTER
319	X1707319	GEAR 14 TEETH
320	X1707320	LEAD SCREW
321	XPB78M	KEY 5 X 5 X 8MM
322	X1707322	GUIDE BRACKET
323	X1707323	PLATE
324	XPB09	HEX BOLT 5/16"-18 X 1/2"
325	X1707325	UPPER SUPPORT BRACKET
326	X1707326	BEARING ARBOR
327	X1707327	ADJUST BAR
328	X1707328	UPPER SUPPORT BRACKET
329	X1707329	UPPER GUIDE HOUSING
330	XPLN03	LOCK NUT 5/16"-18
331	XPN08	HEX NUT 3/8"-16
332	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
333	XPB32	HEX BOLT 5/16"-18 X 5/8"



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
401	X1707401	COMPLETE MITER GAUGE
401-1	X1707401-1	MITER BODY
401-2	X1707401-2	MITER BAR
401-3	X1707401-3	PIVOT PIN 7MM
401-4	X1707401-4	POINTER
401-5	X1707401-5	STOP PLATE
401-6	X1707401-6	HEX NUT 10-24
401-7	X1707401-7	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
401-8	X1707401-8	HANDLE 5/16"-18 X 1-1/4"
401-9	X1707401-9	SETSCREW 10-24 X 3/4"
401-10	X1707401-10	SPECIAL GUIDE WASHER
401-11	X1707401-11	SPECIAL GUIDE SCREW
402	X1707402	SMALL RAIL CAP
403	X1707403	SMALL FENCE RAIL
404	XPSB01	CAP SCREW 1/4"-20 X 5/8"
405	X1707405	LARGE RAIL CAP
406	XPB05	HEX BOLT 1/4"-20 X 3/4"
407	X1707407	LARGE FENCE RAIL

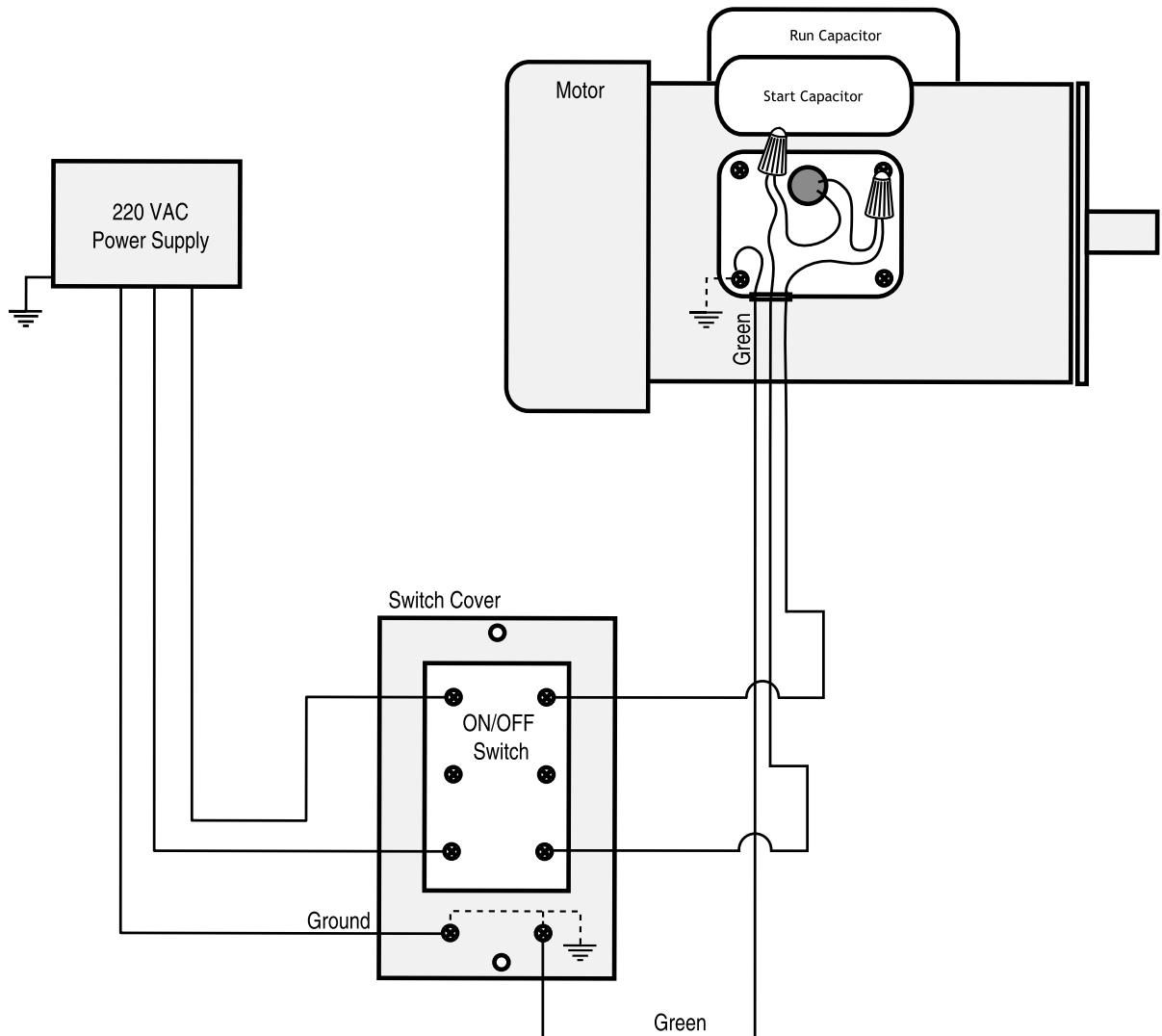
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
408	X1707408	FENCE CAP
411	X1707411	SUPPORT TUBE
412	X1707412	CAP SCREW 1/4"-20 X 4"
413	X1707413	SPACER
414	XPS42	PHLP HD SCR #8-24 X 1/4"
415	X1707415	CONVEX WINDOW
416	X1707416	SLIDE TRACK
417	XPSS08	SETSCREW 5/16"-18 X 1/2"
418	X1707418	ADJUST PLATE
419	X1707419	BEARING PAD
420	X1707420	SPECIAL SCR 1/4"-20 X 1/2"
421	X1707421	LOCK CAM
422	X1707422	HANDLE BOLT 5/16"-18
423	X1707423	CAM WEAR PAD
424	XPLN01	LOCK NUT 3/8"-16
425	X1707425	ADHESIVE WEAR PAD
426	X1707426	FENCE ANCHOR

W1707 Wiring Diagram

⚠ DANGER

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

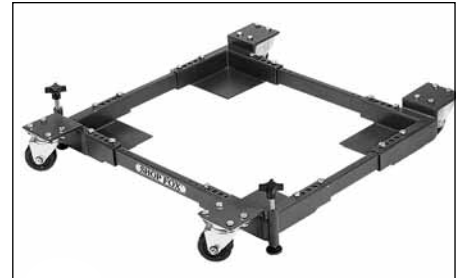
220 VAC



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: 1-800 545-8420 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.



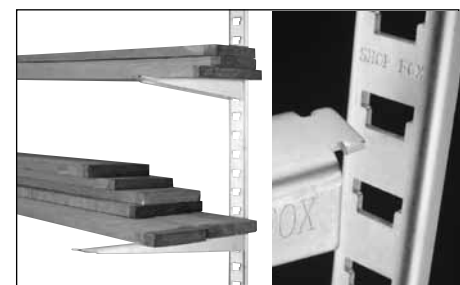
The SHOP FOX® Heavy-Duty Roller Stands and Roller Tables make your bandsaw safer and easier to use. All models feature convenient hand knobs for fast height adjustment and offer rigid steel construction. These stands are invaluable for supporting work on bandsaws to help reduce blade bend and pinch on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



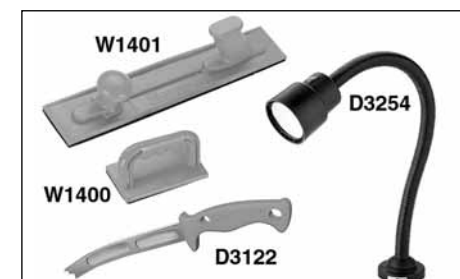
The D2271 SHOP FOX® Heavy-Duty Roller Table is a versatile roller table wherever you need extra workpiece support for up to 1,000 lb. capacity. It features all-steel welded construction and it measures 19" x 65" long. The roller table also comes with 9 ball bearing rollers with four independently adjustable legs for any leveling requirement. The roller table is also adjustable in height from 26³/₈" to 44¹/₈".



The SHOP FOX® Wood Rack System features interchangeable Rack Bars and Shelf Brackets to create simple or elaborate wood racks. 24" and 48" Rack Bars can be joined together to provide 6 feet of vertical storage capacity. Easily adjustable 12" and 18" Shelf Brackets lock into the Rack Bars for a secure system. Weight capacity is 300 lbs. for 12" Brackets and 200 lbs. for 18" Brackets when Wood Rack Bars are supported by the floor and weight is evenly distributed. Assembly instructions included. **D2829** 24" Wood Rack Bars, **D2830** - 48" Wood Rack Bars, **D2831** - 12" Wood Rack Shelf Brackets, and **D2832** - 18" Wood Rack Shelf Brackets.



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 right 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**.



Warranty and Returns

Woodstock International, Inc. warrants all **SHOP FOX®** machinery to be free of defects from workmanship and materials for a period of 2 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 to repair or alterations made or specifically authorized by anyone other than Woodstock International, Inc.

Woodstock International, Inc. will repair or replace, at its expense and at its option, the **SHOP FOX®** machine or machine part which in normal use has proven to be defective, provided that the original owner returns the product prepaid to the **SHOP FOX®** factory service center or authorized repair facility designated by our Bellingham, WA office, with proof of their purchase of the product within 2 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 or acts. In no event shall Woodstock International, Inc.'s liability under this 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 standards. We reserve the right to change specifications at any time because of our commitment to continuously improve the quality of our products.

WARRANTY CARD



Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone Number _____ E-Mail _____ FAX _____
MODEL # _____ SERIAL # _____

The following information is given on a voluntary basis and is strictly confidential.

1. Where did you purchase your **SHOP FOX®** machine?

2. How did you first learn about us?
____Advertisement _____Friend
____Mail order Catalog _____Local Store
____World Wide Web Site
____Other _____
3. Which of the following magazines do you subscribe to.
____American How-To _____Today's Homeowner
____Cabinetmaker _____WOOD
____Family Handyman _____Wooden Boat
____Fine Homebuilding _____Woodshop News
____Home Handyman _____Woodsmith
____Journal of Light Construction _____Woodwork
____Old House Journal _____Woodworker
____Popular Mechanics _____Woodworker's Journal
____Popular Science _____Workbench
____Popular Woodworking
____Other _____
4. Which of the following woodworking/remodeling shows do you watch?
____Backyard America _____The New Yankee Workshop
____Home Time _____This Old House
____The American Woodworker _____Woodwright's Shop
____Other _____
5. What is your annual household income?
____\$20,000-\$29,999 _____\$60,000-\$69,999
____\$30,000-\$39,999 _____\$70,000-\$79,999
____\$40,000-\$49,999 _____\$80,000-\$89,999
____\$50,000-\$59,999 _____\$90,000 +
6. What is your age group?
____20-29 _____50-59
____30-39 _____60-69
____40-49 _____70 +
7. How long have you been a woodworker?
____0 - 2 Years _____8 - 20 Years
____2 - 8 Years _____20+ Years
8. How would you rank your woodworking skills?
____Simple _____Advanced
____Intermediate _____Master Craftsman
9. How many **SHOP FOX®** machines do you own? _____
10. What stationary woodworking tools do you own? Check all that apply.
____Air Compressor _____Panel Saw
____Band Saw _____Planer
____Drill Press _____Power Feeder
____Drum Sander _____Radial Arm Saw
____Dust Collector _____Shaper
____Horizontal Boring Machine _____Spindle Sander
____Jointer _____Table Saw
____Lathe _____Vacuum Veneer Press
____Mortiser _____Wide Belt Sander
____Other _____
11. Which benchtop tools do you own? Check all that apply.
____1" x 42" Belt Sander _____6" - 8" Grinder
____5" - 8" Drill Press _____Mini Lathe
____8" Table Saw _____10" - 12" Thickness Planer
____8" - 10" Bandsaw _____Scroll Saw
____Disc/Belt Sander _____Spindle/Belt Sander
____Mini Jointer
____Other _____
12. Which portable/hand held power tools do you own? Check all that apply.
____Belt Sander _____Orbital Sander
____Biscuit Joiner _____Palm Sander
____Circular Saw _____Portable Planer
____Detail Sander _____Saber Saw
____Drill/Driver _____Reciprocating Saw
____Miter Saw _____Router
____Other _____
13. What machines/supplies would you like to see?

14. What new accessories would you like Woodstock International to carry?

15. Do you think your purchase represents good value?
____Yes _____No
16. Would you recommend **SHOP FOX®** products to a friend?
____Yes _____No
17. Comments: _____

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FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE



Place
Stamp
Here



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



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TAPE ALONG EDGES--PLEASE DO NOT STAPLE

