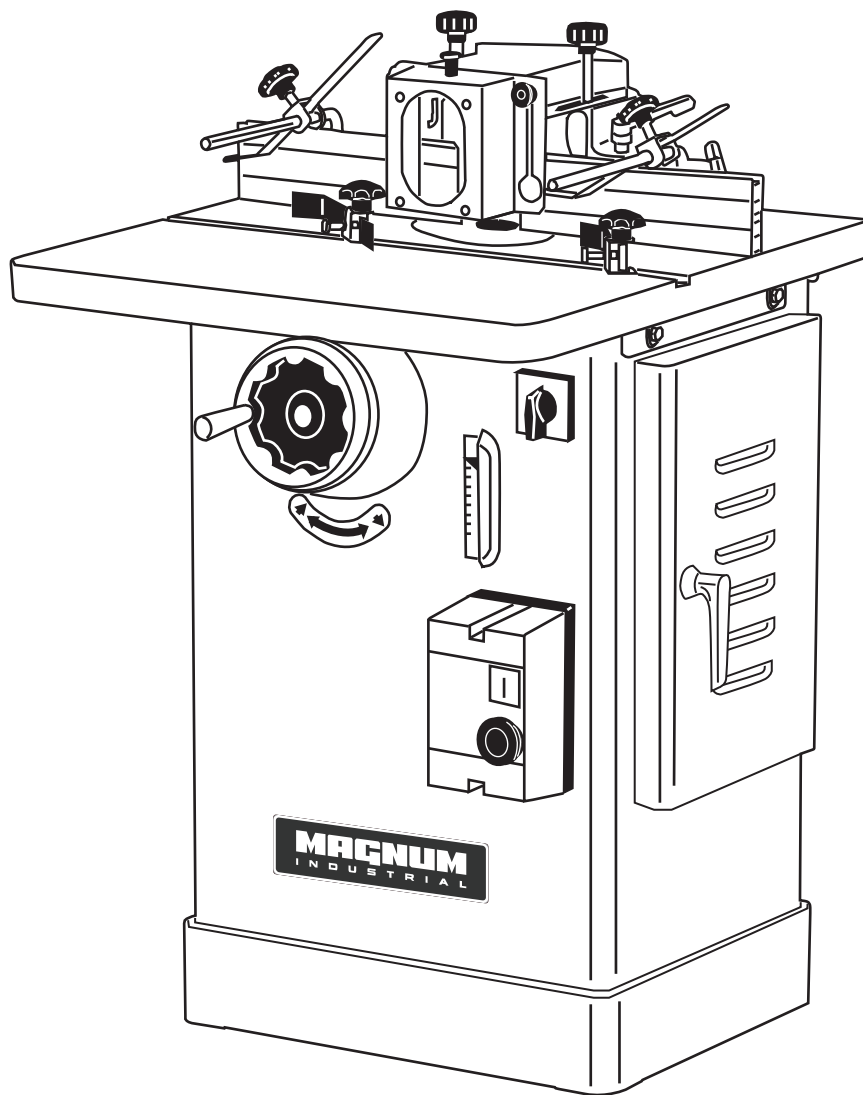


MAGNUM

INDUSTRIAL

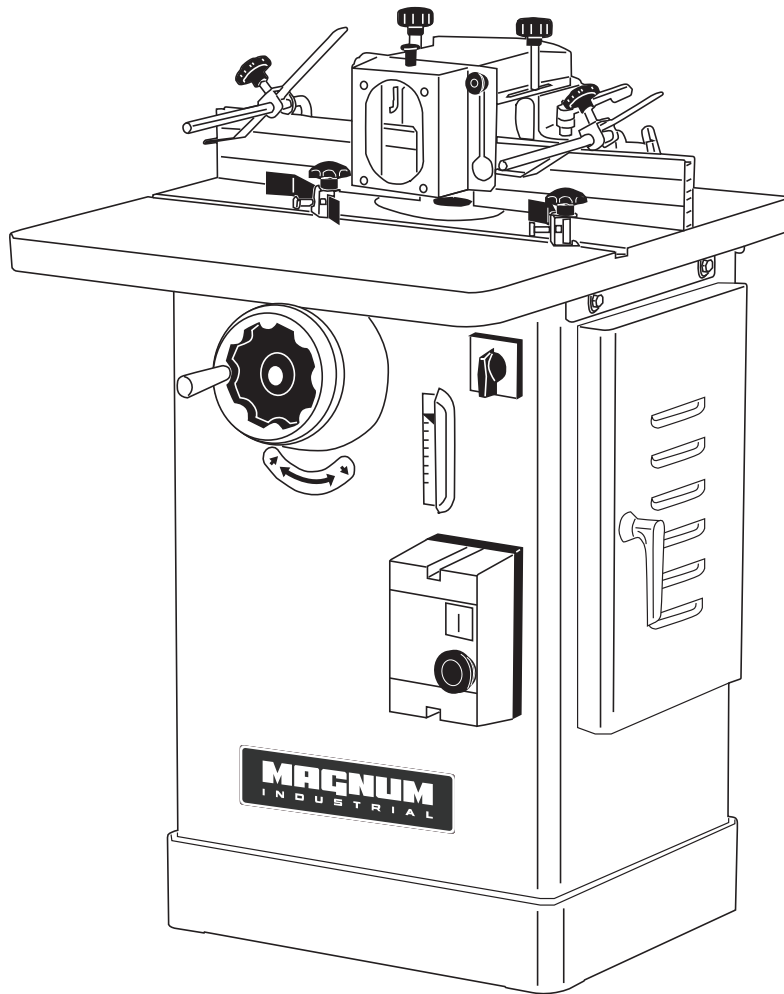
MODEL NO.: MI-41100



OPERATING MANUAL

1 1/4" WOOD SPINDLE SHAPER

MI-41100



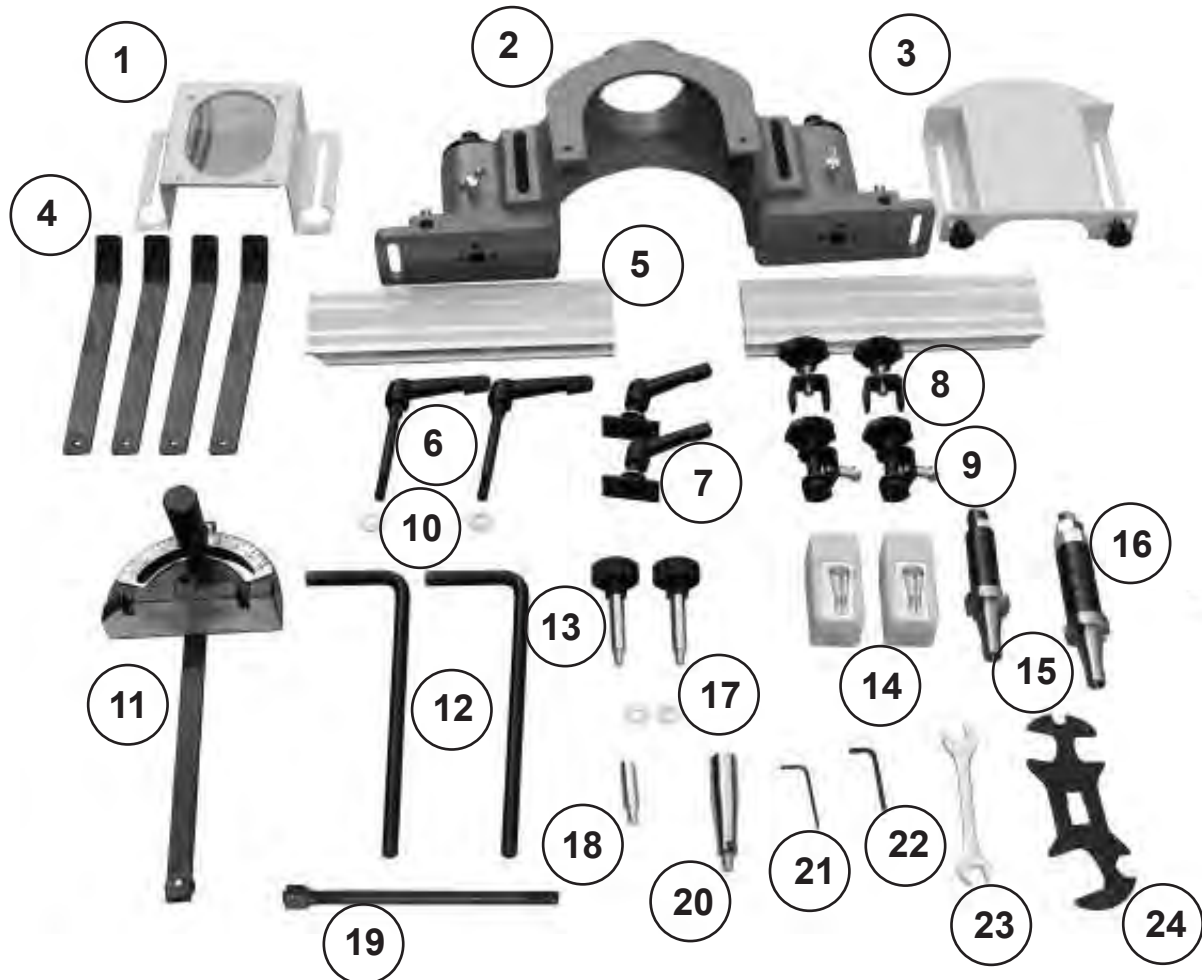
SPECIFICATIONS

TABLE SIZE	27" X 25" (686 X 635 mm)
TABLE HEIGHT	34"
SPINDLE OPENING	7", 3-1/2", 3" (117,89,76mm)
DIAMETER	
SPINDLE	1-1 /4" (32 mm)
UNDER NUT	3"
SPINDLE TRAVEL	3" (76mm)
SPINDLE SPEED	8000,10000 RPM
FENCE SIZE	3" X 11" (127 X 419 mm)
MOTOR	3HP, 220V, 1PH
WEIGHT	343 IBS (156 Kg)

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE OPERATING THE MACHINE

1. Learn the machine's applications and imitations, as well as the specific potential hazards particular to this machine. Follow available safety instructions and safety rules carefully.
2. Keep working area clean and be sure adequate lighting is available.
3. Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, bracelets, necklaces, or ornaments. Wear face, eye, ear, respiratory and body protection devices, as indicated for the operation or environment.
4. Keep hands well away from cutters and all moving parts. Do not clear chips and sawdust away with hands. Use a brush.
5. Make sure the cutter is moving at operation speed before cutting.
6. Do not push the cutters too hard. The cutters will perform better and be safer working at the rate for which it was designed.
7. Whenever possible use a dust collector with shaving hood to minimize health hazards.
8. Never leave the machine with the power on.
9. Keep children away. Make sure that visitors are kept at a safe distance from the work area.
10. Use recommended speed cutters, accessory, and work-piece material.
11. Never stand on tool. Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.
12. Be sure the cutters are securely locked in the machine.
13. Use suitable support if stock does not have a flat surface.
14. Do not force the machine. It will do the job better and be safer at a rate for which it was designed.
15. Keep guards in place and in working order. If a guard must be removed for maintenance or cleaning make sure it is properly attached before using the tool again.
16. Be sure that key and adjusting wrenches have been removed before turning power on.
17. Use only accessories designed for the machine.
18. Make sure tool is properly grounded. If tool is equipped with three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-pole electrical receptacle. Never remove the third prong.
19. Always disconnect tool before servicing and when changing accessories such as arbors or cutters.
20. Make sure that switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in cord.
21. Hold material firmly against the table.
22. Use ONLY recommended accessories, Use of accessories NOT recommended by KMS Tools & Equipment may result in a risk of injury.
23. Do not use this wood shaper for other than its intended use. If used for other purposes, KMS Tools & Equipment disclaims any real or implied warranty and holds itself harmless for any injury, which may result from that use.

PARTS IDENTIFICATION



PART NO	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	SAFETY GUARD	1
2	GUARD	1
3	PLATE GUARD	1
4	TENSION SPRING PLATE	4
5	FENCE	2
6	GUARD LOCK LEVER	2
7	FENCE LOCK LEVER	2
8	FENCE RETAINER	2
9	TABLE SLOT RETAINER	2
10	WASHER	2
11	MITER GAUGE	1
12	BAR	2
13	KNOB	2
14	ROUTER ADAPTER (1/2" & 1/4")	2
15	SPINDLE 1/2"	1
16	SPINDLE 1-1/4"	1
17	WASHER	2
18	PIN	1
19	DRAW BAR	1
20	HANDLE	1
21	ALLEN KEY 3 MM	1
22	ALLEN KEY 4 MM	1
23	WRENCH 12/14 MM	1
24	MULTIPLE WRENCH	1

1-1/4" SPINDLE SHAPER

MI-41100

Spindle shapers MI-41100 are carefully tested and inspected before shipment and if properly used will give perfect results. However, a reasonable amount of care and attention is necessary to ensure perfect performance and accurate work. It is imperative that you take a few moments to familiarize yourself with these instructions, as they will no doubt save you a lot of time and trouble.

UNPACKING AND CLEANUP

To ensure maximum performance from your spindle shaper MI-41100, clean it properly; and install it accurately before use. As soon as you receive the shaper, we recommend you follow these procedures:

1. Finish removing the contents of the shipping wooden case and compare with the contents list.
2. Report damage, if any to your local distributor .
3. Clean all rust protected surfaces with a mild solvent or kerosene. Do not use lacquer thinner; paint thinner, or gasoline. These will damage painted surfaces.
4. To prevent rust, apply a light coating of paste wax to surface.

INSTALLATION

1. Machine must be placed on a flat, solid surface.
2. Remove all foot bolts locking it to its shipping base before lifting machine.
3. Machine must be moved using a dolly or hand truck.
4. Test machine length-wise and cross-wise before starting any operations.
5. Metal shims must be placed under low corners.
6. Once all four corners are supported, tighten lag screw, and retest machine in both directions.

POWER CONNECTIONS

The spindle shaper has been factory wired before shipment. Before connecting to the power source, verify that power outlet corresponds with the motor voltage. All electrical and motor wiring must be performed by a qualified electrician. This machine must be properly grounded while in use for protection against electrical shock.

ELECTRICAL CONTROLS

Before starting your machine, the spindle shaper is equipped with Push button, magnetic control system, and a reverse switch.(Fig. 1,2)

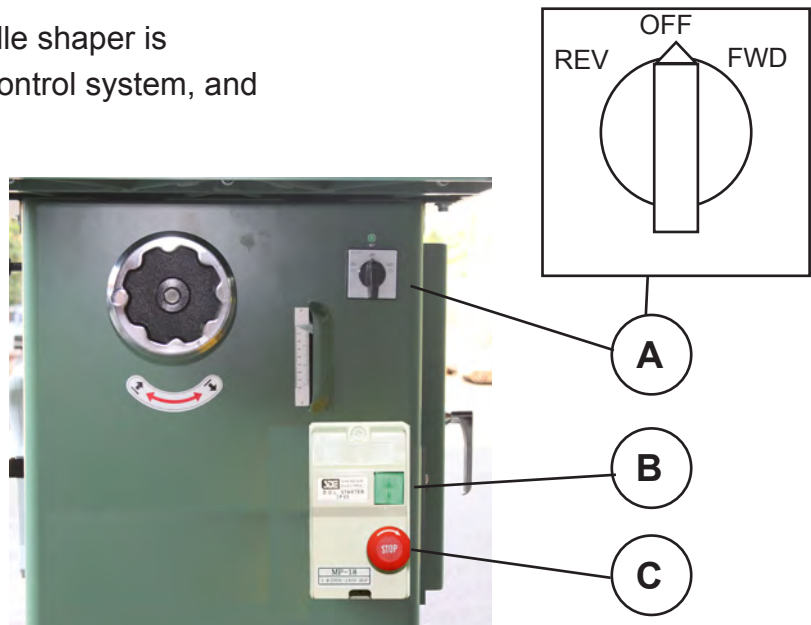
A - Forward / Reversing Switch

B - Start button

C - Stop button

When reverse rotation needs to be used; power must be switched OFF" and press the reverse button

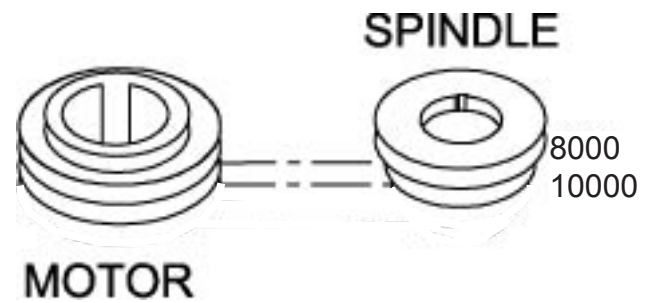
Fig. 1



SPEED CHANGE AND BELT ADJUSTMENT

The MI-41100 Shaper has been designed with FOUR speed pulleys

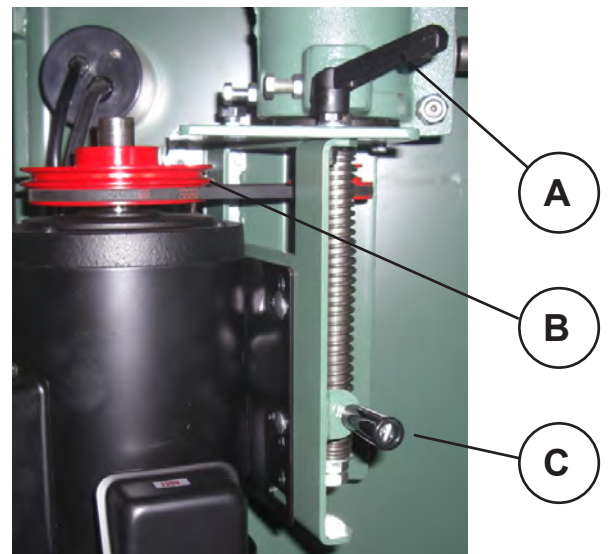
- 8000 RPM
- 10000 RPM



Follow these procedures to change speed and adjust the proper belt tension.

1. Disconnect machine from power source.
2. Open guard door.
3. Turn lock handle (Fig. 3A) counter clockwise to release belt tension.
4. Move the belt to the other groove (Fig. 3B)
5. Push handle bar (Fig. 3C) to get proper belt tension
6. Tighten the lock handle. (Fig. 3A)
7. Close guard door.

Fig. 3



SPINDLE RAISING AND LOWERING: (FIG. 4. 5)

Procedures to adjust the main shaft in the up or down position.

1. Hand wheel (A) must be loosened.
2. Hand wheel (B) must be turned to the desired height.
3. Hand wheel (A) must be tightened.

Fig. 4



SPINDLE CHANGE

1-1/4" spindle assemblies are supplied with your shaper. The assemblies are locked in a tapered seat with a draw bar and nut.

CHANGING

One wrench must be placed on the flats on top of the spindle and the second wrench on the draw bar nut (Fig. 6), this allows the spindle to loosen. Turn the nut two times; tap gently upwards with a wooden block, this will loosen the spindle from the taper. Remove nut and lift out the spindle.

Fig. 5



CHANGING CUTTERS

All spindle sizes are equipped with a safety lock nut, Left-hand threads are found above the large spindle nut. (Fig.7) To mount or change cutter, first remove the safety lock nut.

Remove the spindle nut by placing one wrench on the spindle nut and another wrench on the flats on top of the spindle. Safety lock nut must be replaced before starting work operations.

TABLE INSERT

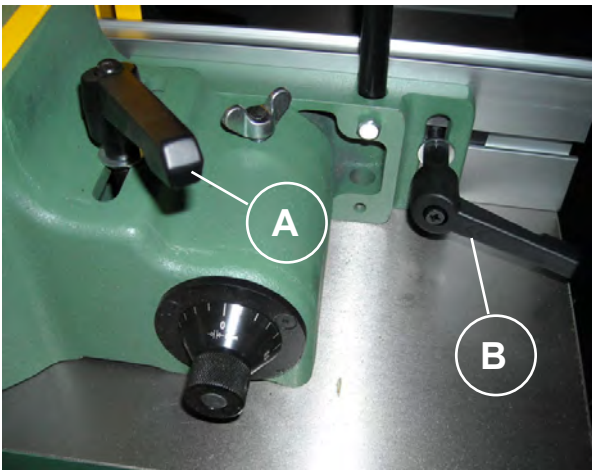
MI-41100 spindle shaper has been designed with three spindle inserts. The inserts are illustrated in (Fig. 8) Both table inserts have an opening of 7"(178mm), 3"(76.2mm) .

The second table insert has a guide shoulder of \varnothing 3-1/2", this table insert is used for copying.

ASSEMBLING AND INSTALLING SHAPER FENCE

The fence can be assembled using the diagram (pg. 22) as a guide. Fence installation: Once assembled, place the fence on the table. Lock it in place using the two-lock handles (A) and two-lock levers (B). (Fig.9)

Fig. 9



SQUARING THE FENCE

Occasionally the aluminum fence will have to be squared with the mounting surface and adjusted parallel to each other. Follow these procedures for adjustments:

1. Check that the two mounting knobs A (Fig. 10) are securely tightened. These two knobs hold the guard (E) to the table.
2. The wing screw (C) should be tightened to hold the aluminum fence (B) securely.
3. Loosen the two wing screw (C) and turn the fence adjustment knobs D, this will allow to move both fences against. The fence should now make contact with the jointed edge and square with the table.

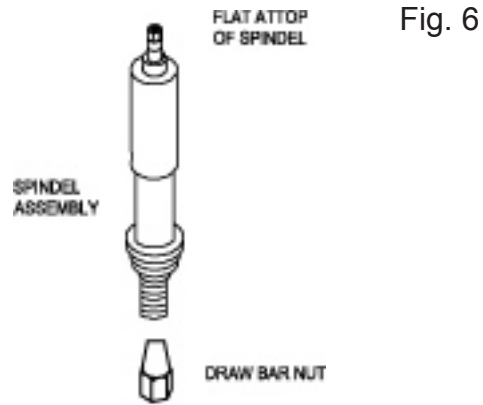


Fig. 6

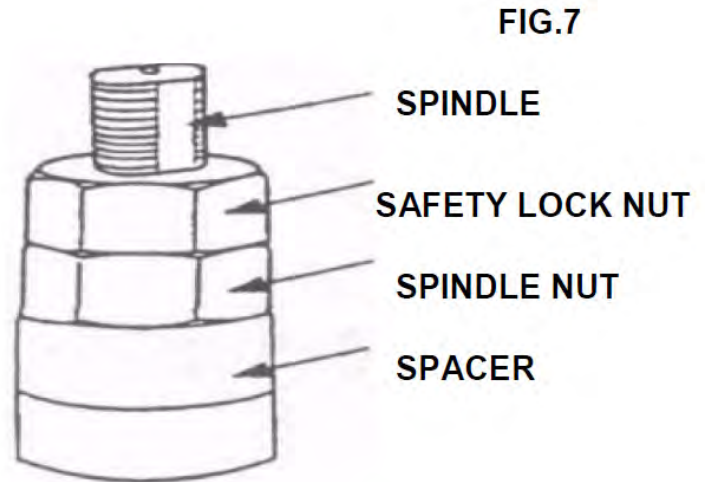
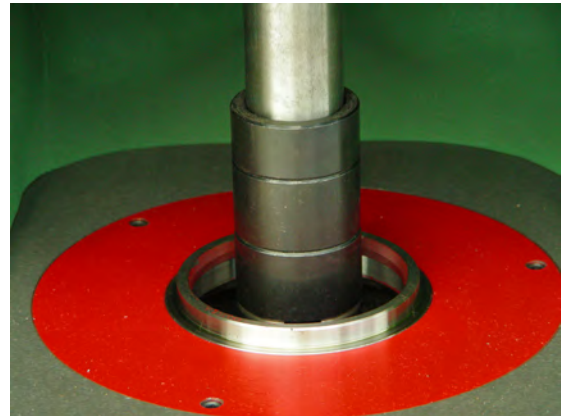


Fig. 8



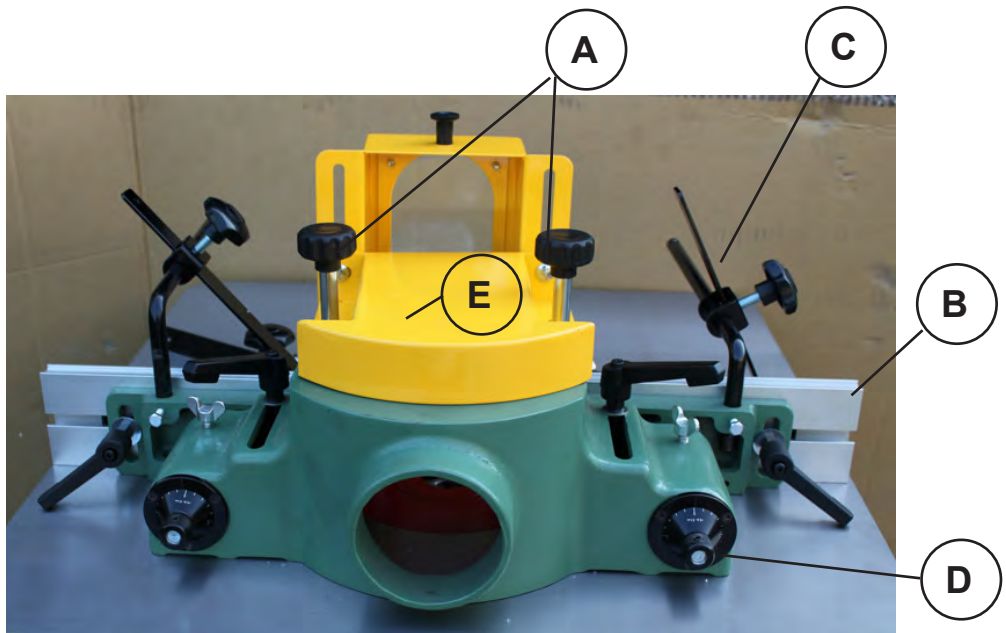


Fig. 10

OPERATING CONTROLS FOR THE FENCE

Depending on the type of work you are shaping, either side of the fence can be moved freely. Fence can be moved by loosening wing screws (A),(Fig.11) Proper setting can be achieved by turning knob (B). The turning knob (B) is with scale for accurate setting.

Wing screws (A) must be then tightened to fix in position.

Each fence half should be adjusted as close to cutter head as possible.

To position fence closer to cutter head, loosen handle (A), (Fig. 12). Fence plate (B) must be moved to correct position. Then tighten the handle. (A)

Fig. 11

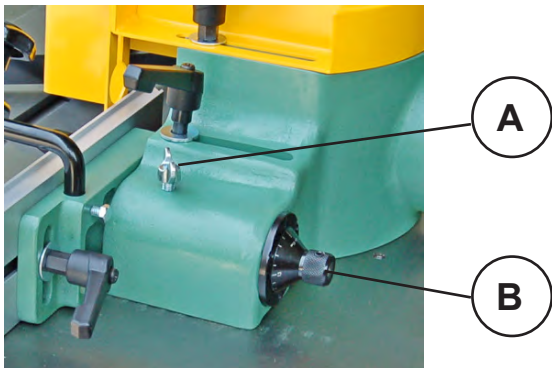
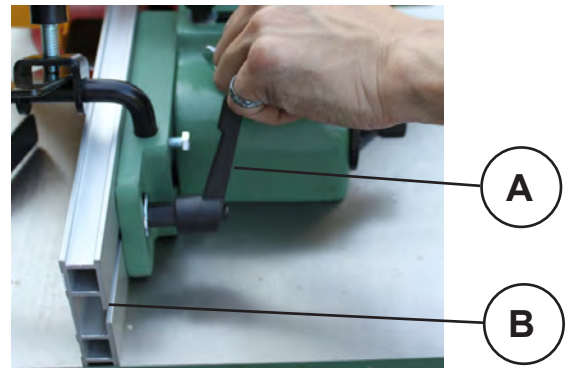


Fig. 12



WORK SAFETY HOLD DOWN ADJUSTMENT

Loosen knob (A), turn tension plate to desired angle. Then tighten the bolt. (Fig. 13,14).

Fig. 13

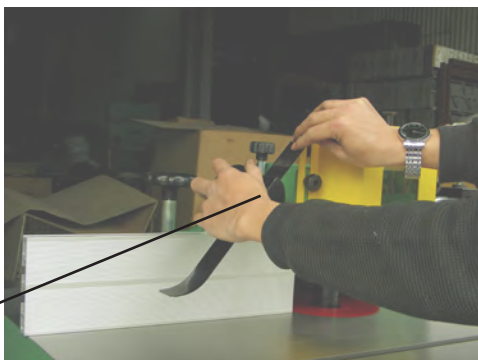
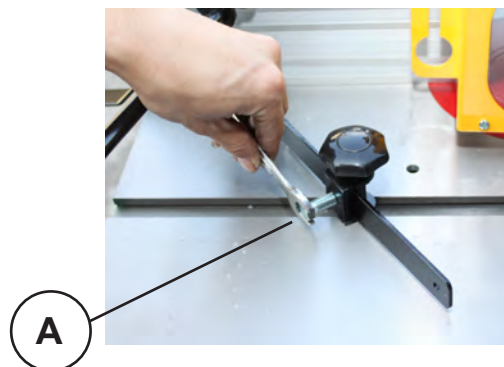


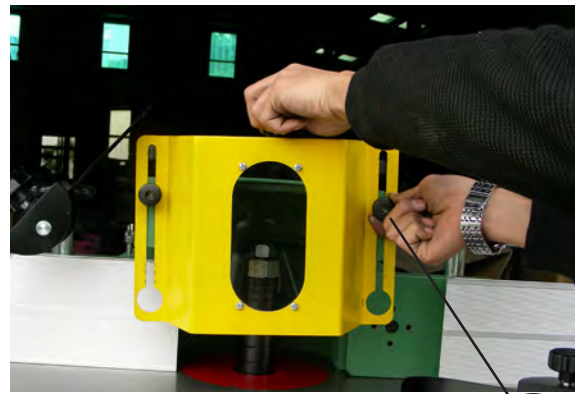
Fig. 14



PROTECTION GUARD ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 15)

1. Loosen two knobs (A) to slide protector to desired height.

Fig. 15



A

PERIODICAL MAINTENANCE

Experienced technician should be contacted when the ball bearings need to be replaced.

- Spindle must always be cleaned properly and with care, with the use of compressed air jet.
- Make sure never to apply oil to the belts and the pulleys, clean with a dry soft rag to clean when greased or dirty.
- V-belt must never be under excessive strain, this will cause the machine to overload and can damage the motor bearings, spindle and belt.

Fig. 16

FENCE ADJUSTMENT (FIG.16)

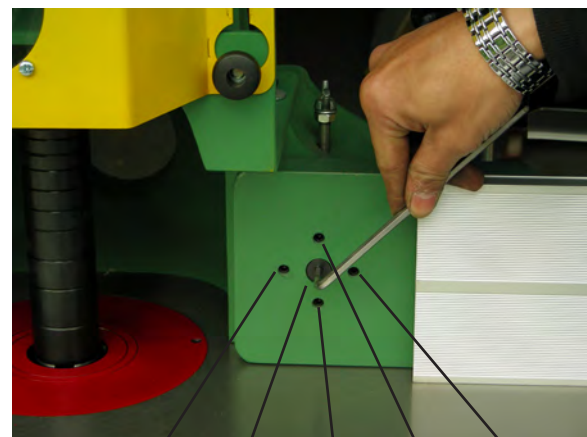
The fence is fixed the position before shipment, following the instruction for when need to do the minor fence adjustment.

1. Loosen the screw (A) and adjust (B) set screw for adjusting the fence to proper position then tighten screw (A). (Pic.1)

2. Loosen the screw (A) and adjust (D) set screw for adjusting the fence to proper position then tighten screw (A). (Pic.2)

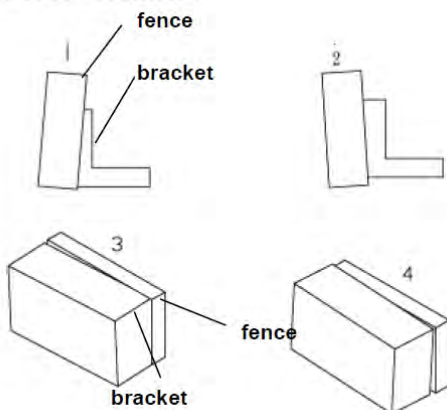
1. Loosen the screw (A) and adjust (E) set screw for adjusting the fence to proper position then tighten screw (A). (Pic.3)

2. Loosen the screw (A) and adjust (C) set screw for adjusting the fence to proper position then tighten screw (A). (Pic.4)



E A B D C

Improper position



TOOL CHANGING

When changing tools, the process demands lots of attention and extra precautions, keep in mind the following procedures.

1. Spacers, cutters and collars mounted on the spindle shaft must be in a fixed position. There must be no movement, space or touching between parts.
2. Counter bores and holes of collars, cutters or spacers must be in perfect condition with no rust or flaws.
3. Before installing the collars, cutters and spacers on the spindle they must be cleaned properly.
4. The cutter must always be mounted as low as possible on the spindle.
5. Always check before starting the shaper that all parts on the spindle are locked in position.

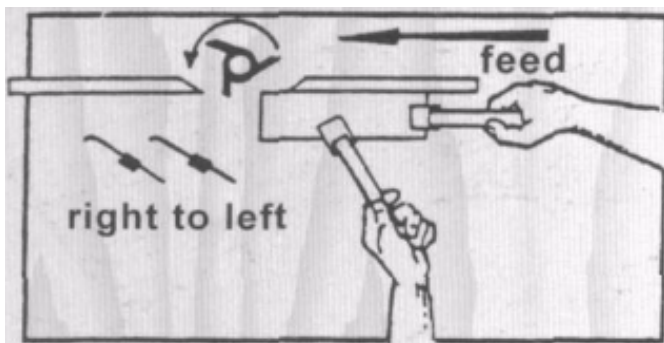
BEFORE OPERATING

The main drive motor should run for a few seconds, to make sure that it is performing in the proper rotation. Looking down at the spindle, it should be rotating counter-clockwise this is the proper position. Machine should stay on for a short period of time to make sure that all moving parts are properly positioned with no excessive vibration. If any adjustments are required disconnect machine from the power source before properly adjusting.

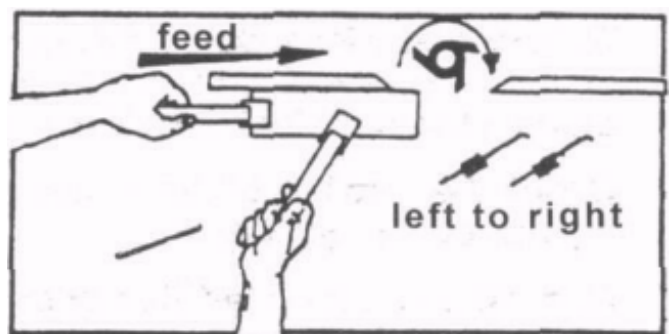
WARNING !
ALL WORK OPERATORS MUST READ AND UNDERSTAND THE MANUAL BEFORE STARTING ANY WORK OPERATIONS ON THE SHAPER !

ATTENTION !
ALL SHAPER OPERATIONS MUST BE USED WITH THE PROPER GUARDS, AND ANY OTHER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE OPERATOR!

CUTTER ROTATION
COUNTER CLOCKWISE SETUP Fig. 18



CLOCKWISE SETUP Fig. 19



Cutter must be positioned as (Fig. 1 8) work piece must be fed from right to left.

Cutter must be positioned as (Fig. 1 9) work piece must be fed from left to right.

GRAIN DIRECTION

The work piece should always be shaped in the same direction as the grain (if possible). When cut against the wood grain, woods as redwood, fir and oak will leave a rough, or slightly splintered edge.

CAUTION: When deep cuts are required, they will need strong power and a pushing force in order to control the cut. Deep cuts can also cause the wood to split or splinter, this may lead to loss of control or injures to the work operator. When a finished edge is not to your satisfaction, cut a few more times with no more than 1/16" deep. Pre-cut stock on band saw 1/16" whenever possible.

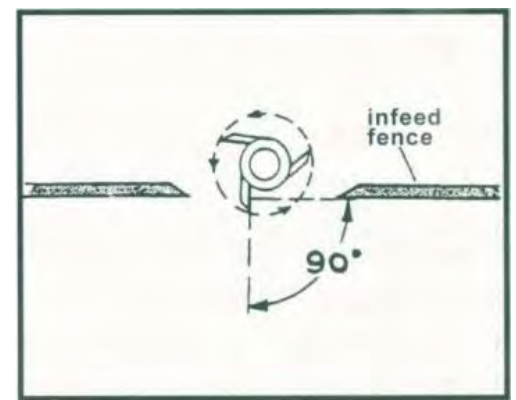
The trailing board edge will splinter when shaping across the grain. The best solution would be to cut the board 1/4" oversize in width shape the board and simply trim off the excess.

STRAIGHT EDGE SHAPING •

The work piece must always be against the fence to perform straight edge shaping, follow these procedures to set up:

1. Disconnect machine from the power source.
2. Fence faces must be parallel, properly in line or offset if necessary, and securely tightened.
3. Cutter must be rotated and inspected for clearance.
4. Position the leading face of a cutter head blade at 90 degrees to the infeed fence and adjust the spindle to the desired height of the cut. At the same time check the desired depth of cut with the blade in the 90 degrees position.(Fig. 20)

Fig. 20



DEPTH OF CUT

The depth of cut is the distance from the outside circumference edge of the collar which the work rides against to the outside edge of the cutter. The depth of the cut is determined by the position of the fence relative to the cutter head or by the use of shaper collars.

1. Spindle must be locked.
2. Right guard should be installed wherever possible.
3. Connect to the power source.
4. Make a test cut on a piece of scrap with the same thickness as the work piece.

Note: To determine if the cut, profile and depth are correct you will only need a short cut.

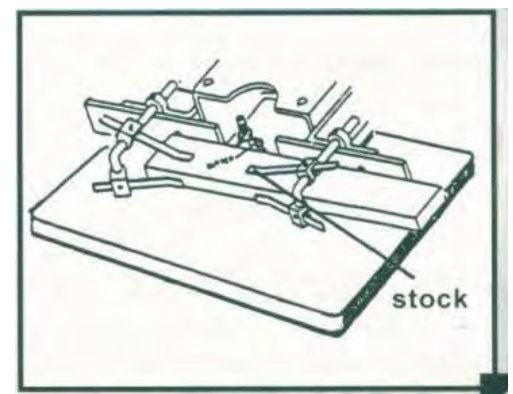
5. Make adjustments if required, or proceed shaping using the work piece.

EDGE SHAPING: LONG BOARDS

The work piece must be at least 12 inches long when edge shaping long boards.

1. To hold work piece down and against the fence use the hold-downs and horizontal clamps. If the work piece is too wide for the horizontal clamps(Fig. 21), clamp a scrap board to the table to keep the work piece against the fence.
2. Check the rotation of the cutterhead, and be sure to feed the work piece against the rotation of cutterhead.
3. To make a smooth cut the work piece should be fed slowly and steadily with firm, even pressure . Note: The rate feed depends on depth of cut and experience of operator.

Fig. 21



EDGE SHAPING: SHORT BOARDS

When edge shaping short boards, never attempt to hand guide any stock less than 12 inches long, or narrower than 3 inches without the use of a special guide (Fig. 22)

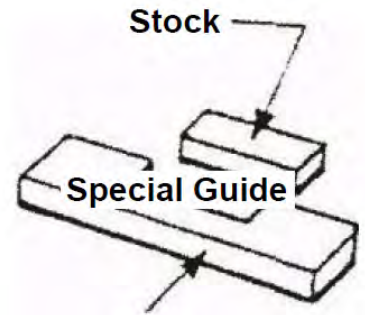


Fig. 22

END SHAPING

When end shaping narrow stock at least one half of the work piece end must be in contact with either the outfeed or infeed fence . (Fig.23)

Warning: never attempt to shape a narrow piece without a special guide, the work piece may star rocking into the cutter head causing minor or major injury to the work operator.

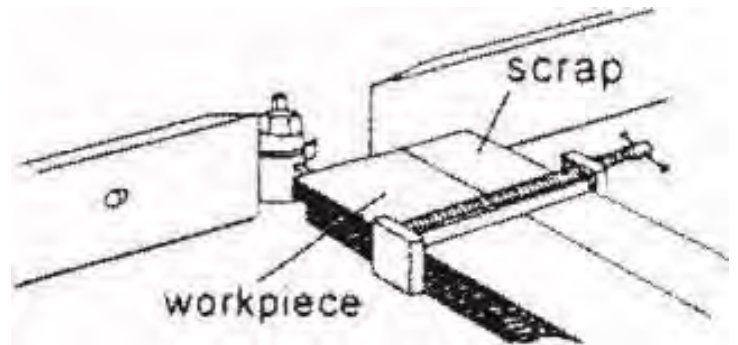


Fig. 23

SHAPING SIDES

When shaping across the grain, some woods are more likely to chip out or splinter. It is recommended to shape cross grain sides first. Any chipping that does occur will be removed by the subsequent cut with the grain. (Fig. 24).



Fig. 24

ON-EDGE SHAPING

Using the existing bolts in the fence, attach a taller shop-made fence when the shaper fence does not support firmly support taller stock, (Fig. 25)

Note: To avoid interference with mounting screw, make sure the bolt holes are on your shop-made tall fence are countersunk .

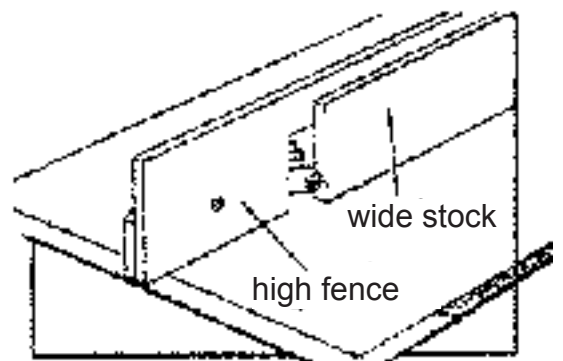


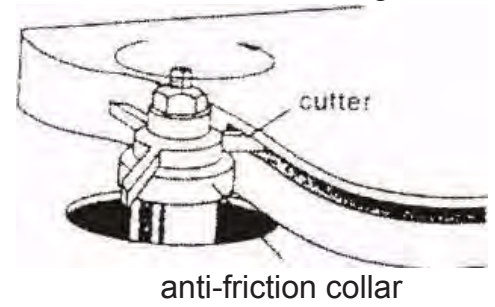
Fig. 25

SHAPING CONTOURED EDGES WITH RUB COLLARS

To shape contoured edges the fence assembly should be removed. In order to control the work piece and limit the depth of cut an anti-friction collar must be used. (Fig. 26)

The purpose of the collar is to ride against the work piece, at the same time the collar establishes the depth of cut (Fig. 27) The collar can be positioned above or below the cutters. The ring guard should be used whenever possible.

Fig. 26



Note: The collar requires at least 1/8" of surface edge to ride against, the entire edge cannot be shaped, (fig. 28) However the use of a pattern or template will permits the shaping of the entire edge. When work piece needs to be shaped all around the perimeter, hold firmly and press the work straight into the cutter until the collar established depth of cut. While holding firmly, keep feeding the work so the point of contact on the edge is always 90 degrees to the collar.

When work piece is not contoured all around, start the cut as shown in (Fig. 29).

Fig. 27

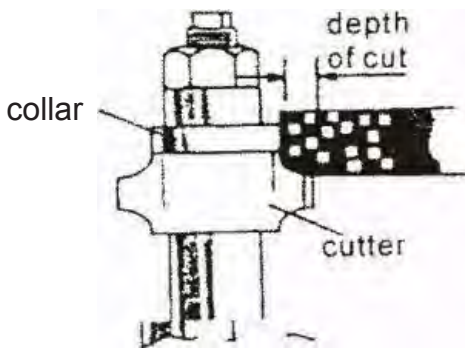


Fig. 28

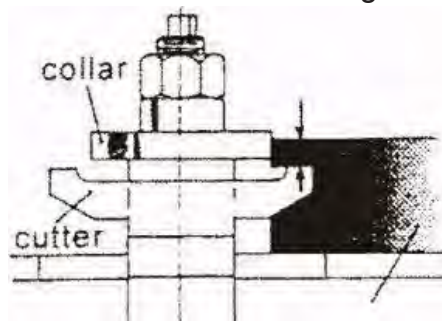
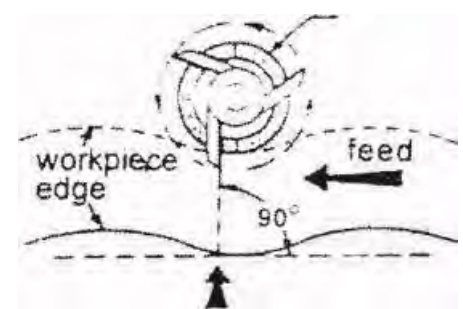


Fig. 29



WARNING

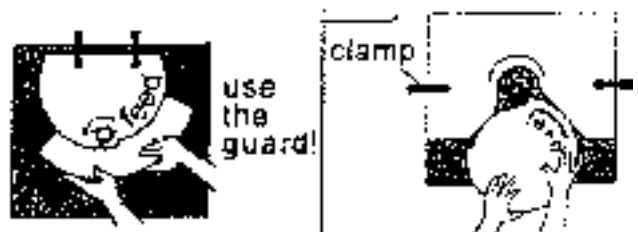
NEVER ATTEMPT TO SHAPE FREEHAND. OPERATOR SHOULD NEVER RACE HANDS NEAR THE CUTTERS OR CUTTERHEAD ! KEEP HANDS AT A DISTANCE OF 12" AWAY FROM ANY CUTTING DEVICES.

Small size materials need a special shaping jig. (Fig. 30)

Remove entire fence assembly; place jig carefully at the desired depth of cut, clamp to table securely. It is important with arc and circle shapes that the work piece must be roughly cut to desired size and curve of the finished piece, before being shaped. The curve of the jig must match the work piece exactly. The work piece must be firmly attached to the jig.

This operation should always be in use of a ring guard or a similar safety device over the cutter head.

Fig. 30

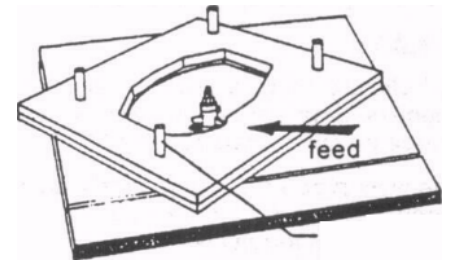


ENCLOSED EDGE SHAPING

Inside edge work piece are shaped the same way as outside edges (Fig.31). When the whole edge needs to be shaped, the operator must use a pattern.

The work piece must be placed on table before starting the motor. The operator must shape the whole work piece by feeding into the cutters.

Fig. 31



WARNING !

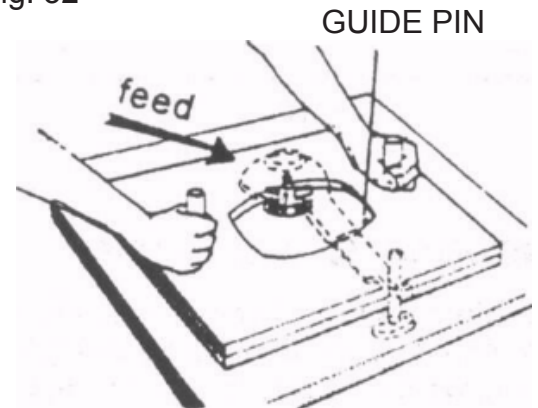
NEVER ATTEMPT TO PERFORM THIS PROCEDURE WITHOUT A RING GUARD OR A SIMILAR SAFETY DEVICE OVER CUTTERHEAD !

ATTENTION !

OPERATION MUST BE AWARE AT ALL TIMES OF THE FEED DIRECTION ! OPERATION MUST NOT BE LEFT UNATTENDED!

1. Use a firm grip to ease the edge into the cutters until stopped by the collar (Fig. 32).
2. Keep pushing straight while turning and feeding the work piece, continue until the cut is finished. Turn power switch in the off position and remove the work piece only once the cutters have come to a complete stop.

Fig. 32



WARNING !

NEVER PERFORM ENCLOSED EDGE SHAPING WHEN THERE IS LESS THAN 12" OF WOOD MATERIAL ALL AROUND THE OPENING ! THE ONLY TIME THIS CAN BE DONE IS IF THE WORK PIECE IS ATTACHED TO A LARGER WOOD BASE!

ATTENTION !

NEVER PERFORM ENCLOSED SHAPING WHEN WORK PIECE OPENING IS SMALLER THAN TWICE THE DIAMETER IN ANY

TEMPLATES

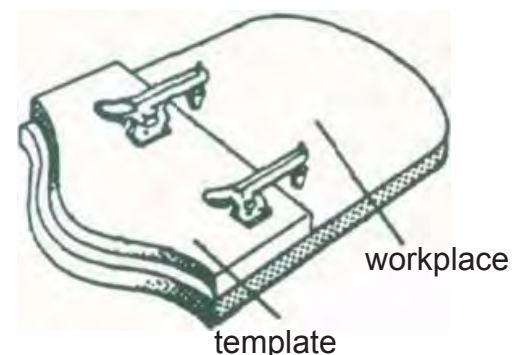
A template serves as guide for the cutter. The template must be made of scrap material thick enough to provide a solid bearing edge against a collar, recommended size 3/4".

(Fig. 33)

MULTI-PIECED TEMPLATES

When the work piece requires all-around shaping, the template, may be built from various sections fixed together. (Fig. 34)

Fig. 33



SECURING A TEMPLATE TO THE WORK PIECE

Fig. 34

Various methods are used to secure template to the work piece.

The operator should select the best method to secure the template to the work piece based on the size, shape, and construction of the template and work piece.

EXAMPLE:

"C" clamps can be used to securely hold a template when the work piece is large enough to surpass the front of table, while still leaving space for the desired cut. (Fig. 35)

The work piece may be placed against the template using dowels as anchor points and wooden blocks to help the operator in guiding the work piece through the cut. (Fig. 36)



Fig. 35

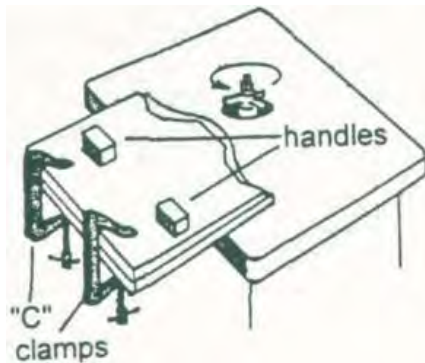


Fig. 36

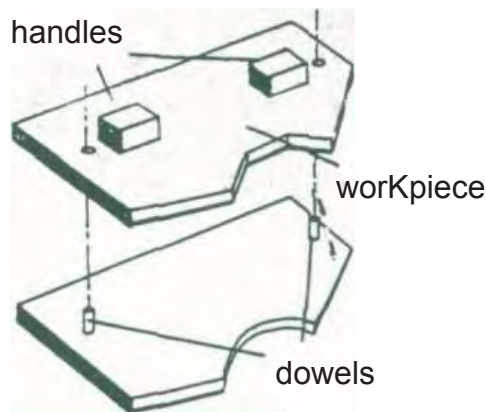
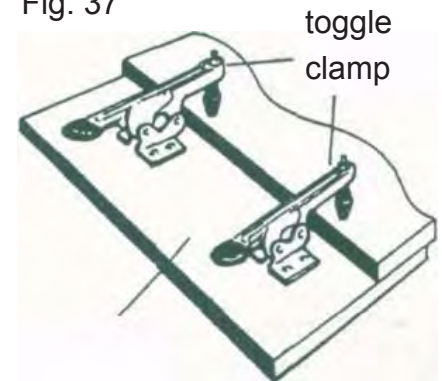


Fig. 37



HORIZONTAL TOGGLE CLAMP

Horizontal toggle clamp are useful when the regular "C" clamps cannot allow the freedom of movement required in shaping (Fig. 37). No additional hand pressure is necessary for the operator to control the work piece. Anchor points like dowels are necessary with this setup.

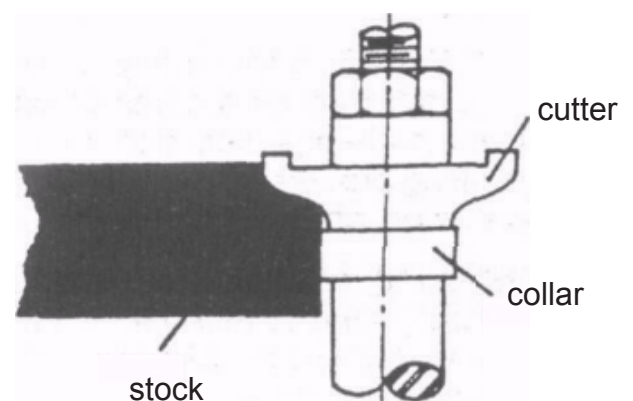
PROTECTION workplace

The operators should take precautions to protect themselves, and all others around the work area and the machine itself for improper use. Never leave machine unattended while it is running, the operator needs to be very focused and attentive, and not looking elsewhere or carrying on conversation while using the machine. Carelessness or inattention will result in serious injuries and damages.

SPECIAL CUTS

The illustrations in this section show the profile or section views made by the cutters. The most efficient cutters are carbide tipped to ensure cleaner cuts and longer cutter life. Small cutters may be solid carbide, some use inserts. Since there is such various choices, the operator is limited only by his experience and imagination,

Fig. 38

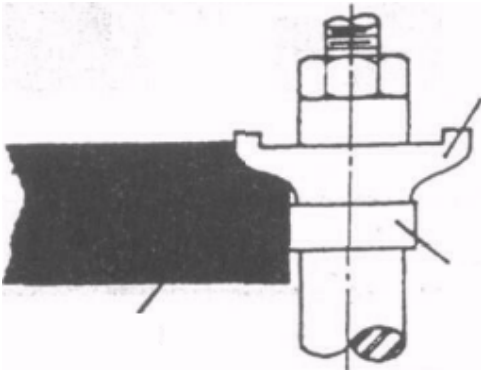


STACKED CUTTERS

A variety of timesaving and interesting cuts can be made in a single setup by stacking the cutters (Fig. 39). When stacking cutters extra care should be taken. Check that cutters have no flaw nicks, or just. Cutters must be cleaned and perfectly balanced before placing in the stacked position.

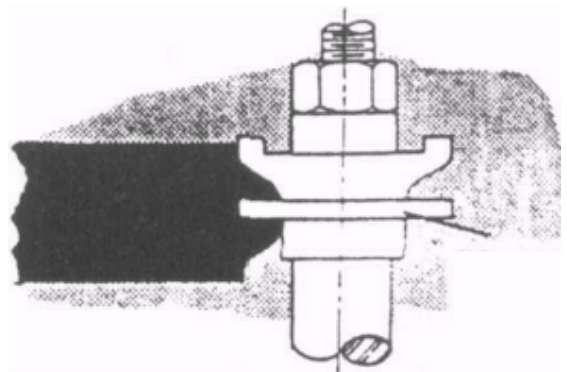
SASH AND DOOR SHAPING

Fig. 39



Door shaping requires two operations. (Fig. 39) demonstrates sash cut for the first operation.

Fig. 40



Figures 40 demonstrates when the stock is flipped over and the sash cutter with a 1/4" groove cutter to complete the cut.

Fig. 41

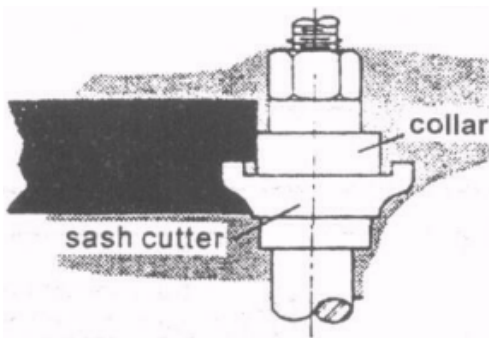


Figure 41 demonstrates the first shaping cut with the sash cutter for the matching door stile sash.

Fig. 42

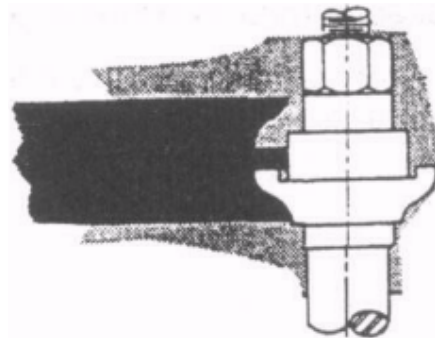


Figure 42 demonstrates the same cut with the stock flipped over.

Fig. 43

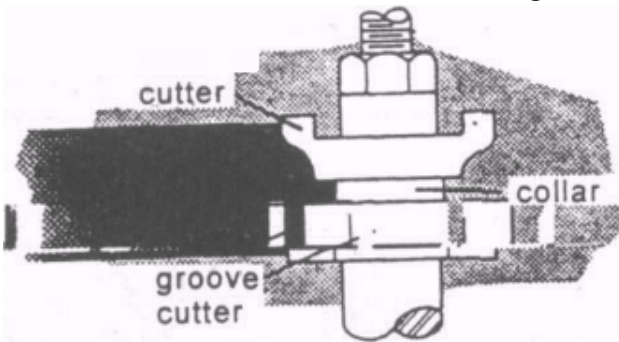


Figure 43 demonstrates the first shaping out, for a window sash stile using a sash cutter, collar, and a 1/2" groove cutter

Fig. 44

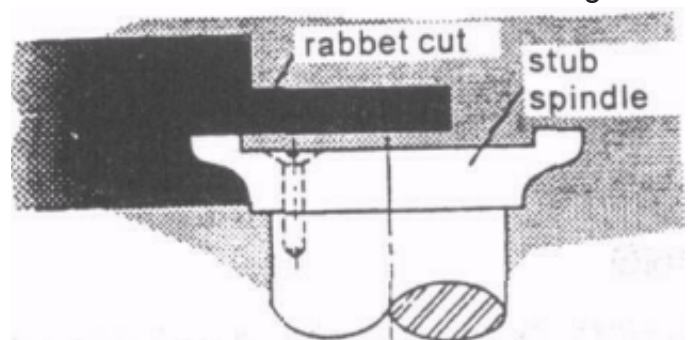


Figure 44 demonstrates both cuts needed for a window sash rail end. The first operation at top is a rabbet cut made with a groove cutter. The second operation is performed with a stub spindle and button head screw.

BUTT JOINTS

All butt type joints require both work pieces to be perfectly squared and straight-edged.

GLUE BUTT JOINT: To perform a glue butt joint, both fences must be kept inline and adjusted for a depth of cut (Fig. 45). both cuts on the work pieces are part-edge cuts that do not reduce the width of material during cutting procedures. When shaping the work pieces, one must be fed top-side up, and the other is fed bottom-side up.

TONGUED JOINT; similar to the glue joint, both fences are kept in-line for the tongued joint and must be adjusted for 1/4" depth of cut with no reduction in stock width. With this joints, both work pieces are fed with the same side up. (Fig. 46)

DROP LEAF JOINT: A drop leaf joint work piece is shaped using a Drop Leaf Bead cutter, the table work piece is shaped with d Drop Leaf Cove cutter. This joint type, the whole edge of both work pieces are shaped the same side up and allows 1/16" reduction in width. Adjust the infeed fence to reduce the work piece width by 1/16" and adjust the outfeed -fence to compensate for stock removed. (Fig. 47)

TENONING

Figure 48 demonstrates the tenoning fixture which shows a miter gauge equipped with a hold-down for shaping the ends of narrow work piece.

A Miter gauge can also be adapted to cut square and centered tenons at the ends of leg for table, chairs etc. Secure leg to the jig and position for cut (Fig. 49).

First cuts must be made with the same jig setting and spindle height. When the first several cuts have been made, reposition the leg on the jig for each succeeding cut.

Note: If legs are tapered. (Fig.50) use a wedge to set the side facing the cutter to 90 degrees vertical.

Fig. 45



Fig. 46



Fig. 48



Fig. 49

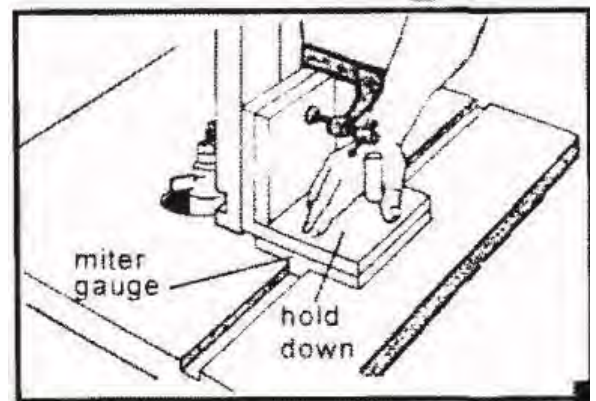


Fig. 50

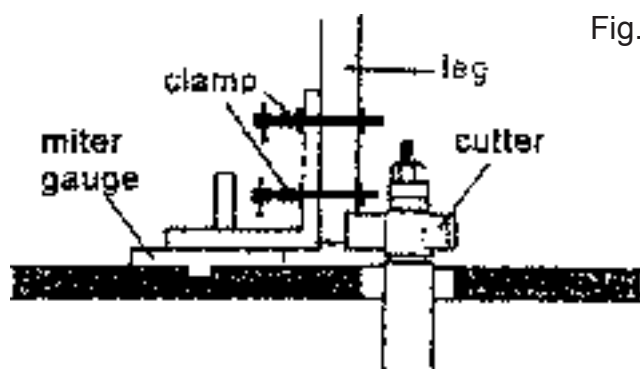
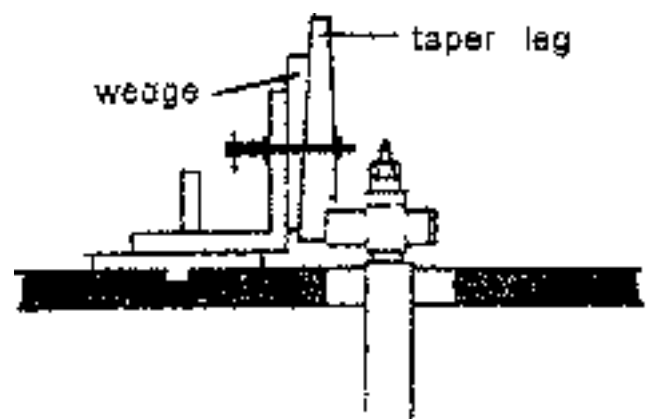
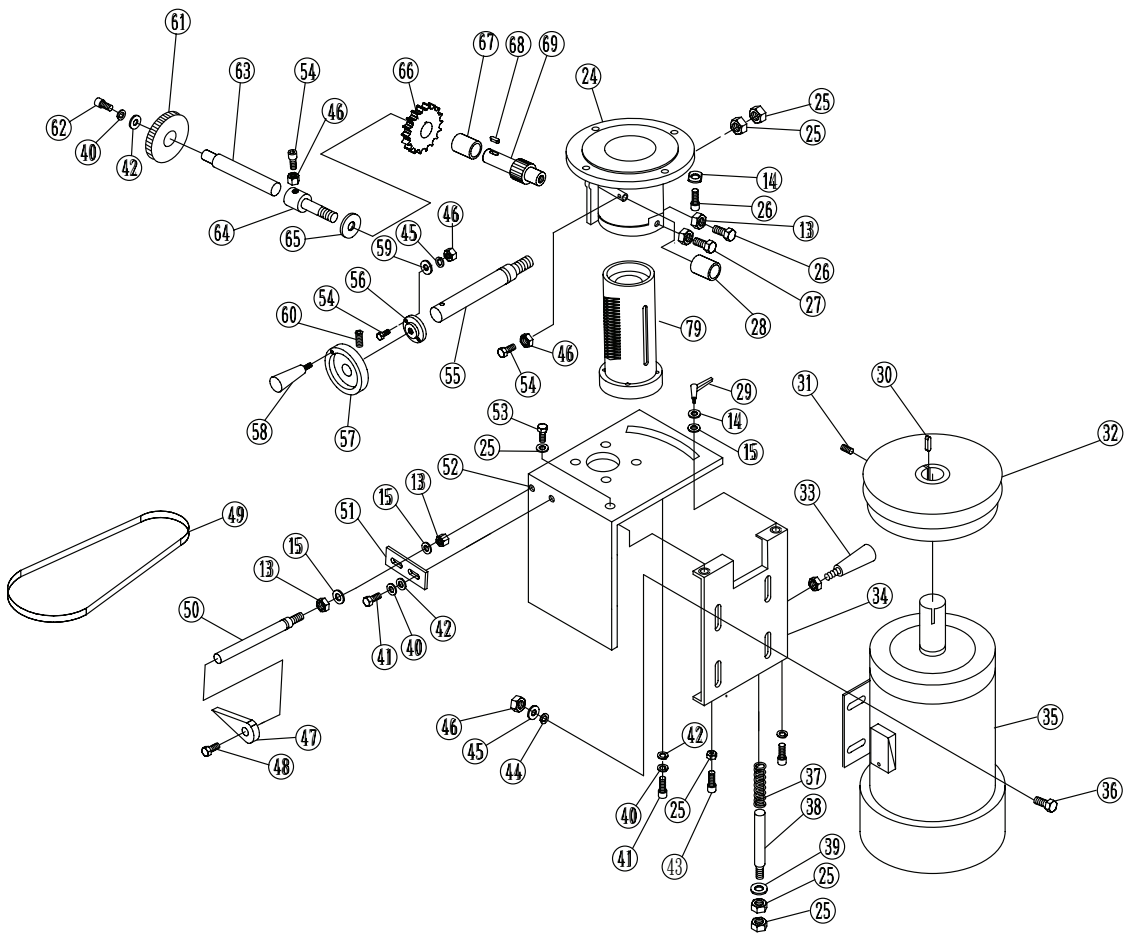
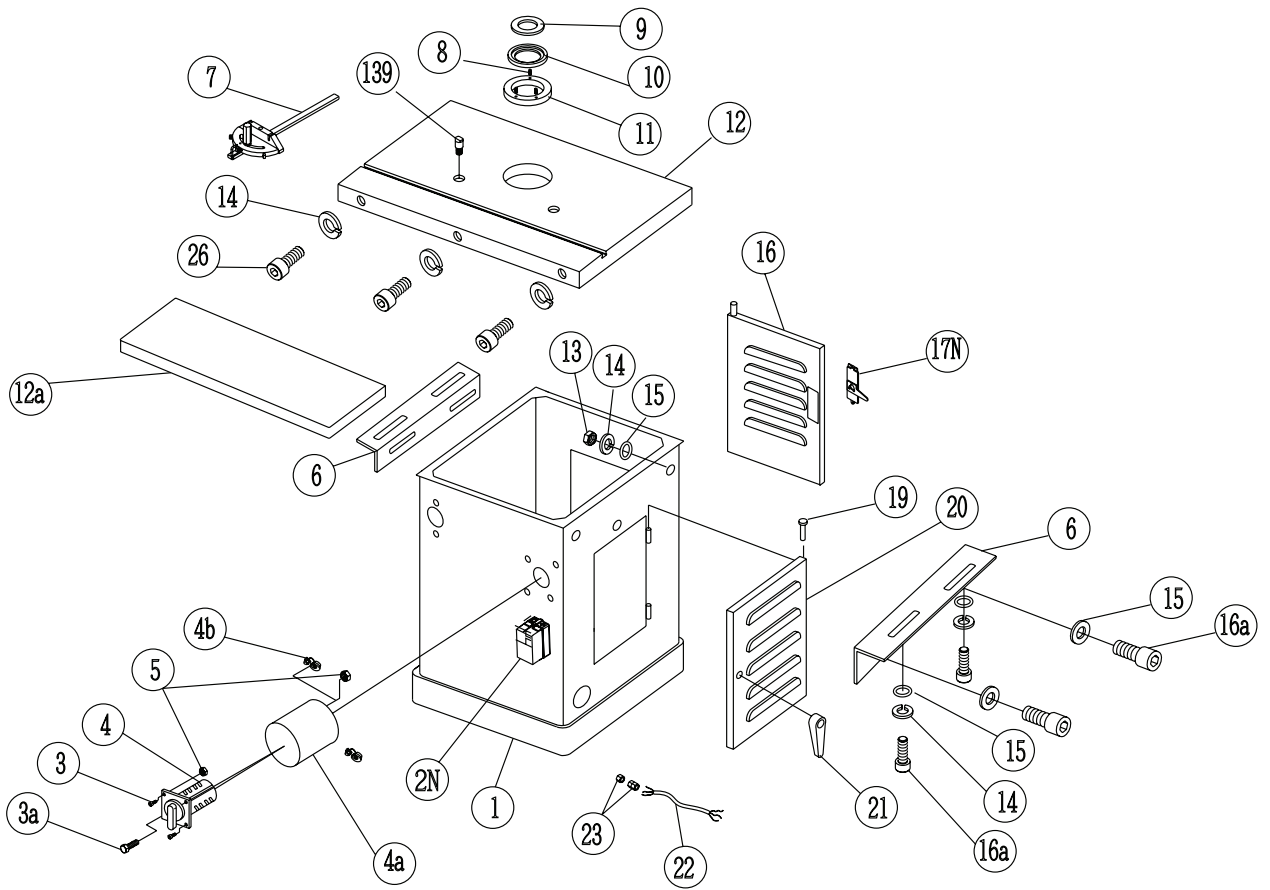
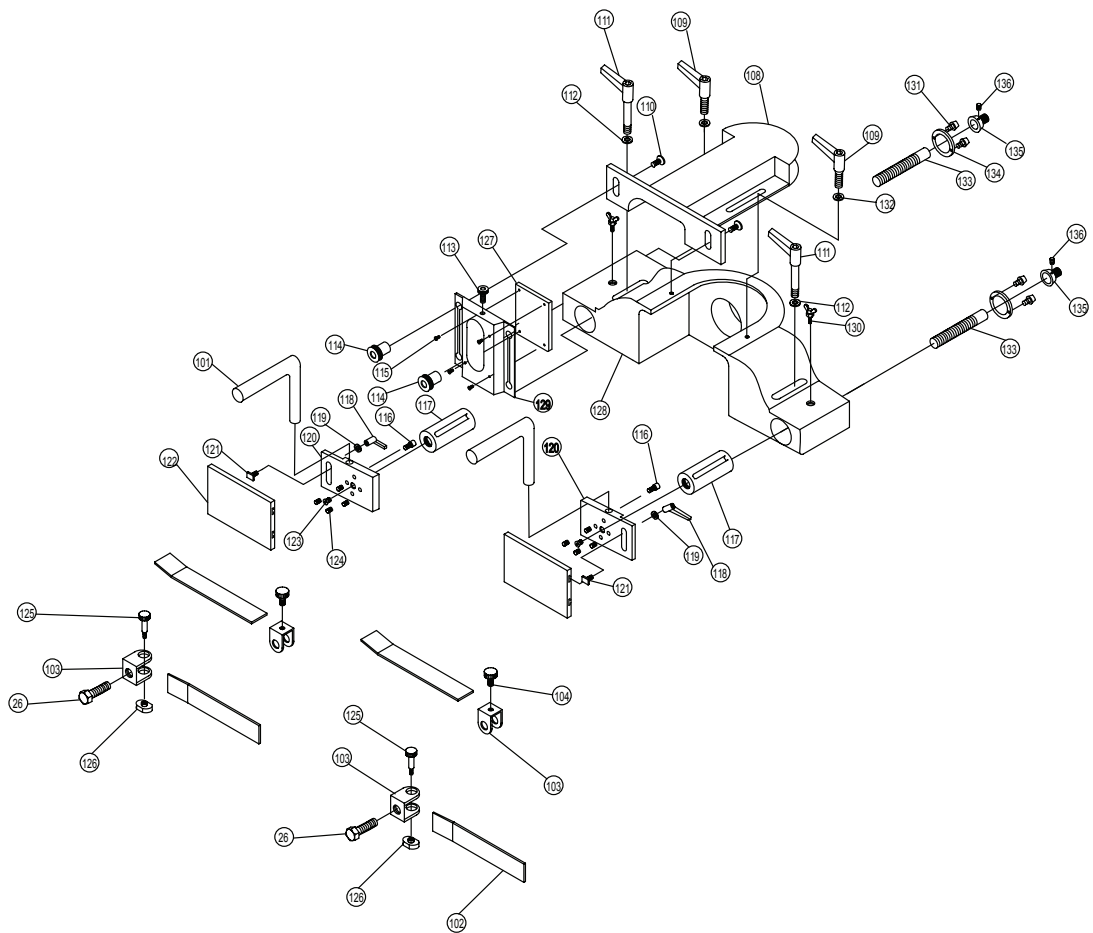
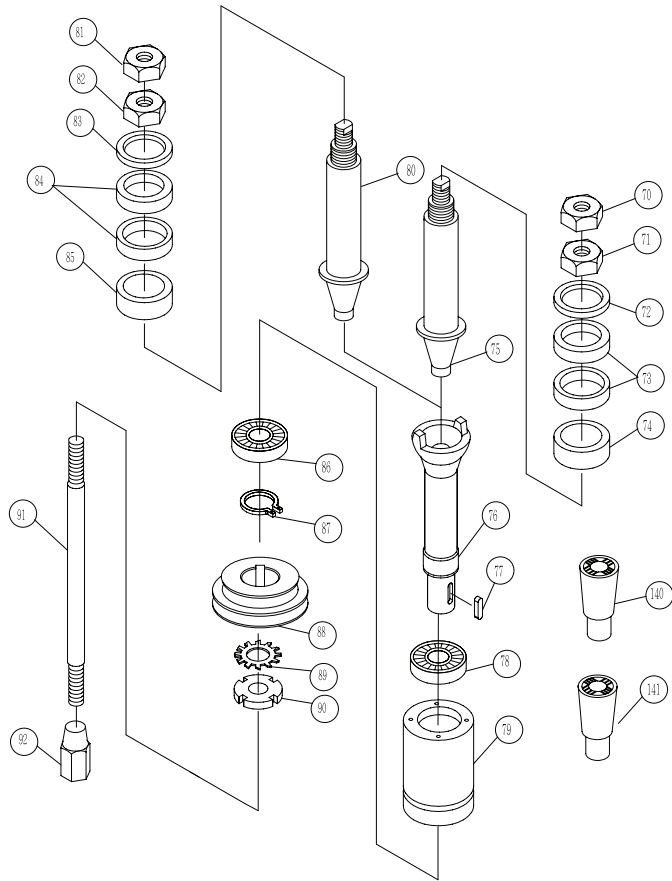


Fig. 49







PART LIST FOR MI-41100

PART NO	DESCRIPTION	QTY
MI-41100-01	STANDASSEMBLY	1
MI-41100-02N	SWITCH	1
MI-41100-03	SCREW5/32"X1"L	2
MI-41100-03A	SCREW5/32"X4"L	2
MI-41100-04	FORWARD-REVERSESWITCH	1
MI-41100-04A	FORWARD-REVERSESWITCHCOVER	1
MI-41100-04B	CONNECTOR	4
MI-41100-05	NUT.HEX5/32"	2
MI-41100-06	BAR	2
MI-41100-07	MITERGAUGE	3
MI-41100-08	SCREWSSET5/16"X5/8"L	1
MI-41100-09	INSERTTABLE	1
MI-41100-10	INSERTTABLE	1
MI-41100-11	INSERTTABLE	1
MI-41100-12	TABLE	1
MI-41100-12A	EXTENSIONWING	1
MI-41100-13	HEXNUT3/8"	14
MI-41100-14	SPRINGWASHER3/8"	20
MI-41100-15	WASHER3/8"	17
MI-41100-16	DUSTREMOVABLEDOOR	1
MI-41100-16A	3/8"X3/4"LSCREW	12
MI-41100-17N	DOORLOCKLEVER	1
MI-41100-19	PIN	2
MI-41100-20	MOTORCOVER	1
MI-41100-21	HANDLELOCK	1
MI-41100-22	ELECTRICCORD	1
MI-41100-23	CONNECTOR	1
MI-41100-24	SPINDLEBASE	1
MI-41100-25	HEXNUT1/2"	6
MI-41100-26	SCREW3/8"X1"	12
MI-41100-27	SCREW3/8"X1-1/4"	1
MI-41100-28	COLLAR	1
MI-41100-29	HANDLE	1
MI-41100-30	KEY	1
MI-41100-31	SETSCREW5/16"X3/8"	1
MI-41100-32	MOTORPULLEY	1
MI-41100-33	KNOB	1
MI-41100-34	MOTORBASE	1
MI-41100-35	MOTOR	1
MI-41100-36	SCREW5/16"X5/8"	4
MI-41100-37	SPRING	1
MI-41100-38	SPRINGSHAFT	1
MI-41100-39	WASHER1/2"	1
MI-41100-40	SPRINGWASHER1/4"	7
MI-41100-41	SCREW1/4"X3/4"	6
MI-41100-42	WASHER1/4"	7

PART LIST FOR MI-41100

PART NO	DESCRIPTION	QTY
MI-41100-43	SCREW1/2"	1
MI-41100-44	WASHER5/16"	8
MI-41100-45	SPRINGWASHER1/4"	9
MI-41100-46	HEXNUT5/16"	12
MI-41100-47	POINTER	1
MI-41100-48	SCREW5MMX10MM	1
MI-41100-49	V-BELTK-23	1
MI-41100-50	SHAFTGUIDE	1
MI-41100-51	PLATE	1
MI-41100-52	MOTORPLATE	1
MI-41100-53	SCREW1/2"X1"	1
MI-41100-54	SCREW5/16"X1"	4
MI-41100-55	GEARSHAFT	1
MI-41100-56	GEARSHAFTBASE	1
MI-41100-57	HANDWHEEL	1
MI-41100-58	KNOB	1
MI-41100-59	WASHER5/16"	2
MI-41100-60	SETSCREW5/16"X5/8"	1
MI-41100-61	HANDWHEEL	1
MI-41100-62	SCREW1/4"X1"	1
MI-41100-63	LOCKBAR	1
MI-41100-64	LOCKSCREW	1
MI-41100-65	GEARWASHER	1
MI-41100-66	GEAR	1
MI-41100-67	COLLAR	1
MI-41100-68	KEY	1
MI-41100-69	GEARSHAFT	1
MI-41100-70	HEXNUT5/8"	1
MI-41100-71	HEXNUT3/4"	1
MI-41100-72	COLLAR3/4"X1/2"	1
MI-41100-73	COLLAR3/4"X3/4"	2
MI-41100-74	COLLAR3/4"X1"	1
MI-41100-75	SPINDLE 1-1/4"	1
MI-41100-76	SHAFT	1
MI-41100-77	KEY5MM	1
MI-41100-78	BEARING6205LLB	1
MI-41100-79	QUILL	1
MI-41100-80	SPINDLE1/2"	1
MI-41100-81	HEXNUT3/8"	1
MI-41100-82	HEXNUT1/2"	1
MI-41100-83	COLLAR1/2"X3/4"	2
MI-41100-84	COLLAR1/2"X1/2"	2
MI-41100-85	COLLAR1/2"X1"	1
MI-41100-86	BEARING6205Z	1
MI-41100-87	SNAPRING	1
MI-41100-88	SPINDLEPULLEY	1

PART LIST FOR MI-41100

PART NO	DESCRIPTION	QTY
MI-41100-89	LOCKWASHER	1
MI-41100-90	LOCKNUT	1
MI-41100-91	LOCKBOLT	1
MI-41100-92	LOCKNUT	1
MI-41100-101	BAR	2
MI-41100-102	TENSIONSPRINGPLATE	4
MI-41100-103	RETAINER	4
MI-41100-104	KNOB	2
MI-41100-108	UPPERFENCEHOUSING	1
MI-41100-109	LOCKLEVER	2
MI-41100-110	CARRIAGEBOLT	2
MI-41100-111	LOCKLEVER	2
MI-41100-112	WASHER	2
MI-41100-113	KNOB	1
MI-41100-114	KNOB	2
MI-41100-115	SCREW	4
MI-41100-116	BOLT	2
MI-41100-117	FENCETRAVELBUSHING	2
MI-41100-118	LOCKHANDLE	2
MI-41100-119	WASHER	2
MI-41100-120	BRACKET	2
MI-41100-121	T-SCREW	2
MI-41100-122	FENCE	2
MI-41100-123	BOLT	2
MI-41100-124	SETSCREW	8
MI-41100-125	KNOBSCREW	2
MI-41100-126	T-HEXNUT3/8"	2
MI-41100-127	PLASTICCOVER	1
MI-41100-128	FENCEHOUSING	1
MI-41100-129	FRONTGUARD	1
MI-41100-130	WINGSCREW	2
MI-41100-131	SCREW	4
MI-41100-132	WASHER	2
MI-41100-133	BOLT	2
MI-41100-134	SCALE	2
MI-41100-135	ADJUSTMENTKNOB	2
MI-41100-136	SETSCREW	2
MI-41100-139	PIN	1
MI-41100-140	ROUTER1/4"	1
MI-41100-141	ROUTER1/2"	1
MI-41100-142	MULTIPLEWRENCH(NOTSHOWN)	1
MI-41100-143	WRENCH12/14MM(NOTSHOWN)	1
MI-41100-144	ALLENKEY3MM(NOTSHOWN)	1
MI-41100-145	ALLENKEY4MM(NOTSHOWN)	1