



# MODEL T10499/T10500 PORTABLE BLADE WELDER INSTRUCTIONS

For questions or help with this product contact Tech Support at (570) 546-9663 or techsupport@grizzly.com

## Introduction

This portable blade welder can cut, weld, anneal, and grind bandsaw blades, which is commonly done in the following situations:

- To re-join a blade that has been purposely cut for making an internal contour cut.
- To repair a broken blade that is still sharp and useful.
- To fabricate a new blade from bulk blade material.



Figure 1. Blade Welder.

## ⚠ WARNING



Hot sparks from the welding process can damage your eyes and skin. During welding operations, always wear safety goggles and protective gear, and keep the spark deflector over the welding clamps to reduce your risk.

## Specifications

### T10499:

Range of Blade Widths .....  $\frac{1}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
 Range of Blade Thickness ..... 0.02"–0.035"  
 Power Supply Requirement..... 115V, 15 Amps  
 Welding Power..... 1.2 KVA  
 Shipping Weight ..... 50 lbs.

### T10500:

Range of Blade Widths .....  $\frac{3}{8}$ "– $\frac{3}{4}$ "  
 Range of Blade Thickness ..... 0.02"–0.035"  
 Power Supply Requirement..... 230V, 20 Amps  
 Welding Power..... 4.2 KVA  
 Shipping Weight ..... 69 lbs.

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**WARNING: NO PORTION OF THIS MANUAL MAY BE REPRODUCED IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM WITHOUT THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF GRIZZLY INDUSTRIAL, INC.**

#TS14909 PRINTED IN TAIWAN

# Identification

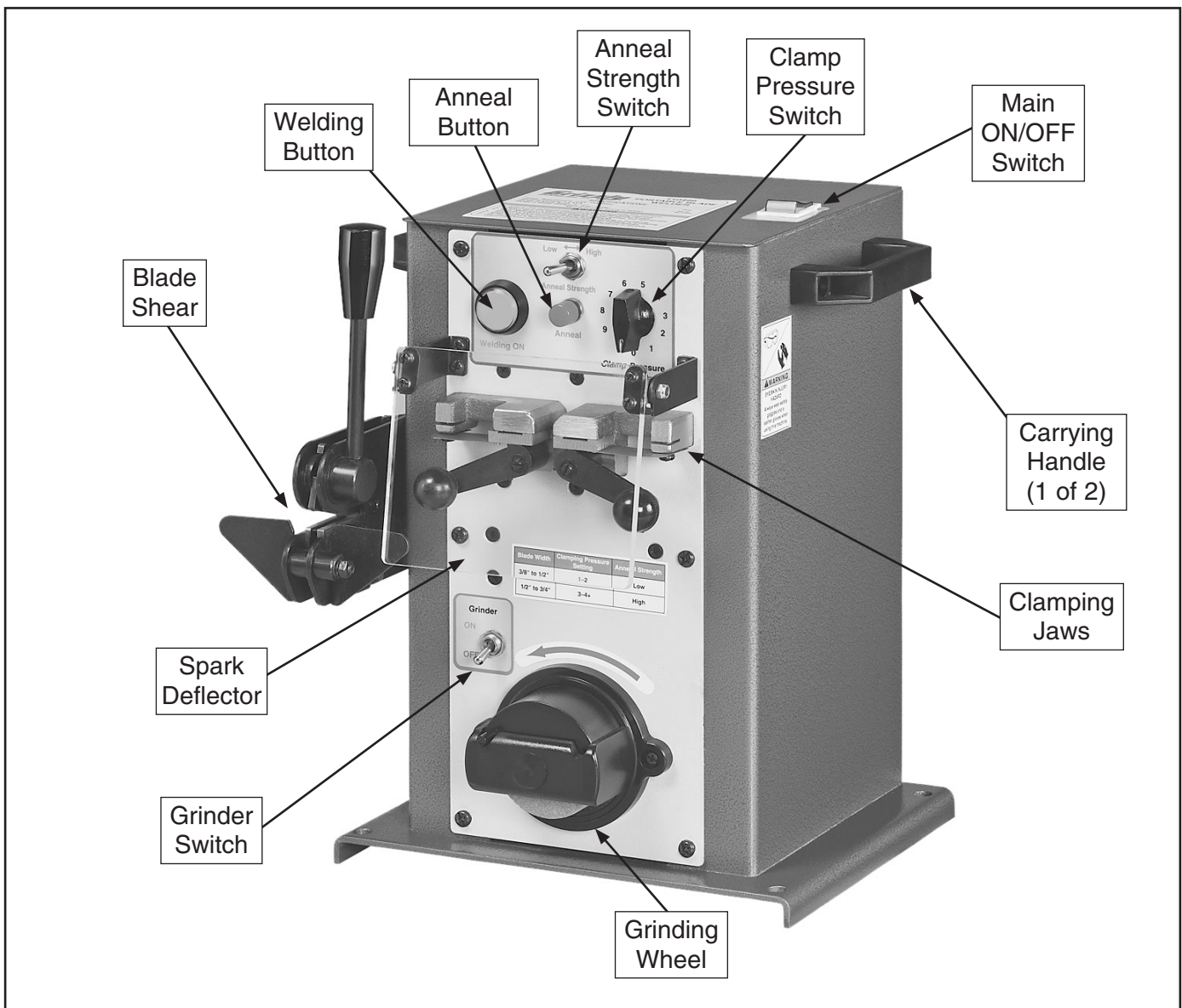
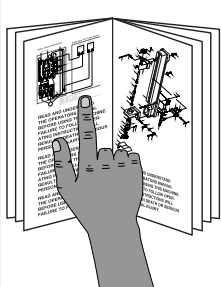


Figure 2. Identification.



**! WARNING**

To reduce the risk of serious injury when using this machine, read and understand this entire manual before beginning any operations.



# WARNING

## Safety for Blade Welders

**WELDING FUMES.** Breathing welding fumes can cause respiratory damage. Maintain adequate ventilation during and after welding operations.

**PREVENT FIRES.** Welding work zones must be kept clear of flammable liquids or gases, such as gasoline or solvents, and combustible solids, such as paper or wood. Provide approved fire extinguishing equipment for the welding zone. Stay alert for sparks and spatter thrown into cracks and crevices that can start a smoldering fire.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.** Wear eye and body protection approved for welding operations, such as safety goggles, clean and oil-free protective clothing, leather gloves, long sleeves, and cuffless pants. Protect other people and property in the welding work zone from exposure to sparks and hot spatter.

**ABRASION INJURIES.** The grinding wheel can remove skin very quickly. Always keep your fingers and hands away from the spinning grinding wheel to reduce this risk.

**ELECTRIC & MAGNETIC FIELDS (EMF).** Welding operations create EMF around the welding equipment and workpieces. Workers who have pacemakers must consult with their physician before using this equipment or stay at least 50 feet from welding operations.

**EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE.** Make sure equipment inspections and maintenance are performed by a qualified person. Stop the welding operation and disconnect the welder from power if the equipment is damaged or malfunctions.

**STABLE WORK SURFACE.** If the welder unexpectedly moves during operation, burn, laceration, or abrasion injuries could occur. Always make sure the welder is mounted on a stable and level surface before operations.

**BLADE BREAKAGE.** Blades that are not welded correctly can break under the stresses of using them on the bandsaw. Have only one weld on a blade. Always inspect the weld as instructed. Make sure the annealing and grinding process does not compromise the integrity of the weld. If you have any doubt about weld quality, start again.

## NOTICE

If you have never used this type of welder before, **WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND** that you read books, trade magazines, or get formal training before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Grizzly Industrial will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.



# Power Supply

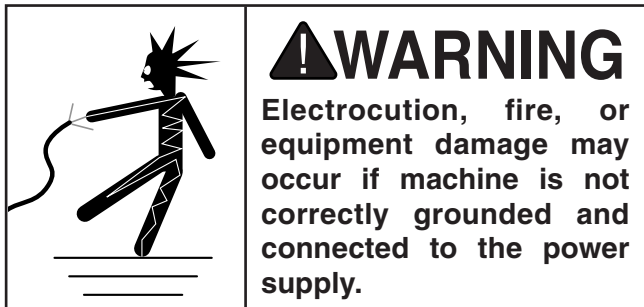
## Full-Load Current Rating

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

**T10499 Full-Load Current Rating..... 8 Amps**  
**T10500 Full-Load Current Rating..... 20 Amps**

The full-load current is not the maximum amount of amps that the machine will draw. If the machine is overloaded, it will draw additional amps beyond the full-load rating.

If the machine is overloaded for a sufficient length of time, damage, overheating, or fire may result—especially if connected to an undersized circuit. To reduce the risk of these hazards, avoid overloading the machine during operation and make sure it is connected to a power supply circuit that meets the requirements in the following section.



## Circuit Information

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

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

## Grounding Requirements

This machine **MUST** be grounded. In the event of certain malfunctions or breakdowns, grounding reduces the risk of electric shock by providing a path of least resistance for electric current.

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

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

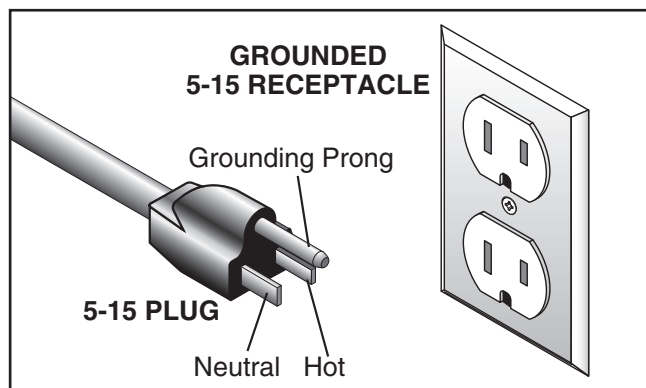


## T10499 Circuit Requirements

This machine is prewired to operate on a 115V power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Nominal Voltage ..... 115V  
 Cycle ..... 60 Hz  
 Phase ..... Single-Phase  
 Power Supply Circuit ..... 15 Amps  
 Plug/Receptacle ..... NEMA 5-15

This machine is equipped with a power cord and plug that have an equipment-grounding wire and a grounding prong (see **Figure 3**). The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (outlet) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.



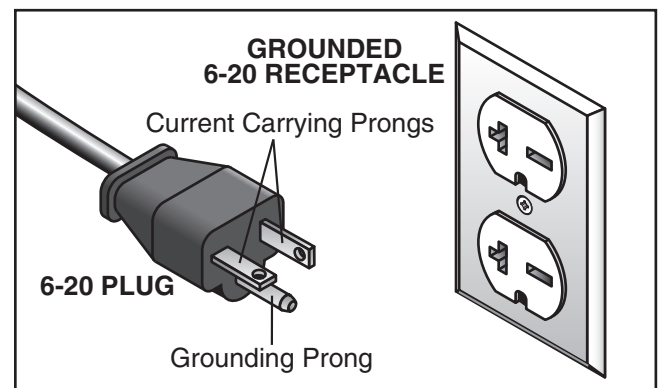
**Figure 3.** Typical 5-15 plug and receptacle.

## T10500 Circuit Requirements

This machine is prewired to operate on a 230V power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Nominal Voltage ..... 230V  
 Cycle ..... 60 Hz  
 Phase ..... Single-Phase  
 Power Supply Circuit ..... 20 Amps  
 Plug/Receptacle ..... NEMA 6-20

The provided power cord and the plug specified above have an equipment-grounding wire and a grounding prong. The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (outlet) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances (see **Figure 4**).



**Figure 4.** Typical 6-20 plug and receptacle.

**⚠ CAUTION**

**SHOCK HAZARD!**  
 Two-prong outlets do not meet the grounding requirements for this machine. Do not modify or use an adapter on the plug provided—if it will not fit the outlet, have a qualified electrician install the proper outlet with a verified ground.

**⚠ CAUTION**

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



## Extension Cords

We do not recommend using an extension cord with this machine. If you must use an extension cord, only use it if absolutely necessary and only on a temporary basis.

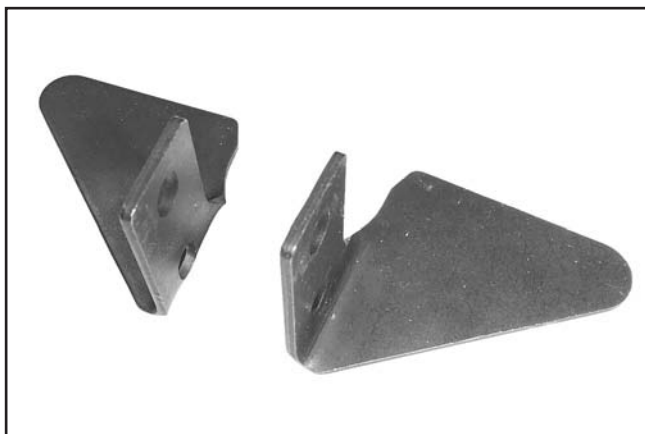
Extension cords cause voltage drop, which may damage electrical components and shorten motor life. Voltage drop increases as the extension cord size gets longer and the gauge size gets smaller (higher gauge numbers indicate smaller sizes).

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

**T10499 Minimum Gauge Size.....14 AWG**  
**T10500 Minimum Gauge Size.....12 AWG**  
**Maximum Length (Shorter is Better).....25 ft.**

## Assembly

Except for the blade shear alignment wings (see **Figure 5**), the welder is shipped fully assembled.



**Figure 5.** Blade shear alignment wings.

The alignment wings keep the blade straight when cutting with the shear.

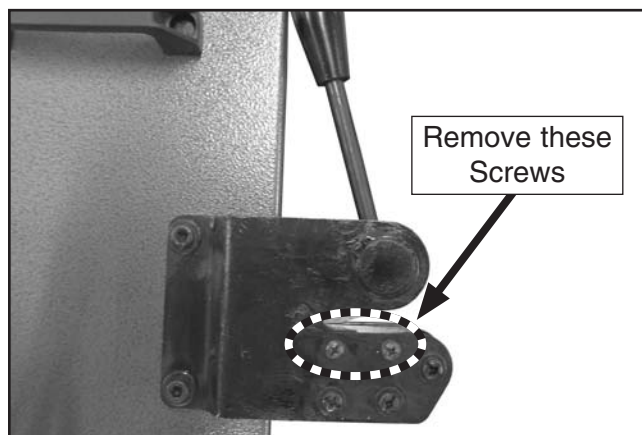
### Tools Needed

	Qty
Phillips Screwdriver #2 .....	1
Wrench or Socket 10mm.....	1

### To attach the blade shear wings:

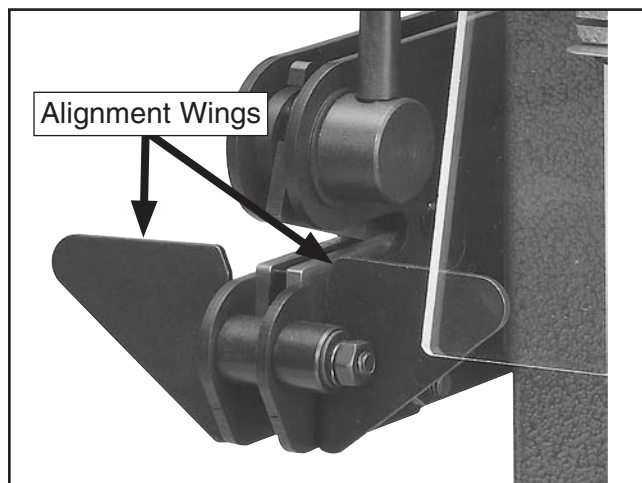
1. Remove the two Phillips head screws shown in **Figure 6**, and the attached hex nuts, and flat washers.

**Note:** *Keep the spacers that separate the two plates in place.*



**Figure 6.** Phillips head screws to be removed.

2. Use the fasteners removed in **Step 1** to attach the alignment wings in the positions shown in **Figure 7**.



**Figure 7.** Alignment wings installed.



# Operations

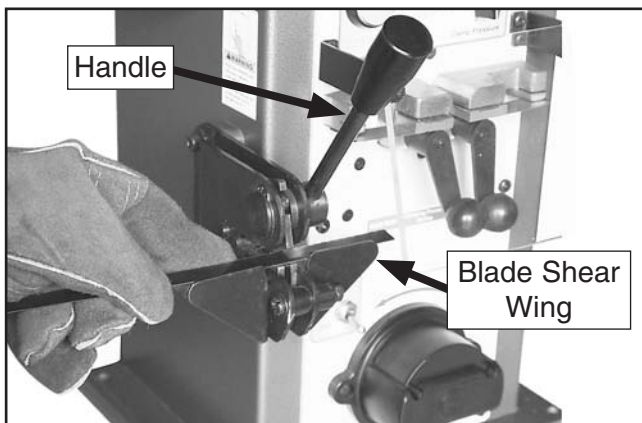
## Overview

This blade welder uses electrical resistance (induction) to weld bandsaw blade ends. Afterwards, the annealing process gives the weld strength and flexibility.

<b>!WARNING</b>	
	
<p>Hot sparks from the welding process can damage your eyes and skin. During welding operations, always wear safety goggles and protective gear, and keep the spark deflector over the welding clamps to reduce your risk.</p>	

## Blade Shear

To use the blade shear, place the back of the blade evenly against the front alignment wings of the blade shear, as shown in **Figure 8**, then firmly pull the handle down to square off the blade end.



**Figure 8.** Using the blade shear.

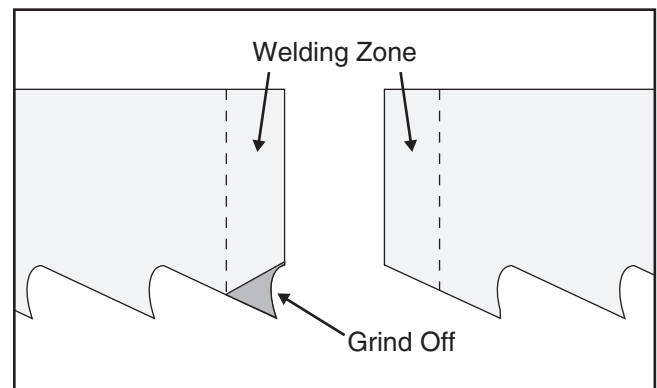
## Blade Preparation

When welding the blade, the ends must evenly butt up against each other and be square. This will ensure that the weld is of even thickness for the full width of the blade.

### To prepare the blade for welding:

1. Turn the main ON/OFF switch **ON** (it is located on top of the welder).
2. Be sure to grind off any teeth that are in the blade welding zone (see **Figures 9–10**).

**Note:** Make sure the blade ends are even with each other after grinding them.



**Figure 9.** Blade ends and welding zone.



**Figure 10.** Using the grinder.

**Note:** You can make sure that the blade ends are even with each other by stacking them together with the teeth facing in opposite directions (see **Figure 11**), then grinding them. Regardless of the grinding angle, the blade ends will match evenly for welding.



**Figure 11.** Blade ends stacked with teeth facing opposite directions.

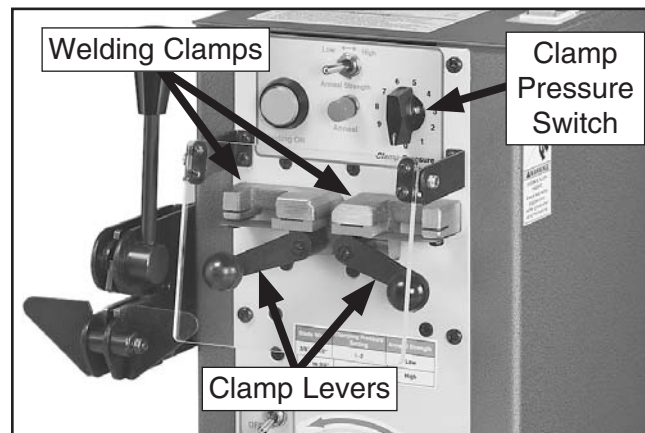
3. Use 120-grit emery cloth or an equivalent to lightly sand the part of the blade that will contact the welder clamps. This helps ensure a good electrical contact with the blade for welding.

**Note:** To prevent dulling the teeth, keep the emery cloth away from them when sanding the blade surface.

## Welding

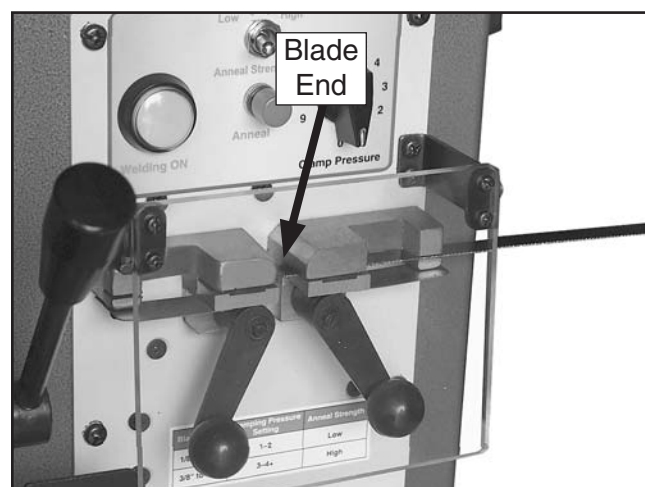
1. Turn the main ON/OFF switch **OFF**, then DISCONNECT WELDER FROM POWER!
2. Thoroughly clean the welding clamps to remove debris, oily substances, or flash from previous welding operations. If necessary, lightly sand them with 120-grit emery cloth.

3. Rotate the clamp pressure switch (see **Figure 12**) to zero. This spreads the clamps apart to allow proper positioning of the blade ends.



**Figure 12.** Clamping controls.

4. Pull the spark deflector up and loosen the welding clamps by pulling the clamp levers down.
5. Position the back of one blade end evenly against the back of the right welding clamp so that the end is midway between the two clamps, as shown in **Figure 13**.



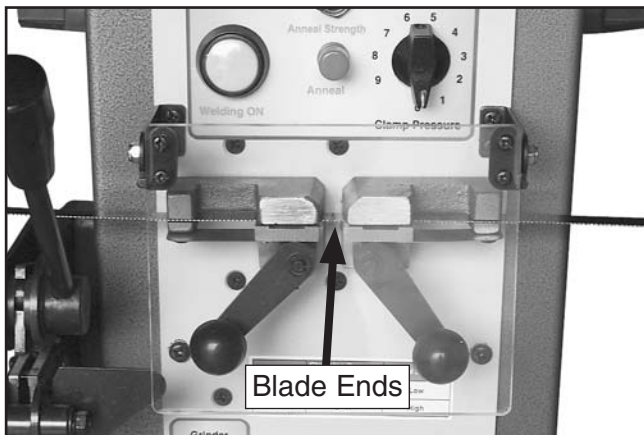
**Figure 13.** Blade end properly position in welding clamp and locked in place.

6. Rotate the right clamp lever up to secure the blade end in place.



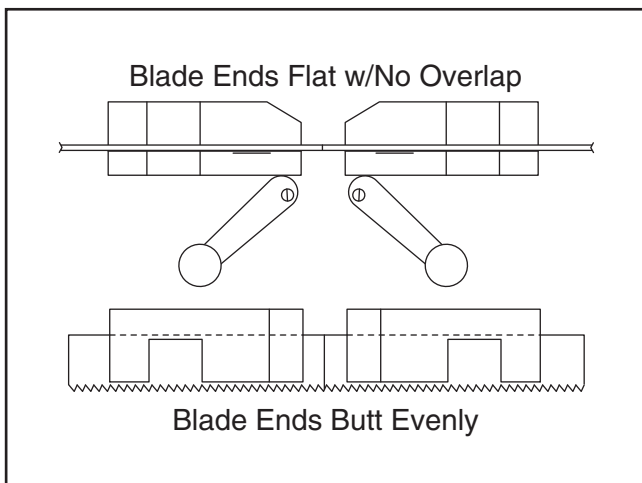


- Place the other blade end in the left welding clamp and position it so that it evenly butts against the opposing blade end, then clamp it in place by rotating the left clamp lever up (see **Figure 14**).



**Figure 14.** Blade ends in correct position for welding.

**Note:** To ensure a good blade weld, it is critical that the blade ends are secured in the welding clamps evenly and with no overlap (see **Figure 15**).



**Figure 15.** Blade ends correctly secured in welding clamps.

- Use the tables below to set the clamp pressure switch and the anneal strength (see **Figure 16**).

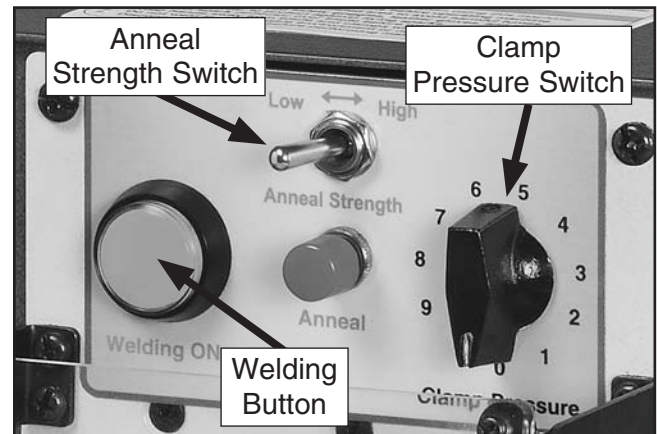
- **For T10499:**

Blade Width	Clamp Pressure	Anneal Strength
1/8"–1/4"	1–2	Low
3/8"–1/2"	3–4+	High

- **For T10500:**

Blade Width	Clamp Pressure	Anneal Strength
3/8"–1/2"	1–2	Low
1/2"–3/4"	3–4+	High

**Note:** As you rotate the clamp pressure switch, the left clamp will move and apply pressure toward the right. This pressure is necessary to maintain contact between the blade ends as the metal melts during the welding operation.



**Figure 16.** Welding controls.

- Lower the spark deflector over the clamps.
- Put on safety goggles and heavy leather gloves.
- Connect the welder to power and turn the main ON/OFF switch **ON**.

## **!WARNING**

Hot sparks from the blade welding operation could be thrown in all directions and cause burns or fire.

When using the blade welder, always keep the spark deflector over the clamps and protect yourself from the flying sparks. Have fire extinguishing equipment readily available.

**DO NOT** weld near flammables.

## **NOTICE**

For good metal-to-metal contact between the welding clamps and the blade, make sure the blades and the clamps are free from any debris, coatings, or flash before and after each use of the welding station.

## **NOTICE**

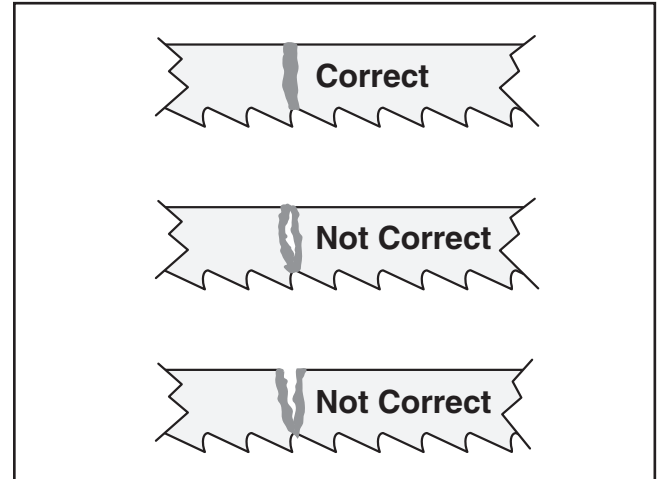
Before welding a blade back together to perform an internal cut, insulate the entire blade from the metal surfaces of the bandsaw to ensure a good flow of current through the blade.

12. Press and release—DO NOT hold—the weld button.

**Note:** A limit switch senses the electrical resistance between the blade ends. If there is an adequate amount of welded material, the limit switch will not allow the weld button to activate the operation again.

13. Allow the blade to cool.
14. Rotate the clamp lever switch to zero to release the clamp pressure.
15. Remove the blade.

16. Inspect the weld. The welded joint should be even across the width of the blade with no gaps (see **Figure 17**).



**Figure 17.** Blade welding joint examples.

- If the weld is satisfactory, anneal the weld as instructed in the next subsection.
- If the weld is NOT satisfactory, use the blade shear to completely remove the weld and perform the **Blade Preparation** and **Welding** procedures again that begin on **Page 7**.



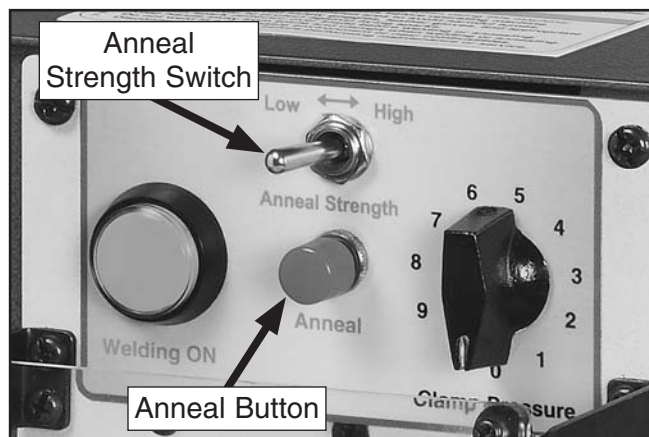
## Annealing Weld

When the blade ends are welded, the metal becomes hard and brittle, which is not suitable for a bandsaw blade that must continuously bend smoothly under stress.

To bring the weld strength and flexibility to acceptable levels for a bandsaw blade, the annealing process re-heats the weld area, then allows it to cool gradually.

### To anneal the weld:

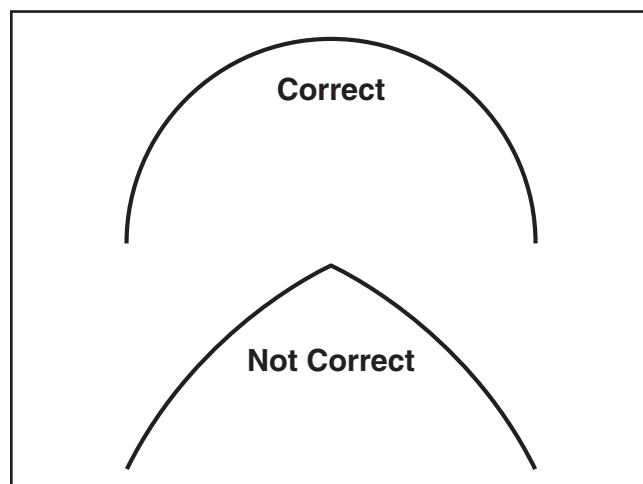
1. Place the blade in the clamps so that the weld is centered between the clamps.
2. Secure the blade by moving both clamp levers up.
3. Make sure the anneal strength switch is in the proper position for the width of the blade (refer to the charts in **Step 8** on **Page 9**).
4. **For Carbon Steel Blades:** Rapidly press and release—DO NOT hold—the anneal button (see **Figure 18**) until the weld zone turns a dull red color. Continue pressing the anneal button with decreasing frequency until the weld no longer glows.



**Figure 18.** Annealing controls.

**For Bi-Metal Blades:** Rapidly press and release—DO NOT hold—the anneal button until the weld zone starts to glow, then release the anneal button completely.

5. Allow the blade to completely cool.
6. Remove the blade from the clamps.
7. Grind the weld flat on both sides so the blade will run smoothly on the bandsaw wheels.  
**Note:** Make sure not to grind the teeth or blade body. Do not overheat the blade during grinding—this will weaken the blade.
8. **For Bi-Metal Blades Only:** Repeat **Steps 3–5** (not **Step 6**).
9. Test the strength and flexibility of the weld by bending the blade in an arc (with the weld at the top of the arc) similar in size and shape of the bandsaw wheels. The blade should bend smoothly without any angles (see **Figure 19**).



**Figure 19.** Comparison of correct and incorrect blade weld bends.

—If the blade does show signs of bending or breaking at the weld, use the blade shear to completely remove the weld and perform the **Blade Preparation** and **Welding** procedures again that begin on **Page 7**.

10. Turn the /OFF switch OFF, then DISCONNECT WELDER FROM POWER!
11. Thoroughly clean the welding clamps to remove debris, oily substances, or flash from previous welding operations. If necessary, lightly sand them with 120-grit emery cloth.



# Troubleshooting

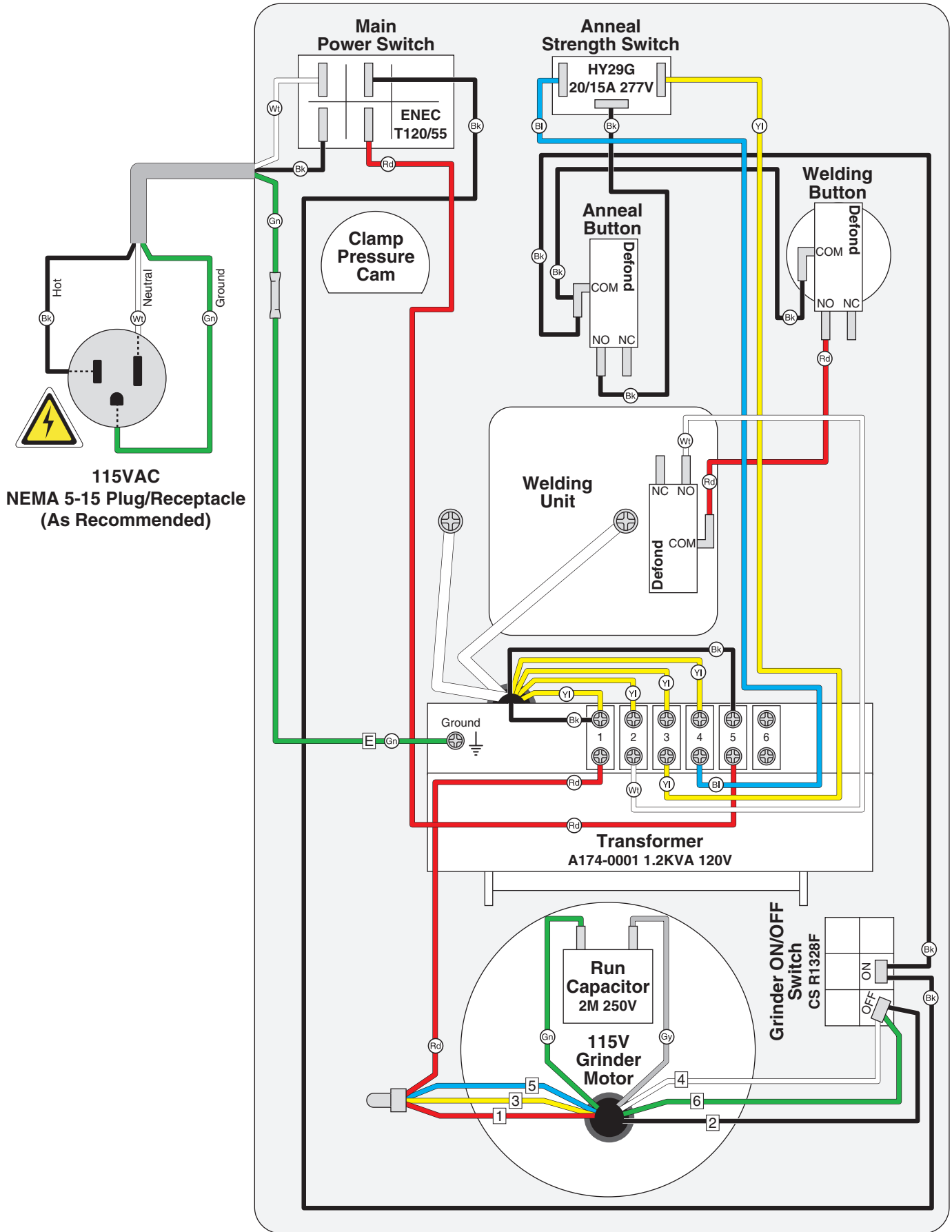


Review the troubleshooting and procedures in this section if a problem develops with your machine. If you need replacement parts or additional help with a procedure, call our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663. **Note:** *Please gather the serial number and manufacture date of your machine before calling.*

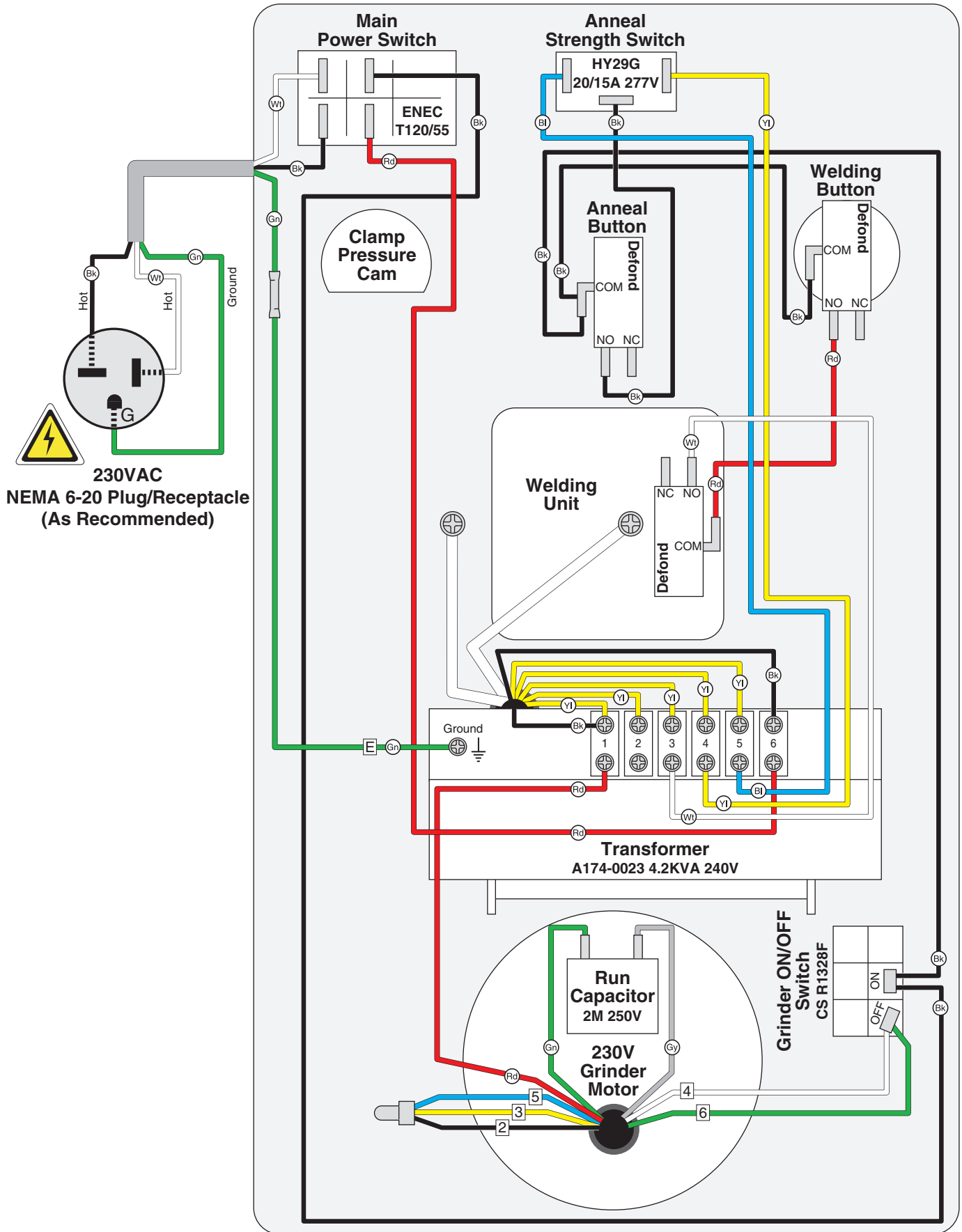
Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine does not start or a breaker trips.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plug/receptacle is at fault or wired incorrectly.</li> <li>2. Wall fuse/circuit breaker is blown/tripped.</li> <li>3. Main ON/OFF switch turned <b>OFF</b> or is at fault.</li> <li>4. Wiring is open/has high resistance.</li> <li>5. Weld button is at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test for good contacts; correct the wiring.</li> <li>2. Ensure circuit size is suitable for this machine; replace weak breaker.</li> <li>3. Ensure main ON/OFF switch is turned <b>ON</b>; replace switch.</li> <li>4. Check for broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections, and repair/replace as necessary.</li> <li>5. Replace weld button.</li> </ol>
Weld is mis-aligned.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Debris or flash on weld clamps or blade.</li> <li>2. Blade ends not cut off square.</li> <li>3. Blade ends not evenly butted in clamps.</li> <li>4. Clamp pressure not set correctly.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove debris, oily substances, or flash from weld clamps and blade.</li> <li>2. Use the blade shear to cut blades; grind ends together (see <b>Note</b> on top of <b>Page 8</b>).</li> <li>3. Make sure blade ends are evenly butted against each other before securing with clamp levers (<b>Page 8</b>).</li> <li>4. Set clamp pressure correctly according to tables on <b>Page 9</b>.</li> </ol>
Weld not complete (has blow-holes)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade ends not clamped properly.</li> <li>2. Blade ends not even with each other.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make sure blade ends are evenly butted against each other in clamps; use the correct clamp pressure (<b>Page 8</b>).</li> <li>2. Use the blade shear to cut blades; grind ends together (see <b>Note</b> on top of <b>Page 8</b>).</li> </ol>
Weld breaks or is brittle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weld not correctly annealed.</li> <li>2. Weld is ground too thin.</li> <li>3. Debris or oil in weld.</li> <li>4. Blade overheated during grinding.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correctly perform the annealing procedure on <b>Page 11</b>.</li> <li>2. Only grind flash even with blade body.</li> <li>3. Make sure clamps and blade ends are clean of debris, oily substances, and flash.</li> <li>4. Use light passes with the grinding wheel.</li> </ol>



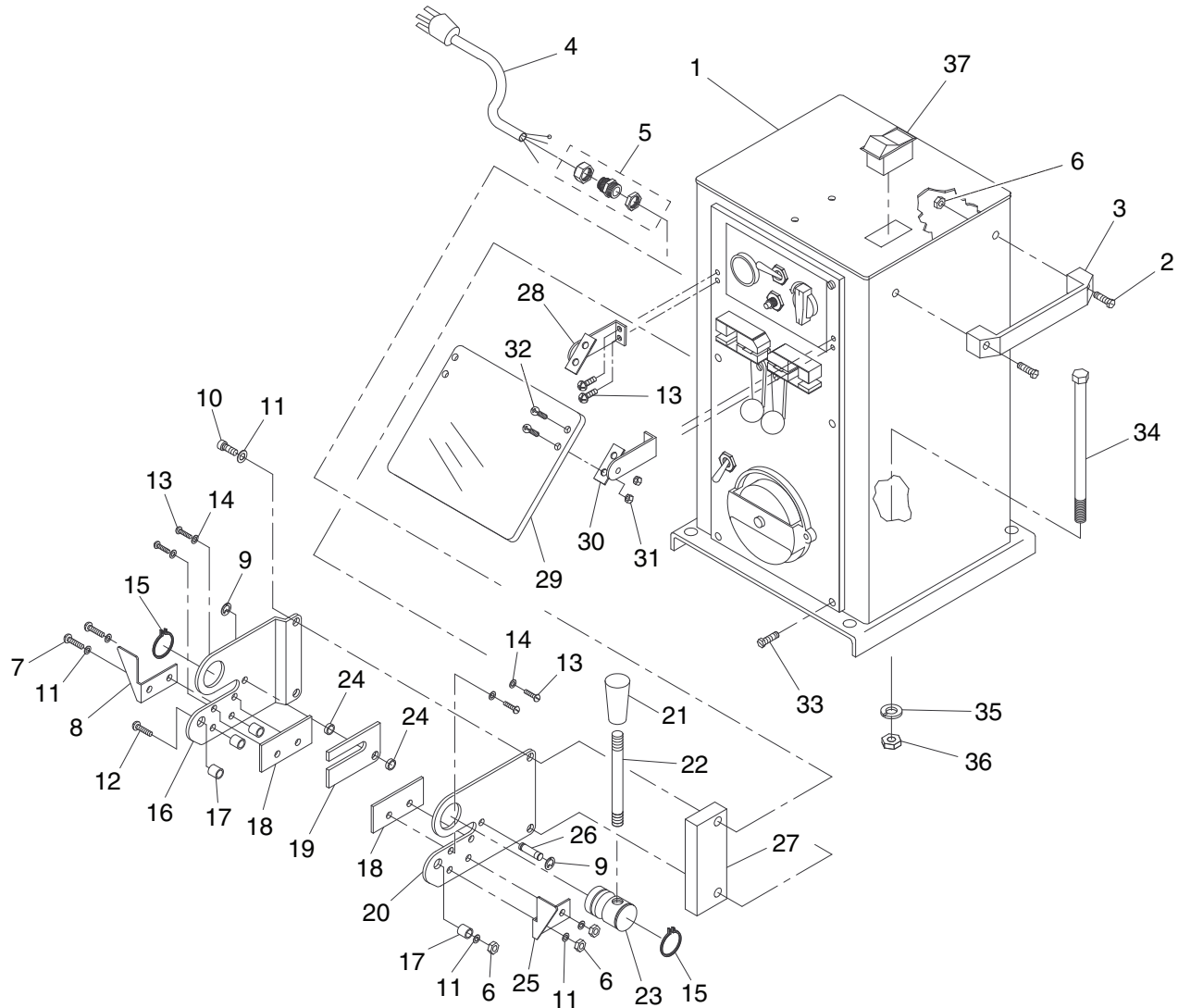
# T10499 Wiring Diagram



# T10500 Wiring Diagram



# Cabinet Parts

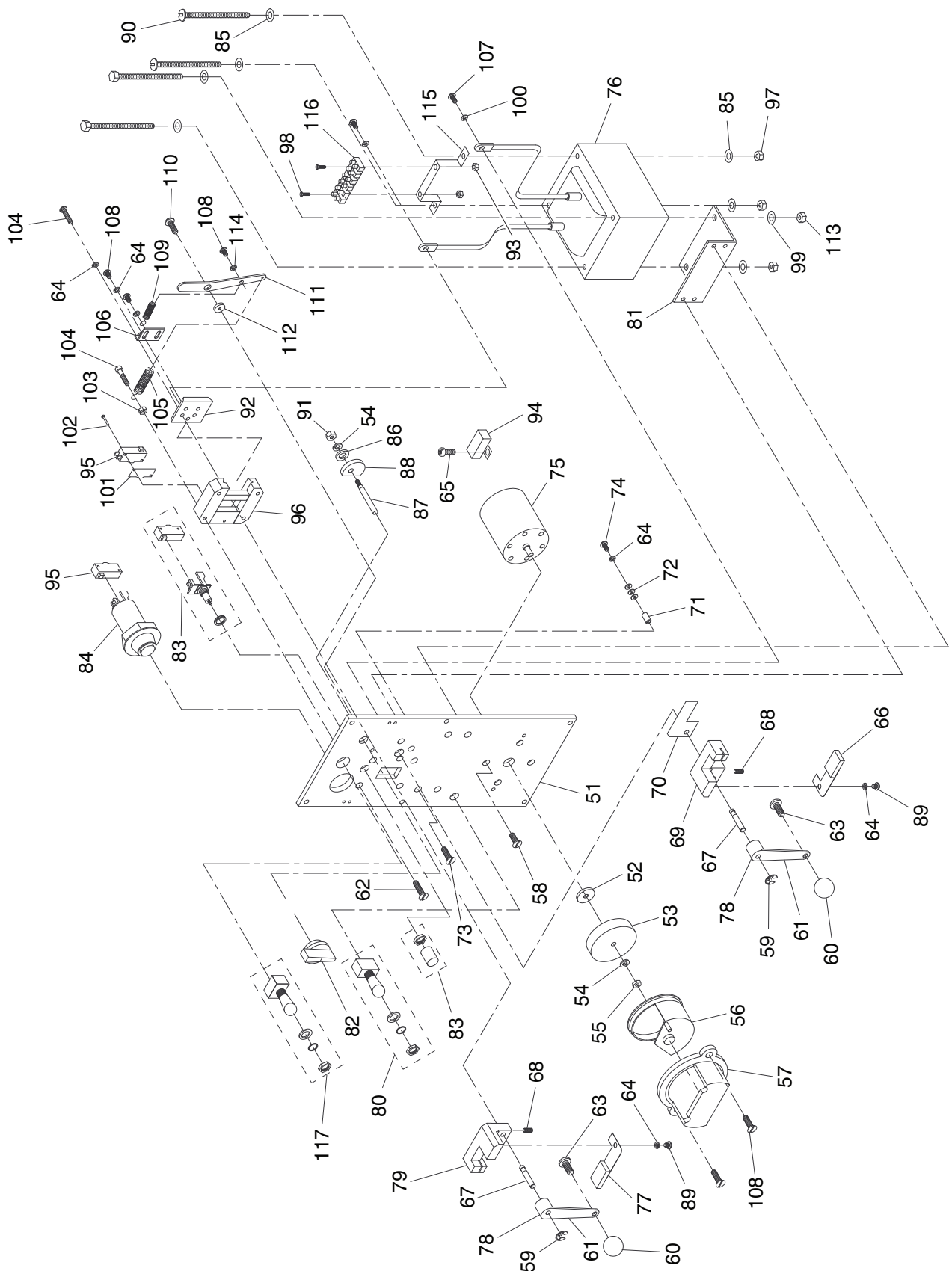


REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	PT10499001	CABINET
2	PB18M	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 15
3	PT10499003	HANDLE
4	PT10499004	POWER CORD 14G 3W 5-15 (T10499)
4	PT10500004	POWER CORD 14G 3W (T10500)
5	PT10499005	STRAIN RELIEF LT, STRAIGHT
6	PN01M	HEX NUT M6-1
7	PS31M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 35
8	PT10499008	LEFT ALIGNMENT BRACKET
9	PEC09M	E-CLIP 6MM
10	PCAP06M	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 25
11	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
12	PS81M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 40
13	PS05M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
14	PLW01M	LOCK WASHER 5MM
15	PR11M	EXT RETAINING RING 25MM
16	PT10499016	LEFT SHEAR BRACKET
17	PT10499017	SPACER
18	PT10499018	LOWER SHEAR BLADE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
19	PT10499019	UPPER SHEAR BLADE
20	PT10499020	RIGHT SHEAR BRACKET
21	PT10499021	HANDLE KNOB 3/8-16
22	PT10499022	STUD-DE 3/8-16 X 4-3/8 3/8, 3/4
23	PT10499023	BLADE CAM
24	PT10499024	SPACER
25	PT10499025	RIGHT ALIGNMENT BRACKET
26	PT10499026	CAPTIVE PIN
27	PT10499027	SPACER
28	PT10499028	LEFT SPARK DEFLECTOR BRACKET
29	PT10499029	SPARK DEFLECTOR
30	PT10499030	RIGHT SPARK DEFLECTOR BRACKET
31	PN04M	HEX NUT M4-.7
32	PS02M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 12
33	PS15M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 14
34	PB70	HEX BOLT 3/8-16 X 6
35	PLW04	LOCK WASHER 3/8
36	PN08	HEX NUT 3/8-16
37	PT10499037	MASTER POWER SWITCH



# Controls & Electrical





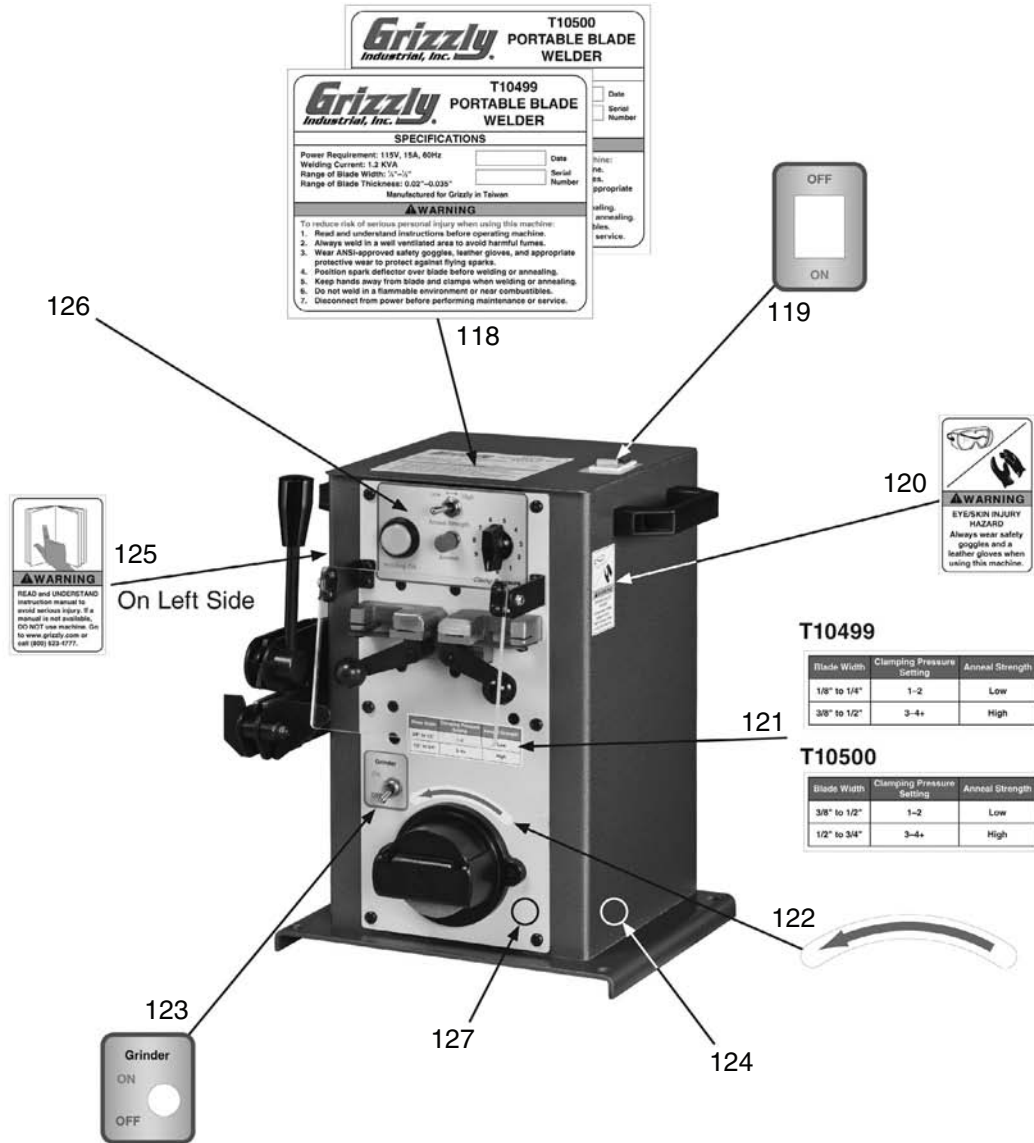
# Controls & Electrical Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
51	PT10499051	FRONT CABINET COVER
52	PT10499052	SPACER
53	PT10499053	GRINDING WHEEL 65 X 16 X 7MM A60
54	PW03M	FLAT WASHER 6MM
55	PN01M	HEX NUT M6-1
56	PT10499056	GRINDING WHEEL GUARD
57	PT10499057	GRINDING WHEEL COVER
58	PFH08	FLAT HD SCR 10-24 X 1/2
59	PEC09M	E-CLIP 6MM
60	PT10499060	ROUND KNOB M6-1
61	PT10499061	RIGHT CLAMPING LEVER
62	PFH30M	FLAT HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
63	PS15M	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 14
64	PLW01M	LOCK WASHER 5MM
65	PS18	PHLP HD SCR 10-24 X 1/4
66	PT10499066	RIGHT CLAMP
67	PT10499067	ECCENTRIC SHAFT
68	PSS02M	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
69	PT10499069	STATIONARY CLAMPING JAW
70	PT10499070	JAW INSULATOR
71	PT10499071	INSULATING SLEEVE 5MM
72	PT10499072	INSULATING FLAT WASHER 5MM
73	PFH05M	FLAT HD SCR M5-.8 X 12
74	PCAP10M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 15
75	PT10499075	MOTOR 1/8HP 115V 1-PH (T10499)
75	PT10500075	MOTOR 1/8HP 230V 1-PH (T10500)
76	PT10499076	TRANSFORMER A174-0001 1.2KVA 120V (T10499)
76	PT10500076	TRANSFORMER A174-0023 4.2KVA 240V (T10500)
77	PT10499077	LEFT CLAMP
78	PT10499078	LEFT CLAMPING LEVER
79	PT10499079	MOVABLE CLAMPING JAW
80	PT10499080	GRINDER ON/OFF SWITCH CS-R1328F
81	PT10499081	TRANSFORMER BRACKET
82	PT10499082	CLAMPING PRESSURE KNOB
83	PT10499083	ANNEAL BUTTON ASSEMBLY

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
84	PT10499084	WELDING BUTTON
85	PW05M	FLAT WASHER 4MM
86	PLW03M	LOCK WASHER 6MM
87	PT10499087	CLAMPING PRESSURE SHAFT
88	PT10499088	CAM
89	PS19M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 6
90	PS64M	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 65
91	PN01M	HEX NUT M6-1
92	PT10499092	GUIDE BLOCK
93	PN07M	HEX NUT M3-.5
94	PT10499094	CAPACITOR AID ELECT 2M 250V
95	PT10499095	LIMIT SWITCH DEFOND 125/250V
96	PT10499096	GUIDE CASTING
97	PN07	HEX NUT 10-24
98	PS98M	PHLP HD SCR M3-.5 X 16
99	PW06	FLAT WASHER 1/4
100	PT10499100	FLAT WASHER 5MM BRASS
101	PT10499101	GUIDE BLOCK INSULATOR
102	PS13M	PHLP HD SCR M3-.5 X 20
103	PN06M	HEX NUT M5-.8
104	PCAP10M	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 15
105	PT10499105	LONG EXTENSION SPRING
106	PT10499106	SPRING BRACKET
107	PT10499107	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10 BRASS
108	PS05M	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 8
109	PT10499109	SHORT EXTENSION SPRING
110	PS12	PHLP HD SCR 1/4-20 X 5/8
111	PT10499111	CLAMPING PRESSURE LEVER
112	PT10499112	BUSHING
113	PN05	HEX NUT 1/4-20
114	PB98	HEX BOLT 1/4-20 X 2-1/2
115	PT10499115	TERMINAL BLOCK BRACKET
116	PT10499116	TERMINAL BLOCK 6P
117	PT10499117	TOGGLE SWITCH HY29G 20/15A 125/277V



# Machine Labels



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
118	PT10499118	MACHINE ID LABEL (T10499)
118	PT10500118	MACHINE ID LABEL (T10500)
119	PT10499119	POWER ON/OFF LABEL
120	PT10499120	EYE/SKIN HAZARD LABEL
121	PT10499121	SETTINGS LABEL (T10499)
121	PT10500121	SETTINGS LABEL (T10500)

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
122	PT10499122	GRINDER WHEEL ROTATION LABEL
123	PT10499123	GRINDER ON/OFF LABEL
124	PPAINT-01	GRIZZLY GREEN TOUCH-UP PAINT
125	PLABEL-12A	READ MANUAL LABEL
126	PT10499126	CONTROL PANEL LABEL
127	PPAINT-11	GRIZZLY PUTTY TOUCH-UP PAINT

## ⚠ WARNING

Safety labels help reduce the risk of serious injury caused by machine hazards. If any label comes off or becomes unreadable, the owner of this machine **MUST** replace it in the original location before resuming operations. For replacements, contact (800) 523-4777 or [www.grizzly.com](http://www.grizzly.com).



# WARRANTY & RETURNS

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Grizzly Industrial, Inc. warrants every product it sells for a period of **1 year** to the original purchaser from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, repairs or alterations or lack of maintenance. This is Grizzly'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 or represent that the merchandise complies with the provisions of any law or acts unless the manufacturer so warrants. In no event shall Grizzly's liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product and any legal actions brought against Grizzly 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.

To take advantage of this warranty, contact us by mail or phone and give us all the details. We will then issue you a "Return Number," which must be clearly posted on the outside as well as the inside of the carton. We will not accept any item back without this number. Proof of purchase must accompany the merchandise.

The manufacturers reserve the right to change specifications at any time because they constantly strive to achieve better quality equipment. We make every effort to ensure that our products meet high quality and durability standards and we hope you never need to use this warranty.

Please feel free to write or call us if you have any questions about the machine or the manual.

Thank you again for your business and continued support. We hope to serve you again soon.

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