ROCKLER®

CREATE WITH CONFIDENCE

10•18 Mini Lathe Instructions

Effective October 2023

Review full instructions prior to use for important safety information.
Always check Rockler.com to confirm that you are using the most recent version of instructions for your product.

GENERAL SAFETY WARNINGS

This product is designed only for specific applications as defined in the instructions and should not be modified or used for any manner not described in these instructions. Use only recommended accessories. Before using the 10•18 Mini Lathe: **READ, UNDERSTAND** and **FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND SAFETY WARNINGS. KEEP THESE INSTRUCTIONS READILY AVAILABLE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.**

> Always confirm that you are using the most recent version of the instructions and safety warnings for your product (see the instructions link on the product page at Rockler.com).

> Before using another tool with this product, always read, understand and follow the instructions and safety warnings in the owner's manual for that tool. If you do not have the owner's manual, obtain one from the tool's manufacturer before using it with this product.

> Before using any chemical with this product, always read, understand and follow all safety warnings and guidelines in the manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet (SDS; formerly called "MSDS"), especially regarding:
- How to safely use the chemical, including potential hazards and recommended first aid measures;
- Personal safety equipment required to safely use the chemical (e.g. gloves, eye protection, mask/respirator, etc.);
- Proper and safe handling, storage and disposal of the chemical.

> Before using this product, review and verify that all tools to be used with it have safety equipment installed and are in proper working order as defined by the tool's owner's manual.

> Do not use this product until you have read and are confident you understand:
- Product Specific Safety Warnings (pp. 3 - 4);
- Unboxing and Cleaning (p. 5);
- Electrical Connections and Grounding (p. 6);
- Getting Set Up (p. 6);
- Setting/Changing Spindle Speed (p. 7);
- Mounting a Workpiece Between Centers (Spindle Turning) (p. 8);
- Mounting a Workpiece using the Faceplate (pp. 8 - 9);
- Maintenance (p. 9);
- Replacing the Drive Belt (pp. 9 - 10);
- Exploded View (p. 11);
- Parts List (p. 12).

> The user assumes all risk and responsibility for the proper and safe use of this product and for ensuring product suitability for the intended application.

> It is the sole responsibility of the purchaser of this product to ensure that anyone you allow to use this product reads and complies with all instructions and safety precautions outlined in this manual prior to use.

> Follow all standard shop safety practices, including:
- Keep children and bystanders away from the tool operating area;
- Do **NOT** use power tools in explosive environments, or in the presence of flammable liquids, fumes or dust;
- **TURN OFF AND UNPLUG** all power tools **BEFORE** making any adjustments or changing accessories;
- Remain alert and use good judgment. Do not use this product if you are in any way impaired by medications, alcohol, drugs or fatigue;
- Keep your work area well lit and clean;
- Dress appropriately. Secure loose clothing, remove all jewelry and tie up long hair before using this product;
- **ALWAYS** wear safety glasses, hearing protection and respiratory protection that complies with NIOSH/OSHA/ANSI safety standards;
- Use dust collection tools and dust face masks to reduce exposure to dust;
- Use safety equipment such as featherboards, push sticks and push blocks, etc., when appropriate;
- Maintain proper footing at all times and do not overreach;
- Do **NOT** force woodworking tools.

> These warnings and instructions do **NOT** represent the total of all information available regarding tool safety, use and technique. Always seek out opportunities to learn more and improve your skills and knowledge.

⚠WARNING: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood.

⚠DANGER	Danger indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
⚠WARNING	Warning indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
⚠CAUTION	Caution indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury or property damage.
NOTICE	Notice indicates important or helpful information and/or user tips.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC SAFETY WARNINGS

⚠WARNING

Electrical/Grounding

> Connect only to a properly grounded outlet, preferably a GFCI outlet. In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

> Do **NOT** modify the plug provided – if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician. Do **NOT** use a three-prong-to-two-prong adapter.

> Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do NOT connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

> Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded.

> Use only three-wire extension cords that have three-prong grounding plugs and three-pole receptacles that accept the tool's plug. Do **NOT** use a three-prong-to-two-prong adapter.

> Make sure the Main Power Switch is in the **OFF** position before connecting the machine to the power source.

> Do **NOT** pull or carry by cord, use cord as a handle, close a door on cord, or pull cord around sharp edges or corners. Do **NOT** run heavy objects over cord. Keep cord away from heated surfaces.

> Do **NOT** unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.

> Do **NOT** handle plug or appliance with wet hands.

> Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

> The use of extension cords is discouraged; try to position the machine near the power source. If you must use an extension cord, make sure that it is in good condition and is heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power, overheating and fire. If you must use an extension cord with this tool, use at least a 12-gauge cord that's no longer than 50'. Remember, the smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

Safe Use

> Do **NOT** lift more than you are able. If the 10•18 Mini Lathe feels too heavy for you to lift on your own, obtain the help of another adult to lift the unit into position. Use proper lifting techniques.

> Make sure that the bench or table holding the lathe is strong enough to bear the weight and that it is solid and rigid. The lathe is heavy, and serious injury could result if the support were to fail.

> Keep tool guards in place and in working order.

> Remove adjusting keys and wrenches. Form a habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from the tool before turning it on.

> Keep your work area clean. Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

> Don't use in a dangerous environment. Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations or expose them to rain. Keep work area well-lighted.

> Keep children and pets away. All visitors should be kept a safe distance from the work area.

> Make your work area kid-proof with padlocks or master switches or by removing starter keys.

> Don't force the tool. It will do the job better and more safely at the rate for which it was designed.

> Use the right tool. Don't force the tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.

> Wear proper apparel and contain long hair to avoid entanglement. Do **NOT** wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry that might get caught in moving parts. Nonslip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

> Always wear OSHA-approved safety glasses and a face shield. Also use a dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. Everyday glasses only have impact-resistant lenses; they are **NOT** safety glasses.

> Make sure your workpiece is fully secured on the lathe between centers, with a faceplate and screws of sufficient length, or in a four-jaw chuck with appropriate jaws. An inadequately secured workpiece could come off the lathe at high velocity, potentially causing serious injury.

> Don't overreach. Always maintain proper footing and balance.

Product Specific Safety Warnings continued on page 4

⚠WARNING

> Maintain tools with care. Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

> Disconnect the tool from the power source before servicing or before changing accessories.

> Always turn off and unplug the lathe before adjusting the belt to change the spindle speed.

> Always close and secure both the Side Belt Access Cover and the Rear Belt Access Cover before turning on the lathe.

> Use recommended accessories. Consult the owner's manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories could create a risk of injury.

> Never stand on the tool. Serious injury could occur.

> Check damaged parts. Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function – check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting and any other conditions that could affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

> Direction of feed. Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.

> Never leave tool running unattended. Turn the power off. Don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop.

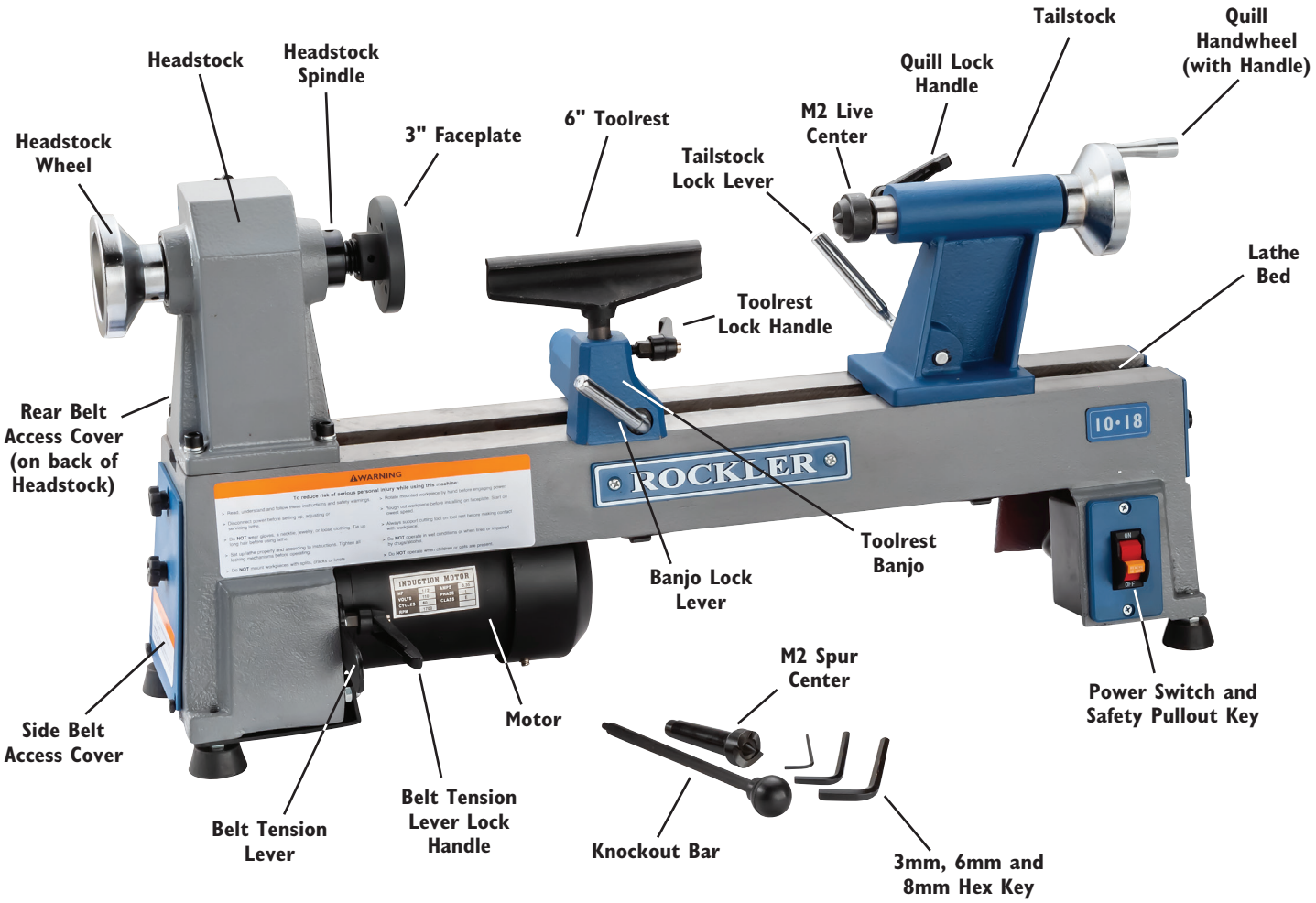
> Check your workpiece for any splits, cracks or other defects that could compromise the integrity of the wood and possibly lead to the workpiece coming apart or coming off the lathe. Do **NOT** turn blanks that have defects.

> Always use the lowest speed (rpm) when starting a new workpiece.

> Maximum length: 17¾"

> Maximum diameter: 10"

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS



Unboxing and Cleaning

⚠WARNING

> Do **NOT** lift more than you are able. If the 10•18 Mini Lathe feels too heavy for you to lift on your own, obtain the help of another adult to lift the unit into position. Use proper lifting techniques

> Make sure that the bench or table holding the lathe is strong enough to bear the weight and that it is solid and rigid. The lathe is heavy, and serious injury could result if the support were to fail.

The 10•18 Mini Lathe comes assembled, except for the MT2 Live Center; MT2 Spur Center; quill handwheel handle and socket screw. Also in the box will be a knockout bar and 3mm, 6mm and 8mm hex keys.

Check to make sure that you have all parts and that the product is not damaged. If you find damage, contact Rockler Technical Support at 1-800-260-9663 or support@rockler.com. Keep all packaging in case the product will need to be returned.

The unpainted surfaces of the lathe, such as the bed, have been coated with grease to prevent corrosion during shipping. Use a solvent-based cleaner or degreaser to remove this protective coating, and then apply Boeshield T-9® Rust and Corrosion Protection to the surface to prevent rust from developing. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions when using any cleaning or lubricating product.

Electrical Connections and Grounding

⚠WARNING

> Connect only to a properly grounded outlet only, preferably a GFCI outlet. In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

> Do **NOT** modify the plug provided – if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician. Do **NOT** use a three-prong-to-two-prong adapter.

> Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do **NOT** connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

> Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded.

> Use only three-wire extension cords that have three-prong grounding plugs and three-pole receptacles that accept the tool's plug.

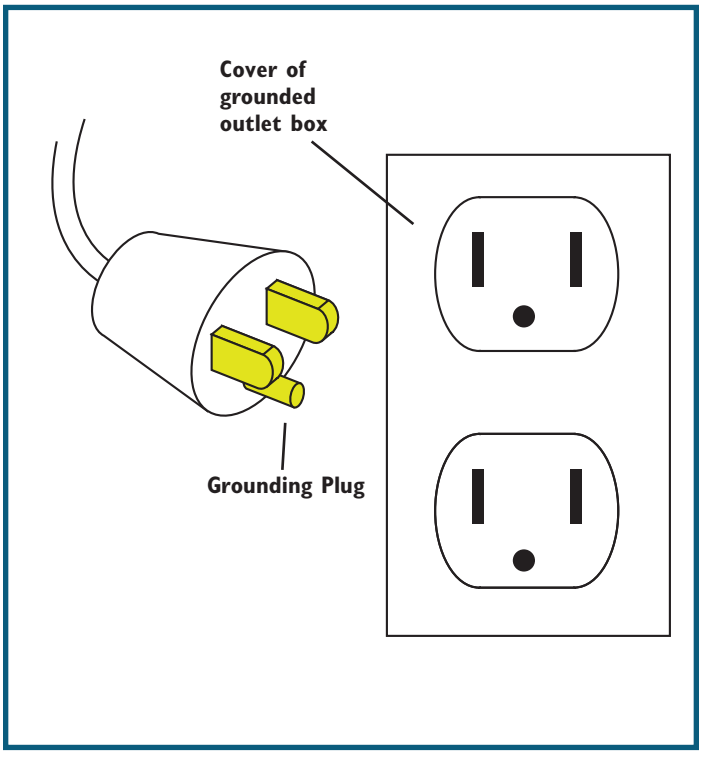


Fig. 1

This appliance is for use on a nominal 115V circuit and has a grounding attachment plug that looks like the plug illustrated in **Fig 1.** Make sure that the tool is connected to an outlet having the same configuration as the plug. Do **NOT** use an adapter with this appliance.

Getting Set Up

⚠WARNING

> Do **NOT** lift more than you are able. If the 10•18 Mini Lathe feels too heavy for you to lift on your own, obtain the help of another adult to lift the unit into position. Use proper lifting techniques

> Make sure that the bench or table holding the lathe is level and strong enough to bear the weight of the lathe, any tools, the workpiece, and the forces exerted when the lathe is in use. The bench or table must be solid and rigid. The lathe weighs more than 80 lbs., and serious injury could result if the support were to fail.

1. With the lathe unplugged, fit the screw into the Quill Handwheel Handle and use a screwdriver to secure the handle to the Quill Handwheel.

2. Create a space for the lathe in your work area. Make sure that the bench or table holding the lathe is level and strong enough to bear the weight of the lathe, any tools, the workpiece, and the forces exerted when the lathe is in use. The bench or table must be solid and rigid. The lathe weighs more than 80 lbs., and serious injury could result if the support were to fail. Also keep in mind the height: For most comfortable turning, the lathe should be set up at a height so that the axis of turning is at about the level of your elbows. Finally, make sure that you will have sufficient room in front of and behind the lathe to maneuver your tools.

NOTICE If desired, you can unscrew and remove the rubber feet and secure the lathe to a level work surface with m8 x 1.25mm lag bolts and nuts or m8 x 1.25mm lag screws (not included).

3. If your work surface isn't uniform and level and the lathe does not sit solidly on all four adjustable feet, turn the feet at the appropriate corner(s) to eliminate any wobble and to level the lathe. It is recommended to place a level on each axis of the lathe bed to make certain the lathe is level.

4. Familiarize yourself with how to move and fully secure the Tool Rest Banjo, the Tool Rest, and the Tailstock. Also practice moving the quill by turning the Quill Handwheel. It is very important when turning that these components be positioned properly and fully secured; failure to do so could result in serious injury to you as well as damage to the lathe, your tools and your project.

Setting/Changing Spindle Speed

⚠WARNING

> Always turn off and unplug the lathe before adjusting the belt to change the spindle speed.

> Always use the lowest speed (rpm) when starting a new workpiece.

The 10•18 Mini Lathe can be set at five different speeds: 760 rpm, 1,100 rpm, 1,600 rpm, 2,200 rpm. and 3,200 rpm. **Fig. 2.**
To set the lathe speed:

1. Loosen the top knobs on the Side Belt Access Cover and the Rear Belt Access Cover. Rotate the access covers out of the way so you can reach the Drive Belt. Tighten the knobs to hold the access covers in the open position.

2. Loosen the Belt Tension Lever Lock Handle until you can lift the Belt Tension Lever freely. This will allow you to move the Drive Belt.

3. Continuing to lift the Belt Tension Lever as necessary, move the Drive Belt to the appropriate set of pulleys for the speed you want. Make sure that the belt is securely positioned on complementary top and bottom pulleys. Do **NOT** position the belt so that it is running at an angle. **Fig. 2.**

4. Lower the Belt Tension Lever until tension is restored to the belt. (You should be able to deflect the belt inward about 1/2".) Spin the Headstock Wheel by hand to make sure the drive belt doesn't wander or drift.

⚠WARNING Always close and secure both the Side Belt Access Cover and the Rear Belt Access Cover before turning on the lathe.

5. Tighten the Belt Tension Lever Lock Handle.

6. Return the Side Belt Access Cover and the Rear Belt Access Cover to the closed position and secure them in place.

7. Plug in and briefly turn on the lathe to verify that the speed will be suitable for the size of object you are turning. (Speeds for spindle turning are higher than speeds for bowl turning; in general, the larger the diameter of the workpiece, the slower the speed.)

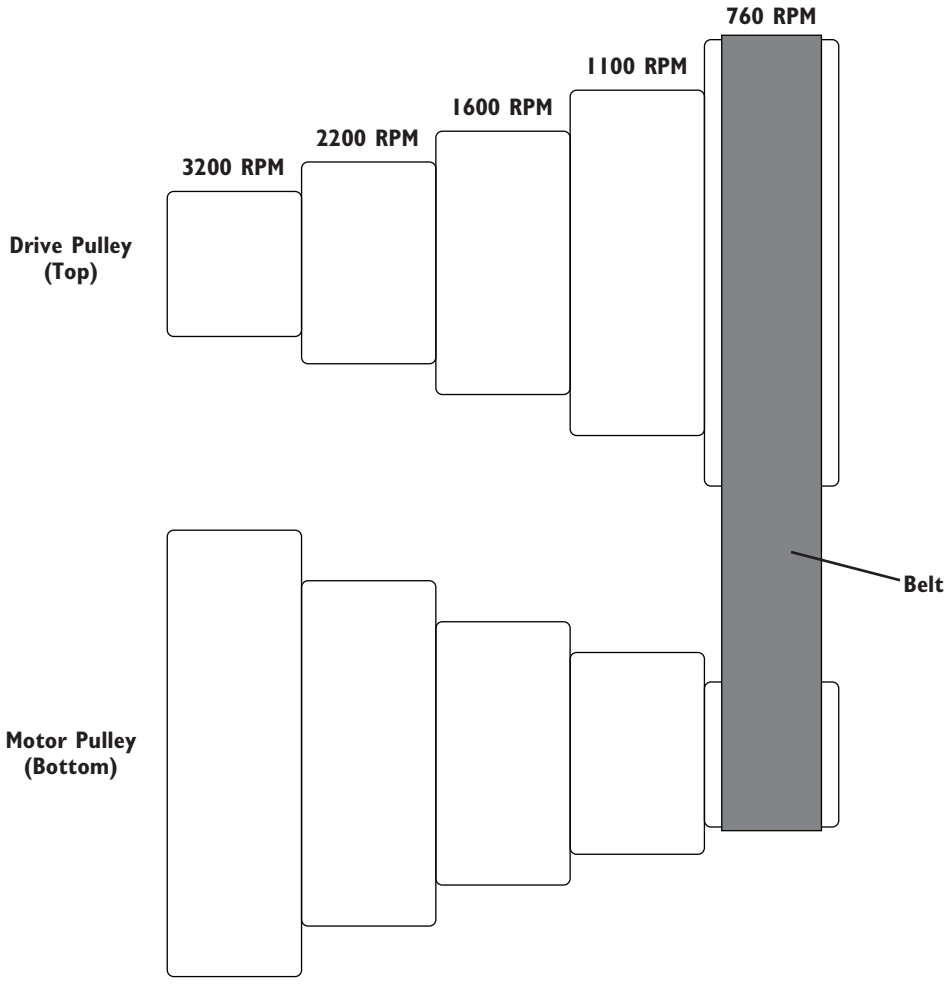


Fig. 2 - Viewed from back of lathe

Mounting a Workpiece Between Centers (Spindle Turning)

⚠WARNING

> Make sure your workpiece is fully secured on the lathe between centers, with a faceplate and screws of sufficient length, or in a four-jaw chuck with appropriate jaws. An inadequately secured workpiece could come off the lathe at high velocity, potentially causing serious injury.

> Check your workpiece for any splits, cracks or other defects that could compromise the integrity of the wood and possibly lead to the workpiece coming apart or coming off the lathe. Do **NOT** turn blanks that have defects.

When turning a workpiece with the grain running parallel to the lathe bed (furniture legs are a good example) the workpiece (often called a blank) typically is mounted between the lathe's Spur Center and Live Center. To mount a blank between centers:

1. Draw diagonal, corner-to-corner lines on both ends of the blank to locate the center points.
2. Carefully remove the Spur Center from the Headstock Spindle, taking care not to injure your hand on the sharp point and wings. If the Spur Center won't come out when you pull on it, use the Knockout Bar and, if necessary, a dead-blow mallet to dislodge it. Don't strike the end of the Knockout Bar too hard, though, and be sure to catch the Spur Center.
3. If the Faceplate is installed on the Headstock Spindle, remove it by rotating counterclockwise.
4. Stand the blank on end and hold it securely or clamp it in a vise. Position the Spur Center so that its center point is at the intersection of the "X" you drew on the end of the blank. Hold it straight and hit the end a couple of times with a dead-blow mallet to seat the Spur Center at least 1/4" into the blank. The Spur Center might come free from the blank, but the impressions in the wood will make it easier to mount the blank securely on the lathe. (If you are using an especially hard wood, you might need to drill a 1/8"-diameter by 3/16"-deep hole in the end of the blank before setting the Spur Center.)
5. Reinstall the Spur Center in the Spindle and bring the blank up to it, making sure to line up the impressions with the wings on the Spur Center. Hold the blank parallel to the Lathe Bed.

NOTICE If the Tailstock Lock Lever won't release because it's too tight or won't secure the Tailstock because it's too loose, adjust the mounting nut on the underside of the tailstock slightly to achieve the proper clamping pressure.

6. Release the Tailstock Lock Lever and slide the Tailstock until the tip of the Live Center almost touches the blank. Press the Tailstock Lock Lever to lock down the Tailstock.
7. Continuing to hold the blank, loosen the Quill Lock Handle. Carefully turn the Quill Handwheel to advance the Live Center, making sure to line up the tip with the center of the "X" on the end of the blank. Once the tip of the Live Center makes contact, continue tightening the Quill Handwheel to make sure the blank is fully and securely captured by both the Spur Center and Live Center. Tighten the Quill Lock Handle to lock the quill in position.
8. Loosen the Banjo Lock Lever and the Tool Rest Lock Handle. Slide the Tool Rest Banjo up to the workpiece, leaving about 1/8" between the Tool Rest and the workpiece. Spin the workpiece by hand to make sure no part of it will contact the Tool Rest once the lathe is turned on. Lock the Banjo Lock Lever.
9. Adjust the Tool Rest up or down to your preferred height for the task and engage the Tool Rest Lock Handle. Typically, the top edge of the rest will be just above the horizontal centerline of the workpiece. Again, spin the workpiece by hand to make sure no part of it will contact the Tool Rest.

Mounting a Workpiece using the Faceplate

⚠WARNING

> Make sure your workpiece is fully secured on the lathe between centers, with a faceplate and screws of sufficient length, or in a four-jaw chuck with appropriate jaws. An inadequately secured workpiece could come off the lathe at high velocity, potentially causing serious injury.

> Check your workpiece for any splits, cracks or other defects that could compromise the integrity of the wood and possibly lead to the workpiece coming apart or coming off the lathe. Do **NOT** turn blanks that have defects.

When turning a workpiece with the grain running perpendicular to the lathe bed (bowls and platters are good examples) the workpiece (often called a blank) typically is mounted with screws to the Faceplate or with a worm screw in a four-jaw chuck. To mount a blank using the faceplate:

1. Prepare your blank for turning by making sure it is sized to allow it to spin on the lathe without contacting the Lathe Bed and does not exceed the recommended size limitations of the lathe. Remove any corner edges with a band saw or handsaw. Also make sure that the area where you will be mounting the Faceplate is reasonably flat. If it's not, you'll need to chisel out an area large enough to accommodate the Faceplate.
2. Use a center finder or some other means to locate and mark the center of your blank.
3. Center the Faceplate over the center mark on your blank and mark the locations of **ALL** of the Faceplate's screw holes on the blank.

NOTICE Use steel pan-head or washer-head screws to hold your blank to the Faceplate. The screws need to be long enough to provide a strong bite on the blank but shorter than the final depth of the recess you will turn inside the bowl or platter. Typically, you want screws at least 1" long.

4. Drill pilot holes of the appropriate diameter and depth for the screws you will be using at all screw locations.

5. Firmly secure the Faceplate to the blank by driving screws through all mounting holes in the Faceplate.

6. Fit the Spindle Washer onto the Headstock Spindle and then thread the Faceplate with mounted blank onto the Spindle.

NOTICE Use Tailstock support whenever possible when turning bowls or platters using the Faceplate or a four-jaw chuck.

7. Release the Tailstock Lock Lever and slide the Tailstock until the tip of the Live Center almost touches the blank. Press the Tailstock Lock Lever to lock down the Tailstock.

8. Carefully turn the Quill Handwheel to advance the Live Center. Once the tip of the Live Center makes contact, continue tightening the Quill Handwheel to make sure the Live Center is seated.

9. Loosen the Banjo Lock Lever and the Tool Rest Lock Handle. Slide the Tool Rest Banjo into position, making sure that no part of the workpiece will contact the Tool Rest once the lathe is turned on. Lock the Banjo Lock Lever.

10. Adjust the Tool Rest up or down to your preferred height for the task and engage the Tool Rest Lock Handle. Again, spin the workpiece by hand to make sure no part of it will contact the Tool Rest.

Maintenance

> Vacuum dust and debris from lathe regularly. Keep Lathe Bed clean.

> If rust appears on cast iron Lathe Bed, carefully remove with steel wool or other fine abrasive. Coat exposed iron surface with Boeshield T-9® Rust and Corrosion Protection to prevent rust from developing again.

> Before each use, check lathe components, including Drive Belt, to ensure all are in proper working condition.

> Follow the manufacturer's guidelines for proper use of any rust prevention chemical. Dispose of any excess chemicals in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and as required by law.

Fig. 3

Replacing the Drive Belt

⚠WARNING

> Disconnect the tool from the power source before servicing or before changing accessories.

> Always close and secure both the Side Belt Access Cover and the Rear Belt Access Cover before turning on the lathe.

NOTICE **Use the part numbers listed on the Parts Diagram on pages 11 and 12 to identify parts described in this section.**

> Mini Lathe Replacement Belt is available from Rockler (29424, sold separately).

1. Loosen the Moving Knob (57), lift and swing the Side Belt Access Cover (23) up under the Headstock Wheel (22) and Tighten the Moving Knob to secure it there and provide access to the Motor Pulley (29).

2. Follow the same process to swing the Rear Belt Access Cover (20) up and secure it to obtain access to the Drive Pulley (25).

3. Loosen the Belt Tension Lever Lock Handle (33) and lift the Belt Tension Lever (31) to allow slack on the Drive Belt (26). **Fig. 3.**

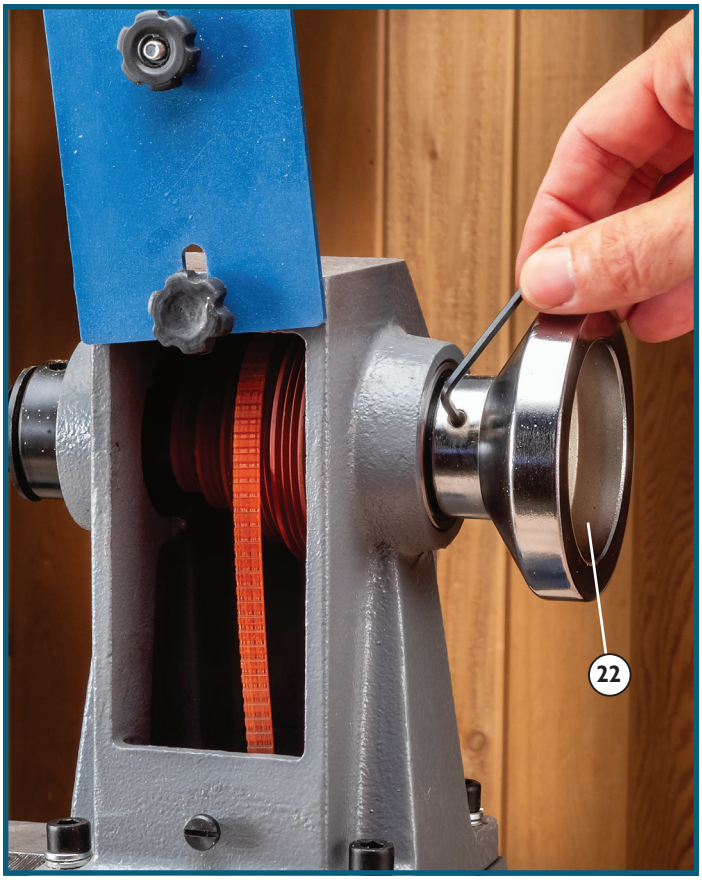


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

4. Loosen the M6 x 10 Hex Socket Set Screw (28) on the Headstock Wheel (22) and then rotate the Headstock Wheel counterclockwise to remove it from the Headstock Spindle (14). **Fig. 4.**

5. Using a rubber mallet, a wooden mallet or a metal hammer with a wooden block against the end of the Headstock Spindle (14), carefully drive it toward the center of the Lathe Bed (1) until there's enough of a gap between it and the Headstock housing to remove the Drive Belt (26). You also might need to loosen the Hex Socket Set Screw (24) on the Drive Pulley (25) to allow the Headstock Spindle to shift the necessary distance. **Fig. 5.**

6. Remove the Drive Belt (26) and fit the replacement onto the Drive Pulley (25).

7. Taking care not to allow the replacement Drive Belt (26) to fall off the Drive Pulley (25), use a rubber mallet, a wooden mallet or a metal hammer with a wooden block against the other end of the Headstock Spindle (14) to carefully drive it back to its original position. If you needed to loosen the Hex Socket Set Screw (24) on the Drive Pulley (25), make sure the Drive Pulley is returned to its original position, as well, and tighten the Hex Socket Set Screw to secure it.

8. Visually check the Drive Pulley (25) and the Motor Pulley (29) to make sure the pulleys are aligned vertically. Vertical alignment of the Drive Pulley and Motor Pulley is crucial for safe and proper operation of the lathe. If they're not aligned, loosen the Hex Socket Set Screw (24) and adjust the position of the Drive Pulley (25) until they are.

9. Position the new Drive Belt (26) on the aligned Drive Pulley (25) and the Motor Pulley (29) to deliver the desired spindle speed. Make sure that the belt is securely positioned on complementary top and bottom pulleys. Do **NOT** allow the belt to run at an angle.

10. Lower the Belt Tension Lever (31) until tension is restored to the Drive Belt (26). You should be able to deflect the belt inward about 1/2". Spin the Headstock Wheel (22) by hand to make sure the drive belt doesn't wander or drift.

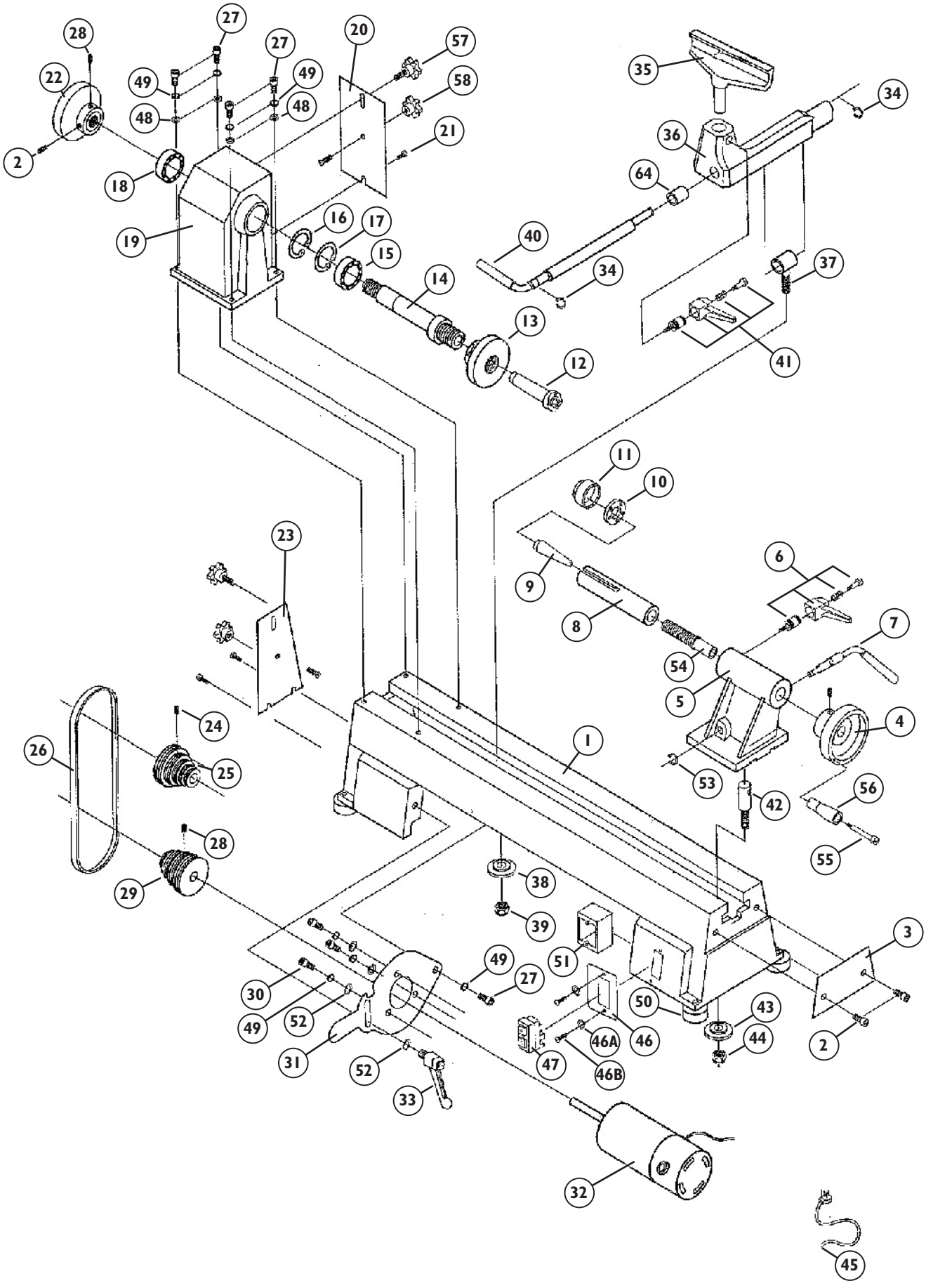
11. Tighten the Belt Tension Lever Lock Handle (33).

⚠WARNING Always close and secure both the Side Belt Access Cover and the Rear Belt Access Cover before turning on the lathe.

12. Return the Side Belt Access Cover (23) and the Rear Belt Access Cover (20) to the closed position and secure them in place.

13. Plug in and briefly turn on the lathe to verify that the speed will be suitable for the size of object you are turning. (Speeds for spindle turning are higher than speeds for bowl turning; in general, the larger the diameter of the workpiece, the slower the speed.)

Check Rockler.com for updates. If you have further questions, please contact our Technical Support Department at 1-800-260-9663 or support@rockler.com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PARTS LIST

		Quantity
1	Lathe Bed	1
2	Semicircle Head Screw	2
3	Retaining Plate	1
4	Quill Handwheel	1
5	Tailstock	1
6	Quill Lock Handle	1
7	Tailstock Lock Lever	1
8	Tail Axis	1
9	Taper Rod	1
10	Bearing Ball	1
11	Cup Center	1
12	M2 Spur Center	1
13	Faceplate	1
14	Headstock Spindle	1
15	Bearing Ball	1
16	Retaining Ring	1
17	Retaining Ring	1
18	Bearing Ball	1
19	Headstock	1
20	Rear Belt Access Cover	1
21	Screw	3
22	Headstock Wheel	1
23	Side Belt Access Cover	1
24	Hex Socket Set Screw	1
25	Drive Pulley	1
26	Drive Belt	1
27	M8 x 25 Hex Socket Head Screw	5
28	M6 x 10 Hex Socket Set Screw	1
29	Motor Pulley	1
30	Hex Socket Head Screw	3
31	Belt Tension Lever	1
32	Motor	1
33	Belt Tension Lever Lock Handle	1
34	Retaining Ring 12	2
35	Tool Rest	1
36	Tool Rest Banjo	1
37	Bolt	1
38	Lock Plate	1
39	Hex Nut	1
40	Banjo Lock Lever	1
41	Tool Rest Lock Handle	1
42	Bolt	1
43	Lock Plate	1
44	Hex Nut	1
45	Power Cord	1
46	Plate	2
46A	Washer	2
46B	Screw	2
47	Switch	1
48	Washer	4
49	Spring Washer	8
50	Rubber Washer	4
51	Switch Box	1
52	Washer	4
53	Retaining Ring 10	1
54	Tailstock Quill	1
55	Bolt	1
56	Handle	1
57	Moving Knob	2
58	Stationary Knob	2