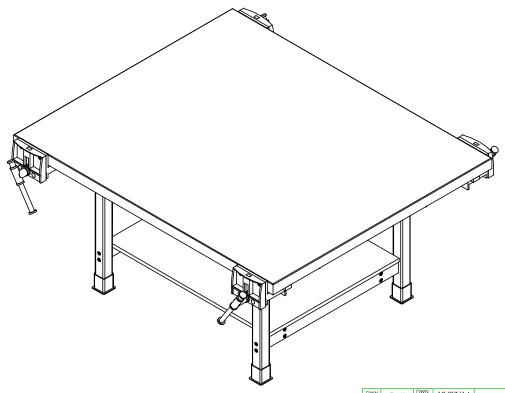
IN HOUSE ASSEMBLY TEMPLATE

OPEN-STYLE WOOD WORKBENCH

WW2-0V, WW2-1V, WW2-2V, WW4-0V, WW4-2V, & WW4-4V SERIES ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



DATE

CREATED ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

DESCRIPTION

NOTE:

1. MODEL VIEWS MAY NOT REPRESENT EXACT MODEL PURCHASED

DWN DATE: 10/27/14

DIMENSION ARE IN INCHES CABINET SQUARENESS ± .0625 FRACTIONAL VALUES ± 1/32" - ALL VALUES ± OVERALL -

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300 South Krueger Street Suring, WI 54174 diversifiedwoodcrafts.com

OPEN-STYLE WOOD WORKBENCH ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

DRAWING NUMBER: SCALE: REVISION: SHEET: WW2 & WW4 1 OF 15 REV A IN HOUSE ASSEMBLY TEMPLATE

TOOLS REQUIRED 4MM ALLEN WRENCH ½" WRENCH ½" SOCKET AND TORQUE WRENCH - OPTIONAL DRILL

ASSEMBLY COMPONENTS											
ITEMS INCLUDED	PART#	PART DESCRIPTION	QTY								
TOP AND APRON ASSEMBLY	VARIES	TOP ASSEMBLY (FACTORY ASSEMBLY)	1								
LEGS	501100	LEG,MPL 2.25X2.25X28.25	4								
LEG HARDWARE	520001-4	LEG HARDWARE KIT, 4 LEGS	1								
LEG BOOTS	100076	LEG BOOT, BLK RUBBER	4								
LEG BRACE	N/A	LEG BRACE - SIZE VARIES	2								
STRETCHER	N/A	STRETCHER - SIZE VARIES	2								
SHELF	N/A	SHELF - SIZE VARIES	1								
CONFIRMATS - LEGS	227578	SCREW,7MMX90MM,CONN,ALLENHEAD, BLACK	8								
CONFIRMATS - STRETCHERS	228564	SCREW,7MMX50MM,CONN,ALLENHEAD, BLACK	8								
SCREWS - SHELF	100066	SCREW,#8X1.5 FSQ SMS TYPE 17	6								
GUSSET	253728	GUSSET,STEEL,12GAX8X8,ZINC PLATED	4								
SCREWS - GUSSET	100037	SCREW,#10X5/8 QUAD PNHD LUB	24								
VISES - OPTIONAL	234708	VISE - SHAIN CUSTOM VISE WITH LOGO	VARIES								

NOTE:

 COMPONENTS VARY WITH STYLE OF WOOD WORKBENCH PURCHASED.

1	DWN BY:	EMK	DWN DATE:	10/27/14
	APR BY:		DATE APR:	
	APR BY:		DATE APR:	

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSION ARE IN INCHES CABINET SQUARENESS ± .0625 FRACTIONAL VALUES ± 1/32" - ALL VALUES ± OVERALL -

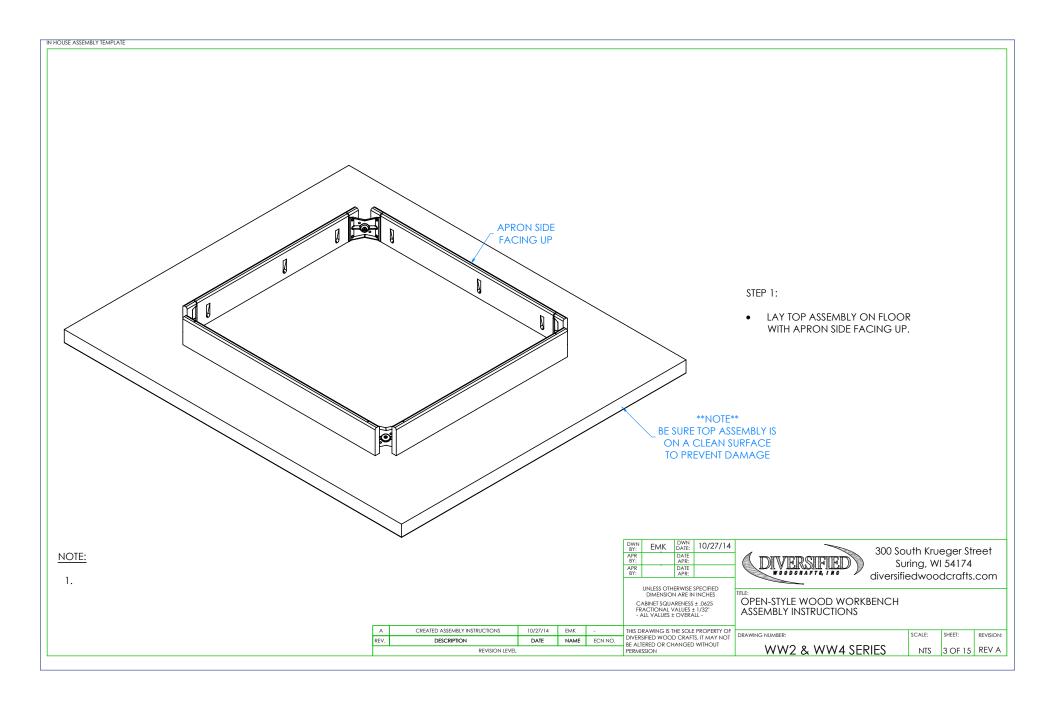
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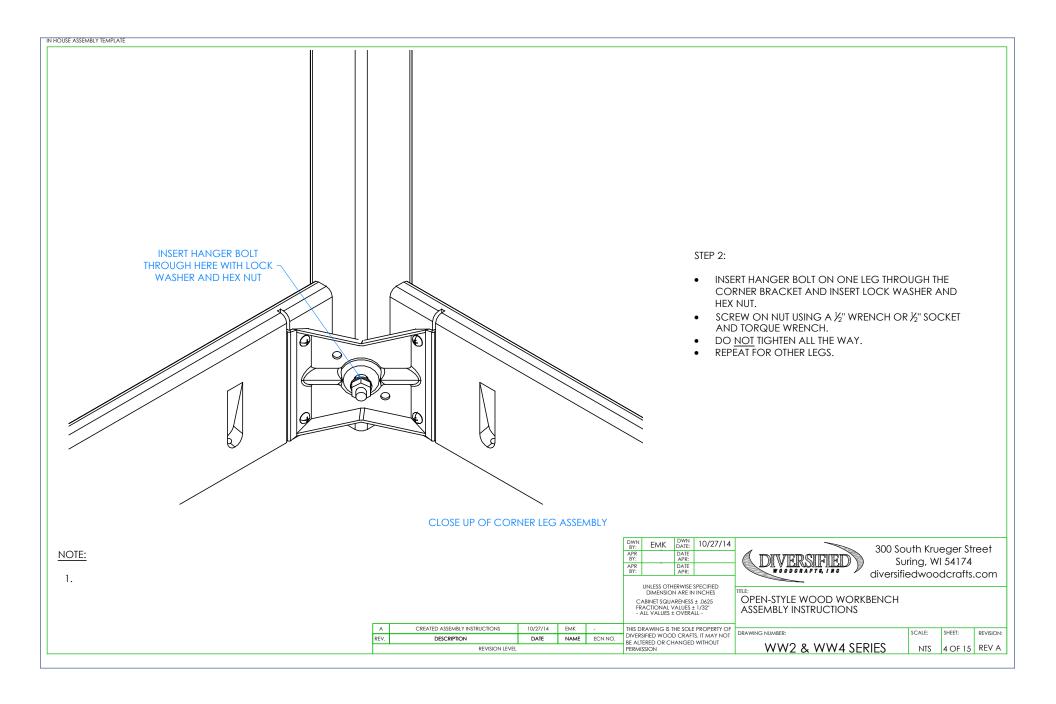
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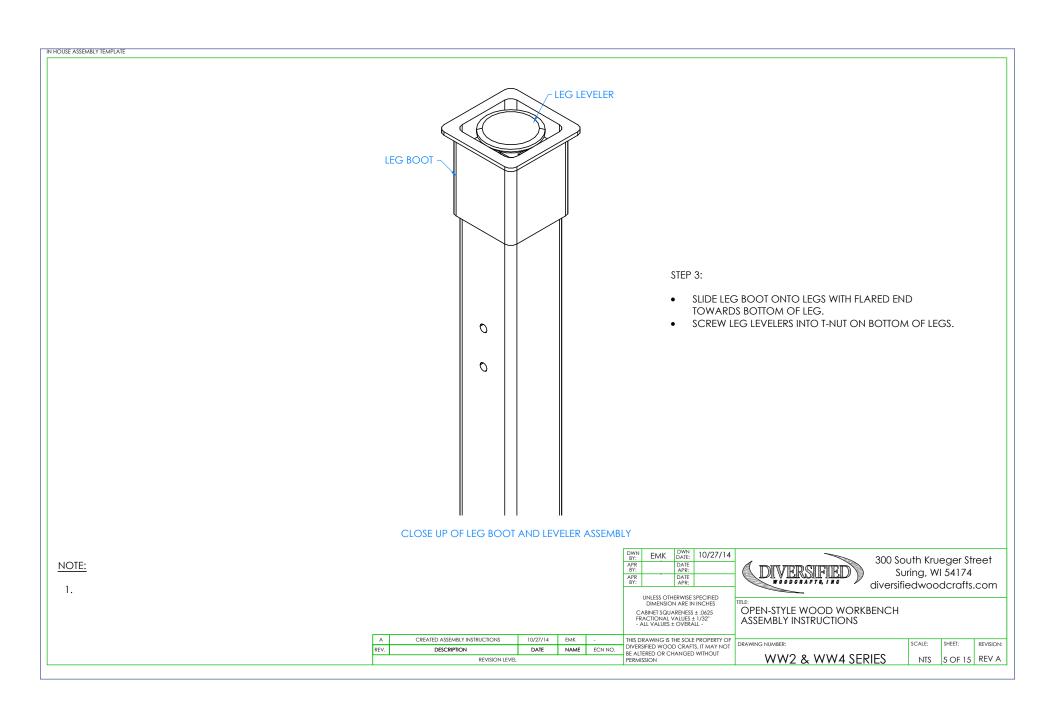
OPEN-STYLE WOOD WORKBENCH TOOLS AND ASSEMBLY COMPONENTS

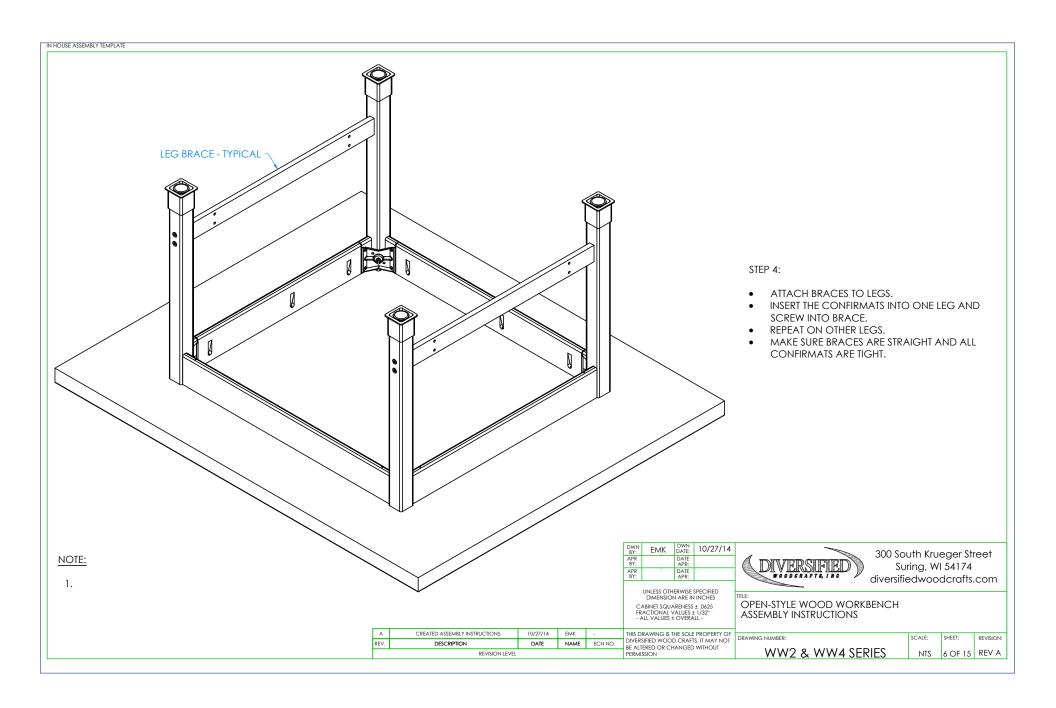
WW 2 & WW4 SERIES NTS 2 OF 15 REV A

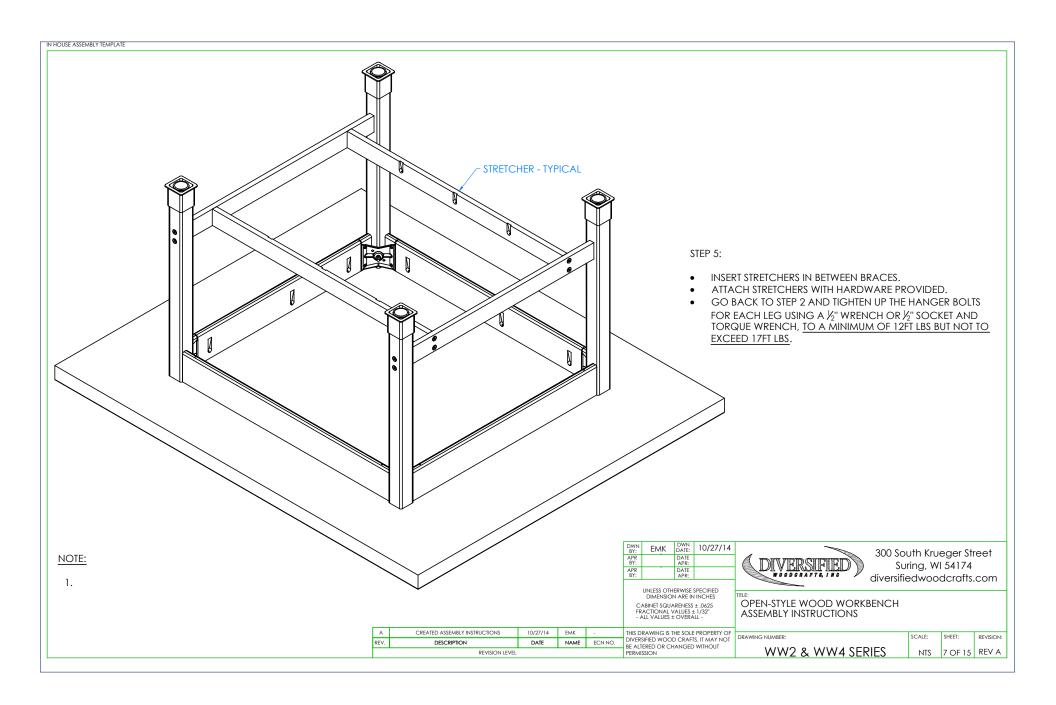
Α	CREATED ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS	10/27/14	EMK	-	THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY O			
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	NAME	ECN NO.	DIVERSIFIED WOOD CRAFTS, IT MAY NO BE ALTERED OR CHANGED WITHOUT			
	REVISION LEVEL	PERMISSION						

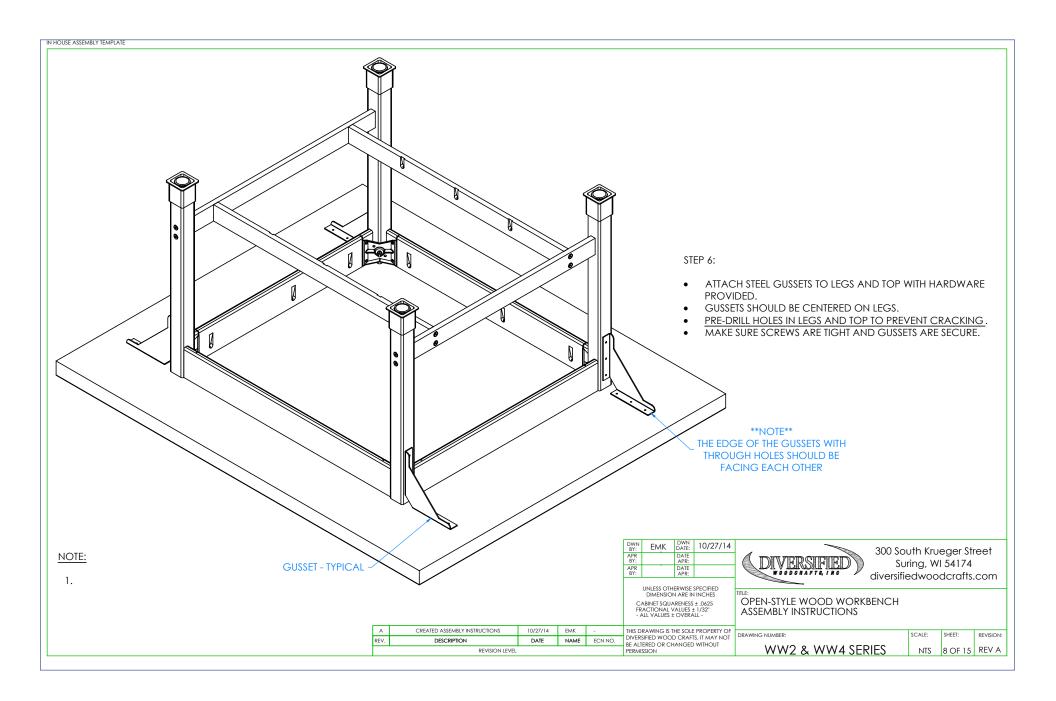


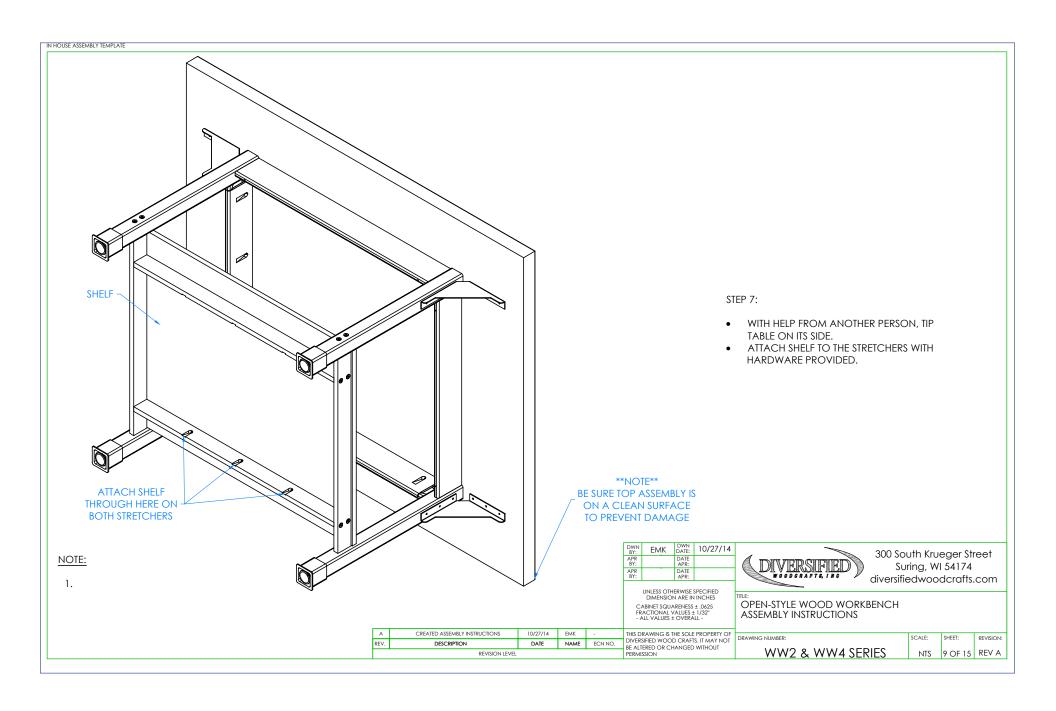


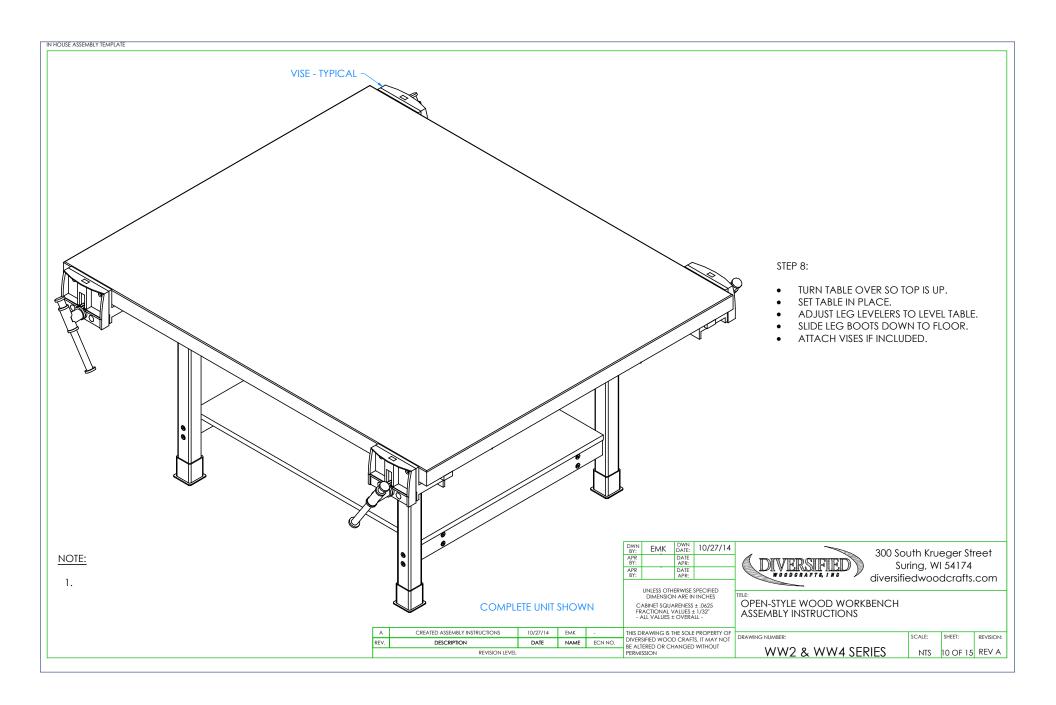












Warning:

Misuse of vises can cause serious injury to eyes, hands and or other body parts. Vises must be set up and used properly. Before setup and use, read, understand and follow all instructions outlined.

ALWAYS make sure bench tops are properly secured.

Never use a hammer, extension pipe, or cheater bar on spindle handle of vise.

ALWAYS use proper mounting hardware in all mounting holes to hold vise securely.

NEVER unscrew movable jaw beyond maximum specified opening of vise.

ALWAYS inspect mounting hardware to ensure vise is securely fastened to work bench.

NEVER weld vise to any metal object.

ALWAYS inspect vise for stress fatigue or damage to the vise before using.

NEVER use a vise to press an object into or out of another object.

ALWAYS use vise of proper size and capacity to hold work object.

NEVER place pressurized containers or combustible materials in vise.

ALWAYS wear eye, face, and ear protection when using a vise.

NEVER wear loose clothing or jewelry while operating vise.

ALWAYS wear dust mask or respirator when working with wood, metal, chemical dusts or mists.

NEVER apply extreme heat or prolong heat to the vise as it may alter structural properties.

ALWAYS rest work piece against front jaw and guide rods.

NEVER tighten work piece at the edge (top or side) of the vise as this may break vise casting

ALWAYS wear restrictive hair covering and anti slip footwear while operating vise.

ALWAYS only hand tighten vise.

ALWAYS maintain the vise – grease main screw regularly.

Mount Back Jaw Casting to Workbench

- Pre-drill holes for mounting screws using template provided. Be sure to drill holes straight and deep enough to accommodate the full length of the screw. Use recommended drill sizes only (see template provided).
- It is CRITICAL that the back jaw casting is mounted firmly and accurately to the workbench surface. NO GAPS between the casting and the workbench should be present. Use shims as needed. Refer to figure #1 below.
- DO NOT attach the vise to the end grain side of the workbench. By attaching the
 vise to the side grain side of the workbench the mounting screw will have a much
 stronger hold.
- When attaching the back jaw casting to the workbench, take care to ensure there
 is full contact of the casting to the workbench surface before tightening the
 mounting screws.
- The vertical portion of the back jaw against the front edge of the workbench and the horizontal portion of the casting on the underside of the bench must have full contact with the workbench. Use shims to eliminate any gaps that may be present.
- Any gaps between the casting and the workbench surface will cause flexing of the casting when tightened down, which could result in failure of the casting.
 Figure 1.
- MOUNTING HARDWARE: Use the #14 x 1-1/2" Counter-Sink Wood Screws (2) for the front edge mounting holes and the 5/16" x 2-1/2" Lag Screws (2) and the 5/16". Flat Washers (2) for underneath the workbench

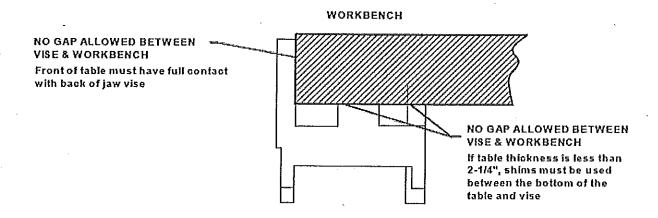


Figure 1: Mount Back Jaw Casting to Work Bench

Caution:

Do not exceed the maximum applied torque of 1,000 inch-pounds (125 foot-pounds). Also, failure to rest work piece against the front jaw and the guide rods may also cause the castings to flex resulting in failure. See Figure 2.

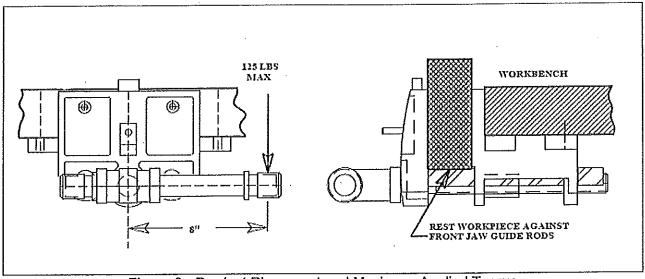
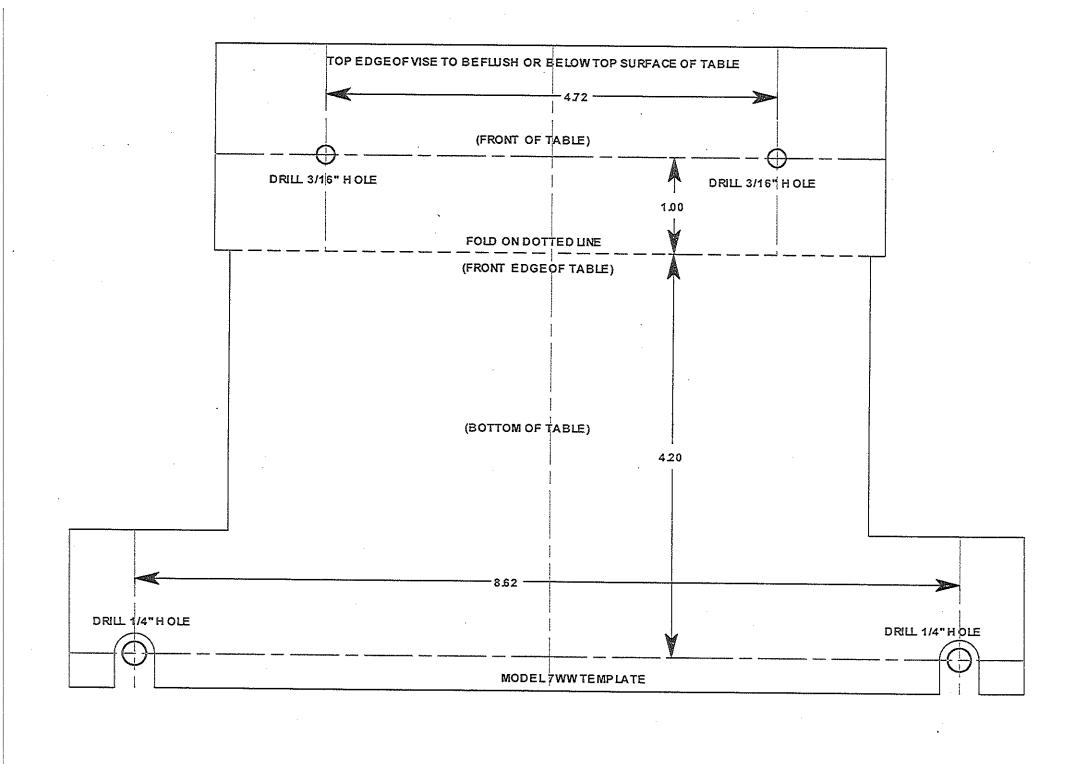


Figure 2: Product Placement and Maximum Applied Torque





PRODUCT

Butcher Block (Varnished Tops) Maintenance & Repair

SPILLS

- Be sure any spills are cleaned up immediately. Excessive moisture and certain chemicals allowed to stand on a finished surface can cause damage.
- •. Clean spills or soiled areas with a damp cloth and dry thoroughly.
- Periodically, apply a coat of spray wax, paste wax, or lemon oil to finished surface. This will
 enhance and protect the finish and insure a moisture barrier is intact in the event the finish
 becomes scratched or worn.

SCRATCHES & DENTS

- Minor scratches and dents can be easily repaired by rubbing the affected area with steel wool or fine grit (#220) sandpaper. Remember, when rubbing or sanding always sand with the grain of the wood. Feather edges of repair in to the surrounding area. Remove all dust and residue and apply a coat of clear lacquer type finish or paint. Clear lacquer type finish can be purchased at most paint or hardware stores. Small cans of touch-up paint are available form your dealer or representative. Paint colors can easily be matched at most paint stores. Confine touch-up only to the area that was sanded. Remember, follow manufacturing directions on product label when refinishing.
- Major scratches and gouges where large portions of wood have been removed or damaged should be handled by a professional experienced in furniture repair with the proper tools and equipment.

MINERAL STREAKS

 Mineral Streaks-Natural Coloring of wood due to mineral deposits in the tree. Repair is not required and will add to the individuality of your table. Sizes can range up to a 1/4" wide and up to 3" in length.

HUMIDITY GUIDELINES

Your Butcher Block was kiln-dried to an initial moisture content of 7.6%. In order to maintain the beauty and integrity of your Butcher Block, it is recommended that special care be taken to keep the relative humidity and temperature within your home or warehouse in the highlighted range. This will limit the amount of expansion and contraction in your natural wood product and minimize the risk of environmental damage.

- Environment Acclimation: Environmental damage does not constitute defective product. Allowing your
 Butcher Block to acclimate to the environment for at least 72 hours prior to Installation, following
 recommended installation practices that allow your Butcher Block to move with the conditions and
 controlling the environment itself are all key factors that determine the life of your product.
- Temperature Changes: It is important to note that as winter temperatures drop, so does relative
 humidity in the air. The heaters come on which further dries the air. Keeping the area humidified to an
 acceptable level usually becomes necessary during the winter months. The opposite is true in spring
 and summer as humidity rises, dehumidifiers and air conditioners become the method of control.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY %																			
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
_	30	1.4	2.6	3.7	4.6	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.8	8.7	9.5	10.4	11.3	12.4	13.5	14.9	17	18.5	21
Æ	40	1.4	2.6	3.7	4.6	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.8	8.7	9.5	10.4	11.3	12.4	13.5	14.9	17	18.5	21
URE	50	1.4	2.6	3.6	4.6	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.9	8.7	9.5	10.3	11.2	12.3	13.4	14.8	16	18.4	20.9
ATU	60	1.3	2.5	3.6	4.6	5.4	6.2	7	7.8	8.6	9.4	10.2	11.1	12.1	13.3	14.6	16	18.2	20.7
ÉR/	70	1.3	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.4	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.5	9.2	10.1	11	12	13.1	14.4	16	17.9	20.5
₩	80	1.3	2.4	3.5	4.4	5.3	6.1	6.8	7.6	8.3	9.1	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.9	14.2	16	17.7	20.2
Ē	90	1.2	2.3	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.9	9.7	10.5	11.85	12.6	13.9	15	17.3	19.8
	100	1.2	2.3	3.3	4.2	5	5.8	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.7	9.5	10.3	11.2	12.3	13.6	15	17	19.5

Example: If conditions in a warehouse are 60% relative humidity at 50 degrees. Fahrenheit Dry wood will pick up moisture until 11.2% is reached, regardless of wood species and initial moisture content.