



INSTRUCTIONS

No. 1300 RECIPROCATING AIR SAW

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The efficiency and life of this tool depend on the proper supply of clean, dry, lubricated air at about 90 lbs. P.S.I., although higher or lower pressures may be used. The use of an air line filter, pressure regulator and lubricator is recommended.

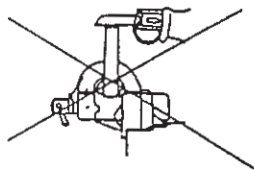
Before connecting the tool, blow the air line to remove water and dirt which may have accumulated. This is especially important for a new line or when the line has not been used for some time.

The air supply hose is 3/8" I.D. If extension hose is necessary, use 1/2" hose, with couplings not less than 3/8" I.D.

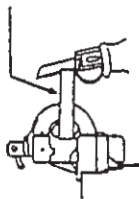
Preparing the saw for use—Select the proper type and length of blade to suit the work. See blade chart.

Loosen the blade clamp screw with an Allen type wrench to permit slipping the tang of the blade into place. Make sure that the hole in the blade is located on the stud of the blade clamp. Tighten blade clamp screw securely. Do not over tighten as the thread could be stripped.

Wood Cutting—Rest the blade on the work. Hold the saw guide or shoe firmly against the work, actuate the throttle. Holding the tool firmly with two hands feed the blade into the work. Following this procedure will minimize jumping, vibration, and blade breakage. See drawings below.



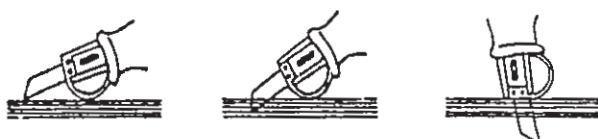
Wrong



Right

Metal Cutting—Your reciprocating saw is capable of cutting a variety of metals, and other hard material. Refer to the blade chart for the type and length of blade most suitable for the material to be cut. When cutting thin gauge materials best results are obtained by clamping the material between two pieces of wood. To expedite metal cutting and to extend the life of the blades it is suggested that a thin film of oil or coolant be spread on the cutting line. Kerosene is recommended when cutting aluminum.

Pocket and Plunge Cutting—Plunge cuts can be made successfully if reasonable care is used in starting the blade into the work. Select a blade suitable for the work. When cutting into existing walls, partitions and flooring, a nail cutting blade is recommended. Check to determine if there are any pipes or electrical wiring in the vicinity of the cut to be made.



Rest the saw guide on the work with blade clear of the work. See above. Holding the tool firmly actuate the throttle and then slowly lower the blade into the work. Do not force the tool. Continue pivoting the tool until the blade breaks thru the material being cut, then move the tool into the normal sawing position and continue the cut. Whenever possible the piece being cut out should be supported when the last side is cut. Another method of making pocket cuts is to drill holes at or near the corners of the pocket of sufficient size to permit entrance of the saw blade. Start the cut from the hole and cut to the predetermined line. Finish out the corners as desired.

Note: Blades made for use in reciprocating saws cut on the return stroke of the tool. To minimize splintering of the finished or better side of the work it is suggested that the cut be made from the back side of the work whenever possible.

Rocking the tool slightly during a cut will help to expedite the cutting operation and also aid in clearing chips from the cut.

Flush Cutting—Cuts in flooring close to a wall or in corners created by walls or partition can be made using a "Flush cut attachment." Instructions for regular use of the tool should be followed when using the flush cut attachment. See drawing below.



LUBRICATION

An oil supply to the air motor is important. SIOUX air line lubricators are recommended. Adjust to deliver 2 drops of SIOUX Air Motor Oil No.288 per minute. When air line lubricator is not used remove the plug from the handle and fill the chamber with oil. Refill every four hours of operation.

Your reciprocating saw has been thoroughly lubricated at the factory. After 200 hours or six months of continual use the lubricant in the gear case should be renewed. Access to the gear chamber is accomplished as followed: Disassemble the saw guide, remove the gear case boot, then disassemble the gear case cover. Carefully remove as much of the used lubricant as possible. Refill the chamber approximately 1/2 full with an acid-free non-fluid lubricant.

Reassemble the gear case cover, boot and guide.

Renewal of lubricant can also be accomplished when the tool is returned to an authorized service station for servicing.

1. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN:** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
2. **AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT:** Keep work area well lit.
3. **KEEP CHILDREN AWAY:** All visitors should be kept safe distance from work area.
4. **STORE IDLE TOOLS:** When not in use, tools should be stored in dry, high or locked-up place—out of reach of children.
5. **DON'T FORCE TOOL:** It will work best and safest at the designed rate.
6. **USE RIGHT TOOL:** Don't force small tool to do the job of a heavy-duty tool.
7. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL:** No loose clothing or jewelry to get caught in moving parts.
8. **USE SAFETY GLASSES:** Use safety glasses with most tools. Also face or dust mask if it is a cutting operation.
9. **SECURE WORK:** Use clamps or vise to hold work. It's safer than using your hand and it allows freedom of both hands to hold tool.
10. **DON'T OVERREACH:** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
11. **MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE:** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
12. **DISCONNECT TOOLS:** When not in use; before servicing; when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutter, etc.
13. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES:** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
14. **CAUTION:** The use of an accessory with this tool not provided or specified by SIOUX TOOLS may be hazardous.

METAL CUTTING BLADES

STANDARD DUTY METAL CUTTING. For soft metals: copper, aluminum, brass, BX cable, conduit, tubing, soft steel, etc.



HEAVY DUTY METAL CUTTING. For hard metals: stainless steel, alloy steel, cast iron pipe, steel pipe, etc.



EXTRA HEAVY DUTY. For extra heavy or production cutting of hard metals: stainless steel, steel pipe, alloys, cast iron, etc.



CONTOUR CUTTING-HEAVY DUTY. For hard metals: stainless steel, alloy steel, cast iron pipe, steel pipe, etc.



CONTOUR CUTTING-EXTRA HEAVY DUTY. For production contour cutting of hard materials: stainless steel, alloy steel, cast iron pipe, steel pipe, etc.



WOOD CUTTING BLADES

GENERAL PURPOSE. For general rough cutting in plaster and nail-embedded wood.



PLASTER CUTTING. For plaster and wall-board.



COMPOSITION CUTTING. For composition, asbestos, transite, masonite, etc.



WOOD-Pruning. For pruning trees or rough cutting any wood.



WOOD-Roughing. For fast rough cutting in nail free woods.



WOOD-Roughing, contour cutting. For rough cutting, irregular contours in wood or fiber-board.



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