

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND PARTS LIST FOR

CRAFTSMAN

1400 GEM MAKER

MODEL NUMBER

672-14000

The Model Number will be found on a plate attached to the rear of the main casting. Always mention the Model Number in all correspondence regarding the CRAFTSMAN GEM MAKER or when ordering repair parts.

HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

All parts listed herein may be ordered through SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. or SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED. When ordering parts by mail from the mail order house which serves the territory in which you live, selling prices will be furnished on request or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST:

1. The PART NUMBER.
2. The PART NAME.
3. The MODEL NUMBER--672-14000
4. The NAME of item--GEM MAKER

COAST TO COAST NATION-WIDE SERVICE FROM SEARS FOR YOUR CRAFTSMAN GEM MAKER



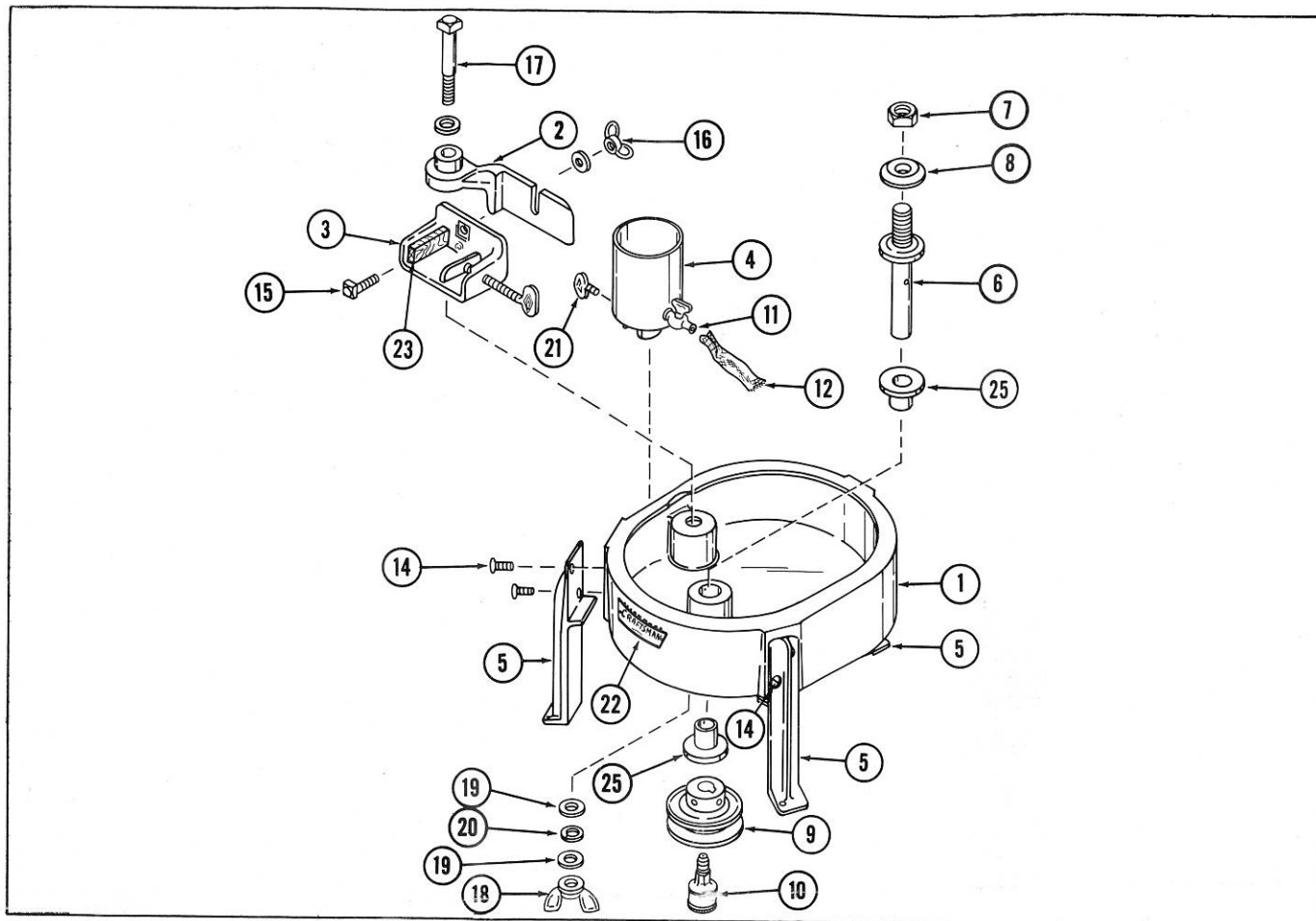
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. and SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED in Canada back up your investment with quick, expert mechanical service and genuine CRAFTSMAN replacement parts.

If and when you need repairs or service, call on us to protect your investment in this fine piece of equipment.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. U. S. A.

IN CANADA, SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED

CRAFTSMAN MODEL 1400 GEM MAKER PARTS LIST



Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name	No. Req.
1	101	Main Casting (Cast Aluminum)	1
2	102	Saw Arm (Cast Aluminum) .	1
3	103	Saw Clamp (Cast Aluminum)	1
4	104	Water Cup (Cast Aluminum)	1
5	105	Legs (Cast Aluminum) . . .	3
6	106	5/8" Shaft with 1-3/8" Collar, 1/2" Thread . . .	1
7	107	1/2" Semi Finish Nut, Coarse Thread	1
8	108	Flange Collar (die cast) . .	1
9	109	3" V Pulley, 5/8" Hole (die cast)	1
10	110	#00 Grease Cup, 1/8" Male Thread	1
11	111	Brass Petcock, 1/8" Pipe Thread	1
12	112	Oil Wick, 1" x 4"	1
13	113	3/16" x 3/8" F.H. Machine Screws for Legs	3
14	114	3/16" x 1/2" F.H. Machine Screws for Legs	3
15	115	1/4" x 3/4" Machine Bolts .	1
16	116	1/4" Wing Nut (die cast) . .	1
17	117	3/8" x 3" Machine Bolt . .	1
18	118	3/8" Wing Nut (die cast) . .	1
19	119	3/8" Cut Washers	2
20	120	3/8" Lock Washers	1

Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name	No. Req.
21	121	1/4" x 5/8" Thumb Screw .	1
22	122	Gem Maker Label	1
23	123	Wood Blocks, 1-3/4" x 1/2" x 1/4"	2
24	124	Wood Block, 1-1/4" x 1-1/4" x 3/4"	1
25	125	Oil-lite, 5/8" hole with flange	2

ITEMS LISTED IN CATALOG

- 1 - 6" Diamond Blade
- 1 - 6" Cast Iron Lap Wheel
- 1 - 6" x 1/2" x 1/2" 100 Gr. Silicon Carbide Grinding Wheel
- 1 - 6" Polishing Wheel
- 1 - 6" 220 Grit Scratch Wheel
- 1 - 6" x 1/2" Plywood Lap Wheel
- 3 - Brushes for applying compounds
- 3 - 1/4" x 3-1/2" & 3 - 3/8" x 3-1/2" Dop Sticks
- 2-1/2 oz. - Dop Cement
- 100 Grit Silicon Carbide Compound
- 220 Grit Silicon Carbide Compound
- Polishing Compound
- Bag of Stones
- Can of Soluble Oil for sawing

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS-

DIRECTIONS FOR MOUNTING GEM MAKER

Place the Gem Maker on a heavy piece of plywood or work table and fasten down with the round head screws. Mount the Gem Maker with the single leg toward the side on which you are going to work. This will allow the motor to be mounted away from your work.

For proper speed use a motor running at 1725 rpm with 1-1/2" diameter Motor Pulley. Belt should be a 36" A section V-Belt. Motor, Motor Pulley and V-Belt can all be selected from either Sears Roebuck general catalog or power tool catalog.

The Gem Maker should be mounted as level as possible to allow free drainage of lubricant. In attaching the belt to the motor make sure that the wheels for all cutting operate in a clockwise motion.

If possible, mount the machine on a table approximately 30" in height from the floor for convenient operation. Make sure the Gem Maker and motor are securely fastened so all possible vibration is eliminated.

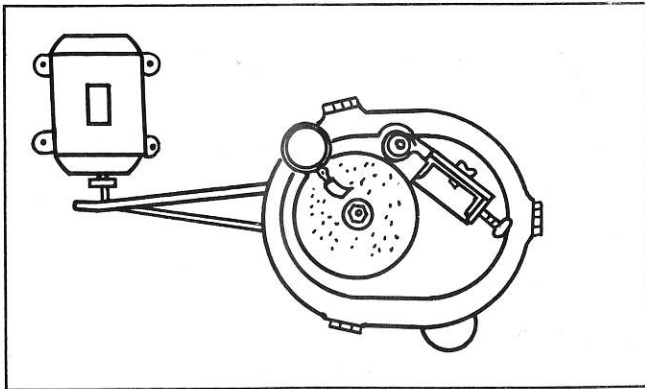


Figure 1. Gem Maker Mounted On Table

Before running the Gem Maker, be sure to check the lubrication. Lubrication is done by a grease cup at the bottom end of the drilled shaft. Fill the cup with a good cup grease and turn the cap until grease appears at the bottom and top thrusts of the main arbor. Care in lubrication will lengthen the life of the shaft and bearings.

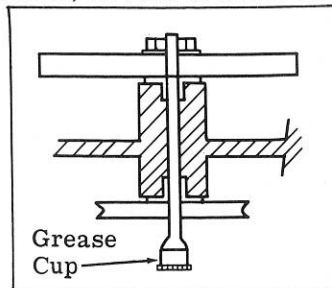


Figure 2. Grease Cup

CARE OF THE DIAMOND BLADE

The diamond saw furnished with the Gem Maker must be mounted so the arrow on the saw turns in a clockwise motion. The saw should be fastened securely on the arbor with the shaft collar and nut. Secure the nut firmly so when pressure is applied the blade will not slip on the arbor.

A can of soluble oil is furnished with the equipment. This oil should be diluted in the proportion of one part of oil to eight parts of water, by volume. Mix the oil and water by shaking vigorously. This will produce a milky white appearance to the lubricant. Pour the lubricant into the lubricator cup. Fasten the lub-wick on the brass petcock with the rubber band furnished with the wick. Arrange the wick so that one end will lie on the blade and rub over the holes in the blade. Adjust the flow so a liberal amount of oil flows down the wick onto the blade. (See Fig. 3.)

The diamond saw must be sufficiently lubricated when sawing to get the maximum amount of results and life from the blade. If there is any smoking or sparking when sawing, more lubricant should be allowed to flow onto the blade. The saw can be completely ruined in a very short period of time if not lubricated sufficiently, or give many hours of effective sawing if reasonable care is given in lubricating. Never let the saw cut while dry. Too much lubricant is more desirable than not enough. Oil mixture can be reused.

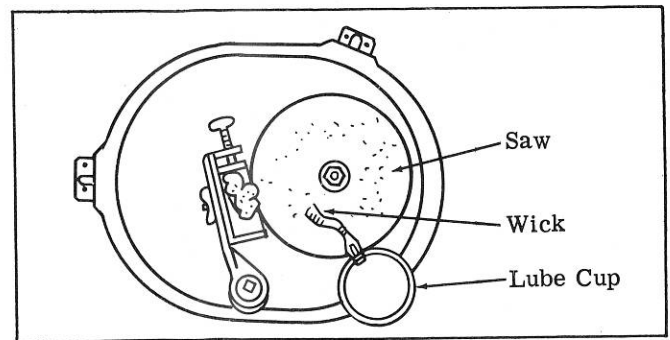


Figure 3. Lubrication

SAWING WITH THE DIAMOND BLADE

There are several steps in producing an effective gem that must be definitely followed. The first step is the sawing operation if your stone does not already have a flat surface from which to work.

Before making any cuts, analyze the stone carefully to secure the most effective results in design and color.

The saw clamp on the Gem Maker can be adjusted to hold gem stock from a very small dimension up to about 2 1/2" square.

Wood blocks are furnished to be used for blocking each side of the gem as well as in the back. Set the gem firmly against the back block and tighten the thumb screw. Make sure that the gem is securely clamped. There should be no movement of the gem when securely fastened into the holder. (See Fig. 4.)

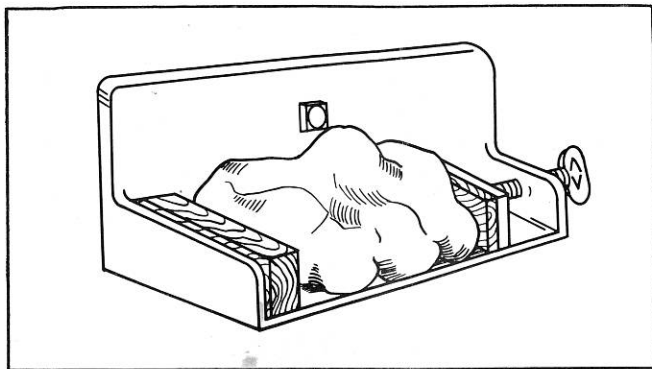


Figure 4. Blocking Gem In Holder

If bottom or sides of gem are too uneven grind them down so gem can be securely clamped. If gem cannot be held in clamp because of being too thin, and cutting is to be done parallel to the thin plane, cement gem to small blocks as shown in Fig. 5.

When the gem is securely fastened into the holder, place the holder onto the saw arm at the desired height for the cut you intend to make. The holder can be raised or lowered to adjust for thickness of the gem by using the wing nut on this holder. The diamond saw can also be raised on the arbor by placing washers under it.

Before starting the saw cut be sure the blade is sufficiently lubricated (as described under "Care of the Diamond Blade").

To begin to saw, apply a light pressure on the saw arm pushing the gem slightly against the saw blade. You will find the saw will cut very evenly if it is not forced. Even, uniform pressure should be maintained against the saw arm except when nearing the finish of the cut. Then the pressure should be reduced so the stone does not break off but is completely sawed.

After a few saw cuts the operator will be able to apply the correct amount of pressure for the various hardness of stone.

It is recommended that during the sawing operation an old one-pound coffee can or container be placed under the drain hole to catch the lubricant which can be used over and over.

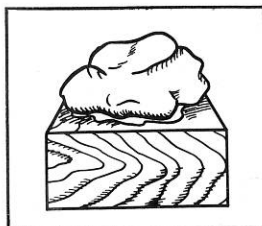


Figure 5.

After the saw cut is completed, loosen the clamp on the holder and study the stone to determine the size and design of gem to be cut.

If rough stone is too large for saw clamp it can be broken down to size with a chisel and heavy hammer.

When sawing operation is completed remove saw from arbor, and remove lubricant from cup and store for future use. Clean cup out for next operation.

USE OF THE CAST IRON LAP WHEEL

When the saw cut is completed there are usually small irregularities left on the bottom of the stone which should be removed by the use of the cast iron lap wheel. This lap wheel should be used in making a smooth starting surface on gems that do not require sawing.

Place the cast iron lap wheel on the arbor fastening it securely with the nut. Then fill lubricator cup with water and either remove the lub-wick or tie it back so that it does not rub on the lap wheel.

Furnished with the Gem Maker is a container marked "100 Compound". Place a small portion of this compound in a cup or glass and add a sufficient amount of water to form a fairly thick paste. With the lap wheel in motion, use one of the tin handled brushes that is furnished and apply this compound until the surface of the lap wheel is covered.

A small portion of water should be allowed to drop from the lubricator cup on the lap wheel to keep the compound from drying. It is preferable to apply the water near the center of the wheel. If too much water is allowed to drop, the compound will be quickly removed from the wheel. Therefore, careful regulation of the water is important.

To smooth the stone that has been sawed, place the sawed surface on the lap wheel moving the stone back and forth from the center to the outer edge of the wheel, as shown in Fig. 6.

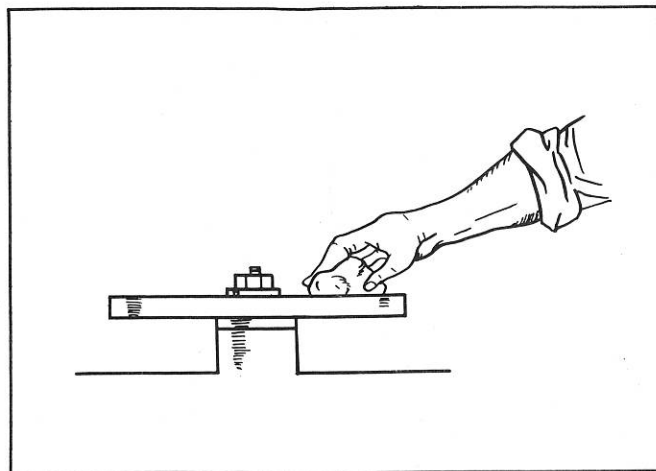


Figure 6. Grinding a Flat

A continuous application of compound with your brush, preferably in front of the stone is necessary. When the material is cutting correctly, you will hear a definite grinding sound. If the grinding sound ceases, there is not sufficient compound being applied. Inspect the stone frequently and when the surface is flat and smooth this operation is complete.

This lap wheel can also be used for putting smooth surfaces on large stones for cabinet displays.

SHAPING A CABOCHON GEM

With the bottom of the gem flat and smooth, the shaping operation can be started. Usually the size of the gem is too small to hold by hand while shaping. Therefore, the gem is cemented to a round wood stick known as the dop stick. Dop sticks and dop cement are furnished with the Gem Maker. Two sizes of dop sticks are furnished. Select the size dop stick most suitable for the size of the gem to be shaped.

The dop cement can be melted either with a match or alcohol lamp flame. A slight amount of heat should be applied to the gem so that cement will adhere to it. Then apply a thin coat of cement onto the flat surface of the gem. Also, a coating of cement should be applied to the end of the dop stick. Then reheat the cement on the gem and dop stick until they both get to a point of melting. At this time place the gem onto the end of the dop stick, centering it at the same time. (See Fig. 7.)

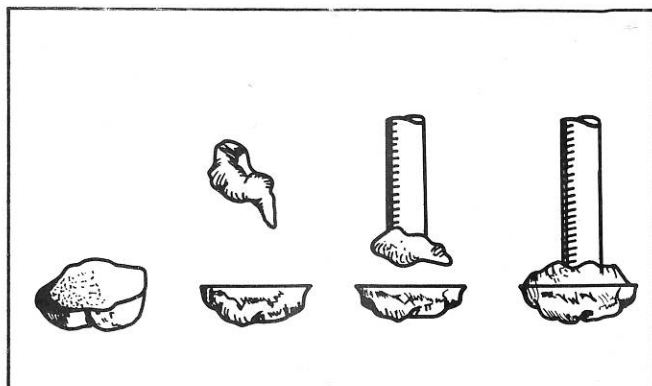


Figure 7. Attaching Gem To Dop Stick

Work the surplus soft cement around the stick and up to the gem giving as large a bearing of cement as possible.

Allow the cement to cool thoroughly before starting to shape gem. Cooling can be done more rapidly by dipping the gem in water.

Remove the cast iron lap wheel and place the silicon carbide grinding wheel on the arbor. Adjust the water flow from the lubricator cup to run a little more freely than when used on the lap wheel.

The first step in shaping the cabochon is to grind the edge to the shape of the design selected. This is done by holding the gem against the edge of the grinding wheel as shown in Fig. 8.

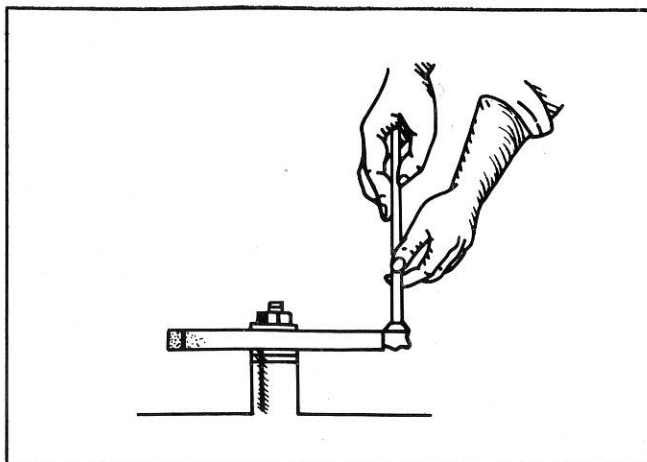


Figure 8. Shaping Edge of Gem

By constantly turning the dop stick and applying a moderate pressure of the gem against the edge of the wheel, the desired shape is then easily obtained. Check this operation frequently by holding the stone directly in front of you to make sure that it is symmetrical.

When you are sure the shape of the gem is as you desire it, the top of the gem can be shaped. The final shaping is done on the top of the wheel. Start the shaping by holding the dop stick in a vertical position and constantly turning the dop stick and gradually reducing the angle from a vertical position down to practically a horizontal position as shown in Fig. 9.

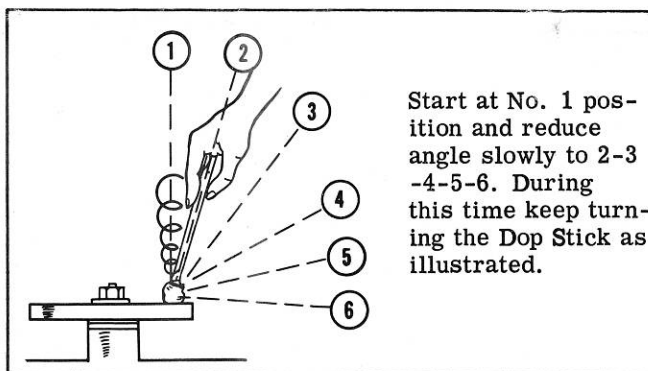


Figure 9. Shaping the Gem

By using this method the top will conform to the shape of the edge design selected. The height of the stone depends entirely on the thickness of the gem.

When this operation is completed, upon inspection you will find that the gem is dull and highly scratched. These scratches will be removed in the next operation.

THE SILICON CARBIDE SCRATCH WHEEL

Removing the grinding wheel, place the silicon carbide scratch wheel on the machine. This operation should be done without the use of any water. Follow through the same procedure used on the shaping wheel as shown in Fig. 9.

Due to the fact that this operation is done dry, there will be some heat produced from this grinding. Caution should be taken not to get the stone too hot as it might soften the dop cement and cause the stone to come loose from the dop stick.

Frequent inspection should be made of the gem in this operation to make sure that all the scratches and irregularities are removed from the gem. This will greatly reduce the amount of time necessary to put the final polish on the gem.

POLISHING

Remove the silicon carbide scratch wheel and place the felt polishing wheel on the machine.

Furnished with the Gem Maker is a container marked "Polishing Compound". Place a small portion of the polishing compound in a cup or glass and add sufficient water to form a thin paste. Apply this paste onto the felt polishing wheel with a clean brush to be used only for the polishing compound.

Adjust the water flow from the lubricator cup to flow about the same as used on the cast iron.

Before starting to polish the gem, be sure to wash the stone and the end of the dop stick thoroughly to remove any grit that might remain on the gem or dop stick from the shaping and scratch removing operations. Caution should be taken to keep all grit from the polishing felt, as this will prevent the stone from taking a high luster polish.

Inspect the gem frequently by wiping the polishing compound from it, and when the desired luster is produced it can be removed from the dop stick.

To remove the dop stick heat the bottom of the gem until the dop cement reaches a point of melting and then remove the stone. The cement that remains on the gem can be easily removed with a knife blade.

If the cabochons that are produced are just for a collections of cabochons, an effective way to display them is to glue them onto a white card about two inches square and label the type of gem.

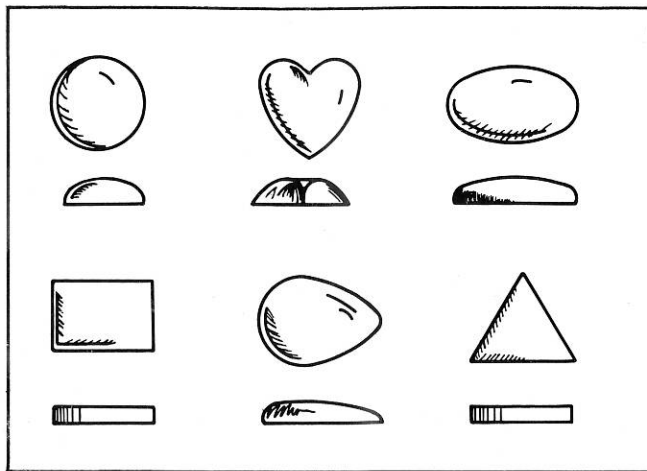


Figure 10. Cabochon Shapes

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