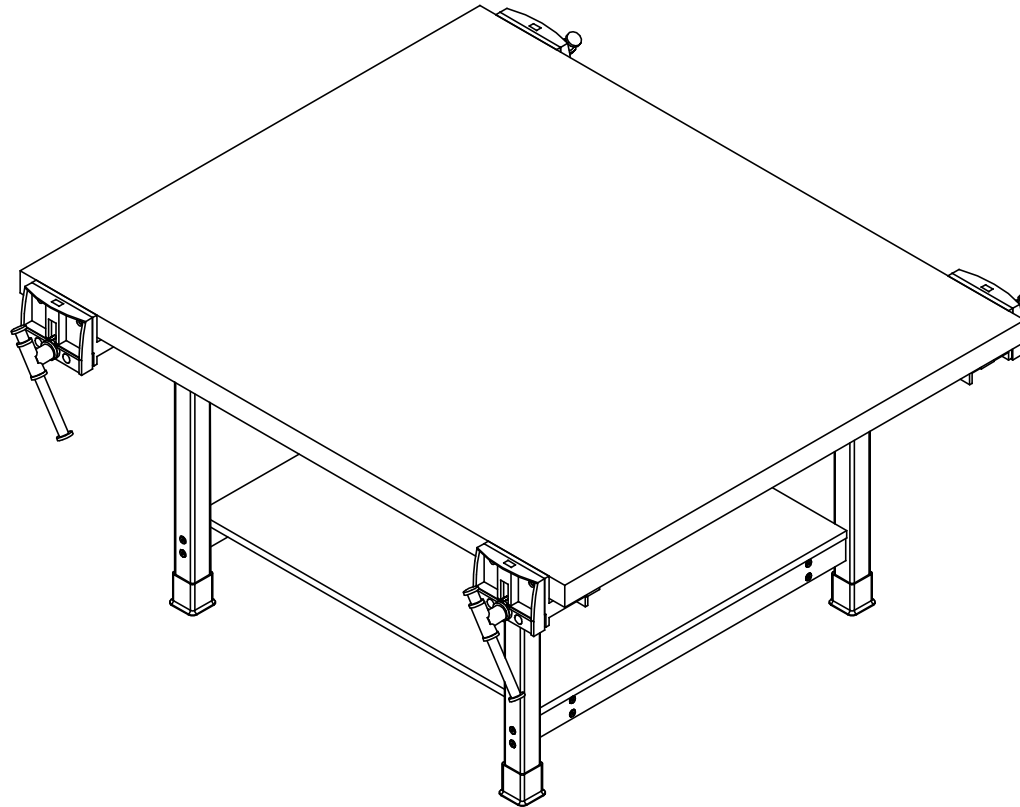


Maple Frame Workbench with Lower Storage Shelf

SMS-10-V102-WW4

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



NOTE:

1. MODEL VIEWS MAY NOT REPRESENT EXACT MODEL PURCHASED

TOOLS REQUIRED

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

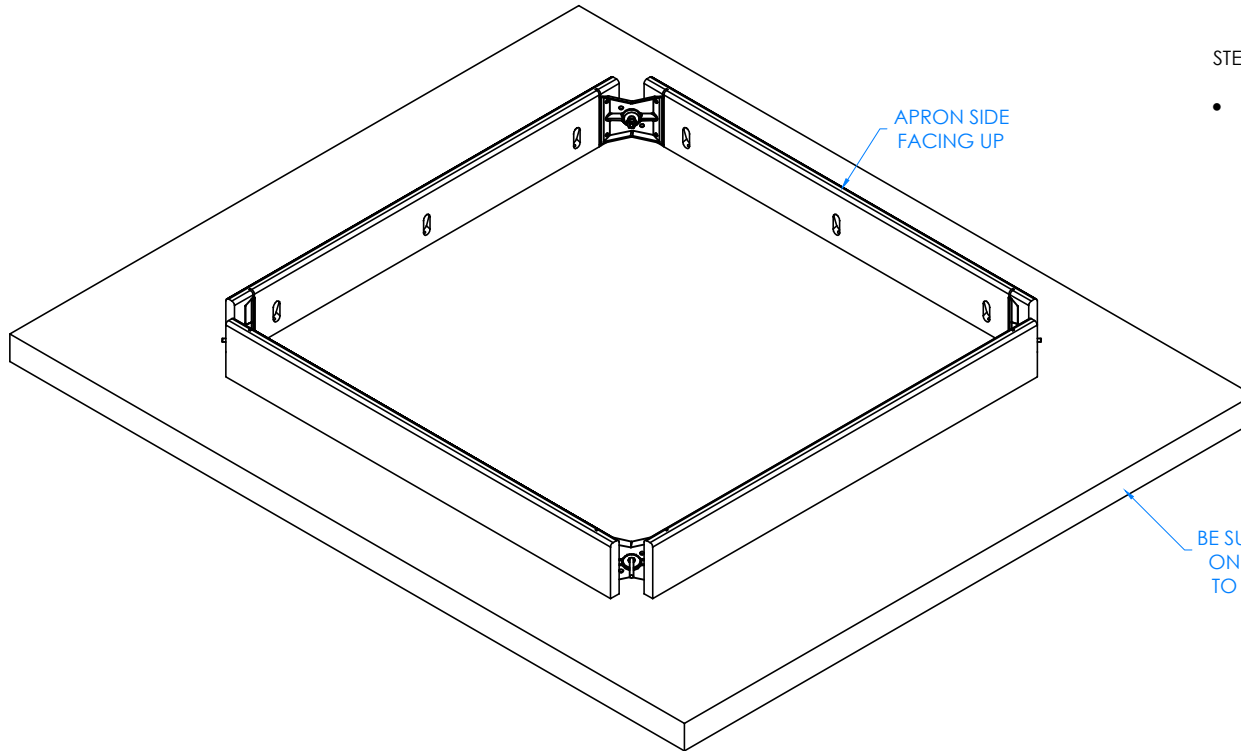
ASSEMBLY COMPONENTS

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
VICES - OPTIONAL	234708	WISE - SHAIN CUSTOM VISE WITH LOGO	VARIES

NOTE:

- COMPONENTS VARY WITH STYLE OF WOOD WORKBENCH PURCHASED.





STEP 1:

- LAY TOP ASSEMBLY ON FLOOR WITH APRON SIDE FACING UP.

NOTE:

1.



INSERT HANGER BOLT
THROUGH HERE WITH LOCK
WASHER AND HEX NUT

STEP 2:

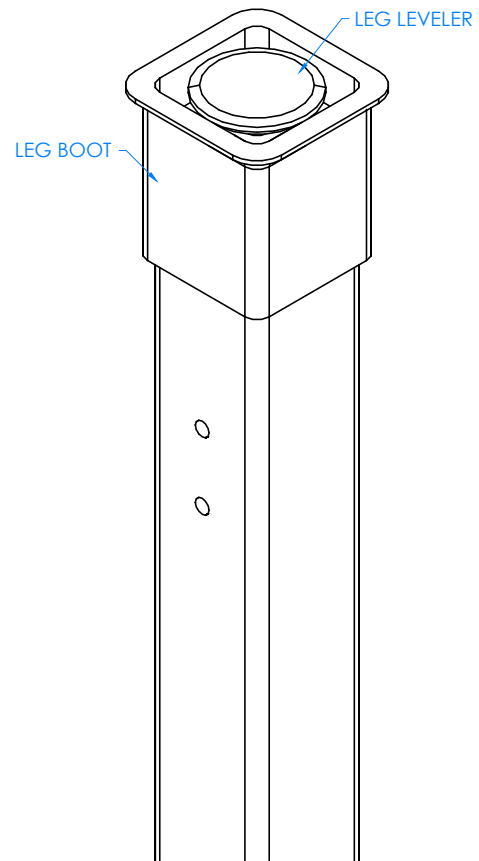
- INSERT HANGER BOLT ON ONE LEG THROUGH THE CORNER BRACKET AND INSERT LOCK WASHER AND HEX NUT.
- SCREW ON NUT USING A $\frac{1}{2}$ " WRENCH OR $\frac{1}{2}$ " SOCKET AND TORQUE WRENCH.
- DO NOT TIGHTEN ALL THE WAY.
- REPEAT FOR OTHER LEGS.

CLOSE UP OF CORNER LEG ASSEMBLY

NOTE:

1.



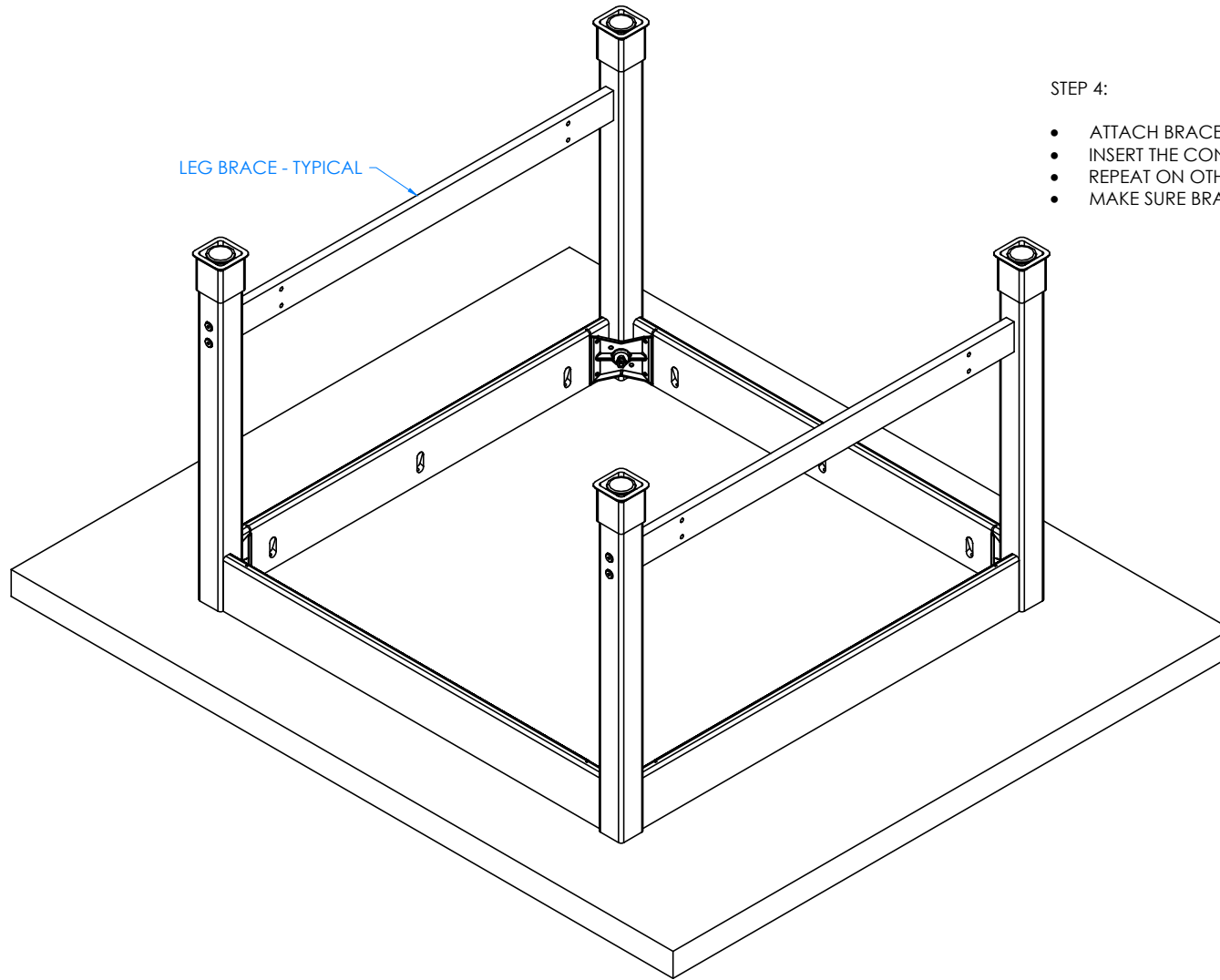


CLOSE UP OF LEG BOOT AND LEVELER ASSEMBLY

STEP 3:

- SLIDE LEG BOOT ONTO LEGS WITH FLARED END TOWARDS BOTTOM OF LEG.
- SCREW LEG LEVELERS INTO T-NUT ON BOTTOM OF LEGS.

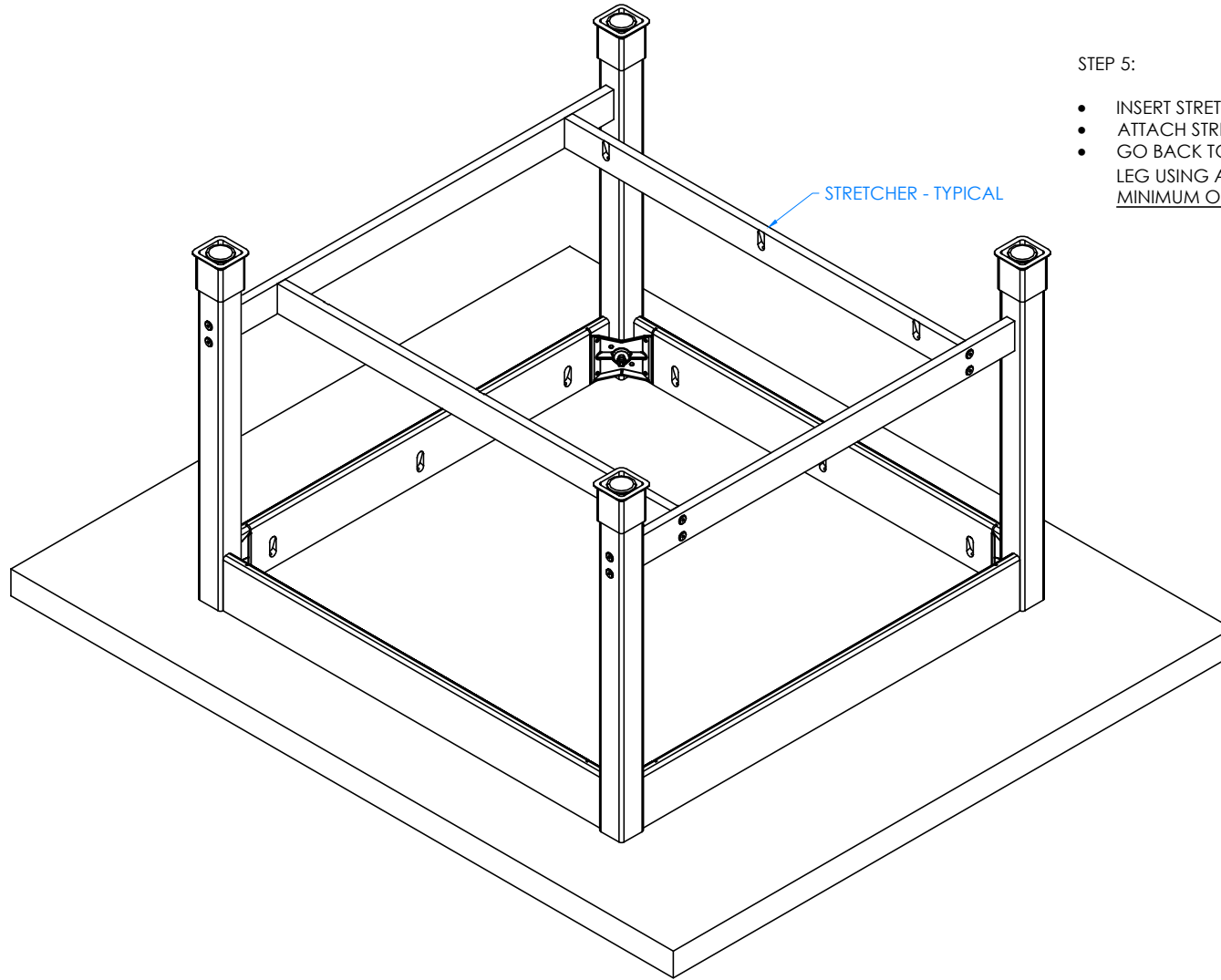




STEP 4:

- ATTACH BRACES TO LEGS.
- INSERT THE CONFIRMATS INTO ONE LEG AND SCREW INTO BRACE.
- REPEAT ON OTHER LEGS.
- MAKE SURE BRACES ARE STRAIGHT AND ALL CONFIRMATS ARE TIGHT.

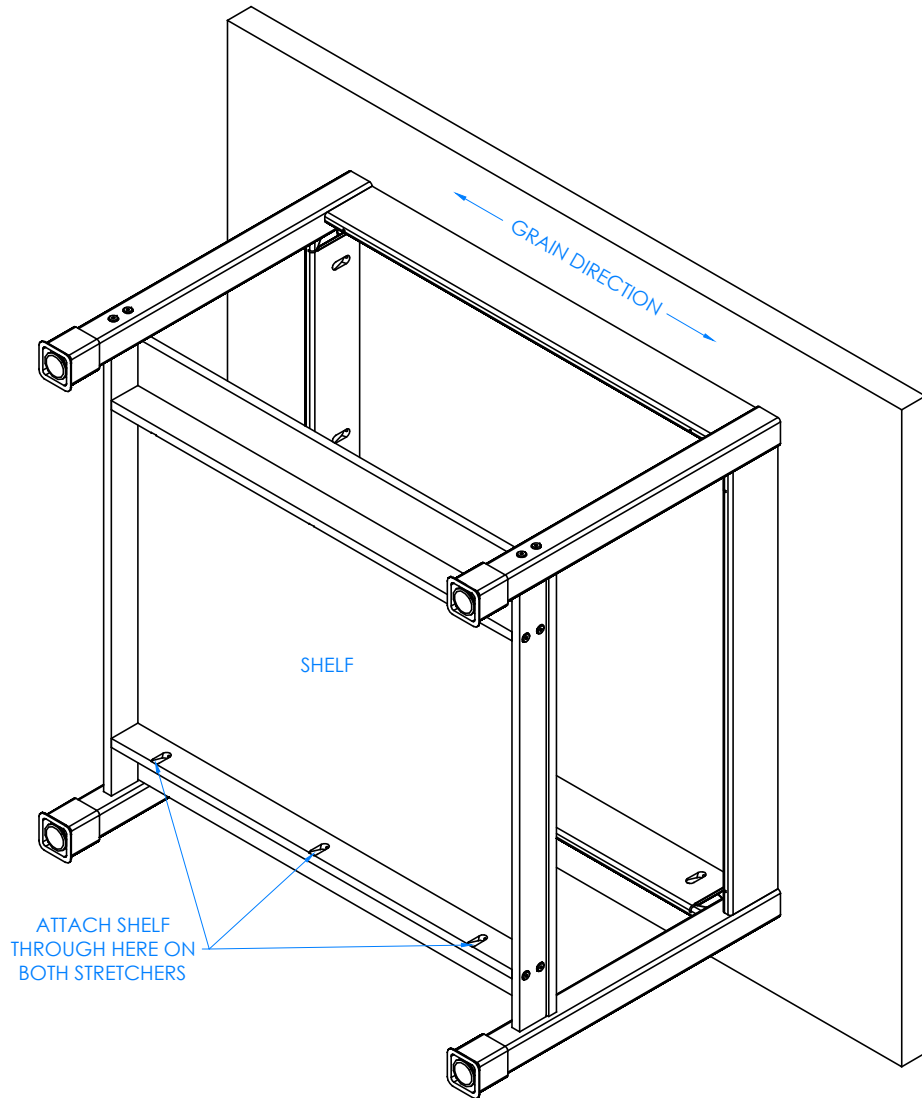




STEP 5:

- INSERT STRETCHERS IN BETWEEN BRACES.
- ATTACH STRETCHERS WITH HARDWARE PROVIDED.
- GO BACK TO STEP 2 AND TIGHTEN UP THE HANGER BOLTS FOR EACH LEG USING A $\frac{1}{2}$ " WRENCH OR $\frac{1}{2}$ " SOCKET AND TORQUE WRENCH, TO A MINIMUM OF 12FT LBS BUT NOT TO EXCEED 17FT LBS.

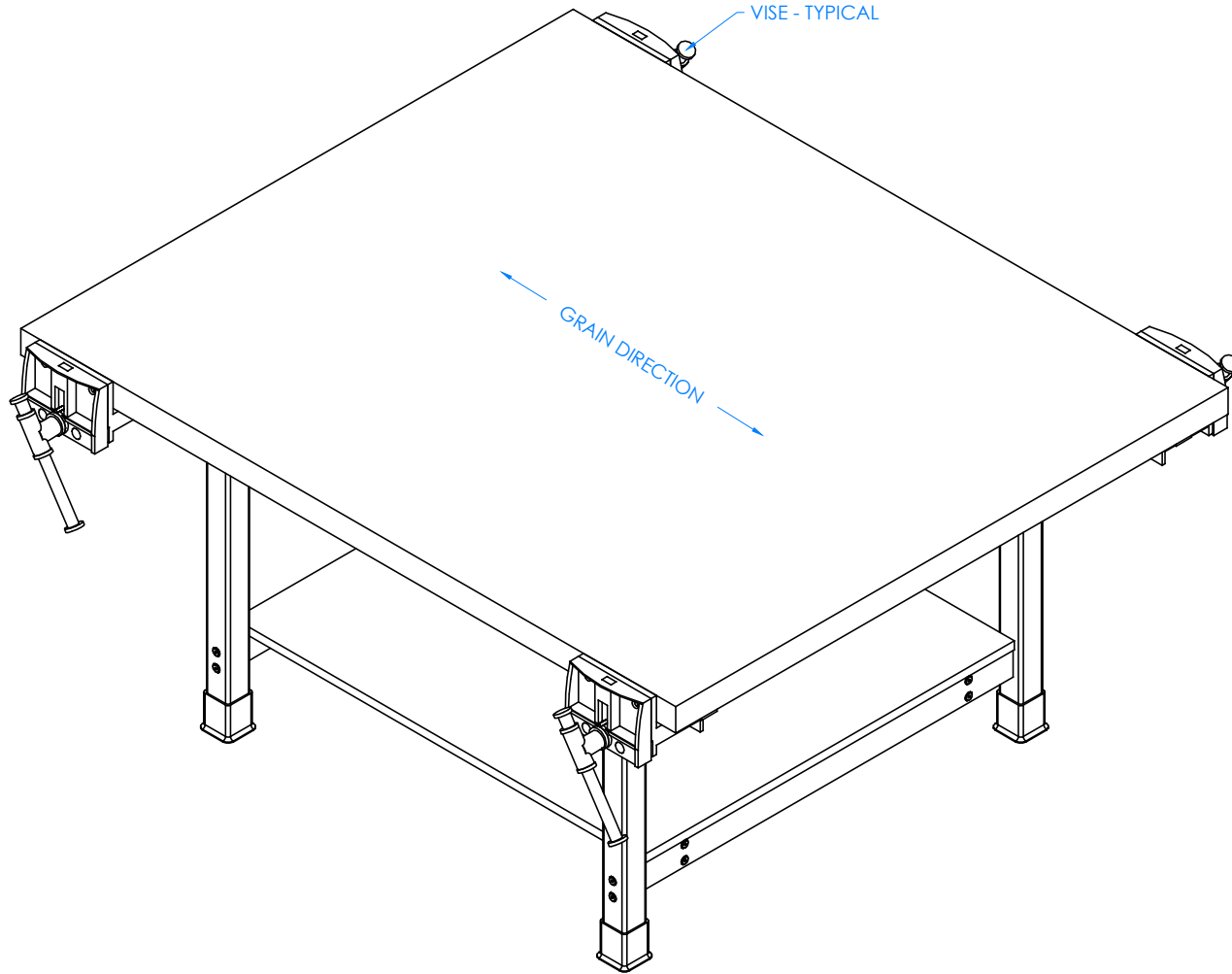




STEP 6:

- WITH HELP FROM ANOTHER PERSON, TIP TABLE ON ITS SIDE.
- ATTACH SHELF TO THE STRETCHERS WITH HARDWARE PROVIDED.





COMPLETE UNIT SHOWN

STEP 7:

- TURN TABLE OVER SO TOP IS UP.
- SET TABLE IN PLACE.
- ADJUST LEG LEVELERS TO LEVEL TABLE.
- SLIDE LEG BOOTS DOWN TO FLOOR.
- ATTACH VISES IF INCLUDED.



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

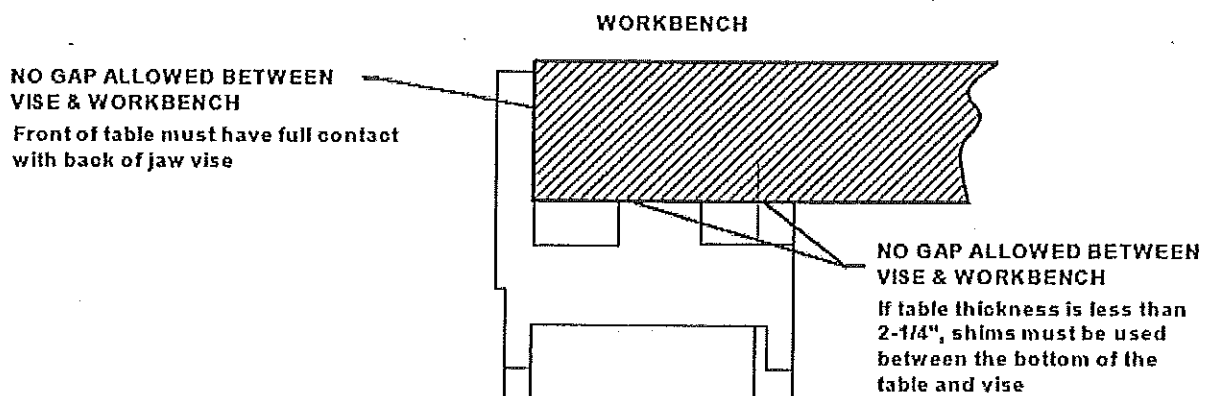


Figure 1: Mount Back Jaw Casting to Work Bench



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.

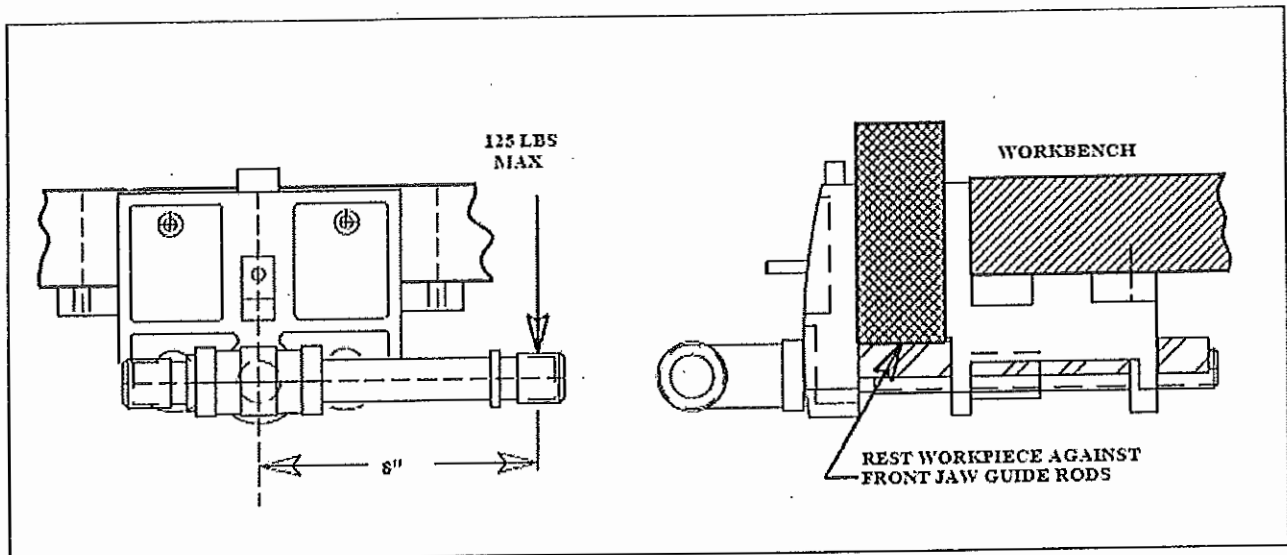
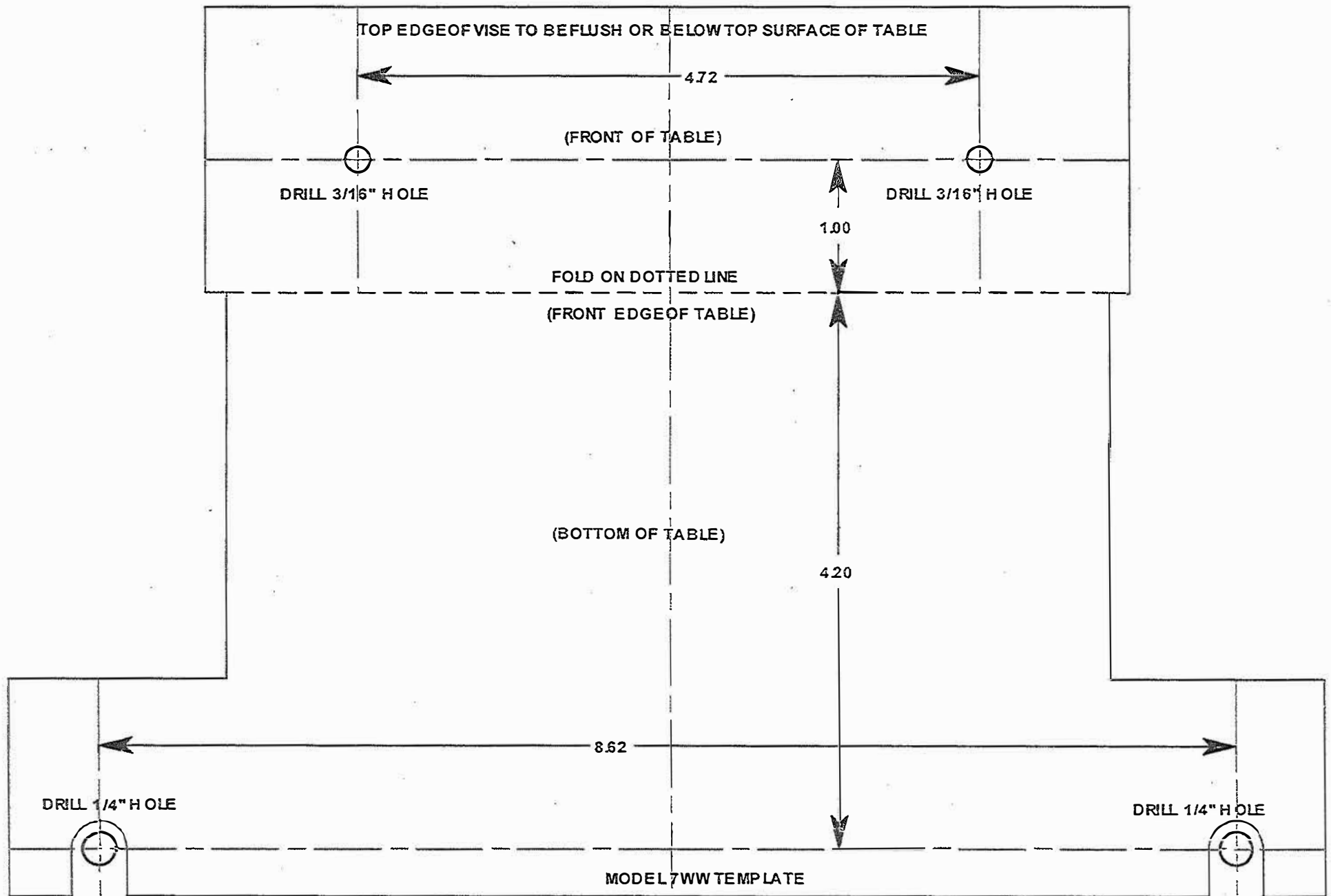


Figure 2: Product Placement and Maximum Applied Torque





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 from 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
TEMPERATURE (°F)	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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.

