



Rockwell

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Rockwell Building • Pittsburgh, Pa.

PART NO. 49441

DATED IM EH

ROCKWELL BELT SANDERS



IMPORTANT! Please read these instructions carefully before operating your new Rockwell Belt Sander.

APPLICATIONS

Your Rockwell Belt Sander will save valuable time in chamfering, rounding edges, smoothing rough boards, fine-surfacing wood, metal, plastics and other materials. It is ideal for refinishing blackboards, desks, stairs and other large surfaces. Its balanced design makes it a fine handling and easy-to-use tool.

MOTOR

Your Rockwell sander is equipped with a Universal type motor that will operate at voltages that are within five percent above or below the voltage shown on the specification plate on the sander. Do not operate your sander at voltages that are not within correct limits. To do so might seriously damage the motor. Please be sure to check the specification plate on your sander for the type of power circuit on which it has been designed to operate (25 to 60 cycle, single phase A.C. or A.C.-D.C.).

EXTENSION CORDS

If an extension cord is used, make sure it is of the three-conductor type with NEMA connectors so a continuous grounding circuit is provided from tool to power circuit outlet. Also be sure the conductor size is large enough to prevent excessive voltage drop which will cause loss of power, heating and possible motor damage. A table of recommended extension cord sizes will be found on Page 10.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON GROUNDING ELECTRIC TOOLS

Any appliance which uses electric current incurs the potential hazard of electrical shock to the user. While at the time of manufacture the appliance is tested to insure that the current-carrying parts of the device are insulated from the outer housings and handles, conditions may develop during use which break down this insulation. In the case of portable tools, a shock hazard may be created by such conditions as burning out the motor from overload, damage to the tool from abuse, and accumulations of dirt and moisture from inadequate care.

Once the housings of the tool are in contact with the electric circuit, the operator need only to come in contact with the ground or some conductor to the ground in order to complete an electrical circuit through his body. Serious injury or death could result.

Portable tools are used in a wide variety of locations where the operator is "grounded". Out-of-doors, in damp cellars, in proximity to plumbing, these and many other situations offer possibilities of conducting electricity from the operator to ground.

The electrical hazard can be eliminated by providing a low resistance grounding circuit from the tool housings to ground. Studies by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association have resulted in a safe method of grounding endorsed by Underwriters' Laboratories in the United States and by the Canadian Standards Association in Canada. Your Rockwell tool employs this method.

A third conductor is included in the power supply cord. This conductor is covered by a green insulating jacket and is attached to the tool housings at one end during assembly of the tool. The other end is attached to the long prong of a three-prong NEMA plug. This plug should be used only with NEMA three-conductor grounded outlets of the 5260 Series. If you do not have these outlets installed wherever you plan to use portable tools, have a licensed electrician install them. They are well worth the nominal cost in view of the safety they provide.

When the three-prong cord plug on your tool is plugged into a three-conductor receptacle, the long ground prong on the plug contacts first, so the tool is properly grounded before electricity reaches it.

It is possible to purchase adapters for use in plugging NEMA grounded plugs into two-conductor receptacles. We strongly advise against the use of these adapters since they are effective only if the ground lead is properly connected to an adequate ground. Their use in Canada is prohibited by the Canadian Electrical Code. If it becomes necessary to use an adapter temporarily, have a licensed electrician determine whether the receptacle in question is properly grounded and then have him attach the grounding lead from the adapter to ground.

If an extension cord is used, make sure it is a three-conductor type with NEMA Connectors, so a continuous grounding circuit is provided from tool to receptacle.

If your power supply cord is damaged, always have it repaired or replaced at an Authorized Rockwell Service Station.

SAFETY FIRST

Do not wear loose clothing that might become entangled between the abrasive belt and the sander frame. Keep sander away from your body while the abrasive belt is in motion.

Always disconnect sander from power circuit before changing abrasive belts. It is characteristic of the type motor used in portable electric tools to faintly spark at the places where the brushes contact the armature commutator. This sparking is quite normal and will not harm the tool. Because of this sparking, however, portable electric tools should never be started or run where there is any possible chance that a fire or explosion might occur due to the presence of manufactured or natural gas, gasoline, naphtha, some types of paint thinners, fumes from these thinners and paints thinned by them, etc.

PREPARATION FOR SANDING ABRASIVES TO USE

The principal abrasive materials used on belts for machine sanding are aluminum oxide and silicon carbide. The first is not as hard as the second, but is tougher and more suited for woods and soft (non-ferrous) metals. Silicon carbide is extremely hard and is best suited for surfacing stone, marble and glass. Abrasives are classed as open-coated (spaced) or closed-coated, meaning that the grits are spaced apart or close together. Closed coatings provide hard, fast cutting action for hardwoods and dense metals while the open coatings are more suited to soft materials and painted surfaces. To obtain the best finish, start with a "roughing" grade of abrasive as recommended in the table on Page 11. After a thorough working over, change to a "finishing" grade and follow with a "fine finishing" grade of abrasive. Always use the type of abrasive suited to the material being worked.

ORDERING BELTS

Belts are available thru your Rockwell Dealer. When ordering, first consult the table on Page 11 and be sure to state the grit number, belt size and type of grit as well as the type of material to be surfaced. Your Rockwell Dealer will be glad to help with any special problems you might have.



Fig. 1

INSTALLING THE ABRASIVE BELT

Make sure sander is disconnected from power circuit before installing or removing the abrasive belt. Stand machine on its front (idler) pulley and push down on rear handle until the pulley is fully retracted, Fig. 1. Then, tilt machine slightly to the right and ease off on the pressure to lock pulley in retracted position. The belt may now be easily removed or installed. Be careful not to strike outer end of idler pulley while removing or installing the abrasive belt. Hold the new belt so the arrow which is printed on the inside of the belt is on top of the pulleys and pointing forward toward idler pulley, Fig. 2. To release idler pulley, strike outer end with heel of hand. It will snap forward against the belt.

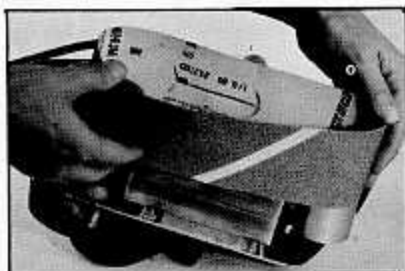


Fig. 2

TO START AND STOP MACHINE

To start the sander, squeeze the switch trigger (A) Fig. 3, into the handle. To stop the sander, release the trigger. A switch locking button (B) Fig. 3, is provided to keep the sander running without having to hold a finger on the switch trigger. This locking button is located on the left side of the handle. To engage locking button, squeeze switch trigger into handle, push in on locking button and, while holding button in, release trigger. To release locking button, squeeze trigger and release. Always make sure switch is in OFF position before connecting sander to power circuit.



Fig. 3

TRACKING THE ABRASIVE BELT

Do not let the abrasive belt rub on the frame of the sander. To prevent this, track the belt in the following manner. Make sure switch is in OFF position. When in the OFF position, the locking button (B) Fig. 3, projects approximately 1/4" from the left side of the handle and the switch trigger is in full view. If the locking button is flush with the side of the handle, the switch is locked ON. To release the locking button, squeeze the switch trigger into the handle and release.

Now, connect sander to power circuit outlet. Turn machine over. Grip rear handle with left hand so last two fingers rest on switch trigger. Lift up so machine rests on front knob. Start motor by squeezing switch trigger into handle.

Turn the belt aligning screw (A) Fig. 4, in either direction until the edge of the belt runs flush with the outer edge of the rubber-covered drive (rear) pulley. The edge of the belt will extend beyond the edge of the idler (front) pulley.



Fig. 4

HOW TO USE THE SANDER

STARTING TO WORK

Be sure the switch is in the OFF position before connecting the sander to the power circuit outlet. Always lift the sander off the work before starting or stopping the motor. This reduces the shock load on the drive belt.

WORKING PROCEDURE

The weight of your sander is quite sufficient for smooth, fast sanding on all types of materials. Guide the machine over the surface without any additional pressure. Keep it moving with overlapping strokes and allow the machine to do the work. When lowering the sander to the material, let the rear part of the belt touch first. Level the machine as it is moved forward. Keep the sander pointed in a direction parallel to the grain when working on wood. This will provide the best finish that a particular grit can make. Work back and forth over a fairly wide area to obtain a more even surface. Do not let the machine tilt or the edge of the belt will make a deep cut into the surface. When fully satisfied with the operation, lift the sander and stop the motor. Use successively finer grits to get maximum results.

CAUTION! Do not pause in any one spot during the sanding operation because the belt will quickly remove the material at that place, making the work surface uneven.

FAST SANDING ON ROUGH WORK

To smooth a rough surface quickly, use 2 1/2 grit abrasive belt. With the belt positioned diagonally across the grain, move the sander in the direction of the grain. Overlap the strokes well and cover the entire surface, working from both sides of the board. That is, once with the sander angled to the left and once angled to the right. Smooth the surface by guiding the sander back and forth with the grain. Change the belt to a #1 or 1 1/2 grit and follow the same procedure. Finish off by thoroughly working over the grain lengthwise. Change again to a #2/0 or 3/0 grit and work entirely back and forth with the grain. Always finish your work by sanding with the grain.

REMOVING OLD PAINT AND VARNISH

Your sander is an excellent tool for removing old paint and varnish from flat surfaces. Two problems are common to such work. One is loading the abrasive with the material being removed and the other is overheating the paint or varnish by working too long in one place. Use a spaced grain or open coat abrasive belt and a single stroke action to overcome the loading problem. Lower the sander at the far end of the work and pull back. Raise the machine and do the same in a different location. Overheating can be avoided by using a fairly quick stroke and moving to another area for the next. A piece of felt about 1/4" thick can be inserted under the shoe for fast spot sanding and for working on stubborn areas of paint and varnish.

SPECIAL SANDING PROCEDURES

Ordinarily the sanding stroke is back and forth. Some materials and some types of operations, however, require a different technique. In rough sanding, use the machine at an angle. In spot sanding, use the machine with only the front pulley touching the surface. This is especially required in smoothing excess plaster or cement between building blocks, or in removing excess glue from wood joints. On metals, slate, marble or plastic materials, there is no grain to worry about so the sanding may be done in different directions.

DOORS AND MILLWORK

Doors, cabinet ends, housed panels and other millwork products require some care in sanding with the belt sander. It is best to work to the right side of the machine where the edge of the belt is visible. Avoid sanding into the cross grain where two sections meet perpendicularly. When sanding up to a baseboard or edge of a housed panel, attach a flat piece of thin metal to the front of the machine to prevent damaging the edge of the vertical section. The strip can be cut to fit around the front knob as shown in Fig. 5. When sanding door edges or other thin pieces, be careful to hold the machine level on the surface. Rocking from side to side will produce rounded corners and an uneven edge.



Fig. 5

SANDING VERTICAL SURFACES

For lengthy work on walls or other vertical surfaces, the sander can be counterbalanced with a length of sash cord, two small pulleys, a light wood frame and a weight the same as or slightly less than the weight of the sander. The frame consists of two pieces leaned against the wall with a third piece nailed across their top ends. The two pulleys are located so the weight on one end of the cord will be out of the way, but will balance the sander fastened to the other end. When starting vertical work, angle the sander so you can see the belt make contact with the material. As the belt touches, level the machine and make the stroke away and to the left. This movement will offset any tendency to cut heavily into the work at the start of the stroke.

GOOD SANDING TECHNIQUE

Getting the feel of your sander is most important in obtaining smooth results with a minimum of labor. You will quickly learn how to start the stroke with a sweeping motion that will produce the best results. Use a long even stroke without any additional pressure on the machine. Overlap each stroke and vary the length of movement so the results will be even over the entire surface. Always lift the sander from the work before starting and stopping the motor. **BE CAREFUL WHEN RUNNING OUT TO THE END OF A BOARD NOT TO LET THE FRONT OF THE MACHINE DROP, AS SHOWN IN FIG. 6.** This will have the effect of rounding the edge. Keep the sander flat on the work surface.



Fig. 6

Your sander will do a perfect job for you if you will follow these few suggestions. It works very fast and can do a thorough job in a fraction of the time required by hand sanding. Do not rush the job. Give every surface a thorough working over with each grade of abrasive before changing to finer grits. Always use the abrasive material and grit size recommended for the job at hand.

MAINTENANCE

FAILURE TO START

Should your sander fail to start, we suggest you do the following:

Check the power circuit outlet to make sure the prongs on the cord plug are making good contact in the outlet. Check fuse box for blown fuses. Operate the sander switch several times in rapid succession. Disconnect sander from power circuit before making the following check. Check brushes to make sure they are making contact with the armature commutator. If these checks fail to reveal the cause of failure to start, we suggest that you send your machine to your nearest Authorized Rockwell Service Station with a letter explaining what you have experienced with your machine.



Fig. 7

LUBRICATION

After each 100 hours of operating time, check the gear lubrication.

Gears — Disconnect sander from power circuit. Remove abrasive belt. Remove screws and drive belt cover from left side of machine. Remove drive belt. Place wrench on rubber-covered drive pulley screw on outer end of pulley to keep it from turning while the driven pulley (A) Fig. 7, is removed. Turn driven pulley counter-clockwise to loosen and remove. Remove gear housing cover screws (B) Fig. 7, cover and gasket. If the lubricant in the space between the gear and the housing is not half filled, add Rockwell Gear Lubricant, Part No. 154YX, until it is approximately half filled. Do not add more lubricant than just specified. The pumping action of the gears will cause leakage if you do. When reinstalling the driven pulley (A) Fig. 7, make sure the counter-bored end is in toward the machine and the tapped end out. Make sure gear cover and drive belt cover gaskets are in place when the covers are reinstalled.

Bearings — The armature commutator end bearing is double sealed and packed with sufficient lubricant at the time of manufacture to last thruout its life. Lubricate the armature

fan end bearing after each 25 hours of operating time by adding three or four drops of a good grade medium weight motor oil thru the oil hole in the center of the decorative name plate on the right side of the sander. The drive and idler pulley sleeve bearings require no lubrication.

BRUSH INSPECTION

Brush life varies. It depends on the load on the motor. For a new machine or after a new set of brushes has been installed, check for condition, (see section TO INSPECT BRUSHES), after the first 75 hours of operating time. After the first check, examine the brushes after about every 15 hours of use until such time that replacement is necessary. When the carbon on either brush is worn to 3/16" in length, or if either spring and/or shunt wire (wire inside spring which connects carbon to disc at other end of spring) is burned or damaged in any other way, replace both brushes with genuine Rockwell brushes specified for use in your model sander.

If you find the brushes serviceable, reinstall them in the same holders and same position as removed. Do not turn them over. Make sure they slide freely in their holders and make good contact with the armature commutator.

TO INSPECT BRUSHES

Disconnect sander from power circuit. Remove abrasive belt. Remove screws and drive cover from left side of machine. Remove front brush holder retainer screws and retainer.

Remove brush holder and brush assembly. Reinstall brush holder and brush assembly in same position as removed. Do not turn brush assembly over. Install retainer. Install screws but do not tighten. Make sure motor lead terminal has been installed on same retainer screw as when disassembled. Push brush holder away from armature commutator and, while holding it in this position, firmly tighten retainer screws. Recheck to make certain brush holder does not touch commutator. Check rear brush in same manner.

MOTOR SPARKING

It is characteristic of the type motor used in portable electric tools to faintly spark at the places where the brushes contact the armature commutator. This sparking is quite normal and will not harm the machine. In a new machine or one in which a new set of brushes has been installed, the intensity of the sparking gradually decreases as the brushes wear in. Should the sparking tend to travel around the commutator in a "ring of fire", it may be indicative of a dirty or rough commutator, an open, shorted, or grounded armature and/or field, or brushes that are worn beyond serviceable limits. If such sparking should occur, we suggest you have your sander inspected by your nearest Authorized Rockwell Service Station.

BELT GUIDE

A belt guide is mounted on the motor frame directly back of the top portion of the abrasive belt. This guide protects the frame from being cut should the abrasive belt track improperly or be forced towards the frame during the sanding operation.

Inspect this guide frequently. Should it be worn, it can be turned over. If it is badly worn, replace it before the abrasive belt cuts thru into the motor frame. To turn guide over or to replace it, first remove the abrasive belt. Remove two top and rear bottom screws from shoe and tracking box assembly. Loosen front bottom screw only enough so shoe and tracking box assembly can be tilted out to make removal of belt guide easy. Remove belt guide screw. Turn guide over (do not turn it end for end) or replace it.

TO INSTALL DRIVE BELT

Remove drive belt cover screws and cover from left side of sander. Remove old belt. Place new belt on drive (small) pulley first, then on driven (large) pulley. By turning driven pulley clockwise, belt installation will be easier.

DRIVE PULLEY

The rubber-covered drive pulley at the rear of the machine is crowned or tapered from the center to either side to make the abrasive belt run true and in line with the idler pulley at the front of the machine. After considerable use, the crown will wear away and the belt will begin to run off the side of the pulley and cut into the guide block or frame. When the crown is worn to this extent, replace the drive pulley with a new one. This action can be checked each time the abrasive belt is replaced and tracked. After the belt is tracked to the front pulley, watch it for a few seconds to see that it runs true and stays in place on the back pulley. Avoid getting oil and grease on the rubber cover. It will cause it to fall.

THE DUST BAG (DUSTLESS SANDERS ONLY).

To Install Dust Bag Assembly—Insert dust bag assembly elbow in vacuum housing nozzle on top of sander and push in until bag retainer spring engages groove in nozzle.

To Empty Dust Bag — For most efficient operation, empty the dust bag when it is not more than half filled. Grasp dust bag assembly elbow where it enters the vacuum housing nozzle and pull straight out. Unzip rear of bag and shake out dust. Occasionally turn the dust bag inside out and brush the dust accumulations from the lining with a soft brush. This will permit the bag to "breathe" better.

KEEP THE SANDER CLEAN

For most satisfactory service from your sander, keep air ports, motor frame and pulley clean and free of dust and other debris. Remove the abrasive

belt and use a small paint brush to remove the dust accumulations around the pulley assemblies and frame. Keep the air ports free of dust accumulations for a cooler running motor. Keep the handle and switch clean. Cleanliness is the best way to prevent trouble.

RECORD OF MACHINE

Please make a record of all information shown on the specification plate on your sander and keep it in a safe place so you will have it for reference in case of loss or theft.

ORDERING PARTS AND SERVICE

Should you have any questions about your sander, please feel free to write us at any time. In any communications about parts, service or other data, please give all information shown on the specification plate on your sander. To save time and transportation costs, please order repairs and parts from your nearest Authorized Rockwell Service Station.

RECOMMENDED EXTENSION CORD SIZES FOR USE WITH PORTABLE ELECTRIC TOOLS
(For Rubber Types S, SO, SR, SJ, SJO, SV, SP & Thermoplastic Types ST, SRT, SJT, SVP, SPT)

Name-plate Amperes	CORD LENGTH IN FEET																			
	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500
1	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	14
2	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	12	12
3	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10
4	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	16	16	16	16	14	14	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8
6	16	16	16	14	14	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	16	16	14	14	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
8	14	14	14	14	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	14	14	14	12	12	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8			
10	14	14	14	12	12	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8					
11	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8						
12	12	12	12	12	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8							
13	12	12	12	12	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8								
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8									
15	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8										
16	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8											
17	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8												
18	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8											
19	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8												
20	8	8	8	8	8	8	8													

NOTES: Wire sizes are for 3-CDR Cords, one CDR of which is used to provide a continuous grounding circuit from tool housing to receptacle.
Wire sizes shown are A. W. G. (American Wire Gauge).
Based on 115V power supply: Ambient Temp. of 30°C, 86°F.

ABRASIVE CHART
For Use in Conjunction with
Belt Sanders

MATERIAL	Roughing	Finishing	Fine Finishing
OAK	2 1/2, 2 or 1 1/2A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0, 3/0 or 4/0A
MAPLE	2 1/2, 2, 1 1/2 or 1A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0, 3/0 or 4/0A
BIRCH	2 1/2, 2, 1 1/2 or 1A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0, 3/0 or 4/0A
WALNUT	2 1/2, 2 or 1 1/2A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0, 3/0 or 4/0A
MAHOGANY	2 1/2, 2 or 1 1/2A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0 or 3/0A
GUM	2 1/2, 2 or 1 1/2A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0 or 3/0A
CURLY MAPLE	2 1/2, 2 or 1 1/2A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0, 3/0 or 4/0A
CYPRESS	2 1/2, 2 or 1 1/2A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0A
FIR	1 1/2 or 1A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0A
WHITE PINE	1 1/2 or 1A	1/0A	2/0A
YELLOW PINE	2 or 1 1/2SA	1/2A	1/0A
WILLOW	2A	1/2 or 1/0A	2/0A
School Desks	3SA	1 1/2, 1 or 1/2A	1/0 or 2/0A
Slate Blackboards	80 or 100T	120 or 150T	
Removing Paint and Varnish	3 1/2, 3 or 2 1/2SA Spaced grain	A solution of three parts kerosene and one part light lubricating oil wiped lightly over varnished surface before sanding will increase belt service.	

Symbols: For Wood, A - Artificial
For Wood, Paint or Varnish, SA - Spaced Artificial
For Metal, M - Aluminum Oxide
For Marble, Stone and Glass, T - Silicon Carbide

Belt Sizes: Model 336 - 3" x 21"
Model 337 - 3" x 21"

ROCKWELL GUARANTEE

Rockwell is proud of the quality of the power tools which it sells. The component parts of our tools are inspected at various stages of production, and each finished tool is subjected to a final inspection before it is placed in its specially designed carton to await shipment. Because of our confidence in our engineered quality, we agree to repair or replace any part or parts of Rockwell Power Tools or Rockwell Power Tool Accessories which examination proves to be defective in workmanship or material. In order to take advantage of this guarantee, the complete portable power tool or accessory, or in the case of machinery, the part must be returned prepaid to the appropriate factory, factory branch, or authorized service station for our examination. This guarantee, of course, does not include repair or replacement required because of misuse, abuse, or normal wear and tear. Repairs made by other than our factory, factory branch, or authorized service station, relieves Rockwell of further liability under this guarantee. This guarantee is made expressly in place of all other guarantees expressed or implied with respect to fitness, merchantability or quality.

ROCKWELL SERVICE CENTERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30301
1495 Northside Drive, N. W.
Phone: 404 873-5434

BOSTON (Allston), MASSACHUSETTS 02134
414 Cambridge Street
Phone: 617 782-1700

CHICAGO (Melrose Park), ILLINOIS 60160
4533 North Avenue
Phone: 312 921-2650

CINCINNATI, OHIO 45203
906 Dalton Street
Phone: 513 241-2737

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114
1234 East 26th Street
Phone: 216 621-6329

COLUMBUS, OHIO 43214
4560 Indiana
Phone: 614 263-0929

DALLAS, TEXAS 75247
2934 Iron Ridge Street
Phone: 214 631-1090

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48221
18 901 Wyoming Avenue
Phone: 313 341-9414

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64105
1649 Jarboe Street
Phone: 816 221-2070

LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK 11106
23-56 Broadway
Phone: 212 721-3526

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90007
2400 S. Grand Avenue
Phone: 213 749-0386

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
(St. Louis Park) 55400
4310 West 36th Street
Phone: 612 920-3087

NORTH MIAMI, FLORIDA 33160
2320 N. E. 171st Street
Phone: 305 945-7644

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19124
4210 MacAlister Avenue
Phone: 215 455-7907

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15208
400 N. Lexington Avenue
Phone: 412 241-8400 (Ext. 252)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103
55 Potrero Street
Phone: 415 626-0544

SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA 95050
2305 Dela Cruz Boulevard
Phone: 408 241-9790, 91

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
1918 Minor Avenue
Phone: 206 622-4576

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13201
700 Marcellus Street
Phone: 315 475-4231

UNION, NEW JERSEY 07081
945 Ball Avenue
Phone: 201 964-1730

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20018
1717 Hanlin Street, N. E.
Phone: 202 529-5145

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA
7609 St. Hubert Street

QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC 3
1199 Fourth Avenue

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA
51 Wardlaw Avenue

VANCOUVER, B. C.
1970 Pine Street

Authorized Rockwell Service Stations are located in all large cities.
For the one nearest you, see the classified section in your phone book.