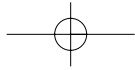


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Instruction Manual

6121

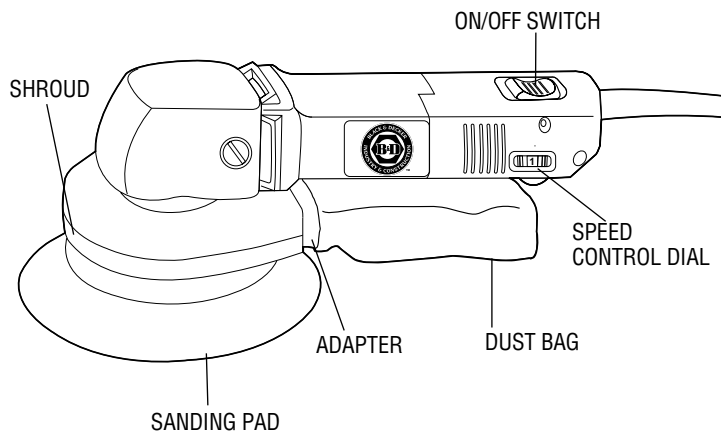
Right Angle

Random Orbit Sander/Polisher

Getting the most out of your tool.

Please take time to read this manual and pay particular attention to the safety rules we've provided for your protection. If you have any questions about your tool please call:

1-800-9-BD TOOL
(1-800-923-8665)



6121 6" Right Angle Random Orbit Sander/Polisher with Speed Control

FOR YOUR SAFETY - ALL TOOLS

Important Safety Instructions

WARNING: When using electric tools, basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce risk of fire, electric shock, and personal injury, including the following:

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS

Double Insulation

Double insulated tools are constructed throughout with two separate layers of electrical insulation or one double thickness of insulation between you and the tool's electrical system. Tools built with this insulation system are not intended to be grounded. As a result, your tool is equipped with a two prong plug which permits you to use extension cords without concern for maintaining a ground connection.

NOTE: Double insulation does not take the place of normal safety precautions when operating this tool. The insulation system is for added protection against injury resulting from a possible electrical insulation failure within the tool.

CAUTION: WHEN SERVICING USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS. Repair or replace damaged cords.

Polarized Plugs

Polarized plugs (one blade is wider than the other) are used on equipment to reduce the risk of electric shock. When provided, this plug will fit into a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully into the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not change the plug in any way.

Safety Instructions For All Tools

- **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite injuries.
- **CONSIDER WORK AREA ENVIRONMENT.** Don't expose power tools to rain. Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations. Keep work area well lit. Do not use tool in presence of flammable liquids or gases.
- **GUARD AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK.** Prevent body contact with grounded surfaces. For example; pipes, radiators, ranges, and refrigerator enclosures.
- **KEEP CHILDREN AWAY.** Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord. All visitors should be kept away from work area.
- **STORE IDLE TOOLS.** When not in use, tools should be stored in dry, and high or locked-up place — out of reach of children.
- **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was intended.
- **USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force small tool or attachment to do the job of a heavy-duty tool. Don't use tool for purpose not intended.
- **DRESS PROPERLY.** Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. They can be caught in moving parts. Rubber gloves and non-skid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
- **USE SAFETY GLASSES.** Also use face or dust mask if operation is dusty.
- **DON'T ABUSE CORD.** Never carry tool by cord or yank it to disconnect from receptacle. Keep cord from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
- **SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work. It's safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate tool.
- **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- **MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE.** Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Inspect tool cords periodically and if damaged, have repaired by authorized service facility. Inspect extension cords periodically and replace if damaged. Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.
- **DISCONNECT OR LOCK OFF TOOLS** when not in use, before servicing, and when changing accessories, such as blades, bits, cutters.
- **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
- **AVOID UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Don't carry tool with finger on switch. Be sure switch is off when plugging in.

- **EXTENSION CORDS.** Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gage. The smaller the gage number, the heavier the cord.

Minimum Gage for Cord Sets

Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet			
	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-150
120V	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-150
240V	0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300
Ampere Rating		AWG		
More Than	Not more Than			
0	- 6	18	16	14
6	- 10	18	16	14
10	- 12	16	16	14
12	- 16	14	12	Not Recommended

- **OUTDOOR USE EXTENSION CORDS.** When tool is used outdoors, use only extension cords intended for use outdoors and so marked.
- **STAY ALERT.** Watch what you are doing. Use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired.
- **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced by an authorized service center unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in this instruction manual. Have defective switches replaced by authorized service center. Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on and off.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Always wear eye protection and a respirator when sanding.
- Clean your tool out periodically.
- Sanding of lead based paint is not recommended. See page 5 for additional precautions when sanding paint.
- **CAUTION:** Some wood contains preservatives such as copper chromium arsenate (CCA) which can be toxic. When sanding these materials extra care should be taken to avoid inhalation and minimize skin contact.
- Do not operate the unit without the dust shroud.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Motor

Be sure your power supply agrees with nameplate marking. 120 Volts AC means your tool may be operated only with alternating current and never with direct current. A voltage decrease of more than 10% will cause loss of power and overheating. All tools are factory tested; if this tool does not operate, check the power supply.

Attaching Sanding Discs (Figure 1)

Your sander/polisher is designed to use 6" sanding discs with the 6 hole dust extraction pattern. To attach paper to the pad:

1. Turn off and unplug tool.
2. Turn the sander/polisher over so that the sanding pad is facing upward.
3. Clean dust from pad face.
4. Hold the pad with one hand to keep it from rotating.
5. With the other hand, align the holes and place disc directly on top of pad.

Switch

(See Figure 2) To turn the unit on, slide the switch forward (the symbol "I" will be visible.) To turn the unit off, slide the switch back (the symbol "O" will be visible). Before plugging in the unit, make sure the switch is in the off position.

Speed Control Dial

The speed control dial (5 incremental settings) allows you to increase or decrease speed from 4000 - 6800 Orbits Per Minute. The optimal speed setting for each application is very much dependent on personal preference. You may want to experiment on a piece of scrap to determine what gives you the best combination of finish quality and material removal rate for your application. Generally, you will want to use a higher setting on harder materials and a lower setting on softer materials. Material removal rate increases as speed increases.

Figure 1 SANDING DISC PAD

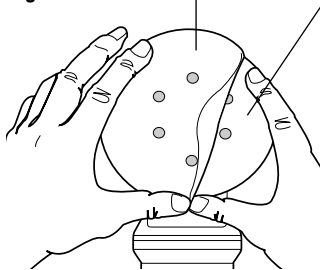
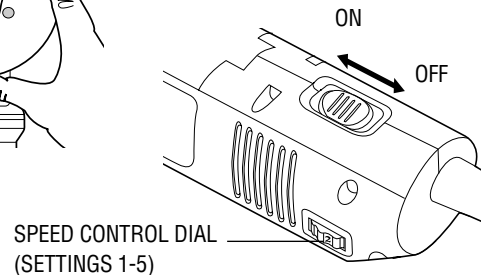


Figure 2



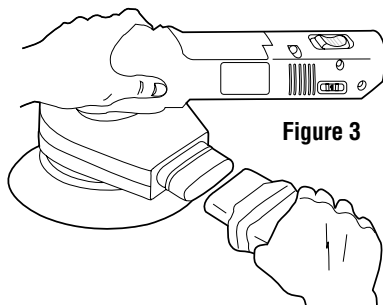


Figure 3

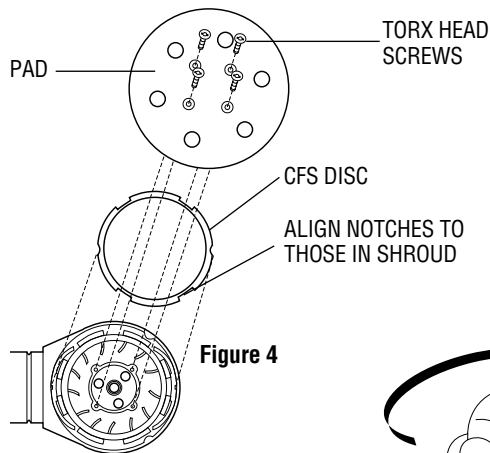


Figure 4

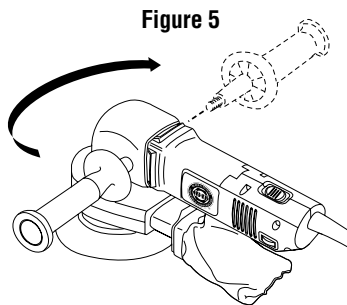


Figure 5

Dust Collection

Your sander/polisher comes equipped with a cloth filter bag to collect the dust generated during sanding. To empty the dust bag, first turn off and unplug tool. Firmly pull the bag off while holding the rubber boot (Figure 3). Empty the bag (you may want to turn it inside out.)

NOTE: Never operate this tool unless the dust collection bag is in place.

Replacing Sanding Pad

When the pad becomes worn out, use the following procedure to replace pad. (See Figure 4)

- 1 Turn off and unplug tool.
- 2 Remove 4 torx head screws from the bottom of the tool and remove the pad.
- 3 Replace the pad and screws, making sure the CFS disc is aligned properly.

Operation

A side handle has been provided with your unit and must be used for control. The side handle can be screwed into either side of tool by first removing the plastic screw, as shown in Figure 5.

Move the unit in long, sweeping strokes along the surface being sanded, letting the sander/polisher do the work.

NOTE: Excessive downward pressure on the tool while sanding actually slows the removal rate and produces an inferior quality surface.

NOTE: Be sure to check your work often. This sander/polisher is capable of removing material rapidly, especially with coarse paper.

The random orbital action of your sander/polisher allows you to sand with the grain or at any angle across it for most sanding jobs. To produce the

best finish possible, start with coarse grit sandpaper and change gradually to finer and finer paper. Vacuum and wipe surface with a tack cloth between grit steps.

The rate at which the dust bag fills up will vary with the type of material being sanded and the coarseness of the sandpaper. For best results, empty the bag frequently.

When sanding painted surfaces, (see instructions below for additional precautions when sanding paint) you may find that the sandpaper loads up and clogs with paint. A heat gun will work much better to remove paint before sanding. FOLLOW ALL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS IN HEAT GUN INSTRUCTION MANUAL.

Precautions To Take When Sanding Paint

1. Sanding of lead based paint is NOT RECOMMENDED due to the difficulty of controlling the contaminated dust. The greatest danger of lead poisoning is to children and pregnant women.
2. Since it is difficult to identify whether or not a paint contains lead without a chemical analysis, we recommend the following precautions when sanding any paint:

PERSONAL SAFETY

- a. No children or pregnant women should enter the work area where the paint sanding is being done until all clean up is completed.
- b. A dust mask or respirator should be worn by all persons entering the work area. The filter should be replaced daily or whenever the wearer has difficulty breathing.

NOTE: Only those dust masks suitable for working with lead paint dust and fumes should be used. Ordinary painting masks do not offer this protection. See your local hardware dealer for the proper N.I.O.S.H. approved mask.

- c. NO EATING, DRINKING or SMOKING should be done in the work area to prevent ingesting contaminated paint particles. Workers should wash

and clean up BEFORE eating, drinking or smoking. Articles of food, drink, or smoking should not be left in the work area where dust would settle on them.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

- a. Paint should be removed in such a manner as to minimize the amount of dust generated.
- b. Areas where paint removal is occurring should be sealed with plastic sheeting of 4 mils thickness.
- c. Sanding should be done in a manner to reduce tracking of paint dust outside the work area.

CLEANING AND DISPOSAL

- a. All surfaces in the work area should be vacuumed and thoroughly cleaned daily for the duration of the sanding project. Vacuum filter bags should be changed frequently.
- b. Plastic drop cloths should be gathered up and disposed of along with any dust particles or other removal debris. They should be placed in sealed receptacles and disposed of through regular trash pick-up procedures.

During clean up, children and pregnant women should be kept away from the immediate work area.

- c. All toys, washable furniture and utensils used by children should be washed thoroughly before being used again.

Application Notes

SANDPAPER - GRIT TYPES

Natural Abrasives:

Flint is the softest (Mohs' Scale 7) of the common natural abrasives. It has a tan color and is very inexpensive. (Mohs' Scale is the mineral hardness scale. It rates diamond at 15, the hardest, and talc at 1.)

Garnet paper is harder than flint (Mohs' Scale 7.5) and is easily identified by

its bright orange color. Even though it is not the hardest, the way the abrasive fractures gives you a good cutting edge for woodworking. Emery, even though harder than garnet (Mohs' Scale 9), has blunt edges making it a poor sanding abrasive. Its primary use is for polishing metal.

Manufactured Abrasives

White Aluminum Oxide (AlO) is extremely hard (Mohs' Scale 12) and durable which makes it a great abrasive for use with the Random Orbit Sander. "White" describes the particular way the abrasive is manufactured, not its color. This abrasive is widely available and comes in a variety of colors due to the increasing use of dyes. Stearate lubricants on the paper also enhance performance by reducing heat and the rate at which the paper clogs.

Silicon Carbide (SiC) is the hardest abrasive (Mohs' Scale 13) commonly available next to industrial diamond but is not as tough as Aluminum Oxide abrasives. This abrasive easily fractures and provides sharp faces to the work throughout the life of the sanding paper. This "self-sharpening" feature makes SiC an outstanding abrasive for material removal but limits its life.

OPEN COAT VERSUS CLOSED COAT

Abrasives are applied to the paper with glue. When the grit is large (say 60 or 80 grit) the percent of coverage is usually reduced to 60% to 70% of the backing paper surface. This increases the life of the paper by reducing the rate at which the paper clogs. This is called an open coat and almost the only way you can buy sandpaper in heavier grits. With finer grits the grit is applied at rates of 90% or more and are labeled closed coat. Since the dust particle is much smaller the tendency of the paper to load up and clog is greatly reduced.

GRIT SIZES

There are several grading systems used. The system most popular today is sieve size. The number on the back of your sandpaper disc refers to the screen size the particle can pass through. 120 grit paper for example will sift through a screen with 120 holes per linear inch. Every square inch of screen has 14,400

holes (120 x 120). The higher the number the finer the particle size. Common sizes are from 36 to 600 with the recent introduction of grit sizes up to 1200.

SANDING

THE BASIC RULES: Which ones to break and which ones not to.

Always start with the coarsest grit first. Don't break this rule. The scratches get smaller as the grit number gets larger and the quality of the finish generally improves. When you change grits be particular about cleaning the surface that you are finishing. An 80 grit particle floating on your work under your 220 grit paper will leave 80 grit scratches. The best way to avoid this is to vacuum the work and then carefully wipe down the work with a tack rag.

The random orbit sander/polisher action is equally applied across the grain and with the grain. Since the scratch mark is small and random in all directions, the ability of the eye to see a scratch is greatly reduced.

Always wear a mask to avoid breathing the dust. **NEVER BREAK THIS RULE.**

We have engineered the tool to collect a majority of the dust created in the sanding process but the tool does not capture it all. To improve the capture rate use a vacuum but **ALWAYS** wear a dust mask.

SOME OTHER HINTS FOR A BETTER FINISH

A random orbit sander is much more aggressive than other similarly sized orbital tools so you may want to consider the next finer grit when you start to sand your project.

Since the random orbit action makes a short scratch, you may find that a project doesn't require as many grit steps. A lot of professional cabinet makers only use 80, 120, and 150 grit on their work with satisfactory results. If in doubt about how the finish will take to your sanded surface, wipe the surface with some paint thinner. Defects will show up darker than the surrounding wood.

Careful inspection of the work prior to the finishing operation may reveal dents. Try to correct these problems by raising the dent (a hot iron and wet rag will do this) or carefully sand a large area around the dent. If you vigor-

ously sand the dent, you may create a cupped surface.

When you are satisfied with the sanding job and you have finished sanding with your finest grit, raise the grain by dampening the wood with a wet rag. When the wood has dried and you are ready to apply the finish, resand lightly to take off the wood fibers raised by the water. Vac and tack the surfaces and immediately apply the first coat of finish before the wood gets dirty.

WOOD: Some important characteristics of wood

Hard grain and soft grain

Wood has hard grain and soft grain. Hard grain is typically the product of summer growth and soft grain the product of spring. All sanders will remove more soft grain than hard grain and since the random orbit sander is more aggressive, it will remove it that much more quickly. Extended sanding on a piece of fir for example, will produce a noticeably uneven finish. This is a good reason to correct flaws before sanding.

POLISHING

When polishing, only a LOW speed setting should be used (settings 2–3). Wash your car before power polishing it. Washing will remove loose dirt, scum, road salt, etc. which could act as an abrasive and damage the paint. Loose dirt, etc. will also clog the polishing pad and you will have to clean it more often.

Start polishing with the roof, move to the hood, the fenders, the doors, etc. in this way, the slight dust that may be thrown off into the air by the revolving pad will not fall on completed sections, and the power cord will not be dragged over completed portions. When the car has been completely polished, an additional high luster may be obtained if a few drops of water are sprinkled on the surface and gone over quickly with the sander/polisher or a clean dry cloth. (If a cloth is used, it is not necessary to rub—merely wipe.)

Spread a light coat of a good grade of polish, with a soft clean cloth or brush, over a small area and apply the sander/polisher before the polish dries. Without turning tool “ON,” grasp the tool and pick it up. Keep the tool away from your body and turn the switch “ON.” Make sure you have a firm grip on the handle and can operate the tool freely without forced effort or unnecessary pressure. When starting to polish, it is all right to have the polishing pad resting squarely on the surface, but as the scum and film begin to work loose, start tilting the tool so that the dry outer section of the polishing pad comes in contact with the surface. If hazy spots still remain, apply a little more polish and work out these spots. **THE POLISHER AND PAD MUST BE KEPT IN CONSTANT MOTION. THEY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN ONE SPOT. TO DO SO COULD DAMAGE THE PAINT.**

A polishing pad will become discolored with use because it has picked up “dead” pigment from the car surface. Excess dirt on the pad can often be removed by lightly touching the pad to an edge of the car bumper while pad is rotating. (The edge of a work bench or garage door will serve the same purpose). When the pad becomes very dirty, remove it from the tool and wash it in a warm water detergent solution. The pad can then be air dried.

Polishing Tips

These instructions and suggestions will help familiarize you in the general operation of POWER POLISHING. You will develop your own techniques which will make the job easier and faster as you learn power polishing. Proper practice is essential to successful use of your sander/polisher.

You should use utmost care when power polishing around or over sharp objects and contours of a car body. It is very important to use the correct pressure with constant motion while polishing various sections of an automobile body. For example, light pressure should be applied when polishing over sharp raised edges of body panels, or over edges of the rain gutter along the top.

Since everyone does not use the same type of Power Polish, we recommend you clean and polish a test section on a flat area of the car FIRST. From this test section, you can judge the strength or cleaning action of your Power Polish. Remember, all Power Polish is not the same. Different brands will react differently on various painted surfaces. Also, you are now using a POWER POLISHER. This is entirely different from any hand application which you may have done before.

Cleaning Compounds

The general procedure for using cleaning compound is similar to that used for polishing. Spread a light coat of a good grade of compound on the surface with a clean cloth or brush and apply the sander/polisher. USE CARE TO KEEP THE PRESSURE LIGHT AND THE POLISHER IN CONSTANT MOTION. Best results are obtained when the unit is operated with the pad at a slight angle to work surface. Care should be taken in the amount and coarseness (light, medium or heavy) of the compound used and the motion and pressure exerted on the work surface.

Waxing

Waxing will protect the finish you have achieved from cleaning and polishing your car. Hard paste wax should be applied by hand and removed with the sander/polisher. Liquid waxes can be both applied and removed with the tool. After the wax has been removed, use the sander/polisher and a clean pad to bring out a high luster.

Accessories

Recommended accessories for use with your tool are available at extra cost from your distributor or your local service center. Service centers are listed in back of manual.

CAUTION: The use of any non-recommended accessory may be hazardous.

If you need any assistance in locating any accessory, call 1-800-9-BD TOOL (1-800-923-8665) or contact Black & Decker, Consumer Services Department, P.O. Box 618, 626 Hanover Pike, Hampstead, MD 21074.

8" Foam Polishing Pad:

For applying and removing polish/cleaner/wax and buffing surfaces to a high luster.

Abrasive Disc Assortment, 2 of each grade.

(Aluminum Oxide Open Coat).

7" Coarse (36 Grit). Pkg. of 4.

7" Medium (50 Grit). Pkg. of 4.

7" Fine (80 Grit). Pkg. of 4.

Replacement 7" backing pad with nut and washer.

CAUTION: THE ABOVE ACCESSORIES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR USE WITH YOUR SANDER/POLISHER. THE USE OF ANY OTHER ACCESSORY OR ATTACHMENT MIGHT BE HAZARDOUS.

CAUTION: DO NOT USE STRING TIE POLISHING PADS WITH THIS SANDER. EXTREME PERSONAL INJURY MAY RESULT IF FINGERS ARE CAUGHT BY ROTATING STRING TIE.

Lubrication

Self lubricating bearings are used in the tool and periodic relubrication is not required. However, it is recommended that, once a year, you take or send the tool to a service center for a thorough cleaning and inspection.

Cleaning

Keep your machine as clean as possible by wiping with a clean cloth and blowing through it with air after every 5 hours of use. Don't use harsh chem-

icals or solvents to clean the tool. These chemicals could seriously damage the engineering polymers used to construct your sander. If you typically wrap the cord around the tool when you store it, leave a generous loop of cord such that the strain relief does not bend. This helps prevent premature cord failure.

IMPORTANT

To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, particularly for double insulated tools, repairs, maintenance and adjustment (excluding maintenance described in this manual) should be performed by B&D service centers or authorized service centers, using identical B&D replacement parts.

**Every B&D tool is of the highest quality.
If you wish to contact us regarding this product, please call toll
free between 8:00am and 8:00pm ET, seven days a week:**

**1-800-9-BD TOOL
(1-800-923-8665)**

One Year Free Maintenance

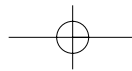
All B&D tools for Industry and Construction are covered under a one year free maintenance program where B&D will inspect your tool for safety and provide necessary maintenance or repairs, including normal wear and tear parts, for one year, FREE OF CHARGE.

Full Warranty

All B&D tools for Industry and Construction are warranted to be free of any defects in materials or workmanship. Upon thorough examination of tool, B&D will repair or replace, at our option, any product that is determined to be defective.

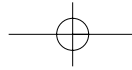
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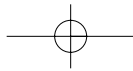
The service/safety check and the warranty do not apply to: repairs made or attempted by anyone other than an authorized B&D service location; misuse, abuse, neglect, improper application of the tool; missing parts; or normal wear and tear (after first year of ownership). Please return the complete unit, transportation prepaid, to any B&D factory owned or B&D authorized service center location (list provided with tool or see yellow pages under "Tools Electric").



YOUR POWER TOOLS MAY BE SERVICED AT THE FOLLOWING B&D SERVICE CENTERS.

ALABAMA:		IOWA:		OHIO (CONT'D)	
Birmingham 35209, 2412 Green Springs Hwy.....	205-942-0538	Des Moines 50310, 3427 Merle Hay Rd.....	515-270-1340	Parna Heights (Cleveland) 44130, 6483 Pearl Road.....	216-842-9100
Mobile 36608, 3831 Airport Blvd.....	205-343-6624	KANSAS:		Toledo 43607, 3231 Dorr St.....	419-531-8921
ALASKA:		Wichita 67213, 155 S. West St.....	316-943-1271	OKLAHOMA:	
Anchorage 99518, 910 West International Airport Rd.....	907-563-4664	KENTUCKY:		Oklahoma City 73106, 1318 Linwood Blvd.....	405-232-7515
ARIZONA:		Louisville 40213, 5211 Preston Hwy.....	502-968-7100	Tulsa 74145, 3120 S. Sheridan Rd.....	918-622-5666
Mesa 85202, 535 S. Dobson, Suite 7.....	602-461-1074	LOUISIANA:		OREGON:	
Phoenix 85013, 4501 N. 7th Avenue.....	602-279-6414	Baton Rouge 70815, 11859 Florida Blvd.....	504-272-8111	Portland 97209, 1640 N.W. Johnson St.....	503-228-8631
Tucson 85712, 4845 E. Speedway Blvd.....	602-323-3388	Harvey 70058, 2500 Lapalco Blvd.....	504-366-8676	PENNSYLVANIA:	
ARKANSAS:		Metairie (New Orleans) 70002, 3504 N. Causeway Blvd.....	504-837-2550	Evans City 16033, 20808 Rt. 19 North.....	412-779-9600
Little Rock 72201, 519 W. Seventh St.....	501-372-3040	Shreveport 71108, 7710-7714 Jewella Rd.....	318-688-1553	Harrisburg 17112, 6080 Allentown Blvd.....	717-545-0651
CALIFORNIA:		MARYLAND:		Lancaster 17601, 118 Keller Ave.....	717-393-5251
Anaheim 92806, 540 South State College Blvd.....	714-772-4050	Baltimore (East) 21205, 4712 Erdman Ave.....	410-485-5550	Philadelphia 19103, 333 N. 20th St.....	215-564-5520
Chula Vista 91910, 309 Broadway.....	619-420-6350	Baltimore (North) 21030, 29-31 Cranbrook Rd., Cockeysville.....	410-666-9366	Philadelphia (North) 19115, 9977-91 Bustleton Ave.....	215-464-7771
Concord 94520, 1500 Monument Blvd., #C2.....	510-682-4890	Colmar Manor 20722, 4153 Bladensburg Rd.....	410-647-8456	Pittsburgh 15232, 5437 Baum Blvd.....	412-362-2700
Fresno 93710, 5412 North Blackstone Ave.....	209-435-0810	MASSACHUSETTS:		Whitehall (Allentown) 18052, 2242 MacArthur Rd.....	610-435-9544
Long Beach 90805, 2011 South St.....	310-422-5825	Brighton (Boston) 02135, 12 Market St.....	617-782-6264	Wilkes-Barre 18702, 759 Kidder Street.....	717-824-5704
Los Angeles 90040, 4820 South Eastern Ave., Suite "L".....	213-720-1834	Seekonk 02771, 120 Highland Ave.....	508-336-6510	PUERTO RICO:	
Riverside 92506, 6215 Magnolia Ave., Suite "B".....	909-787-9700	MICHIGAN:		Puerto Nuevo.....	809-783-3535
Sacramento 95825, 2033 Fulton Ave.....	916-972-9090	Grand Rapids 49512, 3040 28th St., S.E.....	616-949-8331	RHODE ISLAND:	
San Diego 92123, 9270 Clairemont Mesa Blvd.....	619-279-2011	Lansing 48917, 3203 W. Saginaw Hwy.....	517-323-4181	See Seekonk, MA	
San Jose 95128, 1185 So. Bascom Ave.....	408-293-7350	Warren 48093, 27035 Van Dyke Blvd.....	313-756-6711	SOUTH CAROLINA:	
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Van Nuys 91411, 14920 Victory Blvd.....	818-787-5531	MINNESOTA:		TENNESSEE:	
COLORADO:		Bloomington (Minneapolis-St. Paul) 55420, 9517 Lyndale Ave., S.....	612-884-9191	Chattanooga 37421, 6231 Perimeter Drive, Space E.....	615-894-5957
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Orange 06477, 481 Boston Post Rd.....	203-795-3583	St. Ann (North St. Louis) 63074, 3637 North Lindbergh Blvd.....	314-739-4661	Nashville 37211, 4811 Nolensville Rd.....	615-833-8277
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Falls Church, VA 22046, 344 W. Broad St.....	703-533-7313	NEVADA:		Dallas 75229, 2257 Royal Ln.....	214-620-6655
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Ft. Lauderdale 33334, 799 E. Oakland Pk. Blvd.....	305-566-5102	NEW JERSEY:		Fort Worth 76111, 721 North Beach St.....	817-831-3828
Ft. Myers 33907, 5224 Bank Street.....	813-278-1188	Cherry Hill 08034, 1444 E. Marlton Pike/Rte. 70.....	609-429-2822	Garland 75043, 718 W. Centerville Rd.....	214-686-9302
Jacksonville 32205, 920 Cassat Ave.....	904-781-2253	Little Falls 07424, 1189 U.S. Highway 46.....	201-256-9373	Houston 77022, 536 E. Tidwell Rd.....	713-692-7111
Miami (North) 33168, 13345 N.W. Seventh Ave.....	305-681-6658	Union (Scotch Plains) 07076, 2520 Route #22 East.....	908-233-5665	Houston (S.W.) 77025, 9319 Stella Link Blvd.....	713-664-3666
Miami (South) 33156, 12233 So. Dixie Hwy.....	305-232-9497	NEW MEXICO:		San Antonio 78201, 500 Culebra Ave.....	210-732-1221
Orlando 32803, 3807 E. Colonial Dr.....	407-894-7011	Albuquerque 87110, 5617 Menaul Blvd., N.E.....	505-884-1002	Webster 77598, 100 East Nasa Rd. One.....	713-338-4556
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Tampa 33609, 3432 W. Kennedy Blvd.....	813-872-8317	Buffalo 14209, 881 W. Delavan Ave.....	716-884-6220	Salt Lake City 84115, 1541 S. Third West St.....	801-486-5828
West Palm Beach 33415, 310 South Military Trail.....	407-689-3247	Centereach L.I. 11720, 2061-63 Middle Country Rd.....	516-737-4706	VIRGINIA:	
GEORGIA:		Elmhurst (New York) 11373, 77-20 Queens Blvd.....	718-335-1042	Falls Church 22046, 344 W. Broad St.....	703-533-7313
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Smyrna 30080, 2550 Cobb Pkwy.....	404-956-0869	Rochester 14623, 2969 W. Henrietta Rd.....	716-424-1310	Norfolk 23513, 7631 Sewells Point Rd.....	804-480-3333
Stone Mountain (Atlanta) 30086, 5723 Memorial Dr.....	404-292-4714	Syracuse 13214, 3485 Erie Blvd., East.....	315-446-3086	Richmond 23222, 1424 Chamberlayne Ave.....	804-649-9245
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Waukegan 60085, 39 S. Greenbay Rd.....	708-249-4390	Dayton 45409, 2898 S. Dixie Dr.....	513-298-1951		
INDIANA:		Mayfield Heights (East Cleveland) 44124, 5881 Mayfield Rd.....	216-449-2770		
Evansville 47710, 307 First Ave., Crescent Ctr.....	812-425-4269				
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