RECORD MACHINE DETAILS

MODEL

SERIAL No.

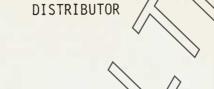
DATE of PURCHASE

VOLTAGE

PHASE

CYCLES

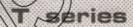
QUOTE THIS INFORMATION WHEN REQUESTING SERVICE OR SPARES.



This Bandsaw is engineered to a high standard of construction and performance. Attention to maintenance and service will be repaid by many years' trouble-free operating.

Consult your Distributor in the event of difficulty or servicing requirements. Your Distributor is qualified to advise on the proper maintenance of your Bandsaw, to assess any claims under the Warranty and to supply and fit genuine STARTRITE parts.

STARTRITE



BANDSAWING MACHINES

HANDBOOK

30

ALT. Saws & Spares Ltd

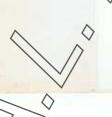
Startrite Machine Specialist

Unit 15, Pier Road Industrial Estate Gillingham

Kent

ME7 IRZ

Tel/Fax: 01634 850833 www.altsawsandspares.co.uk



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Foundation Plan

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Electric Control Panel
Wiring Instructions

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Rip Fence

Bandfile Guide

Abrasive Band Guide

Pusher Attachment

Geared Pusher Attachment

Parts Lists & Illustrations for Optional Extra Equipment

WHEN ORDERING PARTS, PLEASE STATE :-

1. Quantity required.

2. Part No. (where applicable) and description.
Specify power supply for electrical components.

3. Machine Model and Serial No.

NOTE: ILLUSTRATIONS MAY VARY IN DETAIL, ACCORDING TO MODEL.

Perserve the right to change design and specification without notice.

Designed and Printed by Startrite Engineering Co. Ltd.

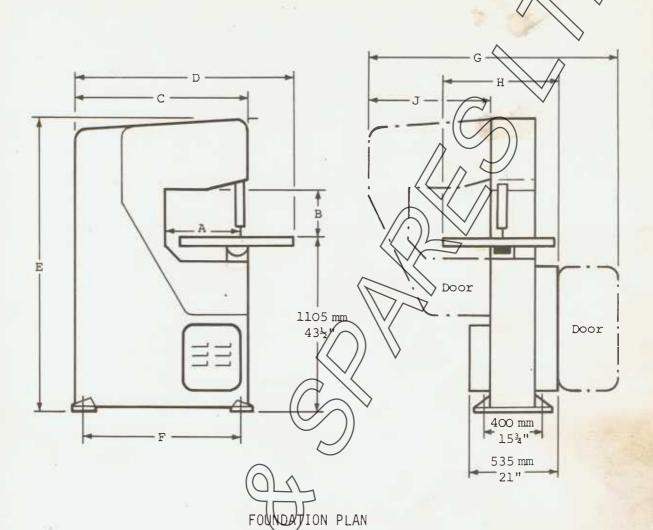
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PARTS LISTS & ILLUSTRATIONS: SECTION 30 - TRANSMISSION: 10 Speed Gearbox Instructions for Dismantling & Re-assembling SECTION 33 - BANDWHEEL MOUNTINGS: Top Brackets Tension Indicator Fixed Bandwheel Hub Tracking Bandwheel Hub Bandwheels Wheel Brush Pivot Bracket SECTION 36 - FIXED TABLE: Fixed Tables Auxiliary Table Cradle SECTION 42 - MOTOR PLATFORM: Motor Platforms Motor Pulley Vee-Belts SPECIFICATIONS: 14T: 133" Throat, Wheel Machine. 20T: 20" Throat, 3 Wheel Machine. 30T: 30" Throat, & Wheel Machine. Model - T Series 18T:18" Throat, 3 Wheel Machine. 24T: 24"/(Throat, 3 Wheel Machine. 14,20,301 355 mm, 14" Wheel Diameter 18 & 24T :\ 305 mm, 12" 14T 18 kg, 700 lbs. 20/1/: 363 kg, 800 lbs. 2/431 kg, 950 lbs. Gross Weights &T: 272 kg, 600 lbs. : \$18kg, 700 lbs. 30T: 1½ h.p., 1.1 kW, 900 r.p.m. Motor 8 & 24T : 1½ h.p., 1.1 kW, 1200 r.p.m. Volt 3 Phase 60Hz. 220/240 Volt 3 Phase 60Hz. Electric Supply 380/440 Volt 3 Phase 60Hz. 14T: 2845 mm, 112" 20T: 3305 mm, 130" 3OT: 2845 mm, 112" & 3735 mm, 147" Blade Lengt 18T: 2895 mm, 114" 24T: 3200 mm, 126" 14,20,30T: 20 mm, 3" Max Blade Width 18 & 24T : 15 mm, 5"

3C

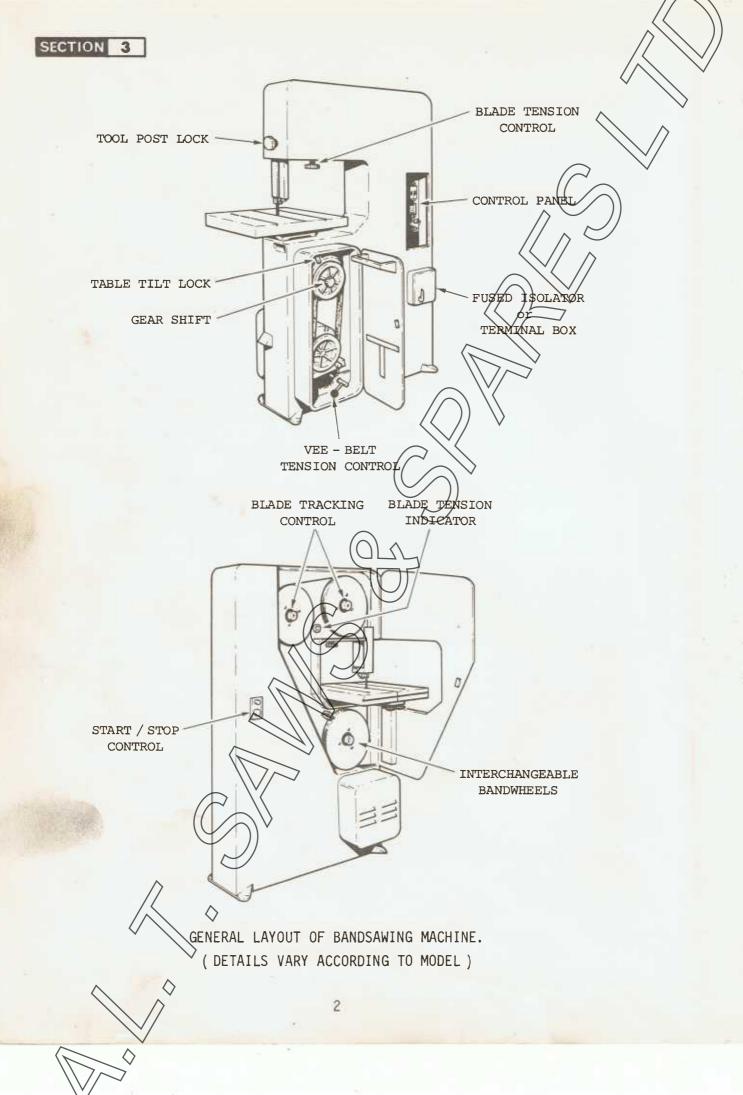


(DETADLS VARY ACCORDING TO MODEL)

MA	CHINE TYPE	7/4"	20"	30"	18"	24"		
PR	INCIPLE DIMENSIONS	ins	mm ins	mm ins	mm ins	mm ins		
Α	THROAT SIZE	345 13½	510 20	760 30	455 18	610 24		
В	HEIGHT UNDER GUIDES		255 10		205 8			
С	LENGTH OF BODY	610 24	890 35	1170 46	760 30	990 39		
D	LENGTH OVERALL	840 33	1120 44	1400 55	965 38	1195 47		
Ε	HEIGHT		1830 72		1755	69		
F	BOLTING DOWN MOLES	595 23½	875 34½	1155 45½	750 29½	980 38½		
G	WIDTH - DOORS OPEN	1420 56	1730 68	2310 79	1395 55	1625 64		
H	WIDTH	560 22 535 21				21		
J	MAIN DOOR	535 21	840 33	1115 44	685 27	915 36		

ALL DIMENSIONS APPROXIMATE.







Padding

Fig.1.

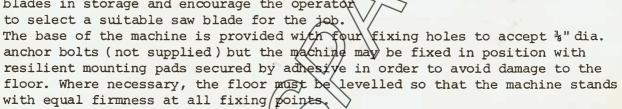
INSTALLATION.

To transport machine to site, use fork lift truck with forks placed under base of machine (steady machine during transport), or use hoist with sling positioned as shown in Fig.1.

WARNING: ATTACHMENT OF SLING TO TABLE MAY DAMAGE THE MACHINE.

Adequate working and job lay off space is essential to efficient operation, so do not site the machine in a cramped position in the workshop.

Bandsaw blades tend to get tangled and damaged if hung from a hook or stacked on the floor, therefore cupboard space provided adjacent to the machine will protect saw blades in storage and encourage the operator to select a suitable saw blade for the job.



with equal firmness at all fixing points.

Remove the anti-rust protective coating where applied, and in particular from the working elements of the machine.

If the machine has been shipped with the table as a separate item, re-assemble table to machine in the following manner:-

1. Lift the table into position allowing the trunnion to seat and the bolt to pass through the slot in the cradle. Where necessary, the bolt may be assembled into the trunnion by passing it through the table insert aperture.

From the underside of the cradle platform, assemble in bolt on order:
 Spring Housing, spigot end first.
 Spring, into body of housing.
 Washer, plain face first.
 Nut, using wrench supplied.

CONNECTION TO THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

Before connecting to the electricity supply, see Section on Electrical System for full instructions.

SETTING UP THE MACHINE.

For full instructions on how to set up the machine for correct use, see Section on Setting Up / Blade Guides.



OPERATOR SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.

Keep hands clear of the saw blade.

Position the top guide as close as possible to the workpiece.

Stop the machine to make adjustments.

Keep the blade guard(s) in position when sawing.

Keep the work area free of tools and off-cuts.

Do not leave bandsaw blades on the floor.

MACHINE CONTROLS.

10 SPEED MACHINES:

Operation of the Vee-belt tension control releases the tension on the Vee-belt, see Fig.2, which enables a higher or lower speed to be selected.

Blade speed variation is effected by means of a five step pulley, in conjunction with a two speed gearbox. To select high gear pull OUT gearshift, to select low gear push IN gearshift, see Fig. 2. Always ensure that the gearshift is fully engaged before starting the machine. Turning the Vee-belt pulley by hand will help gears engage.

IMPORTANT: STOP THE MACHINE BEFORE SHYFTING GEAR. OPERATING THE GEARSHIFT WHILE THE TRANSMISSION IS IN MOTION WILL DAMAGE THE GEARBOX.

TABLE TILT LOCK

GEAR SHIFT

VEE - BELT TENSION CONTROL

Fig. 2.

FIXED TABLES :

The table is secured in position by a single bolt passing through the cradle with the tilt locking nut accessible through the door at the rear of the machine, see Fig. 2. Slackening the nut about one half turn will allow the table to be tilted. The table can be tilted 45° to the right. The table will also tilt 15° to the left if the zero stop pin is first removed from its position at the left hand side of the table mounting.





WEEKLY MAINTENANCE.

Remove embedded chips from bandwheel tires. Clean upper and lower blade guide assemblies.

MONTHLY MAINTENANCE.

Check condition and tension of Vee-belts.

YEARLY MAINTENANCE.

Drain gearbox, and refill with clean oil to level of filler hole

GENERAL.

Otherwise than above, clean and lubricate working parts as required. The bandwheels have sealed-for-life bearings which do not require further lubrication.

APPROVED LUBRICANTS.

GENERAL LUBRICATION

ESSO Esstic 50 Oil GULF Service 51 Oil

MODIL Vactra Heavy Medium Oil

TEXACO Ursa P20 Oil

MOTOR BEARINGS

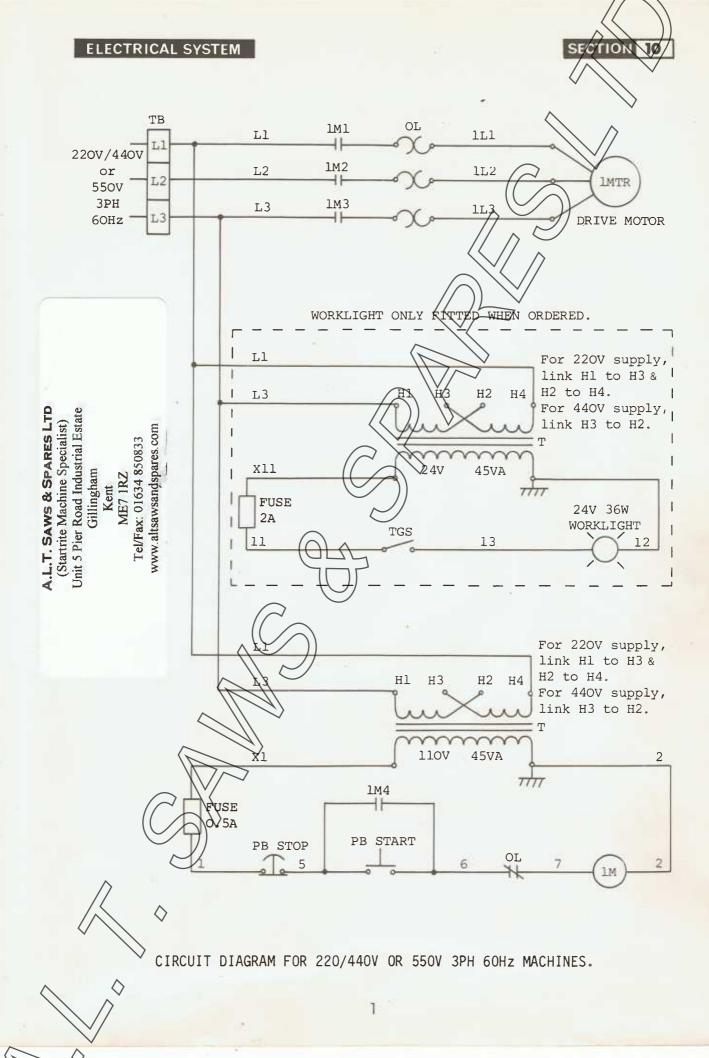
GULF Gulfcrown No.3 Grease
MOBIL Mobilplex 48 Grease
TEXACO Regal Starfak Premium 3 Grease

GEARBOX

ESSO Pen-o-led EP2 Oil GULF EP65 Lubricant Oil MOBIL Mobilgear 629 Oil TEXACO Meropa 2 Lubricant Oil



5



WIRING INSTRUCTIONS.

If the machine is of the correct voltage, connect supply leads to terminals L1,L2 and L3 in terminal box (or disconnect switch if fitted) at rear of machine.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT SHIFT GEAR WHEN MOTOR IS RUNNING.

Check motor rotation, saw blade must pass downward through the table If necessary interchange supply leads Ll and L3 to reverse rotation.

ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL.

The electric control panel, see Fig.1, is located inside the machine body, and access is obtained by removing the panel cover situated at the rear of the machine. The complete panel may be removed from the machine by disconnecting the supply wires to the terminal block and securing nuts retaining the panel.

Item 1. Davenset transformer 550V or 220/440V primary, 110V 45VA secondary for control circuit.

Item 2. Fuse holder Bussman type HKP and fuse Bussman type AGC 1/2.

Item 3. Danfoss ClO contactor with 110V coil. Provides Start/Stop control for main motor.

Item 4. Danfoss overload unit (see Chart on page 3 for part numbers and amperage ratings). Provides overload protection for main motor.

Item 5. Terminal block.



Fig.1.



CONVERSION FOR ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY VOLTAGE.

220 Volt machines will operate on 220/240V 3PH 60Hz supply.
440 Volt machines will operate on 380/440V 3PH 60Hz supply.
Machines supplied for use on 440V 3PH 60Hz supply may be adapted to operate on 220V 3PH 60Hz supply and vice-versa.

To effect conversion, it is necessary :-

A. Replace the motor overload unit with one of suitable (rati

B. Change the transformer terminal connections.

C. Change the main drive motor terminal connections,

Proceed as follows :-

Α.

Remove control panel cover situated at rear of machine. Identify motor starter and overload unit, see Fig.2. Remove overload unit from starter after slackening starter terminal screws 2,4,6 & 8, and disconnecting wire 7. Fit alternative overload unit of suitable amperage rating according to supply voltage (see Chart below). Set pointer at side of overload unit to indicate full load amps of motor.

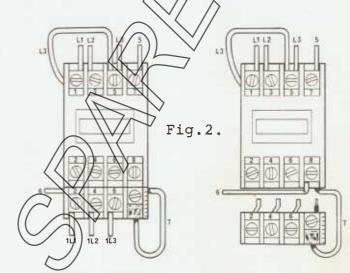


Fig. 3.

OVERLOAD UNIT

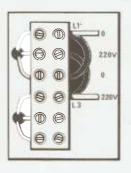
OVERLOAD UNIT

SECTION

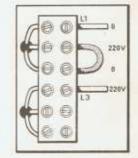
MACHINE			MOTOR 3	PHASE 60H	Ζ.	OVERLOAD UNIT		
TYPE	HP.	RPM.	yotty's	F/L AMPS	STARTING AMPS	PART No.	AMPS RANGE	
14" 20" 30"	11/2	900	\$80-440 \$20-240	2.4 3.4 5.9	13 17 29	47L0107 47L0108 47L0109	1.8 - 2.8 2.7 - 4.2 4.0 - 6.2	
18" 24"	12	1200	380 - 440 220 - 240	2.1 2.7 5.3	11 13 26	47L0107 47L0108 47L0109	1.8 - 2.8 2.7 - 4.2 4.0 - 6.2	

B.

On control panel, identify transformer and substitute links to suit apply voltage, as shown in Fig. 3. (Split primary coil transformers only).



2 LINKS FOR 220V 3PH SUPPLY



1 LINK FOR 440V 3PH SUPPLY

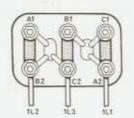


3 LINKS FOR 220V 3PH SUPPLY. 2 LINKS FOR 440V 3PH SUPPLY.

Fig. 4.

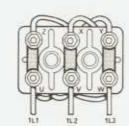
C.

Remove cover of motor terminal box. Identify main drive motor terminal arrangements, see Figs. 4, 5,6 & 7. Change the motor terminal linkage to suit appropriate voltage as shown, using correct method of connection.



3 LINKS FOR 220V 3PH SUPPLY. 2 LINKS FOR 440V 3PH SUPPLY

Fig.5.

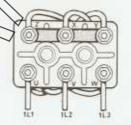


3 LINKS 220V 3PH SUPPI 2 LINKS 440V

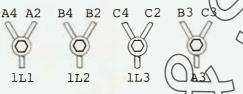
,6.

1L1 1L2

В4

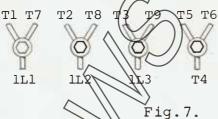


Connections to be made by nut, bolt and washers, and to be wrapped with adhesive p.v.c. insulating tape.



CONNECTIONS FOR

220V 3PH SUPPLY.

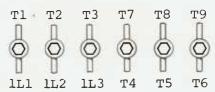


CONNECTIONS FOR 440V 3PH SUPPLY.

C4

1L3

A2







SETTING UP THE MACHINE/BLADE GUIDES

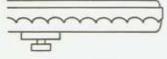
SECTION VE

SETTING UP THE MACHINE.

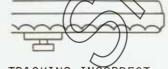
Select a saw blade suitable for the work in hand, see Section on Sawing Practice.

Place the saw blade upon the bandwheels with the teeth facing forwards and downwards through the table. Apply sufficient tension to take up the slack of the saw blade. Rotate the bandwheels by hand and at the same time operate the blade tracking control so that the saw blade runs approximately central on the bandwheels, see Fig.1. It is important that the gutdes are set back clear of the saw blade whilst this operation is being darried out in order that the saw blade is free to follow its natural path between the bandwheels.

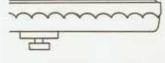
NOTE: 30" Throat Machines have a tracking control fitted to both the top and third bandwheels. Care must be taken when setting these machines in order to avoid conflicting settings between the tracking controls. For this reason, the top bandwheel should be set in the mean position and the tracking controlled from the third bandwheel. After this procedure has been completed a small final adjustment may be necessary to the top bandwheel control. This point does not arise of course when the machine is to be used on two wheel operation, as the tracking procedure is carried out solely by the top bandwheel control.



TRACKING CORRECT
Blade runs approximately
central on bandwheel.



TRACKING INCORRECT
Brade runs toward front
edge of bandwheel.



TRACKING INCORRECT Blade runs toward rear edge of bandwheel.

Fig.1.

When the saw blade is tracking in a satisfactory manner, apply the appropriate blade tension as shown by the tension indicator, see Fig. 2. The tension scale registers tension applied in terms of saw blade width, thus a reading of "½" indicates that tension to suit a ½" wide saw blade has been applied. The saw blade length, provided that it is acceptable to the machine, does not affect the indicated tension. The indicator will give a fair guide as to the correct tension required, but it may be necessary to vary this slightly according to circumstances.

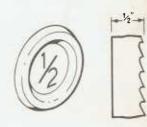


Fig. 2.

BLADE GUIDES.

Several types of blade guides are available and these are described on the following pages.

It is most important that the guides are set to offer maximum support to the blade in its working condition. The top blade guide should be set as close as possible to the workpiece.

Using the machine with incorrectly adjusted guides can only result in poor quality work and short blade life.



SOLID INSERT GUIDES.

These guides give the greatest possible support to the blade and are therefore most suitable for precision sawing. In most cases greater working life of the blade can be obtained than is possible with other types of guides.

Solid insert guides (see Fig. 3) as the name implies, have the guiding faces machined into a solid block, thereby eliminating the need for individual adjustment to separate controlling elements. The guide inserts are made in a range of sizes to suit blade widths (see Parts List). After initial setting each size of insert is automatically positioned when fitted into the guide holder.

Check each new blade before use for smoothness on sides and back edge at welded joint.

New guide inserts should be allowed to bed in by being subjected only to light feed pressure during the first few minutes of use.

An occasional small application of saw wax or tallow to the blade will generally improve performance and prolong working (life) of both blade and inserts. Remove and clean the inserts at each blade change, or more frequently if necessary. Do not allow the inserts to become seized in the holders so that the self aligning action is inhibited.



Fit guide inserts (Item 21) to suit width of blade to be used. Initial setting of the guide holders is pest accomplished by fitting a wide blade. Slacken securing screws (Items 1 & 19) and position the insert locators to hold the inserts with minimum side clearance but free enough to pivot under finger pressure.

The use of the correct size guide insert permits maximum engagement with the flanks of the saw blade without snagging the set of the teeth, see Fig. 4.

With the blade correctly tracked and tensioned, position both guide holders so that guide inserts support the blade without deflecting it from a straight line, see Fig. 5\ After adjusting the guides, rotate the bandwheels by hand to ensure that the paw blade runs

free and that all the adjustments been correctly carried ou

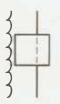






INCORRECT INCORRECT CORRECT

Fig. 4.



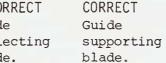
CORRECT Maximum support, for blade.



INCORRECT Insufficient support for blade.



INCORRECT Guide deflecting blade.







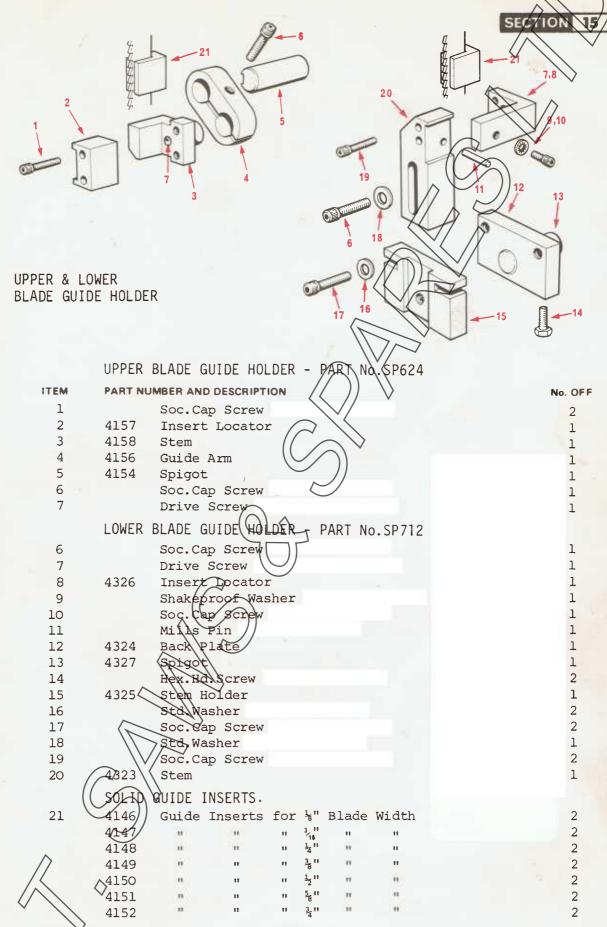
INCORRECT Guide deflecting blade.









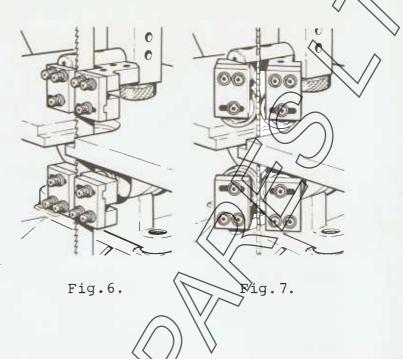


NOTE: Blade width capacity of machines vary according to model.



COMBINATION GUIDES.

Combination guides, as the name implies, have two different functions. They can be set in the normal position (see Fig.6) and used for continuous high speed sawing, or they can be set at an angle (see Fig. 7) and used for angled sawing. Combination guides will accept either guide inserts or side rollers (see Parts List). The guides, which are available as an optional extra, utilise standard location points on the machine, and are therefore fully interchangeable with other quides and attachments on all models.



INSTRUCTIONS.

With the blade correctly tracked and tensioned assemble the guides to the machine using the standard location points.

Fit guide inserts (Item 39) or side rollers (Item 38) to suit width of black

Fit guide inserts (Item 39) or side rollers (Item 38) to suit width of blade to be used. The use of the correct size guide inserts permits maximum engagement with the flanks of the saw blade without snagging the set of the teeth.

Slacken securing screws (Item 36) and position the guide inserts so that they support the blade without deflecting it from a straight line. After adjusting the guides, rotate the bandwheels by hand to ensure that the saw blade runs free and that all the adjustments have been correctly carried out.

The Arm (Item 30) may be set at an angle to the Guide Body (Item 32) so that the saw blade is twisted at an angle of approximately 40° to the axis of the table, see Figs. 7 & 8. By this means the limitation imposed by the throat size when sawing a long narrow workpiece is avoided. When the guides are used in the angled position, side rollers (Item 38) must be fitted and the saw blade speed should not exceed 300 feet per minute.

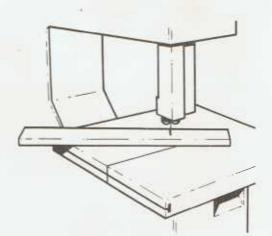
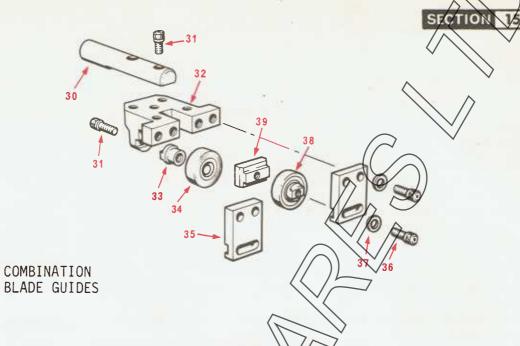


Fig.8.





COMBINATION BLADE GUIDE ASSEMBLY - PART No. SP290

NOTE: Two SP290 Combination Blade Guide Assemblies required per machine. Quantities shown below, are for Two assemblies.

	guartitles shown below, are lot two assembli	es.
ITEM	PART NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
30	2563 Arm	2
31	Soc.Cap Screw	6
32	2562 Guide Body	2
33	2565 Bearing Bush	2
34 35	Ball Race 2564 Guide Bracket	2 4
36	Soc. Cap Screw	8
37	Std. Washer	8
	SIDE ROLLERS.	
38	SP306 Side Rollers for %" Blade Width	4
	SP307 " ("), 1 ₂ " " "	4
	CHIDE INCEDES	
	GUIDE INSERTS.	
39	SP316 Guide Inserts for 1,2" - 18" Blade Width	` 4
	SP317 " " 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4
	SP318 " " ½" - ¾" " " %"	4
	SP319 " " ½" " "	4
	\sim /	



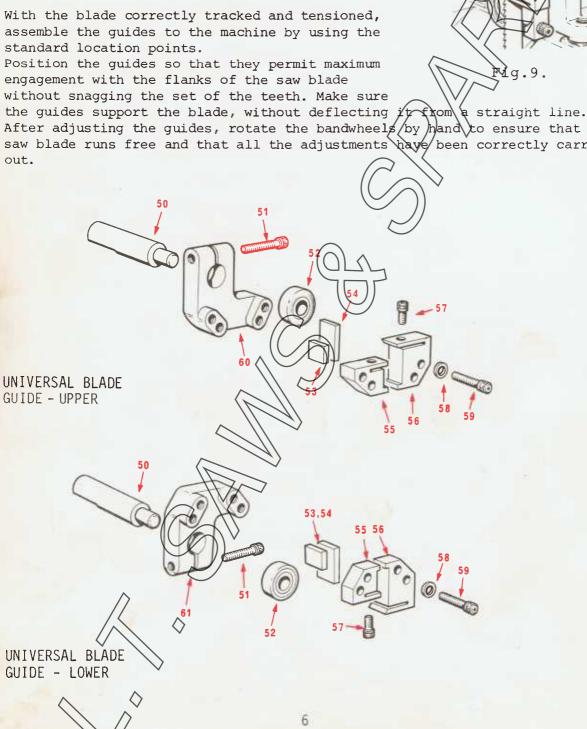
UNIVERSAL GUIDES.

The universal blade guides, see Fig.9, are most suitable for high speed sawing and general cut-off work where sawing accuracy is not very important. These guides use the same size inserts (see Parts List) for all widths of blades.

The guides, which are available as an optional extra, utilise standard location points on the machine, and are therefore fully interchangeable with other guides and attachments on all models.

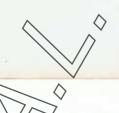
INSTRUCTIONS.

After adjusting the guides, rotate the bandwheels by hand to ensure that the have been correctly carried





			SECTION 15
	UNIVER	SAL BLADE GUIDE - UPPER - PART No.SP454	
ITEM		IMBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
11 EW	7 2 1 1 1 1 1	AND DESCRIPTION	A OFF
50 51 52	3504	Support Arm Soc.Cap Screw Ball Race	1 1 1
53 54 55	3512 3513 3505	Guide Insert - Small Guide Insert - Large Guide Holder - Small	1 1
56 57 58 59	3506	Guide Holder - Large Soc.Cap Screw Std.Washer Soc.Cap Screw	1 2 4 4
60	3507	Guide Body - Upper	1
	UNIVER	RSAL BLADE GUIDE - LOWER - PART No. SP455	
50 51 52	3504	Support Arm Soc.Cap Screw Ball Race	1 1 1
53	3512	Guide Insert - Small/())	1
54	3513	Guide Insert - Large	1
55	3505	Guide Holder - Small	1
56 57 58	3506	Guide Holder - Lange Soc.Cap Screw Std.Washer	1 2 4
59		Soc. Cap Screw	4
61	3508	Guide Body Lower	1



2 4

SAW AND SPE	ED S	ELECTI	ON CHART.			
		ER TO	MAC	TERIAL T	HICKNESS	\rangle
MATERIAL	RAT		UNDER 4"	1 "-1 "	3511-311	OVER 1"
ANALINE FORMALDEHYDE	-	FPM TPI	3500 18	3260	3000	2900 3S
ALUMINIUM - Die Casting	20	FPM TPI	1500 18	10/	900	750 6s
ALUMINIUM - Sand Cast Alloy	20	FPM TPI	1200	1000	> 800 10	600 6S
ALUMINIUM - Rolled & Extruded Sections	20	FPM TPI	2500	2000	1500 8	1400 6S
ASBESTOS - Corrugated	-	FPM TPI	3000	3000 > 10	3000 6	3000 3S
ASBESTOS - Paper	-	FPM TPI	10	3000 8	3000 6	2800 3S
ASBESTOS - Wall Board	-	FPM TPI) 150 14	100	100	100 35
BABBIT	18	FPM	> 2500 18	2000 14	1500 8	1200 6
BAKELITE	1	FPM	2500 14	2300 10	2000	1500 6S
BERYLLIUM	1	FPM TPI	175 18	150 14	100 10	75 8
BONE	D)	FPM TPI	3500 10	3200 8	3000 6	3000 3S
BRAKE LINING	36	FPM TPI	300 14	250 10	200 8	200 6
BRASS - Cast	=	FPM TPI	350 18	300 14	200 6	150 3s
BRASS - Hard Drawn	-	FPM TPI	360 18	330 14	300 8	280 6
BRASS - Soft Commercial	-	FPM TPI	2500 18	2000	1500 8	1300
BRONZE - Aluminium	-	FPM TPI	330 18	320 14	300 10	250 6
BRONZE (Manganese	==	FPM TPI	800 18	600 14	350 8	300 6
BRONZE - Phosphor	-	FPM TPI	500 18	350 14	300 8	250 6

speeds indicated are for Carbon Steel Saw Blades.

Regular tooth where not stated otherwise.)

H = Nook Tooth S = Skip Tooth SC = Scallop Blade KN = Knife Edge Blade W = Water FPM = Feet Per Minute TPI = Teeth Per Inch

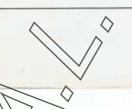


				A
SAW AN	ID SPEED	SELECT	10N	CHAR1.

		ER TO	MATERIAL THICKNESS				
MATERIAL	RAT	RCOOL IO	UNDER 4"	14"-12"	½"-1"	OVER 1	
BRONZE - Silicon	(1)	FPM TPI	1200 18	900 14	600 10	400	
CADMIUM	-	FPM TPI	3500 10	3200 8	3000 6H	2800/ 4H	
CARBON	-	FPM TPI	3600 18	3600 14	3600	3000 35	
CARDBOARD - Corrugated	-	FPM TPI	3500 SC	3500 SC	3000 8C	3000 SC	
CARDBOARD - Sheet	-	FPM TPI	3000 1·4	3000	3000	2500 6H	
CELLULOSE ACETATE	20	FPM TPI	3500 14	3500 10	3000 8	2500 3S	
CELLULOSE NITRATE	W	FPM TPI	1500	1200	1100 6S	1000 3s	
COPPER - Beryllium	20	FPM TPI	2500	2500	1600 6	1200 3S	
COPPER - Hard Drawn	20	FPM TPI	800 18	700 14	550 10	400 6H	
COPPER - Commercial Pure	20	FPM	3200	3000 14	2700 6	2500 3S	
CORK	-	FPM \TPI	3500	3500 10	3500 6H	3500 4H	
ETHYL CELLULOSE		FPM	3500 10	3000 8	2500 6	2000 3S	
FIBER BOARD	1	EPM TPI	2500 18	1500 14	1100 10	1000 6	
FORMICA	14	FPM TPI	3500 18				
FRONTIER METAL	10	FPM TPI	800 18	750 14	700 8	600 3s	
GLASS BONDED MICA	-	FPM TPI	75 18	75 14	50 10	50 8	
GLASS FIBER	-	FPM TPI	1000 18	1000	1000 10	1000 6H	
GRAPHITE	-	FPM TPI	3000 18	3000 14	3000 10	2500 4H	

Speeds indicated are for Carbon Steel Saw Blades. (Regular tooth where not stated otherwise.)

H = Hook Tooth S = Skip Tooth SC = Scallop Blade KN = Knife Edge Blade W = Water FPM = Feet Per Minute TPI = Teeth Per Inch



	רבש	ER TO	мат	ERIAL TH	TOKNESS	\rightarrow
MATERIAL		ARCOOL	UNDER 1/4"		12"-1	OVER 1'
HORN - Animal	-	FPM TPI	2500 24	2000 18	1500	1200 10
IRON - Grey Cast	1.5	FPM TPI	200 24	150	125	100 10
IRON - Malleable	-	FPM TPI	275	\260 /\ 14	230	200 6
IRON - Meehanite	-	FPM TPI	150)]	130	120 10	110 6
LEAD	20	FPM (3000	2500 14	1800 10	1200 6S
LEATHER	1.	FPM TPI	2500 14	3200 10	3000 6	2800 3S
LINEN	-	TPM TPI	KN 3 2 00	3500 KN	3500 SC	3500 SC
MAGNESIUM	C	FPM	3500 14	3300 10	3200 6H	3000 4H
MICA		FIM	225 18	225 14	200 10	200 8
MONEL		FPM TPI	150 18	125 14	50 8	50 6н
NEOPRENE	W.	FPM TPI	3000 10	2800 8	2500 6	2300 4H
NICKEL SILVER	20	FPM TPI	300 18	250 14	200 10	180 6
PAPER - Sheet	i	FPM TPI	3000 18	30∞ 14	2500 10	2500 6Н
PAPER - Tissue	-	FPM TPI	3500 SC	3500 SC	3500 SC	3000 SC
PAPIER MACHE	=	FPM TPI	3500 KN	3500 10	3000 6н	3000 4H
PERSPEX	20	FPM TPI	3500 14	3500 10	3000 6	2500 3S
PHENOL FORMADIE HYDE	-	FPM TPI	3500 14	3500 10	3000 6	3000 3S
PLEXIGLAS	-	FPM TPI	3500 14	3500 10	3000 6	2500 3S

Speeds indicated are for Carbon Steel Saw Blades.

(Regular tooth where not stated otherwise.)

H = Nook Tooth S = Skip Tooth SC = Scallop Blade KN = Knife Edge Blade

W = Water FPM = Feet Per Minute TPI = Teeth Per Inch



SAW AND SPEED SELECTION CHART.

		ER TO	MATERIAL THICKNESS				
MATERIAL	RAT	RCOOL 10	UNDER 4"	1 ₄ "-1 ₂ "	½"-1"	OVER 1	
POLYSTYRENE	1	FPM TPI	3000 10	2500 8	2000	2000	
RUBBER - Crepe	1	FPM TPI	3500 10	3500 8	3500	3000	
RUBBER - Hard	20	FPM TPI	3000 10	2800 8	2500	2300 4H	
SILVER	20	FPM TPI	2800 18	2400	2200 10	2000 6	
SLATE	-	FPM TPI	750 18	700	600	500 6	
STEEL - Carbon Case Hardening SAE 1010 1012 1016 EN32A/B	20	FPM TPI	180 24	160	150 10	140 6H	
STEEL - 0.2% Carbon SAE 1018 - 1023 EN3	20	FPM TPI	240	210 V	180 10	160 6H	
STEEL - Carbon Manganese SAE 1024 1027 EN14	20	FPM TPI	240	220 14	200 10	175 6	
STEEL - 0.3% Carbon SAE 1029 1030 EN5	20	FPM TPI	230	200 14	180 10	160 6	
STEEL - 0.4% Carbon SAE 1037 - 1040 EN8	20	FPM	200 24	150 14	125 10	100 6	
STEEL - 0.55% Carbon SAE 1054 1055 EN9	20	FPM TPI	200 24	150 14	125 10	100 6H	
STEEL - Low Carbon Free Cutting SAE 1111-1113 1211-1213 1215 EN1	(20)	FRM	250 18	220 14	200 10	180 6H	
STEEL - Case Hard Free Cutting SAE 1115 1117 EN32M,202	20	FPM TPI	200 24	190 14	180 10	160 6	
STEEL - 0.4% Carbon Free Cutting SAE 1137-1141 EN8M	Sel	FPM TPI	230 24	200 14	180 10	160 6	
STEEL - 3% Nickel SAE 2317 2330-2345 EN33,	20	FPM TPI	150 18	125 14	100	90 6H	
STEEL - 1% Chrome Molybden SAE 4130-4140 EN19,20	20	FPM TPI	150 18	100 14	90 10	60 6H	
STEEL - 13% Nickel Chrone Moly SAE 4340 EN24	15	FPM TPI	150 18	125 14	100 10	75 6H	
STEEL - 2% Nickel Molyadenum SAE 4640 EN169	15	FPM TPI	150 18	125 14	100 10	75 6H	

Speeds indicated are for Carbon Steel Saw Blades.

(Regular tooth where not stated otherwise.)

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W = Water FPM = Fact Per Minute TPI = Teeth Per Inch



		ER TO	MAT	TERIAL THICKNESS			
MATERIAL	RAT		UNDER 1/4"	14"-1-"	'-1 ₂ "		
STEEL - 1% Chrome Vanadium SAE 6150 EN47	15	FPM TPI	175 18	125	100	75 6H	
STEEL - Nickel Chrome Moly SAE 8616-8645 EN100	20	FPM TPI	140 18	110	90 10	70 6Н	
STEEL - Silicon Manganese SAE 9255 EN45	20	FPM TPI	160	140	125 10	100 6H	
STEEL - 3% Nickel Chrome SAE 9310-9217 EN36	15	FPM TPI	125	100	80 10	60 6н	
STEEL - 1% Carbon Chrome SAE 50100-52100 EN31	15	FPM (160) 130 14	100 10	75 6H	
STEEL - Die D-2 D-3	15	FPM	¥25	100 14	80 10	60 6H	
STEEL - Die D-7	15	TPY	100 24	80 18	65 10	60 6H	
STEEL - Hot Working H-12 H-13 H-21	(6)	EPM TPI) 125 18	100 14	75 10	60 6H	
STEEL - Tool L-6 L-7	15	FPM	115 18	95 14	80 10	65 8	
STEEL - High Speed	1/20	FPM	185	150	125	90	

TPI

FPM

TPU

FPM

TPI

FPM TPI

FPM

TPI

FPM

TPI

FPM

TPI

FPM

TPI

FPM

TPI

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210

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125

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180

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100

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110

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95

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150

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10

80

10

125

150

10

80

10

60

10

90

10

85

10

125

10

10

6Н

60

6H

100

6H

120

6Н

65

6H 55

6Н

70

6Н

70

6Н

100 6H

SAW AND SPEED SELECTION CHART.

Speeds indicated are for Carbon Steel Saw Blades.

Regular tooth where not stated otherwise.)

H = Rook Tooth S = Skip Tooth SC = Scallop Blade KN = Knife Edge Blade

W = Water FPM = Feet Per Minute TPI = Teeth Per Inch



M-1

STEEL - High Speed

STEEL - Shock Resi

STEEL - Shock Resisting

STEEL - Water Hardening

STEEL - Die

STEEL - Die

0-1 0-2

S-2 S-5

T-1 T-2

STEEL - High

STEEL - Nigh

T-4 T-5 T-6 T

M-2 M-3 M-4 M-5 M-10

SAW AND SPEED SELECTION CHART.

MAGIEDTAL		ER TO	MATERIAL THICKNESS				
MATERIAL	RAT	RCOOL 'IO	UNDER 1/4"	14"-12"	12"-1"	OVER 1	
STRAW BOARD	5	FPM TPI	3500 14	3500 10	3000	73000 65	
STRING	-	FPM TPI	3500 SC		// //		
TUFNOL	-	FPM TPI	2500 14	2300 10	2000 6H	∕≱5∞ 6H	
WOOD	NE	FPM TPI	3600 14	3600/ 10	3600 6H	3600 4H	
ZINC	20	FPM TPI	2500 14	2300	61 5000	1500 6H	

Speeds indicated are for Carbon Steel Saw Blades.

(Regular tooth where not stated otherwise.)

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W = Water FPM = Feet Per Minute TPI = Teeth Per Inch

SAW TERMINOLOGY.

An understanding of the design and application of the various types of saw blades obtainable is essential if the bandsawing technique is to be fully exploited. Selection of the most suitable blade for the job is very important as a poor choice can lead to much wasted time and money.

GULLET OME INCH TOOTH SET

WIDTH

NO OF GULLETS PER INCH

GAGE

TOOTH PITCH is important if optimum blade performance is to be obtained. Tooth pitch is determined mainly on the basis of material thickness and to some extent on material hardness. For a given material thickness, a tough or abrasive material will require wore teeth in engagement than a soft ductile one. Too many teeth in engagement will decrease the tooth loading to the point where the teeth cannot penetrate the material and so skid across the cutting face. The heat generated by friction due to this rubbing action will cause the cutting edges to break down. It is a common error, especially where work hardening materials are concerned, to increase feed pressure so as to make the saw teeth bite under these conditions. This practice will produce a ragged inaccurate cut and rapidly destroy the saw blade. Where there are insufficient teeth in engagement however, they can penetrate the material too quickly to produce a well formed chip. The stubby chip so produced leaves an inclined face where it breaks away from the cutting face and so causes the succeeding tooth to bounce. When this condition is reached, the uneven penetration of the teeth set up periodic vibrations in the form of saw blade chatter. Persistant sawing under these conditions can dull the teeth by impact and in extreme cases, cause the tips of the teeth to break away. The chip produced by each tooth remains trapped in the gullet until it emerges from the underside of the workpiece, therefore as the material thickness



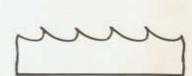
increases, the gullet must accommodate a larger chip. Considerable heat is generated if the chip is compressed into insufficient gullet space and with ductile materials, such chips tend to become welded to the teeth resulting in seizure or breakage of the saw blade.

TOOTH FORM refers to the profile of the tooth. Metal cutting bandsaw blades are generally manufactured with one of three basic forms, namely, Regular, Skip, or Hook tooth form. Terminology varies among saw blade manufacturers and these may be otherwise referred to as Precision, Buttress, and Claw tooth respectively.

REGULAR TOOTH saw blades are the most common in use because the zero front rake and well rounded gullet present a robust tooth with good shock resistance and work penetration properties. It will produce accurate fine finish work in steel and most medium hard materials but tend to clog when used on soft or ductile alloys. Standard pitches are 6,8,10,14,18,24 & 32 teeth per inch.

REGULAR TOOTH

SKIP TOOTH form is similar to the regular tooth form but alternate teeth are omitted, a design which allows greater gullet capacity without unduly weakening the body of the blade. Providing the thickness of the material permits, a skip tooth saw blade will give best performance on aluminium and copper alloys. Fast economical sawing of hardwoods and plastics are possible with this type of saw blade. Standard pitches are 3,4 & 6 teeth per inch.



SKIP TOOTH

HOOK TOOTH

HOOK TOOTH form has positive front rake which considerably assists work penetration and hence produces faster cutting times on harder materials. The coarse pitch and large gullets associated with this type of saw blade make it particularly suitable for sawing deep sections. It is not recommended for use on abrasive materials. Standard pitches are 2,3,4 % 6 teeth per inch.

TOOTH SET is the angling of the saw teeth so that the tips protrude beyond the body of the saw blade. The width of the saw cut produced provides the working clearance necessary for the body of the saw blade and permits some degree of steering to negotiate curves.

STANDARD SET teeth are set alternately to the left and to the right, a style which is popular for cutting soft materials and wood.

RAKER SET saw blades have one tooth set to the left and one tooth set to the right followed by one unset tooth. This style of set is widely used and is to be preferred for contour sawing.

WAVY/SET blades have the teeth alternately set to the left and right in groups or waves. With this formation of tooth set, relatively few teeth are cutting at the side of the kerf and therefore there is some tendency for the saw blade to jam when sawing abrasive materials.



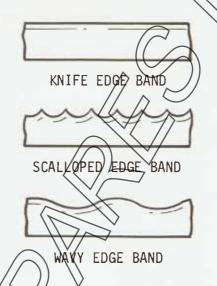


WAVY SET



SAW GAGE is the actual thickness of the body of the saw blade. Some makers produce special gage saw blades for specific purposes but generally saw blades up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide are .025", $\frac{5}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide are .032", and 1" wide are .035" gage thickness.

Knife edge bands are suitable for cutting soft material such as woven fabrics, sponge, rubber, and corrugated cardboard. Where the nature of the material is fibrous and difficult to sever, wavy or scalloped edge blades are better as the teeth provide a more positive cutting action. Typical applications are cutting cork, filter elements, felt and composite materials such as transformer coils. Because these bands separate the material, no dust or swarf is produced and a smooth finish is usually obtained. Most plastics can be sawn with a metal cutting saw blade. Very little difficulty should be experienced in sawing thermosetting materials, although some have an abrasive nature which shortens the life of a saw blade.



BLADE WIDTH FOR CONTOUR SAWING.

For contour sawing the width of the saw blade must be chosen with regard to the smallest radius to be sawn, thus a small radius will demand the use of a narrow saw blade. The beam strength and permissible tension decreases rapidly for narrow saw blades and it therefore follows that narrow saw blades are particularly sensitive to excessive stress which will cause stretching and deformation at low speed or premature breakage through fatigue at high speed. Saw blades which fail through abuse of this kind are useless and must be discarded although the teeth may be still in good condition. It is impossible to be precise as to the smallest radius any given saw blade will cut as so much depends on job conditions and the skill of the operator.

The Saw Blade Width Selection Chart below offers a basic guide on this point. Several drilled holes at strategic points around the contour may be necessary to negotiate small radii or eyt to a sharp corner.

SAW BLADE WIDTH	38"	1	<u>दे</u> "	3811	12"	<u>5</u> 811	3411
MINIMUM SAWING RADIUS	370	5 "	1"	1½"	2½"	4"	5¾"

NOTE: Blade width capacity of machines vary according to model.

BANDSAWING PRACTICE.

For straight sawing use the widest saw blade the machine will accept. The success of a bandsawing operation is determined by the accuracy, finish, blade cost and operating time involved. It is usually possible to improve on one of these factors at the expense of the others, and this may be expressed in general terms as follows:-

Maximum saw blade life: Medium saw blade tooth pitch, speed and feed.
Minimum sawing time : Coarse tooth pitch, fast speed and heavy feed.
Fine accurate finish: Fine tooth pitch, fast speed and light feed.
The foregoing must be interpreted with discretion as there are limits to which the factors involved can be varied.



COMMON SAWING PROBLEMS.

BLADE WANDERS FROM TRUE LINE:

Excessive feed pressure.

Blade teeth dull or of too fine pitch.

Guide inserts not controlling blade through wear or incorrect

adjustment.

Blade tracking incorrect. Loss of set to one side of saw teeth.

PREMATURE BLADE BREAKAGE:

Excessive feed pressure, and/or too much blade fension.

Worn or incorrectly set guides.

Joint improperly welded and annealed.

Blade too wide for curved cut.

Bandwheels worn.

Blade teeth of too fine pitch.

BLADE BOWS IN DEEP CUT:

Excessive feed pressure.

Blade teeth dull or of too fine pitch.

Insufficient blade tension, and/or blade too narrow for depth of cut.

Blade running off at start of cut.

BLADE TEETH DULL RAPIDLY

Insufficient feed pressure

Blade pitch too fine.

Guide inserts snagging set of teeth.

Speed too fast.

TEETH TORN FROM BLADE

Excessive feed pressure.

Gullets of teeth loading.

Pitch of teeth too coarse

Blade speed too fast

BLADE DEVELOPING TWIST :

Excessive feed pressure.

Guide inserts shagging blade.

Blade too wide for radius of cut.

Excessive blade tension.

Blade not tracking correctly.

Loss of set to one side of saw teeth.

BLADE VIBRATES IN CUT:

Workpiece not properly seated or securely held.

Rlade speed too fast, and/or blade pitch too coarse.

Insufficient blade tension.



OPTIONAL EXTRA EQUIPMENT

AIR / SPRAY COOLANT KIT.

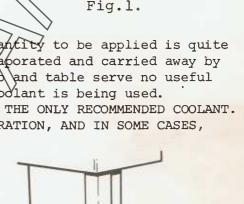
Fig.1 shows the air/spray coolant kit (Part No.PK115) fitted to a machine. The coolant is delivered through a drip feed system, which works in conjunction with an air pump driven from the main motor. The spray nozzle should be positioned as close as is convenient to the saw blade with the air jet impinging on the teeth at the point of entry into the workpiece. Apart from cooling and lubricating the saw teeth, the air/spray assists in cleaning the saw gullets and removes swarf ahead of the saw cut to facilitate following a marked line. A solution of one part STARCOOL soluble cutting oil with twenty parts water will prove suitable for machining most materials where a coolant is required. The necessary quantity to be applied is quite small and generally be no more than can be evaporated and carried away by the chips. Pools of coolant forming on the job and table serve no useful purpose and usually indicate that excessive coolant is being used. NOTE: DILUTED STARCOOL SOLUBLE CUTTING OY IS THE ONLY RECOMMENDED COOLANT. USE OF OTHER OILS MAY CAUSE DIFFICULTY IN OPERATION, AND IN SOME CASES, DAMAGE TO PARTS OF THE MACHINE.

CIRCLE CUTTING ATTACHMENT.

Fig. 2 shows the circle cutting attachment (Part No. SP260) in use on a machine, which facilitates the production sawing of circular blanks up to 18" dia. The unit is easily fitted to the tool post and thus may be raised and lowered when feeding blanks without disturbing the setting of the location pin. A drilled or punched location point will be required in each blank, the location being positioned at a distance equal to the sawing radius from one edge. Sufficient material should be allowed on the other sides of the blank to prevent the blade emerging from the cut until the full circle has been completed. Select the blade width according to the radius to be sawn. The location pin must be set to lie tangential to the blade otherwise blade wander will result. If the blade tends to cut away from a true circle, the pin position is incorrect, or possibly the blade is too wide.

RIP/FENCE.

3 shows the rip fence (Part No. SP302) In use on a machine. It can be used for making accurate parallel cuts using hand feed, or as a work stop using power feed.



SECTION!

Fig. 2.

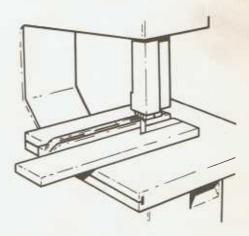


Fig. 3.



BANDFILE GUIDE.

Fig. 4 shows the bandfile guide (Part No. SP287) in position on a machine, which adapts the machine for power filing. Band filing presents an economic method of production machining straight and contour faces. Because there is no tendency for the file to rock, wide faces can be finished to fairly close tolerances. Bandfiles consist of short lengths of file sections attached to a flexible steel band which has a joint for unlocking and re-joining, thus permitting the filing of internal contours. The guides will accommodate standard files of \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{3}{8}\), or \(\frac{1}{2}\) width.

To set up the machine for bandfiling:-

Remove the saw blade, blade guides, blade guard and table insert. Assemble back guide and spacers to suit width of file to be used. Insert the support arms into the same holes as used to locate the blade guides. Mount the band file on the bandwheels with the teeth facing downwards through the table, and track in a similar way to a saw blade. Apply only sufficient tension to keep the fileband on the bandwheels without it slipping. NOTE: EXCESSIVE TENSION WILL DAMAGE THE BAND. Position the bandfile back guide just clear of the back fence of the band. Fit special table insert provided.

WARNING: An incorrectly adjusted file guide way prevent the file segments from interlocking in the correct manner and thus result in the segments being torn from the backing band. It is important that a new bandfile is only lightly loaded when first used in order to allow the file segments to bed down.

Use a filing speed of around 60 feet per minute for die steel, and up to 120 feet per minute for mild steel. Speeds in excess of 300 feet per minute may damage the bandfile.

Embedded swarf should be periodically removed to prevent the workpiece being scored. This problem can be reduced by a light application of tallow or chalk. Care must be taken to aword kinking the backing band in storage and for this reason, the bandfile should be stored in its original container when not in use.

ABRASIVE BAND GUIDE.

Fig. 5 shows the abrasive band guide (Part No. SP298) set up on a machine. One inch wide abrasive bands are available in 40,80 or 120 grit and are ideal for a large variety of small finishing and deburring operations. To set up the abrasive band guide:—Remove the saw blade, blade guides, blade guard and table insert. Assemble abrasive band guide into the same holes as used to locate the blade guides. Mount the abrasive band on the bandwheels, with the joint of band overlap on the abrasive side) to face upwards from the table. Apply tension as for a 4" wide blade. Align face of guide to back of band. Use highest blade speed available.

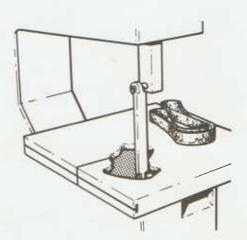
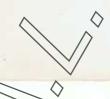
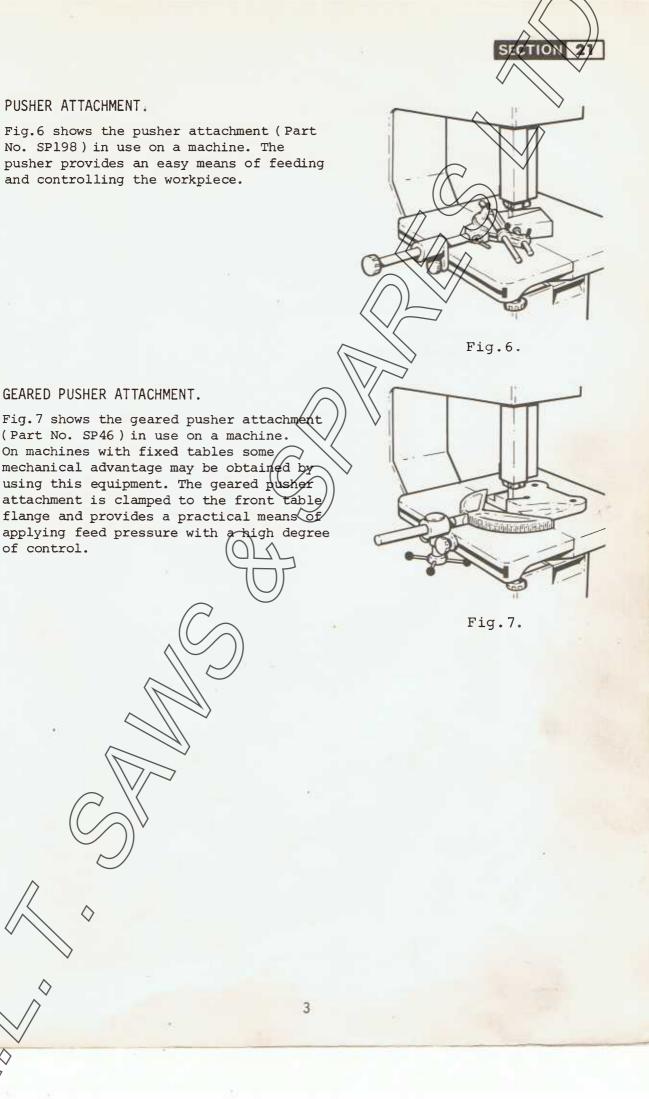
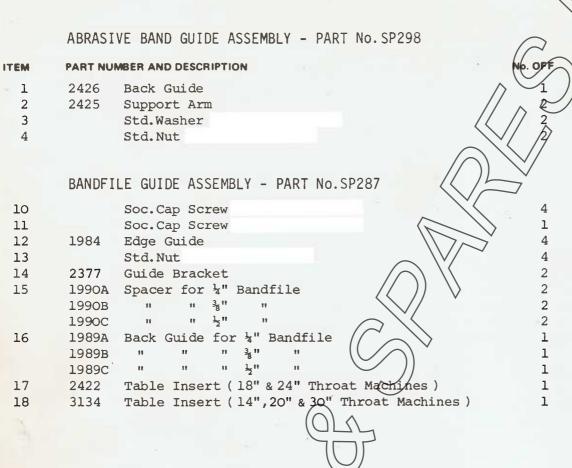


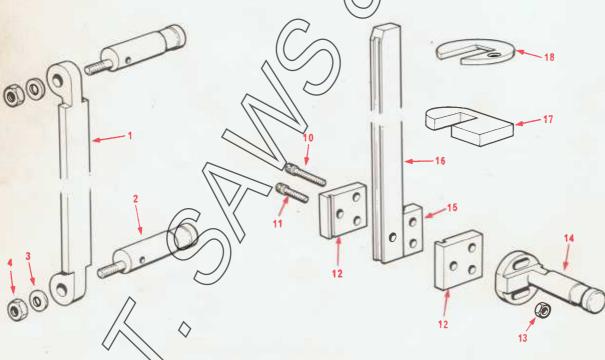
Fig. 5.





PARTS LISTS & ILLUSTRATIONS FOR OPTIONAL EXTRA EQUIPMENT.



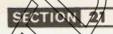


ABRASIVE BAND GUIDE

BANDFILE GUIDE



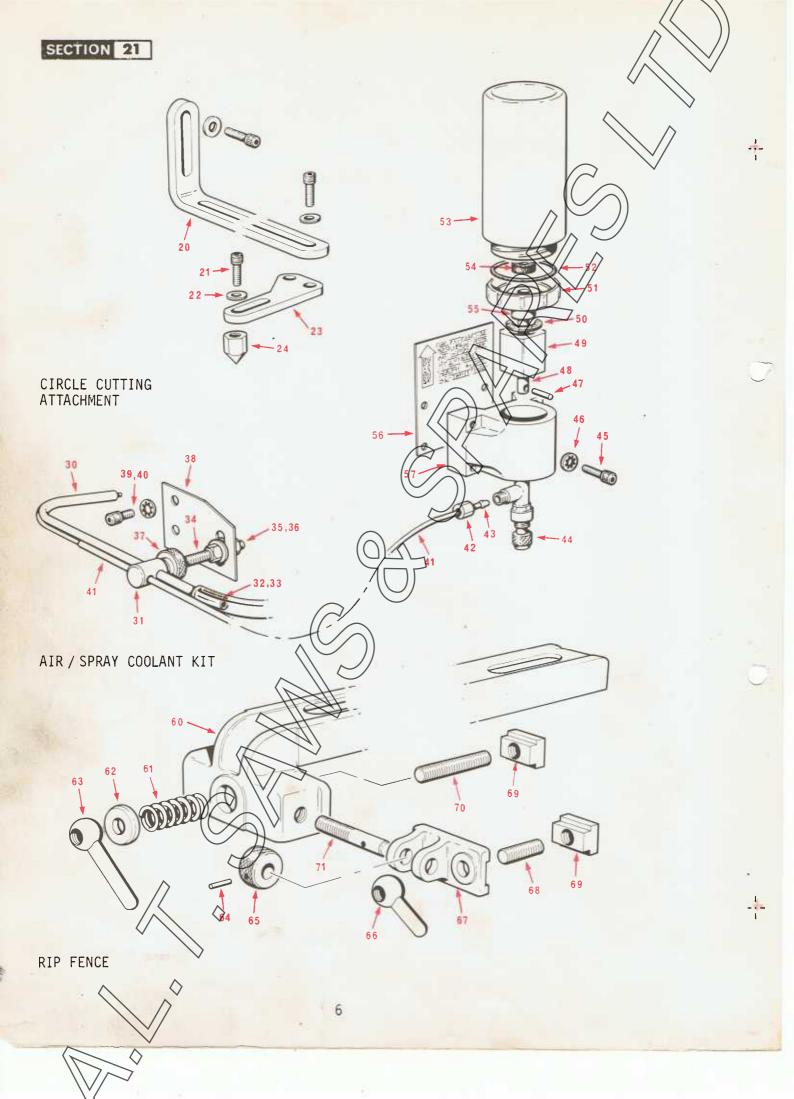
4



CIDCLE	CHITTING	ATTACHMENT .	_ DADT	No SD260
LIKLIF	CULLING	ALIAUDMENT '	- PAKI	NO.3P200

				^
	ITEM	PART NU	MBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
	20	2545	Arm	/ 1
	21		Soc. Cap Screw	5
	22		Std. Washer	5
	23	2544	Bracket	1
	24	2543	Location Pin	1
		AIR/S	PRAY COOLANT KIT - PART No.PK115	
	30	SP679	Coolant Tube	1
	31	3630	Sleeve //))	1
	32		Flexible Nylon Tube	1
	33		Flexible PVC. Tube	1
	34	3635	Adjustment Screw	1
	35		Hex.Nut	2
	36		Std.Washer	2
	37	3628	Thumb Knob	1
	38	4241	Mounting Plate - 14//201 & 30" Throat Machines	1
		4243	Mounting Plate - 18" & 2/4" Throat Machines	1
	39		Soc.Cap Screw	2
	40		Shakeproof Washer	2
	41		Nylon Tube	1
	42		Nut Simplifix	1
	43		Ferrule Simplifix	1
	44		Metering Valve Simplifix	1
	45		Soc. Cap Sorew	4
	46		Shakeproof Washer 2BA	4
	47		Mills Pin	1
	48	4202	Valve Stem	1
	49	4200	Valve Body	1
	50	1209	Sealing Washer	1
	51	4203	Screw Cap	1
	52 53		ORING	1
	54		Polypropylene Bottle	1
	55	4201	Tap Washer Neoprene	1
	56	4201	Instruction Plate	1
	57	4199	Mounting Bracket	1
	57	4177	modificing bracket	-
		RIPFE	NGE ASSEMBLY - PART No.SP302	
	60	1205	Fence	1
	61	⊋575\(Spring	1
	62 ((1114	Special Washer	1
	63	1/143)	Locking Handle	1
	64		Mills Pin	1
	65	1112	Adjustment Collar	1
	∆ 66	1111	Locking Handle	1
/	67	1206	Bracket	1
/	1 1	3229	Stud	1
	63	2842	Tenon Nut - Small	2
	70	2841	Stud	1
	71	1113	Adjustment Screw	1
	A			





PUSHER ATTACHMENT - PART No.SP198

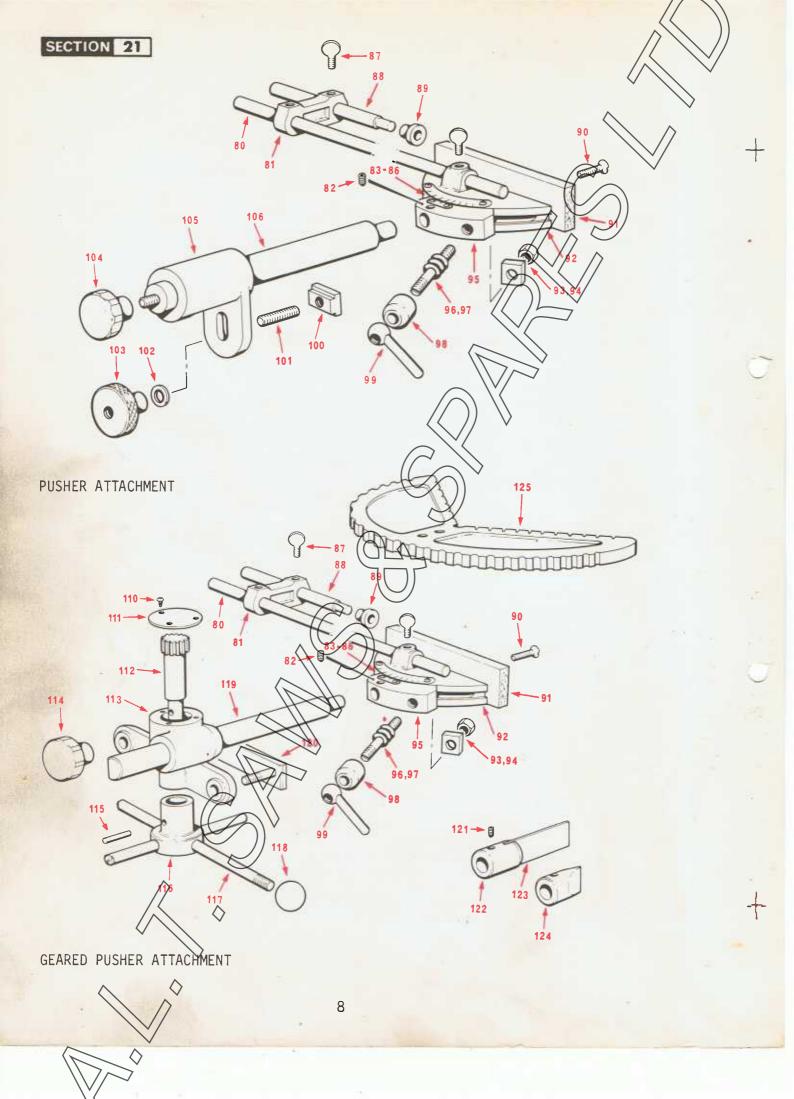
	FUSILIN	ATTACHPENT - TAKT NO.51130	\vee
ITEM	PART NUE	MBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
80	1822	Slide Shaft	1
81	1507	End Stop Bracket	1
82		Soc.Grub Screw	1
83	1388	Zero Plate	1
84		Drive Screw	2
85	1513	Indicator Scale	1 2 1 2 3
86		Rd. Hd. Screw	2
87		Thumb Screw	3
88	1526	Stop Rod	1 1 2
89	1837	End Stop	1
90		C'sk.Screw - Slotted	
91	1821	Wood Facing Plate	1
92	1511	Protractor Body	1
93	1820	Special Nut	1
94		Lock Nut	1
95	1514	Cradle	1
96	1499	Compression Spring	1
97	1516	Stud (\langle)) \rangle	1
98	1515	Sleeve	1
99	1143	Ball Handle	1
100	2842	Tenon Nut - Small	1
101	3229	Stud	1
102		Std. Washer	1
103	2513	Thumb Knob	1
104		Hand Knob	1
105	2512	Housing ()	1
106	2514	Shaft	1
	GEARED	PUSHER ATTACHMENT - PART NO.SP46	

NOTE: Items 80 to 99 of \$P198 common to SP46.

Grease Nipple

110	,	Rd.Ad.Screw			3
111	1525 <	Cover Plate			1
112	1077	Rinion			1
113	1519	Housing			1
114	^	Hand Knob			2
115	(1)	Mills Pin			1
116	1522	Hyb			1
117	138Y/	Lever			4
118		Ball Knob			4
119	((1524 \)	Rack			1
120	SP 351	Tenon Strip			1
121	\sim	Soc.Grub Screw			3
122	2057	Pusher Head - Spli			1
/ 123	2058	Leaf Spring			1
124	2056	Pusher Head - Soli	i		1
125	√ 2008	Work Holder			1
	NOT II	LUSTRATED:			





TRANSMISSION

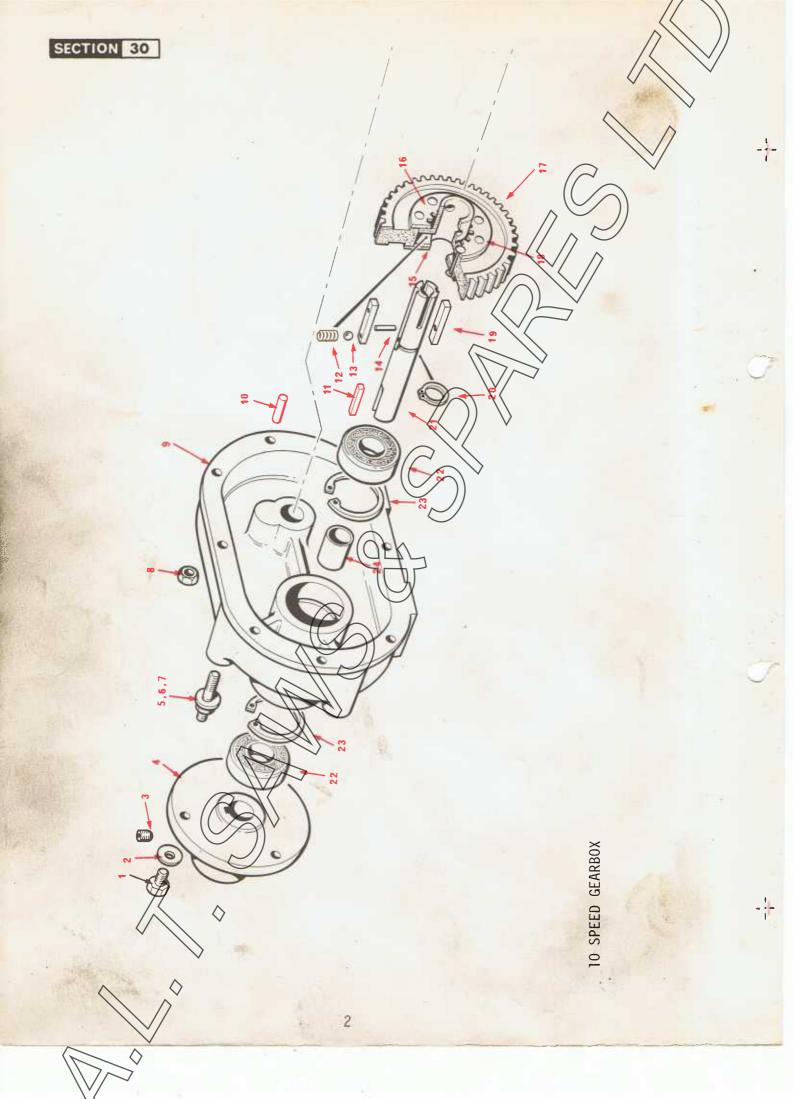
	10 SPE	ED GEARBOX ASSEMBLY - PART No.SP681	\triangleright
ITEM	PART NU	JMBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
1 2 3		Hex.Hd.Screw Std.Washer Soc.Grub Screw	3 3
4 5 6 7	2561	Bandwheel Hub Std.Stud Std.Washer Std.Nut	3 3 2 1 3 3 3 6
8 9 10	4172	Std. Nut Gearbox Housing Std. Dowel	1 2
11 12 13 14	1148	Key Compression Spring Steel Ball Mills Pin	2 1 1
15 16 17	1036 1035 1044	Liner Clutch Plate Gear	1 1 1
18	1027	Snap Hd.Rivet Key	8 2 1
20 21 22 23	1029	Circlip Output Shaft Ball Race Circlip	1 1 2 2
24 25	1030	Spacer Needle Bearing	1 2
26 27 28 29	3253 1147 3252	Layshaft Key Gear Bal Race	1 1 1 2 2
30 31 32	1209	Washer	2 1 1
33 34 35	1228	Pulley Sod Grub Screw Handknob	1 1 1
36 37 38 39	(1 173	Hex.Hd.Screw Std.Washer Gearbox Cover Hex.Hd.Screw	6 6 1 2 2
40	24223	Fibre Washer Gasket	1
42 (43 44	1031	Spacer Control Rod Compo Bush	1 1 1
45 46	1032	'O' Ring Input Shaft	1 1

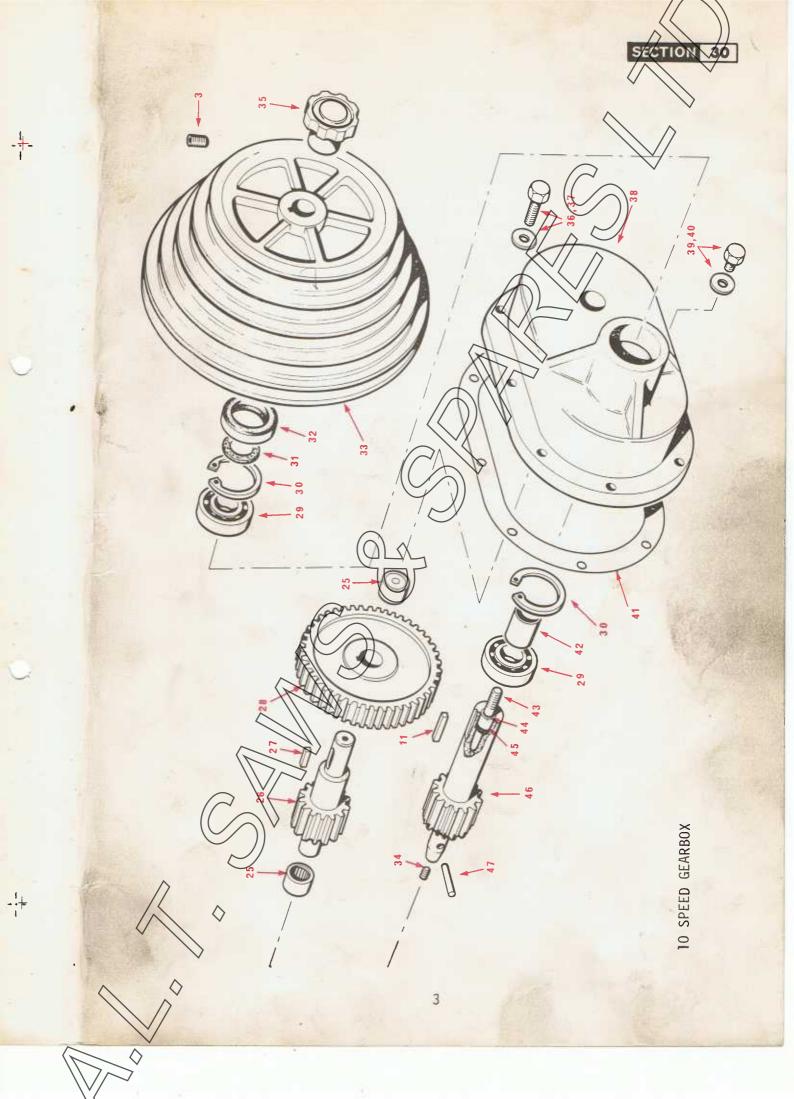


1024

Pin

1

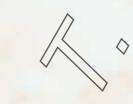




SECTION 30

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISMANTLING AND RE-ASSEMBLING GEARBOX.

Remove blade and lower bandwheel from the rear of the machine, remove main drive Vee-belt and nuts securing gearbox to body. Drain oil by removing drain plug at lower end of gearbox casing. Unscrew handknob (Item 35). Remove two dowels (Item 10), six screws (Item 36) and separate the two halves of the gearbox casing. Lift out layshaft and gear (Items 26 & 28). Pull the control shaft (Item 43) away from the pox (Item 9), which will also remove the gear (Item 17) and clutch assembly. (Take care not to lose the spring loaded ball (Items 12 & 13) /pncealed inside the hub.) Stand the box (Item 9) on its joint face and femove the hub (Item 4) and key (Item 11). Press out the output shaft (Item XI)//Remove circlips, spacer and bearings (Items 22,23 & 24). The shift gear (Item 17) is rivetted to the clutch plate (Item 18) liner (Item 15). Should it be necessary to replace any of these items, (15,16 & 17) it is recommended that the three items be ordered as preassembled. Eight mild steel snap head rivets (Item 18) will be required to re-assemble this unit if individual items are replaced It is essential that the liner (Item 15) slides freely over the dimpled keys VItem 19), and this point must be checked before re-assembling further. Before final re-assembly insert the spring (Item 12) followed by the steel ball (Item 13) into the hole which opens into the bore of the Liner //Item 15). Press the ball into the hole and slide shaft into bore. Centralize the control rod and continue sliding on the hub assembly until a second click is heard which will indicate that the seating in the dimple in the key and the hub is fully home on the shaft If the needle bearings (Item 25) are replaced, take/care to ensure that the end of the bearing casing is slightly underflush or re-assembly. The lid section (Item 38) of the box may be dismantled by first removing the drive pulley (Item 33) and key (Item 1) Press out the input shaft (Item 46). Remove bearings, spacer and direlips (Items 29,30 & 42). Do not damage cork sealing washer (Item 31). The oil seal (Item 32) may be left undisturbed unless this item is to be replaced. If only the oil seal is to be replaced, it is not necessary to remove the bearing etc. as the old seal may be levered from its seating with the input shaft in position. When re-assembling shaft and oil seal, ensure that the sharp edges of the shaft keyway do not damage the wiping lip of the oil seal. When the lid section is re-assembled it is important that the following points are observed:-The threaded end of the control rod must be coated with grease before the rod is inserted into the input shaft. Carefully press the control rod through the 'O' ring seal (Litem 45). The pulley must be pressed home and locked in order to compress the cork sealing washer (Item 31) between the faces of the pulley hub and bearing.
Failure to follow this procedure may result in oil leakage along the



The two halves of the gearbox may now be re-assembled. Fill with oil according to maintenance instructions.

input shaft.

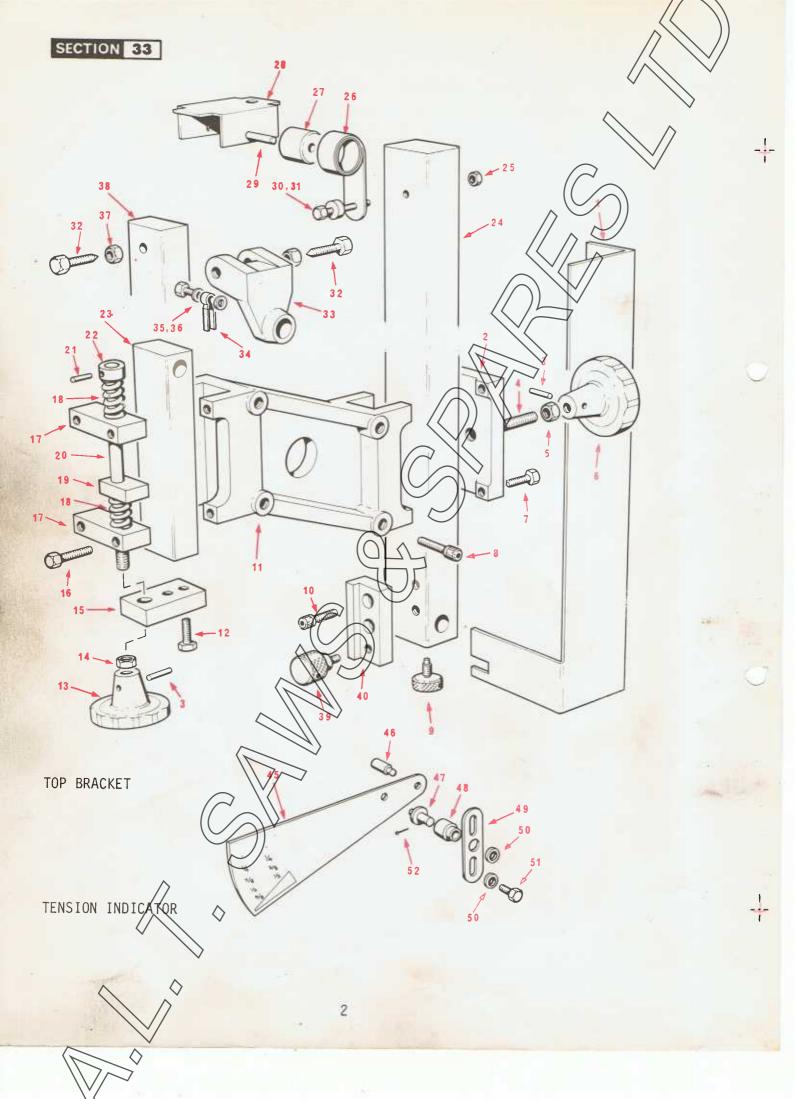
BANDWHEEL MOUNTINGS

TOP BRACKET ASSEMBLY - PART Nos.SP598 & SP599

NOTE: SP598 - Items 1 to 31 ONLY. (20" Throat Machines) SP599 - Items 1 to 40. (14" & 30" Throat Machines

		SP599 -	- Items 1 to 40. (14" & 30" Throat Machines	>
17	rem	PART NUM	MBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
	1	2364	Blade Guard	1
	2	4108	Capping Plate	1
	3	4100	Mills Pin	2
	4	2339	Clamping Stud	1
	5	2333	Lock Nut	1
	6		Handknob	1
	7		Hex.Hd.Screw	4
	8		Soc. Cap Screw	4
	9	2501	Thumb Screw	1
	10	2301	Soc.Cap Screw	2
	11	4103	Top Bracket	1
	12	1103	Hex.Hd.Screw	2
	13		Handknob L.M.	1
	14		Lock Nut L.H.	1
	15	2345	Threaded Block	1
	16	2313	Hex.Hd.Screw	4
	17	3258	Cap	2
	18	2490	Compression Spring	2
	19	2341	Register Block	1
	20	3260	Tensioning Screw	1
	21	3200	Mills Pin	1
	22	2520	Threaded Collar	1
	23	4107	Guide Bar	1
	24	4106	Tool Post	1
	25		Std. Nut	1
	26		Tensator Spring	1
	27	4105	Reel	1
	28	2378	Reel Bracket	1
	29		Mills Pin	1
	30		Hex Hd Serew	1
	31	4104	Washer	1
	32	2336	Pivot Screw	2
	33	2332 (Tilt Bracket	1
	34	2344	Locking Spring	1
	35	^	Hex. Hd. Screw	1
	36		Stal Washer	2
	37	1	Lock Nut	2
	38	3259	Guide Bar	1
	39	2338//	Thumb Screw	1
	40	3453	Top Guard Bracket	1
		/JENS/I O	N INDICATOR ASSEMBLY - PART No.SP291	
	45	235/3	Indicator Plate	1
	46	2349	Register Pin	1
^	47	2350	Fulcrum Pin	1
//	48	2351	Fulcrum Bush	1
//	49 🗘	2352	Fulcrum Plate	1
/ /	50 °		Std. Washer	3
	51		Hex.Hd.Screw	2
	52		Split Pin	1
			•	



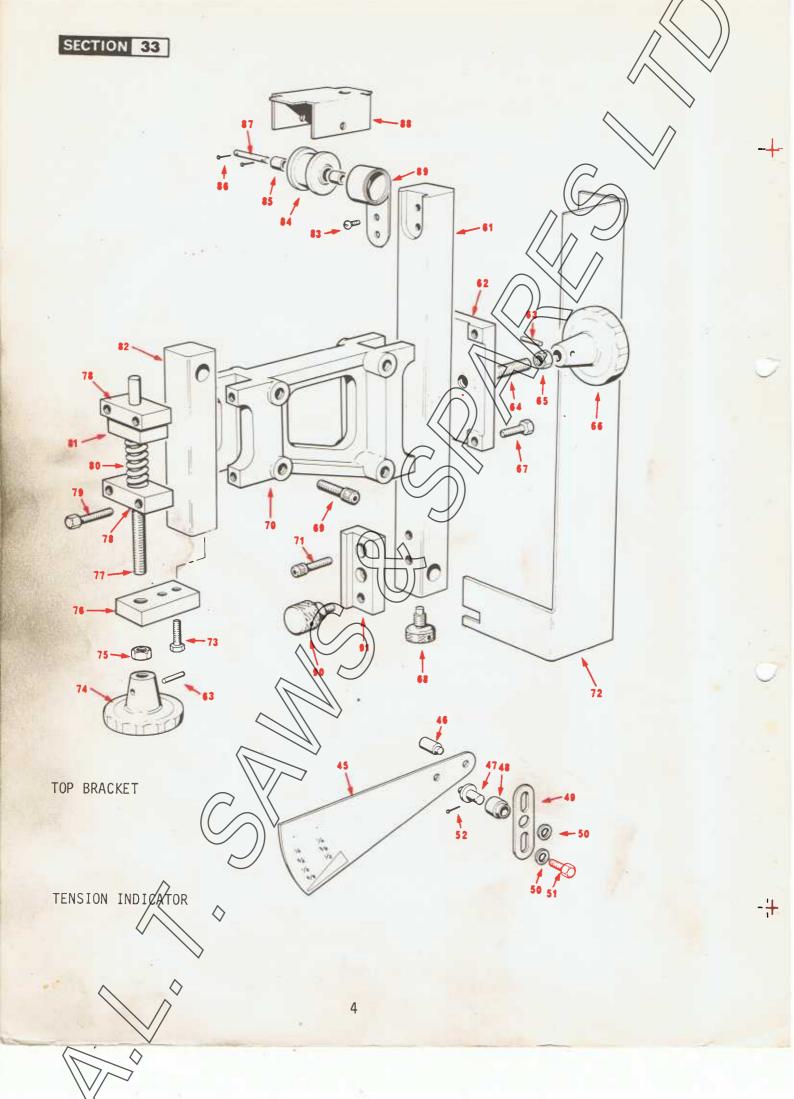


SECTION 33

TOP BRACKET ASSEMBLY - PART No.SP283

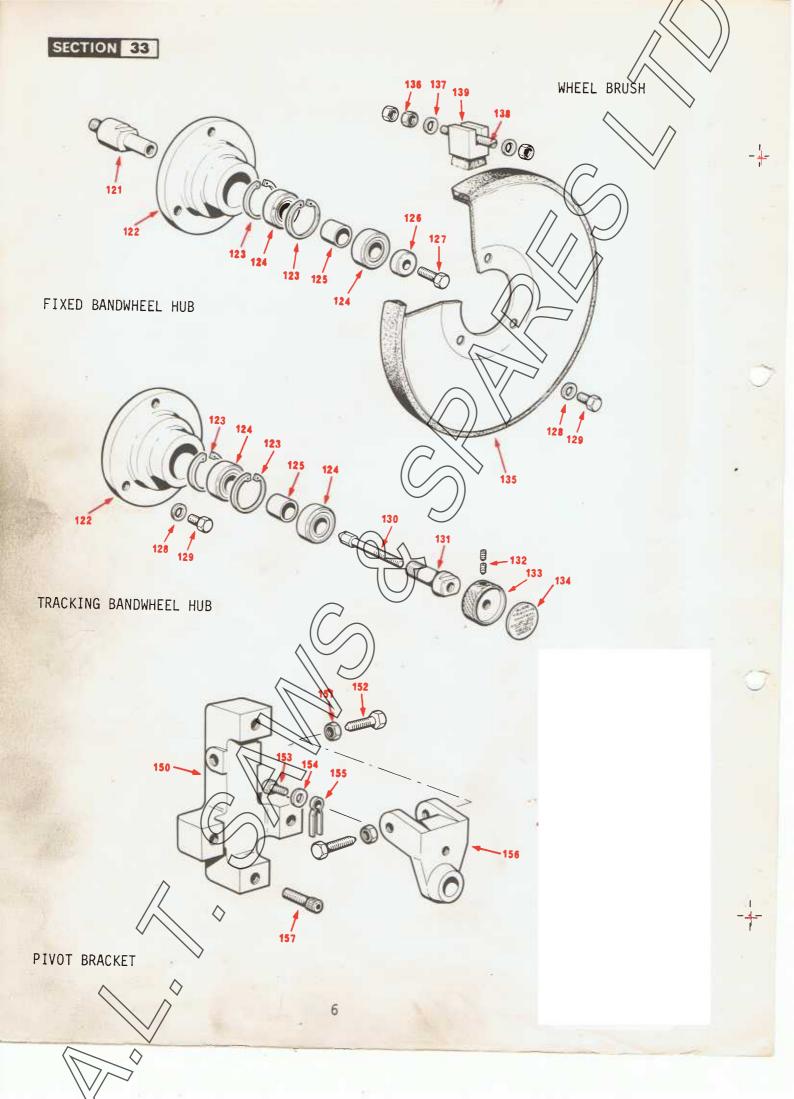
NO.	re: sp283	Used on 18" & 24" Throat Machines.	\nearrow
ITEM	PART NU	MBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
61 62	2343 2331	Top Guide Pillar Guide Pillar Cap	1 1
63 64	2339	Mills Pin Clamping Stud	2
65 66 67		Lock Nut Handknob	1 1 4
68 69	2501	Hex. Hd. Screw Thumb Screw Soc. Cap Screw	1 4
70 71	2330	Top Bracket Soc. Cap Screw	1 2
72 73	2364	Blade Guard Hex.Hd.Screw	1 2 1
74 75		Handknob Lock Nut L.H.	1
76 77	2345 2340	Threaded Block Tensioning Screw	1 1 2
78 79 80	2337	Cap Hex.Hd.Screw Compression Spring	4
81 82	2341 2342	Register Block Slide Bar	1
83 84 85 86	2380	Rd. Hd. Screw Reel Compo Bush Split Pin	2 1 2 2
87 88	2379 2378	Reel Spindle Reel Bracket	1
89 90 91	2338 2453	Tensator Spring Thumb Screw Top Guard Bracket	1 1 1
	11	ON INDICATOR ASSEMBLY - PART No.SP291	
45 46 47	2353 2349 2350	Andicator Plate Register Pin	1
47 48 49	2352	Fulcrum Pin Fulcrum Bush Fulcrum Plate	1 1 1
50 51 />52		Std.Washer Hex.Hd.Screw Split Pin	3 2 1
	\Diamond		







	FIXED	BANDWHEEL HUB ASSEMBLY - PART No. SP213	
ITEM	PART NU	MBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129	2415 2061 1940 2064 3644	Spindle Bandwheel Hub Circlip Ball Race Spacer Washer Hex.Hd.Screw Std.Washer Hex.Hd.Screw	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 3
122 123 124 125 128 129 130 131 132 133 134	2061 1940 2064 2347 2346 2348 2466 2473 2473 1102	Bandwheel Hub Circlip Ball Race Spacer Std. Washer Hex. Hd. Screw Jacking Screw Spindle Soc. Grub Screw Thumb Knob Instruction Label Bandwheel 14" Dia Bandwheel 14" Dia Bandwheel 12" Dia Bandwheel 12" Dia BRUSH DETAILS	1 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 2 1 1 3 2 3
136 137 138 139 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157	2579 2270 PIVOT 3708 2336	Std. Nut Std. Washer Stud Wheel Brush	3 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 4
NOTE	SP443 2711	Intermediate Saw Guard Thumb Knob Lock Nut Std.Washer Rd.Hd.Screw - Rd.Hd.Screw -	1 2 2 2 2 1



FIXED TABLE

10/5	-	1/0	12
/B/51:	2 00 K I O		
		V	_
	_		

TAD		ACCE	ADI V		DADT	Ma	CDECO
TAB	1 -	ASSE	MRT. Y	-	PARI	NO.	SP569

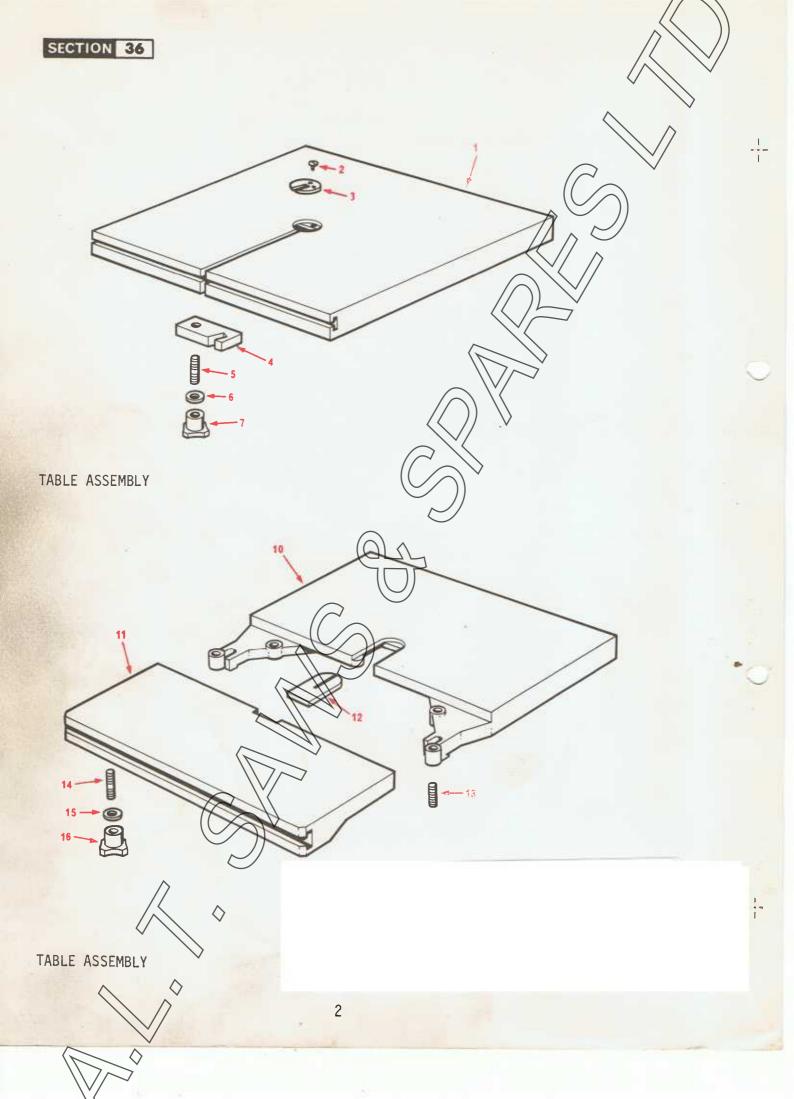
ITEM	PART NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
1 2	3346 Table C'sk.Hd.Screw	1
3 4 5	2922 Table Insert 2828 Swing Latch Std.Stud	1 1 2
6 7	Std.Washer Handknob	2 2
	TABLE ASSEMBLY - PART No.SP301	
10 11 12	2365 Fixed Table 2366 Sub - Table 2375 Table Insert	1 1 1
13	Soc.Grub Screw with Nylon Insert	4
14	Std.Stud	2
15	Std. Washer	2
16	Handknob	2

AUXILIARY TABLE ASSEMBLY - NOT ILLUSTRATED.

NOTE: 30" Throat Machines Only.

2705	Auxiliary Table	1
2709	Spacer	4
2936	styd	4
	Std. Nut	12

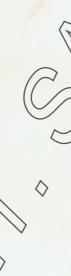


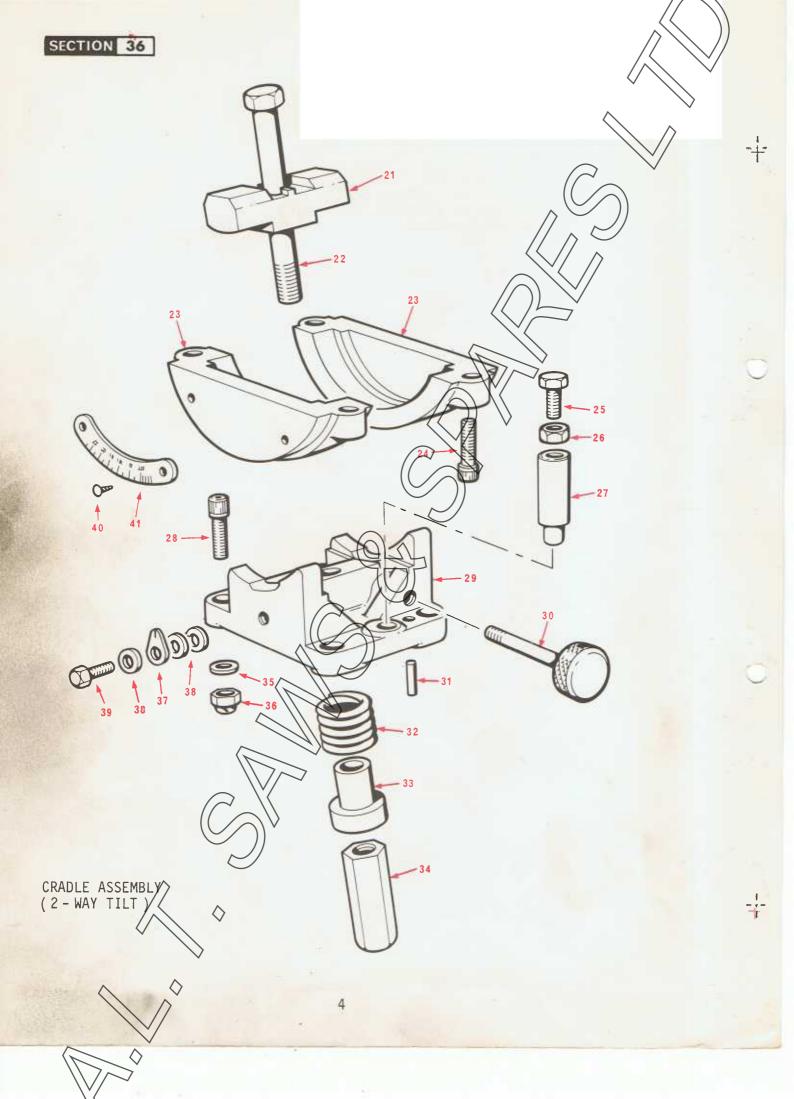


SECTION 36

CRADLE ASSEMBLY (2 - WAY TILT) - PART No.SP286

ITEM	PART NO	UMBER AND DESCRIPTION	No. OFF
21	2369	Clamp	1
22		Hex. Hd. Screw	1
23	2368	Trunnion	2
24		Soc.Cap Screw	4
25		Hex. Hd. Screw	1
26		Std. Nut	1
27	2373	Stop Pillar	1
28		Soc.Cap Screw	4
29	2367	Cradle	1
30	2500	Thumb Screw // /	1
31		Spring Dowel	1
32		Compression Spring	1
33	2370	Sleeve	1
34	2409	Special Nut	1
35		Std. Washer	4
36		Simmonds Nut	4
37	2372	Pointer //)) \>	1
38		Std. Washer	3
39		Hex.Hd.Screw	1
40		Drive Screw	1
41	2371	Tilt Scale	1





MOTOR PLATFORM

MOTOR	PLATFORM	ASSEMBLY	_	PART	No.	SP683

NOTE:	SP683	used	on	18" & 24"	Throat	Machines.

ITEM PART N	UMBER AND DESCRIPTION No. OFF
1 2449 2 2851 3	Mounting Sleeve Rubber Bush Cotter Pin 4 2
5 6 2870 7	Std.Washer Pivot Shaft Soc.Grub Screw 2 4
8 2452 9 2488 10 2450 11 12 13 2447	Collar Latch Support Shaft Lock Nut Rd. Hd. Screw
15 2446 16 1756 17 18 2445 19 2936 20 2558	Trunnion Lever 1 Ball Knob 1 Fork

MOTOR PLATFORM ASSEMBLY - PART NO.SP684 - NOT ILLUSTRATED

NOTE: SP684 used on 14", 20" & 30" Throat Machines.

2957 Motor Platform 2446A Trunkion

NOTE: Items 2 to 14, & 16 to 20 of SP683 common to SP684.

MOTOR POLLEY DETAILS & VEE-BELTS - NOT ILLUSTRATED

2010 Meter Pulley

Key

Mills Pin

Soc.Grub Screw

Main Drive Vee-belt (18" & 24" Throat Machines)

Main Drive Vee-belt (14",20" & 30" Throat Machines)



