## **OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

# MAINTENANCE & PARTS LIST

GS

12" TILTING ABOR SAWBENCH TYPE

## 12" TILTING ARBOR SAWBENCH TYPE 12" AGS



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## INSTALLATION

Remove protective coating from all bright parts by applying a cloth soaked in paraffin, turpentine other solvent. οŕ

when the machine is cased for export the extension tables, rip fence, fence bars and motor are removed and packed individually. Remove and re-assemble as shown in Fig. 1.





<u>WIRING DETAILS</u> The motor and control gear have been wired in before despatch. All that is required is to connect the power supply to the starter.

- Points to note when connecting to power supply:-1. Check the voltage, phase and frequency corres-pond to those on the motor plate, also the correct coils and heaters are fitted to the starter

- correct coils and nearers are fraces of the starter.
  2. It is important that the correct cable is used to give the correct voltage to the starter as running on low voltage will damage the motor.
  3. Check the main line fuses are of the correct capacity. See list below.
  4. Connect the line leads to the appropriate terminals. See Fig. 2 for 3 phase supply and Fig. 3 for 1 phase supply.
  5. Check all connections are sound.
  6. Check the rotation of the motor for correct direction. If this is incorrect reverse any two of the line lead connections for 3 phase supply.

VOLTAGE	PHASE	<u>H.P</u> .	COPPER WIRE	AMPS
220	3	3	21	29
380/420	3	3	24	17
550	3	8	29	17
220	3	5	19	38
380/420	3	5	22	24
200/250	1	3	19	38

LUBRICATION

It is advisable to keep all bright parts covered with a thin film of oil to prevent rusting.

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TYPE	OF	OIL REC	COMMENDED	POWER	EM125
TYPE	OF	GREASE	RECOMMENDED	SHELL	ALVANIA



## FOUNDATION

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The clearances required for this machine are shown in Fig. 5.

MOUNTING SAWBLADES To mount a sawblade the undermentioned procedure should be followed:-1. Check the machine is isolated before starting to

FIG. 5.

- fit sawblade.
- Swing the sawguard to the top position. Remove aluminium table insert and raise saw arbor to its highest position.
- 4 Remove the arbor nut (left hand thread) and front saw flange.
- saw flange.
  Select the blade which is required depending on the type of work which is to be done. Gheck the blade is free from all dirt, gum or sawdust especially where it will be gripped by the flanges. Mount the blade on the arbor. Check front saw flange is clean and then fit onto saw arbor. The saw teeth should point towards the front of the machine.
  NOTE:- If the flanges and the saw are not clean the saw will run out of true, hence causing vibration.
  Lock the saw securely in position with the arbor nut (left hand thread). To tighten arbor nut hold spindle in position with the toggle bar in the back saw flange.

- back saw flange.7. Replace table insert and position saw guard depending on the thickness of timber to be worked.





RISE AND FALL CONTROLS The saw arbor rises and falls a total travel of 4" (101 mm). The travel of the saw is pre-set before despatch from the works. The rise and fall is controlled by the conveniently placed handwheel "A", in Fig. 6. The rise and fall is through a wormwheel and racked quadrant. To lock the saw in any position, lock plastic handwheel "B".

CANTING CONTROLS The saw cants 45° to the right, with positive stops at 90° and 45°, which are accurately set before despatch from the works. The motion is through a wormwheel and racked guadrant and is controlled by a conveniently placed handwheel "C" in Fig. 6. The angle of cant is shown on the graduated scale "D" in Fig. 6. To lock the saw at any angle, lock plastic handwheel "E".

All adjustments and alignments listed below have been carefully set and checked and the whole machine thoroughly tested before despatch from the works. During the first few weeks of operation and at During the first few weeks of operation and at regular intervals afterwards, certain items such as belt tension should be checked carefully. When adjustments are necessary proceed in accordance with the relative instructions given.



BELT TENSION The drive is by two vee belts from a 3 HP motor. To tension the belts loosen the hexagon nut "A", in Fig. 7, also hexagon nut "B". Swing motor until the required tension is reached, then re-lock the hexagon nuts.



HOW TO ADJUST GUARD AND RIVING KNIFE The riving knife complete with the guard rises and falls with the saw. The riving knife should be brought to within 4" ( 6 mm) of the saw at the closest point. To adjust the riving knife to this position, loosen the two hexagon nuts "A" in Fig. 8, position riving knife where required then re-lock in position. in position. The guard

in position. The guard should then be adjusted to protect as much of the saw as possible by loosening the handwheel "B" and positioning the guard where required. When set re-lock handwheel "B".



SETTING TABLE IN LINE WITH SAW The table grooves are accurately set before despatch, but should the table be disturbed for any reason the undermentioned procedure should be followed to set the table grooves parallel to the saw:-

- I. Loosen the four a "whit. nuts securing the table to the main frame.
  2. With the saw fitted to arbor, select a tooth and position straight stop rod of mitre fence so that it just touches the saw as shown in Fig. 9.
- 3. Slide mitre fence to rear position of the saw, swing tooth of saw which was used in item 2. Check whether the stop rod touches the tooth by the same amount. Should the slot be out of align with the saw, position table until correct correct.

The correct position of the saw in relation to the table insert slot is 1" (25mm) from the right hand side. This will ensure clearance on the table insert when the saw is canted. When set

4. To check this alignment cut several pieces of wood using the mitre fence to see there is no back cut as the stock is passed through the sawblade.



RIP FENCE CONTROLS The rip fence slides on two round bars at the front and rear of the table. The fence is provided with rapid and micro adjustment, also an effective lock.

- For rapid adjustment the undermentioned procedure should be followed:-1. Lift handle "A" in Fig. 10 and disengage the pinion from the front racked fence bar by pulling handwheel "B" out of the fence front bracket.
- Position fence where required and depress 2 2. Position fence where required and cepters lever "A" to lock fence in position. For micro adjustment the pinion should be engaged in the front racked fence bar, i.e. handwheel "B" pushed into the fence front bracket.

FENCE ALIGNMENT

<u>FINCE ALIGNMENT</u> <u>To check the fence alignment the undermentioned</u> procedure should be followed:-1. Position rip fence near to the edge of the mitre fence slot that is furthest away from the saw and

- lock in position. In this position the distance from the fence to
- In this position the distance from the fence to the mitre fence slot should be approximately 1/32" (.8 mm) more at the rear of the table than at the front of the table, i.e. 1/32" (.8 mm) lead off. If fence is incorrectly aligned, loosen the two hexagon head bolts "C", in Fig. 10, and re-align as above. When set tighten all bolts.
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It should be noted that the locking action of the fence is in three stages. The first stage, which is <u>spi</u> made possible by a spring loaded plunger, and ensures 1. that the fence is always lined up, as set. to the saw before the final locking. The second stage locks the 2. fence back tracket in position and the final stage locks the front bracket securely in position. Should the locking action of the fence be incorrect, the fence connecting rod nut "D" should be adjusted. Turning nut "D" in a clockwise direction increases the locking power of the rear lock and in an anti-clockwise 5. direction reduces the locking power. The correct locking procedure for the fence is as described above.

- SETTING SAW TO RIVING KNIFE
  It is most important that the saw and the riving knife are in line. To re-set after the spindle has been disturbed the undermentioned procedure should be followed:1. Loosen the hexagon head adjuster bolt "A" in Fig. 12, and tap spindle where required, taking care not to damage the threads on the spindle end. Place a steel rule along both sides of riving knife to check whether the saw is central.
  2. When set re-tighten the hexagon head bolt "A".
  3. To check this setting feed a short piece of timber from the rear, along both sides of the riving knife. If the riving knife is incorrectly set the blade will cut unequal shoulders as shown in Fig. 11 (b).





- HOW TO REPLACE SPINDLE BEARINGS To replace the spindle bearings the undermentioned procedure should be followed:Remove saw, sawguard complete with riving knife and the table.
  Release the tension on the belts as previously described and remove belts. Now working from the pulley end of the spindle.
  Remove the 1" fine thread nut (right hand thread) "B" in Fig. 12, remove spindle pulley "C" which is keyed to the spindle.
  Remove the hexagon head bolt "A" securing the remaining spindle assembly in the housing, tap out assembly from the pulley end. Care should be taken not to damage the threads on spindle end. end.
- end. To remove the bearings remove the woodruff key then loosen the two ½" whit. socket her grubscrew "D", remove the spindle locking head

b. To remove the bearings remove the woodruft key then loosen the two ¼" whit. sorket head grubscrew "D", remove the spindle locking collar.
c. The bearing and spindle distance piece can now be driven from the spindle. The bearings should now be replaced as the arrangement in Fig. 12. Care should be taken not to pre-load the bearings, i.e. the spindle distance piece should be just free between the two bearings. When the locking collar has been replaced and the assembly is ready to be replaced in the spindle trapping collar "E". This will assist in lining up the ¾" whit. x l" long hexagon head bolt "A" on assembly. To re-assemble the spindle assembly into the spindle housing and tap in spindle assembly.
2. Remove socket head grubscrew and replace hexagon head bolt. "A".
3. Replace riving knife and set saw central to

- 3. Replace riving knife and set saw central to
- Replace fiving Knife and set saw central to riving knife as previously described.
   Replace the pulley and belts then re-tension belts. The table can now be replaced.
   Before locking table in position ensure the mitre fence slot is parallel to the saw as previously described. When set tighten all bolts.



The mitre fence can be used on either side of the saw and slides in a tee slot, which should be kept clean, hence increasing the capacity which can be crosscut to 28\* (710 mm).



USE OF MITRE FENCE STOP RODS Accurate repetitive cutting can be made using the stop rods see Fig. 13. The rods are held in the fence by the thumbscrews "A" in Fig. 13 and the stop rods held together by the two clamps "B", to adjust the bars by the clamps loosen the wingnuts "C". See Fig. 14 for several positions in which the stop rods can be used.

stop rods can be used. NOTE:- Do not use rods on the same side of the saw as the cut, since they will be in the path of the cut thus damage can be done to the saw if contact

is made.



ARRANGEMENT OF SHEET METAL EXTENSION TABLE A sheet metal extension table can be supplied to fit to the right of the saw as shown in Fig. This table increases the capacity to the right of the saw to 50" (1270mm) between the saw and rip 15. of fence.

To assemble table the undermentioned procedure should

- <u>be followed</u>:-1. Remove parts from parcel and remove protective coating by applying a cloth soaked in paraffin, turpentine or other solvent and assemble as shown in Fig. 15.
- in Fig. 15.
  Remove existing fence bars and replace with long bars supplied with the table ensuring replacement bars are correctly positioned, i.e. zero mark on graduated bar to the centre of the table.
  Centralise the table with the main table of the machine. Loosen socket head grubscrew "A" in Fig. 15 and keeping the filboes "B" pressed against the inside of the extension table. The whole assembly can slide along the tie bars. When central sections are slide along the tie bars. assembly can slide along the tie bars. When central with the main table re-tighten socket head grubscrew "A".

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- 4. Loosen the four socket head cap screw "C" securing Loosen the four socket head cap screw "C" securing the fence slide bars to the table and square head bolts "D" securing the feet to the support legs. Raise or lower the support legs until the fence slide bars are parallel with the main table with 1/32" (.8 mm) to 1/16" (1.6 mm) clearance between the table and the bottom of the rip fence through-out the entire length. When set re-tighten all the crows the screws.
- Loosen the locknuts "E" and adjust socket head cap screws "F" until the rear fence slide bar is parallel to the front slide bar. When set re-lock the locknuts "E".
- Lock the locknuts "E".
   Loosen the hexagon head bolts and nuts "G" securing the adjuster plates to the extension table. Raise or lower the extension table until the table is level with the machine table. Check by means of a straight edge. When correctly set re-tighten the hexagon head bolts and nuts "G". The table is near near near near near near near set. The table is now ready for use.



- HOW TO FIT WOBBLE SAW To fit wobble saw the undermentioned procedure should be followed:-1. Remove table insert, riving knife complete with guard and front saw flange, keep these in a dry
- guard and front saw flange, keep these in a dry safe place. Remove 2" whit. (left hand thread) socket head grubscrew from the end of the saw spindle. Fit wobble saw to saw spindle as shown in Fig. 16, and secure to saw spindle by means of the 2" whit. left hand thread hexagon head bolt supplied. All that is now required is to set the saw to wobble to give the size of slot which is required to be cut
- 4
- to be cut. 5.
- To adjust saw loosen nut "A" and move saw complete with large collars to required position. When set re-lock nut "A".

Maximum diameter of saw which can be used is 8" (203 mm).

Table insert ref. No. 1030/44B should be used when

wobble saw is fitted. After the job has been completed with the wobble saw, replace the ½" whit. left hand thread socket head grubscrew into the spindle end.





## HOW TO FIT DADO HEAD

HOW TO FIT DADO HEAD A dado head is made up of two outside saws and five inner cutters. Various combinations of saws and cutters can be used to cut grooves from ½" to ½" (3 mm to 22 mm) wide. Inner cutters are heavily swaged and must be arranged so that the heavy portion falls in the gullets of the outside saws, as shown in Fig. 17 (a). Fig. 17 (b) shows how the saws and cutters over-lap. "A" being the saw and "B" being the inside cutter.

Iap. "A" being the saw and "B" being the Inside cutter. A 4" (6 mm) groove is cut by using the two out-side saws fitting the ground teeth directly opposite as shown in Fig. 17 (c), in order to allow clearance for the slight set of the saw teeth. The dado head is secured to the saw spindle by

The dado head is secured to the saw spindle by means of a special flange as shown in Fig. 18. To fit dado head remove the table insert, riving knife complete with sawguard, front saw flange and the %" whit. left hand thread socket head grubscrew from the end of the spindle. Fit the outer saws and required inner cutters on the spindle and lock in position with the special front flange and %" whit. left hand thread hexagon head bolt supplied.

head bolt supplied.

The table insert Ref. No. 1030/44A should be used when dado head is fitted. When the job is completed with the dado head replace the ½" whit. left hand thread socket head grubscrew in the spindle end.



HOW TO FIT MOULDING CUTTERBLOCK The cutterblock is 4%" dia x 15/16" wide (124 mm x 24 mm) and takes 5/32" (4 mm) and ½" (6 mm) thick cutters. The cutterblock is secured to the spindle by means of special flange, as shown in Fig. 19. The procedure when fitting the cutterblock is identical to that when fitting the wobble saw and the data sat

identical to that when fitting the wobble saw and the dado set. The table insert Ref. No. 1030/45 should be used when the cutterblock is fitted. When using the cutterblock it is necessary to face the fence with a wood facing the approximate sizes for such a facing as shown in Fig. 20 to spa the knives so that only the required amount of knives are exposed when making a moulding. The facing is secured to the fence with wood screws through holes provided 20 to span

screws through holes provided. Before securing the knives always ensure that the slots and knives are free from sawdust and dirt.



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Always adjust the guard to protect as much of Always adjust the guard to protect as much of the saw as possible and fit the riving knife ¼" (6 mm) behind the saw at the rear. These (6 mm) behind the saw at the rear. These adjustments are previously described. Use a push stick as Fig. 21 as much as practicable when feeding timber to avoid

accident. When changing equipment always isolate the machine electrically.

machine electrically. <u>SAW MAINTENANCE</u> Efficient operation of a circular saw depends on true running of the saw spindle and the collars being perfectly square on the faces with the axis of the spindle, it must run at the correct peripheral speed to ensure straight cutting. The Bursgreen Circular Saw Bench embodies all these requirements and provided the sawblade is maintained in a sharp condition with the teeth correctly sharpened and set, efficient service, will be given. Before putting a new saw to use, it is essential

these required

will be given. Before putting a new saw to use, it is essential that it is "ranged down" on the teeth, to ensure each tooth is cutting and to maintain true running.



### RANGING

HANGING Ranging down should be done on a new saw or any saw after the fourth or fifth re-sharpening. To range down a saw feed a square edged abrasive block, in wooden holder, as shown in Fig. 22. lightly against the sawteeth whilst running. The saw should then be removed and the tops of the teeth

filed to remove the ranging marks on the points.

## SAW SHARPENING

SAW SHARPENING Do not run a saw when blunt, remove and re-sharpen. To sharpen by hand, hold the saw rigid in a vice as shown in Fig. 23 then proceed to sharpen the saw. With rip saw teeth, chisel edges and square faces are required see Fig. 24. Sharpen by giving each tooth an equal number of strokes with a flat faced saw file with rounded edges. At the same time file the gullet, taking care to keep the gullet well rounded

rounded.

With a crosscut saw points are needed with back and front bevels as Fig. 25. In the course of repeated filing the teeth lose the original shape and the gullets shallow. To restore the shape of each tooth, essential for caticfactory to preference. satisfactory performance, it is necessary to grind the saw on a saw sharpening machine. These machine are usually of the automatic type and feed each tooth giving equal spacing or pitch. These machines



SETTING The amount of set to the teeth should be sufficient to give clearance to the body of the saw, so that there is freedom from friction between saw and timber. It is generally accepted that the teeth are "spring set", i.e. the tips of alternate teeth are bent to the right and left as shown in Fig. 26. For good sawing the amount of set on each side of the saw must be identical, otherwise the saw will run to one side. To check the set, cut into a piece of wood a few inches when a small even triangle should be as in Fig. 27. The exact amount of set each side varies with the timber being cut, usually colo" to .015" (.3 mm to .4 mm).

A mm). For clean cutting, just sufficient should be allowed to prevent bending and heating. More set is required for wet, woolly timber, than for dry, close grained timber and the amount of set is greater for crosscutting saws than those for ripping.





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MACHINE SETTING We can supply a small machine for efficiently setting the teeth as illustrated in Fig. 28, and will deal with saws 8" to 36" (202 mm to 910 mm) diameter. The micrometer dial indicates accurate reading of the amount of set in thousandths of an inch.





HAND SETTING Where the number of saws does not warrant a machine being installed the saws are set by hand using a tool as shown in Fig. 29. This tool is provided with six notches to take saws 8 to 14 gauge thick, while the amount of "set over" is derived by using the gauge shown in Fig. 30.

For this process of setting, the saw should be securely clamped in a vice.



<u>Ref,No</u> .	Part No.	<u>No.off</u>	<u>Description</u>	Ref.No.	Part No.	<u>No.off</u>	Description
1.	C-1030/6	2	Foot for base.	22.		4	3/16" whit. x ½" long nicked
2.		16	者" cadmium washer.				grubscrew.
з.		15	者" whit. x 渚" long hexagon	23.	C-1030/9	1	Fingerplate.
			head cadmium bolt.	24.	<b>B-1030/36</b>	1	Fence front slide bar (Std).
4.		6	Fillets for base.		B-1030/76	1	Fence front slide bar (50"
5.	E-1030/7	1	Base.				capacity) (1260mm capacity).
6.	84 ADS	1	MEM starter (3HP, 50cycle)	25.	B-1026/41	1	Fence back slide bar (Std.)
	A.T.3	1	Brook starter (3HP, 60cycle).		B-1030/77	1	Fence back slide bar (50"
	Z.T.3	Ţ	Brook starter (5HP, 5Ocycle)				capacity) (1260mm capacity).
	Z.T.3	1	Brook starter (5HP, 6Ocycle)	26.	C-1030/10	1	Saw guard.
/.			Special fillet for base.	27.		T	者" whit. x 为" long hexagon
8.		6	5/16" whit. x ¾" long hexagon		1 1001 //0		head bolt.
0	C 100/ /7	2	head cadmium bolt.	28.	A-1026/60	Ļ	Hiving knite distance piece.
9.	C-1026/7	2	frunnion trapping plate.	29.	D 1000 /00	1 1	者" whit. X I" long stud.
10.		4	a whit. x 1%" long socket	30.	B-1030/80	1	Riving knife.
		0	head capscrew.	31.	Patt.No.32.	T	1% dia. plastic handwheel,
11.		2	%" whit. x %" long round				a" whit.
10	n 100( /17	,	head screw.	32.		T	看" dia. x 15" long groverlok
12.	8-1026/17	1	Angle indicator rule.	~~	4 1000 /01		spring dowel.
13.		2	a whit, cadmium nut.	33.	A-1030/31	1	Saw guard pivot.
14.		2	A" Whit. X 12" long hicked	34.	D-1030/1	Ţ	Main table.
16			grubscrew.	JD.	C-1030/44A	Ţ	Fingerplate for 8" dia. dado set
15.		10	An whit. nut.	30.	C~1030/44B	1	Fingerplate for 8" dia, wobble
10.		10	An B.S.F. Washer.	0.7	C 1000 /45	,	Saw.
17.		4	B" whit. X 1B" long stud.	37.	C-1030/45	1	Fingerplate for 4%" dia.
18.		6	看" whit. x 1%" long hexagon				cutterblock.
10	C 1000 /F	<u> </u>	nead bolt.	38.	E-1030/2	1	Mainframe.
19.		2	Extension table.	39.	,	2	看"bore x 橋" U/D x 海" long
20.	A+1020/01	4	rence slide bar distance piece 3/16" whit. locknut.	÷.			oilite bush.

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<u>Ref.No</u>	. <u>Part No</u> .	<u>No.of</u>	Description
80.		1	ち" whit. L.H. x 1次" long socket bead grubscrew
81.	A-1040/10	1	Saw spindle nut (1" acme).
82.	A-1030/18	1	Front saw flange.
	A-1030/67	1	25 mm front saw flange.
83.	C-1030/17	1	Saw spindle.
84.		1	5/16" woodruff key.
85.	B-1030/51	L	Saw spindle pulley (3HP, 50 cycles & 3HP, 60cycles)
	B-1030/73	1	Saw spindle pulley (5HP,
	B-1030/68	1	Saw spindle pulley (5HP, 60 cycles).
86.	A-1030/20	1	Saw spindle locknut (1" fine thread)
87.		2	4" whit. x &" long socket
AB.	4-1030/23	1	Saw spindle locking collar
89.	5688506	2	S.K.F. sealed bearings.
90.	A-1030/22	ī	Saw spindle tranning collar
91.	. 1030, 22	ĩ	a" whit. x 14" long hexagon
92.	A-1030/21	1	Saw spindle distance piece.





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![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

<u>NOTE</u>:-When ordering replacement parts quote Part No. and Serial No. of machine.

![](_page_13_Picture_1.jpeg)

EXPANDING GROOVING SAW OR DADO HEAD This tool is recommended for giving a smooth finish both with and across the grain in hard or soft woods. It comprises of two 8" (203mm) diameter outer saws 1-4" (6 mm), 2-4" (3 mm) and 2-1/16" (1.5 mm) inner cutters for grooves up to 3" (22mm) wide. A special front saw flange No. 1030/43 is necessary for securing this head onto the saw spindle and should be ordered with the head. An aluminium table insert is available for use with this head, Ref. No. 1030/44A.

### High Speed Steel Welded to Mild Steel

Width on cut Part No.	∛4" VZ2	1" VZ21	14" VZ22	

Solid high speed steel in widths up to 3" (76mm) and high speed steel welded to mild steel in widths up to 2" (50mm) available in the bar.

![](_page_14_Figure_0.jpeg)

THE ILLUSTRATED JOINTS CAN BE READILY DONE ON THIS MACHINE, SOME MAY REQUIRE SIMPLE JIGS.

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

BOX JOINT.

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

MACHINE FITTED WITH SHEET STEEL EXTENSION TABLE AND FLOOR SUPPORTS TO THE RIGHT OF SAW, TO GIVE A MAXIMUM BETWEEN SAW AND FENCE OF 50" (1270 MM).

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

SLIDING TABLE FITTED TO THE LEFT OF SAW CONVERTS MACHINE TO AN INEXPENSIVE PANEL SAW. MAXIMUM WIDTH OF PANEL WHICH CAN BE CUT 33"X 1"(B3BMM X 25MM). WHEN NOT REQUIRED TABLE FOLDS OUT OF THE WAY OF THE OPERATOR.

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