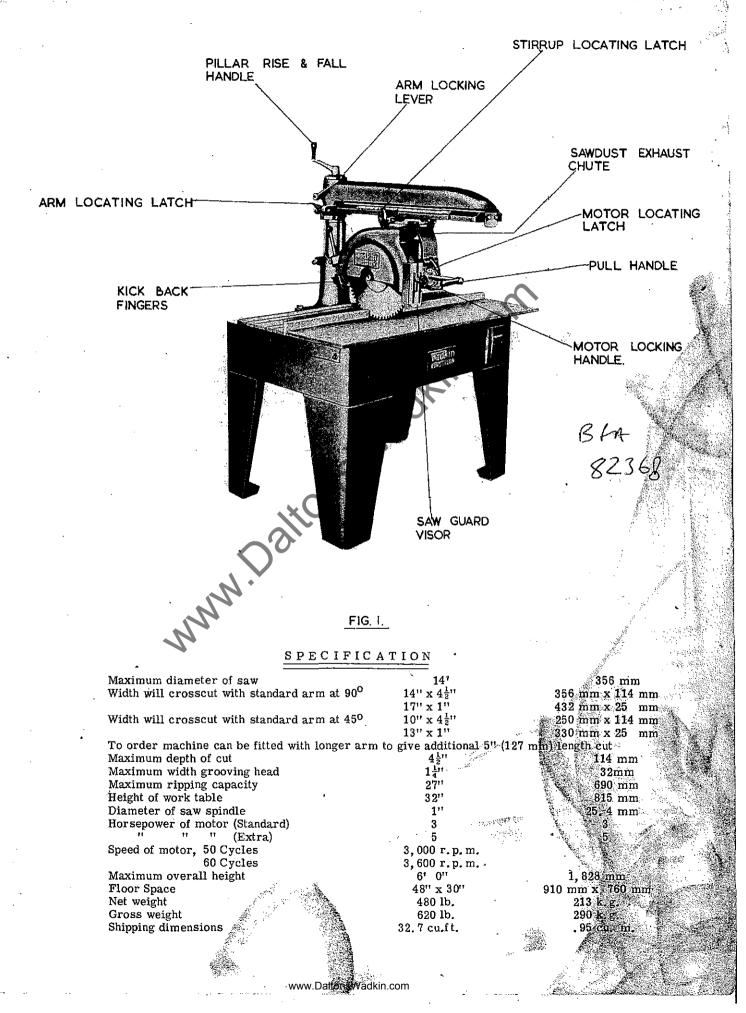
UNIVERSAL RADIAL SAW TYPE 14" BRA

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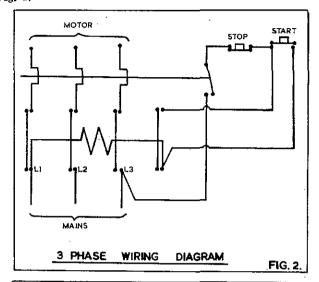


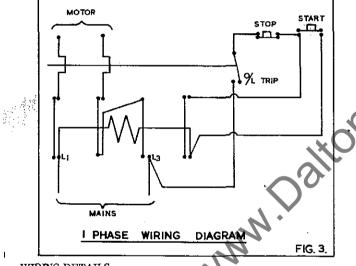
INSTALLATION

Ż.

Remove protective coating from bright parts by applying a cloth soaked in paraffin, turpentine or some other solvent. When the machine is cased for export the carriage and

motor unit are removed from the arm, the arm is removed from the pillar, the pillar and foot assembly is removed from the base along with the legs. All these items are packed individually in the case. Remove and assemble as shown in Fig. 1,





WIRING DETAILS

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 correspond to those on the motor plate, also the correct coils and heaters are fitted to the starter.
- It is important that the correct cable is used to give the 2. 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.
- Connect the line leads to the appropriate terminals. See Fig, 2 for 3 phase supply and Fig. 3 for 1 phase supply. 4. Check all connections are sound, 5.
- 6. Check the rotation of the motor for correct direction. If this is incorrect for 3 phase supply reverse any two of the line lead connections.

VOLTAGE	PHASE	H.P.	S. W. G. TINNED COPPER WIRE	AMPS
220	3	3	21	29
380/420	3	3	24	17
550	3	3 & 5	23	20
220	3	5	17	65
380/420	3	5	22	24
200/220	1	3	17	65
230/250	1	3	18	45

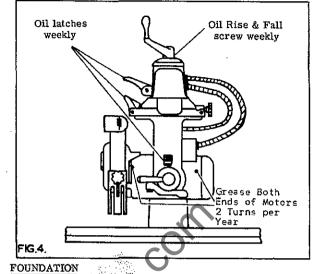
LUBRICATION

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

The slide rods and rollers should also be kept clear of any sawdust and chippings for ease of operation.

TYPE OF OIL RECOMMENDED TYPE OF GREASE RECOMMENDED

POWER EM, 125 SHELL ALVANIA 3. ÷4



FOUNDATION See Fig. 5 for bolt positions and clearance required. When installing, the machine must be levelled up by means of packing pieces under the feet. The machine table should be slightly high at the front end. This will ensure that the saw unit remains in the back position when not in use. This does not affect the accuracy of the machine. Foundation bolts are not supplied with the machine except by special order.

special order.

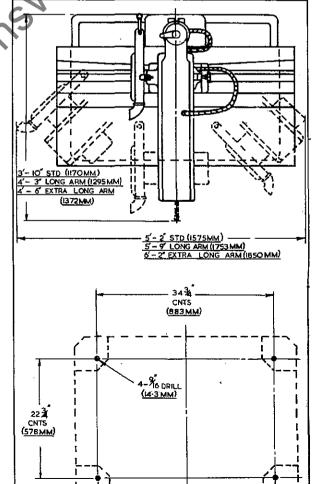
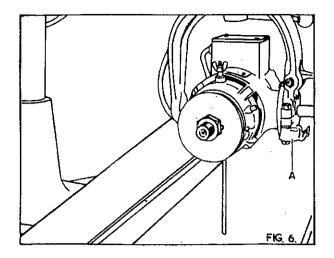


FIG.5.

All adjustment and alignments listed below have been carefully set and checked and the whole machine thoroughly tested before despatch from the works. Should any adjustment be necessary proceed in accordance with the relative instructions given.

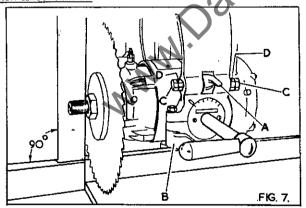
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LEVELLING TABLE To check the table for alignment to the arm the undermentioned procedure should be followed :-1. Remove the sawguard and blade from the motor.

- Ensure the sawgard and black "Ion" the motor.
 Ensure the motor locating latch "A" in Fig. 9, the stirrup locating latch "B" and the carriage locking screw "C" in Fig. 16 is securely locked.
- Secure a small dia. rod between saw flanges as shown in Fig. 6 then raise or lower arm until end of the rod almost touches table.
- Lift arm locating latch "C" in Fig. 9 and swing arm to extreme ends of the table checking that clearance between rod and table remains constant.
- 5. Should the table need adjustment remove table packing pieces and fence, adjust table supports by loosening hexagon head bolts and moving up or down whichever is required. When set tighten all bolts.
- 6. Replace fence in position required and replace packing pieces and wedges.

SAW ALIGNMENTS

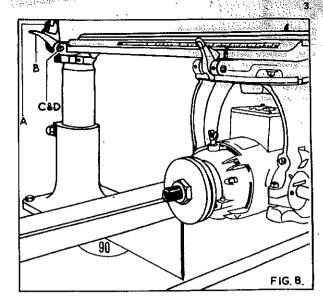


1. Saw square to table

To check this alignment, place a steel square against the saw as shown in Fig. 7. If adjustment is necessary, disengage the motor locating latch "A", loosen motor pivot locking handle "B" and adjust sawblade until square. Lock in this position with lever "B", then adjust aerotight hexagon nuts "C" and hexagon locknuts "D" until latch "A" locates accurately in the motor locating ring.

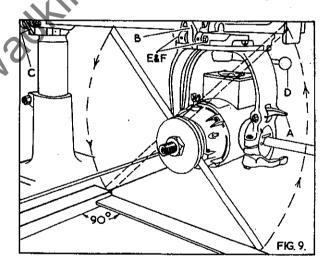
2. Line of travel to fence

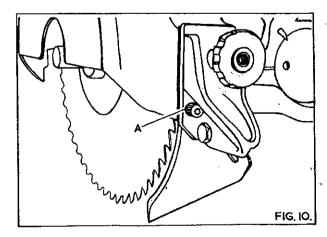
To check this alignment place a pencil between the saw flanges, as shown in Fig. 8 and scribe a line on the table. Check this is at 90° to the fence by means of a steel square. If adjustment is necessary, loosen arm locking lever "A" in Fig. 8, and disengage the pillar locating latch "B", adjust arm until square, lock in position; then adjust aerotight hexagon nuts "C" and hexagon locknuts "D" until the latch "B" locates accurately in the pillar.



3. Sawblade in relation to fence.

To check this alignment place a steel rule or some other similar straight edge between the saw flanges as shown in Fig. 9 and a steel square against the fence. Rotate the steel rule from front to rear. If adjustment is necessary loosen stirrup locking handle "D", and disengage the stirrup locating latch "B", set correctly, then relock in position with lever "D". Adjust the aerotight nuts "E" and hexagon locknuts "F" until the latch "B" locates accurately in the slot in the stirrup.





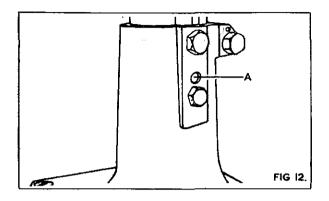


RIVING KNIFE ALIGNMENT

4

The riving knife should be central between the set of the saw. Should the riving knife be incorrectly positioned loosen the two socket head cap screws "A" in Fig. 10. Place a steel rule or some other straight edge along the riving knife and set central to saw. With the riving knife in this position re-tighten the two socket head cap screws "A".

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 correctly set the blade should cut an equal shoulder as shown in Fig. 11 (a) not an unequal shoulder as shown in Fig 11 (b).



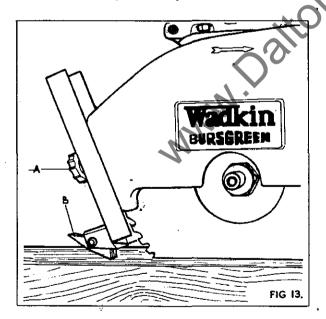
COLUMN ADJUSTMENTS

Movement in the arm may be traced to the pillar. To take up any play which may develop adjust the special socket head cap screw "A" in Fig. 12. After adjustment the pillar rise and fall should be checked to ensure the movement is not too tight.

SAW GUARD

The guard gives maximum protection for all operations. The guard is fitted with an anti-kick back device as shown in Fig. 13 and riving knife for ripping. The riving knife is easily detachable and can be replaced by a sheet steel visor when used for crosscutting. The visor is adjustable throughout the full depth of cut of the machine.

An adjustable rubber dust exhaust is fitted to the guard to direct the sawdust away from the operator.



HOW TO ADJUST KICK BACK FINGERS

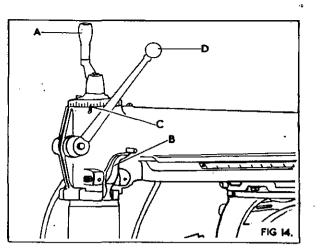
The anti-kick back fingers are fitted to the saw guard and they are adjustable throughout the full depth of cut of the machine.

To set kick back fingers correctly :-

 place timber to be ripped in kick back fingers as shown in Fig. 13.

2. Loosen ball lever screw "A" then lower the fingers until they come in contact with the timber. Press column a further 1/8" (3mm) hold in that position, re-lock ball lever screw "A".

To remove timber press the point of kick back fingers at "B" towards the table and withdraw the timber. The timber can now be ripped without any danger of it being kicked back at the operator.



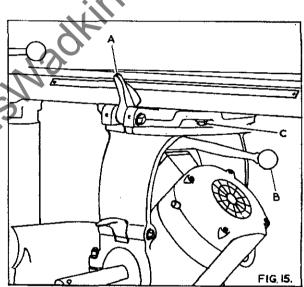
RISE AND FALL OF THE ARM

The arm rise and fall is by means of the handle "A" in Fig. 14. The handle turns a screw in a brass nut which is anchored to the foot. The total travel of the arm is 14" (356mm).

SWIVEL OF THE ARM

The arm swings 45° each way to the fence with the principle angles located by a tapered latch "B" in Fig. 14. The angles to the fence line are indicated by a pointer on the arm bearing cap at "C".

A powerful lock is provided and can be applied by lever "D".



CARRIAGE AND MOTOR UNIT

The carriage is mounted on four sealed for life ball bearing rollers grooved to coincide with the circular slideways on the arm. The carriage can be locked in any position along the arm by means of the handwheel on the right of the carriage.

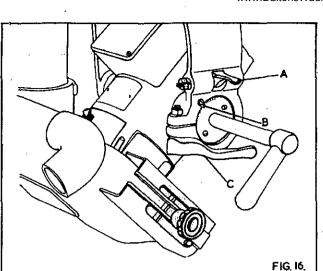
The stirrup is fastened to the carriage by a central pin which enables the motor to swivel through 360°. The principle angles are located by a tapered latch "A" in Fig. 15.

The stirrup can be locked at any angle by the lever "B".

Should wear occur on the roller assembly provision has been made to correct this. Two of the rollers revolve on standard pins while the two on the locating latch side of the arm are fitted on eccentric pins.

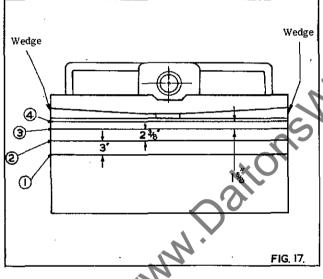
To make adjustment if necessary first remove the shield covering the eccentric rollers by loosening the round head screws securing it to the under side of the arm. To adjust the rollers loosen the hexagon head nuts "C" in Fig. 15 and adjust eccentric pins until rollers fit correctly to slide rods. When re-tightening the hexagon head nuts "C", care should be taken to ensure that the roller pin does not rotate. To check for correct adjustment, grip one roller between

To check for correct adjustment, grip one roller between forefinger and thumb and move the unit along the arm. The grip should just prevent the roller from rotating. When the correct adjustment is obtained in both rollers replace the roller shield.



The motor swivels within the stirrup through 90°. The The angle of cant is clearly shown on a graduated scale by the pointer "B". principle angles are located by a tapered latch "A" in Fig. 16.

The motor can be locked at any angle by the locking lever "C".



WOOD TABLE

The wood table is made in such a way to give four fence positions. The fence can easily be moved from one position to another by knocking out the wedges and placing the table strips to suit whichever fence position is required,

POSITION 1.

This enables a maximum timber size of 14" wide x $4\frac{1}{2}$ " deep (356mm x 114mm) to be crosscut with the arm at 90°.

POSITION 2

This enables a maximum timber size of 17" wide x 1" deep (432mm x 25mm) to crosscut with the arm at 90° .

POSITION 3.

This is the most convenient fence position when cutting compound angles with the arm swung to the left of the operator.

There is a rule fitted to each side of the arm for use when ripping. The fence positions, so that these rules show the correct sizes, are as follows :-

When ripping trom the right hand side of the machine the rule as shown in Fig. 21. 1. nearest the operator will read correctly with the fence in position 4.

2. When ripping from the left hand side of the machine the rules nearest the operator will read correctly with the fence in position 1.

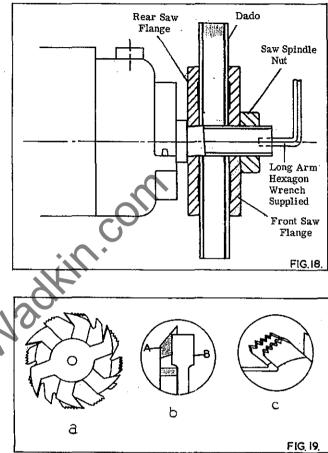
FITTING SAWBLADES

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To fit sawblades the undermentioned procedure should be followed :-

Remove the sawguard complete from the motor.

- Fit long arm hexagon wrench into spindle end and remove 2. the spindle locknut, left hand thread, and remove front saw flange.
- 3. Fit saw to spindle taking care to ensure the teeth are pointing in the correct direction, also the saw flanges and saw are clean and free from any dirt or sawdust. 4.
- Replace saw spindle nut and sawguard,



HOW TO FIT DADO

A dado head is made up of two outside saws and 5 inner cutters. Various combinations of saw and cutters are used to cut grooves from 1/8" to 1" wide (3mm to 25mm), Inner cutters are heavily swaged and must be arranged so that the heavy portion falls in the gullets of the outside saw as shown on Fig. 19 (1), Fig. 19 (b) shows how the saws and cutters overlap "A" being the saw and "B" being the inside cutter. A $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) groove is cut by using the two outside saws fitting the ground teeth directly opposite as shown in Fig. 19 (c) in order to allow clearance for the slight set of the saw teeth.

The dado is secured on the spindle between the standard saw flanges as shown in Fig. 18. To fit dado head remove the sawguard and front saw flange, also remove the driving peg from the rear saw flange. Fit the outer saws and required inner cutters onto the spindle and lock in position, then replace sawguard.

HOW TO FIT ROUTING ADAPTOR

This adaptor screws onto the spindle which is left hand thread. The sawguard and flanges should be removed and the adaptor screwed onto spindle as shown in Fig. 20.

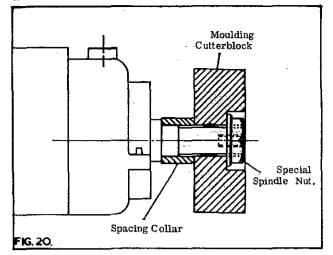
The adaptor will take left hand router cutters and boring bits with $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. shanks.

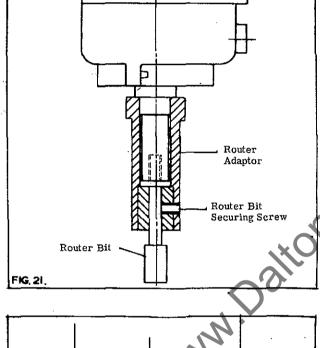
HOW TO FIT MOULDING CUTTERBLOCKS

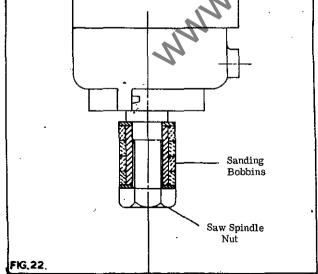
The cutterblocks are mounted on the end of the spindle

To mount cutterblocks remove the sawguard and saw flanges Fit the 1.1/8'' (28.5 mm) long distance piece supplied onto the spindle then the cutterblock. The special locknut and spanner, type QT. 37, should be used to lock the block in position.

The special guard can be supplied for use with these blocks.







 $\frac{\text{HOW TO FIT SANDING BOBBINS}}{\text{The sanding bobbins consist of four rubber sections each }\frac{1}{2}$ (12.5mm) thick mounted on a sleeve flange at each end. Before mounting the bobbins onto the spindle, the sawguard

and saw flanges should be removed and the bobbins fit onto spindle as shown in Fig. 22 and locked onto the spindle with the standard arbor nut, left hand thread.

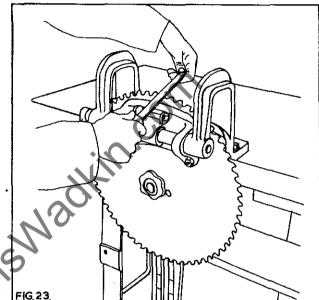
SAW MAINTENANCE

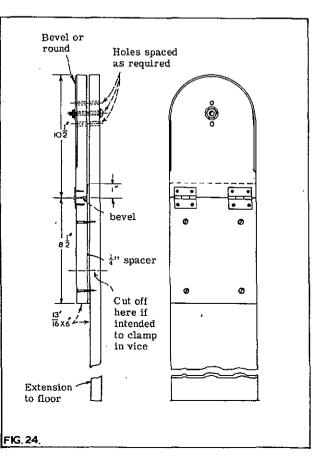
Efficient operation of a circular saw depends on true running of the saw spindle and the collars being perfectly square on the faces with the axis of the spindle, it must run at the correct peripheral speed to ensure straight cutting. The Bursgreen radial arm saw embodies all these requirements and provided the saw is maintained in a sharp condition with the teeth correctly sharpened and set, efficient service will be given.

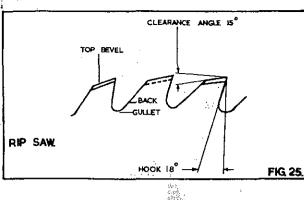
Before putting a new saw to use, it is essential that it is "ranged down" on the teeth to ensure each tooth is cutting and to maintain true running. RANGING

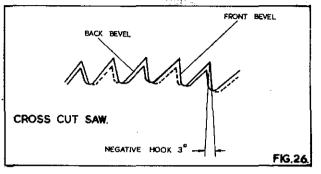
Ranging down should be done on a new saw or any saw after the 4th or 5th re-sharpening.

the 4th or 5th re-snarpening. Feed a square edged abrasive block, in wooden holder, lightly against the saw teeth 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

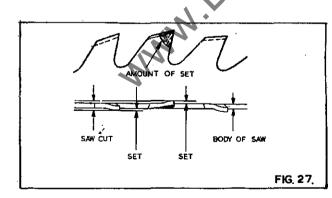
Do not run a saw when blunt, remove and re-sharpen. Hold a saw rigid in a vice as shown in Fig. 23 or a simple

saw vice as shown in Fig. 24 which can be readily made and proceed to sharpen saw.

With rip saw teeth, chisel edges and square faces are needed see Fig. 25. 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.

With a crosscut saw, saw points are needed with back and front bevels, as shown in Fig. 26.

In the course of repeated filing the teeth loose the original shape and the guilets shallow. To restore the shape of each tooth, essential for satisfactory performance, it is necessary to grind the saw on a saw sharpening machine. These machines are usually of the automatic type and feeds each tooth, giving equal spacing or pitch.

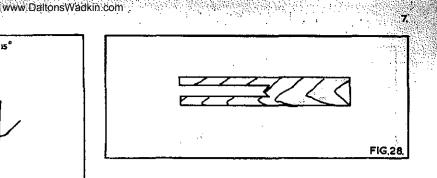


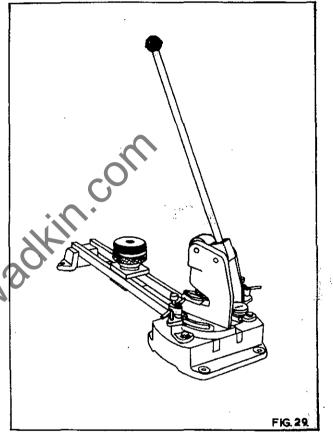
SETTING

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 alternative teeth are bent to the right and left as shown in Fig. 27. 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 of few inches when a small even triangle should be seen, Fig. 28.

The exact amount of set each side varies with the timber being cut, usually .010" to .015" (.03mm to .04mm)

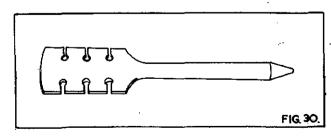
For clean cutting, just sufficient set should be allowed to prevent bending and heating. More set is required for wet, woolly timber than for dry, close grained timber and the amount of set is greater for corsscutting saws than those for ripping.





MACHINE SETTING

We can supply a small machine for efficiently setting the teeth as illustrated in Fig. 29 and will deal with saws 8" to 36" (202mm to 910 mm) diameter. The micrometer dial indicates accurate reading of the amount of set in thousandths of an inch.



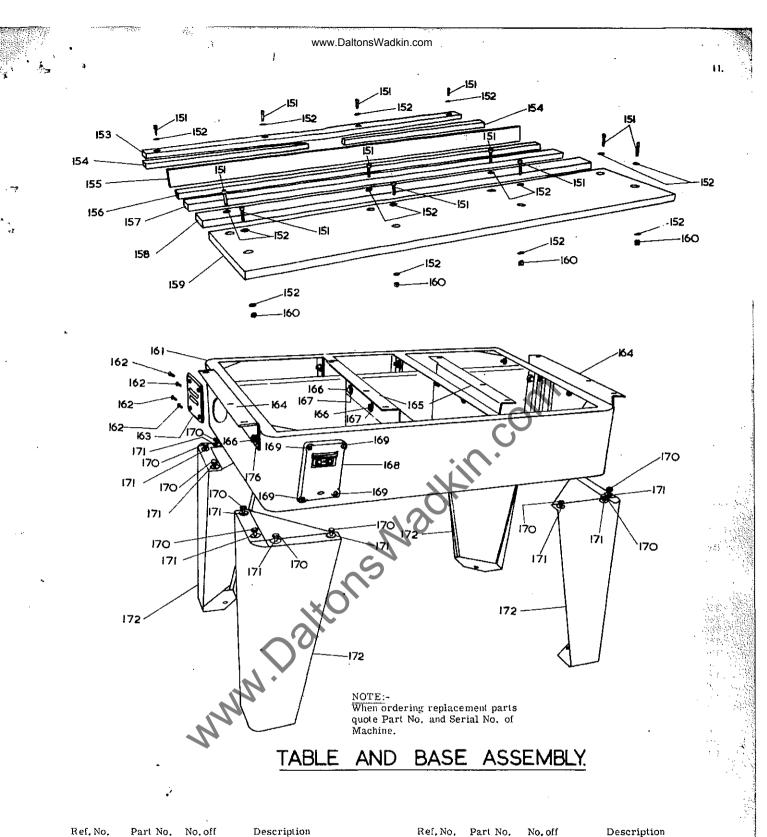
HAND SETTING

Where the number of saws does not warrant a machine being installed the saws are set by hand using a tool shown in Fig. 30. This tool is provided with six notches to take saws 8 to 14 guage thick.

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

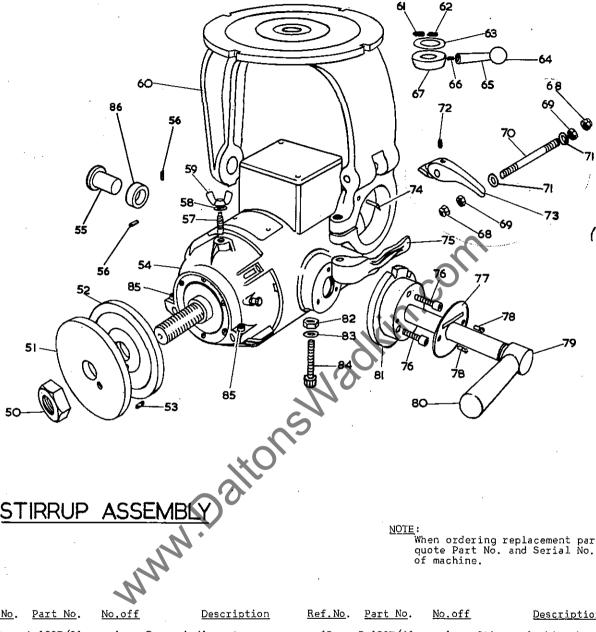
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	ARM	& PILLAR ASSEMBLY	12	7	
	<u>NO</u>	TE:- When ordering replacement parts quote Part No. and Serial No. of machine.			
			,	2 49C	
1.	o. <u>Part No</u> . A-1026/22	$\frac{\text{No. Off.}}{4} \qquad \frac{\text{Description}}{\frac{1}{2}}$	Ref No. Part No. 32. 33. A-1027/57	No. offDescription1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " washer.1Arm locking handle nut	
3. 4.		2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. x 1' long fluted dowel 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " whit x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long socket head capscrews	34.	1 3/8" whit, x 1" long socket head grubscrew	
5. 6. 7.	D-1027/3	 Foot 5/8" whit, aerolight nut 5/8" whit, x 5" long hexagon head bolt 	$\begin{array}{cccc} 35. & B-1027/46\\ \hline & 36. & Patt No. 28\\ \hline & 5127154 & E-1027/36\\ E-1027/36 & E-1027/142 \end{array}$	 Arm locking handle 1¹/₄" dia plastic ball, 3/8" whit. Long Arm (22" x 1" capacity) Standard Arm (17" x 1" capacity) Special long arm (25" x 1" 	
8, 9.		1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " whit. x $\frac{3}{4}$ " long socket head grubscrew 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " whit x 2" long head	38. A-1027/6	capacity) 1 Arm end plate	÷,
10.	A-1027/41	bolt 1 Rise & Fall nut adjusting screw	39. 40. B-1027/37	 3/8" whit x ³/₄" long socket head capscrew Left Hand arm rule (standard) 	
11. 12. 13.	A-1027/40 B-1027/5	1 Rise & Fall nut locking screw 1 Rise & Fall nut	B-1027/56	1 Left hand arm rule (metric)	
13. 14. 15.	B-1027/15 D-1027/2 B-1038/40	1 Rise & Fall screw 1 Pillar 1 Collar for rise and fall screw	41. B-1027/20 42. B-1027/39	(0mm - 466mm) 1 Shield for rollers (Left hand) 2 Arm slide rods (standard and	
16. 17.	W.5/8"	1 Thrust Race $1 5/8$ " bore x $\frac{3}{4}$ " outside dia, x	· B-1027/143	 Arm slide rods (standard and long arm) Arm slide rods (special long arm) 	
18. 19.	B-1027/4	5/8" long oilite bush Rise and fall handle bearing $5/16$ " whit, $x 1\frac{1}{2}$ " long socket	43. CK.76 A-1027/349	8 2BA Cheese head screw (1) 8 Screw (for extra long arm)	
20,		$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 3/16 & \text{wint, } x 1\frac{1}{2} & \text{long socket} \\ \text{head cap screw} \\ 1 & 3/16'' \text{ dia. } x 1\frac{1}{4} & \text{long groverlock} \end{array}$	44. 45.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ washer 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ whit x 3/8" long round head	
21.	B-1027/45	spring dowel 1 Rise & Fall handle	46. No.4 47.	$\begin{array}{l} \text{screw} \\ 4 & \frac{1}{4} \text{'' long self tapping screw} \\ 4 & 1/8 \text{'' brass washer} \end{array}$	
22. 23. 24.	Patt No.4	 3" plastic handle 3/8" whit, thin aerotight nut 3/8" whit, locknut, 	48. B-1027/37	1 Right hand rule (standard) (0" - 14") (0mm - 356mm)	
25. 26.	A-1055/22 A-1027/172	 3/8" whit. locknut. Spacing washer for arm lock Pivot pin for pillar latch 	B-1027/56 49. C-1027/20	1 Right hand rule (metric) (0mm - 355mm) 2 Shield for rule (wight hard)	
27. 28.	B-1055/9	1 1/4" long No. Z4 self tapping screw 1 Arm locating latch	49. C-1027/20 49A. A-1055/13 49B.	 Shield for rollers (right hand) Location bolt. 3/8" whit x 3/8" long socket 	
29, 30, 31	A-1027/155 A-1054/58	1 Arm locking bolt 1 Pointer for arm.	49C.	head grubscrew 4 ¹ / ₂ " washer	
31.	A-1027/48	1 Arm locking handle stop www	.DaltonsWadkin.com	-	

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		0.011	Description		<u>1 art 110.</u>	110,011	Description
151		12	$\frac{1}{4}$ " whit x 1" long cheese head screw	164	B-1027/177	lea.	Outer support bracket for table
152	,	24	¦ washer	165	B-1027/178	1ea.	Inner support bracket for table
153	B-1027/194	1	Back Support	166		12	5/16" whit x 1" long hexagon
154	A-1051/9	2	Wedge for table				head bolt.
155	A-1027/199	1	Fence	167		12	5/16" washer
156	A-1027/199	1	Packing piece for table (1.5/8" wide)	168	84 ADS/FO	ŀ	MEM starter (3 phase, 50 cycles).
157	A-1027/199	1	Packing piece for table (2,3/8" wide)		AT3	1	Brook starter (3 phase 60 cycles)
158	A-1027/199	1	Packing piece for table (3" wide)	169		4	$\frac{1}{4}$ " whit x $\frac{3}{4}$ " long cheese head screw
159	B-1051/8	1	Table	170		16	$3/8''$ whit x $\frac{3}{4}''$ long hexagon
.160		12	$\frac{1}{4}$ " whit nut				head bolt 3/8" washer
161	C-1027/171A&B	1	Body for base	171		16	3/8" washer
162		4	$\frac{1}{4}$ " whit x $\frac{1}{2}$ " long raised head screw	172	C-1027/171 C&D	4	Leg for base
163	B-1031/53	1	Cover plate for base				

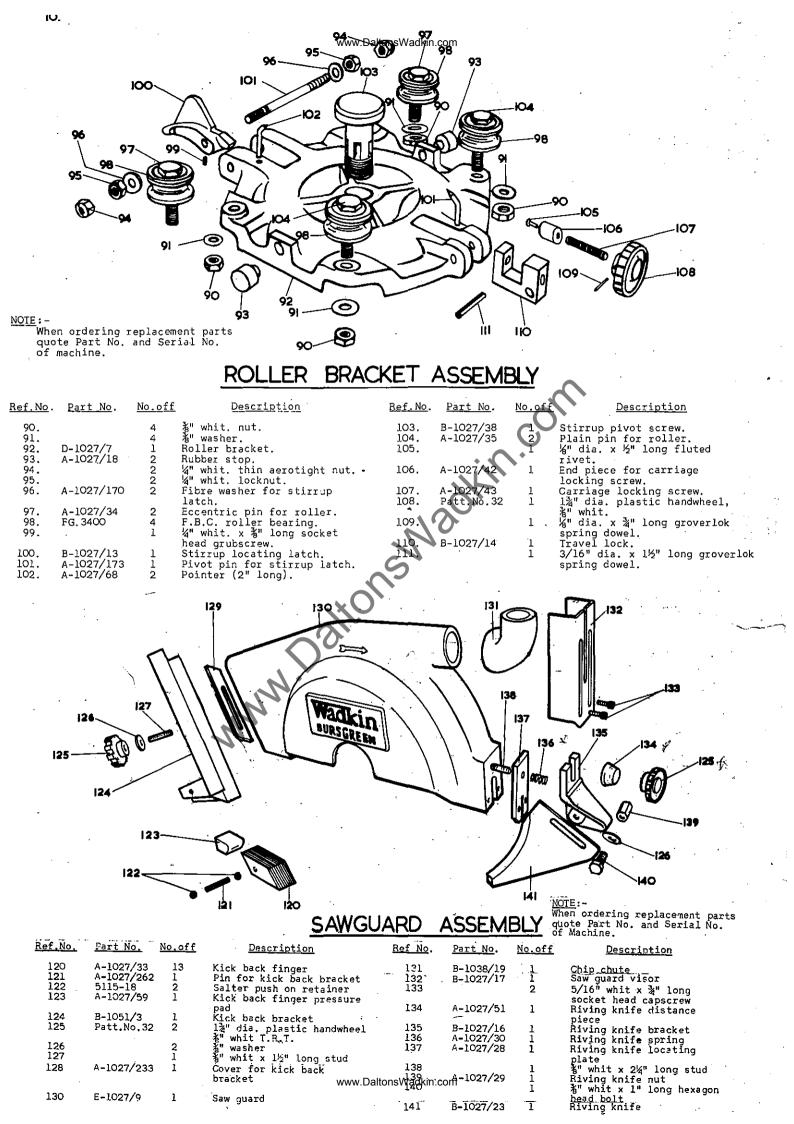
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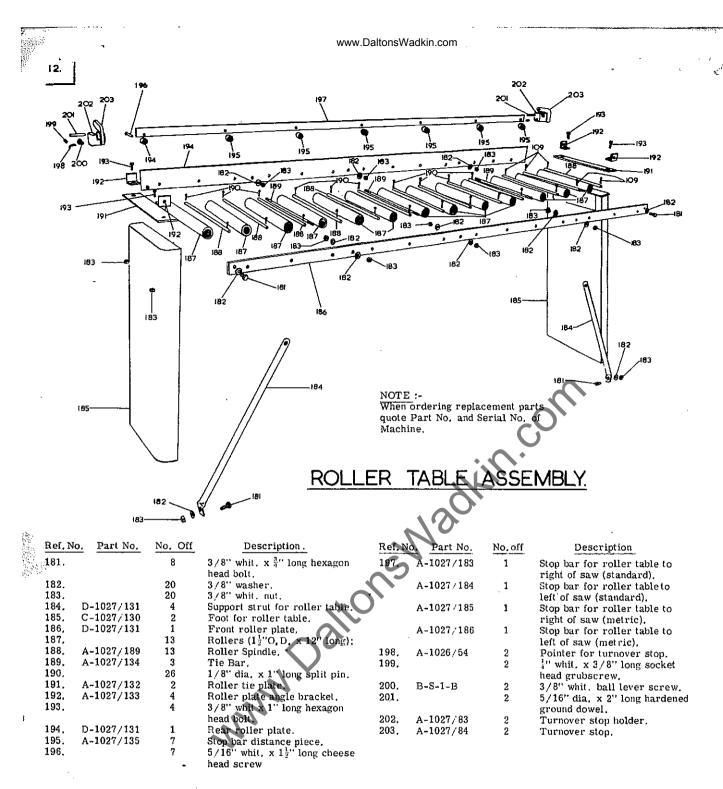


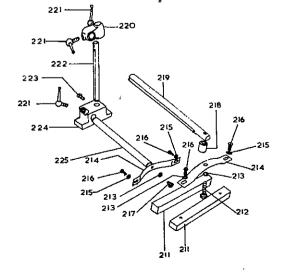
STIRRUP

NOTE: When ordering replacement parts quote Part No. and Serial No. of machine.

<u>Ref.No</u> .	<u>Part No</u> .	<u>No.off</u>	Description	<u>Ref.No</u> .	<u>Part No</u> .	<u>No.off</u>	Description
50.	A-1027/21	1	Saw spindle nut.	65	B-1027/46	1	Stirrup locking handle.
51.	B-1027/22	T	Saw flange (front with 11/32" hole).	66.		1	å" whit. x l" long socket head grubscrew.
52.	B-1027/22	1	Saw flange (back with 5/16"whit, hole)	67. 68.	A-1027/19	1 2	Stirrup pivot locknut. &" whit. thin aerotight nut.
53.	A-1027/58	1	Driving peg.	69.	/	2	¼" whit. locknut.
54.		1	Brook motor, type WS.105, 3HP, 3 phase supply, 3000	70.	A-1027/173	1	Pivot pin for motor latch. (4½" long).
			rpm, 50 cycles, 3600 rpm. 60 cycles.	71. 72.	A-1027/170	2	Fibre washer for motor latch. '4" whit. x &" long socket
		1	Brook motor, type WS.105,		D 1000 /0/		head grubscrew.
		1	3HP, 1 phase supply. Brook motor, type WS.1075,	73. 74,	B-1027/26 A-1027/68	1	Motor locating latch. Pointer (15/16" long).
55.	A-1038/75	1	5HP, 3 phase supply. Motor pivot shaft.	75. 76.	B-1027/47	1 3	Motor pivot locking handle. 5/16" whit. x 1½" long.
56.	11-10007 10	2	5/16" whit x ¾" long socke	t	A C 107	1	socket head capscrew.
57.	A-1027/67	1	head grubscrew Saw guard locking stud.	77. 78.	A-S-127	2	Nameplate. 3/16" whit. x ½" long round
58. 59.		1	å" washer. å" whit. wingnut.	79.	B-1027/5Q	l	head screw. Pull handle.
60. 61.	E-1027/8	$\frac{1}{1}$ ·	Stirrup. ¼" whit. x ½" long socket	80. 81	Patt.No.10. B-1027/25	1	4" long plastic handle. Motor locating ring.
		1	head grubscrew.	82.	B-1021725	i	Motor Hotating Hing. 者" whit. nut. 者" brass washer.
62.		1	名" whit. x 者" long socket head grubscrew.	83. 84.		1	접" brass washer. 참" whit. x 2첞" long socket
63.	A-1027/55	1	Washer for stirrup pivot screw.	85.		2	head capscrew. ¼" whit. x ¾" long socket
64.	Patt.No.28	1	14" dia. plastic ball, X"	86	A-1038/76	1	head capscrew.
			whit, www.DaltonsV	Vadkin.co	m m	1	Motor pivot distance p iece







SHAW GUARD ASSEMBLY.

Ref. N	lo. Part No.	No. Off
211	D-1792/44	2
212.	J 100, 11	1
213.		2
'214,	D-1792/45	2
215.		4
216.		4.
217.		1
218.	A-1027/176	1
219.	A-1027/175	1
220.	D-1792/65	1
221.	B-S-1-B	3
222.	A-1027/175	1
223.		1
224.		1
225,	A-1027/175	1

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5/16" whit x 11 long hexagon head bolt. 5/16" spring washer. Shaw guard pressure spring.

Wood shoes for shaw guard.

Description

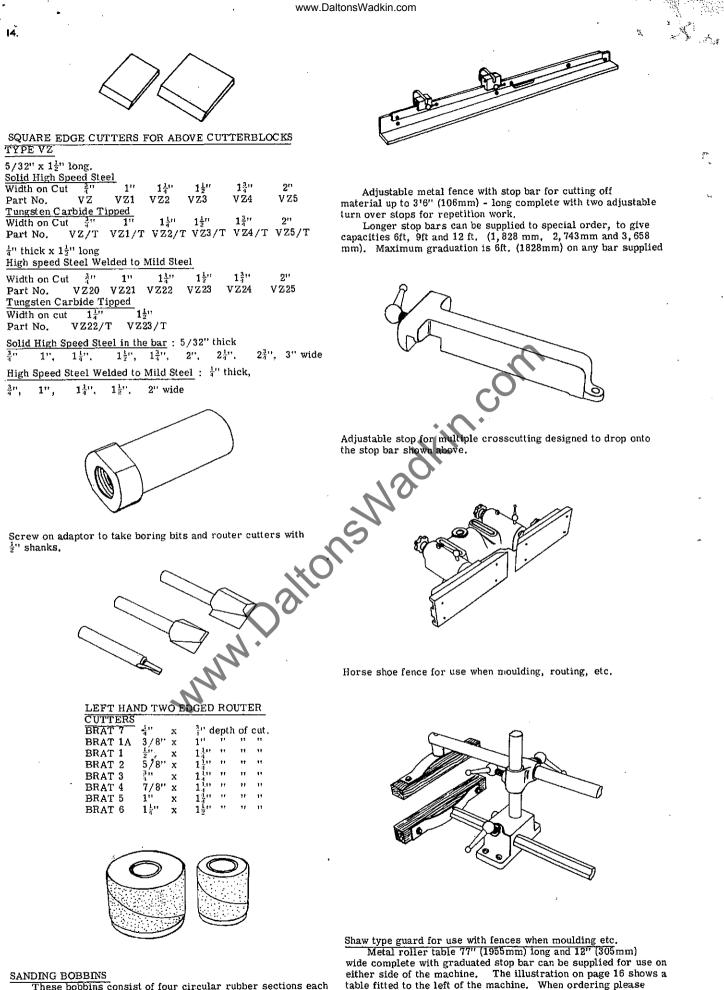
3/16"washer. No. 8 x $\frac{1}{4}$ " long black japaned round head woodscrew. 5/16'' whit, $x \frac{3}{4}''$ long hexagon head bolt. Shaw guard top pressure distance

piece.

Top pressure bar (12" long) $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " filboe. 3/8" whit, ball lever screw. Column ($7\frac{1}{2}$ " long). 3/8" whit, x $\frac{3}{4}$ " long square bard belt.

head bolt.

Shaw guard support bracket. Bottom Pressure Bar (10" long).



These bobbins consist of four circular rubber sections each $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick mounted on a sleeve, with a steel flange at each end, and carrying spirally wound aluminous oxide cloth belts, grade 0-80 or grade 1-50. Two sizes available, 2" diameter x 2" deep, 3" diameter x 2" deep.

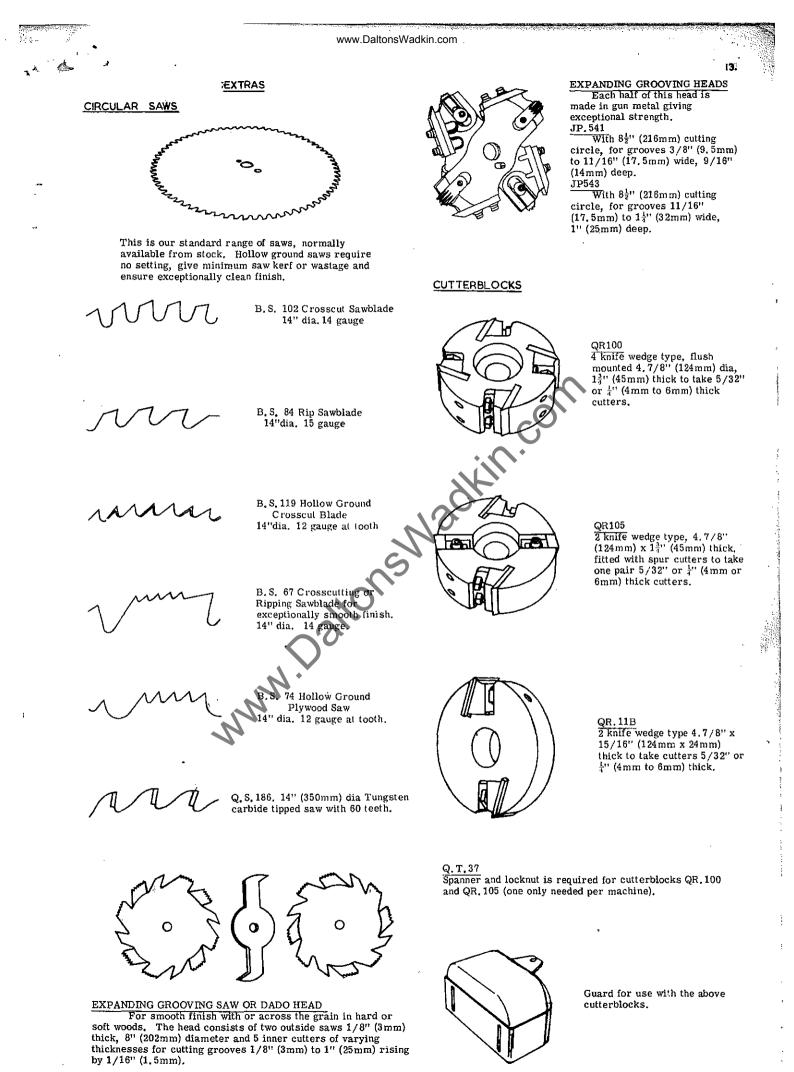
, www.DaltonsWadkin.com

state which side of the machine the table is to be fitted for

Capacity of table is 8ft. (244mm) to the left of the saw and

purpose of the graduated stop bar.

9ft. (2740mm) to the right of the saw.



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