

# 2

INSTALLATION 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 is 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.







It is advisable to keep all bright parts covered with a think film of oil to prevent rusting. The slide rods and rollers should also be kept clear of any sawdust and chippings for ease of

POWER EM.125





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



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. 2. 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
- 3.
- Secure a small dia. rod perween saw rianges 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.
- 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 al bolts.
- 6. Replace fence in position required and replace packing pieces and wedges.

### SAWBLADE 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 in the motor locating ring.

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 mutgatonsWad kin.com
"C" and hexagon locknuts "D" until the latch "B"
locates accurately in the pillar. locates accurately in the pillar.



3. <u>Sawblade in relation to fence</u>. 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" lecates, accurately in the slot in the stirrup.



## RIVING KNIFE ALIGNMENT

RIVING KNIFE ALIGNMENT 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 softing feed a chert piece of timber

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. Afte After adjustment the pillar rise and fall should be checked to ensure the movement is not too tight.

### SAW GUARD

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 ine anti-kick back fingers are fitted to the se guard and they are adjustable throughout the full depth of cut of the machine. <u>To set kick back fingers correctly</u>:-1. Place timber to be ripped in kick back fingers are been in Fig. 12

- Place timber to be ripped in kick back fingers as shown in Fig. 13.
   Loosen handwheel "A" then lower the fingers until they come in contact with the timber. Press bracket a further ½" (3mm) hold in that position, re-lock handwheel "A".
   To remove timber press the point of kick back fingers at "B" towards the table and withdraw the timber.
- 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

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

The stirrup can be locked at any angle by the



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

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 is required.

<u>POSITION 1</u>. This enables a maximum timber size of 12½"wide x 5½" deep (320 mm x 140 mm) to be crosscut with the agm at 90°.

POSITION 2. This enables a maximum timber size of 15½" wide x 1" deep (320 mm x 25 mm) 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 from the right hand side of the machine the rule nearest the operator will read correctly with the fence in positon 4.
- 2. When ripping from the left hand side of the machine the rule nearest the operator will read correctly with the fence in position 1.

- FITTING SAWBLADES
  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 the spindle locknut, left hand thread, and remove front saw flange.
  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. dirt or šawdust.
- 4. Replace saw spindle nut and sawquard.



### HOW TO FIT DADO

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 ½" 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 in Fig. 19 (a), Fig. 19 (b) shows how the saws and cutters overlap "A" being the saw and "B" being the inside cutter. A ½" (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 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 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 ½" dia. shanks.

### HOW TO FIT MOULDING CUTTERBLOCKS

How TO FIT MOULDING CUTTERBLOCKS The cutterblocks are mounted on the end of the spindle as shown in Fig. 21. To mount cutterblocks remove the sawguard and saw flanges. Fit the 14" (28.5mm) 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. these blocks







# SAW SHARPENING

<u>SAW SHARPENING</u> 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 crosseut saw gaw points are proceed with

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 gullets 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" 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)

.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 crosscutting 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" (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 where the number of saws does not wallant 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.

7



					61 6	52	
	an a					770	-63 64
			60		67	66	65 68
		86	56			72	70
	a	à	59 0				Man 71
	((	$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{I}}$	58		74 011	a a	73
	55 84	/ / s	87	E	90	-75	69 68
<b>90</b>	52	56 8	54			6 -	
				82		Ø.	78
	51	ÌÞ		83		78	79
50		•	€ 53 85		80-		$\sim$
50-				N	NOTE		
	STIRR	JP	ASSEMBLY	2	W q n	/hen or uote Pa nachine	dering replacement parts art No. and Serial No. of •
		·	alle				
Ref. No.	Part No. No.	o, off	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	No. off	Description
50 51	A-1027/21 B-1027/22	1 1	Saw spindle nu Saw flange (front with 11/32'' hole)	71 72	A-1027/170	2 1	Fibre washer for motor latch $\frac{1}{4}$ " whit x 3/8" long socket head grubscrew
52	B-1027/22	1	Saw flange (back with 5/16" whit hole)	73 74	B-1027/26	1 1	Motor locating latch $\frac{1}{4}$ " long No. Z4 self tapping screw
53 54	A-1027/58	1 1	Driving peg Brook motor type WS.105, 5HP 3 phase supply, 3,000 rpm, 50	75 76	B-1027/47	1 3	Motor pivot locking handle $5/16''$ whit x $1\frac{1}{2}''$ long socket head capscrew
55 56	A-1038/75	1 2	cycles, 3,600 rpm 60 cycles Motor pivot shaft $5/16''$ whit $x \frac{3}{4}''$ long dogpoint	77 78	A-S-127	1 2	Nameplate $3/16''$ whit x $\frac{1}{2}''$ long round head screw
57	A-1027/67	1	grubscrew Saw guard locking stud	79 80	B-1027/50 Patr No. 10	1	Pull handle 4" long plastic handle
58	H-1021/01	î	3/8" washer	81	B-1027/25	1	Motor locating ring
59 60	E-1027/8	1 1	3/8" whit wingnut Stirrup	82 83		1	3/8" whit nut 3/8" brass washer
61	д-1021/0	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ whit x $\frac{1}{2}$ long socket head	84	•	î	$3/8''$ whit x $2\frac{3}{4}''$ long socket head
, 62		1	grubscrew 4''whit x 5/8'' long socket head grubscrew	85		2	capscrew $\frac{1}{4}$ " whit x 3/8" long socket head capscrew
63	A-1027/55	1	Washer for stirrup pivot screw	86	A-1038/82	1	Small motor pivot adjusting bush
65	Patt No. 28 B-1027/46	1	Stirrup locking handle	88	W-1030/03	1	$5/16$ " whit $\dot{x}$ $3/8$ " long dogpoint
66	,	1	3/8" whit x 1" long socket head	89		1	grubscrew 5/8" $i/dx = 3" o/dx 5/8" long$
67	A-1027/19	_ 1	Stirrup pivot locknut				oilite bush
68 69 ·		2	‡" whit thin aerotight nut	90	A-1054/58	1	Pointer for arm
		2	<sup>1</sup> whit locknut	91	A-1051/6	2	Bush for flange

# www.DaltonsWadkin.com

9.

.



141

B-1027/23

1

Riving knife

130

1

Saw guard



155

161



CIRCULAR SAWS

www.DaltonsWadkin.com

# EXPANDING GROOVING HEADS

Each half of this head is made in gun metal giving exceptional strength.

 JP.541
 With 8½" (216mm) cutting circle, for grooves ¾" (9.5mm) to 11/16" (17.5mm) wide, 9/16" (14mm) deep.

 JP.543

 With 8½" (216mm) cutting

 circle, for grooves 11/16"

 (17.5mm) to 1½" (32mm) wide,

 1" (25mm) deep.



EXPANDING GROOVING SAW OR DADO HEAD For smooth finish with or across the grain in hard or soft woods. The head consists of two outside saws %" (3 mm) thick, 8" (202 mm) diameter and 5 inner cutters of varying thicknesses for cutting grooves %" (3 mm) to 1" (25 mm) rising by 1/16" (1.5 mm)

1



14" VZ2

1%"

1½"

٧ŻЗ

1/2"

SQUARE EDGE CUTTERS FOR ABOVE CUTTERBLOCKS, TYPE VZ 5/32" x 1/2" long.

VZl

Tipped

Solid High Speed Steel.

3/

<u>ν</u>7.

Width on cut

<u>Tungsten Carbide</u>

Part No.

www.DaltonsWadkin.com

2" vz5

21

1¾" VZ4

1¾"



The illustration on page 16 shows a table fitted to the left of the machine. When ordering please state which side of the machine the table is to be



SANDING BOBBINS

These bobbins consist of four circular rubber sections each ½" thick mounted on a sleeve, with a steel flange at each end, and carrying spirally wound aluminous oxide cloth belts, grade 0-80 or fitted for purpose of the graduated stop bar. grade 1-50. Two sizes available, 2" diametwaw DakonsWadkin condapacity of table is 8ft. (244mm) to the left of deep, 3" diameter x 2" deep. the saw and 9ft. (2740mm) to the right of the saw.



WITH DADO HEAD.

# www.pplationstyleonkig.com

There is a place in every woodworking shop for this versatile machine. The saw unit rotates horizontally through 360° and fits to any angle from horizontal to vertical; it can be locked in any position along the arm which swings 45° either way. Thus by simple, quick and positive movements the saw can be arranged to do crosscutting, bevel can be arranged to do crosscutting, bevel crosscutting, mitring, compound angle cutting, ripping and bevel ripping to a maximum of 4½" (114 mm) cut, In addition by fitting dado or trenching heads, cutterblocks, moulding blocks, etc. an almost unlimited variety of operations are proceible, even disc and babbin operations are possible - even disc and bobbin CIRCULAR CUTTERBLOCK. sanding can be done with this extremely versatile machine.



MOULDING WITH



CROSSCUTTING.



BEVEL CROSSCUTTING.



COMPOUND MITRING.



PLOUGHING HEAD



STRAIGHT RIPPING.



COOVING WITH 



BEVEL RIPPING.





METAL ROLLER TABLE SHOWN FITTED TO THE LEFT OF THE SAW TO GIVE A MAXM OF 8FT (2,438 MM). WHEN FITTED TO THE RIGHT IT GIVES A MAXM OF 9FT (2,743 MM).



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



TONGUE & GROOVE

www.DaltonsWadkin.com

BOX JOINT.