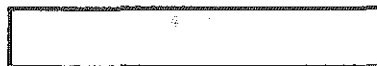




# INSTRUCTION MANUAL

# 24/26" BSW

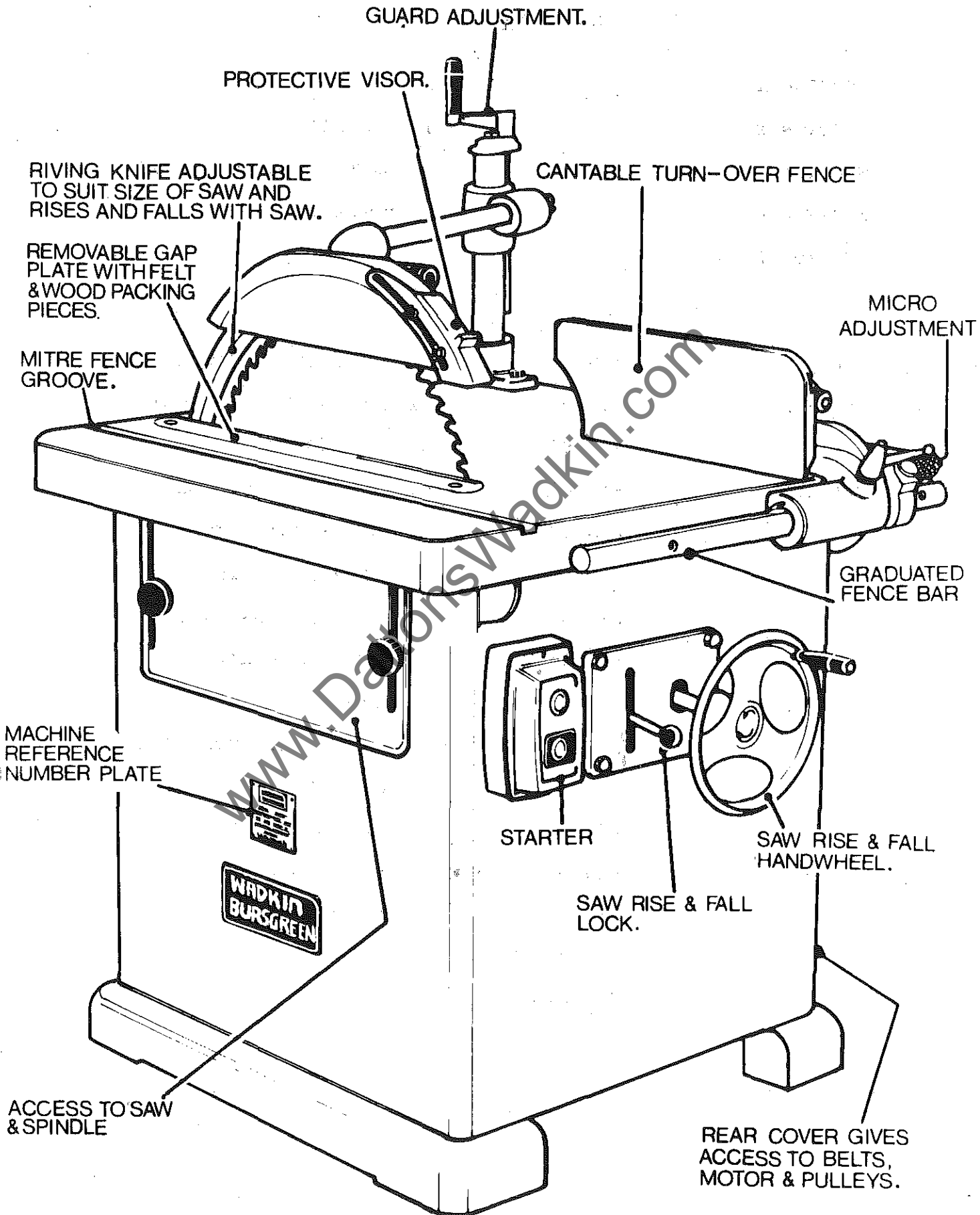
## CIRCULAR SAW BENCH



PLEASE INSERT SERIAL  
NUMBER OF MACHINE

MODIFICATIONS ARE MADE TO THESE BOOKS FROM TIME TO TIME  
AND IT IS IMPORTANT THEREFORE THAT ONLY THE BOOK SENT  
WITH THE MACHINE SHOULD BE USED AS A WORKING MANUAL

# CIRCULAR SAWBENCHES TYPE 24" & 26" BSW



SECTIONS

SECTION A	SPECIFICATION
SECTION B	INSTALLATION
SECTION C	DESCRIPTION & OPERATION
SECTION D	MAINTENANCE
SECTION E	SPARE PARTS LIST

ILLUSTRATIONS

SECTION A	FIG A1	24"/26" BSW CIRCULAR SAWBENCHES
SECTION B	FIG B1	WIRING DIAGRAM (3 PHASE)
	FIG B2	FOUNDATION PLAN
SECTION C	FIG C1	CANTING FENCE CONTROLS
	FIG C2	FENCE ALIGNMENT POINTS
	FIG C3	RIVING KNIFE DETAIL
	FIG C4	RISE AND FALL CONTROLS
	FIG C4A	RIVING KNIFE DETAIL
	FIG C5	MITRE FENCE
	FIG C6	MITRE FENCE STOP ROD POSITIONS
	FIG C7	SAW PACKINGS
	FIG C8-C11	OPERATION OF OPTIONAL FEATURES
	SECTION D	FIG D1
FIG D2-D3		BELT TENSIONING
FIG D4-D12		SAW MAINTENANCE
FIG D13		LUBRICATION

**SPECIFICATION**

	<b>24" BSW 600</b>	<b>26" BSW 650</b>
Maximum diameter of saw _____	24" 600mm.	26" 650mm.
Maximum saw projection _____	9" 225mm.	10" 255mm.
Size of table _____	43" x 34" 1090 x 860mm.	43" x 34" 1090 x 860mm.
Table height _____	34" 865mm.	34" 865mm.
Max. distance saw to fence _____	20" 500mm.	20" 500mm.
Fence dimensions _____	22" x 6" 560 x 160mm.	21" x 7½" 535 x 190mm.
Fence cants up to _____	45°	45°
Rise and fall of saw spindle _____	5" 130mm.	5" 130mm.
Speed of saw spindle _____	1750 r.p.m.	1650 r.p.m.
Horse power of motor _____	7½ (optional 10)	10
Diameter of saw bore optional _____	1¾" or 45mm.	1¾" or 45mm.
Diameter of driving pin _____	½" 12mm.	½" 12mm.
Net weight _____	1000 lb. 450 kg.	1000 lb. 450 kg.
Gross weight _____	1290 lb. 590 kg.	1290 lb. 590 kg.
Shipping dimensions _____	52 cu. ft. 1.5 m³	52 cu. ft. 1.5 m³

**SECTION B****Installation:-**

Remove protective anti-rust coating from bright parts by applying a cloth soaked in paraffin or other solvent.

**Wiring:-**

The motor and control gear have been wired in before despatch, therefore all that is required to be done is to connect the mains supply to the starter, or isolator where fitted.

**POINTS TO NOTE WHEN CONNECTING TO POWER SUPPLY.**

- 1 - Check voltage, phase and frequency
- 2 - It is important that the correct cable is used to deliver the correct voltage to the starter. RUNNING ON LOW VOLTAGE WILL DAMAGE MOTOR.
- 3 - Check main line fuses are of correct capacity.
- 4 - Connect line leads to correct terminals (SEE WIRING DIAGRAM).
- 5 - Check all connections are sound.
- 6 - Check spindle rotates in correct direction. If not reverse any two of the line lead connections.

**FAILURE TO START:-**

- 1 - Fuses have blown or have not been fitted.
- 2 - Isolator switch has not been closed.
- 3 - Lock off or stop button (when fitted) has not been released.
- 4 - Supply not available at machine.

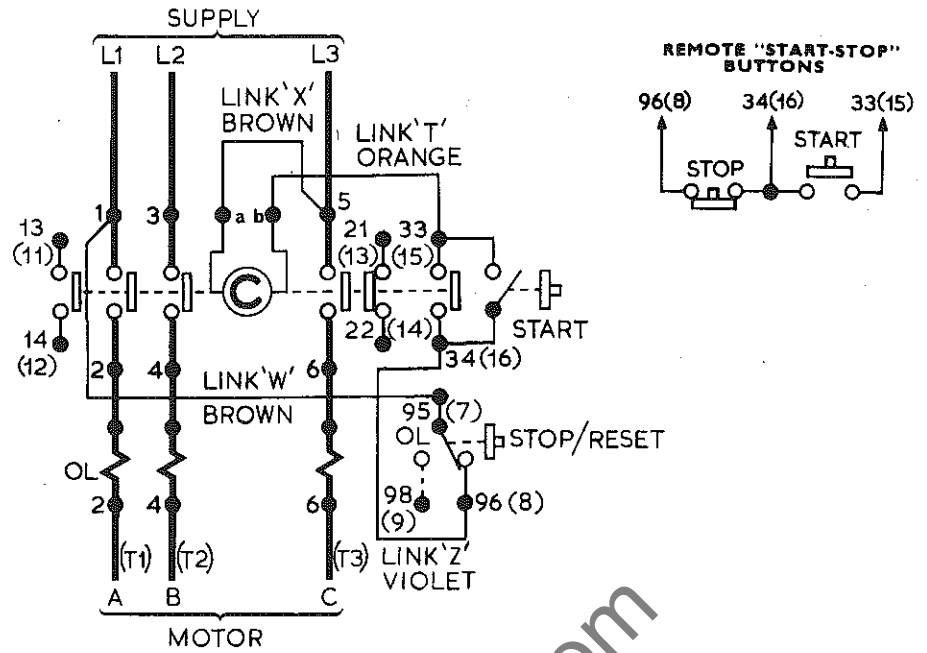
**STOPPAGE DURING OPERATION & FAILURE TO RESTART:-**

- 1 - Overloads have tripped. If hand re-set, set by pressing button. If automatic they will re-set after a short period.
- 2 - Fuses have blown.

**Foundation:-**

The machine should be levelled and bolted down firmly. For mounting into concrete, 6" to 8" square holes should be cut in the floor and rag bolts fitted, after which the holes should be run with cement. For mounting on wood floors coach bolts will be found adequate. (see Fig. B2.)

# BROOK RT3 STARTER (THREE PHASE DIAGRAM)



FOR ANY OTHER TYPE OF STARTING SEE SEPARATE WIRING DIAGRAM ENCLOSED INSIDE STARTER BOX.

FIG B1

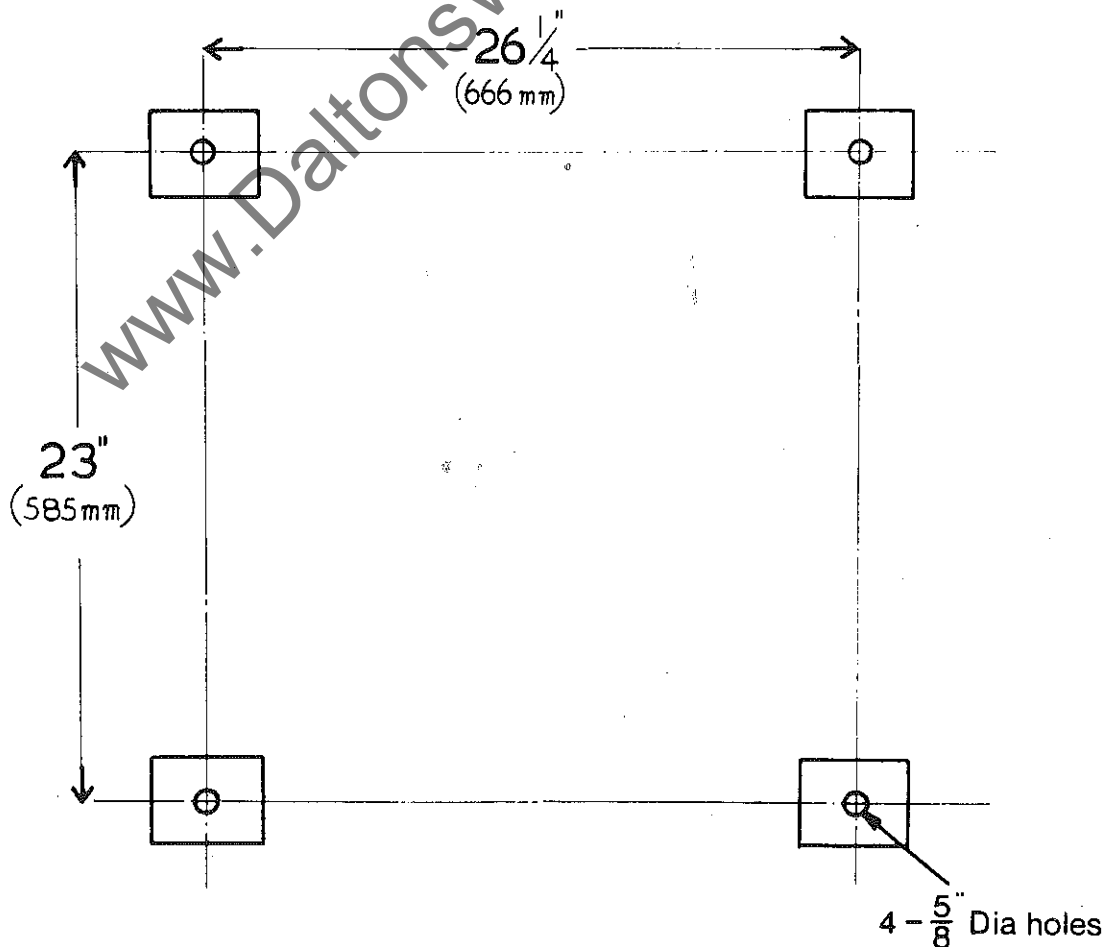


FIG B2

SECTION CCANTING & RIP FENCE CONTROLSQUICK ADJUSTMENT:-

The fence slides on a round bar with a rule incorporated into it. To adjust the fence follow the under mentioned procedure:-

1. Unlock lever 'A' and screw 'B' (Fig.C.1.)
2. Slide the fence along the bar until the required dimension is indicated against the pointer on the fence bracket.
3. Lock lever 'A' firmly to secure in position.

FINE ADJUSTMENT:-

After adjusting the fence by the above method provision is made for precise setting by operating the fine adjustment feature. To operate follow under mentioned procedure.

1. Ensure lever 'A' is UNLOCKED and screw 'B' is LOCKED firmly. (Fig.C.1.)
2. Turn knurled hand screw 'C' in direction required in order to draw the fence along the rule bar to or away from the saw and to the required setting.
3. Lock lever 'A' firmly.

CANTING:-

To cant fence follow under mentioned procedure (Fig.C.1.)

1. Unlock lever 'D' and allow fence to pivot over to required angle.
2. Unlock lever 'E' allowing fence plate to drop down until the lower edge of the plate lies flat on the table surface.
3. Lock levers 'D' and 'E' firmly.

FENCE POSITIONING:-

The fence plate is designed to slide along the table in order to compensate for different sizes of saws which may be used. By unlocking lever 'E' the plate may be slid along dovetail slot in the back of the fence to the required position, after which locking lever 'E' will fix the fence firmly in place.

NOTE:- For crosscutting swing fence over the rule bar to clear the table

FENCE SETTING AND ALIGNING:-

On despatch from the works the movements of the fence have been finely adjusted for accurate cutting by the provision of the setting screws at points F.G.H.I. (FIG C2). These adjustments have separate uses, and should only be re-set to compensate for wear which may take place from constant use. The separate uses of these points are as outlined underneath:-

POINT F:- is an eccentrically turned centre which allows the fence to be set parallel to the saw, or to be set in or out as required.

POINT G:- is a true centre which allows slackness to be removed between centres F and G.

POINT H:- is a jacking point which provides a positive stop which will not allow the fence to be pulled up further than 90 degrees to the table when set correctly.

POINT I:- is also a jacking point which brings centres F and G parallel to the table for true canting action of the fence.

NOTE:- SET ALIGNMENT ONLY WITH CENTRE F. DO NOT PACK BETWEEN BACK PLATE AND FENCE AS THIS CAN CRACK THE CASTINGS.

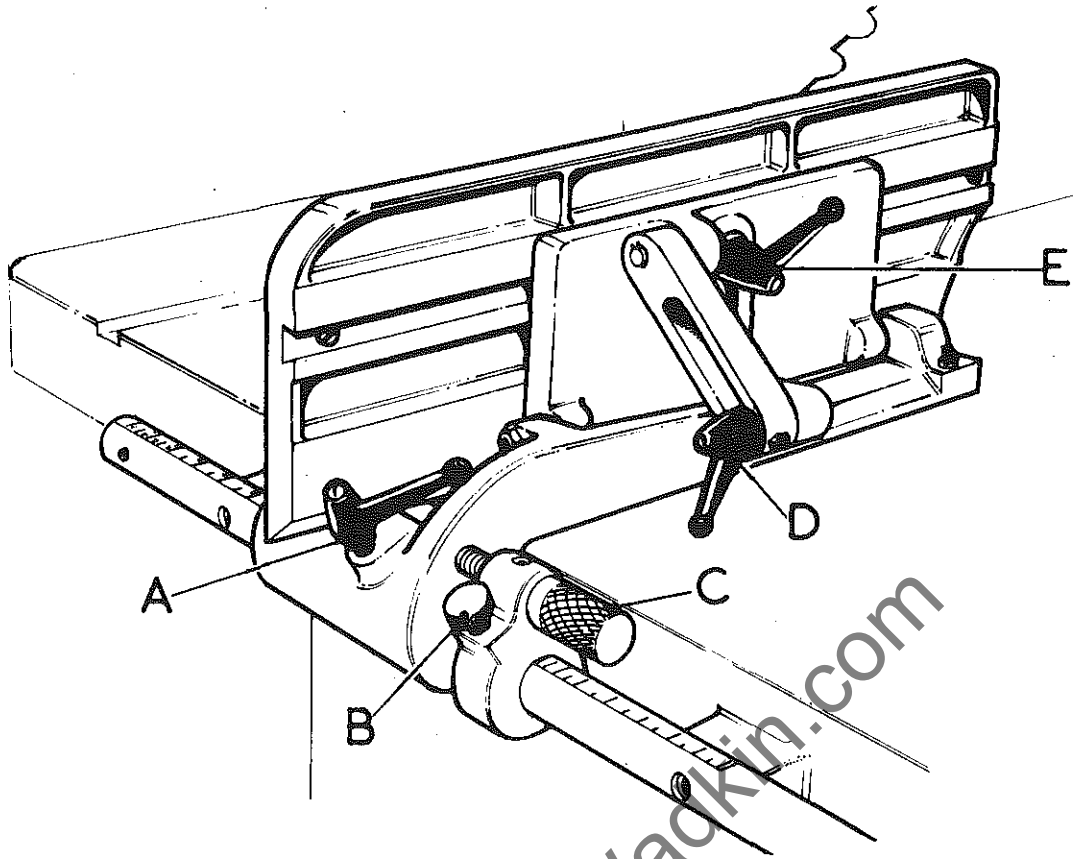
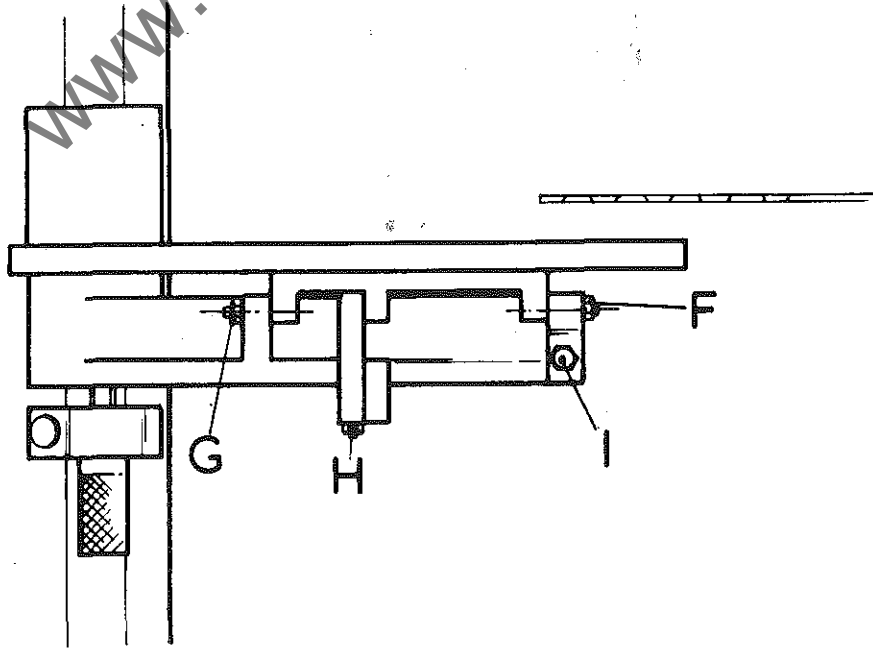


FIG.C1



FIGC2



RISE AND FALL CONTROLS:-

By turning handwheel 'J' (fig. C4 ) the saw may be raised or lowered between the maximum and minimum position as given in section 'A' specification. Under no circumstances should this dimension be varied. It is important after operating the rise and fall that lever handle 'K' is locked firmly before running the saw.

The rise and fall handwheel is connected through pivoted yolks at points A. & B. (FIG C4.) At the handwheel end of the screw a thrust race C is fitted to give free rotation when in use. It is therefore important that the pivots and screw are cleaned and lubricated regularly and that the thrust race is oiled according to the maintenance schedule.

RIVING KNIFE PLATE:-

The riving knife plate is situated behind the saw in the saw compartment 'D' (fig. C4A) and allows the riving knife to rise and fall with the saw at a set clearance to the saw teeth. It is important that the area surrounding the radial slot cut in the plate be kept clean and well lubricated to give free movement.

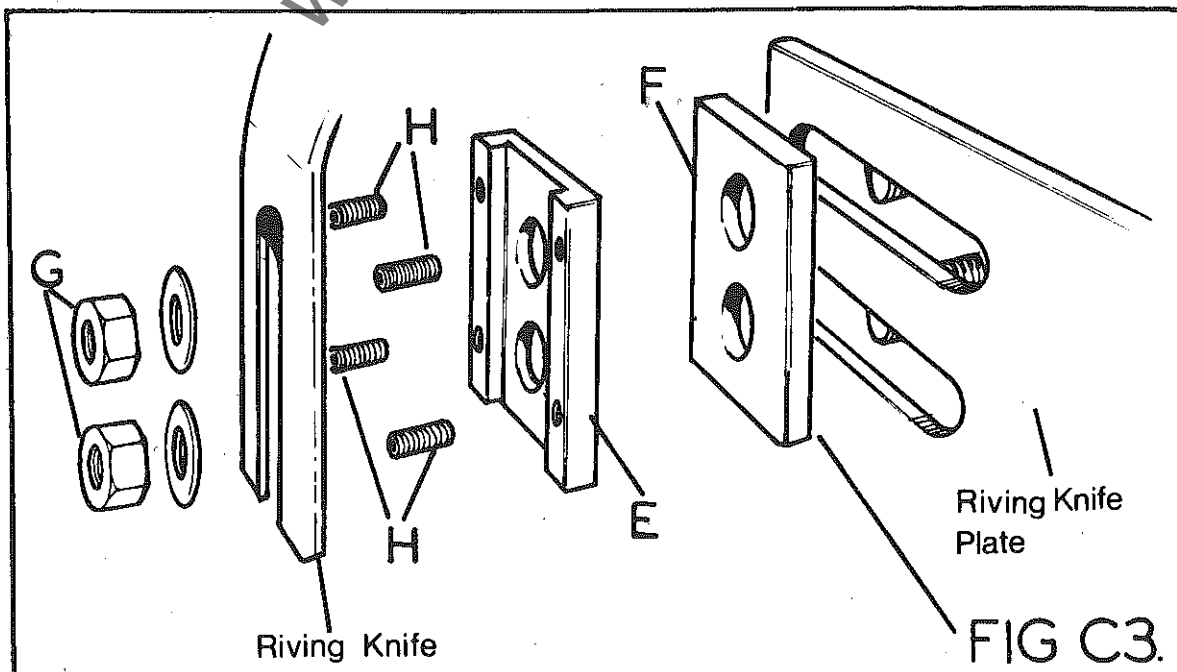
RIVING KNIFE HOLDER DETAIL

The riving knife is supplied in the inverted position. Remove and fit upright adopting the following procedure:- (fig C3)

1. Fit knife into grooved packing piece 'E' and bolt up to solid packing piece 'F' with the  $\frac{3}{8}$ " nuts 'G' provided.
2. With saw in place set knife to clear around saw teeth approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) and lock firmly in place with nuts 'G'.
3. If the knife is not in line with the saw, partially slacken nuts 'G' and jack packing piece 'F' out with grub screws 'H' until the knife has equal overhand either side of the saw blade. Lock nuts 'G' firmly.

NOTE:- BEFORE RUNNING, ADJUST SAW GUARD TO GIVE MAXIMUM PROTECTION AND TO CLEAR SAW BLADE. DO NOT RUN MACHINE WITHOUT GUARD IN POSITION.

IMPORTANT:- ENSURE THAT RIVING KNIFE BLADE IS CORRECT THICKNESS FOR SAW USED



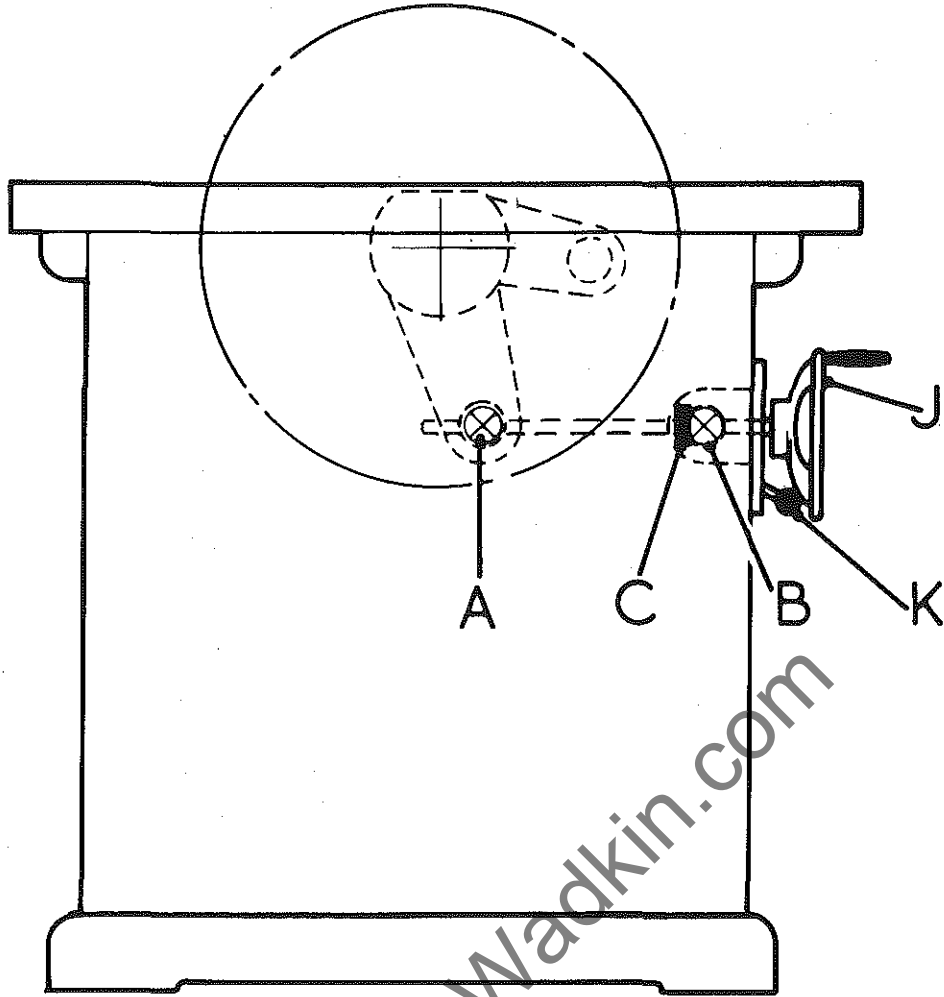
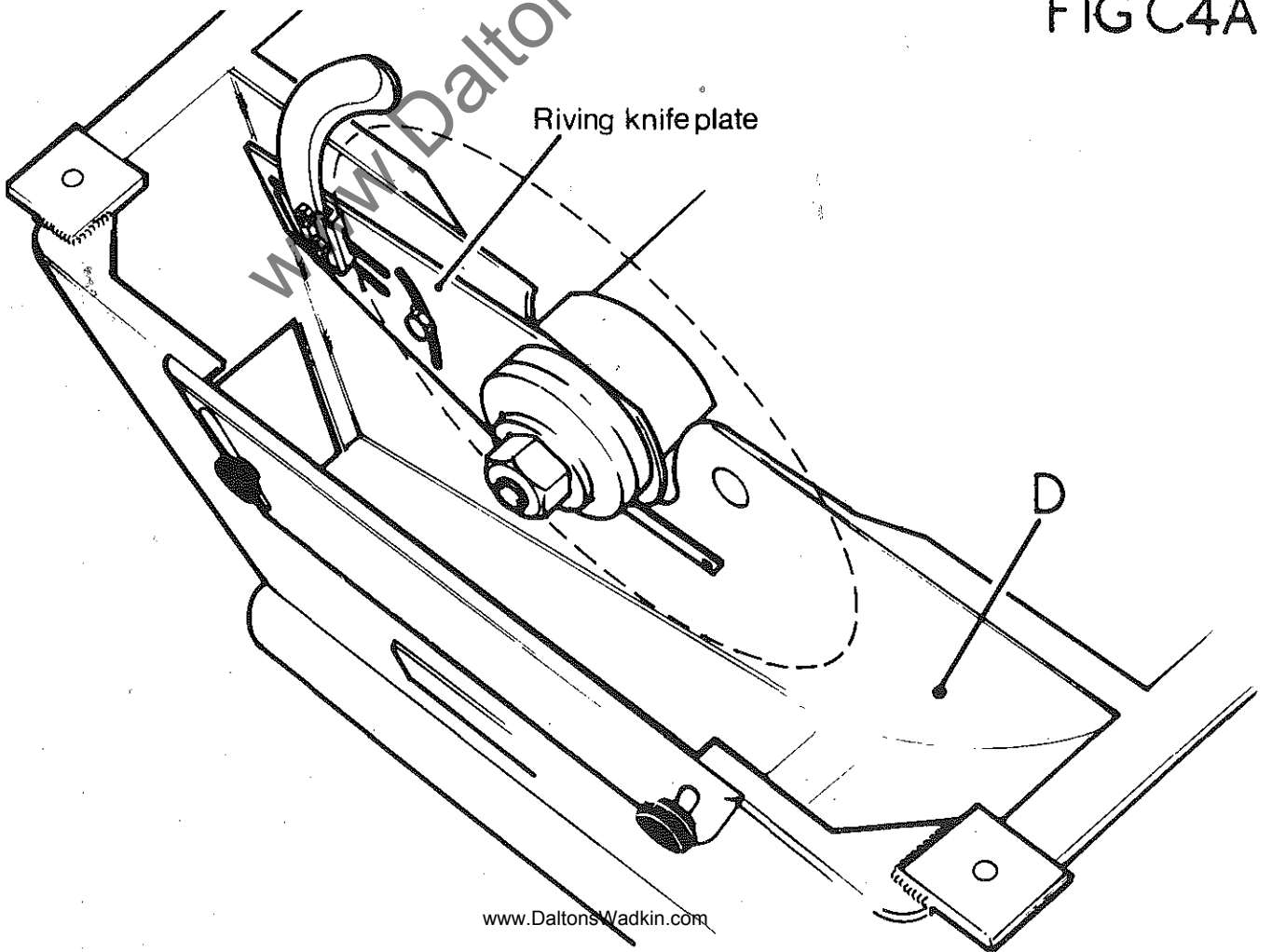


FIG C4

FIG C4A



MOUNTING SAWBLADES:-

When mounting saws the undermentioned procedure should be followed:-

1. Isolate machine
2. Remove table insert and raise the saw spindle housing into the top position.
3. Remove spindle nut (left hand thread) and front saw flange from spindle.
4. Select blade required depending on type of work which is to be done. Check the blade is in good condition and free from dirt, sawdust and gum, especially where it will be gripped by the saw flange. Mount saw on the spindle checking that the face of the back saw flange is clean and that the saw bore and pin hole centres fit correctly onto those on the flange.
5. Check that the saw teeth point towards the front of the machine before replacing the flange and locking up firmly with the spindle nut.

IMPORTANT:- ENSURE SPINDLE RUNS IN CORRECT DIRECTION, REFER TO SECTION B (ELECTRICS)

NOTE:- IF THE FLANGE OR SAW FACES ARE NOT CLEAN THIS CAN CAUSE VIBRATION DUE TO THE SAW RUNNING OUT-OF-TRUE.

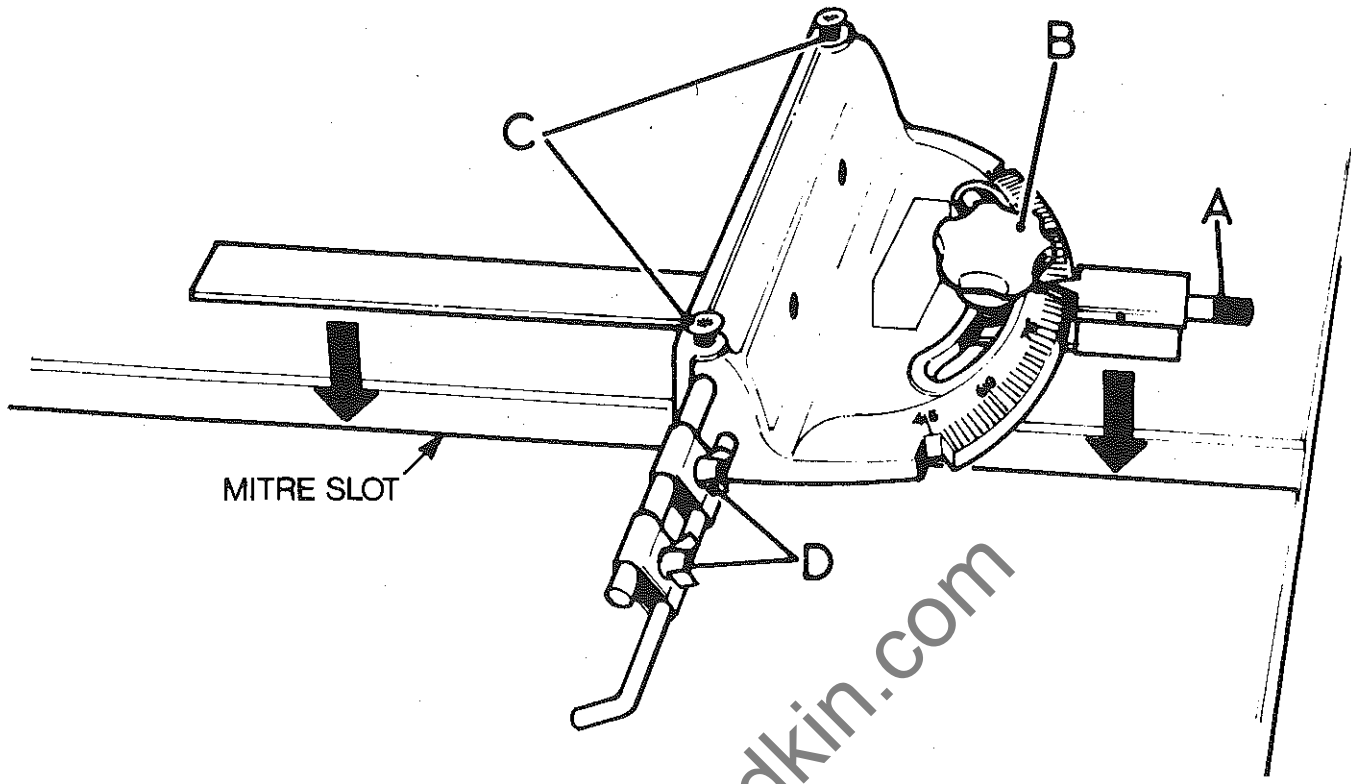
NITRE FENCE (fig. C5) (EXTRA.)

The mitre fence is fitted into the groove provided on the saw table, which should be kept clean. A scale is provided to indicate accurate setting, and a positive stop 'A' is incorporated in the scale to give quick setting at 90° and 45° to the saw. The plastic handwheel 'B' locks the mitre fence firmly in any position.

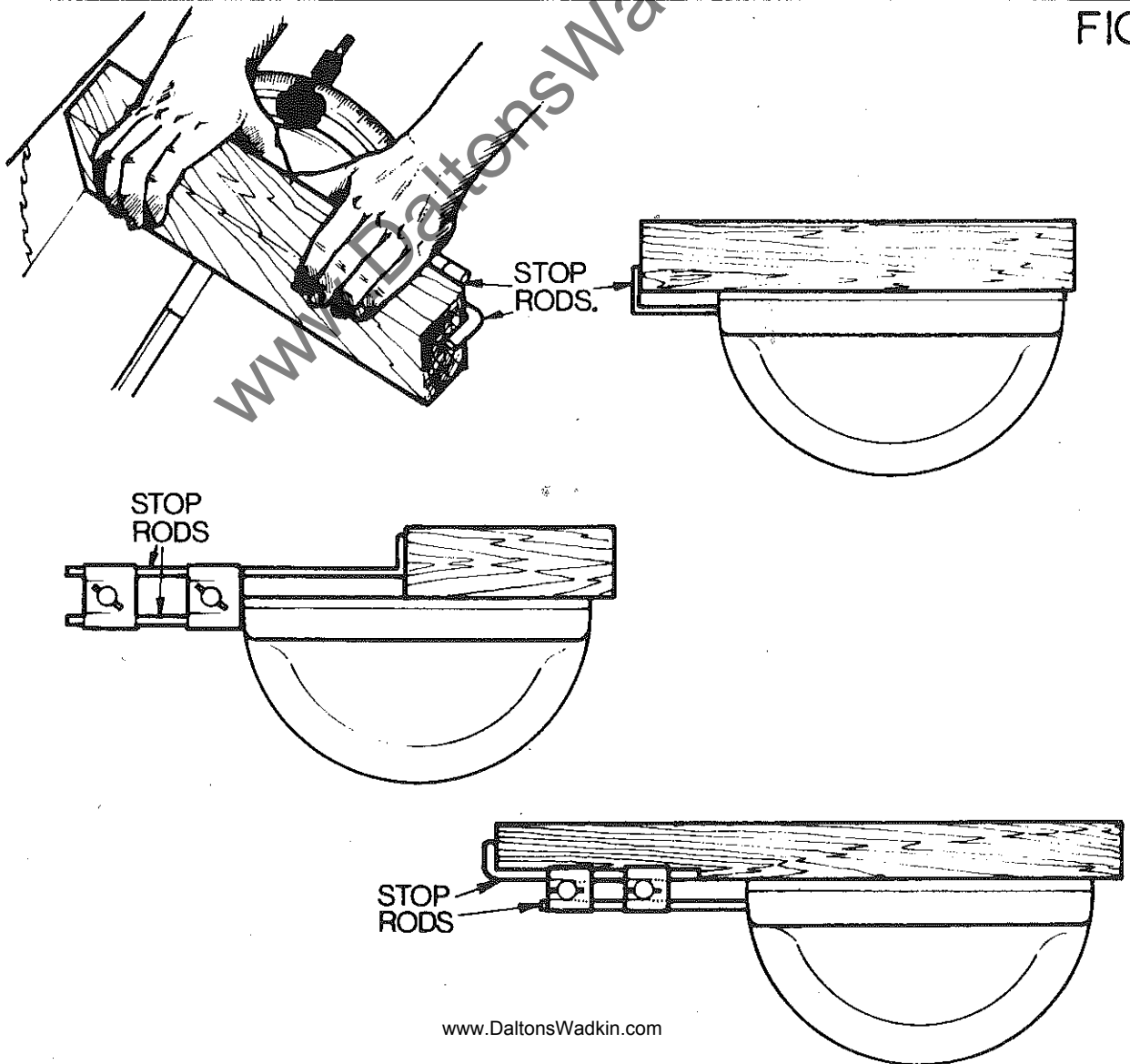
Accurate repetitive cutting can be obtained by use of the stop rods (fig. C5.)

The rods are held in the fence with the thumbscrews 'C' and the stop rods by the two clamps 'D'. To adjust the stop rods slacken clamps 'C' and 'D' and slide the rods into the position required as illustrated in (fig. C6.)

FIGC5



FIGC6



SAW PACKING.

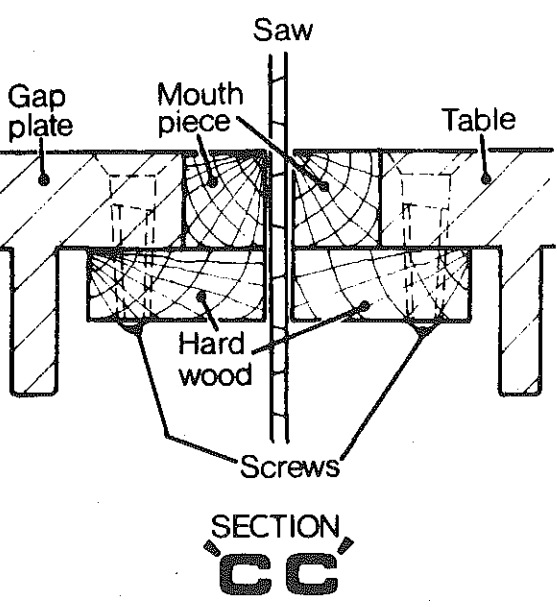
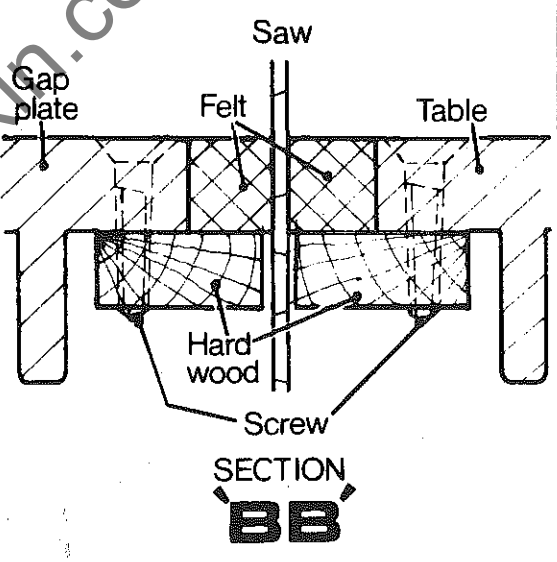
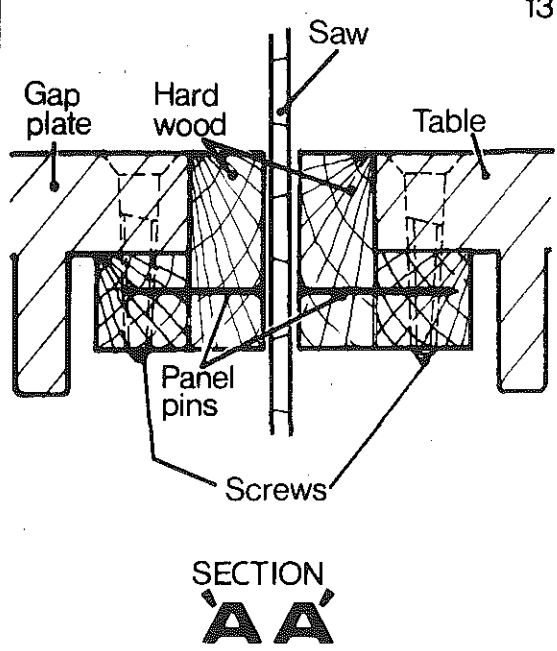
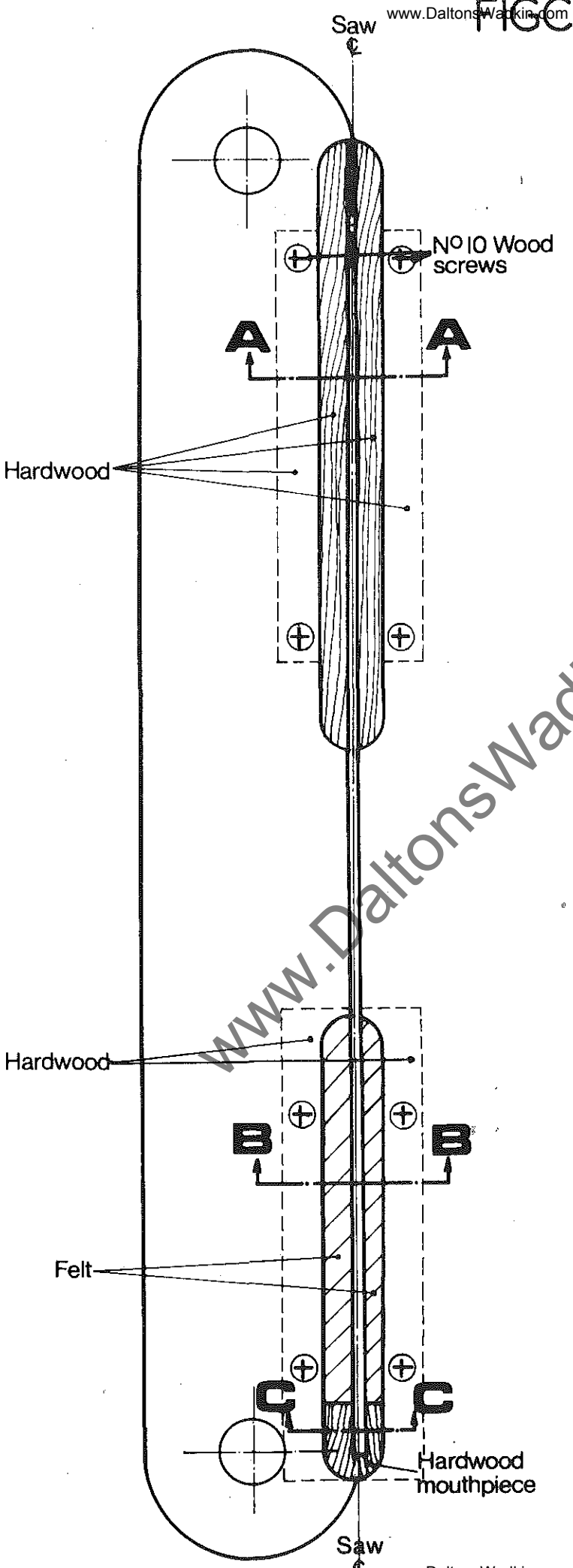
It is usual to provide a saw blade with some form of packing, but it is not intended that this packing be used as a guide for buckled or out-of-true saws. The idea of fitting packing pieces into the table and gap plate is to steady the saw, but it should be noted that the packing must not be tight as this will generate heat, resulting in a consequent loss of tension in the blade.

The arrangement of the saw packings are in such a way that a hardwood mouthpiece of a length extending beyond the depth of the saw teeth retains the felt packing pieces in place. Also wood strips secured to the underside of the table and to the front of the gap plate support the felt in position. At the rear of the gap plate and table similar wood strips close the saw gap and provide a guide for the saw. (SEE DIAGRAMS OPPOSITE.)

It should be noted that after some time, the packings will need to be renewed, and should not be allowed to fall into bad condition.

The provision of the felt inserts allow application of a small amount of lubricating oil, which not only cleans the saw, but also reduces heat and burning whilst running. It is therefore important that, at every opportunity, the felt pieces are lubricated.

NOTE:- REPLACEMENT LENGTHS OF FELT  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{7}{16}$ " x 6".



14.

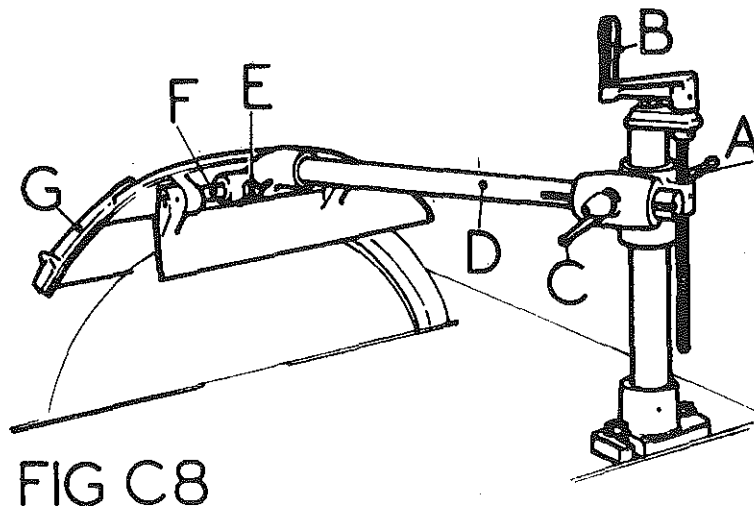


FIG C8

### PILLAR SAW GUARD

To raise and lower the guard, unlock lever 'A' and turn handle 'B' (FIG C8). To position the guard on centre with the saw, unlock lever 'C' and slide the guard pillar 'D' until the guard is in the correct position. To centralize the guard to clear saw and riving knife, unlock lever 'E' and slide guard back or forward along bar 'F' until correctly positioned. When operating, ensure visor 'G' is set to clear timber by approximately  $\frac{1}{8}$ " (3mm). To gain access to saw, the guard cover will hinge up and over to reveal blade.

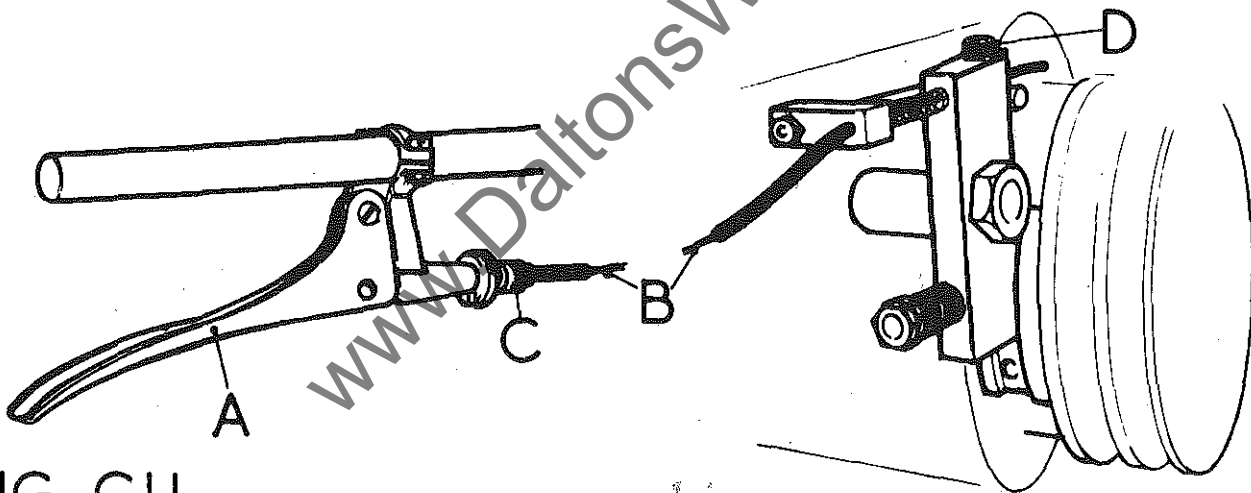


FIG C11

**SPINDLE BRAKE:-** This device is operated from the brake lever 'A' situated next to the rise and fall handwheel. It is connected to the brake pad by means of a cable 'B' leading from the operating lever, and is spring-loaded to relieve tension when hand pressure is relieved. To tension the cable, turn the knurled nut 'C' on the lever. Where excessive slackness is to be removed, unlock the grub screw 'D' on the pillar at the spindle end and pull cable through, re-lock grub screw and tension cable as mentioned above with knurled screw. When replacing brake pad it is important that new rivets are used and that the rivet heads are below the surface of the pad material. Do not allow brake pad to wear down to rivets as this will score the surface of the special pulley.(FIGC11)

# **SECTION "D" MAINTENANCE**

www.DaltonsWadkin.com



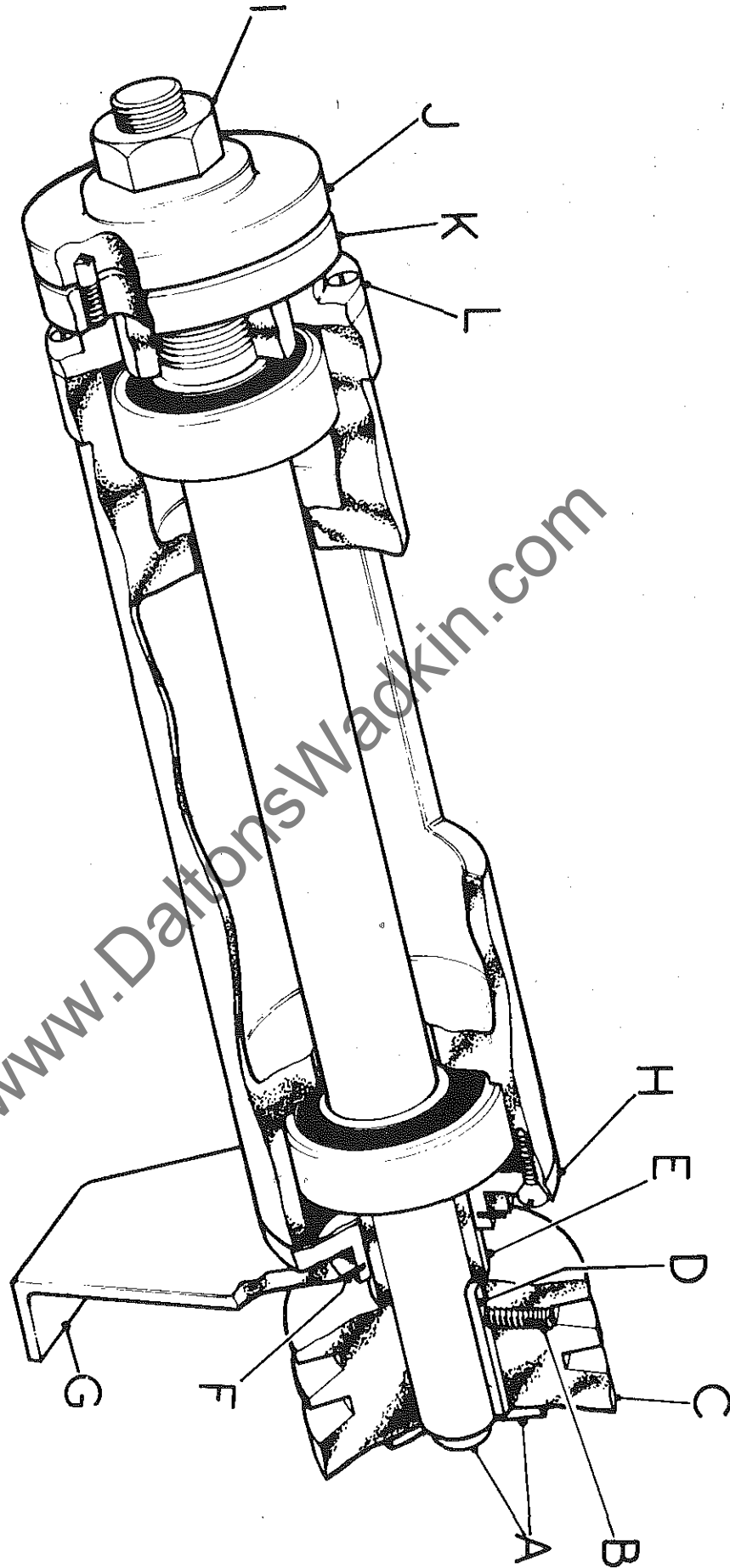
**SECTION D. - MAINTENANCE:-**

During the operating life of the sawbench it may be found necessary to replace worn or damaged parts (i.e. ball races.) To undertake this procedure follow the undermentioned instructions.(SEE FIG D 1.)

1. ISOLATE MACHINE ELECTRICALLY BEFORE ATTEMPTING ANY WORK.
2. REMOVE GAP PLATE, SAW AND SAW SPINDLE FRONT AND REAR COVERS FROM THE MACHINE.
3. SLACKEN AND REMOVE V-ROPE FROM PULLEYS AND REMOVE TURNBUCKLE AND TENSION STUDS AFTER PACKING MOTOR UP AS SHOWN IN (FIG D.2.)
4. WIND SAW CARRIAGE INTO MIDWAY POSITION.
5. REMOVE COUNTERSUNK SCREW AND WASHER 'A' AND SLACKEN GRUB SCREWS 'B' IN PULLEY 'C' AND REMOVE.
6. REMOVE KEY 'D' AND DISTANCE PIECE 'E'.
7. REMOVE CIRCLIP 'F' AND MOTOR TENSION BRACKET 'G' AND UNSCREW AND REMOVE DUSTCAP 'H'.
8. WORKING AT THE FRONT OF THE SAW SPINDLE, REMOVE NUT 'I' (L.H.THREAD) AND SAW FLANGE 'J'.
9. UNSCREW SAW FLANGE 'K' (L.H.THREAD.)
10. REMOVE RIVING KNIFE PLATE\* AND LINK, AND UNSCREW AND REMOVE DUST CAP 'L'.
11. PLACE A WOODEN DRIFT ON THE PULLEY END OF THE SPINDLE AND DRIVE THE SHAFT THROUGH THE HOUSING. BY DOING THIS THE SPINDLE WILL EMERGE FROM THE HOUSING WITH THE SAW END BEARING ON IT. DRIVE THIS BEARING FROM THE SHAFT AND RE-INSERT SHAFT INTO HOUSING KNOCKING SPINDLE THROUGH WITH HAMMER AND DRIFT TO REMOVE THE PULLEY END BEARING.

To re-assemble, reverse above procedure ensuring all original parts are thoroughly cleaned out.

\* It should also be noted that the two locknuts on the radial slot in the riving knife plate should only be tightened enough to provide a guide for the motion of the plate and not to clamp or lock the plate in position.



www.DaltonsWadkin.com

BELT TENSION:-

On all machines the drive from the main motor to the saw spindle is by means of four ALPHA 500 type "V" Belts. To ensure maximum efficiency and life of these belts, it is important that the correct belt tension is maintained at all times from new, especially in the "running in" period. To tension the belts follow the undermentioned procedure. (SEE FIG. D.2.)

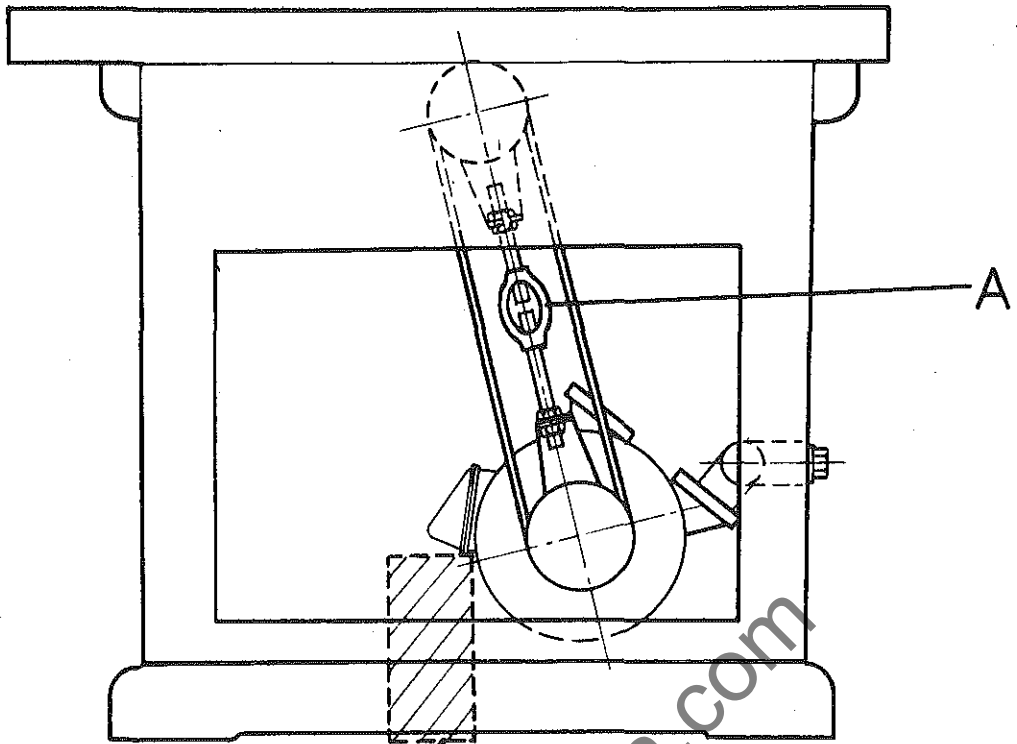
By turning turnbuckle 'A' linking the tension studs, the centre distance of the pulleys can be increased to provide greater tension on the belts. To achieve the correct tension, measure the centre distance of the pulleys (FIG D3.) and adjust with the turnbuckle until, whilst applying a force at right angles and central along the belt, the deflection is not greater than  $1/64$ " per inch of span - (e.g. 23" span =  $23/64$ " deflection.)

REPLACING BELTS:-

To replace belts, decrease pulley centre distance by screwing turnbuckle and thus relieving tension on the belts for their removal. Afterwards retension as given above.

POINTS TO NOTE WHEN MAINTAINING BELT DRIVES:-

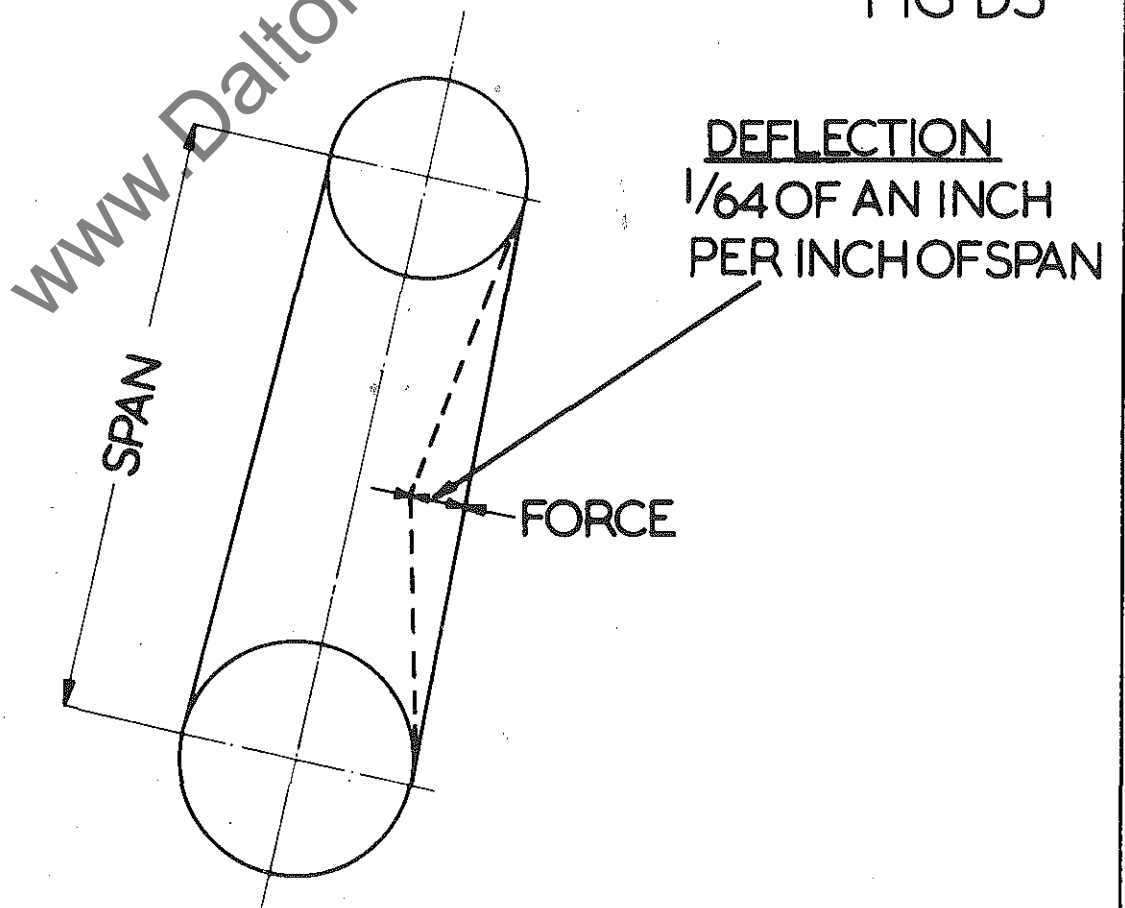
1. ALWAYS MAINTAIN CORRECT BELT TENSION.
2. REPLACE WORN BELTS WITH SAME TYPE AS SPECIFIED.
3. ALWAYS REPLACE WORN OR DAMAGED BELTS IMMEDIATELY.
4. ENSURE PULLEYS ARE CORRECTLY ALIGNED.
5. DO NOT PRIZE BELTS OVER PULLEYS WITH SCREW DRIVERS OR OTHER SHARP IMPLEMENTS AS THIS CAN DAMAGE BELTS.
6. ENSURE PULLEY GROOVES AND BELTS ARE CLEAN AND REMOVE ANY OIL, GREASE, RUST OR BURRS WHICH ARE PRESENT.



Method of packing up motor for removal of tension screws as outlined in section D1

FIG D2

FIG D3



SAW MAINTENANCE:-

Efficient operation of a circular saw depends on true running of the saw spindle, and the saw flanges being perfectly square to the axis of the spindle. The saw must also run at the correct peripheral speed to ensure straight cutting.

RANGING:-

'Ranging down' should be done on a new saw or any saw after the fourth or fifth sharpening. To range down, feed a square-edged abrasive block in a wooden holder (FIG D4.) lightly against the saw teeth whilst running. The saw should then be removed and the tops of the teeth filed lightly to remove the ranging marks.

SAW SHARPENING:-

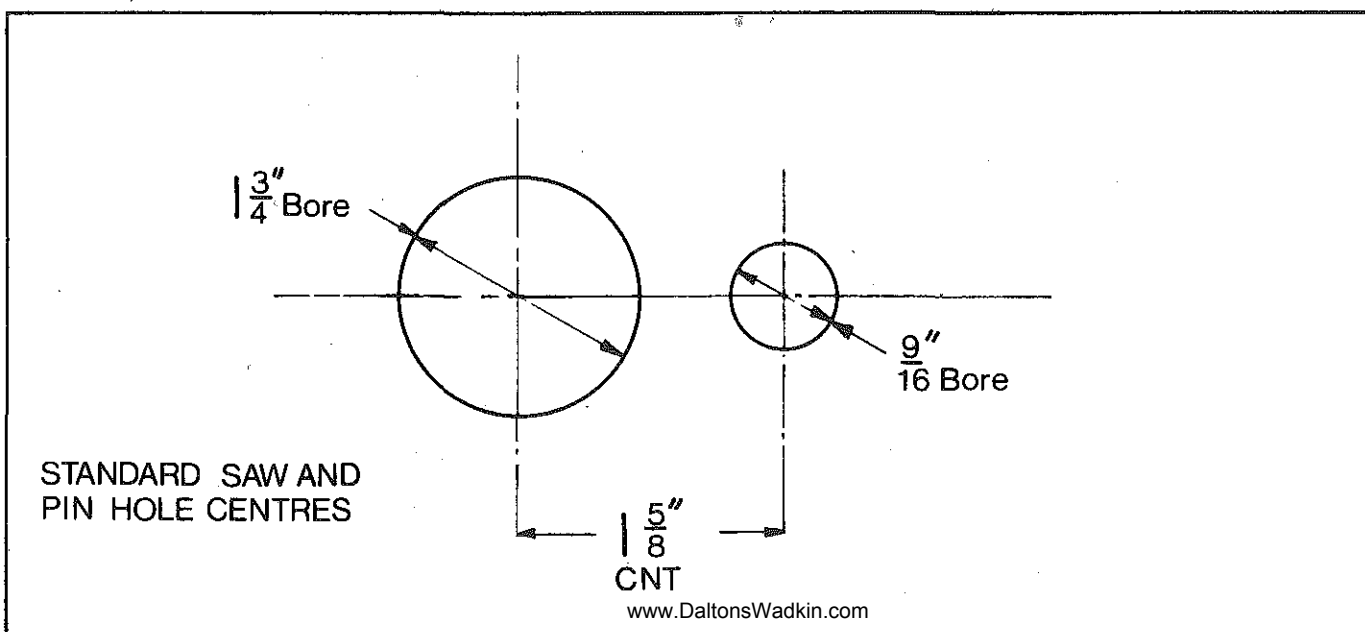
Do not run a saw when blunt. To re-sharpen by hand, hold the saw in a vice as shown in (FIG D5.) With rip saw teeth, chisel edges and square faces are required (FIG D6.) Sharpen by giving each tooth an equal number of strokes with a flat file. At the same time, file the gullet of the saw in the same manner, taking care to keep the gullet well rounded. With cross cut saws points are needed with back and front bevels as in (FIG. D7.) In the course of repeated filing, saws lose their original shape and the gullets become shallow. To restore the original profile, it is necessary to grind the saw on a saw-sharpening machine.

SETTING:-

The amount of set should be sufficient to give clearance to the saw body so there is freedom from friction. Saw teeth are generally 'spring set' (i.e.) the teeth are bent alternately to the right or left as shown in (FIG D8) For good sawing, this amount of set should be equal at each side or else the saw will run to one side. To check the set, cut into a piece of timber where the result should be a small, even triangle, as seen in (FIG. D9) The amount of set varies according to the timber being cut, but is usually 010" to 015" (.3mm. .4mm.)

We can supply a small machine for precisely setting saws as shown in (FIG D10) This device will accept saws up to 36" in diameter, and indicates the amount of set by micrometer dial.

For hand setting, small devices can be supplied where it is felt that the number of saws used does not warrant a machine (SEE FIGs.D11 & D12.)



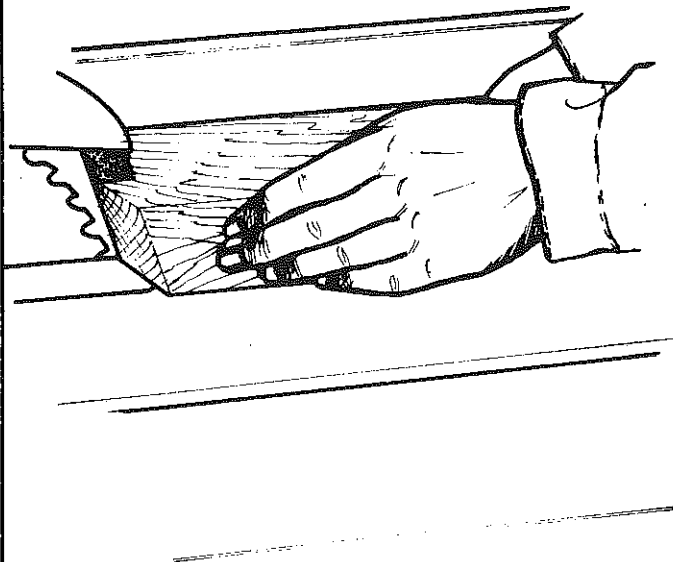


FIG D4

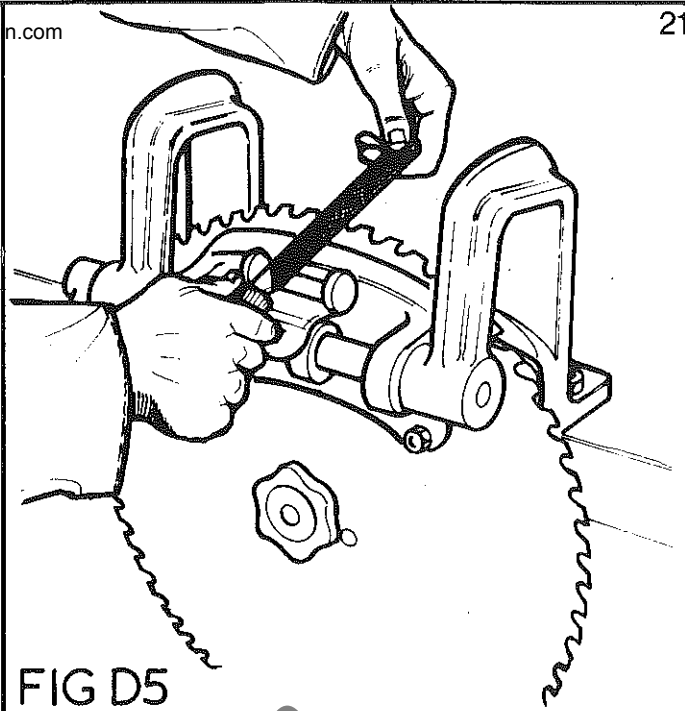


FIG D5

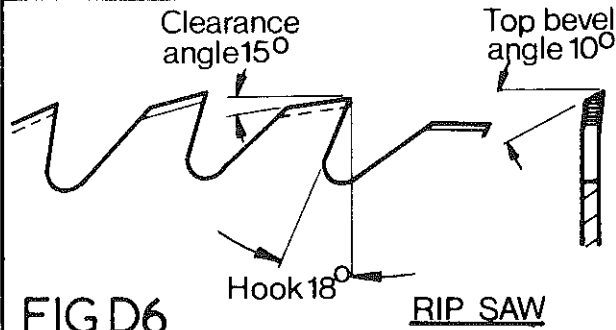


FIG D6

RIP SAW

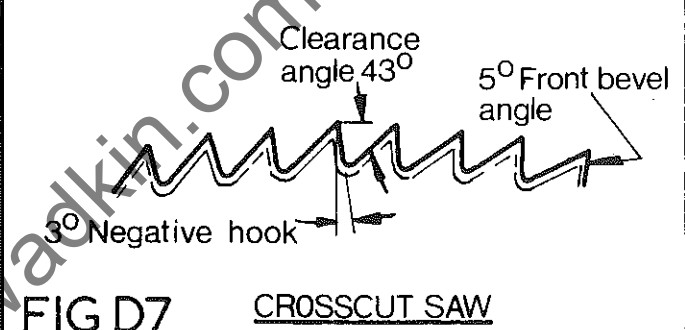


FIG D7

CROSSCUT SAW

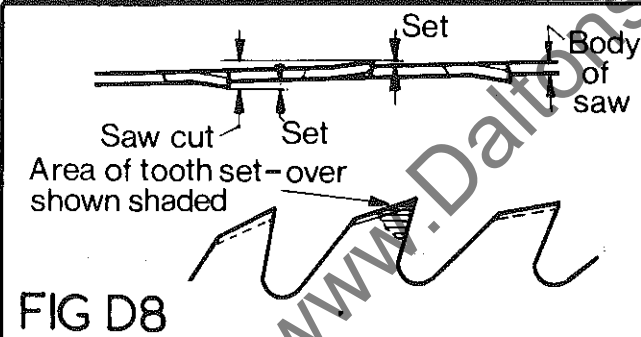


FIG D8

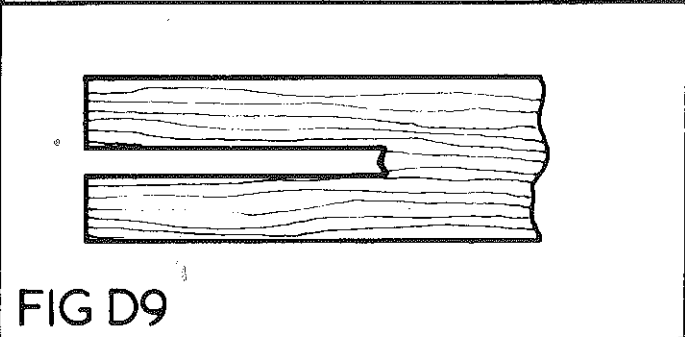


FIG D9

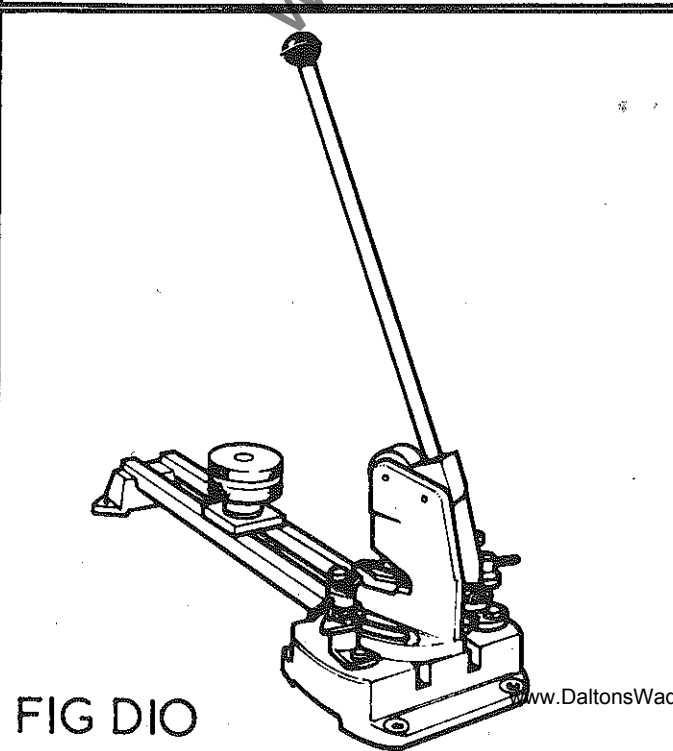


FIG D10

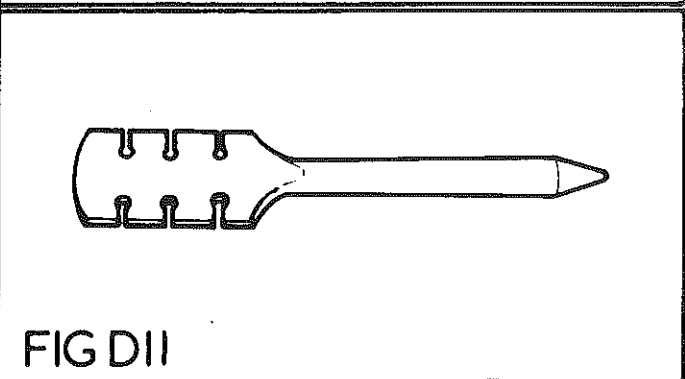


FIG D11

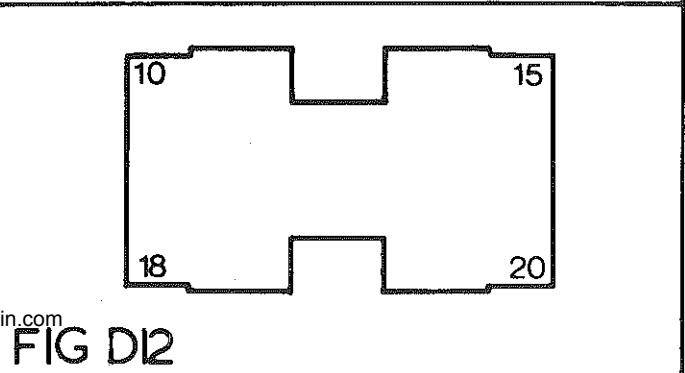
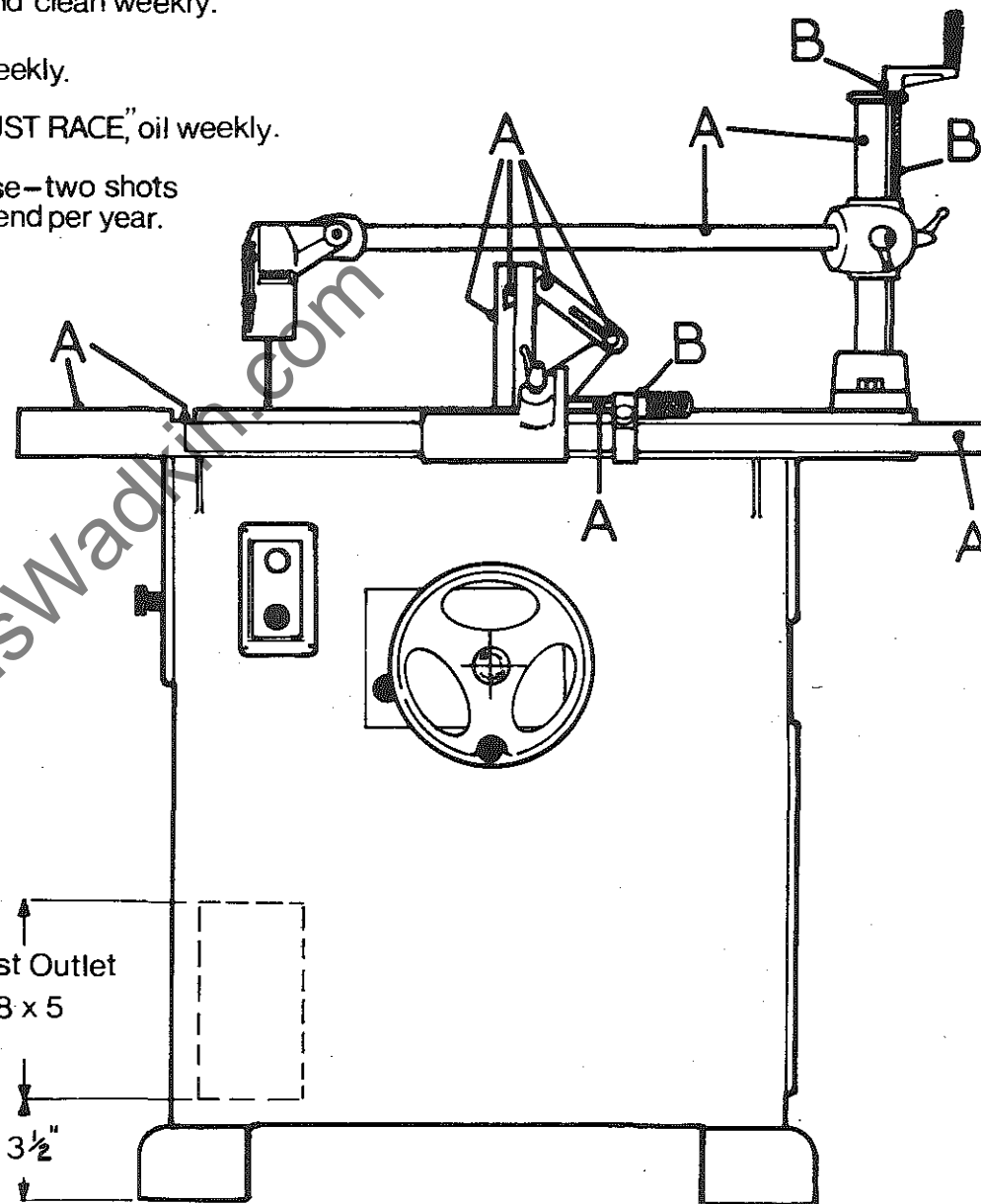
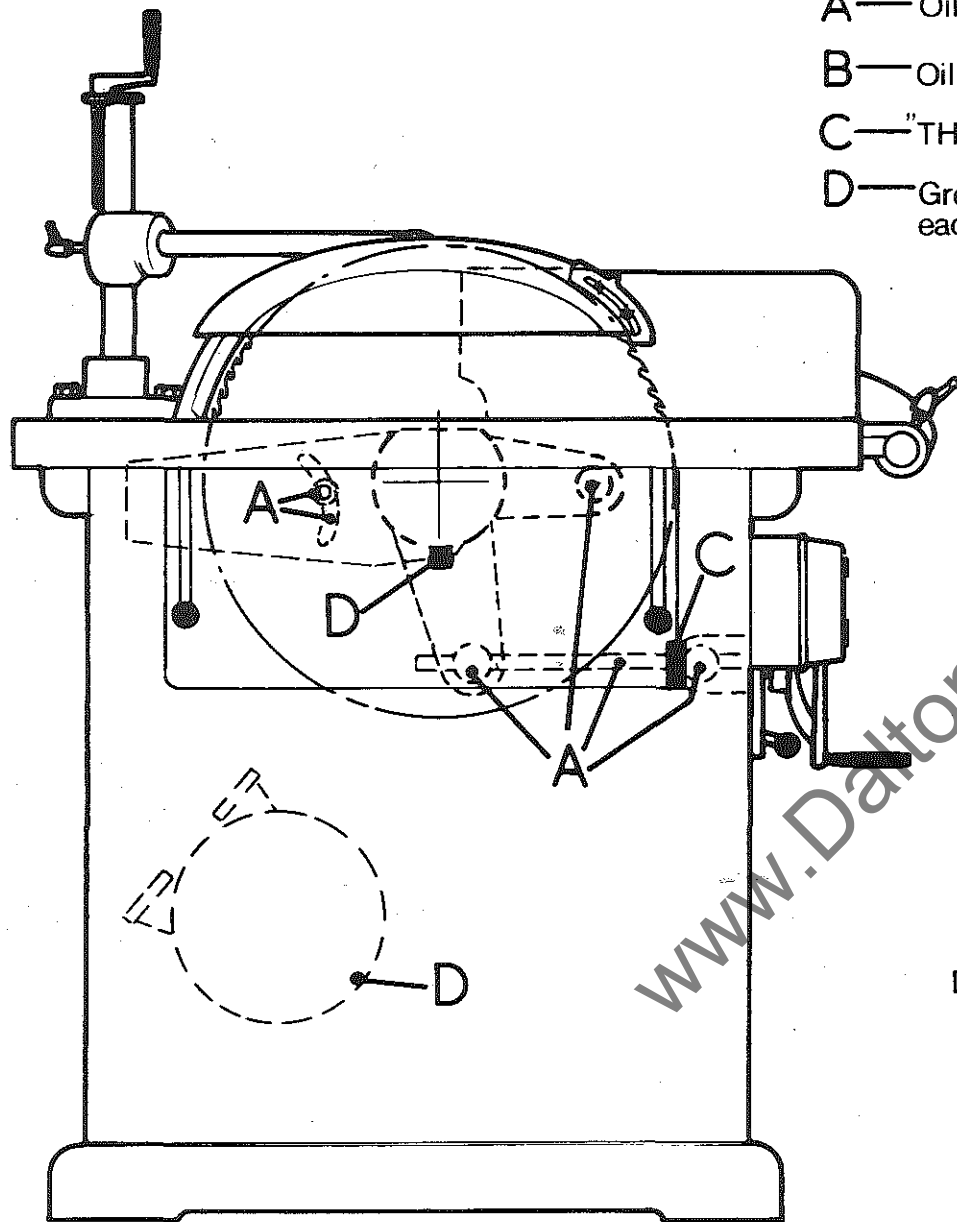


FIG D12

FIG D13

# LUBRICATION DIAGRAM

- A — Oil and clean weekly.
- B — Oil weekly.
- C — "THRUST RACE," oil weekly.
- D — Grease — two shots each end per year.



# **SECTION "E"**

SPARE PARTS LISTS

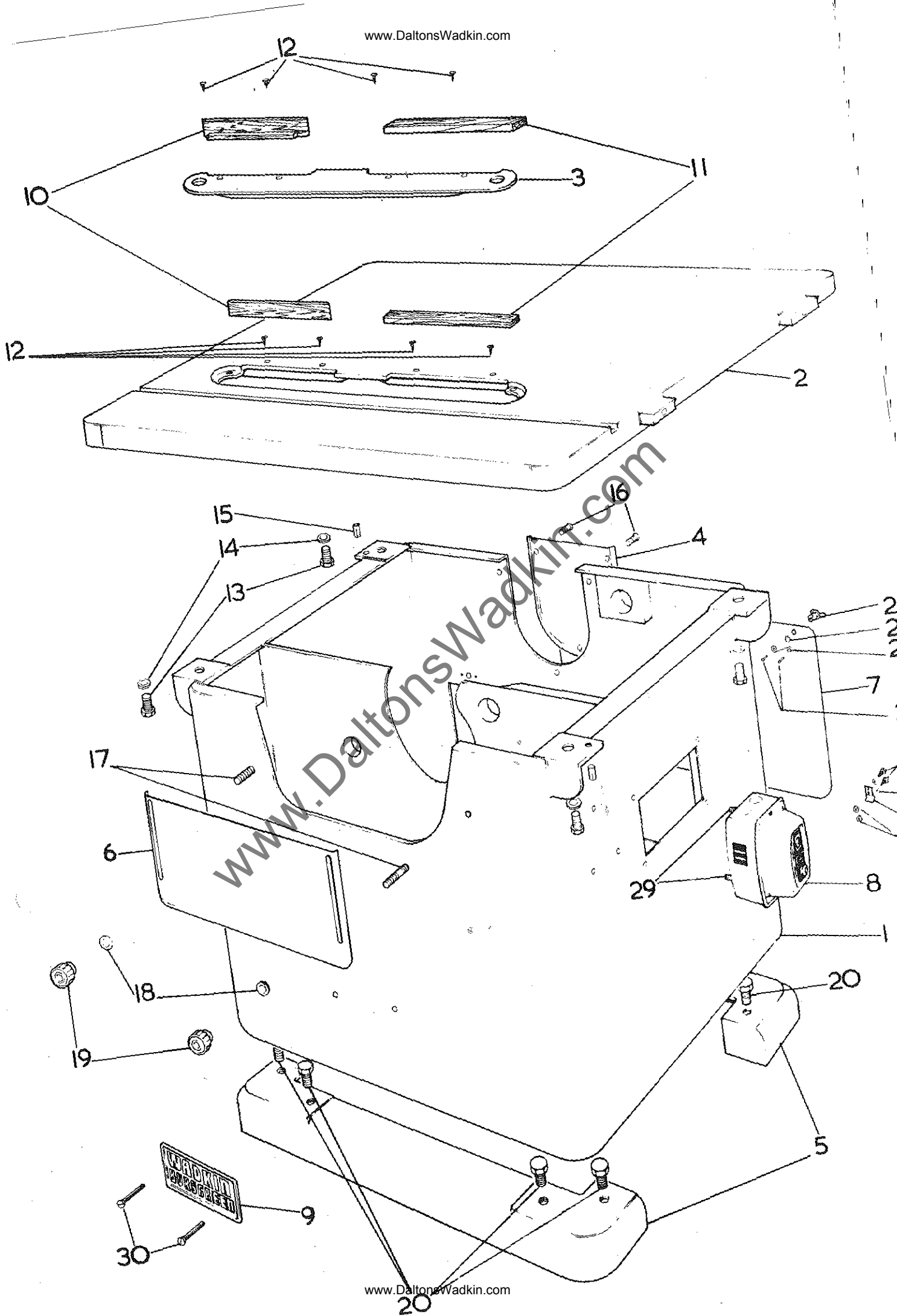
www.DaltonsWadkin.com



# MAIN BASE ASSEMBLY

<u>REF.</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>PART</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u> <u>OFF</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION.</u>
1	BSW 753.	1	MAIN BASE.
2	BSW 750.	1	TABLE
3	BSW 752.	1	GAP PLATE.
4	BSX 12.	1	SPINDLE PULLEY COVER.
5	BSW 751.	2	BASE FEET.
6	BSW 137.	1	FRONT COVER.
7	BSW 27.	1	BASE COVER.
{ 8	- - -	1	BROOK RT 3 STARTER. }
	PLEASE STATE VOLTAGE, PHASE, & FREQUENCY.		
9	- - -	1	WADKIN BURSGREEN NAMEPLATE.
10	- - -	2	REAR WOOD SAW PACKINGS.
11	- - -	2	FRONT WOOD SAW PACKINGS.
12	- - -	8	No. 10 WOODSCREWS.
13	- - -	4	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WHIT X $1\frac{1}{4}$ " LONG HEXAGON BOLTS.
14	- - -	4	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WASHERS.
15	- - -	2	$\frac{3}{8}$ " DIA X 1" LONG DOWELS.
16	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WHIT X $\frac{1}{2}$ " LONG ROUND HEAD SCREWS.
17	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WHIT X $1\frac{1}{4}$ " LONG STUDS.
18	- - -	2	$\frac{3}{8}$ " WASHERS.
19	- - -	2	PLASTIC HANDWHEELS REF: 6687/B.
20	- - -	8	$\frac{3}{8}$ " WHIT X 1" LONG HEXAGON BOLTS.
21	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WHIT X $\frac{1}{2}$ " LONG HEXAGON BOLTS.
22	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WASHERS.
23	BZG 70.	1	SPRING GUARD CLIP.
24	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WHIT NUTS.
25	- - -	2	DZUS AJW6-55 WING NUT.
26	- - -	2	$\frac{3}{8}$ " EXTERNAL CIRCLIP.
27	- - -	1	DZUS S6-275 SPRING.
28	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{8}$ " DIA BRASS RIVETS.
29	- - -	3	2BA X $\frac{3}{4}$ " LONG ROUND HEAD SCREWS.
30	- - -	2	$\frac{3}{16}$ " WHIT X $\frac{3}{8}$ " LONG COUNTERSUNK SCREWS

WHEN ORDERING SPARE PARTS PLEASE QUOTE PART NUMBER AND SERIAL NUMBER OF MACHINE.

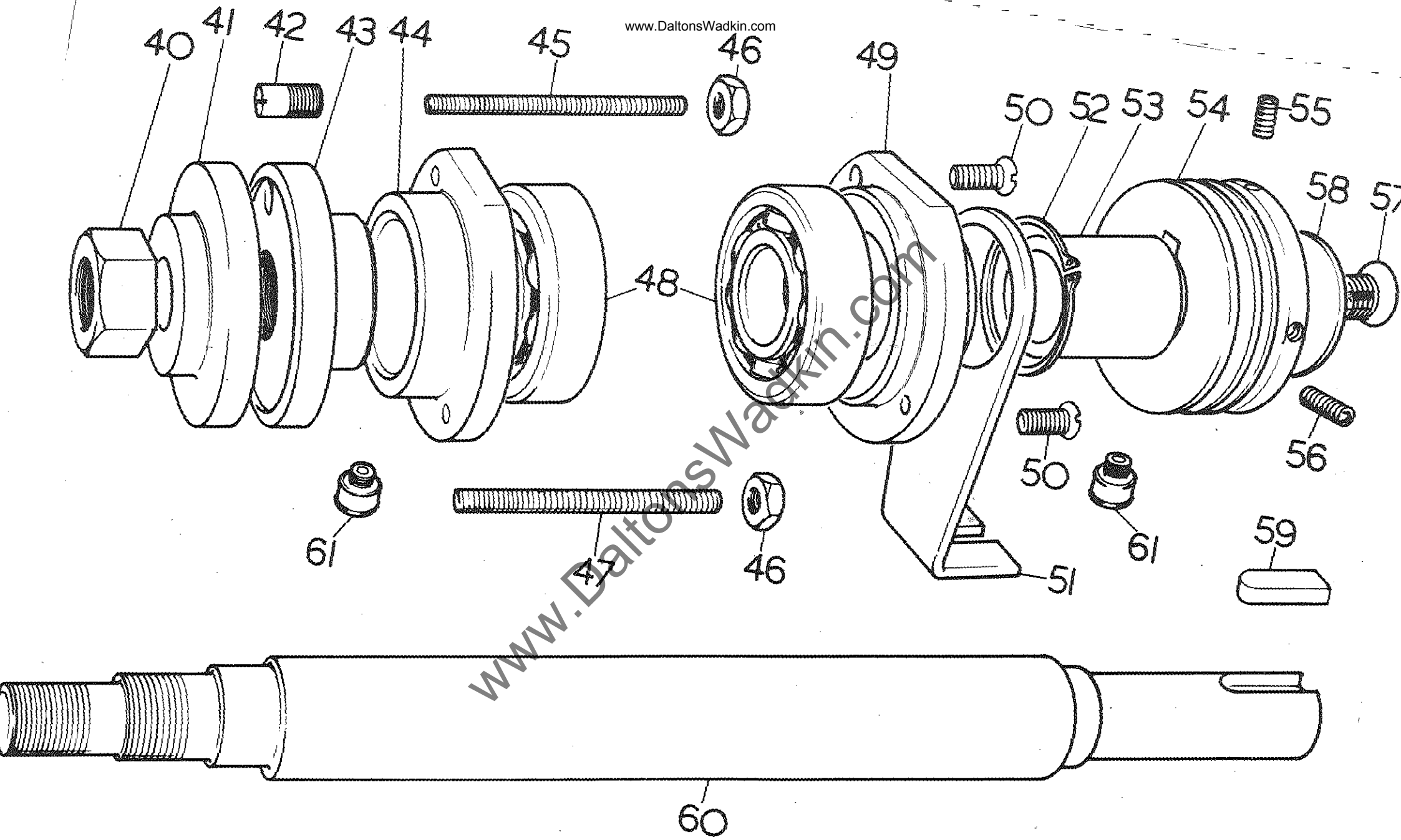


# SAW SPINDLE ASSEMBLY

<u>REF.</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>PART</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u> <u>OFF.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION.</u>
40	- - -	1	.1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " WHIT FORM L.H. 7 T.P./ NUT.
41	BSW 759.	1	FRONT SAW FLANGE.
42	BSW 80.	1	SAW DRIVING PEG.
43	BSW 760.	1	REAR SAW FLANGE.
44	BSW 5.	1	HOUSING FRONT DUSTCAP.
45	- - -	1	5/16" WHIT X 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " LONG STUD.
46	- - -	2	5/16" WHIT LOCKNUTS.
47	- - -	1	5/16" WHIT X 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " STUD.
48	- - -	2	SKF 6308 SINGLE ROW BEARINGS.
49	BSS 57.	1	REAR HOUSING DUSTCAP.
50	- - -	2	5/16" WHIT COUNTERSUNK SCREWS $\frac{3}{4}$ " LONG.
51	*BSW 519.	1	MOTOR TENSION BRACKET*.
52	- - -	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " EXTERNAL CICLIP.
53	BSW 761.	1	PULLEY DISTANCE PIECE.
54	BSX 7/A.	1	SPINDLE PULLEY.
55	- - -	1	5/16" WHIT X 1" LONG ALLEN GRUB SCREW.
56	- - -	1	5/16" WHIT X 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " LONG ALLEN GRUB SCREW.
57	- - -	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ " WHIT X 1" COUNTERSUNK 'SELF LOK' SCREW.
58	BSW 61/A.	1	SPINDLE PULLEY WASHERS.
59	- - -	1	$\frac{3}{8}$ " SQUARE X 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " LONG SINGLE ROUND END KEY.
60	BSX 19	1	SPINDLE.
61	- - -	2	KINGFISHER N° 2 GREASE CUPS.

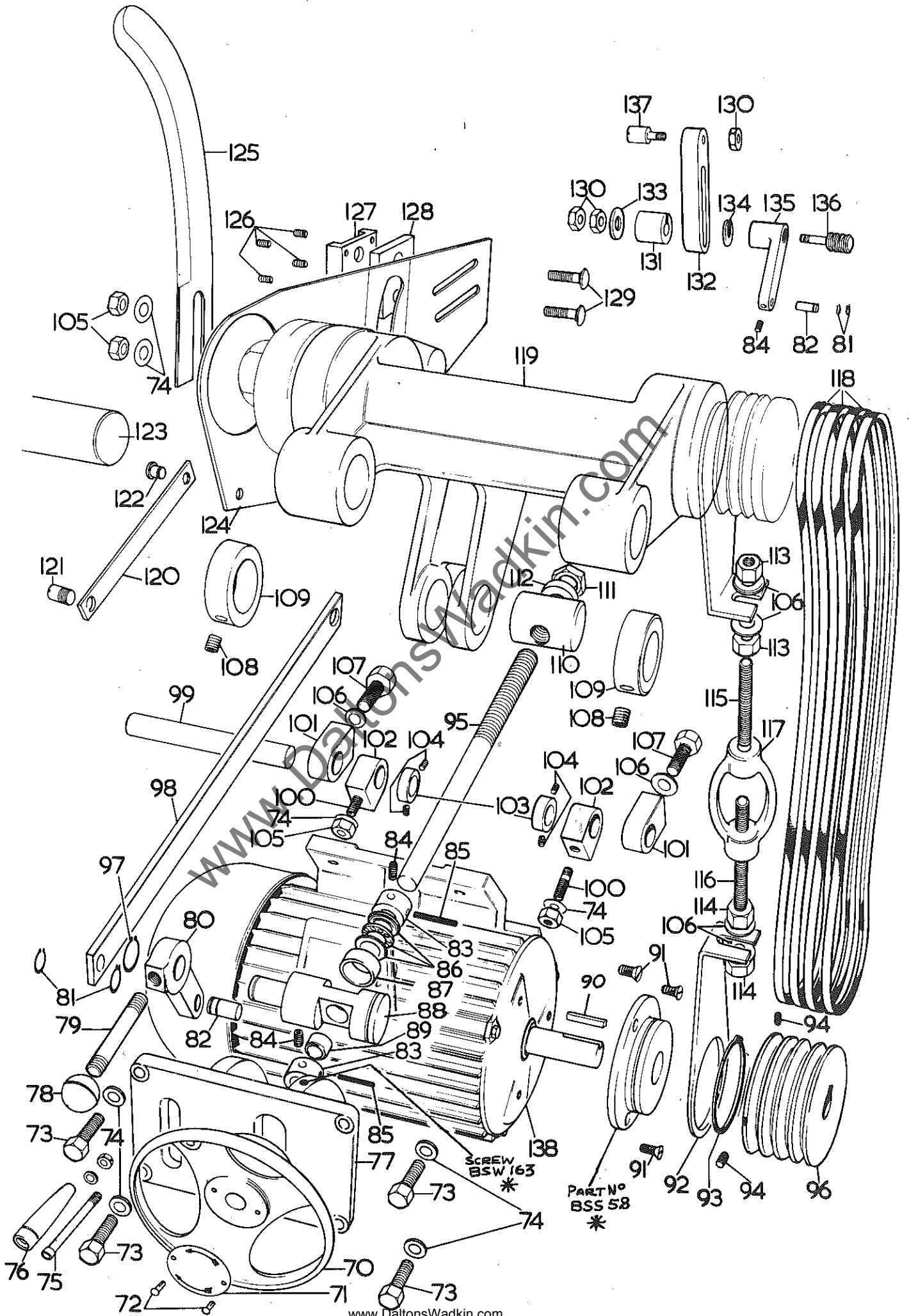
\*NOTE: PART NO. BSW 519 IS ALSO USED ON RISE AND FALL UNIT SEE PAGE 29  
PART NO. REF: 92.

WHEN ORDERING SPARE PARTS PLEASE QUOTE PART NUMBER AND SERIAL NUMBER  
OF MACHINE.



# SAW RISE & FALL ASSEMBLY

70	BSW 9.	1	9" DIA ALLUMINIUM RISE & FALL HANDLE.
71	- - -	1	RISE & FALL INDICATOR PLATE.
72	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{8}$ " DIA BRASS RIVETS.
73	- - -	4	$\frac{3}{8}$ " WHIT X $1\frac{1}{4}$ " LONG HEXAGON BOLTS.
74	- - -	9	$\frac{3}{8}$ " WASHERS.
75	S 125/A	1	HANDWHEEL SPINDLE.
76	6698/A	1	$\frac{3}{8}$ " BORE X $2\frac{7}{8}$ " PLASTIC HANDLE.
77	BSW 10	1	RISE & FALL BEARING BRACKET.
78	5296/3	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$ " DIA X $\frac{3}{8}$ " WHIT BORE PLASTIC BALL.
79	BSW 35	1	RISE & FALL LOCK HANDLE SHAFT.
80	BSW 19	1	LOCKING LINK.
81	- - -	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ " EXTERNAL CIRCLIPS TYPE 1300.
82	BSW 37	2	RISE & FALL LOCK LINK PINS.
83	BSW 34	2	RISE & FALL SCREW COLLARS.
84	- - -	3	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WHIT X $\frac{3}{8}$ " LONG GRUB SCREWS.
85	- - -	2	$\frac{3}{16}$ " DIA X $1\frac{1}{4}$ " LONG GROOVELOCK DOWELS.
86	SKF 0.6	1	THRUST RACE.
87	BSW 46	1	THRUST RACE SHROUD.
88	BSW 33	1	RISE & FALL SCREW PIVOT.
89	- - -	1	$\frac{3}{4}$ " I/D X $\frac{7}{8}$ " O/D X $\frac{7}{8}$ " LONG OILITE BUSH.
90	MOTOR SHAFT KEY	(PLEASE QUOTE MACHINE & MOTOR HP)	- - - - -
91	- - -	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$ " WHIT X $\frac{3}{4}$ " LONG COUNTERSUNK SCREWS.
92	BSW 519	1	MOTOR TENSION BRACKET.
93	- - -	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " EXTERNAL CIRCLIP.
94	- - -	2	$5/16$ " X $1\frac{1}{2}$ " LONG WHIT GRUB SCREWS.
95	BSS 25	1	SAW RISE AND FALL SCREW.
96	BSW 150	1	24" BSW MOTOR PULLEY 7.5 HP (STANDARD) & 10.0 HP.
	BSX 8/A	1	26" BSW " " 40.0 HP (STANDARD).
97	- - -	1	$\frac{5}{8}$ " DIA EXTERNAL CIRCLIP TYPE 1400.
98	BSW 756	1	RISE & FALL LOCK LINK.
99	BSW 43	1	MOTOR PIVOT SHAFT.
100	- - -	2	$\frac{3}{4}$ " WHIT X $1\frac{1}{2}$ " LONG STUDS.
101	BSW 7/A	2	MOTOR PIVOT BLOCKS.
102	BSW 7	2	MOTOR PIVOT BLOCKS.
103	BSW 134	2	MOTOR PIVOT SHAFT COLLARS.
104	- - -	4	$5/16$ " WHIT X $\frac{3}{8}$ " LONG GRUB SCREWS.
105	- - -	3	$\frac{3}{8}$ " WHIT NUTS.
106	- - -	6	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WASHERS.
107	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ " WHIT X $1\frac{1}{2}$ " LONG HEXAGON BOLTS.
108	- - -	2	$\frac{3}{8}$ " WHIT X $\frac{1}{2}$ " LONG DOG POINT GRUB SCREWS
109	BSW 42	2	SPINDLE HOUSING PIVOT SHAFT COLLARS.
110	BSW 31	1	RISE & FALL SCREW NUT.
111	- - -	1	$\frac{3}{4}$ " WHIT LEFT HAND THREAD LOCKNUT.
112	BSW 124	1	RISE & FALL SCREW LOCK COLLAR.
113	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ " WHIT LEFT HAND THREAD LOCKNUTS.
114	- - -	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ " WHIT LOCKNUTS.
115	BSW 142	1	MOTOR TENSION SCREW.
116	BSW 147	1	" " "
117	BSW 135	1	TENSION NUT.
118 (SPZ 1270)	-ALPHA 500	4	"SPACESAVER" VEE-ROPES.
119	BSW 4	1	SAW SPINDLE HOUSING.
120	BSW 50	1	SUPPORT PLATE LINK.
121	BSW 51	1	SUPPORT PLATE LINK PIN.
122	BSW 49/A	1	SUPPORT PLATE LINK PIN (KNURLED).
123	BSX 18	1	SPINDLE HOUSING PIVOT SHAFT.
124	BSW 754/A	1	RIVING KNIFE SUPPORT PLATE.
125	BSX 23	1	STANDARD RIVING KNIFE .
126	- - -	4	$3/16$ " WHIT X $\frac{1}{2}$ " LONG GRUB SCREWS.
127	BSW 29	1	RIVING KNIFE HOLDER.
128	BSW 28	1	RIVING KNIFE HOLDER PACKING PIECE.
129	BSW 159	2	$\frac{3}{8}$ " WHIT X $1\frac{1}{4}$ " LONG COACH BOLTS.
130	- - -	3	$\frac{3}{8}$ " WHIT LOCKNUTS.
131	BSW 38	1	RISE & FALL LOCK COLLAR.
132	BSW 18	1	SPINDLE HOUSING LINK.
133	- - -	1	$\frac{5}{8}$ " WASHER.
134	- - -	1	$\frac{5}{8}$ " SPECIAL SLOTTED WASHER.
135	BSW 20	1	LOCKING LINK NUT.
136	BSW 39	1	RISE & FALL LOCK SCREW.
137	BSW 62	1	LINK PIVOT STUD.
138	(BROOK MOTOR STANDARD	24" BSW	7.5 HP) OR 10 HP FRAME, ALTERNATIVE 10 HP
	" " "	26" BSW	10 HP



# CANTING FENCE ASSEMBLY.

<u>REF.</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>PART</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO</u> <u>OFF</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION.</u>
(160	BSS 40	1	FRONT FENCE PLATE. 24" BSW
	BSX 10	1	FRONT FENCE PLATE. 26" BSW
161	- - -	3	1/4" WHIT X 1/4" LONG CHEESE HEAD SCREWS.
162	BSW 8	1	DOVETAIL BOLT.
163	BSW 14	1	BACK FENCE PLATE.
164	- - -	1	1/4" WHIT X 3/8" LONG GRUB SCREW.
165	- - -	1	1/2" WASHER.
166	- - -	1	1/2" WHIT LEVER LOCK HANDLE.
167	BSW 83	1	TURNOVER BRACKET SCREW.
168	- - -	3	3/8" WHIT LOCKNUTS.
169	BSW 66	1	FENCE PIVOT SCREW (ECCENTRIC).
170	BSW 65	1	FENCE PIVOT SCREW (TRUE).
171	- - -	1	5/16" WHIT X 1/2" LONG GRUB SCREW.
172	- - -	1	5/16" WHIT LOCKNUT.
173	BSW 16	1	FENCE CANTING LINK.
174	- - -	1	3/8" EXTERNAL CIRCLIP.
175	BSW 17	1	FENCE LINK PIVOT PIN.
176	- - -	1	5/8" WHIT LEVER LOCK HANDLE.
177	- - -	1	3/16" WHIT X 1/4" LONG GRUB SCREW.
178	BSW 57/A	1	BRASS LOCKING PAD.
179	- - -	1	1/2" WHIT X 2" LONG STUD.
180	- - -	1	5/8" EXTERNAL CIRCLIP.
181	BSW 123	1	FINE ADJUSTMENT SCREW COLLAR.
182	BSW 58	1	THUMB SCREW.
183	BSW 526	1	FINE ADJUSTMENT BRACKET.
184	BSW 63	1	FINE ADJUSTMENT SCREW.
185	BSW 57	1	BRASS LOCKING PAD.
186	- - -	1	1/2" WASHER.
187	- - -	1	1/2" WHIT LEVER LOCK HANDLE.
188	BSW 12	1	TURNOVER BRACKET.
189	BSW 56	1	RULE POINTER.
190	BSS 88	1	IMPERIAL/METRIC RULE BAR .
191	- - -	2	3/8" WHIT X 1 1/4" LONG ALLEN SCREWS.

NOTE:- WHEN ORDERING SPARE PARTS PLEASE QUOTE PART NUMBER AND SERIAL NUMBER OF THE MACHINE.