Wadkin ULTRACARE
At the Cutting Edge of Industry

GC300

THROUGH FEED FOUR SIDE PLANING MACHINE

INSTRUCTION MANUAL No.2001/1

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MANUFACTURERS E.C. DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

The following machine has undergone "Conformity Assessment" and is "self" certificated in accordance with:-

Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 1992
and Amendment No. 2063

COMPANY

WADKIN LTD
Green Lane Road
Leicester
LE5 4PF

RESPONSIBLE PERSON

Mr A Lott (Managing Director)

MACHINE DESCRIPTION

TYPE PLANER MOULDER

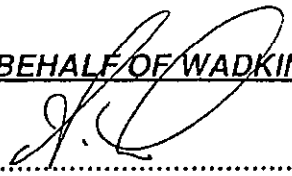
MODEL GC300

DIRECTIVES COMPLIED WITH

Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 1992
Amendment No. 2063 1994
Draught Proposal pr EN12750: 1997 and all standards quoted therein.
ISO 9001 Part 1

89/392 EEC)
72/23 EEC) As amended by 93/68 EEC
89/336 EEC)

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF WADKIN LTD



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Registered in England 298967
Registered Office:
Green Lane Road, Leicester LE5 4PF.

Wadkin

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

WADKIN

THROUGH FEED FOUR SIDE PLANING MACHINE AND MOULDER

MODEL GC300

PREFACE

Health and Safety
Safeguarding machines

Wadkin

PREFACE

IMPORTANT

IT IS OUR POLICY AND THAT OF OUR SUPPLIERS TO CONSTANTLY REVIEW THE DESIGN AND CAPACITY OF OUR PRODUCTS. WITH THIS IN MIND WE WOULD REMIND OUR CUSTOMERS THAT WHILE THE DIMENSIONS AND PERFORMANCE DATA CONTAINED HEREIN ARE CURRENT AT THE TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT DUE TO THE INCORPORATION OF THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS TO ENHANCE PERFORMANCE, DIMENSIONS AND SUPPLIERS MAY VARY FROM THOSE ILLUSTRATED

Wadkin Leicester

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IMPORTANT

SAFETY PROCEDURES AND CONSIDERATIONS

To ensure safe working conditions, persons operating and assisting with the operation of this machine must ensure that they read and fully understand the instructions given within this manual and have received sufficient training in the use of the machine and the safety aspects to be observed.

Note:- Persons under the age of 18 years must not operate the machine except during the course of training under the supervision of a trained operator.

A) POINTS TO NOTE BEFORE OPERATING OR ASSISTING WITH THE OPERATION OF THE MACHINE.

1) You have read and understand the operation and safety aspects of the machine and have been checked out by a qualified supervisor.

2) The machine is supplied with full safe guarding. The machine shall not be operated unless the safe guardings are in position and are functional.

3) Cutters/blades are the correct type, suitable for the machine and working conditions, rotate in the correct direction of cut, are sharp and correctly fitted.

4) Correct spindle and speeds are selected for the cutter equipment and working conditions.

5) Loose clothing is either removed or securely fastened back and jewellery removed.

6) Adequate working space and lighting is provided.

7) All dust extraction equipment is switched on, properly adjusted and working adequately.

8) The machine is securely installed (refer to installation section within this manual).

9) The machine should only be used for cutting wood or materials with physical and technological characteristics similar to wood, and for which the chip or particle removal process is similar.

10) Only use tooling that complies with prEN 847-1. Sawblades made of High Speed Steel (HSS) MUST NOT be used.

B) DURING MACHINING:-

1) Wear suitable protective clothing e.g, approved eye protection, ear defenders and dust masks. Gloves shall be worn when handling tooling.

2) Stop the machine using the emergency stop or at the mains isolator before making adjustments, cleaning or carrying out maintenance.

3) Keep the floor area around the machine clean and free from wood refuse. Do not allow the floor around the machine to be come slippery.

4) Stop the machine and report immediately to a person in authority any actual or potential malfunction or operator hazard. Do not attempt to repair or rectify the machine unless qualified or authorised to do so.

5) The operator must not leave the machine running whilst unattended.

6) Never by-pass interlocks.

WARNING:-

Failure to observe correct operating procedures prior to and during operation of this machine can result in severe injury.

DO NOT attempt to operate the machine while under the influence of anything that reduces your alertness.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

This machine is designed and constructed using the principles of safeguarding and practical guidance contained in the British Standard Codes of Practice BS5304: 1988 "Safeguard of machinery", BS6854: 1987 "Safeguard woodworking machines" and current guidance issued by the Health and Safety Executive.

The Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974 places duties in designers, manufacturers and suppliers to ensure that:-

(1) Articles supplied for use at work are, so far as is reasonably practicable, safe and without risks to health during setting, use, cleaning and maintenance.

(2) Persons supplied with the articles are provided with adequate information about the use for which they are designed, and about conditions necessary to ensure that they will be safe and without risks to health.

These duties are transferred to you if you resupply the machine by way of sale, lease, hire or hire-purchase.

Persons who install this machine for use at work have a duty under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, to ensure so far as is reasonably practicable, that nothing about the way in which it is installed makes it unsafe or a risk to health. This includes such aspects as correct assembly, electrical installation, construction of enclosures, fitting of guards and exhaust ventilation equipment. When installing the machine, consideration must be given to the provision of adequate lighting and working space.

The legal duties of designers, manufacturers, importers, suppliers, erectors and installers are explained in the free Health and Safety Executive leaflet IND(G) 1(L) 1987.

The machine is supplied complete with all necessary safeguards to enable the user to comply with the Woodworking Machines Regulations 1974. Details of correct installation and use, together with guidance on fitting and proper adjustment of guards are described in Sections 1 to 4 of this manual.

You are reminded that the Woodworking Machines Regulations place absolute legal duties on employers and employees to ensure that guards and any other safety devices are securely fitted, correctly adjusted and properly maintained.

Repairs and maintenance must only be undertaken by suitably qualified and competent technicians. Ensure that all power supplies are isolated before any maintenance work commences. Instructions for routine maintenance are given in Section 4 of this manual.

Machine operators must have received sufficient training and instruction as to the dangers arising in connection with the machine, the precautions to be observed and the requirements of the Woodworking Machines Regulations which apply, except where they work under the adequate supervision of a person who has a thorough knowledge and experience of the machine and the required safeguards.

Persons under the age of 18 years must successfully complete an approved course of training before operating this machine at work, unless participating in a course of training under adequate supervision. (N.B. This paragraph is only relevant to; circular sawing machines, any sawing machine fitted with a circular blade, any planing machine for surfacing which is not mechanically fed or any vertical spindle moulding machine.)

Before commencing work, ensure that the cutters/blades are, set to cut in the correct direction, securely fitted, sharp, and are compatible with the machine and spindle speed.

Dust

Wood dust can be harmful to health by inhalation and skin contact and concentrations of small dust particles in the air can form an explosive mixture. These concentrations usually occur in dust extraction equipment which may be destroyed unless explosion precautions have been taken in the design and installation of the equipment.

Employees have duties under the Factories Act 1961 and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 to control wood dust in the workplace and from 1st October 1989 more specific requirements will be imposed by the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988.

Employers should carry out an adequate assessment of the possible risks to health associated with wood dust to enable a valid decision to be made about the measures necessary to control the dust. It may be necessary to provide effective exhaust appliances.

Prevention or control of wood dust exposure should, so far as is reasonably practicable, be achieved by measures OTHER than the provision of personal protective equipment.

Airborne dust levels should not exceed 5 mg/cub.m

Further information and reference to practical guidance are contained in the following free leaflets available from the Health and Safety Executive:-

Wood Dust: Hazards and Precautions	IND(S) 10(L) 1987
Control Hardwood Dust	IND(S) 21(L) 1988

Noise

Noise levels can vary widely from machine to machine depending on conditions of use. Persons exposed to high noise levels, even for a short time, may experience temporary partial hearing loss and continuous exposure to high levels can result in permanent hearing damage. The Woodworking Machines Regulations require employers to take reasonably practicable measures to reduce noise levels where any person is likely to be exposed to a continuous equivalent noise level of 90 dB(A) or more, over an 8 hour working day. Additionally, suitable ear protectors must be provided, maintained and worn.

An adequate assessment of likely noise exposure should be made using manufacturer's date and if necessary, a noise survey should be carried out by a competent person. It may be necessary to construct a suitable noise enclosure, in which case professional advice should be sought.

Machines identified as generating unhealthy noise levels should be appropriately marked with a warning of the need to wear hearing protection and it may be necessary to designate particular areas of the workplace as "Ear protection zones". Suitable warning signs are specified in the Safety Signs Regulations 1980.

Further information and reference are contained in the free Health and Safety Executive leaflet – Noise at Woodworking Machines IND(S) 22(L) 1988.

SAFEGUARDING MACHINES

To comply with the Woodworking Machines Regulations 1974, operators must ensure that they fully understand the instructions given and have received sufficient training in the use of the machine and the particular safety instructions to be observed.

NOTE: Persons under the age of 18 years **must not** operate the machine except under supervision during a course of training.

BEFORE OPERATING THE MACHINE ENSURE THAT:

All guards and fences are securely fitted and correctly adjusted in accordance with the Regulations.

Cutters/blades are the correct type and rotate in correct direction of cut, are sharp and securely fastened.

Correct spindle speed is selected for the cutter equipment.

Loose clothing is either removed or fastened and jewellery removed.

Suitable jigs and push sticks are available as appropriate.

Sufficient working space is provided and that lighting is adequate.

All dust extraction equipment is switched on, properly adjusted and working efficiently.

DURING MACHINING:

Wear suitable protective equipment, e.g. goggles, ear defenders, and dust mask.

Stop the machine before making adjustments or cleaning chips from the work area.

Keep the floor area around the machine clean and free from wood refuse.

Do not allow the floor to become slippery with oil or grease.

Report immediately to a person in authority, any machine malfunction or operator hazard. Do not attempt to repair the machine unless qualified to do so.

Ensure all power sources are isolated before commencing any maintenance work.

WARNING: Failure to comply with the Regulations is a criminal offence and could result in legal proceedings.

SECTION 3 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION 4 MAINTENANCE

SECTION 1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OPERATING PRACTICE

General Notes on all models of Wadkin Planing and Moulding Machines

A planing and moulding machine produces planed or moulded surfaces on all four sides of lengths of timber, both hard and softwood, at feed speeds determined by the cutter equipment and quality of surface finish required.

A series of 'ridges' (cutter marks) is created on the surface of the timber as it is moved past a rotating cutterblock (see Fig 1). The quality of surface finish is determined by the number of knife marks per 25mm (1") (the pitch of the cutter marks). The closer the pitch the better the quality of surface finish.

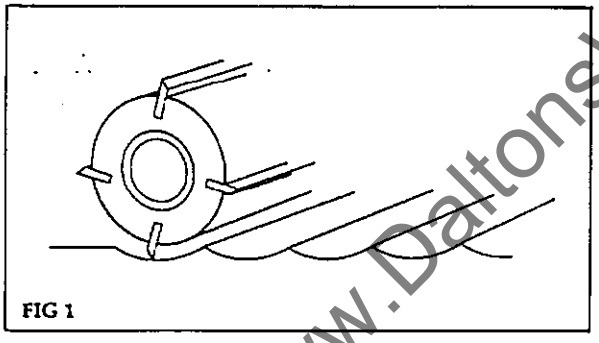


FIG 1

From experience a good quality surface finish has knife marks at a pitch of 1.5 to 2 mm. Reducing the pitch improves the surface finish but increases the wear on the cutters, increasing the pitch reduces the quality.

The number of cutter knives in a cutterblock will only be effective when all are rotating in precisely the same cutting circle. Two main factors influence this:

a. The fit of the cutterblock on the spindle
b. The concentricity of grinding.

The conventional method of mounting a cutterblock is to lock a plain bore block on to a plain ground spindle with a locknut. The tolerances in each component give a possible 0.05mm (0.002") clearance in the bore and thus eccentric running (see Fig 2).

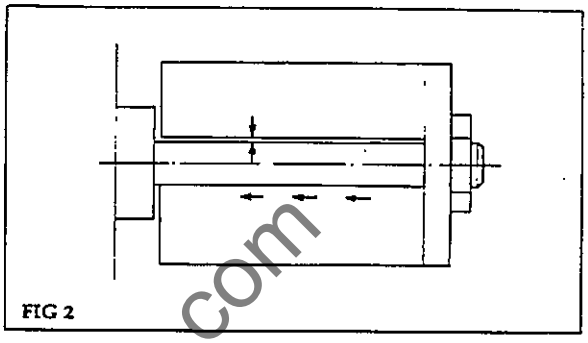


FIG 2

The Wadkin Hydrofix locking system eliminates this clearance by pressurising the bore of the cutterblock onto the spindle (see Fig 3).

Axial locking is not required and a simple safety collar is recommended to prevent the cutterblock moving axially, or rotating on the spindle, if the hydraulic pressure is not applied.

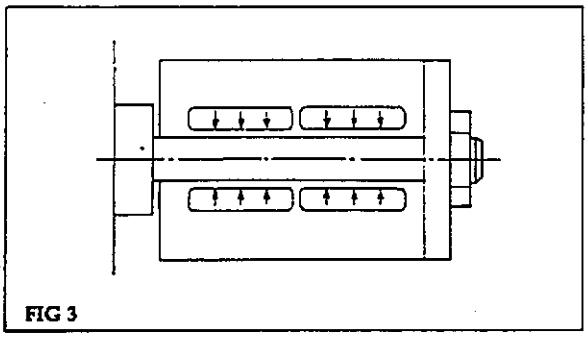


FIG 3

Because the Hydrofix locking is also used while the knives in the cutterblock are ground in the toolroom, it can be seen that the high accuracy of the grinding process is transferred directly to the planing and moulding machine. This accuracy, together with the true running of the precision spindle of the moulder, reduces the running of the knives to within 0.002 to 0.005mm of the true cutting circle. However, this minimum run-out is still such that only one knife leaves a finishing cut, no matter how many are in the block.

To ensure that all the knives in a cutterblock run in an absolutely true cutting circle, the technique of jointing is used, in which the jointing 'stone' trues all the knives while rotating at cutting speed in the planing and moulding machine (see Fig 4).

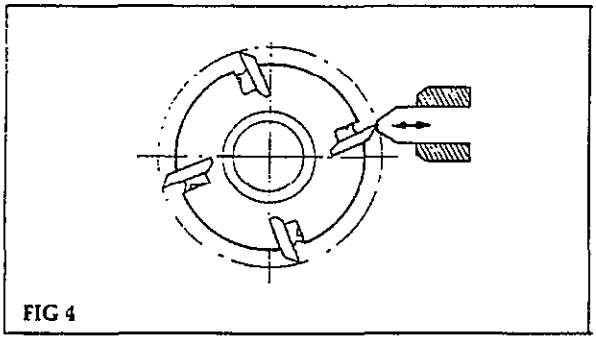


FIG 4

It can be seen that for a given spindle speed and quality of surface finish (pitch of knife marks), the feed speed may be increased in direct relationship to the number of knives in the cutterblock.

$$\text{Cuttermark pitch} = \frac{\text{Feedspeed in mm per min}}{\text{Block rpm} \times \text{No of Cutters}}$$

For example $\dfrac{12 \times 1000}{6000 \times 1}$ = 2m pitch

for a spindle running at 6000 rpm and a feed speed of 12m/min and unjointed (1 knife finishing)

Jointing a 4 knife block and increasing the feed speed to (4×12) ie: 48m/min gives the same resulting pitch (finish).

Jointing can be carried out on straight planing blocks — 'straight' jointing, and on profile blocks — 'plunge' jointing.

The process of jointing, which can be repeated several times, produces a heel on the knives. In the interests of quality this must not be allowed to exceed a certain width. This is approx 0.5mm on softwood and 0.7mm on hardwood (see Fig 5).

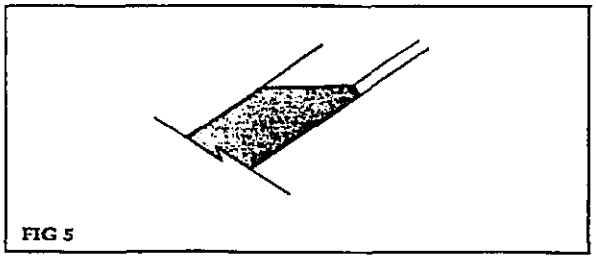


FIG 5

Both high speed steel and carbide knives may be jointed but require a different composition of jointing stone.

An alternative method of increasing output is to increase the spindle speed thus permitting a faster feed speed for a given quality of surface finish. 'Wadkin' can offer alternative spindle speeds up to a maximum of 15000 rpm. This highest spindle speed, achieved with very high precision, lubricated for life bearings, permits a 2½× (250%) increase in output without jointing.

Typical surface finish pitch values for different applications are listed:

Sawmilling	1.5 to 2.5 mm
Joinery	1.5 to 2 mm
Strip moulding	1.3 to 2.0 mm
Furniture	1 to 1.5 mm

Machine Feed Systems

Push Feed (Fig 6)

This original method of feeding a planing and moulding machine is still provided, and consists of two top driven and two opposed bottom driven feed rolls at the infeed end of the machine. An idle roller and pad pressures between the cutterheads controls the timber down to the bed and across to the fence as it passes through the machine. It follows that if bowed or twisted stock is fed to the cutters, that while a perfect profile will be produced, the component will be as twisted or bowed as it entered.

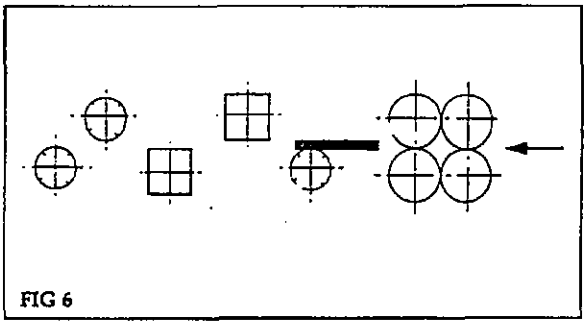


FIG 6

The pushfeed machine has the disadvantage that the last piece of timber is always left in the machine; traction stops as the trailing end leaves the feedworks. The last piece can only be retrieved by following with a scrap length or by reverse feeding, in which case the component is unfinished.

Through feed (Fig. 7)

Through feed was developed to overcome the handicap of the last piece remaining in cut, and to eliminate the heavy top and side pressures.

Drive rolls between each cutterhead feed the components through the machine.

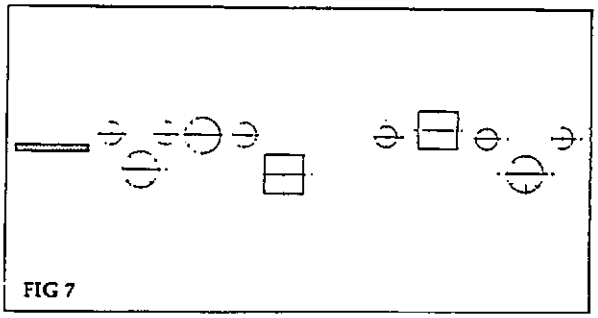


FIG 7

A long infeed table before the first bottom head, together with the much lighter loading on the timber, enables straightening of the component ie: the underside being straightened (surfaced) at the first bottom head, and the edge (fence side) being straightened at the first side head (see Fig 8).

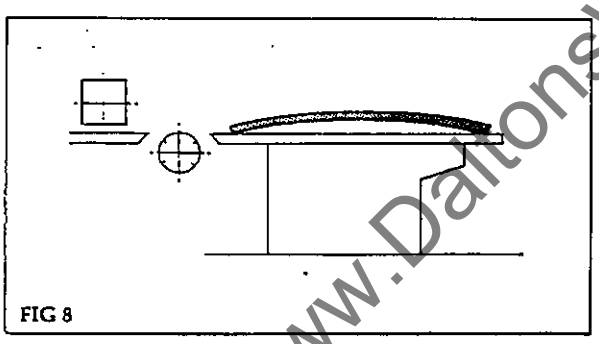


FIG 8

An alternative method of straightening combines underside and fence side straightening, using a single cutterblock, planing the underside in the normal way and machining a reference edge with a rebating disc on the same block (see Fig 9).

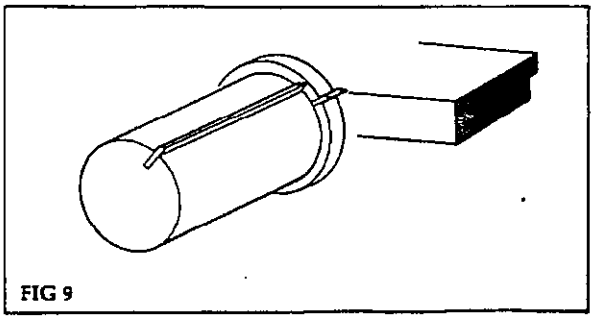


FIG 9

The above straightening techniques are most successful on timber which is bowed and has square ends, typical of softwood. For timber which is twisted and has out-of-square ends, typical of some hardwoods, an alternative technique is provided.

Grooved bed straightening (Fig 10)

In this design, grooving cutters on the first bottom head permit support in the form of rails right through the cut, thus preventing 'dipping in' of the twisted timber, or 'buckling' as out-of-square ends come into contact with each other. The grooves on the underside are subsequently machined out on a second bottom head, which is obligatory. Fitting a standard lip plate and cutterblock converts the machine to conventional use.

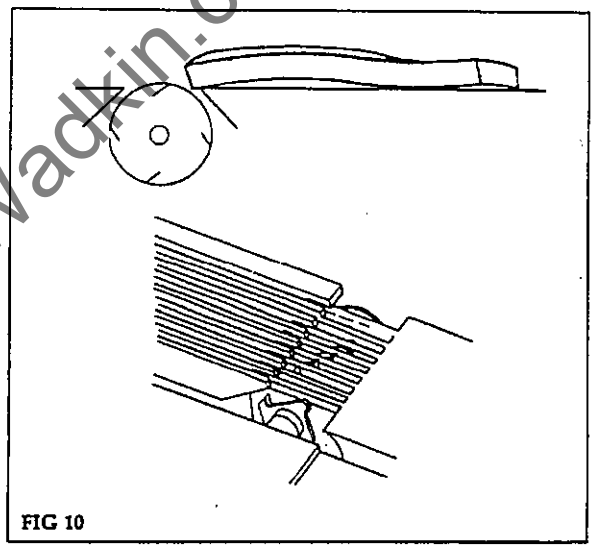


FIG 10

Hopper Feeding (Fig 11)

To enable the operator to feed timber at relatively fast feed speeds and still maintain butt up, (this may be difficult on short lengths), various types of hopper feed are available.

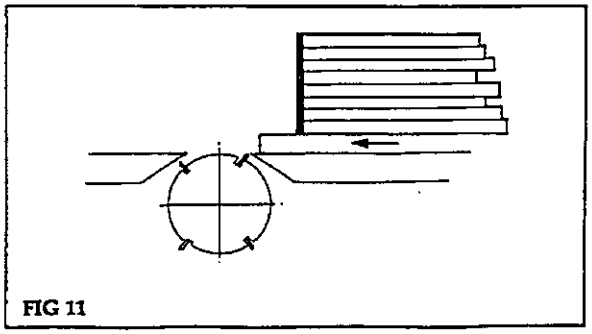


FIG 11

Components are stacked in a hopper at the infeed end of the machine and automatically fed one at a time from the bottom of the stack at a rate to ensure 'butt-up'. A slipping device prevents the hopper feed trying to overdrive the machine feed.

Feeding at very high feed speeds, typically on flooring, cladding etc, also presents problems to the operator, again a special feeding device. (Fast feed table, Fig 12) can be provided.

The fast feed table, in line with the machine feed, receives timber from a tilt hoist and cross chains, the driven rollers in the fast feed table and an overhead hydraulically driven nip roll ensure butt up before entry into the machine feedworks, a slipping arrangement prevents overdriving.

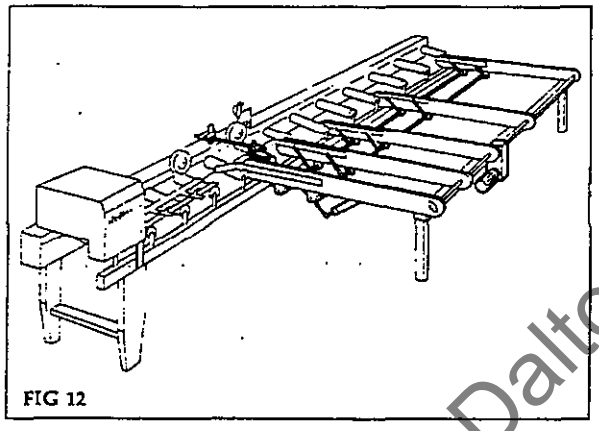


FIG 12

Outfeed Equipment

Generally used on high feed speed machines, this equipment can be provided at the outfeed end of 'Wadkin' moulders to transfer to another process, ie: stack, bundle, wrap, count, etc. Outfeed equipment can be provided and programmed to print on each component some identifying information. eg. Job No. Date, etc. Combinations of these facilities enable the finished components to be presented in a variety of ways at the outfeed end of the machine.

Extra Head Positions

Typically a planing and moulding machine has four heads to machine all four faces, these can be augmented with the addition of other heads. The most common is a second bottom head to ensure clean up on the underside. Where the amount of timber to be removed is great, or where the mould detail is complex, it may be necessary to provide an extra bottom head, available as an option.

Splitting (Fig 13)

Splitting is a common operation, usually done on the last bottom head, and often requiring very large horse powers. Such a head is available and may be fitted with anti kick-back fingers to prevent ejection towards the operator.

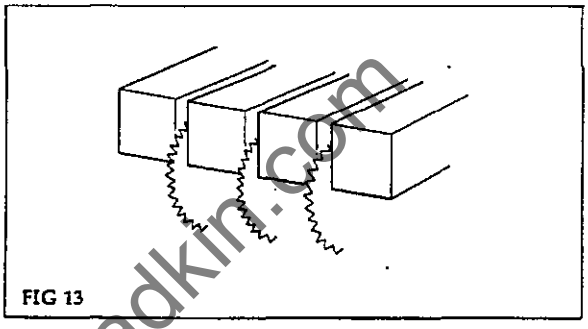


FIG 13

Universal Head

A universal head, either three or four position (always last head on the machine) can be provided to order, or the machine prepared to fit the head at a later date. The three position head may be used as a top head, bottom head or near side head and at any angular position in between. The four position head has the added capability of use as a fence side head.

The universal head gives greater flexibility for splitting and moulding on a conventional machine, and special pressures, chipbreakers, etc. can be provided to ensure perfect control of the workpiece.

Dial-a-Size Positioning (Fig 14)

On machines which are used for a large variety of small quantity batches of square dressed

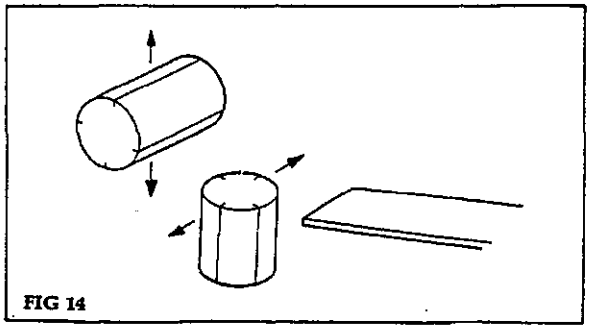


FIG 14

material, the set up time can be reduced by fitting Dial-a-size positioning.

The near side head horizontal adjustment is motorised and fitted with an encoder, the motorised vertical movement of the top head and feed is also fitted with an encoder.

A programmable memory stores the widths and thicknesses of the workpieces to be produced, and on command the two heads are repositioned to the preset dimensions. In a similar manner, where components of random width are machined (eg. Table tops, see Fig 15). The machine can be arranged to sense the width of the incoming pieces and automatically move the outside head to the required position.

Whilst being a slow operation, (butt feeding is not possible and the feed speed is slow), the facility does have great advantage to some users.

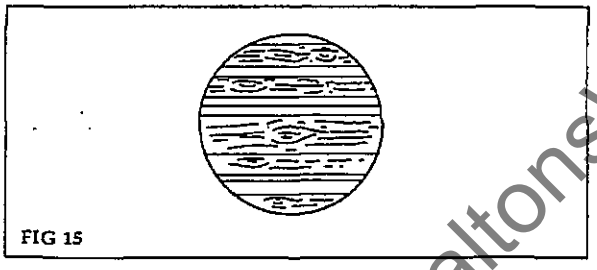


FIG 15

Feed Enhancement

The 'Wadkin' push feed and through feed systems are the result of years of experience in the planing and moulding industry, and for the great majority of work are exemplary. However, the great variety of timbers available, and the different conditions in which they are presented to the machine is acknowledged in the various options available to enhance feeding and minimise bed wear.

Bed Lubrication

A lubricant is introduced to the surface of the machine bed, from a manual or auto pump; this reduces friction, improves feeding capability and reduces bed wear.

An alternative; of introducing air between the timber and the bed of the machine, can be provided for those machines that do not have a second bottom head to machine off the small amount of oil introduced to the underside of the timber, or where the material being machined must not in any circumstances be contaminated with oil.

Feed Rolls

The top driven feed rolls of a through feed moulder are normally spring loaded down onto the workpiece. The required amount of load can vary with the nature of the work being run, although as a general rule it must be as light as practicable, and variation in rough timber thickness will of course increase the load as the feed rolls yield more. Adjustment of the loading is done at each individual roll.

Pneumatic loading can be provided; this has a number of advantages. The loading does not vary with any variation in lift, and the amount of loading can be changed more easily, using an air regulator valve.

One regulator controls the loading to rolls before the top head, and the other regulator controls the rolls after the top head.

Noise

Planing and moulding machines, by virtue of the number of cutter heads and the speed of the heads, produce high noise levels, typically between 95dB and 115dB when cutting.

The woodworking machine regulations require that an operator is not to be subjected to noise levels above 90 dBA for 8 hours, some precautions are therefore required, and a safety/ acoustic cover is supplied for this purpose.

It should be noted however that even with a sound enclosure, under some circumstances, because of 'break out' (at say the infeed end), the noise level at the operating positions will be above 90 dBA.

For personal safety reasons the operator should wear ear defenders.

WARNING Before operating the machine read the Preface and Notice to Operators in Section 3, Operating Instructions.

COMMON OPERATING PROBLEMS

When resolving problems, always work in a systematic logical sequence. Work from the infeed end of the machine through to the outfeed end, checking for faults in a progressive manner.

In this way faults will not be overlooked and remedial action can be taken where needed.

Set (spring loaded) top/side pad pressures with minimum amount of lift. Set side guides (not spring loaded) just up to timber ie: not clear, not trapping. When feeding wide pieces, on a through feed machine it is normally better to space feed rollers than have a solid bank, (see *Setting up the Machine*).

FAULT **Timber stops in machine**

Check

Setting of cutterblocks to table and fences.
Amount of pressure applied to feedrolls (pneumatic or spring).
Sharpness of cutters.
Yield of chipbreakers and pad pressures.
Tightness of side guides onto timber.
Oil level of bed lubrication pump (if fitted).
Position of feedrolls on workpiece.

FAULT **Ripples appear on surface of workpiece**

Check

Setting of cutterblocks to table or fences.
Pressure is applied to feedrolls (pneumatic or spring)
Sharpness of cutters.
Chipbreakers are set correctly and have sufficient pressure to control timber.
All locks are applied.
All pressure pads are in contact with timber.
Spindle speed (if two speed spindle fitted)
Tooling is suitable for the work.

FAULT **Bumps on infeed or outfeed end of workpieces**

Check

Setting of cutterblocks to table and fences.
Sharpness of cutters.
Chipbreakers are set correctly and have sufficient pressure to control timber.
All locks are applied.
All pressure pads are in contact with timber.
Position of side and top pressure rollers.
Bed and fences for build up of resin or chips.

FAULT Timber runs away from fence

Check

Position of side pressure roller before first bottom head (if fitted, and section being worked does not require straightening).
Near side head chipbreaker is in contact with timber.
Top idle roller pressures at side heads are parallel to fence.
Side guides after fence sidehead are adjusted correctly.
Mating faces of feed rolls and spacers are clean.

Tooling

When practicable and heads are available, rough out on one head and finish on another, or take part of a mould out on one head and part on another.

Sharp tools produce good quality work, therefore change blocks and sharpen knives at regular intervals to obtain best performance. The cutterblocks supplied with the machine are fitted with high speed steel cutter knives, unless otherwise specified. The cutter spindles should not be run at speeds above that indicated.

The following items of tooling are included as standard:

1 - 310 mm long x 125 mm diameter 2 knife cutterblock with edge reference complete with 3 mm thick knives for planing only.

2 - 310 mm long x 125 mm diameter 2 knife cutterblocks complete with 3 mm thick knives for planing only.

2 - 130 mm long x 125 mm diameter 2 knife cutterblocks complete with 3 mm thick knives for planing only.

LEADING PARTICULARS

Principal Dimensions and Capacities

Maximum size of timber admitted		310mm x 130mm
Maximum size of finished work		300mm x 120mm thick
Feed speed (infinitely variable)		6.0 to 22 metres per min
Pressure adjustment of feed rolls		6 bar - reduced (when fitted)
Limit switch at the extremities of the rise and fall beam		
Feed rolls	steel	140mm dia - 3 x 50mm + spacers - per shaft
	polyurethane	140mm dia - 3 x 20mm + spacers - per shaft
Diameter of Cutter spindles		40mm
Speed of cutter spindles		6000 rpm
Diameter of Cutting circles		Planing - 125mm all heads Moulding - 195mm top, fence and near side heads - 180mm second bottom head only
Maximum cut of first bottom head		10mm
Maximum cut of fence side head		10mm

Output of motors

Feed motor	3 kW (4hp)
Spindle motors	
First bottom head	11.0kW (15hp)
Fence side head	5.5kW (7.5hp)
Near side head	5.5kW (7.5hp)
Top head	11.0kW (15hp)
Second Bottom head	11.0kW (15hp)

SECTION 2 INSTALLATION

LIFTING AND TRANSPORTATION

Unloading (Fig 1)

Verify the weight of the machine (see **Installation Data**). Ensure that all lifting equipment used is capable of lifting this weight as a minimum.

Remove the 'Wadkin' logo from the front of the machine. This reveals athe main lifting point in which a 45mm diameter steel rod approx 1.5 metres long is placed for slinging.
A secondary stabalizing sling is fed through the machine body under the fence and nearside head carriages.

NOTE:- The slings used should not be of a wire or chain type construction. *Slings must be of a* suitable capacity.

The slings should be kept as wide apart as posssible by inserting wooden chocks between the machine body and slings to avoid damage.
When the machine is in it's final position replace the 'Wadkin' logo.

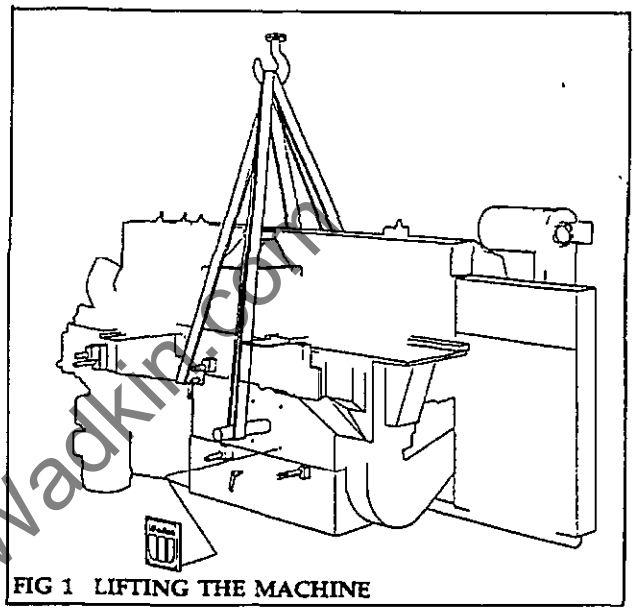


FIG 1 LIFTING THE MACHINE

Moving

In the process of moving, avoid jolting or vibrating the machine. If the ground is flat the machine can be positioned on wooden plinths and moved by rollers instead of lifting.

IMPORTANT: When lifting, the machine has a tendency to tilt backwards (towards the electric motors and the motor mounting brackets). Allowance should be made for this in positioning.

Unpacking

Undo the packing and make sure that damage has not occurred during transit; undo the case of accessories and ascertain that the machine is complete with all fittings.

Cleaning

Before levelling the machine, carefully remove the anti-rust material particularly from the bright parts.

Clean the machine with paraffin or diesel and soft rag. Do not use a substitute - it may precipitate an explosion.

INSTALLATION DATA

Major Dimensions and Weight

Overall Dimensions and Weights:

Five Head machine
Length: 3700mm
Width: 1600mm
Height: 1600mm
Weight: 2400kg

Location and Foundations

To obtain the best results from the 'Wadkin' woodworking machine it is important that the floor on which the machine is to stand has been prepared and is dry. Level the machine from the middle of the bed between the adjustable screw supports by the use of a spirit level. Place the steel plates supplied with the machine under the adjustable levelling screws.

Suggested levelling aids:

Straightedge 2 metres long
Feelers (thickness gauges), 0.50, 0.10, 0.15 and 0.2mm
Engineer's spirit level
Rule 1 metre long, 0.2 mm graduations

Levelling longitudinally

Place the spirit level on the table and moving the level lengthwise check any variation. Adjust machine level by use of the adjustment screws in the feet of the machine. Deviation should not be more than 0.2 mm.

Levelling transversely

Place the spirit level across the table at right angles to the fence and repeat this action at intervals of 800mm. Total variation at each position should not exceed 0.1mm.

The foundations

The size of the foundations depends upon the specific machine model, format of the heads and disposition of the exhaust outlets and will be provided for individual machines.

If the floor consists of 100mm–150mm (4 to 6 inches) solid concrete, no special foundation is necessary. M12 'HILTI' type holding down bolts (not supplied with the machine) can be used to secure the machine to the floor.

NOTE: THE MACHINE MUST BE BOLTED DOWN BEFORE USE.

See Foundation Plan for details of floor area required.

Supplies and Services

Electrical Supply

The customer is responsible for an adequate electrical supply. Details of power requirements are provided with the machine.

The machine is delivered with its complete electrical equipment ready for connection.

The electrical connection and schematic diagram are found in the electrical control cubicle of the machine. All that is required is to connect the power supply to the disconnect (Isolator) switch at the electrical control cubicle or panel.

POINTS TO NOTE WHEN CONNECTING THE POWER SUPPLY

Check the voltage, phase and frequency correspond with those on the machine nameplate details.

Check the main fuses are of the correct capacity in accordance with the machine nameplate details.

Connect the incoming supply leads to the appropriate terminals.

Check all connections are sound and that equipment is earthed.

Check the spindle rotation is correct. When looking from the front of the machine the feed rolls should rotate in a clockwise direction. To reverse the rotation on any drive, reverse any two of the line lead connections at the incoming supply.

IMPORTANT: ANY ELECTRICAL MODIFICATIONS SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT BY A COMPETANT ELECTRICIAN.

Pneumatic pressure equipment (where fitted).

Where the machine is equipped with pneumatic pressure operated feedrolls, the number of connections are shown on the pneumatic circuit diagram and foundation plan. To make the system operative connect up the air pipes and fittings to a suitable air supply.

The size of the air inlet connection is 1/4in. BSP female.

The size of the air pipe is 8mm O.D. x 5mm I.D.

Pressure required is 6 bar (approx. 90 psi), see **Operating Instructions** for feedroll pressures.

The air consumption is approximately 290 cu.dm/hr (8.3 cu.feet/hr).

Exhaust (Dust Extraction) Connections

The size of the connections are given on the Foundation and Dust Extraction Plan.

The part of the air extraction pipe fitted to the exhaust hood should be flexible and detachable. The length of the flexible part is dependant on the way the pipe is used and the adjustment required on the work spindle. As a guide use a flexible pipe one metre long for the lower and fence side spindles and two metres for the top and near side spindles.

The flow of air to the exhaust hoods should be approximately 25 to 30 metres per second.

Volume of Air Required

For Horizontal/Vertical Spindles	25 cub. metres/min (per head) (890 cu.ft/min)

The total volume of air required for the Dust Extraction is directly related to the total number of spindles.

Schematic Diagram for Electrical Services

The electrical wiring and schematic diagram will be in the electrical control cubicle of the machine.

SECTION 3 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Safety

The safe operation of woodworking machinery requires constant alertness and close attention to the work in hand.

Read this instruction manual, the Preface, and the Safety Notes carefully before operating the machine.

Blunt cutters often contribute to accidents. An efficient machinist knows when sharpening is necessary, but if there is reluctance to spend time on grinding and resetting, the cutters may run beyond their efficient limits and instead of cutting efficiently and smoothly they will tend to chop and snatch at the workpiece. This not only increases the risk of accidents but also lowers the quality of work.

Customers are strongly advised at all times to use high tensile cutterblock bolts which should be tensioned by means of a torque spanner. When choosing cutterblocks ensure they are suitable for the minimum cutting speed of the machine.

It is recommended that personnel involved with the machine are acquainted with the Woodworking Machines Regulations 1974 and also Booklet No. 41 'Safety in the use of woodworking machines', issued by the Department of Employment and available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Also BSI Code of Practice 'Safeguarding Woodworking Machines' Part 1 BS 6854.

Safety Devices

The safety covers and dust hoods must be closed during the time the machine is running. Cover the non-used part of the cutterblocks with the guards provided.

Only remove the feed roller guard when changing rollers and with spindles switched off at the control panel.

Spindles which are run in two directions (ie: Universal Head), should be fitted with a locking collar to prevent unforeseen unlocking on mode changeover.

Do not work spindles if the spindle nuts or intermediate collars are not securely tightened.

Only remove the cover of the drive belt housing when changing or retensioning belts. The drive spindle must be stationary before making any adjustments.

WARNINGS

Notice to Operators

Read and follow the guidelines given in **Safeguarding Machines** and **Safety Notes** which are repeated on the bed of the machine.

Before operating the machine

Ensure that all guards and fences are securely fitted and correctly adjusted. Guards and other safety devices are NOT to be removed while the machine is in operation. They are there for YOUR SAFETY.

Ensure cutters/blades are the correct type and rotate in correct direction of cut, are sharp and securely fastened.

Correct spindle speed and feed is selected for the cutter equipment.

Remove or fasten loose clothing; confine long hair and remove jewellery, etc.

Ensure sufficient working space is provided and that lighting is adequate.

Switch on all dust extraction equipment, ensure it is working correctly.

During machining

Wear suitable protective equipment, e.g. goggles, ear defenders, dust mask.

Stop the machine before making adjustments or cleaning woodchips from the work area.

Keep the floor area around the machine clean and free from wood refuse.

Do not allow the floor to become slippery with oil or grease.

Report any machine malfunction or operator hazard to a person in authority immediately. Do not attempt to repair the machine unless qualified to do so.

Ensure all power sources are isolated before commencing any maintenance work.

Comply with the Woodworking Machines regulations. Failure to do so could result in legal proceedings.

Machine Controls (Fig 1)

Before starting the machine, operators should familiarise themselves with the various controls and their usage (Fig 1.).

Check direction of spindle rotation , ensuring that the spindles rotate freely. Check each spindle motor separately.

Check the infeed table raise and lower operation.

The machine has continuous feedworks. When started, timber stock will be fed to the cutter heads until the pass is completed or the machine is stopped. The feed speed is variable and can be adjusted by a handwheel at the drive gearbox to give thoughput speeds between 6 and 20 metres a minute. **Only adjust the variable speed drive while in motion.**

ADJUST THE VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE UNIT THROUGH THE FULL RANGE ONCE A WEEK TO AVOID THE FEED DRIVE MECHANISM JAMMING.

The feed rolls have serrated teeth up to the top cutter head after which they are rubber covered. The serrated rolls need to be adjusted to 3mm lower than the thinnest workpiece; the rubber covered rolls should be adjusted to 1mm lower than the workpiece.

The height of the feed roll adjustment is indicated by the graduated scale on the vertical pillar adjacent to the feed table. Adjustment of the feed rolls is made by pressing the pushbuttons marked:

▲ — raise feed rolls

▼ — lower feed rolls

The pushbuttons are positioned on the Electrical Control Panel located at the infeed end of the machine and also at the control station located at the outfeed end of the machine.

The adjustment for height of the rubber covered (plain) rolls may be made independently to suit the finished workpiece.

The panel mounted control station at the infeed end of the machine contains the following features:

START-STOP Pushbutton;
with indicator light , for each spindle.
START-STOP Feed Pushbutton;
with indicator light.
FORWARD-REVERSE
(Inch) Feed Pushbuttons.
RAISE-LOWER Pushbuttons;
for beam adjustment.
MASTER STOP (Emergency) Button.

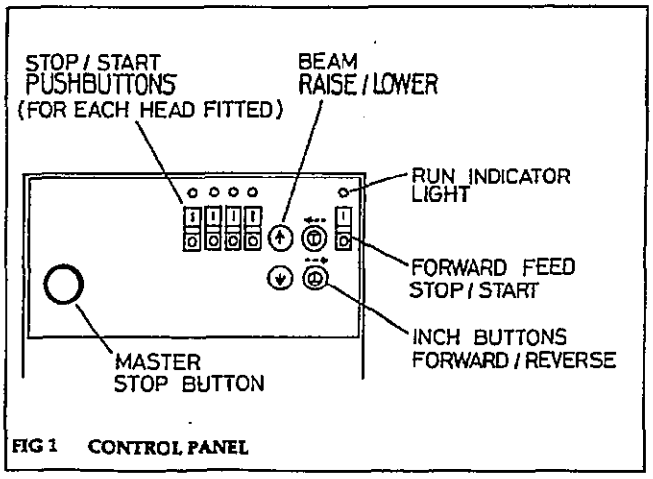


FIG 1 CONTROL PANEL

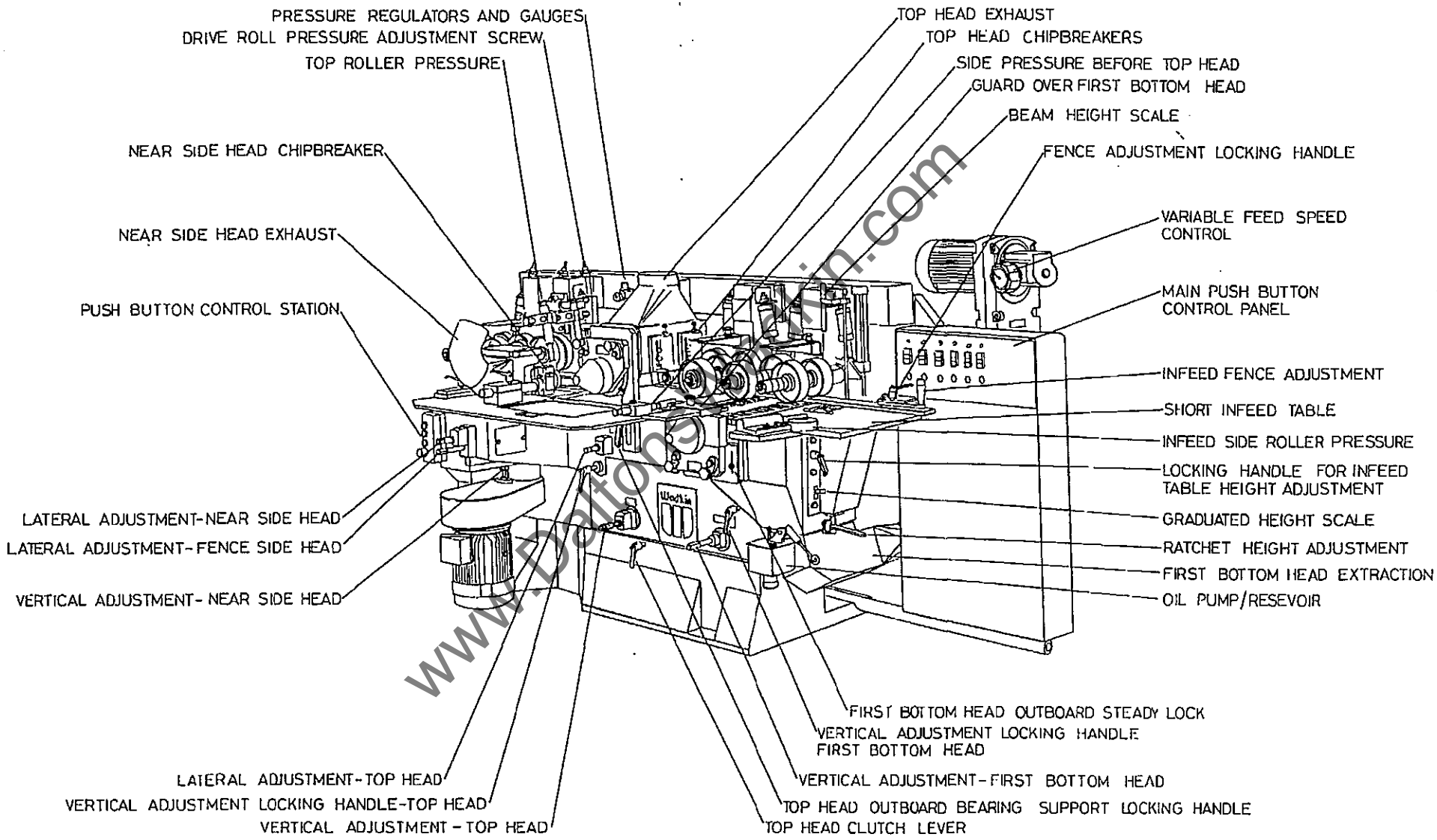


FIG 2 MAIN VIEW OF MACHINE

MOUNTING THE CUTTERBLOCKS

General

The GC300 machine can be fitted with plain bore or Hydrogrip (hydraulic pressure) cutterblocks. Hydrogrip cutterblocks are used to provide an improved surface finish and allow higher feed speeds to be used. The method of fitting the two types differs.

When changing cutterblock, be aware that the spindles for plain bore blocks have right or left hand threads, dependent on spindle location, and tighten accordingly.

The spindles are threaded as follows:-

Bottom Horizontal Spindles - Left hand thread.
Near Side Vertical Spindle - left hand thread

Top horizontal spindles - Right hand thread
Fence Side Vertical spindle - right hand thread.

The hydrogrip blocks are not screw fitting and require to be pressurised in position on the spindle. To protect the Hydrogrip cutterblock and the machine spindle in the event of Hydraulic failure, it is necessary for safety drive collars to be used.

The consequence of not using the safety drive collars will result in the cutterblock seizing on the machine spindle in the event of either; The operator neglecting to pressurise the cutterblock and then running the spindle, or the Hydrogrip cutterblock sleeve losing pressure.

If a seizure occurs, the spindle and cutterblock must be returned to Wadkin for repair. An appropriate charge will be made for this service.

Two types of safety collar are used. These are threaded safety collar; for use when full length tooling is in use on the machine spindle. A plain safety collar; for use when short length tooling is used on the machine spindle.

Outboard supports are fitted to the horizontal spindles to give greater rigidity to the cutterblock; these support each spindle at its outer position.

The outboard support bracket on the heads are attached and locked to the support plate manually. The top head lock is interlocked to the powered rise and fall of the spindle to ensure the plate is free to move with the spindle. The bearing plate locks must be released before making adjustments and once released the power can be isolated before commencing to change/alter cutterblocks.

The outboard supports must be depressurised before removal or making lateral (horizontal) adjustments to the heads.

To change cutterblocks

The method of changing cutterblocks depends on the type fitted and it will be first necessary to remove any outboard bearing, locking collar, spindle nut, and spacers fitted, as applicable. Isolate machine from power source.

Plain bore type cutterblocks

To remove cutterblocks:

(1) Unscrew the cutterblock nut from the spindle with the spanner/s provided. Can be right or left hand thread. (See general)

a. Place the spanner/s on the hexagon of the spindle and the two flat faces of the cutterblock locknut, or;

b. Hold the spanner (top) securing the spindle firmly in position and unscrew the cutterblock locknut from the spindle with the bottom spanner.

NOTE: DO NOT use any form of percussion tool or damage to spindle bearings can result. **DO NOT** use a box or extension spanner.

Hydrogrip cutterblocks (fig 3)

To remove cutterblocks:

(1) After removal of the outboard support, release locking screw on safety collar (fig 4) and remove from spindle

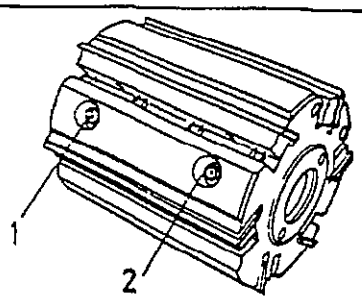


FIG 3 HYDROGRIP CUTTERBLOCK

(2) Depressurise the hydrogrip cutterblock by turning the pressure release screw (2), located in a recess on the barrel of the cutterblock one quarter turn to release, using a 3mm A/F hexagon key.

(3) Slide the cutterblock from the spindle.

(4) Always leave the pressure release screw (2) undone when the cutterblock is not in use to avoid distortion to the cutterblock due to the variation in room temperatures.

To replace both types of cutterblock.

(1) Carefully clean spindles, cutterblocks, spacers and collars before fitting new cutterblocks.

(2) Carefully place the cutterblock on the spindle. After fitting the cutterblock, replace the outboard support assembly and pressurise the bearing to 300 bar hydraulically. On the hydrogrip blocks tighten pressure

release screw (2), and pressurise the cutterblock by applying hydraulic pressure to the pressure nipple (1) located in a recess located on the barrel of the block (see fig 3).

(3) Fit safety collar (see fig 4) and tighten securing screw.

(4) On plain bore cutterblocks. Tighten the block to the spindle with the spanner/s provided.

(5) Turn the spindle slowly to ensure the cutterblock is free and replace cover.

(6) Operate the spindle for a short period to ensure it rotates freely and without vibration.

CAUTION

Take care not to allow the cutterblock to fall onto the spindle shoulder while fitting. This can cause damage to spindle bearings and subsequent vibration and is especially applicable to vertical spindles.

Safety Collars (fig 4)

Fitting procedure:
A. Threaded collar

(1) Mount the cutterblock onto the machine spindle. Make sure the cutterblock fits up to the shoulder on the spindle.

(2) Pressurise cutterblock to the correct working pressure.

(3) Unscrew the pins in the threaded safety collar to the fullest extent, using the knurled heads.

(4) Screw the collar onto the spindle, finger tight, against the end face of the cutterblock.

(5) Reverse the collar on the threads, sufficient to allow the pins to be brought into line with corresponding holes in the end face of the cutterblock.

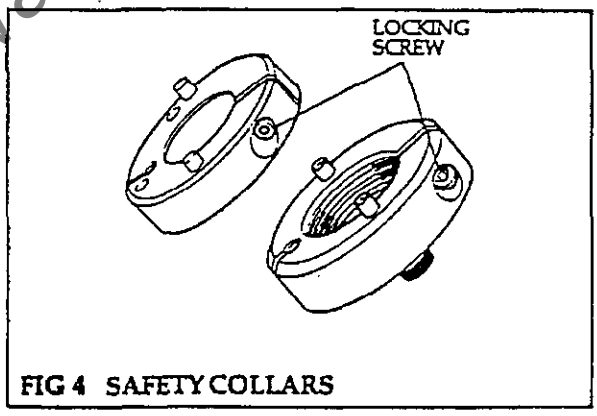


FIG 4 SAFETY COLLARS

(6) When in line, screw the pins into position, locating into the holes of the cutterblock.

(7) Tighten the capscrew in the collar using an Allen key. This causes the collar to grip the threads on the spindle.

(8) The collar will now maintain the drive to the cutterblock in the event of depressurisation.

To release; reverse the procedure.

B. Plain collar

(1) Mount the cutterblock onto the machine spindle, making sure it fits up to the spindle shoulder. Pressurise cutterblock to the correct working pressure

(2) Slide the collar with its pins facing the cutterblock along the machine spindle up to the cutterblock. Locate the pins in to the corresponding holes in the block.

(3) Tighten up the cap screw in the collar, using an Allen key. This causes the collar to grip the spindle.

(4) The collar will now maintain the drive to the cutterblock in the event of depressurisation.

To release; reverse the procedure

FIRST AND SECOND BOTTOM HEADS (FIG 5)

(1) Remove outboard support cover (1).

(2) Depressurise the outboard support by turning the pressure release valve (5) one quarter of a turn using a 3mm Allen Key.

(3) Slacken off the two 12mm collar nuts (3), swing captive 'c' washers (2) clear and remove outboard support housing (4).

(4) Remove and replace new cutterblock as described in General section.

(5) Replace support housing (4) and re-tighten captive 'c' washer (2) and collar nuts. Tighten pressure release valve and pressurise bearing to 300 bar (4350 p.s.i.) by application of hydraulic pressure to the nipple in the recess on the face of the bearing. Replace outboard support cover.

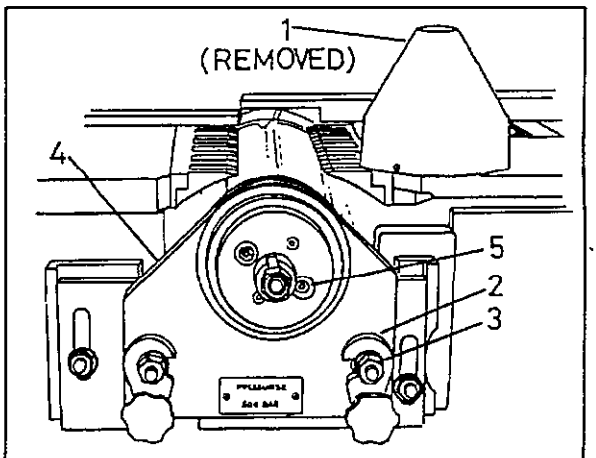


FIG 5 FIRST AND SECOND BOTTOM HEAD — SETTING

SIDE HEADS

(1) Remove covers, guards and extraction ducts as required to allow unimpeded access to cutterblock.

(2) Remove and replace new cutterblocks as described in General section.

(3) Replace guards ETC.

TOP HEADS (fig 6)

(1) Remove outboard bearing cover.

(2) Depressurise the outboard bearing by turning the pressure release valve (1) one quarter of a turn using a 3mm Allen Key.

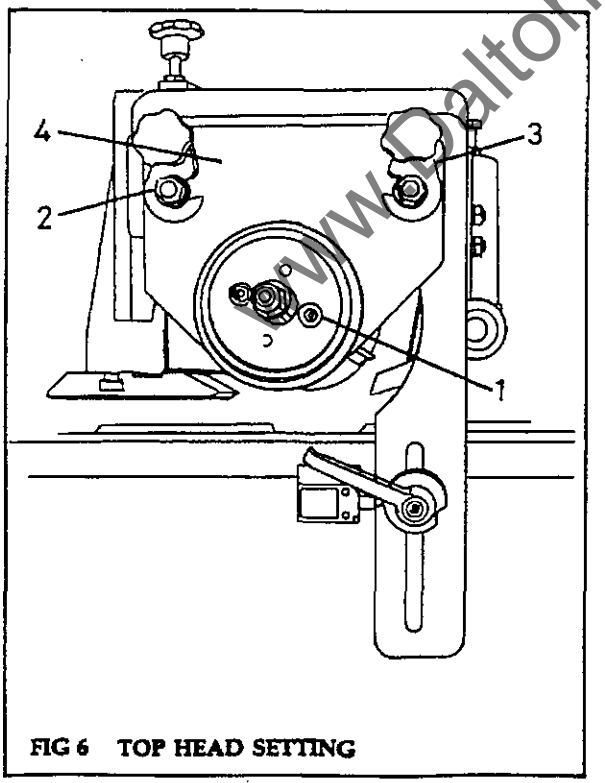


FIG 6 TOP HEAD SETTING

(3) Slacken off the two 12mm collar nuts (2), swing captive 'c' washers (3) clear and remove outboard bearing housing (4).

Note: This housing is spigoted and must be pulled horizontally.

(4) Remove and replace new cutterblock as described in General section.

(5) Replace bearing housing (4) and re-tighten captive 'c' washer (3) and collar nuts. Tighten pressure release valve and pressurise bearing to 300 bar (4350 p.s.i.) by application of hydraulic pressure to the nipple in the recess on the face of the bearing. Replace outboard bearing cover.

SETTING UP THE MACHINE

Set Infeed Table and Fence (fig 7)

(1) To set the height of the infeed table (1) slacken off the locking handle (11) and turn the handscrew (2) with the ratchet handle provided. Set the height required from direct reading on the graduated scale (3) by moving handle to right or left as required. The maximum adjustment available is 10mm.

(2) Set the fence (4) adjustment with handle (5) after releasing clamps (6). Refasten clamps (6) after adjustment. Set the amount of cut required by direct reading on the scale (7).

(3) The adjustable guard (8) must be set to within 5mm of the maximum timber size. Slacken starwheel (9), set guard (8) and re-tighten starwheel.

(4) Set side roller (10) to suit width of workpiece. (Not fitted on long straightening table).

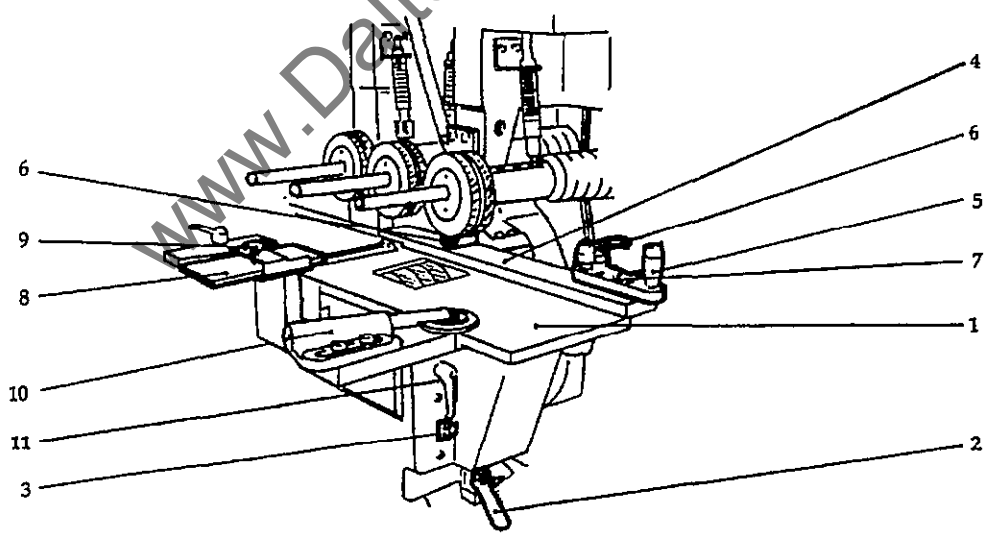


FIG 7 INFEED TABLE SETTING

Set feed Rolls (fig 8A, fig 8B)

First Bottom Head described; others are similar

(1) Set the feed rolls (1) to suit width and thickness of timber; ie: width of rolls to be as width of timber;

NOTE To achieve maximum traction on wide timber, it may be advisable to space rolls apart (fig 8B), rather than having a solid bank of feed rolls.

Use the Control station pushbuttons **(fig 1 Machine Controls)** to set the thickness.

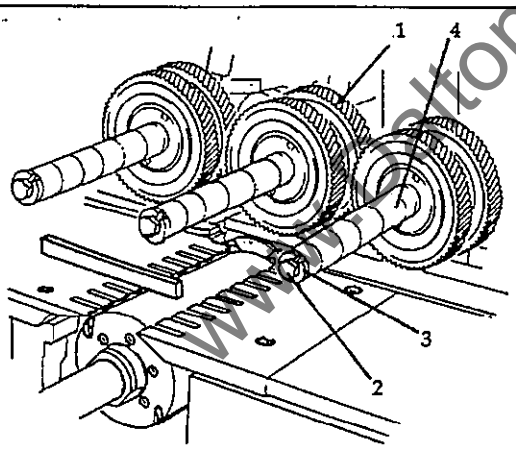


FIG 8A FEED ROLLS — SETTING

If necessary, change the rolls as follows:

a. Slacken centre screw (2), using a 10mm hexagon spanner.

b. Remove 'c' washer (3), add or remove rolls, or spacers (4), to suit width of stock. Fig 8B , ensure that each roll drive pin engages with its mating part(feed roll after top head only)

c. Refit 'c' washer (3) and retighten centre screw (2).

(2) Set feed roll height 3mm lower than thinnest workpiece. Set outfeed rolls 1mm lower.

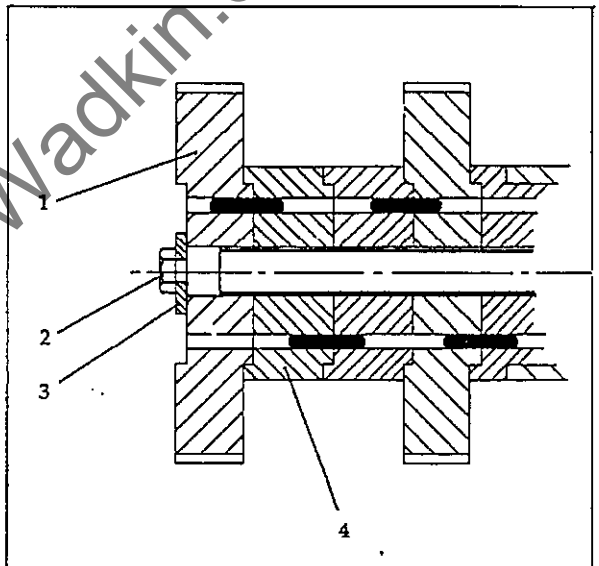


FIG 8B FEED ROLLS — SPACER DETAIL

Set linked top roller and driven table roller(fig 9)

(1) The driven table roller (1) and the infeed table (2) move in unison, thus once the driven table roller is set there should be no need for adjustment.

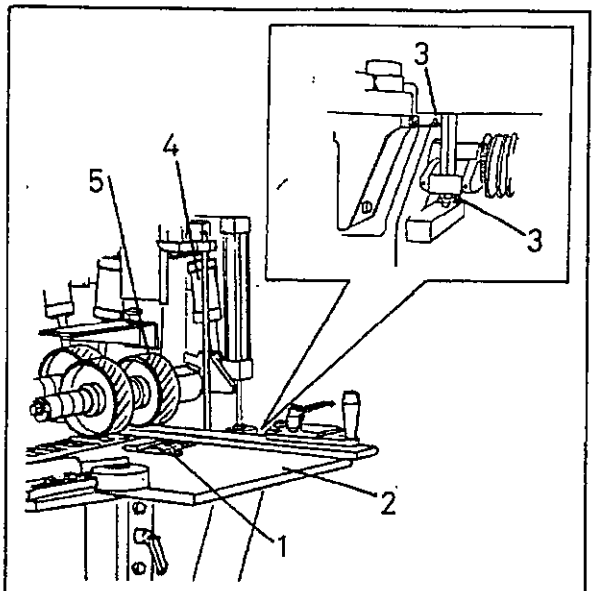


FIG 9 LINKED TOP ROLLER AND DRIVEN TABLE ROLLER

(2) The limit screws (3) are factory set to allow the table roller to raise a maximum of 8mm above the table in operation and rest at approx 1mm above bed level.

(3) The air cylinder (4) is not connected to the pneumatics and acts only as a link/stop. When setting the top Through feed rollers this will position the top nip infeed roller (5) in line with the other feed rollers through the machine.

(4) The optimum working pressure is that which just lifts the bottom nip roller (1) of it's bottom limit stop. Air pressure is regulated at its respective gauge For difficult timber where extra grip may be required the pressure should be increased.

First Bottom Head (fig 10, fig 11

The spindle can be adjusted vertically from the front of the machine. Lateral adjustment is from the rear of the machine.

(1) Ensure the outfeed table (1) is clean.

(2) Place a straightedge (2) on the outfeed table projecting over the bottom horizontal cutterblock (3). The cutter blades should just touch the underside of the straightedge.

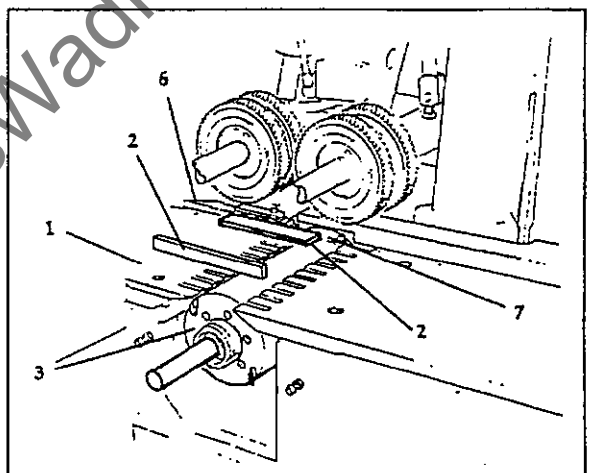


FIG 10 FIRST BOTTOM HEAD

(3) If necessary, reset the cutter height as follows: (fig 1).

a. Release locking handle (4), the outboard steady locknuts (11) and adjust the cutterblock height by rotating the handscrew (5) clockwise to raise the spindle, or anti-clockwise to lower.

b. Refasten the locking handle (4).

c. Refasten outboard steady nuts (11).

NOTE: All handscrews are fitted with a square shaft extension. A winding handle is supplied to fit the extension.

(4) Place a straightedge (2) against the outfeed fence (6) and check the fence and edge reference cutter (7) are in line, ie. just touching the straightedge.

(5) If necessary, adjust the cutter spindle laterally as follows:

a. Remove outboard steady cover.

b. To adjust the spindle horizontally first depressurise the outboard by turning the pressure release valve (8) a quarter of a turn using a 3mm Allen Key.

c. Release the spindle barrel lock (10) at the rear of the machine.

d. Adjust using the hexagon nut (9).

e. Tighten barrel lock (10)

f. Tighten pressure release valve (8) and pressurise outboard to 300 bar (4350 p.s.i.) by application of hydraulic pressure to the nipple in the recess of the face of the bearing.

g. Replace cover.

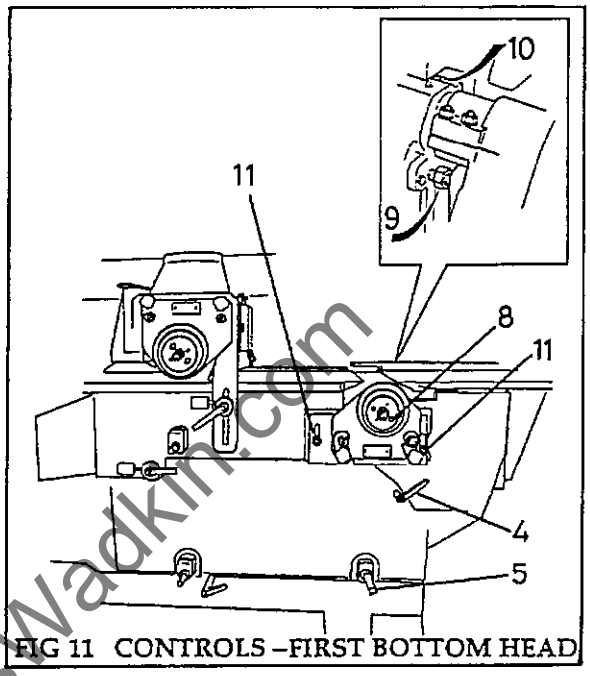


FIG 11 CONTROLS –FIRST BOTTOM HEAD

Set Top Head Cutterblock (fig 12, fig 13)

The spindle can be adjusted vertically and horizontally. The vertical adjustment can be either manual, or powered with the beam rise and fall. Where outboard bearings are fitted, the beam rise and fall is interlocked to the top head outboard bearing locks which must be released prior to adjustment.

(1) Ensure that the machine bed is clean.

(2) Using the same datum block (1) as at the first bottom head, set the cutter (2) vertically as follows:

a. Release outboard bearing support locking handle (3).

b. Release locking handle (4).

c. Rotate handscrew (5) clockwise to lower the spindle or anti-clockwise to raise the spindle.

d. Refasten locking handle (4) and outboard bearing support lock (3).

e. Reset digital readout to the known datum block dimension.

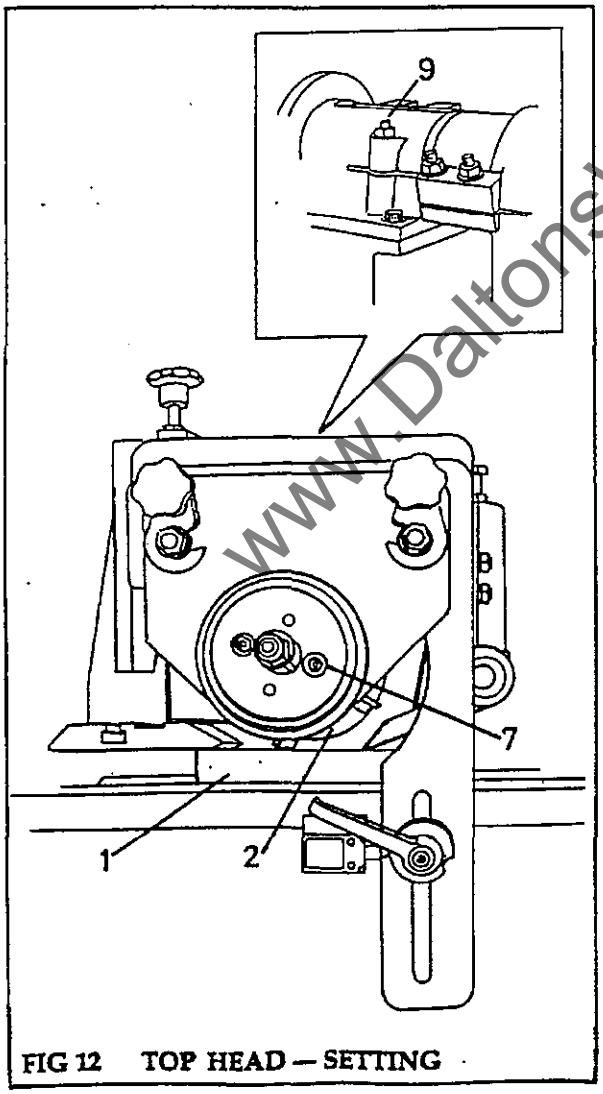


FIG 12 TOP HEAD — SETTING

To use the vertical adjustment; to move beam only, or beam and top head/s:

(1) Release locking handle (4) and outboard bearing support lock (3). Engage clutch lever (6) and hold until clutch is engaged. If the clutch does not readily engage, operate the adjusting screw (5) by turning slightly (to right or left) until engagement is made.

(2) To raise or lower the spindle, press the appropriate pushbutton at the control station. Disengage clutch lever (6) after positioning.

NOTE: The powered vertical adjustment of the top head only works in conjunction with the feedworks and is electrically interlocked to the top head locks which must be released first.

(3) Make final adjustment manually with handscrew (5).

(4) Refasten locking handles (4 and 3)

To adjust the cutterblock laterally:

NOTE: When making lateral adjustments it is necessary to release the pressure in the outboard bearing to allow the spindle to move in relation to the support plate.

(1) Remove outboard bearing cover

(2) Depressurise the outboard by turning the pressure release valve (7) a quarter of a turn using a 3mm Allen Key.

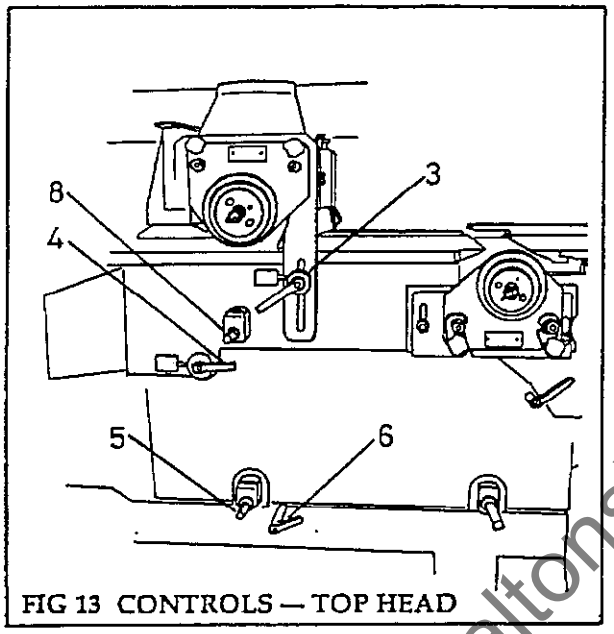


FIG 13 CONTROLS — TOP HEAD

(3) Release the spindle barrel lock (9)

(4) Adjust using the handscrew (8)

(5) Tighten barrel lock (9)

(6) Tighten pressure release valve (7) and repressurise outboard to 300 bar.

(7) Replace outboard bearing cover.

TOP HEAD CHIPBREAKER AND PAD PRESSURE (fig 14)

(1) Ensure bed is clean and cutterblock has been set up.

(2) Using a straightedge (1), set the face of the pressure pad (3) in line with the base circle of the cutterblock by adjusting wheel (6).

(3) Slacken off locknuts (2). Set the nose of the pad pressure (3) to the straightedge, and clear of the cutting circle.

(4) Retighten nuts (2).

The chipbreaker is made up of bank of two individual units each positioned in a similar way. Set each unit as follows:

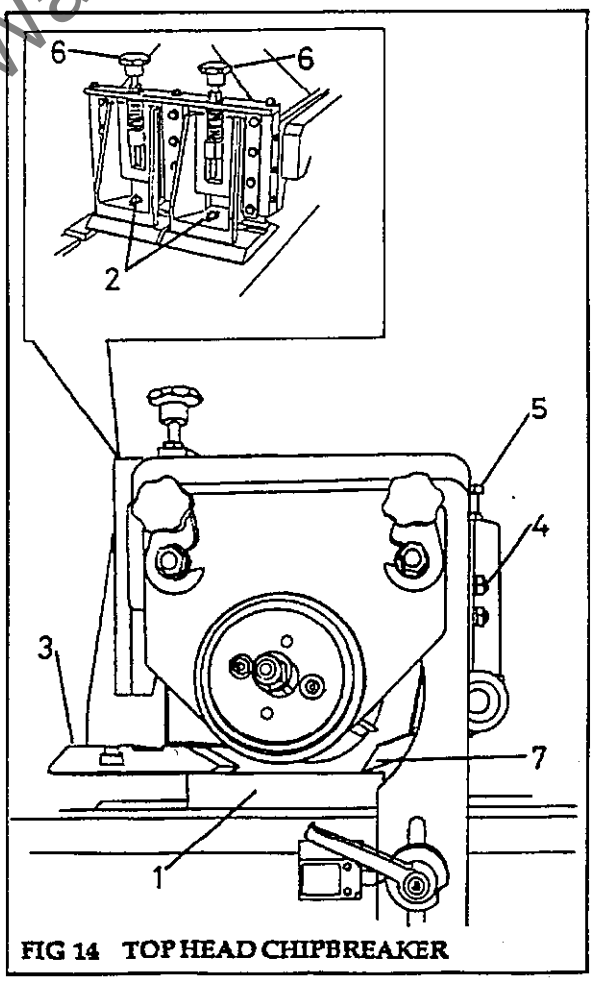


FIG 14 TOP HEAD CHIPBREAKER

(5) Slacken off the two locknuts (4).

(6) Set the nose of the chipbreaker (7) to the straightedge, and clear of the cutting circle. The chipbreaker shoe should be a minimum of 20mm from the largest cutting circle.

(7) Secure locknuts (4).

(8) Adjust the spring pressure; (adjuster screw (5) on body) to achieve the required holding down force on the chipbreaker.

(9) Check chipbreaker clears the cutterblock through its full movement.

When finally set; the cutterblock, pad pressure, and the chipbreaker should all be in-line.

First Fence Side Head (fig 15, fig 16)

The spindle can be adjusted vertically and horizontally.

(1) Ensure that the machine bed is clean.

(2) Place a straightedge (2) against the outfeed fence (1) and cutter (3). Set the spindle so that when rotated the knives lightly touch the straightedge (2) (fig 15).

(3) To adjust the spindle laterally, proceed as follows: (fig 16).

a. Release the locking handle (4).

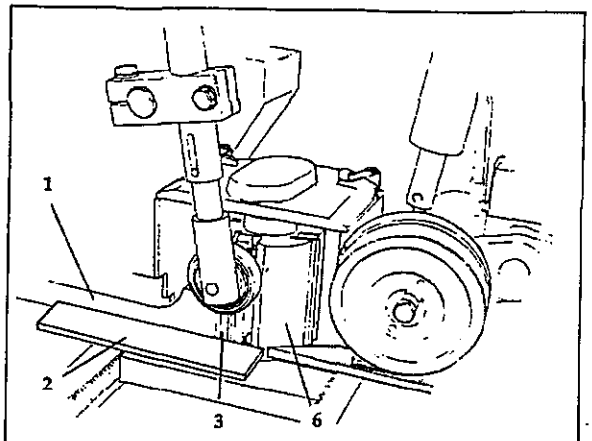


FIG 15 FENCE SIDE HEAD

b. Rotate the adjusting screw (5) clockwise to advance the spindle or anti-clockwise to retract the spindle.

c. Refasten the locking handle (4).

NOTE: Maximum lateral adjustment is 65mm behind the fence. The spindle can be lowered 15mm below the table. The set cut at the fence side head is 2mm.

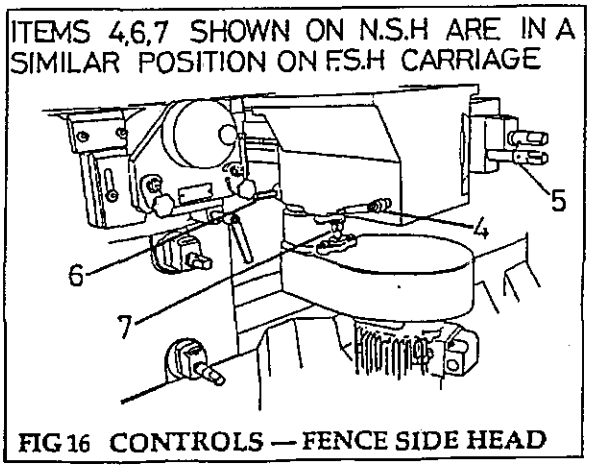


FIG 16 CONTROLS — FENCE SIDE HEAD

(4) If necessary, set the height of the cutterblock as follows: (fig 16).

a. Release the spindle barrel lock (6).

b. Adjust the cutter height by rotating the adjusting screw (7) anti-clockwise to lower the spindle or clockwise to raise the spindle.

c. Refasten the spindle barrel lock (6).

(5) Adjust the fence nosepieces, before and after fence side head, to approximately 5mm clear of the maximum cutting circle of the cutterblock.

Set Near Side Head Cutterblock (fig 17 fig 18)

The spindle can be adjusted vertically and horizontally.

(1) Ensure that the machine bed is clean.

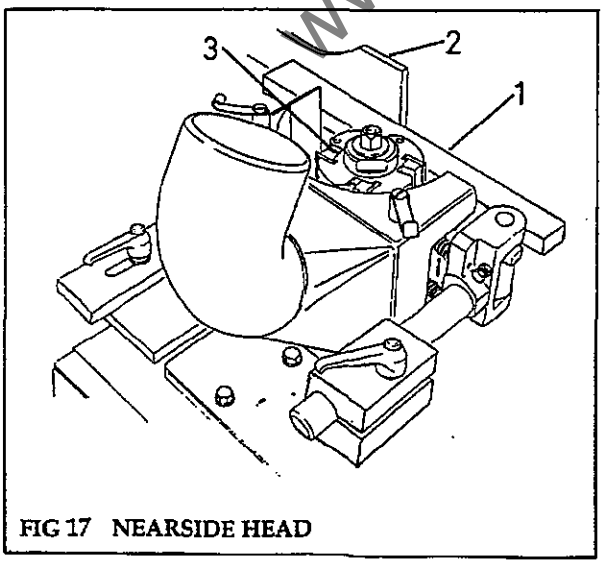


FIG 17 NEARSIDE HEAD

(2) Check the digital readout, using a datum block (1) of known width inserted between the outfeed fence guide (2) and the cutter (3). The cutterblades should just reach the nearside of the datum block.

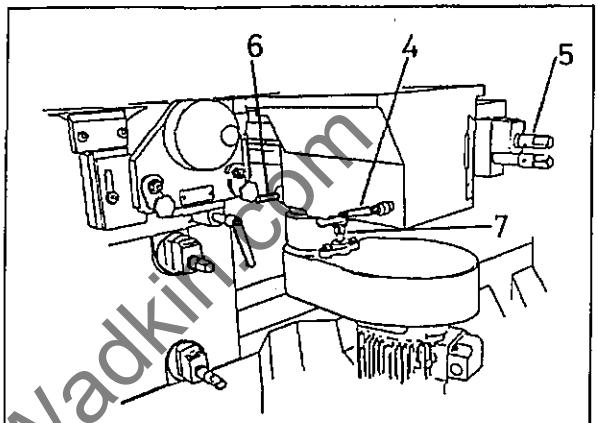


FIG 18 CONTROLS — NEAR SIDE HEAD

If necessary, adjust the spindle laterally as follows: (fig 18).

(3) Release locking handles (4)

a. Rotate adjusting screw (5) clockwise to advance the spindle, or anti-clockwise to retract the spindle.

b. Refasten locking handle (4).

c. Reset digital readout, where fitted, to the known dimension.

To adjust vertically: (fig 18) can be lowered 15mm.

(4) Release spindle barrel lock (6).

a. Rotate adjusting screw (7) clockwise to raise, or anticlockwise to lower.

b. Refasten spindle barrel lock (6).

Near Side Head Chipbreaker (fig 19).

(1) Check the setting of the chipbreaker adjacent to the near side head.

Re-set the chipbreaker as follows:

(2) Remove the cover of the dusthood (1)

The chipbreaker has two adjustments.

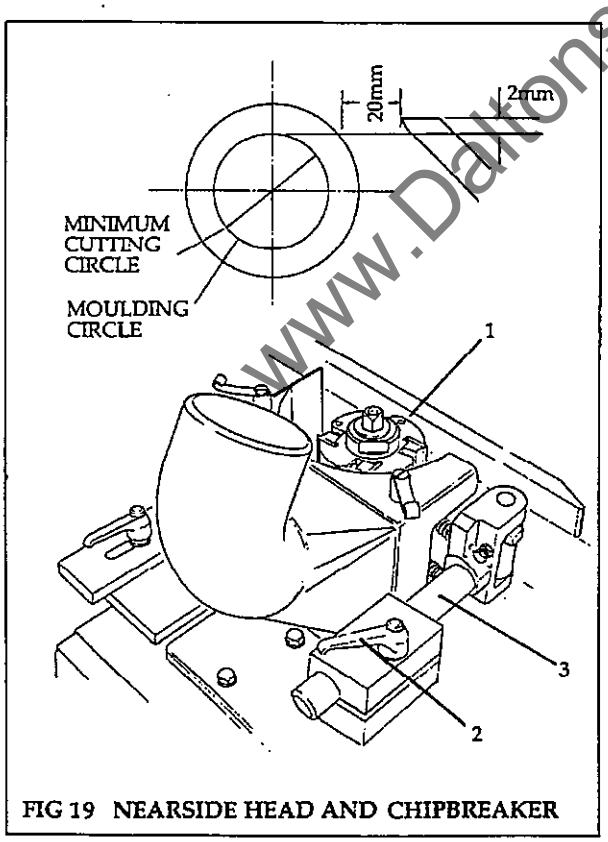


FIG 19 NEARSIDE HEAD AND CHIPBREAKER

(3) Realease the locking handle (2) and adjust the chipbreaker (3) approximately 2mm clear of the smallest cutting circle. Refasten the locking handle (2).

Second bottom head (fig 20 fig 21)

The spindle can be adjusted vertically and horizontally.

(1) Ensure the machine bed is clean.

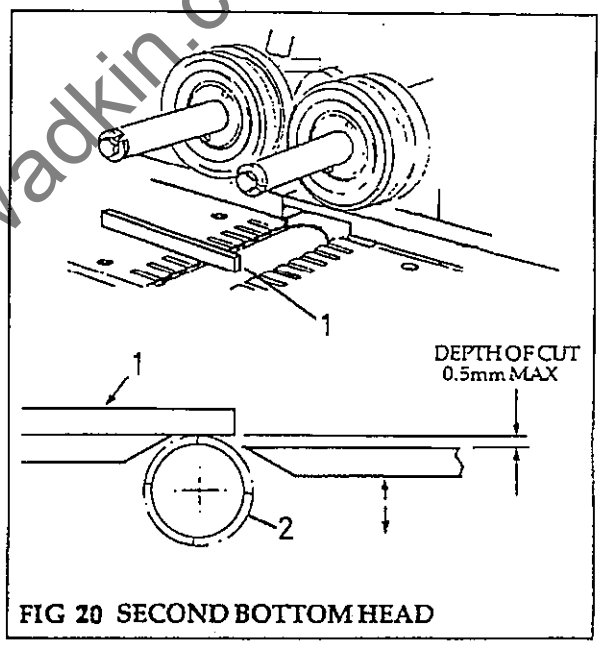


FIG 20 SECOND BOTTOM HEAD

(2) Using a straightedge, as in setting the First Bottom Head, set the cutter height by adjusting the spindle, the blades should just touch the underside of the straightedge.

To adjust spindle vertically

(1) Ensure the outfeed table is clean.

(2) Place a straightedge (1) on the outfeed table projecting over the bottom horizontal cutterblock (2). The cutter blades should just touch the underside of the straight edge.

(3) If necessary, re-set the cutter height as follows:

a. Release locking handle (3), the outboard steady locknuts (4) and adjust the cutterblock height by rotating the handscrew (5) clockwise to raise the spindle or anti-clockwise to lower.

b. Refasten the locks (3 and 4).

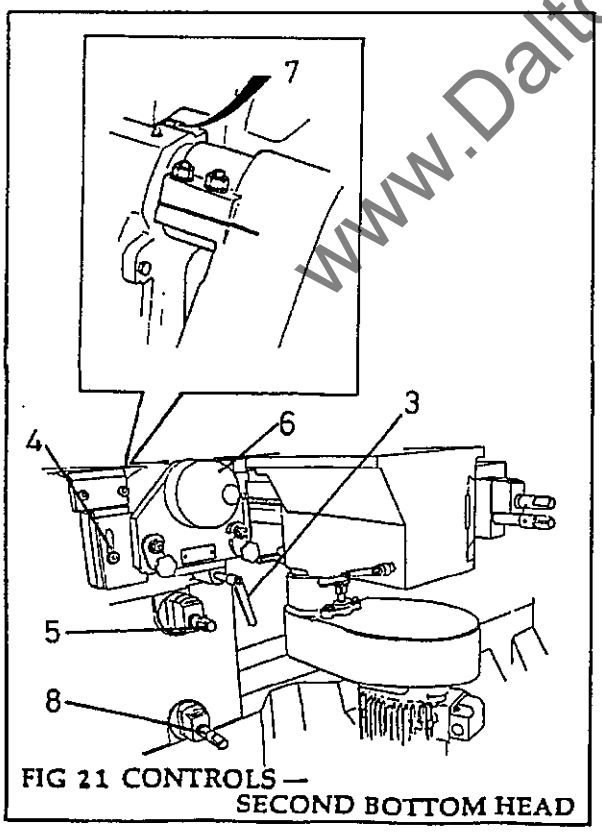


FIG 21 CONTROLS — SECOND BOTTOM HEAD

NOTE: All handscrews are fitted with a square shaft extension. A winding handle is supplied to fit the extension.

(4) If necessary adjust the spindle laterally as follows:

a. Remove outboard steady cover (6).

b. To adjust the spindle horizontally first depressurise the outboard by turning the pressure release valve a quarter of a turn using a 3mm Allen Key.

c. Release the spindle barrel lock (7).

d. Adjust using the handscrew (8).

e. Tighten barrel lock (7).

f. Tighten pressure release valve (6) and pressurise outboard to 300 bar (4350 p.s.i.) by application of hydraulic pressure to the nipple in the recess of the face of the bearing.

g. Replace cover.

Set outfeed Table (fig 22)

The outfeed table also carries the last bottom bed roll and is set once the table after the second bottom head has been shimmed to suit the cut required.

(1) Release locking handles (1).

(2) Place a straightedge (2) on the table prior to the last bed roll.

(3) Raise or lower the outfeed table using adjusting screw (3) until bed plates are level.

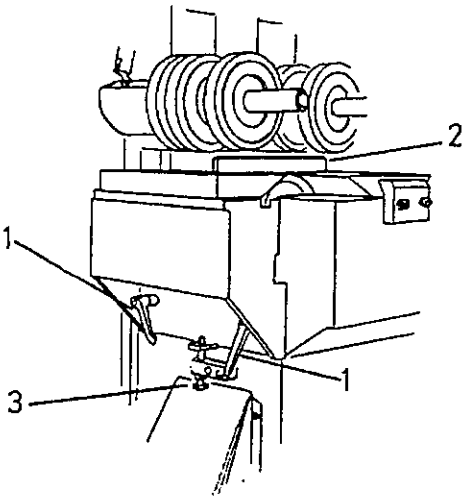


FIG 22 OUTFEED TABLE — SETTING

(4) Refasten locking handles (1).

Final Adjustments and Settings (fig 23, fig 24)

(1) With machine switched off set infeed Table and infeed fence to give required amount of cut on fence side and bottom face of timber. Set cutterblocks to give required cuts.

(2) Place timber on table and adjust infeed side pressure to suit.

(3) Check infeed rolls are approx 3mm lower than timber thickness. Outfeed rubber rolls should be 1mm lower than timber thickness.

Set the air pressure on feed rolls using the air supply regulators and associated gauges.

NOTE: The first regulator and gauge is for the pneumatically linked driven bed roll and top roll, the second regulator and gauge for the fed rolls up to the top head and the third regulator and gauge for the remaining outfeed top rollers.

The following pressures are recommended:

a. Steel rolls 3 bar (1 bar = 14.5 p.s.i.)

b. Rubber covered 4 bar.

(4) Inch timber through machine and stop prior to top head. Switch machine off.

(5) Adjust sliding guard over first bottom head to within 5mm of timber width.

Adjust side pressure before top head to suit timber width.

(6) Inch timber through and stop just after side heads. Switch machine off.

(7) Adjust the top roller pressure to the timber as follows:

a. Adjust the top roller by loosening screw (1) for lateral adjustment and screw (2) above the roller for height adjustment. Retighten screws.

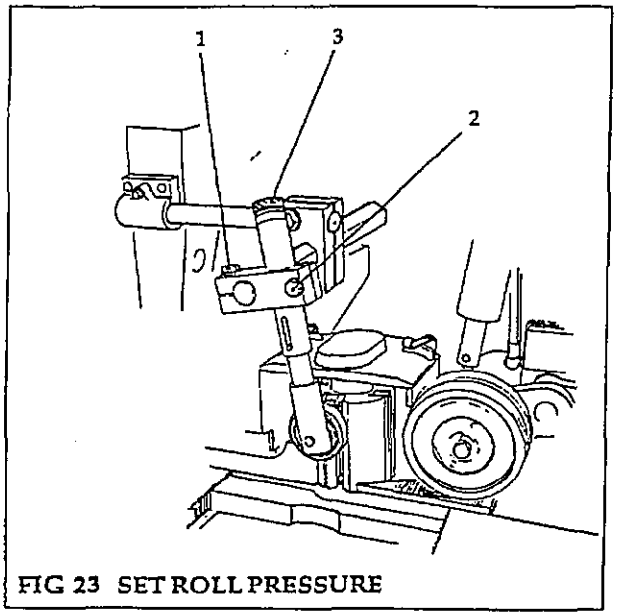


FIG 23 SET ROLL PRESSURE

On the standard machine; set the spring pressure on the top rollers manually, using the hand adjuster screws on the spring tensioners (3)

a. To increase spring pressure, turn the knurled screw on the top of the spring tensioner in a clockwise direction. To decrease spring pressure, turn the screw anti-clockwise.

b. If the screw is turned through a distance of 5mm, pressure on the roller is approximately 250N (25 kg). If the screw is turned through maximum distance of 16mm, pressure on roller is approximately 500N (50 kg).

(8) Check pad pressure on top head, adjust if required.

(9) Set side guide on near side head as follows:

a. Release locking handle (1)

b. Set side guide (2) to the timber width as machined.

c. Refasten locking handle (1).

d. Loosen screw (3) and adjust side guide nose piece (4) within 15mm of maximum cutting circle.

e. Tighten Screw (3).

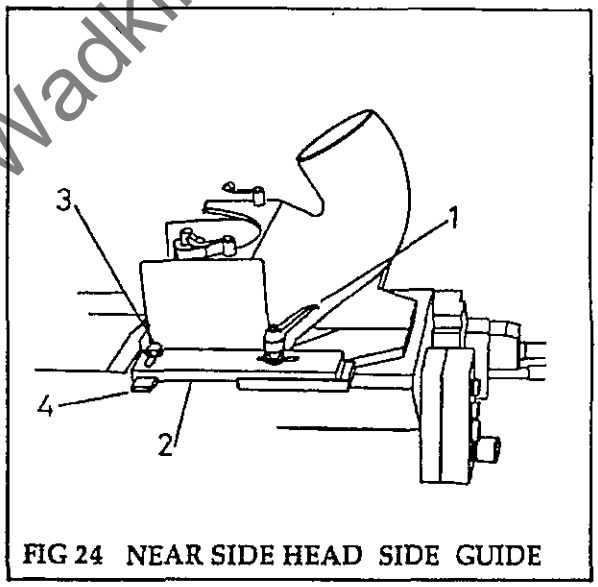


FIG 24 NEAR SIDE HEAD SIDE GUIDE

(10) Shim bedplate after second bottom head to suit set cut.

(11) Adjust outfeed table to suit prior bedplate.

(12) Set machine feed speed by rotation of the hand wheel on the speed indicator dial with the machine running.

NOTE: DO NOT ADJUST SPEED WHEN MACHINE IS STATIONARY.

(13) Pass a test piece through and check dimensions. If necessary make any adjustments

FAULTS IN THE WORKPIECES AND THEIR CAUSES

General

FAULT — Blips at the leading end of the underside of the timber.
Cause — The cutterblock is too low in relation to the outfeed bedplate.
Remedy — Adjust the cutterblock correctly.

FAULT - Scars on the trailing end of the underside of the timber.
Cause — The cutterblock is too high in relation to the outfeed bedplate.
Remedy — Adjust the cutterblock correctly.

FAULT — The trailing end of the top face of the timber shows blips.
Cause — Pad and roller pressures are incorrectly adjusted.
Remedy — Adjust the pad pressures correctly

Faults Caused by Tools

FAULT — Out of square stock after planing.
Cause — The cutters are not parallel to the outfeed bedplate, or are badly ground.
Remedy — Adjust, or sharpen the cutters carefully

FAULT — Burn marks on the stock.
Cause — Cutters are blunt and need regrinding.
Remedy — Regrind cutters.

Faults in Grinding and Setting

FAULT — Nicks in the edges of the cutters especially carbide.
Cause — Generally caused by removing too much metal when regrinding. This results in undue stresses and subsequent cracking and breaking away of the cutting edge when machining.
Remedy — Take greater care when regrinding cutters.

FAULT — Vibrating heads
Cause — Cutterblocks have been set up incorrectly. Reset.

CLEANING THE MACHINE.

Machines are designed to need a minimum of maintenance. However, it is recommended that the machine be cleaned thoroughly once a week. This is esential when working on hardwood such as Sipo (Utile) or similar.

If cleaning with compressed air, take care not to direct the jet onto the spindle and moving shaft, bearing housings,etc. Clean the spindles and remove all remains of resin and grease. Do the same with the cutterblock collars and machine tables (bedplates) and lightly lubricate.

Check that all machine parts slide easily at friction points.Lubricate as indicated in the lubricating instructions (see **Maintenance**).

Adjust the variable speed drive unit through the full range once a week to avoid the feed drive mechanism jamming.

99 SETTING PROGRAMABLE MEMORY POSITIONING

Near Side Head and Top Head

This unit has the capacity to be programmable for ninty-nine positional head settings.

The powered traverse movement to the near side head is by a geared motor.

The traverse movements of the heads are each connected to an 'encoder' which sends pulse signals to its respective digital read out controller situated in the electrical control panel.

The traverse of the heads reacts to data put into the controller which displays the cutter-block position in relation to its datum face. The datum face for the near side head is the fence. Datum for the top head is the bedplate.

The head traverse movements may be hand or power operated and a switch is provided for this purpose.

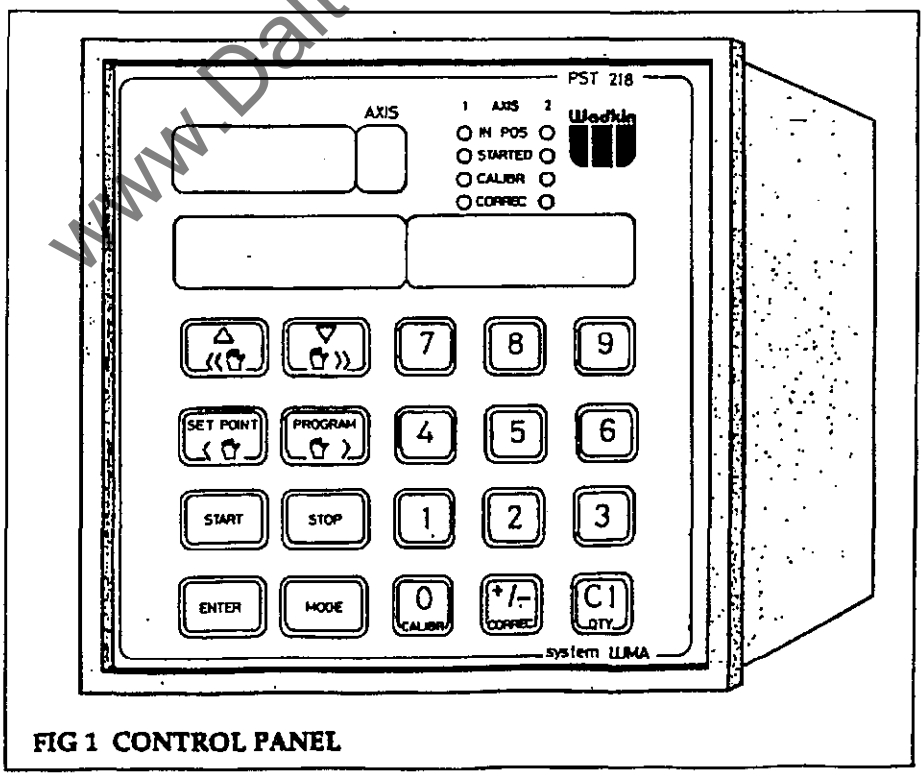


FIG 1 CONTROL PANEL

The illustrations (buttons) on the left hand side of each page show the buttons to be pressed, and in what order.

If buttons are shown with an '&' sign between them, they must then be pressed simultaneously.

POSITIONING PST 218

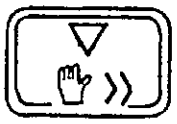
SWITCH ON MACHINE

CALIBRATION (Manual)

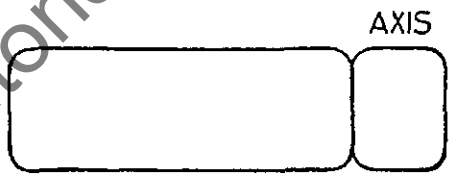
Each axis must be datumed before production is started.

The calibrating procedure is as follows:

The PST 218 unit can control 2 axes, both of which must be independently datumed.



Push the button until the axis to be datumed (either axis 1 or axis 2) is shown as a number in the LED display.



The mode and calibration buttons must be pressed simultaneously.

Enter new value.

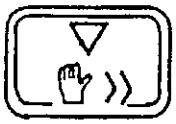
Press enter.

The axis should now be datumed. Repeat the same operation for the second axis. When both axes have been datumed, the unit is ready for use.

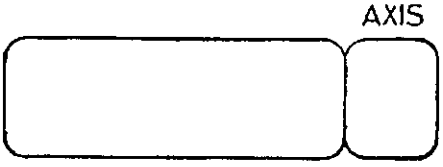
Confirmation is in the top right of the unit where there are LED lights for each axis which represent the calibration.

MANUAL POSITIONING

The axis to be moved must be selected first.



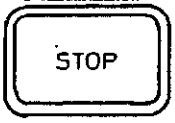
Push the button until the axis to be moved (either axis 1 or axis 2) is shown as a number in the LED display.



For manual positioning of the unit, the mode key and the direction of travel must be pressed simultaneously.

Move to a higher value than the position.

Move to a lower value than the position.

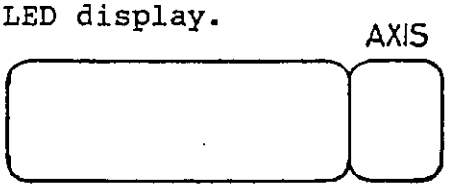


When manual positioning is finished, the stop button must be pressed to put the unit back into the automatic mode.

DIAL-A-SIZE POSITIONING (SET POINTS)

The axis to be moved must be selected first.

Push the button until the axis to be moved (either axis 1 or axis 2) is shown as a number in the LED display.



To use the Dial-A-Size option, this is simply a case of pressing the set point button and then the dimension.

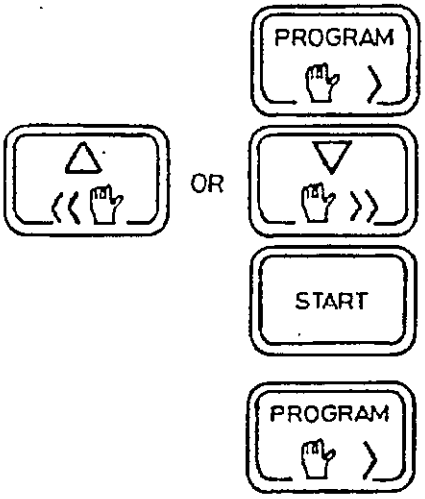
Pressing the 'start' button will send the axis to the position.

When is position, an LED in the top right of the unit will be lit.

Whilst positioning is taking place, the 'started' LED will be lit.

PROGRAM POSITIONING (For programming of, see later instructions)

CALLING UP PROGRAM



By press the 'program' button, the display will change to the program mode.

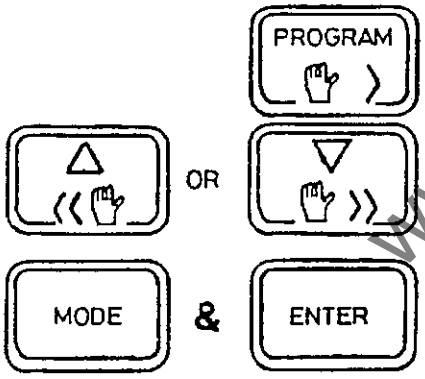
Pushing either of the two button will increase or decrease the program number to the one required.

Pushing the 'start' button will drive the axis to the position stated in the program.

NOTE: To escape from the program mode of the unit, press the 'program' button.

When the axis is in position, the 'in position' LED will be illuminated in the top right of the unit.

PROGRAMMING OF THE UNIT



By pressing the 'program' button, the display will change to the program mode.

Push either of the two buttons until the program number required to be programmed is found.

The buttons 'mode' and 'enter' when pressed simultaneously will enable you to have the access to the program number that is illustrated in the display.

You will now have access to the axis.

Enter the required figures if a new number or an alteration.

NOTE: If the figures for axis 1 are correct and it is only axis 2 which has to be altered, you can press 'ENTER' without altering any figures will give you access to axis 2.

Pushing the 'enter' button will enter the figures into the memory and give you access to axis 2.

Enter the required figures.

Pressing the 'enter' button will enter the new figures into the memory.

The unit is now ready for use as 'calling up program'.

NOTE: Program P 0 is only for test purposes.

To clear existing information, press 'CL Qty' before entering new figures.

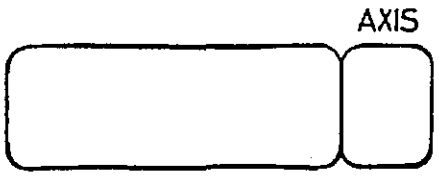
TO USE THE RADIUS OFF-SET FEATURE

CALIBRATION (MANUAL)

The centre of both the left hand and top head spindle must be calibrated to use the off-set feature

Each axis must be datumed before production is started. **NOTE:** Maximum travel limit parameters may require changing. Calibration for using radius off-set is as follows:

Push button until the axis to be datumed (either axis 1 of axis 2) is shown as a number in the LED display.



MODE & 0 CALIBR

The mode and calibration buttons must be pressed simultaneously.

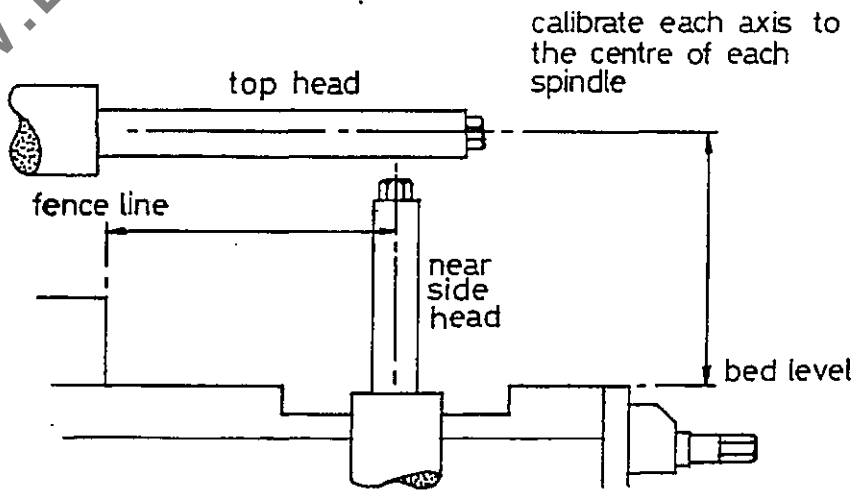
Enter the distance from the centre of the spindle to the bed, or fence, depending which axis is being calibrated.

ENTER

Press Enter

The axis should now be datumed, repeat the same operation for the second axis. When both axis have been datumed, the unit is ready for use.

Confirmation is in the top right hand of the unit where there are LED lights for each axis, which represents the calibration.



To enter the radius off-set

Measure and record the radius of the cutterheads to be used.

Push the button until the axis to be off-set (either axis 1 or axis 2) is shown as a number in the Led display.

The 'Mode' and 'Correct' buttons must be pressed simultaneously.

Enter radius value of the cutterhead for that particular axis.

Press 'Enter' twice.

Repeat the same procedure for the second axis.

When both axis have had the radius off-sets entered, the unit can be used as "calling up a program."

When the heads are moving into their programmed positions and, when they are in position, the display will show the relevant position of the centre of the spindle.

To display the actual "finished" size positions, of the cutterheads, push the 'program' button.

FAULT FINDING

FAULT	SOLUTION/CHECK
Axis will not position accurately.	Check that unit is calibrated (LED top right if unit), recalibrate if necessary.
	Physical object causing an obstruction. Remove object and check overload. Try again.
	Movement is greater than the axis limits. Insert new figures.
	Negative value in positioning memory.

PARAMETER SECTION - To enable the E.S.P System to function in either Metric (MM) or Imperial (inches)

PARAMETERS - This section should only be entered into by a competent person, who fully understands their function.

To enter into the parameter section, press 'mode' and '1', then '2' '0' '5'.

	Imperial		Metric	
	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 1	Axis 2
Decimal Point Display = PA. Pres '0' to change Press Enter				
Calibration Method Display = PAD Press Enter				
Pre-Switch off Value/Over Run Display = PA Press Enter This parameter to correct any positioning error due to "over run"				
Tolerance Value Display - PA Press Enter				
Loop Mode Positioning Direction Display = PAb Press Enter				
Loop Value Display = PAb Press Enter				

Delay Time Display - PAde Press Enter		
Minimum Travel Limit Display = PA= Press Enter		
Maximum Travel Limit Display = PA Press Enter Note: If the radius off-set feature is used then the maximum travel limit should be		
Spindle Factor Counter For Generator Matching Display = PA Press Enter		
Spindle Factor Denominator Display - PA Press Enter		
Conversion (mm - Inch) Display = PA		

Press mode and then Enter to switch from Axis 1 to Axis 2, and go through the same parameters

When finished with both Axis 1 and Axis 2, press Mode and 1 to exit parameter section.

SECTION 4 MAINTENANCE

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

Scheduled maintenance consists of regularly maintaining the machine in a good operating condition, capable of safely producing good quality trouble free work, with the minimum of downtime.

This includes tasks such as daily/weekly cleaning and lubrication which can and should be performed by the operator. Tasks carried out at longer intervals will require more specialised knowledge and tools to perform.

Lubrication

Much attention has been given to keeping lubrication and maintenance to a minimum. In consequence, 'sealed for life' bearings and 'Oilite' bushes have been used. The cutterblock spindles have been fitted with permanently lubricated bearings; these should only require replacement of lubricant if the spindle bearings are replaced. However, there are exceptions as follows:

Electric motors, where 'sealed for life' bearings have not been fitted, are provided with grease nipples. These should be greased at *monthly* intervals with Wadkin L6 grease.

There is no requirement for periodic lubrication of the feed rolls motor driven variable speed unit.

Weekly

Grease the machine slideways and the various traverse screws with Wadkin Grade L6 grease (see **Approved Lubricants**).

A hand operated lubricating pump is fitted to provide oil feed lubrication to the machine bed. The hand lever should be operated to deliver the required amount of oil to the bed. A tap is fitted to the pump to control the oil flow rate to a preset amount.

The oil reservoir holds 1 litre (1.76 pints) of oil. Replenish with Wadkin Grade L4 oil (see **Approved Lubricants**) as needed.

Monthly/3 Monthly

Grease machine drive spindles and drive motor shafts, where fitted with grease nipples, using Wadkin Grade L6 grease unless otherwise stated. Do not overfill bearing housings.

Generally, machine drive spindles will be lubricated *monthly*.

Vee-Belt Drive Tensioning (Fig 1)

Check drive belts at regular intervals (as indicated below). If the need arises retension. Insufficient tension causes slipping and premature belt wear. Too much tension causes bearing wear. Tension as indicated in Checking/ Adjustment.

Observe the operation of the machine when first put into service. After approximately one hours effective use, check and retension belts to take up initial belt stretch.

In general, Vee-belts will require adjustment at intervals to take up any slack due to use. *Three-monthly* intervals are recommended as an initial guide for the feedworks drive.

It is important to check the condition and tension of the cutterspindle drive belts at more frequent intervals, depending on conditions of use, if problems relating to quality of finish are to be avoided. *Monthly* intervals are recommended initially.

Checking/Adjustment is carried out as follows:

(1) Remove the drive cover.

(2) Check belt tension. The belt should be capable of being depressed approximately 1½ to 2 cm by application of average thumb pressure (see Fig. 1).

(3) To adjust: fit spanner (1) provided, to adjusting screw (2), located at motor support bracket and turn in an anticlockwise direction to tension the belt drive (see **Fig. 1**).

NOTE: Do not overtension belts.

(4) Refit drive cover.

There may be occasions where the tensioning arrangement does not follow that described. However, all belt drive adjustment follows the

same general principle; this involves moving the drive pulley centres or motor platform, thus taking up any slack in the belt drive. The method used will normally be self evident. Retighten any securing features fitted.

If one or more of the vee-belts becomes faulty it will be necessary to replace as a complete set. (see **Replacing Drive Belts**). It is impossible to obtain a correctly tensioned drive, with all belts taking an equal share of the load, by mixing old and new, or different belts.

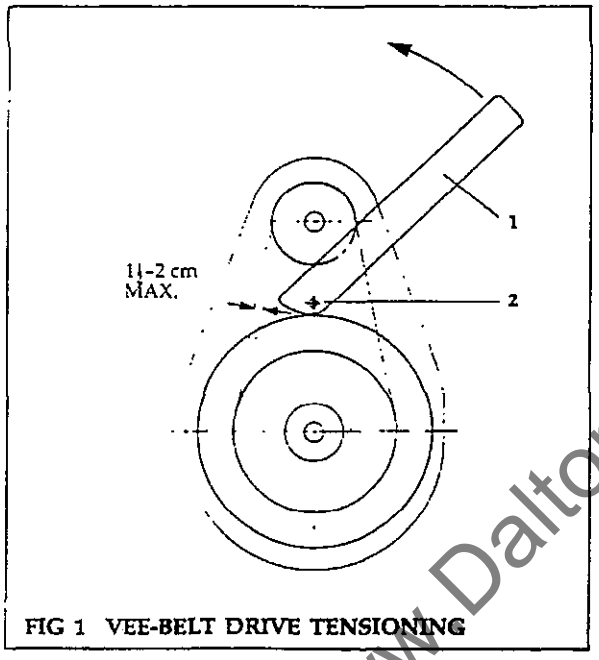


FIG 1 VEE-BELT DRIVE TENSIONING

Cleaning

Woodworking machines are designed to need a minimum of maintenance. However, a certain level of maintenance, especially cleaning and lubrication, will pay dividends in quality of work.

It is recommended that the machine be cleaned thoroughly once a week, especially when working on hardwood or highly resinous material, to prevent choking of ventilator airways and build up of deposits on working parts.

Clean all spindles regularly and remove all remains of resin and grease. Do the same with cutterblock collars and machine tables. Check that all machine parts slide, or rotate freely. Lightly lubricate as directed, do not overlubricate.

If cleaning with compressed air, take care not to direct the jet onto the spindle bearing housings, moving shafts, etc., to avoid forcing dust and debris into bearings and housings.

ADJUST THE VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE UNIT THROUGH THE FULL RANGE ONCE A WEEK TO AVOID THE FEED DRIVE MECHANISM JAMMING.

UNSCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

Unscheduled maintenance consists of replacing or correcting items which are worn, damaged, or are otherwise unserviceable. Generally items which are defective will be replaced.

These tasks require specialised knowledge and tools to perform. Following this type of maintenance, the machine will need to be set up prior to return to work.

All unscheduled tasks — such as changing bearings, should be performed by competant personnel.

Changing Cutterblock Spindle Bearings (Fig 2)

The bearings (6) have been fitted to the cutterblock spindles (2) in an orthodox manner. At the non-drive end of the spindle a liquid engineering adhesive ('Loctite' grade 241) has been applied to the internal thread diameter of the bearing nut (4).

NOTE: This nut can be right or left-hand thread, dependant upon spindle rotation and tightens against the direction of rotation.

To dis-assemble parts joined by 'Loctite' adhesive use normal tools and methods. If the holding force of the 'Loctite' joint is too great then apply gentle heat and break the bond while the parts are still hot. The bonding adhesive may be left as a powder and must be removed before applying further adhesive.

Preparation Prior to Fitting Bearings

Before fitting a new bearing , the protective lubricant must be meticulously removed with petroleum spirit, triethamolamine, or other volatile solvent.

In order to prevent the moving parts from being damaged by drying out due to over cleaning, add a small amount of the bearing lubricant to the cleaning agent at the second bath. The film of grease which remains after the solvent has evaporated will provide protection for the bearing until charged with lubricant.

The new bearings should be charged with 'Kluber' lubricant, type 'Isoflex' NBU 15. It is important that the correct amount of grease is applied, preferably using the formula:

G (weight in grams) = dxBx0.01

where; d = bore of bearing in mm
B = width in mm

This is approximately sufficient to fill one third of the bearing volume.

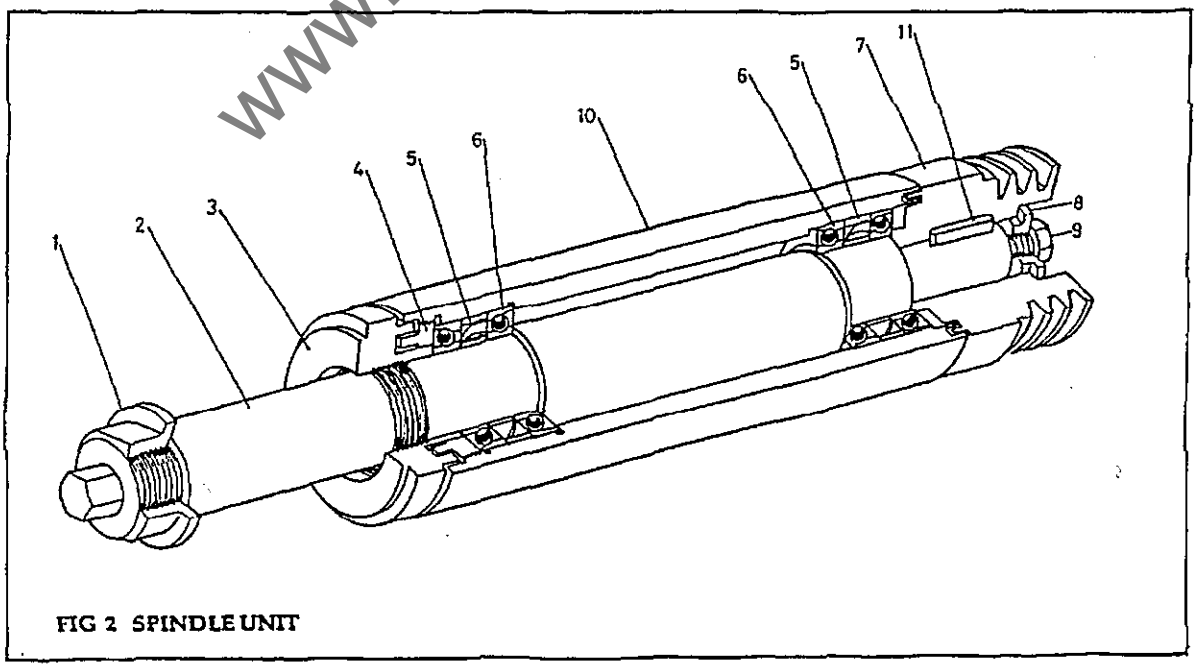


FIG 2 SPINDLE UNIT

Bearing Change – Horizontal 40mm Spindles (Fig 3)

NOTE:
Work must take place in a clean and dry environment failure to do so could result in premature bearing failure.

(i) Remove pulley assembly from spindle by unscrewing the M12 hexagon screw (9), withdraw spigot (8), pulley (7) and remove parallel key (11) from spindle.

(ii) Ensure spindle nut (1) has been removed. Release and remove bearing nuts (3 & 4). The spindle (2) can now be withdrawn from the pulley end (rear) of the spindle housing (10).
Remove existing bearings (6) and bearing spaces (5), using a bearing pulley on the bearing rings.

NOTE:- Care must be taken, not to damage the spindle (2) or the housing (10).

(iii) After preparation; fit new bearings (6) to spindle (2) and housing (10), ensuring that the bearings (6) are fitted the correct way round and that the bearing spacers (5) are re-fitted. Use only sufficient pressure to fit bearings, applying pressure to the inner ring only.

Ensure that bearing fits up to location shoulder. Bearings (6) must be lubricated (see preparation) before fitting.

(iv) Reassemble spindle unit, fit bearing nuts (3 & 4). Tighten nuts until assembly is secure (see note on changing cutterblock bearings)

NOTE: DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN

(v) Check that spindle assembly runs freely and without end float.

(vi) Refit parallel key (11), pulley (7), spigot (8) and M12 hexagon securing screw (9). Tighten screw to spindle until the assembly is secure.

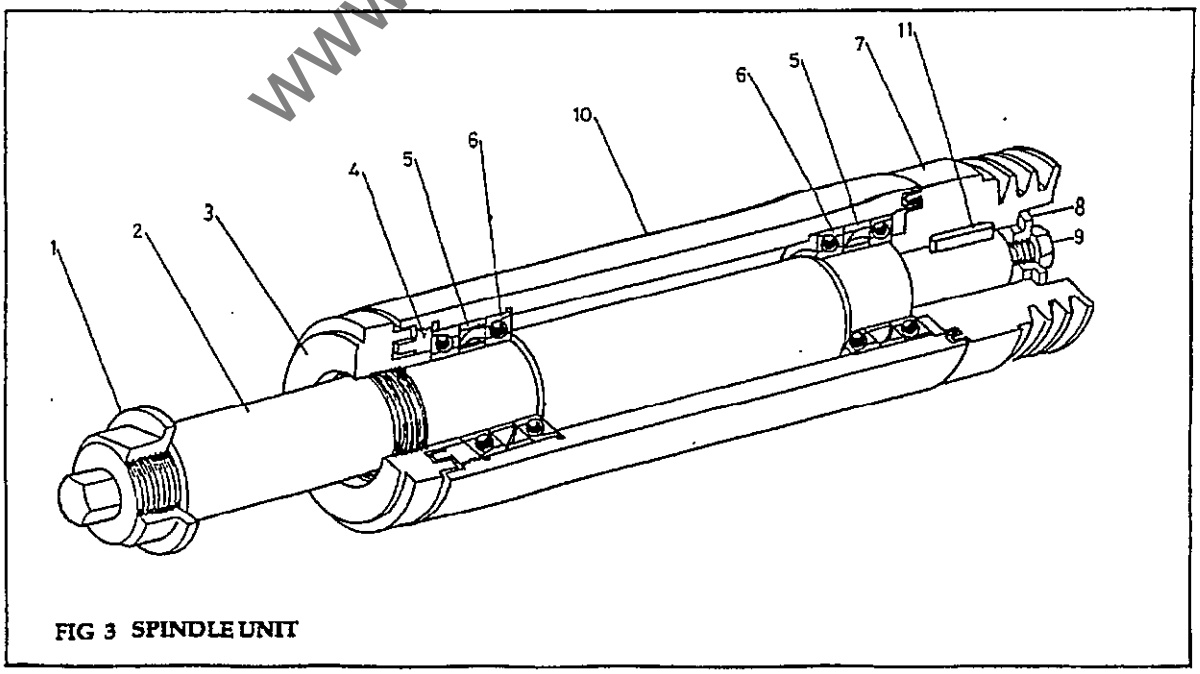


FIG 3 SPINDLE UNIT

Bearing Change – Vertical 40mm Spindles (Fig 4)

NOTE:
Work must take place in a clean and dry environment failure to do so could result in premature bearing failure.

(1) Remove pulley assembly from spindle by unscrewing the M12 hexagon screw (1) withdraw pulley (2) and re move parallel key (3) from spindle

(2) Remove bearing nuts (4). Remove existing bearings (5), using a bearing puller on the bearing rings. Take care not to damage the spindle or housing.

(3) After preparation; fit new bearing (5) to spindle (6) and housing (7), include spring discs (8) as previously fitted. Use only sufficient pressure to fit bearing, applying pressure to the inner ring only. Ensure that bearing ring fits up to location shoulder on the spindle.

(4) Reassemble spindle unit, lubricate bearing (see preparation). Fit bearing nuts (4). Tighten nuts until assembly is secure.

NOTE: DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN

(5) Check that spindle assembly runs freely and without end float.

(6) Refit parallel key (3), pulley and M12 hexagon securing screw. Tighten screw to spindle until the assembly is secure.

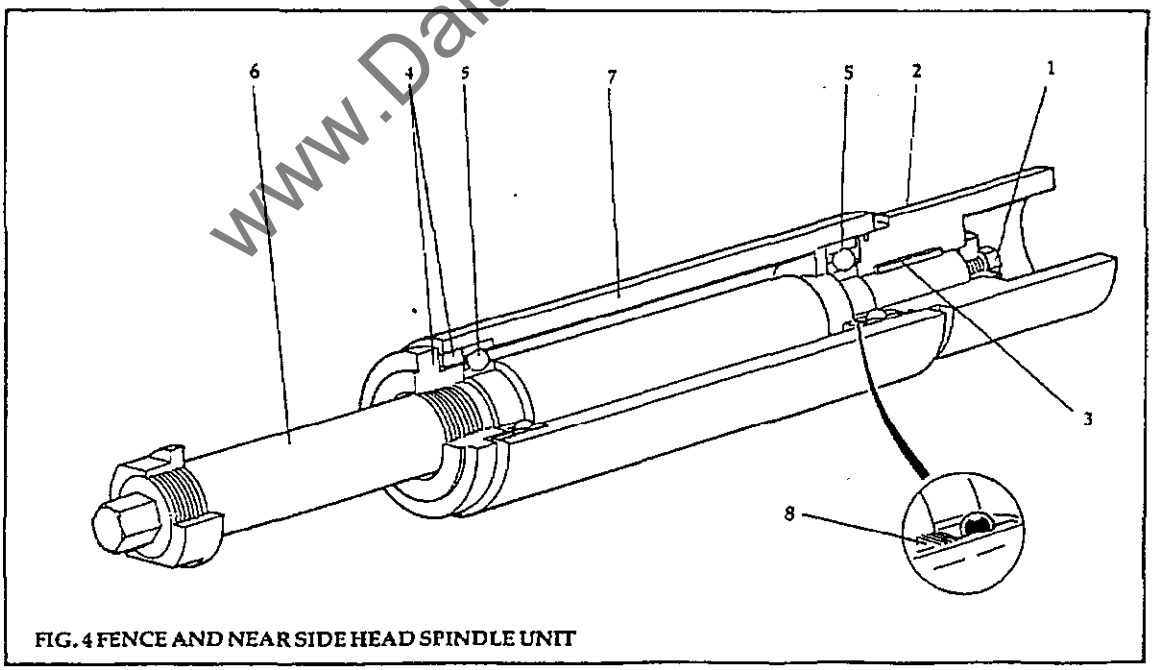


FIG. 4 FENCE AND NEAR SIDE HEAD SPINDLE UNIT

Replacing Drive Belts

Drive belts must be replaced as a set to obtain correct drive performance. Before access can be gained to any drive belt it will be necessary to remove the guard covers.

To Replace a Drive Belt:

(1) Relieve tension on the drive by reducing drive centres. This can be done by either:

a. Releasing the fixing bolts on the motor support bracket and sliding the motor forward, or

b. Slackening off the motor tensioner bolt, or bolts.

(2) Remove old drive belts. Fit a new set of belts, same size, type and reference (see **Motor Drive Belt Data**).

(3) Retension the new belt set (see **Vee-Belt Drive Tensioning — Scheduled Maintenance**), reversing step (1) a. or b., as applicable to drive motor attachment. Secure fixing bolts.

It may at times be necessary to remove a drive pulley. The motor shaft pulleys are fitted with Taper-Lock bushes (see Fig.5), cutterblock spindles are fitted with parallel keys.

Removal and Refit of Drive Pulleys (Fig 5)

To remove a Taper-Lock bush pulley:

(1) Slacken off all screws (1) several turns using a hexagonal key. Remove one or two screws according to number of jacking holes (2).

(2) Insert screws in jacking holes after oiling thread and point of grub screws, or thread and head of cap screws, as applicable.

(3) Tighten screws (1) alternately until bush (3) is loosened in pulley hub and assembly is free on shaft.

(4) Remove pulley assembly from shaft.

To refit a Taper-Lock bush pulley:

(1) Ensure that mating taper surfaces are completely clean and free from oil or dirt. Insert bush in hub and line up screw holes.

(2) Oil thread and point of grub screws, or thread and head of cap screws. Place screws (1) loosely in threaded holes in hub of pulley.

(3) Clean shaft, fit hub and bush to the shaft as a unit. Locate in position. On fitting; the bush will nip the shaft first, then hub will be drawn onto bush.

NOTE: It is necessary to axially align drive and driven pulleys.

(4) Using a hexagon key, alternately tighten screws (1), until all screws are pulled up

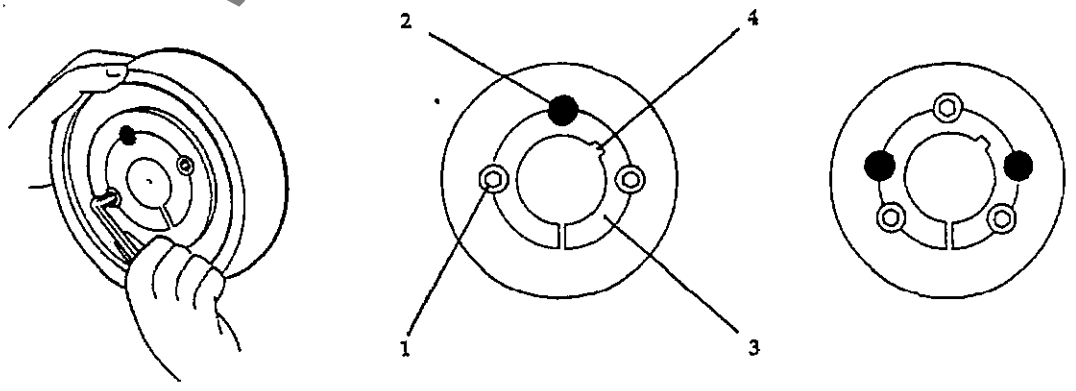


FIG 5 **REMOVING A TAPER-LOCK BUSH**

securely. Use a short length of pipe on key to increase leverage.

(5) After the bush (3) has been tightened onto the shaft, fit the parallel key (4). The key is side fitting with top clearance.

(6) After the drive has been running under load for a short time, stop and check tightness of screws. Tighten if needed.

(7) Fill empty screw holes with grease to exclude dirt.

Variable Speed Drive Pulleys (Fig 6)

The variable speed pulleys incorporated within the feed roll drive unit are virtually maintenance free.

The drive arrangement employs the 'Simplabelt' drive unit. The method of power takeoff for the unit is via a gearbox for shaft drive.

Should it be necessary to repair the feed drive, or fit a new drive belt, proceed as follows:

To Dismantle

A. General

(1) Adjust the drive unit to the maximum output speed before dismantling. Switch off drive.

(2) Unscrew socket head capscrews (1) and remove the complete adjustment device (4).

B. Removing wide section drive belt

(1) Unscrew socket head capscrews (15) and support the motor (3).

(2) Separate cover (7) and connecting casting (2) so that the belt (10) can be removed from the variable speed pulley (13).

(3) Remove belt (10) from the variable speed pulley (9).

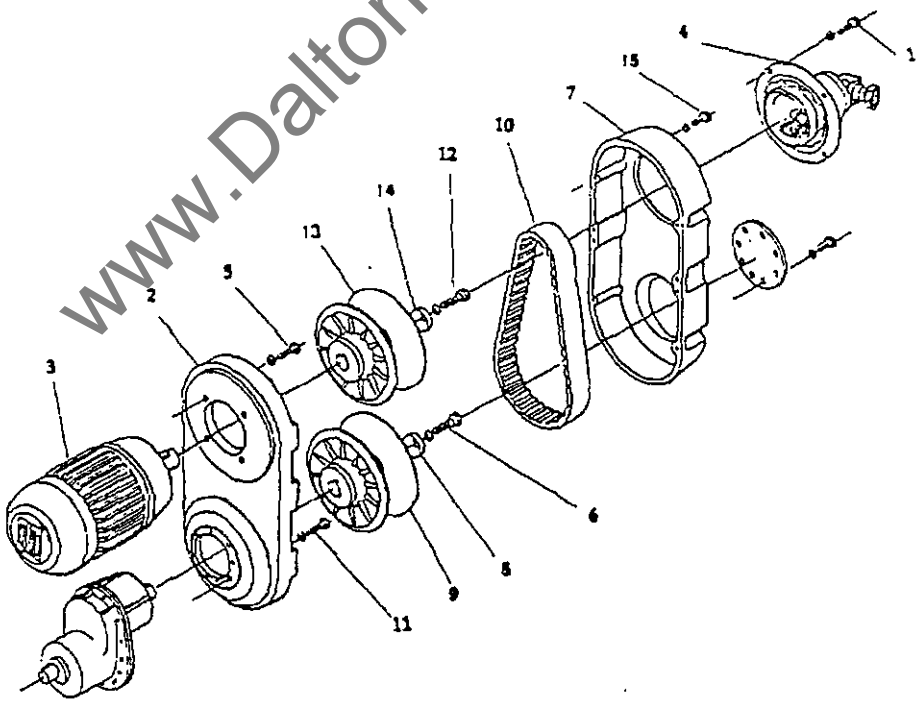


FIG 6 SIMPLABELT VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE UNIT

c. Dismantling variable speed pulleys, motor and housing.

(i) Mechanically adjustable variable speed pulley (motor shaft).

(1) Unscrew axial tightening screw (12) and remove end cap (14).

(2) Position a suitable extractor behind the circlip of the pulley and with an extractor, remove pulley(13) from the motor shaft.

(ii) Spring loaded variable speed pulley (gearbox shaft).

(1) Unscrew axial tightening screw (6) and remove cap (8).

(2) Remove the spring and spring retaining cap with a suitable extractor. Then using an extractor (gripping behind the hub flange) remove the pulley (9) from the gearbox shaft.

(iii) Motor and housing.

(1) Unscrew hexagon head screws (5) and remove motor.

(2) Unscrew hexagon head screws (11) and remove housing from gearbox.

To Assemble

The assemble procedure is the reverse sequence to dismantle. ie: steps C,B and A.

(1) When refitting the wide section drive belt; first place belt onto the fully opened mechanical variable feed pulley (13), then over the rim of the spring loaded variable speed pulley (9).

Note: Only original 'Simplabelt' wide section drive belts must be used.

Feed Roll Drives and Gearboxes (fig 7)

The GC300 woodworking machine is fitted with shaft drives; having a solid shaft drive to gearboxes mounted on the beam, with cardan shaft drives to the feed rolls. The power transfer to each feedroll is a right-angle worm and wheel gearbox at each offtake.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

It is important to note that although all the gearboxes look the same externally, there are fundamental differences internally, depending on location. The gearbox arrangements on the GC300 machine are shown in fig 5.

When replacing any gearbox, it is important to note the location and reference No. (GA....) which is shown on a plate attached to the gearbox. Housing, ortherwise the bearing arrangements may not be suitable for the work load.

For reference; gearbox GA 7629 is always located adjacent to the drive unit. This gearbox has a taper roller bearing fitted on the input end of the worm drive shaft in place of a radial bearing to carry the extra loading imposed. The worm shaft, which is solid with parallel keys at both ends, extends through the gearbox to locate with a mating coupling to gearboxes GA 7445.

The intermediate gearboxes GA 7445, are also fitted with extended worm drive shafts. The end which extends through the gearbox is hollow with internal keyway to permit coupling via a flange to a further gearbox in - line. A thrust bearing is fitted to this end of the shaft to accommodate the axial load.

Each gearbox and the helical gearbox fitted to the variable speed control power take-off are filled with lubricant on assembly and 'sealed for life'.

The cardan shaft should be lubricated at monthly intervals using Wadkin Grade L6 grease.

No other maintenance will normally be required on the shaft drive.

Spare parts

When ordering spare parts, all the data shown on the unit nameplate must be quoted.

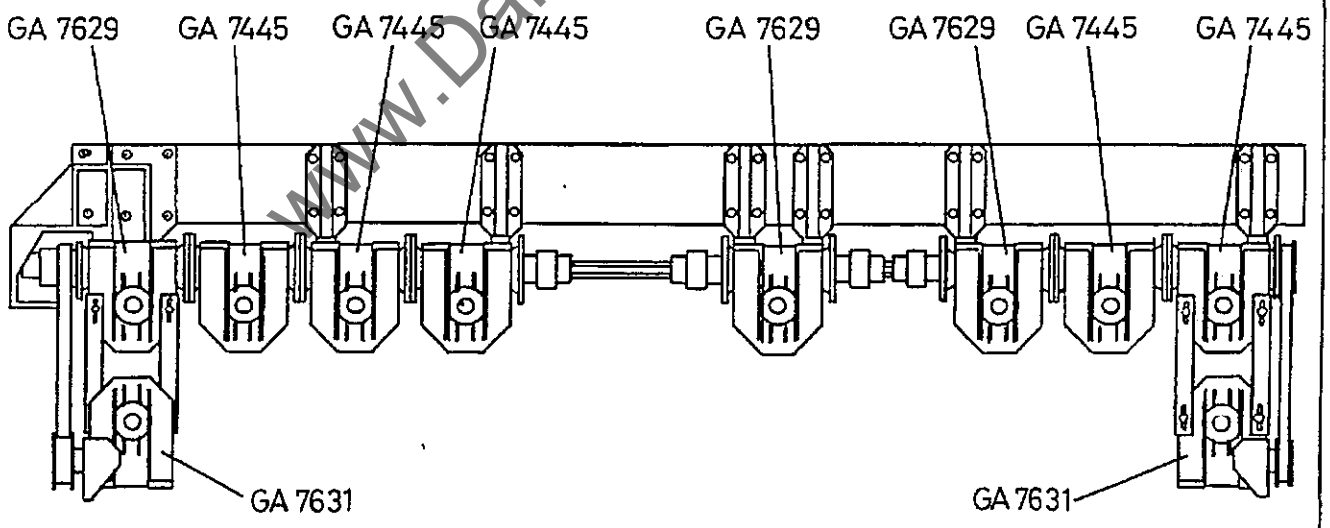


FIG 7 FEED ROLL DRIVES AND GEARBOXES

Cutters and Tool Holders

When choosing cutters, make sure they are suitable for the spindle speed. Dynamically balance and check for defects and cracks.

The life of a cutterblock is directly related to the quality of the steel and nature of timber to be worked. It is impossible to give exact values of cutter life; the following is a guide.

High speed steel
HLS 2 - 5 hours

Very high speed steel
HSS 3 - 8 hours

Carbide steel
HM 20 - 70 hours

Honing at regular intervals will prolong the life of the cutters.

When regrinding cutters it is very important to ensure the edge does not become overheating. Overheating can be prevented if light grinding cuts are taken.

Ensure that all cutters of a multiple cutterblock are the same, the objective being all should cut the timber evenly and equally.

The performance of any tool depends to a large extent on the care in the way it is used. The life of the cutters and the surface finish of the workpiece are directly related to the care which is given to the work.

FAULT FINDING

Mechanical Faults

Apart from mechanical failure (breakage) the majority of mechanical faults can be attributed to incorrectly tensioned drive chains or belts; the setting of cutterblocks and cutterblades; items working lose due to vibration — failure to set or tighten correctly; wrong speed setting; or misuse.

Therefore to get the best perfomance it is essential that the machine is set-up and used correctly, when many mechanical faults can be avoided.

Elimination of Vibration

It is important to check condition and tension of the cutter spindle drive belts regularly (see **Scheduled Maintenance**).

It is also important that the cutters are evenly ground and set to run true in the cutterblock, the assembled cutterblock should be statically balanced before fitting to the spindle.

In the case of high speed machines it is highly recommended that cutterblocks be dynamically balanced (see **Maintenance: Cutters and Toolholders**).

Electrical Faults

FAULT **The machine does not run when any 'START' button is operated**

Diagnosis

a. Disconnect (isolator) switch has not been closed
b. Main fuse or control circuit fuse has blown
c. Overload relay has tripped

Remedial Action

a. Check and close if needed
b. Replace fuse
c. Reset relay. Check reason for trip

FAULT **A motor does not start — loud humming sound**

Diagnosis

a. An open circuit in at least two 'line leads' of the motor
b. The fuses of the motor have blown

Remedial Action

a. Check circuit and rectify
b. Replace fuse

FAULT **An air break magnetic contactor does not operate**

Diagnosis

a. The contacts are burned and make improper contact
b. Broken connection wire
c. An overload relay has tripped
d. A fuse has blown

Remedial Action

a. Clean or replace contacts
b. Remake connections
c. Reset relay. Check reason for overload
d. Replace fuse

FAULT A Star/Delta connected motor does not operate when the contactor is connected in star

Remedial Action

Check/Remedy the symptoms outlined in paragraph above

FAULT When a motor is started, the fuses blow and the overload relay trips

Diagnosis

a. The motor does not run freely
b. There is a short circuit in the wiring mains
c. The motor windings or winding are/is earthed

Remedial Action

a. Check that the motor is free running
b. Check the circuit wiring
c. Check the windings in turn for electrical continuity and also earth faults with a 'Megger'

FAULT The motor overheats when running 'light' (unloaded)

Diagnosis

a. The motor windings are connected in delta instead of star
b. The mains voltage is too high
c. The ventilating air ducts of the motor frame have become blocked with dust or chips, the cooling air passage has become impeded, or the cooling fan (if fitted) is not functioning correctly

Remedial Action

a. Check connections
b. Check mains voltage and correct
c. Clean airways. Check fan operation

FAULT Motor overheats while working

Diagnosis

a. The motor is overloading
b. The motor is running under single phase conditions

Remedial Action

a. Check reason and correct
b. Check electrical circuits

FAULT The motor makes an abnormal noise

Diagnosis

a. The cause can be of a mechanical or electrical nature
b. If the noise is caused by an electrical fault, the noise will disappear when power is switched off
c. If the noise is caused by a mechanical fault, the noise will diminish as speed of rotation decreases

Remedial Action

a. Establish mechanical or electrical origin
b.c. Check symptoms. Deduce by elimination to locate position and nature of fault

FAULT The Air Break Magnetic Starter is noisy

Diagnosis

a. The mains voltage is too low
b. The surfaces of the 'fixed' and 'moving' contacts are dirty

Remedial Action

a. Check mains voltage and correct
b. Replace contactor

FAULT **The air break magnetic starter remains 'closed' after a STOP button has been operated**

Diagnosis

a. The contactor 'fixed' and 'moving' contacts have welded together following a short circuit

Remedial Action

a. Check and remove cause of the short circuit. Replace the complete contactor

FAULT **A fault condition arises on a motor and the overload current relay fails to operate.**

Diagnosis

a. The overload relay may be incorrectly rated – it should correspond to the normal full load current of the motor (given on the motor nameplate) for Direct-on-Line starting
b. If the overload relay is connected in a Star/Delta starter, the rating of the overload should be the normal full load current of the motor (given on the motor nameplate) multiplied by 1/1.73 (0.58)

Remedial Action

a. Replace with correctly rated relay

FAULT **A Spindle stops, but the motor still runs**

Diagnosis

a. The drive belts are loose, broken, or have come off

Remedial Action

a. Retension or replace belts

FAULT **The Rise and Fall drive motor does not operate**

Diagnosis

a. The limit switch on the top horizontal head, or the limit switch at the infeed end of the machine is jammed by wood chips or is damaged
b. The push button is faulty

Remedial Action

a. Check and clean the limit switches
b. Check and clean the push button

FAULT If the limit switch between the Top Head and Beam is operated simultaneously with either of the two Beam Vertical Traverse limit switches, the Beam will not lower

Diagnosis

Disengage the clutch on top head and manually wind down the top head until limit switch is released, then bring beam down by normal procedure (pushbutton control)

The foregoing observations are of a general nature and intended to be of assistance to avoid the incidence of breakdown. They do not preclude the user from calling a qualified electrician. In the case of an electrical fault or breakdown, in the interest of personal safety, it is always advisable to call a qualified electrian if the fault repeats.

TABLES

APPROVED LUBRICANTS

WADKIN	CASTROL	B.P.	SHELL	MOBIL	ESSO	GULF	CALTEX
L1	HYSPIN AWS 32	ENERGOL HLP 32	VITROL 32	DTE OIL LIGHT 24	NUTO 44 OR ESSTIC H44	HARMONY 43 AW	RANDO OIL HDA
L2	ALPHA ZN 150	ENERGOL HP 150 OR CS 150	VITREA 150	VACTRA EXTRA HEAVY	ESSTIC 65	SERVICE 13	URSA P40
L4	MAGNA 68	ENERGOL HP 68 OR CS 68	VITREA 68	VACTRAL OIL HEAVY MEDIUM	ESSTIC 50	SERVICE 51	URSA P20
L6	SPHEEROL AP 3	ENERGREASE LS3	ALVANIA GREASE NO. 3	MOBILPLEX GREASE NO. 48	BEACON 3	GULFCROWN GREASE NO. 3	REGAL STARTAK PREMIUM 3

L1 OIL Hydraulic oil with anti-corrosion, anti-oxidation, anti-wear, anti-foam performance.

L2 OIL Gear oil (Viscosity 150 centi-stokes at 40°C).

L4 OIL Plain mineral oil (Viscosity 68 centi-strokes at 40°C).

L6 GREASE Grease NLGI No. 3 consistency Lithium bearing grease.

MOTOR AND DRIVE BELT DATA

Belts and pulleys for spindle drive to FIRST AND SECOND BOTTOM HEADS Frequency 50 Hertz												
Motor			Motor Pulley		Taper Lock Bush			Belts			Spindle Pulley	Spindle Speed
Frame Size	K.W.	H.P.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Bore M.M.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Quan.	Wadkin Number	R.P.M.
D132	11.0	15.0	031Z 0223	K30 78 218	38	2012	K30 77 113	SPZ 850	K30 78 213	3	GA 1475	6000

Belts and pulleys for spindle drive to FIRST AND SECOND BOTTOM HEADS Frequency 60 Hertz												
Motor			Motor Pulley		Taper Lock Bush			Belts			Spindle Pulley	Spindle Speed
Frame Size	K.W.	H.P.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Bore M.M.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Quan.	Wadkin Number	R.P.M.
D132	11.0	15.0	031Z 0203	K30 78 272	38	2012	K30 77 113	SPZ 800	K30 78 208	3	GA 1475	6000

Belts and pulleys for spindle drive to FENCE SIDE HEAD Frequency 50 Hertz												
Motor			Motor Pulley		Taper Lock Bush			Belts			Spindle Pulley	Spindle Speed
Frame Size	K.W.	H.P.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Bore M.M.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Quan.	Wadkin Number	R.P.M.
D112	5.5	7.5	031Z 0223	K30 78 218	28	2012	K30 77 114	SPZ 850	K30 78 213	3	GA 410	6000

Belts and pulleys for spindle drive to FENCE SIDE HEAD Frequency 60 Hertz												
Motor			Motor Pulley		Taper Lock Bush			Belts			Spindle Pulley	Spindle Speed
Frame Size	K.W.	H.P.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Bore M.M.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Quan.	Wadkin Number	R.P.M.
D112	5.5	7.5	031Z 0203	K30 78 272	28	2012	K30 77 114	SPZ 800	K30 78 208	3	GA 410	6000

Belts and pulleys for spindle drive to NEAR SIDE HEAD Frequency 50 Hertz												
Motor			Motor Pulley		Taper Lock Bush			Belts			Spindle Pulley	Spindle Speed
Frame Size	K.W.	H.P.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Bore M.M.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Quan.	Wadkin Number	R.P.M.
D112	5.5	7.5	031Z 0223	K30 78 218	28	2012	K30 77 114	SPZ 850	K30 78 213	3	GA 410	6000

Belts and pulleys for spindle drive to NEAR SIDE HEAD Frequency 60 Hertz												
Motor			Motor Pulley		Taper Lock Bush			Belts			Spindle Pulley	Spindle Speed
Frame Size	K.W.	H.P.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Bore M.M.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Quan.	Wadkin Number	R.P.M.
D112	5.5	7.5	031Z 0203	K30 78 272	28	2012	K30 77 114	SPZ 800	K30 78 208	3	GA 410	6000

Belts and pulleys for spindle drive to TOP HEAD Frequency 50 Hertz												
Motor			Motor Pulley		Taper Lock Bush			Belts			Spindle Pulley	Spindle Speed
Frame Size	K.W.	H.P.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Bore M.M.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Quan.	Wadkin Number	R.P.M.
D132	11.0	15.0	031Z 0223	K30 78 218	38	2012	K30 77 113	SPZ 850	K30 78 213	3	GA 1475	6000

Belts and pulleys for spindle drive to TOP HEAD Frequency 60 Hertz												
Motor			Motor Pulley		Taper Lock Bush			Belts			Spindle Pulley	Spindle Speed
Frame Size	K.W.	H.P.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Bore M.M.	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Fenner Ref.	Wadkin Code	Quan.	Wadkin Number	R.P.M.
D132	11.0	15.0	031Z 0203	K30 78 272	38	2012	K30 77 113	SPZ 800	K30 78 208	3	GA 1475	6000

Wadkin

SECTION 5 ILLUSTRATED PARTS LIST

CONTENTS

IMPORTANT: WHEN ORDERING SPARES ALWAYS QUOTE MODEL AND MACHINE NUMBER

ITEMS 1 TO 4 ONLY ON FIRST BOTTOM HEAD

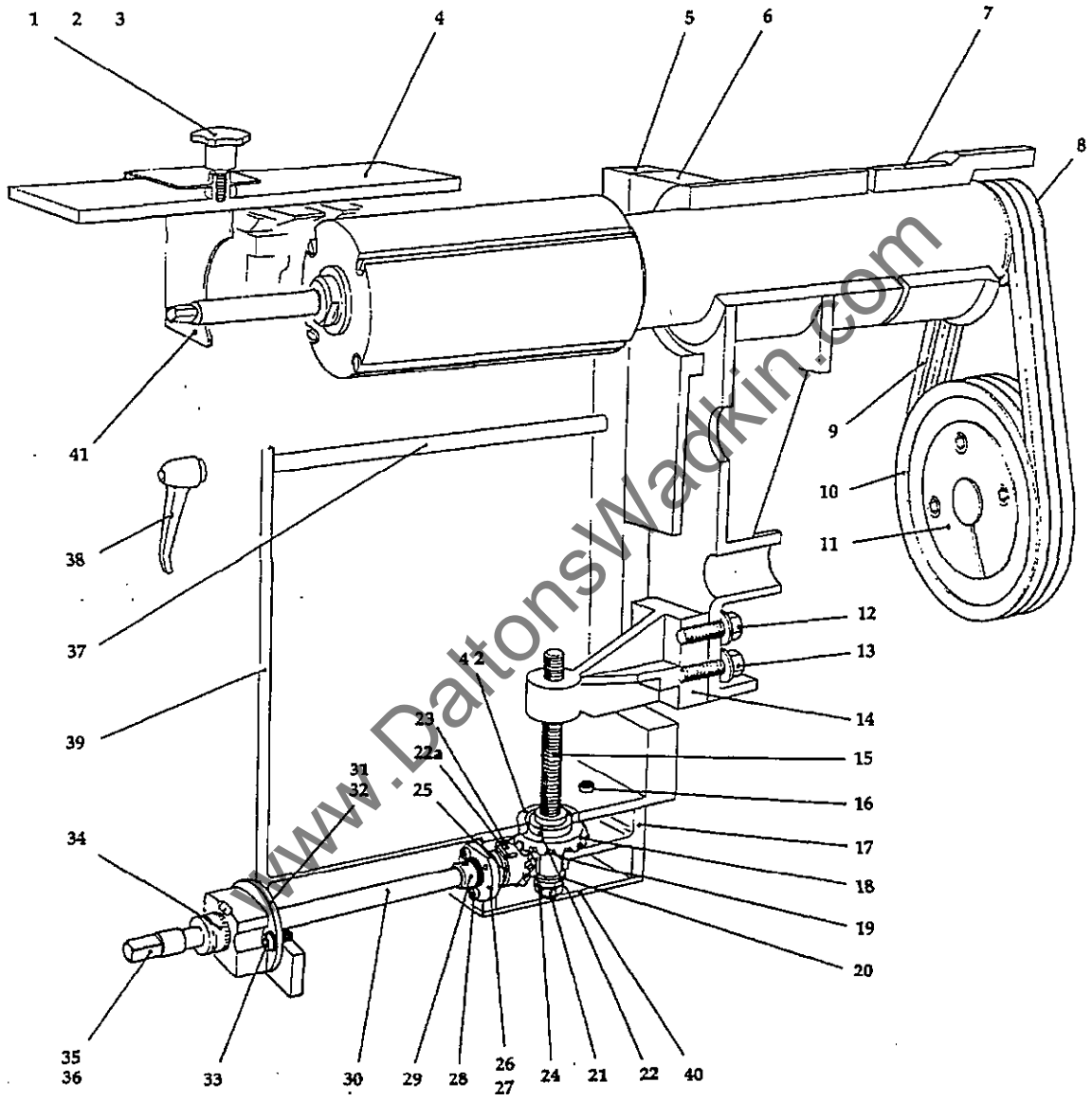


FIG 1 FIRST AND SECOND BOTTOM HEADS

1. FIRST AND SECOND BOTTOM HEADS

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Handwheel, standard, black plastic moulding, M12 blind hole	1
2	Locking screw for guard, First Bottom Head cutterblock	1
3	Locking pad for cutterblock guard	1
4	Top sliding guard, First Bottom Head	1
5	Slide strip	1
6	Bottom Head spindle housing, vertical slide	1
7	Pulley belt housing, horizontal heads	1
8	Spindle pulley, Bottom and Top Heads	1
9	Fenner vee belt, SPZ 850	2 or 3
10	Fenner vee belt pulley } see Tables	1
11	Fenner Taper-Lock bush } see Tables	1
12	Hexagon head screw, M10 x 30mm long	4
13	Spring washer, 10mm diameter, single coil	4
14	Bracket nut, Bottom Head vertical adjustment	1
15	Vertical adjustment screw, First Bottom Head	1
16	Hexagon socket capscrews, M6 x 75mm long	4
17	Bevel box, Bottom Head vertical adjustment	1
18	Bevel gear wheel	1
19	Bearing washer, top and bottom	2
20	Thrust washer	1
21	M16 hexagonal nut	2
22	Parallel key 5mm x 5mm x 20mm long	1
22a	Parallel key 8mm x 7mm x 20mm long	1
23	Bevel gear pinion	1
24	Circlip, 16mm external, pinion shaft (not shown)	1
25	Thrust washer	1
26	Bronze bush, 25mm ID x 30mm OD x 25mm long	1
27	End cap, bevel box	1
28	Hexagon socket capscrews, M6 x 20mm long	3
29	Collar	1
30	Extension shaft, bevel gear	1
31	Bearing bracket, extension shaft	1
32	Bronze bush, 20mm ID x 25mm OD x 25mm long	2
33	Hexagon socket capscrews, M6 x 20mm long	2
34	Calibrated dial, GA 6768	1
35	Square end shaft extension	1
36	Taper pin, No.5	1
37	Extension shaft, vertical lock	1
38	Locking handle, M12 x 25mm, male	1
39	Main Frame	1
40	Cover, bevel box	1
41	Front guard, Bottom Head spindles	1
42	Top cover, bevel gear	1

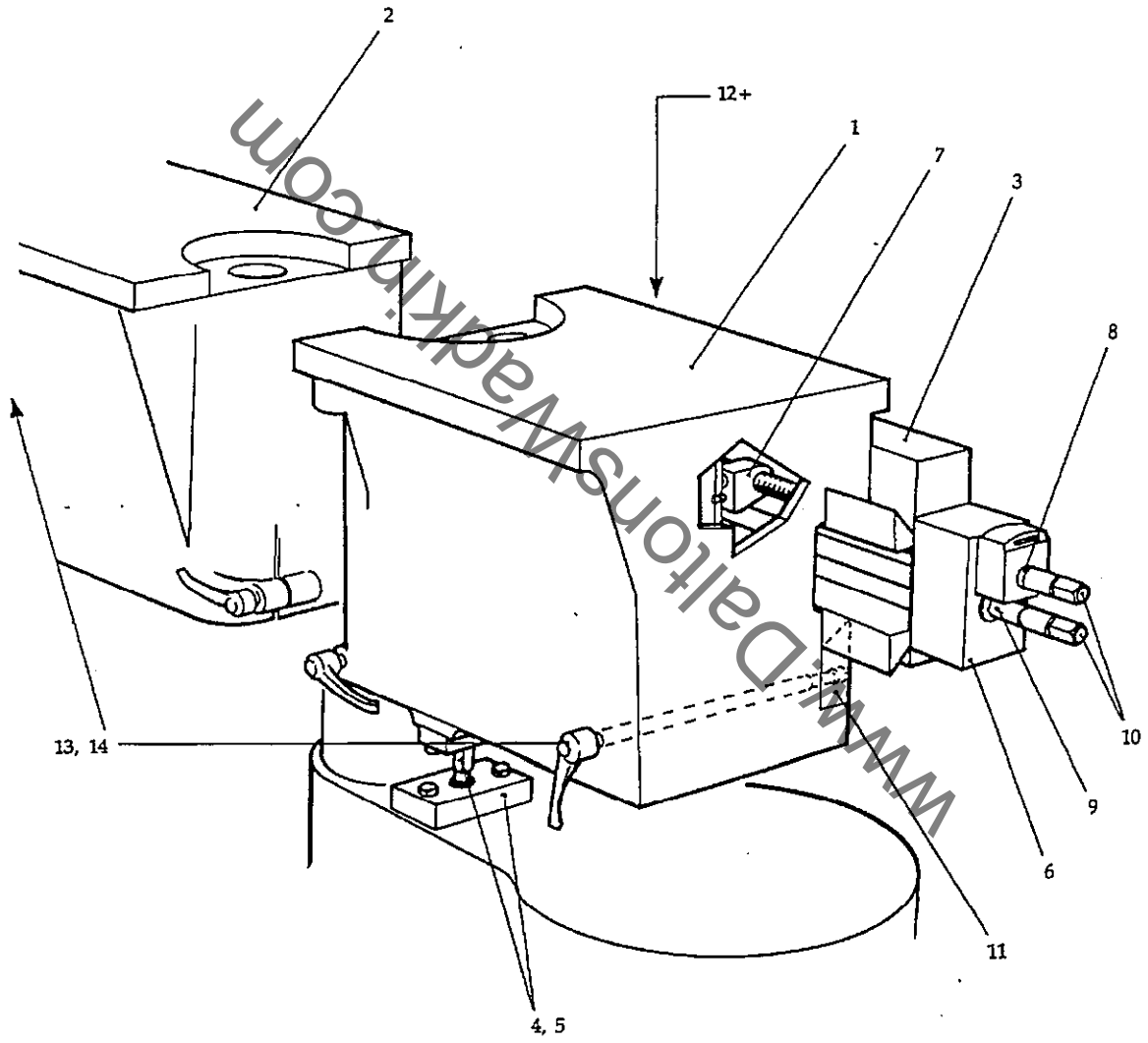


FIG 2. FENCE & NEAR SIDE CARRIAGE ASSEMBLY

2. FENCE AND NEAR SIDE HEAD CARRIAGE ASSEMBLY

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Horizontal slide, Near side head	1
2	Horizontal slide, Fence side head	1
3	Cross slide	1
4	Vertical adjustment screw for side heads	2
5	Adjustment nut for side heads	2
6	Bracket, side head adj. screw	1
7	Nut, side head horizontal adj.	2
8	Horizontal screw, Near side head	1
9	Horizontal screw, Fence side head	1
10	Square end shaft extension	2
11	Vee strip for FSH and NSH	2
12+	Cover, for cross slide	2
13	Locking shaft, FSH and NSH	2
14	Locking handle	2

+ Not illustrated

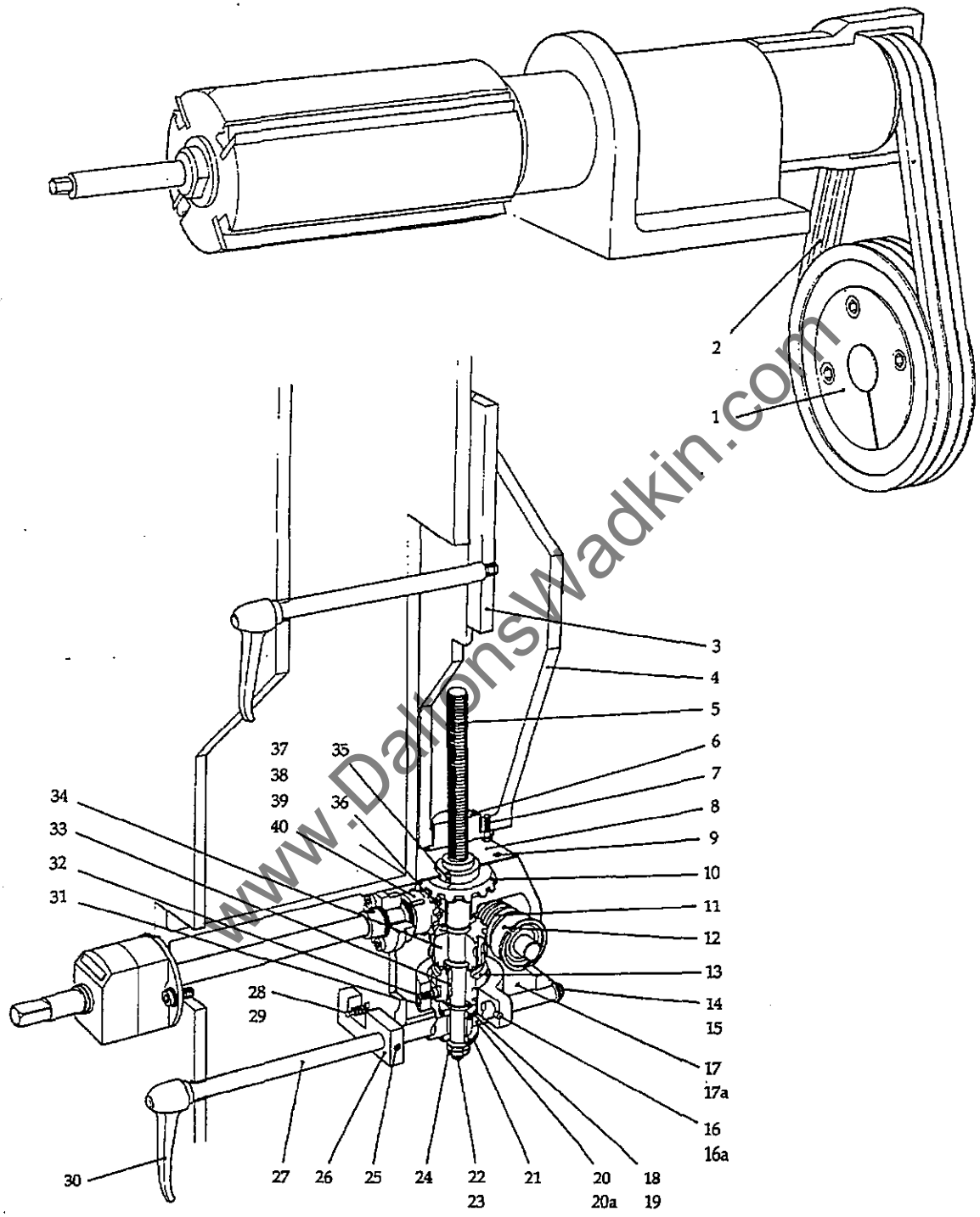


FIG 3 TOP HEAD INCLUDING POWER RISE AND FALL

3. TOP HEAD INCLUDING POWER RISE AND FALL

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Fenner vee belt pulley	1
2	Fenner vee belt, SPZ 850	2 or 3
3	Slide strip	1
4	Top Head vertical slide	1
5	Vertical screw, Top Head rise and fall	1
6	Bracket nut, Top Head rise and fall	1
7	Hexagon head screws, M8 x 25mm long	2
8	Top cover, gearbox/clutch housing	1
9	Socket head capscrews, M6 x 10mm long	4
10	Bevel gear wheel	1
11	Worm gear, rise and fall top beam/head	1
12	Bearing, 6204 RS	2
13	Dogclutch, Top Head rise and fall	1
14	Circlip, 16mm external (not shown)	1
15	Spacer washer	1
16	Tension pin, 6mm x 32mm long	1
16a	Hexagon socket screw cup point, M6 x 6mm long	1
17	Gearbox/clutch housing	1
17a	Socket head capscrews, M12 x 30mm long	4
18	Spacer washer	2
19	Circlip, 30mm external	2
20	Bottom cover, gearbox/clutch housing	1
20a	Securing screws, M8 x 16mm hex. socket	4
21	Thrust washer	2
22	Plain washer, 16mm	1
23	M16 hexagon nut	2
24	Bronze bush, 25mm ID x 30mm OD x 20mm long	1
25	Hexagon socket screw, cup point, M6 x 10mm long	1
26	Clutch location arm	1
27	Clutch shaft	1
28	Spring, clutch location arm lock	1
29	Steel ball, 10mm diameter	1
30	Locking handle, M10 x 25mm, male	1
31	Clutch yoke, top head rise and fall	1
32	Hexagon socket capscrews, M6 x 10mm long	2
33	Parallel key, 8mm x 7mm x 32mm long	1
34	Worm wheel, Top Head rise and fall	1
35	Parallel key, 8mm x 7mm x 14mm long	1
36	Bronze bush, 30mm ID x 35mm OD x 20mm long	1
37	Circlip, 16mm external (not shown)	1
38	Parallel key, 5mm x 5mm x 20mm long	1
39	Spacer washer	2
40	Bevel gear, pinion	1

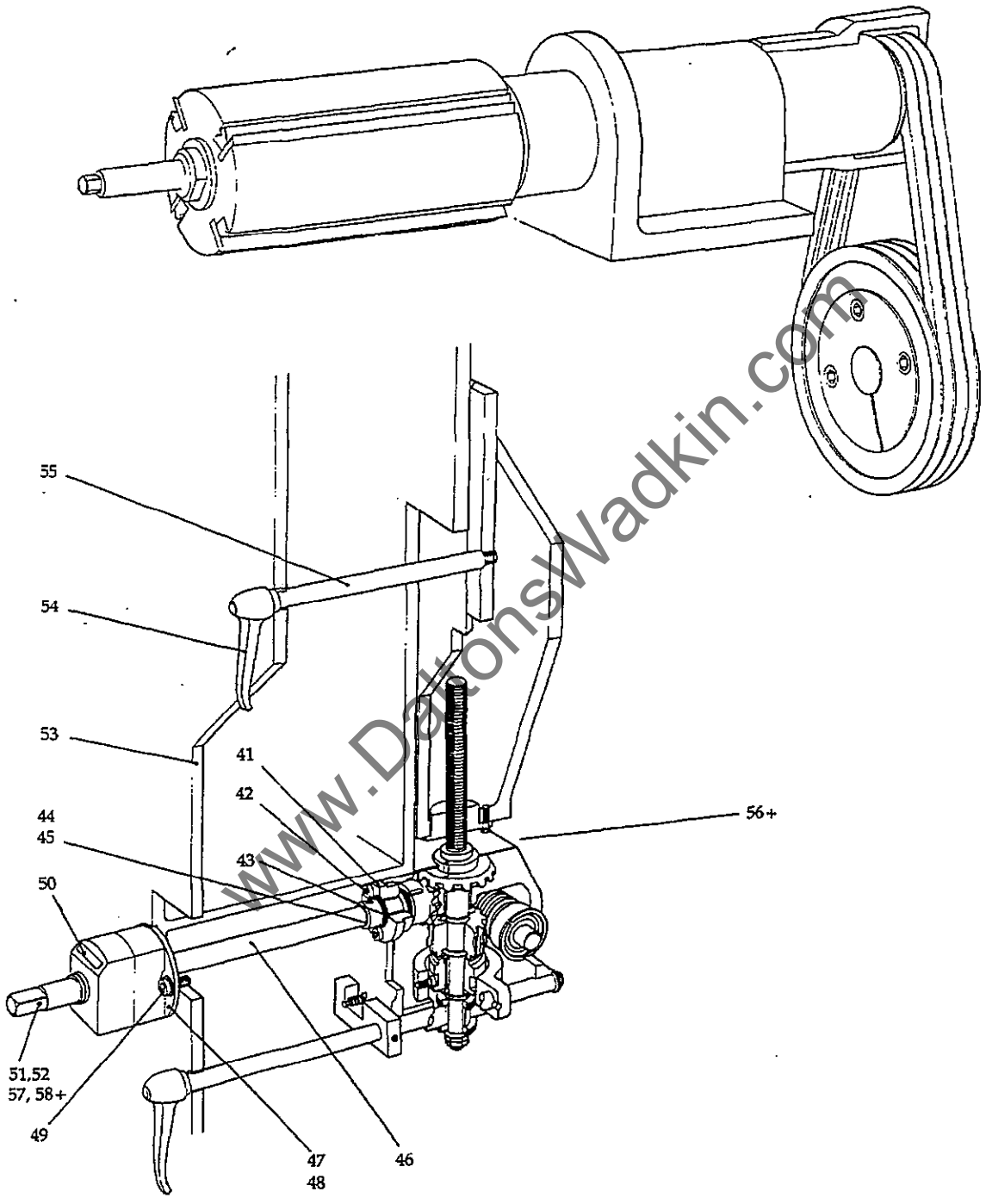


FIG 3 .TOP HEAD INCLUDING POWER RISE AND FALL

3. TOP HEAD INCLUDING POWER RISE AND FALL (cont.)

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
41	End cap, bevel box	1
42	Socket head capscrew, M6 × 20mm long	3
43	Bronze bush, 20mm ID × 25mm OD × 25 long	1
44	Collar	
45	Hex. socket screw – cup point, M6 × 6mm long	1
46	Extension shaft	1
47	Bearing bracket, extension shaft	1
48	Bronze bush, 20mm ID × 25mm OD × 25mm long	1
49	Hex. socket capscrews, M6 × 20mm long	2
50	Digital readout	1
51	Square end shaft extension	1
52	Taper pin, No. 1	1
53	Main frame	1
54	Locking handle	1
55	Extension shaft, vertical lock	1
56+	Hex. head screw, M12 × 30mm	4
57+	Circlip Safety feature	1
58+	Spring	1

\+ Not illustrated. Attachment of gearbox/clutch housing to mainframe.

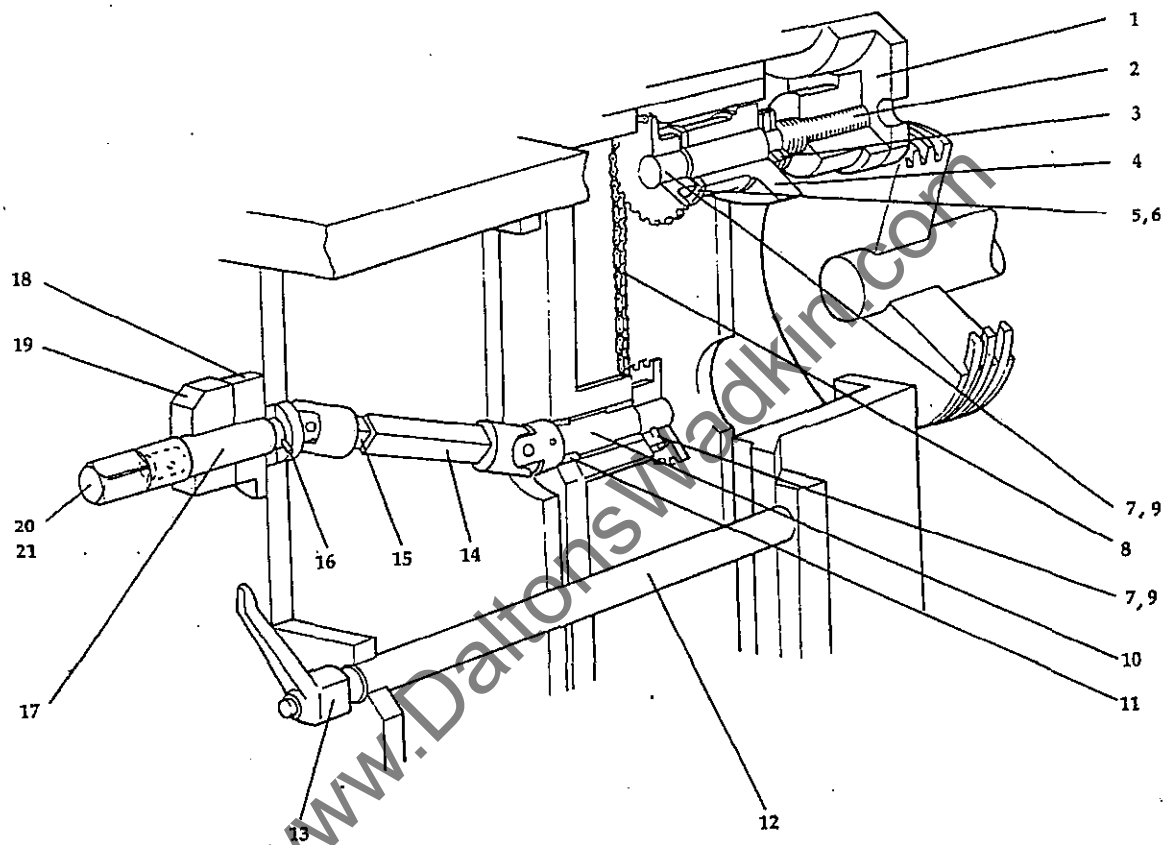


FIG. 4 TOP HEAD AXIAL ADJUSTMENT

4. TOP HEAD AXIAL ADJUSTMENT

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Nut for horizontal head adjustment	1
2	Shaft for horizontal head adjustment	1
3	M24. × 1.5 chamfered notch nuts	2
4	Bearing bracket for horizontal adjustment	1
5	'INA' bearings AXK 2542	2
6	'INA' bearings AS 2542	4
7	Sprocket for horizontal head axial adjustment	2
8	'RENOLD' Roller chain No. 111046 12.9mm (1/2in.) pitch, 40 pitches including connecting link	1
9	No. 4. taper pin	2
10	Shaft	1
11	20mm. I.D. × 25mm. O.D. × 20mm. long bronze brush	2
12	Extension for vertical lock to horizontal heads	1
13	Locking handle M12. × 25mm. male	1
14	Universal coupling and square tube assembly for horizontal head adjustment	1
15	Universal coupling and square tube assembly for horizontal head cross adjustment	1
16	6mm. dia. × 32mm. long tension pin	1
17	Shaft for horizontal head cross adjustment	2
18	Bearing block	1
19	Digital readout	1
20	Square shaft extension	1
21	Taper pin. No. 1	1

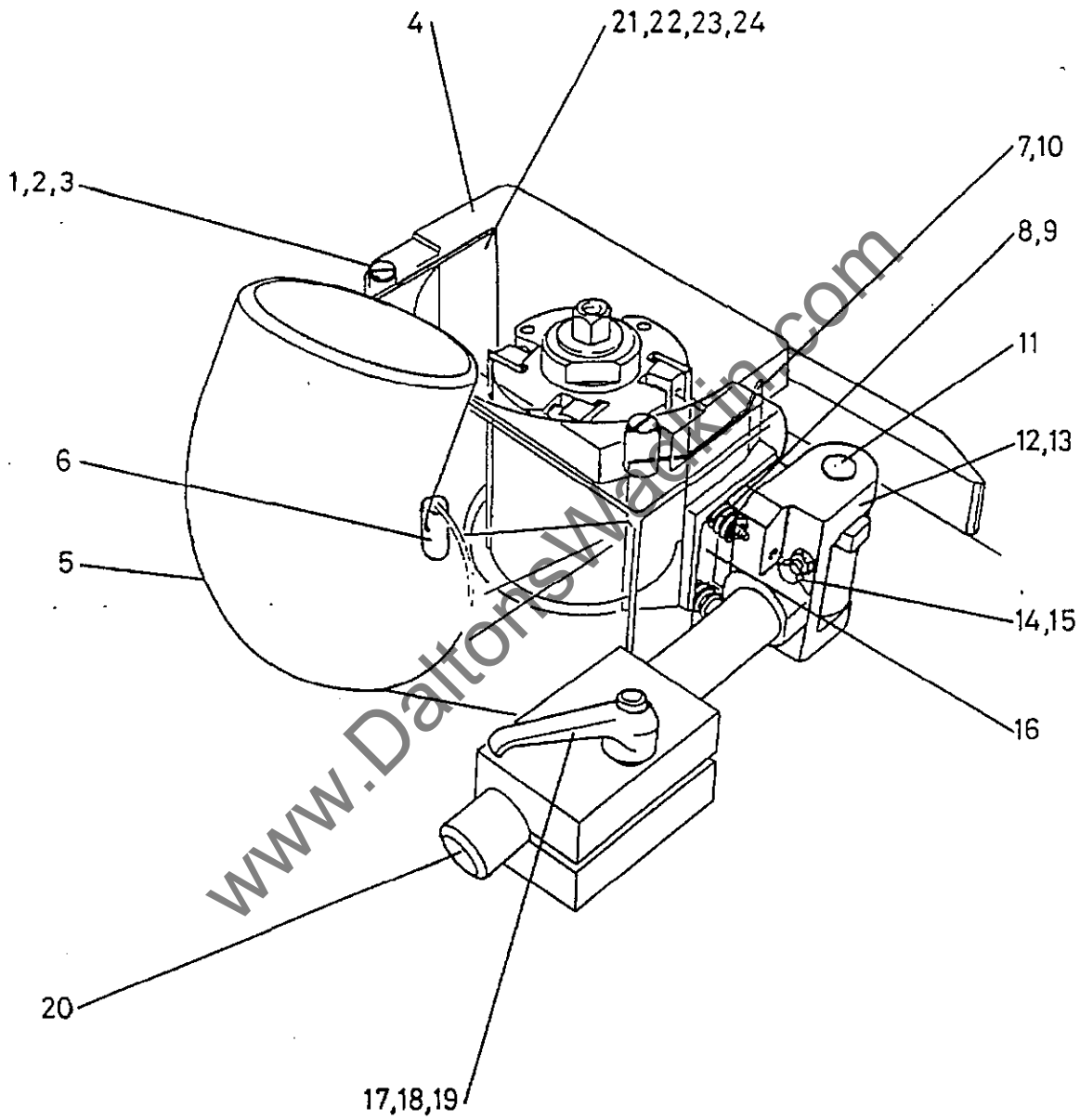


FIG 5 NEAR-SIDE HEAD CHIPBREAKER AND EXTRACTION HOOD

5. NEAR SIDE HEAD CHIPBREAKER AND EXTRACTION HOOD

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Spring clip	2
2	Shoulder pin, M16 dia.	2
3	Spacer, M20 dia.	2
4	Top cover for Near Side Head hood	1
5	Exhaust Hood for Near Side Head	1
6	Post	2
7	Near Side head chip deflector	1
8	Spring	2
9	Hexagon socket capscrew, M8 x 10mm	4
10+	Hexagon socket countersunk screw, M8 x 10mm	2
11	Pivot pin for Near Side head chipbreaker	1
12	Near Side head and chipbreaker shoe pivot bracket	1
13+	Cup point grub screw, M8 x 12mm	4
14	Hexagon full nut, M8	1
15	Hexagon head screw, M8 x 40mm	1
16	Near Side head chipbreaker shoe	1
17+	Screwed stud, 10mm x 60mm, M10	1
18	Washer, 10mm	1
19	Locking handle, M10 female	1
20	Adjusting bar for Near Side head chipbreaker	1
21+	Side Cover for Near Side Head Hood	1
22+	Screwed Stud, 6mm x 25mm, M6	2
23+	Washer, 6mm	2
24	Wing Nut M6	2

\+ Not illustrated

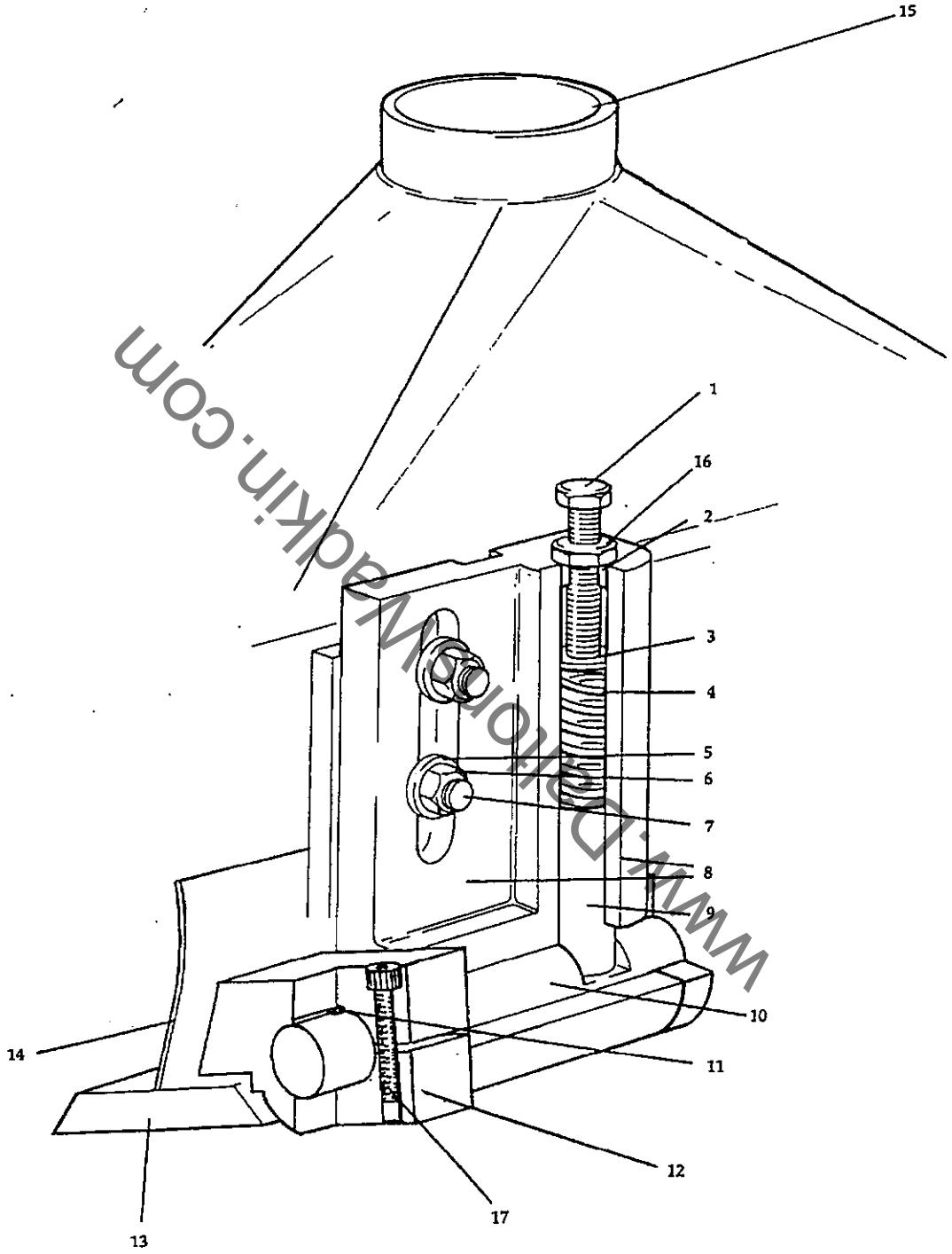


FIG 6 TOP HEAD CHIPBREAKER

6. TOP HEAD CHIPBREAKER

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Hexagon head screw, M12 x 40mm long	1
2	Plug, spring loaded Top Head chipbreaker	1
3	Cap, Top Head chipbreaker spring	1
4	Spring, Top head chipbreaker	1
5	Washer, 10mm, bright mild steel	2
6	Hexagon nut, M10	2
7	Screwed stud, M10 x 50mm long	2
8	Pivot bracket, Top Head chipbreaker	1
9	Plunger, spring loaded Top Head chipbreaker	1
10	Pivot shaft, Top Head chipbreaker	1
11	Parallel key, 6mm x 6mm x 32mm long	1
12	Holder, Top Head chipbreaker shoe	1
13	Shoe, Top Head, 70mm long	2
	Shoe, Top Head, 105mm long	2
	Shoe, Top Head, 154mm long	2
14	Chip deflector, Top Head chipbreaker 154 mm long	1
	Chip deflector, Top Head chipbreaker 200mm long	1
15	Exhaust hood, Top Head	1
16	Nut, M12,	1
17	Socket head capscrew , M6 x 30mm long	1

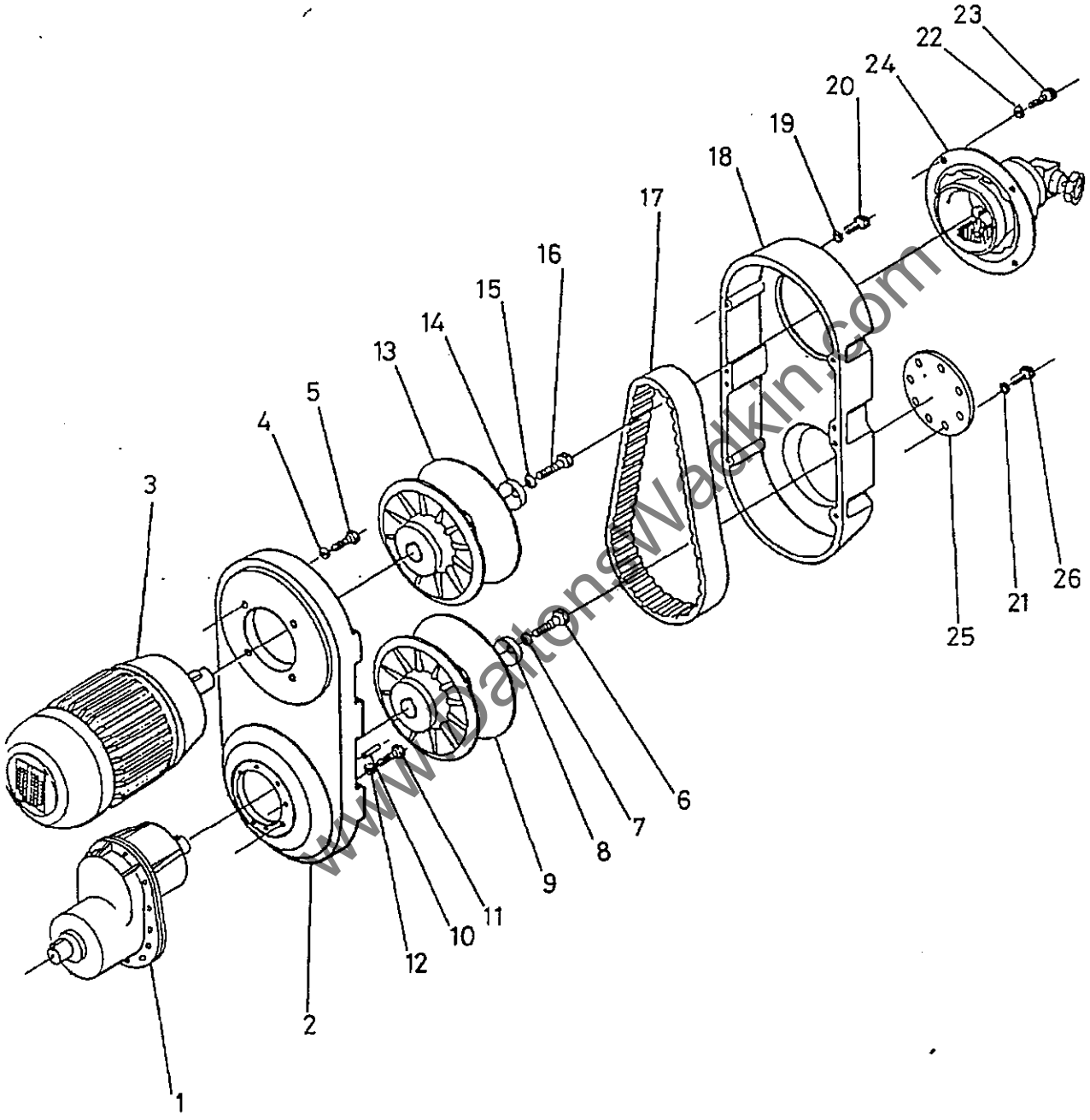


FIG 7 SIMPLABELT VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE UNIT

7. SIMPLABELT VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE UNIT

Ref. No.	Description	No.Off
1	Helical gear transmission (shaft drive)	1
2	Housing	1
3	Standard 3 phase motor	1
4	Lock washer, spring	4
5	Screw, hexagon head	4
6	Screw, cheese head	1
7	Washer disc, or nut	1
8	Locking plate	1
9	Pulley, spring loaded (gearbox)	1
10	Pin	1
11	Screw, hexagon head	8
12	Lock washer, spring	8
13	Pulley, mechanically adjustable (motor)	1
14	Locking plate	1
15	Washer disc, or nut	1
16	Screw, hexagon head	1
17	Vee belt, wide	1
18	Cover	1
19	Lock washer, spring	4
20	Screw, cheese head	4
21	Lock washer, spring	8
22	Lock washer, spring	4
23	Screw, cheese head	4
24	Hand adjustment	1
25	Cover plate	1
26	Screw, hexagon head	8

8. BEAM POWER RISE AND FALL

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Beam support bracket	1
2	Vertical slide	1
3	Nut, beam rise and fall	1
4	Rise and fall screw	1
5	Top cover, wormgear	1
6	Housing, wormgear	1
7	Wormshaft, beam rise and fall	1
8	Wormwheel, beam rise and fall	1
9+	Thrust washer/bearing assembly	1
10	Hex. locknut	2
11	Drive shaft , flexible	1
12	Collar, rise and fall	1
13	Connecting shaft	1
14	Square end, rise and fall shaft	1

+ not illustrated, refer to Wadkin

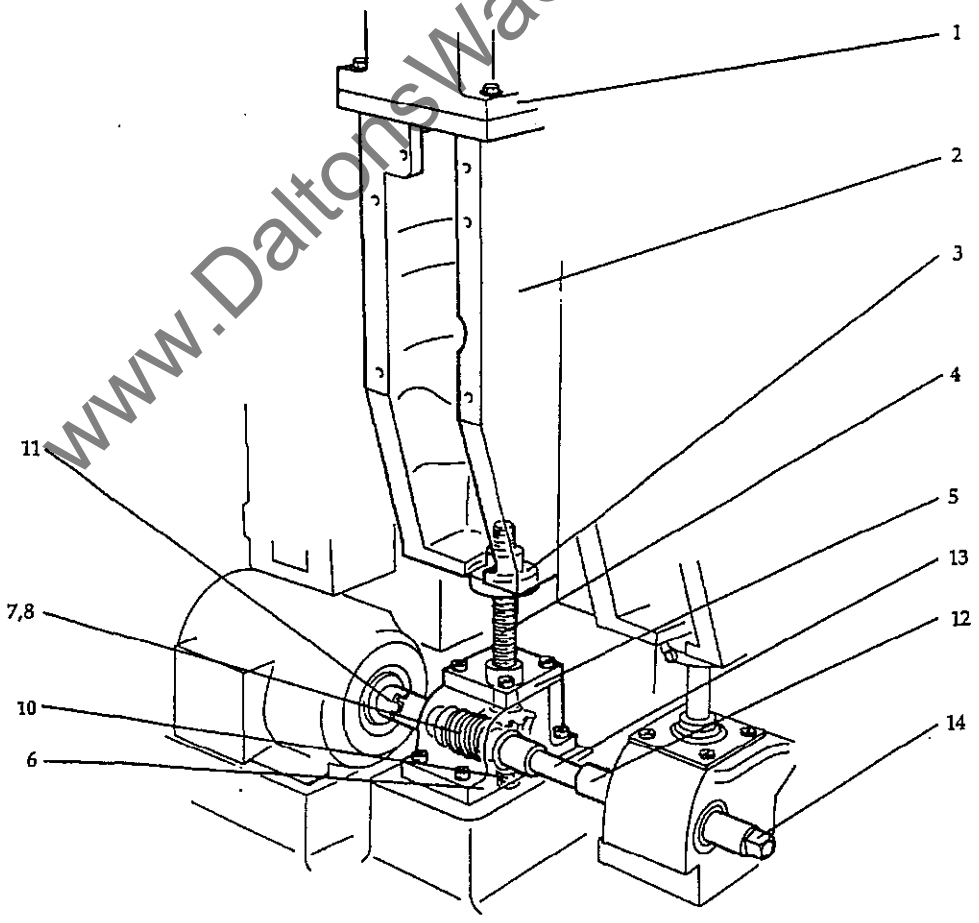


FIG 8 BEAM POWER RISE AND FALL

9. MOUNTING FOR TOP PAD OR ROLLER PRESSURE UNIT

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Bracket, top pressure	1
2	Horizontal bar, longitudinal adjustment	1
3	Horizontal bar, transverse adjustment	1
4	Split clamp, top pressure horizontal bars	1
5	Screwed stud, M10 x 55mm long	1
6	Hexagon nut, M10	1
7	Washer, 10mm, bright mild steel	1
8	Hexagon socket screw, M10 x 25mm long	2
9	Hexagon head screws, M12 x 40mm long	2

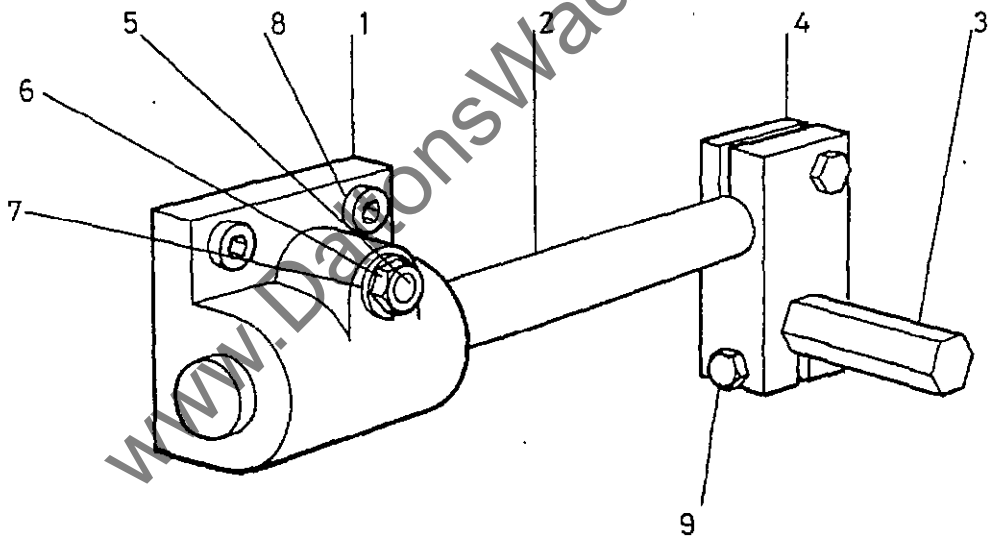


FIG 9 MOUNTING FOR TOP PAD OR ROLLER PRESSURE UNIT

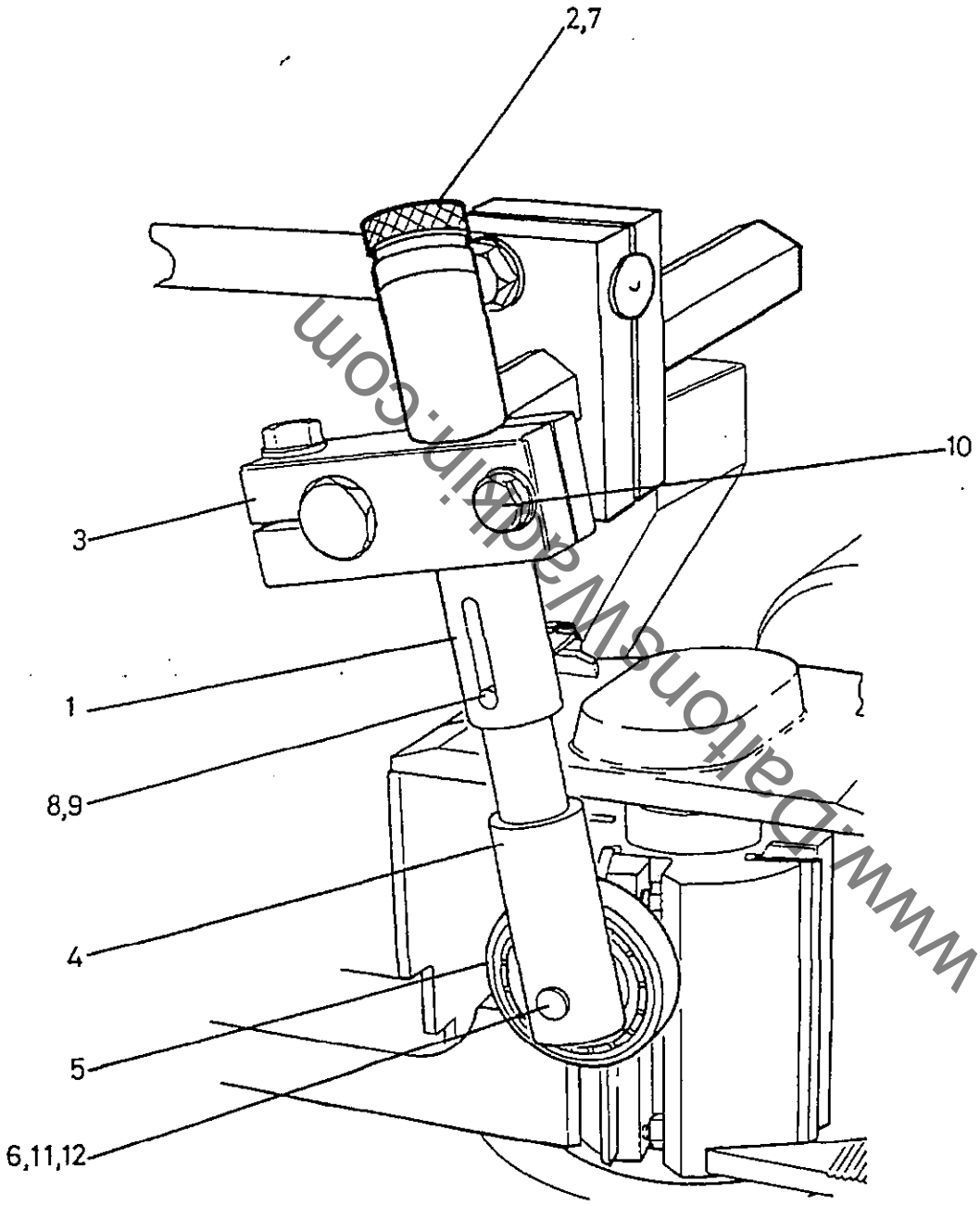


FIG 10 TOP ROLLER PRESSURE UNIT

10. TOP ROLLER PRESSURE UNIT

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Barrel, top pressure roller	1
2	Spring tensioner, top pressure	1
3	Split clamp, top pressure barrel	1
4	Roller arm, top pressure	1
5	Roller, top pressure	1
6	Roller pin, top pressure	1
7	Spring, infeed pressure	1
8	Tension pin, 8mm dia. x 24mm long	1
9	Tension pin, 5mm dia. x 24mm long	1
10	Hexagon head screw, M12 x 45mm long	2
11	Circlip, 20mm external	1
12	Bearing, SKF 6004 2RS	1

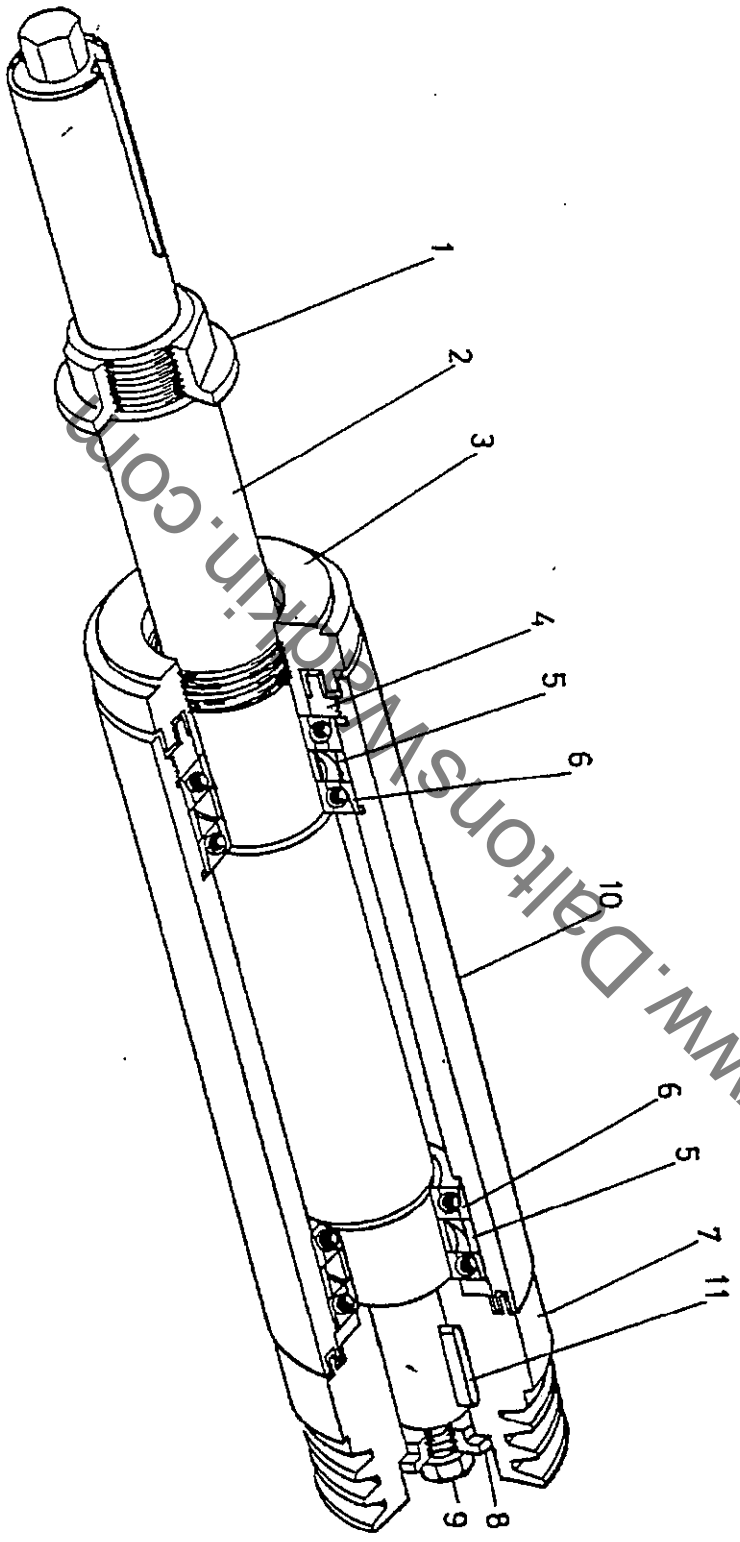


FIG 11 BOTTOM HEAD SPINDLE UNIT

11. BOTTOM HEAD SPINDLE UNIT - 40MM DIAMETER SQUARE SHOULDER

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Locking nut	1
2	40mm square shoulder near side head spindle	1
3	Nut for spindle front bearing L.H	1
4	Nut for spindle barrel front bearing	1
5	Bearing spacer rings	2
*6	R.H.P. Paired bearings 7009 TDUF EP7	2
7	Spindle pulley(refer to motor and drive belt data)	1
8	Pulley spigot for spindle	1
9	hexagon head set screw M12 x 40mm	1
10	Barrel housing	1
11	Parallel key 12mm x 8mm x 50mm long	1

* 'Kluber' grease packed

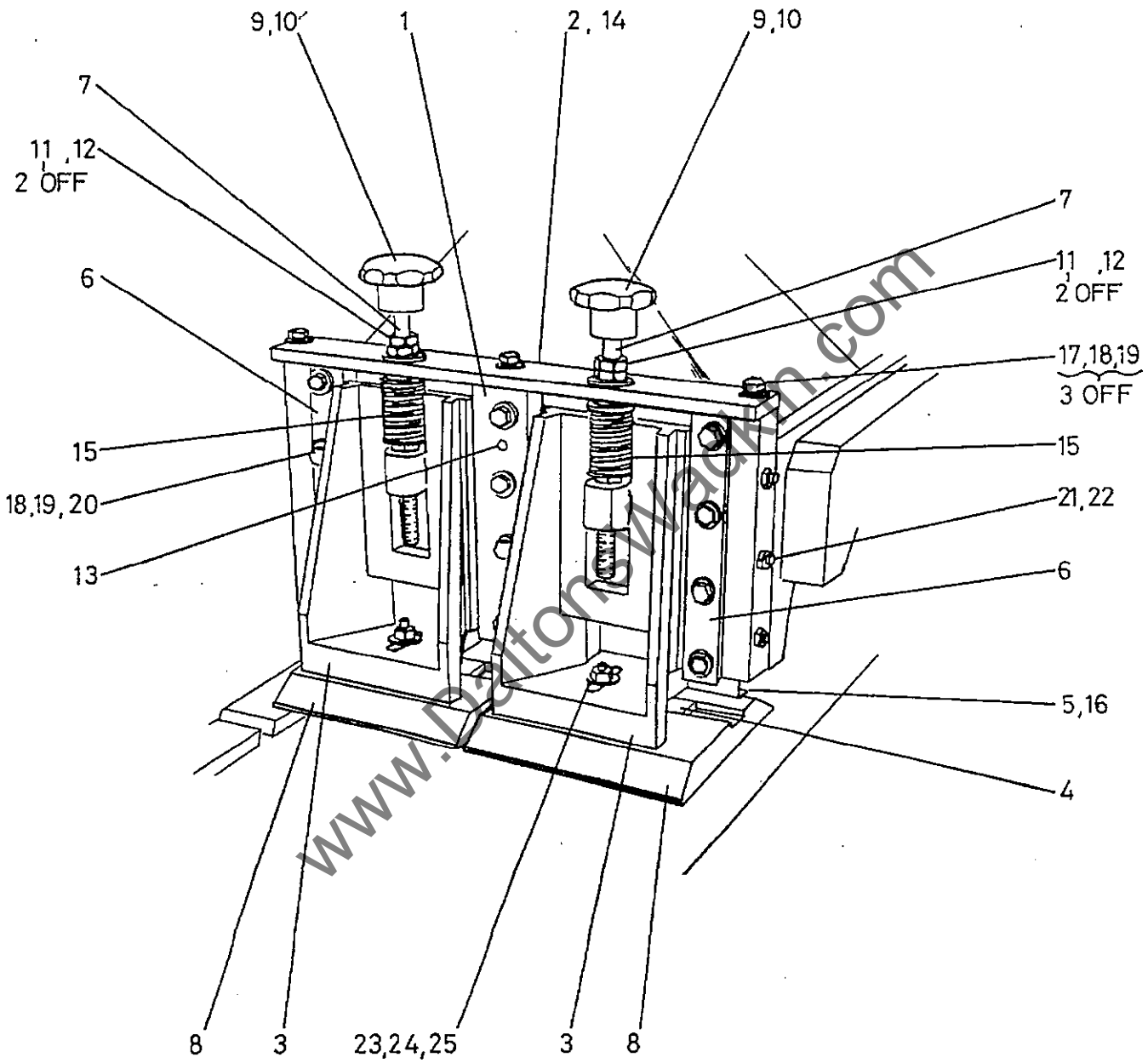


FIG 12 TOP HEAD PRESSURE PAD

12. TOP HEAD PRESSURE PAD

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Vee Slide (middle section)	1
2	Top pressure adjusting plate	1
3	Top pressure slide	2
4	Cross tenon for pad pressure	2
5	Cover for top head pad pressure	2
6	Top pressure gib strip	2
7	Raising screw	2
8	Shoe pad	2
9	Handwheel M12	2
10	Taper pin	2
11	Locknut M12	4
12	Plain washer M12	2
13	Heavy duty tension pin dia 6 x 24mm long	2
14	Headed bronze bush 18mm O/D x 12mm I/D x 8mm long	2
15	Compression spring, length 76mm, 12 coils, 12 s.w.g, rate 7.88 N/mm	2
16	Hexagon socket capscrew M6 x 16mm long	4
17	Hexagon head setscrew M8 x 20m long	3
18	Spring washer M8	15
19	Plain washer M8	15
20	Hexagon head setscrew M8 x 25mm long	12
21	Hexagon socket grubscrew M8 x 30mm long	6
22	Locknut M8	6
23	M10 Tee nut 'WDS' 664203	2
24	Nut M10	2
25	plain washer M10	2

13. SINGLE SIDE ROLLER PRESSURE UNIT OPPOSITE FENCE SIDE HEAD

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Bracket, single roller side pressure unit	1
2	Pin, side pressure roller	1
3	Pressure roller	1
4	Sliding shaft, pressure roller	1
5	Infeed pressure spring	1
6	Hexagon head screw, M12 x 35mm long	2
7	Washer 12mm, bright mild steel	2
8	'Heyco' nylon domed plug, black, 8mm hole	1
9	Circlip, 20mm external	1
10	Bearing, SKF 6004 2RS	1
11	Tension pin, 8mm dia x 30mm long	1
12	Tension pin, 5mm dia x 30mm long	1

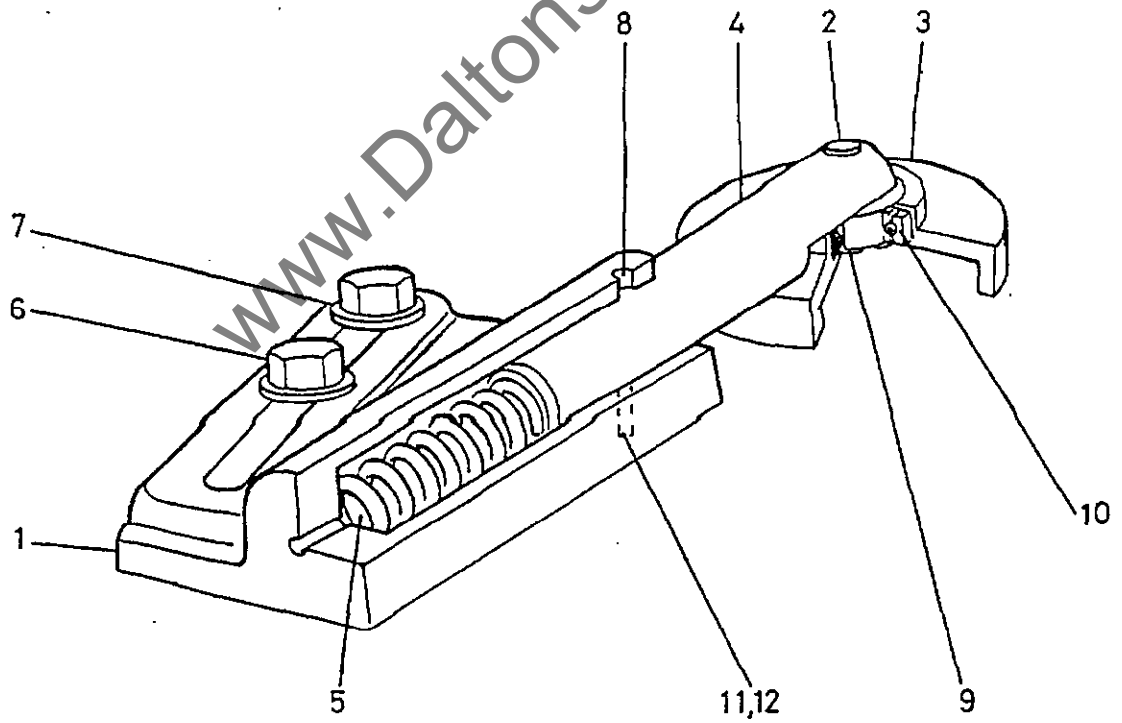


FIG 13 SINGLE SIDE ROLLER PRESSURE UNIT

14. FENCE AND NEAR SIDE HEAD SPINDLE UNIT – 40MM DIAMETER SQUARE SHOULDER

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Locking nut Fence Side Head, Top Head and Universal Head spindles	1
1a	Locking nut, Bottom Head and Near Side Head spindles	1
2	Fence Side Head spindle, 40mm, dia. square shoulder	1
2a	Near Side Head spindle, 40mm, dia. square shoulder	1
3	Bearing nut, Fence Side Head, Top Head and Universal Head spindles	1
3a	Bearing nut, Bottom Head and Near Side Head spindle	1
4	Bearing nut, spindle housing	1
** 5	Bearing, RHP or SKF 6009	1
6	Barrel, Horizontal and Side Head spindles	1
** 7	Bearing, RHP or SKF 6306	1
8	Pulley spigot for spindle	1
9	Hexagon head screw, M12 × 35mm	1
10	Parallel key, 8mm × 7mm × 40mm long	1
11	'BELLEVILLE' series 'K' disc spring, for bearing 6306, 71.5mm OD × 45.5mm ID × 0.7mm	6

** 'KLUBER' Grease packed

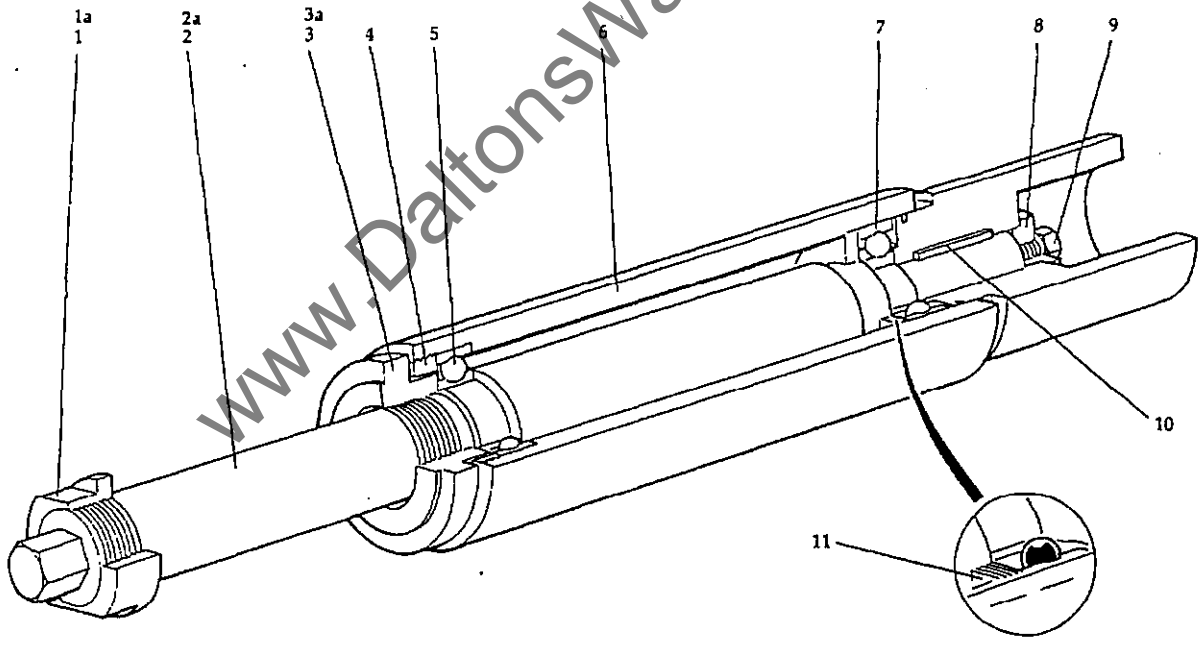


FIG. 14 FENCE AND NEAR SIDE HEAD SPINDLE UNIT – 40MM DIAMETER SQUARE SHOULDER

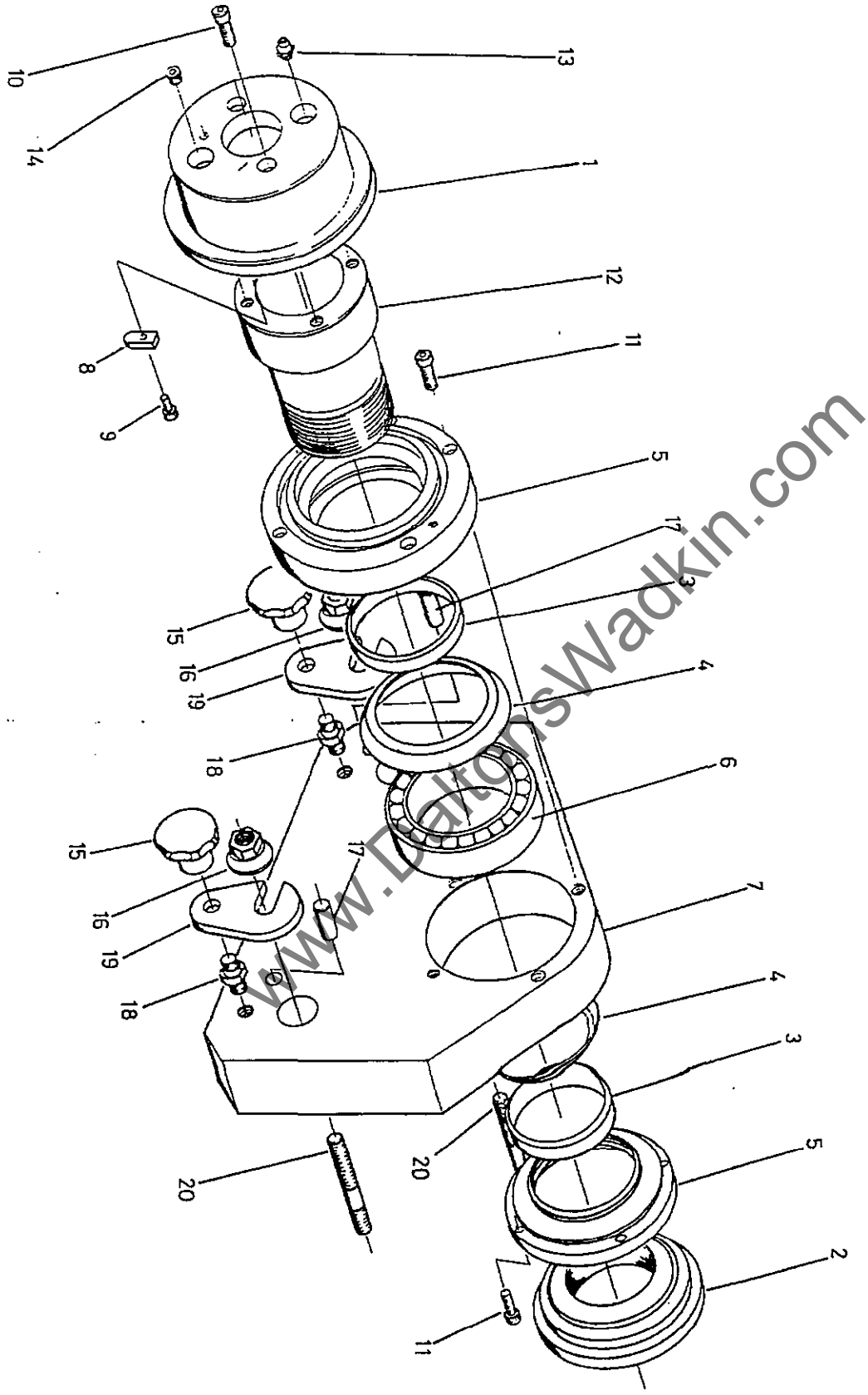


FIG. 15 BOTTOM AND TOP HEAD OUTBOARD

15. BOTTOM AND TOP HEAD OUTBOARD

Ref. No.	Description	No Off
1	Protective ring for hydrogrip sleeve	1
2	Locknut for outboard bearing	1
3	Bearing spacer	2
4	Disc spring 99mm O/D x 70.5mm I/D x 1mm	2
5	End cap for outboard housing	1
6	R.H.P. grease packed bearing 6211-TB-EP7	1
7	Outboard housing	1
8	Drive key	1
9	Hexagon socket capscrew M3 x 12mm long	1
10	Hexagon socket capscrew M5 x 12mm long	2
11	Hexagon socket cap screw M6 x 12mm long	8
12	ETP sleeve (less front plate)	1
13	Grease nipple) Items only supplied	1
14	Pressure release valve) With E.T.P. sleeve	1
15	Hand wheel M8 threaded	2
16	Collar nut WDS 404-204 M12	2
17	Taper dowel 12 x 40 (top head only)	2
18	Shoulder screw	2
19	'C' washer	2
20	Stud M12 x 80mm long	2

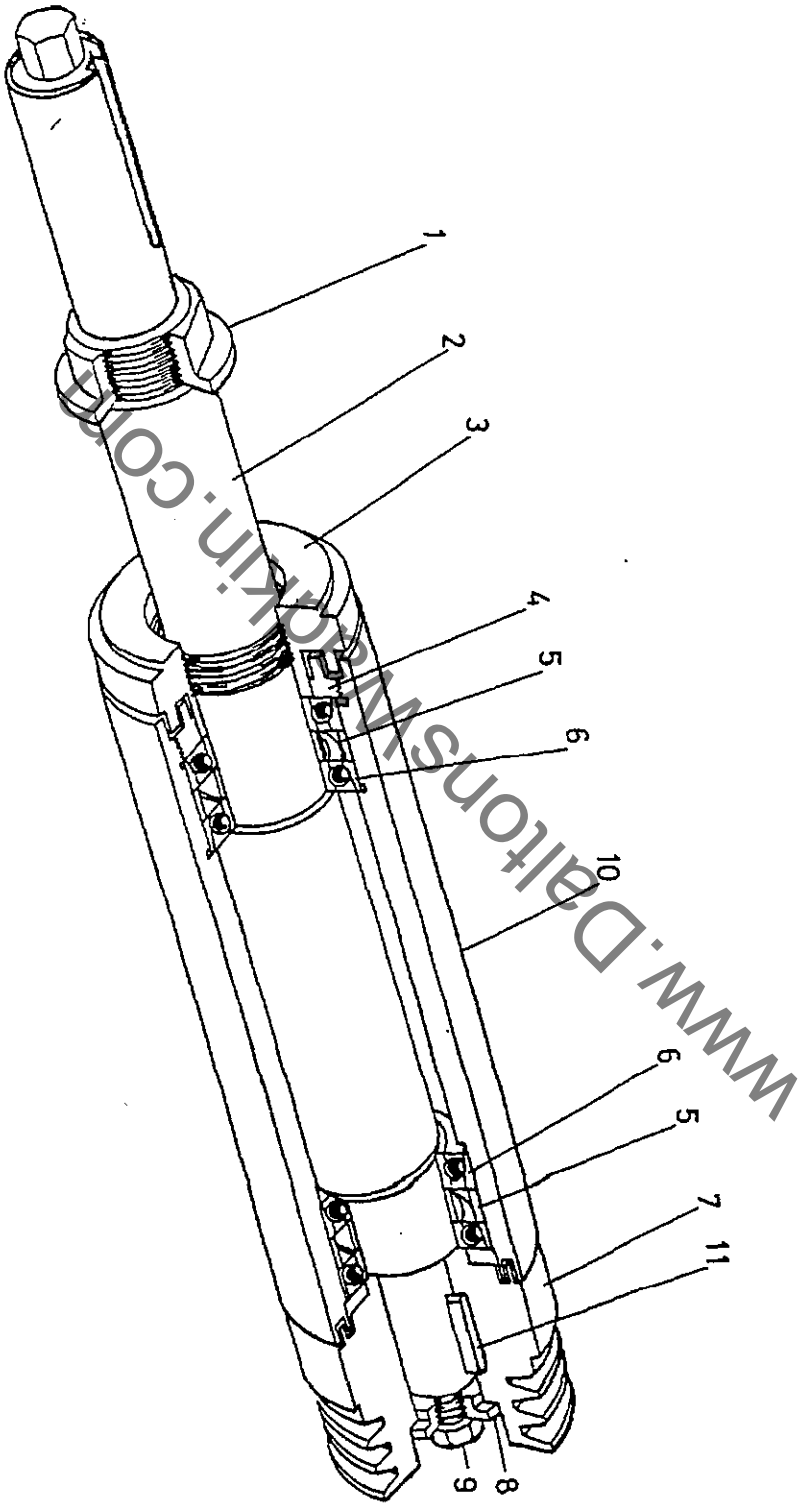


FIG 16 TOP HEAD SPINDLE UNIT

16. TOP HEAD SPINDLE UNIT — 40MM DIAMETER SQUARE SHOULDER

Ref. No.	Description	No. Off
1	Locking nut	1
2	40mm square shoulder Top head spindle	1
3	Nut for spindle front bearing R.H.	1
4	Nut for spindle barrel front bearing	1
5	Spacer rings for bearings	2
*6	R.H.P. paired bearings 7009 TDUF EP7	2
7	Spindle pulley (refer to motor and drive belt data)	1
8	Pulley spigot for spindle	1
9	Hexagon head setscrew M12 x 40mm	1
10	Barrel housing	1
11	Parallel key 12mm x 8mm x 50mm long	1

*'Kluber' grease packed