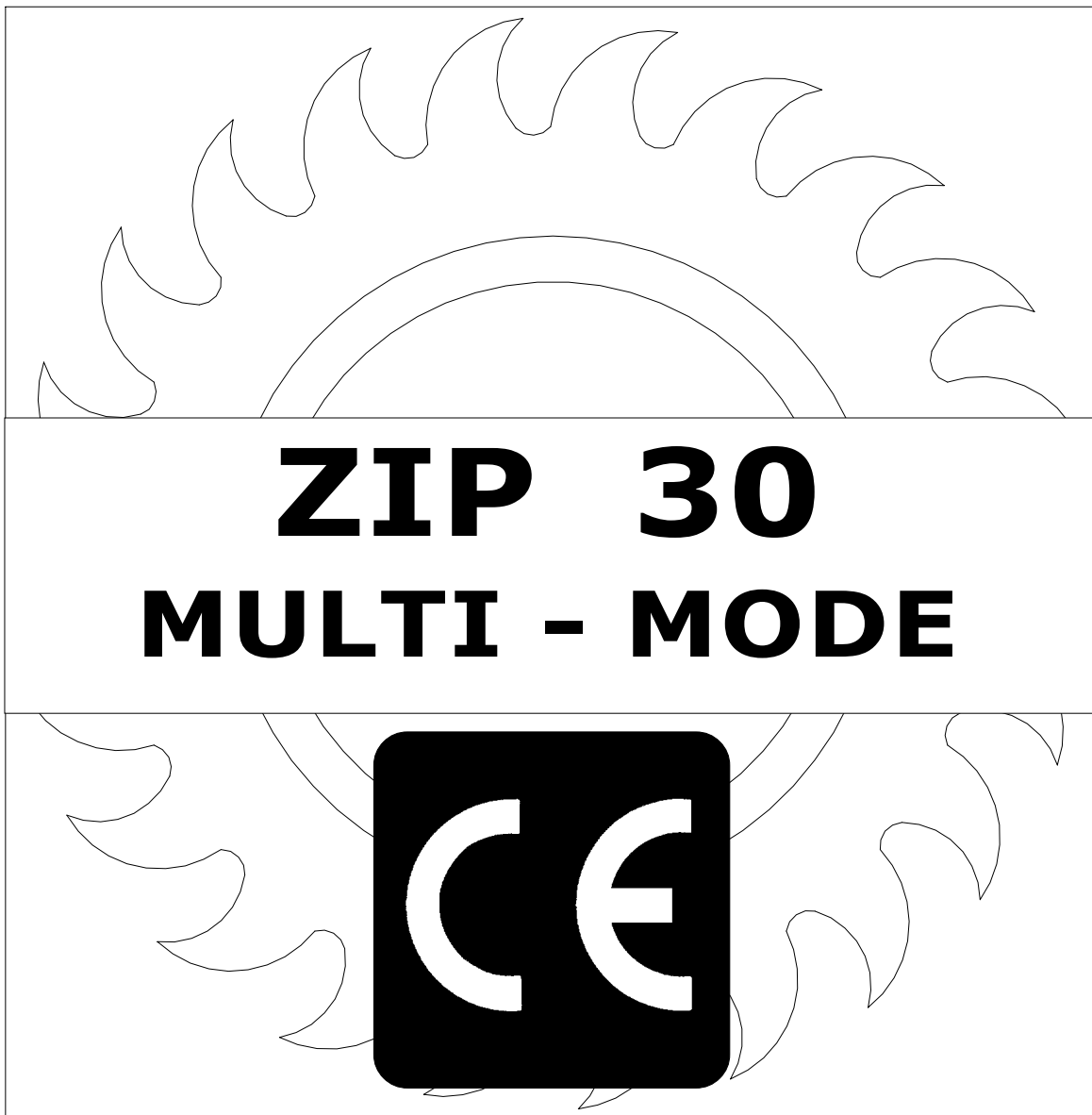




THOMAS

USE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL



09/2005



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Ordering spare part

- When ordering spare parts you must state:
MACHINE MODEL
SERIAL NUMBER
PART REFERENCE NUMBER

Without these references WE WILL NOT SUPPLY the spares. See point 10.1 - list of spare parts -

Guarantee

- The Company guarantees that the machine to which this manual refers has been designed and built to comply with safety regulations and that it has been tested for functionality in the factory.
- The machine is guaranteed for 12 months: the guarantee does not cover the electric motors, electric components, pneumatic components or any damage due to dropping or to bad machine management, the failure to observe maintenance standards or bad handling by the operator.
- The buyer has only the right to replacement of the faulty parts, while transport and packing costs are at his expense.
- The serial number on the machine is a primary reference for the guarantee, for after-sales assistance and for identifying the machine for any necessity.



Machine certification and identification marking

MACHINE LABEL

THOMAS S.p.A.	CE
via Pasubio, 32 36033 ISOLA VIC. - ITALIA	
MODEL	ZIP 30
TYPE	MULTI - MODE
SERIAL NUMBER	
YEAR OF MANUFACTURE	

(Space reserved for the NAME and STAMP of the DEALER and/or IMPORTER)



1 REFERENCE TO ACCIDENT - PREVENTION REGULATIONS

This machine has been built to comply with the national and community accident-prevention regulations in force. Improper use and/or tampering with the safety devices will relieve the manufacturer of all responsibility.

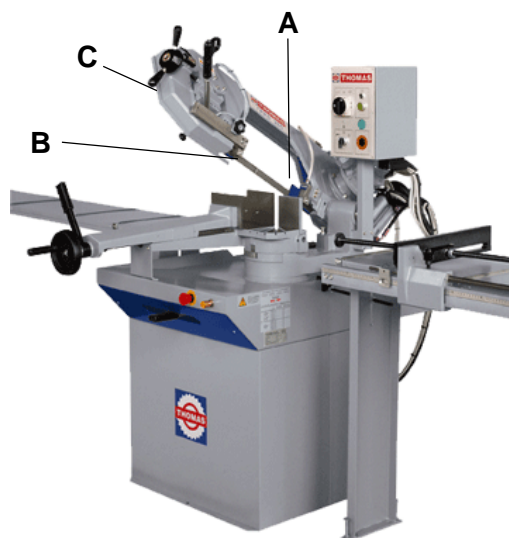
1.1 - Advice for the operator



- Check that the voltage indicated on the plate, normally fixed to the machine motor, is the same as the line voltage.
- Check the efficiency of your electric supply and earthing system; connect the power cable of the machine to the socket and the earth lead (yellow-green in colour) to the earthing system.
- When the saw frame is in suspend mode (up) the toothed blade must not move.
- Only the blade section used for cutting must be kept unprotected. Remove guarding by operating on the adjustable head.
- It is forbidden to work on the machine without its shields (these are all blue or grey in colour).
- Always disconnect the machine from the power socket before blade change or carrying out any maintenance job, even in the case of abnormal machine operation.
- It is forbidden to disconnect the "man present" device, known more correctly in the EEC as the " safety switch with hold-down action"
- Always wear suitable eye protection.
- Never put your hands or arms into the cutting area while the machine is operating.
- Do not shift the machine while it is cutting.
- Do not use any artful system or device (for ex. shim) to prevent the vice from locking the workpiece. Do not hold the workpiece with your hand during the cutting process.
- Do not charge the workpiece from the right to the left-hand side with respect of the machine front.
- Do not wear loose clothing with sleeves that are too long, gloves that are too big, bracelets, chains or any other object that could get caught in the machine during operation; tie back long hair.
- Keep the area free of equipment, tools or any other object.
- Perform only one operation at a time and never have several objects in your hands at the same time. Keep your hands as clean as possible.
- All internal and/or internal operations, maintenance or repairs, must be performed in a well-lit area or where there is sufficient light from extra sources so as to avoid the risk of even slight accidents.

1.2 - Location of shields against accidental contact with the tool

- Blue, grey right and left hand metal shields, fastened with screws onto the guide blade stationary head (RIF. A).
- Blue or grey metal shield fastened with screws onto the blade guide adjustable head, ensures covering of blade section not used in cutting operation (RIF. B).
- Grey metal guard, fastened with knobs onto the saw frame, to protect from flywheels (RIF. C).





1.3 - Electrical equipment according to Euro-pean Standard "CENELEC EN 60 204-1" which assimilates, with some integrating modifications, the publication "IEC 204-1"

- The electrical equipment ensures protection against electric shock as a result of direct or indirect contact. The active parts of this equipment are housed in a box to which access is limited by screws that can only be removed with a special tool; the parts are fed with alternating current at low voltage (24 V). The equipment is protected against splashes of water and dust.
- Protection of the system against short circuits is ensured by means of rapid fuses and earthing; in the event of motor overload, protection is provided by a thermal probe.
- In the event of a power cut, the specific start-up button must be reset.
- The machine has been tested in conformity with point 20 of EN 60204.

1.4 - Emergencies according to European Standard "CENELEC EN 60 204-1"

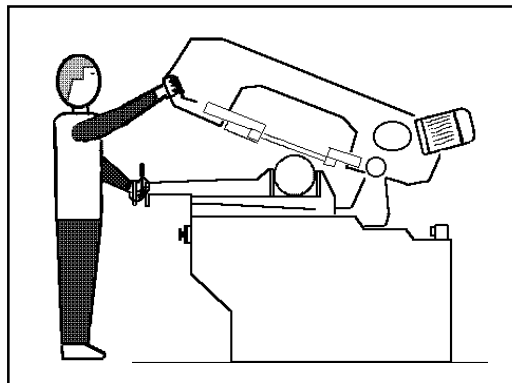
- In the event of incorrect operation or of danger conditions, the machine may be stopped immediately by pressing the red mushroom button.
- The casual or voluntary removal of the protection shield of the flywheels causes the stepping-in of a microswitch that automatically stops all machine functions.

NOTE: Resetting of machine operation after each emergency stop is achieved by reactivating the specific restart button.

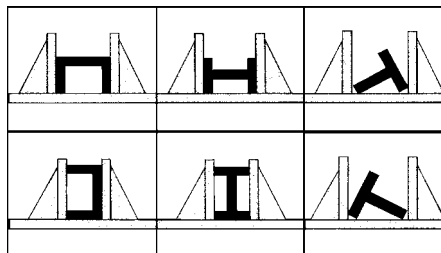
2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR USE

2.1 - Recommendations and advice for using the machine

- The machine has been designed to cut metal building materials, with different shapes and profiles, used in workshops, turner's shops and general mechanical structural work.
- Only one operator is needed to use the machine, that must stand as shown in the picture.



- Before starting each cutting operation, ensure that the part is firmly gripped in the vice and that the end is suitably supported. These figures show examples of suitable clamping of different section bars, bearing in mind the cutting capacities of the machine in order to achieve a good efficiency and blade durability.



- Do not use blades of a different size from those stated in the machine specifications.
- If the blade gets stuck in the cut, release the running button immediately, switch off the machine, open the vice slowly, remove the part and check that the blade or its teeth are not broken. If they are broken, change the tool.
- Check saw frame return spring to ensure proper balancing.
- Before carrying out any repairs on the machine, consult the dealer or apply to THOMAS.

3 TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

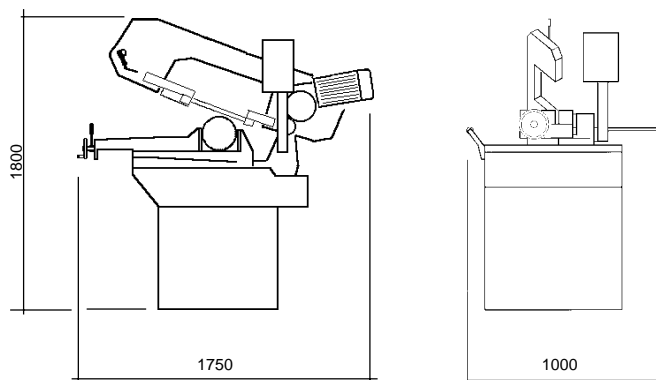
3.1 - Table of cutting capacity and technical details

0°	220	200	245 x 120
45° DX	140	140	140x140
60° DX	85	85	85 x 90

TECHNICAL DATA		
ELECTRIC MOTOR - 3-PHASE - 2 SPEEDS	kW	1 - 1,4
COOLANT PUMP MOTOR	kW	0.07
REDUCTION RATIO	I	40/1
FLYWHEEL Ø	mm	295
BLADE DIMENSIONS	mm	2480x27x0.9
BLADE SPEED	m/min	32 - 64
VICE OPENING	mm	270
SAWFRAME INCLINATION	°	40
WORKING TABLE HEIGHT	mm	970
MACHINE DIMENSIONS	mm	1200x1850x1850
MACHINE WEIGHT	Kg	300

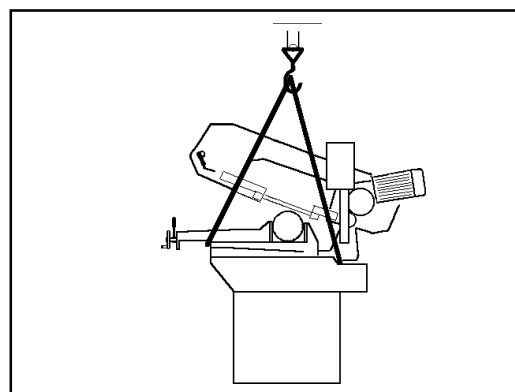
4 MACHINE DIMENSIONS 4.1 TRANSPORT INSTALLATION DISMANTLING

4.1 - Machine dimensions



4.2 - Transport and handling of the machine

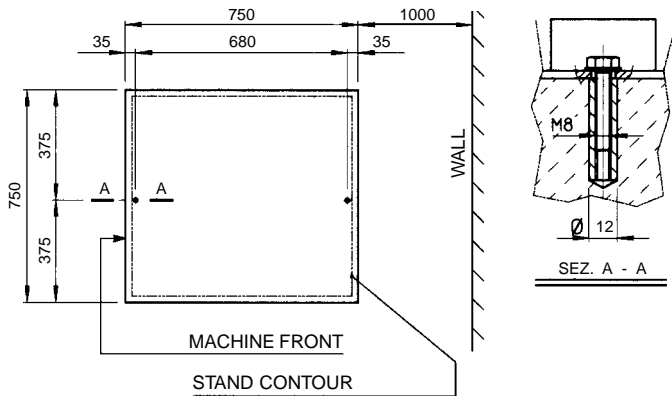
If the machine has to be shifted in its own packing, use a fork-lift truck or sling it with straps as illustrated.



4.3 - Minimum requirements for the premises housing the machine

- Mains voltage and frequency complying with the machine motor characteristics.
- Environment temperature from -10 °C to +50 °C.
- Relative humidity not over 90%.

4.4 - Anchoring the machine

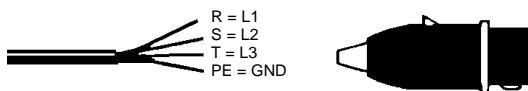


- Position the machine on a firm cement floor, maintaining, at the rear, a minimum distance of 1000 mm from the wall; anchor it to the ground as shown in the diagram, using screws and expansion plugs or tie rods sunk in cement, ensuring that it is sitting level.

4.5 - Instructions for electrical connection

- The machine is not provided with an electric plug, so the customer must fit a suitable one for his own working conditions:

1 - WIRING DIAGRAM FOR 4-WIRE SYSTEM FOR THREE-PHASE MACHINE - SOCKET FOR A 16A PLUG



4.6 - Instructions for assembly of the loose parts and accessories

Fit the components supplied:

- Mount bar-stop rod
- Mount and align the roll supporting arm as per the counter-vice table.
- Mount the coolant liquido holder.

4.7 - Disactivating the machine

- If the sawing machine is to be out of use for a long period, it is advisable to proceed as follows:

- 1) detach the plug from the electric supply panel
- 2) loosen blade
- 3) release the arch return spring
- 4) empty the coolant tank
- 5) carefully clean and grease the machine
- 6) if necessary, cover the machine.

4.8 - Dismantling

(because of deterioration and/or obsolescence)

General rules

If the machine is to be permanently demolished and/or scrapped, divide the material to be disposed of according to type and composition, as follows:

- 1) Cast iron or ferrous materials, composed of metal alone, are **secondary raw materials**, so they may be taken to an iron foundry for re-smelting after having removed the contents (classified in point 3);
- 2) electrical components, including the cable and electronic material (magnetic cards, etc.), fall within the category of material classified as being **assimilable to urban waste** according to the laws of the European community, so they may be set aside for collection by the public waste disposal service;
- 3) old mineral and synthetic and/or mixed oils, emulsified oils and greases are **special refuse**, so they must be collected, transported and subsequently disposed of by the old oil disposal service.

NOTE: since standards and legislation concerning refuse in general is in a state of continuous evolution and therefore subject to changes and variations, the user must keep informed of the regulations in force at the time of disposing of the machine tool, as these may differ from those described above, which are to be considered as a general guide line.

5 MACHINE FUNCTIONAL PARTS

5.1 - Operating head or saw frame

- Machine part consisting of the members that transfer the motion (garmotor, flywheels), and tension/guide (blade-guides, blade tension slide) and lowering control (optional) of tool.



5.2 - Vice

- System for clamping the material during the cutting operation, operated with approach handwheel and locking lever or by a pneumatic device (optional).

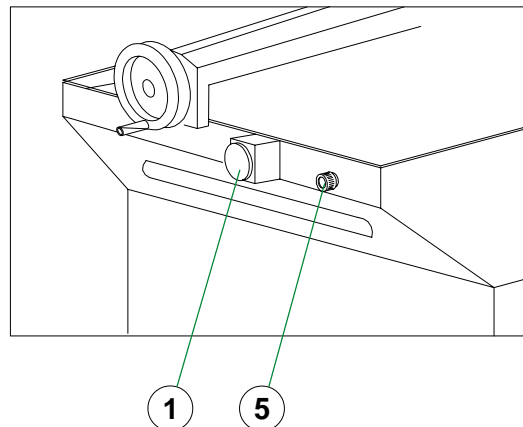
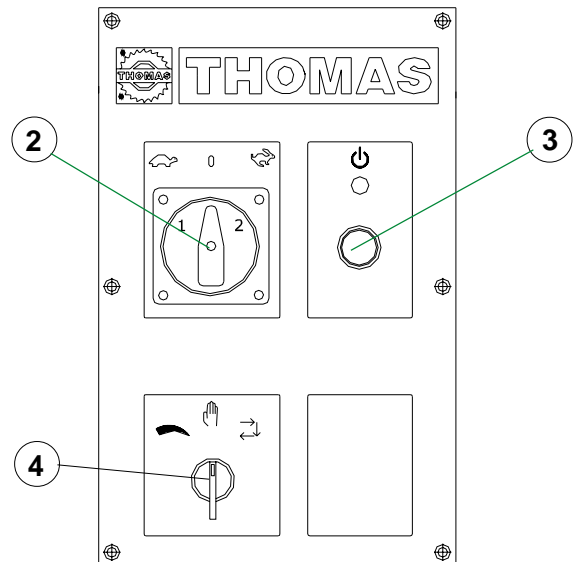


5.3 - Bed

- Support structure for the OPERATING HEAD OR SAW FRAME (rotating arm for gradual cutting, with respective blocking system), the ELECTRIC BOX, the VICE, the BAR STOP, the material support ROLLER and the housing for the cutting coolant TANK and pump.



- tected. Remove guarding by operating on the adjustable head.
- Select the cutting speed on switch (2):
position 1 = 32 m/min
position 2 = 64 m/min
- Strike the start/reset push-button (3).
- Turn the selector (4) to the desired function mode:



Cutting cycle selection

MANUAL MODE WITH DOWNFEED DAMPER

- As you turn the selector (4) to the left (see figure A), you can pull down the sawframe manually at the feed rate set on the regulator (5).
 - If you want to approach the sawframe to the workpiece quickly (blade not started), press the button located on top of the trigger switch (6 - figure D); as you release the button, the sawframe stops.
 - Press the trigger switch (7 - figure D) to start the blade and pull down the sawframe manually to cut the workpiece. The motor will stop automatically as soon as you release the trigger switch..
- Note:** the sawframe return spring (8 - figure E) must be tensioned as much as to counterbalance the weight of the sawframe.

6 DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATING CYCLE

Before operating, all the main organs of the machine must be set in optimum conditions (see the chapter on "Regulating the machine").

6.1 - Starting up and cutting cycle

- Make sure the machine is not in emergency stop; if so, release the red mushroom push-button (1).
- Turn the blade tension Handwheel clockwise until it stops against the microswitch .
- Only the blade section used for cutting must be kept unpro-

FIGURE A

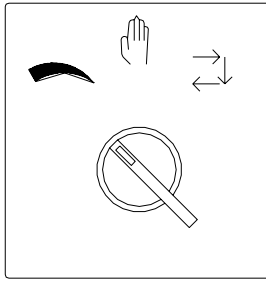
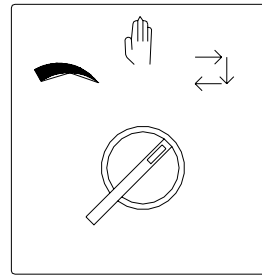


FIGURE C



MANUAL MODE

- Turn the selector (4) to the center (see figure B) to pull down the sawframe with no damping.
- Start the blade by pressing the trigger switch (7 - figure D) and pull down the sawframe to cut your workpiece. The motor will stop at the end of the cut as soon as you release the trigger switch..

Note: the sawframe return spring (8 - figure E) must be tensioned as much as to counterbalance the weight of the sawframe.

FIGURE B

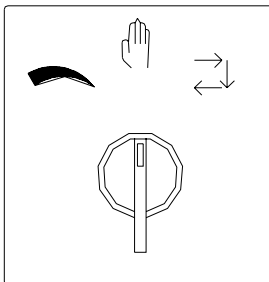
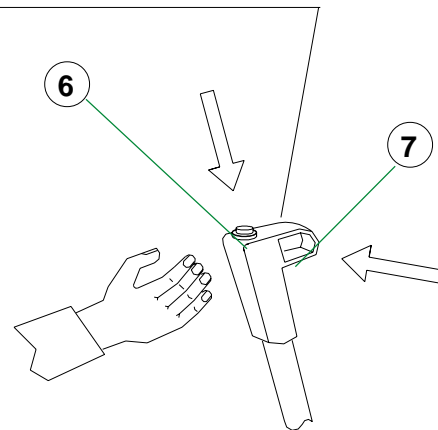


FIGURE D

Trigger switch



TENSION OF THE SAWFRAME RETURN SPRING:

- The spring tension adjustment can be effected through the Handle (8).
- Proceed as follows:
- Lift the sawframe to required position.
 - Pull up the regulator knob.
 - Release the Handle (8).
 - Lock the Handle (8).

NOTE:

Lower the sawframe completely to release the spring if the machine has been set for the controlled sawframe downfeed.

SELF DOWNFEED MODE

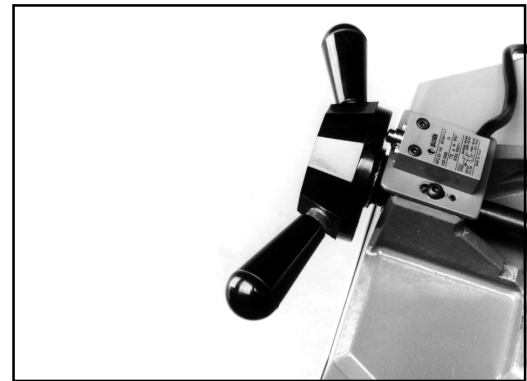
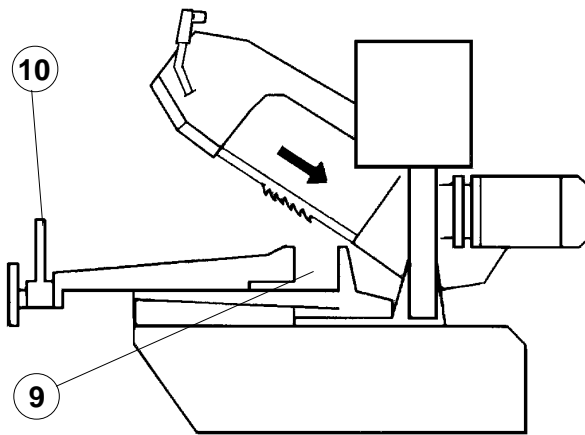
- As you turn the selector (4) to the right (see figure C), you allow the automatic sawframe downfeed.
- Release the tension of the spring (8 - figure E) by means of the relevant handle.
- You can approach the sawframe to the workpiece quickly by pressing the button (6 - figure D); we advise to approach the blade up to 10mm from the workpiece.
- Press the trigger switch (7 - figure D) to start the blade. The sawframe will feed down automatically to cut the workpiece. The motor will stop automatically at the end of the cut by a special endstroke microswitch.
- Adjust the sawframe downfeed rate on the regulator (5) according to the specifications of your workpiece.

FIGURE E



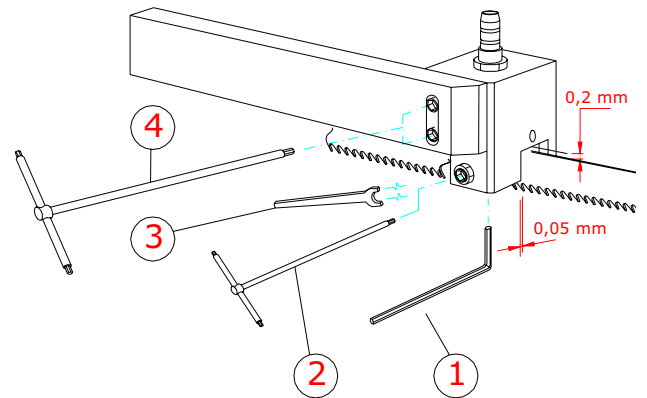
8

- Once you selected the function mode (see paragraph 6.1), place the piece to be cut inside the vice (9) by moving jaw to about 3 - 4 mm and lock with lever (10).
- Reach for handgrip (7) of the SAW FRAME control lever, strike the push-button and check that the blade is turning in the direction indicated (if not, invert the two phase leads);
- Make sure that the cooling liquid flows regularly.



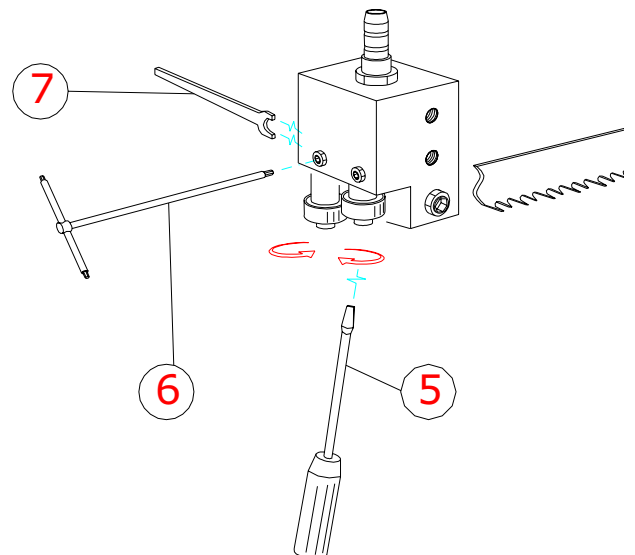
7.2 - Blade guide blocks

The blade is guided by means of adjustable pads set in place during inspection as per the thickness of the blade with minimum play as shown in the figure.



Blade thickness should always be 0.9mm only. In fact, the blade-guide pads have been especially adjusted for that very thickness. Different blade thickness requires a re-adjustment of the pads as follows:

- Use spanners (1=5mm), (2=4mm) and (3=12mm) to release the screws and the nuts as shown here.



Note: In case the saw is not used for a period of time, release the blade tension to avoid useless stress.

The band saw is now ready to start work, bearing in mind that the CUTTING SPEED and the TYPE of BLADE - combined with a suitable descent of the head - are of decisive importance for cutting quality and for machine performance (for further details on this topic, see below in the chapter on "Material classification and blade selection").

- When starting to cut with a new blade, in order to safeguard its life and efficiency, the first two or three cuts must be made while exerting a slight pressure on the part, so that the time taken to cut is about double the normal time (see below in the chapter on "Material classification and blade selection" in the section on Blade running-in).

- Press the red emergency button when there are conditions of danger or malfunctions in general, so as to stop machine operation immediately.

7 REGULATING THE MACHINE

7.1 - Blade tension assembly

The ideal tension of the blade is achieved rotating the handwheel until it the microswitch, that actuates the operation of the machine, is actuated.

WARNING: the position of this switch is factory set during inspection, after having tightened the blade on the lengthening values indicated by its manufacturer as per specific dimensions set with the help of a special instrument. If, when replacing the blade, the thickness and the width differ, it will be necessary to correct the projection of the switch. For this purpose we suggest to strictly select blades having the same features as mounted originally.

- Mount the new blade and put it under tension through the relevant handwheel.
- First, adjust the mobile pad (use the spanner n.2) so that you allow 0.05mm distance between pad and blade. Once you get that distance, you can fix the screw (use spanner n.1) and the nut (use spanner n.3).
- Use now the spanner n.4 so that you allow 0.2mm distance between the fixed pad and top of the blade. Once you get that distance, you can fix the screws (use spanner n.4) making sure that the blade-guide block is perpendicular to the blade.
- Use the spanners n.7=11mm and n.6=3mm to release the screws as shown here. Use now a screwdriver to rest the bearing against the blade allowing a light pressure so that the blade is driven to enter straight into the pads. After that is done, you can fix both screws and nuts.

The above adjustment is very important to get straight cuts and longer blade life.

Also, we recommend to clean and lubricate the parts making sure that coolant liquid flows abundantly.

7.3 - Vice

- The device does not require any particular adjustment; in case of excess play of the sliding guide, tighten slide screw more. Place the piece to be cut inside the vice by moving jaw to about 3 - 4 mm and lock with lever.



7.4 - Spring adjustment

The sawframe balance can be adjusted through the handle (A):

- Put the spring under tension when you operate the machine manually so that the sawframe can easily raise up to the start position.
- Reduce the spring tension before you switch to the self-downfeed function so that the sawframe can descend according to the downfeed speed adjusted on the regulator (5).



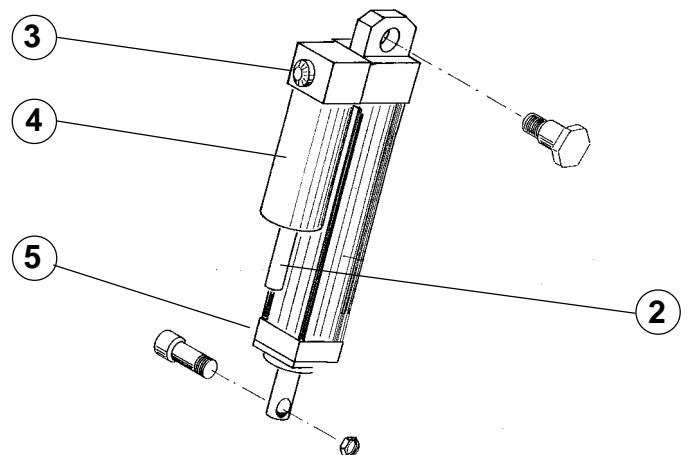
7.5 - Cutting angle adjustment

- Unlock lever (8) and rotate the saw frame arm until you reach mechanical stop and check if the index corresponds to 45°; if not operate on the set screws to make measures meet.



7.6 - Saw frame lowering control device

It is an optional accessory, ideal for the cutting of thin or STAINLESS STEEL section bars, that determines a constant lowering and consequently a good efficiency of the blade throughout the work phase. This device can be accommodated to the different situations and applications. Defectiveness in the control of the lowering may be caused by the drop in braking power of the device due to the long-term blow-by of the braking fluid. Push rod (2) back into its seat and loosen plug (3). Use recommended oil to top up oil tank (4) with the help of a syringe-type pump. Bleed air, after having tightened plug (3) and loosen screw (5) lightly until a little oil drip out; when this has been completed, secure the screw. Use SHELL HYDRAULIC OIL 32 or similar.



BEFORE PERFORMING THE FOLLOWING OPERATIONS, THE ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY AND THE POWER CABLE MUST BE COMPLETELY DISCONNECTED.

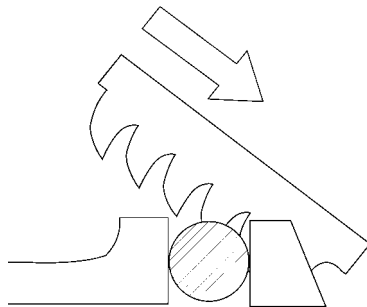
7.7 - Changing the blade

To change the blade:

- Lift the saw frame.
- Loosen the blade with the handwheel, remove the mobile blade-guard cover, open the flywheel guards and remove the old blade from the flywheels and the blade guide blocks.
- Assemble the new blade by placing it first between the pads and then on the race of the flywheels, paying particular attention to the cutting direction of the teeth.
- Tension the blade and make sure it perfectly fits inside the seat of the flywheels.
- Assemble the mobile blade-guide and the flywheel guard and fasten it with the relative knobs. Check that the safety microswitch is activated otherwise when electric connection will be restored the machine will not start.

WARNING: always assemble blades having dimensions specified in this manual and for which the blade guide heads have been set: otherwise, see chapter on "Description of the operating cycle" in the section Starting-up.

CUTTING DIRECTION



7.8 - Replacing saw frame return spring

- When performing this operation it is necessary to keep saw frame up using the lifting device.
- Replace the spring by loosening the upper coupling rod and releasing it from the lower tie-rod.

8 ROUTINE AND SPECIAL MAINTENANCE

THE MAINTENANCE JOBS ARE LISTED BELOW, DIVIDED INTO DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY AND SIX-MONTHLY INTERVALS. IF THE FOLLOWING OPERATIONS ARE NEGLECTED, THE RESULT WILL BE PREMATURE WEAR OF THE MACHINE AND POOR PERFORMANCE.

8.1 - Daily maintenance

- General cleaning of the machine to remove accumulated shavings.
- Clean the lubricating coolant drain hole to avoid excess fluid.
- Top up the level of lubricating coolant.
- Check blade for wear.
- Rise of saw frame to top position and partial slackening of the blade to avoid useless yield stress.
- Check functionality of the shields and emergency stops.

8.2 - Weekly maintenance

- More accurate general cleaning of the machine to remove shavings, especially from the lubricant fluid tank.
- Removal of pump from its housing, cleaning of the suction filter and suction zone.
- Clean the filter of the pump suction head and the suction area.
- Cleaning with compressed air the blade guide heads (guide bearings and drain hole of the lubricating cooling).
- Cleaning flywheel housings and blade sliding surfaces on flywheels.

8.3 - Monthly maintenance

- Check the tightening of the motor flywheel screws.
- Check that the blade guide bearings on the heads are perfect running condition.
- Check the tightening of the screws of the gearmotor, pump and accident protection guarding.

8.4 - Six-monthly maintenance

- Continuity test of the equipotential protection circuit.

8.5 - Maintenance of the operating machine members

The worm drive gear box mounted on the machine is maintenance-free guaranteed by its manufacture.

8.6 - Oils for lubricating coolant

Considering the vast range of products on the market, the user can choose the one most suited to his own requirements, using as reference the type SHELL LUTEM OIL ECO. THE MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF OIL DILUTED IN WATER IS 8 - 10 %.

8.7 - Oil disposal

The disposal of these products is controlled by strict regulations. Please see the Chapter on "Machine dimensions - Transport - Installation" in the section on *Dismantling*.

8.8 - Special maintenance

Special maintenance operations must be carried out by skilled personnel. However, we advise contacting THOMAS or their dealer and/or importer. Also the reset of protective and safety equipment and devices, of the reducer, the motor, the motor pump and electric components is to be considered extraordinary maintenance.



9 MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION AND CHOICE OF TOOL

Since the aim is to obtain excellent cutting quality, the various parameters such as **hardness of the material, shape and thickness, transverse cutting section** of the part to be cut, **selection of the type of cutting blade, cutting speed** and **control of saw frame lowering**. These specifications must therefore be harmoniously combined in a single operating condition according to practical considerations and common sense, so as to achieve an optimum condition that does not require countless operations to prepare the machine when there are many variations in the job to be performed. The various problems that crop up from time to time will be solved more easily if the operator has a good knowledge of these specifications.

WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND YOU TO ALWAYS USE GENUINE SPARE BLADES THAT GUARANTEE SUPERIOR QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE.

9.1 - Definition of materials

The table at the foot of the page lists the characteristics of the materials to be cut, so as to choose the right tool to use.

9.2 - Selecting blade

First of all the pitch of the teeth must be chosen, in the other

words, the number of teeth per inch (25,4 mm) suitable for the material to be cut, according to these criteria:

- parts with a thin and/or variable section such as profiles, pipes and plate, need close toothing, so that the number of teeth used simultaneously in cutting is from 3 to 6;
- parts with large transverse sections and solid sections need widely spaced toothing to allow for the greater volume of the shavings and better tooth penetration;
- parts made of soft material or plastic (light alloys, mild bronze, teflon, wood, etc.) also require widely spaced toothing;
- pieces cut in bundles require combo tooth design.

9.3 - Teeth pitch

As already stated, this depends on the following factors:

- **hardness of the material**
- **dimensions of the section**
- **thickness of the wall.**

THICKNESS MM	Z CONTINUOUS TOOTH DESIGN	Z COMBO TOOTH DESIGN
TILL 1.5	14	10/14
FROM 1 TO 2	8	8/12
FROM 2 TO 3	6	6/10
FROM 3 TO 5	6	5/8
FROM 4 TO 6	6	4/6
MORE THAN 6	4	4/6

S = THICKNESS

TYPES OF STEEL						CHARACTERISTICS		
USE	I UNI	D DIN	F AF NOR	GB SB	USA AISI-SAE	Hardness BRINELL HB	Hardness ROCKWELL HRB	R=N/mm ²
Construction steels	Fe360	St37	E24	----	----	116	67	360÷480
	Fe430	St44	E28	43	----	148	80	430÷560
	Fe510	St52	E36	50	----	180	88	510÷660
Carbon steels	C20	CK20	XC20	060 A 20	1020	198	93	540÷690
	C40	CK40	XC42H1	060 A 40	1040	198	93	700÷840
	C50	CK50	----	----	1050	202	94	760÷900
	C60	CK60	XC55	060 A 62	1060	202	94	830÷980
Spring steels	50CrV4	50CrV4	50CV4	735 A 50	6150	207	95	1140÷1330
	60SiCr8	60SiCr7	----	----	9262	224	98	1220÷1400
Alloyed steels for hardening and tempering and for nitriding	35CrMo4	34CrMo4	35CD4	708 A 37	4135	220	98	780÷930
	39NiCrMo4	36CrNiMo4	39NCD4	----	9840	228	99	880÷1080
	41CrAlMo7	41CrAlMo7	40CADG12	905 M 39	----	232	100	930÷1130
Alloyed casehardening steels	18NiCrMo7	----	20NCD7	En 325	4320	232	100	760÷1030
	20NiCrMo2	21NiCrMo2	20NCD2	805 H 20	4315	224	98	690÷980
Alloyed for bearings	100Cr6	100Cr6	100C6	534 A 99	52100	207	95	690÷980
Tool steel	52NiCrMoKU	56NiCrMoV7C100K	----	----	----	244	102	800÷1030
	C100KU	C100W1	----	BS 1	S-1	212	96	710÷980
	X210Cr13KU	X210Cr12	Z200C12	BD2-BD3	D6-D3	252	103	820÷1060
	58SiMo8KU	----	Y60SC7	----	S5	244	102	800÷1030
Stainless steels	X12Cr13	4001	----	----	410	202	94	670÷885
	X5CrNi1810	4301	Z5CN18.09	304 C 12	304	202	94	590÷685
	X8CrNi1910	----	----	----	----	202	94	540÷685
	X8CrNiMo1713	4401	Z6CDN17.12	316 S 16	316	202	94	490÷685
Copper alloys Special brass Bronze	Aluminium copper alloy G-CuAl11Fe4Ni4 UNI 5275					220	98	620÷685
	Special manganese/silicon brass G-CuZn36Si1Pb1 UNI5038					140	77	375÷440
	Manganese bronze SAE43 - SAE430					120	69	320÷410
	Phosphor bronze G-CuSn12 UNI 7013/2a					100	56,5	265÷314
Cast iron	Gray pig iron		G25			212	96	245
	Spheroidal graphite cast iron		GS600			232	100	600
	Malleable cast iron		W40-05			222	98	420

SOLID Ø OR L MM	Z CONTINUOUS TOOTH DESIGN	Z COMBO TOOTH DESIGN
TILL 30	8	5/8
FROM 30 TO 60	6	4/6
FROM 40 TO 80	4	4/6
MORE THAN 90	3	3/4

Ø = DIAMETER L = WIDTH

9.4 - Cutting and advance speed

The cutting speed (m/min) and the advance speed (cm²/min = area travelled by the disk teeth when removing shavings) are limited by the development of heat close to the tips of the teeth.

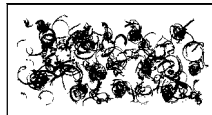
- The cutting speed is subordinate to the resistance of the material ($R = N/mm^2$), to its hardness (HRC) and to the dimensions of the widest section.
- Too high an advance speed (= lowering of the saw frame) tends to cause the disk to deviate from the ideal cutting path, producing non rectilinear cuts on both the vertical and the horizontal plane.

The best combination of these two parameters can be seen directly examining the chips.

Long spiral-shaped chips indicate ideal cutting.



Very fine or pulverized chips indicate lack of feed and/or cutting pressure.



Thick and/or blue chips indicate overload of the blade.



9.5 - Blade running-in

When cutting for the first time, it is good practice to run in the tool making a series of cuts at a low advance speed (= 30-35 cm²/min on material of average dimensions with respect to the cutting capacity and solid section of normal steel with $R = 410-510 N/mm^2$), **generously spraying the cutting area with lubricating coolant.**

9.6 - Blade structure

Bi-metal blades are the most commonly used. They consist in a silicon-steel blade backing with electron beam or laser welded high speed steel (HHS) cutting edge. The type of stocks are classified in M2, M42, M51 and differ from each other because of their major hardness due to the increasing percentage of Cobalt (Co) and molybdenum (Mo) contained in the metal alloy.

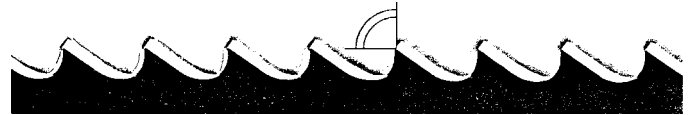
9.7 - Blade type

They differ essentially in their constructive characteristics, such as:

- shape and cutting angle of tooth
- pitch
- set

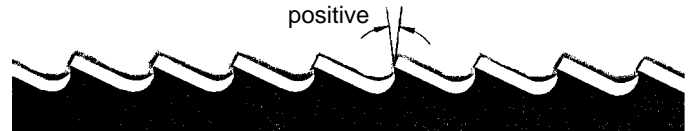
Shape and angle of tooth

REGULAR TOOTH: 0° rake and constant pitch.



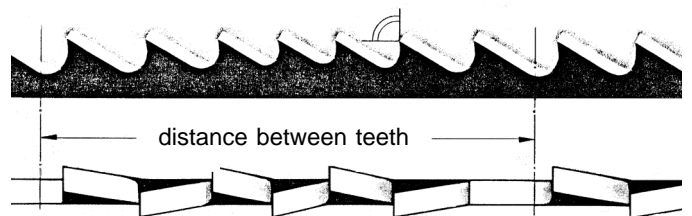
Most common form for transversal or inclined cutting of solid small and average cross-sections or pipes, in laminated mild steel and grey iron or general metal.

POSITIVE RAKE TOOTH: 9° - 10° positive rake and constant pitch.



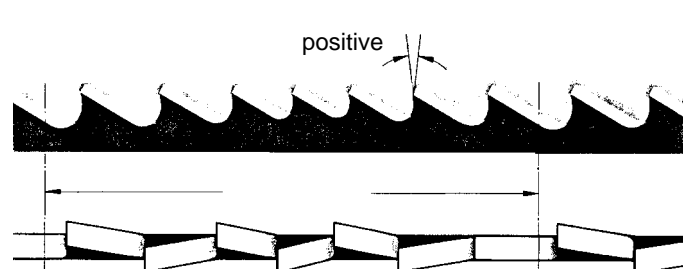
Particular use for crosswise or inclined cuts in solid sections or large pipes, but above all harder materials (highly alloyed and stainless steels, special bronze and forge pig).

COMBO TOOTH: pitch varies between teeth and consequently varying teeth size and varying gullet depths. Pitch varies between teeth which ensures a smoother, quieter cut and longer blade life owing to the lack of vibration.



Another advantage offered in the use of this type of blade in the fact that with an only blade it is possible to cut a wide range of different materials in size and type.

COMBO TOOTH: 9° - 10° positive rake.

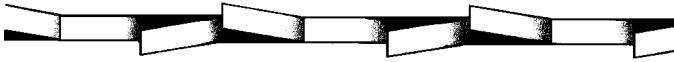


This type of blade is the most suitable for the cutting of section bars and large and thick pipes as well as for the cutting of solid bars at maximum machine capacity. Available pitches: 3-4/4-6.

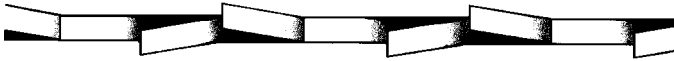


Set

Saw teeth bent out of the plane of the saw body, resulting in a wide cut in the workpiece.



REGULAR OR RAKER SET: Cutting teeth right and left, alternated by a straight tooth.



Of general use for materials with dimensions superior to 5 mm. Used for the cutting of steel, castings and hard nonferrous materials.

WAVY SET: Set in smooth waves.



This set is associated with very fine teeth and it is mainly used for the cutting of pipes and thin section bars (from 1 to 3 mm).

ALTERNATE SET (IN GROUPS): Groups of cutting teeth right and left, alternated by a straight tooth.



This set is associated with very fine teeth and it is used for extremely thin materials (less than 1 mm).

ALTERNATE SET (INDIVIDUAL TEETH): Cutting teeth right and left.



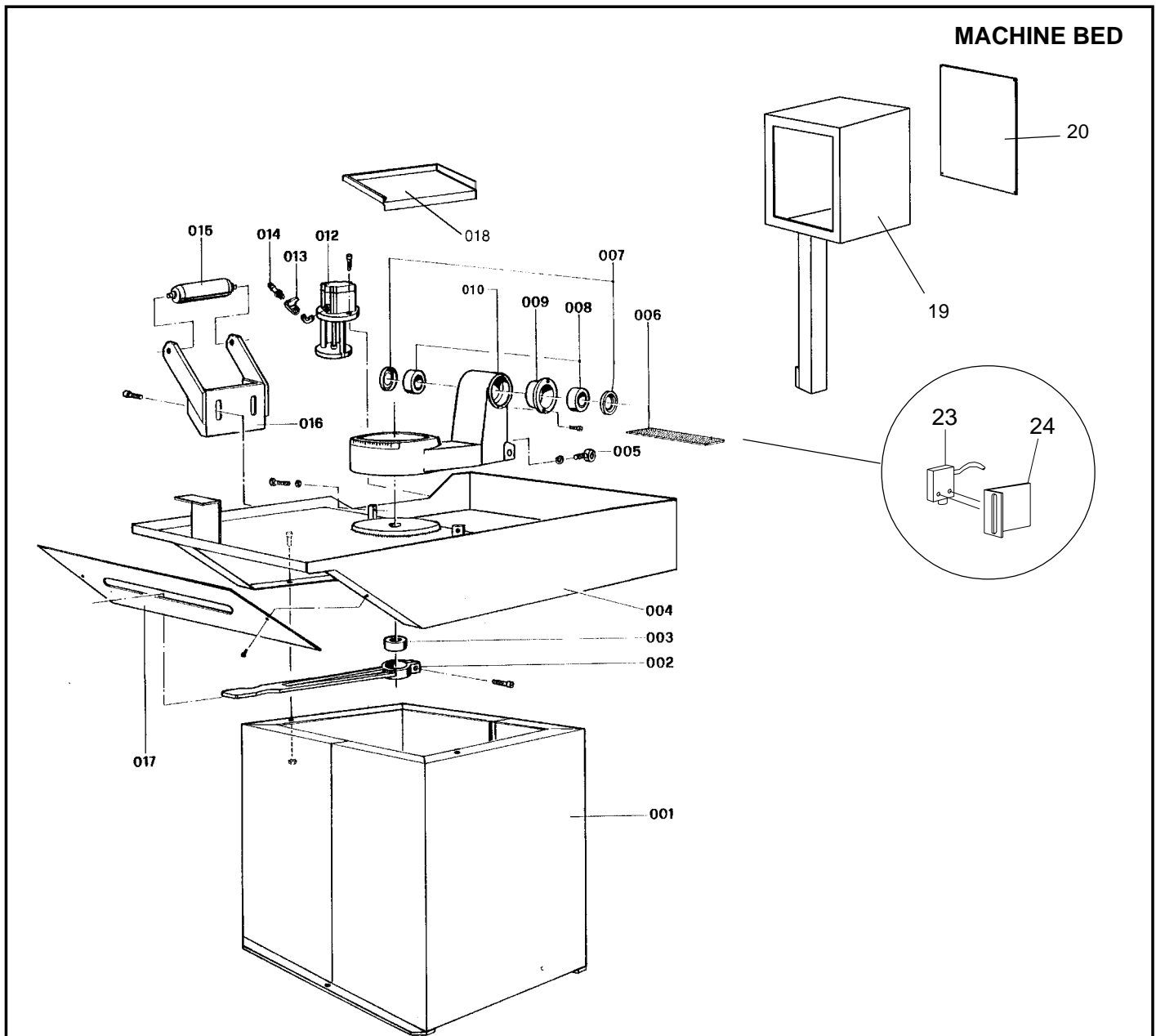
This set is used for the cutting of nonferrous soft materials, plastics and wood.

9.7.1 - RECOMMENDED CUTTING PARAMETERS

STEEL	CUTTING SPEED	LUBRICATION
CONSTRUCTION	60/80	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
CEMENTATION	40/50	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
CARBON STEEL	40/60	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
HARDENING AND TEMPERING	40/50	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
BEARINGS	40/60	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
SPRINGS	40/60	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
FOR TOOLS	30/40	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
FOR VALVES	35/50	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
STAINLESS STEEL	30/40	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
SPHEROIDAL GRAPHITE	20/40	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
CAST IRON	40/60	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
ALUMINIUM	80/600	KEROSENE
BRONZE	70/120	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
HARD BRONZE	30/60	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
BRASS	70/350	EMULSIFIABLE OIL
COPPER	50/720	EMULSIFIABLE OIL

10 MACHINE COMPONENTS

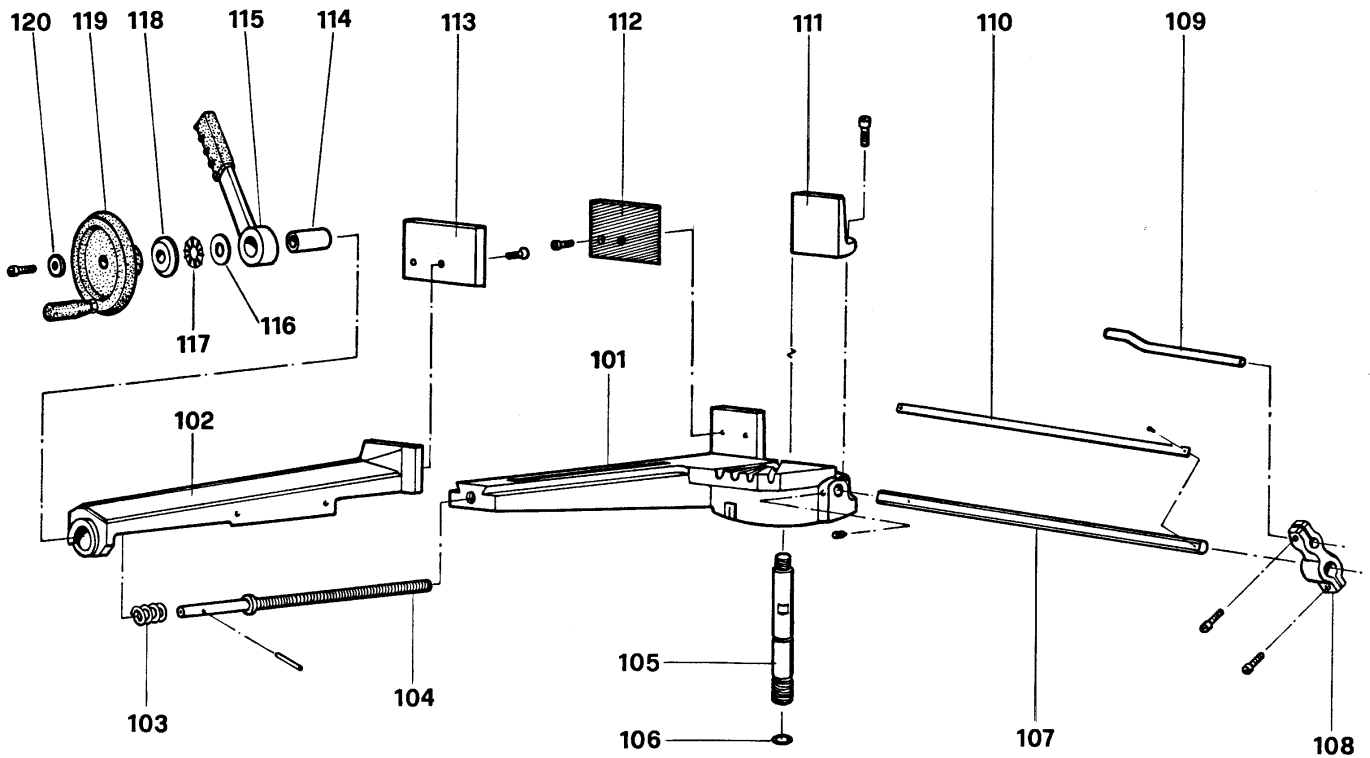
10.1 - List of spare parts



MACHINE BED

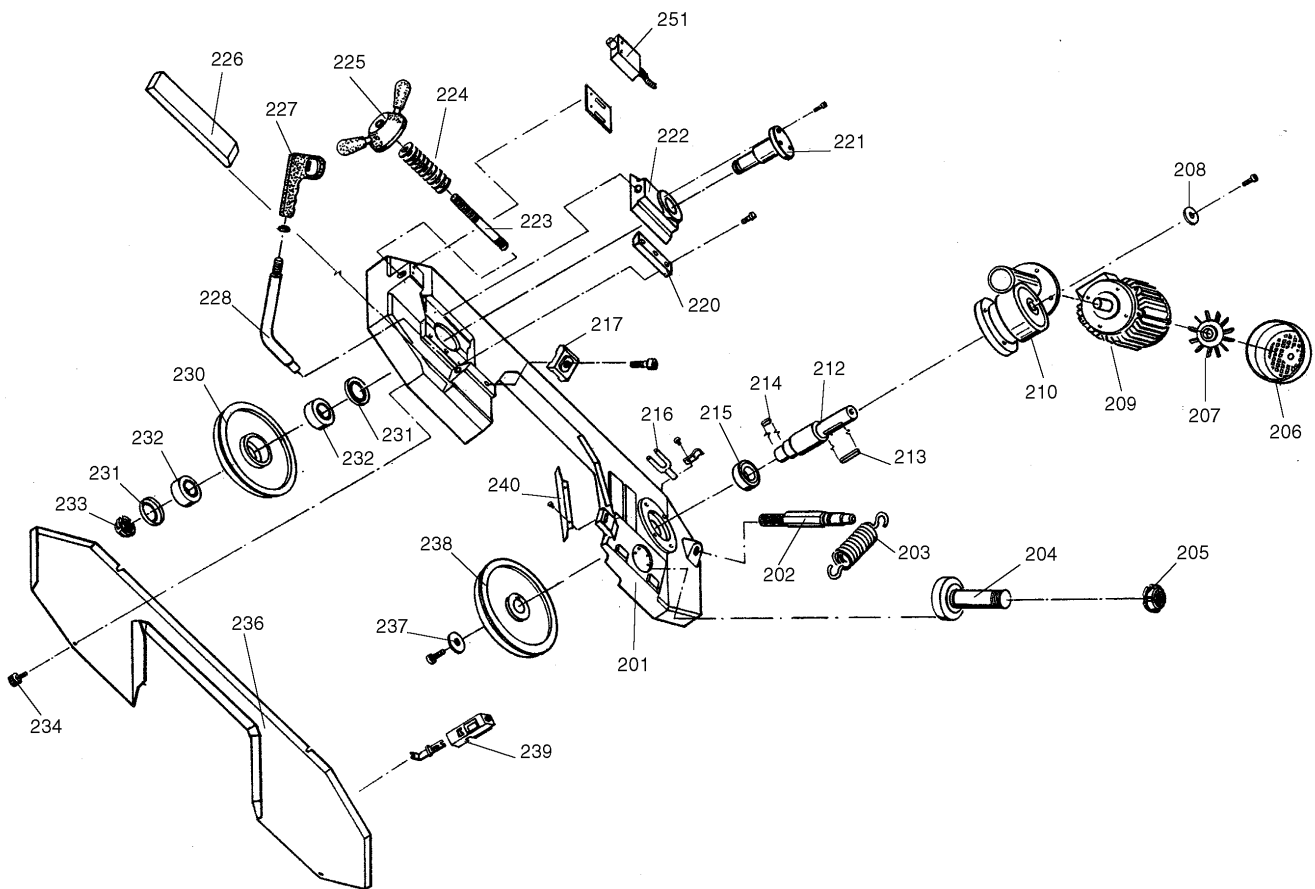
REFERENCE N°	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE N°	DESCRIPTION
001	Pedestal	013	Cooling liquid tap
002	Swivel arm locking lever	014	Rubber ring coupling
003	Swivel arm locking bush	015	Roller
004	Bedplate	016	Roller holding arm
005	Spring coupling tie-rod	017	Carter
006	Filter	018	Liquid holder
007	Nilos ring 32006 XAV	019	Electric box
008	Bearing 32006 X	020	Electric box cover
009	Hinge cam bushing	021	
010	Swivel arm	023	Microswitch support
012	Coolant pump	024	Microswitch

LINEAR VICE ASSEMBLY



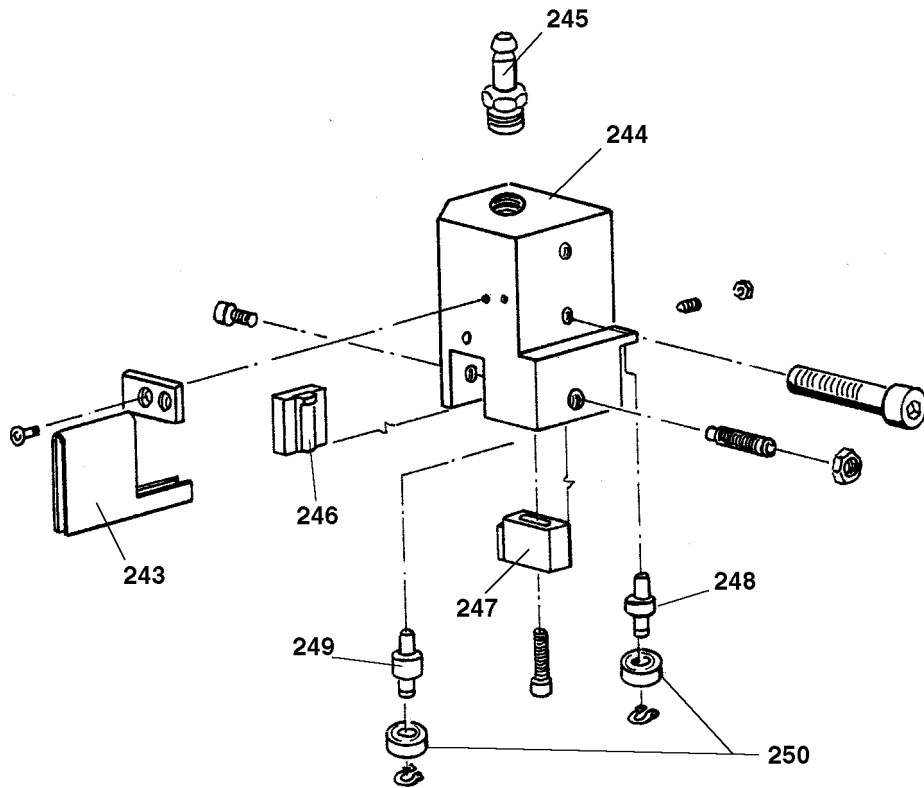
REFERENCE N°	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE N°	DESCRIPTION
101	Linear countervise	111	No-burr jaw
102	Linear vice	112	Counter vice jaw
103	Rapid locking spring	113	Vice jaw
104	Straight vice screw	114	Vice lever bushing
105	Saw frame arm rotation pin	115	Rapid locking vice lever
106	O-Ring 3081	116	
107	Bar-stop rod	117	Bearing 51108
108	Bar-stop	118	Rapid locking lever washer
109	Bar-stop push rod	119	Vice handwheel
110	Millimetre ruler	120	Handwheel washer

SAW FRAME UNIT

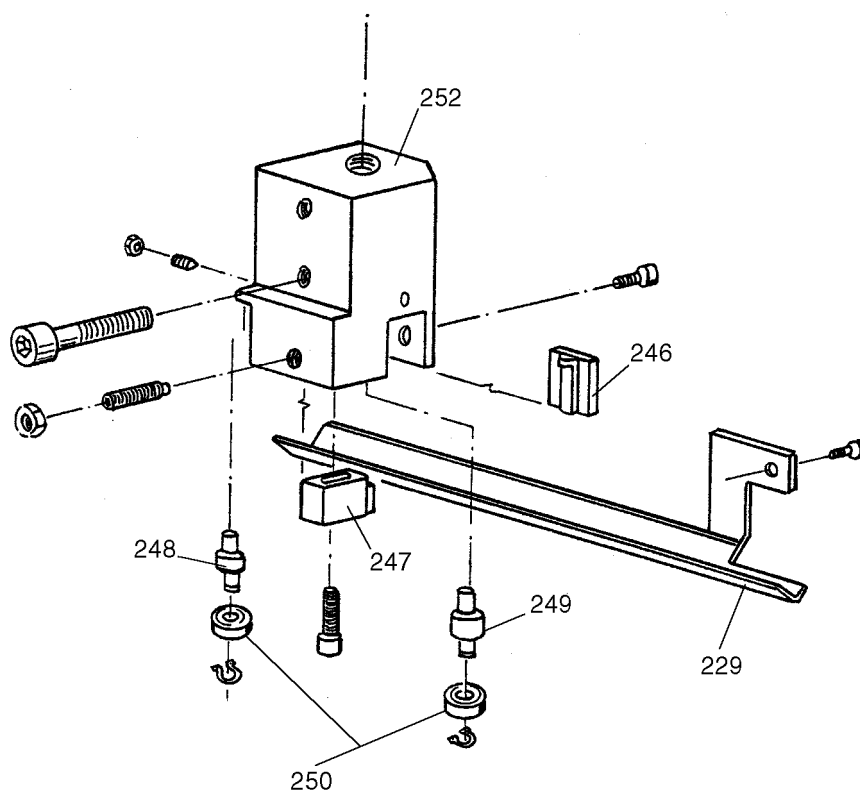


REFERENCE N°	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE N°	DESCRIPTION
201	Saw frame	228	Saw frame movement lever
202	Brake cylinder spring coupling rod	229	Blade guide rod guard
204	Hinge pin	230	Transmission flywheel
205	Ring nut GUK 35	231	Nilos ring 30205 XAV
206	Motor cover	232	Bearing 30205 X
207	Motor fan	233	Ring nut GUK 25
208	Washer	234	Flywheel guard fastening knob
209	Electric motor	235	Blade left-hand guard
210	Reduction unit	236	Flywheel guard
212	Motor/reduction unit flywheel shaft	237	Motor flywheel washer
213	Key 8 x 7 x 50	238	Motor flywheel
214	Key 8 x 7 x 25	239	Guard airtight microswitch
215	Radial bearing 6206-2RS	240	Motor flywheel guard
216	Two-way distributor	241	Blade right-hand guard
217	Mobile rod locking dowel	242	Blade guide head fixed rod
218		243	Blade additional protection
219		244	Blade guide fixed block
220	Band tightening slide gib	245	1/8" rubber holder coupling
221	Transmission flywheel pin	246	Blade guide fixed pad
222	Blade tightening slide	247	Blade guide adjustable pad
223	Blade tightening slide threaded rod	248	Short eccentric pin
224	Belleville washer Ø 16,3/31,5x1,75	249	Long eccentric pin
225	Blade tightening handwheel	250	Bearing 608 2RS
226	Blade guide head movable rod	251	Microswitch
227	Handgrip	252	Adjustment blade guide block

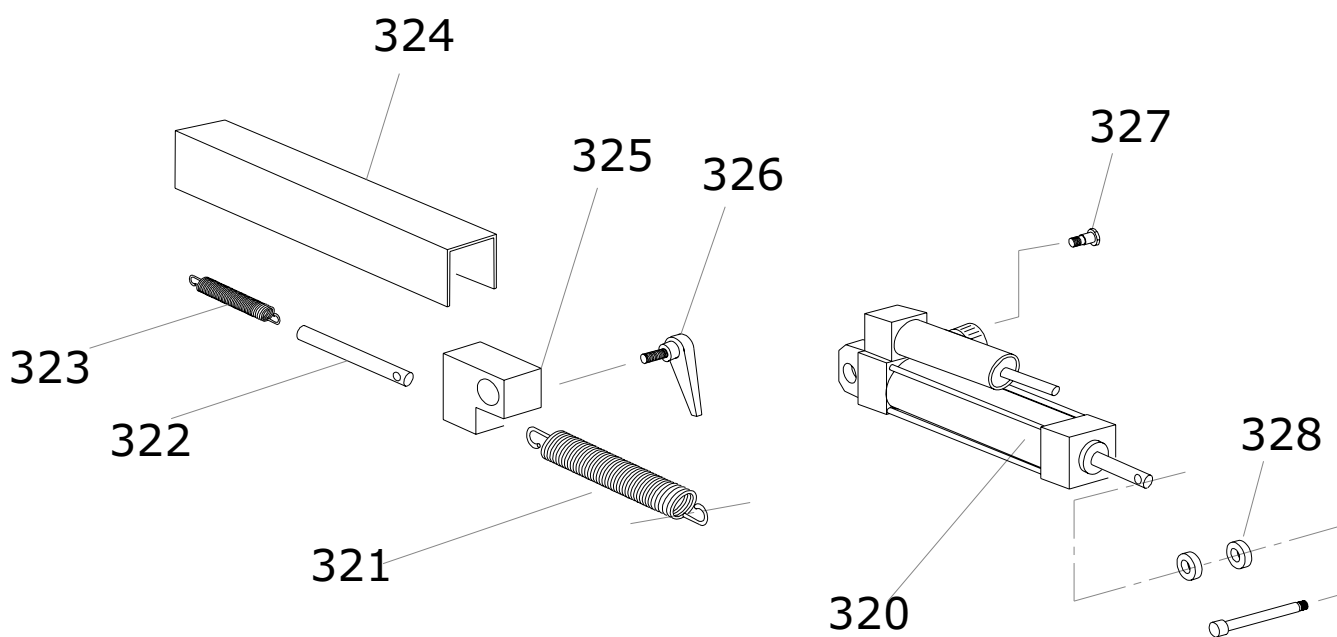
BLADE GUIDE FIXED BLOCK



ADJUSTMENT BLADE GUIDE BLOCK



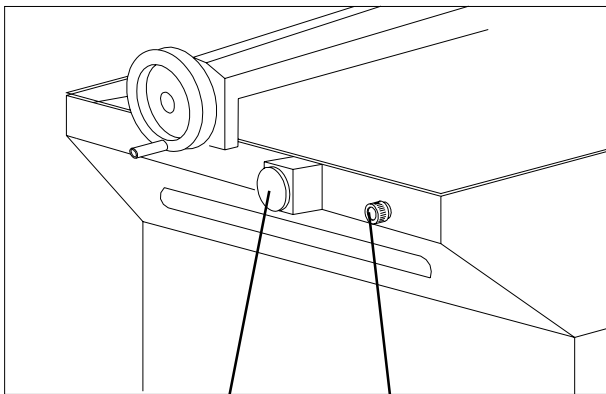
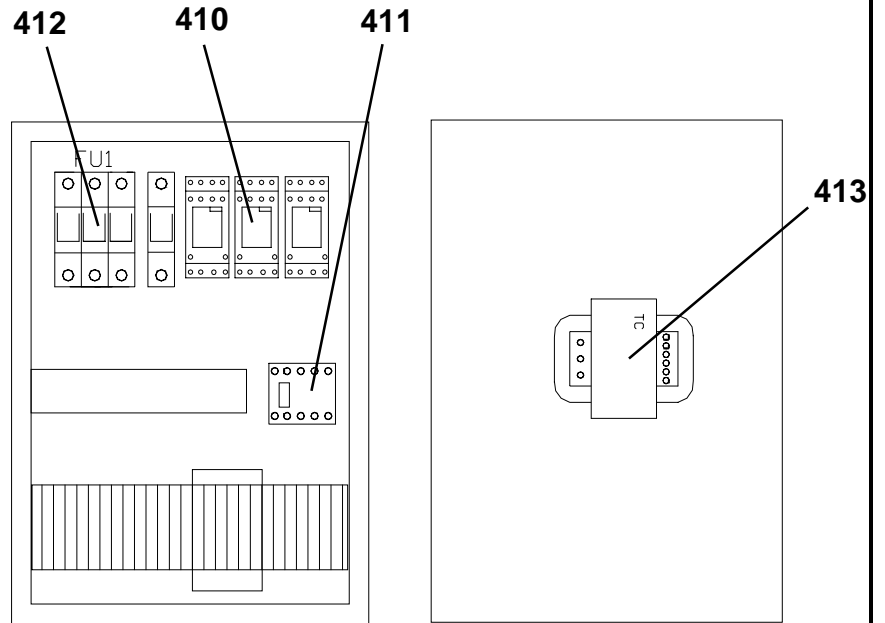
BRAKE UNIT



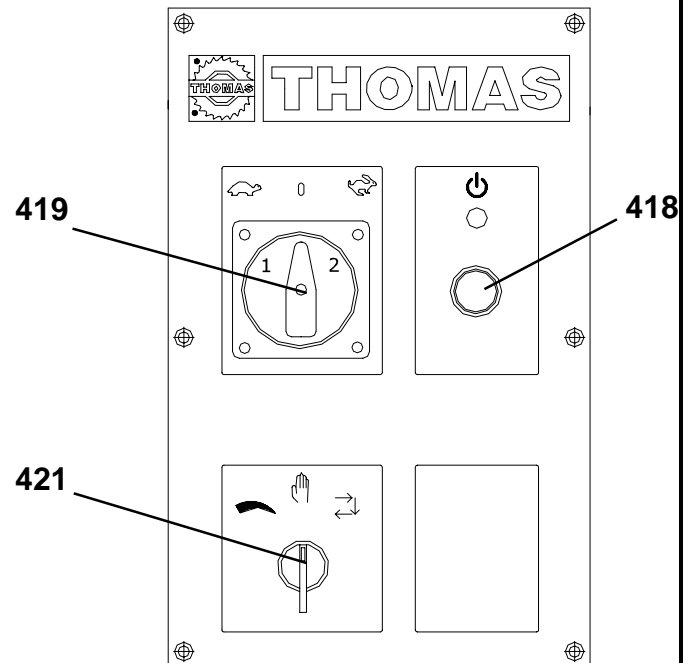
NR. RIFERIMENTO	DENOMINAZIONE
320	Bracke cylinder
321	Saw frame spring
322	Rod
323	spring
324	Protection spring
325	Support
326	Handle
327	Cylinder articulation
328	Ring

KEY

- 410** Auxiliary relay
- 411** Remote-control switch
- 412** Fuse cartridge
- 413** Transformer



- 420**
- 422**

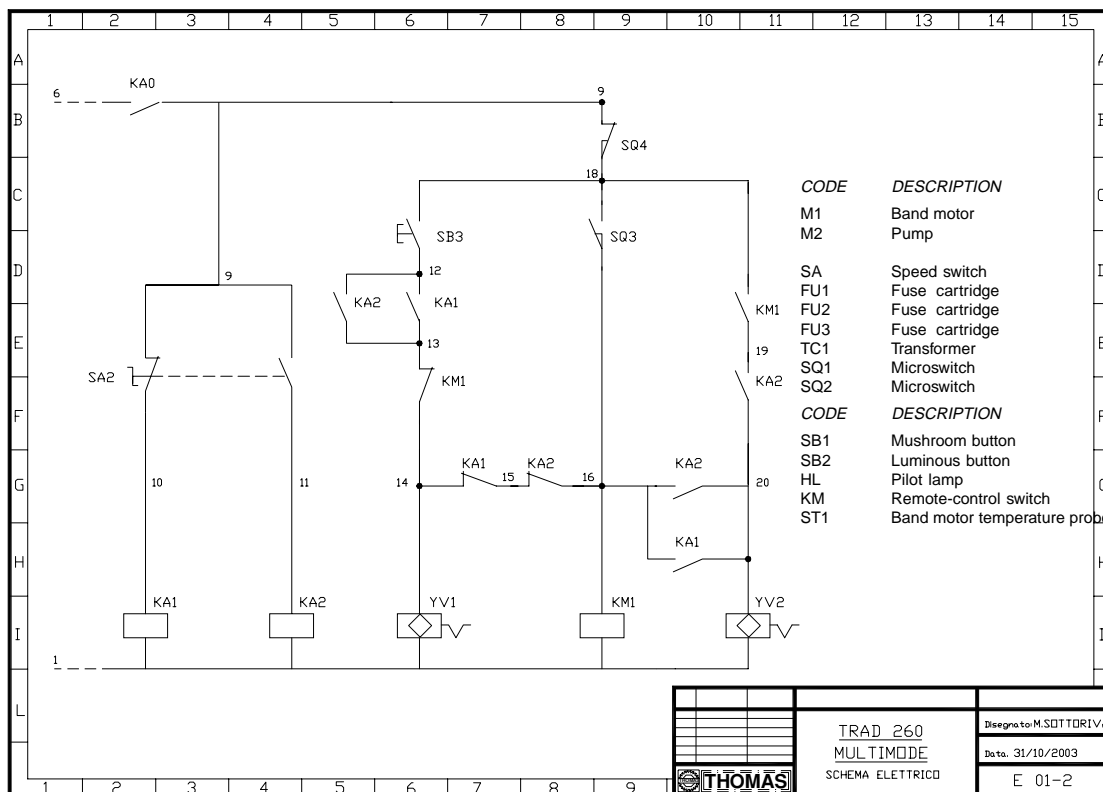
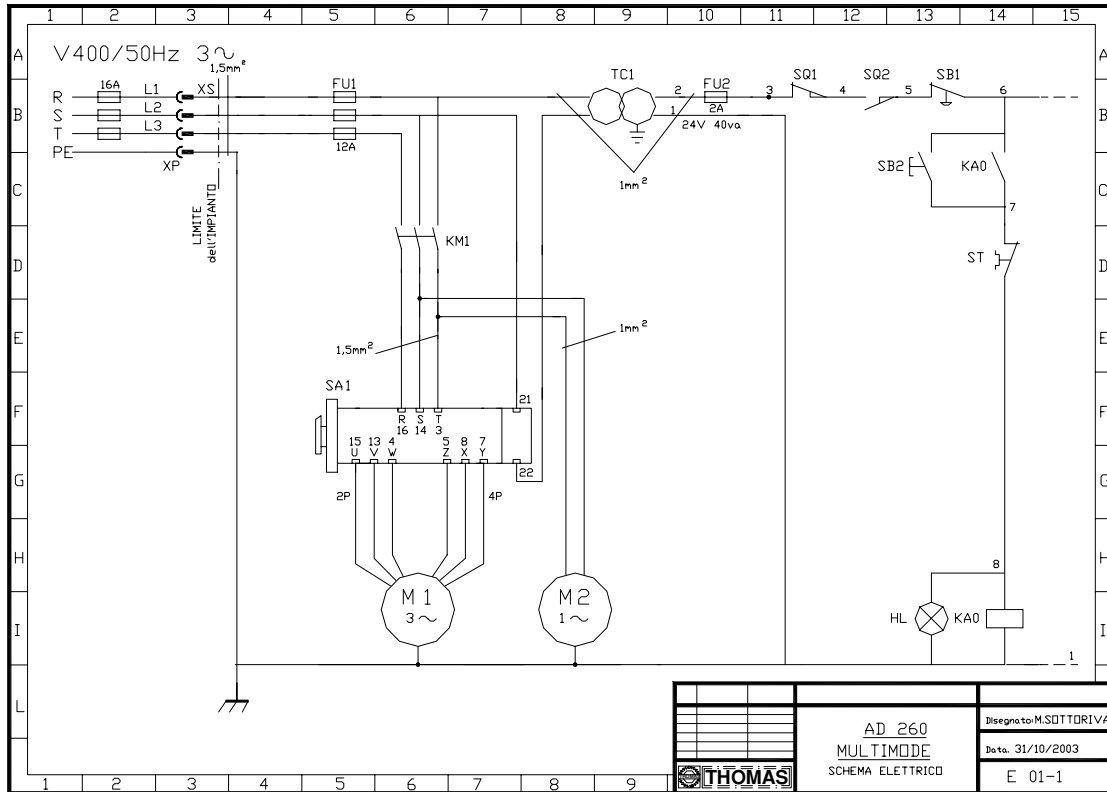


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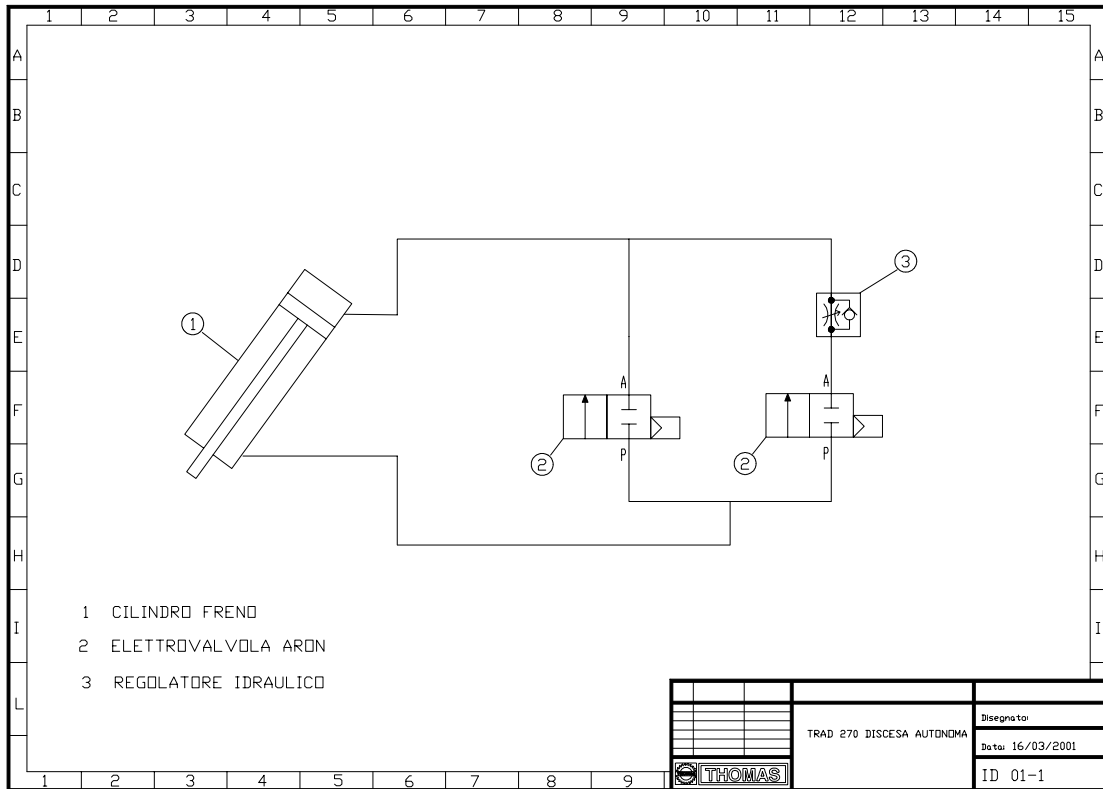
- 418** Reset push-button
- 419** Main switch
- 420** Emergency push-button
- 421** Cycle selector
- 422** Hydraulic regulator

11 WIRING DIAGRAMS

11.1 Electric diagram

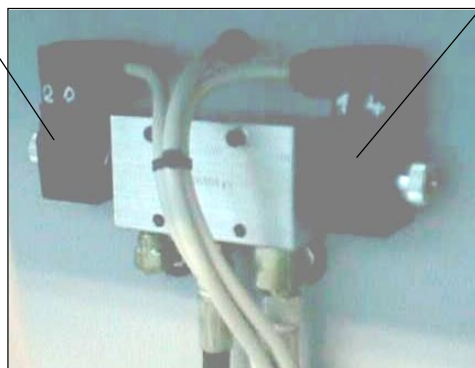


Hydraulic diagram



430

431



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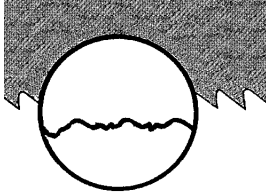
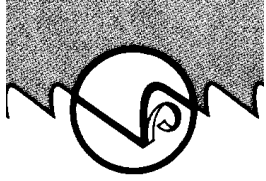
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431 Cartuccia ARON CRD

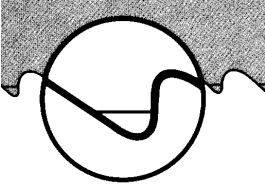
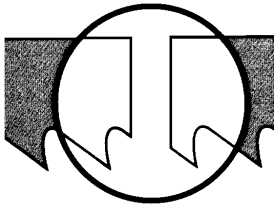
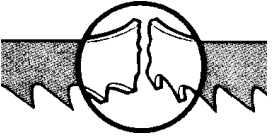
12 TROUBLESHOOTING

This chapter lists the probable faults and malfunctions that could occur while the machine is being used and suggests possible remedies for solving them.

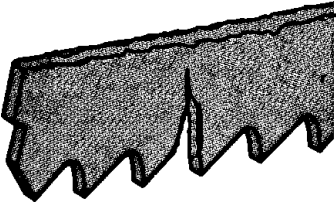
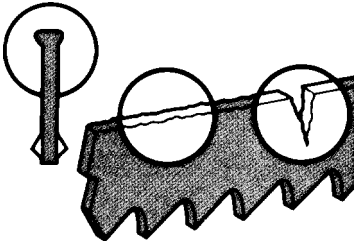
The first paragraph provides diagnosis for TOOLS and CUTS, the second for ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS.

12.1 - Blade and cut diagnosis

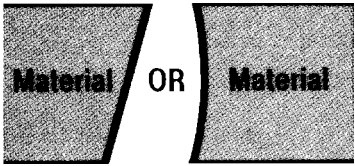
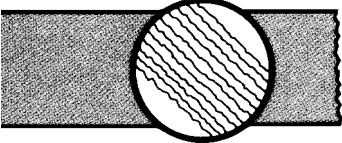
FAULT	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
<p>TOOTH BREAKAGE</p>  	<p>Too fast advance</p> <p>Wrong cutting speed</p> <p>Wrong tooth pitch</p> <p>Chips sticking onto teeth and in the gullets or material that gums</p> <p>Defects on the material or material too hard</p> <p>Ineffective gripping of the part in the vice</p> <p>The blade gets stuck in the material</p> <p>Starting cut on sharp or irregular section bars</p> <p>Poor quality blade</p> <p>Previously broken tooth left in the cut</p> <p>Cutting resumed on a groove made previously</p> <p>Vibrations</p> <p>Wrong tooth pitch or shape</p> <p>Insufficient lubricating refrigerant or wrong emulsion</p> <p>Teeth positioned in the direction opposite the cutting direction</p>	<p>Decrease advance, exerting less cutting pressure. Adjust the braking device.</p> <p>Change speed and/or type of blade. See chapter on “Material classification and blade selection”, in the section <i>Blade selection table according to cutting and feed speed</i>.</p> <p>Choose a suitable blade. See Chapter “Material classification and blade selection”.</p> <p>Check for clogging of cooling liquid drain holes on the blade-guide blocks and that flow is plentiful in order to facilitate the removal of chips from the blade.</p> <p>Material surfaces can be oxidised or covered with impurities making them, at the beginning of the cut, harder than the blade itself, or have hardened areas or inclusions inside the section due to productive agents used such as casting sand, welding wastes, etc. Avoid cutting these materials or in any case perform cutting with extreme care, cleaning and removing such impurities as quickly as possible.</p> <p>Check the gripping of the part.</p> <p>Reduce feed and exert less cutting pressure.</p> <p>Pay more attention when you start cutting.</p> <p>Use a superior quality blade.</p> <p>Accurately remove all the parts left in.</p> <p>Make the cut elsewhere, turning the part.</p> <p>Check gripping of the part.</p> <p>Replace blade with a more suitable one. See “Material classification and blade selection” in the <i>Blade Types</i> section. Adjust blade guide pads.</p> <p>Check level of liquid in the tank. Increase the flow of lubricating refrigerant, checking that the hole and the liquid outlet pipe are not blocked.</p> <p>Check the emulsion percentage.</p> <p>Turn teeth in correct direction.</p>

FAULT	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
<p>PREMATURE BLADE WEAR</p> 	<p>Faulty running-in of blade</p> <p>Teeth positioned in the direction opposite the cutting direction</p> <p>Poor quality blade</p> <p>Too fast advance</p> <p>Wrong cutting speed</p> <p>Defects on the material or material too hard</p> <p>Insufficient lubricating refrigerant or wrong emulsion</p>	<p>See “Material classification and blade selection” in the <i>Blade running-in</i> section.</p> <p>Turn teeth in correct direction.</p> <p>Use a superior quality blade.</p> <p>Decrease advance, exerting less cutting pressure. Adjust the braking device.</p> <p>Change speed and/or type of blade. See chapter on “Material classification and blade selection”, in the section <i>Blade selection table according to cutting and feed speed</i>.</p> <p>Material surfaces can be oxidised or covered with impurities making them, at the beginning of the cut, harder than the blade itself, or have hardened areas or inclusions inside the section due to productive agents used such as casting sand, welding wastes, etc. Avoid cutting these materials or in any case perform cutting with extreme care, cleaning and removing such impurities as quickly as possible.</p> <p>Check level of liquid in the tank. Increase the flow of lubricating refrigerant, checking that the hole and the liquid outlet pipe are not blocked.</p> <p>Check the emulsion percentage.</p>
<p>BLADE BREAKAGE</p>  	<p>Faulty welding of blade</p> <p>Too fast advance</p> <p>Wrong cutting speed</p> <p>Wrong tooth pitch</p> <p>Ineffective gripping of the part in the vice</p> <p>Blade touching material at beginning of cut</p>	<p>The welding of the blade is of utmost importance. The meeting surfaces must perfectly match and once they are welded they must have no inclusions or bubbles; the welded part must be perfectly smooth and even. They must be evenly thick and have no bulges that can cause dents or instant breakage when sliding between the blade guide pads.</p> <p>Decrease advance, exerting less cutting pressure. Adjust the braking device.</p> <p>Change speed and/or type of blade. See chapter on “Material classification and blade selection”, in the section <i>Blade selection table according to cutting and feed speed</i>.</p> <p>Choose a suitable blade. See Chapter “Material classification and blade selection”.</p> <p>Check the gripping of the part.</p> <p>At the beginning of the cutting process, never lower the saw frame before starting the blade motor.</p>



FAULT	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
 	<p>Blade guide pads not regulated or dirty because of lack of maintenance</p> <p>Blade too slack</p> <p>Blade guide block too far from material to be cut</p> <p>Improper position of blade on flywheels</p> <p>Insufficient lubricating refrigerant or wrong emulsion</p>	<p>Check distance between pads (see “Machine adjustments” in the <i>Blade Guide Blocks</i> section): extremely accurate guiding may cause cracks and breakage of the tooth. Clean carefully.</p> <p>Check that the tightening handwheel is against the microswitch that ensures ideal tightening.</p> <p>Approach bloc as near as possible to material to be cut so that only the blade section employed in the cut is free, this will prevent deflections that would excessively stress the blade.</p> <p>The back of blade rubs against the support due to deformed or poorly welded bands (tapered), causing cracks and swelling of the back contour.</p> <p>Check level of liquid in the tank. Increase the flow of lubricating refrigerant, checking that the hole and the liquid outlet pipe are not blocked. Check the emulsion percentage.</p>
STREAKED OR ETCHED BANDS	<p>Damaged or chipped blade guide pads</p> <p>Tight or slackened blade guide bearings</p>	<p>Replace them.</p> <p>Adjust them (see Chapter “Machine adjustments” in <i>Blade guide</i> section).</p>
CUTS OFF THE STRAIGHT	<p>Blade not parallel as to the counter-vice</p> <p>Blade not perpendicular due to the excessive play between the guide pads and maladjustment of the blocks</p> <p>Too fast advance</p> <p>Blade guide block too far from material to be cut</p> <p>Blade too slack</p> <p>Worn out blade</p> <p>Wrong tooth pitch</p>	<p>Check fastenings of the blade guide blocks as to the counter-vice so that they are not too loose and adjust blocks vertically; bring into line the position of the degrees and if necessary adjust the stop screws of the degree cuts.</p> <p>Check and vertically re-adjust the blade guide blocks; reset proper side guide play (see Chapter “Machine adjustments” in <i>Blade guide</i> section).</p> <p>Decrease advance, exerting less cutting pressure. Adjust the braking device.</p> <p>Approach it as near as possible to material to be cut so that only the blade section employed in the cut is free, this will prevent deflections that would excessively stress the blade.</p> <p>Check that the tightening handwheel is against the microswitch that ensures ideal tightening.</p> <p>Replace it.</p> <p>Blade with major density of teeth is being used, try using one with less teeth (see Chapter “Material classification and blade selection” in the <i>Blade Types</i> section).</p>



FAULT	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
	<p>Broken teeth</p> <p>Insufficient lubricating refrigerant or wrong emulsion</p>	<p>Irregular work of the blade due to the lack of teeth can cause deflection in the cut; check blade and if necessary replace it.</p> <p>Check level of liquid in the tank. Increase the flow of lubricating refrigerant, checking that the hole and the liquid outlet pipe are not blocked.</p> <p>Check the emulsion percentage.</p>
<p>FAULTY CUT</p> 	<p>Worn out flywheels</p> <p>Flywheel housing full of chips</p> <p>Blade too slack</p>	<p>The support and guide flange of the band are so worn out that they cannot ensure the alignment of the blade, causing faulty cutting; blade rolling and drawing tracks can have become tapered. Replace them.</p> <p>Clean with compressed air.</p> <p>Check that the tightening handwheel is against the microswitch that ensures ideal tightening.</p>
<p>STREAKED CUTTING SURFACE</p> 	<p>Too fast advance</p> <p>Poor quality blade</p> <p>Worn out blade or with chipped and/or broken teeth</p> <p>Wrong tooth pitch</p> <p>Blade guide block too far from material to be cut</p> <p>Blade too slack</p> <p>Insufficient lubricating refrigerant or wrong emulsion</p>	<p>Decrease advance, exerting less cutting pressure. Adjust the braking device.</p> <p>Use a superior quality blade.</p> <p>Replace it.</p> <p>Blade used probably has too large teeth; use one with more teeth (see “Material classification and blade selection” in the <i>Blade Types</i> section).</p> <p>Approach it as near as possible to material to be cut so that only the blade section employed in the cut is free, this will prevent deflections that would excessively stress the blade.</p> <p>Check that the tightening handwheel is against the microswitch that ensures ideal tightening.</p> <p>Check level of liquid in the tank. Increase the flow of lubricating refrigerant, checking that the hole and the liquid outlet pipe are not blocked.</p> <p>Check the emulsion percentage.</p>
<p>NOISE ON GUIDE BLOCKS</p>	<p>Chipped bearings</p> <p>Worn out or damaged pads</p>	<p>Dirt and/or chips between blade and guide bearings. Replace them.</p> <p>Replace them.</p>



12.2 - Electrical components diagnosis

FAULT	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
MACHINE DOES NOT WORK	<p>Power supply</p> <p>Fuses "FU 1"</p> <p>"SQ 1" safety microswitch</p> <p>Blade tightening microswitch</p> <p>Speed switch "SA" in position "0" Emergency button "SB 1" on</p> <p>Cycle reset or line button "SB 2"</p> <p>Thermal probe built into the stator winding has tripped due to motor over-heating</p> <p>Transformer "TC 1"</p> <p>Fuse "FU 2 - FU 3"</p>	<p>Check: - phases - cables - socket - plug</p> <p>Voltage must arrive upstream from the fuses (terminal board).</p> <p>Check electrical efficiency and check for shorts that trigger such protections. Check closing of the flywheel guard. Check the efficiency of the device; replace it if damaged.</p> <p>Make sure to have tightened the blade with the relevant handwheel and to have actuated the microswitch.</p> <p>It must be turned to position 1 or 2. Ensure that it is off and that its contacts are unbroken.</p> <p>Check mechanical efficiency; replace if damaged.</p> <p>Check current continuity on the two wires in the prone after letting the motor cool for about 10-15 minutes. If after this time there is no current continuity in the two wires, the motor must be changed or re-wound.</p> <p>Check that the supply voltage is the same as the line voltage and that it gives a value of 24 V at output.</p> <p>Check fuse efficiency and ensure there are no short circuits causing the protection to trip.</p>
MOTOR STOPPED WITH PILOT LIGHT "HL" LIT	<p>Microswitch "SQ 2" in the handle</p> <p>Remote-control switch "KM"</p> <p>Motor "M 1"</p>	<p>Check operation and/or efficiency; replace if broken</p> <p>Check that phases are present at both input and output; ensure that it is not blocked, that it closes when fed, that it does not cause short circuits; otherwise change it.</p> <p>Check that it is not burnt and that it turns freely. It may be rewound or changed.</p>

13 NOISE TESTS

In accordance with point 1.7.4.f of the Machines Directive EEC 98/37

2 measurements with the machine operating unloaded.

- The microphone was been located close to the operator's head, at medium height.

- The weighted equivalent continuous acoustic pressure level was 65,6 dB (A).

- The maximum level of the WEIGHTED instantaneous acoustic pressure C was always less than 130 dB.

NOTE: with the machine operating, the noise level will vary according to the different materials being processed. The user must therefore assess the intensity and if necessary provide the operators with the necessary personal protection, as required by Law 277/1991.