

METAL CUTTING BAND SAW

Model: BS-916B / BS-1018B



Operation Manual

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1. SAFETY

Warnings

Read and understand the entire owner's manual before attempting assembly or operation.

As with all machinery there are certain hazards with operation and use of the machine. Using the machine with respect and caution will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator may result.

This machine was designed for certain application only. We strongly recommend that this machine NOT be modified and/or used for any application other than for which it was designed. If you have any questions relative to its application DO NOT use the machine until you contact with us and we have advised you.

Your machine might not come with a power socket or plug before using this machine, please Do ask you local dealer to install the socket or plug on the power cable end.

A. USER:

- (1).**WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** No loose clothing, gloves, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry to get caught in moving parts.No-slip foot wear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
- (2).**ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.** Refer to ANSLZ87.1 standard for appropriate recommendations. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty.
- (3).**DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times
- (4).**NEVER STAND NO TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.
- (5).**NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNTENDED.TURN POWER OFF.** Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.
- (6).**DRUGS, ALCOHOL, MEDICATION.** Don't operate tool while under the influence of drug, alcohol or any medication.
- (7)**MAKE SURE TOOL IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUOOLY.** While motor is being mounted, connected or reconnected.
- (8).**ALWAYS** keep hands and fingers away from the blade.
- (9).**STOP** the machine before removing chips.
- (10).**SHUT-OFF** power and clean the BAND SAW and work area before leaving the machine.

B. USE OF MACHINE:

- (1).**REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** From habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it "on".
- (2).**DON'T FORCE TOOL.** If you will do the job better and be the rate for which it was designed.
- (3).**USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force tool or attachment to a job for which it was not designed.
- (4).**SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand frees both hands to operate too.
- (5).**MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest

performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

(6).**USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Consult the owner's manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause hazards.

(7).**AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in power cord.

(8).**DIRECTIONOFFEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.

(9).**ADJUST AND POSITION** the blade guide arm before starting the cut.

(10).**KEEP BLADE GUIDE ARM TIGHT, A** loose blade guide arm will affect sawing accuracy.

(11).**MAKE SURE** blade speed is set correctly for material being cut.

(12).**CHECK** for proper blade size and type.

(13).**STOP** the machine before putting material in the vise.

(14).**ALWAYS** has stock firmly clamped in vise before starting cut.

(15).**GROUNDALL TOOLS.** If tool is equipped with three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle. If an adapter is used to accommodate a two prong receptacle, the adapter lug must be attached to a known ground. Never removed the third prong.

C. ADJUSTMENT: Make all adjustments with the power off, in order to obtain the machine. Precision and correct ways of adjustment while assembling, the user should read the detailed instruction in this manual.

D.WORKING ENVIRONMENT:

(1).**KEEP WORK AREA CLEANS.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

(2).**DON 'T USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** Don't use tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well-lighted.

(3).**KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All children and visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.

(4).**DON'T** install & use this machine in explosive, dangerous environment.

E. MAINTENANCE:

(1).**DISCONNECT** machine from power source when making repairs.

(2).**CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

(3).**DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing and when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, ect.

(4).**MAKE SURE** that blade tension and blade tacking are properly adjusted.

(5).**RE-CHECK** blade tension after initial cut with a new blade.

(6).**TO RPOLONG BLADELIFEALWAYS** releases blade tension at the end of each work day.

(7).**CHECK COOLANT DAILY**. Low coolant level can cause foaming and high blade temperatures. Dirty or week coolant can clog pump, cause crooked. Cust, low cutting rate and permanent blade failure. Dirty coolant can cause the growth of bacteria with ensuing skin irritation.

(8).**WHEN CUTTING MAGNESIUM NEVER** use soluble oils or emulsions (oil water mix) as water will greatly intensify any accidental magnesium chip fire. See your industrial coolant supplier for specific coolant recommendations when cutting magnesium.

(9). **TO PRNMT** corrosion of machined surfaces when a soluble on is used as coolant pay particular attention to wiping dry the surfaces where a soluble on is used as coolant, pay particular attention to wiping dry the surfaces where fluid accumulates and does not evaporate quickly, such as between the machine bed and vise.

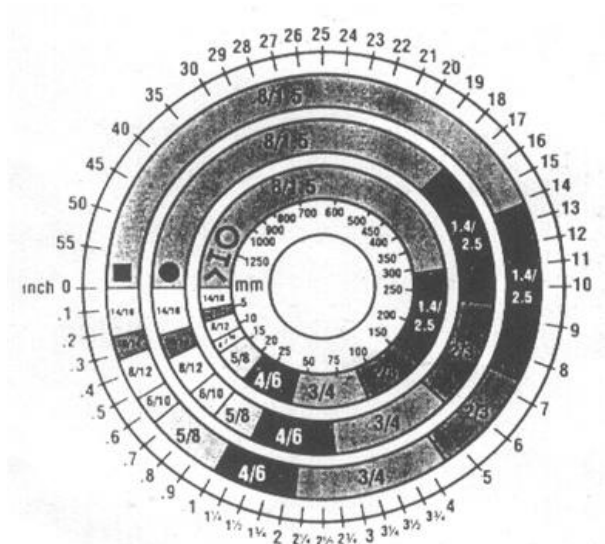
2. SPECIFICATION

Model		BS-916B	BS-1018B
Motor		1.5 Kw (3PH)	1.5 Kw (3PH)
Capacity	Circular 90°	229 mm	254 mm
	Rectangular 90°	127x406 mm	457x127 mm
	Circular 45°	150 mm	150 mm
	Rectangular 45°	150x190 mm	150x190 mm
Saw blade speed	60 Hz	35 60 88 115 MPM 114 196 288 377 FPM	35 60 88 115 MPM 114 196 288 377 FPM
	50 Hz	29 50 73 95 MPM 95 164 239 314 FMP	29 50 73 95 MPM 95 164 239 314 FMP
Blade size		27x0.90x3075 mm	27x0.90x3280 mm
N.W/G.W		290/348 kgs	310/385 kgs
Packing size		174x86x115 cm	183x83x115 cm

3. TOOTH SELECTION

For maximum cutting efficiency and lowest cost per cut, it is important to select the blade with the number of teeth per inch (TPI) for the material being cut. The material size and shape dictate tooth selection.

TOOTH SELECTION



You need to consider:

1. **The width of the cut.** That is the distance in the cut that each tooth must travel from the point enters the workpiece until it leaves the workpiece, and you need to consider.

2. **The shape of the workpiece.**

- **Squares, Rectangles, Flats (Symbol: ■)**

Locate the width of cut on the chart. (inches on the outer circle and millimeters on the inner circle.)

Select the tooth pitch on the ring marked with the square shape which aligns with the width of cut.

EXAMPLE: 6" (150mm) Square, use a 2/3 Vari-Tooth.

- **Round Solids (Symbol: ●)**

Locate the diameter of your workpiece on the chart. Select the pitch on the ring marked with the round shape which aligns with the size of stock you are cutting.

EXAMPLE: 4" (100mm) round use a 3/4 Vari-Tooth.

- **Tubing, Pipe, Structural (Symbol: O H ^)**

Determine the average width of cut by dividing the area of the workpiece by the distance the saw blade must travel to finish the cut. Locate the average width of cut on the chart. Select the tooth Ditch on the ring marked with the tubing and structural shape which aligns with the average width you are cutting.

EXAMPLE: 4" (100mm) outside diameter, 3" (75mm) inside diameter tubing. 4" (100mm)

NOTE: The band speed and cutting rate recommendations presented on this chart are approximations and are to be used as a starting point for most applications. For exact sawing parameters' consult your saw blade supplier.

TELLTALE CHIPS

Chips are the best indicator of correct feed force. Monitor chip information and adjust feed accordingly.

Thin or powered chips-increase feed rate or reduce band speed.



Burned heavy chips-reduce feed rate and/or band speed.



Curly silvery and warm chips-optimum feed rate and band speed.



Electrical connections

Electrical connections must be made by a qualified electrician in compliance with all relevant codes. This machine must be properly grounded to help prevent electrical shock and possible fatal injury

Disconnect machine from power source before changing any voltage components !

Confirm that power available at the saw's location matches that for which the saw is wired. Refer to the electrical wiring diagram supplied with your machine for instructions on how to connect saw to power source.

4. OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

Starting and stopping machine

1. Raise the saw frame to the up position.
2. The machine is started by pushing the start button (B) Fig.2. And it will continue to run until the saw arm is in the down position at the end of the cut, or when the emergency stop button (C) is pushed.
3. When in emergency push button (C), to stop the machine. After removing the trouble release emergency button .re-start the machine by pushing the start button (B).
4. When using the coolant turn the select button (A) to the right.
5. To adjust the feeding rate when in cutting, turn the volume valve (D) clockwise for faster feeding, counter clockwise for slower feeding. When valve (D) has been properly adjusted, turn the control valve (E) to handle saw action.
6. An automatic shut-off limit switch is provided to stop the motor when the cut is completed. The limit switch (D) is controlled by a lever (C) Fig.3, which contacts the top of the hydraulic cylinder (E) shutting off the

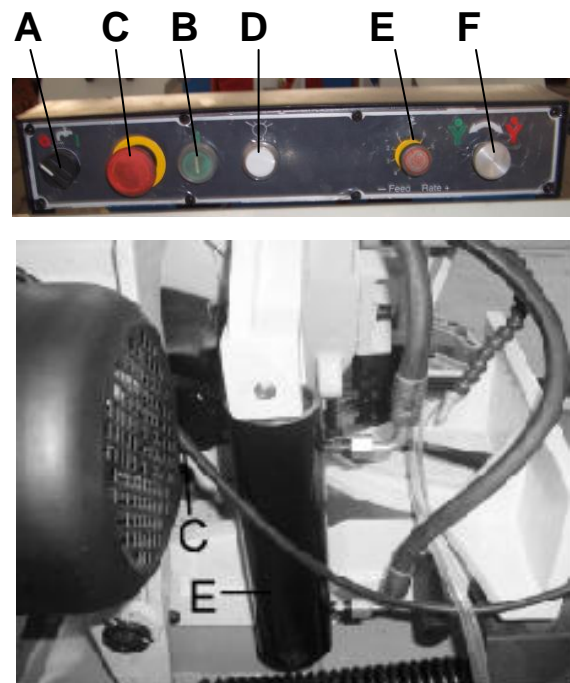


Fig.3

motor and coolant pump.

7. If the motor stops before the cut is completed or continues to run after the cut is completed, the limits switch (D) Fig.3. Can be adjusted up or down by loosening the two screws.

Adjusting downward travel of saw arm

The downward travel of the saw arm should be adjusted so that when the saw is in the extreme downward position, the teeth of the blade are 1/16 below the table surface.

If an adjustment is necessary loosen lock nut (A) Fig.4. And turn stop screw (B) in or out until the correct adjustment is made. Then tighten lock nut (A).

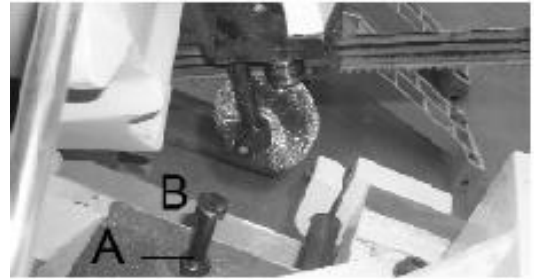


Fig.4

Changing speed and adjusting belt tension

Your machine is provided with a range of four speeds, to change speeds, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the machine from the power source.
2. Release tension on the belt by loosening the tension lock knob (A) Fig.5. And letting the motor swing forward.
3. Loosen belt guard screw (D) Fig.6.
4. Shift the belt (G) Fig.7. To the desired grooves on the pulleys. When the belt is on the largest step of the motor pulley (E) and the smallest step of the gearbox pulley (F) the speed will be 275 feet per minute. When the belt is on the smallest step of the motor pulley (E) and the largest step of gear box pulley (F) the speed will be 50 feet per minute.
5. Adjust belt tension by pivoting the motor to the rear until there is approximately 1/2" deflection of the belt at the center span of the pulleys using light finger pressure. Then tighten tension lock knob (A) Fig.5. And inspect its function frequently.



Fig.5



Fig.6

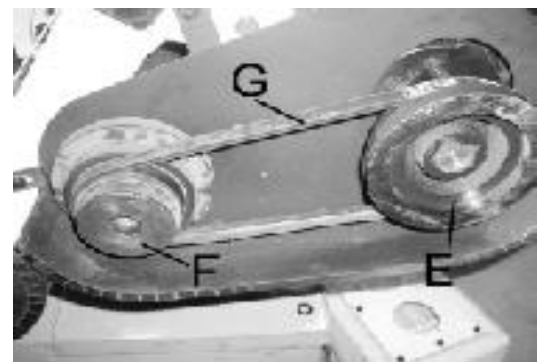


Fig.7

NOTE:

There is an interlock switch on pulley cover; the machine will stop when the cover is opened. Do not remove this switch for any reason, and inspect its function frequently.

Adjusting blade tension

To tension the blade, lift up the left wheel cover and turn the blade tension handle (A) Fig.8, clockwise. A pointer and tension scale (B) is located underneath the wheel. The scale is graduated to indicate tension of 20,000, 30,000 and 35,000 pounds per square. inch (psi). For carbon blades (similar to the one supplied with the machine) the blade should be tensioned at 20, 000 psi. For bi-metal blades, the blade should be at 30,000 psi. Always release blade tension at the end of each work day to prolong blade life.

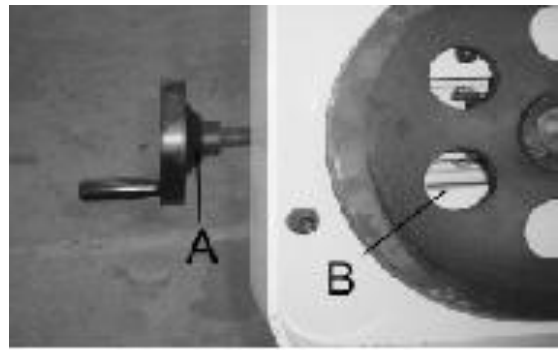


Fig.8

Adjusting blade tracking

Make sure the blade is tensioned correctly before checking or adjusting. The blade is tracking properly when the back of the blade is just lightly touching the wheel flanges of both wheels while the machine is dunning. If the blade is not touching the wheel flanges tighten or loosen screw (A) Fig.9. Until the blade tracks properly.

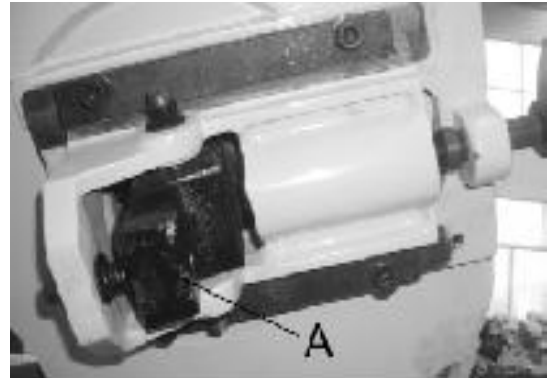


Fig.9

Adjusting blade guide support arm

The blade guide support arm (A) Fig.10, should be set as close to the workpiece as possible. To move the support arm, first loosen clamp knob (B).move the support arm (A) into relationship with the workpiece. When you are sure the support arm will not interfere with the workpiece, first tighten knob (B).



Fig.10

Adjusting feed rate

When the feed rate control knob is turned clockwise as far as it will go the saw frame will not move down, but it can be raised the up position. By turning the feed rate control knob counterclockwise, the flow of oil from the cylinder is regulated and determines the speed at which the saw frame will lower and the blade will feed through the work. Too

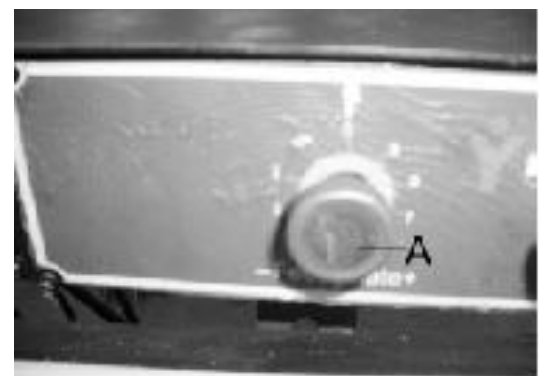


Fig.11

many factors are involved to make tabulated data practical on feed rates. As a general rule, an even downward pressure without forcing the blade gives best results. Avoid forcing the blade at the starts as this may shorten blade life and produce a bad cut. By inspecting the chips while the cut is being made will indicate whether the feed rate is correct. Fine powdery chips indicate the feed is too light; the teeth

are rubbing over the surface instead of cutting. Burned chips indicate excessive feed, which cause the teeth to break off as the blade overheats. The ideal feed rate is indicated by chips that have a free curl and this will give the fastest cutting time and longest blade life.

Adjusting cutting pressure of saw arm

The cutting pressure of the saw arm has been set at the factory and should not need further adjustment. If adjustment should ever become necessary, lower the saw arm to the horizontal position. Loosen locknut (A) Fig.11. until the pressure is increased or decreased.

Operating and adjusting vise

The workpiece is placed between the jaws with the amount to be cut-off extending out past the blade.

Your machine is equipped with a “quick action” vise jaw which allows you to instantly position the moveable vise jaw (B) Fig.12. Simply turn hand wheel (A) counterclockwise 1/2 turn and move the vise jaw (B) to the desired position. Then tighten the vise (B) against the workpiece by turning hand wheel clockwise. The vise can be adjusted to cut any angle from a straight 90 degree cut-off to a 45 degree angle by loosening the two spring-loaded clamps handles (one located on each vise jaw), positioning the vise jaws to the desired angle and tightening the tow spring-loaded handles.

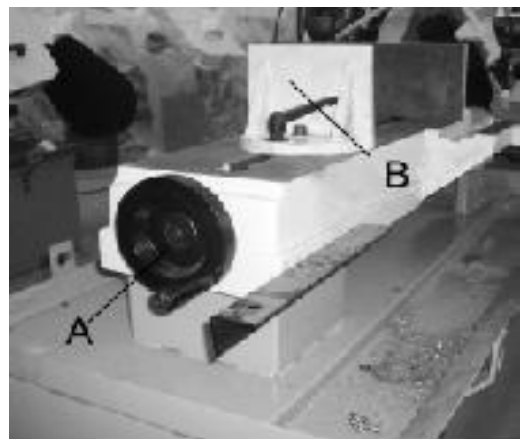


Fig.12

The right vise jaw is provided with positive stops to instantly position the jaw at 90 or 45 degrees. To check and adjust the positive stops proceed as follows:

1. Pivot the right vise jaw (C) Fig.13. All the way to the right, and lock spring loaded clamp handle (D)
2. Using a combination square (E), place one end of the square against the vise jaw and the other end against the blade as shown in Fig.13. Check to see if the vise jaw is 90 degrees to the blade.

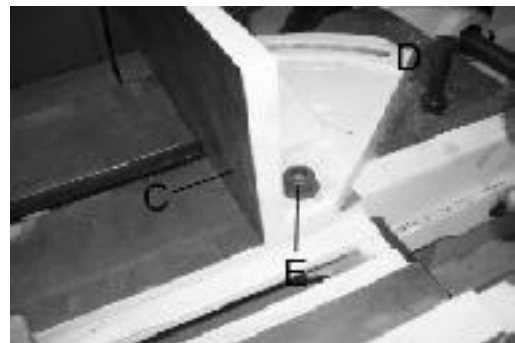


Fig.13

3. If an adjustment is necessary loosen clamp handle (D) Fig.14. Loosen set screw (F) and turn adjusting screw (G) until the vise jaw is 90 degrees to the blade. NOTE: turn screw (G) from the opposite end, through the face of the vise jaw. End of screw (G) should contact stud of clamp handle (D) when vise jaw is 90 degrees to the blade. Then tighten set screw (F).

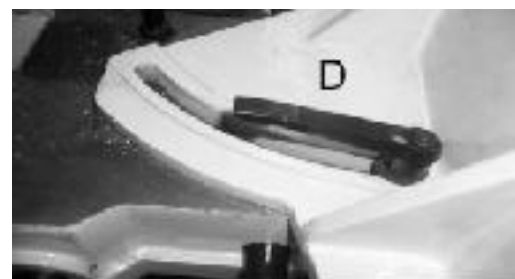


Fig.14

4. If an adjusting is necessary, loosen clamp handle (D) Fig.14. Loosen set screw (K) should contact stud of clamp handle when vise jaw is 45 degrees to the blade. Then tighten set screw (H).

5. Pivot the right vise jaw (C) all the way to the left as shown in Fig.15, and lock spring loaded clamp handle. (D)
6. Using a combination square (E), place one end of the square the vise jaw and the other end against the blade, as shown in Fig.15. And check to see if the vise jaw is at 45 degrees to the blade.

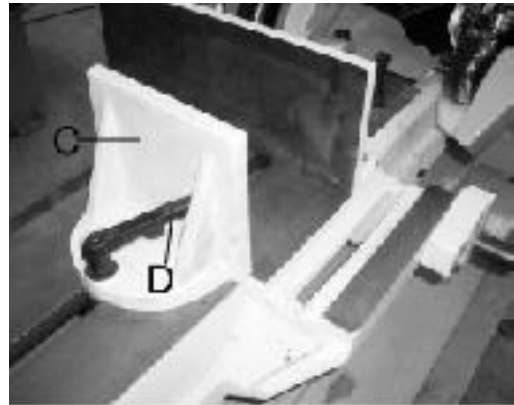


Fig.15

Coolant

The use of proper cutting fluid is essential to obtain maximum efficiency from a band saw blade. The main cause of tooth failure is excessive heat build-up. This is the reason that cutting fluid is necessary for long blade life and high cutting rates. Cutting area and blade wheels should be kept clean at all the time. The rate of coolant flow is controlled by the stop valve lever (B) Fig.16 which directs the coolant onto the blade at (C). The lever (B) is shown in the off position.



Fig.16

Adjusting stock advance stop

The stock advance stop is used mainly when more than one piece of work is to be cut to the same length. Simply position the stop (A) Fig.17 the desired distance away from the blade. The stop may be repositioned by loosening lock screw (B) and moving the rod (C) in or out accordingly. Then tighten lock screw (&). Fine adjustment to the stop can be made by loosening nut (D) and turning stop screw (A). To move the stop (A) out of the way, loosen set screw (E) and move arm (F) to the down position.



Fig.17

Adjusting blade guide roller bearings, carbide blade guides and back-up bearings

Before making the following adjustments make sure the blade is tracking and tensioned properly:

1. The back of the blade (A) Fig.18, should ride against the back-up bearing (B). To adjust, loosen set screw (C) and move the bearing (B) up or down until it lightly touches the back of the blade.
2. The saw blade (A) should also ride between and lightly



Fig.18

touch the two blade guide roller bearings (D) and (E) Fig.18. The front bearing (E) Fig.18 and 19 is mounted on an eccentric and can easily be adjusted to suit blade thickness by loosening set screw (F) and turning shaft (G) Fig.19.

3. The carbide blade guides (H) Fig.18, should also be adjusted so they lightly touch the blade by loosening screws (K).
4. The blade guide roller bearings, carbide blade guides and back-up bearing on holder (L) Fig.18 and 19 should be adjusted in the same manner.



Fig.19

Setting up the machine for operation

1. Select the proper speed and blade for the type of material you are cutting.
2. Make sure the blade tension is adjusted properly.
3. Raise the saw frame and close the feed on/off knob (E) Fig.20.
4. Place the stock (B) Fig.20, between the vise jaws. Adjust the stock for the desired length of cut and tighten the vise clamping and wheel (C).
5. Make sure the blade guide arm (D) Fig.20, is adjusted as close as possible to the workpiece.
6. Turn the machine on and adjust the coolant flow.
7. Turn the feed rate control knob (A) Fig.20, counterclockwise until the saw blade begins to lower at the desired rate of speed.
8. Proceed to cut through the workpiece. The motor and coolant pump will shut off upon completion of the cut.
9. After adjusting the down speed (A), the saw frame position and down movement are controlled by on/off knob.



Fig.20



Fig.21

Removing and installing the blade

When it becomes necessary to replace the blade. Proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the machine from the power source.
2. Raise the saw frame about 6" and close the feed on off knob (E) Fig.21, by turning it clockwise as far

as it will go.

3. Move the blade guide arm (B) to the right, as shown in Fig.21.
4. Loosen two screws (D) and open upper blade guard (F) Fig.21.
5. Open both wheel covers (A) Fig.21, and clean the swarf out of the machine.
6. Release blade tension by turning the blade tension hand wheel (C) Fig.21 counterclockwise.
7. Remove the blade from both wheels and out of each blade guide.
8. Make sure the teeth of the new blade are pointing in the right direction. If necessary, turn the blade inside out.
9. Place the new blade on the wheels, in the blade guides and adjust blade tension and blade guides.



Fig.22

Lubrication hydraulic system

The hydraulic system on this machine consists of a hydraulic cylinder which is operated by a needle valve, the saw frame is raised be hand and as this is done, oil passes to the underside of the piston. The restricted flow is regulated by the feed rate control knob and governs the speed that the saw frame lowers. If it ever becomes necessary to fill the hydraulic cylinder with oil, proceed as follows:

1. Place the saw frame in the down position.
2. Remove plug (A) Fig.22 from the top of the hydraulic system and replace with a suitable hose fitting (B) Fig.23. connect a clear hose (C) to the fitting, as shown.
3. Put approximately one quart of Mobil-DTE (light) oil, available in one-quart of cans into a container (D) Fig.23 place hose (C) in the container (D) making sure end of hose is submerged in the oil, raise and lower saw arm until the bubbles disappear from inside the clear hose (C).
4. Remove hose fitting (B) Fig.23 and replace plug (A) Fig.22.

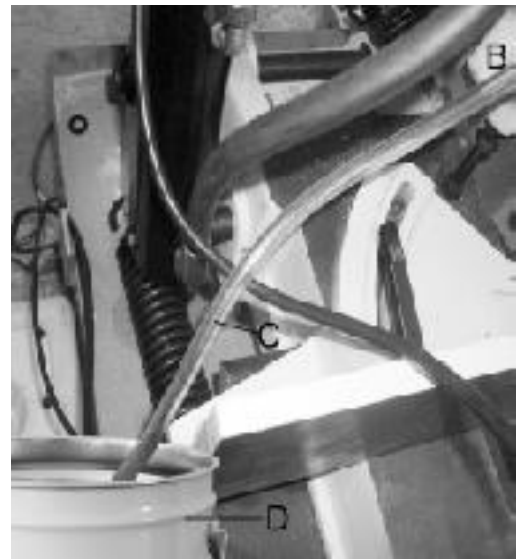


Fig.23

Gear box

The gear box should be drained and refilled after the 50 hours of use and thereafter every 5 months, with mobile synthetic gear oil, SHC-636, ISO viscosity grade 680. This oil meets or exceeds American gear manufacturers association (A.G.M.A) #8 Compounded cylinder oil specification. To change the gear box oil, proceed as follows:

1. Run the machine for 10 minutes to warm up the gear box.
2. Disconnect the machine from the power source.

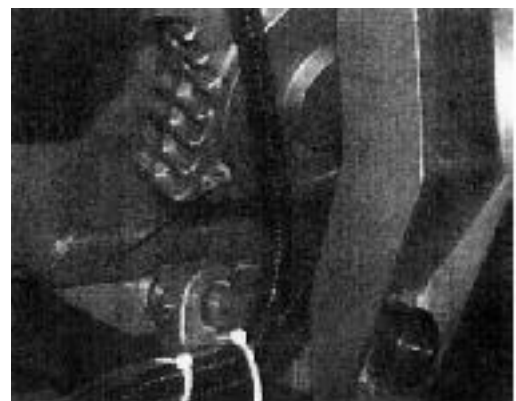


Fig.24

3. Raise the saw arm to its maximum position and close the feed rate control knob.
4. Drain the gear box by removing screw (A) Fig.24.
5. Replace screw (A) Fig.24 and lower the saw arm to its lowest position.
6. Remove oil breather nut (B) Fig.25.
7. Fill the gear box with oil through the oil hole (B) until the oil reach 1/3 volume in the oil window. Then replace oil breather nut (B).

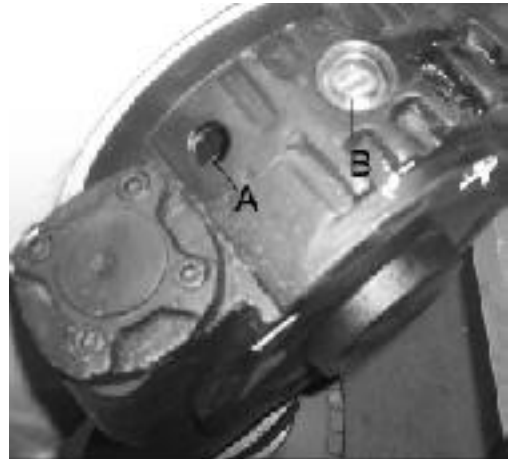


Fig.25

Pivot bearings

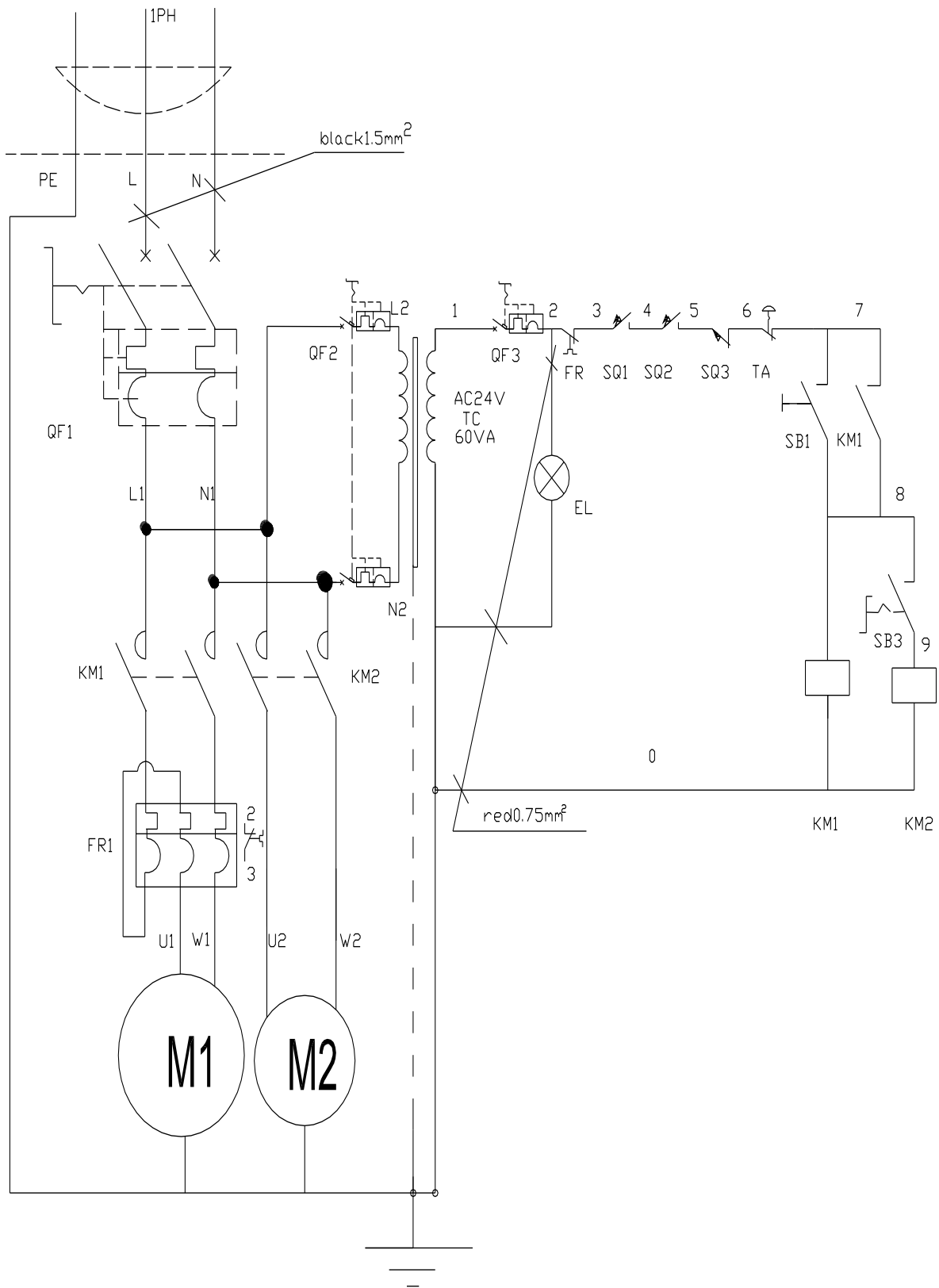
Occasionally lubricate the pivot bearings using waterproof grease at the two zerk fittings (C) Fig.24.

5. TROUBLE SHOOTING

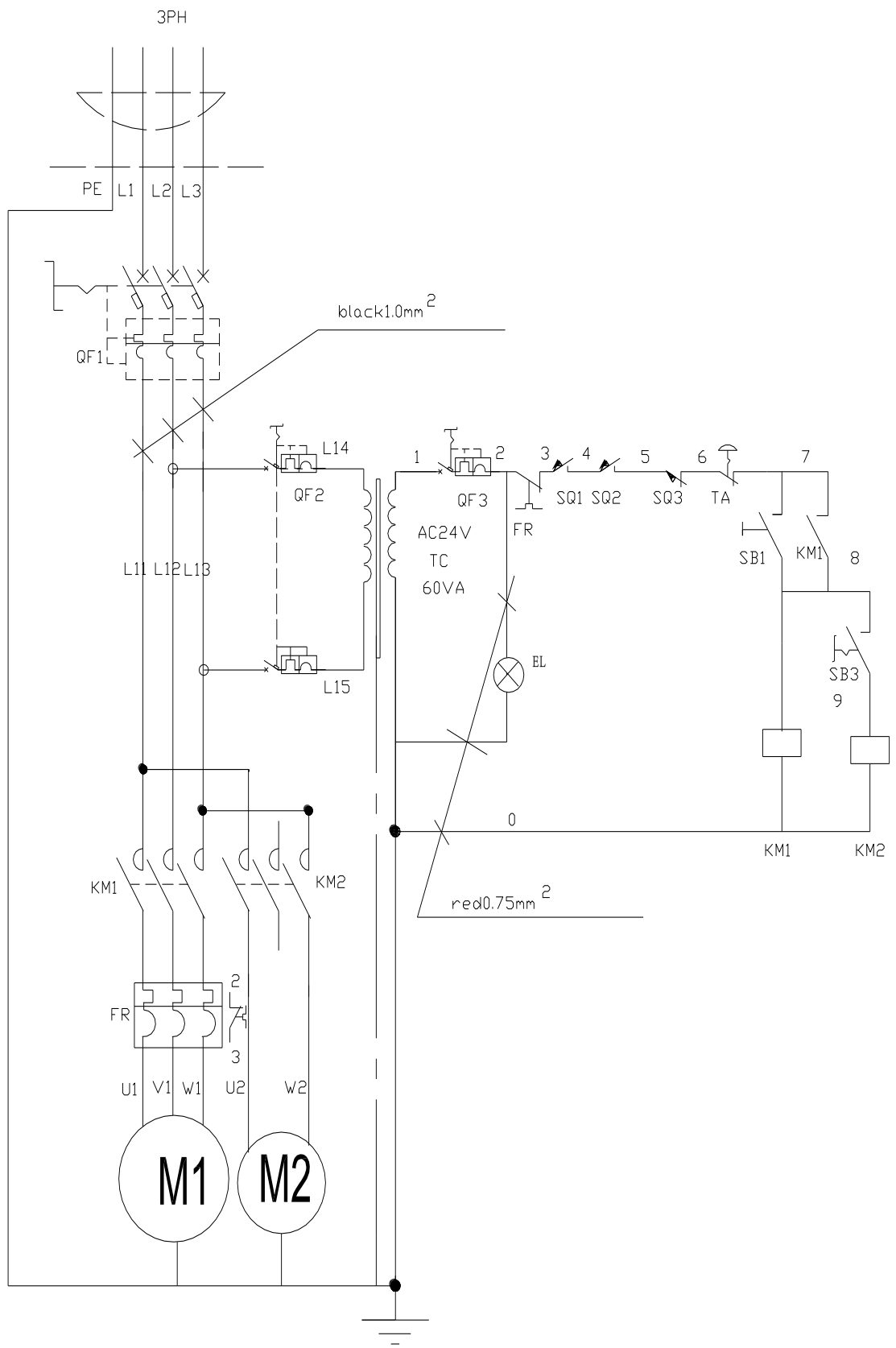
Symptom	Possible Cause(s)	Corrective Action
Excessive Blade Breakage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materials loosen in vise. 2. Incorrect speed or feed. 3. Blade teeth spacing too large. 4. Material too coarse 5. Incorrect blade tension 6. Teeth in contact with material before saw is started. 7. Blade rubs on wheel flange. 8. Miss-aligned guide bearings. 9. Cracking at weld. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clamp work securely. 2. Adjust speed or feed 3. Replace with a small teeth spacing blade 4. Use a blade of slow speed and small teeth spacing 5. Adjust to where blade just doesn't slip on wheel 6. Place blade in contact with work after motor is started 7. Adjust wheel alignment 8. Adjust guide bearing] 9. Weld again, note the weld skill
Premature Blade Dulling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teeth too coarse 2. Too much speed 3. Inadequate feed pressure 4. Hard spots or scale on material 5. Work hardening of material 6. Blade twist 7. Insufficient blade 8. Blade slide 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use finer teeth 2. Decrease speed 3. Decrease spring tension on side of saw 4. Reduce speed, increase feed pressure 5. Increase feed pressure by reducing spring tension 6. Replace with a new blade, and adjust blade tension 7. Tighten blade tension adjustable knob 8. Tighten blade tension
Unusual Wear on Side/Back of Blade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blade guides worn 2. Blade guide bearing not adjust properly 3. Blade guide bearing bracket 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace 2. Adjust as per operators manual 3. Tighten

Symptom	Possible Cause(s)	Corrective Action
Teeth Ripping from Blade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tooth too coarse for work 2. Too heavy pressure; too slow speed 3. Vibrating work-piece 4. Gullets loading 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use finer tooth blade 2. Decrease pressure increase speed 3. Clamp work piece securely 4. Use coarser tooth blade or brush or remove chips
Motor running too hot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blade tension too high 2. Drive belt tension too high 3. Blade is too coarse for work 4. Blade is too fine for work 5. Gears aligned improperly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce tension on blade 2. Reduce tension on drive belt 3. Use finer blade 4. Use coarse blade 5. Adjust gears so that worm is in center of gear
Bad Cuts (Crooked)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed pressure too great 2. Guide bearing not adjusted properly 3. Inadequate blade tension 4. Dull blade 5. Speed incorrect 6. Blade guides spaced out too much 7. Blade guide assembly loose 8. Blade truck too far away from wheel flanges 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce pressure by increasing spring tension on side of saw 2. Adjust guide bearing, the clearance can't greater than 0.001 3. Increase blade tension by adjust blade tension 4. Replace blade 5. Adjust speed 6. Adjust guides space 7. Tighten 8. Re-track blade according to operating instructions.
Bad cuts (Rough)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Too much speed of feed 2. Blade is too coarse 3. Blade tension loose 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease speed of feed 2. Replace with better blade 3. Adjust blade tension
Blade is twisting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut is binding blade 2. Too much blade tension 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease feed pressure 2. Decrease blade tension

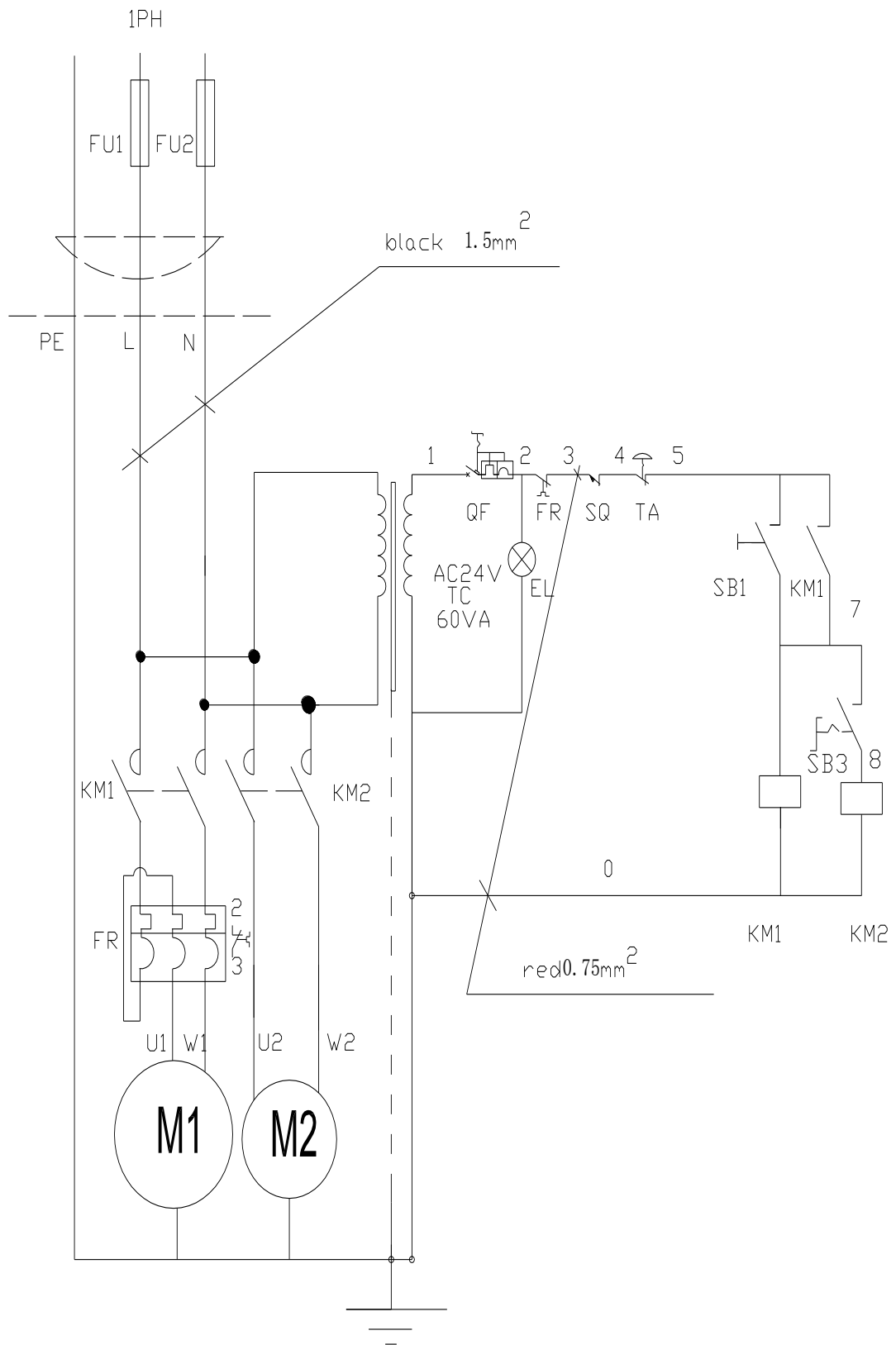
6. ELECTRICAL CONNECTION (BS-916B BS-1018B)



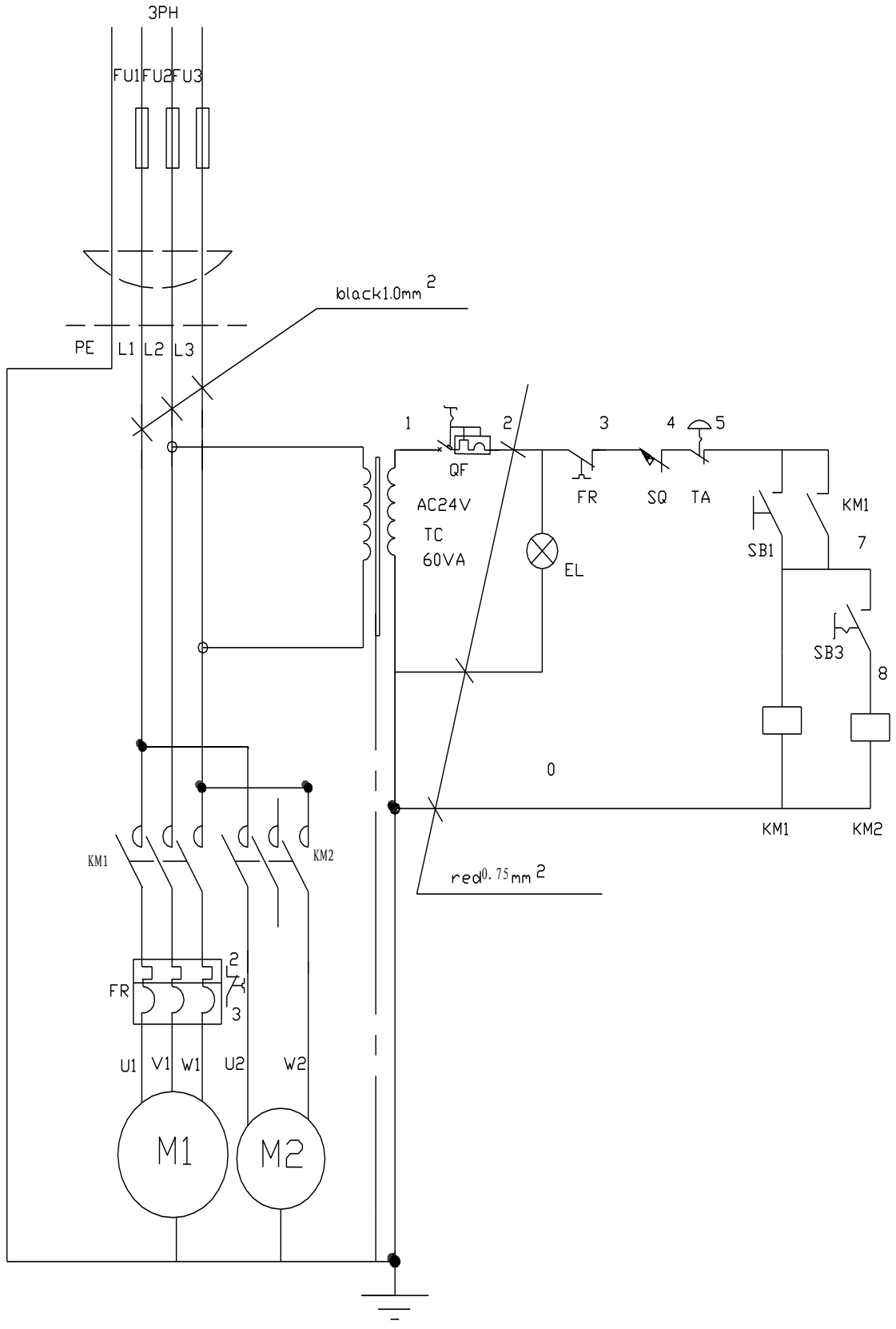
230V-50HZ-1PH CE



400V-50HZ-3PH CE



220V-60HZ-1PH



220V-60HZ-3PH

7. PART LIST (Model: BS-916B BS-1018B)

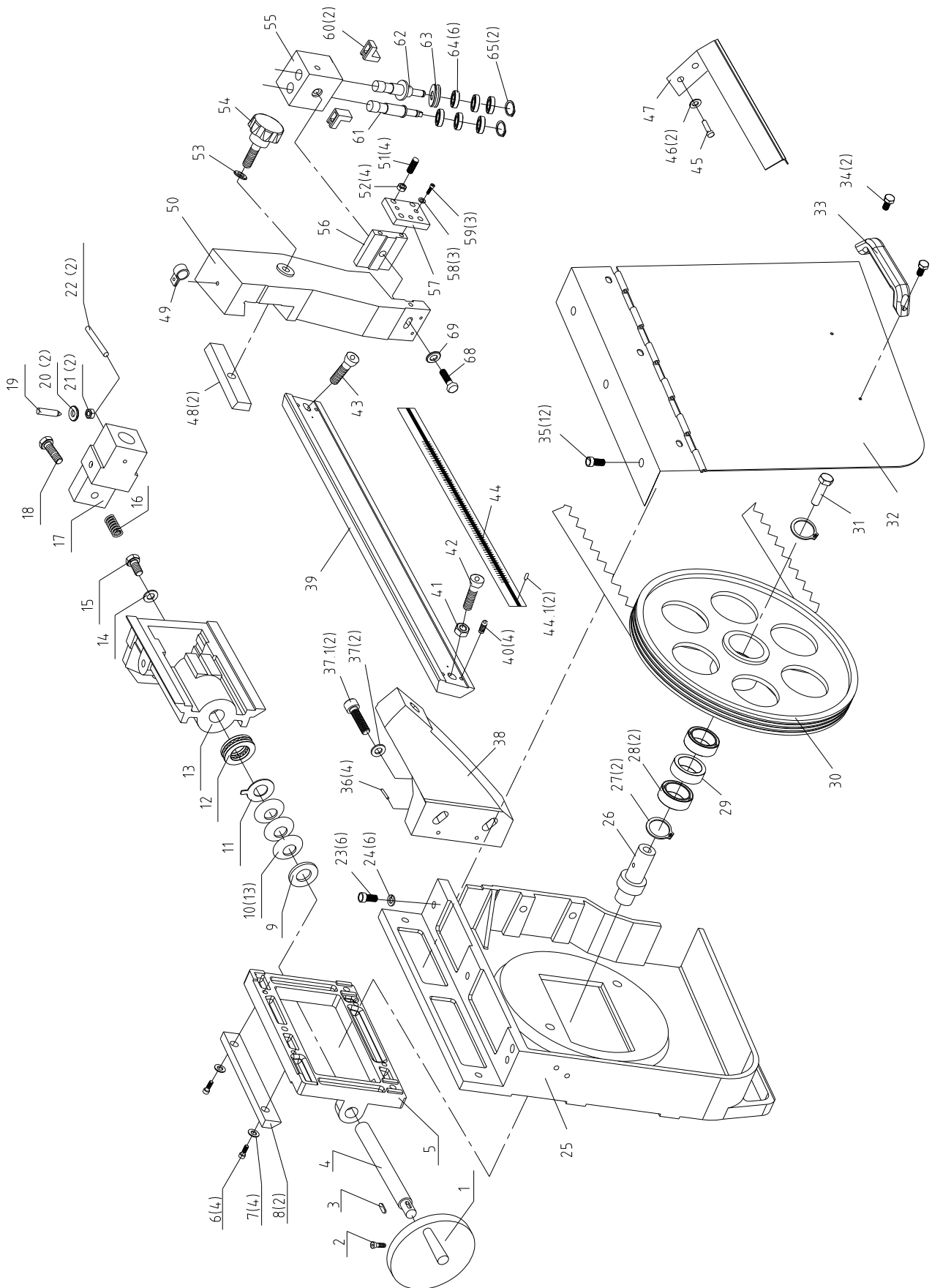
Part No.	Description	Q'ty	Part No.	Description	Q'ty
1	Hand wheel	1	31	Bolt M10x20	1
2	Screw M6X8	1	32	Idle wheel cover	1
3	Key 5X15	1	33	Knob	2
4	Lead screw	1	34	Screw M6x12	4
5	Slide base	1	35	Screw M6x12	12
6	Screw M10X25	4	36	Spring pin 5x25	4
7	Washer	4	37	Washer	4
8	Guide plate	2	37.1	Screw M10x30	4
9	Thread ring	1	38	Rear support	1
10	Belleville spring	13	39	Beam	1
11	Ring	1	40	Screw M8x20	4
12	Bearing	1	41	Nut M12	1
13	Slide stand	1	42	Screw M12x40	1
14	Washer	1	43	Screw M12x30	1
15	Bolt M12X20	1	44	Scale	1
16	Pressure spring	1	44.1	Rivet 2x5	4
17	Bracket	1	45	Screw M6x12	2
18	Screw M10X65	1	46	Washer	2
19	Screw	2	47	Guard	1
20	Washer	2	48	Press plate	2
21	Nut M12	2	49	Hoop	1
22	Shaft	2	50	Rear support	1
23	Screw M10x65	1	51	Screw M8x20	6
24	Spring washer	6	52	Nut M8	6
25	Idle wheel box	1	53	Washer	1
26	Bushing	1	54	Adjustable knob	1
27	C-retaining ring	2	55	Seat	1
28	Bearing	2	56	Middle plate	1
29	Spacer	1	57	Press plate	1
30	Idle wheel	1	58	Washer	5

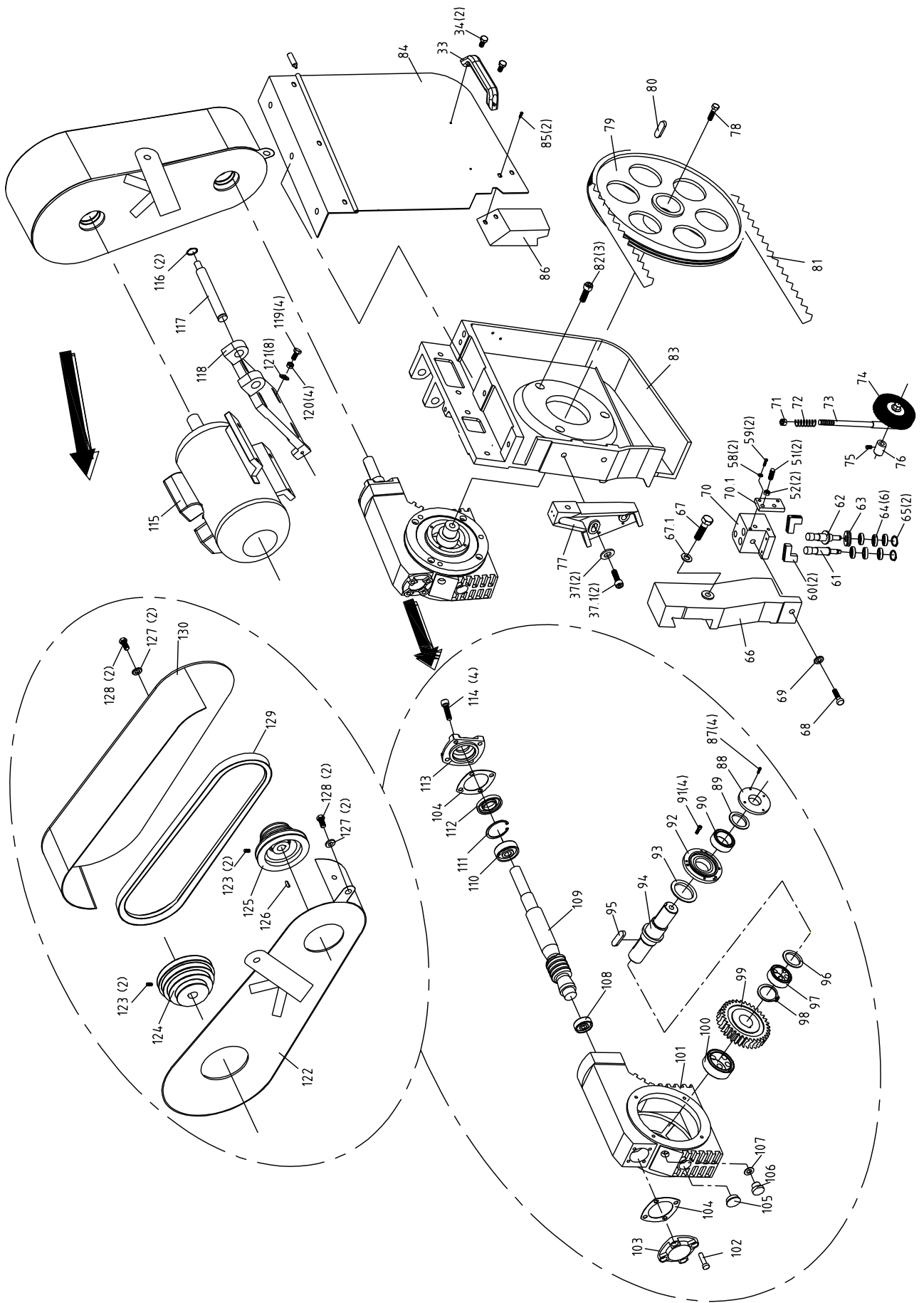
Part No.	Description	Q'ty	Part No.	Description	Q'ty
59	Screw M6x20	5	87	Screw M5x12	4
60	Clamp guide	2	88	Shaft cover	1
61	Shaft A	2	89	O-ring	1
62	Shaft B	2	90	Seal	1
63	Bearing	1	91	Screw M8X20	4
64	Bearing	12	92	End cap	1
65	Ring	2	93	O-ring	1
66	Front support	1	94	Shaft	1
67	Bolt M10x60	1	95	Key 10X50	1
67.1	Washer 10 M8x45	2	96	Nylon pad	1
68	Hex. head screw	2	97	Bearing	1
69	Washer	1	98	Ring	1
70	Seat	1	99	Worm wheel	1
70.1	Block	1	100	Bearing	1
71	Nut M12	1	101	Gear box	1
72	Pressure spring	1	102	Screw M6x12	4
73	Brush shaft	1	103	Cover	1
74	Steel brush	1	104	Asbestos pad	2
75	Spacer sleeve	1	105	Oil indicator	1
76	Screw M6x8	1	106	Screw	1
77	Front support	1	107	O-ring	1
78	Bolt M12x20	1	108	Bearing	1
79	Drive wheel	1	109	Worm	1
80	Key	3	110	Bearing	1
81	Blade	1	111	Ring	1
82	Screw M10x20	1	112	Seal	1
83	Drive wheel box	2	113	Cover	1
84	Wheel cover	1	114	Screw M8x20	1
85	Screw M6x12		115	Motor	1
86	Cover		116	Ring	2

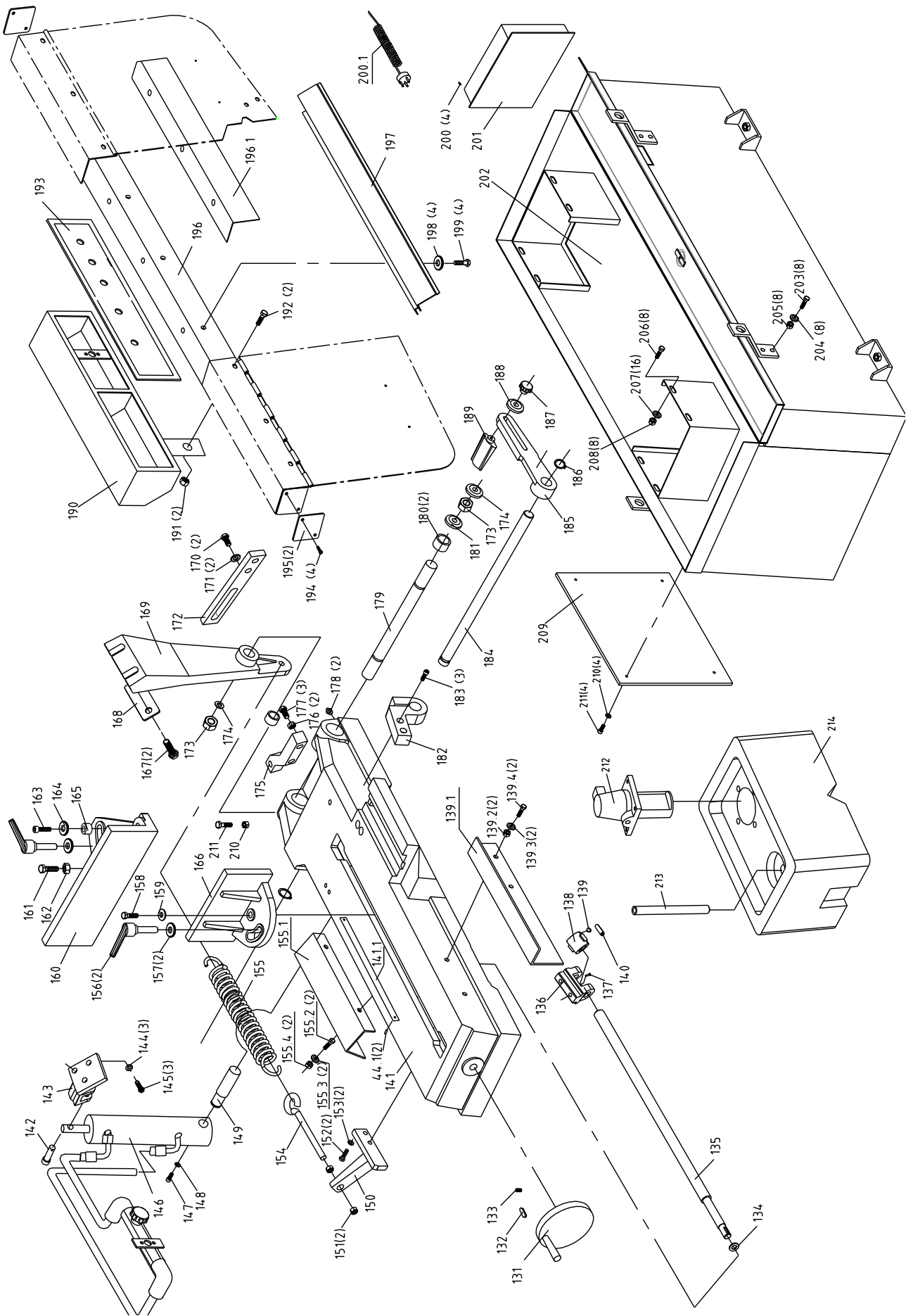
Part No.	Description	Q'ty	Part No.	Description	Q'ty
117	Pivot shaft	1	142	Pin	1
118	Motor plate	1	143	Cylinder upper bracket	1
119	Bolt M8x45	4	144	Washer	3
120	Nut	4	145	Screw M8x30	3
121	Washer	8	146	Hydraulic cylinder	1
122	Pulley cover	1	147	Screw M8x16	1
123	Screw M8x20	2	148	Washer	1
124	Motor pulley	1	149	Pivot shaft	1
125	Belt ulley	1	150	Spring bracket	1
126	Key	1	151	Nut M12	2
127	Waher	4	152	Bolt M8x30	2
128	Screw M8x20	4	153	Washer	2
129	Belt	1	154	Tension spring	1
130	Pulley cover	1	155	Spring	1
131	Hand wheel	1	155.1	Spring cover	1
132	Key	1	155.2	Screw M8x20	2
133	Screw M6x8	1	155.3	Washer	2
134	Washer	1	155.4	Nut M8	2
135	Acme screw	1	156	Knob	2
136	Bracket	1	157	Washer	2
137	Screw M5x8	1	158	Screw M10x30	1
138	Acme nut	1	159	Washer	1
139	Pin	1	160	Vice fixed plate	1
139.1	Connecting plate	1	161	Screw M12x70	1
139.2	Nut M8	2	162	Nut M12	1
139.3	Bolt M8x20	2	163	Screw M12x35	1
139.4	Washer	2	164	Washer	1
140	Retainer	1	165	Bushing	1
141	Base	1	166	Vise jaw bracket(front)	1
141.1	Scale	1	167	Screw M10x30	2

Part No.	Description	Q'ty	Part No.	Description	Q'ty
168	Press plate	1	193	Electrical panel	1
169	Incline support	1	194	Screw M5x15	4
170	Screw M8x25	2	195	End cover	2
171	Washer	2	196	Connecting beam	1
172	Cover plate	1	196.1	Protector	1
173	Nut M24X1.5	2	197	Protect cover	1
174	Washer	2	198	Washer	4
175	Position set bracket	1	199	Screw M8x20	4
176	Nut M10	2	200	Screw M4x16	4
177	Screw	2	200.1	Power cord	1
178	Bolt M10x35	3	201	Control box	1
179	Shaft	1	202	Stand	1
180	Bearing	2	203	Bolt M8x30	8
181	Washer	1	204	Washer	8
182	Bracket	1	205	Nut M8	8
183	Screw M8x40	3	206	Bolt M8x30	8
184	Shaft	1	207	Washer	16
185	Handgrip	1	208	Nut M8	8
186	Ring	1	209	Cover	1
187	Screw M6X12	1	210	Washer	4
188	Washer	1	211	Screw M6x20	4
189	Abnormal-shaft	1	212	Cooling pump	1
190	Control box	1	213	Hose	1
191	Nut M8	2	214	Coolant tank	1
192	Screw M8x30	2			

Drawing (Model: BS-916B BS-1018B)







Note: This manual is only for your reference. Owing to the continuous improvement of the machine, changes may be made at any time without obligation on notice. Please note the local voltage for operating this machine.