

## Band Saw

v2, Updated April 2021

### Identify:

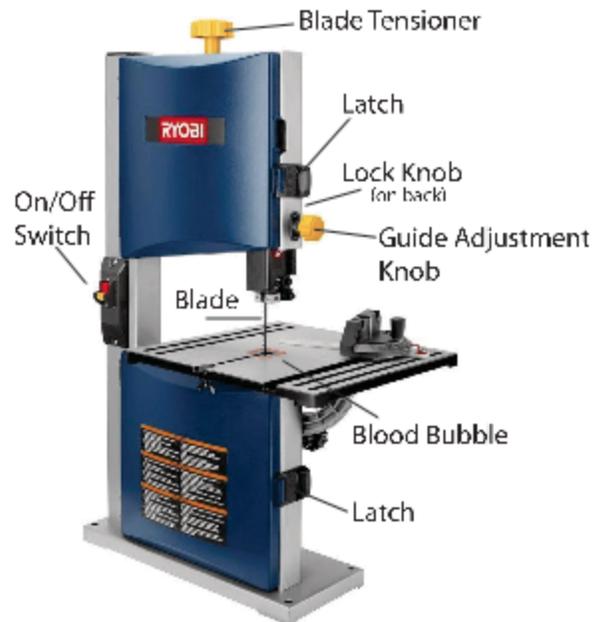
On/Off Switch, Blade, Blade Guide Adjustment Knob, Lock Knob, Blood Bubble on insert, Latches, Blade Tensioner, Covers and guards, flywheels

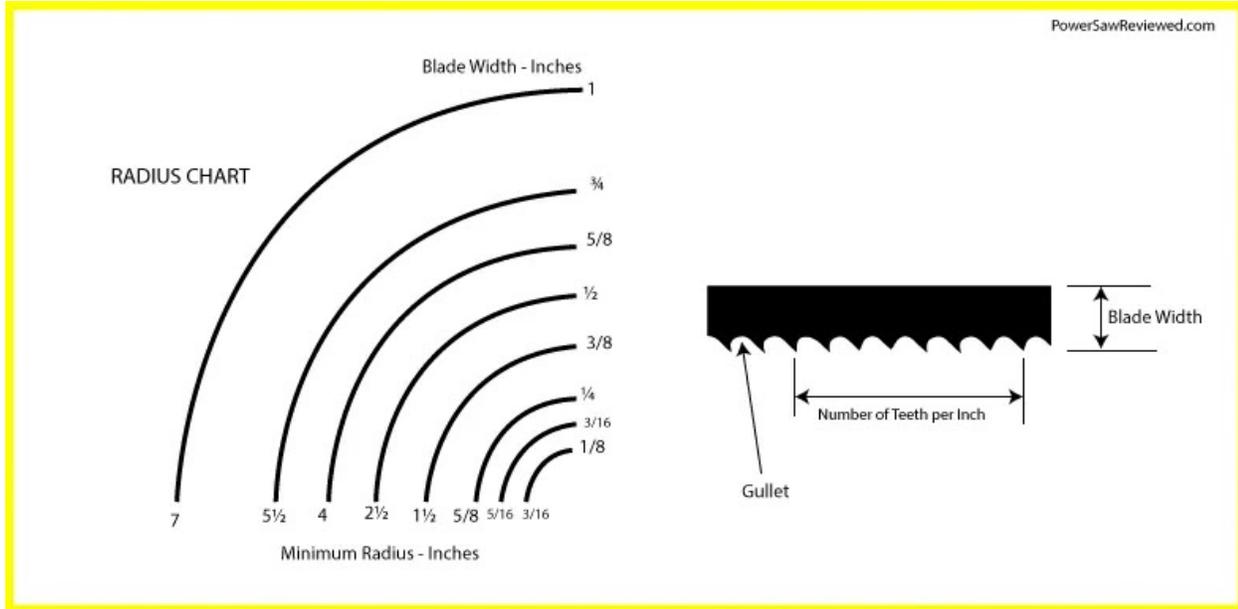
### Accompanying Tools:

Goggles, Earmuffs (optional), Miter Sled, NO Gloves, Push stick

### Safety:

- Requires immediate adult supervision
- Hair up, no sleeves
- Blood bubble is several inches around blade (to a lesser extent behind blade)
- Be conscious of finger positions at all times.
- *Think about where your hand will go when it slips.*
- Never have any part of your hands pushing directly toward the blade — always push from the sides, or use a push stick if you must push in line with the blade
- Use a push stick if unsure about proximity to the blade
- Do not cut pieces smaller than 4 inches
- Blade should stay straight and avoid twisting when making a turn
- Excessive force can result in blade breakage, let the blade do the work
- If the blade is cutting less efficiently, check if it has become dull and needs replacing
- Use care when backing up material, it can cause the blade to jump off of the flywheels
- Small debris can lodge between the blade and the blood bubble table insert. *Stop the tool* and use a tool to clear the debris either from above or below
- Use relief cuts to remove material on the inside of a shape or when making sharp turns
- The width of the blade determines the minimum radius of the final cut. (see chart)
- Fine blades for plastic and thin hardwoods
- Coarse blades for soft woods





**Operation:**

- Mark your cut
- Dry run
- Loosen lock knob, adjust blade guide height to 1/4" above work surface or high enough to see the cut, tighten lock knob
- Turn on, cut, turn off
- Wait for blade to fully stop before walking away or removing debris
- Open and vacuum sawdust from interior and bearings at the end of every session