

Band Saw

- The band saw is useful for making straight and curved cuts. When you are cutting on the band saw, you want to cut on the outside of the line. This allows you to be able to sand to the line.
- Adjust the upper guard and guide about 1/8" to 1/4" above the material to be cut.
- Select the proper blade width. No cutting radius should be too small for the blade. In general, the larger the blade's width, the larger the radius in which you must cut.
- Keep blade sharp and properly set. If blade breaks or gets dull, notify the teacher.
- The teeth on the blade should point down.
- The blade should run on the center of the wheels.
- Mark material clearly so it can be seen at a reasonable distance.
- Plan cuts and layout. Avoid backing out of curves by making release/relief cuts.
- Operate band saw at 3000 ft/minute for wood.
- Feed material slowly. Do not overload the motor.
- If freehand sawing, use one hand to guide the work and the other to push the work into the saw. For straight cuts, use a miter gage or a fence.
Miter Gage=crosscut=length Fence=ripping=width
- Use a 2 inch safety zone.
- Do not twist the blade. This causes stress on the blade.
- Tilt the table to make bevel cuts.
- While waiting in line, always stand behind the operator.
- Remove all scraps from the table with a brush when the power is off and the blade has stopped.