

Wood-Mizer[®] Sawmill

Safety, Setup, Operation & Maintenance Manual

LT10S3 E7,5S

rev. A1.00



Safety is our #1 concern! Read and understand all safety information and instructions before operating, setting up or maintaining this machine.

December 2006

Form #794



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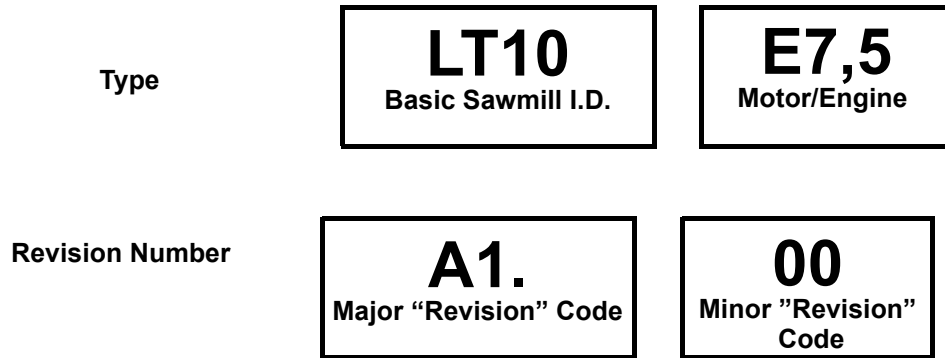
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Sawmill and Customer Identification

Each Wood-Mizer LT10 sawmill is identified with a revision and VIN numbers.



REVISION AND VIN NUMBERS


When you pick up your mill, you will receive a customer number. The VIN number, revision, and your customer number expedite our service to you. Please write these numbers below so you have quick, easy access to them.


Customer No.	Type	VIN No.	Revision No.


SECTION 1 SAFETY


1.1 Safety Symbols

This symbol calls your attention to instructions concerning your personal safety. Be sure to observe and follow these instructions.

 The word **DANGER** indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

 **WARNING** suggests a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

 **CAUTION** refers to potentially hazardous situations which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury to persons or equipment.

 Warning stripes are placed on areas where a single decal would be insufficient. To avoid serious injury, keep out of the path of any equipment marked with warning stripes.

Read and observe all safety instructions before operating this equipment! Also read any additional manufacturer's manuals and observe any applicable safety instructions including dangers, warnings, and cautions.

Always be sure that all safety decals are clean and readable. Replace all damaged safety decals to prevent personal injury or damage to the equipment. Contact your local distributor, or call your Customer Service Representative to order more decals.

IMPORTANT! It is always the owner's responsibility to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations regarding the ownership, operation and towing of your Wood-Mizer sawmill. All Wood-Mizer mill owners are encouraged to become thoroughly familiar with these applicable laws and comply with them fully while using the mill.

Always properly dispose of all sawing by-products, including sawdust and other debris, coolant, oil, fuel, oil filters and fuel filters.

Safety instructions are listed in this section by the following operations:

- Blade Handling,
- Sawmill Setup
- Sawmill Operation
- Sawmill Maintenance

1.2 Blade Handling



DANGER! Always disengage the blade and shut off the sawmill engine before changing the blade. Failure to do so will result in serious injury.



WARNING! Always wear gloves and eye protection when handling bandsaw blades. Changing blades is safest when done by one person! Keep all other persons away from area when coiling, carrying or changing a blade. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

1.3 Sawmill Setup



WARNING! Do not set up the mill on ground with more than a 10 degree incline. If setup on an incline is necessary, put blocks under one side of the mill or dig out areas for the legs to keep mill level. Setting up the mill on an incline could cause it to tip over, resulting in serious personal injury.

WARNING! Keep all persons out of the path of the saw head while loading and unloading the sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury or death.

1.4 Sawmill Operation



DANGER! Make sure all guards and covers are in place and secured before operating or towing the sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

DANGER! Be sure the blade housing is in place and secured. Do not open the blade housing, when the blade is engaged.

DANGER! Always keep hands away from moving bandsaw blade. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

DANGER! Keep all persons out of the path of moving equipment and logs when operating sawmill or loading and turning logs. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

DANGER! Maintain a clean and clear path for all necessary movement around the mill and lumber stacking areas. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

WARNING! Always be sure the blade is disengaged and all

persons are out of the path of the blade before starting the engine or motor. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.



WARNING! Secure all loose clothing and jewelry before operating the sawmill. Failure to do so will result in serious injury or death.

WARNING! Always make sure log is clamped securely before sawing. Failure to do so will result in serious injury or death.

WARNING! Use ONLY water or alcohol solution with the water lube accessory. Never use flammable fuels or liquids. If these types of liquids are necessary to clean the blade, remove it and clean with a rag. Failure to do so will result in serious injury or death.



CAUTION! Be sure the log clamps are all the way down before loading a log onto the bed. Failure to do so may result in machine damage.

CAUTION! Before loading a log, be sure the cutting head is moved far enough forward so the log does not hit it. Failure to do so may result in machine damage.

CAUTION! Do not try to force the saw head beyond its upper and lower travel limits. Damage to the up/down system may result.

CAUTION! Be sure to stop the blade when returning the carriage. This will not only prevent the blade from being pulled off and ruined by a wood sliver, but also will increase the life of the blade.

CAUTION! Remove the optional loading ramps before sawing.



1.5 Sawmill Maintenance

CAUTION! Reinstall the track wiper so that it lightly touches the track bar. If the wiper presses too firmly against the bar, it can cause the power feed to bind.

CAUTION! Never use grease on the mast rails as it will collect sawdust.

Pictograph decals used to warn the user about danger in the LT10:

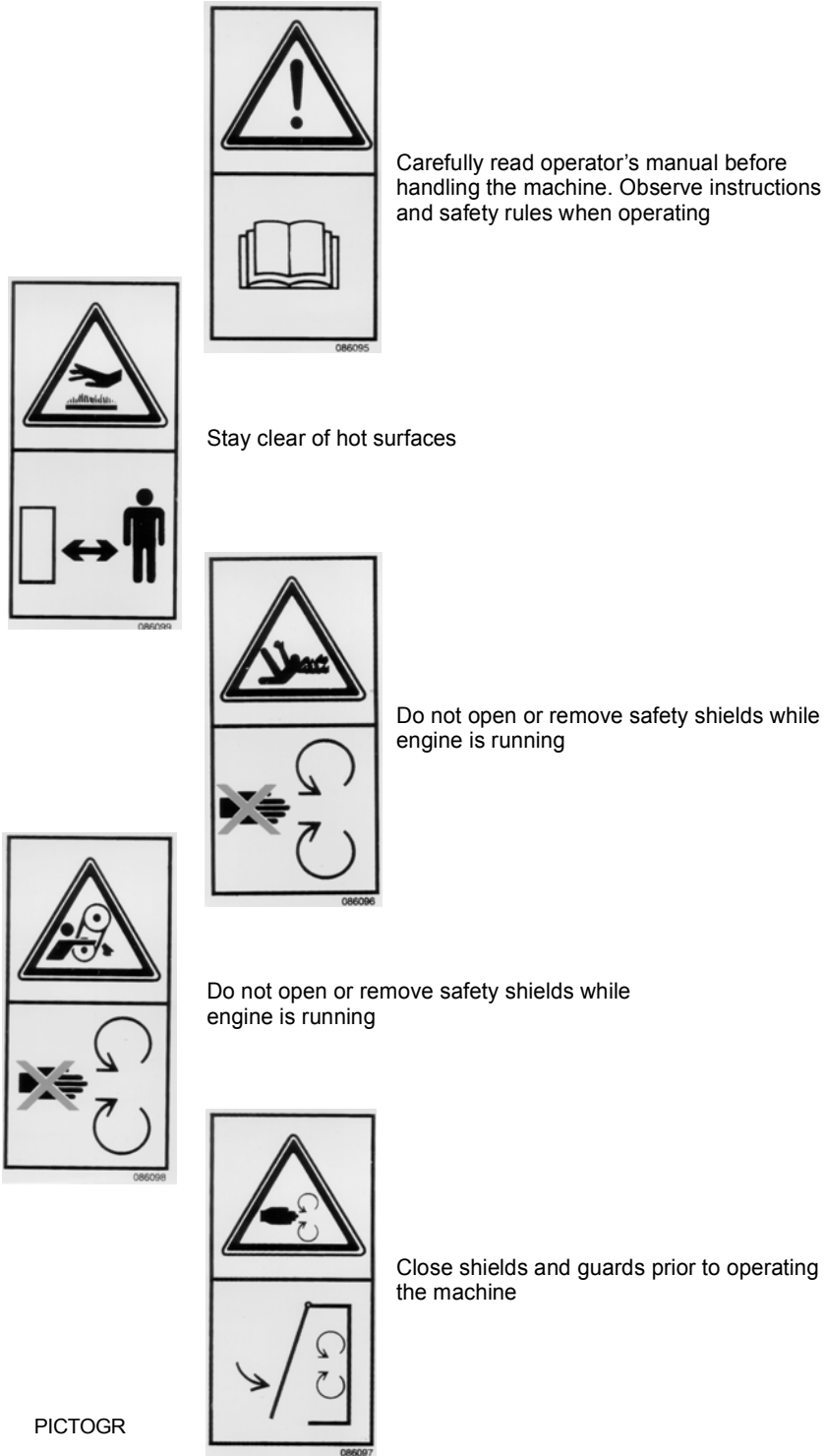


FIG. 1-0

1.6 Belt Sizes

See Table 1-1. Belt sizes for the LT10 are shown.

Description	Belt Size	Wood-Mizer Part #
Motor Drive Belt E7,5	B81	014819
Blade Pulley Belts	B57 ¹	P04185

TABLE 0-0

¹ To insure proper blade tracking, use Goodyear, Dayco Super II, or Browning belts only.

1.7 Blade Sizes

See Table 1-2. Wood-Mizer TRU•SHARP™ offers three types of blades to provide efficient sawing for all models of sawmills. The engine/motor size of your sawmill and the type of wood you saw should determine which blade you choose for optimum performance.

Engine/Motor Size	Recommended Blade For Sawing:		
	Softwood	Hardwood	Frozen or Hard-to-Cut Wood
5 hp - 15hp	B275IH1030 B275IH741030	B375IH929	B375IH929 ¹
16hp or more	B376IH1030 B376IH741030	B275IH1030 B275IH741030 B376IH1030 B376IH741030 ²	B375IH929 ¹
Electric Motor	B376IH1030 B376IH741030	B275IH1030 B275IH741030 B376IH1030 B376IH741030 ²	B375IH929 ¹

TABLE 0-0

¹ TRU•SHARP™ "F" blades use a 9/29 profile (9° hook angle and 29° back angle) and are designed to cut frozen and/or extremely dense, hard-to-cut wood.

Standard TRU•SHARP™ blades use a 10/30 profile.

² Customer may choose preferred blade.

See *The Blade Handbook* for blade hook angle, tooth height, and tooth set specifications.

1.8 Cutting Capacity

See Table 1-3. The log size capacities of the LT10 sawmills are listed below.

	Max. Diameter	Max. Length ¹
LT10 with three bed sections	71 cm	5,4 m
LT10 with two bed sections	71 cm	3,5 m

TABLE 0-0

¹ Each additional bed frame segment adds approximately 195 cm (6' 5") to length capacity.

1.9 Engine/Motor Specifications

See Table 1-4. The power options available for the LT10 sawmill are listed below.

Engine/Motor Type	Manufacturer	Model Number	Specifications
5.5 kW Electric Motor	Siemens, Germany	1LA7130-2AA60-2	3 x 400V, 50 Hz

TABLE 0-0

See Table 1-5. The noise levels of the Wood-Mizer sawmills are listed below.

	Idle	Engaged
Sawmill Equipped With Electric Motor	77,1 dB (A)	80,8 dB (A)

TABLE 0-0

1.10 Sawdust Extractor Specifications

See Table 1-6. The dust extractor specifications are given below.

Maximum Capacity	2300 m ³ /h
Collector Inlet Diameters (in front of fan)	150 mm
Motor Power	3 kW
Number of Sacks for Waste	2 pcs
Total Capacity of Sacks	0.25 mp
Weight	110 kg

TABLE 0-0

1**Safety***Engine/Motor Specifications*

Conveying Speed When 10m Long Hose is Used	20 m/s
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TABLE 0-0

1.11 Overall Dimensions

See Figure 1-1. The overall dimensions of the LT10 sawmills are shown below.

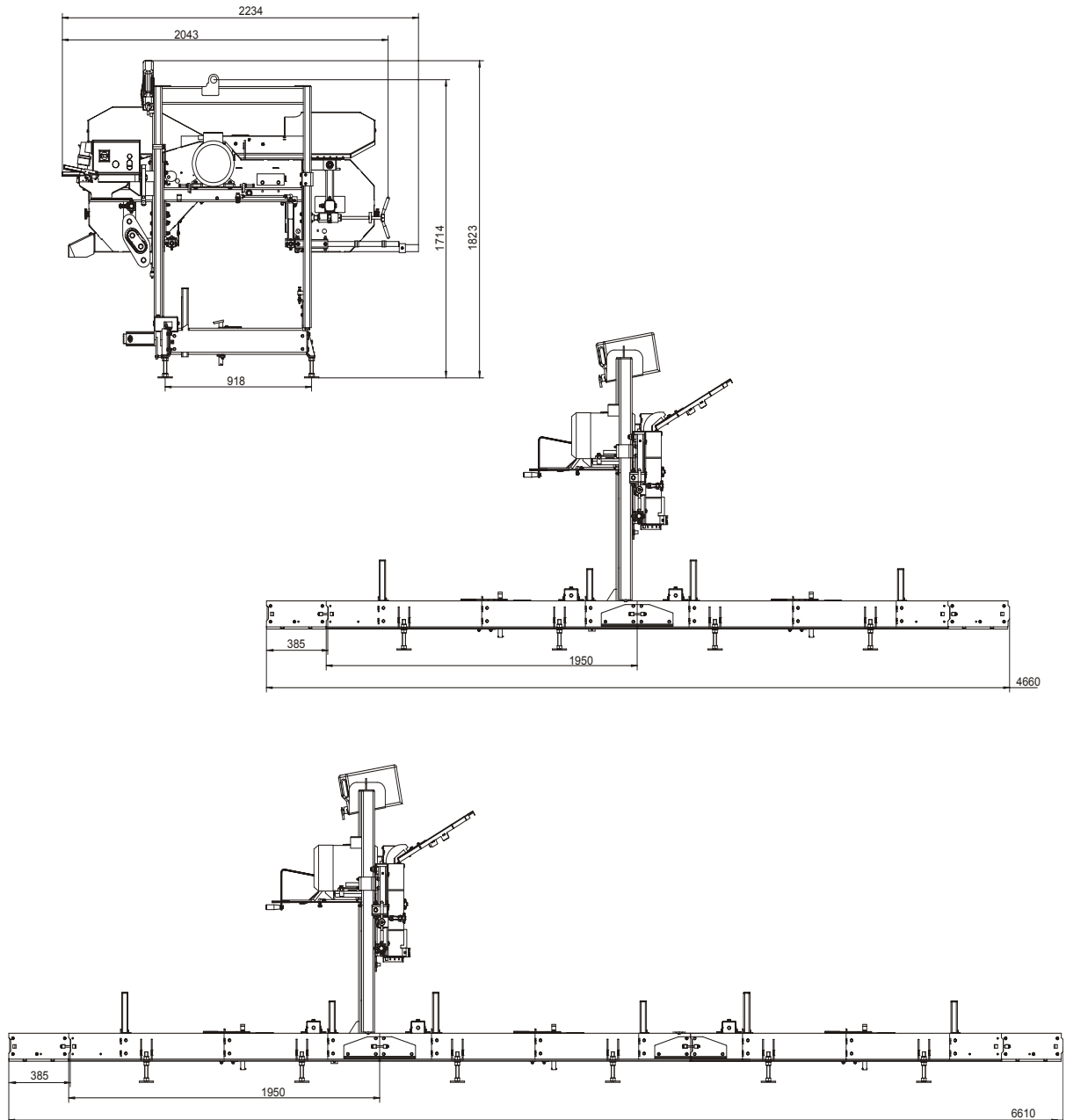


FIG. 1-1

1.12 Components

See Figure 1-2. The major components of the Wood-Mizer LT10 are shown below.

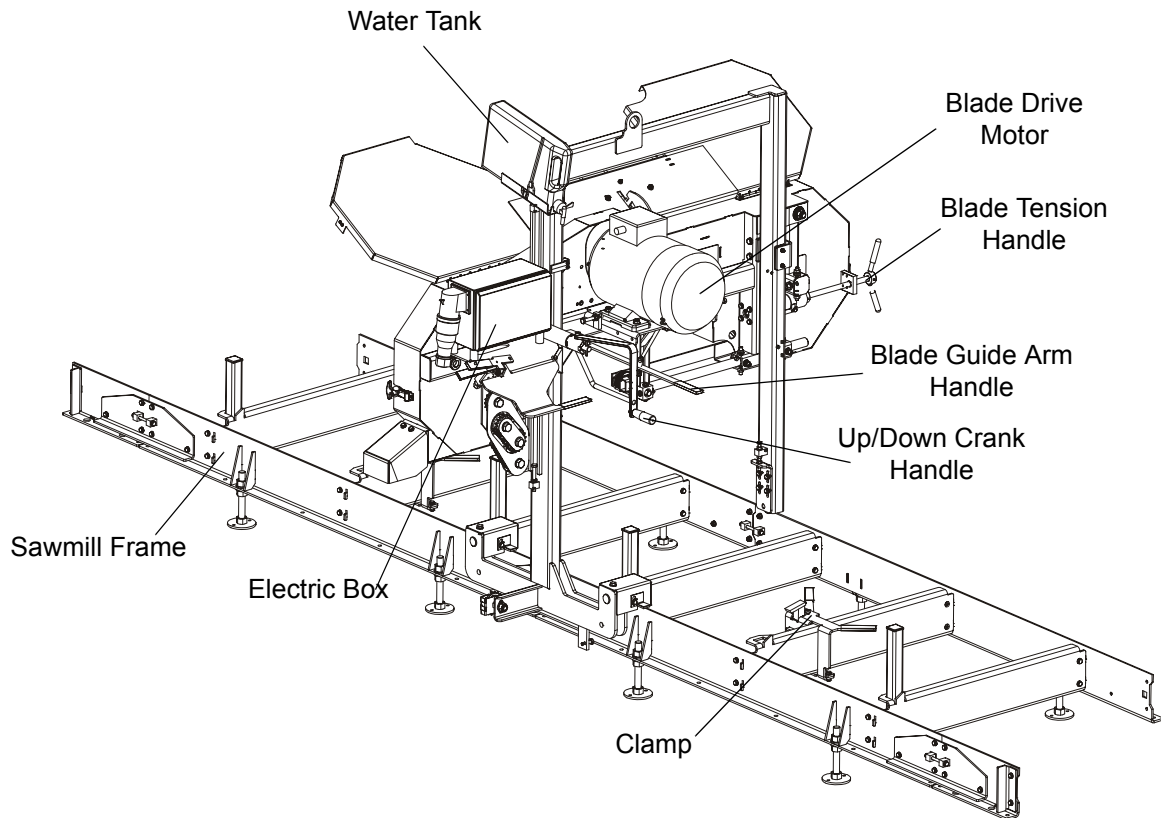


FIG. 1-2

1.13 Electrical Information

See Figure 1-3. The electrical symbol diagram of the LT10 equipped with the 5,5kW electric motor is shown below

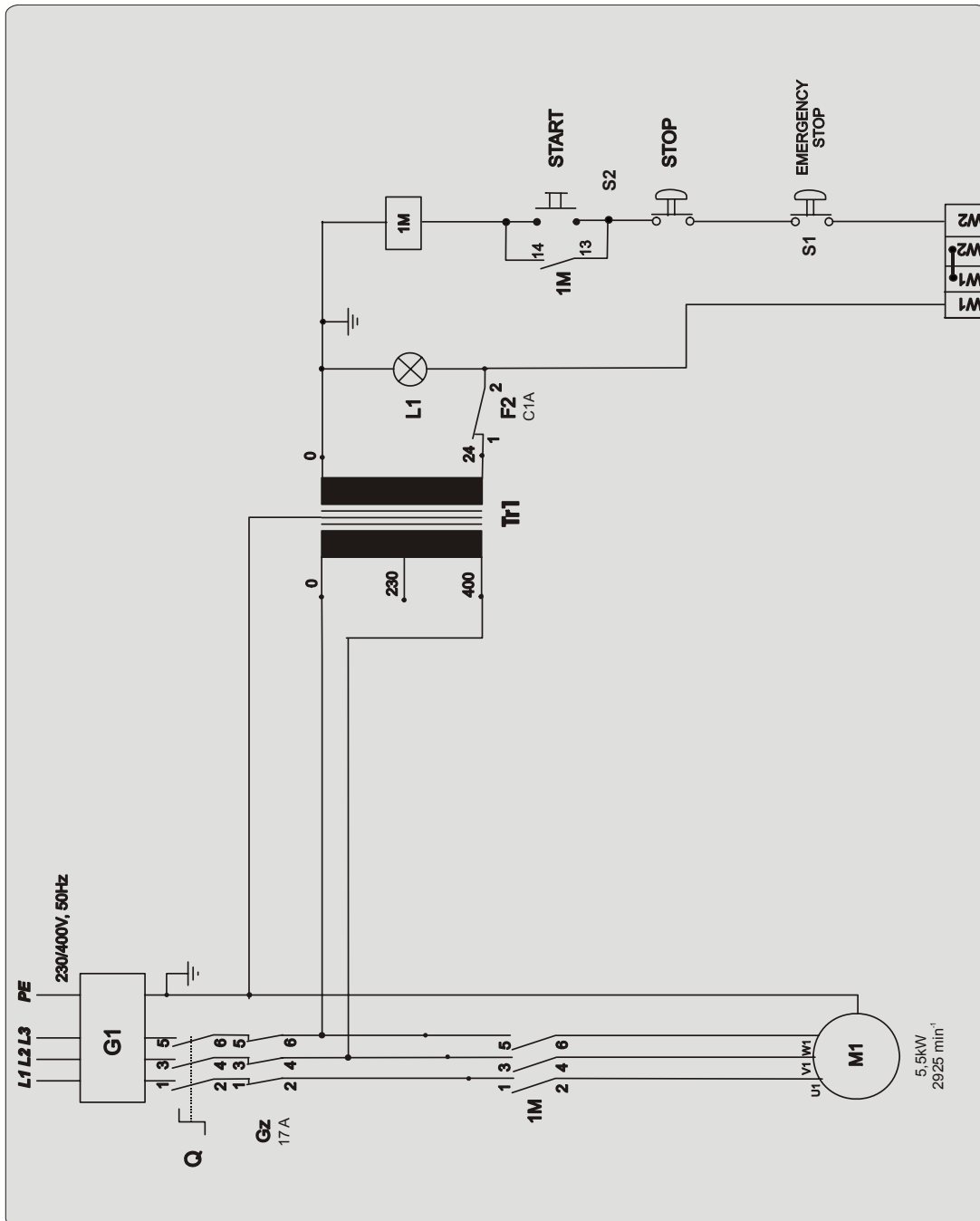


FIG. 1-3

See Figure 1-4. The electrical components are listed in the table below.

Symbol	Mfg. Part No.	Manufacturer	Wood-Mizer Part #	Description
GZ	GZ1 M16	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC	090430	Motor Solenoid/Braker GZ1M16
F2	C60N C1 24395	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC	084454	Switch
Q	OT16E3	ABB	089801	Switch, ABB
TR	63 /A	BREVE	094487	Transformer, TMM
1M	LC1 D18 B7	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC	084306	Contacto
L1	M22 WHITE	MOELLER	090448	Control Light
S1	XB4BS542	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC	086556	Switch, Emergency Stop
S2	M22	MOELLER	090452	Switch, Start-Stop
M1	1LA7130-2AA60-2	SIEMENS	095785	Blade Drive Motor
W1	AZ17-11ZRK	SCHMERSAL	094232	Safety Switch
W2	EVN2000C	HONEYWELL	089816	Limit Switch

TABLE 0-0

See Table 1-7. LT10 Site preparation

3-Phase V	Switch, Fuse	Recommended wire section
400 VAC	16 A	1,5 mm ² to 15m length

TABLE 0-0



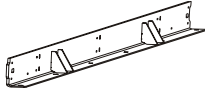
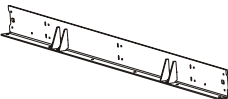

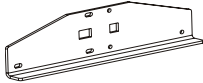

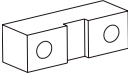



DANGER! It is recommended to use 30mA GFI (Ground Fault Interrupter).

SECTION 2 SAWMILL ASSEMBLY

2.1 Mounting Parts of LT10 Sawmills with Electric Motors

2.1.1 Parts specifications

Table 1:

Sawmill Frame Assembly ¹			
Fig.	Wood-Mizer No.	Description	Qty.
	097466-1	Plate, frame supporting left LT10-zinc	3
	097465-1	Plate, frame supporting right LT10-zinc	3
	097181-1	Bed rail LT10-zinc	9
	097185-1	Plate, segments connector LT10-zinc.	6
	097182-1	Square, frame mount LT10-zinc	18
	097464-1	Block, frame contracting LT10-zinc	12
	097471-1	Side support, short LT10	3
	097469-1	Side support long LT10	3
	094513-1	Outrigger Weldment, LT10 zinc-plated	12

2 SAWMILL ASSEMBLY

Parts specifications

Table 1:

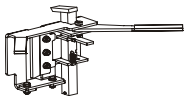
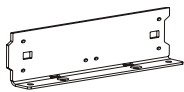
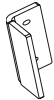
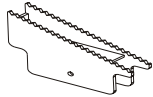
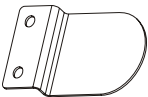
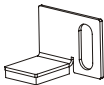


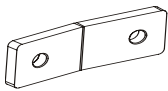
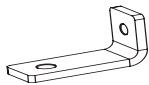

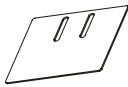
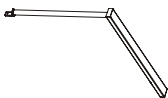

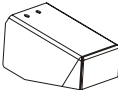

	094530	Log Clamp	3
	097369-1	Bed Extension, LT10-zinc	2
	097473-1	Stop, Saw Head LT10-zinc	2
	086035-1	Wedge Weldment, Log Taper LT10 zinc	1
	092567-1	Upper Sprocket Cover, ptd.	1
Saw Head Assembly			
	086323	Plate, Left Track Wiper	2
	086322	Plate, Right Track Wiper	2
	093859	Operator's Guard	1
	086171-1	Side Bracket	2
	086172-1	Lower Bracket	1
	092378-1	Bracket, Roller Guard Mount Painted	1

Table 1:

	092379-1	Guard, Blade Guide Roller	1
	086132-1	Power Cord Bracket	1
	097567-1	Latch, Saw Head LT10	1
	094246-1	Sawdust Chute	1
	097248-1	Mast Side Bracket.LT10-ptd	1

¹ Frame with 3-bed sections

2.1.2 Specifications of Fasteners

Table 2:

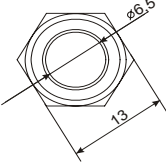
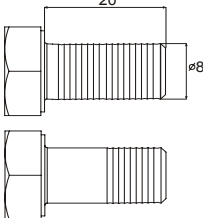
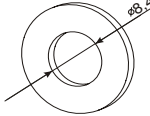
Wood-Mizer No.	Description	Qty.
Sample designations of fasteners:		
M8 Nut	M8x20 Bolt	8.4 Washer
		
F81003-17	M10x35 Bolt	1
F81031-2	M6-8-B Nut	2
F81030-2	M5 Nut	2
F81000-7	M5x25 Bolt	2
F81053-11	Washer, 6.5 Special Flat Zinc	6
F81001-15	M6x16 Bolt	2

Table 2:

F81001-7	M6x12 Bolt	2
F81054-1	Flat Washer 8.4	264
F81032-2	M8 Nut	127
F81002-5	M8x25 Bolt	118
F81002-4	M8x20 Bolt	5
F81055-2	Washer, 10.2 Split Lock	2
F81003-11	M10x25 Bolt	4
F81003-1	M10x20 Bolt	2
F81055-1	Flat Washer 10.5	4
F81037-1	M20 Nut	28
F81032-1	M8 Nut	1
F81002-20	M8x16 Bolt	6
F81002-23	M8x100 Bolt	12
F81059-2	Washer, M20 FLAT ZINC	28
F81053-1	Washer, M6, FLAT,ZINC	2
095919	Cap, A 50x30, Black	2
097480	Pipe Cap 40x40x(3-4)	6
F81082-1	Clamp - Plastic Hose	2

2.1.3 Tools Necessary for Assembling the Sawmill**Table 3:**

Required tools	
Flat Wrench #8	1pcs
Flat Wrench #10	2pcs
Flat Wrench #13	2pcs
Flat Wrench #17	2pcs
Flat Wrench #19	2pcs
Ratchet Wrench #30	1pcs
Hammer	1pcs
Allen Wrench #4	1pcs
Allen Wrench #5	1pcs

2.2 Unpacking the Sawmill



FIG. 2-1

1. Cut the bands holding the components together.
2. Remove frame parts from the pallet.
3. Remove up/down crank from the saw head, slide on the up/down handle and secure with the pin (Part No F81045-1).

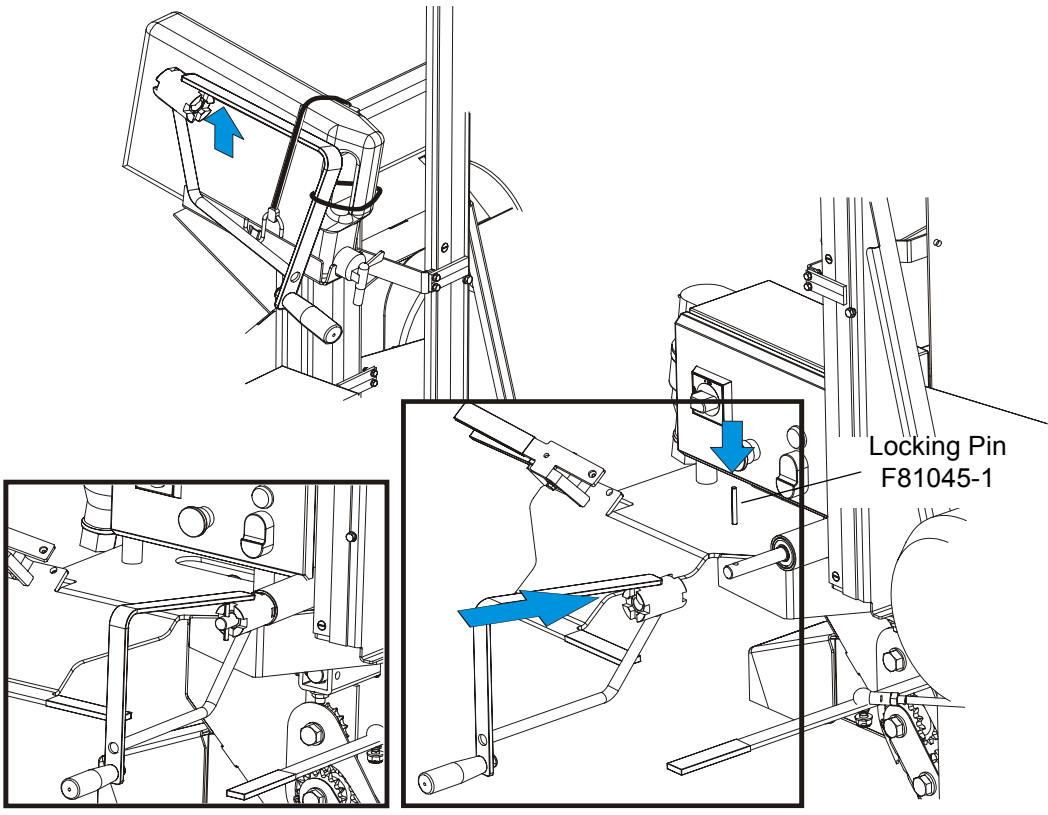



FIG. 2-1

- 4. Using the up/down crank raise the saw head. Open the box with sawmill's equipment.

2.3 Bed Frame Assembly

 **IMPORTANT!** With all screw joints without spring lock washer or lock nylon nut, use the "LOCTITE 243" (blue, of average durability, for screw joints).

1. Mount 094513-1 outrigger legs to the frame supporting plates and to bed extension.

See Figure 2-2.

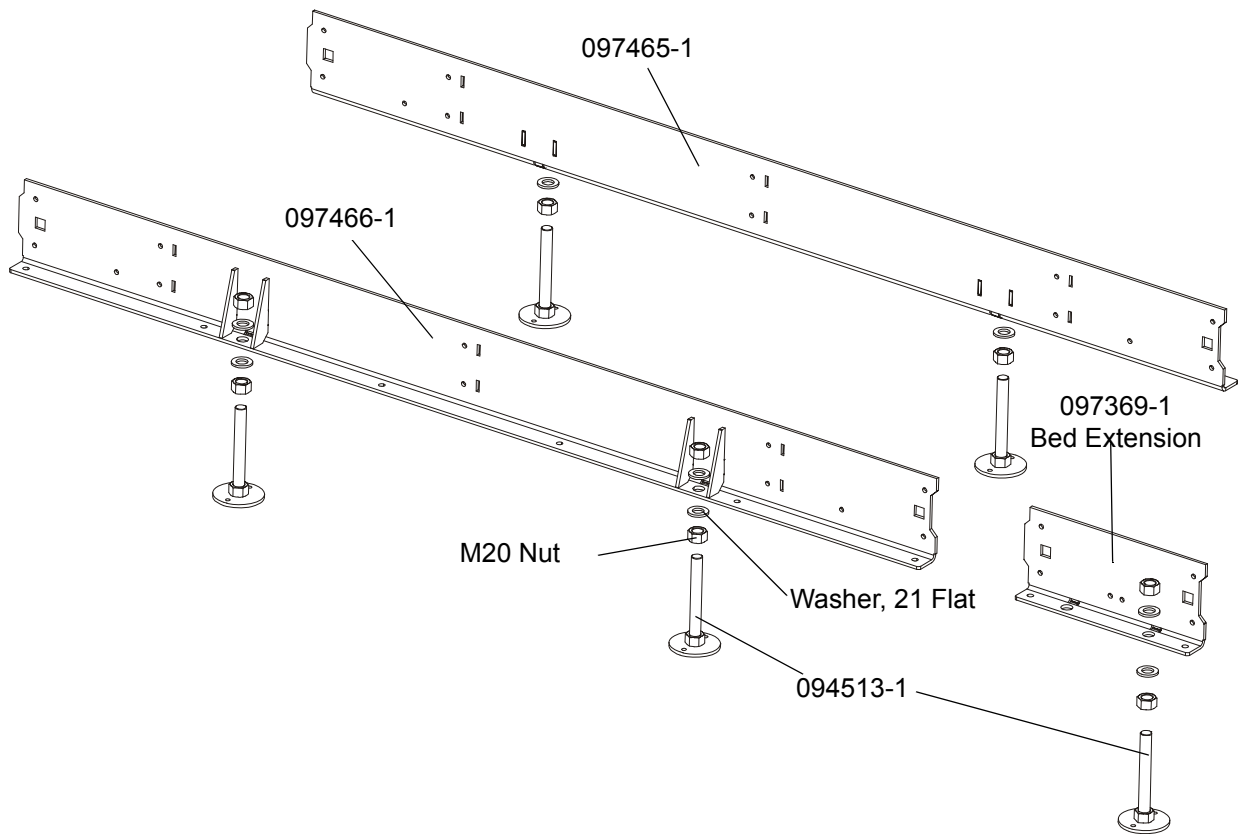


FIG. 2-2

2. Mount the bed rails with frame supporting plates as shown on the figure below. Use the frame mounting squares (097182-1) to screw them together,

See Figure 2-3.

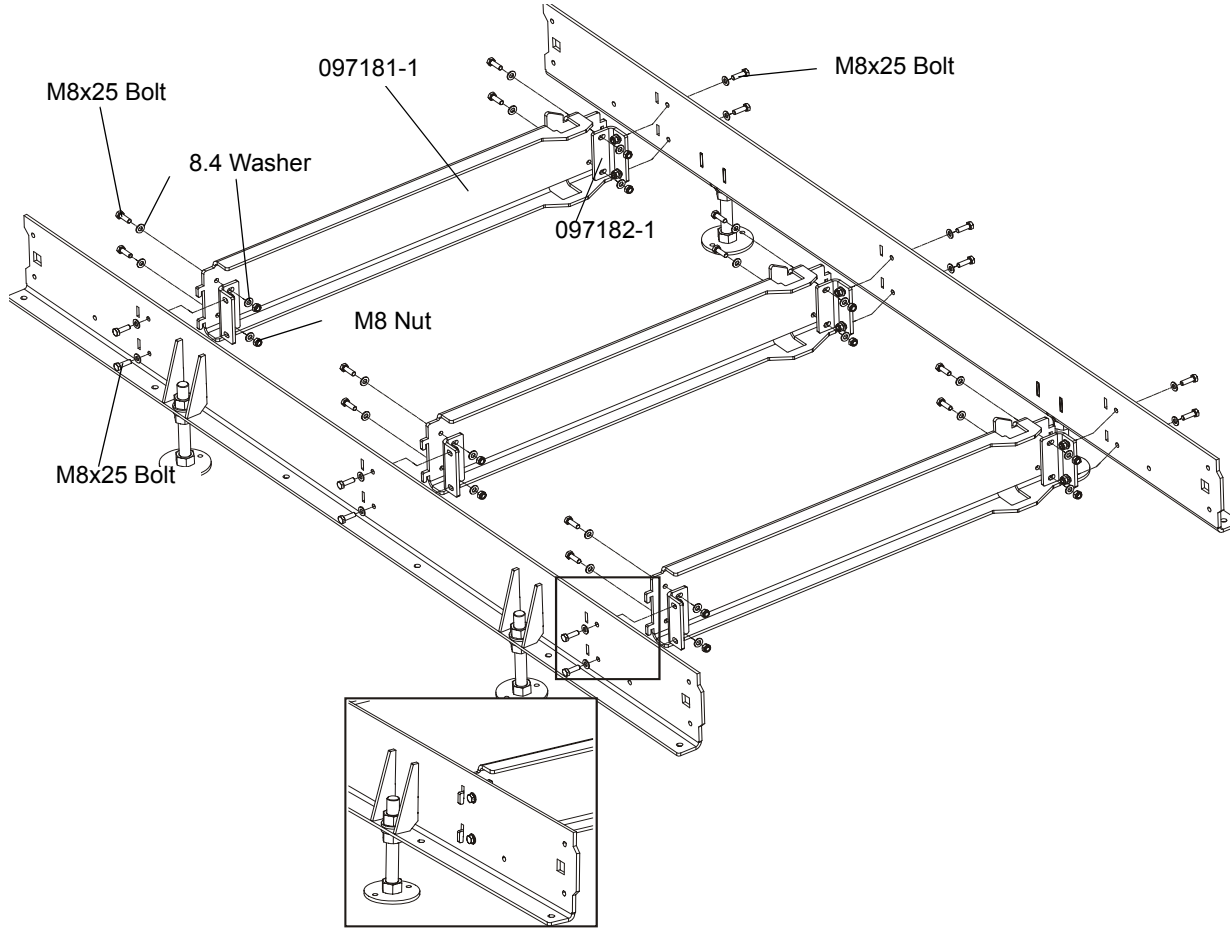


FIG. 2-3

2

SAWMILL ASSEMBLY

Bed Frame Assembly

3. Lay the frame sections end-to-end so they facing each other the correct side. Slide the sections together and using the outrigger adjusting nuts, adjust the segments position. The adjacent segments should be on the same height.

See Figure 2-4.

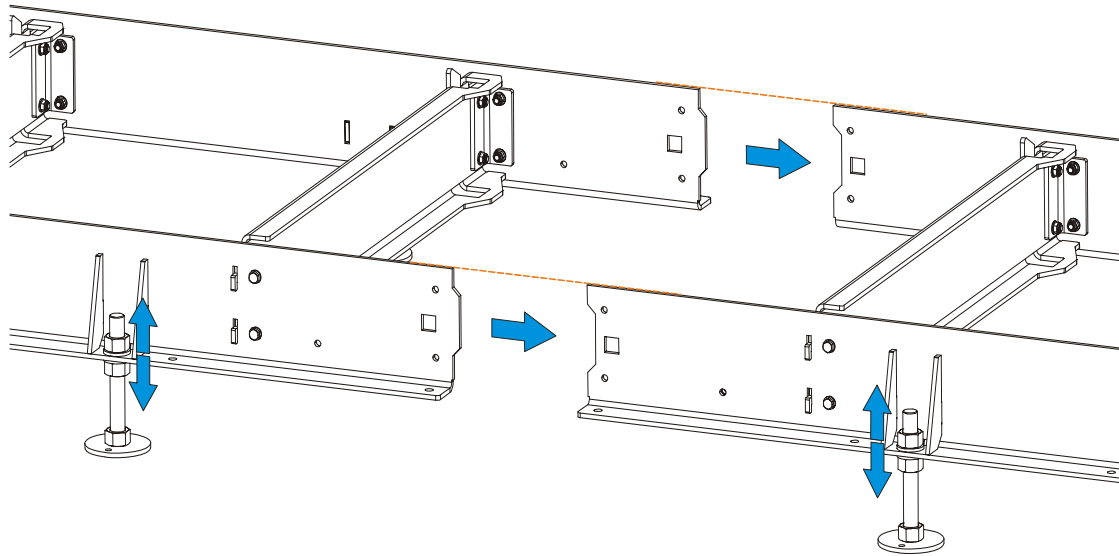


FIG. 2-4

- 4. Fasten the segments together using the 097185-1 segments connectors, blocks and mounting bolts.

See Figure 2-5.

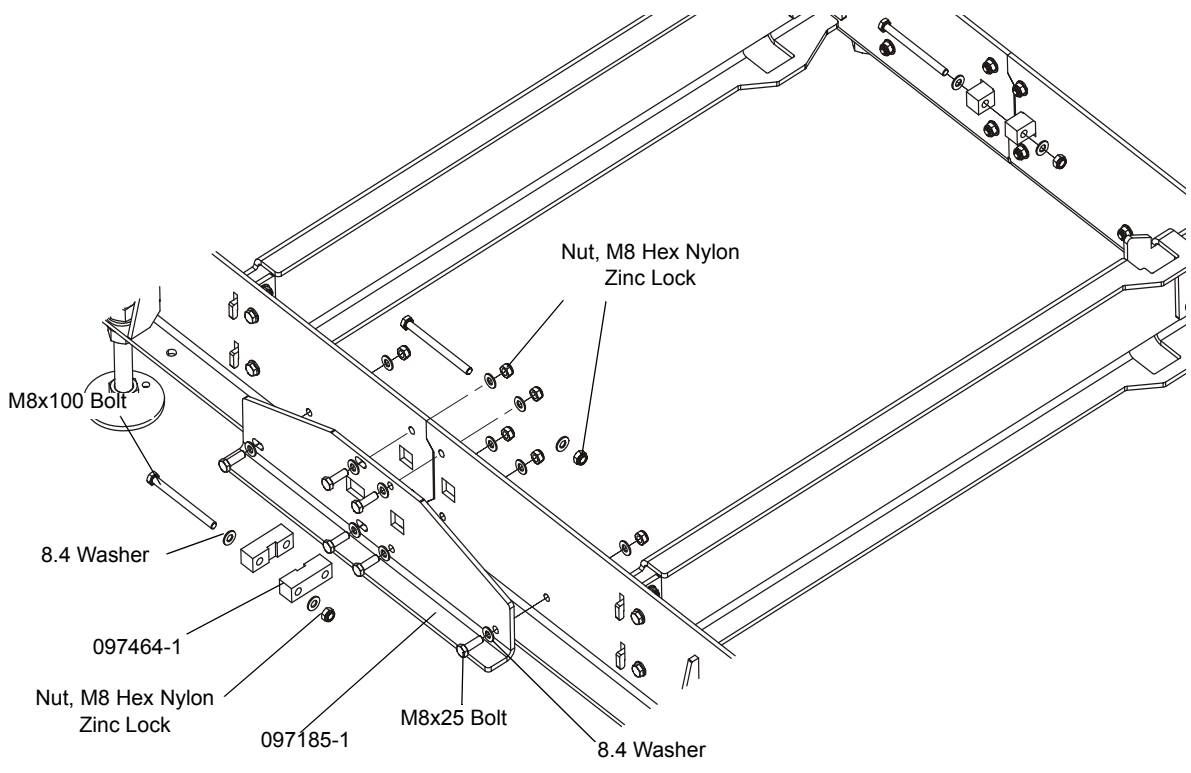


FIG. 2-5

2 SAWMILL ASSEMBLY

Bed Frame Assembly

5. Assemble the log clamp to the bed rail on each bed segment, using the hex head bolts and nylon lock nuts.

See Figure 2-6.

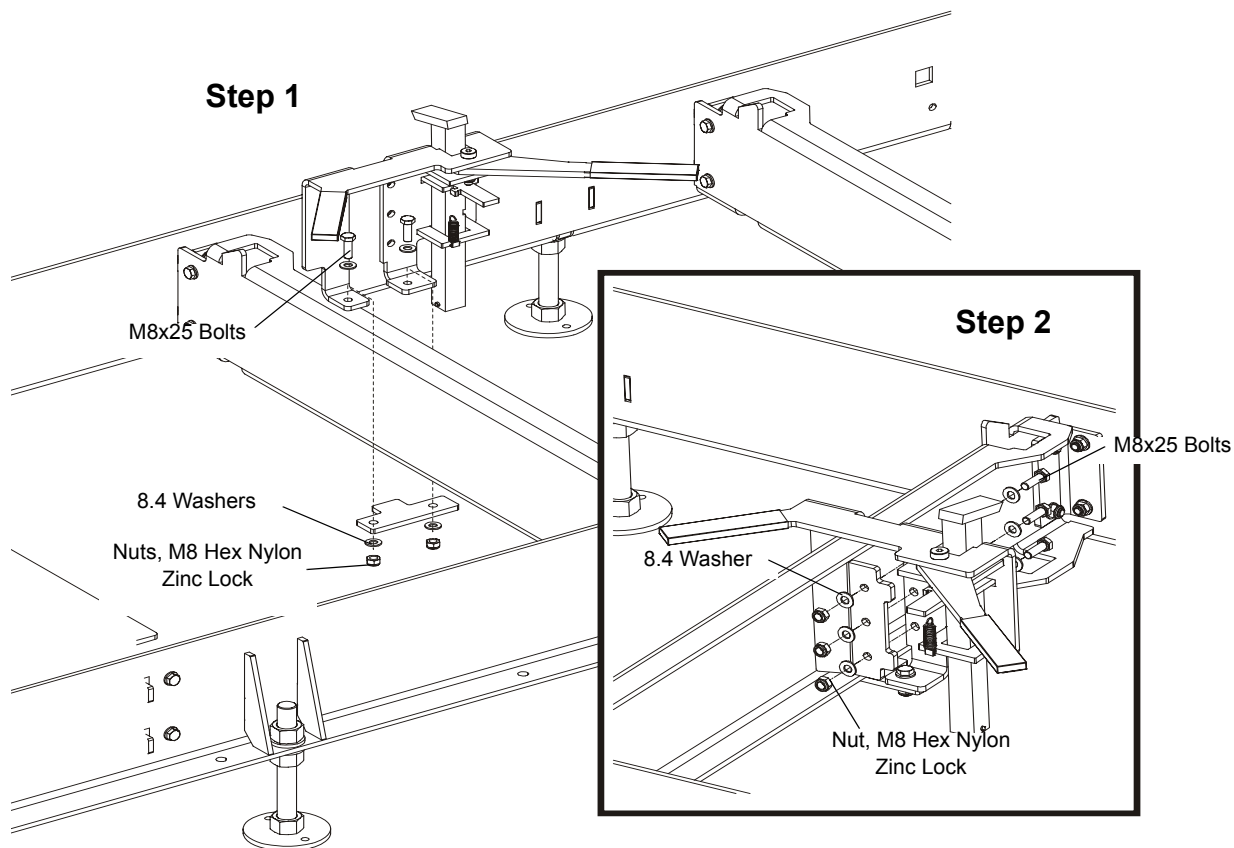


FIG. 2-6

6. Mount the bed extension (Part No 097369-1) and saw head stops (Part No 097473-1).

See Figure 2-7.

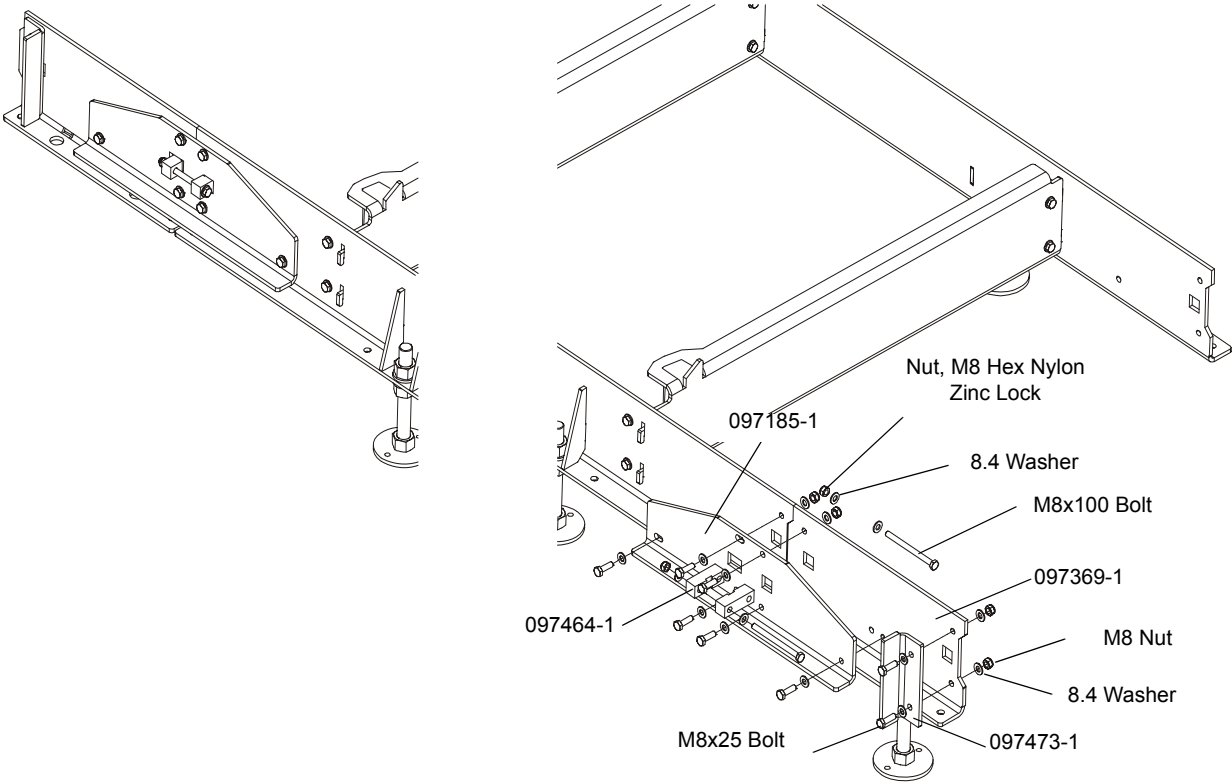


FIG. 2-7

2 SAWMILL ASSEMBLY

Bed Frame Assembly

- Each bed segment has got two side supports (Part No 097470 – long and 097472 – short). Install the log side supports as shown on the Figure 2-8. Each side support can be adjusted in two positions, depends of the cutting height.

See Figure 2-8.

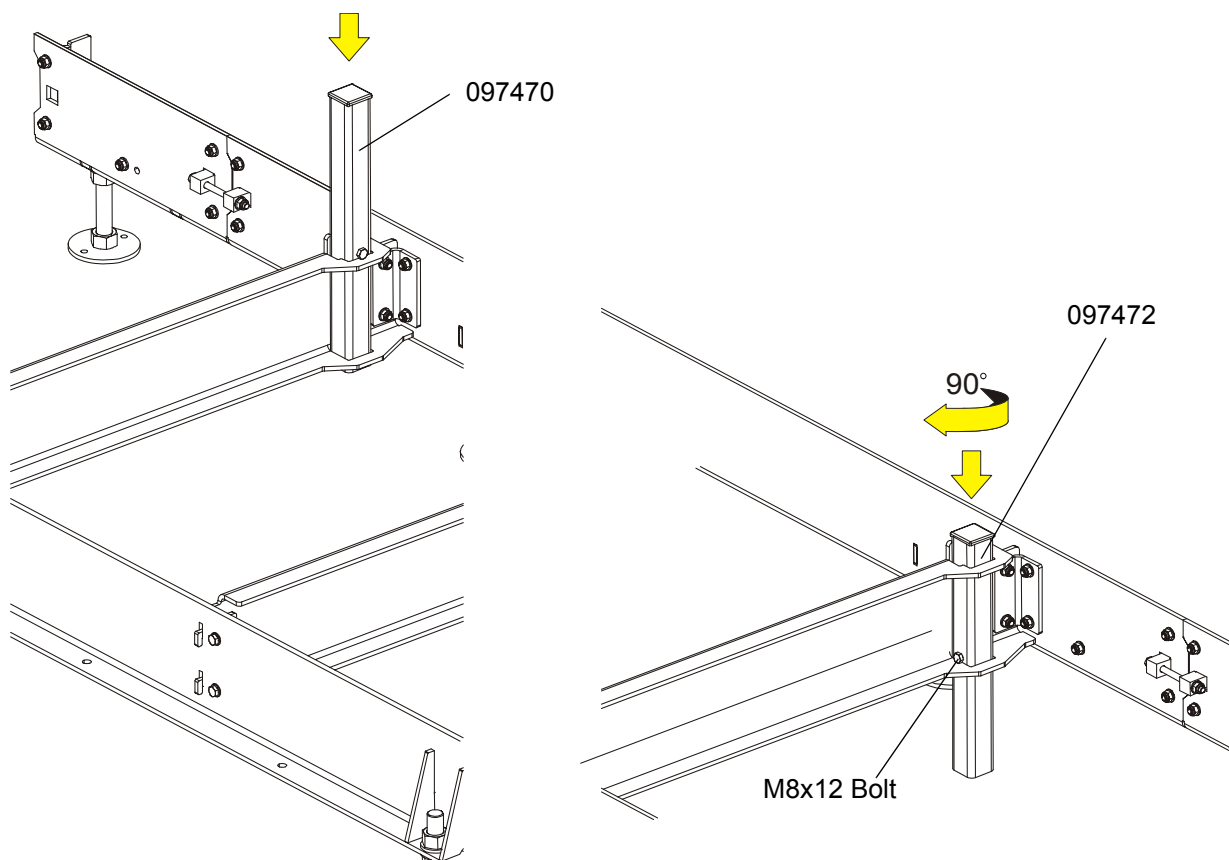



FIG. 2-8

2.4 Saw Head Assembly

1. Using a forklift truck or a winch with lifting capacity of minimum 500 kg, carefully lift the saw head and set it aside. Attach the winch hook to the bracket on the saw head.

 **WARNING!** When removing the saw head, use extreme care and keep all persons at a safe distance. Failure to do so may result in serious injury or death.

See Figure 2-9.

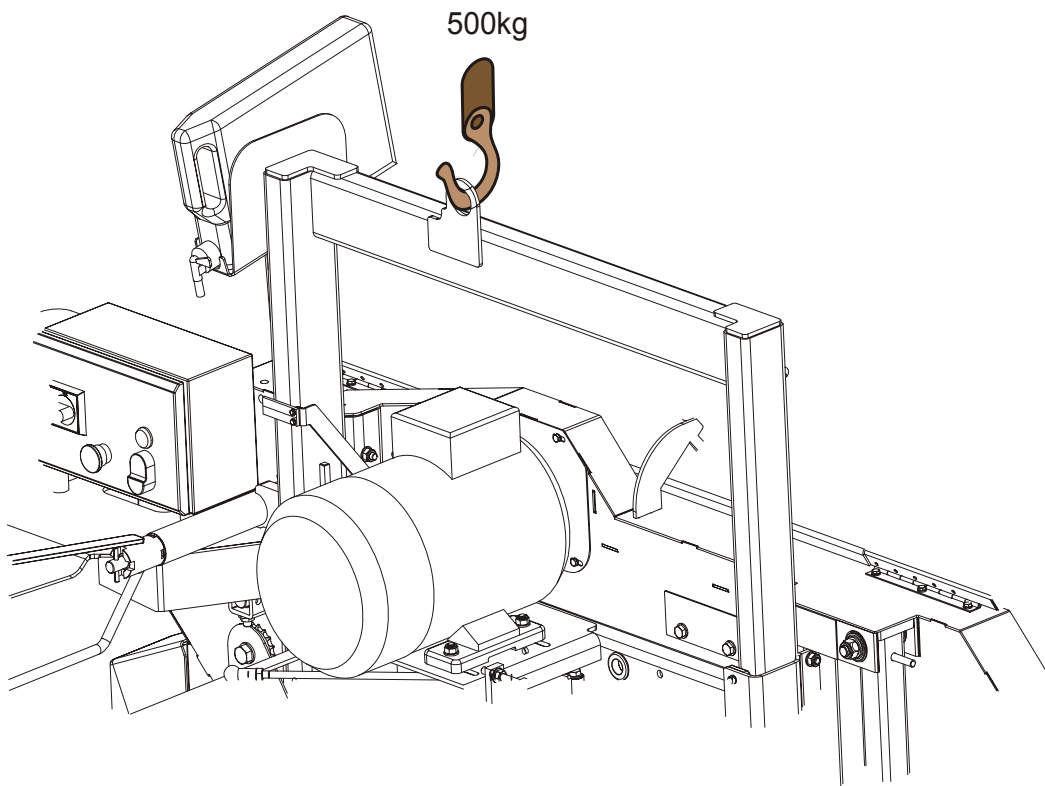



FIG. 2-9

1. Position the saw head at the end of the bed frame assembly. Carefully slide the saw head rollers onto the bed frame track. Keep the saw head square to the bed to avoid jamming the track rollers.

 **WARNING!** When setting the saw head on the bed frame, use extreme care and keep all persons at a safe distance. Failure to do so may result in serious injury or death.

2 SAWMILL ASSEMBLY

Saw Head Assembly

2. Install a track wiper with a felt strip and saw head latch (Part No 097567-1) to each track roller housing as shown below.

See Figure 2-10.

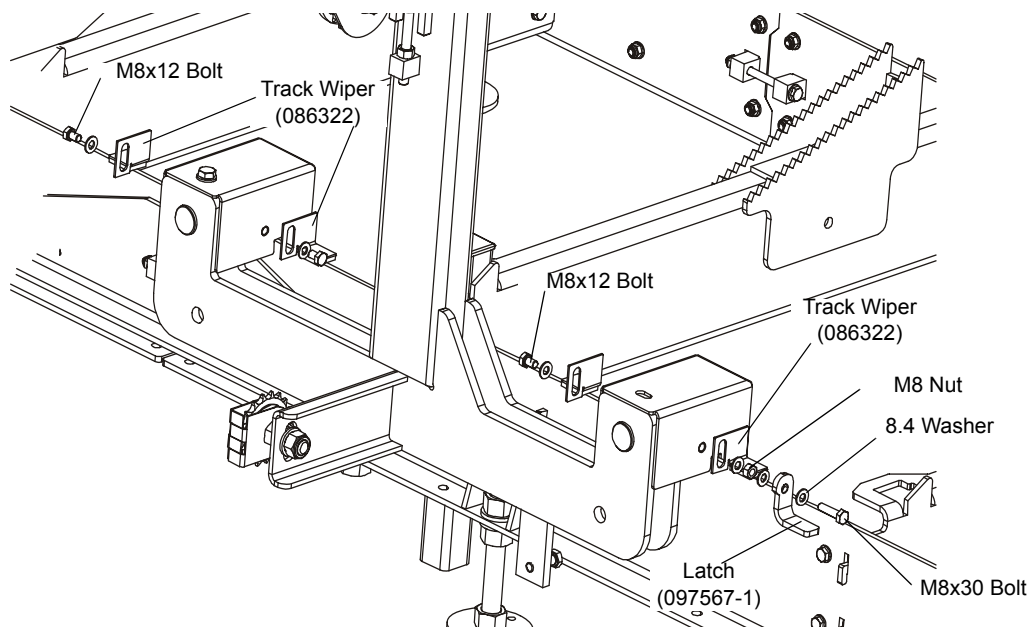


FIG. 2-10

NOTE: Before installing the track cover and the remaining felt wipers, soak the felt strips with lubricating fluid (e.g. WD40).

3. Assemble the sawdust chute (094246-1).

See Figure 2-11.

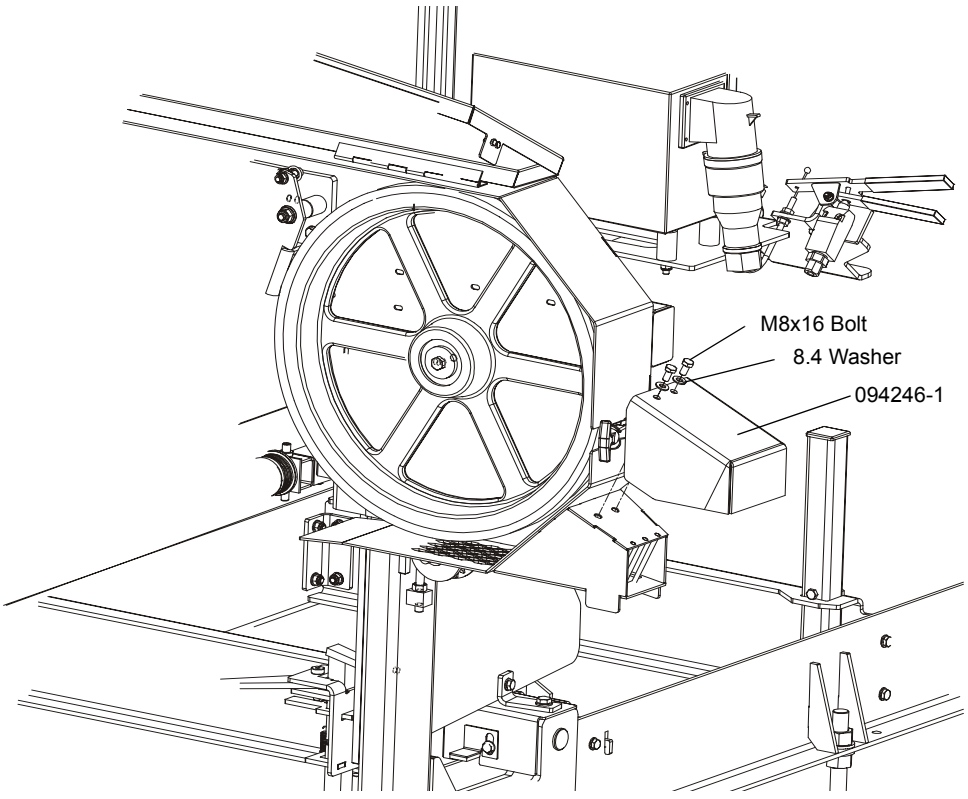


FIG. 2-11

2 SAWMILL ASSEMBLY

Saw Head Assembly

4. Install the operator guard.

See Figure 2-12.

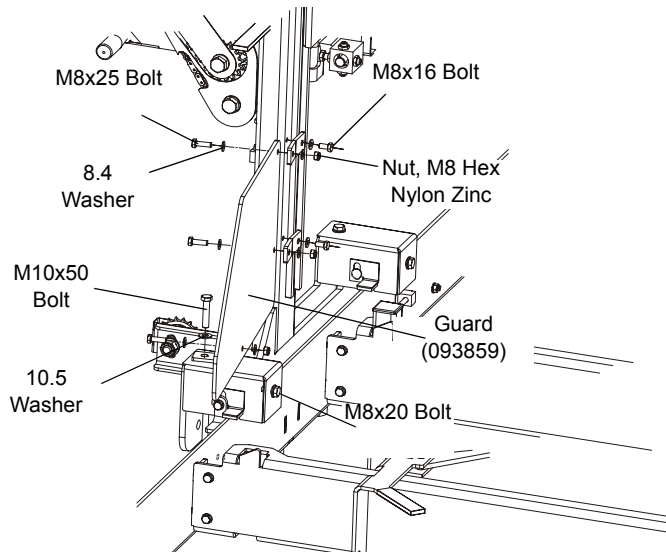


FIG. 2-12

5. Install the blade guides.

See Figure 2-13.

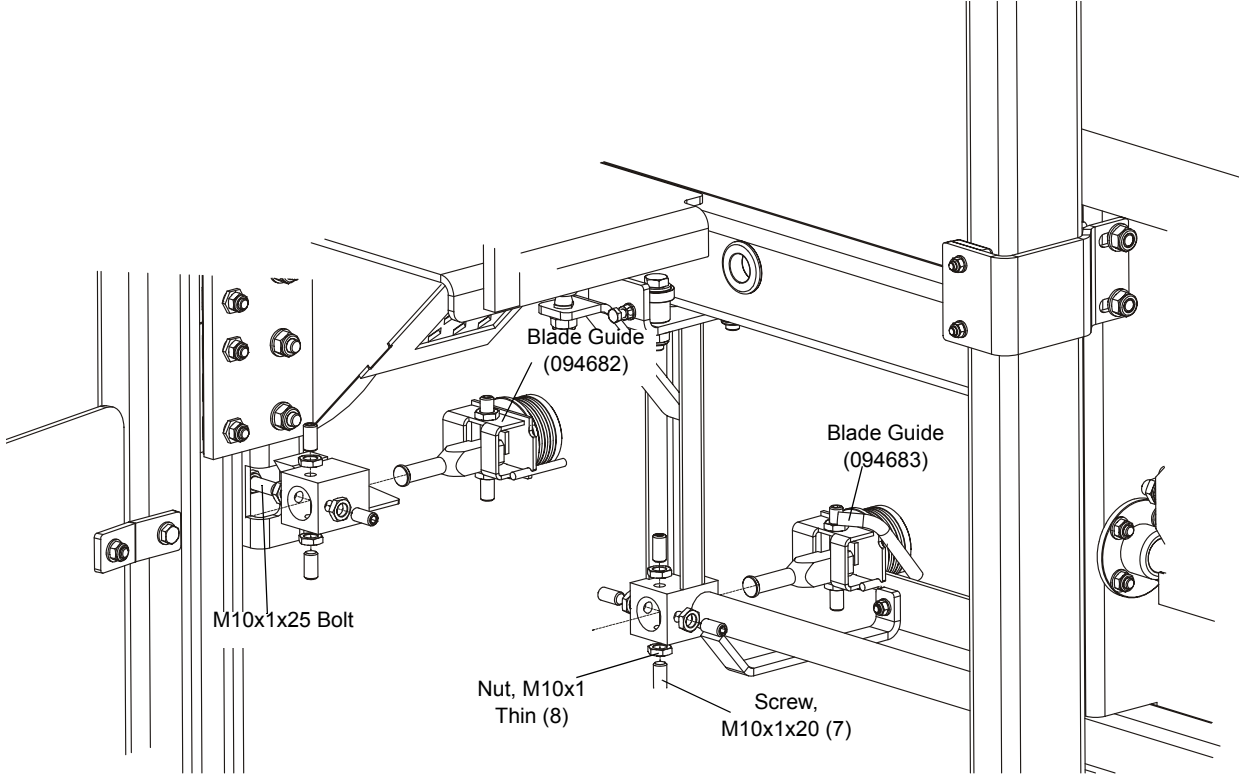


FIG. 2-13

2 SAWMILL ASSEMBLY

Saw Head Assembly

6. Install the power cord bracket.

See Figure 2-14.

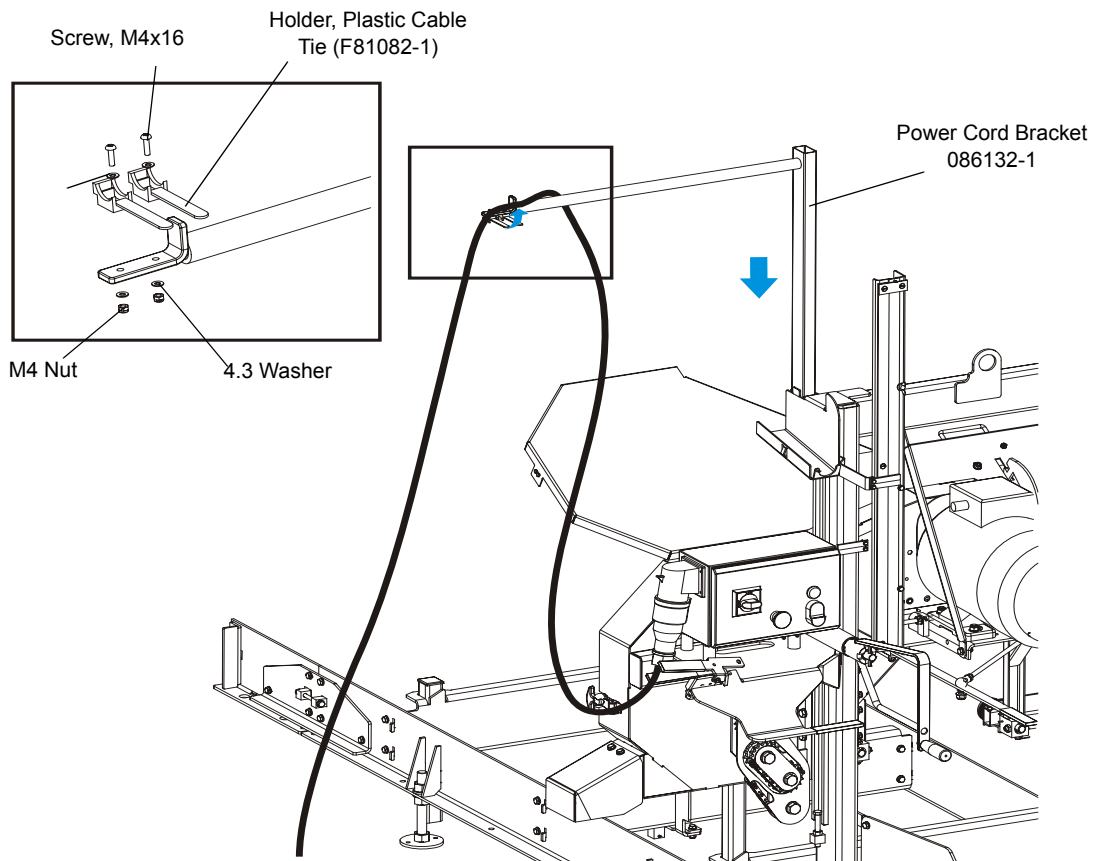


FIG. 2-14

SECTION 3 SETUP & OPERATION

3.1 Sawmill Setup

NOTE: The following setup procedure should be performed whenever the sawmill is moved or reassembled. If sawing problems occur and misalignment is suspected, [See Section SECTION 6](#) for complete alignment instructions.

1. Adjust the frame legs so the sawmill appears level. If sawmill is on soft ground, use shims under the legs if necessary.
2. Run a string from the front bed rail to the rear bed rail near the operator's side of the frame. Place identical spacers between the string and the front and rear bed rails. Measure the distance between the string and the other bed rails. Adjust the frame legs until all bed rails measure the same distance from the string.

See Figure 3-1.

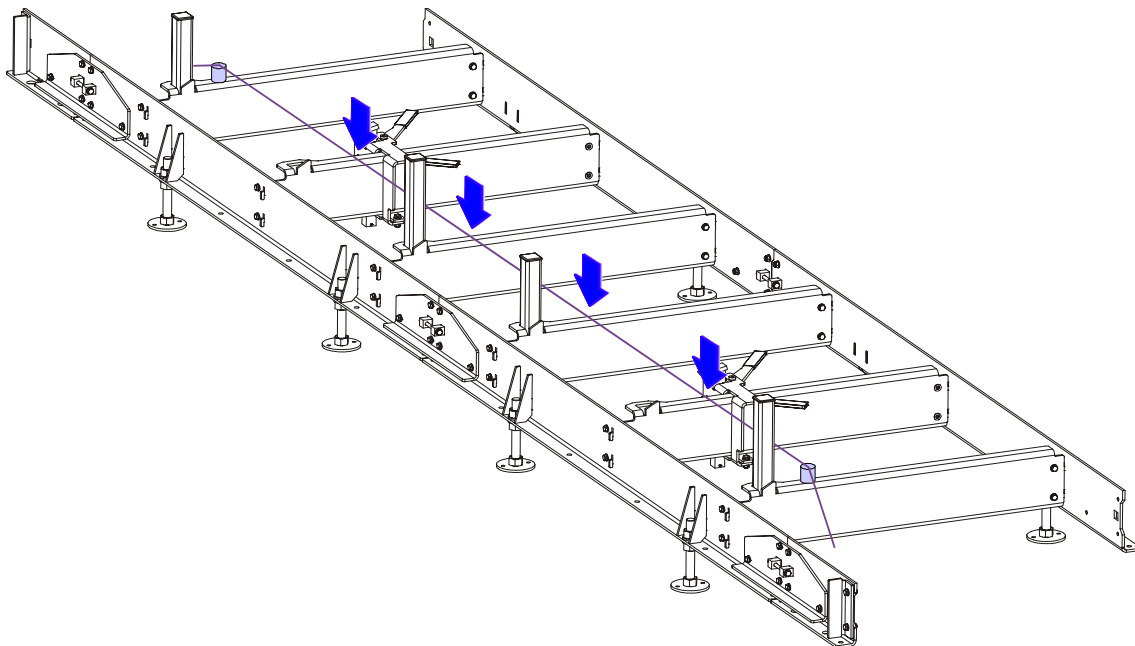


FIG. 3-1

3. Repeat the bed rail adjustment with the string at the other side of the sawmill frame.
4. Install a blade ([See Section 3.2](#) through [Section 3.4](#)) and move the saw carriage until the blade is positioned over the front bed rail.

5. The blade guide rollers should not touch and deflect the blade and the blade guide arm should be adjusted all the way out, away from the other blade guide.
6. Measure the distance from the bed rail to the bottom of the blade near the inside (fixed) blade guide.
7. Measure the distance from the bed rail to the bottom of the blade near the outside (movable) blade guide.

See Figure 3-2. When the blade is parallel to the bed, it will measure the same distance from the bed rail at the inside and outside of the saw head. To adjust the saw head tilt, loosen the four mounting bolts of the roller bracket. Use the saw head adjustment nuts located in the roller bracket to tilt the saw head.

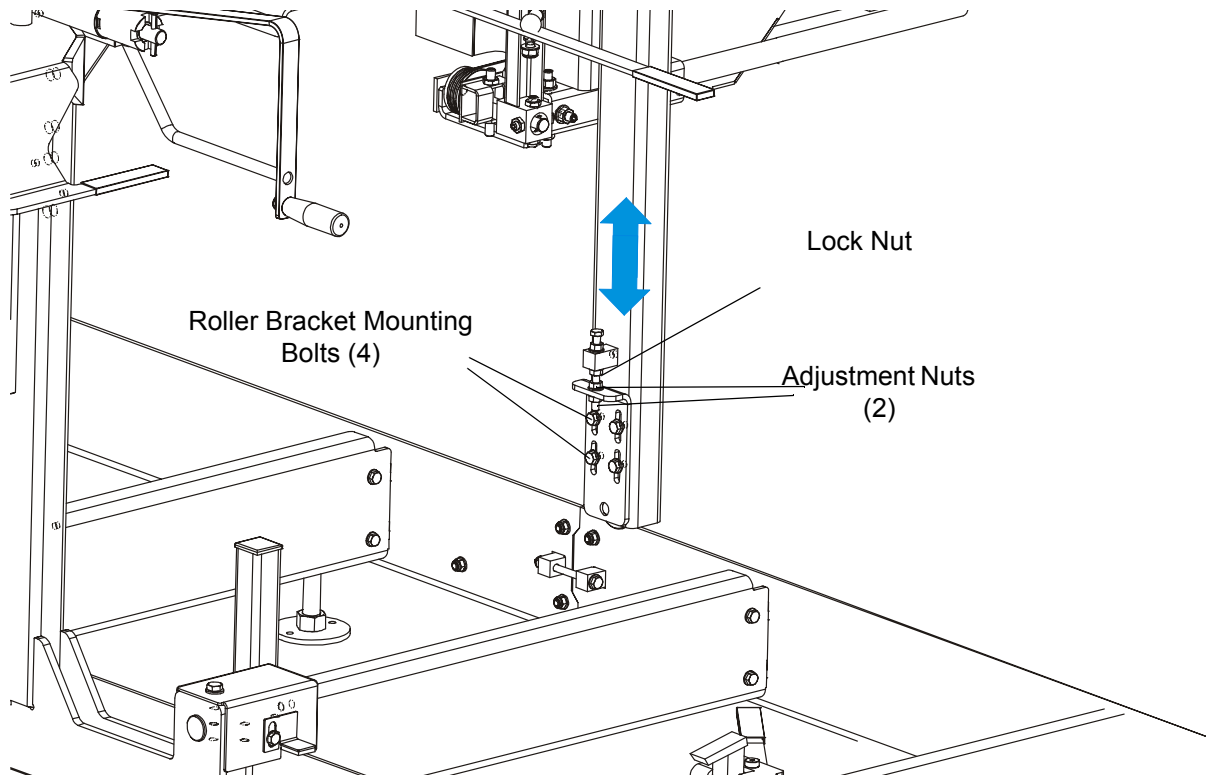


FIG. 3-2

8. Make sure the entire face of each slide pad makes contact with the mast. Use the adjustment nuts shown below to adjust the slide pads if necessary.

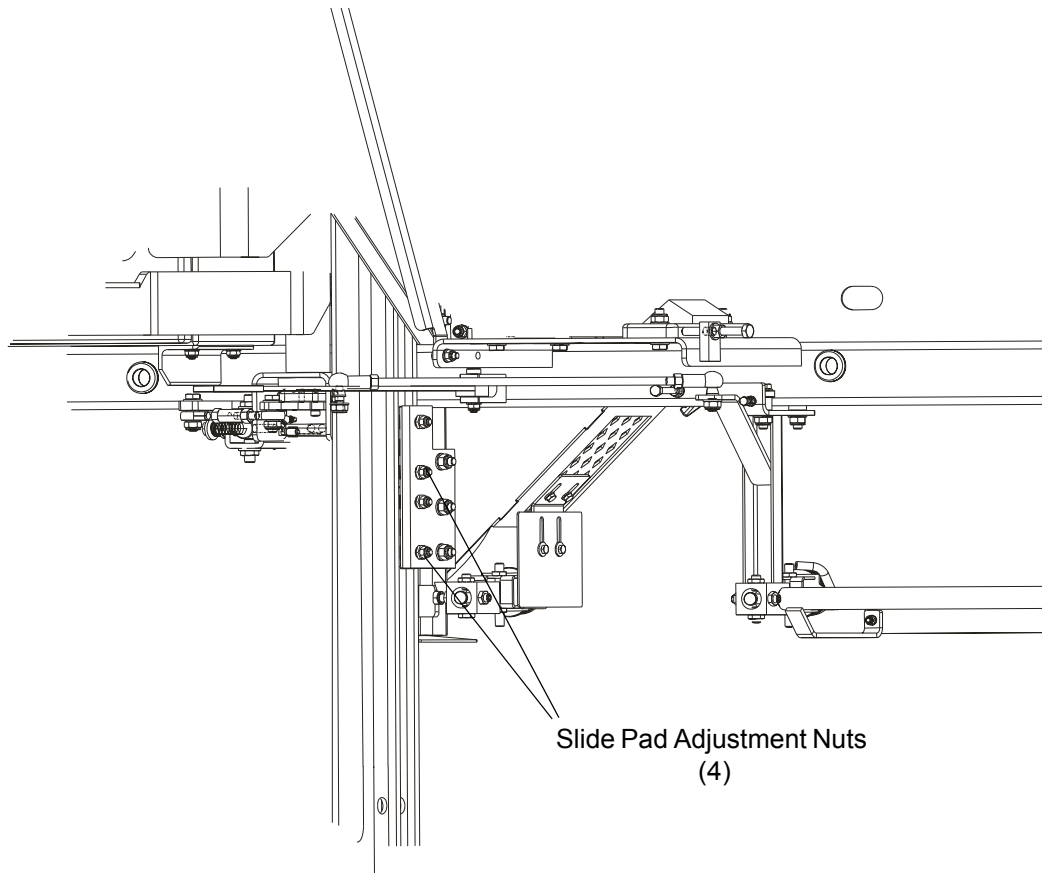


FIG. 3-3

9. Check the vertical alignment of each blade wheel using the blade guide alignment tool.
 - Attach the tool to the blade near the outer blade guide. Be sure the tool does not rest on a tooth or burr, and is lying flat on the blade.

See Figure 3-4.

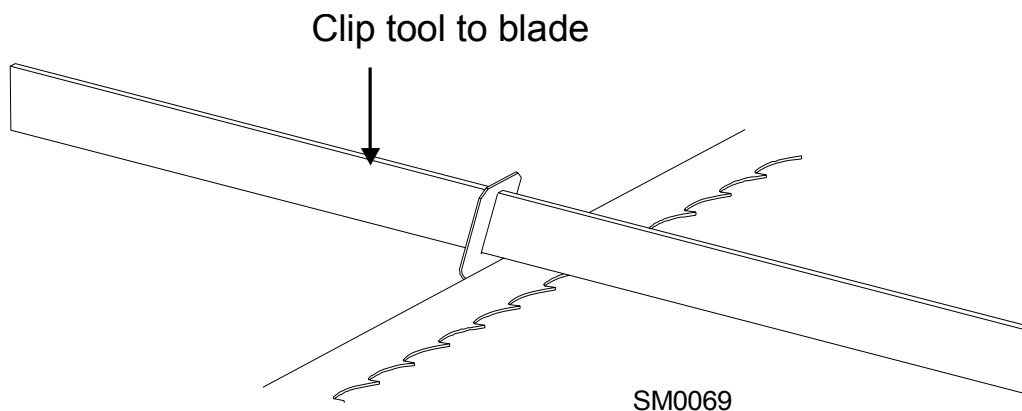


FIG. 3-4

- Move the saw head so the front end of the tool is positioned over the first bed rail. Measure from the bottom of the tool to the top surface of the bed rail.
- Move the saw head so the rear of the tool is positioned over the bed rail. Again, measure from the bottom of the tool to the bed rail.
- If the two measurements differ by more than 1/16" (1.5 mm), adjust the vertical tilt of the idle-side blade wheel. [See Figure 3-5.](#)
- Remove the tool from the blade and reattach it near the inner blade guide. Measure from the tool to the bed rail at both ends of the tool. If the measurements at the front and rear ends of the tool differ by more than 1/16" (1.5 mm), adjust the vertical tilt of the drive-side blade wheel. [See Figure 3-6.](#)

See Figure 3-5. To tilt the idle-side blade wheel up, loosen the bottom adjustment screw 1/2 turn. Loosen the nut on the top adjustment screw and tighten the screw. Tighten the top and bottom nuts.

To tilt the wheel down, loosen the top adjustment screw 1/2 turn. Loosen the nut on the bottom adjustment screw and tighten the screw. Tighten the top and bottom nuts .

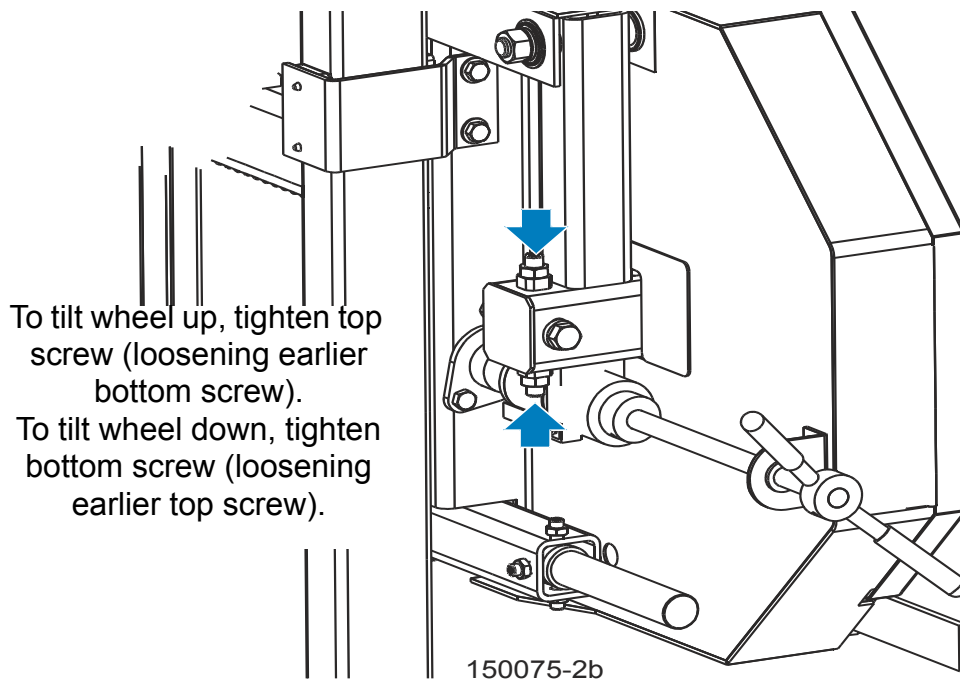


FIG. 3-5

See Figure 3-6. To tilt the drive-side blade wheel down, loosen the top adjustment screw, loosen the nut on the bottom adjustment screw and tighten the bottom screw. Tighten the top and bottom nuts.

To tilt the wheel up, loosen the bottom adjustment screw, loosen the nut on the top adjustment screw and tighten the top screw. Tighten the top and bottom nuts.

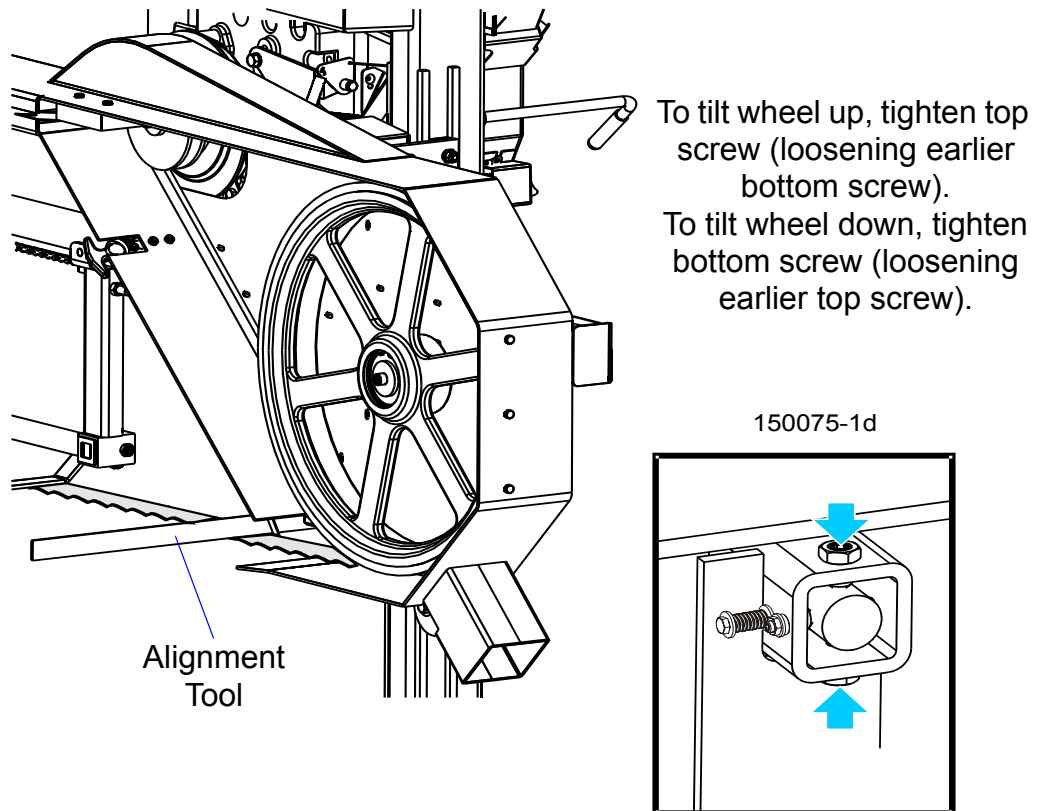


FIG. 3-6

- Re-check the vertical alignment of each blade wheel. Readjust if necessary.

10. Adjust the spacing between each blade guide roller flange and the back of the blade. [See Section 6.9](#)
11. Adjust the horizontal angle of the blade guides. [See Section 6.10](#)
12. Adjust the blade deflection ([See Section 6.7](#)) and the vertical angle of the blade guides ([See Section 6.8](#)).

HINT: It is best to preliminarily set the blade deflection so that it is 3 - 4 mm, then adjust the blade guides in the vertical plane and make the final adjustments to the blade deflection. The proper blade deflection is 6 mm. After adjusting the blade deflection, recheck the vertical alignment of the blade guides and adjust if necessary.

13. Install the blade height scale. To do that, first measure the distance from the bottom edge on a down-set tooth of the blade to the top of the bed rail. Then stick the blade height scale on the mounting bracket so that it indicates the true distance from the blade to the bed. Adjust the scale if necessary. [See Section 6.12](#).
14. Bolt the blade guide guard so that its bottom edge is about 5 mm above the blade.

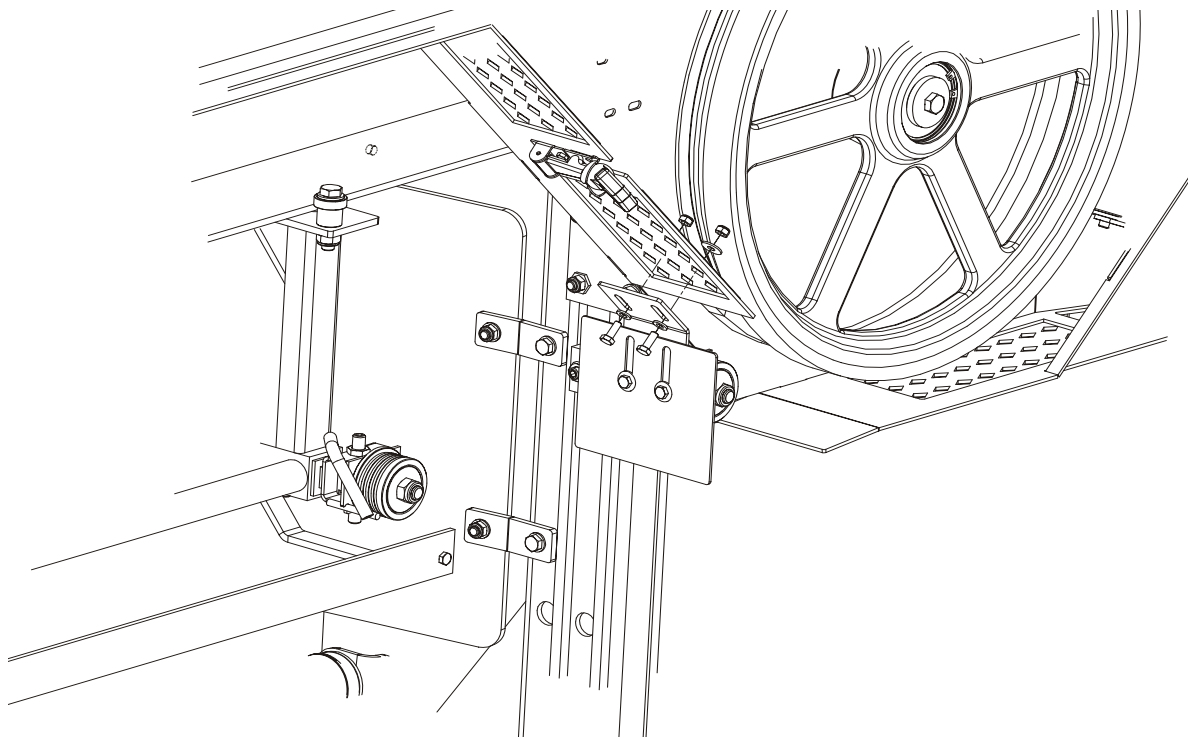


FIG. 3-7

15. Adjust the cam engaging the limit switch as well as the saw head stop bolt so that the saw

3 Setup & Operation

Sawmill Setup

head stops moving at its lower travel limit, i.e. at the height of 25 mm above the bed.

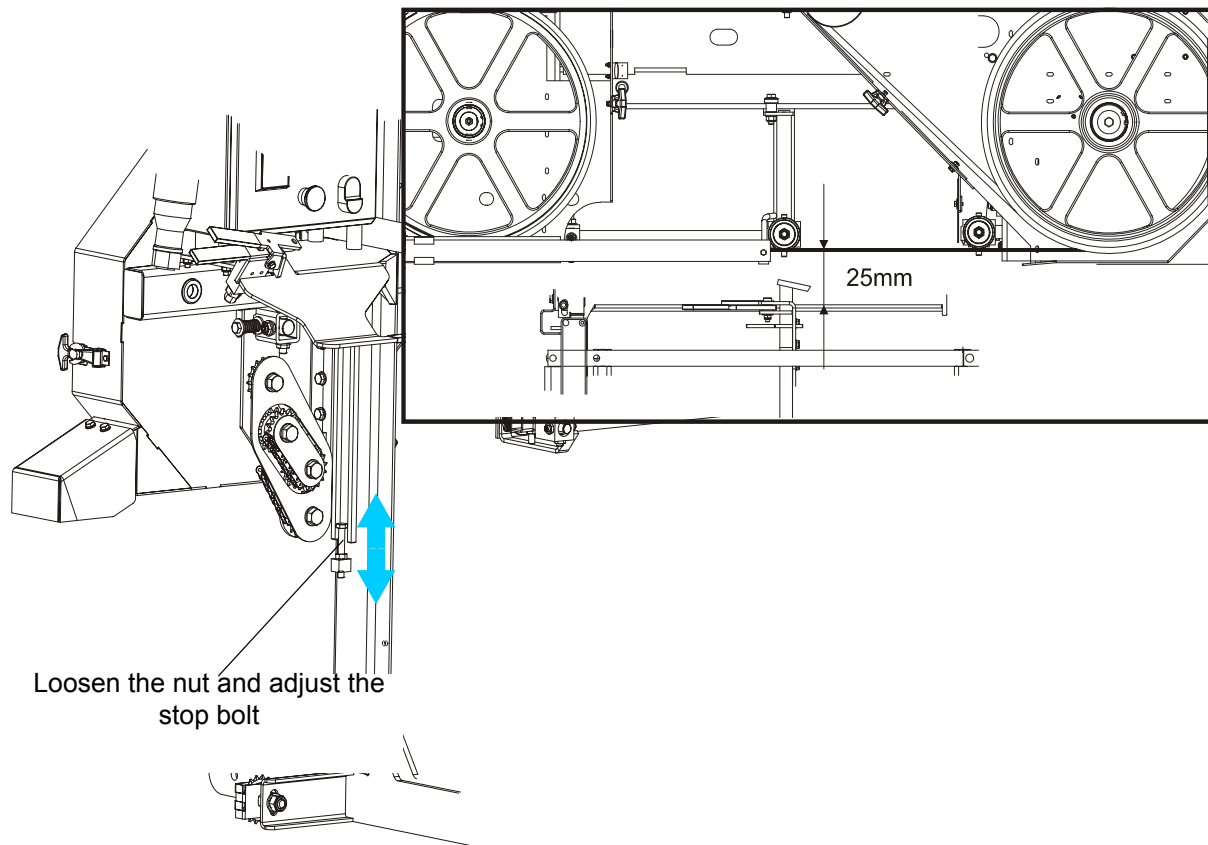


FIG. 3-8

16. Adjust the side bracket. [See Section 6.13](#)



WARNING! Adjust the side bracket before first operating the sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury and machine damage.

3.2 Replacing The Blade



DANGER! Always disengage the blade and shut off the sawmill motor before changing the blade. Disconnect the power supply using the main switch. Failure to do so will result in serious injury.



WARNING! Always wear gloves and eye protection when handling bandsaw blades. Changing blades is safest when done by one person! Keep all other persons away from area when coiling, uncoiling, carrying or changing a blade. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

Adjust the blade guide arm all the way open.

Open the blade housing cover. Turn the blade tension handle to release the blade tension until the wheel is pulled in and the blade is lying loose in the blade housing. Lift the blade out of the blade housing.

Install a new blade on the blade wheels. When installing the blade, make sure the teeth are pointing the correct direction. The teeth located between the blade guide assemblies should be pointing toward the sawdust chute.

Position 1 1/4" wide blades on the wheels so the gullet is 1/8" (3.0 mm) out from the front edge of the wheel. Position 1 1/2" wide blades on the wheels so the gullet is 3/16" (4.5 mm) out from the front edge of the wheel.

Close the blade housing cover.

Next, turn the tension handle until the blade is tensioned correctly.

3 Setup & Operation

Tensioning The Blade

3.3 Tensioning The Blade

See **Figure 3-9**. Turn the blade tension handle clockwise to compress the rubber spring and tension the blade. Check the blade tension occasionally when adjusting the cant control or while cutting. As the blade and belts heat up and stretch, the blade tension will change. Also, ambient temperature changes can cause tension to change. Adjust the tension handle as necessary to keep the rubber spring washer aligned with the indicator.

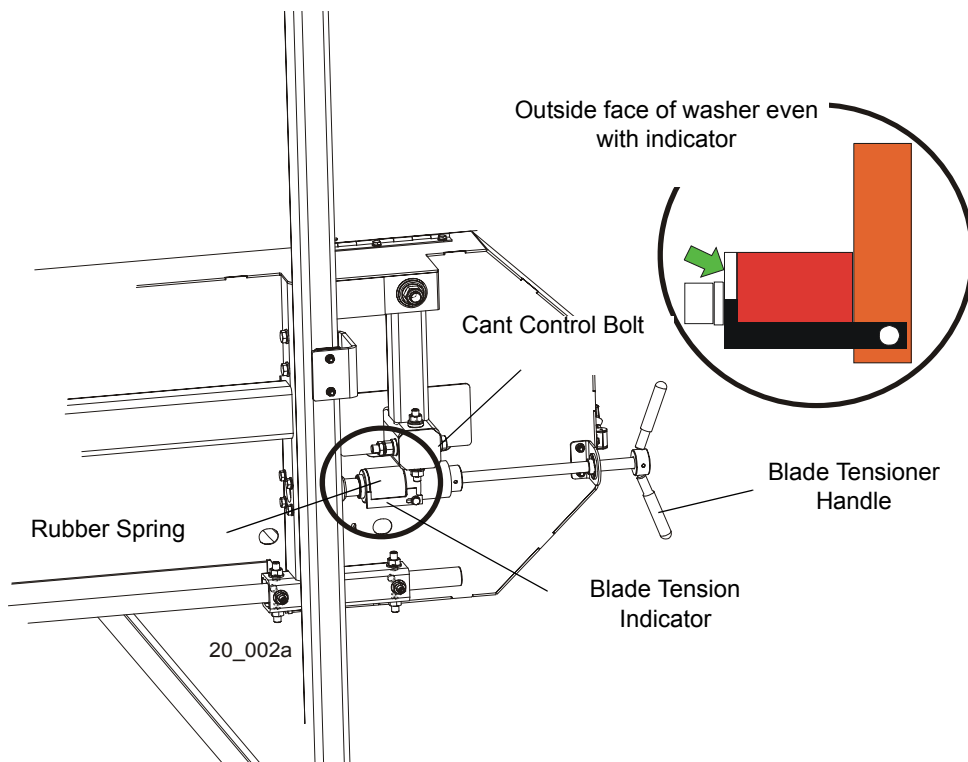


FIG. 3-9



CAUTION! Release the blade tension when the mill is not in use.

3.4 Tracking The Blade

1. Make sure the blade housing cover is closed and all persons are clear of the blade.
2. Start the motor for a moment until the blade positions itself on the wheels.



WARNING! Do not spin the blade wheels by hand. Spinning the blade wheels by hand may result in serious injury.

3. Turn off the engine and check the position of the blade on the blade wheels.

See **Figure 3-10**. Position 1 1/4" wide blades so the gullet is 1/8" (3.0 mm) out from the edge of the blade wheel ($\pm 1/32$ [.75 mm]).

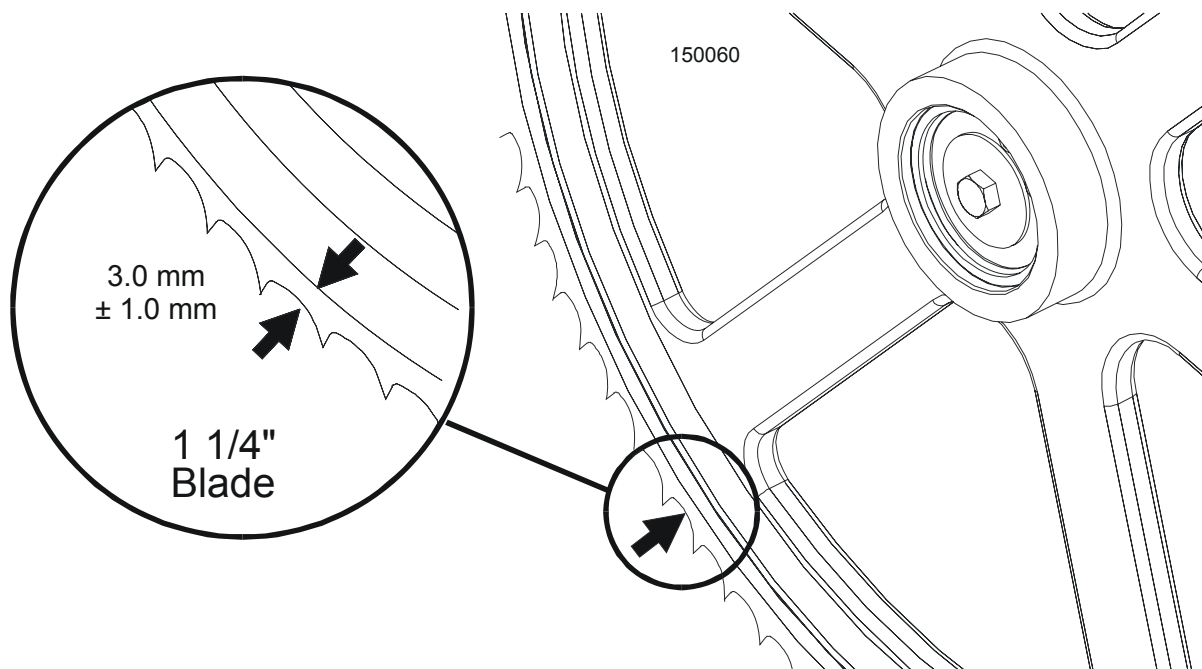


FIG. 3-10

See **Figure 3-11**. To adjust where the blade travels on the blade wheels, use the cant

control bolt.

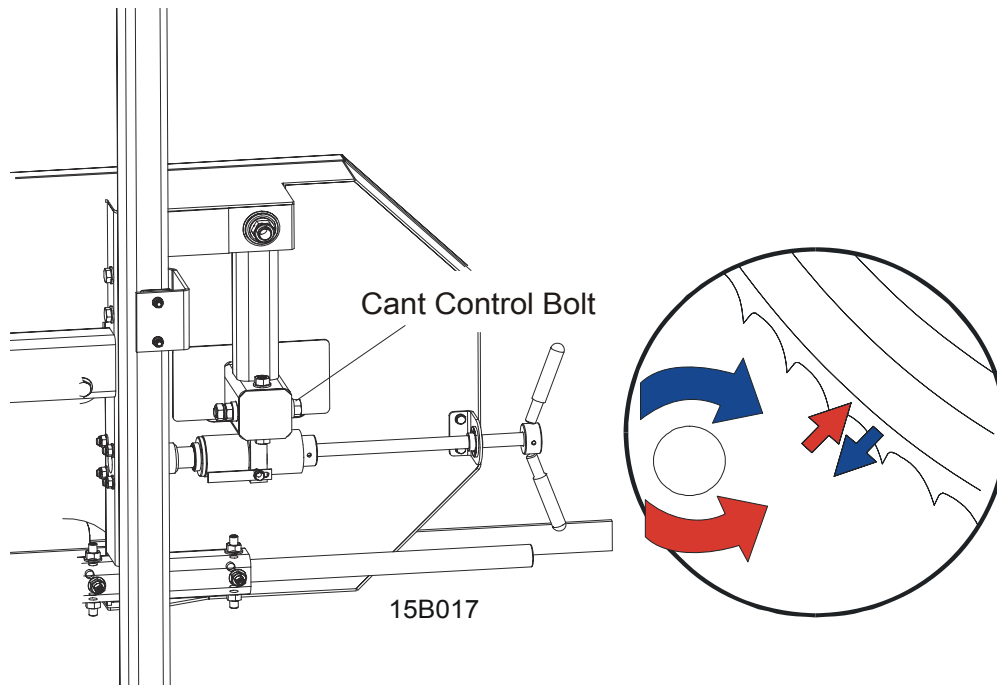


FIG. 3-11

If the blade is too far out, back the blade onto the wheel by turning the cant control counterclockwise. If the blade is too far in, turn the cant control clockwise until the gullet of the blade is the correct distance from the front edge of the wheel.

4. Adjust the blade tension if necessary to compensate for any changes that may have occurred while adjusting the cant control.
5. Close the blade housing cover.



DANGER! Make sure all guards and covers are in place and secured/closed before operating the sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

IMPORTANT! After aligning the blade on the wheels, always double-check the blade guide spacing and location. ([SECTION 6](#) for more information.)

3.5 Loading, Turning, And Clamping Logs

To Load Logs

1. Move the cutting head to the front end of the frame.



CAUTION! Before loading a log, be sure the cutting head is moved far enough forward so the log does not hit it. Failure to do so may result in machine damage.

2. Use the latch, to fix the saw head in this position.

See Figure 3-12.

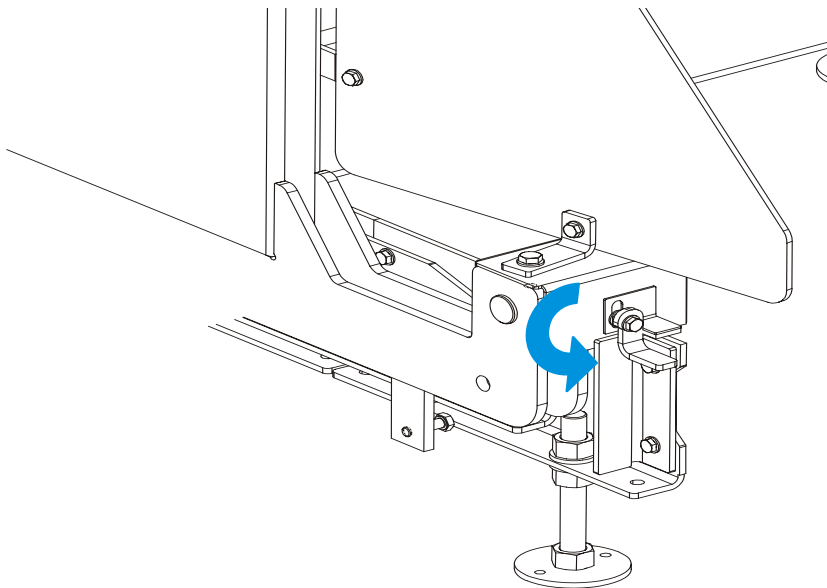


FIG. 3-12

3. Adjust the log clamps all the way down and move them toward the loading side of the sawmill frame.



CAUTION! Be sure the log clamps are all the way down before loading a log onto the bed. Failure to do so may result in machine damage.

4. Raise the side supports on the sawmill bed to prevent the log from falling off the side of the bed.
5. Place the optional loading ramps (optional equipment) in the frame brackets that will

3 Setup & Operation

Loading, Turning, And Clamping Logs

evenly support the length of the log.

See Figure 3-13.

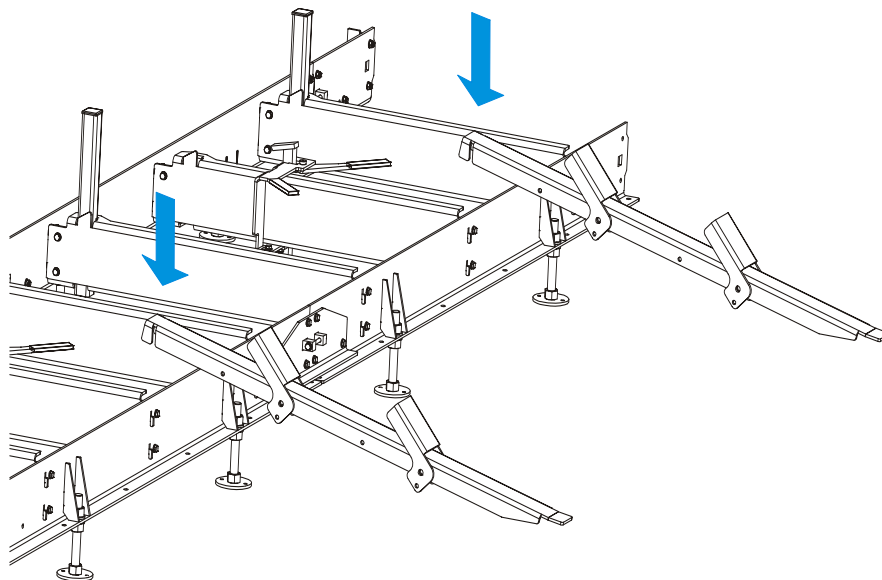


FIG. 3-13

6. Position the log at the foot of the ramps.
7. Use a cant hook to roll the log up the ramps and onto the sawmill bed. Position the log against the side supports.
8. Remove the log ramps and set aside.

If you did not purchase the optional loading ramps, use boards for ramps or use log loading equipment to load the log on the sawmill bed.

To Turn Logs:

1. Use a cant hook to spin the log against the side supports until it is turned the way you want it for the first cut.

To Clamp Logs:

1. Position the clamps against the log, far enough down so they are below your cuts on a given side of the log. Using the clamp handles move the log firmly against the side supports.

See Figure 3-14.

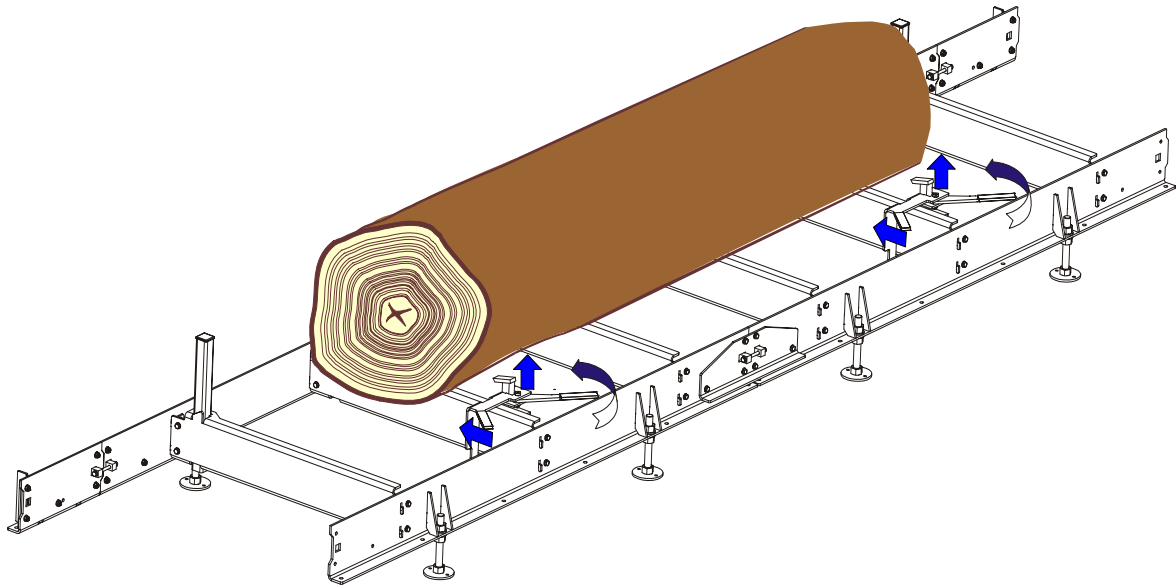


FIG. 3-14

2. Make sure the side supports are positioned low enough for the blade to pass over them. If they are not, back the clamps off slightly and push the side supports down until they are positioned below the height of your last cut on a given side of the log.

3 Setup & Operation

Loading, Turning, And Clamping Logs

To Level A Tapered Log:

Use shims or the optional wedge to raise either end of a tapered log, if desired. Shim one end of the log until the heart of the log measures the same distance from the bed rails at each end of the log.

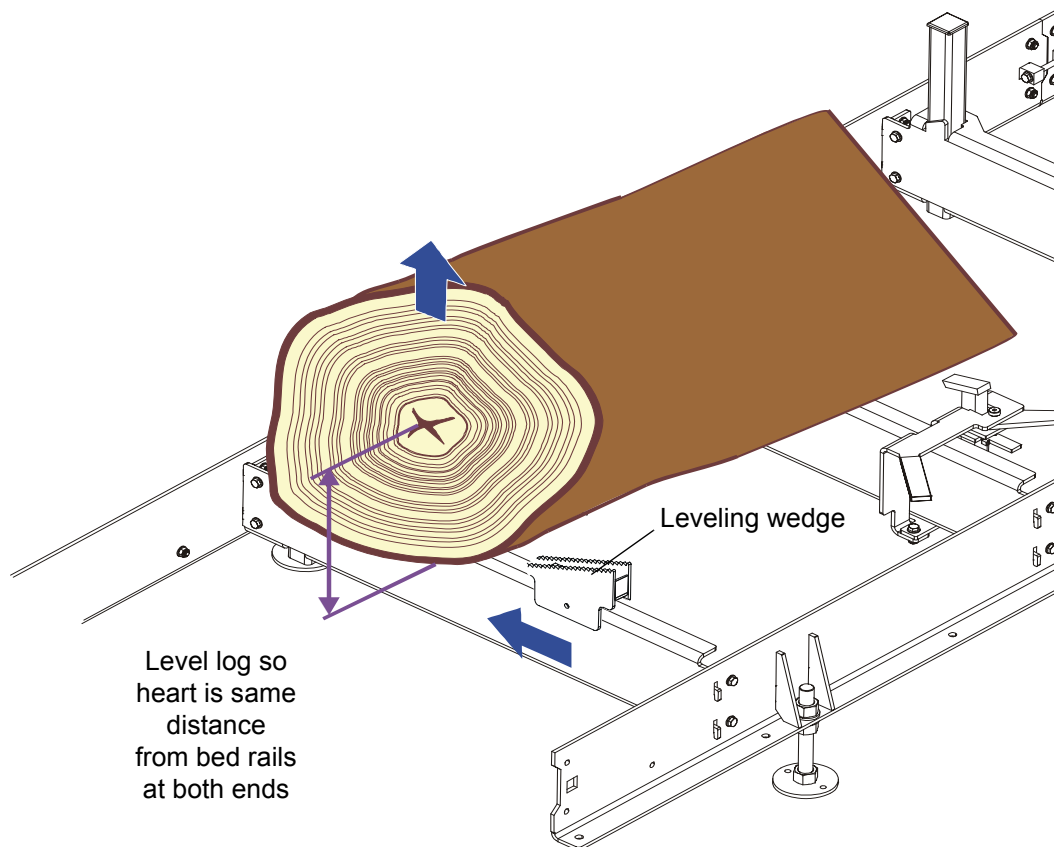


FIG. 3-14

3.6 Up/Down Operation

1. Install a blade, if needed, and check for correct blade tension. ([See Section 3.3](#)).

Set the cutting head to the desired height. (The blade height scale shows the height of the blade above the bed rails.)

See Figure 3-15. Use the up/down crank to raise or lower the cutting head

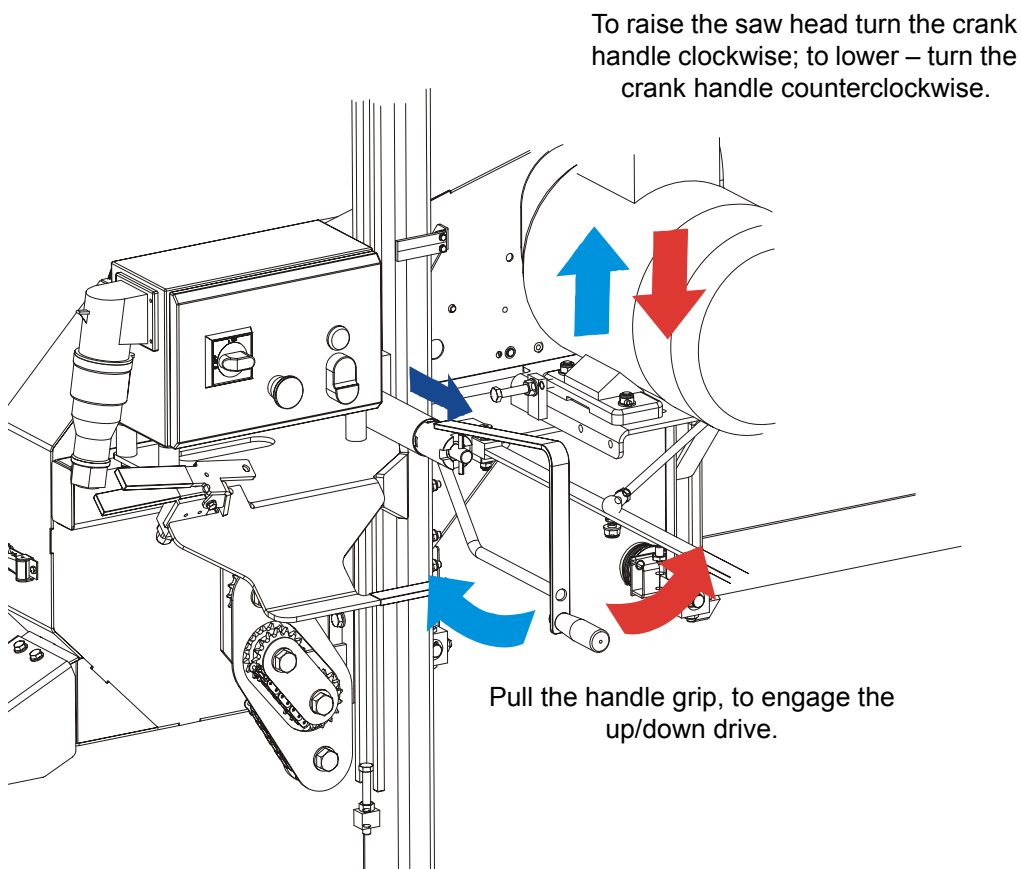


FIG. 3-15

2. Pull the crank grip to lock it in the locking pins.
3. To raise the saw head, turn the up/down crank handle clockwise; to lower – turn the crank handle counterclockwise.



WARNING! DO NOT try to force the carriage above the 27" (68 cm) mark or below the 1" (2.54 cm) mark. Damage to

the up/down system may result.

3.7 Blade Guide Arm Operation

1. Look down the length of the log to see its maximum width. The outer blade guide roller should be adjusted to clear the widest section of the log by less than 1" (25.4 mm).
2. Use the blade guide arm handle to adjust the outer blade guide as necessary. Move the blade guide arm handle right to move the arm out. Move the handle left to move the arm in.

See Figure 3-16.

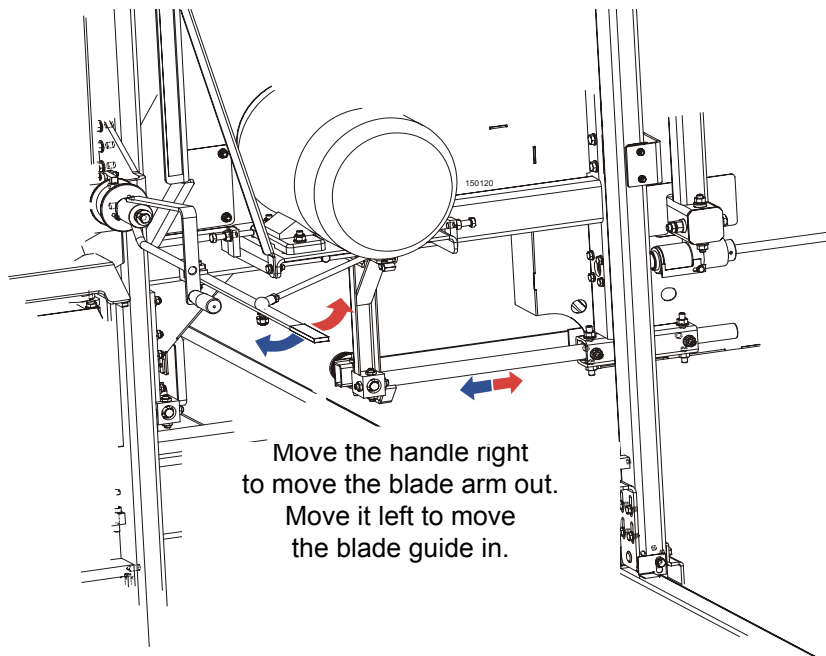


FIG. 3-16

3.8 Blade Drive Operation



IMPORTANT! When starting the machine for the first time, check that main motor rotation direction is as indicated by the arrow located on the motor body (fan guard). If the rotation direction is incorrect, invert the phases in the phase inverter located in the power socket (electric box). Correct motor rotation direction is indicated by the arrow located on the motor body.



DANGER! Make sure all guards and covers are in place and secured/closed before operating the sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.



WARNING! Always wear eye, ear, respiration and foot protection when operating the sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

Be sure the blade housing cover is in place and secured before starting the engine or motor. Use the rubber latches to fasten the blade housing cover shut. If the blade housing cover is not closed and secured, the safety switch located on it interrupts the ignition circuit and the motor/engine cannot be started. If the cover is opened during the mill operation, the engine/motor will be stopped.

To engage the blade, perform the following steps:

1. Clear any loose objects from the area of the blade, motor, and drive belt.
2. Make sure the clamps and side supports are positioned low enough for the blade to pass over them. Make sure the log is clamped securely.
3. Turn the main switch on the electrical box to the ON position, and check if the red safety button is released.
4. Press AND HOLD the safety handle on the control box. **NOTE:** If the safety handle is released, the blade disengages and stops.
5. Press the START button on the control box to start the motor.

3 Setup & Operation

Blade Drive Operation

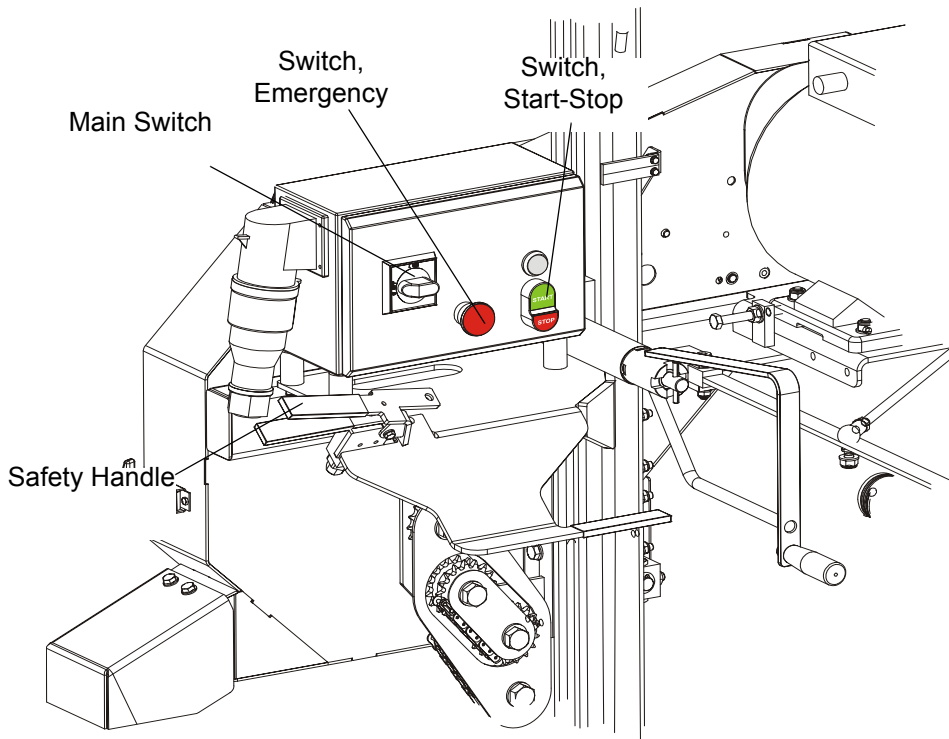


FIG. 3-16

3.9 Feed Operation

To move the saw head, use brackets locating on the control box.

HINT: To get a straight cut in the first part of the board, feed the blade into the log at a slow speed. This stops the blade from flexing and dipping up or down. Use a slow speed until the whole width of the blade has entered the cut. Then increase the feed rate as desired. Maximum feed rate varies with width and hardness of the wood. Over-feeding results in blade and drive belt wear.



CAUTION! Be sure to stop the blade when returning the cutting head. This will not only prevent the blade from being pulled off and ruined by a wood sliver, but also will increase the life of the blade.

HINT: Try to stop the blade while the heel of the blade is still on the log. Then bring the carriage back without adjusting the blade up. This lets you keep the blade at the current height setting so you can make the next blade height adjustment more quickly.

3.10 Cutting The Log

The following steps guide you through normal operation of the Wood-Mizer sawmill.

1. Once the log is placed where you want it and clamped firmly, position the blade close to the end of the log.
2. Use the blade height scale to determine where to make your first cut ([See Section 3.12](#)). Set the blade to the desired height with the up/down crank handle. Make sure that the blade will clear all side supports and clamps. Adjust the outer blade guide ([See Section 3.8](#)).
3. Make sure all covers and guards are in place and secured. Start the engine.
4. Start the water lube if necessary to prevent sap buildup on the blade ([See Section 3.13](#)).
5. Feed the blade into the log slowly. Once the blade completely enters the log, increase the feed rate as desired. Always try to cut at the fastest speed you can while keeping an accurate cut. Cutting too slowly will waste blade life and lower production!
6. As you get to the end of the log, slow down the feed rate. When the teeth exit the end of the log, release the safety handle on the control box. Remove the slab that you have just cut from the log.
7. Use the feed crank to return the cutting head to the front of the mill. Always disengage the

blade before returning the cutting head for the next cut.

8. Repeat until the first side of the log is cut as desired. Set aside the usable flitches (boards with bark on one or both sides). You can edge them on the mill later.
9. Remove the leveling wedge if it was used. Release the clamps and turn the log 90 or 180 degrees. Make sure the flat on the log is placed flat against side supports if turned 90 degrees. Make sure it is placed on bed rails if turned 180 degrees. If the log was turned 90 degrees and you are using the wedge to compensate for taper in the log, use the wedge again to adjust the heart of the log parallel with the bed.
10. Repeat the steps used to cut the first side of the log until the log is square. Cut boards from the remaining cant.

Example: Remember that the blade cuts a 1/16 - 1/8" (1.6 - 3.2 mm) wide kerf. If you want 1" (25 mm) thick boards, lower the carriage 1 1/16 - 1 1/8" (27 - 29 mm) for each board.

3.11 Edging

The following steps guide you through edging boards on the Wood-Mizer sawmill.

1. Raise the side supports to 1/2 the height of the flitches, or the boards that need to be edged.
2. Stack the flitches on edge against the side supports.
3. Clamp the flitches against the side supports halfway up the flitch height. (Wider flitches should be placed to the clamp side. When they are edged, flip them over to edge the second side without disturbing the other flitches.)
4. Adjust the blade height to edge a few of the widest boards.
5. Loosen the clamps and turn the edged boards over to edge the other side.
6. Repeat steps 2-4.
7. Loosen the clamps and remove the boards that have good clean edges on both sides. Clamp the remaining flitches and repeat steps 2-5.

3.12 Blade Height Scale

See Figure 3-17. The blade height scale is mounted on the vertical mast. It includes:

- a blade height indicator
- centimeter scale (or quarter inch scale)

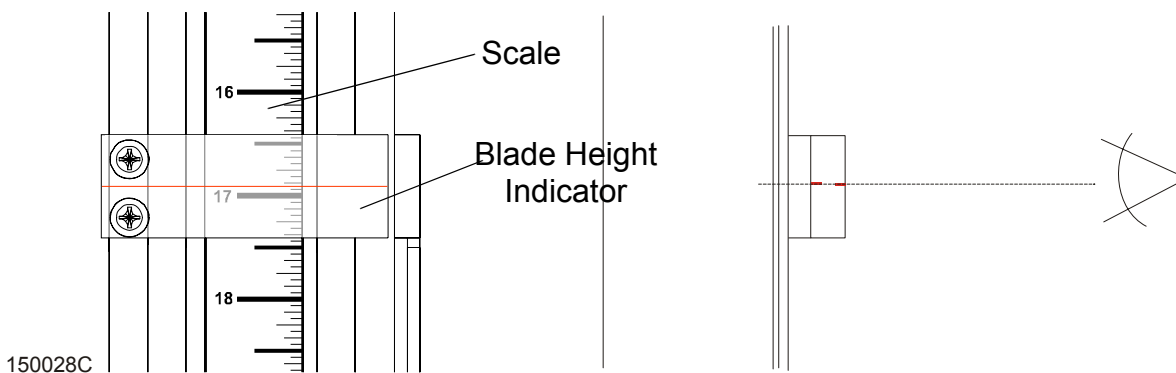


FIG. 3-17

Blade Height Indicator

The blade height indicator has two horizontal, red lines on both sides. Readings should be taken with eyes level with the indicator, when the two red lines are in line. This will allow to avoid the parallax error (different scale readings depending on the angle of vision).

The Scale

The horizontal red line on the blade height indicator shows how many centimeters the bottom of the blade is above the bed of the mill. If you know the height of your blade at each cut, you can determine the thickness of lumber you are sawing.

Example: You want to cut 25 mm random width boards from a log. Position the blade for the first cut. Move the carriage to an even measurement on the scale. Make a trim cut. Return the carriage for the second cut and lower it 29 mm below the original measurement. (The extra 3 mm allows for saw kerf and shrinkage of the lumber.)

The yellow area on the scale identifies where the blade could encounter a side support or log clamp. Check that these items are below the blade level before sawing.

The Quarter Scale

See Table 3-1. The quarter scale contains of four sets of marks. Each set represents a specific lumber thickness. Saw kerf and shrinkage allowance are included, but actual board thickness will vary slightly depending on blade thickness and tooth set.

To choose which scale to use, determine what finished thickness you want to end up with. The Grade Hardwood Quarter Scale provides thicker finished boards usually required by commercial buyers. The Standard Quarter Scale allows for kerf and shrinkage of finished boards suitable for most custom applications. Always check with your customer before you saw to determine what actual finished thickness is required.

Standard Quarter Scale	
Scale	Actual Board Thickness
4/4	25 mm (1")
5/4	32 mm (1 1/4")
6/4	38 mm (1 1/2")
8/4	51 mm (2")

Grade Hardwood Quarter Scale	
Scale	Actual Board Thickness
4/4	29 mm (1 1/8")
5/4	35 mm (1 3/8")
6/4	41 mm (1 5/8")
8/4	54 mm (2 1/8")

TABLE 3-0

To use the quarter scale, look at the blade height indicator. **Example:** You want to cut 1" (25 mm) (4/4) random width boards from a log. Position the blade for the first cut. Make a trim cut. Return the carriage for the second cut. Now, instead of having to measure down 1 1/8" (29 mm) on the inch scale, you can simply lower the blade so the indicator is aligned with the next 4/4 mark on the quarter scale. Turn the log 90 degrees and repeat.

3.13 Water Lube Operation

The Water Lube System keeps the blade clean. Water flows from a 5 liter bottle through a hose to the blade guide where the blade enters the log. A valve in the bottle cap controls the amount of water flow.

See **Figure 3-18**. Install the water bottle at the top of the vertical mast.

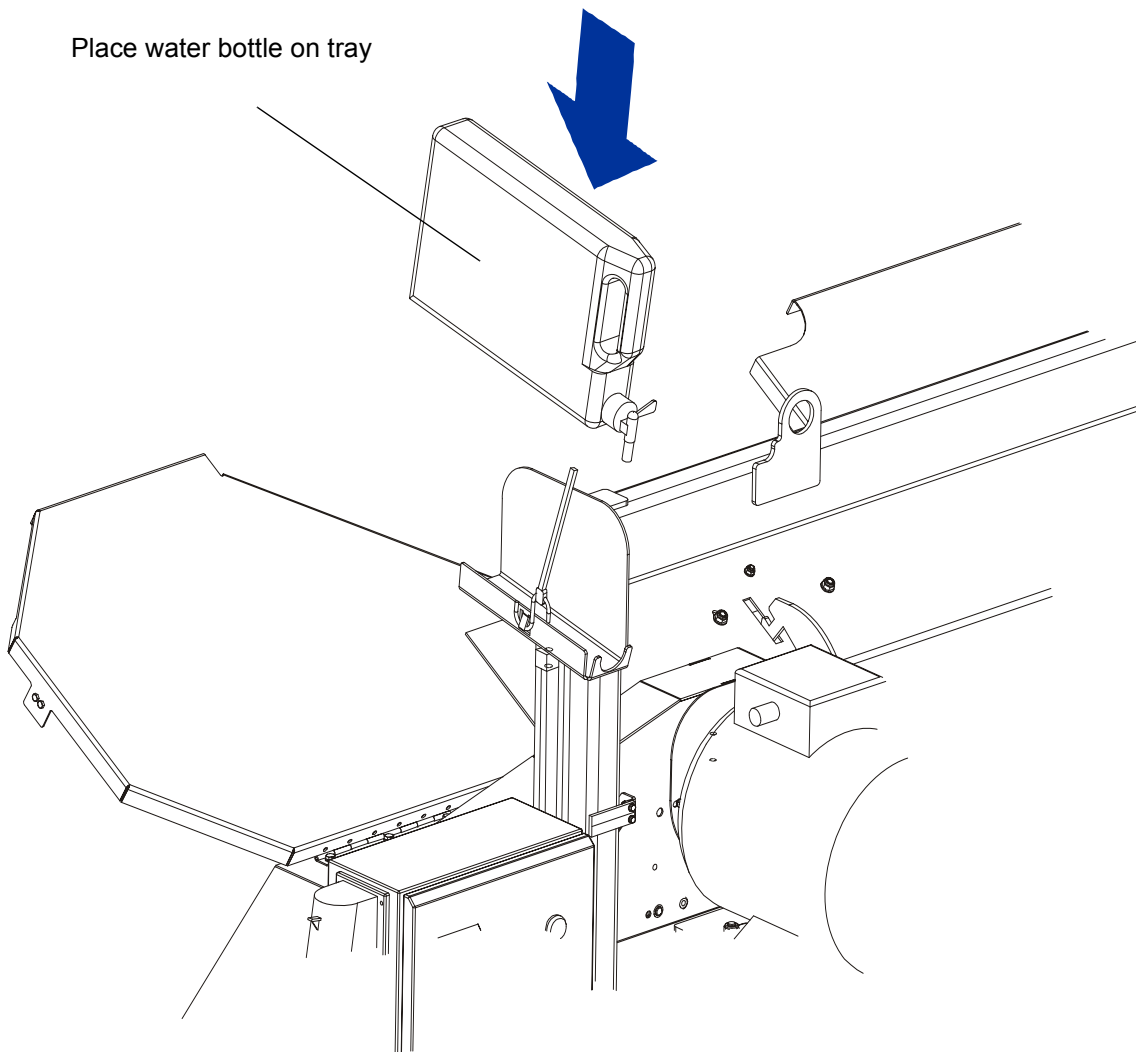


FIG. 3-18

See Figure 3-19. Open the valve on the water bottle to start water flow on the blade.

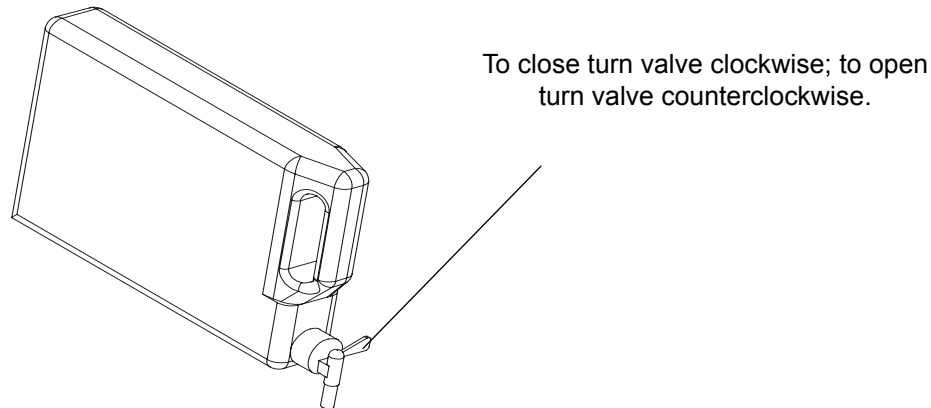


FIG. 3-19

Not all types of wood require the use of the Water Lube System. When it is needed, use just enough water to keep the blade clean. This saves water, and lowers the risk of staining the boards with water. Usual flow will be 1-2 gallons (3.8-7.6 liters) per hour. A squirt of liquid dishwashing detergent in the water bottle will help clean the blade when cutting wood with a high sap content.



WARNING! Use ONLY water with the water lube accessory. Never use flammable fuels or liquids. If these types of liquids are necessary to clean the blade, remove it and clean with a rag. Failure to do so may result in serious injury or death.

Before removing the blade, engage blade drive. Let the blade spin with water running on it for about 15 seconds. This will clean the blade of sap buildup. Wipe the blade dry with a rag before storing or sharpening.

If you are sawing in freezing temperatures, remove the water lube bottle from the sawmill when done sawing and store it in a warm place. Blow any remaining water from the water lube hose.

3.14 Transporting the Sawmill

The assembled sawmill cannot be transported. To transport the sawmill, the vertical mast and the saw head have to be removed from the frame, and secured.



WARNING! Keep all persons out of the path while loading and unloading the sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury or death.

Secure the sawmill to the truck bed to prevent the sawmill from shifting while it is being transported.

Wood-Mizer LT10 Short Interval Maintenance Schedule

PROCEDURE	MANUAL REFERENCE
EVERY BLADE CHANGE	
Check Blade Guide Roller Performance	SEE SECTION 4.2
Remove Excess Sawdust From Blade Wheel Housings And Sawdust Chute	SEE SECTION 4.2
EVERY 8 HOURS	
Clean And Lubricate Track	SEE SECTION 4.3
Remove Sawdust From Upper Cam Housings.	SEE SECTION 4.3



WOOD-MIZER LT10 MAINTENANCE LOG

PROCEDURE	MANUAL REFERENCE	TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION									
		FILL IN THE DATE AND THE MACHINE HOURS AS YOU PERFORM EACH PROCEDURE. A SHADED BOX INDICATES MAINTENANCE IS NOT NEEDED AT THIS TIME.									
		50 HRS	100 HRS	150 HRS	200 HRS	250 HRS	300 HRS	350 HRS	400 HRS	450 HRS	500 HRS
Clean & lubricate mast	See Section4.4										
Check blade wheel belts for wear.	See Section4.6										
Lubricate blade tensioner screw.	See Section4.5										

WOOD-MIZER LT10 MAINTENANCE LOG

PROCEDURE	MANUAL REFERENCE	TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION									
		FILL IN THE DATE AND THE MACHINE HOURS AS YOU PERFORM EACH PROCEDURE. A SHADED BOX INDICATES MAINTENANCE IS NOT NEEDED AT THIS TIME.									
		550 HRS	600 HRS	650 HRS	700 HRS	750 HRS	800 HRS	850 HRS	900 HRS	950 HRS	1000 HRS
Clean & lubricate mast	See Section4.4										
Check blade wheel belts for wear.	See Section4.6										
Lubricate blade tensioner screw.	See Section4.5										

WOOD-MIZER LT10 MAINTENANCE LOG

PROCEDURE	MANUAL REFERENCE	TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION									
		FILL IN THE DATE AND THE MACHINE HOURS AS YOU PERFORM EACH PROCEDURE. A SHADED BOX INDICATES MAINTENANCE IS NOT NEEDED AT THIS TIME.									
		1050 HRS	1100 HRS	1150 HRS	1200 HRS	1250 HRS	1300 HRS	1350 HRS	1400 HRS	1450 HRS	1500 HRS
Clean & lubricate mast	See Section4.4										
Check blade wheel belts for wear.	See Section4.6										
Lubricate blade tensioner screw.	See Section4.5										

WOOD-MIZER LT10 MAINTENANCE LOG

PROCEDURE	MANUAL REFERENCE	TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION									
		FILL IN THE DATE AND THE MACHINE HOURS AS YOU PERFORM EACH PROCEDURE. A SHADED BOX INDICATES MAINTENANCE IS NOT NEEDED AT THIS TIME.									
		1550 HRS	1600 HRS	1650 HRS	1700 HRS	1750 HRS	1800 HRS	1850 HRS	1900 HRS	1950 HRS	2000 HRS
Clean & lubricate mast	See Section4.4										
Check blade wheel belts for wear.	See Section4.6										
Lubricate blade tensioner screw.	See Section4.5										

SECTION 4 MAINTENANCE

This section lists the maintenance procedures that need to be performed on the LT10 sawmills.

The Short Interval Maintenance Schedule lists procedures that need to be performed every 4, 8 or 25 hours. The Maintenance Log lists procedures that need to be performed every 50, 100, 200, or 1000 hours. Keep track of machine maintenance by filling in the machine hours and the date you perform each procedure.



This symbol identifies the interval (hours of operation) which each maintenance procedure should be performed.

4.1 Wear Life

See Table 4-1. This chart lists estimated life expectancy of common replacement parts if proper maintenance and operation procedures are followed. Due to the many variables which exist during sawmill operation, actual part life may vary significantly. This information is provided so that you may plan ahead in ordering replacement parts.

Part Description	Estimated Life
B57 Blade Wheel Belts	500 hours
Blade Guide Rollers	1000 hours
Drive Belt	1250 hours

TABLE 3-0

4.2 Sawdust Removal

Remove the excess sawdust from the blade wheel housing and sawdust chute every blade change.

4.3 Carriage Track & Rollers

See Figure 4-1.

1. Clean the track bar to remove any sawdust and sap buildup every eight hours of operation.
2. Remove sawdust from the track roller housings. Remove the track roller housing covers and brush any sawdust buildup from the housings.

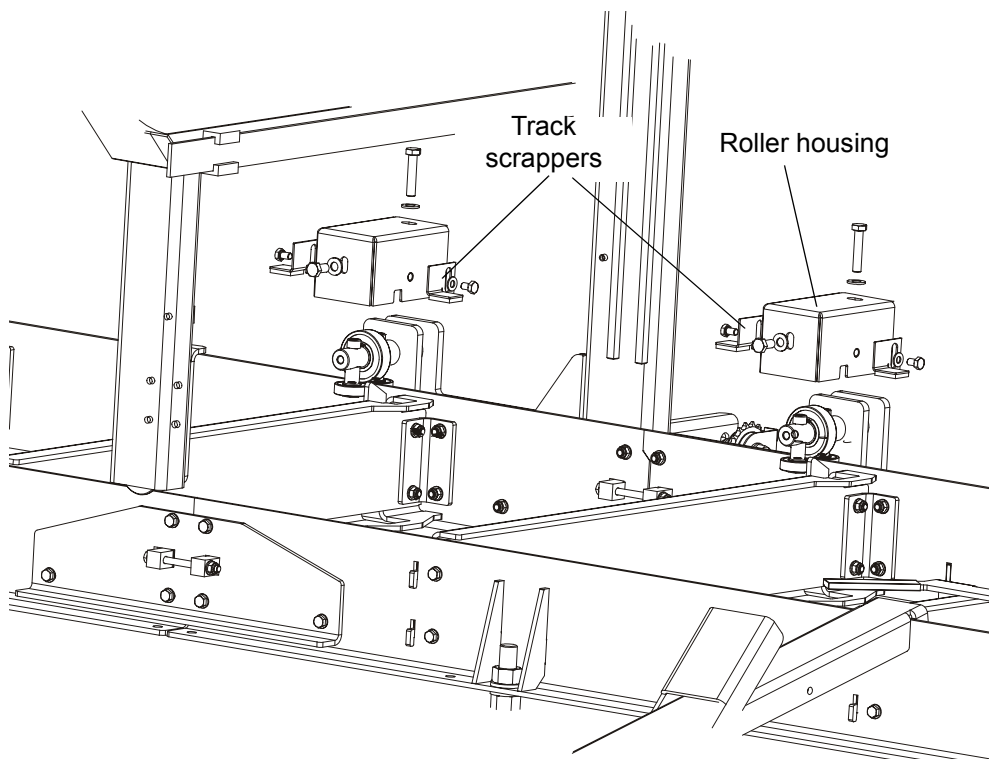


FIG. 4-1

4.4 Vertical Mast Rails

- 50 Clean and lubricate the vertical mast rails every 50 hours of operation. Clean with solvent and remove any rust with a light-grade sand paper. Lubricate the mast with motor oil or automatic transmission fluid (e.g. Dextron II or Dextron III).



CAUTION! Never use grease on the mast rails as it will collect sawdust.

4.5 Miscellaneous Lubrication

1. Lubricate the tensioner screw and up/down crank handle shaft with a rolling bearing grease (e.g. LT4S or Shell Extreme Pressure Grease) as needed.

See Figure 4-2.

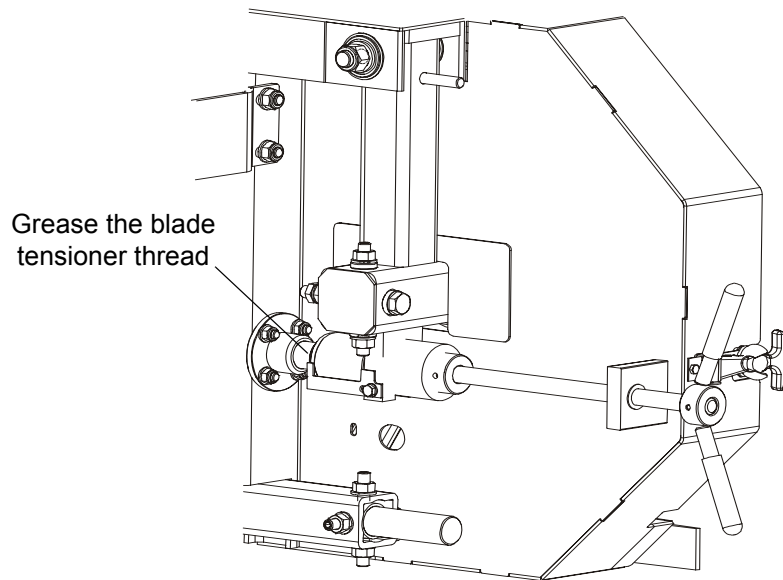


FIG. 4-2

4.6 Blade Wheel Belts

1. Check the blade wheel belts for wear. Replace belts as necessary. Rotating the belts every 50 hours will give you longer belt life. Use only B57 belts manufactured by Goodyear or Browning.

50

2. Periodically check all belts for wear. Replace any damaged or worn belts as needed.

4.7 Up/Down System

1. Adjust the up/down chain tension as needed. Measure chain tension, with the saw head all the way to the top of the vertical mast. Secure the saw head with a chain at the top or shim it underneath. Find the chain adjusting bolt at bottom part of the mast. Loosen the nut on the bolt and move the sprocket down until there is about 1" (2.5cm) total deflection in the center of the chain with a 5 lb. (2.3kg) deflection force.



WARNING! Always secure the cutting head with a chain or brace before adjusting the up/down chain. The cutting head may fall, causing severe injury or death.

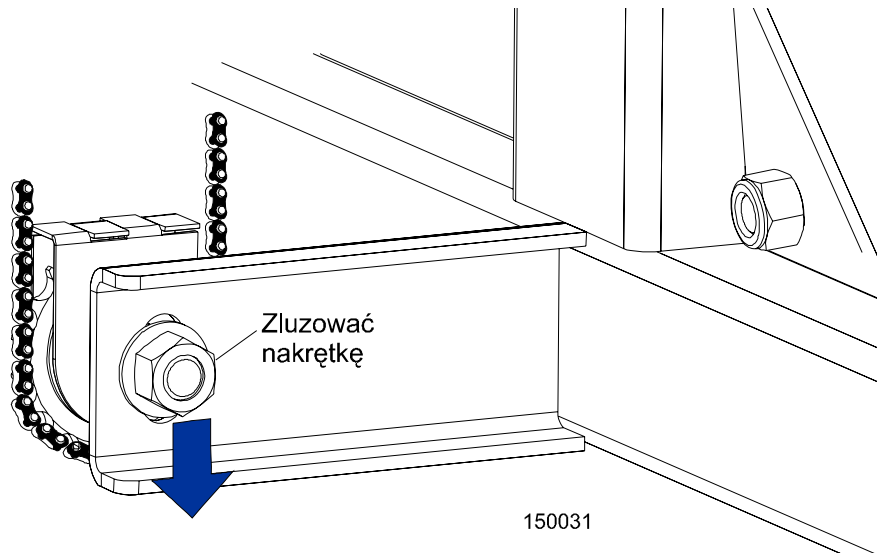



FIG. 4-2

4.8 Miscellaneous Maintenance

-  **1.** Check the drive belt tension after the first 20 hours, and every 50 hours thereafter. See Section 6.13 for more informations.
- 2.** Check the mill alignment every setup. See Section 6, Alignment)
- 3.** Make sure all safety warning decals are readable. Remove sawdust and dirt. Replace any damaged or unreadable decals immediately. Order decals from your Customer Service Representative.

SECTION 5 TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

5.1 Sawing Problems

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Blades Dull Quickly	Dirty logs	Clean or debark logs, especially on entry side of the cut
	When grinding teeth, heating too much and causing teeth to soften	Grind just enough metal to restore sharpness to the teeth. Use water/coolant while sharpening blade.
	Poor sharpening techniques	Make sure the tip is being sharpened completely (See Sharpener Manual).
Blades Break Prematurely	Rubber belts on blade wheels worn to a point that blade contacts metal pulley - look for shiny spots on edge of wheels.	Change blade wheel belts (B-57).
	Poor sharpening techniques	See Sharpener Manual
	Tension too tight	Tension blade to recommended specifications.
Blade Does Not Track Right on Wheels	Cant adjustment is incorrect	Readjust.
	Flat/worn belts	Replace B-57 belts
Blade Guide Rollers Do Not Spin While Cutting	Frozen bearings	Replace bearings
	Worn bearings	Replace bearings
Drive Belts Wear Prematurely or Jump	Engine/motor and drive pulleys out of alignment	Align pulleys.

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Boards Thick Or Thin On Ends Or Middle Of Board	Stress in log which causes log to not lay flat on the bed	After log has been squared, take equal cuts off opposing sides. Repeat, keeping the heart in the middle of the cant, and making it your last cut.
	Set in teeth	Resharpener and reset blade.
	Bed rails misaligned	Realign sawmill.
Height Adjustment Jumps or Stutters When Moving Up or Down	Mast needs lubrication	Lubricate mast track surface.
	Mast slide pads are not adjusted properly (the entire surface of the pad should touch the mast)	Adjust pads.
Lumber Is Not Square	Sawdust or bark between cant and bed rails	Remove particles.
	Tooth set problems	Resharpener and reset blade.
Sawdust Builds Up On Track	Excessive lubrication	Do not lubricate track with grease.
	Track is sticky	Clean track with solvent and apply silicone spray.
Wavy Cuts	Excessive feed	Slow down feed rate.
	Improperly sharpened blade (This will be the problem 99% of the time!)	Resharpener blade. (See Sharpener Manual - read entire manual!)
	Blade guides improperly adjusted	Adjust blade guides.
	Sap buildup on blade	Remove sap. Use larger amount of water flow to the blade during cutting.
	Tooth set problem	Resharpener and reset blade.

SECTION 6 SAWMILL ALIGNMENT

6.1 Pre-Alignment Procedures

Periodically check the sawmill alignment and adjust if necessary. This chapter explains how to align the entire sawmill. Care should be taken in performing these steps. Sawmill alignment determines the accuracy and squareness of your cuts.

The sawmill alignment steps are:

1. Prepare the sawmill for alignment
2. Adjust the blade parallel to the bed rails
3. Adjust the blade guide arm parallel to the saw head brace
4. Align blade guides to the blade
5. Final Adjustments.

To insure accurate alignment, the sawmill frame must be level and a blade properly installed.

[See SECTION 3 Setup & Operation](#) for setup information.

6.2 Preparing The Sawmill For Alignment

Before performing the following alignment procedures, setup the mill on firm, level ground. String the bed and adjust the legs so the frame is level ([See Section 3.1](#)).

6.3 Blade Installation and Alignment

Install a blade and apply the appropriate tension as shown in [See Section 3.3](#).

1. Close the blade housing cover and make sure all persons are clear of the open side of the saw head.
2. Start the motor for a moment.



WARNING! Do not spin the blade wheels by hand. Spinning the blade wheels by hand may result in serious injury.

3. Turn off the motor, open the blade housing cover, remove the key from the key switch and check the position of the blade on the blade wheels.

Check the vertical alignment of the idle-side blade wheel. The gullet of the blade should ride the same distance from the front edge of the wheel at the top and bottom of the wheel. If it does not, loosen and tighten the appropriate adjustment screws on the wheel shaft.

See Figure 6-1. The blade wheels should be adjusted so that the gullet of 1 1/4" blades ride 1/8" (3 mm) out from the front edge of the wheels ($\pm 1/26$ [1 mm]). The gullet of 1 1/2" blades should ride 3/16" (4.5 mm) from the front edge of the wheels ($\pm 1/26$ [1 mm]). Do not let the teeth ride on the wheels.

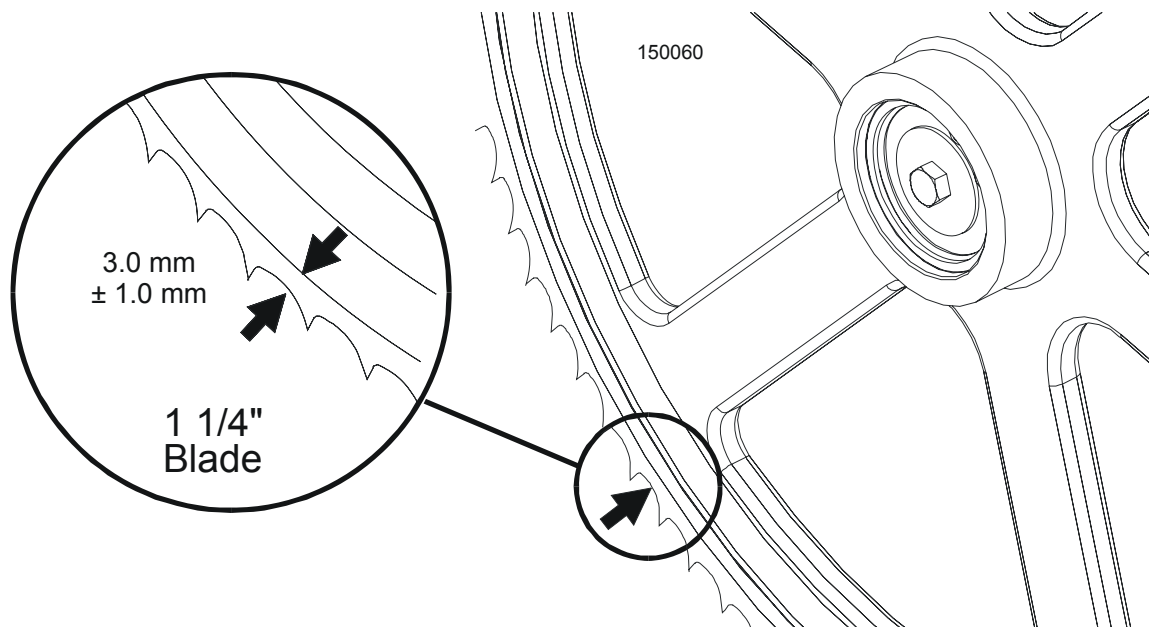


FIG. 6-1

To adjust where the blade travels on the idle-side and drive-side blade wheel, see next section in this manual.

6.4 Blade Wheel Alignment

The blade wheels should be adjusted so they are level in the vertical and horizontal planes. If the blade wheels are tilted up or down, the blade will want to travel in the tilted direction. If the blade wheels are tilted horizontally, the blade will not track properly on the wheels.

Use the blade guide alignment tool to check the vertical alignment of each blade wheel.

1. Attach the tool to the blade near the inner blade guide mount. Be sure the tool does not rest on a tooth or burr, and is lying flat against the bottom of the blade.

See Figure 6-2.

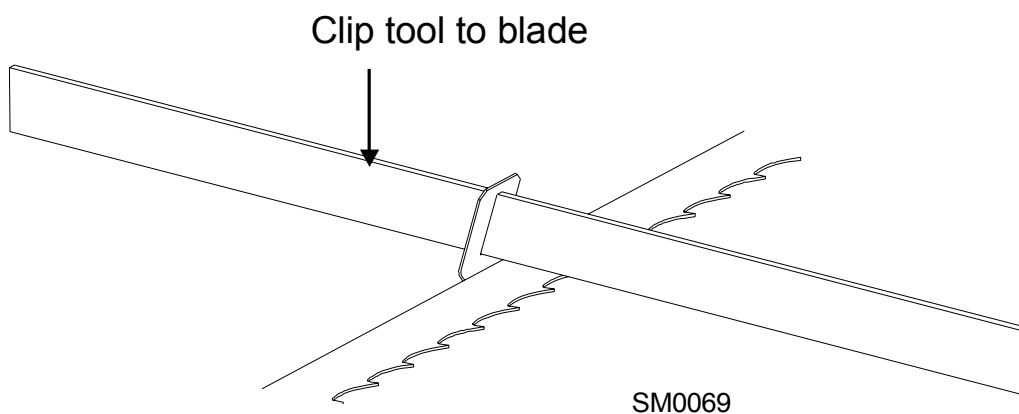


FIG. 6-2

2. Move the saw carriage so the front end of the tool is positioned over the first bed rail. Measure from the bottom of the tool to the top surface of the bed rail.
3. Move the saw carriage so the rear of the tool is positioned over the bed rail. Again, measure from the bottom of the tool to the bed rail.
4. If the two measurements differ by more than 1/16" (1.5 mm), adjust the vertical tilt of the drive-side blade wheel.

See Figure 6-3. Use the vertical adjustment screws to adjust the drive-side blade wheel. To tilt the wheel down, loosen the top adjustment screw half turn. Loosen the jam nut on the bottom adjustment screw and tighten the screw. Tighten the top and bottom jam nuts.

To tilt the wheel up, loosen the bottom adjustment screw half turn. Loosen the jam nut on the top adjustment screw and tighten the screw. Tighten the top and bottom jam nuts.

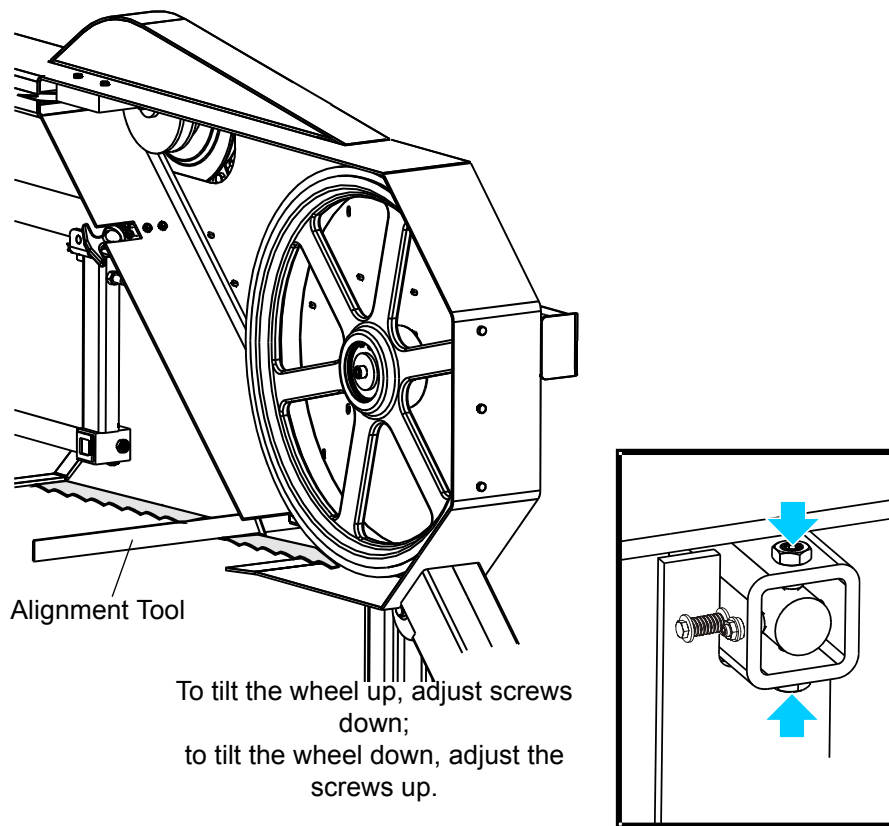


FIG. 6-3

5. Re-check the vertical tilt of the drive-side blade wheel with the blade guide alignment tool. Readjust the blade wheel as necessary until the front and rear of the tool are the same distance from the bed rail (within 1/16" [1.5 mm]).
6. Remove the tool from the blade and re-attach it near the outer blade guide assembly.
7. Measure from the tool to the bed rail at both ends of the tool. If the measurements at the front and rear ends of the tool differ by more than 1/16" (1.5 mm), adjust the vertical tilt of the idle-side blade wheel.

See Figure 6-4. Use the vertical adjustment screws to adjust the idle-side blade wheel.

6

Sawmill Alignment

Blade Wheel Alignment

To tilt the wheel up, loosen the bottom nut and adjustment screw half turn. Loosen the jam nut on the top adjustment screw and tighten the screw. Tighten the top and bottom jam nuts.

To tilt the wheel down, loosen the top adjustment screw half turn. Loosen the jam nut on the bottom adjustment screw and tighten the screw. Tighten the top and bottom jam nuts.

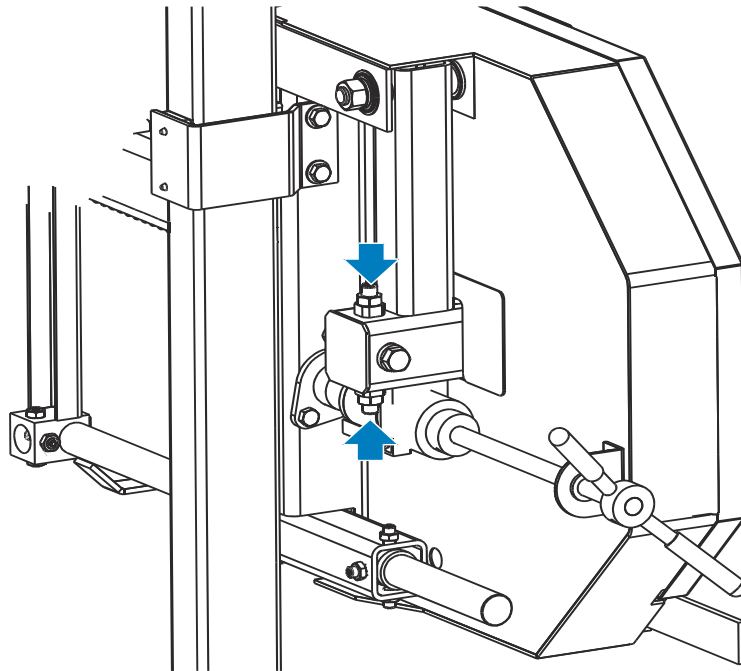


FIG. 6-4

8. Re-check the vertical tilt of the idle-side blade wheel. Readjust if necessary.

10. Check the position of the blade on the drive-side blade wheel. The blade should be positioned on the wheel as described for the idle-side blade wheel. Adjust the drive-side blade wheel if necessary.

See Figure 6-7. Use the horizontal adjustment screw to adjust the drive-side blade wheel. Loosen the jam nut on the adjustment screw. Loosen adjustment screw to move blade out on wheel. Tighten adjustment screw to move blade in on wheel. Tighten the jam nut.

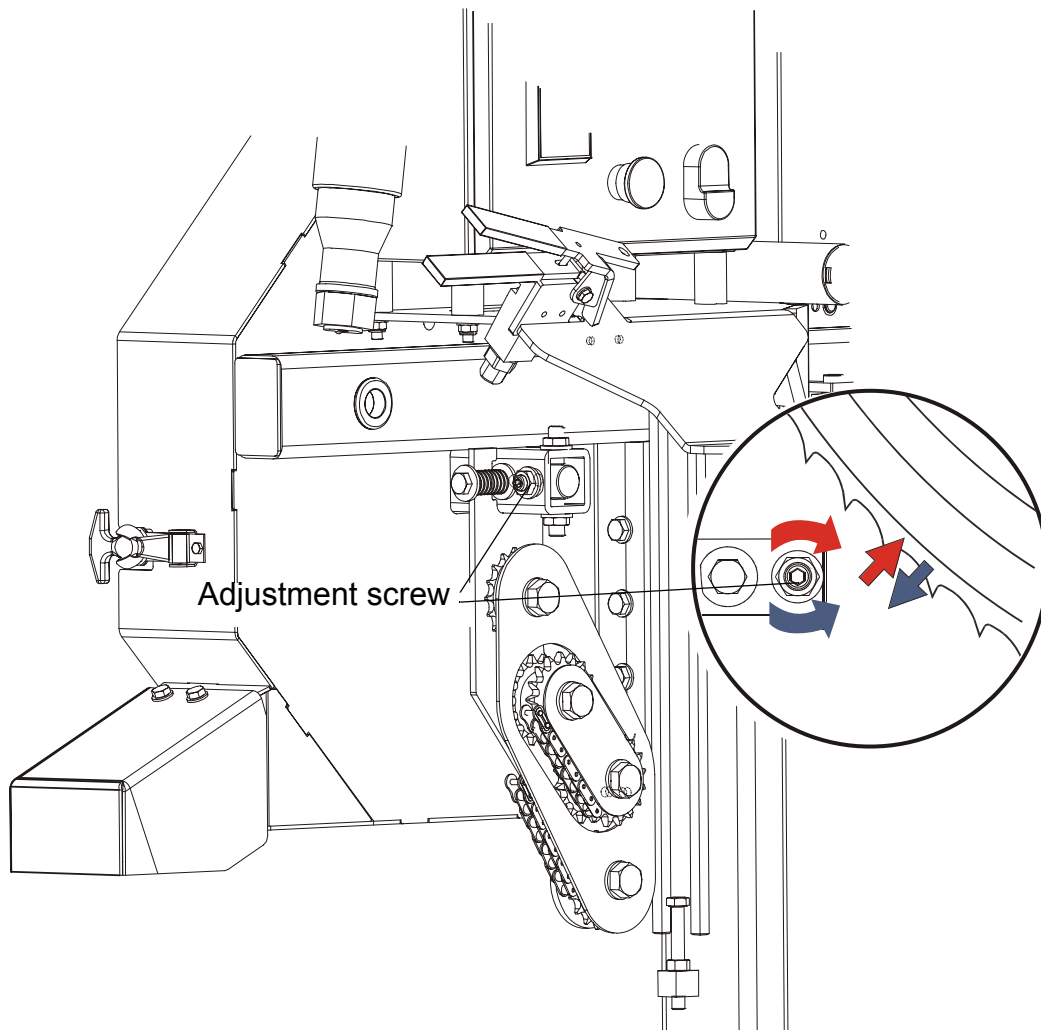


FIG. 6-7

11. Adjust the blade vibration damper screw. Distance from the screw to the blade should be about 1mm.

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6.5 Blade Guide Arm Alignment

Before aligning the blade guide arm, track the blade on the blade wheels as described in [See Section 3.4](#). Move the cutting head so the blade is positioned over the first bed rail. Level the blade to the bed rail as shown in [See Section 3.1](#). Adjust the blade guide rollers so they do not touch the blade.

Vertical Alignment

1. Adjust the blade guide arm all the way out away from the other blade guide (maximum distance between the guide rollers).

See Figure 6-9.

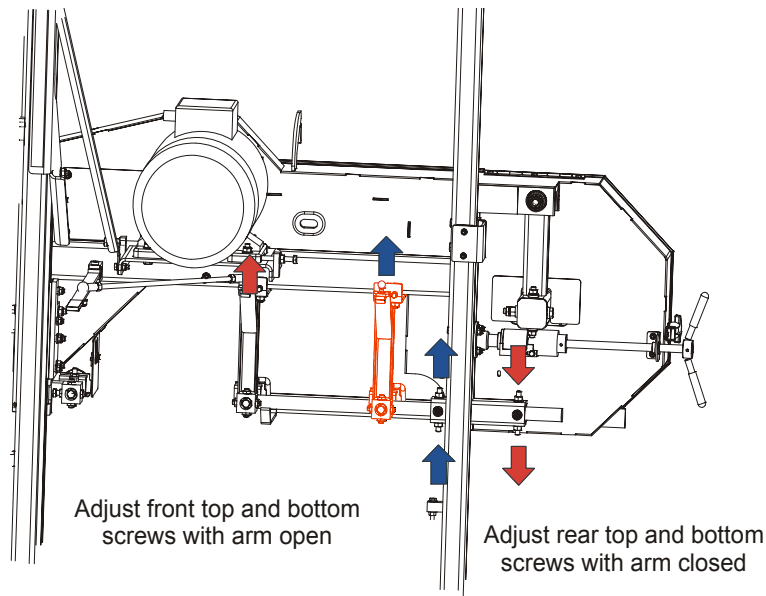


FIG. 6-9

2. Use the arm adjustment screws, marked with blue arrows in the figure above, to adjust the arm up until the slide pad touches the saw head brace tube. Tighten the jam nuts.
3. Adjust the blade guide arm in all the way toward the other blade guide (minimum distance between the guide rollers).
4. Use the arm adjustment screws, marked with red arrows in the figure above, to adjust the arm up until the slide pad touches the saw head brace tube. Tighten the jam nuts.

NOTE: When adjusting the blade guide arm screws, be careful not to damage their threads or deform the arm guide bushing. Operate the blade guide arm handle to ensure the arm moves easily left and right when the handle is moved.

Horizontal Alignment

See Figure 6-10.

1. With the blade guide arm still all the way in toward the other blade guide, tighten all the side screws until they touch the arm. Back the screws off 1/4 turn and tighten the jam nuts.
2. Sight across the horizontal saw head brace to view the blade guide arm. Adjust all side screws on the blade guide arm housing so the arm is parallel to the saw head brace.
3. To move the blade guide end of the arm toward the front of the sawmill, loosen jam nuts on the front inside screw and the rear outside screw. Turn the screws counterclockwise one full turn and tighten the jam nuts. Loosen the jam nuts on the front outside screw and the rear inside screw. Turn the screws clockwise until they touch the arm, back off 1/4" turn, and tighten the jam nuts.
4. To move the blade guide end of the arm toward the rear of the sawmill, loosen jam nuts on the front outside screw and the rear inside screw. Turn the screws counterclockwise one full turn and tighten the jam nuts. Loosen the jam nuts on the front inside screw and the rear outside screw. Turn the screws clockwise until they touch the arm, back off 1/4" turn, and tighten the jam nuts.

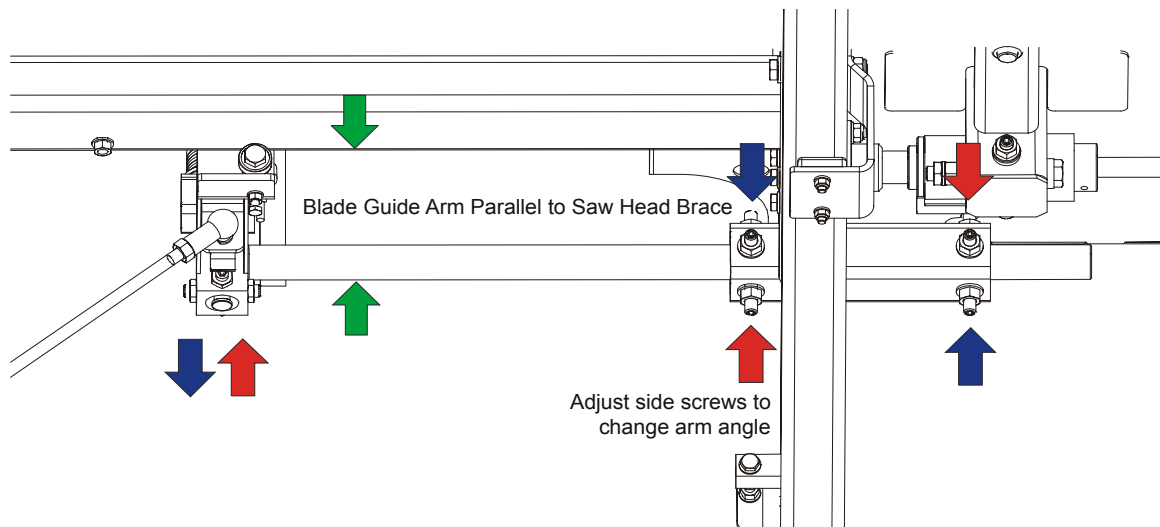


FIG. 6-10

6.6 Aligning The Blade Guides

Each Wood-Mizer sawmill has two blade guide assemblies that help the blade maintain a straight cut. The two blade guide assemblies are positioned on the saw head to guide the blade on each side of the material being cut.

One blade guide assembly is mounted in a stationary position on the drive side of the saw head. This assembly is referred to as the "inner" blade guide assembly.

The other blade guide assembly is mounted on the idle side of the saw head. It is referred to as the "outer" assembly and is adjustable for various widths of materials to be processed.

Blade guide alignment includes four steps:

- Blade Deflection,
- Blade Guide Vertical Tilt,
- Blade Guide Flange Spacing,
- Blade Guide Horizontal Tilt.

Perform the blade guide alignment after you have aligned the blade on the wheels and adjusted the blade and blade guide arm parallel to the bed rails. After blade guide alignment, check the scale indicator to make sure it is adjusted properly.

6.7 Blade Deflection

Perform the following steps to achieve proper blade deflection with the blade guides:

1. Raise the carriage until the blade is 15" (375 mm) above a bed rail. Measure the actual distance with a tape from the top of the rail to the bottom of the blade.

See Figure 6-11.

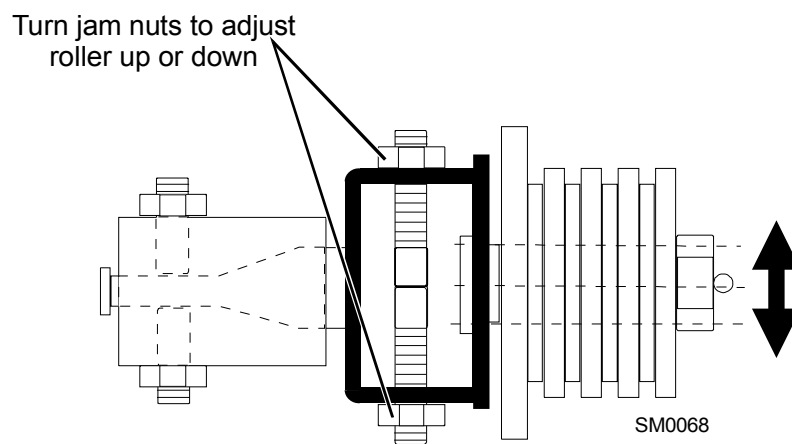


FIG. 6-11

2. Loosen the bottom jam nut and tighten the top jam nut until the blade guide deflects the blade down 1/4" (6 mm).
3. Repeat for the other blade guide.

NOTE: Be sure that the blade guard clears the blade on both guide assemblies. The guard on the outer guide assembly should be checked with the arm all the way in and all the way out.

6.8 Blade Guide Vertical Tilt Adjustment

Check that the blade guide does not tilt the blade up or down. A Blade Guide Alignment Tool (BGAT) is provided to help you measure the vertical tilt of the blade.

1. Open the adjustable blade guide arm 1/2" (15 mm) from full open.
2. Clamp the alignment tool on the blade. Position the tool close to a blade guide roller. Be sure the tool does not rest on a tooth or burr, and is lying flat on the blade.

See Figure 6-12.

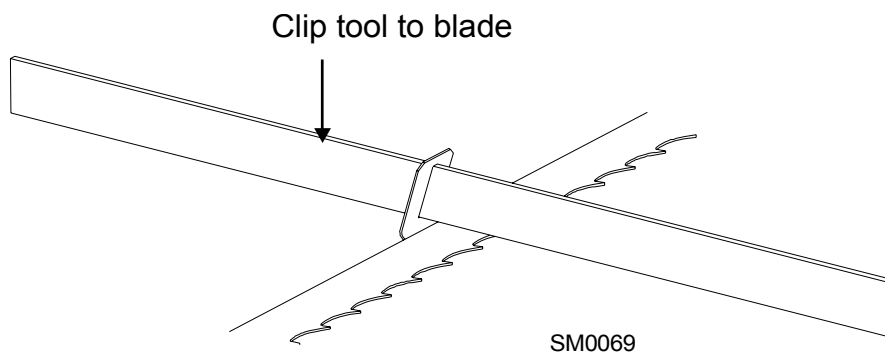


FIG. 6-12

3. Measure the distance from the bed rail to the bottom of the tool.
4. Move the carriage so that the front end of the tool is positioned above the bed rail.
5. Measure the distance from the bed rail to the bottom edge of the tool.
6. Use the set screws shown to tilt the blade guide until the measurement from the bed rail to the tool equals the first measurement taken at the center of the tool.

See Figure 6-13.

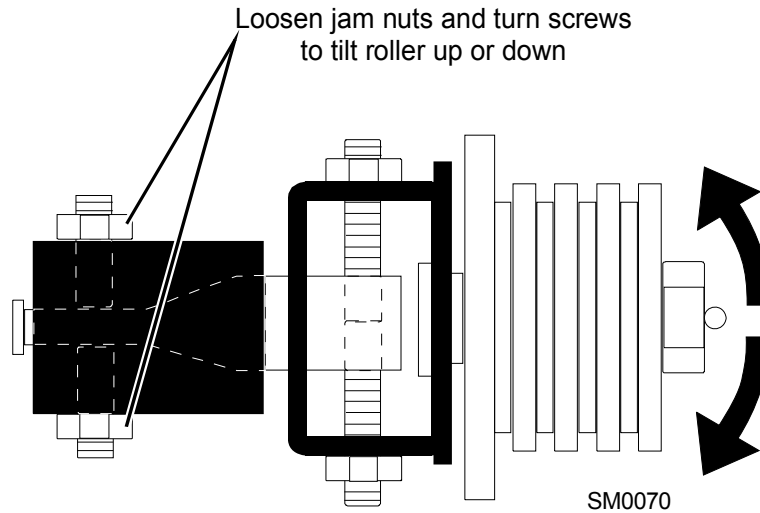


FIG. 6-13

7. Move the carriage forward so the back end of the tool is over the bed rail.
8. Use the set screws shown to adjust the blade guide tilt until the measurement from the bed rail to the tool equals the other two measurements taken.
9. Move the tool close to the other blade guide and repeat the previous steps.

NOTE: If major adjustments to blade guide tilt were made, remeasure the distance between the blade and the bed rails to ensure the correct 1/4" (6.5 mm) blade guide deflection. Adjust if necessary.

NOTE: After adjustment the blade guides, engage the blade for a moment and recheck blade guides adjustment.

6.9 Blade Guide Flange Spacing

HINT: When adjusting blade guide flange spacing, loosen the top set screw and one side set screw only. This will insure horizontal and vertical tilt adjustments are maintained when the set screws are retightened.

1. Adjust the inner blade guide so the blade guide flange is approximately 1/16" - 1/8" (1.5 - 3.0 mm) from the back of the blade.
2. Loosen one side and one top set screw shown on the figure below. Tap the blade guide forward or backward until properly positioned.

See Figure 6-14.

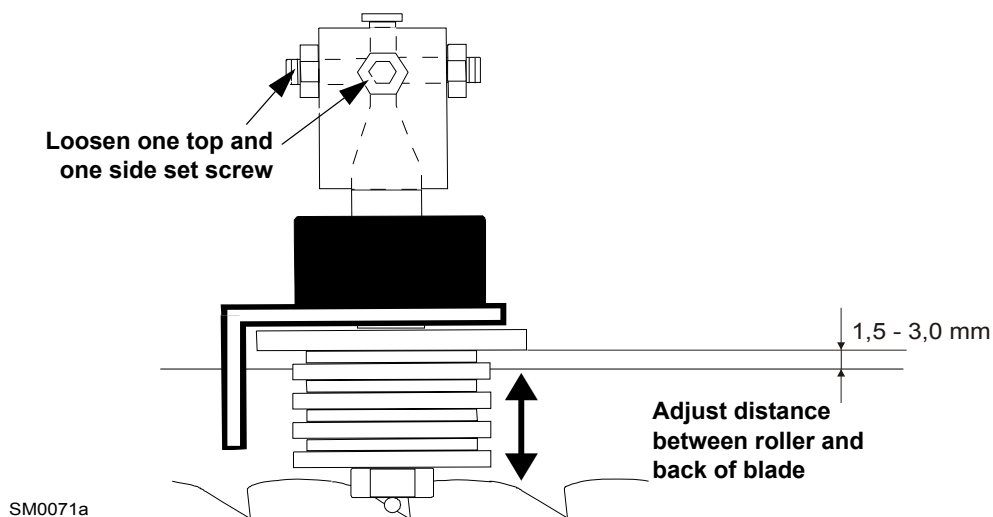


FIG. 6-14

3. Retighten the set screws.
4. Adjust the outer blade guide in the same way so the inner blade guide.

NOTE: After adjusting the spacing of the rollers, start the blade motor for a moment. Then stop the blade and check the spacing again.

6.10 Horizontal Tilt Adjustment

1. Move the blade guide arm half way in.

See Figure 6-15.

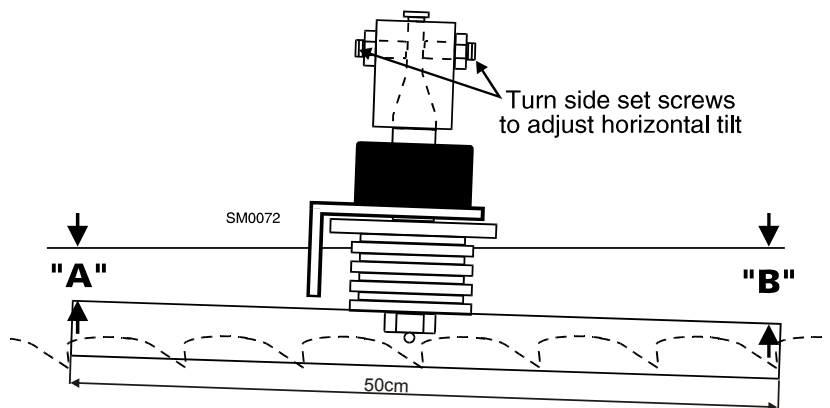


FIG. 6-15

2. Place Blade Guide Alignment Tool against the face of the outer blade guide roller, as shown above.
3. Measure between the back edge of the blade and the tool at the end closest to the inner blade guide ("B").
4. Measure between the back edge of the blade and the other end of the tool ("A").
5. The roller should be parallel to the blade ($A=B$) or tilted slightly to the left ($A=B-1/4"$ [6 mm]). Use the side set screws to adjust the horizontal tilt of the roller.
6. Repeat Steps 3 - 7 for the inner blade guide roller.

NOTE: Once the blade guides have been adjusted, any cutting variances are most likely caused by the blade. See **Blade Handbook, Form #600**.

6.11 Blade Height Scale Adjustment

Standard scale

After the entire sawmill has been aligned and all adjustments made, check that the blade height scale indicates the true distance from the blade to the bed rails.

See Figure 6-16.

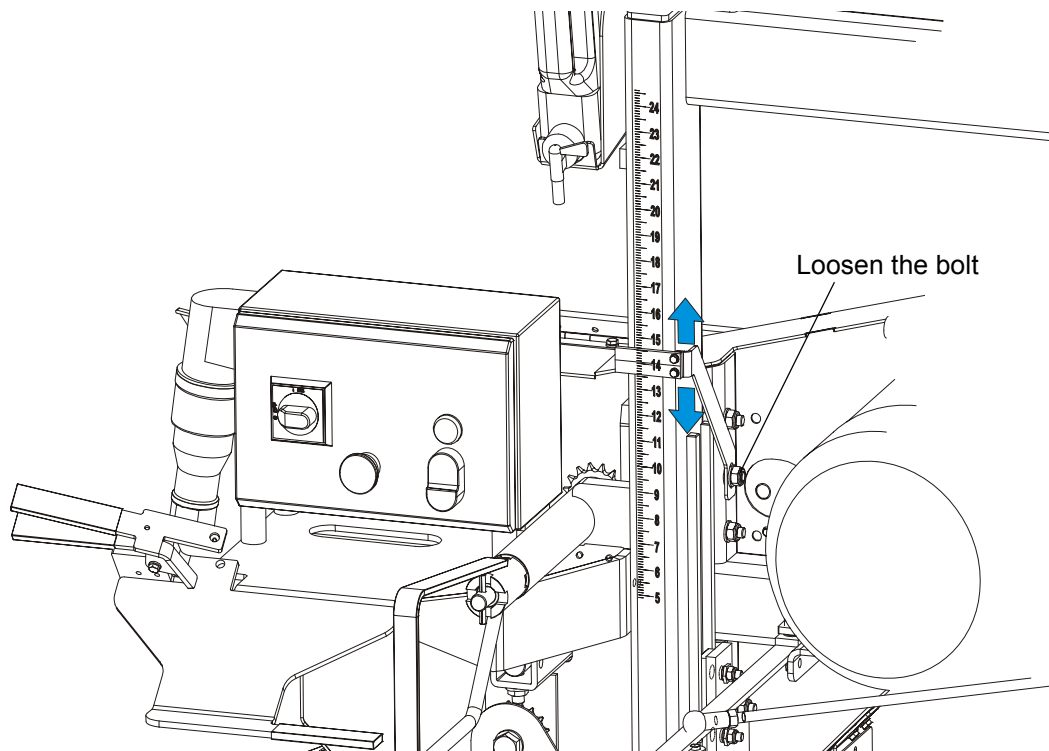


FIG. 6-16

1. Move the saw head so the blade is positioned directly above one of the bed rails. Measure from the bottom edge on a down-set tooth of the blade to the top of the bed rail.
2. Loosen the scale bracket mounting bolt and adjust the bracket until the indicator is aligned with the correct mark on the scale. Retighten the nut on the bracket mounting bolt.

Quarter inch scale (option)

1. The maximum distance between the scale and the scale indicator should be 5 mm. If it is different, loosen the indicator bracket mounting bolts and move the bracket in the horizontal plane until the correct distance is obtained. Retighten the bracket mounting bolts.

See Figure 6-17.

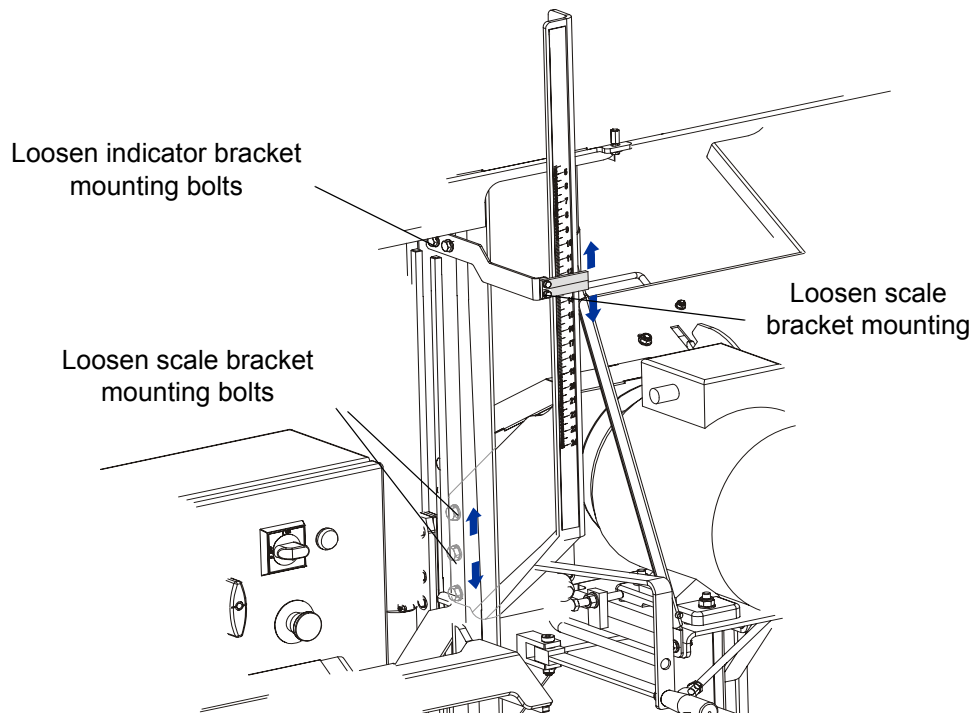


FIG. 6-17

2. Move the saw head so the blade is positioned directly above one of the bed rails. Measure from the bottom edge on a down-set tooth of the blade to the top of the bed rail.

Loosen the scale bracket mounting bolts and adjust the bracket until the indicator is aligned with the correct mark on the scale. Retighten the nuts on the bracket mounting bolts.

For example, if the measurement from blade to bed rail was 14 3/4" (375 mm), make sure the indicator reads 14 3/4" (375 mm) on the scale.

6.12 Motor Drive Belt Adjustment

See **Figure 6-18**. Loosen the motor mounting bolts. Using the adjustment bolts shown below, adjust the drive belt until it has 7/16" (11 mm) deflection with a 8 lbs (3.6 kG) deflection force - in the case of E11 motor or 7/16" (11 mm) deflection with a 16 lbs (7.2 kG) deflection force - in the case of E15 motor. Tighten the four motor mounting bolts.

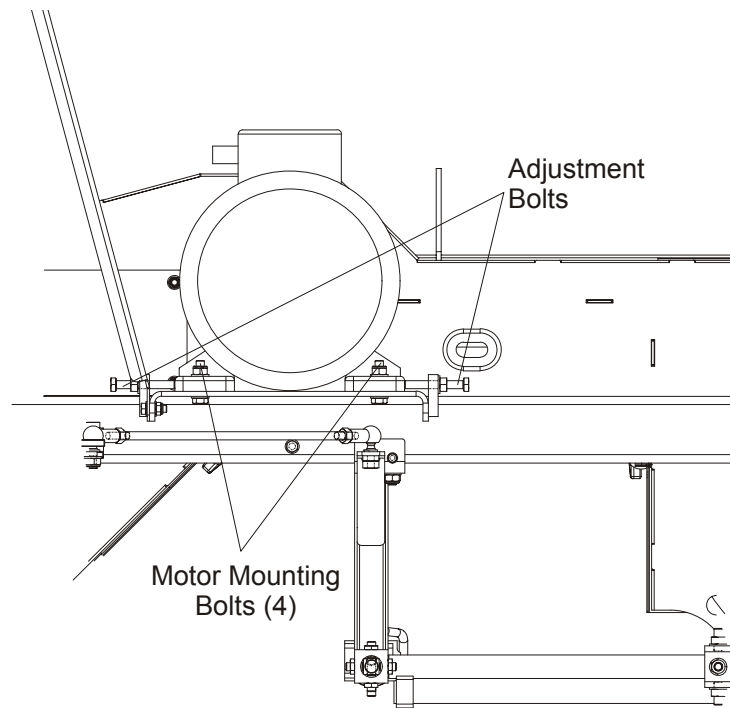


FIG. 6-18

6.13 Mast Side Bracket Adjustment

To prevent saw head mast from tilting, the side bracket should be adjusted properly. Use the adjustment bolt, and adjust it so the distance between bolt head and bed rail is about 1mm.

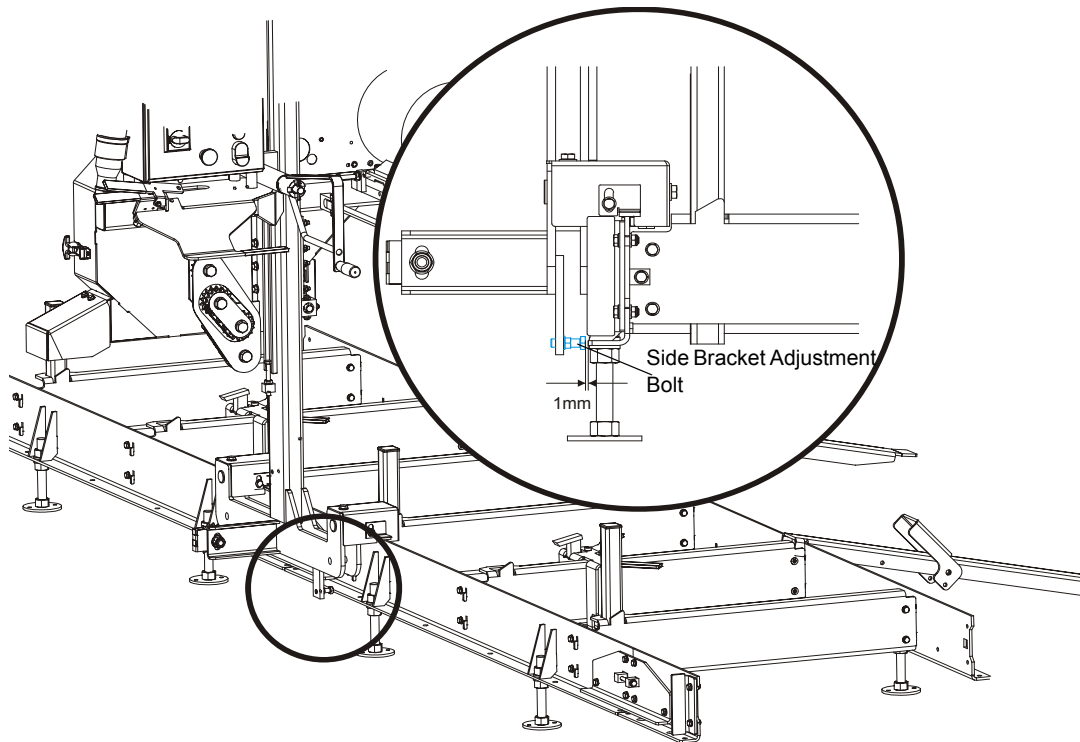


FIG. 6-18



WARNING! Adjust the side bracket before first operating the sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury and machine damage.

6.14 Safety Handle Linkage Adjustment

See **Figure 6-19**. Use the adjustment nuts to adjust linkage tension so the blade stops during 8 seconds after the safety handle is released.

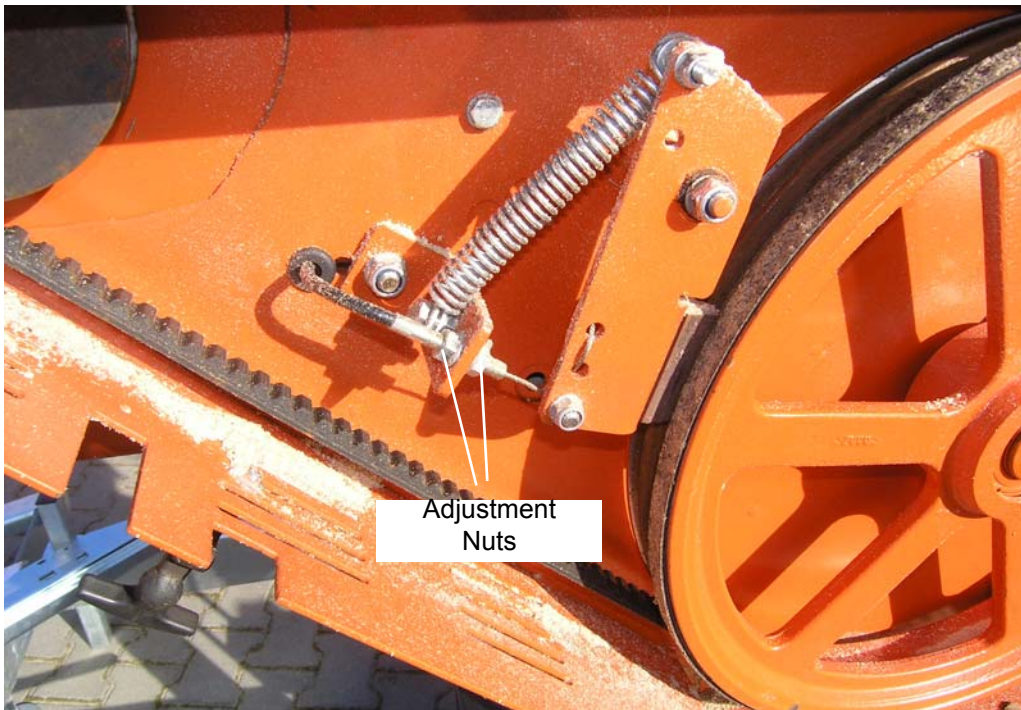


FIG. 6-19