## Wood-Mizer

from forest to final form


## user manual

Instrukcja obsługi | Руководство полъзователя Manuel de I'Utilisateur | Betriebsanweisung Bruksanvisning | Manual del Usuario Betjeningsvejledning | Gebruikershandleiding Käyttöohjeet | Manual de utilizare | Bruksanvisning Manuale d'uso | Příručka uživatele | Navodila za uporabo

Retain for future use Zachować do przyszłego użytku Coxpaните для последующего
 A conserver pour une utilisation future Für zukünftige Benutzung aufbewahren Behold for senere bruk Säilytä nämä käyttöohjeet tulevaa tarvetta marten Opbevar manualen til fremtidig brug Bewaren voor gebruik in de toekomst Conservare il presente manuale a l'uso futuro Păstraţi acest manual pentru utilizare viitoare Conservar para futuras consultas Behall för framtida användning Uchovejte pro dalšípoužití
Hranite za prihodnjo uporabo

# W ood-M izer® 

Safety, Setup, Operation<br>\& Maintenance Manual

## LT15P (097237-PRP) rev. A1.04

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

## This is the original language

 for the manual.
## Sawmill and Customer Identification

Each Wood-Mizer LT15 sawmill is identified with a revision and VIN numbers. See the table below for VIN description.


MODEL \& REVISION NUMBERS DESCRIPTION


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. | Model Type | VIN No. | Revision Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

IIMPORTANT! Read the entire Operator's Manual before operating the sawmill. Take notice of all safety warnings throughout this manual and those posted on the machine. Keep this manual with this machine at all times, regardless of ownership.

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## Getting Service

Wood-Mizer is committed to providing you with the latest technology, best quality and strongest customer service available on the market today. We continually evaluate our customers' needs to ensure we're meeting current wood-processing demands. Your comments and suggestions are welcome.

## General Contact Information

From Europe call your local distributor or our European Headquarters and Manufacturing Facility in Koło, Nagórna 114 St, Poland at +48-63-2626000. From the continental U.S., call our U.S. Headquarter 8180 West 10th St.Indianapolis, IN 46214, toll-free at 1-800-525-8100. Ask to speak with a Customer Service Representative. Please have your machine identification number and your customer number ready when you call. The Service Representative can help you with questions about the operation and maintenance of your machine. He also can schedule you for a service call.

## Office Hours:

| Country | Monday - Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poland | 7 a.m.- 3 p.m. | Closed | Closed |
| US | 8 a.m.- 5 p.m. | 8 a.m.- 12 p.m | Closed |

Please have your vehicle identification number and your customer number ready when you call. Wood-Mizer will accept these methods of payment:

- Visa, Mastercard, or Discover
- COD
- Prepayment
- Net 15 (with approved credit)

Be aware that shipping and handling charges may apply. Handling charges are based on size and quantity of order.

Technical data are subject to change without prior notice.
Actual product may differ from product images. Some illustrations show machines with optional equipment.

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## SECTION 1 SAFETY \& GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1. Safety Symbols



This symbol calls your attention to instructions concerning your personal safety. Be sure to observe and follow these instructions. This symbol accompanies a signal word. 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. Read all safety instructions before operating this equipment and observe all safety warnings!

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 and operation 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, 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

$\triangle$
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

## A

IMPORTANT! The sawmill is intended for sawing wood only. See Section Cutting Capacity for log size capacities of the machine.

IMPORTANT! The operator of the sawmill should get adequate training in the operation and adjustment of the machine.

## 

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 and pulley covers are in place and secured.

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

DANGER! 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 will 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.

WARNING! Secure all loose clothing and jewelry before operating the
sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury or death.
WARNING! Always make sure log is clamped securely before sawing. Failure to do so may 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 may 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! The saw head will hit the spring-loaded ramp stops when adjusted for low cuts. Remove the loading ramps before sawing to prevent damage to the saw head and/or blade guide arm.

CAUTION! Never clean the blade or the blade wheels with a brush or a scraper during sawmill operation.

CAUTION! Before installation of the blade, inspect it for damage and cracks. Use only properly sharpened blades. Always handle the blade with extreme caution. Use suitable carrier equipment for transporting the blades.

CAUTION! Blade should be replaced every two hours of sawmill operation.

CAUTION! Always wear gloves when handling the blade. Never grab the blade with bare hands!

CAUTION! If the blade breaks during sawmill operation, push the EMERGENCY STOP button to stop the blade motor and wait 10 seconds before you open the blade housing cover.

CAUTION! The sawmill's work-stand should be equipped with a 4 kg or bigger dry powder extinguisher.

### 1.5 Sawmill Maintenance

CAUTION! The up/down screw bellows should completely cover the screw. If either of the bellows is damaged, replace it immediately. Before installing the new bellows, clean the up/down screw and nut thoroughly with extraction naphtha and then grease them.

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.

### 1.6 Safety Instructions

A
IMPORTANT! The sawmill is intended for sawing wood only. The sawmill must not be used for other purposes such as cutting ice, metal or any other materials. See Section 5.2 for log size capacities of the machine.

IMPORTANT! The operator of the sawmill should get adequate training in the operation and adjustment of the machine.

NOTE: ONLY safety instructions regarding personal injury are listed in this section. Caution statements regarding only equipment damage appear where applicable throughout the manual.

## Observe Safety Instructions

IMPORTANT! Read the entire Operator's Manual before operating the sawmill. Take notice of all safety warnings throughout this manual and those posted on the machine. Keep this manual with this machine at all times, regardless of ownership.

Also read any additional manufacturer's manuals and observe any applicable safety instructions including dangers, warnings, and cautions.

Only adult persons who have read and understood the entire operator's manual should operate the sawmill. The sawmill is not intended for use by or around children.

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


## Wear Safety Clothing

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

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.


WARNING! Always wear eye, ear, respiration, and foot protection when operating or servicing the sawmill.


## Keep sawmill And Area Around sawmill Clean

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

## Dispose Of Sawing By-Products Properly

IMPORTANT! Always properly dispose of all sawing by-products, including sawdust and other debris.

## Check sawmill Before Operation

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


## Keep Persons Away



DANGER! Keep all persons out of the path of moving equipment and lumber when operating the sawmill. Failure to do so will result in serious injury.

DANGER! Always be sure all persons are out of the path of the blade before starting the motor. Failure to do so will result in serious injury.

WARNING! Allow blade to come to a complete stop before opening the blade housing cover. Failure to do so will result in serious injury.

## Keep Hands Away

DANGER! Always shut off the blade motor before changing the blade. Failure to do so will result in serious injury.

DANGER! Motor components can become very hot during operation. Avoid contact with any part of a hot motor. Contact with hot motor components can cause serious burns. Therefore, never touch or perform service functions on a hot motor. Allow the motor to cool sufficiently before beginning any service function.

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

DANGER! Always be aware of and take proper protective measures against rotating shafts, pulleys, fans, etc. Always stay a safe distance from rotating members and make sure that loose clothing or long hair does not engage rotating members resulting in possible injury.


WARNING! Use extreme caution when spinning the blade wheels by hand. Make sure hands are clear of blade and wheel spokes before spinning. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

## Use Proper Maintenance Procedures



DANGER! Make sure all electrical installation, service and/or maintenance work is performed by a qualified electrician and is in accordance with applicable electrical codes.

DANGER! Hazardous voltage inside the electric boxes and at the motor can cause shock, burns, or death. Disconnect and lock out power supply before servicing! Keep all electrical component covers closed and securely fastened during sawmill operation.


WARNING! Consider all electrical circuits energized and dangerous.
WARNING! Disconnect and lock out power supply before servicing the sawmill! Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

WARNING! Never assume or take the word of another person that the power is off; check it out and lock it out.

WARNING! Do not wear rings, watches, or other jewelry while working around an open electrical circuit.

WARNING! Remove the blade before performing any service to the motor or sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

DANGER! Never clean the blade or blade wheels using the hand-held brush or scraper whilst the sawmill blade is in motion.

CAUTION! Before installation of the blade, inspect it for damage and cracks. Use only properly sharpened blades. Always handle the blade with extreme caution. Use suitable carrier equipment for transporting the blades.

CAUTION! Always wear gloves when handling the blade. Never grab the blade with bare hands!

CAUTION! If the blade breaks during sawmill operation, push the EMERGENCY STOP button to stop the blade motor and wait 10 seconds before you open the blade housing cover.

CAUTION! The sawmill's work-stand should be equipped with a 4 kg or bigger dry powder extinguisher.

## Keep Safety Labels In Good Condition

A
IMPORTANT! 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! If replacing a component which has a safety decal affixed to it, make sure the new component also has the safety decal affixed.

See Table 1-1. Pictogram decals used to warn and inform the user about danger in the LT15.
TABLE 1-1

| Decal View | W-M No. | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAUTION! Read thoroughly the manual |  |  |
| Ofore operating the machine. Observe all |  |  |
| safety instructions and rules when |  |  |
| operating the sawmill. |  |  |


|  | 099219 | Blade tension. Turning the bolt clockwise will increase the blade tension and turning the bolt counterclockwise will decrease the tension. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 099221 | CAUTION! Keep all persons a safe distance away from work area when operating the machine. |
|  | 098176 | CAUTION! Keep away from debarker blade! |
|  | 096316 | CAUTION! Do not open or close the electric box when the switch is not in the " 0 " position. |

TABLE 1-1

|  | 096319 | CAUTION! Disconnect power supply before opening the box. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 096321 | Blade movement direction |
|  | S12004G | CAUTION! Always wear safety goggles when operating the sawmill! |
|  | S12005G | CAUTION! Always wear protective ear muffs when operating the sawmill! |
|  | 501465 | CAUTION! Always wear safety boots when operating the sawmill |

TABLE 1-1


TABLE 1-1


### 1.7 Belt Sizes

See Table 1-2. Belt sizes for the LT15 are shown.

| Description | Belt Size | Wood-Mizer <br> Part \# |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Motor Drive Belt (E15) | 2BX81 | $014819-2$ |
| Blade Pulley Belts | $\mathrm{B} 57^{1}$ | P04185 |

TABLE 1-2
${ }^{1}$ To insure proper blade tracking, use Goodyear, Dayco Super II, or Browning belts only.

### 1.8 Blade Sizes

See Table 1-3. Wood-Mizer 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 ${ }^{1}$ : |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Softwood | Hardwood | Frozen or Hard-to-Cut Wood |
| $5 \mathrm{hp}-15 \mathrm{hp}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { B275IH1030 } \\ \text { B275IH741030 } \end{gathered}$ | B375IH929 | B375IH929 ${ }^{2}$ |
| 16hp or more | $\begin{gathered} \text { B376IH1030 } \\ \text { B376IH741030 } \end{gathered}$ | B275IH1030 B275IH741030 B376IH1030 B376IH741030 | B375IH929 ${ }^{2}$ |
| Electric Motor | $\begin{gathered} \text { B376IH1030 } \\ \text { B376IH741030 } \end{gathered}$ | B275IH1030 B275IH741030 B376IH1030 B376IH741030 | B375IH929 ${ }^{2}$ |

TABLE 1-3
${ }^{1}$ LT15 Sawmill is equipped with a blade with a length of 4.01 m .
2 Wood-Mizer "F" blades use a $9 / 29$ profile ( $9^{\circ}$ hook angle and $29^{\circ}$ back angle) and are designed to cut frozen and/or extremely dense, hard-to-cut wood. Standard blades use a 10/30 profile.
${ }^{3}$ Customer may choose preferred blade.

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

### 1.9 Cutting Capacity

See Table 1-4. The log size capacities of the LT15 sawmills are listed below.

|  | Max. <br> Diameter | Max. <br> Length |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LT15M3 | 70 cm | $8,1 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| LT15S2 | 70 cm | $3,73 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| LT15S3 | 70 cm | $5,58 \mathrm{~m}$ |

TABLE 1-4

### 1.10 Engine/Motor Specifications

See Table 1-5. The power options available for the LT15 sawmills are listed below.

| Engine/Motor Type | Manufacturer | Model No. | Specifications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.5 kW Motor | Indukta, Poland | PSg-132S-2A | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> $2920 \mathrm{obr} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| 7.5 kW Motor | Indukta, Poland | PSg-132S-2B | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> $2910 \mathrm{obr} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| 11 kW Motor | Indukta, Poland | PSg-132M-2A | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> $2920 \mathrm{obr} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| Up/Down Motor <br> 0.25 kW | Besel | SKh-63-2B | $3 \times 230 / 400 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |

TABLE 1-5

See Table 1-6. See the table below for power supply specifications for the LT15 sawmill.

| 3-Phase V | Switch, Fuse | Recommended wire <br> section |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 400 VAC | 32 A | $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> to 15 m length |

TABLE 1-6

1
DANGER! It is recommended that a 30 mA GFI (Ground Fault Interrupter) be used.

### 1.11 Noise level

See Table 1-7. The average level of noise is given in the table below ${ }^{12}$.

| Sawmill | Noise level |
| :---: | :---: |
| LT15E15 | $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{EX8}}=81,9 \mathrm{~dB}(\mathrm{~A})$ |

TABLE 1-7


#### Abstract

1. The noise level measurement was taken in accordance with PN-EN ISO 3746 Standard . The noise exposure level given above concerns an 8-hour work day.Value for associated uncertainty $\mathrm{K}=4 \mathrm{~dB}$. 2. The figures quoted are emission levels and are not necessarily safe working levels. Whilst there is a correlation between the emission and exposure levels, this cannot be used reliably to determine whether or not further precautions are required. Factors that influence the actual level of exposure of the workforce include the characteristics of the work room and the other sources of noise etc. i.e. the number of machines and other adjacent processes. Also the permissible exposure level can vary from country to country. This information, however, will enable the user of the machine to make a better evaluation of the hazard and risk.


### 1.12 Dust Extractor Specifications

See Table 1-1. Specifications of the dust extractors used on the resaw for each saw head are listed below. ${ }^{1}$

| Airflow | $1200 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}$ <br> $3937 \mathrm{ft}^{3} / \mathrm{h}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Inlet diameter | $100 \mathrm{~mm}\left(5.9{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |
| Motor power | $1,5 \mathrm{~kW}$ |
| Number of sacks | 1 pcs |
| Sack capacity | $0,25 \mathrm{~m}^{3}(8.8 \mathrm{ft})^{3}$ |
| Weight | $110 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{(242.5lb)}$ |
| Pressure drop | $1,5 \mathrm{kPa}(0.22 \mathrm{psi})^{1}$ |
| Recommended conveying air | $20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| velocity in the duct | $65.6 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$ |

TABLE 1-1
${ }^{1}$ The pressure drop between the inlet of the capture device and the connection to the CADES should be maximum $1,5 \mathrm{kPa}$ (for the nominal air flow rate). If the pressure drop exceeds $1,5 \mathrm{kPa}$ the machine might not be compatible with conventional CADES.


IMPORTANT! The dust extractor hoses must be grounded or made with materials not accumulating electrostatic charge.


CAUTION! Always turn on the dust extractor before starting the machine


IMPORTANT! The total value of hand-arm vibration the operator may be exposed to does not exceed $2.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} 2$. The highest root mean square value of weighted acceleration to which the whole operator's body is subjected does not exceed $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} 2$.

1. External chip and dust extraction equipment with fixed installations are dealt with in EN 12779:2016-04.

Safety \& General Information
Overall Dimensions

### 1.13 Overall Dimensions

See Figure 1-2. The overall dimensions of the LT15 Power sawmills are shown below.


FIG. 1-1

### 1.14 Components

See Figure 1-3. The overall dimensions of the LT15 Power sawmills are shown below.


FIG. 1-2

## SECTION 2 SAWMILL ASSEMBLY

### 2.1 Mounting Parts of LT15 Sawmills with Electric Motors

2.1.1 Parts Specifications

Table 1:

| Fig. | Wood-Mi <br> zer <br> Part No. | Description | Qty. LT15 <br> Power |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 097237-P <br> RP | LT15 Sawnill Saw <br> Head <br> with 3 <br> bed <br> segments |
|  |  | 514972 | LT15 Bed Section, <br> Complete (2.75 m) <br> with Side Support |
|  |  | 514955 | Log Clamp |
|  |  | 515062 |  |

Table 1:


### 2.2 Unpacking the Sawmill

## See Figure 2-1.



FIG. 2-1

1. Cut the bands holding the components together.
2. Remove the parts arranged inside the box.
3. Using a forklift truck or a winch with lifting capacity of minimum 500 kg , carefully lift the saw head and set it aside. Then 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.

## SECTION 3 SETUP \& OPERATION

### 3.1. Sawmill Setup

A
IMPORTANT! Before starting to use the sawmill you have to meet the following conditions:
-Set up the sawmill on firm, level ground and level the sawmill. Secure the sawmill to the ground to prevent moving during operation. A concrete foundation or pads (rated to support $31 \mathrm{~T} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ at each sawmill foot position) and 16 mm anchored bolts are recommended.

■Under roof, the sawmill should always be operated with the sawdust collection system.

- The sawmill can't be operated outdoor when it is raining/snowing and in case of rain/snow the sawmill must be stored under roof or indoor.
-The sawmill can be operated in temperature range from $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ only.
-The illumination at the operator's position should be at least 3001x.
-The sawmill operator's position is shown below.

-Have a qualified electrician install the power supply (according to EN 60204 Standard). The power supply must meet the specifications given in the table below.

| 3-Phase <br> Volts | Fuse disconnect | Suggested Wire Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 400 VAC | 32 A | $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> to length of 15 m |

A
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 in the power socket (electric box). Setting the phases in the phase inverter correctly will ensure correct
rotation directions of all sawmill motors.


WARNING! In case of a blade or drive belt brake, wait until all rotating parts are completely stop. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

!
DANGER! It is recommended that a 30 mA Ground Fault Interrupter (GFI) be used.

The LT15 sawmills are only partially aligned at the factory. Some assemblies need to be aligned by the user before first usage of the sawmill.

Assemblies aligned at the factory:

- Blade drive belt tension;
- Blade wheels (in vertical and horizontal planes);
- Blade guide arm alignment - See Section 5.5;
- Blade guides - See Section 5.6;
- Blade Height Scale - See Section 5.12;
- Cam engaging the limit switch and/or stop bolt - See page 3-8.

The following setup procedure should be performed whenever the sawmill is moved or reassembled. If sawing problems occur and misalignment is suspected, see 6.1 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 idle side roller adjustment bracket (front and rear) and the two scraper mounting bolts. Slide the saw head adjustment brackets to move the outside of the saw head up or down. Slide the front and rear bracket evenly.


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.

## See Figure 3-3.



Slide Pad Adjustment Nuts
(4)

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 30 ft .-Ibs torqueTo 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

- Recheck 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 5.9
11. Adjust the horizontal angle of the blade guides. See Section 5.10
12. Adjust the blade deflection (See Section 5.7) and the vertical angle of the blade guides (See Section 5.8).

HINT: It is best to preliminarily set the blade deflection so that it is $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$, 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 5.12.
14. Bolt the blade guide guard so that its bottom edge is about 5 mm above the blade.

## See Figure 3-7.



FIG. 3-7
15. Adjust the cam engaging the limit switch as well as the saw head stop bolt so that the saw head stops moving at its lower travel limit, i.e. at the height of 25 mm above the bed.

## See Figure 3-8.



FIG. 3-8

### 3.2 Replacing The Blade

ADANGER! 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.

$\triangle$
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 that cover the blade wheels. 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 $11 / 4$ " wide blades on the wheels so the gullet is $1 / 8$ " ( 3.0 mm ) out from the front edge of the wheel. Position $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide blades on the wheels so the gullet is $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}(4.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ out from the front edge of the wheel.

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

### 3.3 Tensioning The Blade

See Figure 3-9. Tension the blade by turning the hydraulic tensioning handle clockwise until the tension gauge indicates the recommended tension. 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.


FIG. 3-9

CAUTION! Release the blade tension when the resaw is not in use (for example at the end of a shift). Tension the blade again before starting the motor.

See Table 3-1. The recommended tension for different blades is shown below.

| Blade Type | Blade Dimensions |  | Tension range |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Width (mm) | Height (mm) | PSI | Bar |
| $\mathbf{2 7 5}$ | 1.07 | 32 | $1015-1088$ | $70-75$ |
| $\mathbf{3 7 5}$ | 1.14 | 32 | $1088-1160$ | $75-80$ |
| $\mathbf{2 7 3 5}$ | 1.07 | 35 | $1160-1233$ | $80-85$ |

TABLE 3-1

### 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 $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wide blades so the gullet is $1 / 8$ " $(3.0 \mathrm{~mm})$ out from the edge of the blade wheel ( $\pm 1 / 32$ [.75 mm]).


FIG. 3-10

## Setup \& Operation

Starting The Motor
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 occured while adjusting the cant control.
5. Close the blade housing cover.

ADANGER! 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. (See 6.1 for more information.)

### 3.5 Starting The Motor

See the appropriate manual supplied with your specific motor configuration for starting and operating instructions.

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). Setting the phases in the phase inverter correctly will ensure correct rotation directions of all sawmill motors.

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.

DANGER! 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 will result in serious injury.


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

### 3.6 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. 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.
3. Raise the side supports on the sawmill bed to prevent the log from falling off the side of the bed.
4. Position the log at the foot of the ramps.
5. Use a cant hook to roll the log up the ramps and onto the sawmill bed. Position the log against the side supports.
6. Remove the log ramps and set aside.


CAUTION! The saw head will hit the spring-loaded ramp stops when adjusted for low cuts. Remove the loading ramps before sawing to prevent damage to the saw head and/or blade guide arm.

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.

## Setup \& Operation

Loading, Turning, And Clamping Logs

## 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 3-12.



FIG. 3-12
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.

## To Level A Tapered Log

Use the wedge to raise 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.

## See Figure 3-13.



FIG. 3-13

Setup \& Operation
Up/Down Operation

### 3.7 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 3-14. Use the up and down buttons shown below to raise or lower the cutting head.


FIG. 3-14


CAUTION! DO NOT try to force the carriage above the 27" ( 68 cm )
mark or below the 1 " $(2.54 \mathrm{~cm})$ mark. Damage to the up/down system may result.

### 3.8 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 $1^{\prime \prime}(25.4 \mathrm{~mm})$.
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 3-15.



FIG. 3-15

### 3.9 Blade Drive Operation

ADANGER! 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.

Be sure the blade housing cover is closed 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 open during the mill operation, the engine/motor will be stopped.

Electric Motors Only

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. Start the motor as instructed in the motor manual.

See Figure 3-16. To engage the blade, perform the following steps:

- Turn the main switch on the electrical box to the ON position.


## Setup \& Operation

Cutting The Log

- Press the START button on the control box to start the motor.


FIG. 3-16

ICAUTION! If at any time you need to immediately stop the blade motor, press the emergency stop button located on the electric box.

### 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). The blade height scale will help you to do this. Set the blade to the desired height with the up/down buttons. Make sure that the blade will clear all side supports and clamps. Adjust the outer blade guide to clear the widest section of the log by moving the blade guide arm handle. (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. (See Section 3.10.) 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. When the teeth exit the end of the log, remove the slab that you have just cut from the log.
7. 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 by adjusting the blade height for the thickness of boards that you want.

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 11/16-1 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 or without having to pull them from the middle of the stack.)
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 3-2. Two quarter scales are provided with The quarter scale contains 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 |
| $4 / 4$ | $1^{\prime \prime}(25 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| $5 / 4$ | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}(32 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| $6 / 4$ | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}(38 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| $8 / 4$ | $2^{\prime \prime}(51 \mathrm{~mm})$ |


| Grade Hardwood Quarter Scale |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Scale | Actual Board Thickness |
| $4 / 4$ | $11 / 8 "(29 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| $5 / 4$ | $13 / 8 "(35 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| $6 / 4$ | $15 / 8 "(41 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| $8 / 4$ | $21 / 8 "(54 \mathrm{~mm})$ |

TABLE 3-2

To use the quarter scale, look at the blade height indicator.Line up the horizontal red line on the indicator with the nearest mark on the scale you want to use. Make a trim cut. When you return the carriage for a second cut, lower the carriage to the next mark on the scale. This mark shows where the blade should be positioned to cut a certain thickness of lumber, without having to measure on the inch scale.

Example: You want to cut $1^{\prime \prime}(25 \mathrm{~mm})(4 / 4)$ random width boards from a log. Position the blade for the first cut. Adjust the quarter scale so a $4 / 4$ mark is aligned with the red line on the indicator. 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 -gallon (18.9 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.

## Setup \& Operation

Water Lube Operation
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 the water flow. A stream of water flows to the blade only when the main motor is turned on.


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 the clutch/brake lever (sawmills with a gasoline engine only). 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 can be transported in an appropriately equipped pickup truck:

1. Adjust the cutting head up just far enough so it will clear the sides of your truck bed when loaded. Do not adjust the cutting head so high that the sawmill will tip easily while being loaded.
2. Move the cutting head to one end of the bed frame. Tie the saw head using the belt, to prevent the cutting head from moving.
3. Remove the leg assemblies.
4. Position the bed of the truck at the end of the frame opposite the cutting head.
5. While two people lift the end of the frame without the cutting head, back the truck under the sawmill until the end of the frame is resting firmly on the bed of the truck.
6. With a person positioned on either side of the cutting head, push the cutting head up the bed frame and tie the saw head at the end of the frame in the truck bed.
7. Use two people to lift the end of the mill still on the ground and slide the sawmill into the truck bed.


WARNING! Keep all persons out of the path of the cutting head while loading and unloading the sawmill. Failure to do so may result in serious injury or death.
8. Secure the sawmill to the truck bed to prevent the sawmill from shifting while it is being transported.

## Wood-Mizer LT15WCSC/LX100/LX450 Short Interval Maintenance Schedule

(Check Engine And Option Manuals For Additional Maintenance Procedures)

| PROCEDURE | MANUALREFERENCE |
| :--- | :---: |
| EVERY BLADE CHANGE | SEE SECTION 4.2 |
| Check blade guide roller performance | SEE SECTION 4.2 |
| Remove excess sawdust from blade wheel housings and sawdust chute |  |
| EVERY 8 HOURS OF OPERATION | SEE SECTION 4.3 |
| Clean and lubricate track | SEE SECTION 4.3 |
| Remove sawdust from track roller housings |  |


| WOOD-MIZER LT15WCSC/LX100/LX450 MAINTENANCE LOG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Check Engine And Option Manuals For Additional Maintenance Procedures) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PROCEDURE | MANUAL REFERENCE | TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION <br> 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 Section 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Check blade wheel belts for wear. | See Section 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lubricate blade tensioner screw. | See Section 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## WOOD-MIZER LT15WCSC/LX100/LX450 MAINTENANCE LOG

(Check Engine And Option Manuals For Additional Maintenance Procedures)

| PROCEDURE | MANUAL REFERENCE | TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION <br> 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 Section 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Check blade wheel belts for wear. | See Section 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lubricate blade tensioner screw. | See Section 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| WOOD-MIZER LT15WCSC/LX100/LX450 MAINTENANCE LOG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROCEDURE | MANUAL REFERENCE | TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION <br> 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 Section 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Check blade wheel belts for wear. | See Section 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lubricate blade tensioner screw. | See Section 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| WOOD-MIZER LT15WCSC/LX100/LX450 MAINTENANCE LOG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROCEDURE | MANUAL REFERENCE | TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION <br> 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 Section 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Check blade wheel belts for wear. | See Section 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lubricate blade tensioner screw. | See Section 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| WOOD-MIZER LT15WCSC/LX100/LX450 MAINTENANCE LOG (Check Engine And Option Manuals For Additional Maintenance Procedures) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROCEDURE | MANUAL REFERENCE | TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION <br> FILL IN THE DATE AND THE MACHINE HOURS AS YOU PERFORM EACH PROCEDURE. <br> A SHADED BOX INDICATES MAINTENANCE IS NOT NEEDED AT THIS TIME. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2050 HRS | 2100 HRS | 2150 HRS | 2200 HRS | 2250 HRS | 2300 HRS | 2350 HRS | 2400 HRS | 2450 HRS | 2500 HRS |
| Clean \& lubricate mast | See Section 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Check blade wheel belts for wear. | See Section 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lubricate blade tensioner screw. | See Section 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| WOOD-MIZER LT15WCSC/LX100/LX450 MAINTENANCE LOG <br> (Check Engine And Option Manuals For Additional Maintenance Procedures) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROCEDURE | MANUAL REFERENCE | TOTAL HOURS OF OPERATION <br> FILL IN THE DATE AND THE MACHINE HOURS AS YOU PERFORM EACH PROCEDURE. A SHADED BOX INDICATES MAINTENANCE IS NOT NEEDED AT THIS TIME. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2550 HRS | 2600 HRS | 2650 HRS | 2700 HRS | 2750 HRS | 2800 HRS | 2850 HRS | 2900 HRS | 2950 HRS | 3000 HRS |
| Clean \& lubricate mast | See Section 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Check blade wheel belts for wear. | See Section 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lubricate blade tensioner screw. | See Section 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Maintenance

Wear Life

## SECTION 4 MAINTENANCE

This section lists the maintenance procedures that need to be performed.
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) at which each maintenance procedure should be performed.

Be sure to refer to option and motor/engine manuals for other maintenance procedures.

### 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 <br> Life |
| :--- | :---: |
| B57 Blade Wheel Belts | 500 hours |
| Blade Guide Rollers | 1000 hours |
| Drive Belt | 1250 hours |

TABLE 4-1

### 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. 
3. Remove sawdust from the track roller housings.

8

### 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 with a rolling bearing grease (e.g. $Ł T 4 S$ or Shell Extreme Pressure Grease) as needed.

## See Figure 4-1.



FIG. 4-1

### 4.6 Blade Wheel Belts

1. Rotate the blade wheel belts and check them for wear. Rotating the belts every 50 hours will give 50 you longer belt life. Replace belts as necessary. Use only B57 belts manufactured by Goodyear or Browning.
2. Periodically check all belts for wear. Replace any damaged or worn belts as needed.

## Maintenance

Miscellaneous Maintenance

### 4.7 Miscellaneous Maintenance

1. Check the drive belt tension after the first 20 hours, and every 50 hours thereafter. See Section 50.13 for drive belt adjustment instructions.
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.
4. Check the power feed system steel cable every 50 hours, replace it every 500 hours.

500

### 4.8 Filling Blade Tensioner Cylinder with Oil

1. Loosen the blade tensioner completely.
2. Unscrew the oil pressure gauge.

3. Using an oiler equipped with a tube / hose, top up the oil level until the oil flows out of the cylinder.


IMPORTANT! The cylinder needs to be filled with MOBIL DTE 10 Excel 32 Hydraulic Oil (\#WM part number: P12825).

IMPORTANT! When topping up the oil level, make sure that the end of the oiler tube / hose is at the bottom of the cylinder.
4. Wait 5 minutes. If the oil level does not lower, move on to the next step. If the oil level lowers, top up the oil level until the oil flows out of the cylinder.


## Maintenance

Filling Blade Tensioner Cylinder with Oil
5. Seal the oil pressure gauge with Teflon tape and screw it back.


## SECTION 5 TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

### 5.1 Sawing Problems

## PROBLEM

Blades Dull Quickly

Blades Break Prematurely

Blade Does Not Track Right On Wheels

Blade Guide Rollers Do Not Spin While Cutting

Drive Belts Wear Prematurely or Jump

CAUSE
Dirty logs

When grinding, teeth heating too much and causing teeth to soften.

Poor sharpening techniques.

Rubber belts on blade wheels worn to a point that blade contacts metal pulley - look for shiny spots on edge of wheels.

Poor sharpening techniques.
Tension too tight.

Cant adjustment is incorrect.

Flat/worn belts.
Frozen bearings

Worn bearings
Engine/motor and drive pulleys out of alignment

## SOLUTION

Clean or debark logs, especially on entry side of the cut.

Grind just enough metal to restore sharpness to the teeth. Use water/ coolant while sharpening blade.
Make sure the tip is being sharpened completely (See Sharpener Manual).

Change blade wheel belts ( $\mathrm{B}-57$ ).

> See Sharpener Manual
> Tension blade to recommended specifications.

Readjust (See Section 3.4).

Replace B-57 belts
Replace bearings

Replace bearings
Align pulleys

## PROBLEM

## Boards Thick Or Thin On

 Ends Or Middle Of BoardHeight Adjustment Jumps or Stutters When Moving Up or Down

Sawdust Builds Up On Track

## Wavy Cuts

## CAUSE

Stress in $\log$ which causes log to not lay flat on the bed

Tooth set problem.
Bed rails misaligned.
Mast needs lubrication.

Mast slide pads are not adjusted properly (the entire surface of the pad should touch the mast).
Side supports not square to bed.
Blade not parallel to bed rails.
Sawdust or bark between cant and bed rails.

Tooth set problem.
Excessive lubrication
Track is sticky.

Excessive feed
Improperly sharpened blade (This will be the problem $99 \%$ of the time).
Blade guides improperly adjusted.
Sap buildup on blade.

Tooth set problem.

## SOLUTION

After log has been squared, take equal cuts off opposing sides. Repeat cuts, keeping the heart in the middle of the cant, and making it your last cut.

Resharpen and reset the blade.
Realign sawmill.
Lubricate mast track surface

Adjust the pads.

Adjust side support.
Adjust bed rails parallel to blade.
Remove particles.

Resharpen and reset the blade.
Do not lubricate track with grease.
Clean track with solvent and apply silicone spray.

Slow down feed rate.
Resharpen blade (See Sharpener Manual - read entire manual!)

Adjust blade guides.
Use larger amount of water flow to the blade during cutting.

Resharpen and reset the blade.

## SECTION 6 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. Adjust side supports square to the bed
6. 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.

### 6.3 Blade Installation and Alignment

Install a blade and apply the appropriate tension as shown in 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 (or turn off the power supply using the switch on the electric box) 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,

## Alignment

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 $11 / 4$ " blades ride $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ $(3 \mathrm{~mm})$ out from the front edge of the wheels $( \pm 1 / 26[1 \mathrm{~mm}])$. The gullet of $11 / 2 \mathrm{l}$ blades should ride $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}(4.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ from the front edge of the wheels $( \pm 1 / 26[1 \mathrm{~mm}]$ ). 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 Section 6.4.

### 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.

1. Use the blade guide alignment tool to check the vertical alignment of each blade wheel. 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, loosen the top adjustment screw one quarter 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, loosen the bottom adjustment screw one quarter 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. Recheck 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 reattach 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 $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}(1.5 \mathrm{~mm})$, 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. To tilt the wheel up, loosen the bottom adjustment screw one quarter 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 one quarter 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. Recheck the vertical tilt of the idle-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]).
9. Check the position of the blade on the idle-side blade wheel.

See Figure 6-5. The horizontal tilt of the blade wheel should be adjusted so that the gullet of an $1-1 / 4$ " blade is $1 / 8$ " ( 3 mm ) out from the front edge of the wheel ( $\pm 1 / 32[0.75 \mathrm{~mm}]$ ).

## Alignment



FIG. 6-5

See Figure 6-6. Use the cant control adjustment to adjust the idle-side blade wheel. If the blade is too far forward on the wheel, turn the cant control counterclockwise. If it is too far back on the wheel, turn the cant control clockwise.


FIG. 6-6
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
NOTE: It is not necessary to align the spring bolt (bolt M10x75 [WM\# F81003-15] + spring + washer) shown in the figure above. When replacing the bolt or spring just screw in the bolt maximally.

### 6.5 Blade Guide Arm Alignment

Before aligning the blade guide arm, track the blade on the blade wheels as described in 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 Section. 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 6-8.



FIG. 6-8
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 6-9.

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. 6-9

### 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 $15 "(375 \mathrm{~mm})$ above a bed rail. Measure the actual distance with

## Alignment

Blade Guide Vertical Tilt Adjustment
a tape from the top of the rail to the bottom of the blade.

## See Figure 6-10.



FIG. 6-10
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 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}(15 \mathrm{~mm})$ 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 6-11.



FIG. 6-11
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. Loosen one set screw at the side of the blade guide assembly.
7. 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 6-12.



FIG. 6-12
8. Move the carriage forward so the back end of the tool is over the bed rail.
9. 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.
10. 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 $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}(6.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ blade guide deflection. Adjust if necessary.

### 6.9 Blade Guide Spacing

HINT: When adjusting blade guide 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 $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}(1.5-3.0 \mathrm{~mm})$ from the back of the blade.

## Alignment

Horizontal Tilt Adjustment
2. Loosen one side and one top set screw shown. Tap the blade guide forward or backward until properly positioned.

## See Figure 6-13.



FIG. 6-13
3. Retighten the two set screws.
4. Adjust the outer blade guide in the same way so the blade guide flange is approximately $1 / 16$ " $-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ (1.5-3.0 mm) from the back of the blade.

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. Finally, both blade guides must be tilted horizontally. Adjust the blade guide arm half way in.

## See Figure 6-14.



FIG. 6-14
2. Place Blade Guide Alignment Tool against the face of the outer blade guide roller.
3. Center the tool on the roller and measure between the back edge of the blade and the ruler 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 ruler ("A").
5. The roller should be parallel to the blade $(A=B)$ or tilted slightly to the left $(A=B-1 / 4 "[6 \mathrm{~mm}])$.
6. Use the side set screws to adjust the horizontal tilt of the roller.
7. 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

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.

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. Re-tighten the bracket mounting bolts.
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.

## Alignment

Motor Drive Belt Adjustment

## See Figure 6-15.



FIG. 6-15
3. Loosen the scale bracket mounting bolt and nuts, adjust the bracket until the indicator is aligned with the correct mark on the scale. Re-tighten the bracket mounting bolt and nuts.

For example, if the measurement from blade to bed rail was $143 / 4^{\prime \prime}(375 \mathrm{~mm})$, make sure the indicator reads $143 / 4$ " ( 375 mm ) on the scale.

### 6.12 Motor Drive Belt Adjustment

See Figure 6-16. 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 $8 \mathrm{lbs}(3.6 \mathrm{kG})$ deflection force - in the case of E10 motor or $7 / 16$ " $(11 \mathrm{~mm})$ deflection with a $16 \mathrm{lbs}(7.2 \mathrm{kG})$ deflection force - in the case of E15
motor. Tighten the four motor mounting bolts.


FIG. 6-16

## SECTION 7 MOTOR BRAKE

### 7.1 Motor Brake Maintenance

## Maintenance intervals

| Service brakes | after 4000 hours of operation at the <br> latest or every six months |
| :--- | :--- |

TABLE 7-1.

1
IMPORTANT! Brakes with defective armature plates, cheese head screws, springs or flanges must be replaced completely.

Please observe the following for inspections and maintenance operations:

- Remove impurities through oil and grease using brake cleaning agents, if necessary, replace brake after finding out the cause of the contamination. Dirt deposits in the air gap between stator and armature plate impair the function of the brake and must be removed.
- After replacing the rotor, the original braking torque will not be reached until the run-in operation of the friction surfaces has been completed. After replacing the rotor, run-in armature plates and flanges have an increased initial rate of wear.


## Checking the rotor thickness



DANGER! The motor must not be running when checking the rotor thickness.

- Remove the motor cover and seal ring (if mounted).
- Measure the rotor thickness with a caliper gauge. On brakes with friction plates, observe edging on outer diameter of friction plate.
- Compare measured rotor thickness with minimally permissible rotor thickness. See Table 7-2.
- Replace the complete rotor if necessary.


## Check the air gap

- Measure the air gap "sLü" between armature plate and rotor using a feeler gauge (see chapter 3.3).
- Compare the measured air gap to the maximum permissible air gap "sLümax." (see table below).

■ If necessary, adjust the air gap to "sLürated".

| Brake type | sLürated <br> +0.1mm <br> $-0.05 \mathrm{~mm}$ | sLümax Service brake | Max. adjustment permissible wear | Rotor thickness |  | Excess of the adjuster nut $h_{\text {Emax. }}$ [mm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \min .{ }^{1)} \\ {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{gathered}$ | max. <br> [mm] |  |
| INTORQ BFK458-25 | $\begin{aligned} & 0,4 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & (1 / 64 ") \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & \left(3 / 64^{\prime \prime}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 4,0 mm (5/32") | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & (15 / 32 ") \end{aligned}$ | 16 mm (5/8") | $\begin{gathered} 17 \mathrm{~mm} \\ (43 / 64 ") \end{gathered}$ |

TABLE 7-2.

