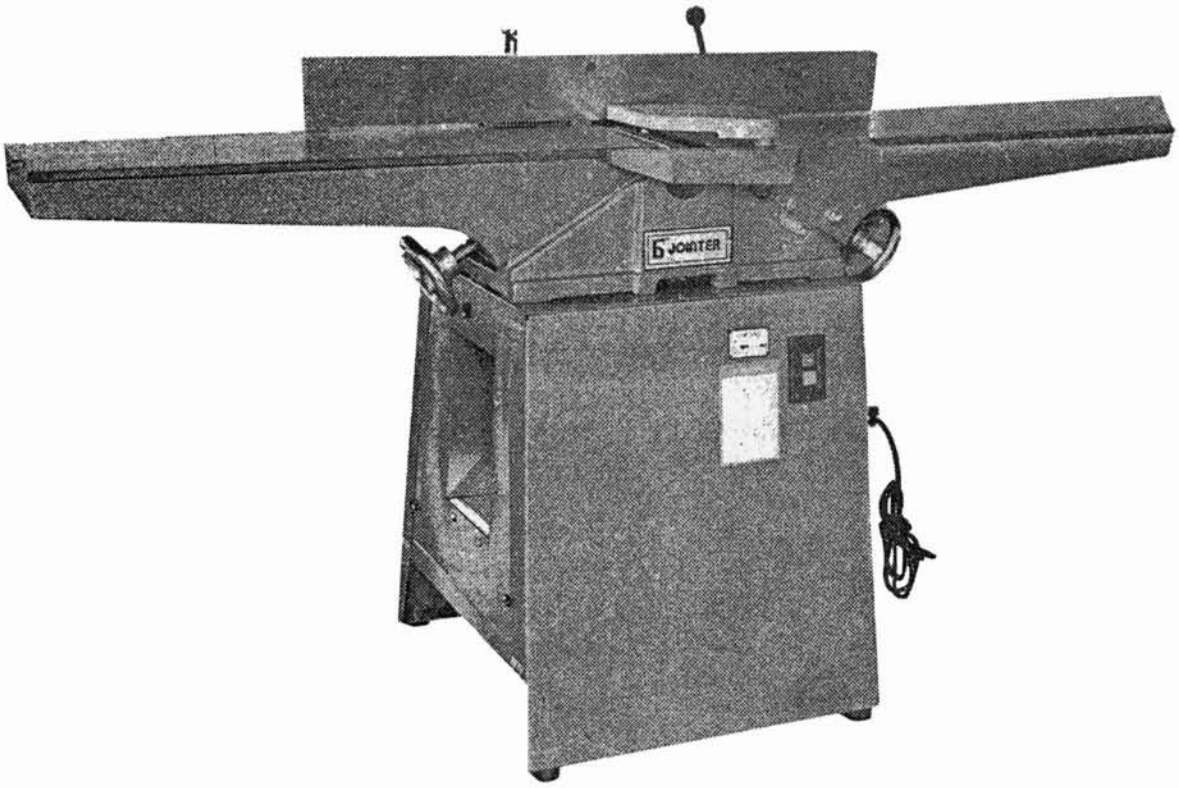
MASTER QUALITY POWER®

WW60007
USER'S MANUAL

6" PLANER JOINTER
(J6A)



JOINTER SHOWN WITH STEEL STAND AND ELECTRICALS

SAFETY RULES FOR ALL POWER TOOLS

As With all electrical power tools it is important to read and follow the safety guidlenes in this instruction manual. By using the tool in the in the manner for which it is designed and by follo wing the safety precautions,it will considerably lessen the possibility of p ersonal injury

BEFORE PLUGGING IN YOUR POWER TOOL

1. Read the instruction manual fully and understand the applications and potential safety hazards Do not modify this tool without expert advice.
2. GROUND ALL TOOLS. If tooi is equipped with a 3 prong plug it shouid oniy be used with a 3 hole recepticle. if an adaptor is used for 2 prong recepticle, theadaptor lug must be attached to a known ground.
DO NOT REMOVE THE 3RD PRONG.
3. SAFETY GUARDS. are there for your protection, ensure they are correctly fitted and in place.
4. ACCLDENTAL STARTING. Make sure switcn is "OFF" before piugging in your tool.
5. ADJUSTING KEYS Make sure all keys and tools are clear ot work area.
6. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN. Cluttered work area sare 3 potential safery hazard.
7. WORKING APPAREL. Make sure you have n o loose clothing such as tles. jeweiry that could get caught.

DURING OPERATION

1. USE CORRECT TOOL - Make sure you are using the tool in the manner for which it is designed.
2. FORCING YOUR TOOL. Do not force your tool it wiil operate correctly and give better resuits using normal pressure.
3.DON' T OVERREACH. Keep a proper footing and baiance at all times.
4. TOOL MAINTAINANCE. A sharp and clean tool wiil give you the best performance. Follow instructions for lubricating.
5. CHANGING ACCESSORIES. Make sure machine is switched "OFF" before changing accessories and make sure the accessories are designed for your tool
in moving parts. An overall is recommended to be worn during operation with sturdy rubber footwear.
8. SAFETY GOGGLES. Use an approved safety goggle or glasses to protect your eyes.A dust mask should alsobe used during dusty operations.
9. SECURE WORD. Firmly secure work piece in a vice clamp or jig.Avoid getting your hands ciose to moving parts.
10. WORK AREA. Keep your surrounding work area clean,dry and will illuminated.
11. KEEP CHLDREN AWAY. Before operation ensure children or visitors are kept at a safe distance.
12. TOOL LOCATION Whether a floor or bench model make sure your tool is on a leves surface and cannot more during operation. Berch models should be bolted down

AFTER USE

1. DISCONINECT YOUR MACHINE. so tha
cleaning or mo
edon.
2. CLEAN YOUR MACHINE and working arrea and put all tools and accessories away out of the reach of children.
3. DAMAGED PARTSS. Before further use ensure you replace faulty or damaged parts. Using your tool without it being in perfect working order could proove hazardous.
4. SERVICING. keep your tool lubricated and clean with all moving parts alligned and in good condlition
5. LOCK UP YOUR TOOL in an area where chiidren or visitors can not gain access.
With proper care and maintainance your power tool can give you years of dependable service.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR JOINTERS

1. KEEP cutterhead sharp and free of all rust and pitch.
2. ALWAYS use a push block when jointing stock that does not give a reasonable distance of safety for your hands.
3.NEVER pass hands directly over cutterhead.
4. ALWAYS make sure exposed cutterhead behind thefence is guarded,especially when jointing near the edge.
5. DO NOT perform jointing operations on material shorter than 8 ioches, narrower than 3/4inch,or less than 1/4inch thick

6. DO NOT periorm planing operations on material shorter than 8 inches, narrower than 3/4inch, wider than 4 inches,or thinner than 1/2 inch.

7. MAINTAIN the proper relationship of infeed. and outfeed.table surfaces and cutterhead knife path.

8. SUPPORT the work piece adequately at all times during operation.maintain control of the work at all times.

9. DO NOT back the work toward the infeed tabie.

10. DO NOT attempt to perform an abnormal or little - used operation without study and the use of a d e q u a t e h o ld - d o w n/p u s h biocks, jigs, fixture,stops,etc.

11. DO NOT make cuts deeper than 1/8" in a singie pass. On cuts more than $1\frac{1}{2}$" wide,adjust depth of cut to 1/16" or less to avoid overloaing machine and to minimize chance of kick - back.

UNPACKING AND CLEANING

Carefully unpack the jointer, stand, and all loose items from the cartons. Remove the protective coating from the machined surfaces of the jointer.This coating may be removed with a soft cloth molstened with kerosene (do not use acetone, gasoline or lacquer thinner for this purpose). After cleaning, cover all unpainted surfaces with a good quality paste wax.

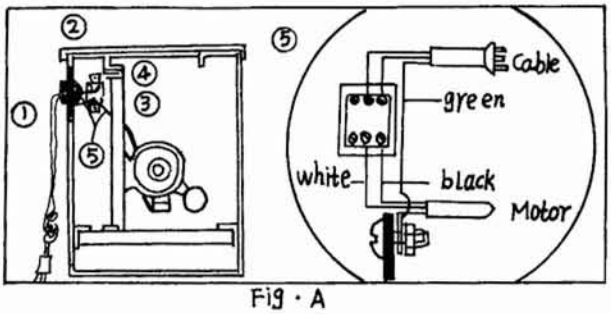


Fig · A

CHASSIS ASSEMBLY

Fix the chassis according to the chassis assembly drawing.(as shown in figure two)

ELECTRICITY PART ASSEMBLY

Electrical machinery,switch and power source line are all fixed.on the chassis.

First fix electrical machinery and power source line on the chassis, and then join electrical machinery line to the switch line dots one and three and join power source line to the switch line dots two and four. Afterthat, fix the switch to the side board.Fix electrical machinery line and ground wire of electrical source as shown ⑤ fig.A (surfaces are yellow and green) on the side board of the chassis, using the screw and screw nut.(as shown in figures AandB) Fig.A

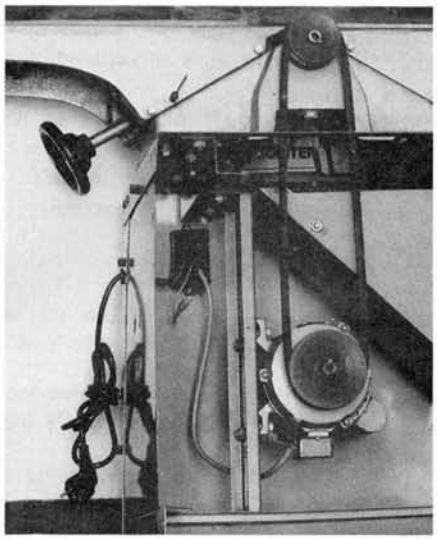


Fig. B

ASSEMBLING JOINTER TO STAND

1. When assembling the jointer to the stand, the infeed and of the jointer is to be on the end of the stand indicated as (1) Fig. C.The three holes (3) are used for mounting the jointer to the stand.

2. Three hex head cap screws and lockwashers are used to fasten the jointer to the stand. Place the three lockwashers on the three holes (3) Fig. C. in the stand and thread the screws in the three holes in the base of the jointer.

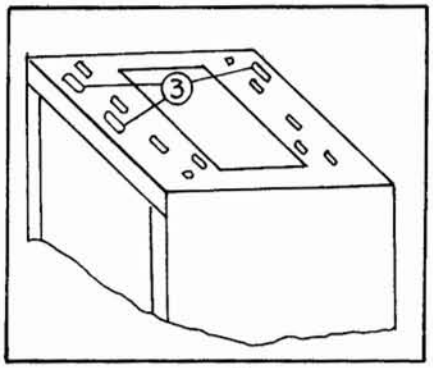


Fig. C

ASSEMBLING BELT ALIGNING PULLEYS AND ADJUSTING BELT TENSION

Assemple the belt (3) to the cutterhead pulley ane motor pulley.(4),as shown in Fig. D. if necessary loosen the nuts and bolts that fasten the motor to the motor plate and move the motor up or down on the motor plate until correct belt tension is obtained. Correct tension is obtainedwhen there is approximately 1" deflection in the center span of the belt using light finger puessure. Using a stralght edge, align the motor pulley to the cutterhead pulley. if necessary both pulleys can be moved in or out on the shafts or the complete motor plate assembly can be moved in or out to bring the pulleys into alignment,.

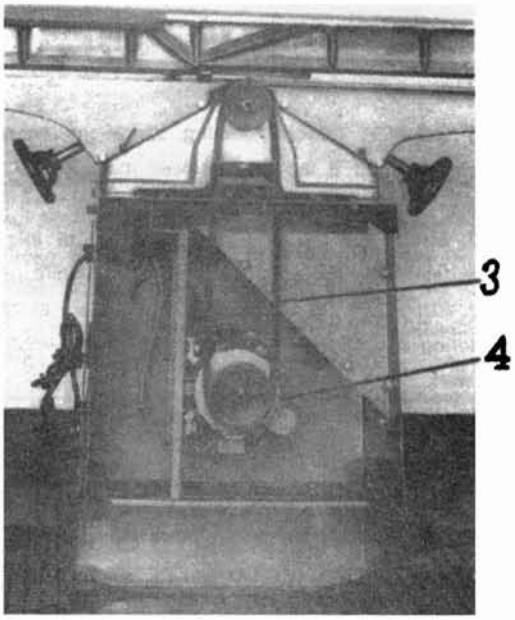


Fig. D

ASSEMBLING BELT AND PULLEY GUARD

The belt and pulley guard (1) is shipped with the stand. Simply assemble it to the stand using the two screws and washers (2) as shown in Fig. E.

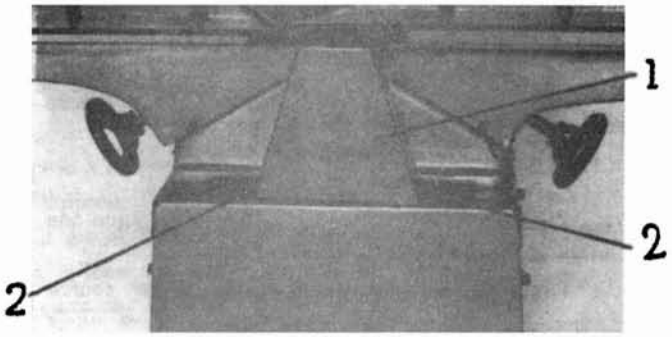


Fig. E.

ASSEMBLING CUTTERHEAD GUARD

Assemble the cutterhead guard assembiy

(1)Fig. F, to the jointer, by inserting the post (2) of the guard assembly down through the hole in the front table. A spuing is supplied in the knob assembly (3) Fig. F, that retums the guard over the cutterhead after a cut has been made. To provide spring tension,turn the knob (3)fig F, to put tension on the spring before inserting the post (2) down through the hole m the front table, make sure the spring, enclosed m the knob (3), engages the slot provided m the end of the post (2). If spring tension is too much or not enough, remove the guard and post and adjust spring tension accordingly by rotating knob (3)

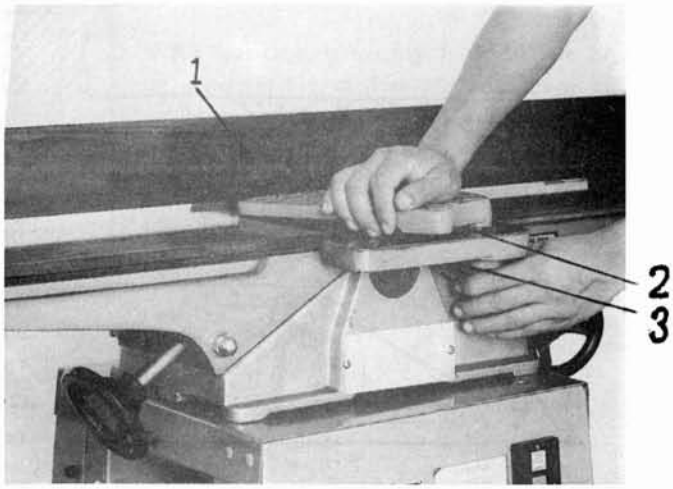


Fig. F

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

IMPORTANT:Make sure the electrical characteristics are the same between the motor nameplate and the power source and make sure the power circuit the Jointer will be used on is properly fused. and that the wire size is correct.
IN ALL CASES,MAKE SURE THE RECEPTACLE IN QUESTION IS PROPERLY GROUNDED.

SINGLE PHASE INSTALLATION

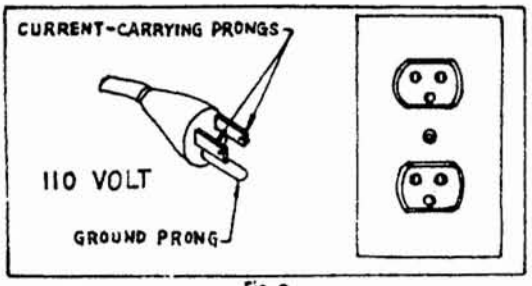


Fig.G

If the motor on your machine is wired for 110 - V single phase,the power cord is equipped with a plug that has two flat, parallel current - carrying prongs and one longer round or "U" - shaped, ground pro.g which requires a mating 3 - conductor grounded type receptacle as shown in Fig. G.

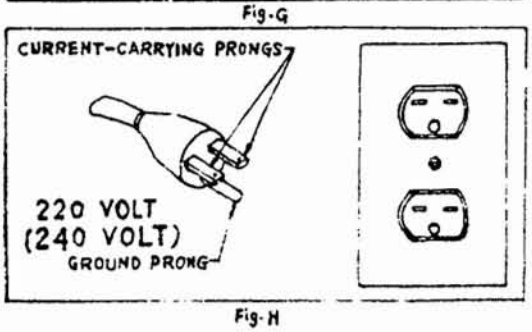


Fig.H

If the motor on your machine is wired for 220V (240V)single phase,the power cord is equipped with a plug that has two flat,current - carrying prongs in tendem,and one round or "U" shaped longer ground prong.This is used only with the proper mating 3 - conductor grounding type receptacle,as shown in Fig. H When the three - prong poug on your machine Is plugged into a grounded 3 - conductor receptacle, the long ground prong on the plug contacts first so the machine is properly grounded beford electricity reaches it.

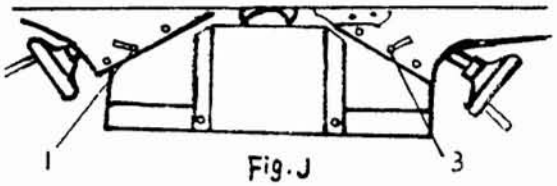


Fig.J

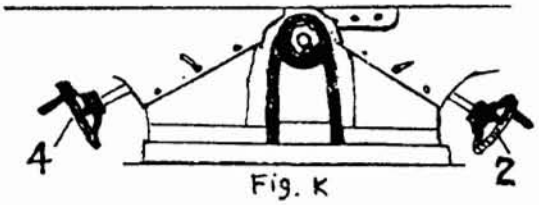


Fig. K

RAISING AND LOWERING TABLES

To raise or lower the front table, loosen lock knob (1)Fig. J and turn handwheel (2) Fig. K.When table is set at desired position,tighten lock knob (1) Fig J.

To raise or lower the rear table ,loosen lock screw (3)Fig. J,and turn handwheel (4) Fig. K.when table is set at desired position,tighten lood screw (3) Fig.J.

REAR TABLE AND KNIFE ADJUSTMENT

For accurate owrk in most jointing operations, the rear table must be exactly level with the knives at their highest point of revolution. This means, of course, that the knives must be parallel to the table and project equally from the cutterhead.

To check this allgnment proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the jointer from the power source.
2. Raise or lower the rear table as required, by turning the rear table hand lever, until the rear table is exactly level with the knives of the cutterhead at their highest point of revolution.3.Place a straight edge on the rear table, extending over the cutterhead as shown in Fig.L.
4. Rotate the cutterhead by hand. The biades ashould just touch the straight edge.If a knife is too low or too high at either end , loosen the lock screws in the knife slightly, shift the knife until it just touches the straight edge,and tighten the screws securely.

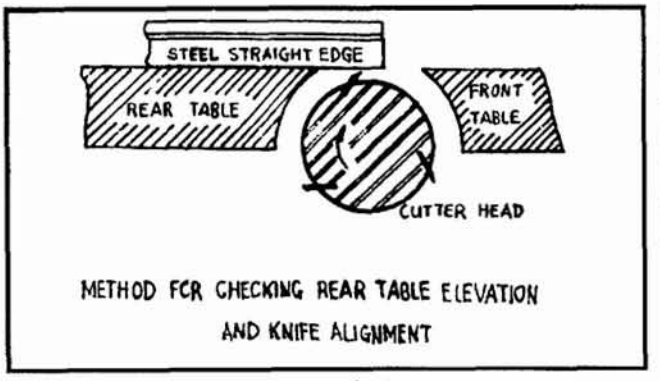


Fig. L

After the rear table has been set at the correct height, it should not be changed except for speclal operations and after sharpening knives.

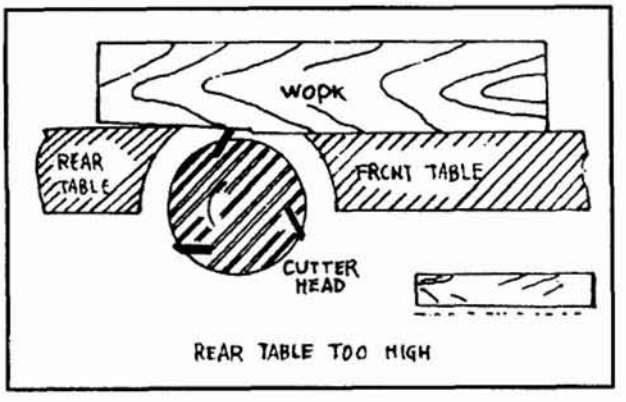


Fig. M

If the rear table is too high,the result will be as shown in Fig. M. The finished surface will be curved.

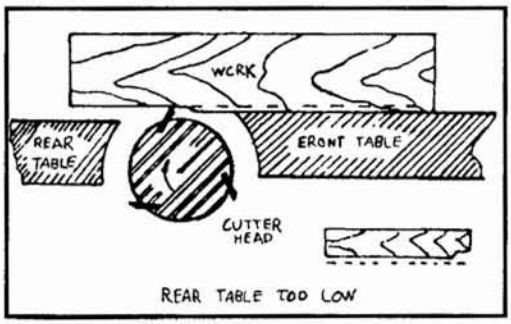


Fig. N

When the rear table is too low. the condition woll be as illustrated in Fig.N. The work will be gouged at the end of the cut.

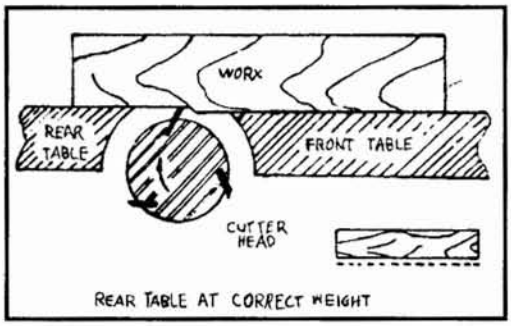


Fig. O

As a final check of the rear table adjustment, run a piece of wood slowly over the knives for 6 to 8 inches; it should rest firmly on both tables, as shown in Fig.O. with no open space under the finished cut.

ADJUSTING TABLE GIBS

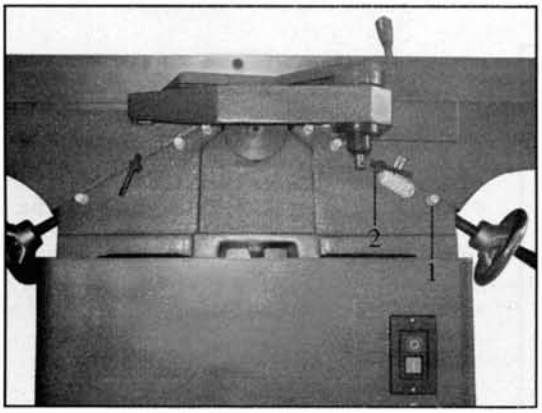


Fig.P

"Gibs" are provided to take up all play between the mating dovetail ways of the base and the front and rear tables of your jointer. The "Gibs" are located between the dovetailed ways of the front and rear tables and the base. Proper gib adjustment is necessary for the correct functioning of the jointer. The"gibs"on your machine were adjusted at the factory and should require no further adjustmeht, however, if it ever becomes necessary to akjust the "gibs" proceed as follows:

1. To adjust the outfeed table"gib", loosen all three gib adjusting screws(1) Fig. P, and make sure the rear table lock screw(2)is loose.
2. Proceed to retighten the three gib adjusting screws (1) starting with the lowest screw first and as you proceed toward the top,raise up gently on the outboard edge of the table being adjusted. This will offset any tendency of the table casting to "droop" or "sag" and permit the gib to be brought up to a good secure fit. The infeed table"gib"is adiusted in the same manner.

IMPORTANT:Do not leave the screws too loose. it should take a little bit of effort to crank the table up and down. Your jointer is a Finishing Machine and you can't expect to get a very good jointer finish if the table is set loose and sloppy.

SETTING KNIVES

If the knives are removed from the head for replacement or regrinding, care must be used in re - setting them as follows.

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.
2. Place a knife in its groove so that the rear edge of the bevel is 1/16" from the surface of the cutterhead.
3. Slio lock - bar into place and tighten iock screws lightiy.
4. Place a knife setting bar made of a piece of hardwood,approximately 12"long,jointed straight on one edge,on the rear table, as shown in Fig.Q.
5. Rotate head backwards by hand and adjust blade until it just touches the bar.
6. Using bar, check blade at each end so that it is parallel to table top and tighten the screws.
7. Insert the other two knives and repeat adove instructions.

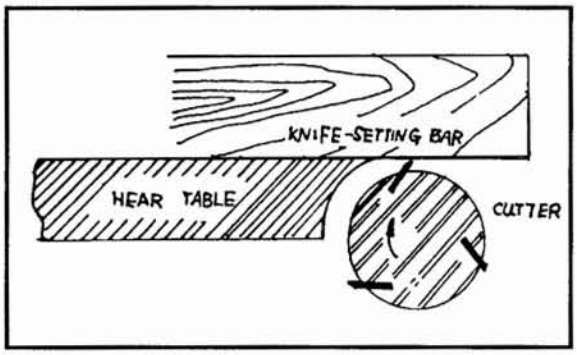


Fig. Q

OPERATION

The following directions will give the beginner a start on jointer operation. Use scrap pieces of lumber to checd settings and to get the feel of the operations betore attempting regular work. ALWAYS USE GUARD AND KEEPHANDS AWAY FROM CUTTERHEAD.

PLACEMENT OF HANDS DURING FEEDING

At the start of the cut, the ieft hand holds the work firmly against the front table ane fence, while the right hand pushes the work toward the knives. After the cut is under way, the new surface rests firmly on the rear table as shown in Fig.R. The right hand puesses the work forward and before the right hand reaches the cutterhead it should be moved to the work on the rear table. NEVER PASS NANDS DIRECTLY OVER THE CUTTERHEAD.

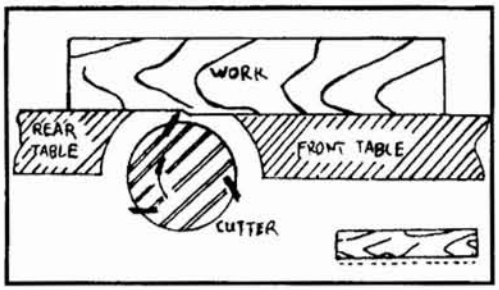


Fig.R

JOINTING AN EDGE

This is the most common operation for the jointer. set the guide fence square with the table. Depth of cut shouid be the minimum required to obtain a straight edge,Hold the best face of the piece firmly against the fence throughout the feed.

JOINTING WARPED PIECES

If the wood to be jointed is dished or warpsd, take light cuts until the surface is flat. Avoid forcing such material down against the table;excessive pressure will spring it while passing the knives,and it will spring back and remain curved atfer the cut is completed.

JOINTING SHORT OR THIN WORK

When jointing short or thin pieces, use a push block to eliminate all danger to the hands. Two types are shown in Fig.S.They are easily made from scrap material.

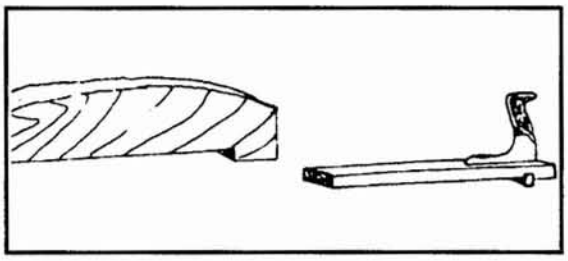


Fig. S

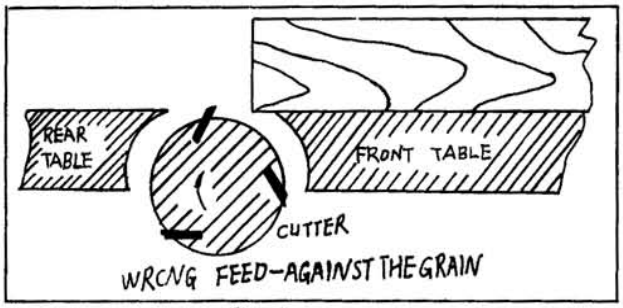


Fig. T

DIRECTION OF GRAIN

Avoid feeding work into the jointer against the grain as shown in Fig. T. The result will be chipped and splintered edgds.

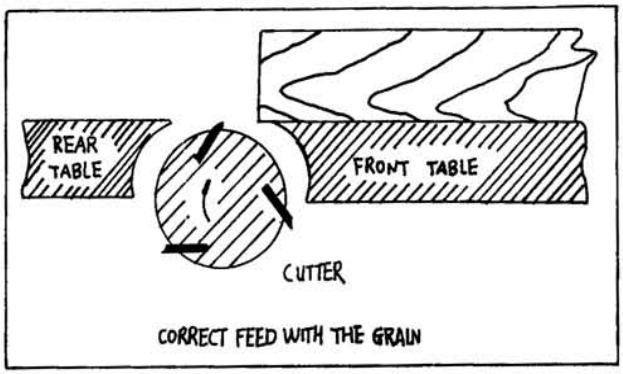


Fig. U

Feed with the grain as in Fig. U. to obtain asmooth surfade.

BEVELING

To cut a bevel,lock the fence at the required angle and run the work across the knives while keeping it frmly against the fence and tavles,Several passes may be necessary to arrive at the desired rresult.

When the angle is small,there is little difference whether the fence is tilted to the right or left ,However, at greater angles approaching 45 degrees, it is increasinglu difficult to hold the work properiy when the fence is tilted to the right. The advantge of the doubletilting fence is appreciated under srch conditions.

When tilted to the left, the fence forms a V-shape with the tables,and the work is easily pressed into the pocket while passing it across the knives. if the bevel is lald out on the piece in such directong that this involves cutting against the grain, it will be better to tilt the fence to the right,

TAPER CUTS

One of the most useful jointer operations is cutting an edge to a taper. the method can be used on a wide variety of work. Tapered legs of furniture are a common example.

Insread of laying the piece on the front table, lower the forward end ot the work onto the rear table. Do this very carefully, as the piece will span the knives, and they will take a "bite" from the work with a tendency to kick back unless the piece is firmly held. Now push the work forward as in ordinary jointing. The effect is to plane off all the stock in front of the knives, to increese depth, leaving a taperd surface.

The ridge left by the knives when starting the taper may be removed by taking a very light cut according to the requlr method for jointing, with the front table raised to its usual position.

Practice is require in this operation, and the beginner is advised to make trial cuts on waste material taper cuts over part of the length and a number of other spedal operations can easity be done by the experienced crafsmna.

CUTTERHEAD MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

After ocnsiderable use,the knives will become dull and it will not be possible to do accurate work. Unless badly damaged by running into metal or other hard material,they may be sharpened as follows.

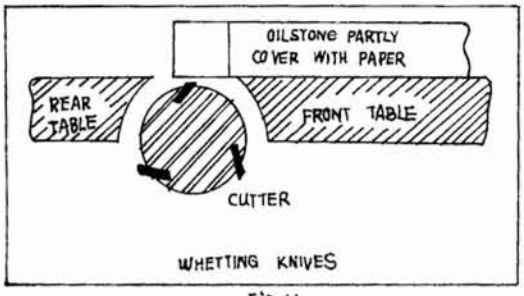


Fig. V

WHETTING KNIVES

DISCONNECT THE MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

Use a fine carborundum stone,cover it partly with paper as indicated in Fig. V, to avoid marking the table.Lay the stone on the front table,lower the table and turn the cutter head forward until the stone lies flat on the bevel of the knife,as shown.Hold the cutter head from turning, and whet the bevelled edge of the knife, stroking lengthwise by sliding the stone back and forth across the table.Do the same amount ot whetting on each of the three blades.

BLADE CARE

Gum and pitch which collects on the blades causes excessive friction as the work continues,resulting in over heating the blades, less efficient cutting, and consequently loss of blade life. Use"Gum and Rust Remover"to wipe this off the blades.

When these blades become dull enough so that it is noticeable when cutting,they should be resharpened. A sharp blade works easier and results in longer blade life.The penalty paid for a dull blade is less blade iife and greater wear and tear on all parts of the machine.

In time rust may appear on the table and fence and other parts of the jointer ,resulting in less efficiency and accuracy of the machine.Use paste wax which can be applied to prevent rust formation,if however, rust has aiready formed on these parts use "Rust Remover" which will restore the machine to its original accuracy when applied.

LUBRICATION

we suggest using a good grade of light grease on the steel adjusting screws for the raising and lowering mechanisms of the front and rear work tables. Occasionally apply a few drops of light machine oil to the gibs on the right side of each work table so the tables will slide freely in relation to the base casting.

The cutterhead runs in two single row sealed and shielded ball bearings,which are pre - lubricated for their entire life.

CUTTERHEAD REPAIRS

Whem the knives of the cutterhead cannot be properly sharpened to produce a nice smooth,clean cut by the methods desoribed above,they must be greund to a new bevel edge.In this case,or when the bearings of the cutterhead need replacement, remove the entire cutterhead with bearings and housing from the housing from the base casting back out the hexagon head cap screw from each bearing housing which is fastned to the machined curved seats of the base casting.

We suggest the customer purchase an additional cutterhead assembly complete with bearings and housings.The extra cutterhead assembly is necessary to keep the machine in operation when the original cutterhead is sen back to the factory for repairs, such as, replacement of bearings,grinding and resetting the knives.The additional cost of an extra cutterhead assembly is justified when maximum production of high quality type work is repuired.

when mounting the cutterhead to the base casting of the jointer,be sure the machined curved seats of the base casting are cleaned free from any dust,dirt,or grease to obtain a good tight fit.

FENCE MOVEMENT

The model G1182 fence has positive stops at 45° and 90° to allow quick return of the fence to these positions after penorming beveling ocerations at different angle settings. The 90° stop consists of an adjustable bolt and tab that can be rotated out of the way when the fence angle is to be changed. An overriew ofthe fence is shown in Figure X.below.

IMPORTANT:DO NCT slide the fence acrcss the cutteed table.Scratching will result.

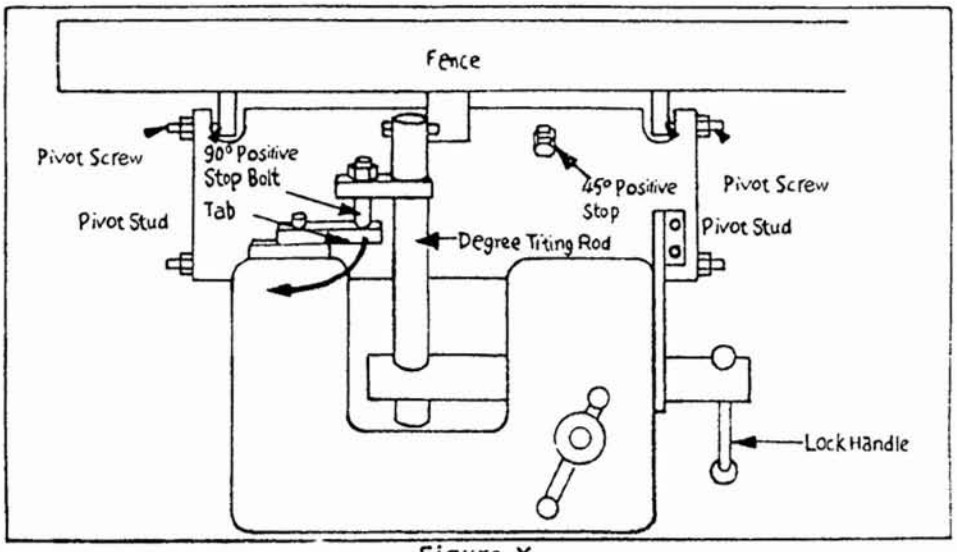


Figure X

To change the fence angle:

1. Loosen the lock handle.
2. Turn the tab away from the 90° positive stop bolt.
3. Tilt the fence to the desired angle and tighten the lock handle

To return the fence to 90°

1. Loosen the lock handle.
2. Return the fence to its upright position.
3. Flip the stop tab back to its down position.
4. Move the fence until the 90° positive stop bolt touches the tab.
5. Tighten the lock handle. Over or under - tightening the lock handle wiil affect the final angle otins fence. Check the angle of the fence with a high - quality machinist's or try square.Readjust if necessary.

90° STOP ADJUSTMENT

Note: The following procedures for the 90° and 45° stops assume the outfeed table has been adjusted correctly. If it has not, refer to Section X.C. before proceeding.

1. Place a square on the outfeed table fairly close o the cutterhead. See Figure Y.

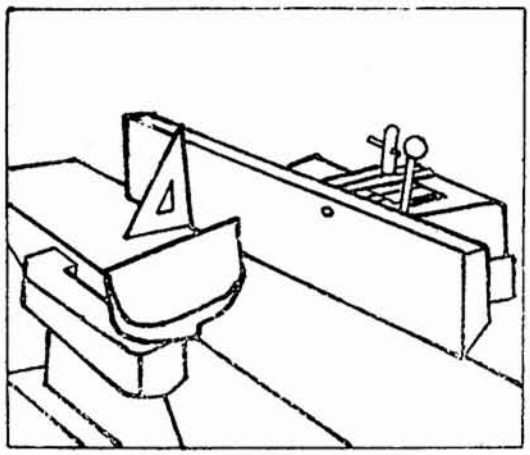


Figure . Y

2. Rough adjustment can be made by loosening the checknut on the degree tilting rod and turming the rod itself, It may be necessary to insert a small tod through the tilting rod for better leverage. To adjust, loosen the checknut on the positive stop bolt, then turm the bolt against the tab until the fence contacts the edge of the square evenly. See Figure 14.

3. Tighten the checknut on the stop bolt and tilt the fance forward. then back against the stop.

4. Re - check with the square. Tightening the checknut will move the stop bolt slightly, so some trial - and- error may be necessary to perfect your settings.

45° STOP ADJUSTMENT

When the fence is properly aligned, it will be perpendicular to the outfeed table. The fence can also be tilted away from the table by loosening the lock handle, lifting up the 90° positive stop tab, and moving the fence in the desired direction. See Figure 13 for adjustment locations. To set the 45° tab stop:

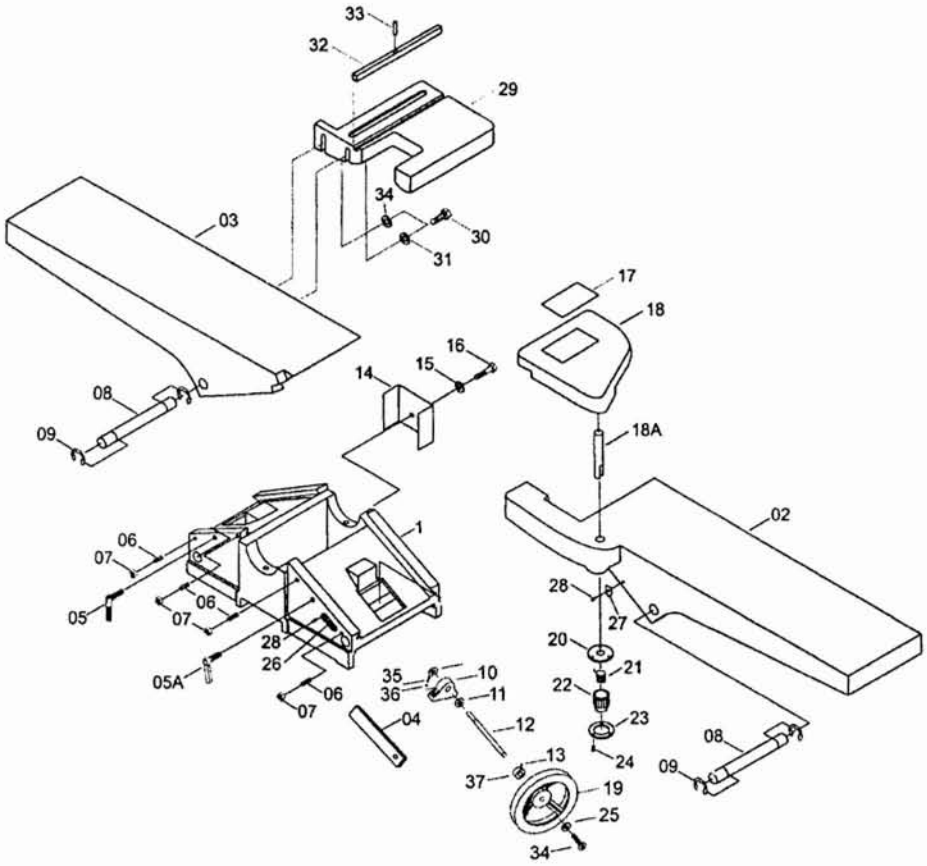
1. Loosen checknut and lower fence until it rests on the stop bolt.

2. Using a bevel gauge set to 45°, place the heel of the bevel on the outfeed table, and the blade against the fence.

3. If there is a gap between the bevel's blade and the face of the fence, turn the stop bolt until the gap is gone.

4. Tignten jamnut. Move your fence forward, then back against the atop. Re - check the stop bolt

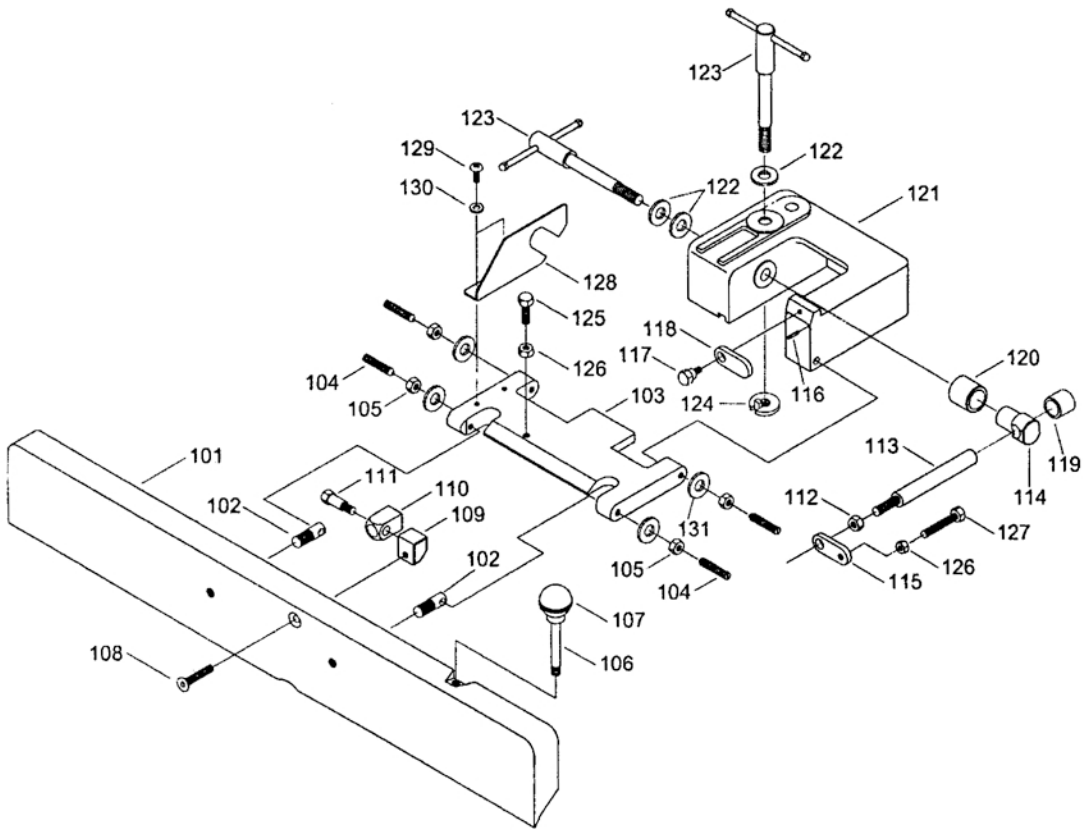
(J6A•1-0) ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
01	J6A·1-07	BASE
02	J6A·1-09	FRONT TABLE
03	J6A·1-08	REAR TABLE
04	J6A·1-10	GIB
05		LOCK SCREW
06		BOLT M6 x 25
07		NUT M6
08	J6A·1-13	TABLE ADJUST ROD
09		E-CLIP 19
10	J6A·1-12	LEAD SCREW BRACRET
11		FLAT WASHER
12	J6A·1-15	LEAD SCREW
13		SET SCREW M6 x 8
14	J6A·1-25	BELT GUARD
15		FLAT WASHER 8
16		SCREW M8 x 12
17		WARNING LABEL
18		CUTTERHEAD GUARD

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
19	J6A·1-16	HAND WHEEL
20	J6A·1-24	RETAINER WASHER
21	J6A·1-22	SPRING
22	J6A·1-21	SPRING HOUSING
23	J6A·1-23	HOUSING MOUNT
24		SCREW M5 x 12
25		FLAT WASHER 6
26		SCALE
27		POINTER
28		SCREW M5 x 6
29	J6A·3-01	FENCE SUPPORT
30		HEX BOLT M10 x 30
31		FLAT WASHER 10
32	J6A·3-02	KEY
33		ROLL PIN 4 x 12mm
34		BOLT M6 x 12
35		BOLT M8 x 25
36		FLAT WASHER

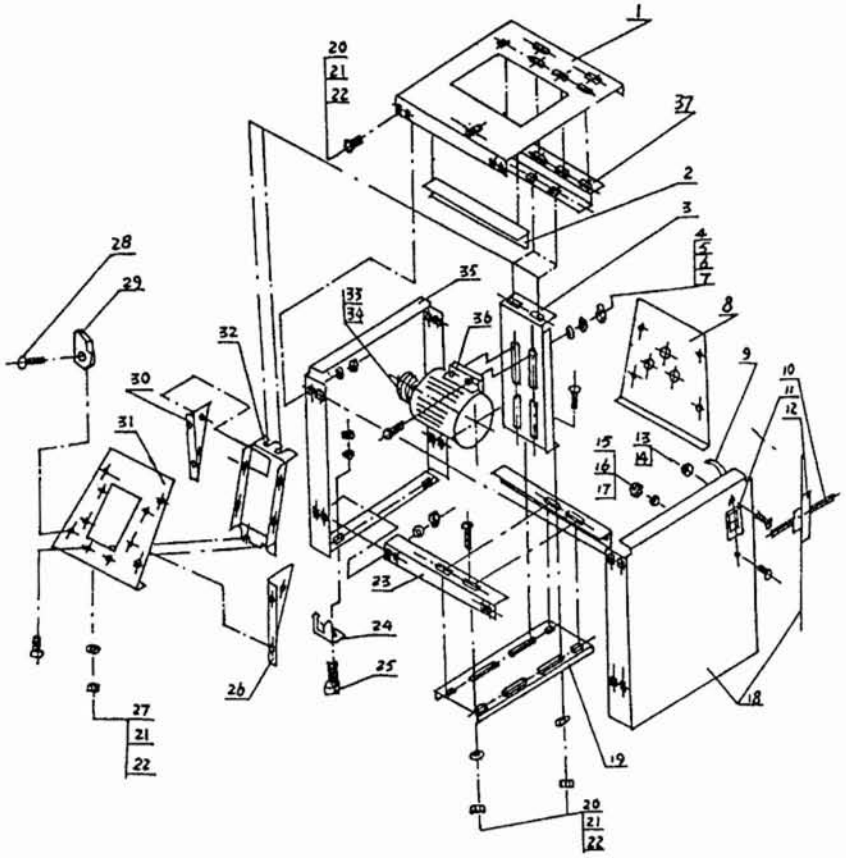
(J6A•3-0) FENCE DIAGRAM & PARTS LIST



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
101	J6A·3-06	FENCE
102	J6A·3-05	PIVOT STUD
103	J6A·3-04	FENCE HINGE
104		SPECIAL SCREW M10 x 35
105		HEX NUT M10
106	J6A·3-21	TILT LEVER
107		KNOB M10
108		SPECIAL SCREW M8 x 30
109	J6A·3-07	FENCE BRACKET
110	J6A·3-08	FENCE STOP BRACKET
111	J6A·3-09	SPECIAL CAP SCREW
112		HEX NUT M12
113	J6A·3-10	FENCE ADJUSTMENT ROD
114	J6A·3-13	FENCE TILT CLAMP
115	J6A·3-11	90° STOP TAB
116		ROLL PIN 4 x 12mm

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
117	J6A·3-19	SPECIAL BOLT
118	J6A·3-20	STOP TAB
119	J6A·3-12	RING
120	J6A·3-14	FENCE TILT SLEEVE
121	J6A·3-03	FENCE BASE
122	J6A·3-16	FLAT WASHER 12
123	J6A·3-15	LOCKING SCREW
124	J6A·3-17	SPECIAL NUT
125		HEX BOLT M8 x 35
126		HEX NUT M8
127		HEX BOLT M8 x 35
128	J6A·3-18	FENCE LOCK BRACKET
129		SCREW M8 x 16
130		FLAT WASHER 8
131		FLAT WASHER 10

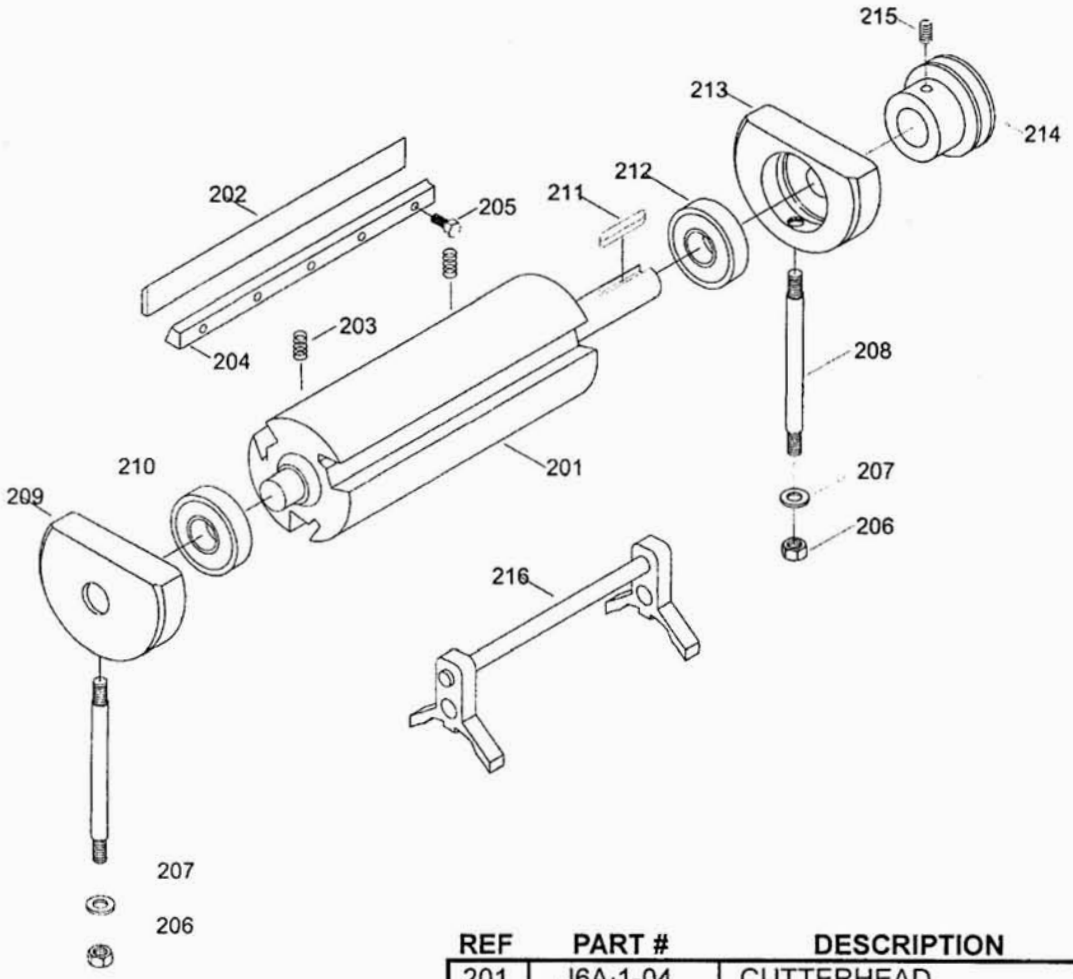
(J6A•2-0) STAND ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
01	J6A·2-01	ROOF
02	J6A·2-02	REINFORCE PLATE
03	J6A·2-07	UPRIGHT PLATE
04		BOLT M8 x 25
05		NUT M8
06		WASHER 8
07		LOCK WASHER 8
08	J6A·2-12	RIGHT PROTECT PLATE
09		CABLE 0.8M
10		CABLE 1.8M
11		SWITCH 16A
12		PLASTICS CLIP
13		SCREW M4 x 16
14		NUT M4
15		SCREW M5 x 8
16		NUT M5
17		CEAR WASHER 5
18	J6A·2-03	FRONT SIDE PLATE
19	J6A·2-06	CROSSBEAM PLATE

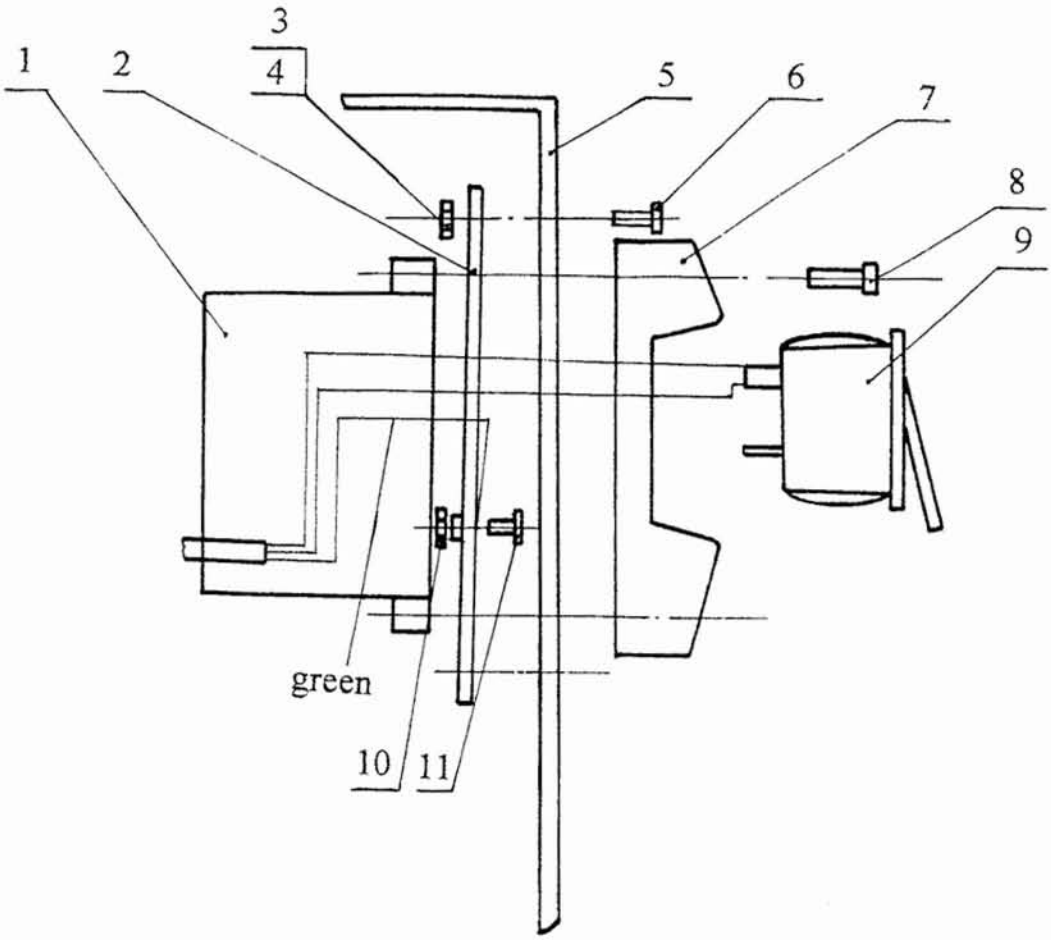
REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
20		SCREW M8 x 12
21		NUT M8
22		WASHER 8
23	J6A·2-05	SIDE LINK PLATE
24	J6A·2-13	CHASSIS SHIM
25	J6A·2-16	CHASSIS
26	J6A·2-10	RIGHT TAPPING FENDER
27		SCREW M8 x 12
28		SCREW M5 x 15
29	J6A·2-14	STOP BLOCK
30	J6A·2-09	LEFT TAPPING FENDER
31	J6A·2-11	LEFT PROTECT PLATE
32	J6A·2-08	TAPPING PLATE
33	J6A·2-15	BELT WHEEL
34		SET SCREW M6 x 8
35	J6A·2-04	BEHIND SIDE PLATE
36		MOTOR
37	J6A·2-17	UPPER LINK PLATE

CUTTERHEAD



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
201	J6A-1-04	CUTTERHEAD
202	J6A-1-05	KNIVES,SET OF THREE
203	J6A-1-28	SPRING
204	J6A-1-06	KNIFE GIB
205		GIB BOLT
206		HEX NUT M10
207		LOCK WASHER ϕ 10
208		STUD
209	J6A-1-02	BEARING BLOCK
210		BEARING E6202
211		KEY 5 x 5 x 25mm
212		BEARING E6203
213	J6A-1-03	BEARING BLOCK
214	J6A-1-01	PULLEY
215		SETSCREW M6 x 8
216		KNIFE SETTING GAUGE

SWITCH ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



REF	DESCRIPTION	QTY
3	Washer 4	2
4	Nut M4	2
6	Screw M4*15	2
8	Screw M4*25	3
10	Nut M5	2
11	Screw M5*10	2