

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

S L – 2 0 T

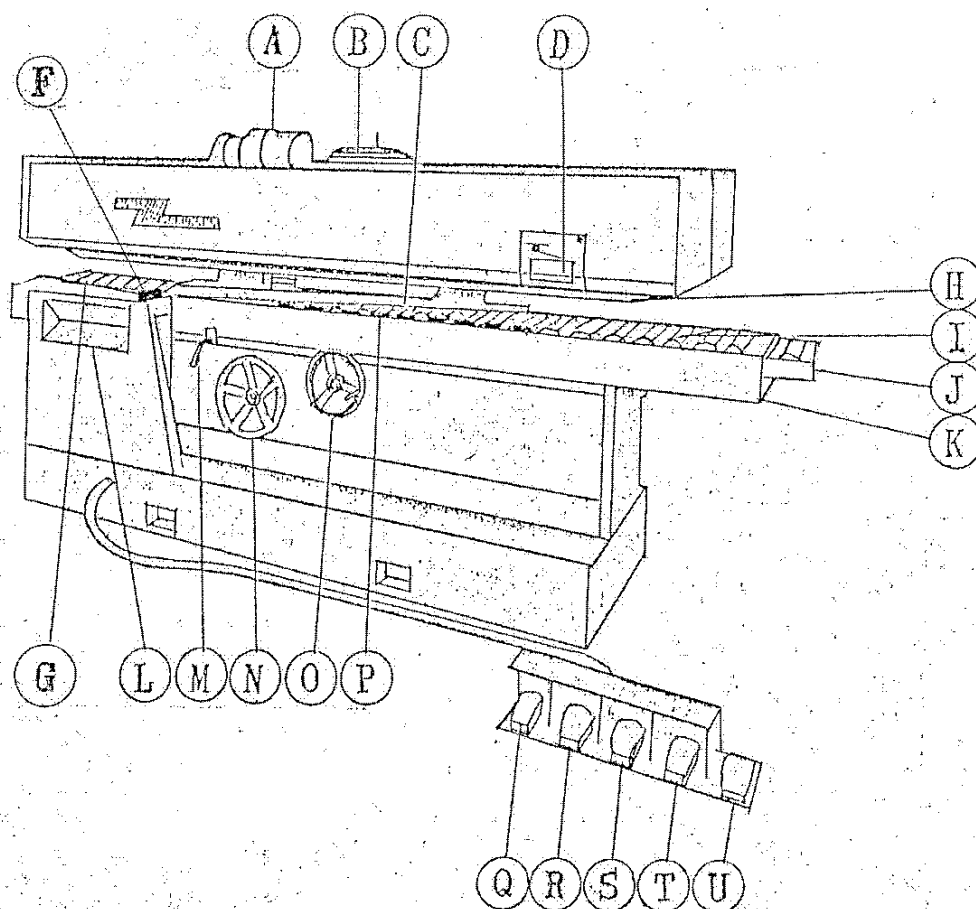
S L – 2 5 T

MARUNAKA TEKKOSHO INC.

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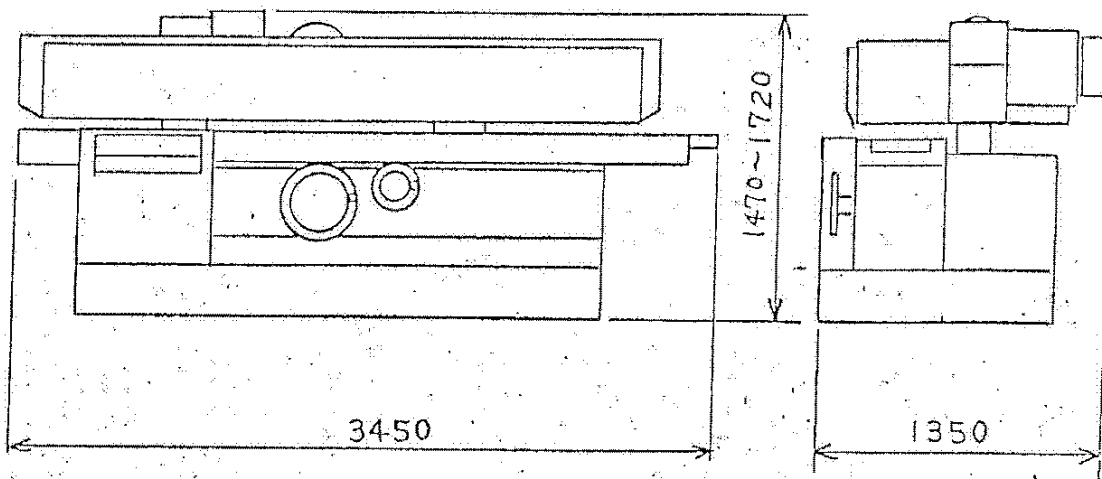
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(1) NAMES OF MACHINE PARTS

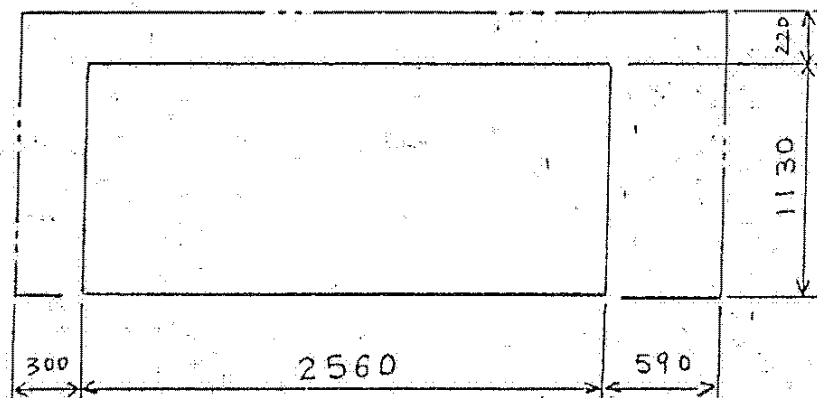


A	HEAD ELEVATION GEARED MOTOR	L	SWITH PANEL
B	FEED MOTOR	M	FIXING KNOB FOR FRONT TABLE
C	KNIFE	N	HAND WHEEL FOR FRONT TABLE UP-DOWN
D	LIMIT SWITCH FOR THICKNESS GAUGE	O	HAND WHEEL FOR FRONT TABLE FRONT-BACK
F	PHOTO SWITCH FOR A.T.C. ONE ACTION	P	GUIDE ROLLER
G	REAR TABLE	Q	HEAD UP
H	FEED BELT	R	HEAD DOWN
I	TABLE ROLLER	S	A.T.C. ONE ACTION
J	WATER TANK	T	FEED ON
K	FRONT TABLE	U	EMERGENCY STOP

(2) DIMENSIONAL DRAWING



(3) INSTALLATION DRAWING



(4)

● Specifications

Model	SL-20T
Feed motor	15KW/4P
Head elevation motor	0.75KW/4P
Work capacity	(flitch size)
max.width	200mm
max.height	250mm
Max.slicing thickness	13mm(depend on material)
Knife bias angle	80°
Table height	830mm
Machine size(W×L×H)	1400×3000×1750mm
Max.weight	5000kg

Model	SL-25T
Feed motor	18.5KW/4P
Head elevation motor	0.75KW×2/4P
Work capacity	(flitch size)
max.width	250mm
max.height	250mm
Max.slicing thickness	13mm(depend on material)
Knife bias angle	80°
Table height	900mm
Machine size(W×L×H)	1350×3450×1470~1720mm
Max.weight	6500kg

(5) Standard Accessories

Ratchet wrench	19×19	1 pc
Special wrench	19	1 pc
Box wrench, 30		1 pc
Offset wrench, 30		1 pc
Double ended wrench, 19×24, 17×19, 19×24		1 pc
Dial gauge with magnet base(unit: 0.01mm)		1 set
Screw driver(+ & -)		2 pcs
L wrench(2.5-10)		1 set
Silicone spray		1 pc
Water stone		1 pc
King stone		1 pc
King Deluxe		1 pc
Tool box		

(6) Lubrication Instructions

The machine must be oiled before operation. Be careful that wood chips or dust are not mixed in the oil.

1) Reduction Gear

Prior to shipment, oil is enough supplied for operation.

If not enough, add gear oil up to the level indicated on the oil gauge. The first oil change should be done after 500 hours operation. Hereforth, oil should be changed every 2,500 hours or after every 6 months' operation. When changing the oil, clean the reduction gear with a cleaning solvent to provide the machine with longer life and higher performance for a long period. The grease for input shaft of the reduction gear is replenished in advance. Grease replenishment is necessary once a year.

	Lubricating Oil			Grease
Atomospheric temp	-1 °C-10 °C	11 °C-35 °C	36 °C-55 °C	-10 °C-55 °C
JIS	Gear Type2 #3	Gear Type2 #4	Gear Type2 #5, #6	Roller Bearing2 #2
Esso	Pen-o-Red EP-2	Pen-o-Red EP-2	EP-3, EP-4	Nebula EP-2
Idemitsu Kosan	Daphne CE Compound #65	Daphne CE Compound #75	Daphne CE Compound #85-90	Coronex Grease NO.2
Mitsubishi Sekiya	Diamond #630	Diamond #640	Diamond #650, #660	Diamond-multi- purpose Grease NO.2
Mobil oil	Mobil Compound BB	Mobil Compound BB	Mobil Com- pound DD, EE	Mobilux Grease NO.2
Nihon Sekiyu	Bonnoc Lubricant #2	Bonnoc Lubricant #2	Bonnoc Lubri- cant #3, #4	Epinoc Grease #2
Shell Oil	Shell Macoma Oil #68	Shell Macoma Oil #69	Shell Macoma Oil #72 #73-#75	Shell Alvania Grease NO.2

2) Geared Motor for Head up-down

The reduction gear of the geared motor, located at the headsupport, is of Grease lubrication system which requires no replenishment. (The grease should be replaced every 4-5 years, or after 10,000 hour's operation.)

3) Column Lubrication

Oil supply port for column is located at the center of head support. Lubricate the column about once a month.

4) Table up-down

Take off stainless plate, then replenish grease at inner screw and gear.

5) Front-back movement of front table

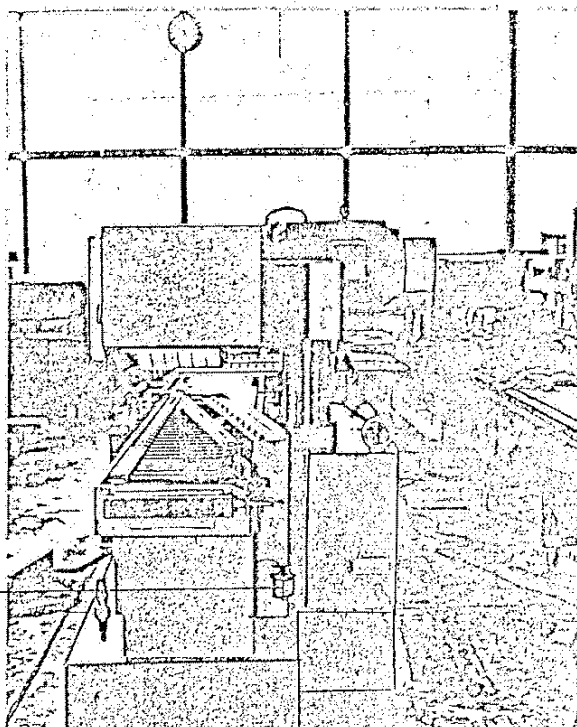
Oil supply is done by the oil pump at the located back of machine supply enough oil before operation.

6) Lubricate to the screw of head up & down.(9)

Oil supply to the up & down screw, located between the columns is done by the oil-pump, located at the back of machine. Supply enough oil before operation, otherwise the screw will cause a trouble of wear and tear.

Specified oil	cst(37.8 °C)
Gear oil incl. extreme pressure additive.	460

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(7) Preparation for Operation

Prior to operation, preparation must be done in the following order.
When the machine is used after a long period of non-operation, trial run is recommended.

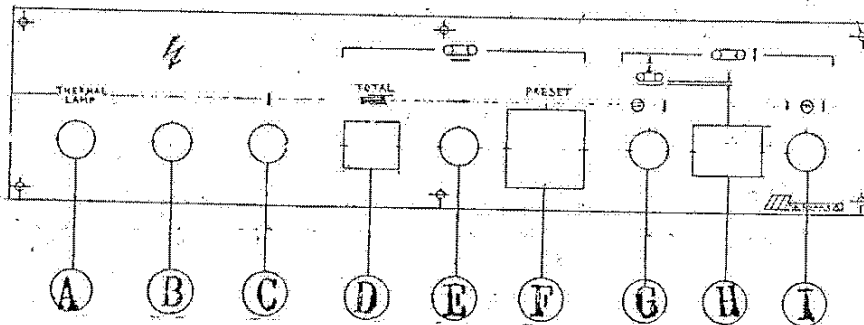
7-1. Preparation for Trial Operation

- 1 Earth the green lead wire.
- 2 Connect the lead wire to the power source.
- 3 Check the proper insulation.
- 4 Turn on the switch and check to see the head moves up-down correctly by pressing foot switch.
- 5 Clean the table and machine.
- 6 Check the amount of specified lubricant in the reduction gear.
- 7 Check the feed belt(endless rubber belt) for proper tension.

7-2. Daily Preparation for Operation

- 1 Keep all tools and materials clear off the machine.
- 2 Oil all lubrication points.
- 3 Check the feed belt for proper tension and friction of its surface.
- 4 Check the proper knife setting and inspect the knife edge for sharpness and for nicks.

(8) Machine Adjustment & Operation



A	Thermal lamp
B	Emergency stop
C	Power on
D	Total counter
E	Reverse switch
F	Rreset counter
G	Index auto-manual switch
H	Index cycle counter
I	Head up-down switch

8-1 Switch panel and display device

1) Power source switch(C)

Power source switch located at the panel, when it is push on the lamp(C) is lighted and the machine can be operated. The blown fuse or filament of lamp cause the lamp off. In such case, check the power source, switch amplifier.

2) Emergency Stop Button(B)

Red push button with key is pressed when something abnormal happens during operation or when the operation is to be stopped. When this button is pressed strongly, emergency button is locked. The machine can not be operated again unless the lock is released.

3) Reverse to feed button(E)

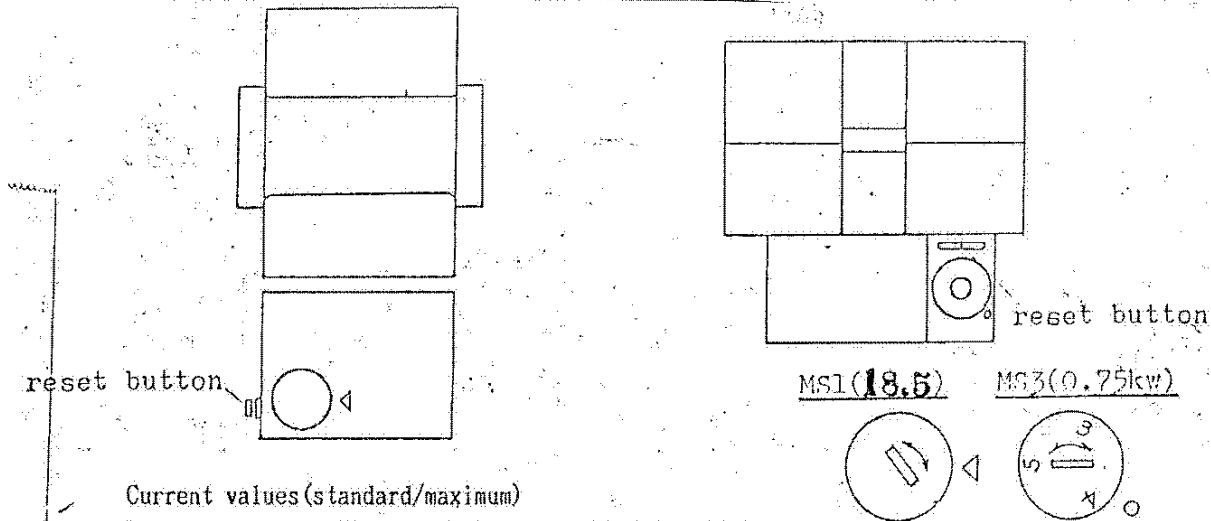
Workpiece is reversed to feed with this button(E) pressed. When released, reversing feed belt is stopped. Button(e) must not be pressed during the feed belt is forwarding or during operation. Make sure to press this button after pressing stop button.

4) Thermal Work Lamp (A)

While the thermal work lamp (A) is lighted, either the motor for feed or for the head up-down movement, or the both of them will not work due to over-heating.

Remove the cover of control box at the back side of the case and push the white thermal relay button below the magnet switch.

When the white button is pushed several times and the lamp is still lighted wait for a few minutes and push again.



Current values (standard/maximum)

voltage		220	380	415
Hz		60	50	50
current	0.75KW	3.3	1.9	1.8
	18.5	62	34	33

Remarks; Thermal relay works when the ampere comes up to a set value in white disk of magnet switch.

5) Preset counter (F)

Set this counter according to numbers of flitch to be sliced.

ex. 3 flitches Set this counter at 3, then head goes down at every 3 passes - one cycle.

In case flitch number 1, 2, 4, 5, set this counter same way 1, 2, 4, 5.

6) Select switch for head down. Auto-Manual. (G)

If this switch set to Auto, head goes down automatically by decided indexing value after the flitch goes through the slicer. If set this to manual, head never goes down.

7) Head indexing set counter (H)

When the select switch for head down is set auto, head goes down automatically by this decided indexing value after flitch go through the slicer machine.

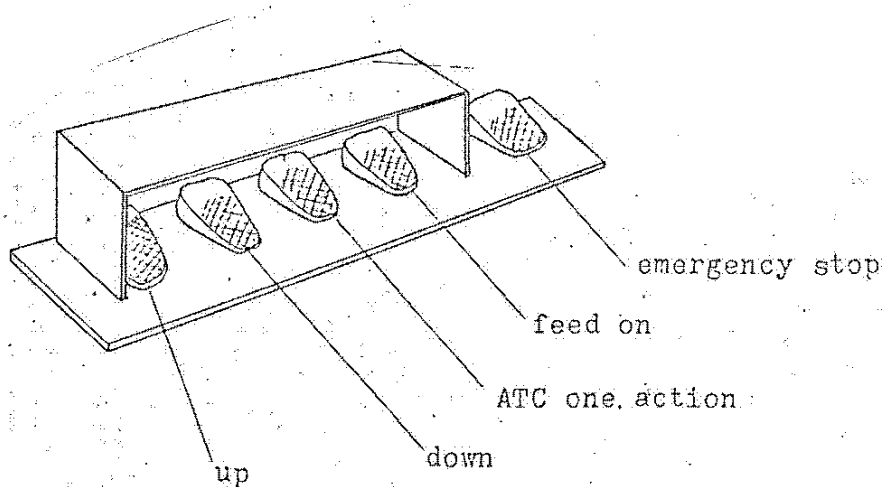
ex. Veneer thickness 3mm. Set this counter 3.0mm then head goes down 3mm automatically after the flitch is sliced.

8) Head up-down switch(I)

Turn this switch left, head goes down and if turn to right head goes up. This is used at knife replacement.

*Two limit switches are used for head up limit and down limit.

8-2 Foot Switch



1) "Up" and "Down"

These foot switches control the up and down movements of the head. It will act during the footswitch is pressed. Limit switch acts at the top and bottom position.

2) ATC(automatic thickness control) One Action

This foot switch, separated from the automatic thickness control, is used for individual thickness control. The head will only drop to a set value of the upper cycle counter on switch panel. This is used for especially "Manual operation".

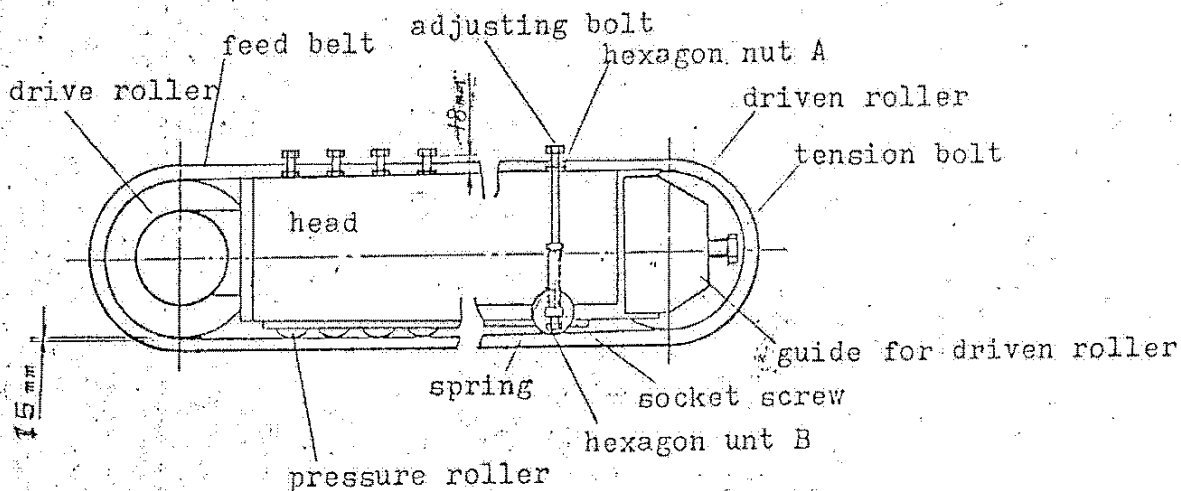
3) Feed On

This switch is used to operate the feed belt. To stop, use the "emergency stop" foot switch or emergency stop button on switch panel.

4) Emergency Stop

This foot switch functions the same as the emergency stop button on switch panel. Everything will stop by pressing this foot switch.

8-3 Adjustment of Pressure Rollers



To keep the belt surface flat and to press the workpiece evenly, pressure rollers are provided between the drive and the driven rollers. To adjust the pressure rollers, though the adjustment is done prior to the shipment, pay attention under mentioned.

1) Cushion Adjustment of Pressure Rollers

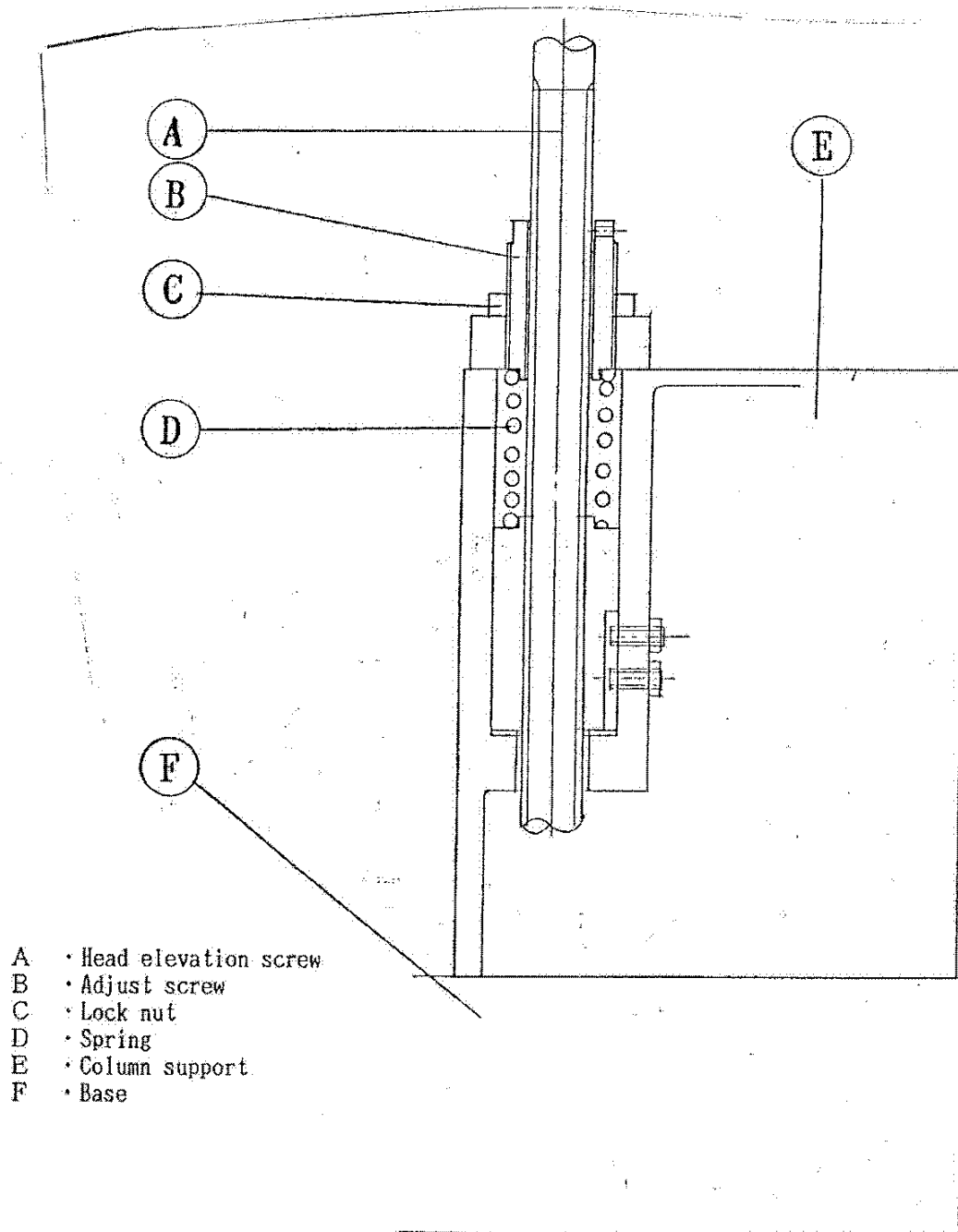
These pressure rollers are held respectively with springs so that the belt will cushion against the workpiece of uneven thickness. To adjust the spring tension, loosen the hexagon nut(A) and turn the adjusting bolt. Clockwise turn is for tightening, and the reverse is for loosening. The proper tension will be obtained when the head of adjusting bolt is 18 mm above from the top of the head. Repeat this on each spring of the rollers and when finishing the adjustment, retighten the hexagon nut(A).

8-4 Head Cushion

Head is supported by spring so that it cushions against the flitch.

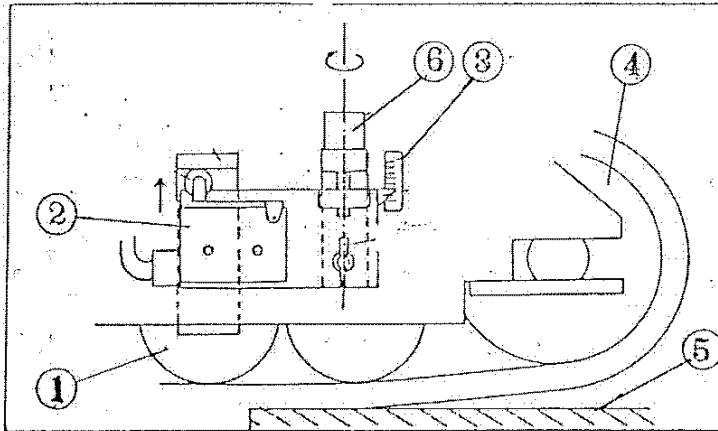
So this prevents excess load to the knife. Rigidly supported by two columns, the buffer action on head side operates smoothly without any relation to the weight of flitch.

Head cushion can be adjusted by adjusting screw. Clockwise turn makes spring heavy, and counter clockwise turn makes the head cushion light.



8-5 Limit Switch For Cushion(Thickness Gauge)

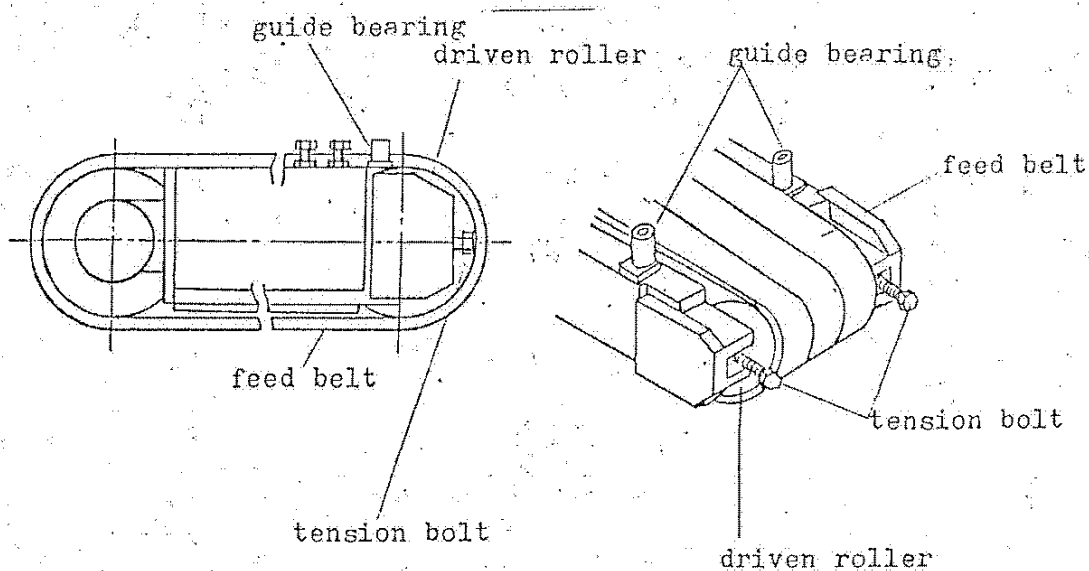
Before operation for proper head cushion, place flitch under the pressure roll(1), then head down until this limit switch works.



- 1 Pressure rollers
- 2 Limit switch
- 3 Scale
- 4 Driven roller
- 5 Flitch
- 6 Adjusting bolt for pressure

8-6 Feed Belt

The feed belt used on this machine is of specially made endlessbelt, composed of the beltcore of synthetic fiber, the outer peripheral of friction proof elastic rubber and inner peripheral of wear proof synthetic rubber.



1) Adjusting Feed Belt Tension

The feed belt tension is adjusted with tension bolts on both sides, while belt is operating. The proper tension is obtained when all of the pressure rollers touch the inside surface of the feed belt and begin rotating. The guide bearings are provided on both sides of the drive and driven rollers and its periphery lightly touches the feed belt. This prevent the belt from slipping off and keeps it between the bearings.

2) Correction of the Feed Belt Position

The feed belt should always run true between the guide bearings. When the belt is one-sided to the right, correct it by clockwise turn of the tension bolt located at the right side of the driven roller, and when one-sided to the left, correct it with clockwise turn of the tension bolt at the left side.

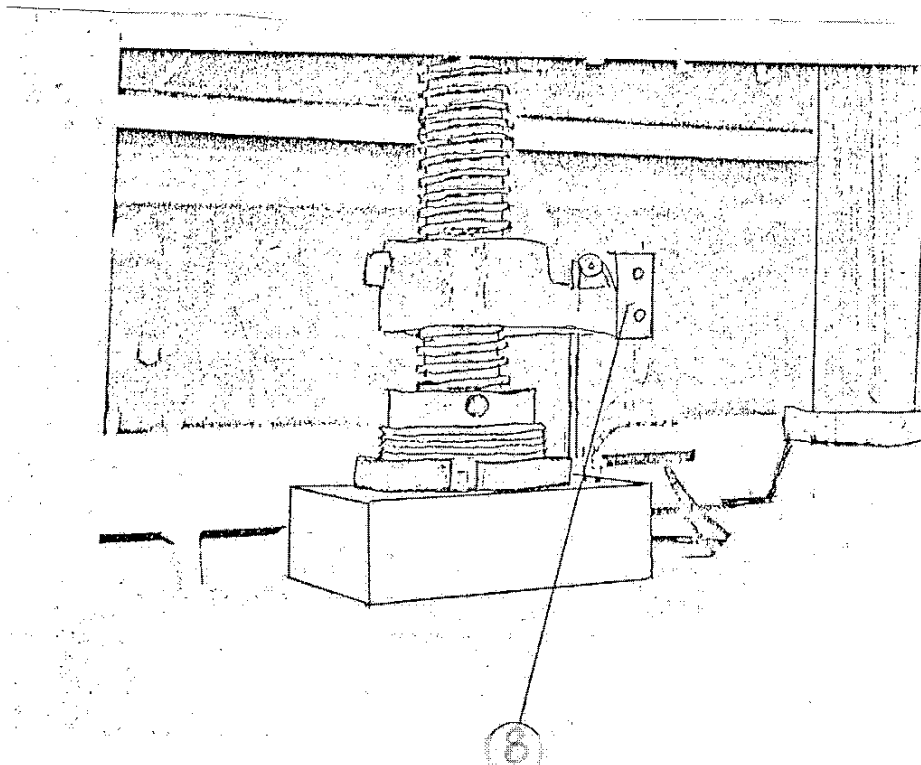
Do it while the belt is operating and adjust the belt tension.

3) Exchange the Feed Belt

To exchange the worn-out feed belt, first remove the left side tension bolt (completely loose right side tension) and push the driven roller towards the driven roller towards the drive roller. In this way, the feed belt can easily be removed. When doing this, be sure to turn off the power source switch.

8-7 Limit Switch for Head Protection(8)

This limit switch works to prevent from head going down when head gives to much pressure against the flitch during operation.

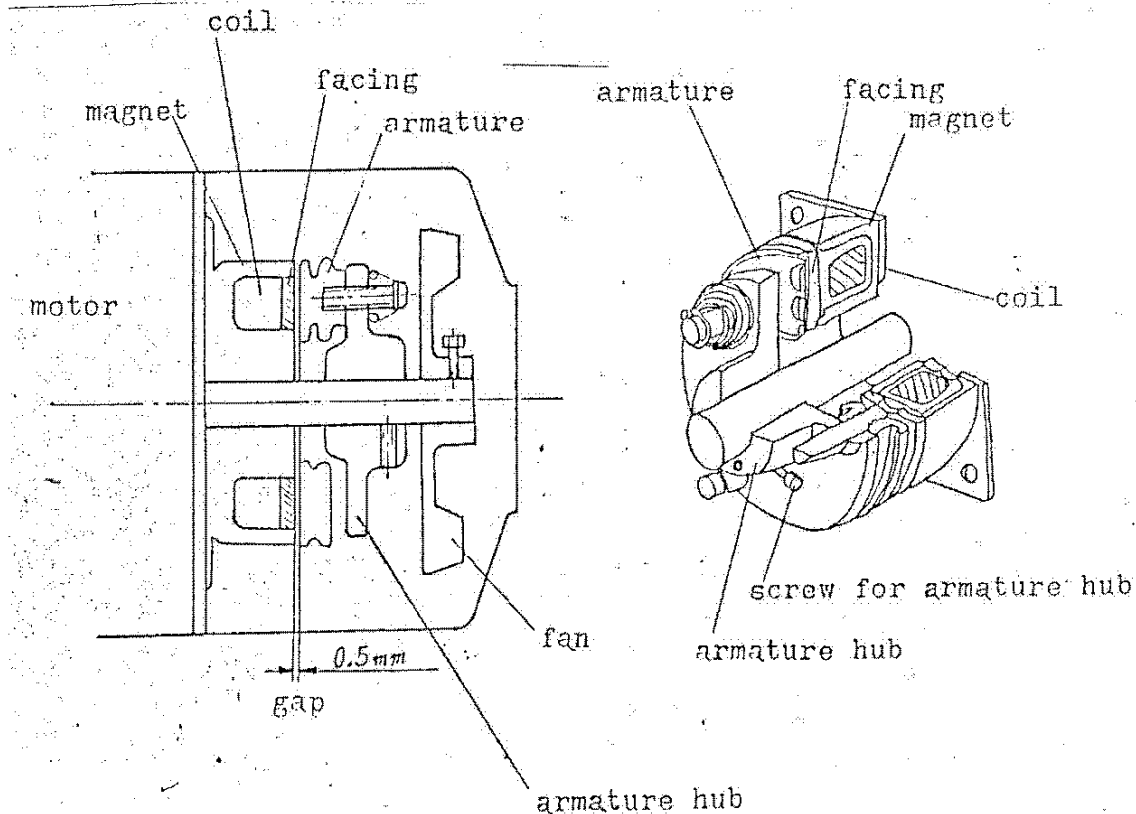


8-8 Brake Adjustment

1) Brake for Head up-down

By removing the motor cover, the brake (as shown on fig. 21) is mounted between the fan and the motor. This brake is used for accurate thickness control and the head is moved to the appointed position.

The gap between the armature and the magnet facing is held 0.2mm. The brake facing and armature will cause friction and the both surface will wear out, the gap will be widening. So the brake's effectiveness will decrease gradually. Therefore, after a certain period, or when the inertia of the head becomes great, loosen the screw for the armature hub, insert clearance gauge and lightly tap the armature hub so that the gap is adjusted to 0.5 mm. Be sure tighten the screw, after the adjustment is completed.



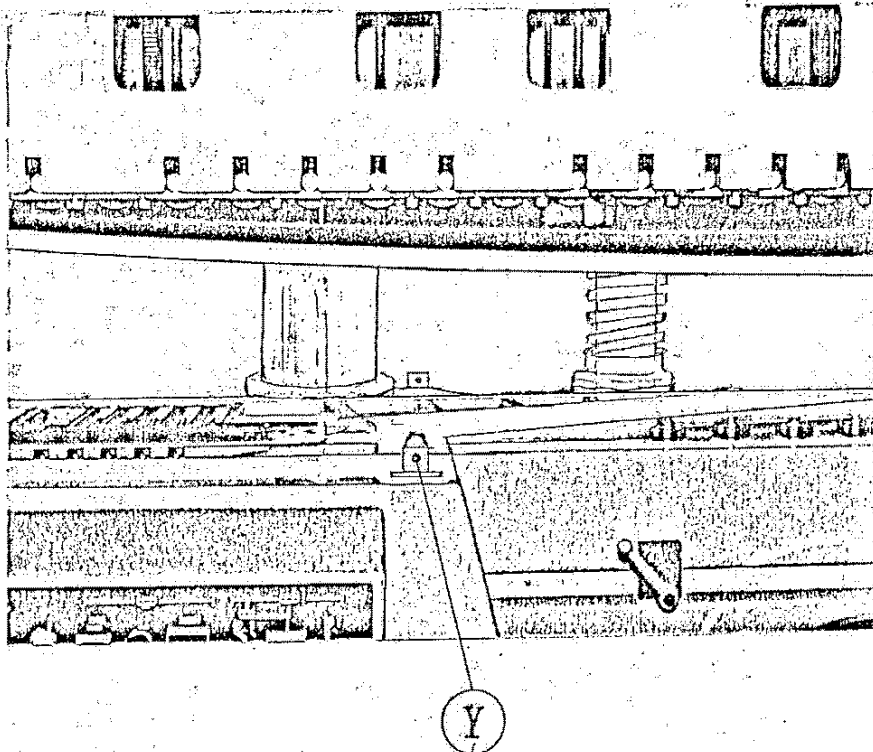
8-9 Adjustment of Workpiece Detector

One set of photoelectric switch is installed to detect the passage of the workpiece.
Unless this works, feed belt does not reverse and workpiece passes through the table.

Adjustment of photo switches is done as follows:

- 1) One set of photo switch consists of the two switches, light source and receiver.
The former is connected by red shield cable and fixed to the scale on the table.
While the latter connected by gray shield cable is located on the rear table side, and adjustable to up and down and right and left side.

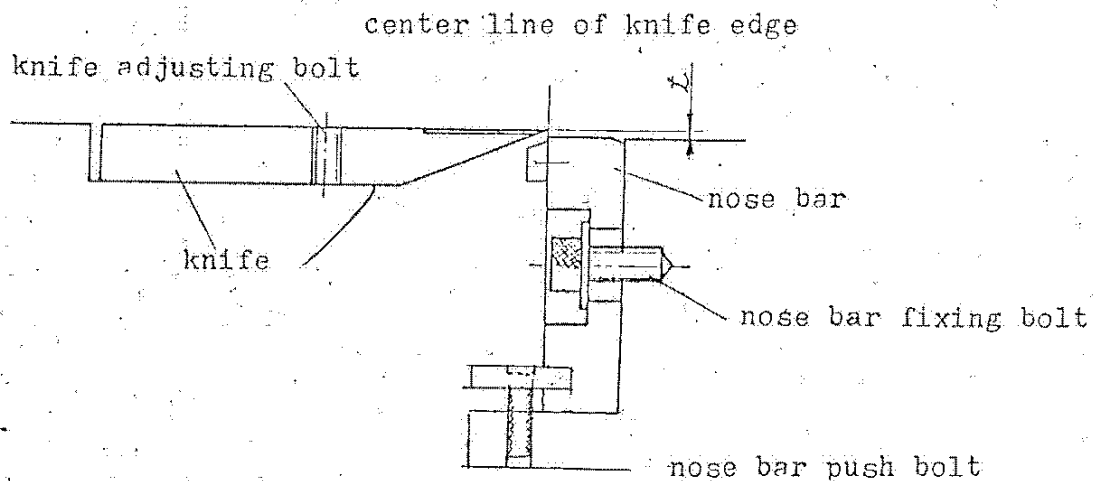
2) Be the optical axis of the photo switches (Y) in a straight line by adjusting the position of the receiver.



9. Knife Handling Instruction

9-1 Knife Setting

fig. 25



To produce fine sheets, knife setting is done as follows.

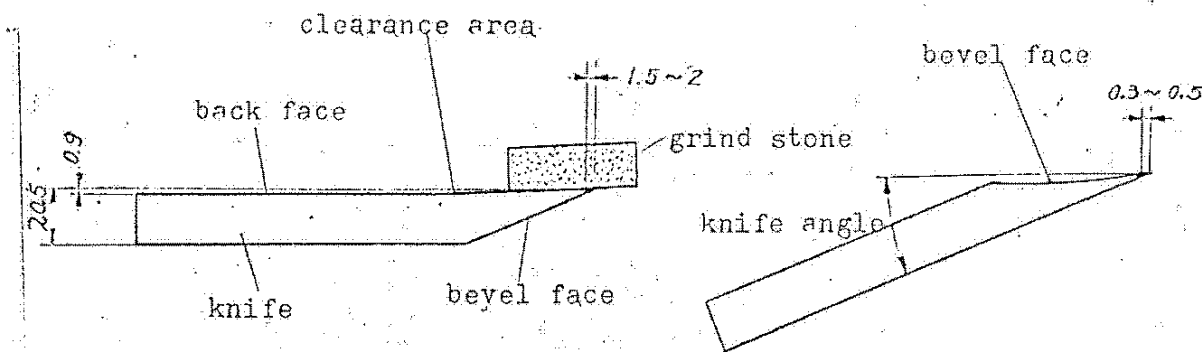
- 1) Set so the knife and the nose bar are parallel.
- 2) Fix the knife lightly with pipe shaped special wrench.
- 3) Set the highest part of knife edge to the same level with the edge of nose bar by turning handwheel for front table up-down.
- 4) Level up the lower part of knife edge with the edge of nosebar by knife adjusting bolt. At the same time, knife edge should be set the same level with rear table.
- 5) Adjust the scale to "0" which is located at the side of handwheel (Loosen wing bolt and set the scale "0" to the mark.)
- 6) Turn left the handwheel for front table a little bit lower than the thickness "T" of sliced sheet desired. Then, turn it a little bit right and adjust the scale to "T".
- 7) Set the right sided upper cycle counter(II) on switch panel to the thickness "T".
- 8) Slice the workpiece and measure the thickness of sliced sheet. Then adjust the thickness by turning handwheel (minimum measurement is 0.01 mm)
If the sliced sheet has different thickness within one sheet, the thinner part of the knife is moved up by knife adjusting bolt upward and level the knife.
Or if the sliced sheet has interlocked grain (against grain), adjust the gap between knife and nose bar by moving forward the nose bar.

9-1-2 Knife Exchange

Knife exchange is done as in the following order.

- 1) Move away the nose bar from the knife edge.
- 2) Remove the knife fixing bolts.
- 3) Exchange the knife by lifting the knife. When doing this, be careful to protect knife edge and do it slowly.

9-2 Knife Grinding



To obtain accuracy, the knife should be carefully ground before the setting. Follow the grinding instructions below.

- 1) Back Face Lapping
Roughly whet the back face along its clearance area with attached King Deluxe(grind stone), then whet there manually with a water stone. When doing this, be careful not leave grind marks in the area of 1.5 - 2.0 mm in width from the cutting edge.
- 2) Bevel Face Lapping
Next, the bevel face is worked by the grinding wheel, in case of knife angle 22° , incline the knife setting bed of grinder to 22° and grind the knife so the center of the grinding wheel should be coincided with the center of bevel face. (It is the best way to be in accordance with the previous bevel face. However, the center of bevel face might be changeable accordings to the quality of workpieces.)
- 3) Bevel Face Lapping Finishing
Finally, lap the bevel edge so that the lapping area becomes 0.3 - 0.5 mm in width and slants at 22° to the knife back face. The standard slicing knife angle is specified to 18° , however, 15° , 22° , and 28° slicing knife angles are available upon request.

1.

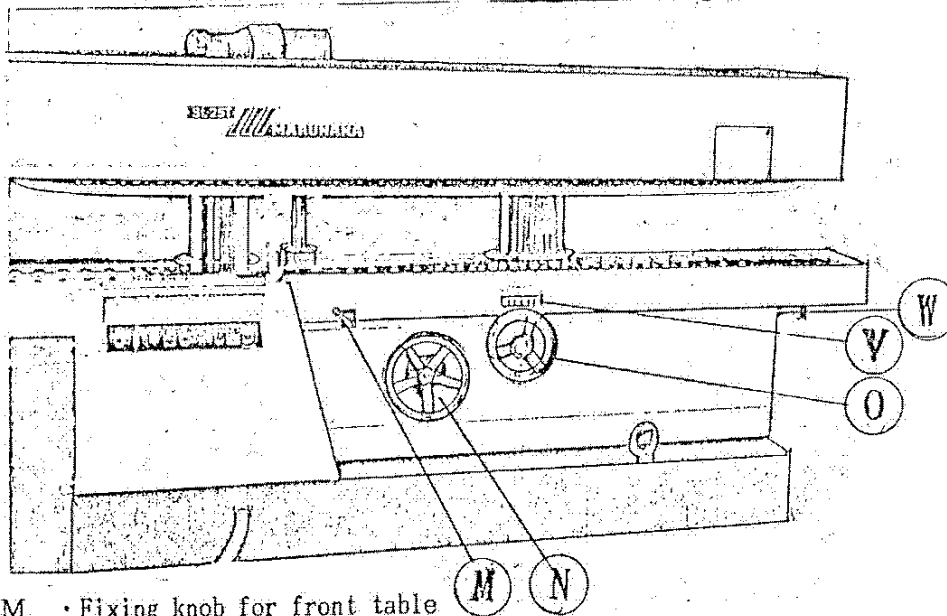
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9-4 Adjustment of Clearance between knife and Nose Bar

The clearance between knife edge and nose bar is adjusted according to material, preprocess of workpiece and slicing thickness.



- M • Fixing knob for front table
- N • Hand wheel for front table up - down
- W • Stopper bolt
- V • Scale for nose bar front - back
- O • Hand wheel for front table front - back

- 1) The position of scale(V) means that there is no clearance between knife edge and nose bar when the knife without use is set.
- 2) To set the nose bar beneath the knife edge, turn the handwheel right(O). Generally this setting prevent the sliced sheet from interlocked grain (against grain).
- 3) To set the nose bar having clearance with knife edge, turn the handwheel left(O). Generally the feeding smoothness becomes better, while the surface of sliced sheet becomes rough.

Operation Method

- 1) Move the nose bar beneath the knife. (Handwheel for front table up - down is turned left). (N)
- 2) Loosen razor fixing knob. (M)
- 3) Turn the front - back handwheel to the position desired. (N)
- 4) Work stopper bolt by tightening nut.
- 5) Tighten the razor.

Note: Usually, set the knife at the position of scale " 0 " .

After setting the knife, lower the table and forward the table, then let the nose bar under the knife. Aim at the stopper bolt and fix the table of advanced position.

10. Bearing Used

Driven roller	6311 ZZ	2 pcs.
Free roller	6216 ZZ	1 pc.
	6218 ZZ	1 pc.
Head elevation	6002 ZZ	2 pcs.
	6009 ZZ	1 pc.
	51109	1 pc.
	51209	1 pc.
Guide for feed belt	6301 ZZ	16 pcs.
Pressure foller	6205 ZZ	72 pcs.
Guide on the table	6005 LLU	26 pcs.
Table elevation	51104	3 pcs.
	51204	4 pcs.

No.	MARK	MAME	TYPE	MAKER	
1	PROS1	Proximity switch	SH-D12/12	SAMU	1
2	CB1	Breaker	CP-B2PAIM3A	MITSUBISHI	1
3	MB1	Breake	BA-08	NISSEI	1
4	PF1	Power module	HD-110M2	OHSAKI	1
5	SA1-4	Surge suction	UA-SA21	MITSUBISHI	4
6	SA5,9,10	Surge suction	ERZ-C10DK361	MATSUSHITA	3
7	SA6-8	Surge suction	UA-SA21	MITSUBISHI	3
8	SA11,12	Surge suction	ERZ-C10DK361	MATSUSHITA	(2)
9	PB1	Push button	AXW401-R	IZUMI	1
10	PB2	Push button	AH22-GL1W10M	FUJI	1
11	PB3	Push button	AH22-FB10	FUJI	1
12	PL1R	Pilot lamp	AH22-ZRM	FUJI	1
13	SS1	Select switch	AH22-PGB11	FUJI	1
14	SS2	Select switch	AH22-P2B10	FUJI	1
15	LS1-4	Limit switch	D4MC2020	TATEISHI	4
16	FTS1-4	Foot switch	SFL-1 S341103	KOKUSAI	4
17	TB-1	Terminal box	KT80*7+KT15*7+ KT15N*58	YOSHIDA	1
18	TB-1	Trans	PT-3 200V/100V	GOMI	1
19		Digicollar	CLX-002	MUTOU	1

No.	MARK	MAME	TYPE	MAKER	
1	MS1,3	Magnet switch	S-K80	mitsubishi	2
2	MS2	Magnet switch	MSO-K80 18.5KW AC200V	mitsubishi	1
3	MS4,5	Magnet switch	MSO-KR11 0.75KW AC200V 2*1a2b	mitsubishi	1
4	MS6,8	Magnet switch	S-KR11 2*1a2b AC200V	mitsubishi	1
5	MS7	Magnet switch	S-K10 AC200V	mitsubishi	1
6	CR1,2	Relay	MY-2 AC200V	TATEISHI	2
7	CR3,4	Relay	MY-2 AC200V	TATEISHI	(2)
8	PC1	Programmable control	E-28HR AC200V	HITACHI	1
9	CTR1	Counter	KCB-3N	KOUYOU	1
10	CTR2	Counter	CL-42P AC200V	IZUMI	1
11	CTR3	Counter	MC4-DS	FUJI	(1)
12	PH1	Photo switch	OPE-A	TATEISHI	1
13	PHS1	Photo switch	OPE-S100	TATEISHI	1
14	DIGS1,2	Digital switch	A4PS-206	TATEISHI	2
15	DIGS3	Digital switch	A7PS-206S01	TATEISHI	1

12. Repair and Adjustment

12-1 Bad Feeding

Condition	Cause	Trouble shooting
A) Stop of the motor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The thermal relay is acting The red thermal lamp is lighted. 2. The fuse is blown. The power lamp is off though the electric power is on. 3. The motor roars owing to single phase operation. 4. The motor roars owing to over - loaded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push the thermal relay reset button. • Exchange the fuse with new one(3A). • Turn the power source off and check the wiring. • Reduce the slicing load.
B) Slip of the belt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The workpiece slips on the feed belt. (Black traces are on the workpiece). 2. The drive roller slip inside the feed belt. 3. The motor rotates but the reduction gear does not act. 4. The motor and the reduction gear act but the drive roller does not rotate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tense the feed belt. Add the pressure. Reduce the slicing load. • Tense the feed belt. Reduce the slicing load. • Tense the V-belt. • Check the chain coupling.
C) Head Cushion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The head hardly cushions. (The feed belt is too high). 2. The head cushions excessi- vely. (The feed belt is too low). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarge the pressure to the workpiece. • Reduce the pressure to the workpiece.
D) Cushion of the head spring	The whole weight of the head falls on the spring because of over-tightening the adjusting screw.	Loosen the adjusting screw, reducing the head weight.
E) Cushion of the pressure rollers spring	The pressure rollers slip because the adjusting bolt is not tightened enough.	Tighten the adjusting bolt and intensify the cushion of the pressure rollers.
F) Head traverse	The head does not traverse well.	Clean the columns and lubricate them.
G) Feed belt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The belt is likely to slip because its surface is denger- nerated and hardened. 2. The feed belt is not adjusted flat. 3. The friction of the belt becomes smaller because of exhaustion of the belt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wipe the surface with a thinner. Grind the surface with a sand paper. • Adjust the belt to be flat • Sand the surface of the belt. Exchange the belt.

H) Troubles with the knife or with setting the knife	1. The blade has " burrs " 2. The blade is chipped. 3. The gap between the blade and the nose bar is too small.	• Grind it again. Exchange the knife. • Grind it again. Exchange the knife. • Adjust the gap according to the thickness and the quality of the workpiece. (the thicker, the wider)
I) Inferior workpiece	1. The workpiece has curves or distortions. 2. The workpiece has knots.	Exchange with a superior workpiece.

12-Z Interior Product

Condition	Cause	Trouble shooting
A) The thickness of the product is not even	1. The pressure of the head is irregular. 2. The pressure rollers cushion excessively.	The thickness workpiece is not even. Be careful to get proper pressure. Reset the dial when the product is too thick. Loosen the adjusting bolt of the pressure rollers and weaken the cushion of them.
B) The left & The right parts of the product are different in thickness	Height of knife edge is not even. Nose bar is worn-out.	Adjust the knife projection evenly. Replace with new nose bar.
C) The front and rear parts of the product are different in thickness.	The front part is usually thicker than the rear part.	Weaken the head cushion. (Raise the head) Weaken the head spring cushion. (Tighten the adjusting screw).
D) The product is thicker than the setting on the dial.	1. "0" mark of scale for table up-down is not coincide with knife edge. 2. There is a mistake in setting the handle for head up-down movement to "0". 3. Backlash in table up-down. 4. The knife is not suitable for the workpiece. This occurs especially in case of thick slicing of soft-wood.	The indicator and scale are to be coincided. Loosen the bolt and reset graduation to "0". When adjust the table, lower it more than desired values. Then raise it up to the set values. Choose the suitable knife for the quality and thickness of the workpiece. Raise the front table a little.
E) The product has cracks.	1. The edge of the knife is chipped. 2. The blade has "burr". 3. Waste wood or resin is stuck to blade.	Exchange or grind the knife Remove the dust and sand from the workpiece. Remove them from the knife.
F) Interlocked grain (against grain)	1. The workpiece is too dry. 2. The pre-treatment is unsatisfactory. 3. The knife is not suitable for the workpiece. 4. Poor knife setting.	Treat the workpiece enough in advance of the slicing. Choose the proper knife. Choose proper knife slant angle Adjust the gap between knife and nose bar.

12-3 Troubles with the electric system

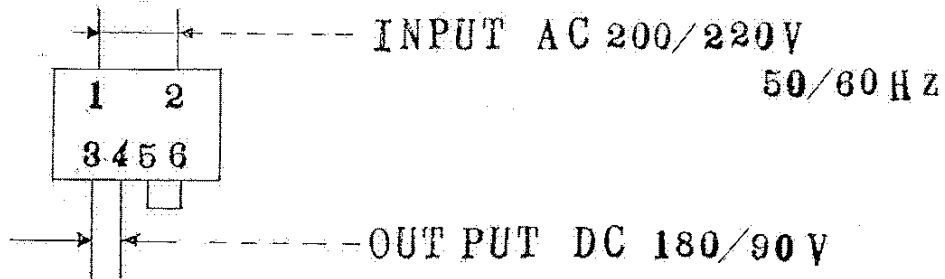
Condition	Cause	Trouble shooting
A) Thickness control does not act at all.	1. The motor for the head up-down movement does not work. 2. Photo switches do not work. 3. The machine works properly when "Auto" operation, but it does not work in case of ATC one action of foot switch. 4. Picking up noise in the power line.	Check the wiring (incl. brake) Check the position of limit switch and wiring. Check the wiring. Exchange the foot switch. Provide the earth.
B) Thickness control does not act in case of particular thickness.	1. The connection of the cycle counter (H) is detached 2. The wiring on the back of the terminal holder furnished with cycle counter is disconnected. 3. Poor diode.	Take the switch panel off and solder the connection. Take the wiring off and solder the disconnected part. Exchange the diode.
C) Thicker slicing than the setting on the counter. (Tolerance is $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$)	1. The workpiece is sliced 2-4mm thicker. (The brake does not act) 2. The brake does not act well. 3. The workpiece is always sliced 0.2-0.3mm thicker than the setting on the dial	Check the wiring. Adjust the brake clearance. Exchange the brake. Check the brake voltage. (DC90V) Adjust the brake clearance. Check the power source voltage Cool the brake. Set the counter reducing the extra thickness.
D) The head descends but does not stop.	1. The red lamp of the cycle counter remains on when the head is moved up and down. 2. There is a trouble with the relay to check the completion of thickness control. 3. Troubles in proximity switch. (Input lamp of cycle counter is not lighted. Check this by moving the head up-down) 4. Bad connection of the socket of cycle counter.	Exchange the cycle counter. Exchange the relay R6. Exchange the proximity switch. Solder the connection.

12-4 Other trouble likely to happen

Condition	Cause	Trouble shooting
A) The feed belt is worn out.	1. The feed belt is worn out partially. 2. The out-side of the feed belt is worn out easily. 3. The in-side of the feed belt is worn out easily.	Supply the workpiece evenly. Change the feeding side of the belt. Tense the belt. Increase the pressure of belt. Exchange the inferior belt. Tense the belt. Hardness of the belt is poor
B) The front table is not on the same level as the blade when the handle is set to the graduation "0"		Loosen the wing bolt and adjust the graduation of the handle.

13. Measurement of the Source Voltage

(1) Brake for head up-down movement



When you measure the output voltage, connect the wire NO.5 to NO.6,
(It may go up to DC 180V momentarily).

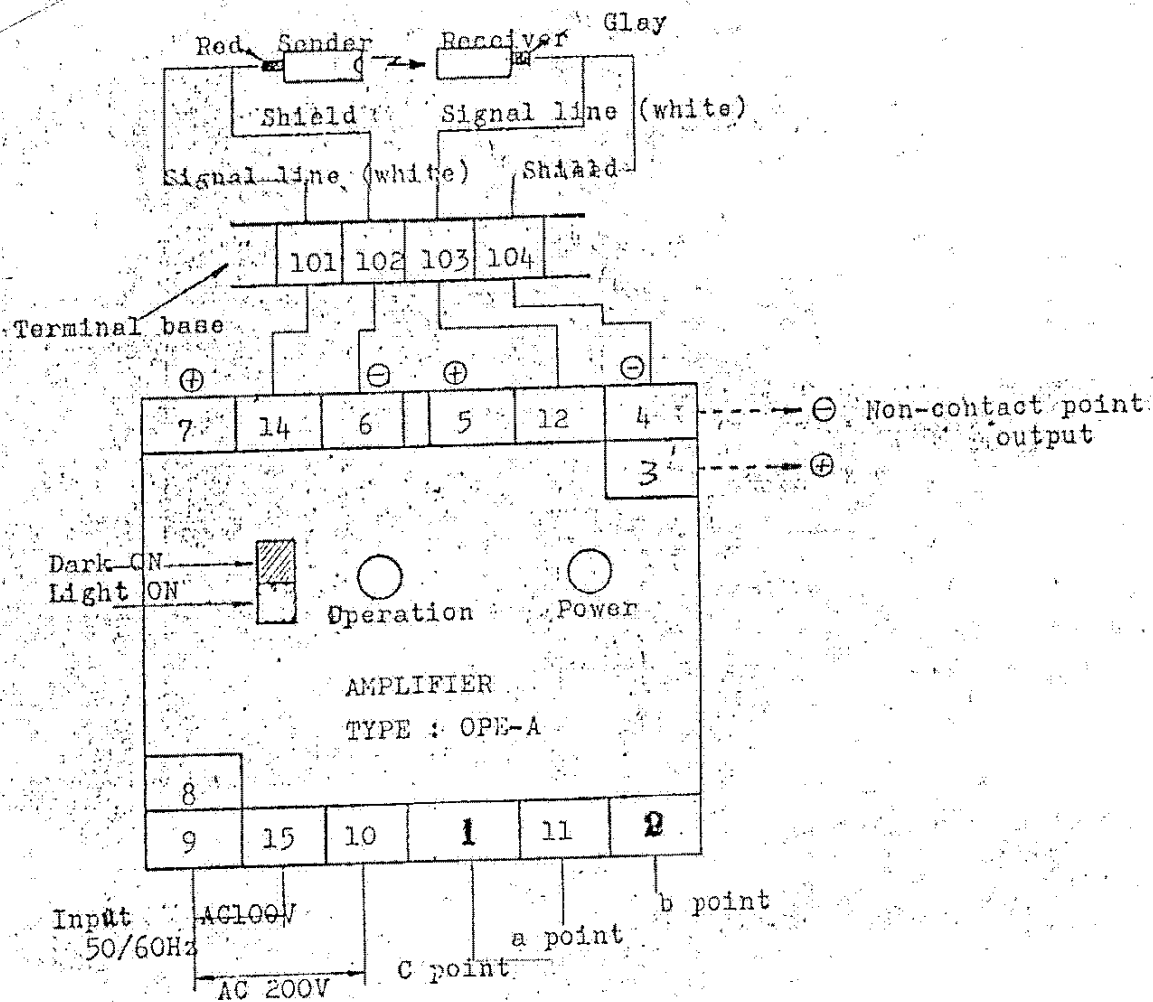
(2) Amplifier for the photo-electric switch.

1) Maintenance of photo switch

Be careful that dust or oil are not stucked on the surface of the lens. Clean away the dust or oil with soft cloth when it is stucked.
(When doing this, be sure to turn off the power source switch)

2) Inspection of photo-electric switch and Amplifier

Open the door located rear side of the base and check the photo-electric switch.



The change-over switch is set to DARK ON (the upper side) as the above.
 When the power source is on, the power lamp is lighted. In case the OPERATION lamp is also on, its reasons are as follows:

- i) There is a workpiece before the photo electric switch, which shades the beam.
- ii) The optical axes of the two photo electric switch are not in alignment.
- iii) Troubles with the photo electric switch, namely arise from the snapping and short-circuiting of the signal line of the shielding wire.

(3) How to adjust the optical axes.

The adjustment of optical axes of photo electric switch is very important component in order to operate correctly both the photo electric switch and the machine.

The more adjust the optical axes, the more endure against the dust and voltage fluctuation.

Adjust the axes, of photo electric switch in the following way.

I) Adjust the height and direction of the sender & receiver to the proper position with eye measurement.

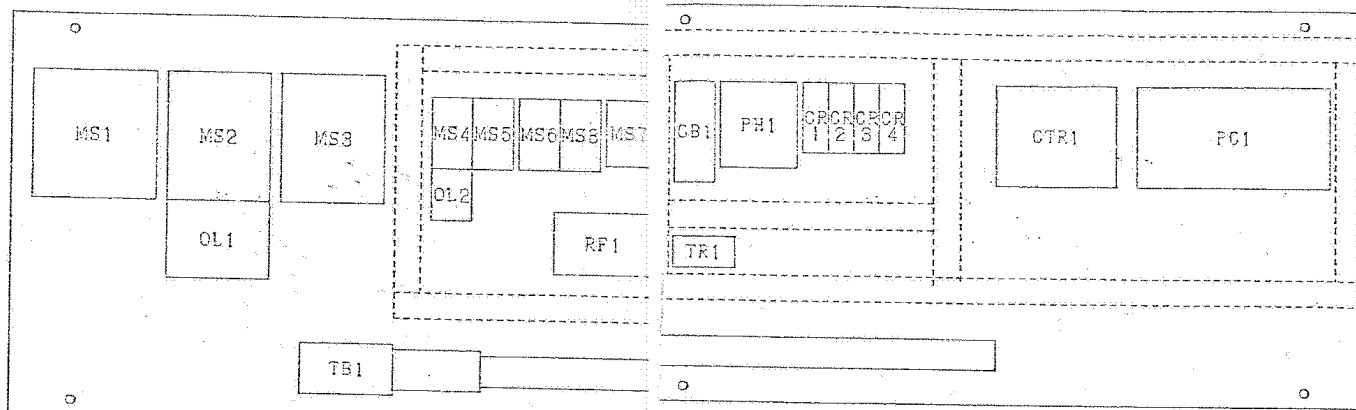
II) Set the terminal NO.7 (or NO.5) to plus and the terminal NO.6 (or NO.4) to minus. (Set the scale of tester to DC 10V range)

III) Adjust the receiver in the direction of up and down and right and left, then fixed the position when the amplifier of tester became maximum. The voltage of tester is about 5.5V-7.5V. In case the tester does not vibrate during the adjustment of receiver, adjust the sender again. (5.5V-7.5V is desirable even if more than the half part of the lens is shaded.)

IV) When the surface of sender or the surface of receiver is shaded gradually, the index of the tester descends gradually and the OPERATION lamp of amplifier is turned off at approximately 1.8V.

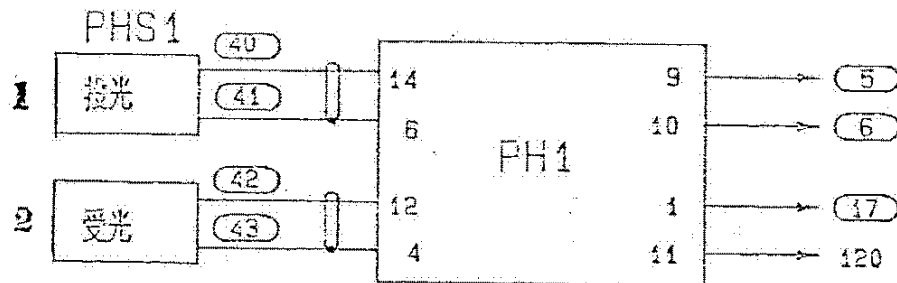
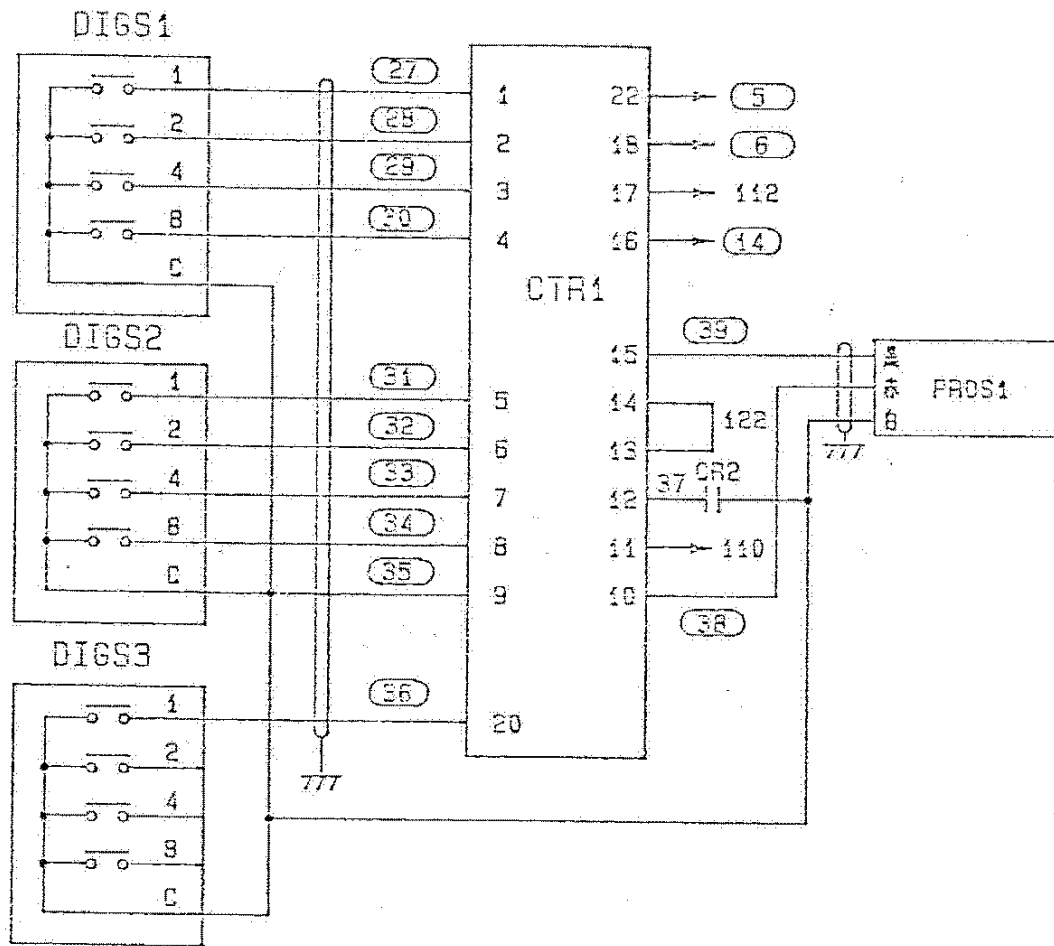
V) When the lens is shaded gradually, the OPERATION lamp is turned off before the index of the tester does not change, the following causes are thinkable.

- a. The wiring became loose. ; Check the wiring
- b. The lead wire is likely to snap. ;

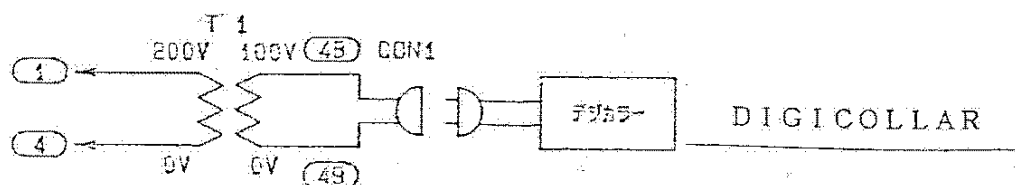
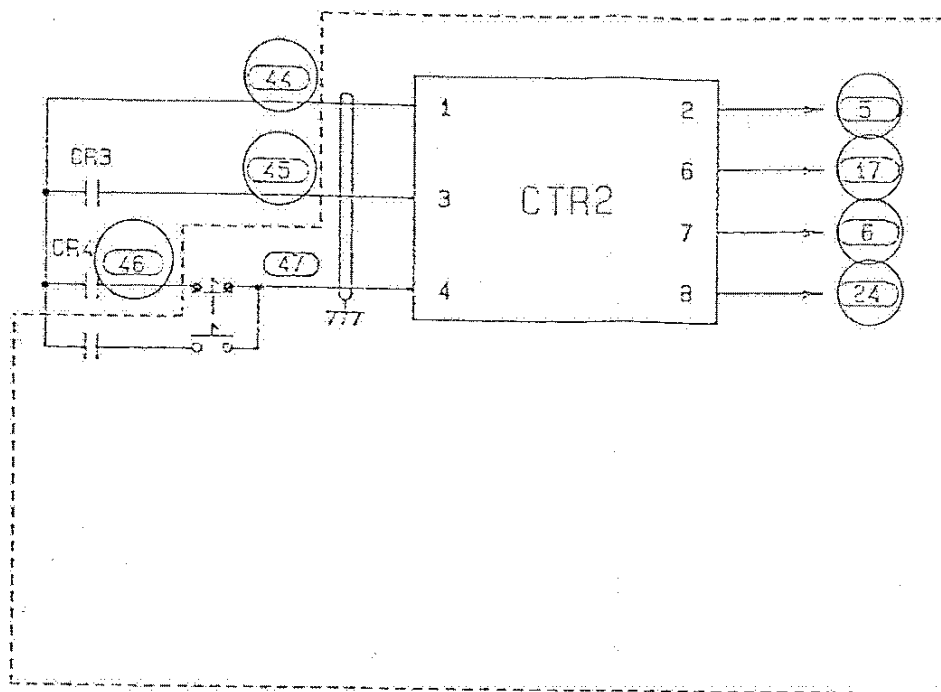


MS1 Magnet switch
 MS2 Magnet switch
 MS3 Magnet switch
 MS4 Magnet switch
 MS5 Magnet switch
 MS6 Magnet switch
 MS7 Magnet switch
 MS8 Magnet switch
 MS9 Magnet switch
 PF1 Power module (HD110M2)
 CB1 Breaker

PH1 Photo switch
 CR1 Relay
 CR2 Relay
 CR3 Relay
 CR4 Relay
 TR1 Trans
 CTR1 Counter
 PC1 Programmable control
 OL1 Thermal
 OL2 Thermal
 TB1 Terminal box



- 1 PHOTO SWITCH -
[LIGHT SOURCE]
- 2 PHOTO SWITCH -
[RECEIVER]

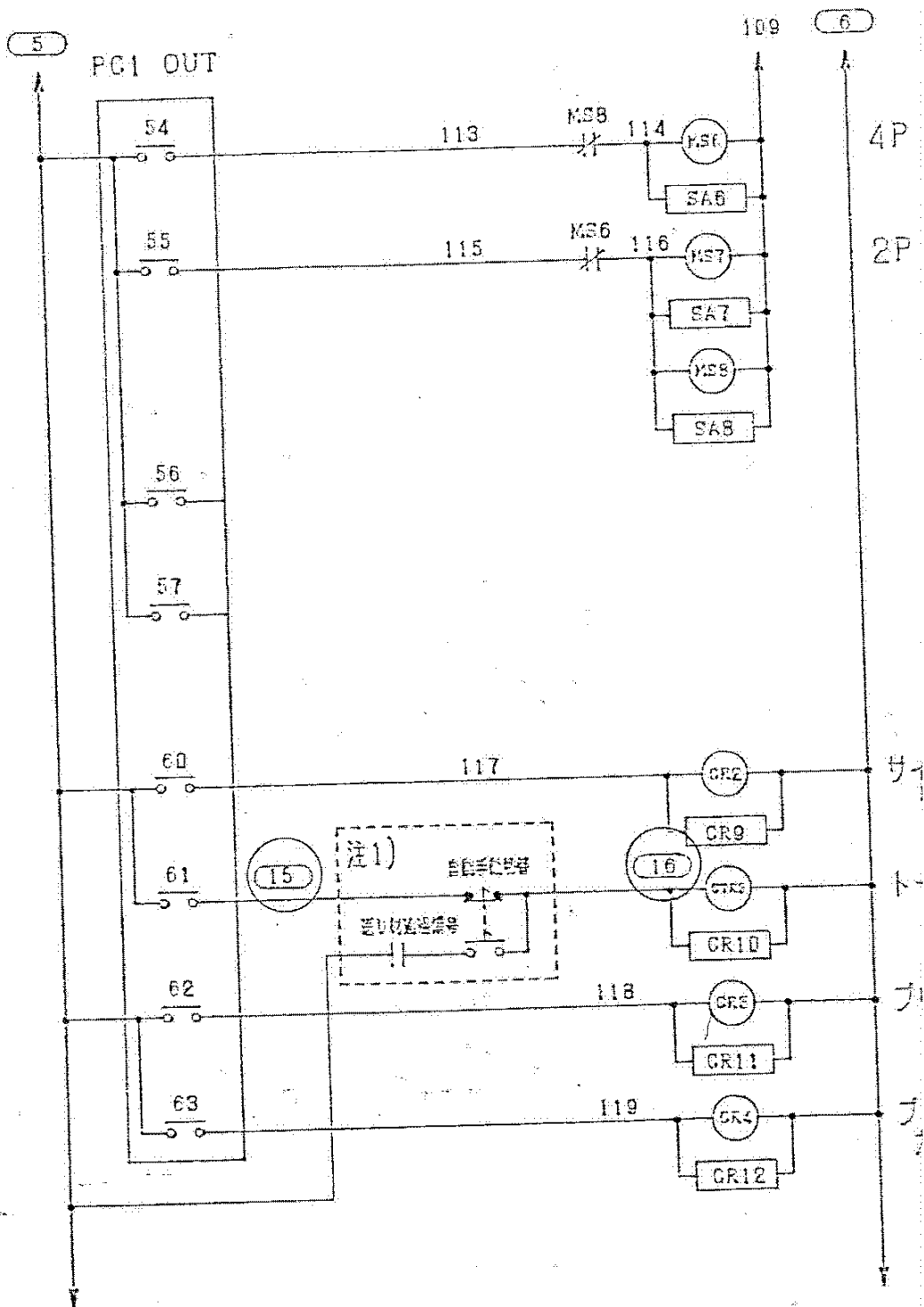


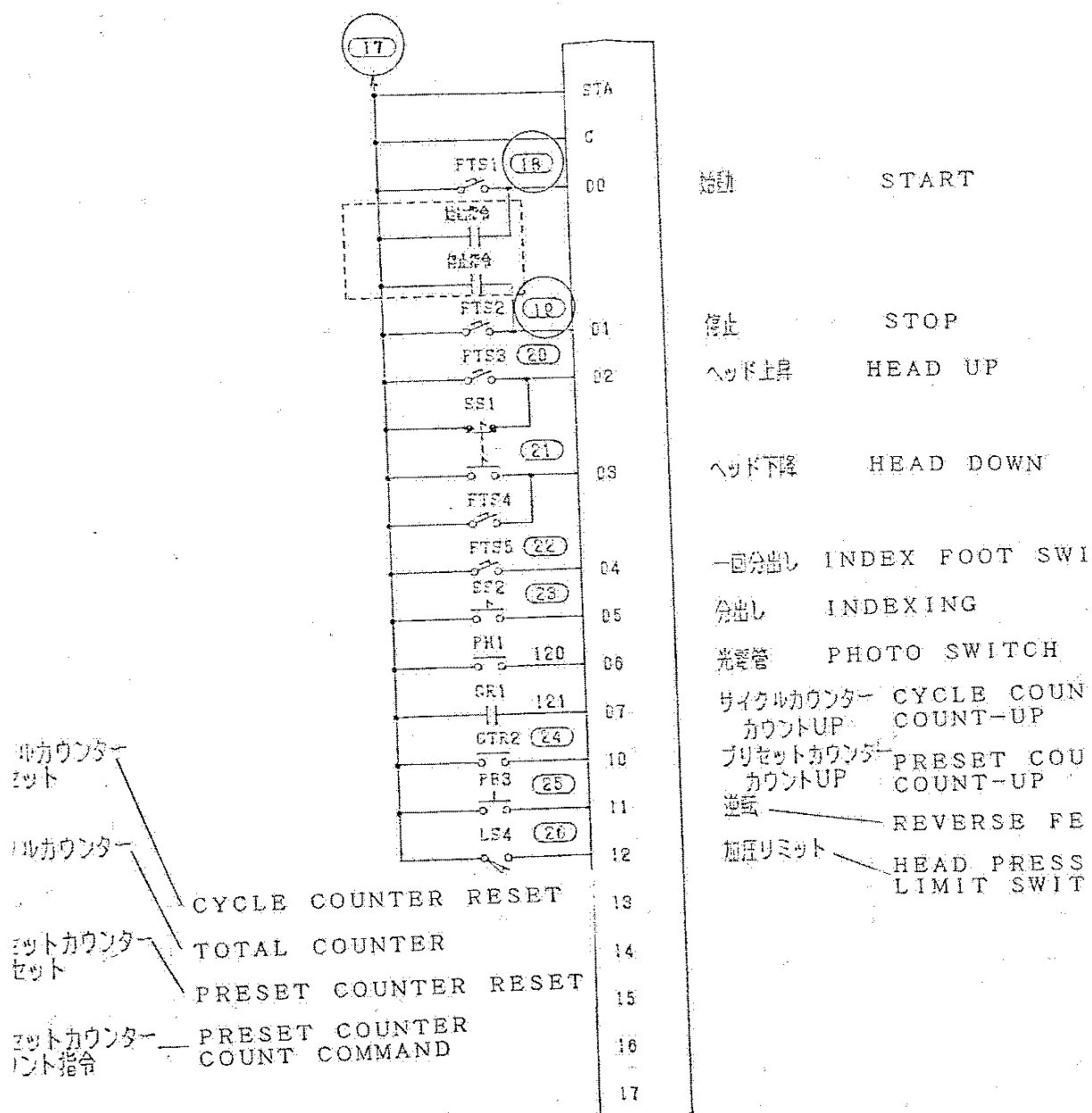
注1) 搬送機付仕様の場合は、[]は、搬送機配線を示す。

注2) プリセットカウンタ付の場合は、CTR2をスライサーに取り付け (46) と (47) をショートする。

1 WITH CONVEYOR, [] INDICATES WIRING OF CONVEYOR

2 IN CASE WITH PRESET COUNTER, PUT CTR2 ON SLICER, THEN CONNET 46 WITH 47





注1) [] 内は、接点接線図を示す。

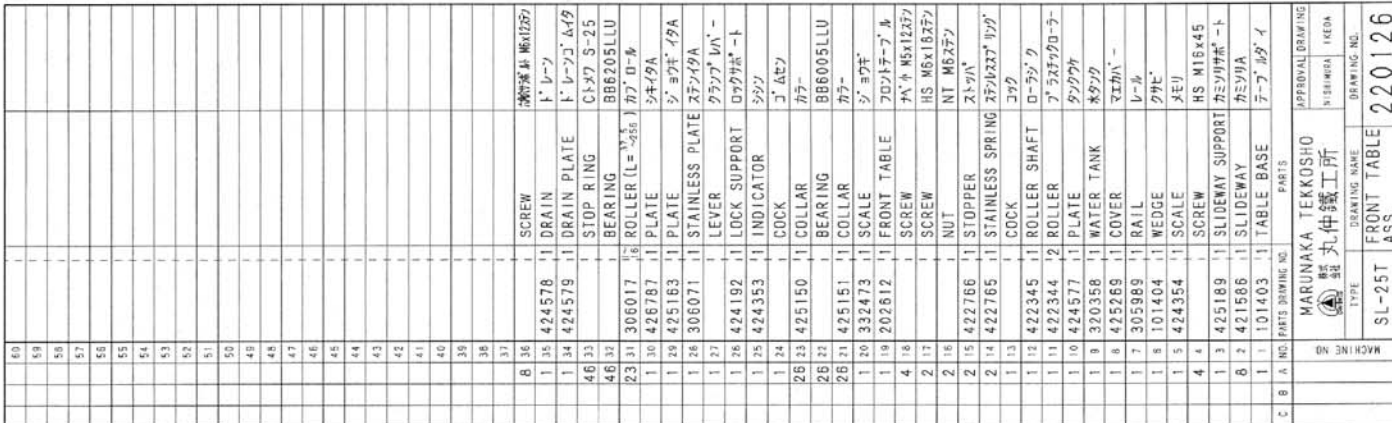
注2) 接点接線図以外の場合は、(15) と (16) をショートする。

INDICATES WIRING OF

PARTS LIST

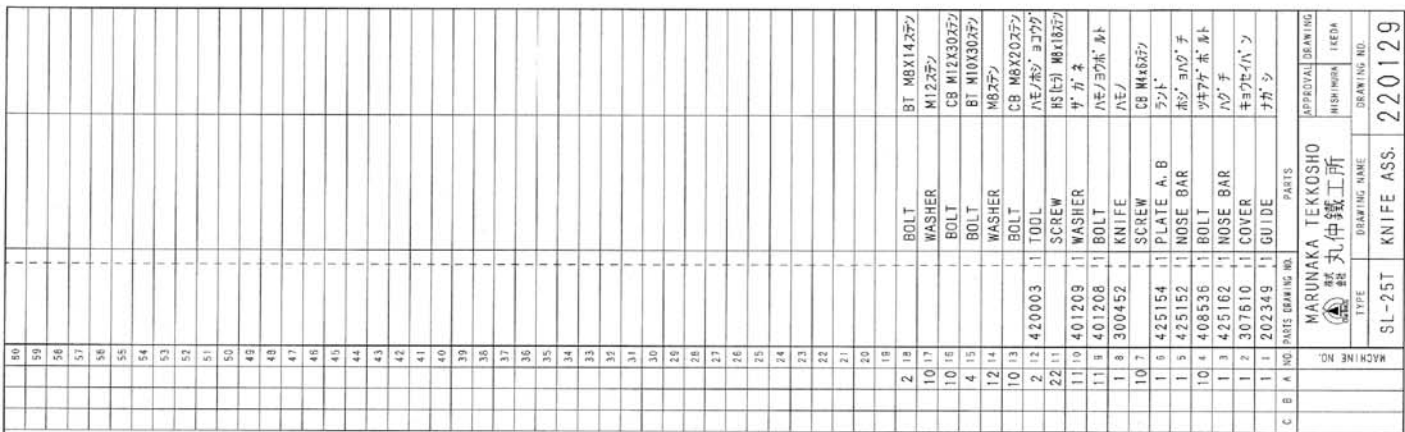
SLICER SL-25T

MARUNAKA TEKKOSHO INC.



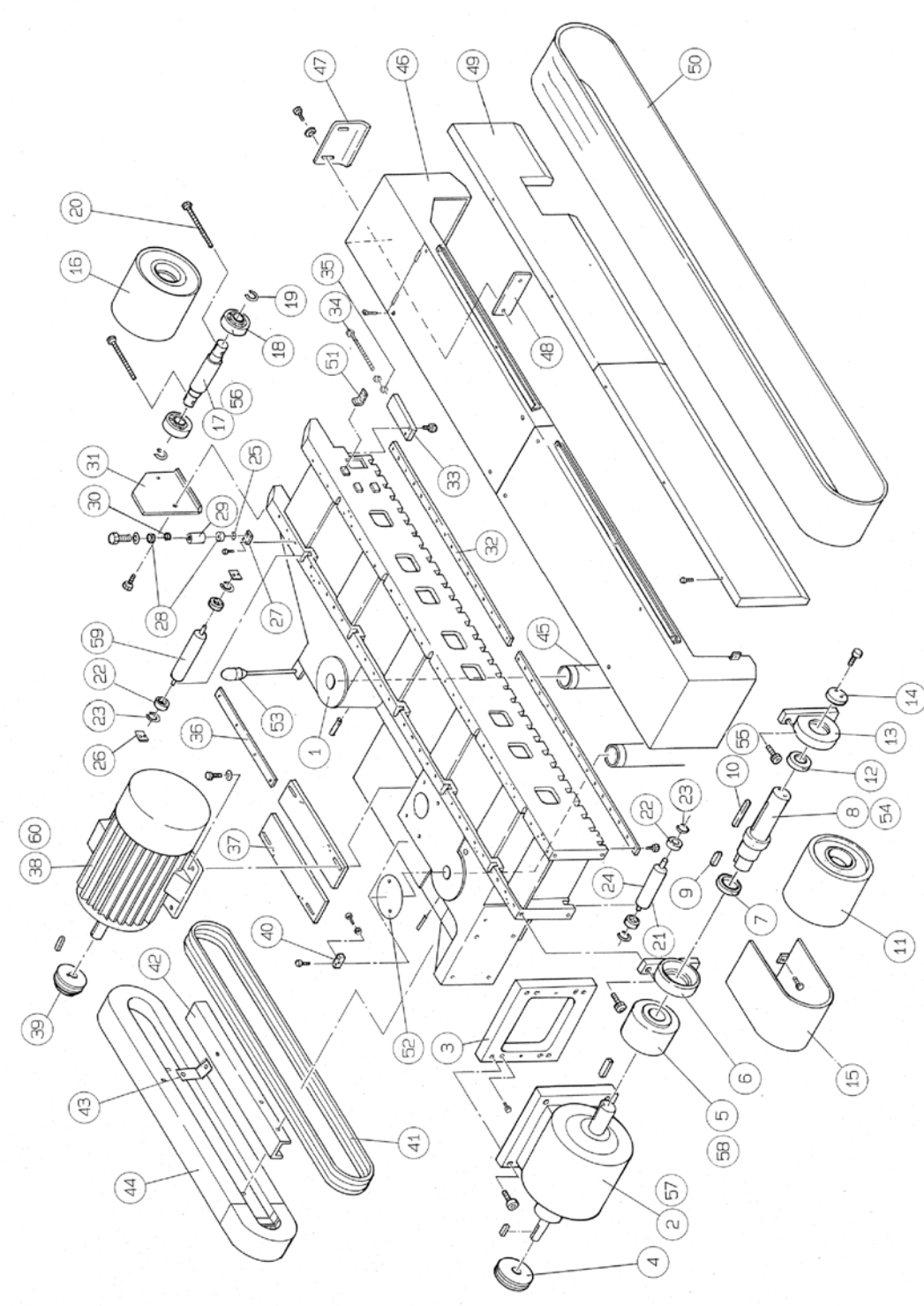
This exploded view diagram illustrates the assembly of a metal cabinet. The components are numbered as follows:

- 1**: Main cabinet body.
- 2**: Various mounting brackets and hardware.
- 3**: Small rectangular panel.
- 4**: Screws for panel 3.
- 5**: Internal support structure.
- 6**: Top panel.
- 7**: Side panel.
- 8**: Top cover.
- 9**: Locking mechanism components.
- 10**: Locking plate.
- 11**: Locking handle.
- 12**: Locking handle plate.
- 13**: Hinge components.
- 14**: Hinge pin.
- 15**: Hinge plate.
- 16**: Hinge pin.
- 17**: Hinge plate.
- 18**: Hinge pin.
- 19**: Locking handle.
- 20**: Locking handle plate.
- 21**: Locking handle.
- 22**: Locking handle plate.
- 23**: Locking handle.
- 24**: Locking handle plate.
- 25**: Locking handle.
- 26**: Locking handle plate.
- 27**: Locking handle.
- 28**: Locking handle plate.
- 29**: Locking handle.
- 30**: Locking handle plate.
- 31**: Locking handle.
- 32**: Locking handle plate.
- 33**: Locking handle.
- 34**: Locking handle plate.
- 35**: Locking handle.
- 36**: Locking handle plate.

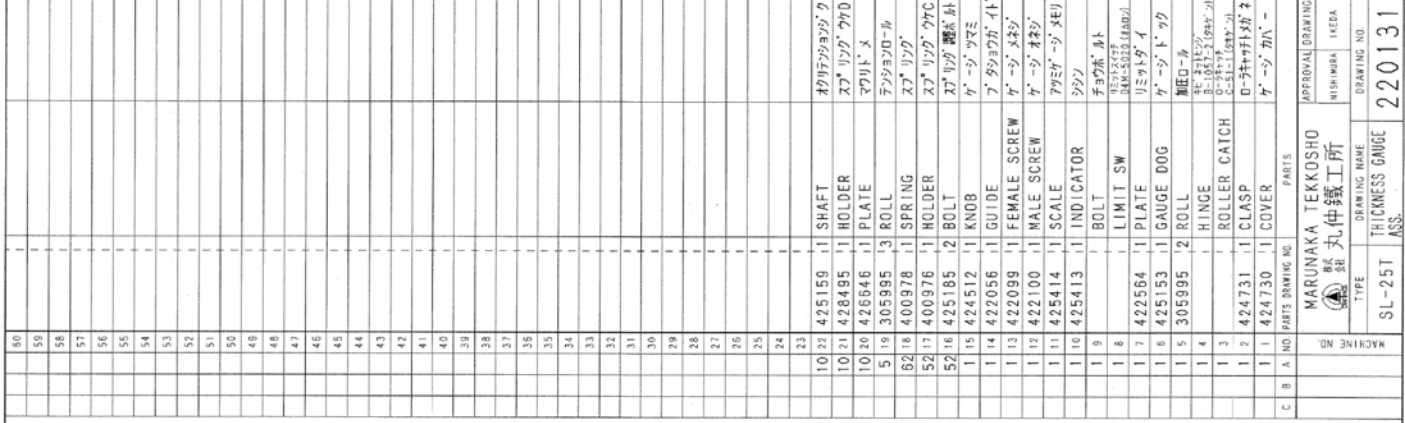


C	B	A	NO	PARTS	DRAWING NO.
				MACHINE NO.	
				MARUNAKA TEKDOSHO	APPROVAL DRAWING
				丸仲鐵工所	MISHIMURA
				社	1C2DA
				TYPE	DRAWING NO.
				SL-25T	220129
				KNIFE ASS.	

1	500	MOTOR (AIR BRAKE) 4P18, 5KW (700/1.8A)	NO. 1021, 1022, 1023
5	305995	3 PRESSURE ROLL 305995	305995
1	59	COUPLING 306000	306000
1	57	REDUCTION GEAR 305998	305998
1	55	DRIVEN SHAFT 305999	305999
1	54	DRIVE SHAFT 305999	305999
1	53	PAT LIGHT 305999	305999
2	52	COVER 437103	437103
1	51	PLATE 424731	424731
1	50	ENDLESS BELT 305990	305990
1	49	COVER 202628	202628
1	48	PLATE 429334	429334
1	47	COVER 429333	429333
1	46	COVER 101567	101567
2	45	COLUMN 409845	409845
1	44	COVER 306648	306648
1	43	PLATE 472723	472723
1	42	HOLDER 306632	306632
1	41	V-BELT 421779	421779
1	40	METAL 421779	421779
1	39	MOTOR PULLEY 421779	421779
1	38	MOTOR 426833	426833
2	37	MOTOR BASE 426831	426831
1	36	PLATE 426831	426831
2	35	NUT 426831	426831
2	34	BOLT 426832	426832
2	33	PLATE 426832	426832
4	32	PLATE 425155	425155
1	31	COVER 431101	431101
8	30	COLLAR 424526	424526
8	29	ROLLER 424525	424525
15	28	BEARING 401128	401128
10	27	PLATE 426646	426646
8	26	WASHER 426646	426646
1	25	STOP RING 305995	305995
72	24	STOP RING 305995	305995
72	23	BEARING 305995	305995
30	22	PRESSURE ROLL 425184	425184
2	21	BOLT 425184	425184
2	20	STOP RING 305995	305995
2	19	BEARING 305995	305995
1	18	DRIVEN SHAFT 305995	305995
1	17	DRIVEN ROLL 305995	305995
1	16	COVER 306019	306019
1	15	PLATE 425157	425157
1	14	HOLDER 305993	305993
1	13	BEARING 305993	305993
1	12	DRIVE ROLL 305993	305993
1	11	KEY 305993	305993
1	10	KEY 305993	305993
1	9	KEY 305993	305993
1	8	DRIVE SHAFT 305993	305993
1	7	BEARING 305993	305993
1	6	HOLDER 305993	305993
1	5	COUPLING 305993	305993
1	4	PULLEY 305993	305993
1	3	GEAR BASE 305993	305993
1	2	REDUCTION GEAR 305993	305993
1	1	HEAD 305993	305993



APPROVAL	DRAWING	NO.	220130
DESIGNED	BY	DATE	
CHECKED	BY	DATE	
DRAWING NAME	SL-25T	FEED ASS.	220130



C	B	A	NO	PARTS DRAWING NO.	PARTS	MARUNAKA TEKKOSHO		DRAWING NAME	DRAWING NO.
						丸中工所	丸中工所		
						丸中工所	丸中工所	THICKNESS GAUGE	220131
						丸中工所	丸中工所	SL-25T	ASS.
			50			10,22	425159	1	SHAFT
			51			10,21	428495	1	HOLDER
			52			10,20	426046	1	PLATE
			53			51	305995	3	ROLL
			54			62,18	400978	1	SPRING
			55			52,17	400976	1	HOLDER
			56			52,16	425185	2	BOLT
			57			115	424512	1	KNOB
			58			114	422056	1	GUIDE
			59			113	422099	1	FEMALE SCREW
			60			112	422100	1	MALE SCREW
			61			111	425414	1	SCALE
			62			110	425413	1	INDICATOR
			63			119		1	BOLT
			64			118		1	LIMIT SW
			65			117	422564	1	PLATE
			66			116	425153	1	GAUGE DOG
			67			115	305995	2	ROLL
			68			114		1	HINGE
			69			113		1	ROLLER CATCH
			70			112	424731	1	CLASP
			71			111	424730	1	COVER

