INSTRUCTION MANUAL

SL - 350V

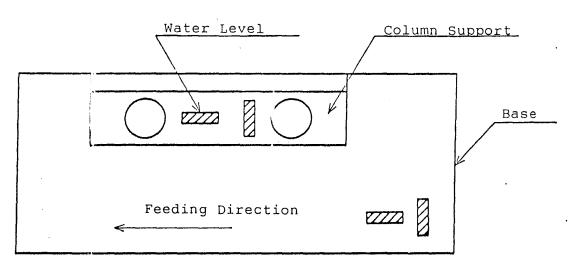
MARUNAKA TEKKOSHO INC.

1. Machine Installation

Machine should be placed on 100 mm thick concrete floor bearable at more than 4000 $\mbox{kg/M}^2.$

2. Leveling

Machine must be leveled for a long term accuracy as follows.

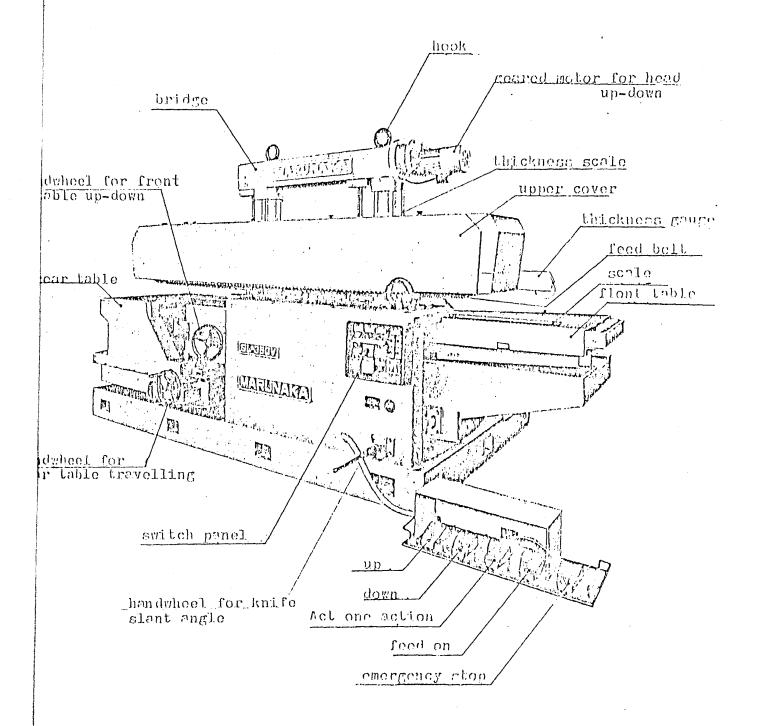


SL-350V

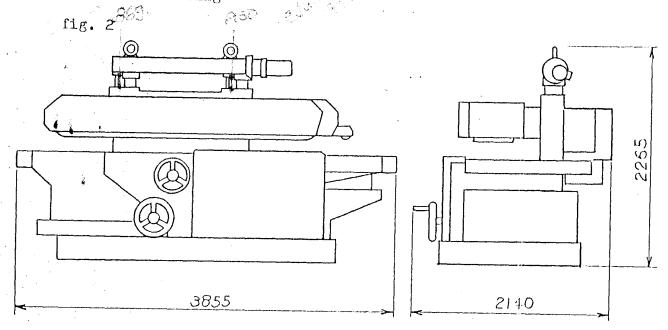
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, fig. 1

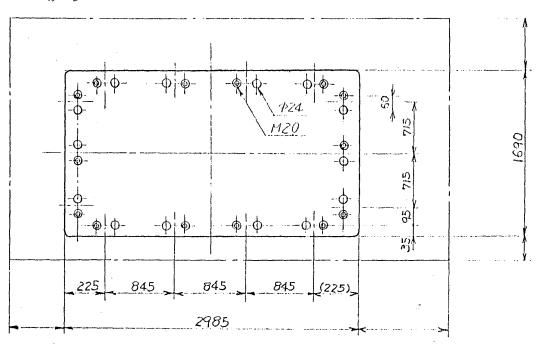


2. Dimensional Drawing



3. Installation Drawing

fig. 3



Specifications

Motor for feed (with brake)

Motor for head up-down (with brake)

Work capacity

Max. work width Max. thickness

 $350 \text{mm} (75^{\circ})$

300mm

Feed speed

Knife slant angle

Table height

Machine size W x L x H

Net weight

m/min.

15KW, 4P 3ph.

1.5KW, 4/8P 3ph.

 $75^{\circ} - 85^{\circ}$ (variable)

900mm

 $2,140 \times 3,855 \times 2,$

1073 Okg

5. Standard Accessories

Hexagonal wren	nch key (2 - 17)	3.	set

Box wrench 30 1 pc.

Single ended wrench 24, 30 i pc, each

Double ended wrench 10 x 13, 17 x 19, 19 x 24 1 pc. each

Offset wrench 30 1 pc.

Ratchet wrench 19 x 19 l pc.

T-shape screw (knife carrier) 2 pcs.

Hexagon socket headless set screw for knife adjusting 44 pcs.

Dial gauge with magnet base (unit: 0.01mm)

Screw driver (+ & -) l pc. each

Silicone spray l pc.

Water stone l pc.

King deluxe l pc.

Tool box l pc.

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 shoule 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.

3 TO 10 TO 1	Lubricating Oil			Grease
Atomospheric temp.	-10°C - 10°C	11°C - 35°C	36 ^o c - 55 ^o c	-10°C - 55°C
JIS	Gear Type 2 #3		Gear Type 2 #5, #6	Roller Bearing 2 #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 #105-115	Coronex Grease No.2
Mitsubishi Sekiyu	Diamond #630	Diamond #640	Diamond #650,#660	Diamond-multi- purpose Grease No.2
Mobil Oil	Mobil Com- pound BB	Mobil Com- pound BB	Mobil Com- pound DD,EE	Mobilux Grease No.2
Nihon Sekiyu	Bonnoc Lubricant #2	Bonnoc Lubricant #2	Bonnoc Lubricant #3, #4	Epinoc Grease #2
Shell Oil	J	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 head support, 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

Lubricate the column at a proper time by the grease pump located at the head support. For head cushion, lubricate the oil appropriately by the oil pump.

4) Table up-down

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

5) Front-back movement of rear table

Oil supply is done through two oil cups at left and right sliding face.

6) Lubricate grease or gear oil including extreme pressure additive to the screws of head up & down by means of the oil pump, located under the motor for head up & down.

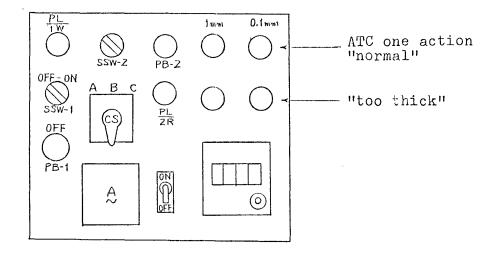
7. Preparation for Operation

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

fig. 5



8-1. Switch Panel and Display Device

1) Power source switch(SSW-1)

Select switch(SSW-1) is for controlling the entire power source. When it is turned off toward left, the machine stops all its operation. When it is turned on toward right, the pilot lamp(PL-1W) is lighted on and the machine can be operated. The blown fuse or the blown filament of PL-1W cause the lamp off. In such case, check the power source switch amplifier.

2) Emergency Stop Button(PB-1)

Press the red push button with key when something abnormal happens during operation or when stop the operation. If this button is pressed strongly, emergency stop is locked and the machine can not be operated again unless the lock is released.



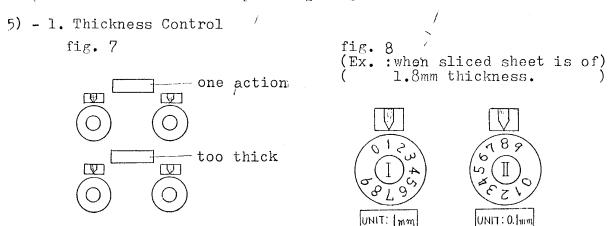
3) Select Switch(SSW-2) and Cam Switch(CS)
Operation of both switches is instructed in the following chart.

SSW-2	CS	Movement
	Auto Return (A)	Thickness control acts after workpiece returns and released from belt. (Belt returns to forward feed.)
Auto	Forward only	Thickness control acts after workpiece is held off at the opposite end. (Belt remains in the forward feed.)
;	Return to Repeat (C)	Workpiece returns and is held between the feed belt and the table, and then the thickness control acts. After this, belt does forward feed.
	Auto Return (A)	Workpiece returns and is held off. Thickness control does not act. (Belt returns to forward feed.)
Manu.	Forward only (B)	Workpiece is held off at the opposite end. Thickness control does not act. (Belt remains in the forward feed.)
:	Return to Repeat (C)	Workpiece returns and is held between the feed belt and the table. The thickness control does not act. (Belt returns to forward feed.)

^{*}Auto-Manual of switch(SSW-2) determines automatic movement of thickness control.

4) Reverse button(PB-2)

Workpiece is reversed to feed with this PB-2 pressed. When released, reversing feed belt is stopped. PB-2 must not be pressed during the feed belt is forwarding or during operation. Make sure to press this button after pressing stop button.



Thickness is controlled by setting two dials located at the right sided upward in switch panel. For instance, in production of 1.8mm thickness, set the dial I to "l", and the dial II to "8", and the head drops in proportion to the thickness of the product.

5) **-** 2. Thickness Control at "too thick"

When the head is over cushioned during operation, automatic thickness control does not work for machine protection.
Then, sometimes enough pressure to feed the workpiece can
not be obtained. In such case the lower thickness controller works and compensates the pressure with these lower two dials' set value. This dial set value is determined according to the thickness detector. (Refer to 8-7.)

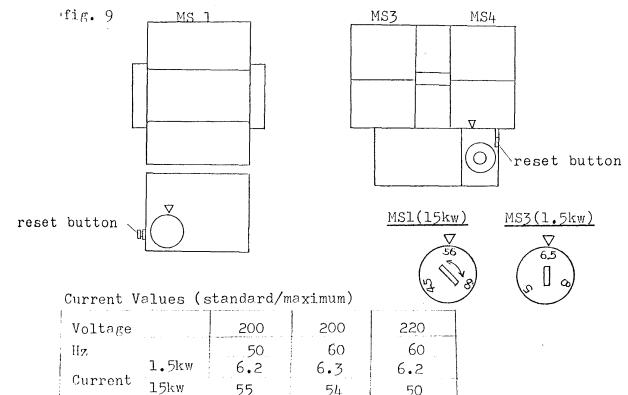
Remarks:

- 1. Don't operate with the combination of I at "O" and II at "O", for it will cause a trouble with the cycle counter in control box.
- 2. Be sure to set the dials appropriately for the thickness of the product.
- 3. The head may drop 0.2mm lower than set value in case of automatic operation. So, set the dial taking this into consideration.

6) Thermal Work Lamp(PL-2R)

When the thermal work lamp(PL-2R) 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.

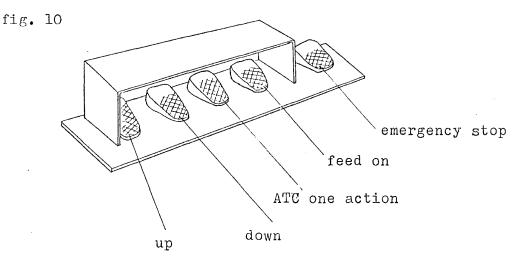
Remove the cover of control box at the back side of the base and push the white thermal relay button setted below the magnet switch. When the white reset button is pushed several times and the lamp is still lighted, wait for several minutes and push it again.



Thermal relay works when the ampere comes up to Remarks: a set value in white disk of magnet switch. (MS1, MS3)

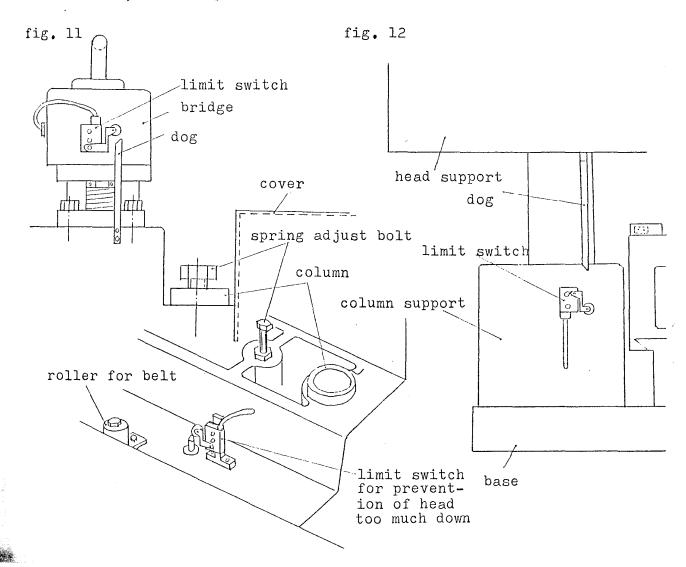
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8-2. Foot Switch



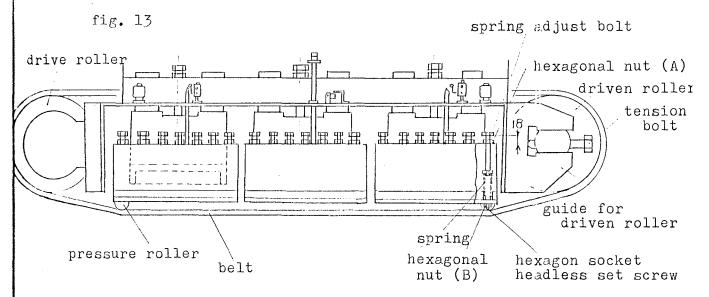
1) "Up" and "Down"

These foot switches control the up and down movements of the head when they are pressed. Limit switches act at the top and bottom position of the head, and the position of their dogs are movable.



- 2) ATC (Automatic Thickness Control) One Action
 This foot switch, to be used for especially "Manual operation",
 drops the head every one pressing to a set value of the upper
 two dials on the switch panel.
- When start the feed belt operation, press this foot switch.
 To stop, use "Emergency stop" foot switch or emergency stop button on the switch panel.
- 4) Emergency Stop

 This foot switch functions same as the emergency stop button on the 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 to the under mentioned;

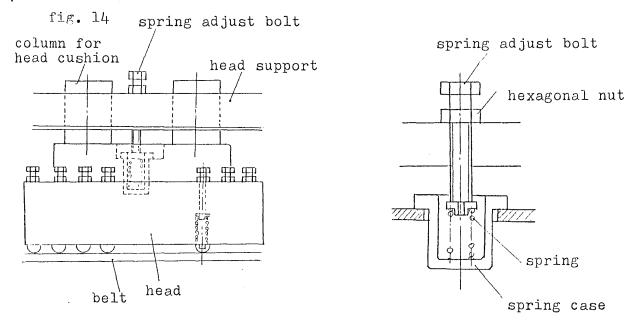
1) Cushion Adjustment of Pressure Rollers

These pressure rollers are held respectively with springs so that the belt will cushion against the workpiece of uneven thickness. To adjust the spring tenshion, 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 18mm 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).

2) Height Adjustment of Pressure Rollers

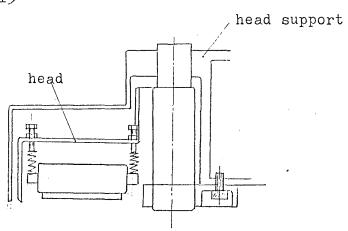
To feed workpiece correctly, the pressure rollers should be 5mm below the drive and the driven rollers' bottom sides. To adjust the location, loosen the hexagon nut (B) and turn the hexagon socket headless set screw. The clockwise turn moves the rollers upwards and the counter clockwise downwards. Repeat for each roller's location and when finishing the adjustment, lock the hexagon nut (B). (Refer to fig. 13.)

8-4. Head Cushion

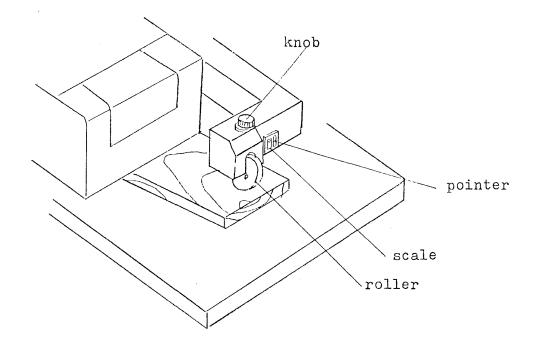


The head is supported by spring so that it cushions against the workpiece of uneven thickness and prevents the excess load to the knife. Rigidly supported by the two columns, the buffer action on head side operates smoothly without any relation to the weight of workpiece. (Head support does not move.) The proper head cushion is obtained by tightening adjusting nut loosely with hand. Clockwise turn makes spring heavy, and counter clockwise turn makes spring light.

fig. 15



8-5. Thickness Gauge fig. 16



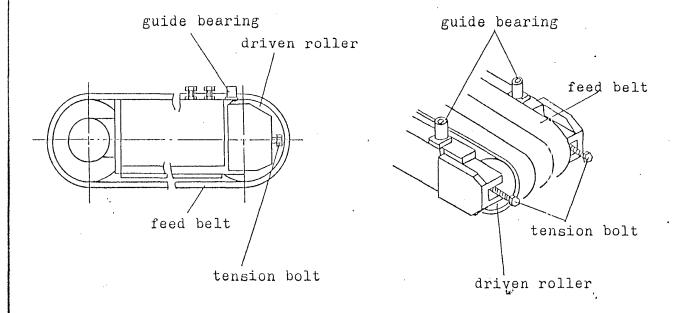
The thickness gauge is used to adjust the head height in accordance with the workpiece thickness. For proper feeding, the bottom face of the roller is set 2mm higher than the feed belt bottom side. Before operation, place a workpiece under the feed belt and the thickness gauge. Then turn the upper knob of the thickness gauge until the roller touches the workpiece surface, and check the limit switch work properly. After this, raise the roller by 2mm watching the scale. (Turn the knob right.) Press the "Down" foot switch to lower the head until the roller touches the workpiece surface lightly.

8-6. Feed Belt

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

fig. 17

fig. 18



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 5 - 6mm between pressure rollers and inside surface of feed belt.

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 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 righ 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 gradually adjust the belt tension.

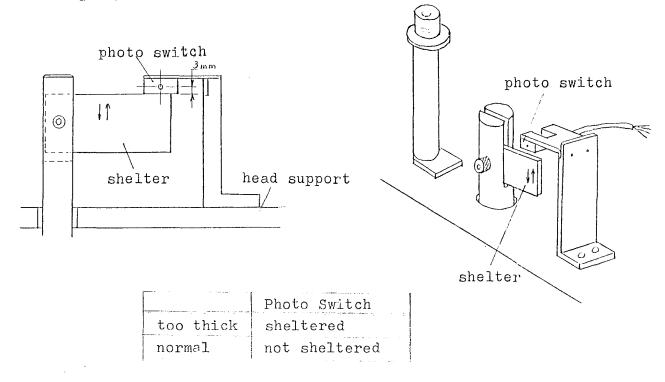
3) Exchange the Feed Belt

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 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. Adjustment of Thickness Control Detector

This device detects the proper feed belt position in relation to the workpiece.

fig. 19



1) Too Thick

The head cushions when the workpiece is held between belt and table. When the photo switch (named Hl in wiring diagram) is sheltered, it is indicated that the feed belt position is too low (the head drops too much.) In this case the head will descend according to set values of thickness controler (right sided lower two dials on switch panel).

The followings sometimes cause "too thick".

- a. Head descends more than the thickness of sliced sheet.
- b. Hard wood is sliced thin.
- c. Head position is too low against the workpiece.

2) Normal

If the photo switch is not sheltered when the head, holding down the workpiece, cushions, it is indicated that the feed belt position is proper. The head descends according to set values of thickness controler (right sided upper two dials on switch panel).

The position of the shelter against the photo switch is adjusted at the time of delivery. Set the shelter 3mm below the center of the beam of the photo switch.

- a. Alter the position according to the thickness of the product, hardness of the workpiece, etc.
- b. The cable for the light source of the photo switch is the one connected with a red wire.

Example of thickness control dial set:

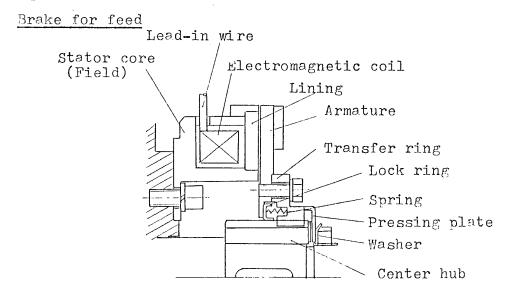
	11				1
sheet thickness	1.8	2.5	.4.0	0.5	1.0
upper dials	1.8	2.5	4.0	0.5	1.0
lower dials	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.5
(a)	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.0

*(a) means the distance between shelter and photo switch.

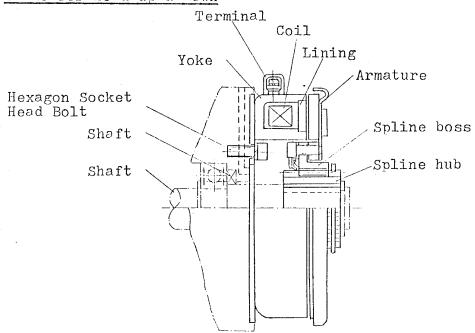
8-8. Brake Adjustment

The brake of the motors, one for head up-down and the other for feeding, is mounted at the side of motor fan. It is not necessary to adjust the gap, because of its automatic gap adjustment system.

fig. 20



Brake for head up & down



8-9. Adjustment of Workpiece Detector (Photo Switch)

One set of photoelectric switch is installed to detect the passage of the workpiece. By means of this detecting device, operations mentioned par. 8-1, 8-2 and 8-3 are effected. Unless this works, feed belt does not reverse and workpiece passes through the table.

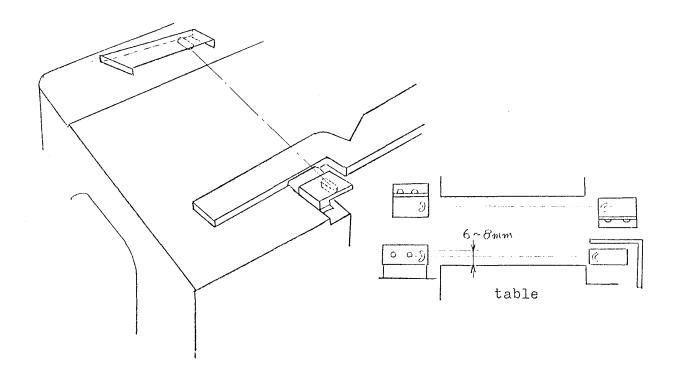
Adjustment of photo switch is done as follows;

- 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.

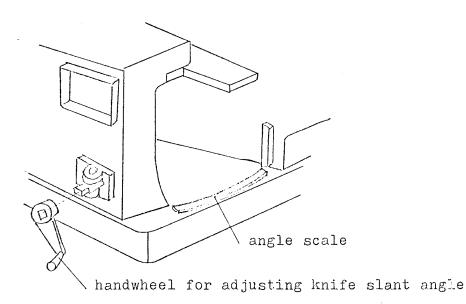
 While the latter connected by gray shield cable is located on the rear table side, and adjustable to up and down and right and left side.
- 2) Be the optical axis of the photo switches in a straight line by adjusting the position of the receiver. (Refer to fig. 21.)

fig. 21



8-10. Adjustment of Knife Slant Angle

fig. 22



Knife slant angle is varied by the handwheel and determined according to the material quality, thickness of sliced sheet and the condition of pretreeted workpiece.

If the workpiece is easy to make interlocked grains (against grain), for instance, knife slant angle should be bigger.

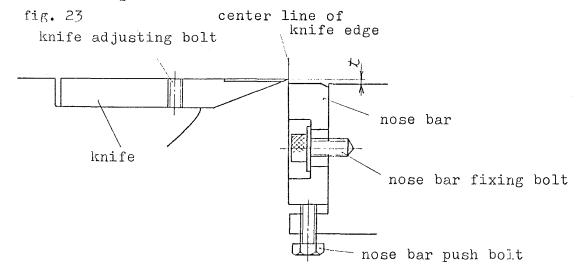
If the sliced sheet has chaps in back face, smaller knife slant angle is effected better.

Knife slant angle becomes bigger when this handwheel is turned right, whereas it becomes smaller when turned left.

There are provided hexagon nuts to fix rear and front tables under the both tables. These nuts must be tighted after adjusting knife slant angle.

. Knife Handling Instruction

9-1 Knife Setting



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 ratchet 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 nose bar by knife adjusting bolt. At the same time, knife edge should be set the same level with rear table.
- 5) Adjust the scale to "O" which is located at the side of handwheel (Loosen wing bolt and set the scale "O" 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 two dials on switch panel to the thickness "t". (Ref. 8-1-8-5.)
- 8) Slice the workpiece and measure the thickness of sliced sheet. Then adjust the thickness by turning handwheel (minimum measurement is 0.01mm.)

 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.

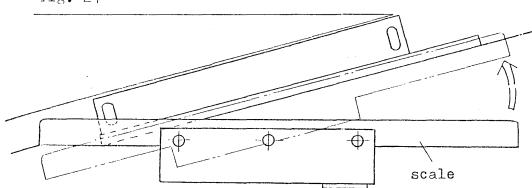
 Or if the sliced sheet has interlocked grain (against grain), adjust the gap between knife and nose bar by moving forward the nose bar.

9-1-2 Knife Exchange

Knife exchange is done as follows:

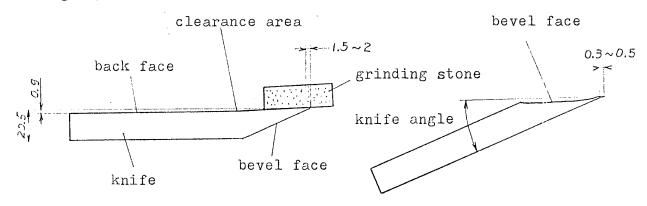
- 1) Move away the nose bar (front table) from the knife edge. (Ref. to 9-4.)
- 2) Move the nose bar a little bit higher than knife edge.
- 3) Loosen scale fixing knobs. (Two knobs of right hand side are removed and the other one is just loosened.)
- 4) Angle the scale in parallel with nose bar.
- 5) Loosen the knife fixing bolts.
- 6)Loosen the knife adjusting bolts so they are not protrued to the back face of the knife.
- 7) Move the knife backward with knife carring bolts.
- 8) Screw off the fixing bolts.
- 9) Exchange the knife by lifting up the knife. When doing this, it is recommended not to drag the knife on the table.





9-2 Knife Grinding

fig. 25



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

1) Back Face Lapping

Roughly whet the knife back face along its clearance area with attached King Deluxe (grinding stone), then whet there manually with a water stone. When doing this, be carefull not leave grind marks in the area of 1.5 - 2.0mm 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 that 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 according to the quality of workpiece.)

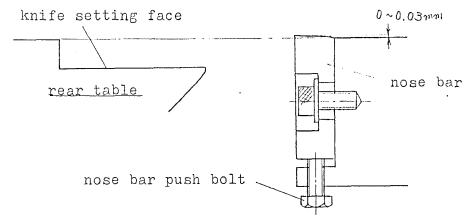
3) Bevel Face Lapping Finishing

Finally, lap the bevel edge so that the lapping area becomes 0.3 - 0.5mm 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° of slicing knife angles are available upon request.

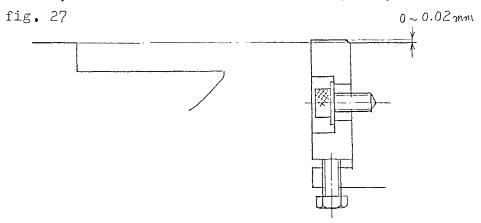
9-3 Nose Bar Adjustment

l) When the nose bar edge protrudes, allowable limitation is 0 - 0.03mm.

fig. 26



2) When the nose bar is parallel and above the rear table surface, allowable limitation is 0 - 0.02mm.

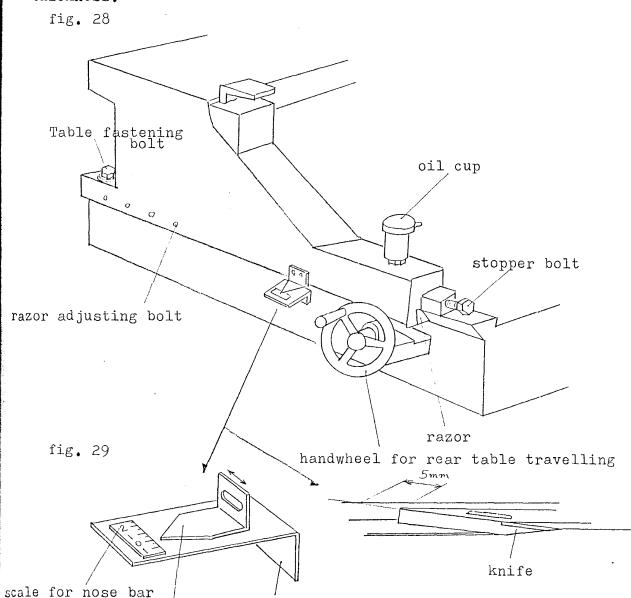


Nose bar edge should be parallel or slightly protrude in respect to the table face. When the nose bar surface wears out, adjust it by using the push bolt to the allowable limitation.

The parallel between the knife setting face and nose bar surface is checked prior to the shipment. When adjusting, the tolerance should be within 0.03mm.

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.



1) The position of scale "O" means that there is no clearance between knife edge and nose bar when the knife without use is set.

needle (moves with lower table)

front-back

2) To set the knife edge above the nose bar, turn the handwheel for the rear table travelling right. Generally this setting provent prevent the sliced sheet from interlocked grain (against grain).

scale mount (fixed to upper frame)

3) To set the knife edge having clearance with nose bar, turn the handwheel left. Generally the feeding smoothness becomes better, while the surface of sliced sheet becomes rough.

Operation Method

- 1) Move the nose bar lower than the knife. (Handwheel for front table up-down is turned left.)
- 2) Loosen table fastening bolts.
- 3) Turn the rear table travelling handwheel to the position desired.
- 4) Work stopper bolts by tightening nuts.
- 5) Tighten the table fastening bolts.

Note: Usually, set the knife at the rear table position of scale "O". After setting the knife, lower the table and forward it, then let the nose bar under the knife.

10. Bearing Used

A control of the second of the		
Thickness con. det.	6201LLU	2 pcs.
Spring adjus. roller	6004LLU	11
Driven roller	6213LLU	11
Drive roller	6218LLU	l pc.
11	6313LLU	11
Head up-down screw	51109	2 pcs.
Guide for feed belt	6003LLU	24 pcs.
Pressure roller	6205LLU	70 pcs.
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11. Electric Parts List

Mark	Name	Type	Maker
Ml	Motor for feed	15kw, 4P, with brake	
M2	Motor for head up-down	1.5kw, 4/8P, with brake	
	Power module	HD-110M2	Ohsaki Dengyosha
LSW1, 2, 3	Limit switch	D4MC-2020	Omron
LSW4	11	WLCA2-2N	Omron
Hl	Photo switch	OPE-S100	11
H2	II	OPE-S3	Ħ
	Rotary switch	F-2210	Alps Electric
PLlW	Pilot lamp(white)	AHR-MW-2M	Fuji Electric
PL2R	ti .	AHR-MR-2M	11

<u>Mark</u>	<u>Name</u>	Type	Maker
CS	Cam switch	RC310-1MCRB	Fuji Electric
	Ampere meter	J-60 P	Gomi Electric Sava
SSW2	Select switch	AHCP2B-11N1	Fuji Elec.
SSW3	11	AHCP2B-20N1	11
PB-2	Push button	ABS-111B	11
PB-1	11	ABN-3KOlR	Izumi Elec.
Cl	Digital counter	H7A-T4M	Omron
SP-1	On-Off switch	S-301T	Nihon Katheiki
FSWl .	Foot switch	SF-1	Kokusai Dengyosha
MSl	Magnet switch	SRC3931-3	Fuji Elec.
MS2	H	SRC3631-3	11
MS3- 4	11	SRC3938-06RM	П
MS5,6	11	SRC3631-0	н
PWl	Proximity switch	SH-D12/12	Sam Taku
Hl	Photo switch amp.	OPE-A42	Tateishi Elec.
H2	11	OPE-A	11
CT	Transformer	GC-5R 120AT	Gomi Elec.
	Relay	HH54P	Fuji Elec.
	• 1	G2A	Tateishi
	11	SRC50-2F	Fuji Elec.
	M .	SRC50-2U	11
T1,3,	Timer	STP-N 5 sec.	Tateishi Elec.
T2	11	DTS l sec.	It
PCl	Cycle counter	KCB-2	Koyo Elec
	Diode	is2076	Hitachi Elec.
	Print plate	CH-24	Morimatsu Electron
	Fuse holder	F-10	Kim Den
F	Fuse(3A)		
PB-3	Push button	ABS-	Izumi Elec.

12. Repair and Adjustment

12-1 Bad Feeding and Stop Feeding Halfway

Condition	Cause	Trouble shooting
A)	1. The thermal relay is acting (ref. 8-1-6). The red thermal	Push the thermal relay reset button.
Stop of the motor	lamp is lighted. 2. The fuse is blown (ref. 8-1-1). (The power lamp is off though the electric power is on.)	- Exchange the fuse with new one (3A).
	3. The motor roars owing to single phase operation. 4. The motor roars owing to over-loaded.	•Turn the power source off and check the wiring. •Reduce the slicing load.
B) Slip of the belt	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.	Add the pressure. Reduce the slicing load. Tense the feed belt. Reduce the slicing load. Tense the V-belt.
	4. The motor and the reduction gear act but the drive roller does not rotate.	•Check the chain coupling.
C) Head cushion	1. The head hardly cushions. (The feed belt is too high.) 2. The head cushions excesively. (The feed belt is too low.)	Enlarge the pressure to the workpiece.Reduce the pressure to the workpiece.
D) Cushion of th head spring. (ref. 8-4)		·Loosen the adjusting screw, reducing the head weight.
Cushion of the press- ure rollers spring (ref. 8-3)	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	 The belt is likely to slip because its surface is degene- rated and hardened. The feed belt is adjusted 	 Wipe the surface with a thinner. Grind the surface with a sand paper. Adjust the belt to be flat.
	not flat.	•Sand the surface of the helt.
		The state of the s

ä)
roubles
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knife or
rith sett-
ing the
knife

- 1. The blade has "burrs"
- 2. The blade is chinned.
- 3. The gap between the blade. and the nose bar is too small.
- Inferior
- workniece
- Proubles ric narts.
- 1. The workpiece has curves or distortions.
- 2. The workpiece has knots.

Errors in Workpiece detector. (When the workpieceristoce with elect-passing the detection; lever, brake works and the workpiece returns at hand.)

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.)

·Exchange with a superior workniece.

Adjust the height of dpticalng axisr. Check the wiring of photoswitch(H14)H2)

12-2 Inferior Product

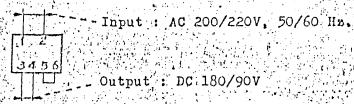
Condition	Cause	Trouble shooting
The thick- ness of the pro- duct is not even.	1. The pressure of the head is irregular. 2. The pressure rollers cushion excessively.	•The thickness of workpiece is not even Be careful to get proper pressure. Reset the dial when the product is too thick.(ref. 8-1-5) •Loosen the adjusting bolt of the pressure rollers and weaken the cushion of them.
B) The left & the right parts of the product are diff-rent in thickness	In case of thick slicing (3.5-4.0mm) of narrow work- piece(30-40mm) using extra- nose bar(ref. right fig.) for thick slicing	Adjust the knife projection evenly. Replace with the standard nose bar.
C) The front and rear parts of the oro- duct are different in thickn- ess.	*The front part is usually thicker than the rear part.	Weaken the head cushion. (Raise the head) Weaken the head spring cush- ion. (Tighten the adjusting screw. ref. 8-4)
D) The oro- duct is thicker than the setting on the dial.	1. "O" 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 "O". 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 "O". When adjust the table, lower it more than desired balues. Then raise it up to the set balues. Choose the suitable knife for the quality and thickness of the workpiece. Raise the front table a little.
E) The pro- duct has cracks.	l. 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(again- st grain)	2. The pre-treatment is unsatisfactory.	 Treat the workniece enough in advance of the slicing. Choose the proper knife. Choose proper knife slant angle. Adjust the gap between knife and nose bar.

2-4 Other trouble likely to happen

ondition	Cause	Trouble shooting
) he feed belt is orn 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 head. Exchange the inferior belt. •Tense the belt. Hardness of the belt is poor.
he front table s not on the ame level as the lade when the andle is set to he graduation"O".		'Loosen the wing bolt and adjust the graduation of the handle.
n case of " Forward Only", he thickness ontrol works efore the orkpiece does of pass through he blade.		Check the photo switch.
case of luto. Return repeat", ne workpiece is of returned.		Adjust timer(T4). Too much pressure. Lack of pressure.

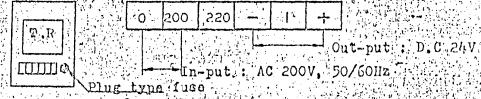
73. Measurement of the Source Voltage

(1) Breke for the head up-down movement



When you measure the output voltage, connect the wire No.5 to No. 6, and confirm that each output from No.3 and No. 4 is DC 90V. (It may go up to DC 180V momentarily).

(2) Brake for feed

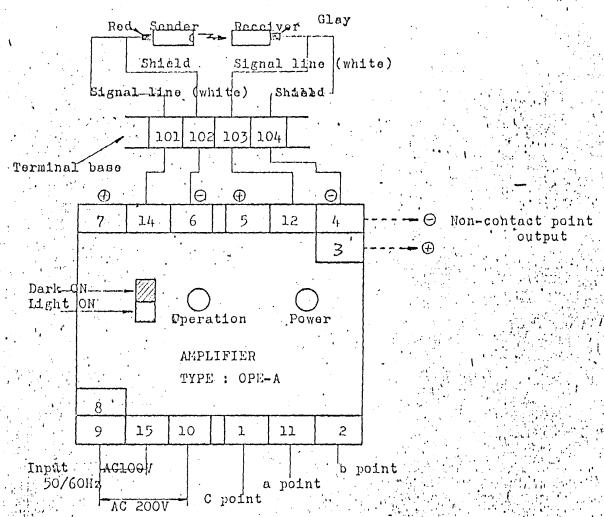


The rated output is DC 24V.
If the fuse blows, its central pink part comes out.

- (3) Amplifier for the photo-electric switch
 - A. Maintenance of photo switch

 Be careful that dust or oil are not sticked on the surface of the lens. Clean away the dust or oil with soft cloth when it is sticked. (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:

- 1) There is a workpiece before the photo electric switch, which shades the beam.
- ii) The optical axes of the two photo electric switched
- iii) Troubles with the photo electric switch, namely arise from the snapping and short-circuiting of the singhal line or the shielding wire.

3) How to adjust the optical axes.

The adjustment of optical axes of photo electric switch is very important compornent in order to operate correctry 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.

- 1) 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 lov 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. Incase the tester dose 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 descend gradually and the OPERATION lamp of amplifier is turn off at approximately 1.8V.
- v) When the lens is shaded gradually, the OPERATION lamp is turn off before the index tester dose not change, the following causes are thinkable.
 - a. The wiring became loose. ; Check the wiring
 - b. The lead wire is likely to snap.;

			Carrier Commence of the Commen		
troubles	Coulded		part to be	Toster v	voltage
nspected	Conditio Normal	/ Abnormal	measured by Tester	Normal	Abnormal
er Unit	Turn the change over switch on and off, and the rotating direction of the belt changes	Turn the change- over switch on and off, and the ro- tating direction of the belt dose not change.	7(+) - 6(-) 5(+) - 4(-) 14(-)-6(+) 12(+)-4(-)	D.C 5.5 - 7.5V DC 0.6V DC12V	0 V
axes sender ecelver photo- c	OPFRATION Lamp on the amplifier unit is on.	OPERATION lamp is off.	7 - 6 5 - 4 14 - 6 12 - 4	DC 5.5 - 7.5V " 0.6 V 12 V	0 V
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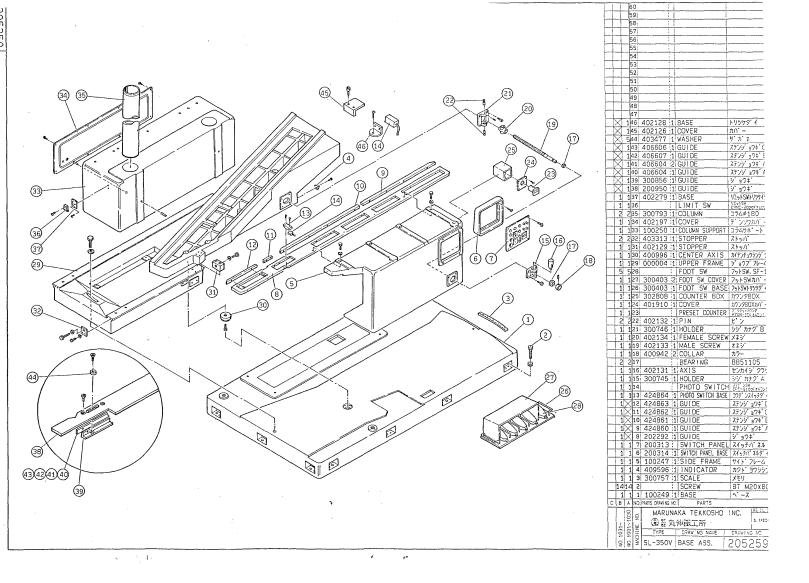
PARTS LIST

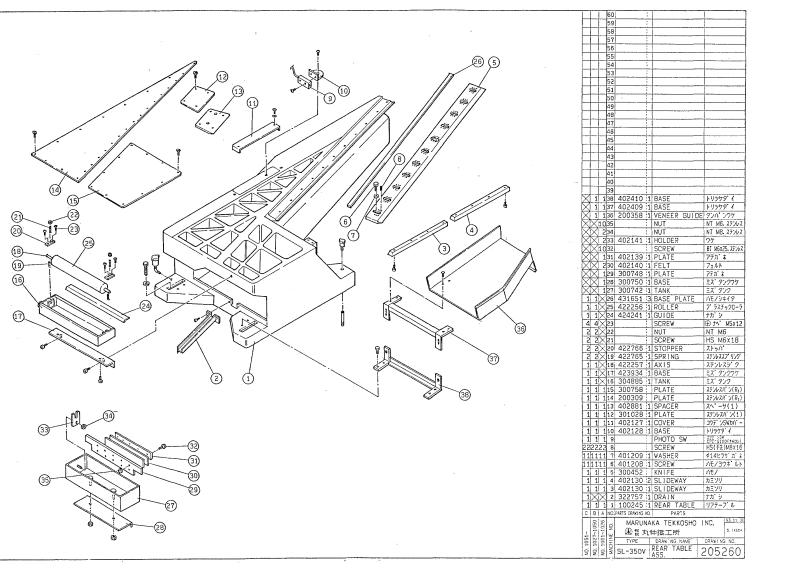
SLICER SL-350V

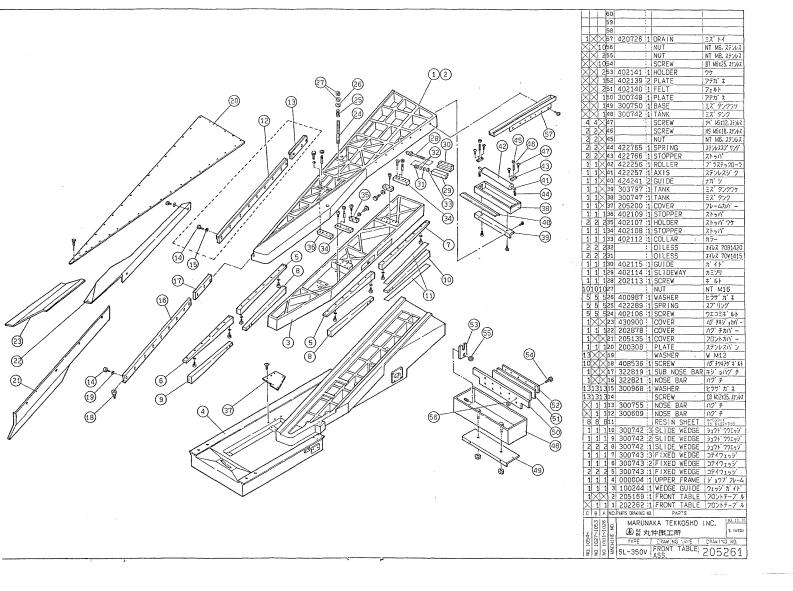


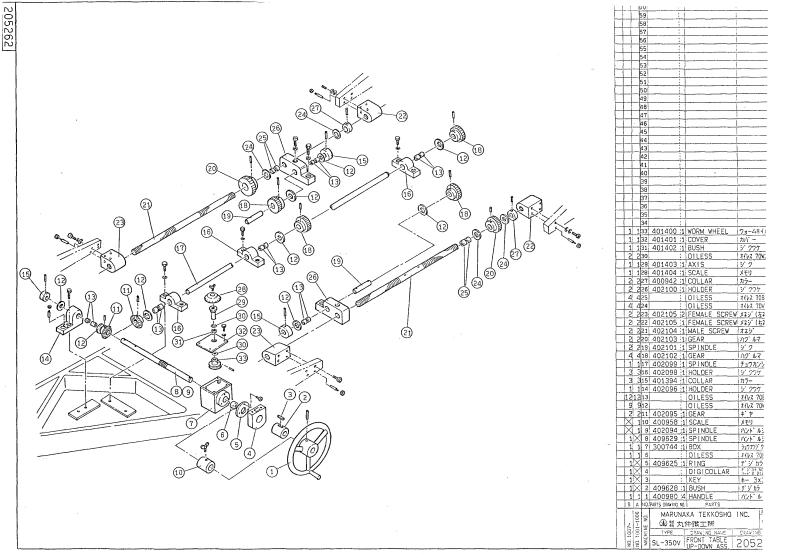
CONTENTS (SL-350V)

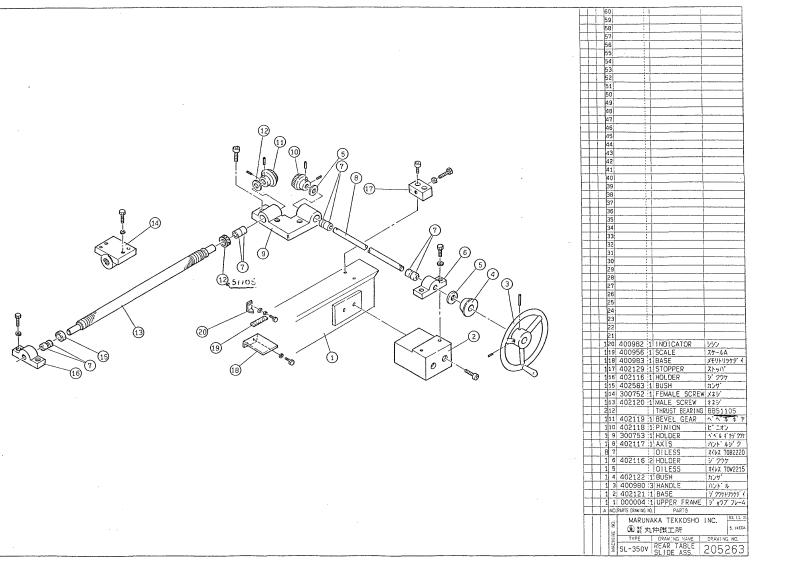
	DRAWING NAME	DRAWING NO.
1.	BASE ASS.	205259
2.	REAR TABLE ASS.	205260
3.	FRONT TABLE ASS.	205261
4.	FRONT TABLE UP-DOWN ASS.	205262
5.	REAR TABLE SLIDE ASS.	205263
6.	FEED ASS.	205264
7.	HEAD ASS.	205265
8.	BRIDGE ASS. (NEW TYPE)	205266
9.	BRIDGE ASS. (OLD TYPE)	205267
10.	THICKNESS GAUGE ASS. (NEW TYPE)	205268
11.	THICKNESS GAUGE ASS. (OLD TYPE)	205269

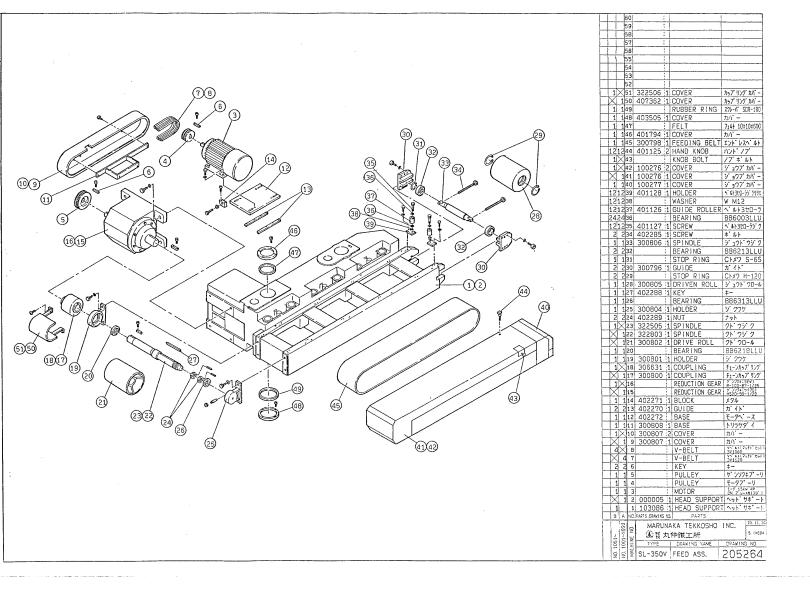


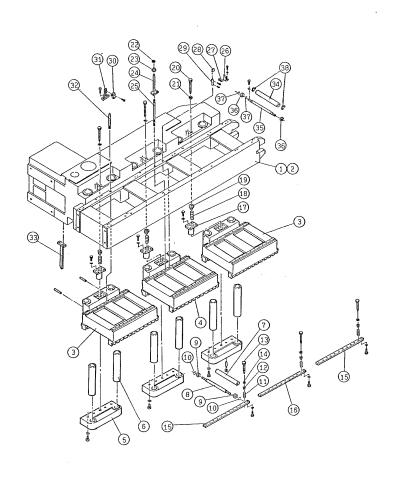




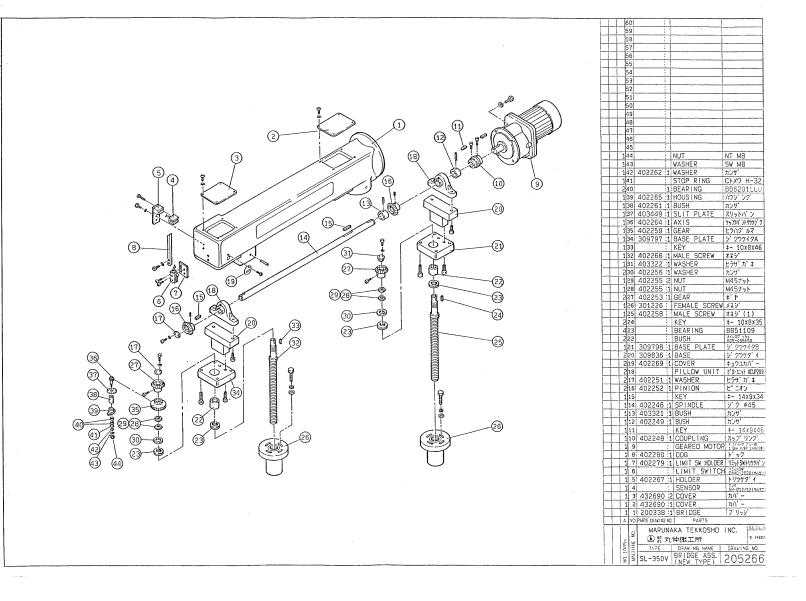


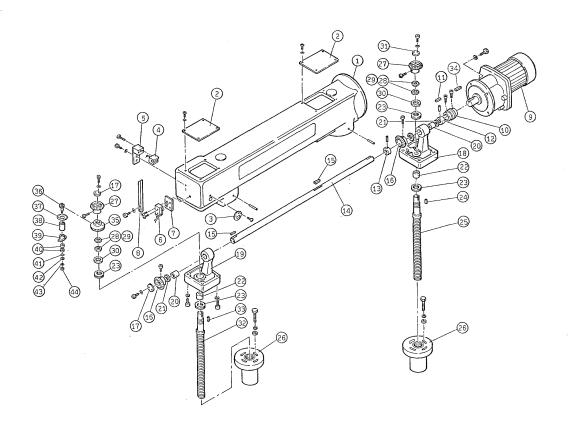




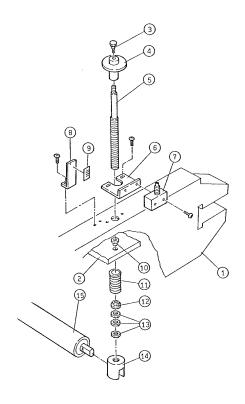


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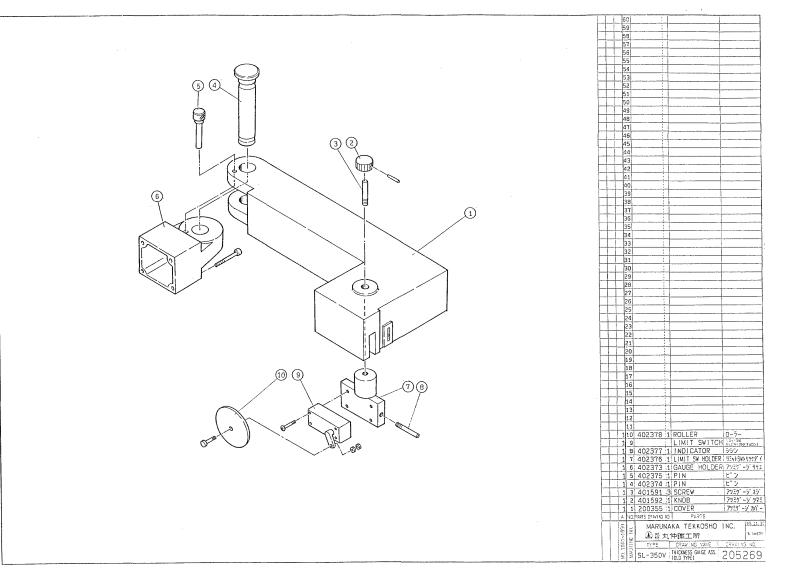


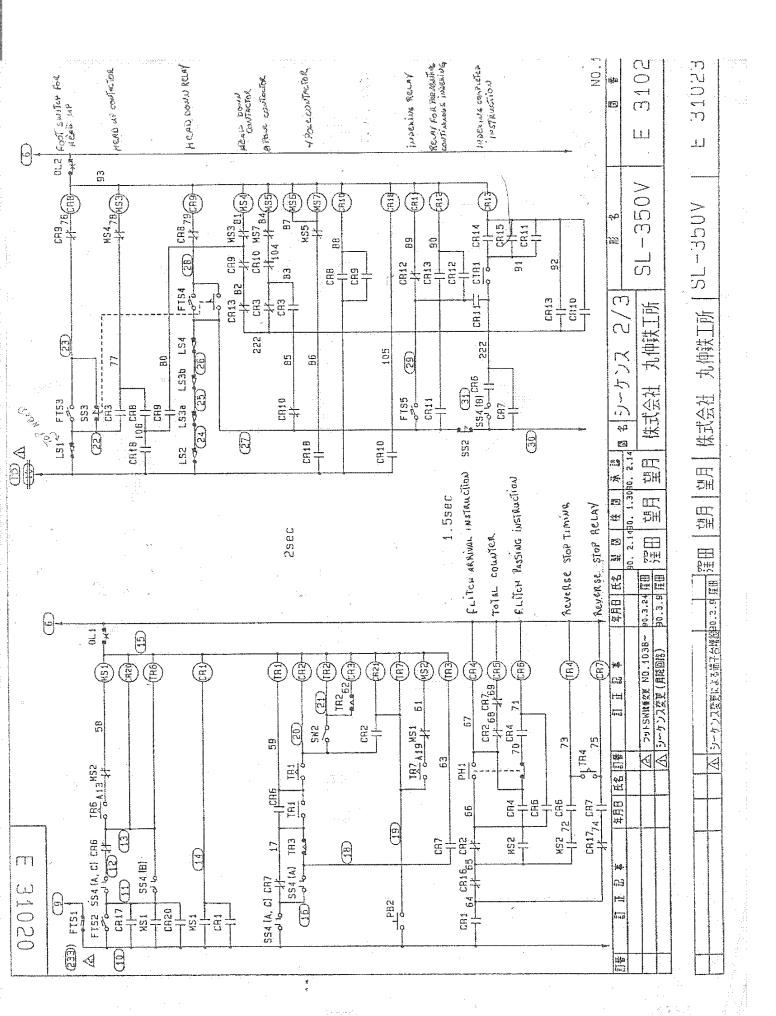


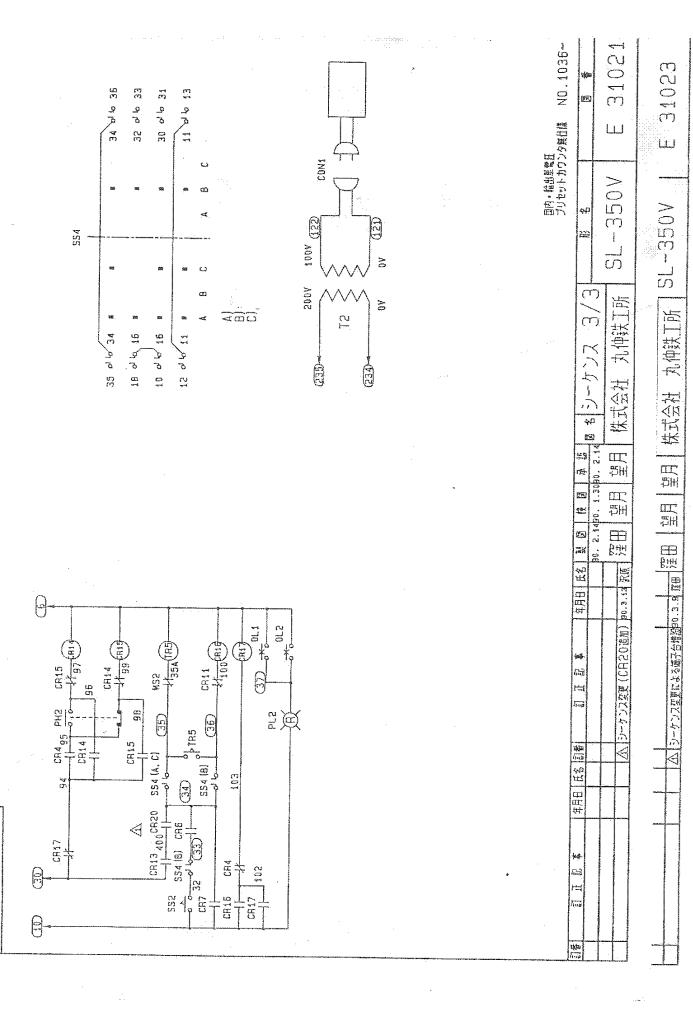
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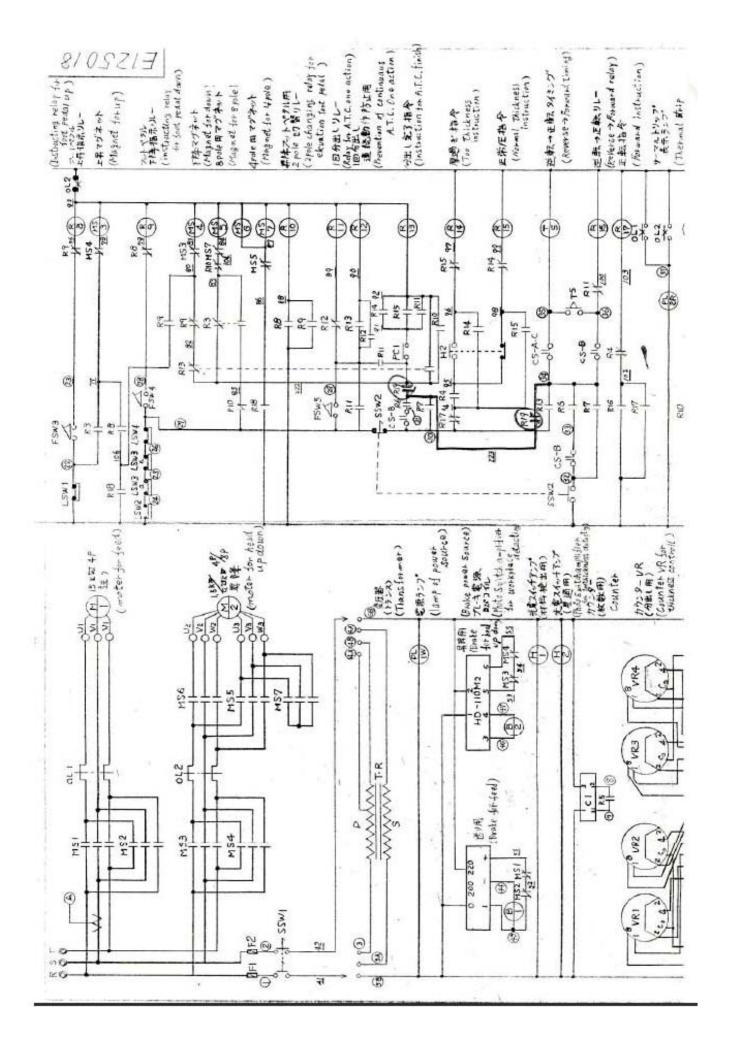


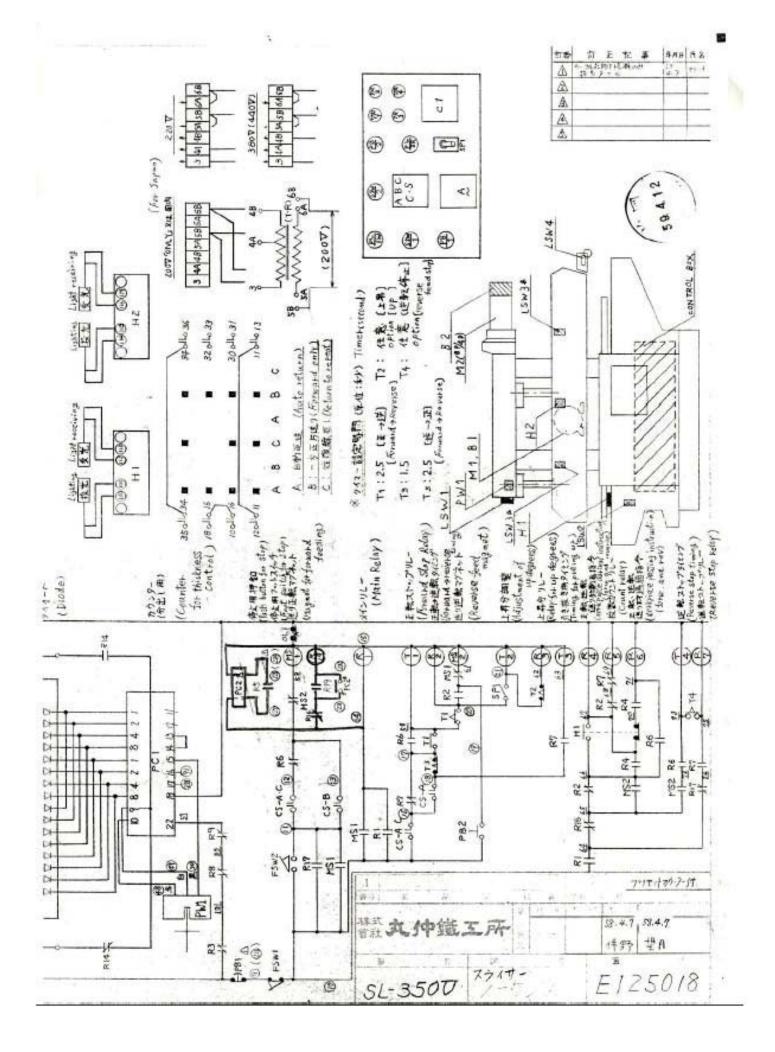




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