

# Delta 14" Bandsaw



Machine Purpose: to cut and trim plastic, and textile parts

Safety: **Must wear safety glasses while operating machine.** Beware of objects that dangle and could get caught in cutting tool. **This machine has no built-in safety system. Always make sure the blade installed is the appropriate blade for the material being cut.**

Materials: Listed by bandsaw blade card

Machine Specs: 6" in height and 13-5/8" in width, table tilt

Accessories: Slot for table miter

Bandsaw blade Length: 93.5"

Instruction Required: Yes – Through 1 on 1 help session



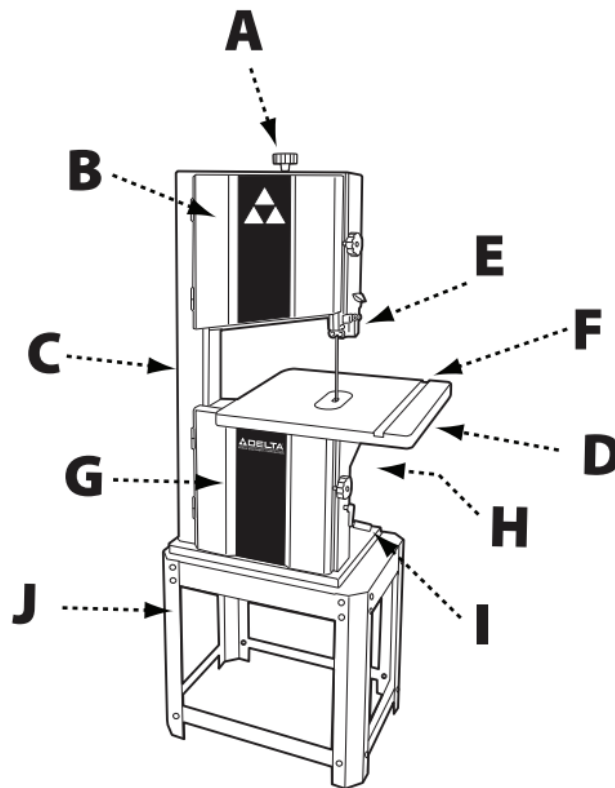
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## Precheck Before Operation:

### Things to check

- a. Blade Tension
- b. Blade Guard height
- c. Throat Plate
- d. Blade alignment bearings
- e. Table tilt

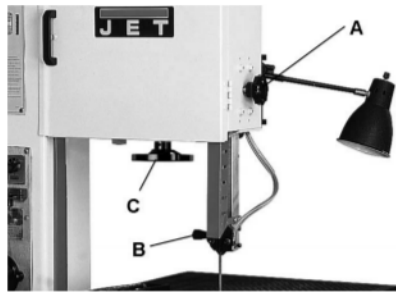
- A. Blade Tensioning Knob
- B. Upper Wheel Guard
- C. Power Switch
- D. Cast Iron Tilting Table
- E. Blade Guide Assembly
- F. Miter Gauge T-Slot
- G. Lower Wheel Guard
- H. 1 HP Motor
- I. Belt Tensioning Handle
- J. Tool Stand



1. Blade Tension- It is recommended most blades should have 15,000-20,000 psi tension on them.  
To check
  - a. Set the upper blade guide assembly about 6 in. off the table.
  - b. Use a moderate amount of pressure with your index finger to push the blade sideways in both directions. The blade should not deflect more than 1/4" in either direction.
  - c. If the blade deflects more than 1/4", increase the tension on the blade by tightening the blade tensioning knob at the top of the machine. (A, in image on page 2)
  - d. If the blade does not deflect at all, it may be too tight. Loosen the blade tensioning knob slightly until there is a minimal amount of deflection.
2. Set proper blade guard height
  - a. While supporting the blade guard handle (B), loosen the blade guard tension knob (A)



- b. Move to no more than .25" above your stock



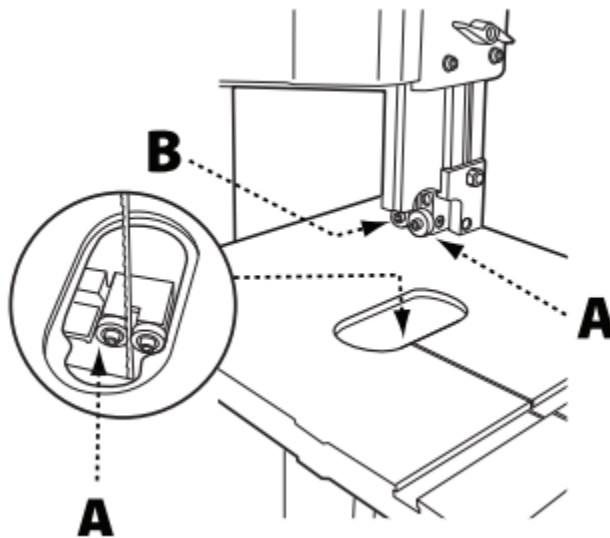
- c. Lock tightening knob to keep blade guard at desired level (A)

3. Throat Plate Condition

- a. Check to see if the throat plate (small metal or plastic plate where the blade passes through the table) has any damage and is seated fully into the table and won't catch on your part as you pass it through the blade.

4. Bearing Positioning and Condition

- a. The upper and lower side bearings (A) should be positioned so that there is approximately 1/64" gap on either side of the blade.
- b. The upper and lower side bearings also adjust back and forth and should be positioned so that the front edge of the bearings is just behind the blade gullet.
- c. The upper and lower rear bearings should be positioned so that they nearly touch the blade.



If any of these are out of proper positioning, please find a shop staff member to adjust before continuing.

## Safety notes

1. If you stock so round you must use a jig, fixture or clamp of some kind to prevent your part from rolling out of your control while cutting
2. Never place your hands closer than a hands width to either side of the blade
3. The U of your body (up 1 arm, across your chest, down the other arm) should never cross the blades path.
4. When cutting keep 1 foot in front of the other to maintain body control while pushing stock through. This to help you catch your self if the part breaks or cuts more easily then expected.
5. Cutting a curve path – see chart and notes below

Operation: Please make sure to check all the necessary precheck settings before continuing.

1. Set Blade Guard to proper height
2. Triple check the bandsaw card is appropriate for the material size and type you plan on cutting
3. Turn on machine and allow blade to come up to full speed
4. Push your material through the cut with smooth easy pressure
5. Once cut is complete turn off the machine and let blade come to a complete stop
6. Fully lower guard to the table
7. Clean up all chip and dust created from the cutting process

## Cutting Curves

A blade must bend and flex when cutting a radius. Blade width will be the factor that limits how tight a radius can be cut with that particular blade. The following chart lists the recommended blade width for the radius to be cut.

**MINIMUM RADIUS FOR WIDTH OF BLADE**

WIDTH	RADIUS
(always use widest blade)	
2" – 28"R	
1½" – 21"R	
1¼" – 12"R	
1" – 7½"R	
¾" – 5⅞"R	
⅝" – 3¾"R	
½" – 2½"R	
⅜" – 1⅞"R	
¼" – ⅝"R	
⅜" – ⅝"R	
⅛" – ⅛"R	
⅛" – SQUARE	





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