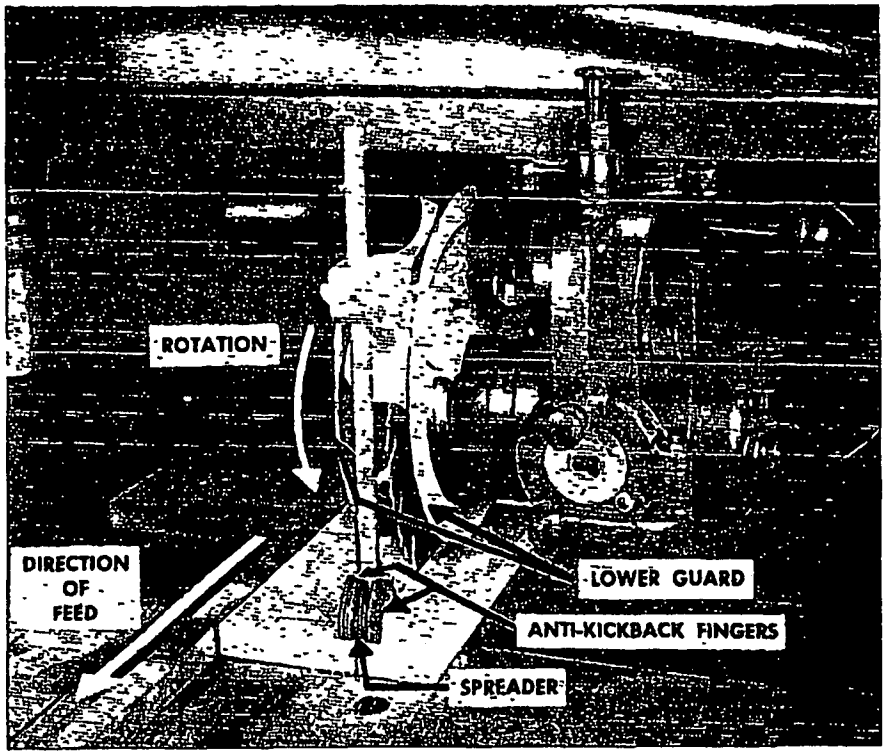

Fig. 25-9. Radial saw that has been set up for ripping. Lower half of saw blade is guarded and the setup includes a spreader and anti-kickback fingers The lower guard is adjustable to the thickness of the stock As shown in this view, the operator's working position for ripping would be in the back of the saw

Courtesy DeWalt, Inc

sides of the saw and the rolls (Fig 25-10) Such a guard prevents the hands from coming in contact with the saw or from being pinched between the stock and the inrunning rolls At the front the guard should extend to within ⅜ in of the lowest part of the rolls There should also be sectional anti-kickback fingers for the full width of the feed rolls between the operator and the saw (Fig 25-11) The anti-kickback fingers should be kept sharp

Because long stock is often ripped on power-feed ripsaws, the clearance at each working end of the saw table should be at least 3 ft longer than the length of the longest material handled Feed rolls should be adjusted to the thickness of the stock being ripped Insufficient pressure on the stock can contribute to kickbacks

Band saws

Although injuries from band saws are less frequent and less severe than those from circular saws, they are not uncommon The usual cause of band saw injuries is that hands come in contact with the saw blade Feeding is by hand, and the operator's hands must come close to the blades. Therefore, it is particularly important that the saw table be well lighted, but free from glare

The band saw point of operation cannot