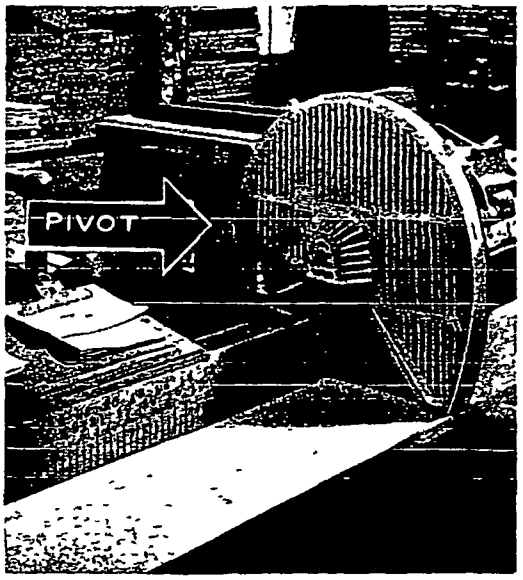


FIG 27-5 —A cutoff saw guarded with a hinged (floating) hood guard

Courtesy Western Electric Company

A counterweight or other device that will automatically return the swing saw to the back of the table when released should be used The counterweight should be secured so that it cannot fall

There should be a limit chain or other device to prevent the saw from swinging beyond the front edge of the table A device should likewise keep the saw from rebounding from its idling position A latch with a ratchet release on the handle is positive, but in some instances a nonrecoil spring or bumper is adequate

Stop and start buttons should be located for quick and easy access The saw table can be provided with a wood bumper or a pipe guard to prevent bodily contact with the saw blade when it is extended the full length of the support arm

Operating methods If the saw is pulled by a handle, the handle should be attached either to the right or left of the saw, rather than in line with it The operator should stand to the handle side and pull the saw with the hand nearer it

Thus, if the handle is on the right side of the saw, boards should be pulled from the right with the right hand, and the saw should be pulled with the left hand This method makes it unnecessary for the operator to bring his hand near the saw while it is cutting, and keeps his body out of line of the saw

Saws may be ordered with either right or left handles On a new installation a saw should be ordered with the handle on the side from which the stock is to be pulled If it is necessary to pull stock from the other side, a handle should be built on that side so that the operator can stand in the correct position

To measure boards, the ends should be placed against a gauge stop When it is necessary to measure the board with a scale while it is on the table, move the board away from the saw blade

At the completion of each cut, the operator should ease the saw back to the idling position and make sure that all bounce has stopped before putting his hand on the table A magnetic latch provides one method

No automatic or constant-stroking saws should be used If the operator does not maintain his exact rhythm, he may suffer an amputation

Underslung cutoff saws

An underslung cutoff saw is usually operated by a treadle, and its forward movement

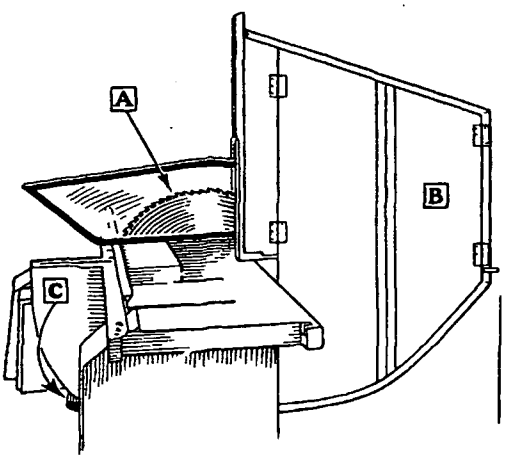


FIG 27-6 —Guards for an underslung saw Hood A moves forward ahead of the saw travel Hood B encloses the saw in the idling position Cover C over treadle prevents accidental forward movement of the saw