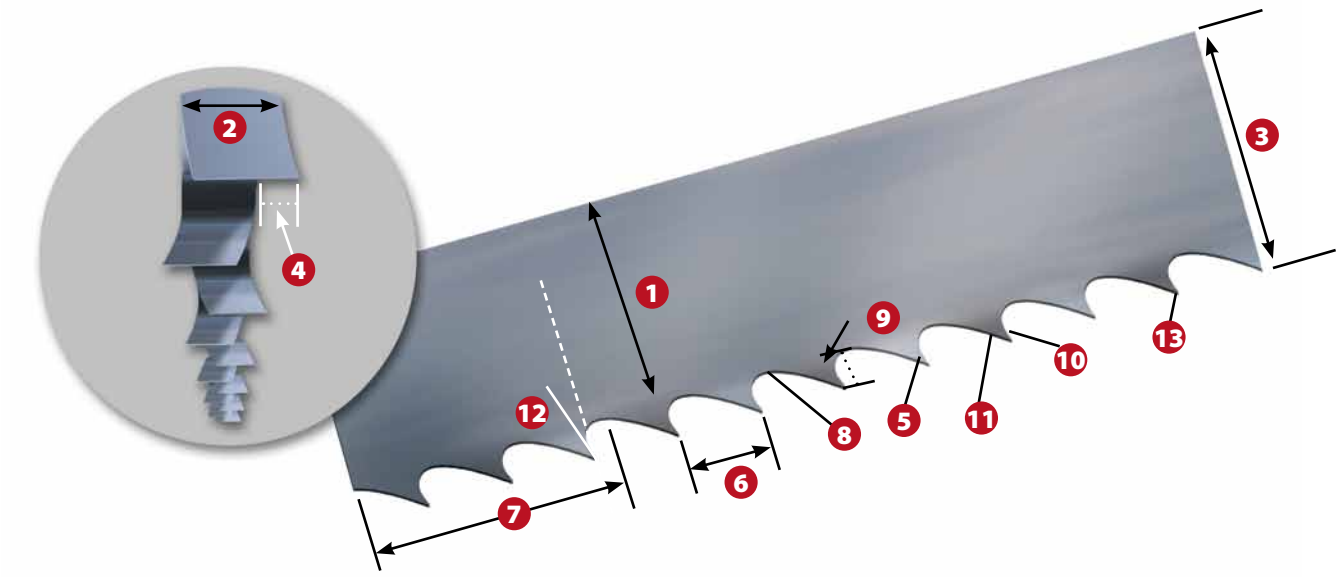
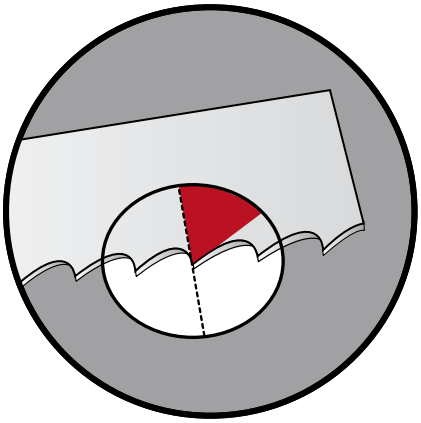
Anatomy of a Saw Blade

Although it looks like a flat piece of metal with teeth, a quality industrial band saw blade is actually a sophisticated cutting tool. Its ability to efficiently cut through tough metals, composite materials, plastics, and woods depends on a variety of interrelated factors such as the design, spacing and set of the teeth; the design and capacity of the gullets to make sure chips are efficiently removed; the composition of the backer strip; and the gage of the metal. These considerations must be taken into account when selecting the right blade for your application. The following Technical Pages will help you arrive at the perfect Morse solution to your particular cutting problem.

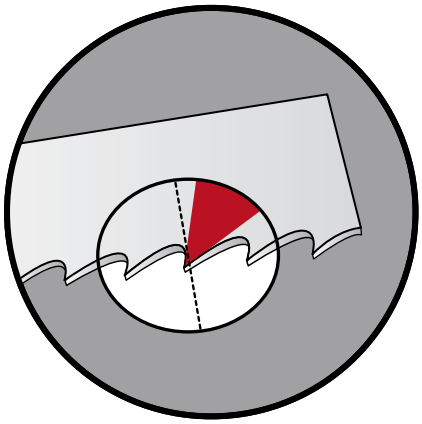


1. **Blade Back** ..... The body of the blade not including tooth portion
2. **Gage** ..... The thickness of the blade
3. **Width** ..... The tip of tooth to back of blade
4. **Set** ..... The bending of teeth right or left
5. **Tooth** ..... The cutting portion of the saw blade
6. **Tooth Pitch** ..... The distance from one tooth tip to the next
7. **T.P.I.** ..... The number of teeth per inch measured gullet to gullet
8. **Gullet** ..... The curved area between the tooth points
9. **Gullet Depth** ..... The distance from the tooth tip to the bottom of the gullet
10. **Tooth Face** ..... The surface of the tooth on which the chip is formed
11. **Tooth Flank** ..... The angled back surface of the tooth opposite the tooth face
12. **Tooth Rake Angle** .... The angle of the tooth face measured with respect to a line perpendicular to the cutting direction of the saw
13. **Tooth Tip** ..... The cutting edge of the saw tooth

TOOTH SET SPECIFICATIONS



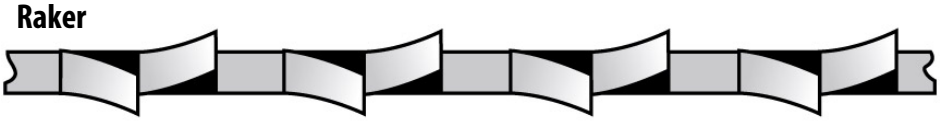
Standard (0º Rake)



Hook (Positive Rake)

Here's where the blade makes the cut. The tooth design variables include shape, position, set, type and spacing. The combination of these variables will determine whether the blade can move easily through your material without binding or becoming clogged with chips.

Raker

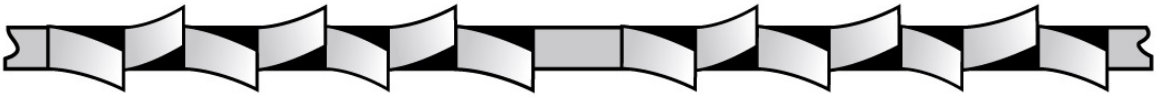


Recurring sequence of teeth - one set right, one set left, and one unset.

Modified Raker (double set raker)

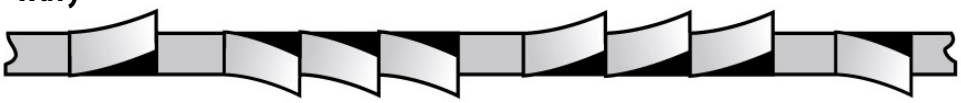
Recurring sequence set left, right, left, right, straight tooth pattern.

Variable Pitch Modified Raker (D-Double set raker)



Set sequence depends on the number of teeth in the variable pitch tooth pattern.
Recurring sequence with more than two set teeth before an unset tooth.

Wavy



Groups of teeth, usually 3 or 4, set to each side in a controlled pattern with an unset tooth between groups.

Alternate (ETS)

Every tooth set alternately to the left and right.

Band Saw Tooth Pitches

Variable Pitch

- **Varying gullet depth**
- **0˚ Rake angle**
- **Variable tooth spacing**

Advantages
- Excellent chip carrying capacity
- Reduces harmonic vibration

Benefits
- Improves blade life
- Reduces noise
- Cuts smoother & more efficiently

Variable Pitch Positive Rake

- **Varying gullet depth**
- **Variable tooth spacing**
- **Positive rake angle**

Advantages
- Better chip formation
- Excellent chip carrying capacity
- Reduces harmonic vibration
- More aggressive cutting

Benefits
- Cuts smoother, cuts faster
- Wide range of applications
- Reduces noise
- Easier chip generation

Standard Raker

- **Equally spaced teeth**
- **0˚ Rake angle**

Advantages
- Excellent chip carrying capacity

Benefits
- General purpose

Skip

- **Wide flat gullets**
- **0˚ Rake angle**
- **Equally spaced teeth**

Advantages
- Excellent chip carrying capacity
- Provide coarse pitch on narrow bands
- Flat gullets

Benefits
- Excellent cutting for non-metallic & non-ferrous applications, (wood, plastic, brass, copper, bronze & aluminum)
- Help break “stringy” chips

Hook

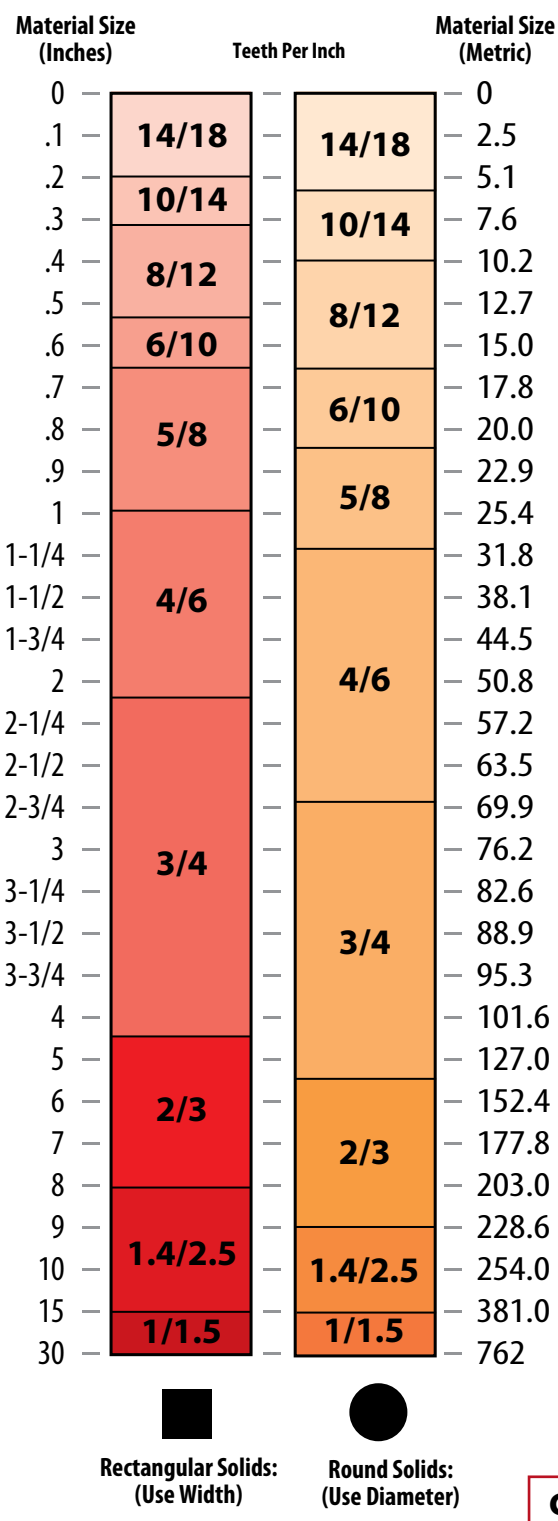
- **Wide rounded gullets**
- **Equally spaced teeth**
- **Positive rake angle**

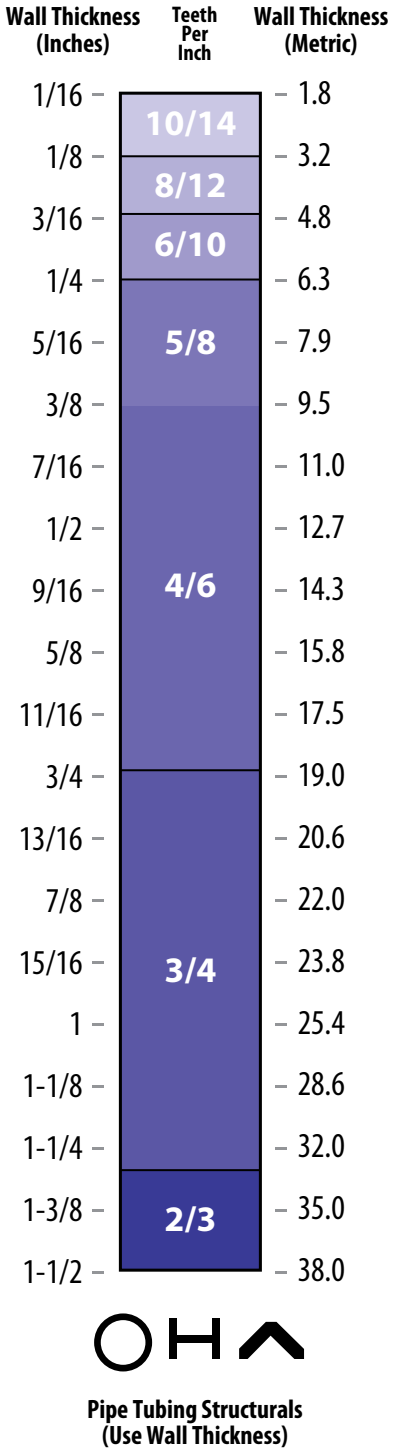
Advantages
- Excellent chip carrying in non-metallic applications
- Positive rake provides better tip penetration with less feed pressure

Benefits
- Good cutting performance in discontinuous chip forming materials (cast iron)
- Fast cutting with good surface finish

Tooth Selection Guide (teeth per inch)

Band saw tooth size (Teeth Per Inch) is determined by the size and type of material to be cut and the desired finish. To select T.P.I. using this chart, find the colored chart for the type of material you wish to cut. Move up to the correct material size next to the chart. Follow across to the chart for the appropriate T.P.I. for your blade.





Cutting speed - structurals rule of thumb:
When cutting structurals use a cutting speed of
250-325 S.F.M. Wet • 200-250 S.F.M. Dry

BLADE SPEED/REMOVAL RATES

For use with Bi-Metal Blades*

TYPE OF MATERIAL	UNDER 1"		1" TO 3"		3" TO 6"		6" - OVER	
	Blade Speed (SFM)	Removal Rate (in^2/min.)	Blade Speed (SFM)	Removal Rate (in^2/min.)	Blade Speed (SFM)	Removal Rate (in^2/min.)	Blade Speed (SFM)	Removal Rate (in^2/min.)
STRUCTURAL STEEL SHAPES								
A36, A242, A662	300		280		260		240	
CARBON STEEL								
1005 - 1013	310	8 - 12	290	10 - 15	270	13 - 18	250	11 - 16
1015 - 1035	300	9 - 13	280	13 - 17	260	15 - 20	250	11 - 17
1040 - 1059	240	5 - 7	230	6 - 8	205	8 - 11	190	7 - 10
1060 - 1080	220	4 - 7	205	7 - 8	195	8 - 11	160	7 - 9
1084 - 1095	200	3 - 6	190	5 - 7	180	6 - 8	130	5 - 8
FREE MACHINING STEEL								
1110	310	9 - 12	280	11 - 15	280	15 - 18	240	12 - 15
1117 - 1118	300	9 - 13	270	11 - 16	270	14 - 19	230	12 - 17
1137 - 1151	260	6 - 8	230	7 - 10	220	10 - 13	190	8 - 12
1211 - 1215	310	9 - 12	290	11 - 15	270	14 - 19	250	13 - 17
MANGANESE STEEL								
1330 - 1345	260	4 - 7	240	6 - 8	215	8 - 11	195	6 - 9
1513 - 1536	300	11 - 13	280	14 - 15	260	16 - 18	240	12 - 17
1541 - 1572	245	4 - 7	230	6 - 8	200	9 - 11	175	8 - 10
MOLYBDENUM STEEL								
4012 - 4024	250	4 - 7	230	6 - 8	200	8 - 11	175	6 - 10
4027 - 4037	240	4 - 7	230	6 - 9	190	8 - 11	170	6 - 10
4042 - 4047	220	4- 6	210	5 - 7	170	6- 9	150	5 - 8
CHROME MOLY STEEL								
4118 - 4130	230	5 - 9	220	7 - 11	200	9 - 13	180	8 - 12
4135 - 4142	220	4 - 7	210	6 - 9	190	9 - 13	170	8 - 12
4145 - 4161	200	2 - 6	180	5 - 8	180	6 - 10	160	5 - 8
NICKEL CHROME MOLY STEEL								
4317 - 4320	210	4 - 6	190	5 - 8	170	6 - 9	150	5 - 8
4337 - 4340	200	4 - 6	180	4 - 7	160	5 - 8	140	4 - 7
4718 - 4720	275	4 - 7	270	6 - 8	245	7 - 10	220	5 - 8
8615 - 8627	210	4 - 6	190	5 - 7	170	6 - 8	150	4 - 7
8630 - 8645	210	3 - 5	190	4 - 6	170	5 - 7	150	4 - 6
8647 - 8660	210	2 - 4	190	3- 5	170	4 - 6	150	3 - 5
8715 - 8750	210	3 - 6	190	5 - 8	170	6 - 8	150	4 - 7
9310 - 9317	190	2- 4	160	3 - 5	150	3 - 5	130	2 - 4
9437 - 9445	210	4 - 6	190	5 - 7	170	5 - 8	150	4 - 7
9747 - 9763	210	3 - 5	190	4 - 6	170	4 - 7	150	3 - 6
9840 - 9850	210	4 - 7	190	5 - 8	170	6 - 9	150	4 - 8
NICKEL MOLY STEEL								
4615 - 4626	220	4 - 7	200	5 - 8	180	6 - 9	160	5 - 8
4815 - 4820	210	3 - 6	190	3 - 6	170	4 - 6	140	4 - 6
CHROMIUM STEEL								
5045 - 5046	210	5 -8	190	6 - 9	170	8 - 11	150	7 - 10
5120 - 5135	230	4 - 6	210	6 - 8	180	7 - 10	160	5 - 9
5140 - 5160	210	4 - 6	190	4 - 6	170	5 - 7	150	4 - 6
50100 - 52100	175	3 - 5	140	4 - 6	130	5 - 7	110	4 - 6
CHROME VANADIUM STEEL								
6118	230	4 - 6	210	5 - 8	190	6 - 9	170	5 - 8
6150	210	3 - 5	190	4 - 7	170	5 - 8	150	4 - 7
SILICON STEEL								
9254 - 9260	210	3 - 5	190	4 - 6	190	4 - 8	160	3 - 7
COLD WORK DIE STEEL								
A2, A3, A6	210	2 - 4	190	3 - 5	190	3 - 6	160	2 - 4
A7	170	2 - 4	160	4 - 5	150	3 - 6	125	2 - 4
D2, D3, D4	135	1 - 3	115	2 - 4	120	2 - 4	80	2 - 3
D7	110	1 - 3	90	1 - 3	80	2 - 3	60	1 - 3
O1, O2	240	3 - 6	230	4 - 7	200	5 - 8	180	4 - 7
O6, O7	230	4 - 7	220	5 - 8	200	6 - 9	160	5 - 8
HOT WORK STEEL								
H12, H13, H21	235	3 - 6	200	4 - 6	190	4 - 7	170	3 - 6
H22, H24, H25	190	2 - 4	175	2 - 5	160	3 - 6	135	2 - 4
SHOCK RESISTANT STEEL								
S1	230	3 - 6	210	4 - 6	200	4 - 7	160	3 - 6
S2, S5	180	2 - 4	165	3 - 5	150	3 - 6	120	2 - 4

BLADE SPEED/REMOVAL RATES

For use with Bi-Metal Blades*

TYPE OF MATERIAL	UNDER 1"		1" TO 3"		3" TO 6"		6" - OVER	
	Blade Speed (SFM)	Removal Rate (in^2/min.)	Blade Speed (SFM)	Removal Rate (in^2/min.)	Blade Speed (SFM)	Removal Rate (in^2/min.)	Blade Speed (SFM)	Removal Rate (in^2/min.)
SPECIAL PURPOSE STEEL								
L2, L6	210	3 - 5	210	4 - 7	190	5 - 8	175	4 - 7
L7	200	3 - 5	190	4 - 6	180	4 - 7	130	3 - 6
WATER HARDENING STEEL								
W1	265	3 - 6	240	5 - 7	220	5 - 7	180	3 - 5
HIGH SPEED STEEL								
M1, M2, M7	165	2 - 4	150	2 - 5	145	3 - 6	100	3 - 5
M3, M4, M10	125	2 - 4	100	2 - 5	100	3 - 5	80	3 - 4
M30, M33	100	1 - 3	90	2 - 3	75	2 - 3	70	1 - 3
M41, M42, M43	100	1 - 3	90	1 - 3	75	1 - 4	70	1 - 3
T1, T2	150	2 - 4	135	2 - 4	120	2 - 5	100	2 - 4
T4, T5, T6	125	1 - 3	110	1 - 4	100	2 - 4	85	1 - 3
T15, M15	90	1 - 3	70	1 - 3	60	1 - 3	50	1 - 2
AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEEL								
201, 202, 301 - 304	135	3 - 4	120	2 - 5	120	3 - 6	85	2 - 4
303, 303F, 303Se	160	3 - 6	140	3 - 6	135	4 - 6	90	3 - 5
305, 308 - 314	100	1 - 2	85	1 - 2	75	1 - 3	65	1 - 2
316, 317, 329	100	1 - 2	90	1 - 2	80	1 - 3	60	1 - 2
321, 347, 348	140	2 - 4	125	2 - 5	120	3 - 6	90	2 - 4
330	85	1 - 2	65	1 - 3	55	1 - 4	45	1 - 2
FERRITIC STAINLESS STEEL								
429, 430	120	2 - 4	100	3 - 4	90	3 - 6	75	2 - 4
430F, 430FSe	130	3 - 5	115	5 - 6	100	5 - 7	90	4 - 6
434, 436	100	2 - 4	80	3 - 4	75	3 - 5	55	3 - 4
442	110	2 - 4	85	3 - 5	75	3 - 6	60	3 - 5
446	90	2 - 4	70	3 - 4	60	2 - 5	50	1 - 3
MARTENSITIC STAINLESS								
403, 410, 420	170	2 - 5	155	3 - 6	145	3 - 7	100	2 - 4
414, 416Se	235	5 - 9	210	6 - 9	195	7 - 11	170	5 - 9
420F, 416	220	3 - 8	200	5 - 9	190	6 - 10	150	4 - 8
440A, B, C	130	2 - 4	120	2 - 6	110	3 - 7	70	1 - 4
501, 502	135	1 - 2	120	2 - 4	100	3 - 4	80	2 - 3
NICKEL BASED ALLOYS								
Monel	100	1 - 4	90	1 - 4	85	2 - 4	65	1 - 3
K-Monel	115	1 - 4	90	1 - 4	70	2 - 4	50	1 - 2
R-Monel	130	2 - 4	100	2 - 5	90	3 - 5	60	1 - 4
K-R Monel	115	1 - 4	100	1 - 4	100	2 - 5	65	1 - 3
Inconel	105	2- 4	90	2 - 4	75	2 - 3	50	1 - 2
Inconel 625-x-750	95	1 - 2	80	1 - 2	70	1 - 2	40	1
Inconel 718	95	1 - 2	80	1 - 2	70	1 - 2	40	1
Incoloy 800 - 802	95	1 - 2	75	1 - 2	60	1 - 2	35	1
Incoloy 804 - 825	60	1	40	1 - 2	40	1 - 2	30	1
Waspalloy	100	1	90	1 - 2	70	1 - 2	50	1
Hastelloy A	130	2 - 3	110	3 - 4	100	4 - 6	70	1 - 3
Hastelloy B	110	1 - 2	80	1 - 3	75	1 - 4	60	1 - 2
Hastelloy C	100	1 - 2	90	1 - 2	80	1 - 2	65	1
Rene 41	90	1	80	1 - 2	60	1 - 2	50	1
Udimet 500	95	1	80	1 - 2	70	1 - 2	60	1
TITANIUM								
6AL 4V	65	.5-1	50	1 - 2	50	1 - 2	40	.5 - 1
MARAGING STEEL								
Most	190	3 - 4	145	4 - 6	110	6 - 7	90	4 - 6
BRONZE								
Most	230	6 - 9	205	10 - 12	180	10 - 12	140	7 - 9
Aluminum Bronze	100	2 - 4	95	3 - 4	85	3 - 5	70	3 - 4
ALUMINUM								
Most	800		700		600		500	
CAST IRON								
Class 20	210	9 - 12	200	11 - 15	180	11 - 15	160	10 - 14
Class 40	170	7 - 9	160	7 -10	140	8 - 12	120	7 - 11
Ductile 60-40-18, 150 HB	240	6 - 8	230	8 - 10	230	8 - 10	220	6 - 7
Ductile 80-55-06, 225 HB	140	3 - 4	130	4 - 5	120	5 - 7	110	3 - 5

***Reduce speeds by 50% for carbon blades. For carbide tipped blades, ask your Morse sales contact.**

CUT TIME CALCULATOR

The following chart will help you determine how long a cut will take by cross referencing the bar size to be cut with the removal rate being used.

Removal Rate - Square Inches Per Minute																			
Bar Dia.	Bar Area, In^2	1 in^2 /min	2 in^2 /min	3 in^2 /min	4 in^2 /min	5 in^2 /min	6 in^2 /min	7 in^2 /min	8 in^2 /min	9 in^2 /min	10 in^2 /min	11 in^2 /min	12 in^2 /min	13 in^2 /min	14 in^2 /min	15 in^2 /min	16 in^2 /min	17 in^2 /min	18 in^2 /min
		Minutes Per Cut																	
1.00	0.79	.79	.39	.26	.20	.16	.13	.11	.10	.09	.08	.07	.07	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05	.04
1.25	1.23	1.2	.61	.41	.31	.25	.20	.18	.15	.14	.12	.11	.10	.09	.09	.08	.08	.07	.07
1.50	1.77	1.8	.88	.59	.44	.35	.29	.25	.22	.20	.18	.16	.15	.14	.13	.12	.11	.10	.10
1.75	2.41	2.4	1.2	.80	.60	.48	.40	.34	.30	.27	.24	.22	.20	.19	.17	.16	.15	.14	.13
2.00	3.14	3.1	1.6	1.0	.79	.63	.52	.45	.39	.35	.31	.29	.26	.24	.22	.21	.20	.18	.17
2.25	3.98	4.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	.80	.66	.57	.50	.44	.40	.36	.33	.31	.28	.27	.25	.23	.22
2.50	4.91	4.9	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	.82	.70	.61	.55	.49	.45	.41	.38	.35	.33	.31	.29	.27
2.75	5.94	5.9	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	.85	.74	.66	.59	.54	.49	.46	.42	.40	.37	.35	.33
3.00	7.07	7.1	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	.88	.79	.71	.64	.59	.54	.50	.47	.44	.42	.39
3.25	8.30	8.3	4.1	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	.92	.83	.75	.69	.64	.59	.55	.52	.49	.46
3.50	9.62	9.6	4.8	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	.87	.80	.74	.69	.64	.60	.57	.53
3.75	11.04	11.0	5.5	3.7	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	.92	.85	.79	.74	.69	.65	.61
4.00	12.57	12.6	6.3	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	.90	.84	.79	.74	.70
4.25	14.19	14.2	7.1	4.7	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	.95	.89	.83	.79
4.50	15.90	15.9	8.0	5.3	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	.94	.88
4.75	17.72	17.7	8.9	5.9	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
5.00	19.64	19.6	9.8	6.5	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
5.25	21.65	21.6	10.8	7.2	5.4	4.3	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
5.50	23.76	23.8	11.9	7.9	5.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
5.75	25.97	26.0	13.0	8.7	6.5	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
6.00	28.27	28.3	14.1	9.4	7.1	5.7	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
6.25	30.68	30.7	15.3	10.2	7.7	6.1	5.1	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
6.50	33.18	33.2	16.6	11.1	8.3	6.6	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8
6.75	35.78	35.8	17.9	11.9	8.9	7.2	6.0	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
7.00	38.48	38.5	19.2	12.8	9.6	7.7	6.4	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
7.25	41.28	41.3	20.6	13.8	10.3	8.3	6.9	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3
7.50	44.18	44.2	22.1	14.7	11.0	8.8	7.4	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
7.75	47.17	47.2	23.6	15.7	11.8	9.4	7.9	6.7	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
8.00	50.27	50.3	25.1	16.8	12.6	10.1	8.4	7.2	6.3	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8
8.25	53.46	53.5	26.7	17.8	13.4	10.7	8.9	7.6	6.7	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
8.50	56.75	56.7	28.4	18.9	14.2	11.3	9.5	8.1	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2
8.75	60.13	60.1	30.1	20.0	15.0	12.0	10.0	8.6	7.5	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3
9.00	63.62	63.6	31.8	21.2	15.9	12.7	10.6	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5
9.25	67.20	67.2	33.6	22.4	16.8	13.4	11.2	9.6	8.4	7.5	6.7	6.1	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7
9.50	70.88	70.9	35.4	23.6	17.7	14.2	11.8	10.1	8.9	7.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9
9.75	74.66	74.7	37.3	24.9	18.7	14.9	12.4	10.7	9.3	8.3	7.5	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.1
10.00	78.54	78.5	39.3	26.2	19.6	15.7	13.1	11.2	9.8	8.7	7.9	7.1	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4

To find the area of bars larger than 10″ diameter use the formula "π(3.14) x radius²". Take half the diameter (radius) multiply it by itself. Then multiply that by 3.14. **Example:** 20″ bar. Half the diameter is 10″. 10 x 10 = 100. 100 x 3.14 = 314 square inches.

Using Metal Chips to Troubleshoot

You can improve the productivity of your metal cutting operation by paying close attention to the chips made by the blade cutting through metal. This chart shows some of the common problems that can be discovered and solved by paying attention to chips

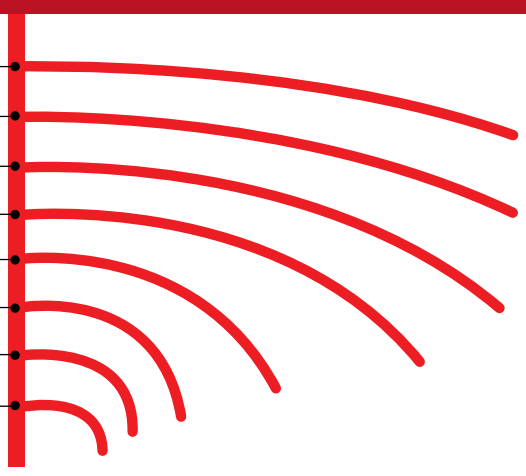
Chip Form	Chip Condition	Chip Color	Blade Speed	Blade Feed Rate	Other
	Thick, Hard and Short	Blue or Brown	Decrease ↓	Decrease ↓	Check Cutting Fluid & Mix
	Thin and Curled	Silver	Suitable ✔	Suitable ✔	
	Powder	Silver	Decrease ↓	Increase ↑	
	Thin and Tightly Curled	Silver	Suitable ✔	Decrease ↓	Check Tooth Pitch

Minimum Cut Radius Per Blade Width

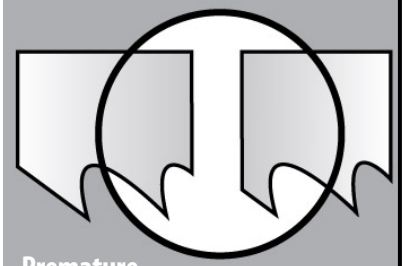
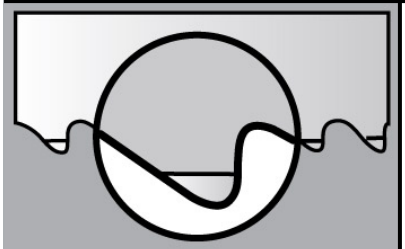
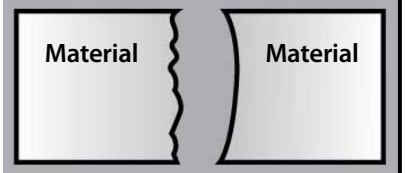
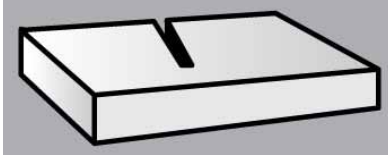
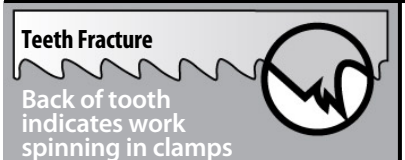
The minimum radius that can be cut with a blade width is most often used for die block cutting and wood cutting.

Minimum radius cut for a given blade width

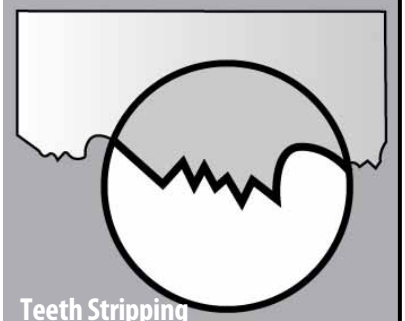
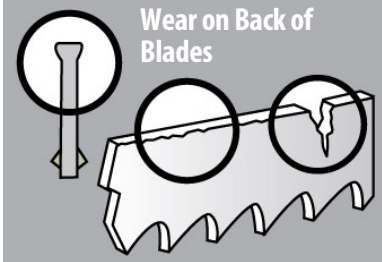
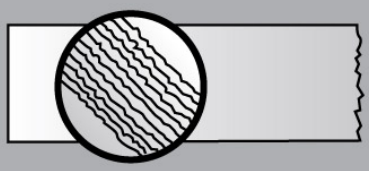
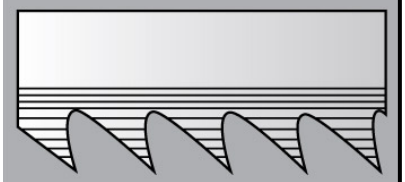
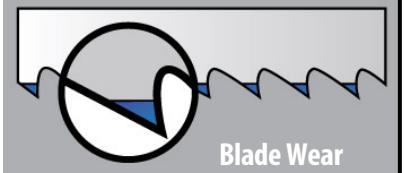
Blade Width	Minimum Radius
1″/25mm	7-1/4″/184mm
3/4″/19mm	5-7/16″/138mm
5/8″/16mm	3-3/4″/95mm
1/2″/13mm	2-1/2″/63mm
3/8″/10mm	1-1/4″/32mm
1/4″/6mm	5/8″/16mm
3/16″/5mm	3/8″/10mm
1/8″/3mm	7/32″/5.5mm



BLADE PROBLEM SOLVING

Problem	Problem Cause	Solution
 **Premature Blade Breakage** Straight Break indicates fatigue	• Incorrect blade - teeth too coarse • Blade tension too high • Side guides too tight • Damaged or misadjusted blade guides • Excessive feed • Incorrect cutting fluid • Wheel diameter too small for blade • Blade rubbing on wheel flanges • Teeth in contact with work before starting saw • Incorrect blade speed	• Use finer tooth pitch • Reduce blade tension (see machine manual) • Check side guide clearance (see machine manual) • Check all guides for alignment/damage • Reduce feed pressure • Check coolant • Use thinner blade • Adjust wheel alignment • Allow 1/2" clearance before starting cut • Increase or decrease blade speed
 **Premature Dulling of Teeth**	• Teeth pointing in wrong direction / blade mounted backwards • Improper or no blade break-in • Hard spots in material • Material work hardened • Improper coolant • Improper coolant concentration • Speed too high • Feed too light • Teeth too small	• Install blade correctly. If teeth are facing the wrong direction, flip blade inside out • Break in blade properly (Page 17) • Check for hardness or hard spots like scale or flame cut areas • Increase feed pressure • Check coolant type • Check coolant mixture • Check recommended blade speed (Page 24-25) • Increase feed pressure • Increase tooth size
 **Inaccurate Cut**	• Tooth set damage • Excessive feed pressure • Improper tooth size • Cutting fluid not applied evenly • Guides worn or loose • Insufficient blade tension	• Check for worn set on one side of blade • Reduce feed pressure • Check tooth size chart (Page 23) • Check coolant nozzles • Tighten or replace guides, check for proper alignment • Adjust to recommended tension
Band Leading in Cut 	• Over-feed • Insufficient blade tension • Tooth set damage • Guide arms loose or set too far apart • Chips not being cleaned from gullets • Teeth too small	• Reduce feed force • Adjust recommended tension • Check material for hard inclusions • Position arms as close to work as possible. Tighten arms. • Check chip brush • Increase tooth size
 **Chip Welding**	• Insufficient coolant flow • Wrong coolant concentration • Excessive speed and/or pressure • Tooth size too small • Chip brush not working	• Check coolant level and flow • Check coolant ratio • Reduce speed and/or pressure • Use coarser tooth pitch • Repair or replace chip brush
 Back of tooth indicates work spinning in clamps	• Incorrect speed and/or feed • Incorrect blade pitch • Saw guides not adjusted properly • Chip brush not working • Work spinning or moving in vise	• Check cutting chart (Page 24-25) • Check tooth size chart (Page 23) • Adjust or replace saw guides • Repair or replace chip brush • Check bundle configuration/adjust vise pressure
 **Irregular Break** Indicates material movement	• Indexing out of sequence • Material loose in vice	• Check proper machine movement • Check vise or clamp

BLADE PROBLEM SOLVING

Problem	Problem Cause	Solution
 Teeth Stripping	• Feed pressure too high • Tooth stuck in cut • Improper or insufficient coolant • Incorrect tooth size • Hard spots in material • Work spinning in vise - loose nest or bundle • Blade speed too slow • Blade teeth running backwards • Chip brush not working	• Reduce feed pressure • Do not enter old cut with a new blade • Check coolant flow and concentration • Check tooth size chart (Page 23) • Check material for hard inclusions • Check clamping pressure - be sure work is held firmly • Increase blade speed - see cutting chart (Page 24-25) • Reverse blade (turn inside out) • Repair or replace chip brush
Wear on Back of Blades 	• Excessive feed pressure • Insufficient blade tension • Back-up guide roll frozen, damaged, or worn • Blade rubbing on wheel flange	• Decrease feed pressure • Increase blade tension and readjust guides • Repair or replace back-up roll or guide • Adjust wheel cant
 Rough Cut Washboard surface Vibration and or chatter	• Dull or damaged blade • Incorrect speed or feed • Insufficient blade support • Incorrect tooth pitch • Insufficient coolant	• Replace with new blade • Increase speed or decrease feed • Move guide arms as close as possible to the work • Use finer pitch blade • Check coolant flow
Wear Lines, Loss of Set 	• Saw guide inserts or wheel flange are riding on teeth • Insufficient blade tension • Hard spots in material • Back-up guide worn	• Check machine manual for correct blade width • Tension blade properly • Check material for inclusions • Replace guide
Twisted Blade Profile sawing 	• Blade binding in cut • Side guides too tight • Radius too small for blade width • Work not firmly held • Erratic coolant flow • Excessive blade tension	• Decrease feed pressure • Adjust side guide gap • Use narrower blade • Check clamping pressure • Check coolant nozzles • Decrease blade tension
 Blade Wear Teeth blued	• Incorrect blade • Incorrect feed or speed • Improper or insufficient coolant	• Use coarser tooth pitch • Increase feed or decrease speed • Check coolant flow