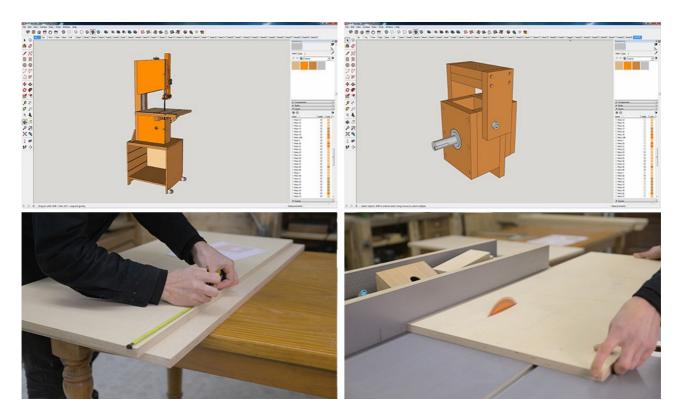
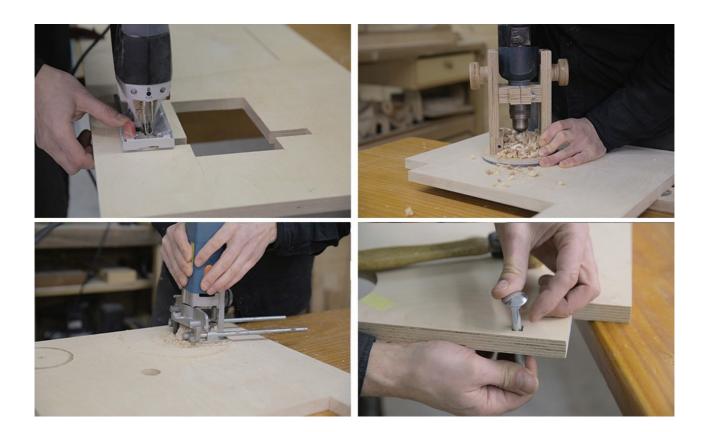
This is the first article on how I built my new band saw. I'll show you how to cut and machine the parts that will support the entire structure of the band saw, as well as the system that allows us to tilt the upper wheel and tense the blade.



This is the Sketchup 3D model I've been working on over the last few weeks. It's completely made of plywood to make the assembly easier. Once the plywood parts have been cut to size, we'll basically only have to put them together following the plans.

I'm going to use birch plywood, although we could also use lighter plywood or MDF. At any rate, it's best to use hard plywood for load-bearing pieces, such as the upper wheel's lifting system (second photo).

I'll start by machining these two parts(third photo). They're the biggest of the bunch and provide the structure for the saw. After cutting them to size, I mark all their rebates according to the plans. I'll remove the riving knife from my table saw for a moment in order to make the inner rebates. Doing so will allow us to cut the pieces evenly.



I finish the job with a jigsaw These are the rebates for the screws that will act as rotation axes in the upper wheel's lifting system(first photo). Now I drill the holes to insert the lower wheel's calibrated rod(second photo).

I machine these holes with the router, one for the dust collection pipe and one for the motor. In one of the parts I only need a hole for dust collection(third photo).

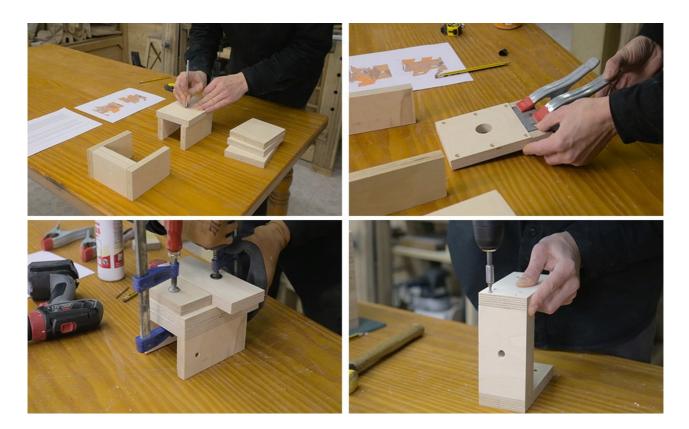
This screw will allow us to rotate the table and lock it in place. I'll use this kind of screw so that it won't turn when operating the knob. Then I drill a hole the rear piece of plywood for a threaded insert that will allow us to tilt the upper wheel.



Now I can glue both pieces and the pieces inbetween together. I'll sprinkle salt on all the surfaces so that the parts won't move when tightening the clamps. I'll also glue another parts that will act as a buffer and reinforce the structure right under the upper wheel.

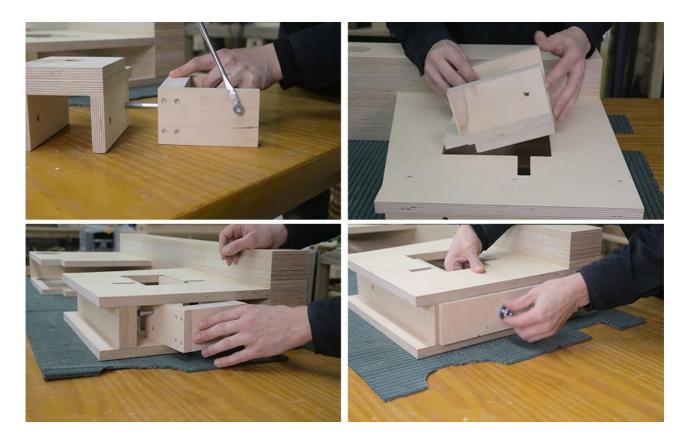
While I'm waiting for the glue to dry, I machine the part upon which the saw's guide post will slide. Then, after cutting it at the necessary angle, I can put everything in place(second photo).

I'll also screw in the buffer for the lower parts of the band saw(third photo). Now is good time to make a rebate for the emergency switch, and then I can finish gluing all the reinforcing buffers together like before(fourth photo). While I'm at it, I can also sand and varnish all the parts, especially the edges.



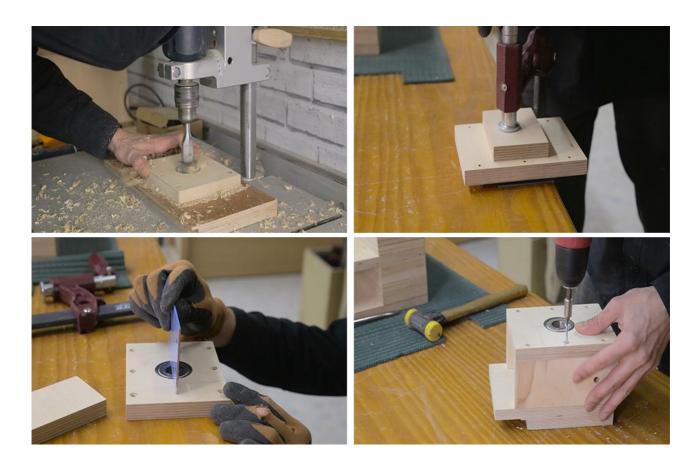
This is the upper wheel's lifting and tilting system. After cutting all the parts, I mark and machine a hole for the wheel's calibrated rod with a bit whose diameter is 10mm bigger than the rod's. I'll attach this metal plate to the rear where the screw that regulates the tilt will rotate, this way I won't damage the board(second photo).

I drill holes for the screws that will act as rotation axes, and screw them together. I attach this other part that will allow us to separate the upper bearings a little bit more(third photo). Now I machine the other part of the lifting system. I drill the upper piece to insert the screw that will allow me to lift the entire set, and I screw them together(fourth photo).



I've made some rebates on the heads of these screws allowing easier removal after they've been put in place. Mounting the lifting system on the band saw is quite easy. First I put the biggest part from the front, and the other part from the top, having put in the screws/axes. We line up the holes and insert the screws.

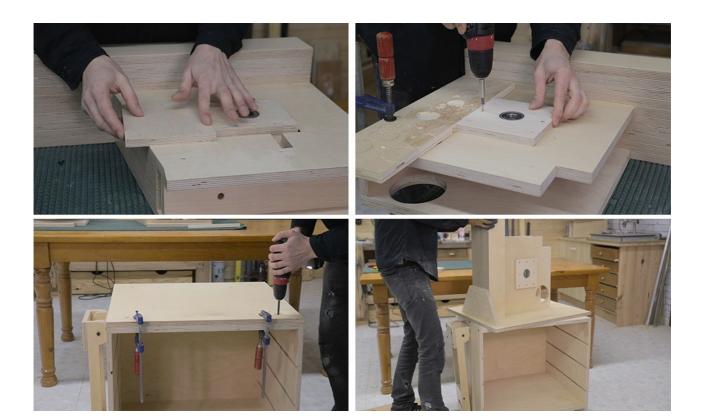
I'm going to build a cover for the band saw top by gluing these two parts together. I drill a hole here so that I can lift the upper wheel. By tensing the blade this part will bend, and will act as a spring, preventing the saw from vibrating(fourth photo).



I mark the position of the upper frontal bearing. I'll use the adjustable bit for this task. First I tried it on another piece of plywood. The hole has to be tight so that the bearing is firmly attached to the board. Using a cheap bit and this drill makes this difficult, but little by little I manage to drill the hole.

Then I insert the bearing using a metal plate. Since the central axis of the bearing is a few tenths of a millimeter smaller than the outer ring, I won't damage it. I do this carefully, little by little, trying to make it level with the plywood(second photo).

Finally I make sure the bearing has been inserted evenly, which is a must if we want to prevent vibrations and ensure the saw works properly. I screw the part in place. I'll use a couple of dowels for a stronger bond.

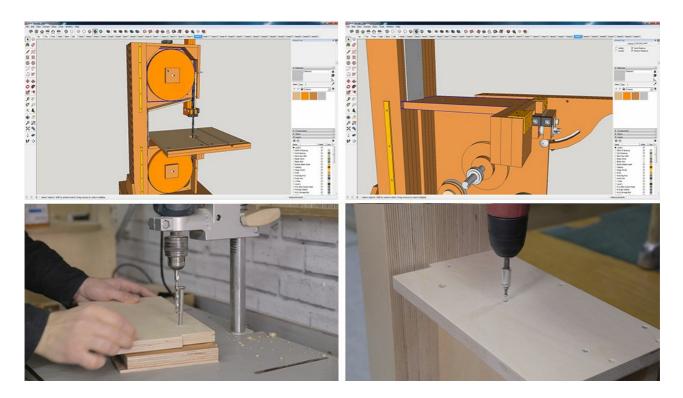


Now I'll attach the lower frontal bearing. First of all I have to trim the plywood part a few millimeters so that it doesn't stick further out than the upper part. I repeat the same steps as before and after putting it in its exact position, I can screw the part in place. For now, I'll only use a couple of screws. Later on I'll finish screwing it in. With this system I'll be able to move both the front and rear bearings more easily until the wheels are aligned.

To finish this article, I'll screw the band saw onto the stand. First I drill and countersink the position of the screws. The part itself can be used as a reference to mark the position of the threaded inserts on the stand I built a few days earlier(second photo).

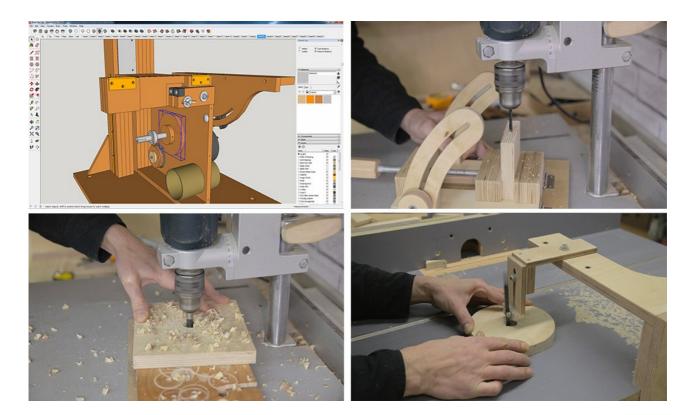
Now I screw the plywood part onto the saw, according to the plans. I also screw another another piece for a stronger bond. Then I can place the band saw on its stand.

This is the second part in the series where I show you how I built my new band saw. This time I'll show off how I made the saw's wheels and the pulleys.



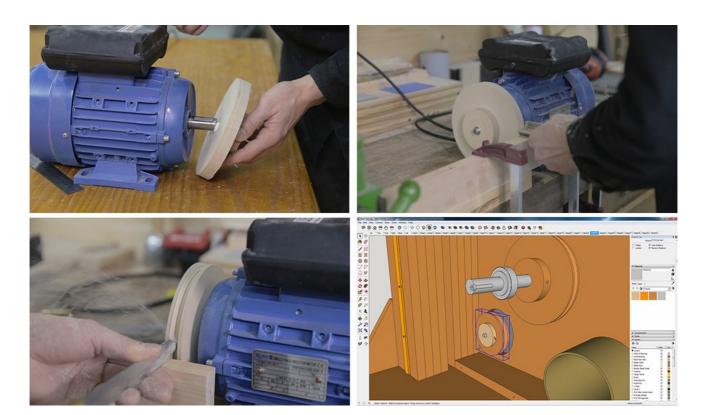
In the first photo we can see the wheels of the band saw in the SketchUp 3D model. First I'll start by putting this part above the lower wheel(second photo).

I make a rebate for the blade and here I drill a hole for this screw that will allow me to align the saw's table(third photo). I'll use a bit half a millimeter smaller than the screw. Once machined, I can screw it in place.(fourth photo).



In order to turn the wheels, I must first make all the pulleys. I'll start with the ones that will go in the lower wheel's shaft(first photo). After cutting the two parts I need, I mark and drill the position of the hole for the headless screw that will allow me to lock the pulley onto the rod(second photo).

I make a rebate for the part of the motor shaft that sticks out(fourth photo). And now I can glue the two parts of the wheel's shaft together.



The shaft is one millimeter smaller than the calibrated rod, so I make the gap smaller with PVC tape. The smaller part does not have a through hole, this way I can firmly attach the pulley to the motor.

After setting down the motor on the table, I shape the pulleys until they're the right size. I mark the rebate for the V-belt I'm going to use and little by little I check to see if it fits in the rebate.(third photo). Now we have to machine the motor pulley(fourth photo).



I repeat the same steps as before. I insert the pulley being careful not to damage the motor and I glue the pulley's cover while tightening the the motor shaft screw. Little by little I give shape to the pulley.

These calibrated rods are the two wheel shafts. I'll machine both in the same way. First I drill a 3mm deep hole to insert a headless screw which locks the pulley onto the wheel, and on the contact surface I machine this rebate locking it onto the shaft. I'll mark the exact position of the pulley so that I can later assemble the entire system more easily.



For that I'll locate the hole, tighten the headless screw and mark both calibrated rods with a marker pen. Now I'm going to make a template that will help me glue the rods onto the wheels and leave them perfectly aligned. I make sure all the parts are properly arranged and screw them together.

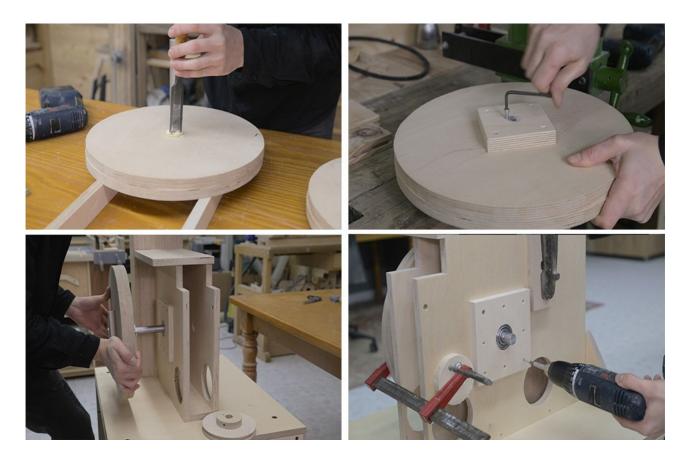
I'll mark the circumference of the wheels on this board. Each wheel is made up of two pieces. I'll cut them two millimeters bigger with a jig saw. Once cut, I can glue in the wheels.



To make the hole in the center, I'm going to rotate my column drill. This way I'll get a perfectly vertical hole. I'll use a bit two millimeters bigger than the shaft's calibrated rod.

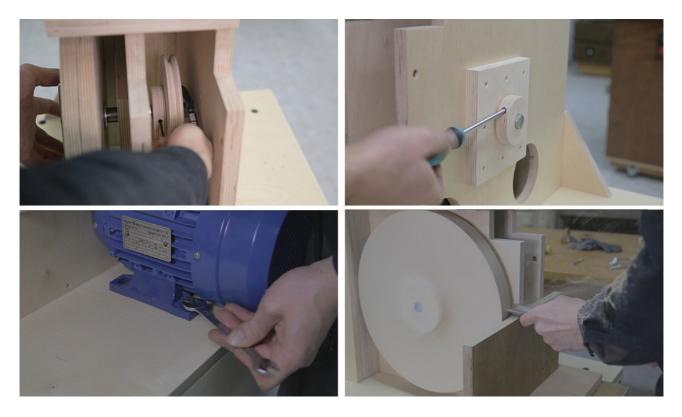
I mark the position of this part which will make the wheels thicker and glue it in(third photo). Now I insert the calibrated rod in the template I had made, I put it on top of the wheel and once it's in the center of the hole, I screw it to the wheel. I remove the rod for now and make grooves in it with a file so that the adhesive works better

I apply polyurethane adhesive. It's a really strong bonding agent that expands when it dries. Using this system the wheels are perfectly calibrated and perpendicular to the shaft.



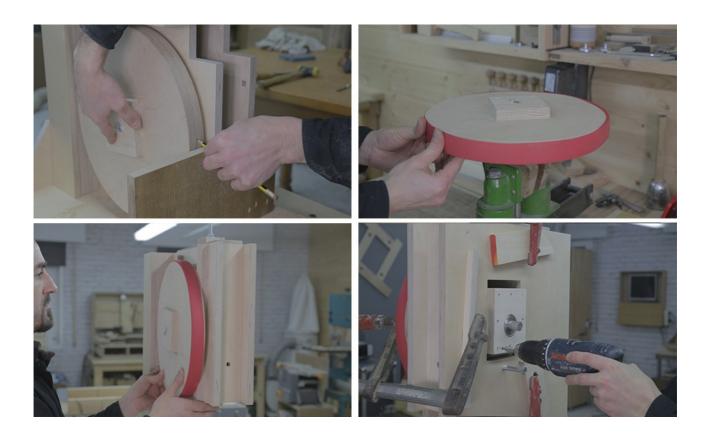
After about 12 hours, I remove the template and wipe away any remaining adhesive. Although I don't think it'll be necessary, I'm going to put in the screws that will lock the shaft onto the wheels(second photo). And now I can finally place the wheels on the saw so that I can finally turn their edges.

Needless to say, I must turn both in the lower part of the saw. I'll start with the upper wheel. I insert it through the bearing. I put in the pieces that will act as spacers. They will help me make the wheel perpendicular to the body of the saw. I put in the saw's rear bearing, using only two or three screws for now(fourth photo).



I remove the wheel partway to insert the pulley and belt, I look for the marks I'd made before and put in the headless screw. Before moving on, I'm going to make the two rear stops for the wheels, using birch plywood again. I put it in the wheel shaft(second photo). Now I can install the motor. I mark the position of its holes and drill them using a drill bit 1 millimeter smaller than the screw I will use.

Now I have enough traction to turn the two wheels. I try to make the edge straight measuring the perimeter with a measuring tape, and finally, I mark the center of the wheel's edge.



This will help me make the edge slightly curved. The sides will be two millimeters shorter than the center of the wheel. The wheel looks quite good, and although it's slightly uneven when turning it, it'll work just fine.

If your wheels don't come out perfect even after using the template, you can turn them on both sides after turning the edges, just like I did with the disc sander of my homemade lathe. This will greatly reduce any potential vibrations in your band saw. You can also move slightly the position of the rear piece which holds the bearings.

We must also ensure the wheels are balanced. For that, we turn them slowly on their bearings and check whether they tend to turn more towards either side. If that's the case, we only need to make some holes on the wheel from the front to remove some of the weight on the side the wheel is moving towards.

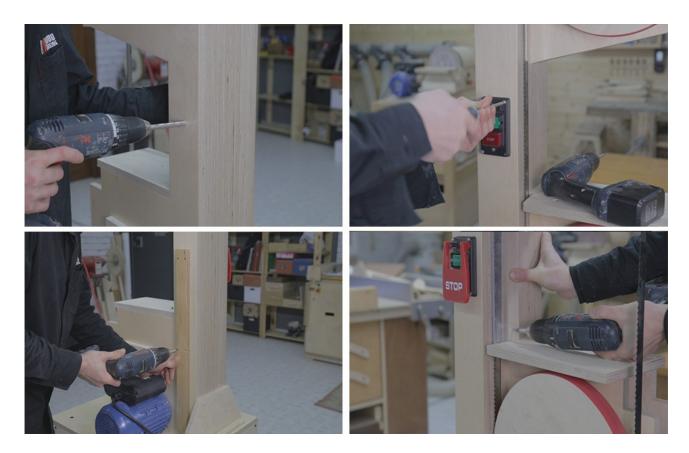
I remove the wheel to put in this elastic power band. It's the kind of resistance band used in gyms. They come in many lengths and widths and they'll work perfectly. This will greatly reduce the amount of noise the saw makes. I will use it instead of a rubber bandsaw tire, which are usually expensive.

Now I can put the upper wheel in its final position. I'll also put its bearing in the rear just like before. I repeat the same steps with the lower wheel. This wheel will stay here. Then, you can place all the screws of the four pieces that holds the bearings.



I'm going to do some tests placing the blade on the band saw. I position it and tighten the lifting screw until the blade is slightly more tense. I turn the wheel to make sure it's aligned with the lower wheel. As you can see, I have to tilt the upper wheel a little, and by doing so, the blade centers itself.

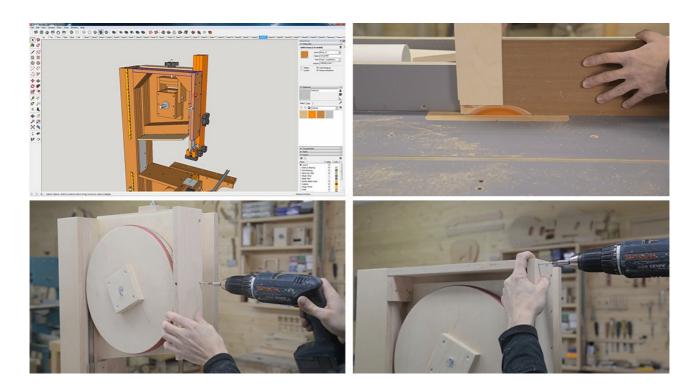
This happens because, when curving the edge of the wheels, the blade always tries to find the highest point.



I switch on the motor and everything seems to be working as intended. The blade moves smoothly and there don't seem to be a lot of vibrations. I'm going to install an emergency switch. I drill a hole for the cable and put the switch in its gap.

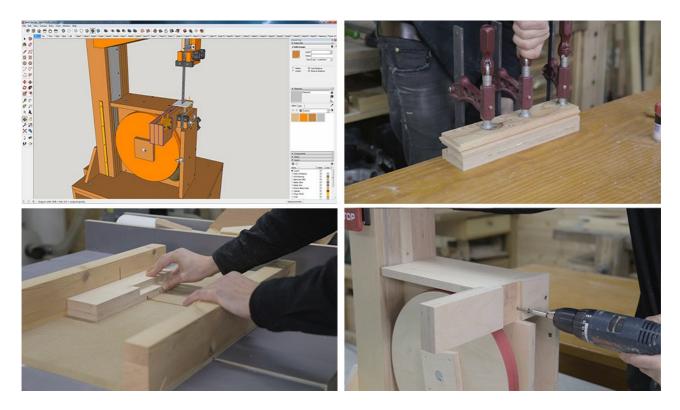
I'll also make a cover with a groove to hide the cables in. Finally, I'm going to install this acrylic and plywood protector(fourth photo). This will protect us against potential accidents when operating the band saw.

This is the third part in the series where I show you how I built my new band saw. This time I'll be showing you how to make the guides for the blade and the saw's table.



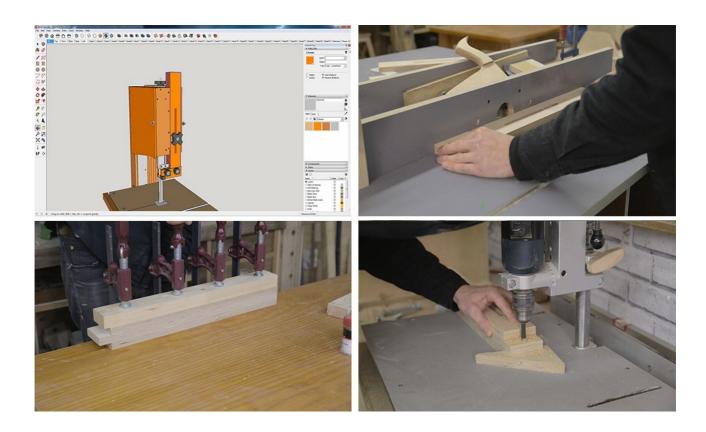
Before that I'll start by putting these parts in the upper part of the saw. I make some rebates with the table saw so that I can lift the upper guide post all the way up, as well as a hole for a threaded rod which will allow me to lock the door.

Now I can screw it onto the saw. I also screw this piece in the upper part(fourth photo). In my design I had drawn some reinforcements for these corners, but after seeing how stable the saw's body turned out to be I don't think I'll be needing them.



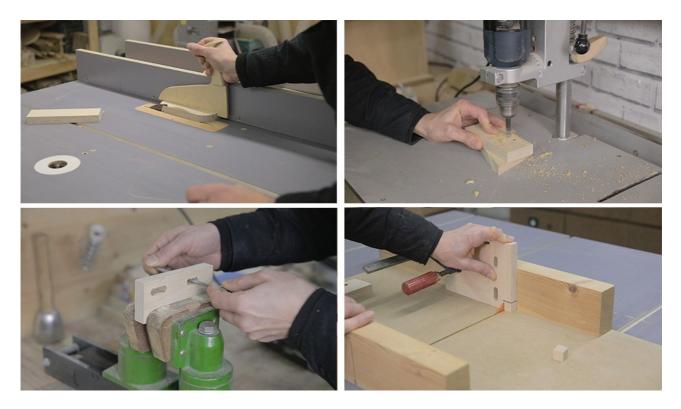
Now I'll machine these parts that will support the hinges that allow me to tilt the table. I make the rebates according to the plans and glue the two parts in. Here I have to make this rebate so that I can adjust the blade's lower guides more easily(third photo).

I screw the piece onto the saw's body from above and from the side, this piece must be firmly screwed in.

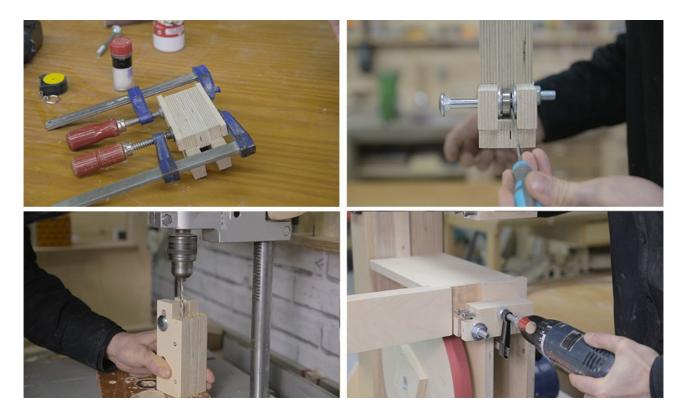


It's time to machine the parts that make up the upper guide post. After cutting the three parts to size, I prepare the router to make a groove to adjust guide's height.

After machining them, I can glue them together. I make sure everything has been made correctly and drill a hole to adjust the depth of the saw's guide(fourth photo).



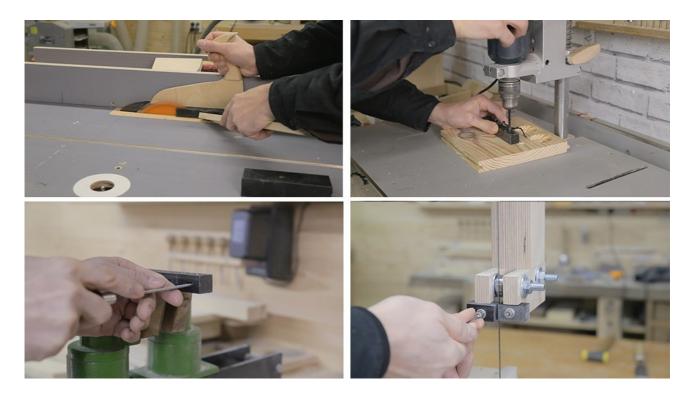
I'm going to cut the parts that make up the blade's upper guide post itself. I drill holes according to the plans and finish the grooves with a jigsaw and files. I make this rebate with my table saw(fourth photo). This will be for the teflon pieces that act as guide for the blade.



Now I can glue the three parts together. When the glue is dry, I'm going to try the guide out. I put the bearing in place, and I also put in as many washers as necessary until the gap between the pieces has been filled(second photo).

This bearing will slow down the blade and stop it from going backwards when cutting with the band saw. Now I drill holes for the teflon parts that act as side guides for the blade(third photo).

The lower guide is quite similar to the upper one. It is also made of three parts that are glued together with a bearing in the middle. After machining them and putting them together, I can put the guide in its place. Using a bit, I mark the position of the threaded rod that will allow me to move it back and forth. I'll glue the threaded rod to the plywood with polyurethane adhesive.

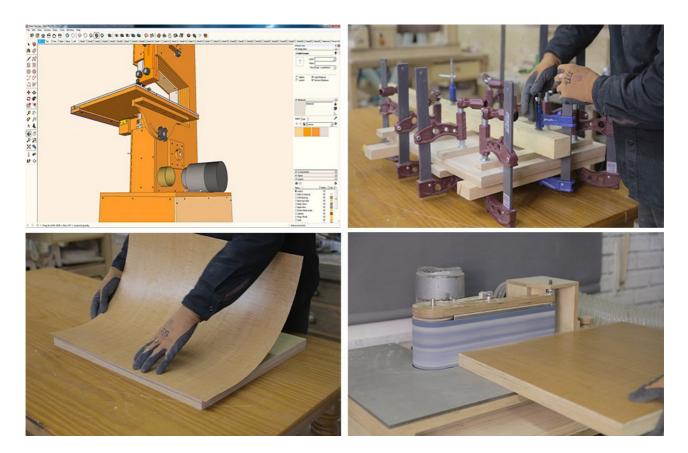


I'll use this piece of teflon I had lying around in the shop to make the side stops. This material boasts a very low friction coefficient, which makes it perfect for the job, meaning the saw will not meet a lot of resistance. If you're having a hard time doing this, you can use any other kind of hardwood you might have in your workshop.

Now I can place them in the saw's guide, both the upper one and the lower one(fourth photo). I'm going to put in a blade for a moment to test whether everything works correctly, and it looks like it does!



Now I'm going to install the table's hinges. By placing the hinges topside down, I need A rebate for the axis of the hinge itself. After gluing the plywood pieces I can place the hinges. I'll only use one screw for now in case I need to move them later.



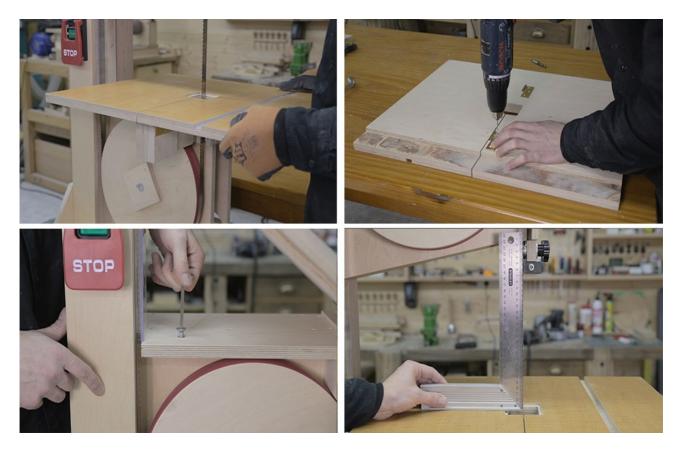
At this point I can machine the parts that make up the band saw's table. In order to make it thicker, I'm going to glue these two pieces of plywood together(second photo).

Once the glue is dry, I'll glue this formica sheet on the top, making it tougher. For that, I'll use contact glue. Using the edge belt sander, I sand all the edges.



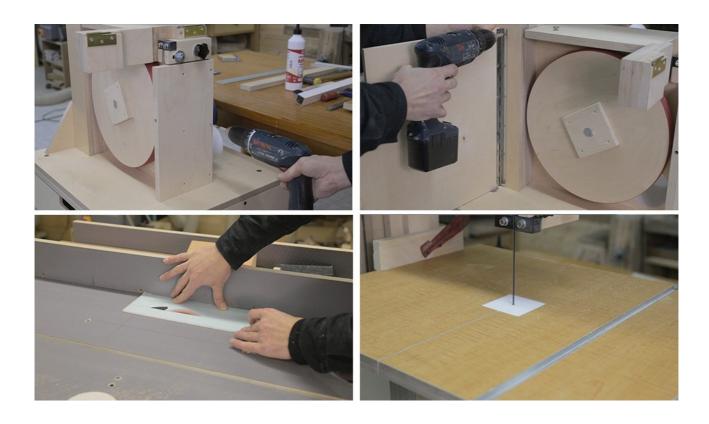
Now, with the 3D router I make a rebate in the place where the saw will be. I make several passes leaving a groove for the zero clearance. With the table saw, I finish machining the table.

This cut allows me to place the blade in the saw(second photo). And this other groove is for a U-shaped aluminum piece, which will allow me to use a sled(third and fourth photo).



I set the table down on the saw, check if the size is right and mark the position of the hinges. I screw them in their place and check whether the table can be tilted correctly.

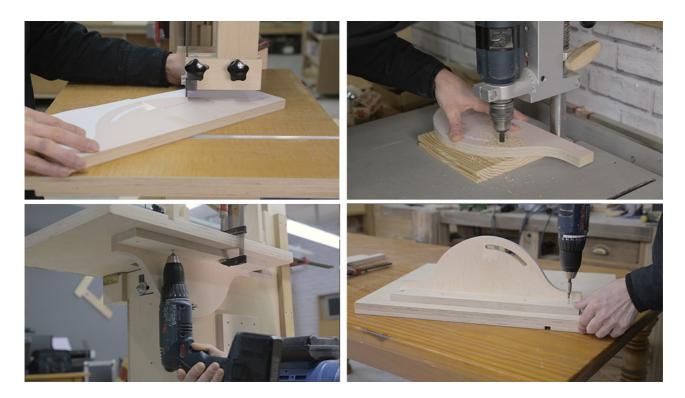
This screw will act as a stop and help me adjust the angle of the table. I can tighten it or loosen it until the blade is perfectly perpendicular to the table(third and fourth photo).



I'm going to screw this part in its place, but before that I'll put in the screw that locks the table and the dust collection pipe. At this point I've almost finished building my new band saw. I'm going to attach the two doors using a piano hinge. With the table saw, I make a slot for the hinge, embedding it into the door.

I screw the hinge onto the door and, after checking the measurements, I screw the door to the saw(second photo). I've rigged up a system to lock the door in place using a knob and a threaded rod. It's simple, but it does the trick!

I screw the last part in below the upper wheel. I'm also going to machine the zero clearance. I'll use this piece of opaline methacrylate. I cut it to size and place it using the saw blade itself. The first cutting tests are successful!



This part will allow me to lock the table in place. After gluing the printable template on the board, I cut it with the band saw itself. It seems the saw is working smoothly, without any vibrations! I drill a couple of holes to machine a slot to allow the table to tilt(second photo).

I position it and put in a couple of screws. Once I've made sure it works as intended, I remove the table and I finish screwing it in. By placing these parts like this, the cutting table will be more stable.

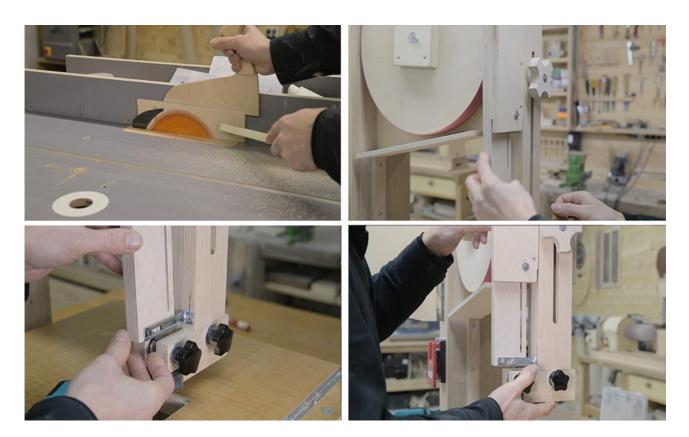


I'll use the band saw to make the four big knobs I need using plywood scraps I had left over from other saw parts. This one will help me tilt the upper wheel(second photo). The other three are the same, one lifts the upper wheel, one is for the guide post and the other locks the table at an angle.



I'll also place these parts in the front. They will give more stability to the front side of the table and allow me to lock the fence that I'm planning to build. I bore holes for the threaded inserts and then we can put it in its place.

I'll have to remove it and put it back in again every time I have to change the blade, but the process is fast and easy.



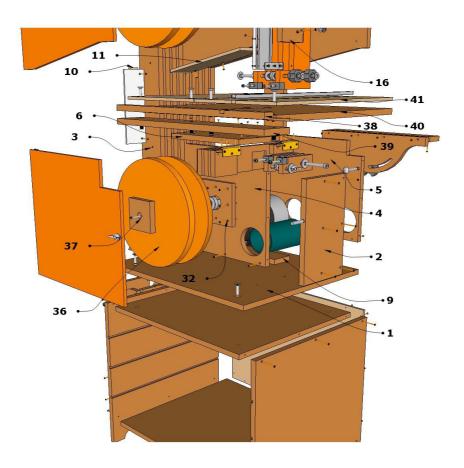
Finally, I'll build the saw blade guard for the upper guide post. With the table saw I machine these rebates on a piece of plywood(first photo). Then I drill a hole for a screw that will act as a guide.

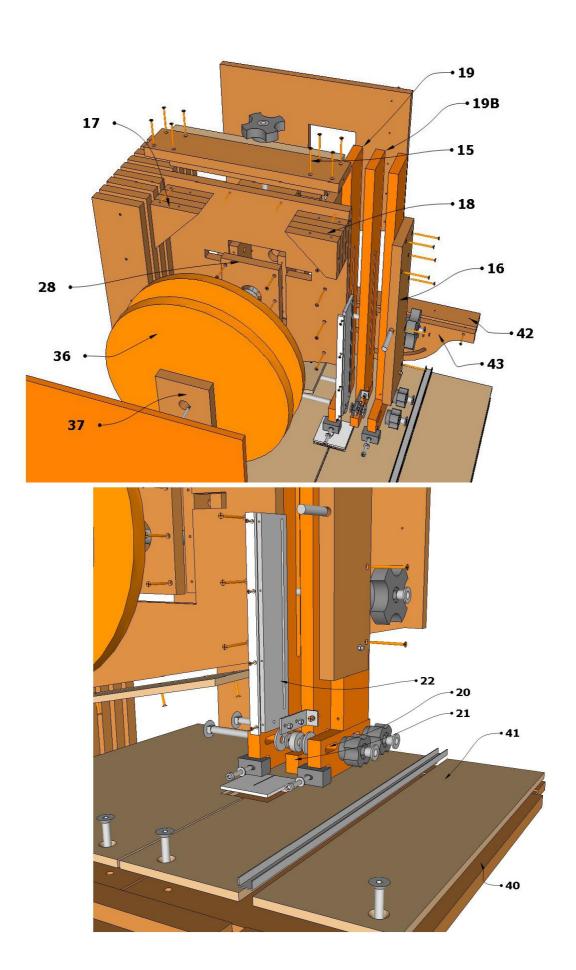
I put a self-locking nut in it. In order to attach it to the post, I'll use this metal bracket, it will allow me to adjust the guard in all directions(third photo). Lastly, I check whether everything works as intended.

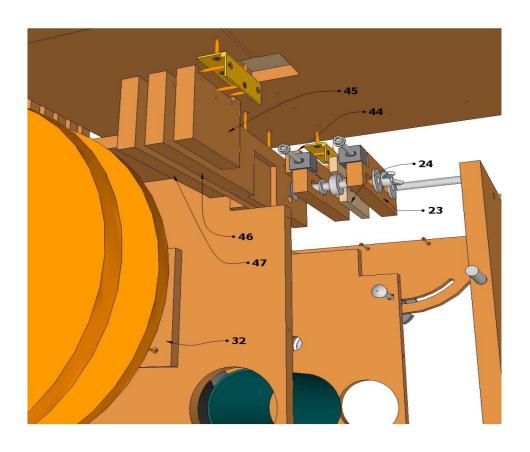
Band Saw Cutting List

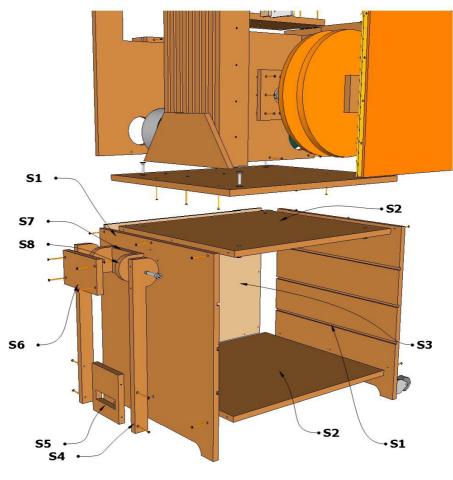
Name	Length	Width	Quantity	Material
1	650 mm	550 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
2	333 mm	180 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
3	1100 mm	100 mm	8	18mm Hard Plywood
4	1100 mm	471 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
5	1100 mm	471 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
6	323 mm	180 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
7	380 mm	150 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
8	338 mm	59 mm	4	18mm Hard Plywood
9	371 mm	72 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
10	250 mm	30 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
11	325 mm	90 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
12	370 mm	72 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
13	317 mm	72 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
14	351 mm	72 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
15	371 mm	72 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
16	370 mm	90 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
17	100 mm	100 mm	4	
17 18			4	18mm Hard Plywood
	100 mm	80 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
19 10D	535 mm	72 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
19B	565 mm	72 mm		18mm Hard Plywood
20	135 mm	55 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
21	115 mm	25 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
22	265 mm	54 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
23	135 mm	50 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
24	113 mm	50 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
25	120 mm	72 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
26	140 mm	72 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
27	150 mm	68 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
28	150 mm	120 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
29	180 mm	120 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
30	130 mm	120 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
31	130 mm	116 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
32	150 mm	150 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
33	150 mm	150 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
34	80 mm	80 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
35	160 mm	160 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
36	360 mm	360 mm	4	18mm Hard Plywood
37	100 mm	100 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
38	600 mm	31 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
39	600 mm	92 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
40	600 mm	500 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
41	600 mm	500 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
42	440 mm	60 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
43	440 mm	155 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
44	92 mm	30 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
45	87 mm	80 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
46	335 mm	80 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
47	335 mm	80 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
48	439 mm	406 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
49	449 mm	439 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
50	100 mm	100 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
51	60 mm	60 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
52	70 mm	70 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
KnobBig	80 mm	80 mm	4	18mm Hard Plywood
KnobBig2	50 mm	50 mm	4	9mm Hard Plywood
KnobSmall	45 mm	45 mm	5	18mm Hard Plywood
KnobSmall2	40 mm	40 mm	5 5	9mm Hard Plywood
VIODOTTIALIZ	40 111111	40 111111	5	amm natu Fiywood

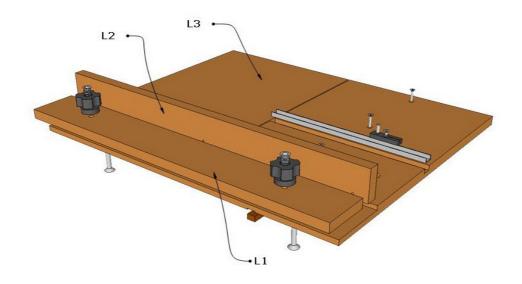
F1	597 mm	90 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
F2	597 mm	100 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
F3	80 mm	62 mm	3	18mm Hard Plywood
F4	150 mm	45 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
F5	160 mm	36 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
L1	600 mm	80 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
L2	600 mm	60 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
L3	600 mm	500 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
S1	600 mm	541 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
S2	614 mm	541 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
S3	650 mm	500 mm	1	9mm Hard Plywood
S4	500 mm	80 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
S5	150 mm	134 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
S6	170 mm	100 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
S7	98 mm	75 mm	1	18mm Hard Plywood
S8	77,5 mm	75 mm	2	18mm Hard Plywood
S9	628 mm	540 mm	3	9mm Hard Plywood
S10	612 mm	116 mm	6	9mm Hard Plywood
S11	540 mm	116 mm	6	9mm Hard Plywood

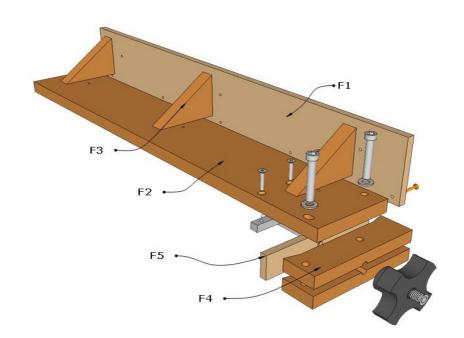


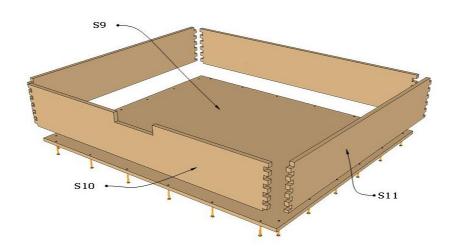


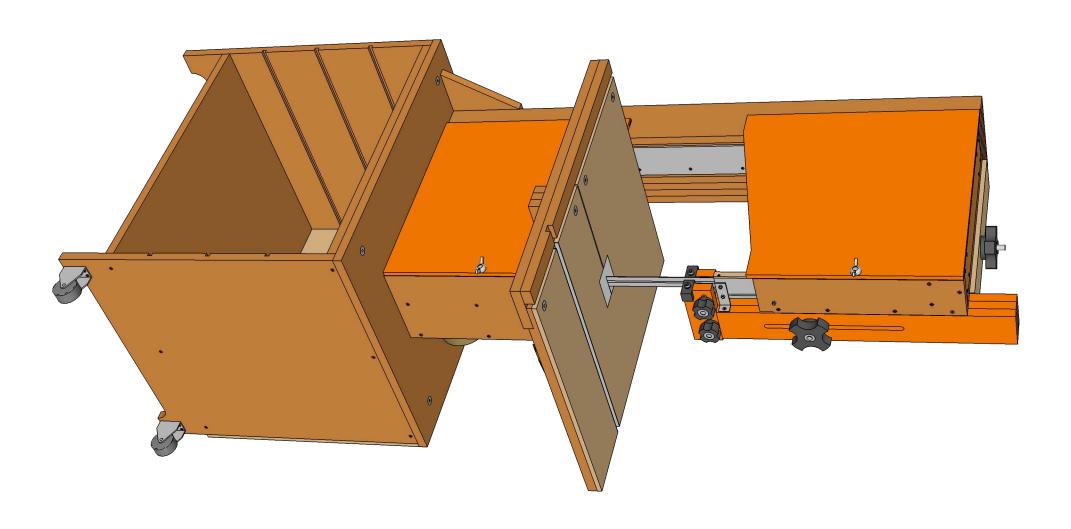


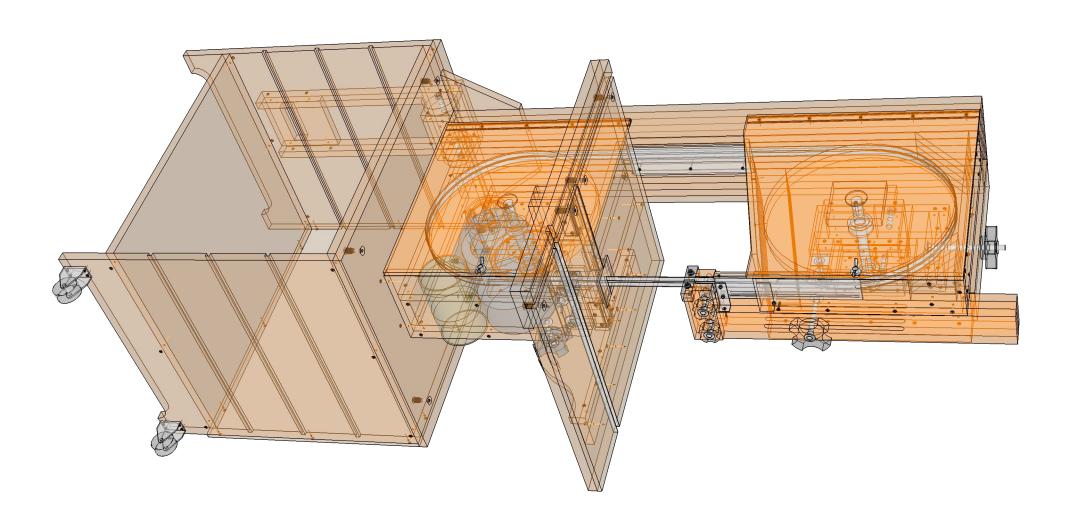




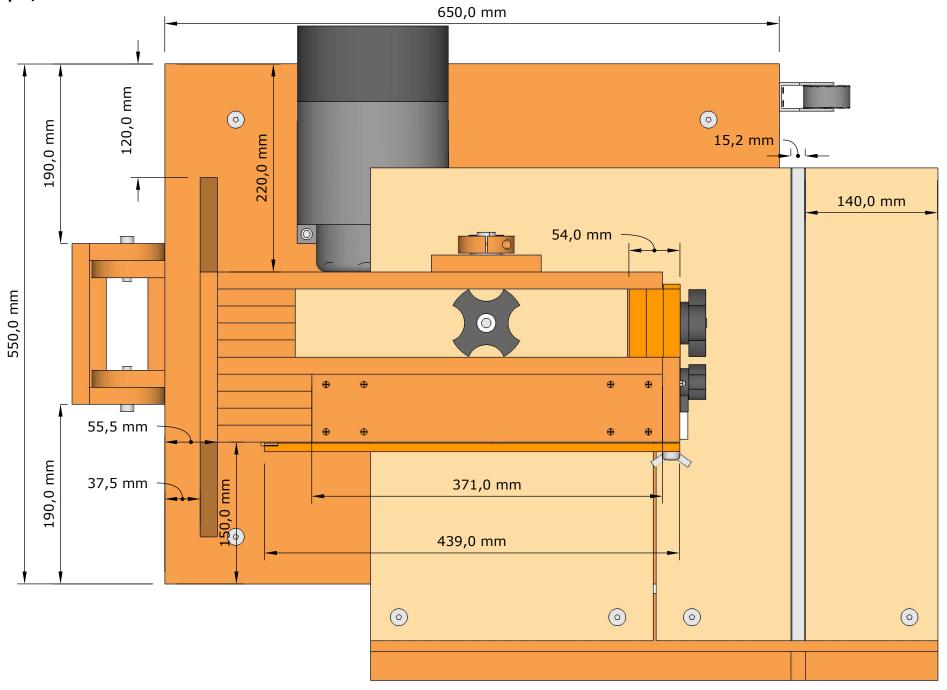




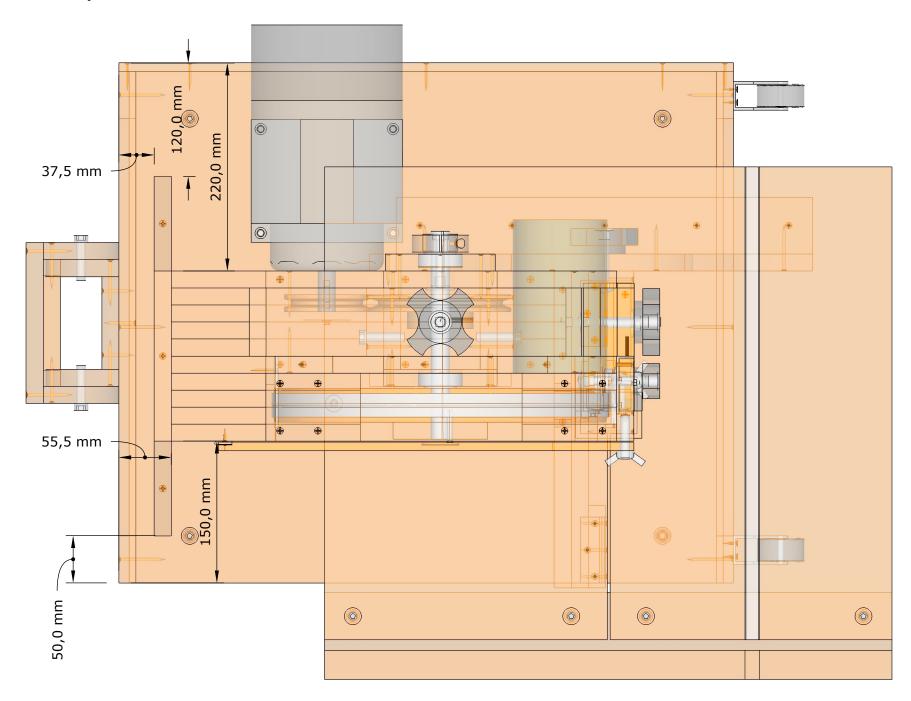


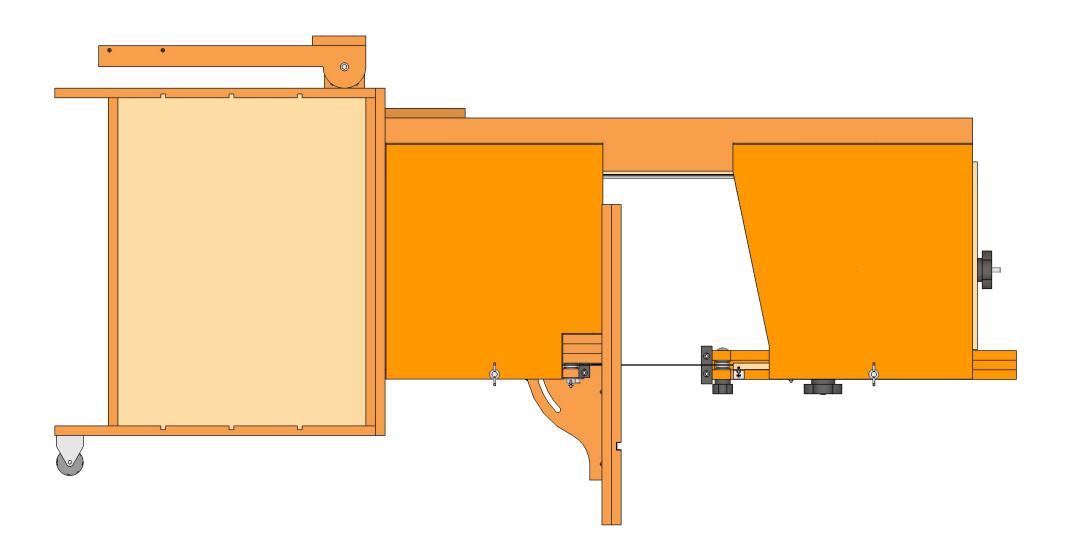


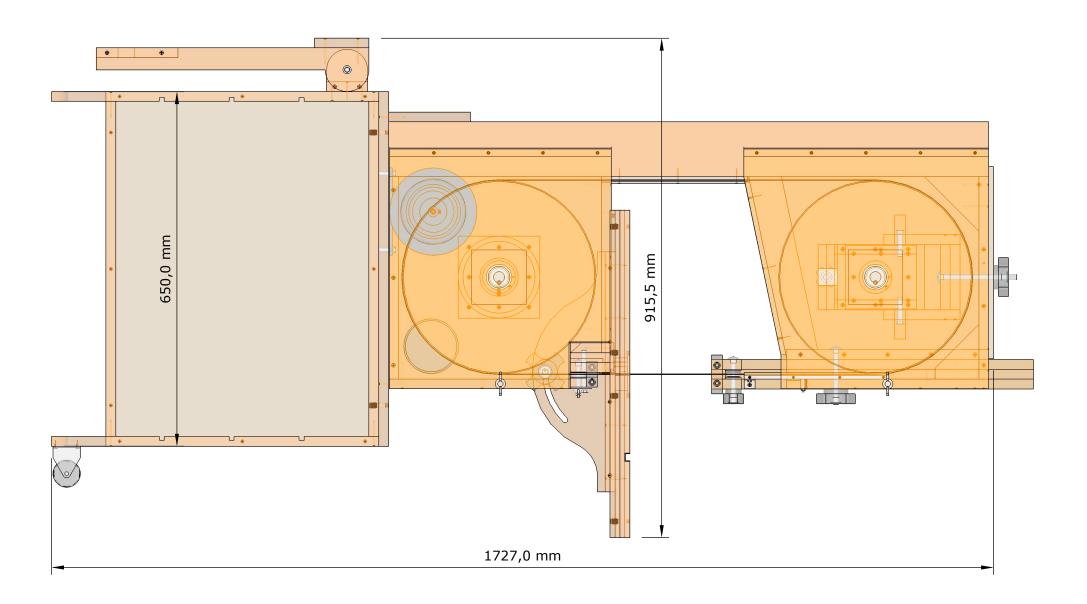
Top 1/4 Scale

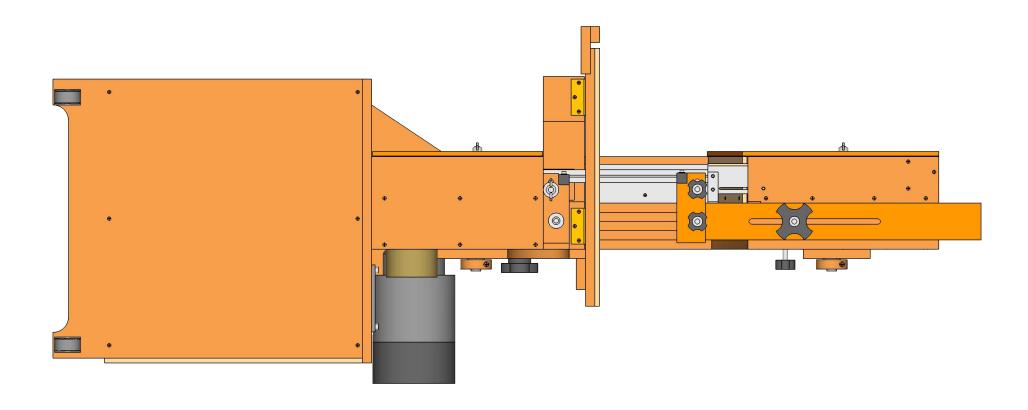


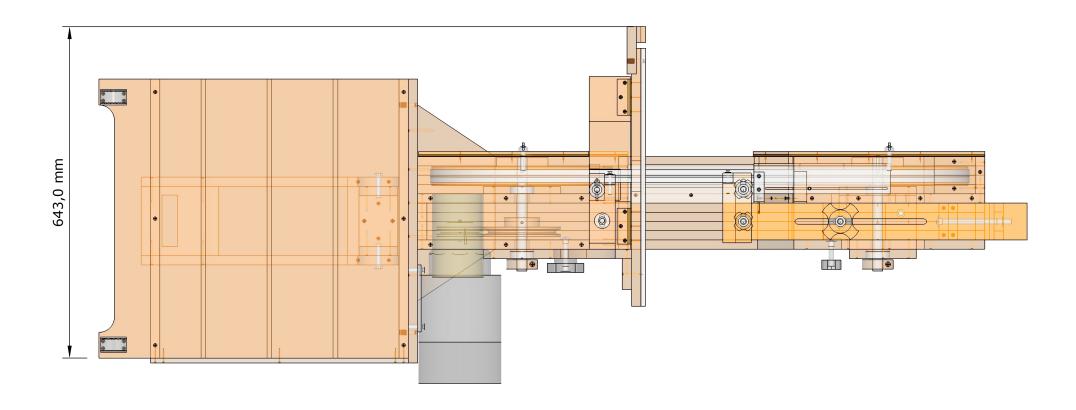
Top 1/4 Scale X Ray

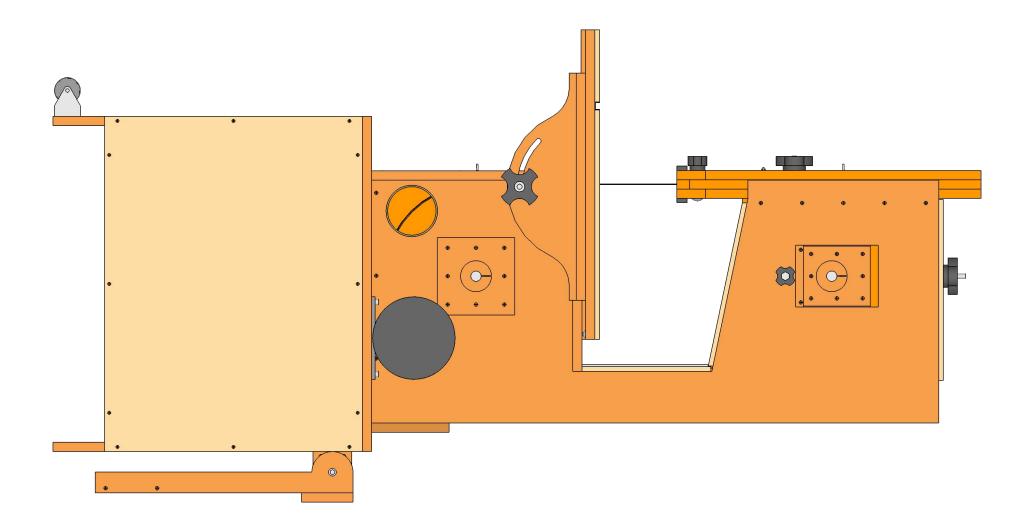


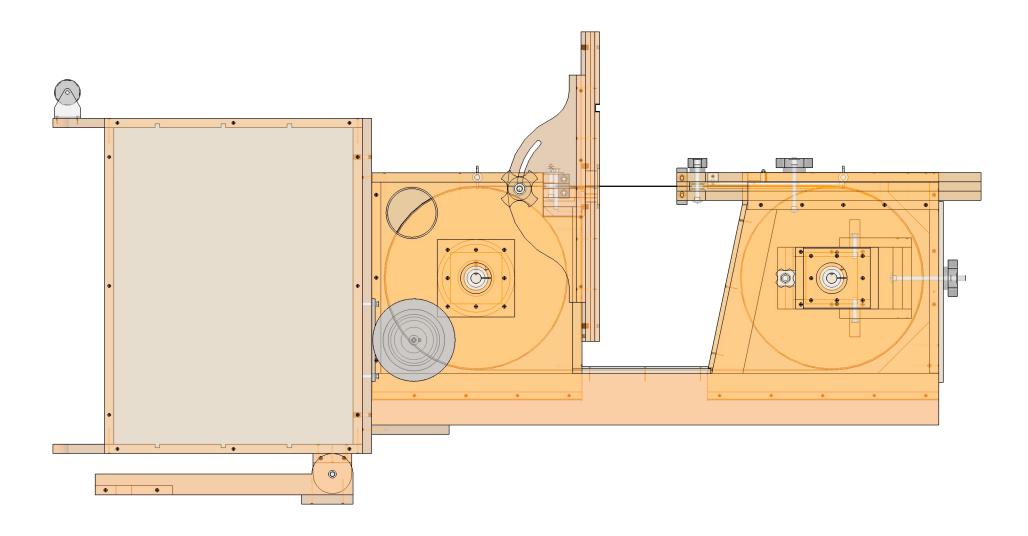


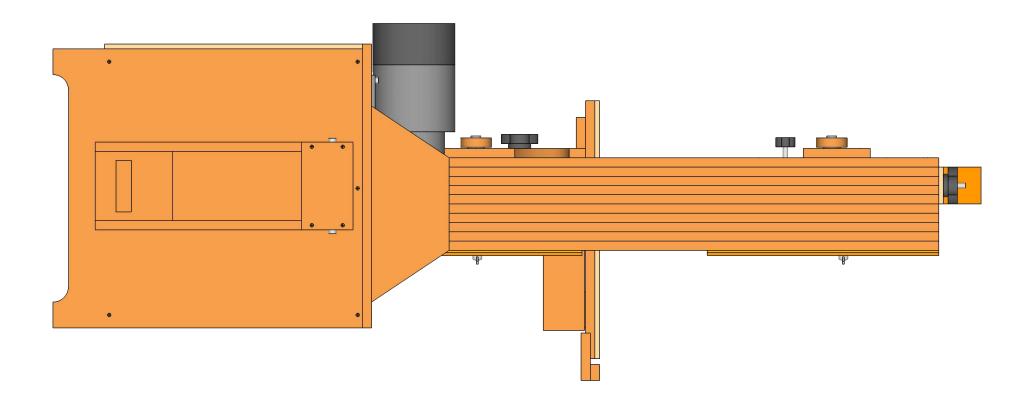


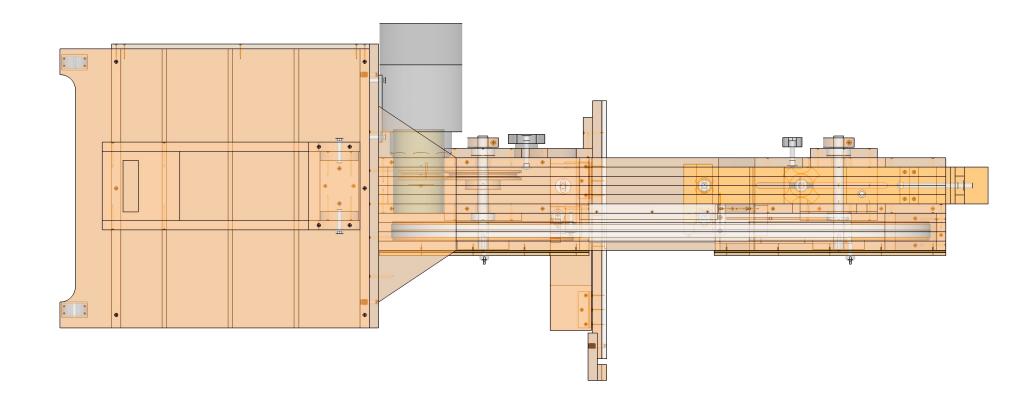


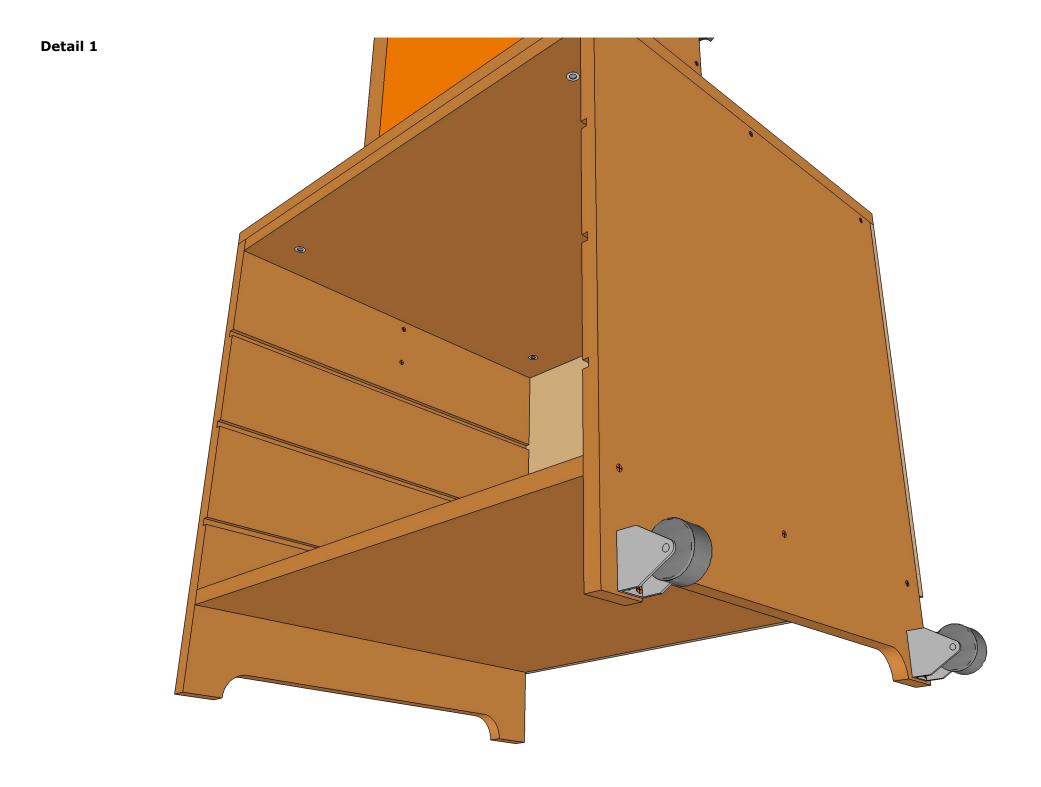


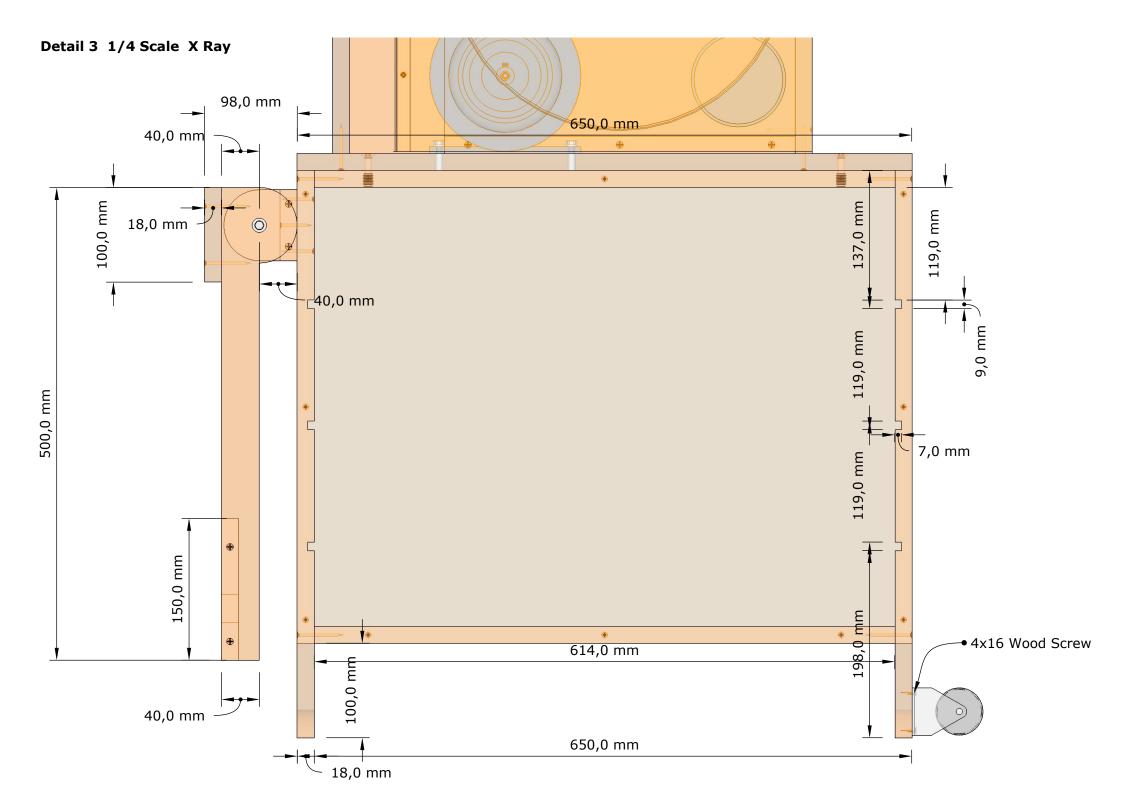


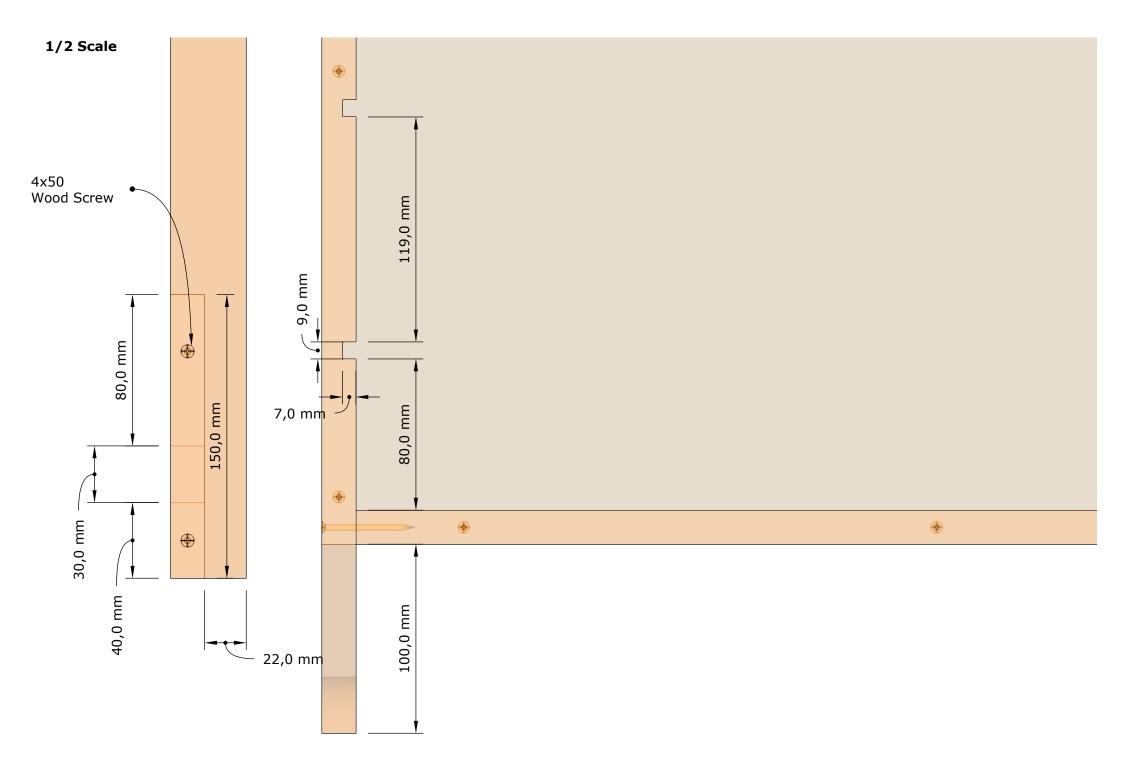


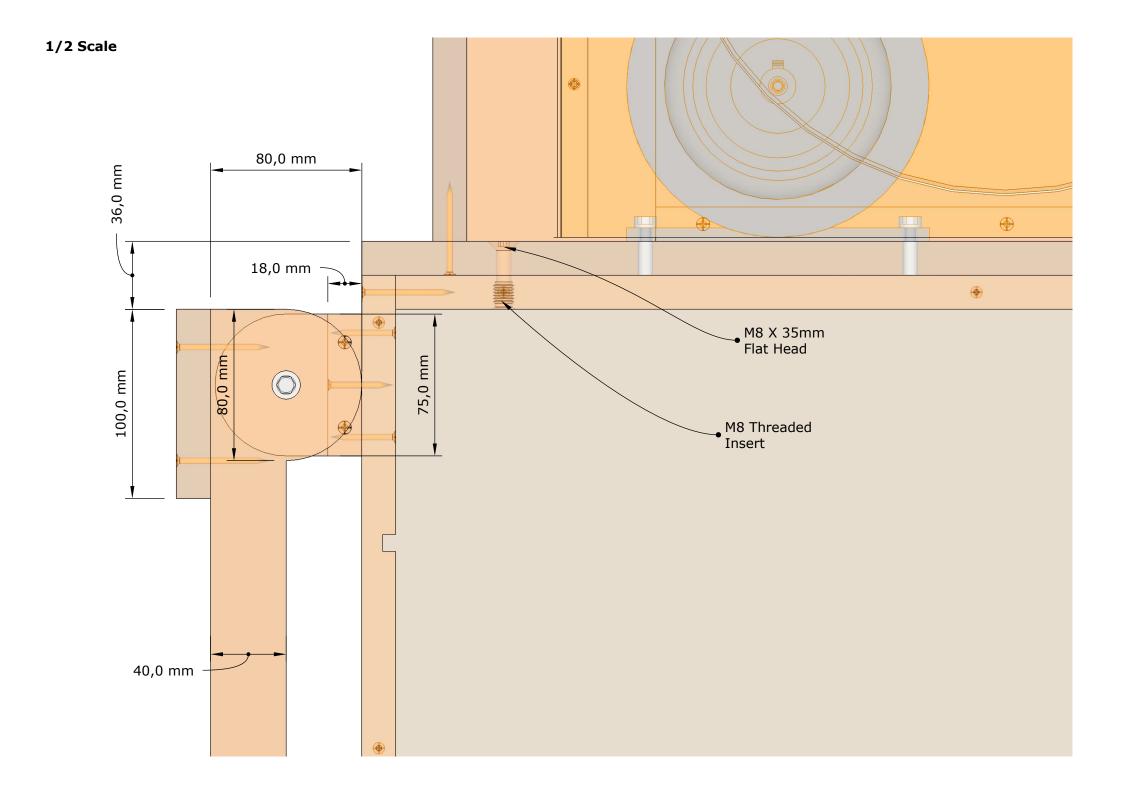


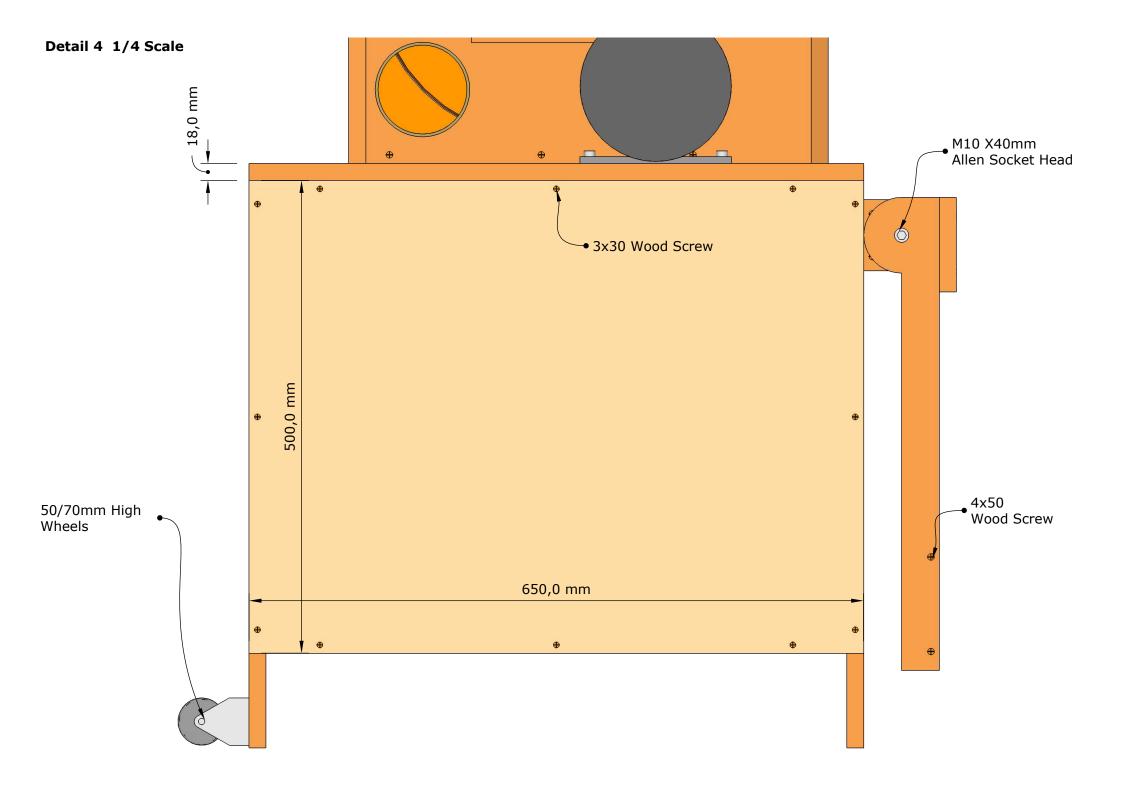


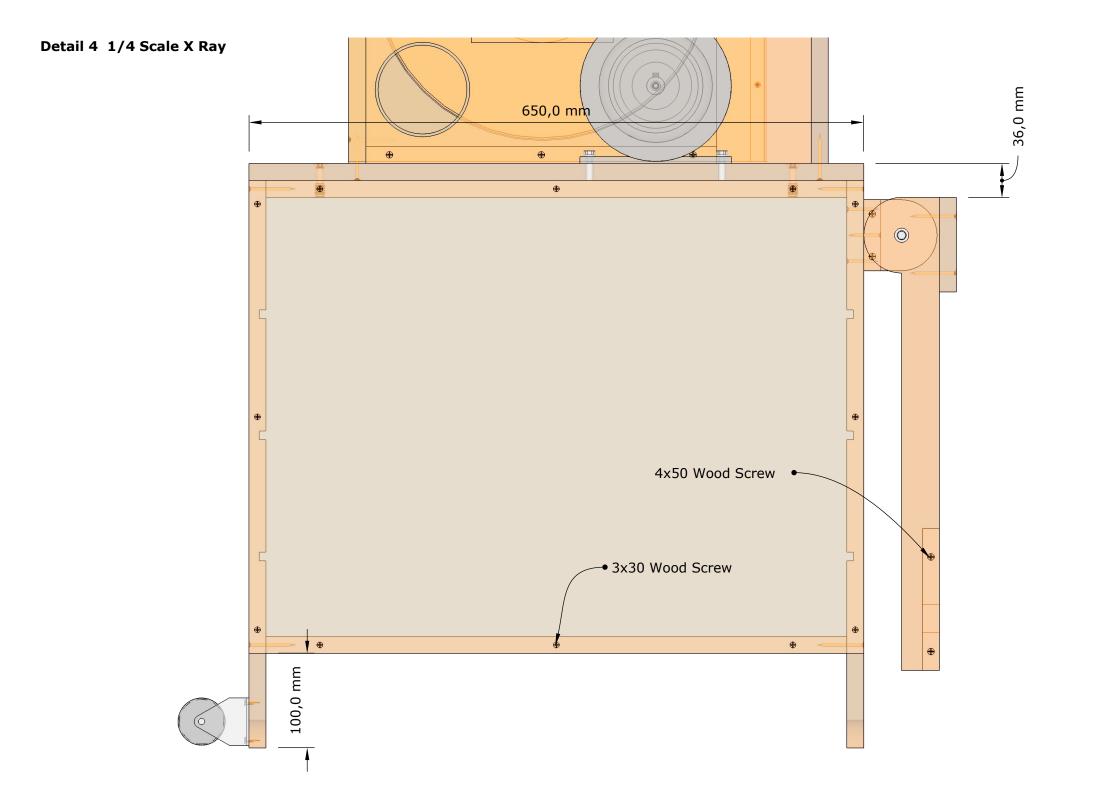


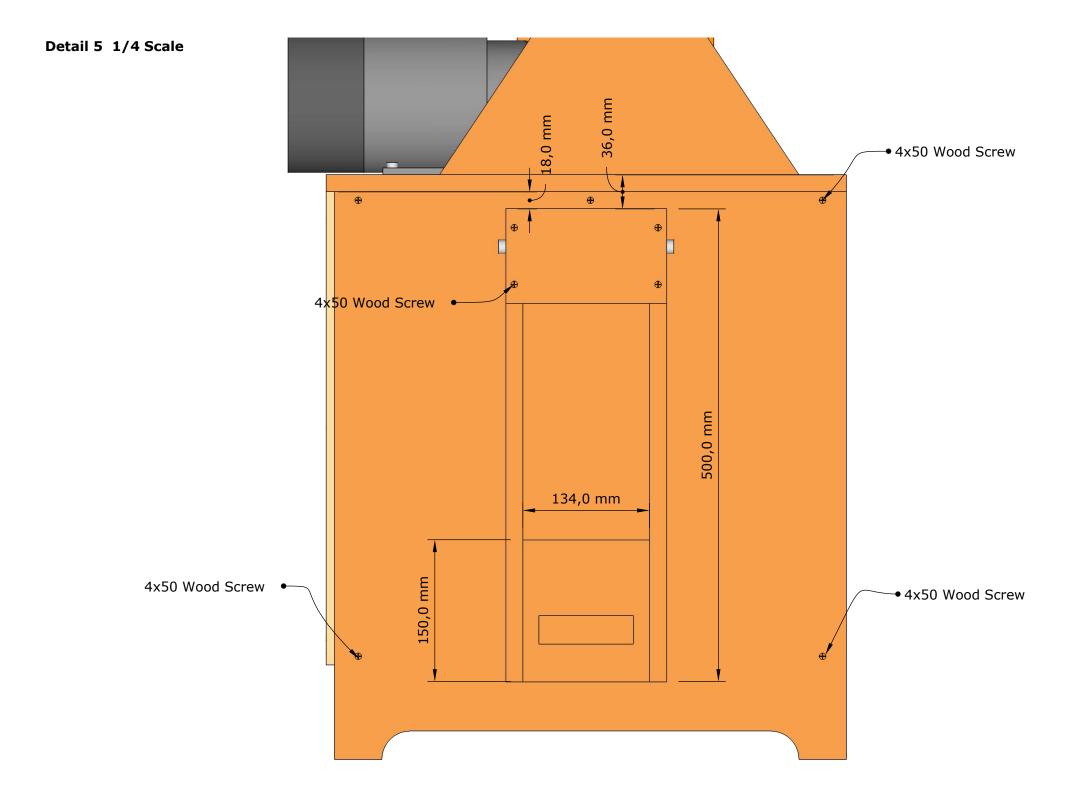




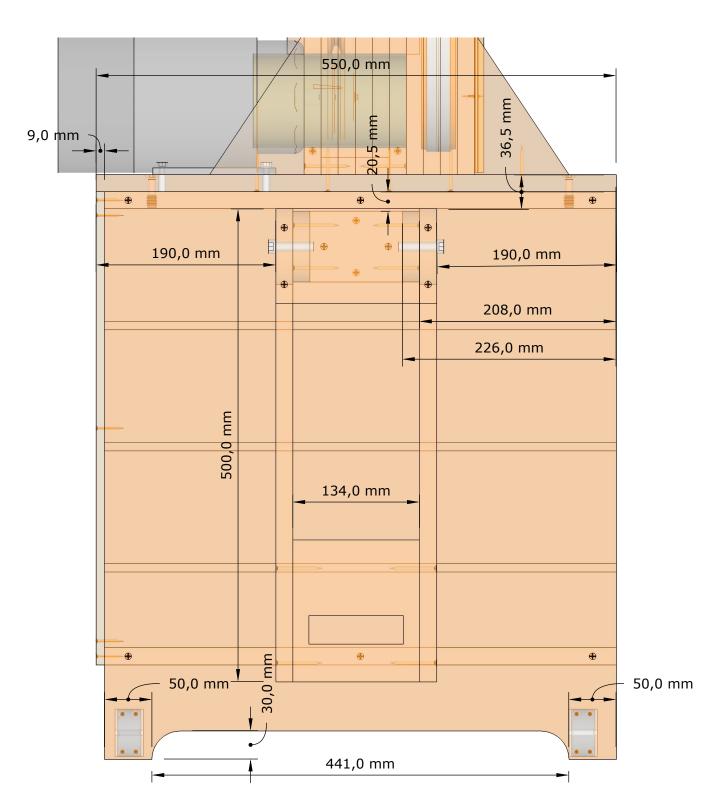


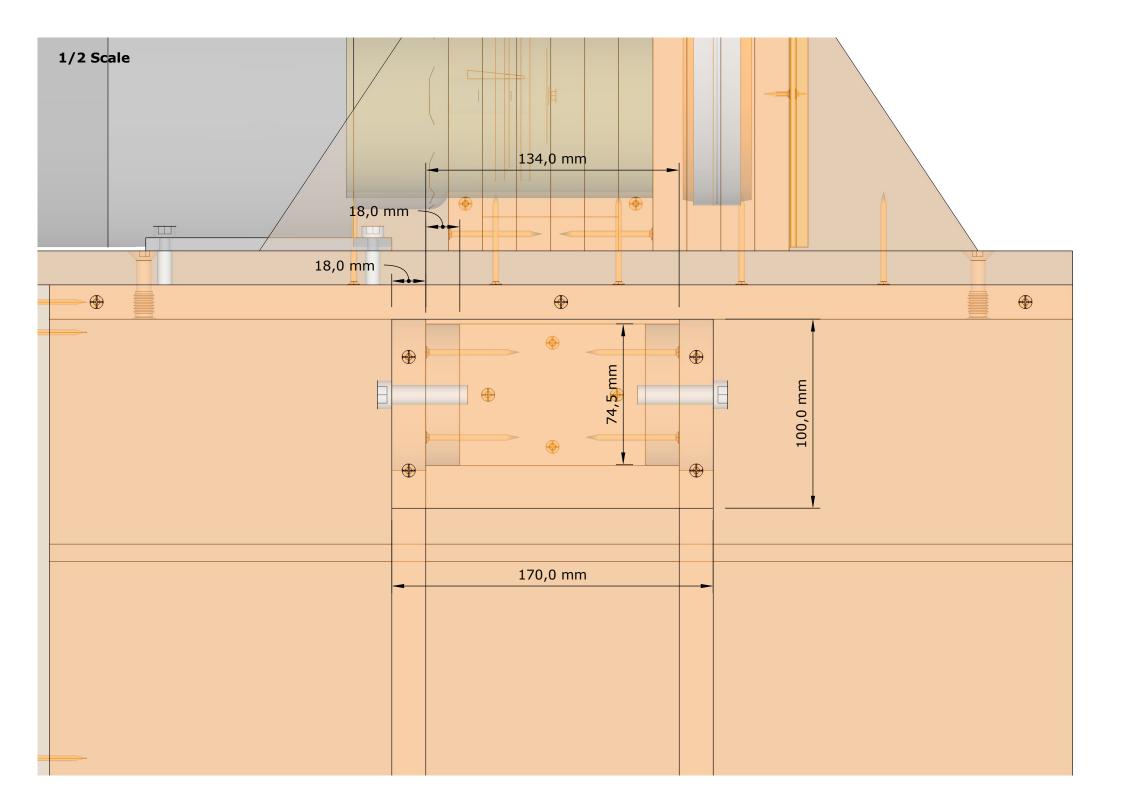


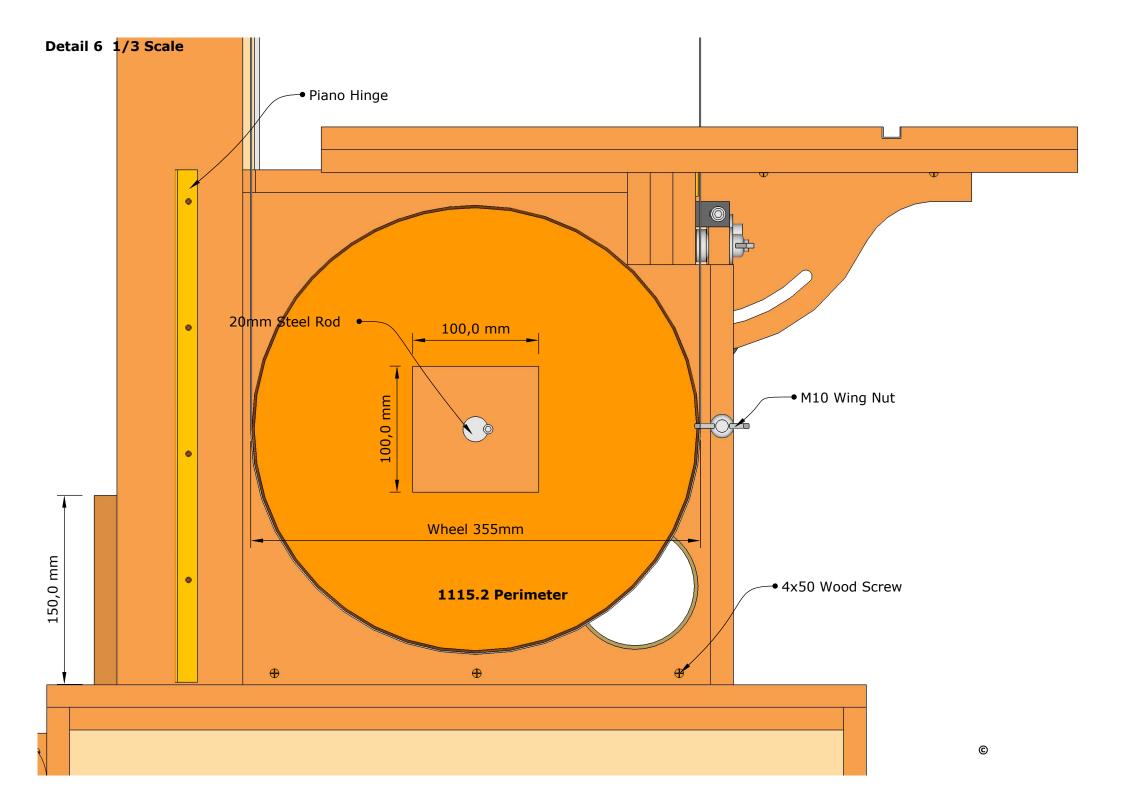


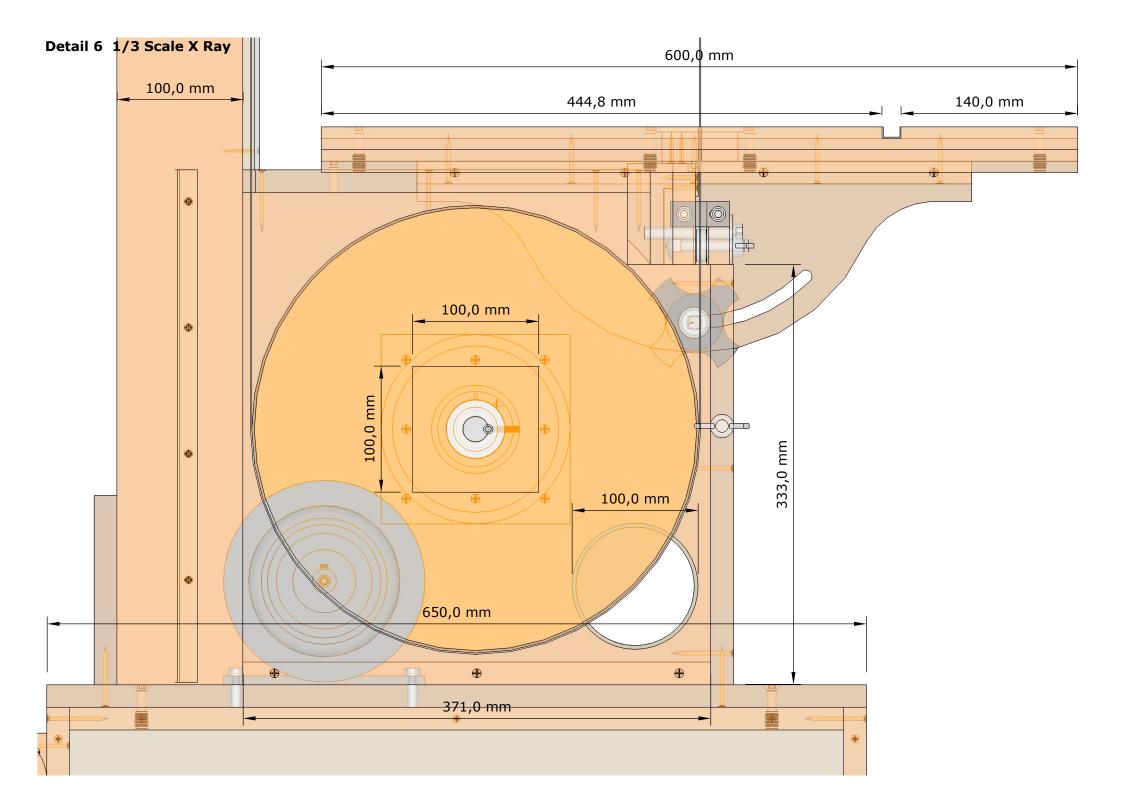


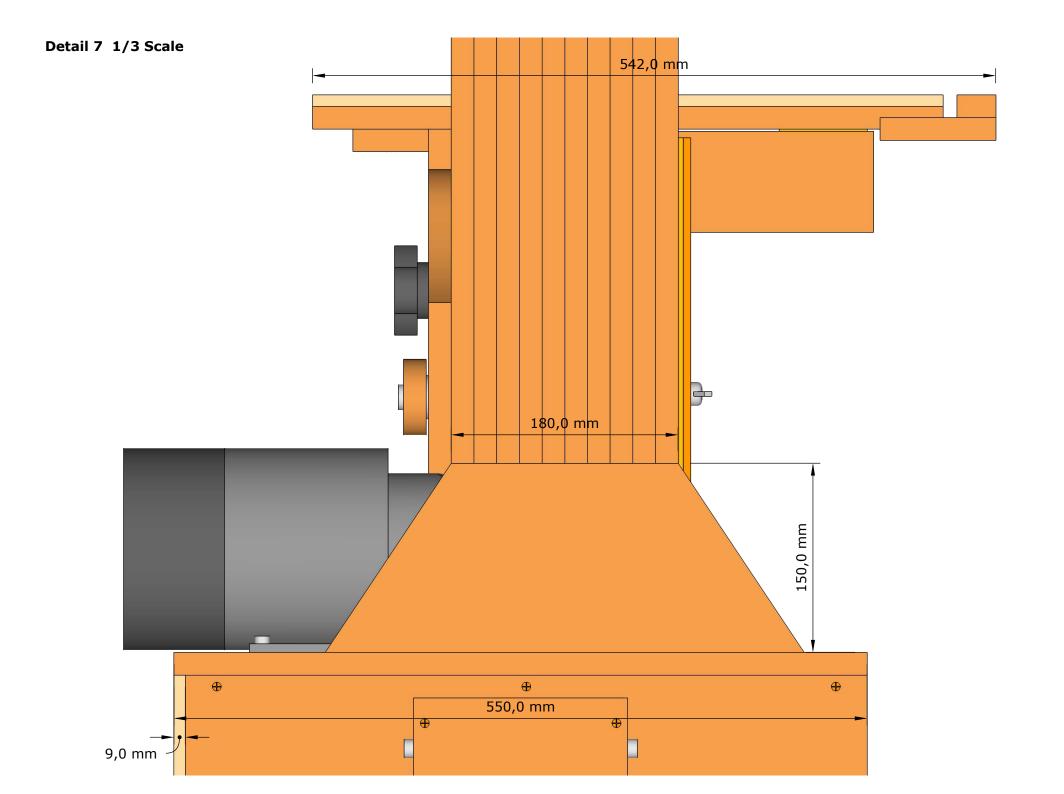
Detail 5 1/4 Scale X Ray

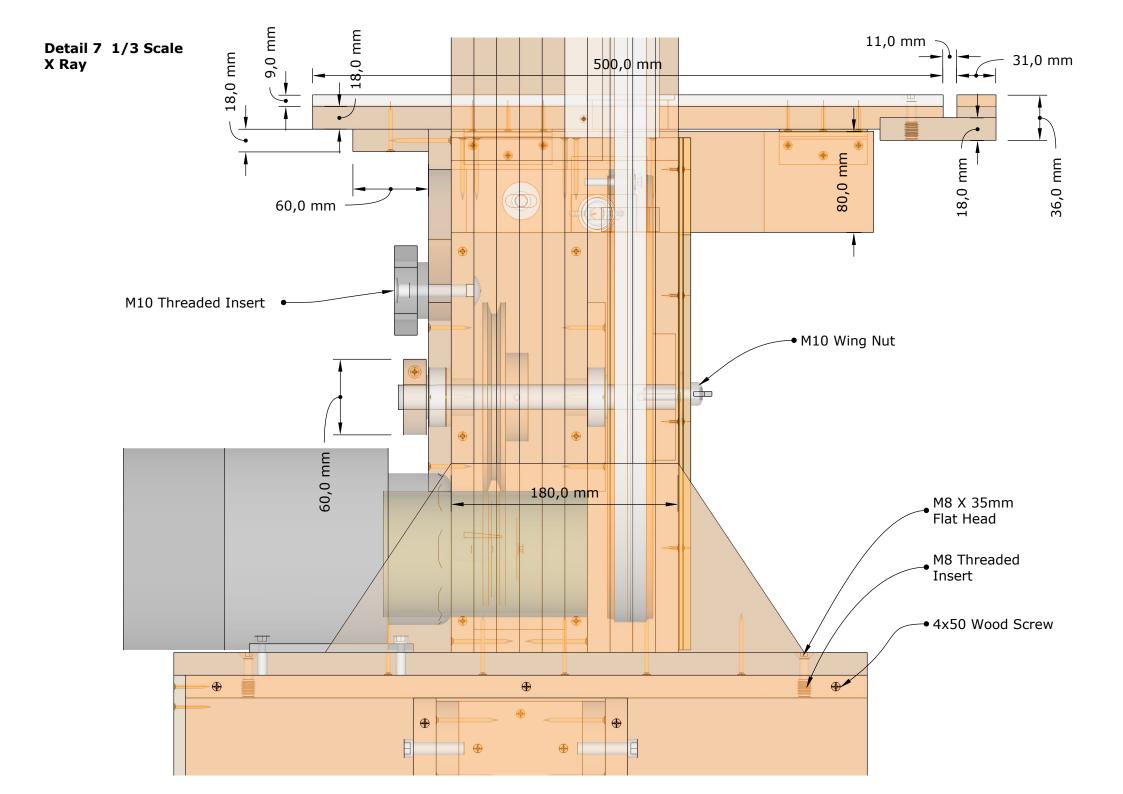


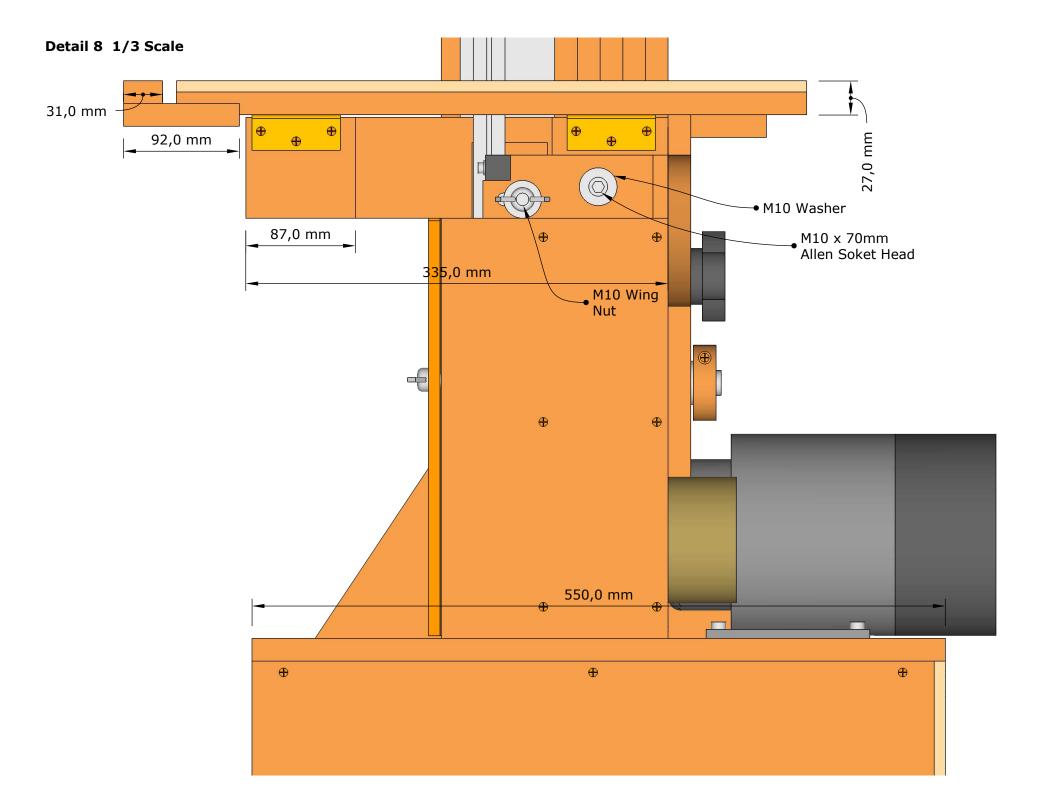


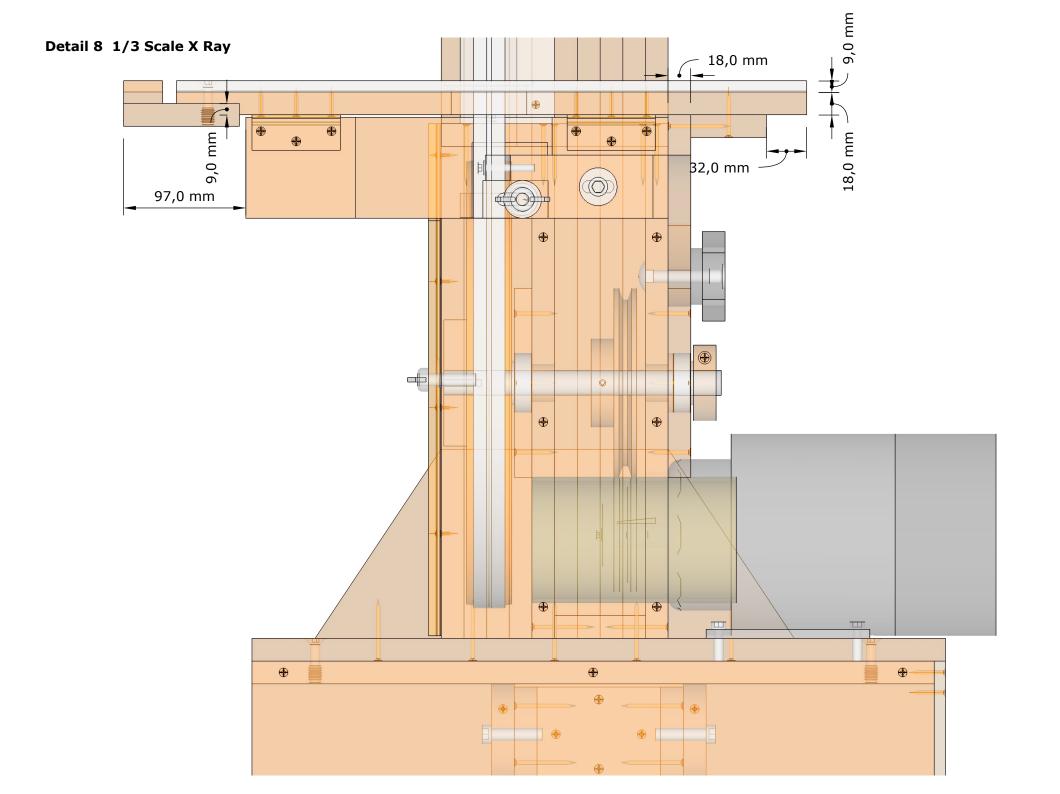


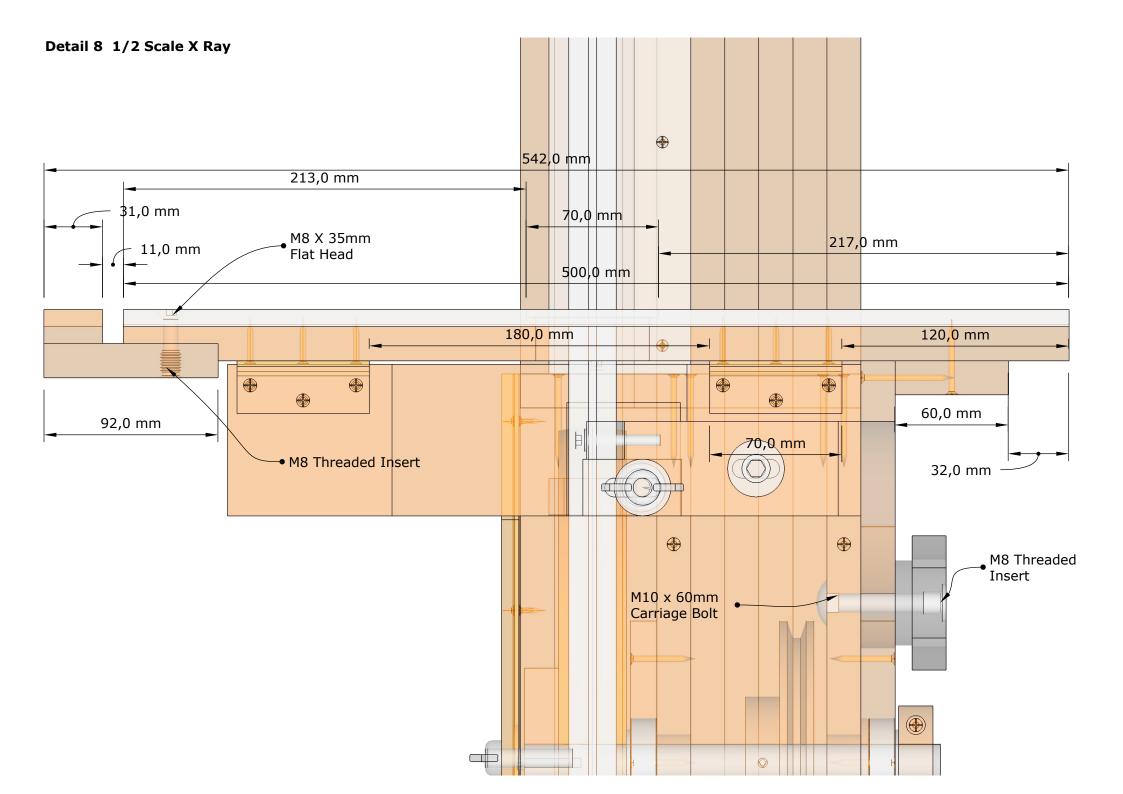


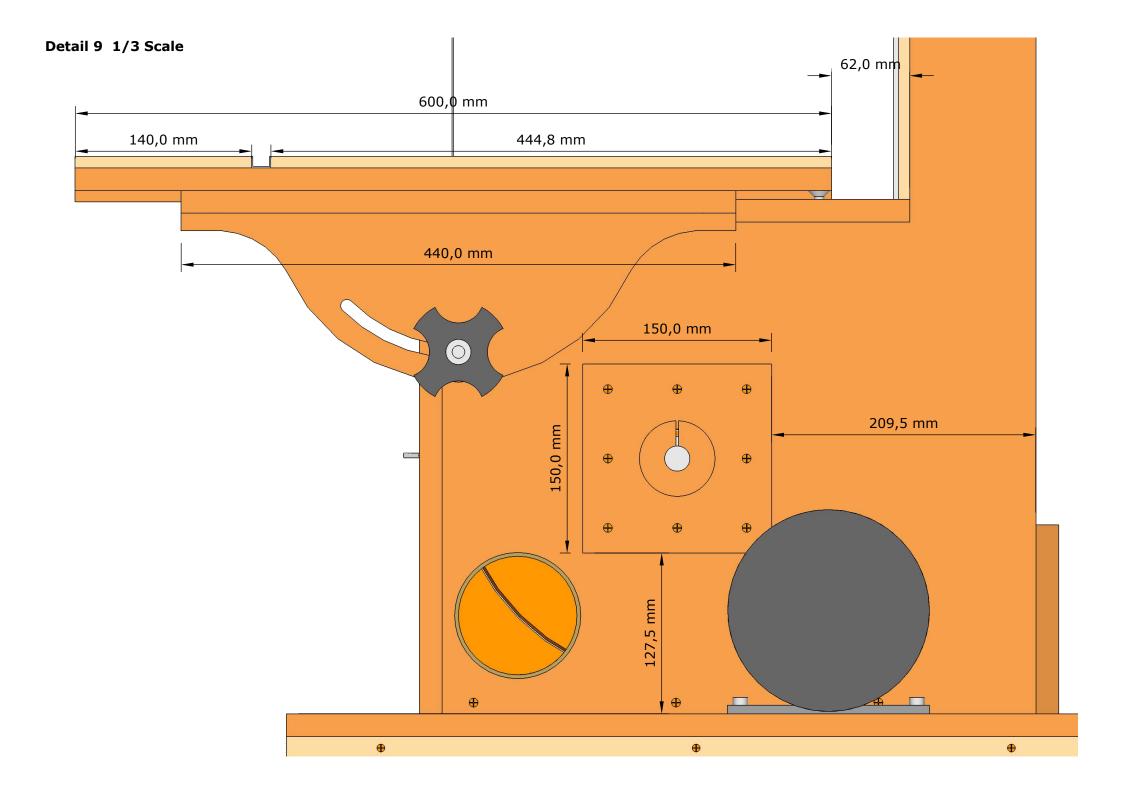


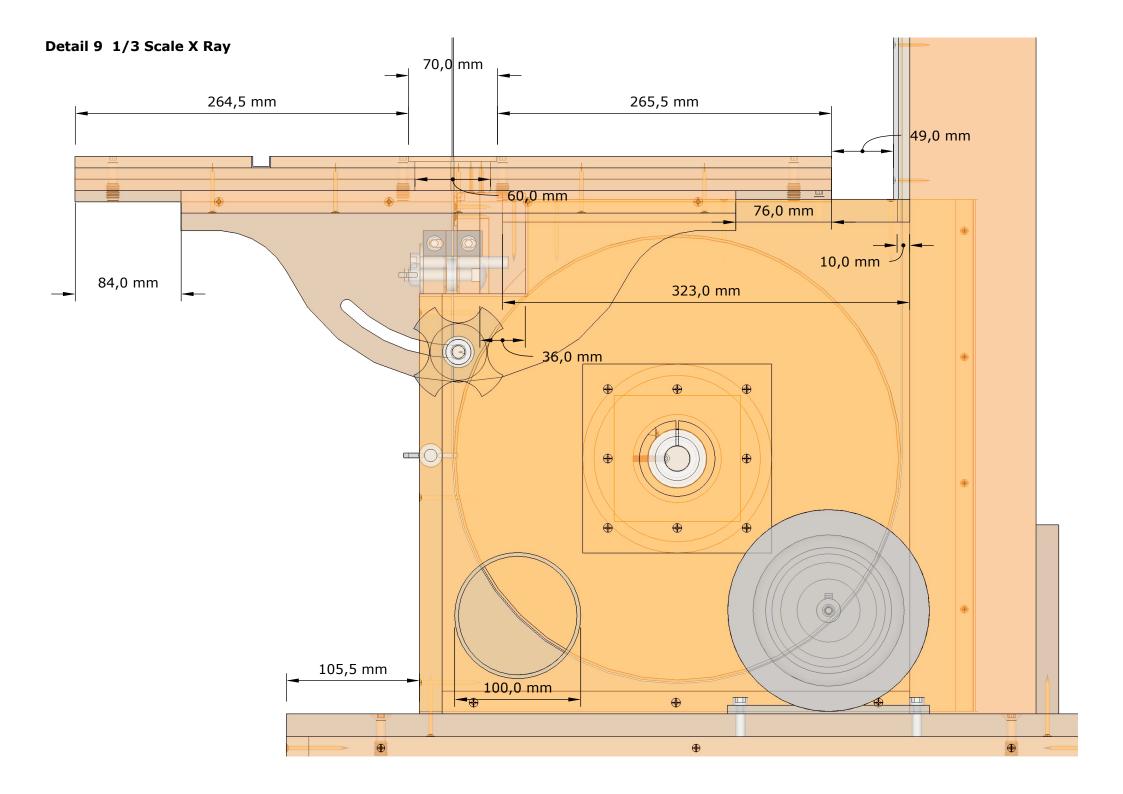


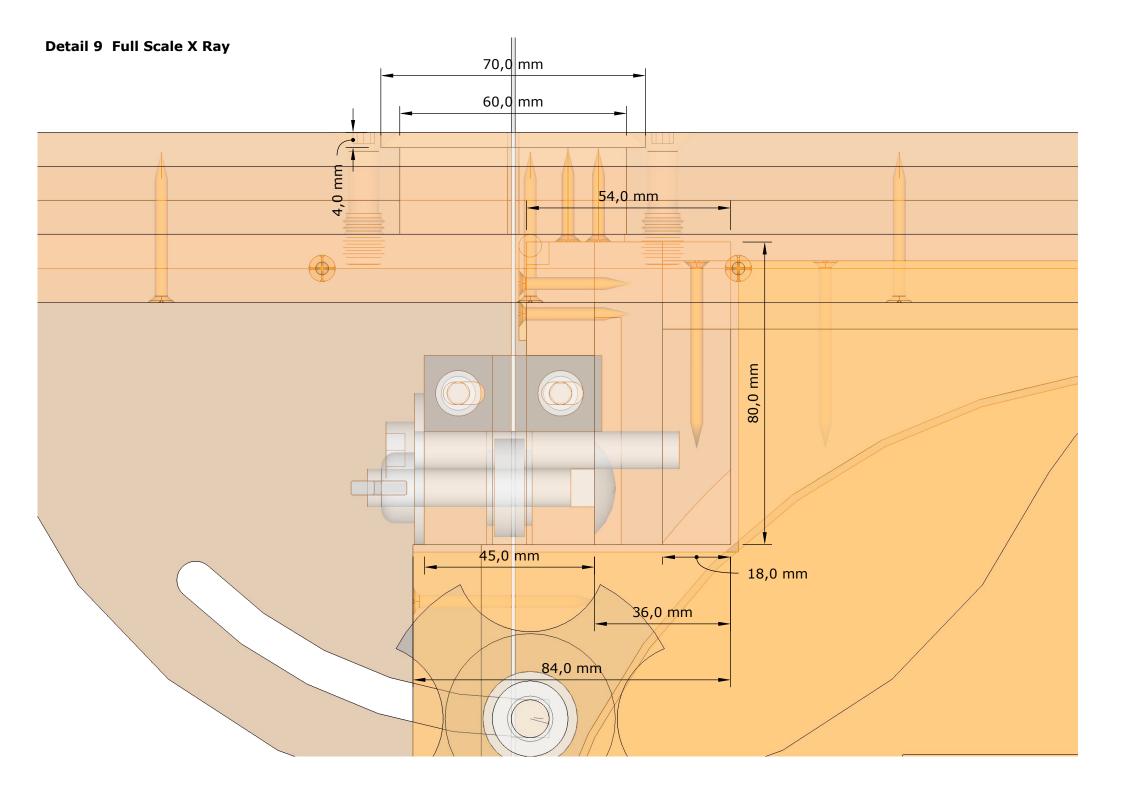


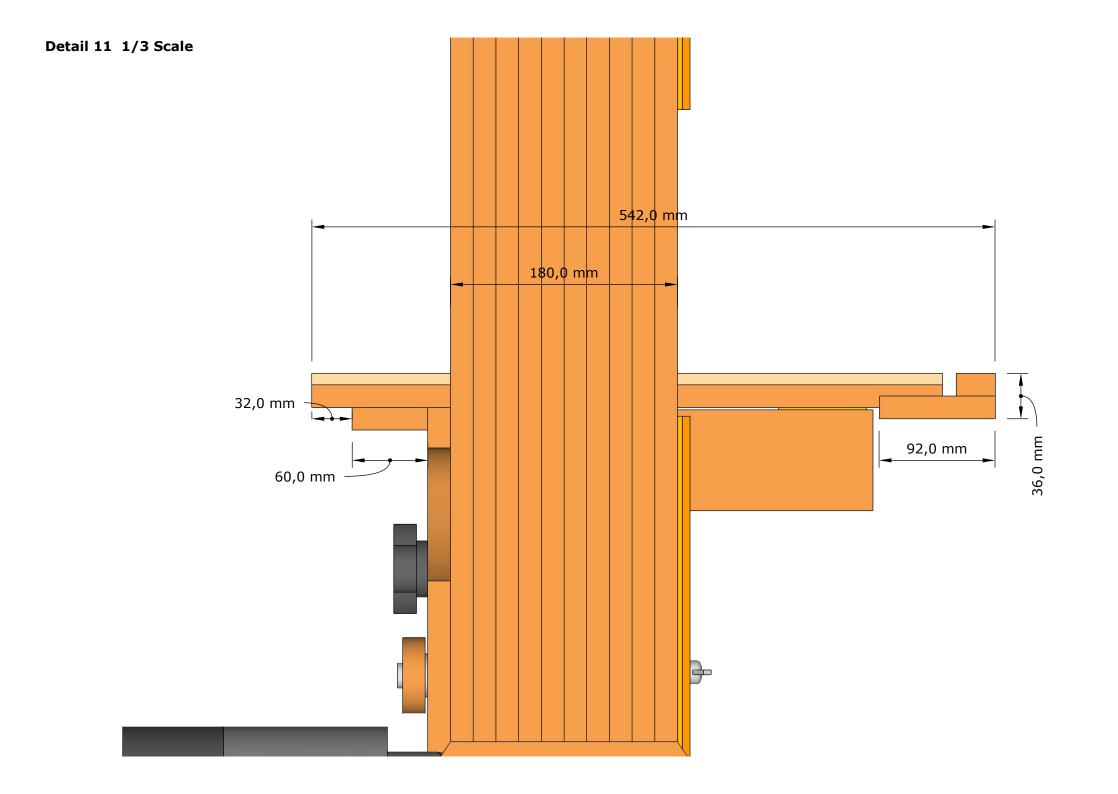


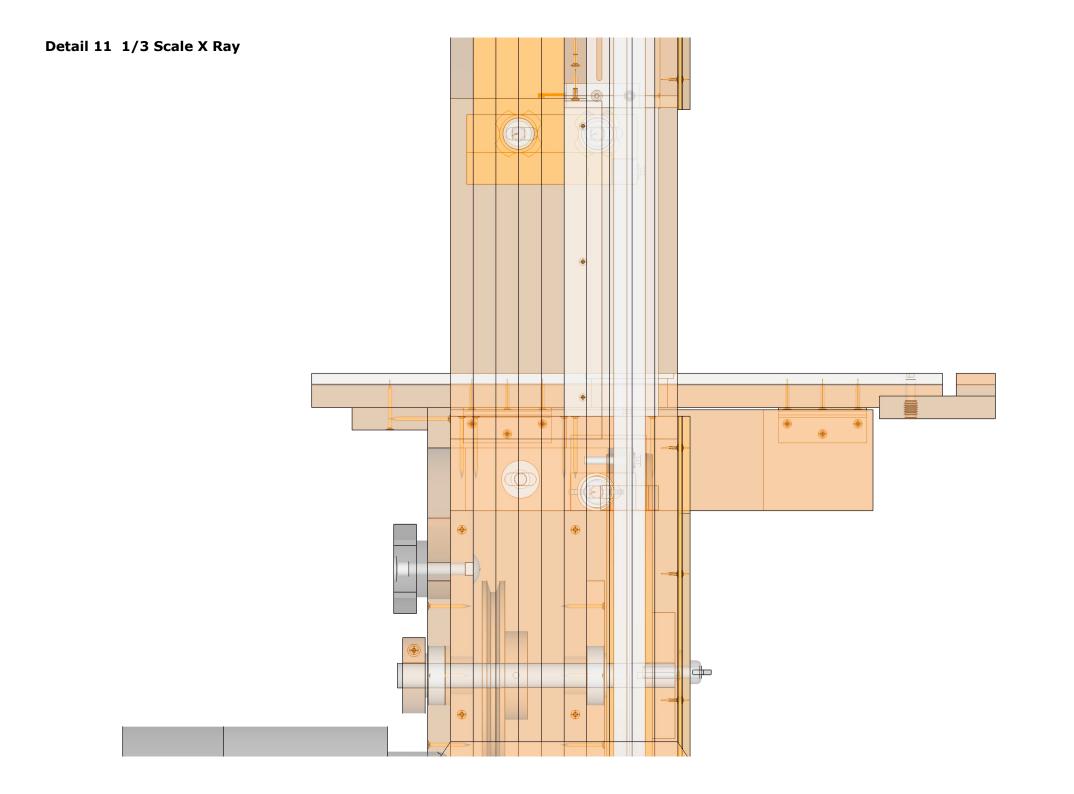


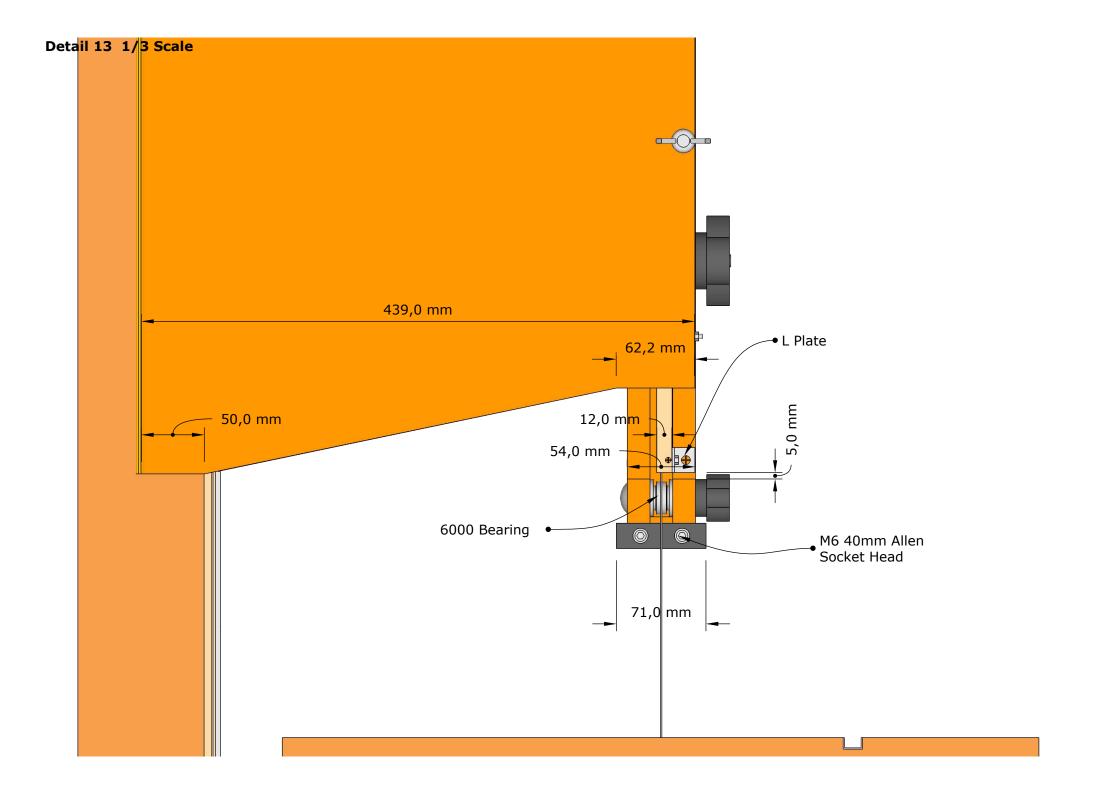


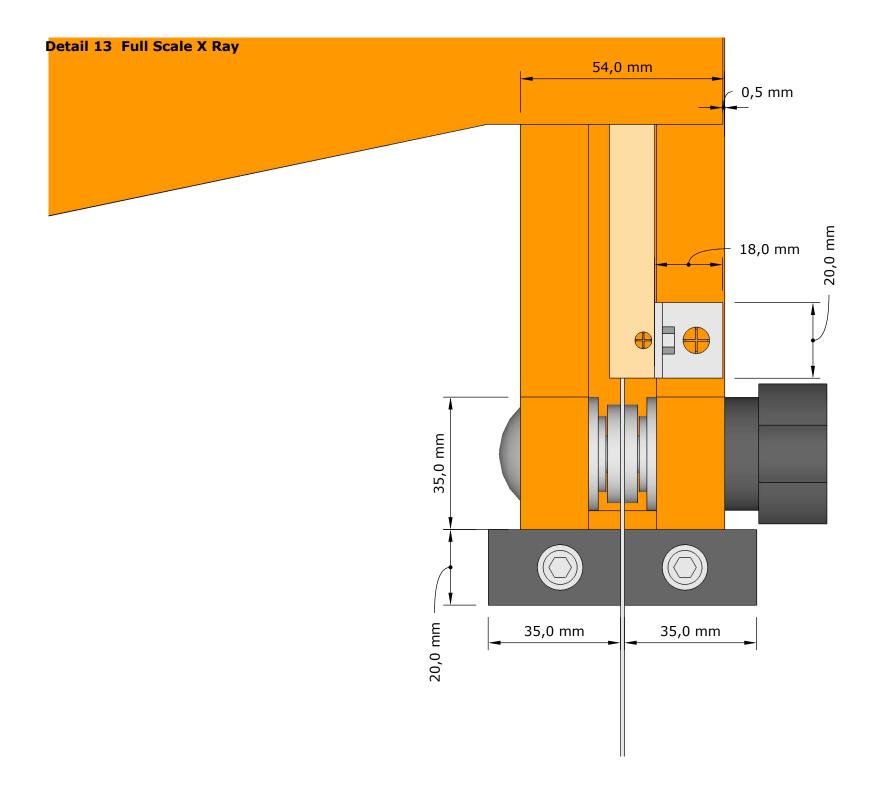




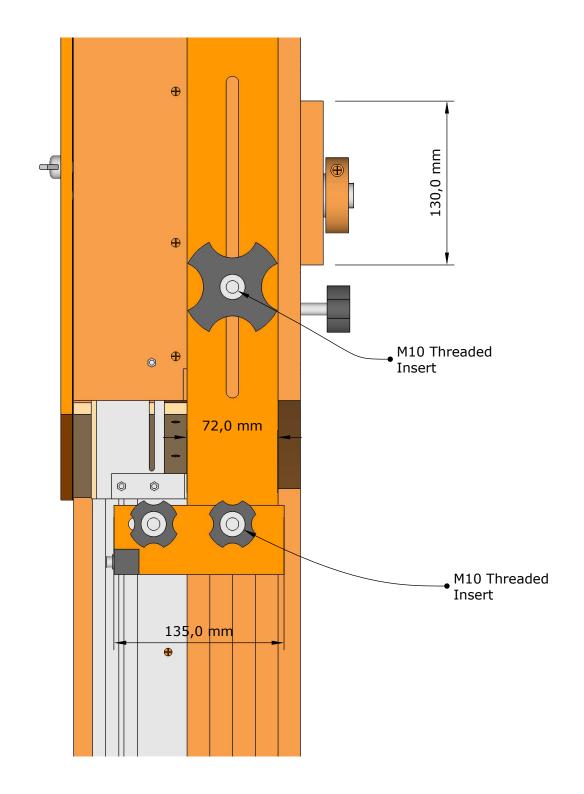


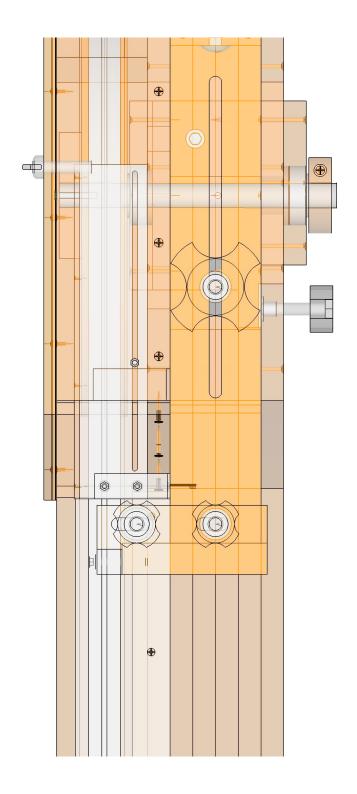


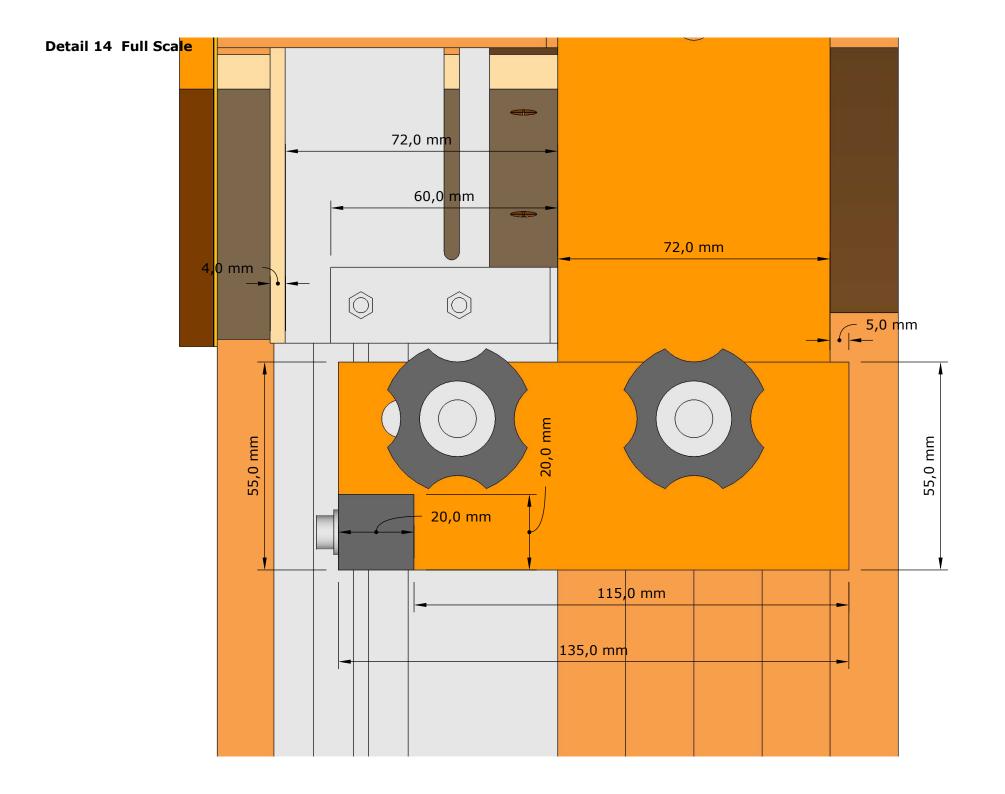




Detail 14 1/3 Scale



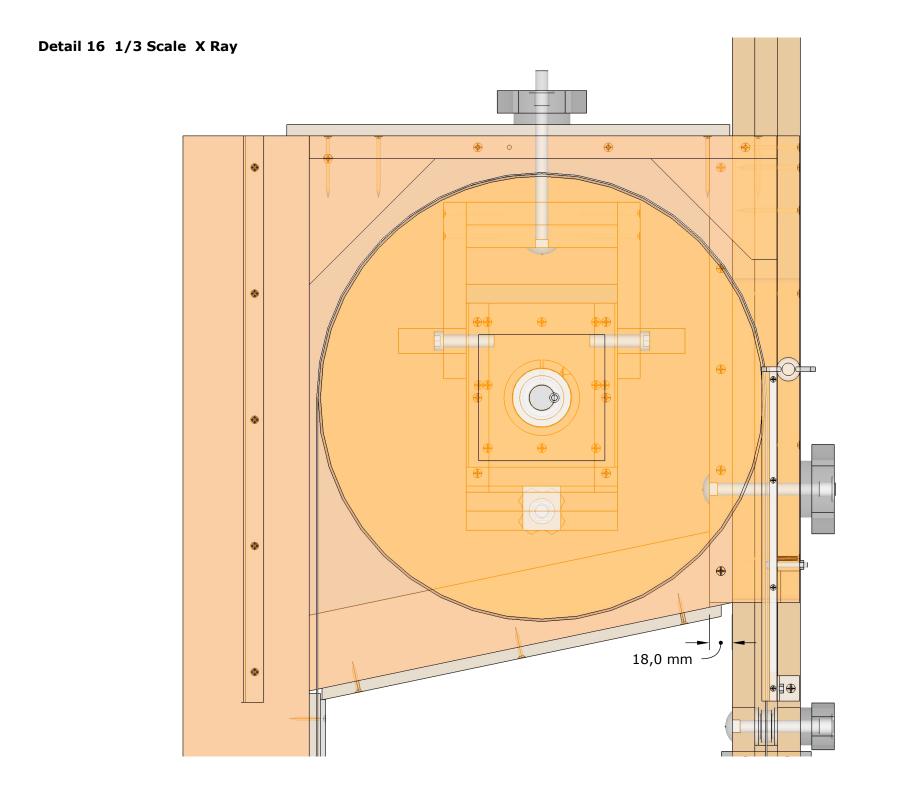


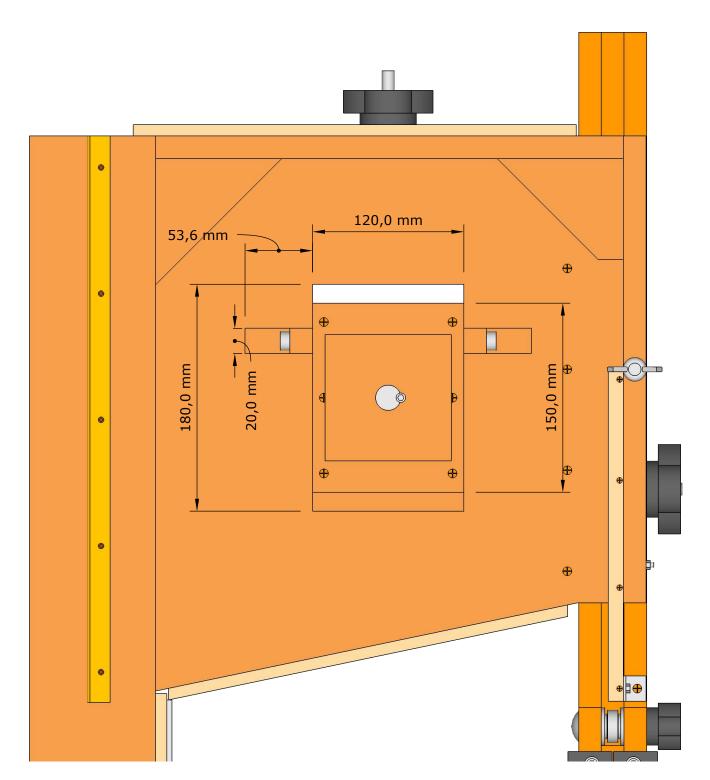


Detail 15 Full Scale 18,0 mm 18,0 mm 1<mark>8,0 mm</mark> 55,0 mm 55,0 mm 25,0 mm 54,0 mm

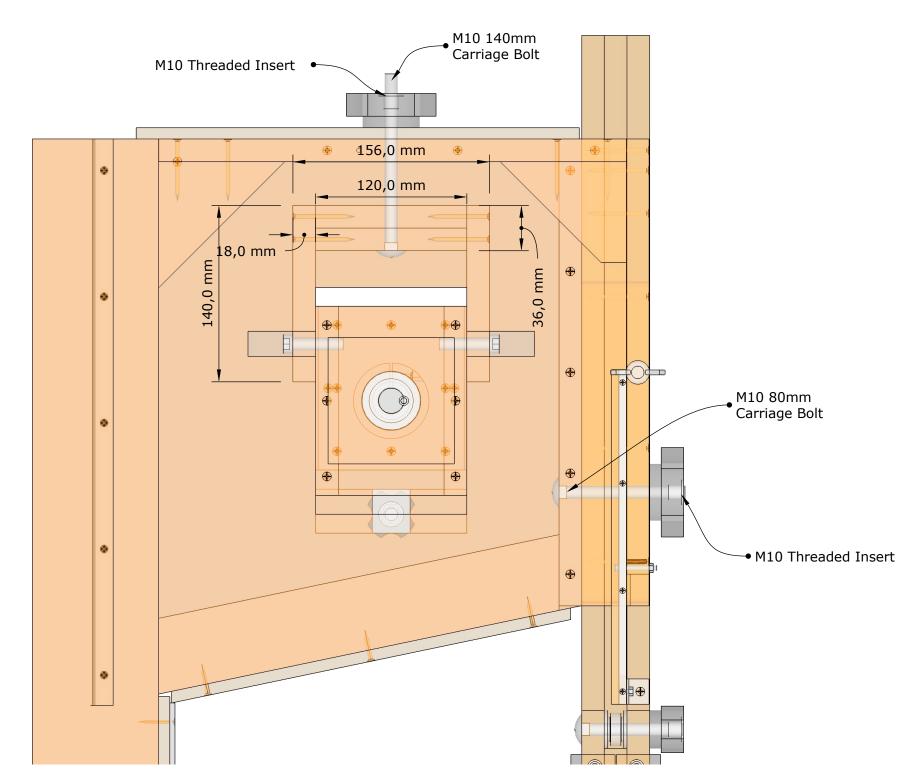
Detail 16 1/3 Scale 351,0 mm 100,0 mm 100,0 mm 100,0 mm 80,0 mm 100,0 mm 100,0 mm 370,0 mm 100,0 mm 1115.2 Perimeter 355,0 mm

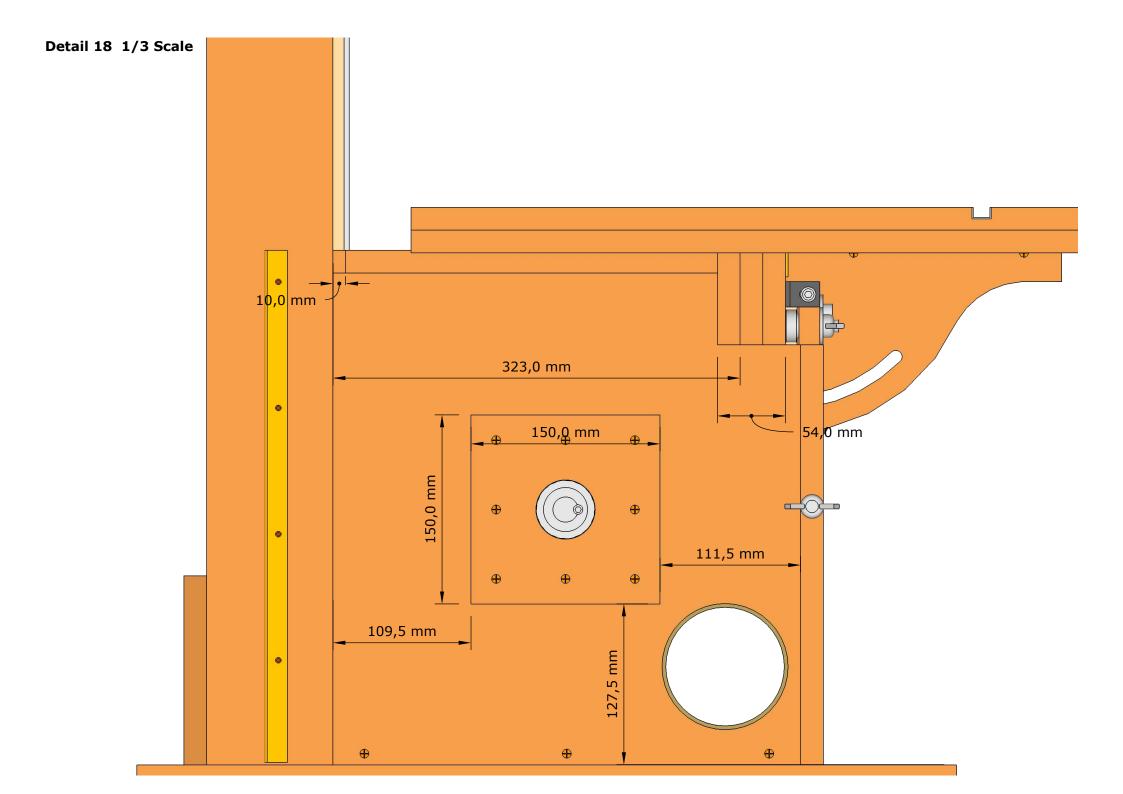
Detail 16 1/3 Scale 53,5 mm 100,0 mm 18,0 mm • 0 17,7 mm **⊕** 53,5 mm 18,0 mm -

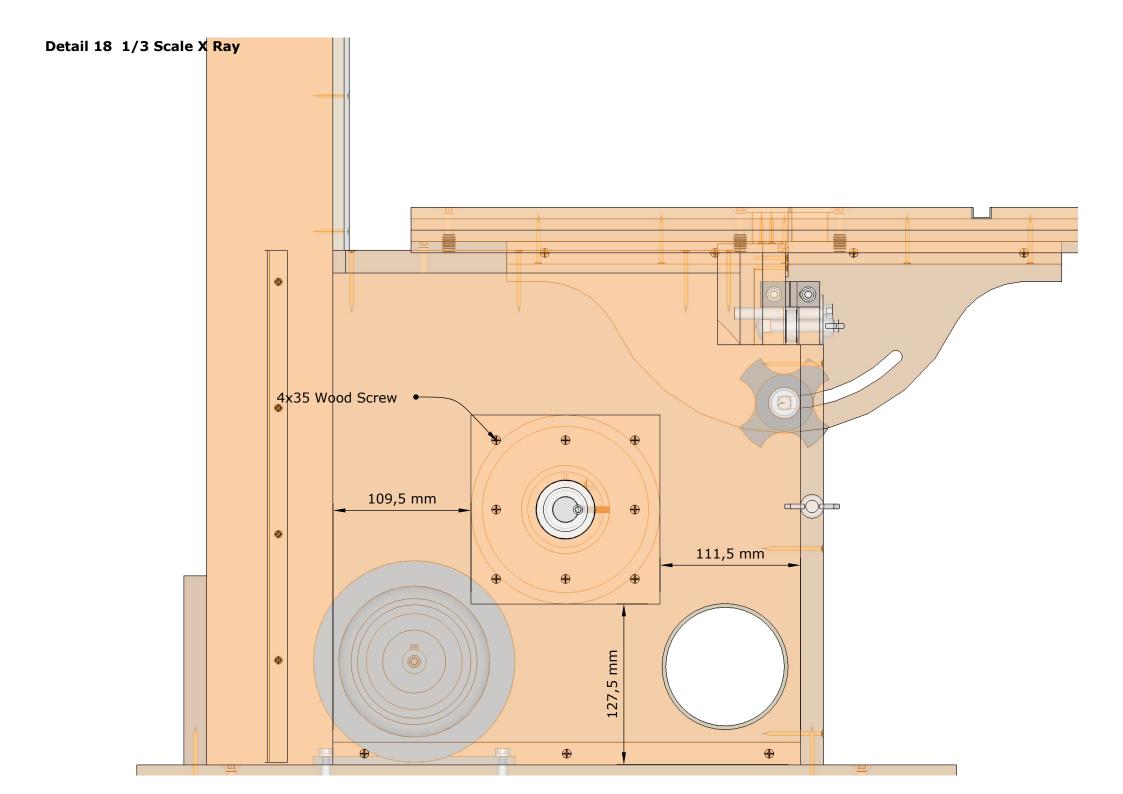




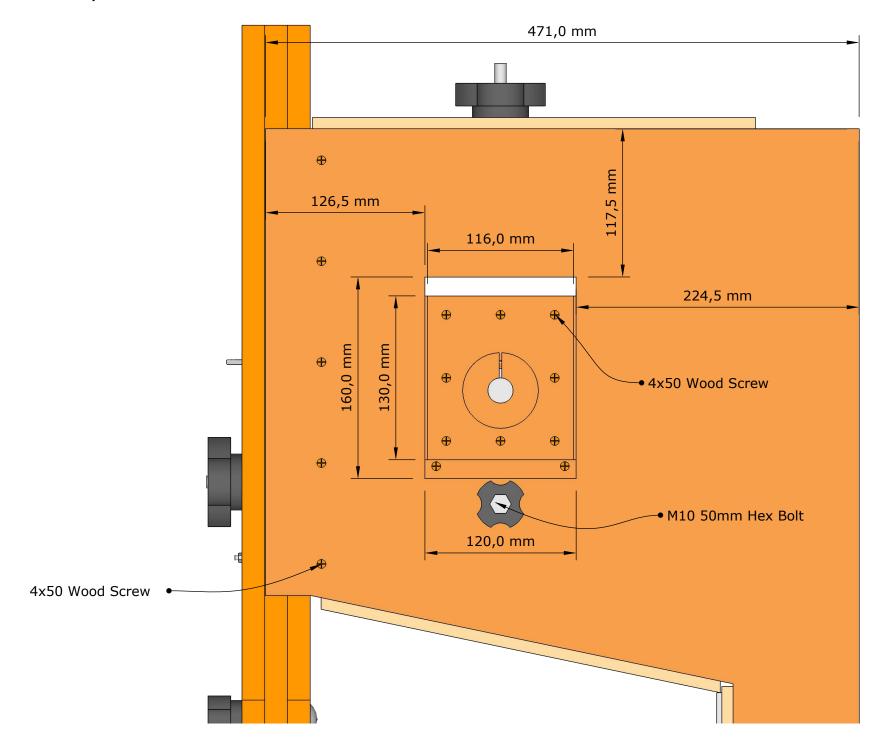
Detail 17 1/3 Scale



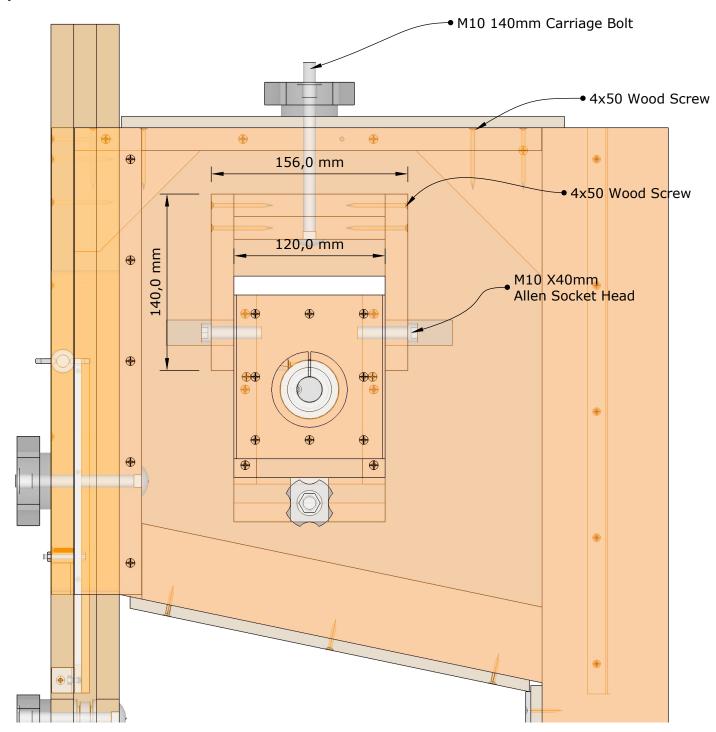


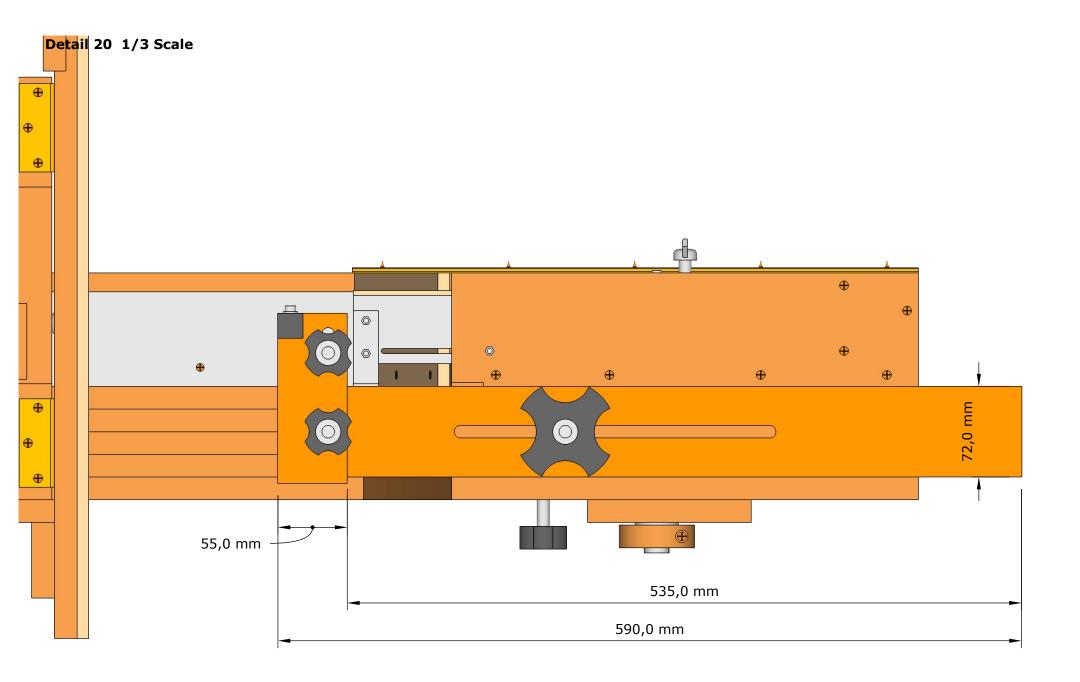


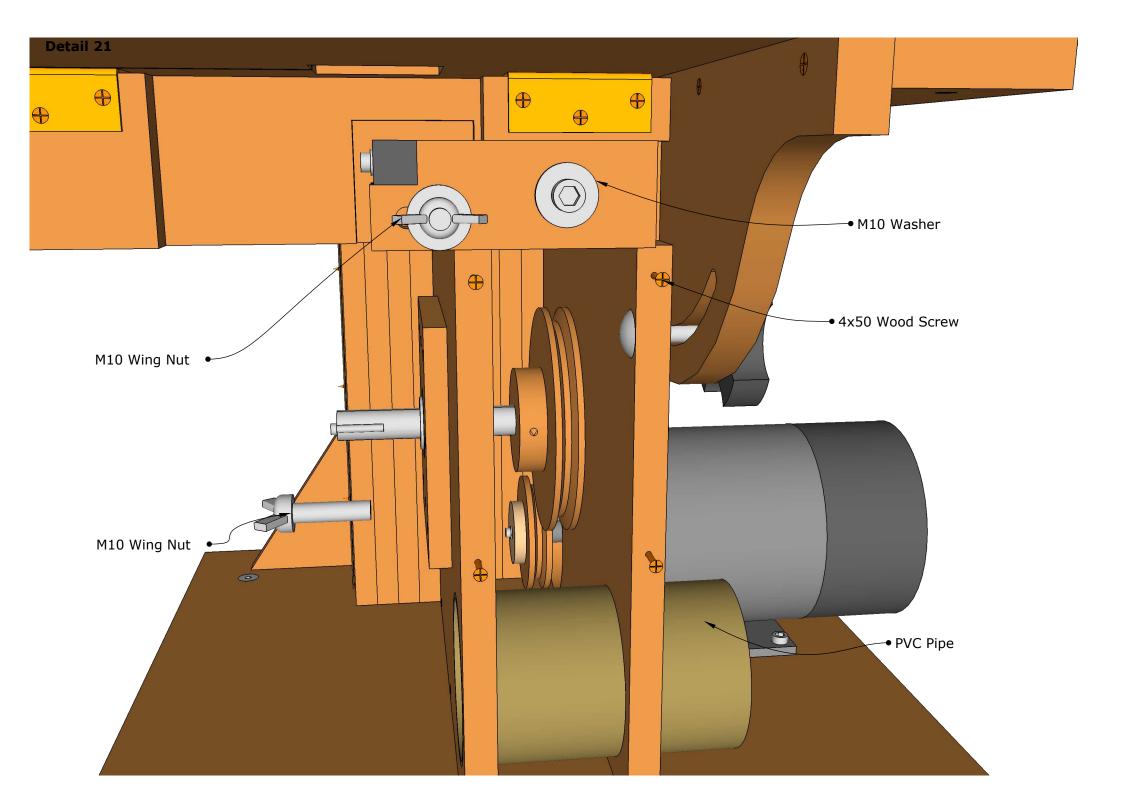
Detail 19 1/3 Scale

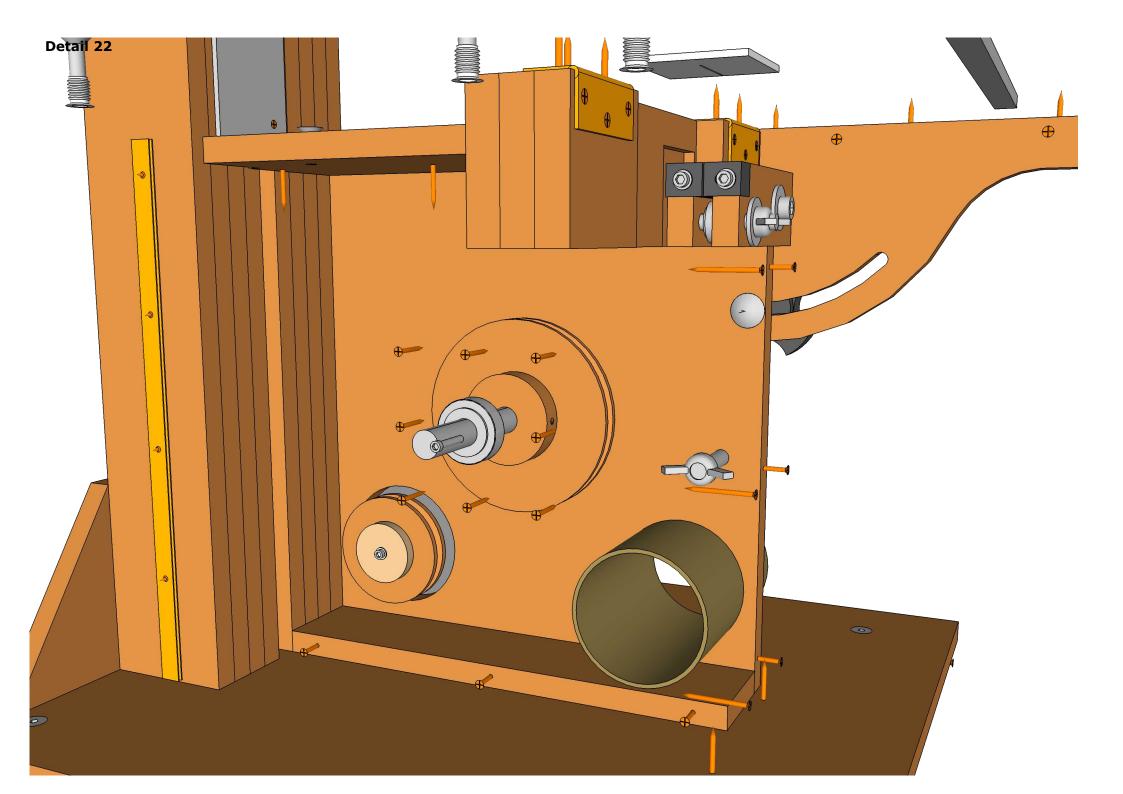


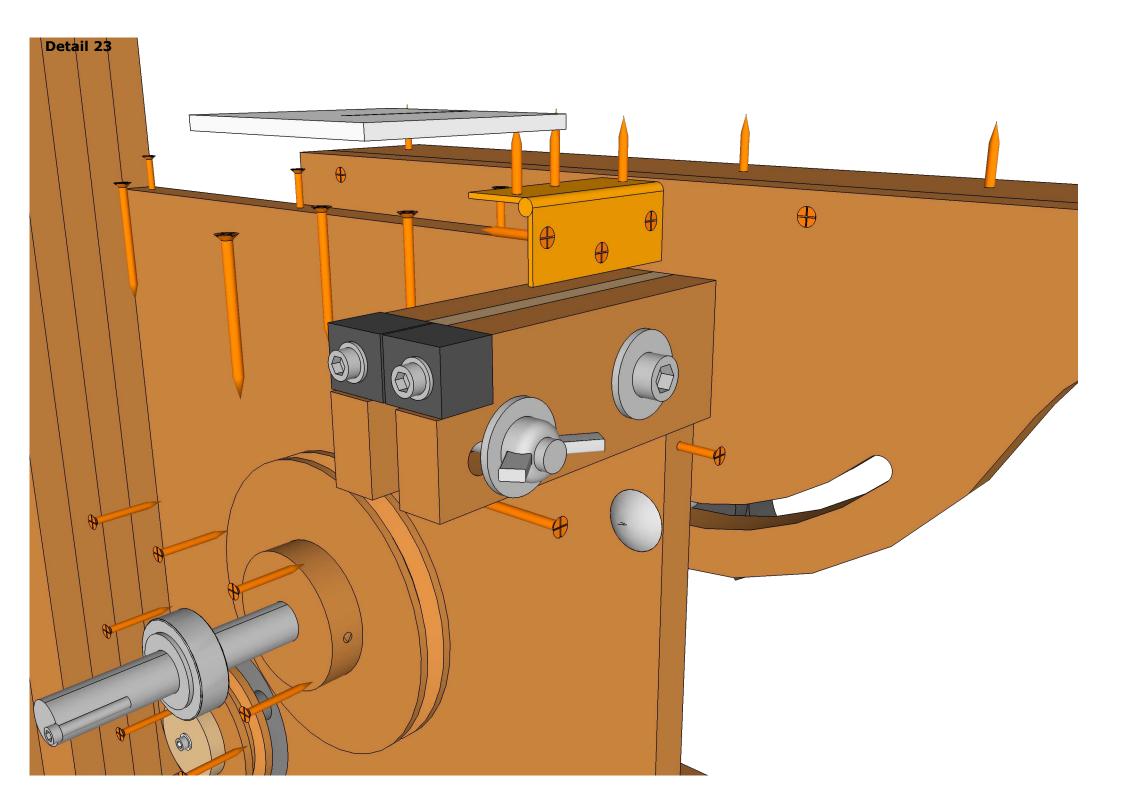
Detail 19 1/3 Scale X Ray

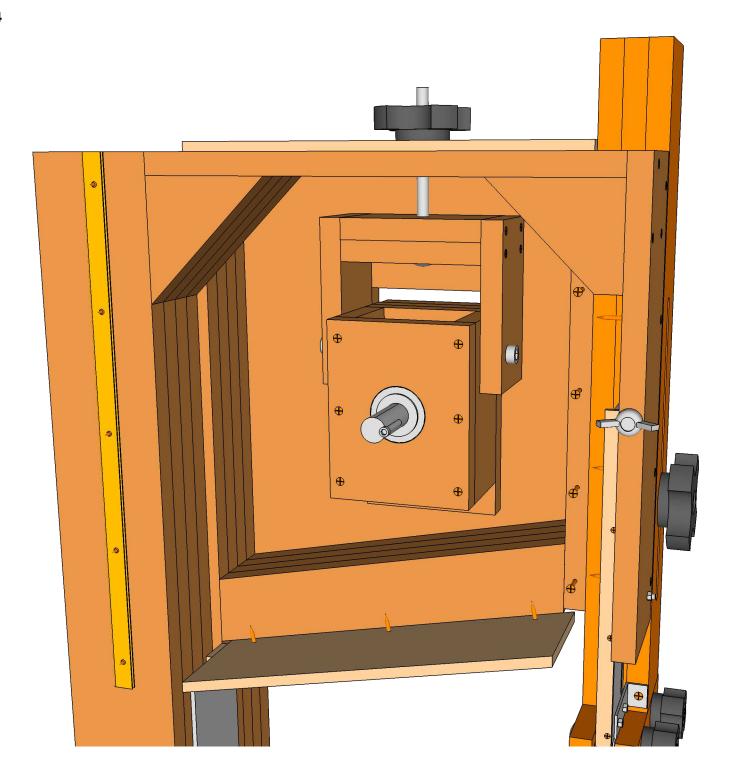


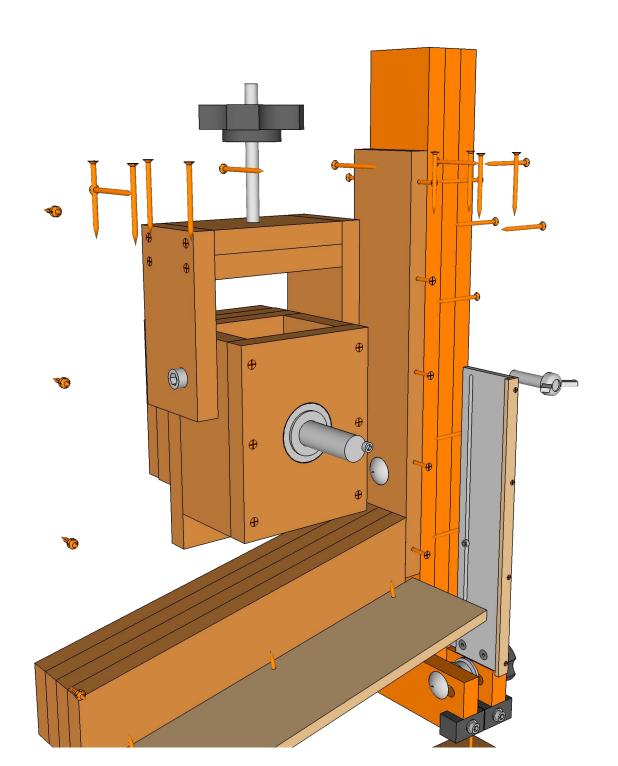


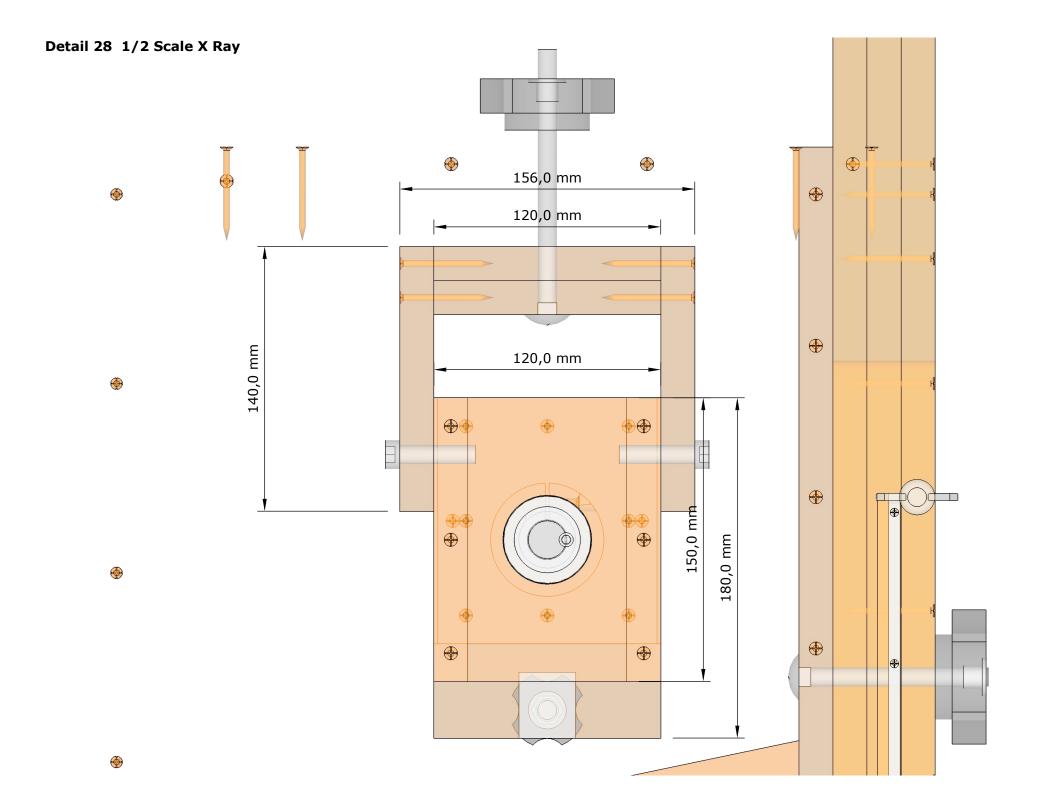


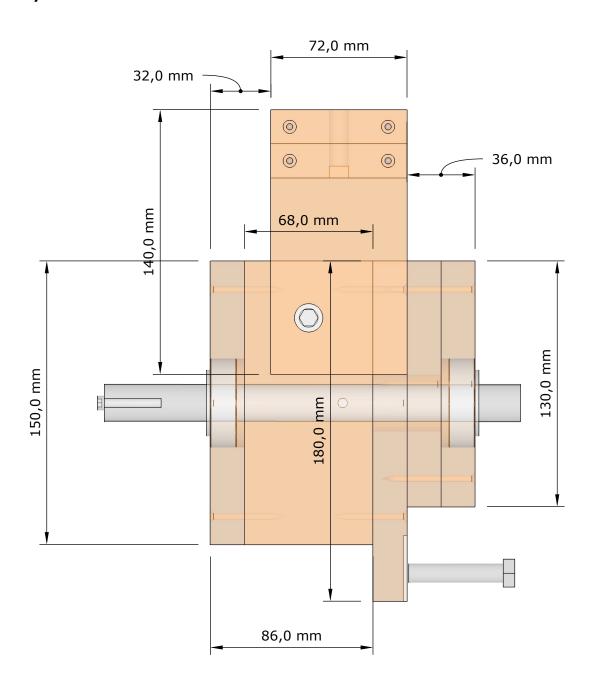


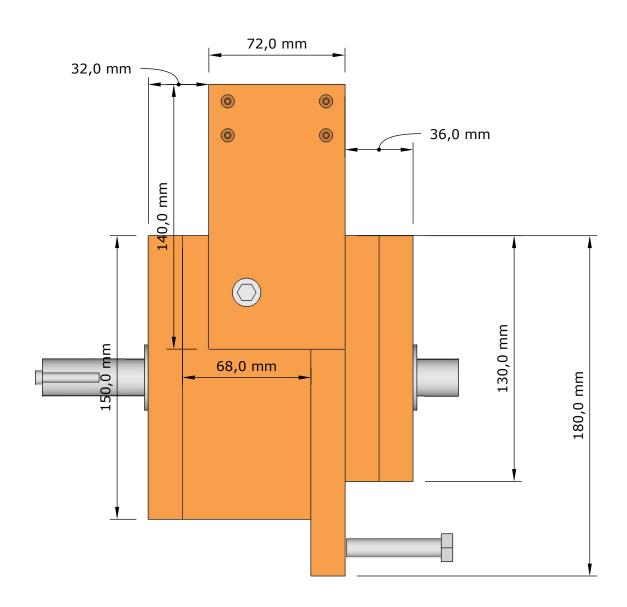


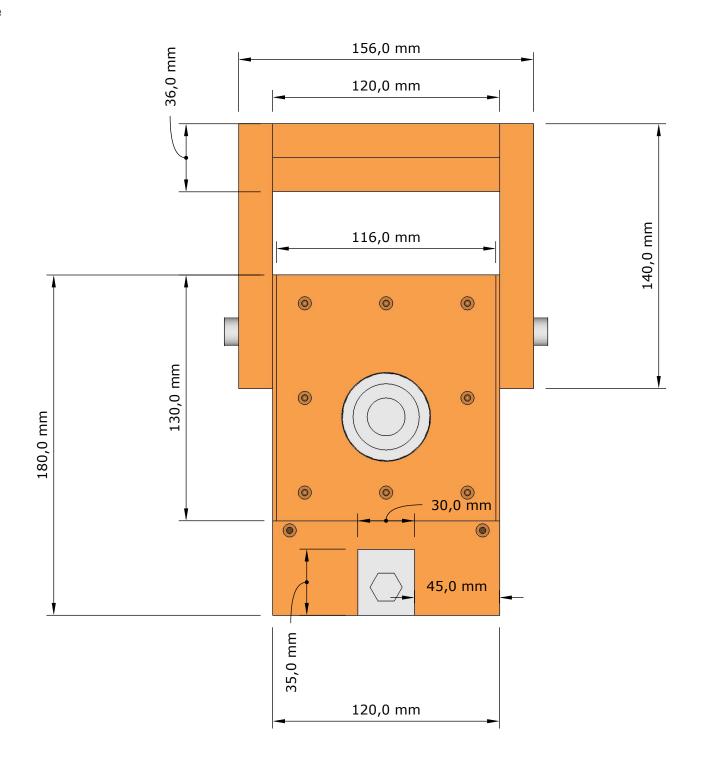




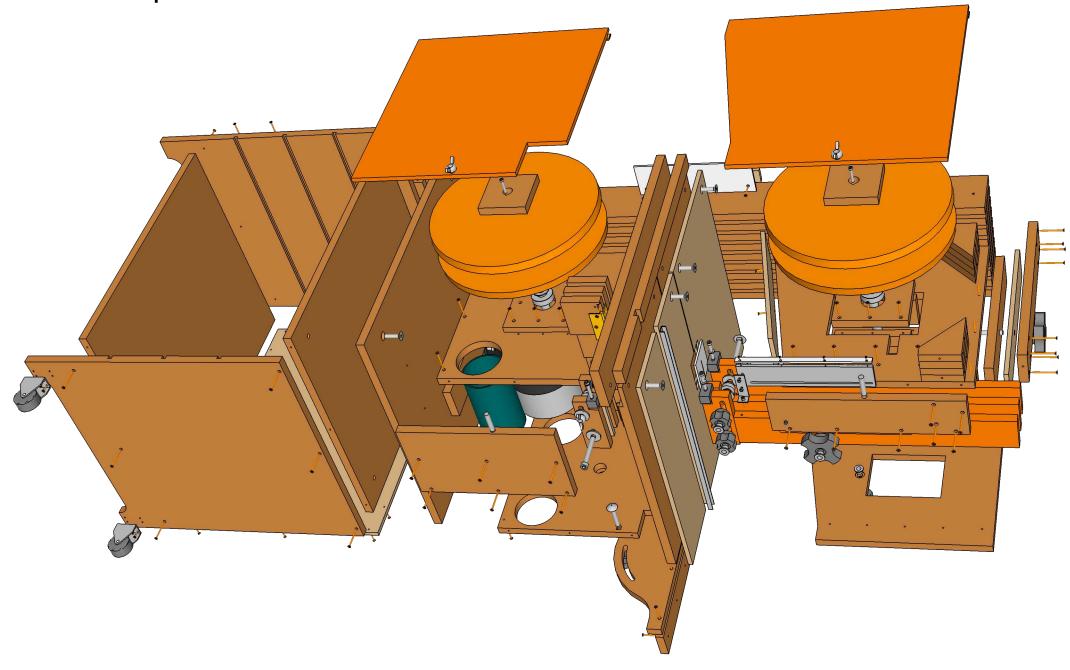




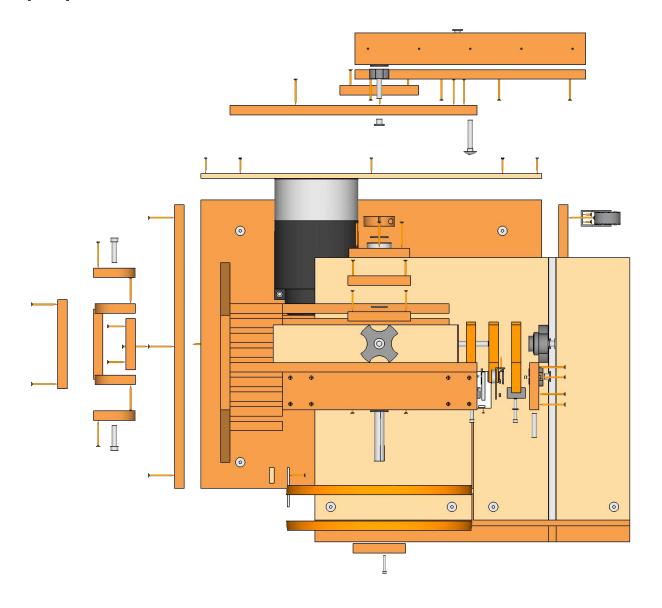




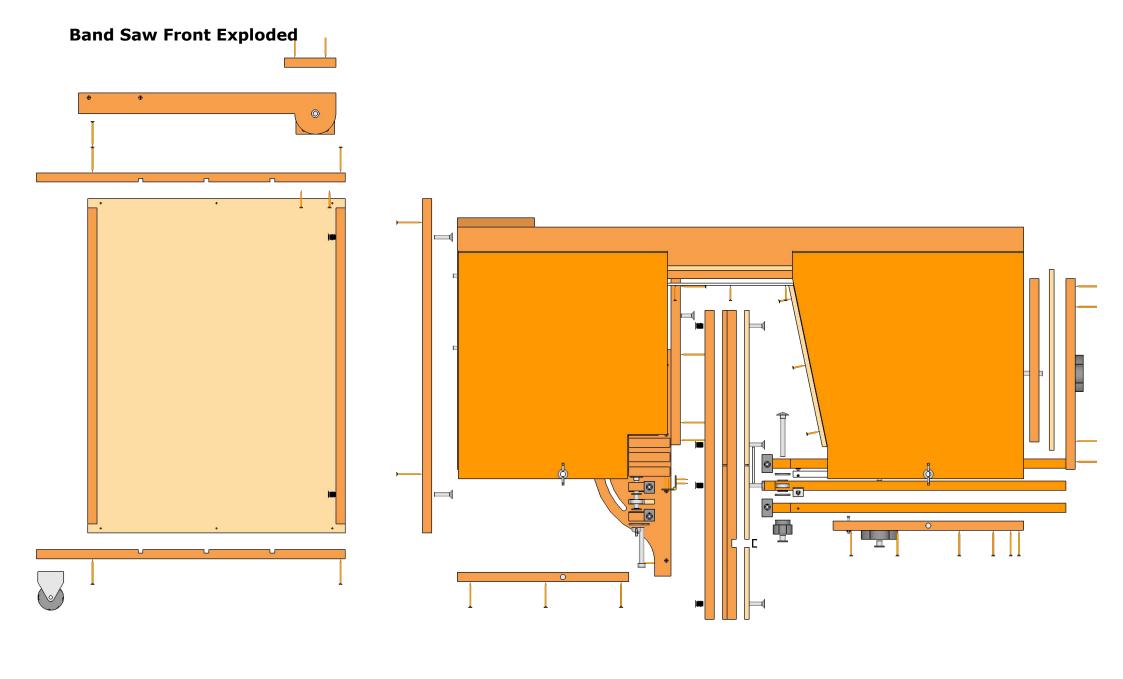
Band Saw Exploded



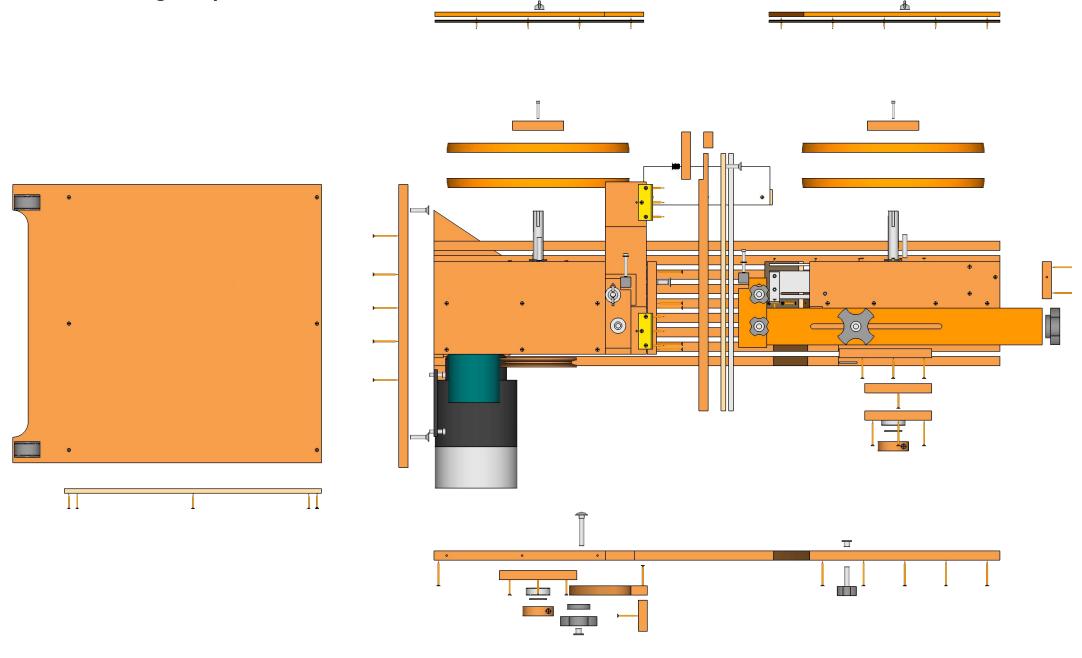
Band Saw Top Exploded



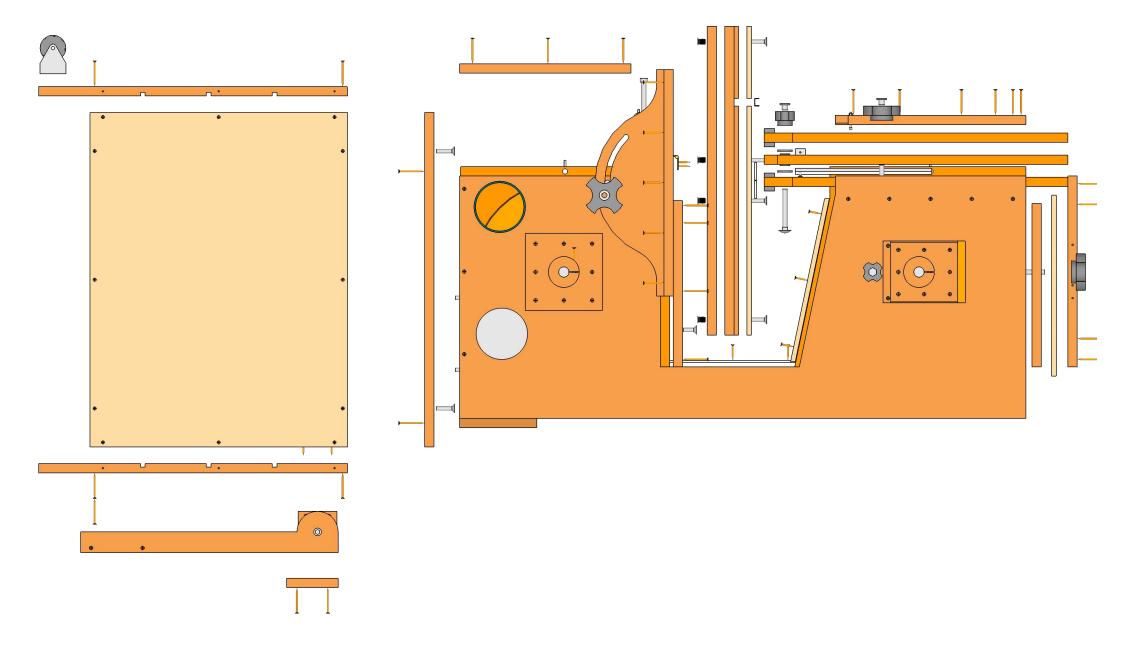




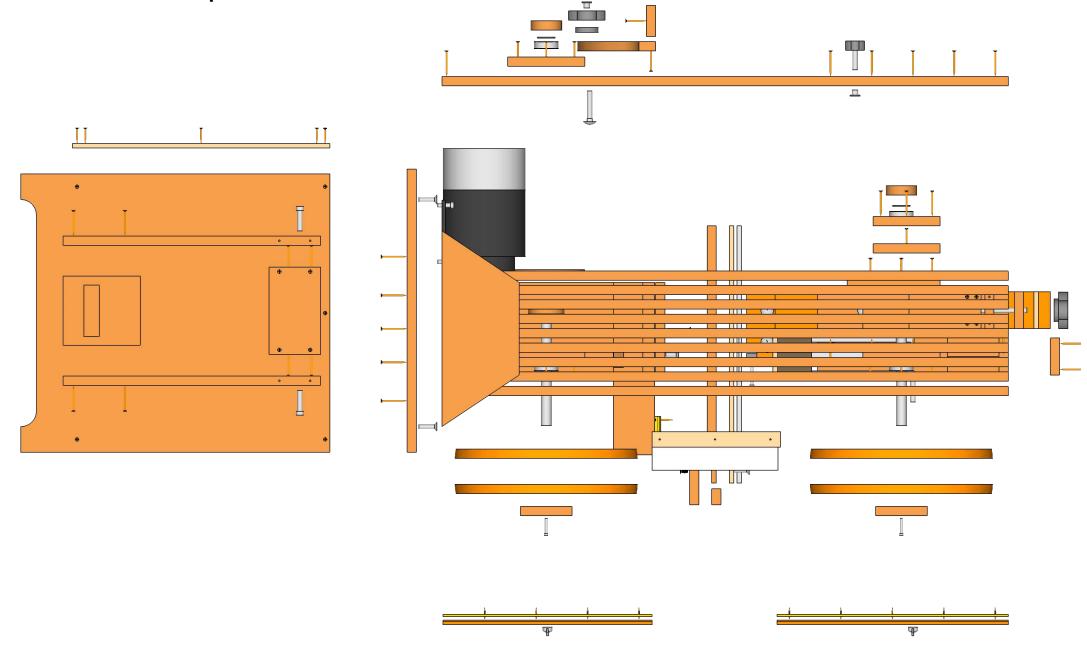
Band Saw Right Exploded

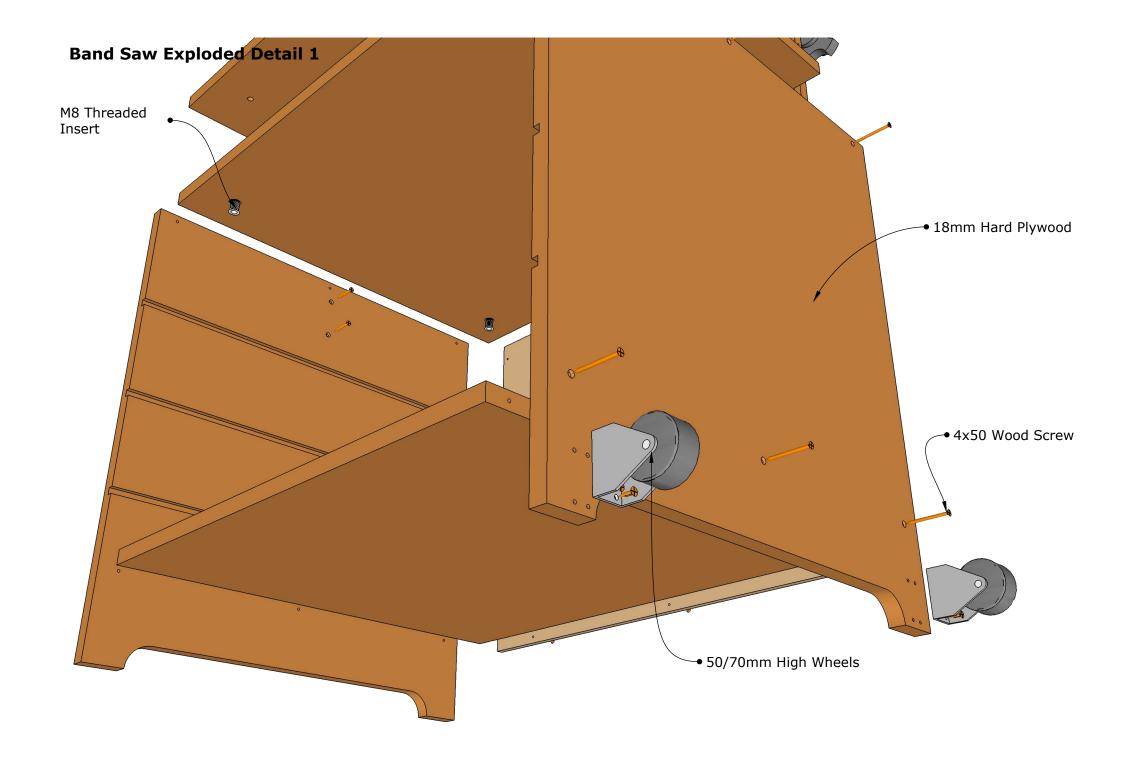


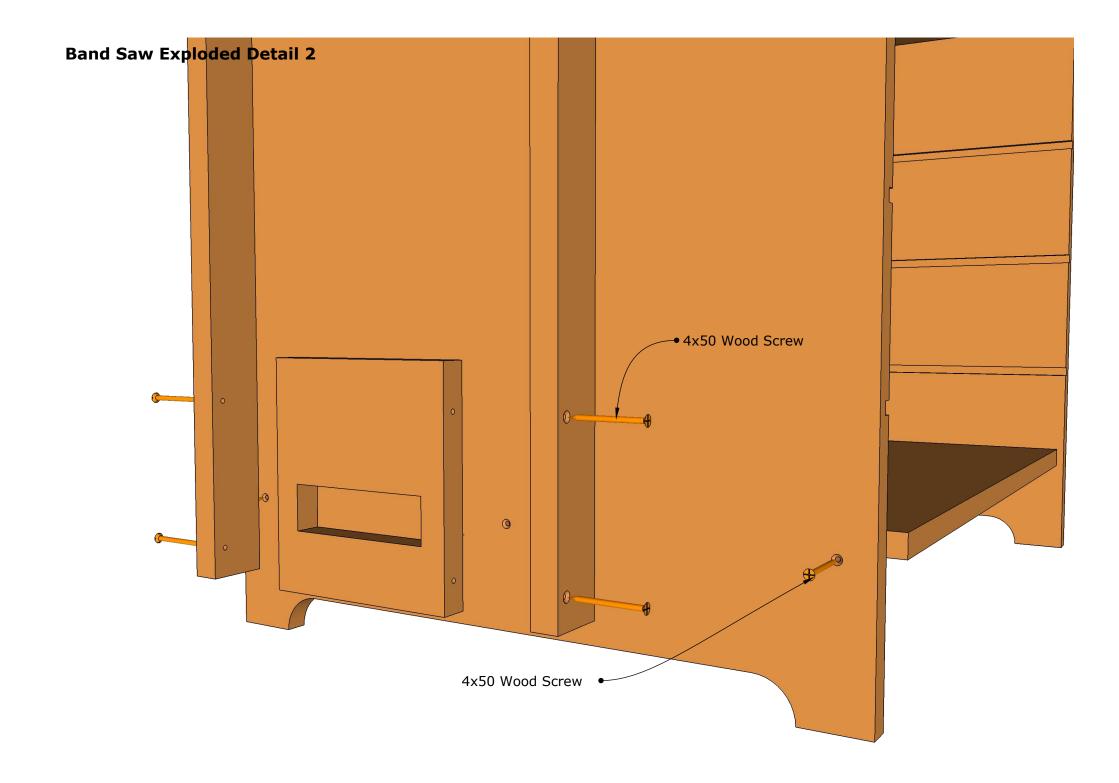
Band Saw Back Exploded

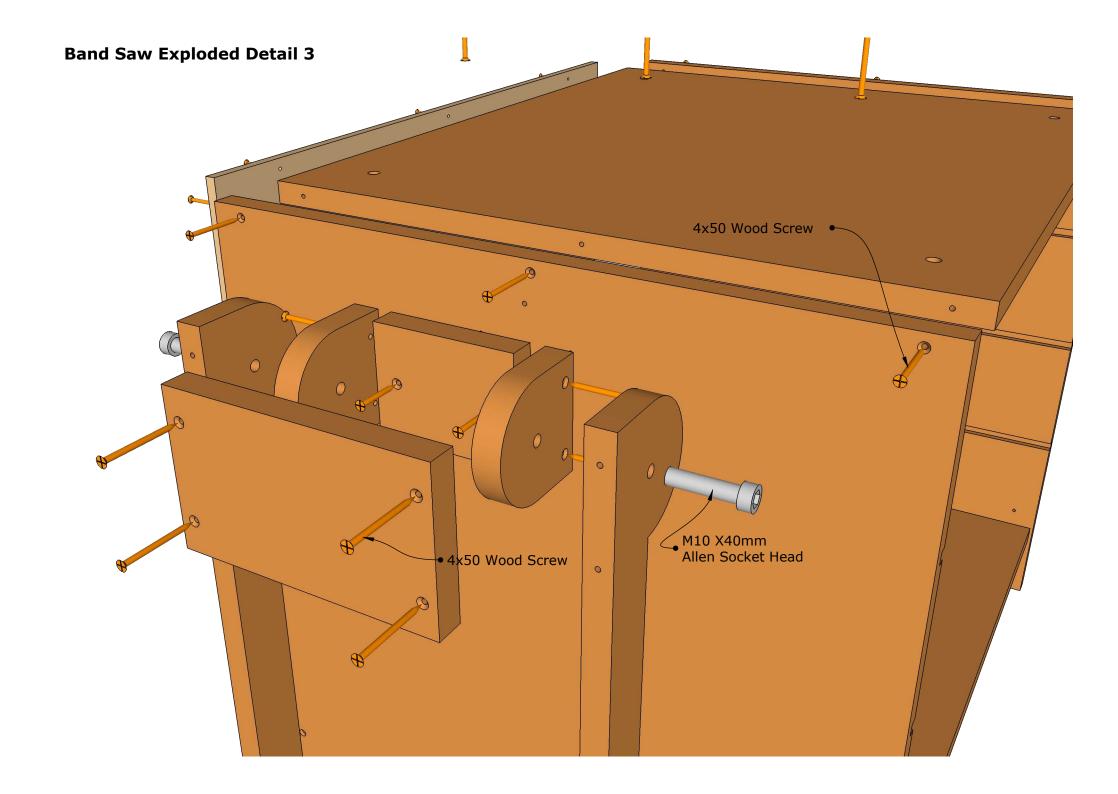


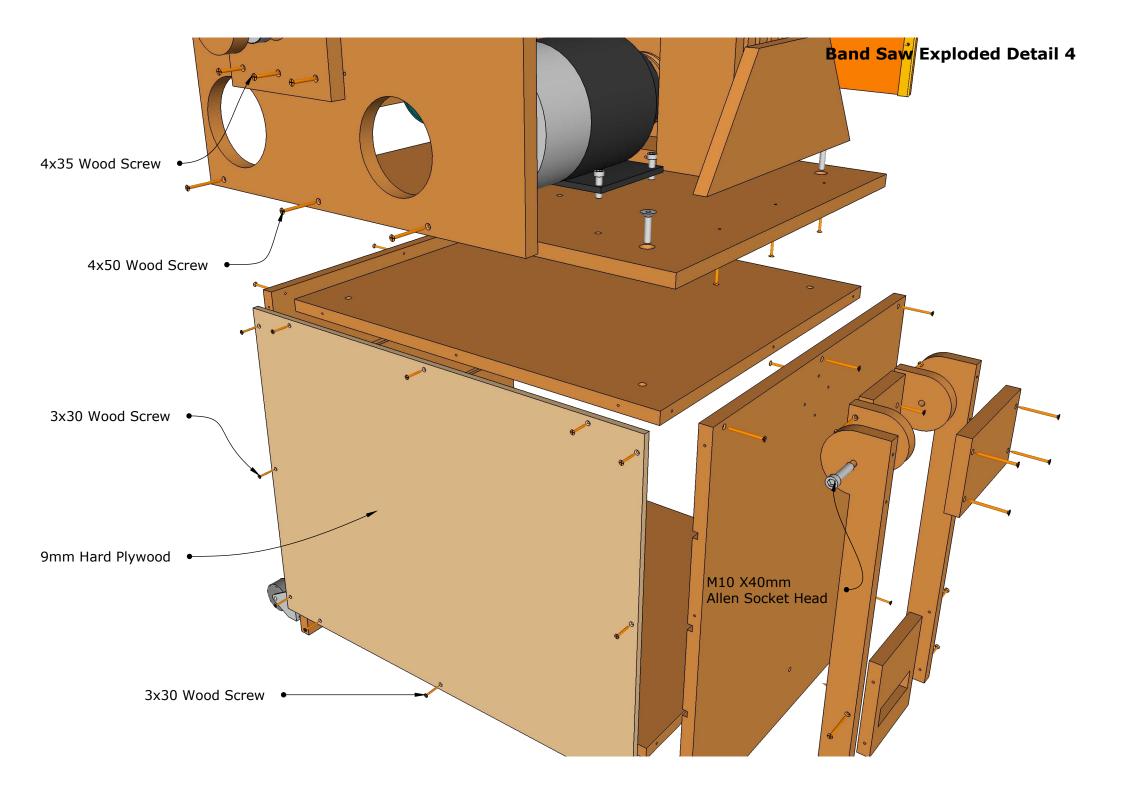
Band Saw Left Exploded

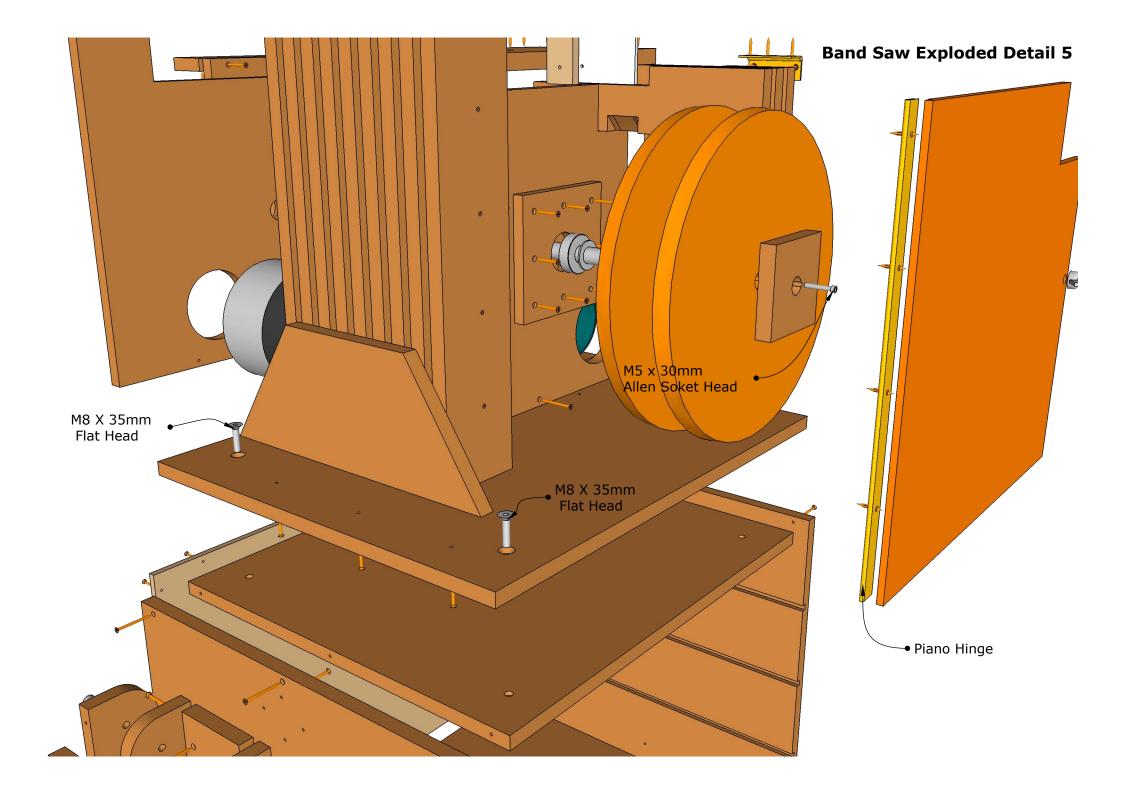


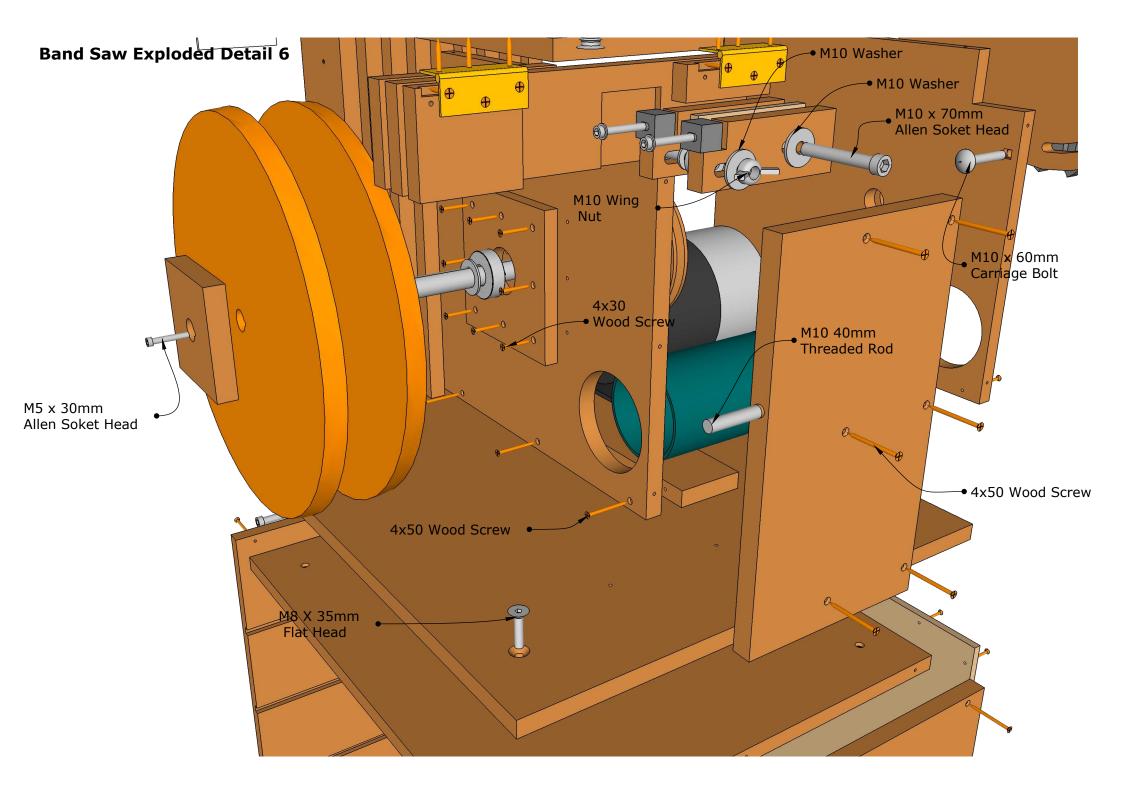


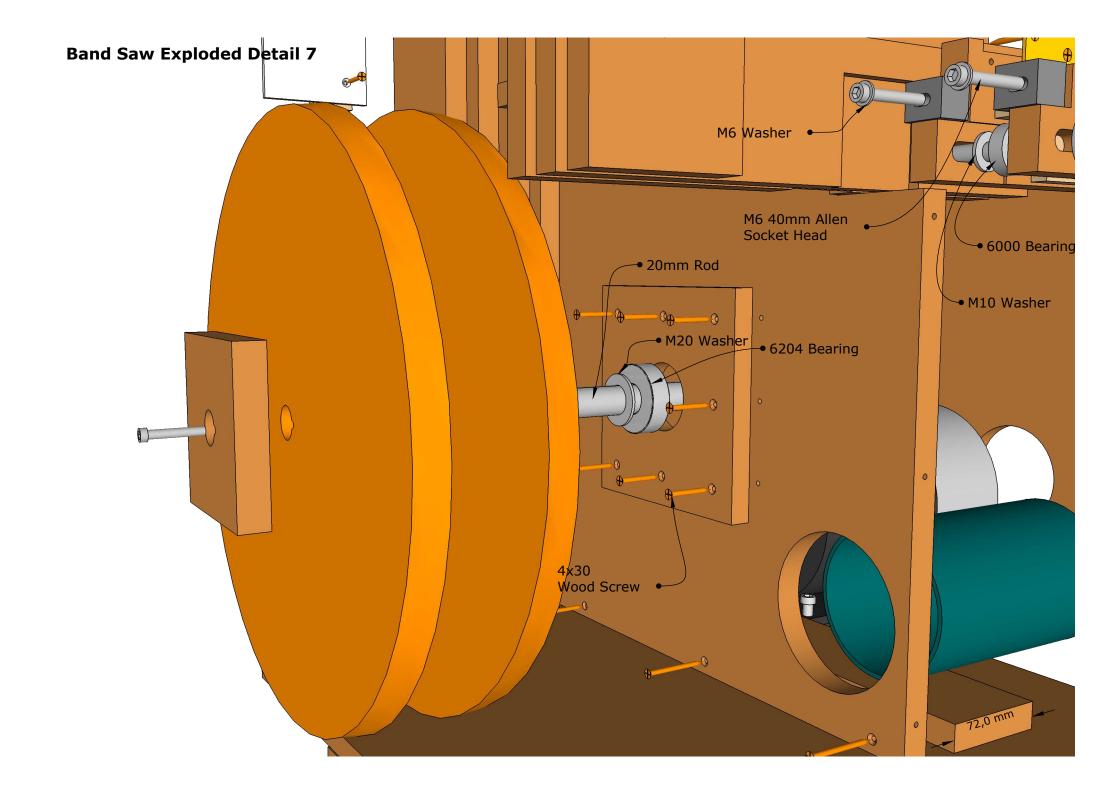


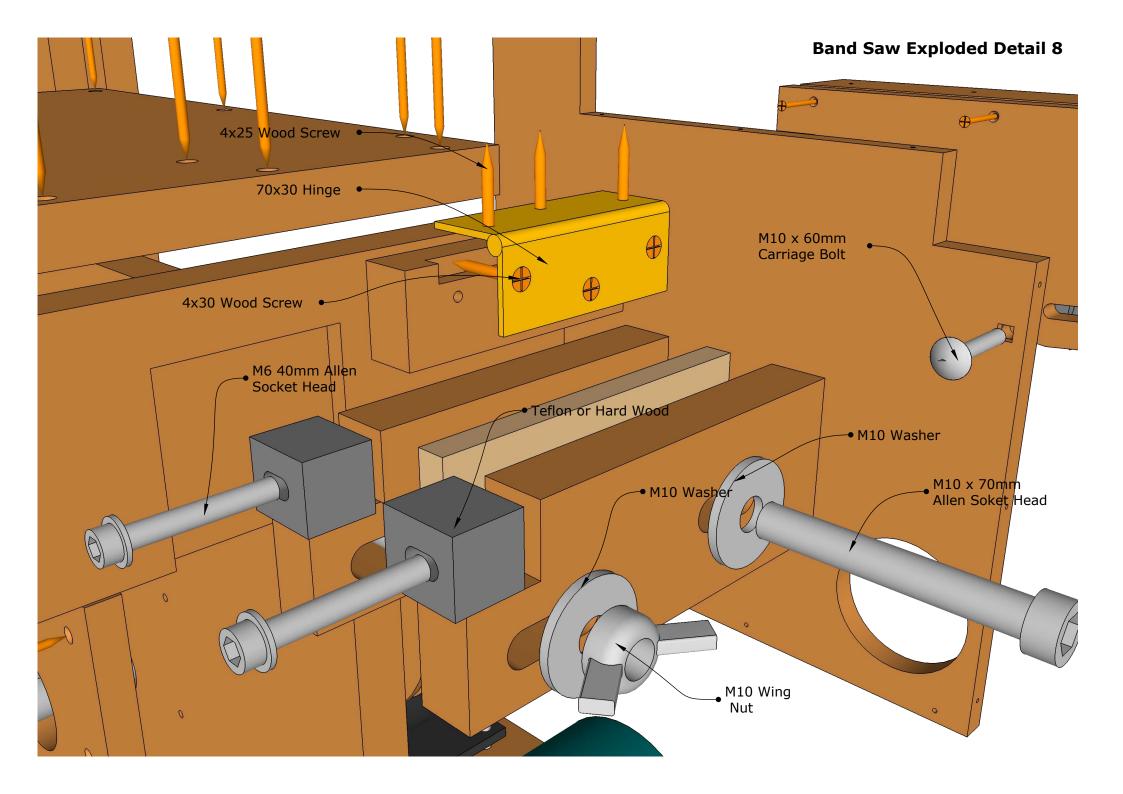


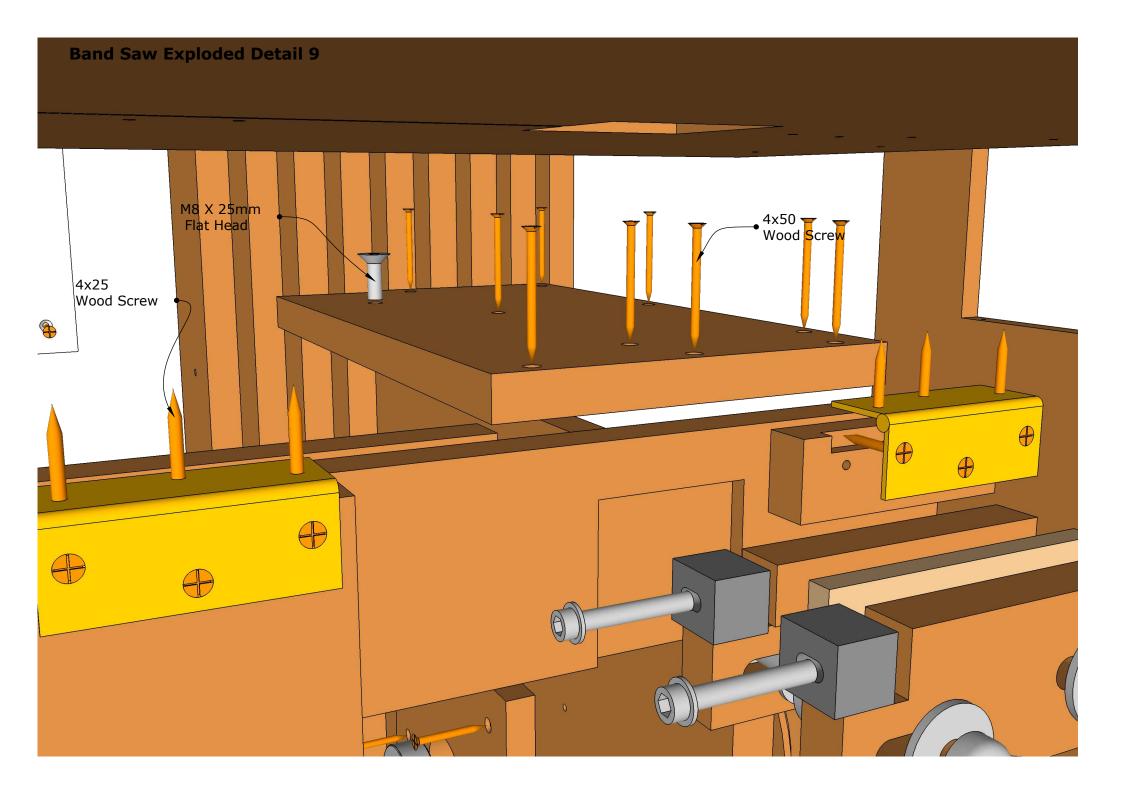


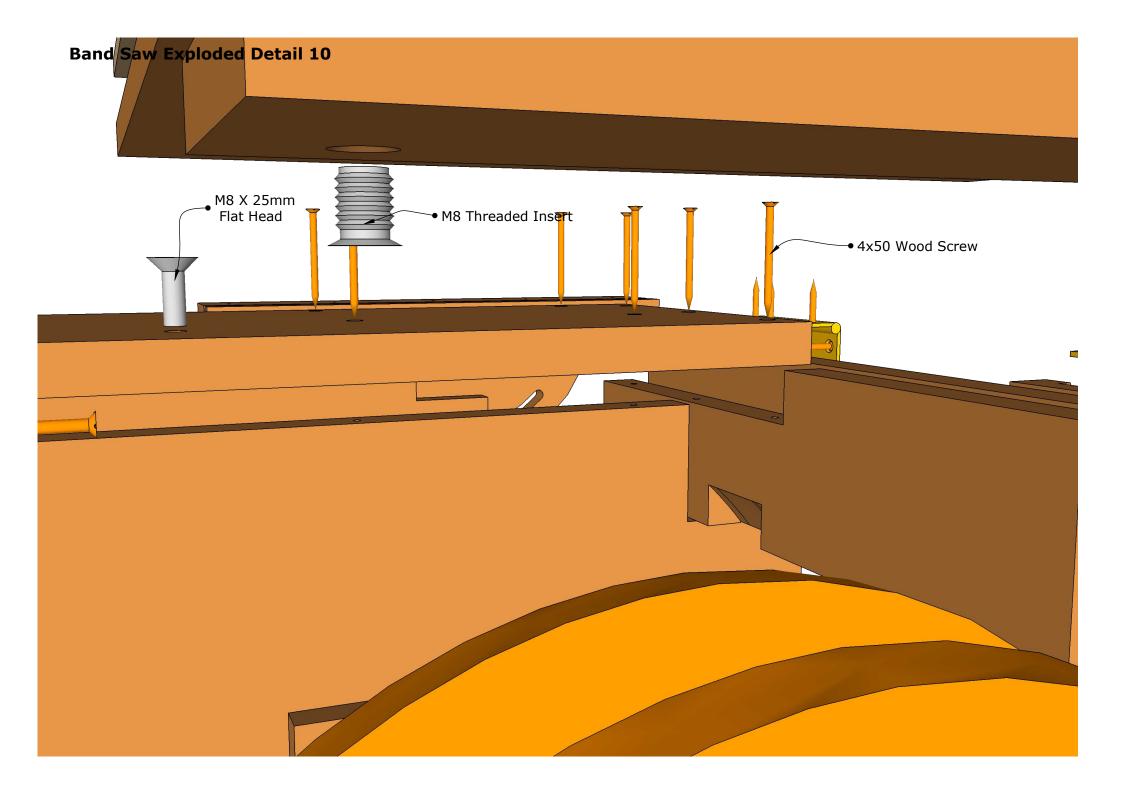


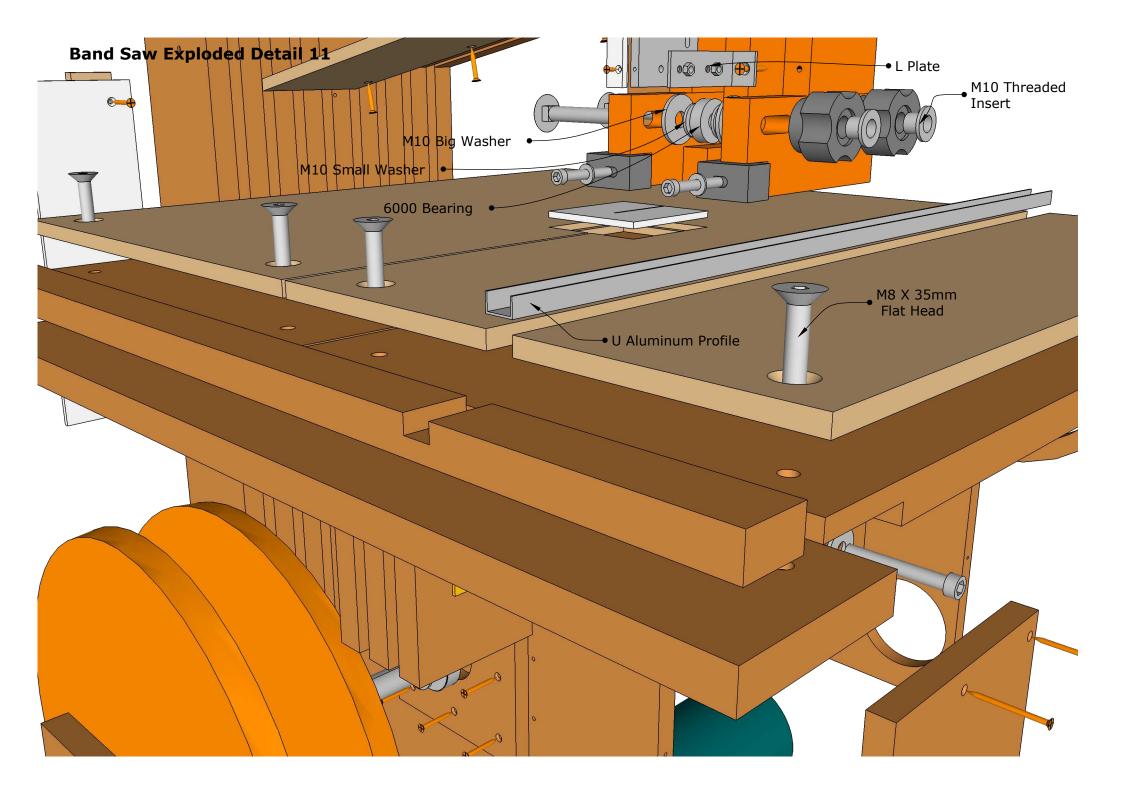


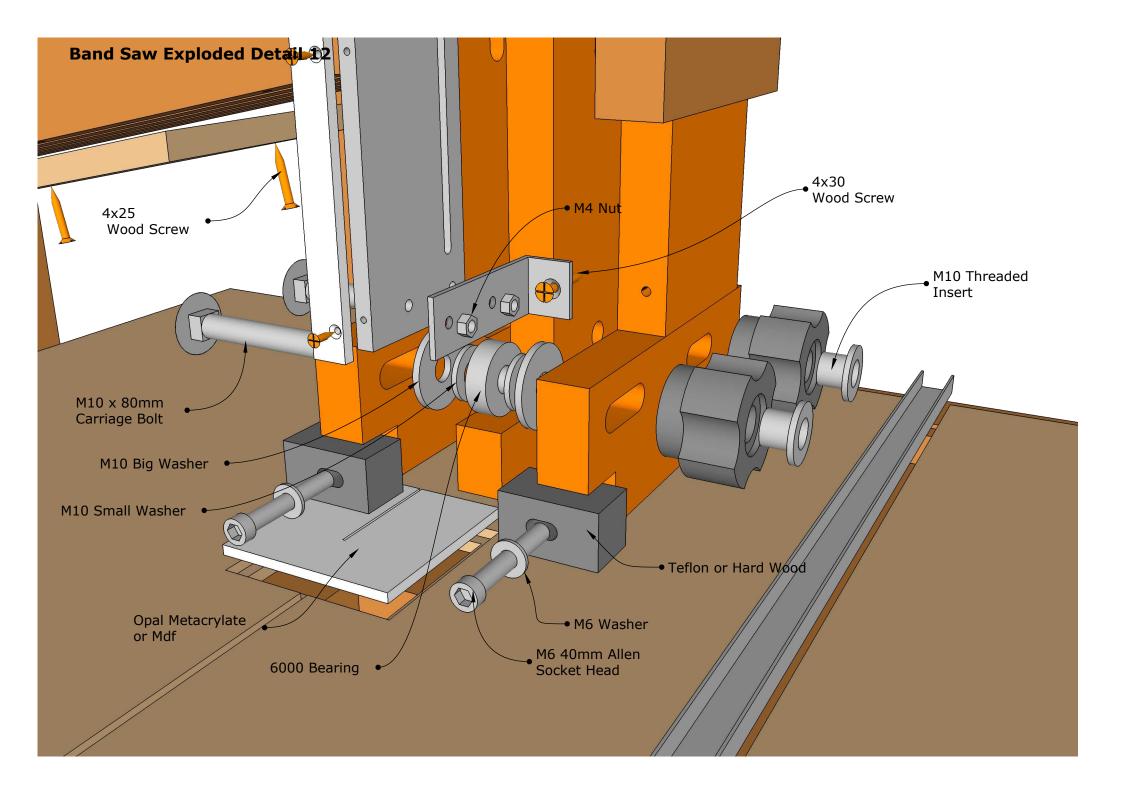


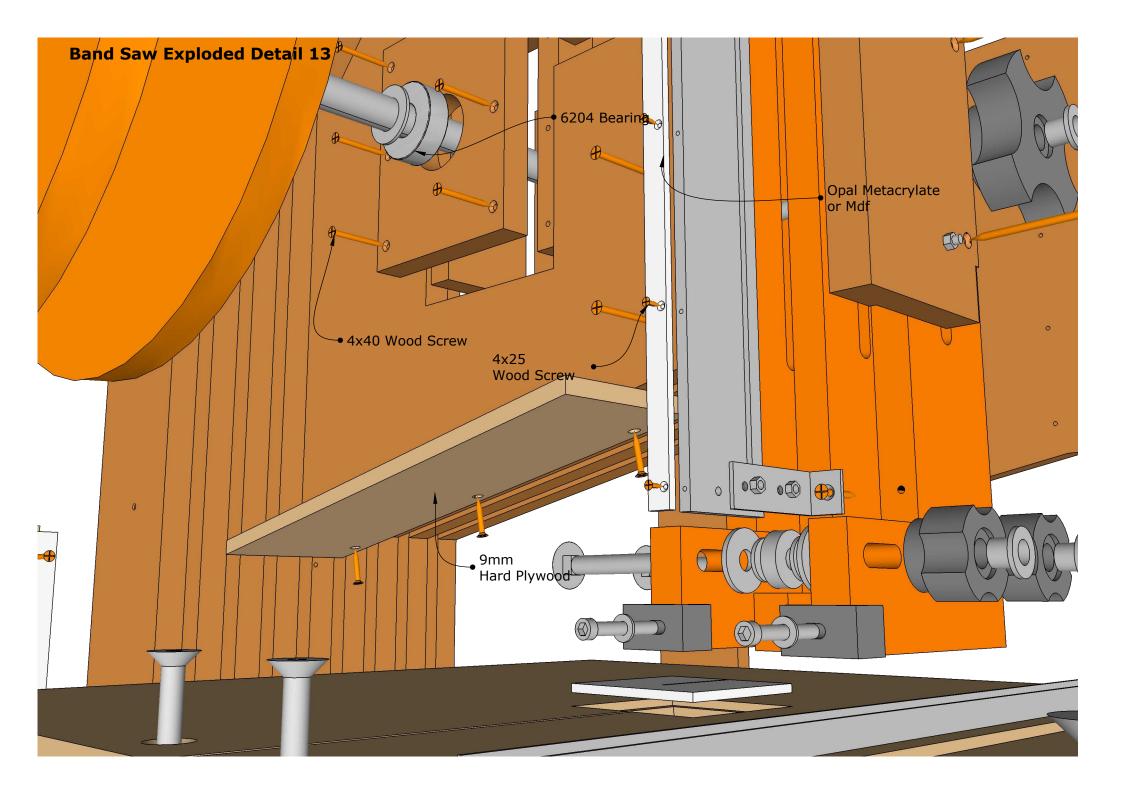


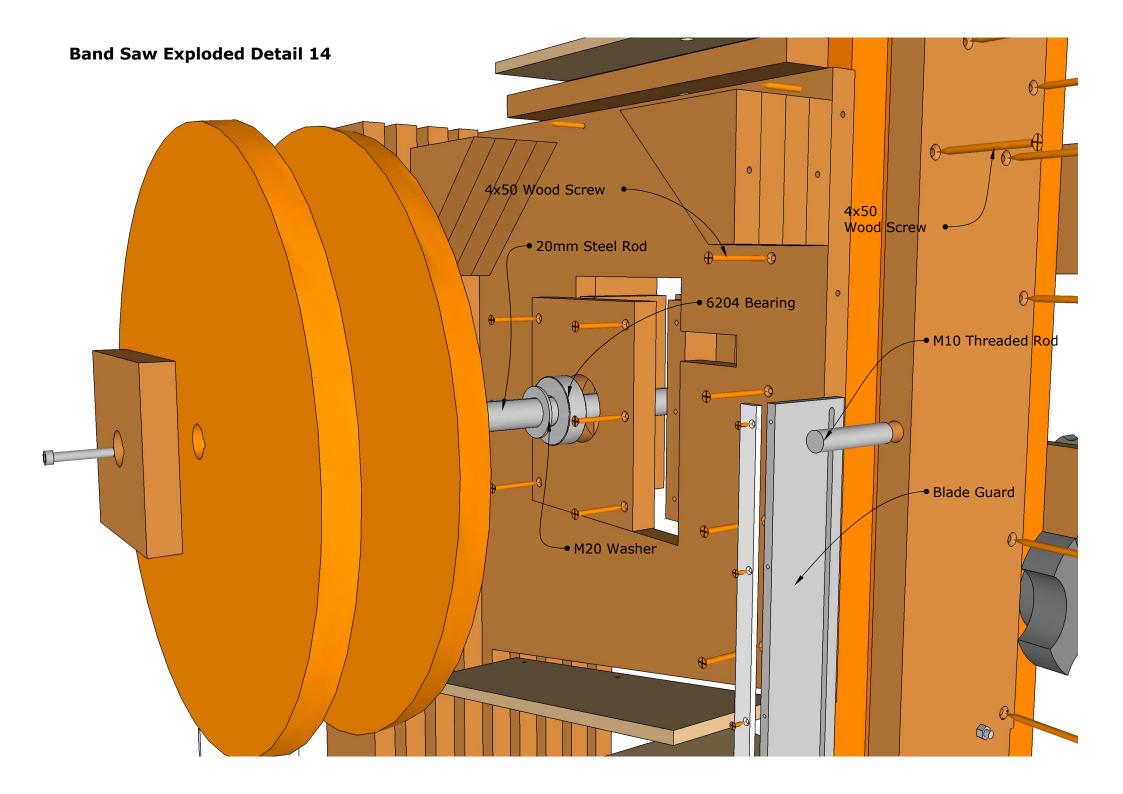


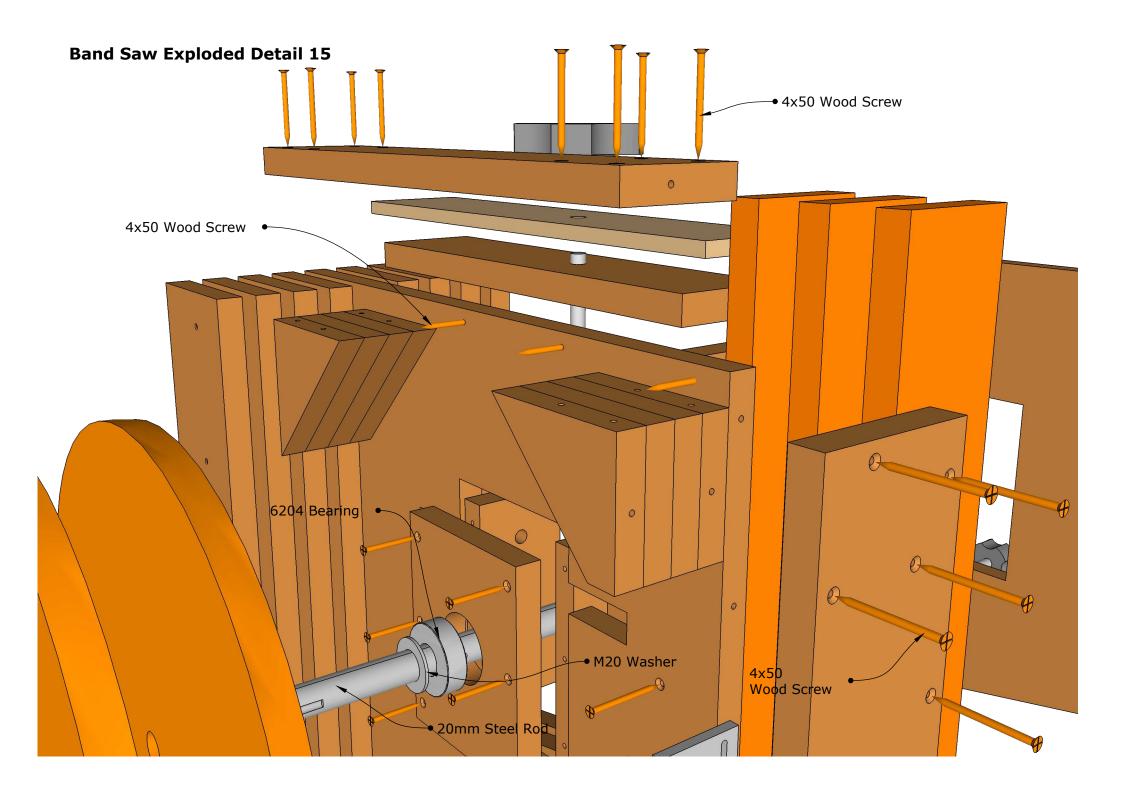




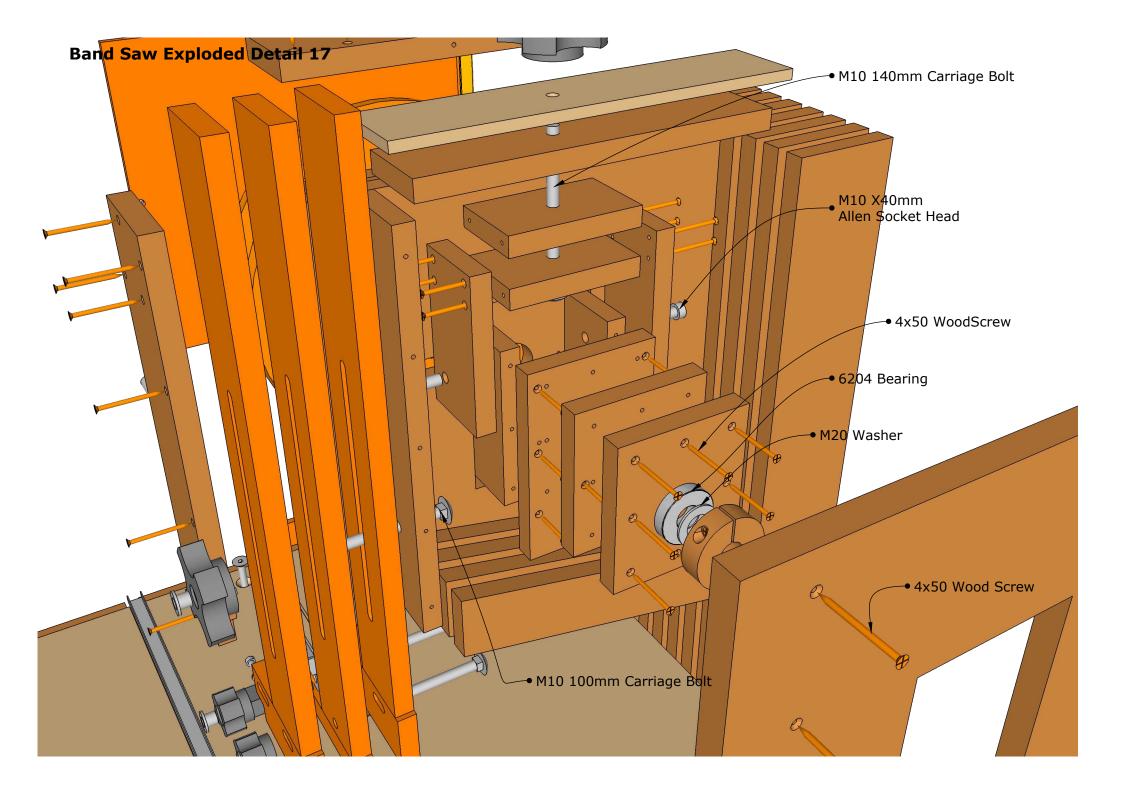


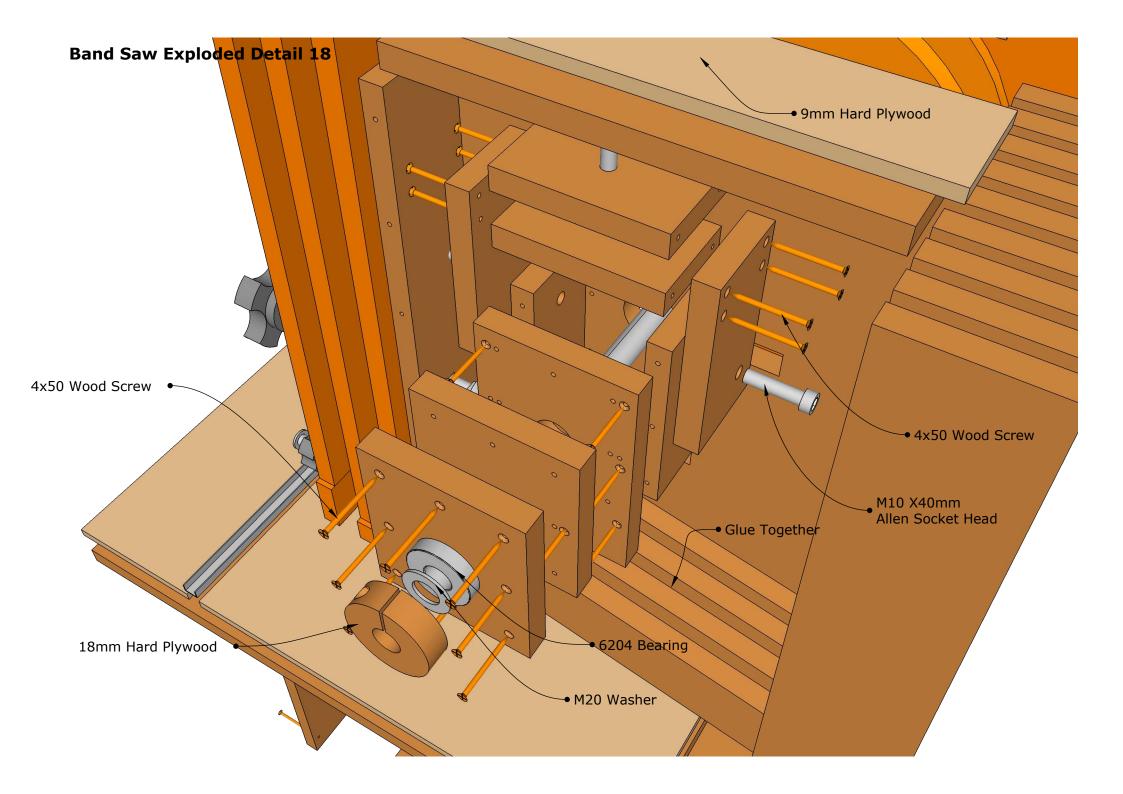


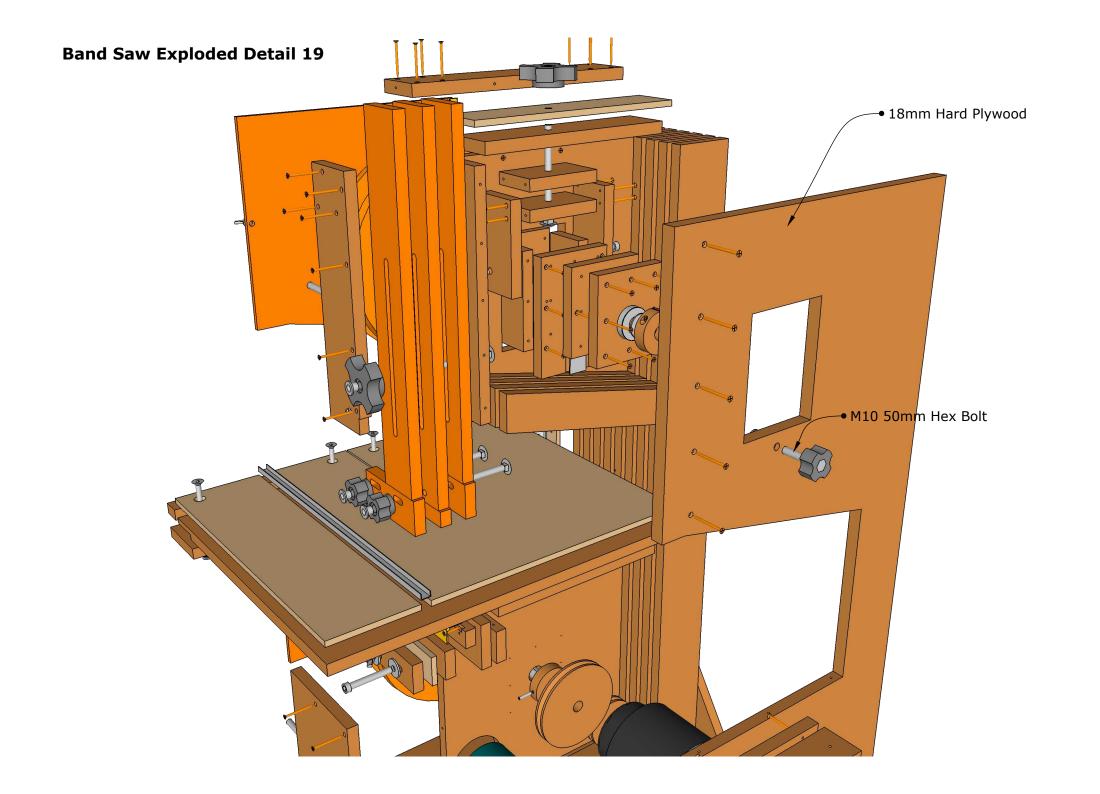


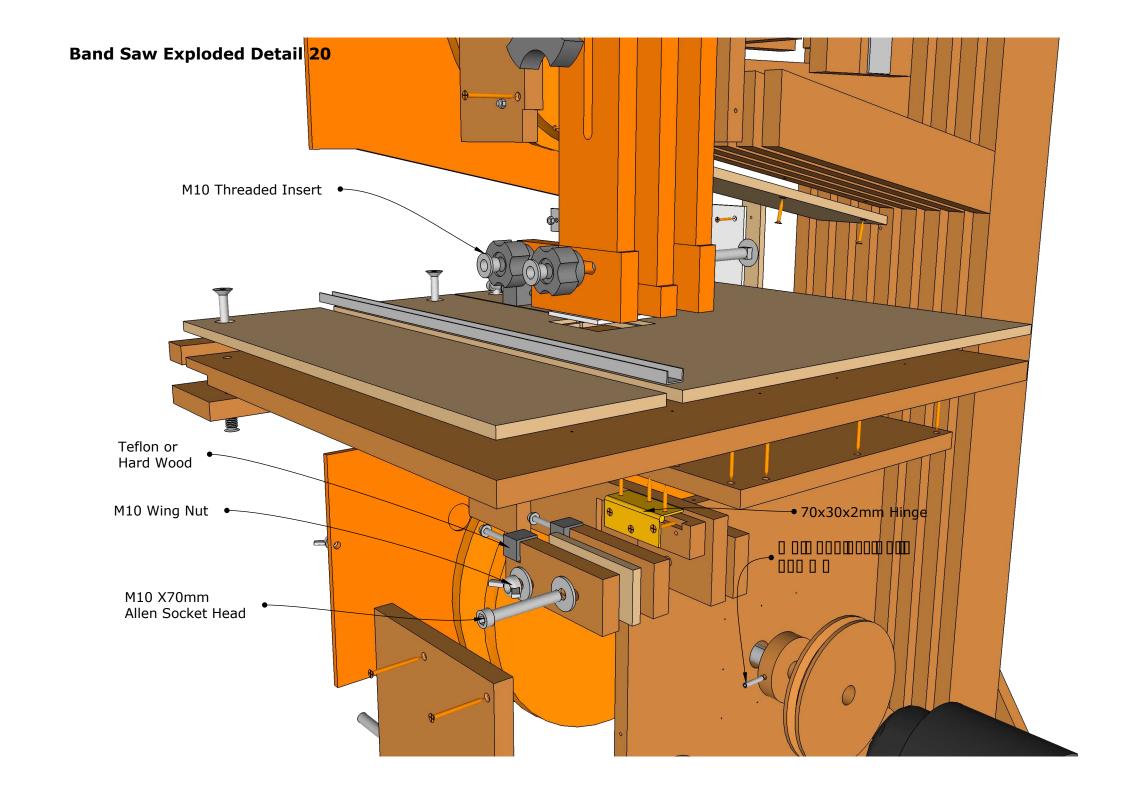


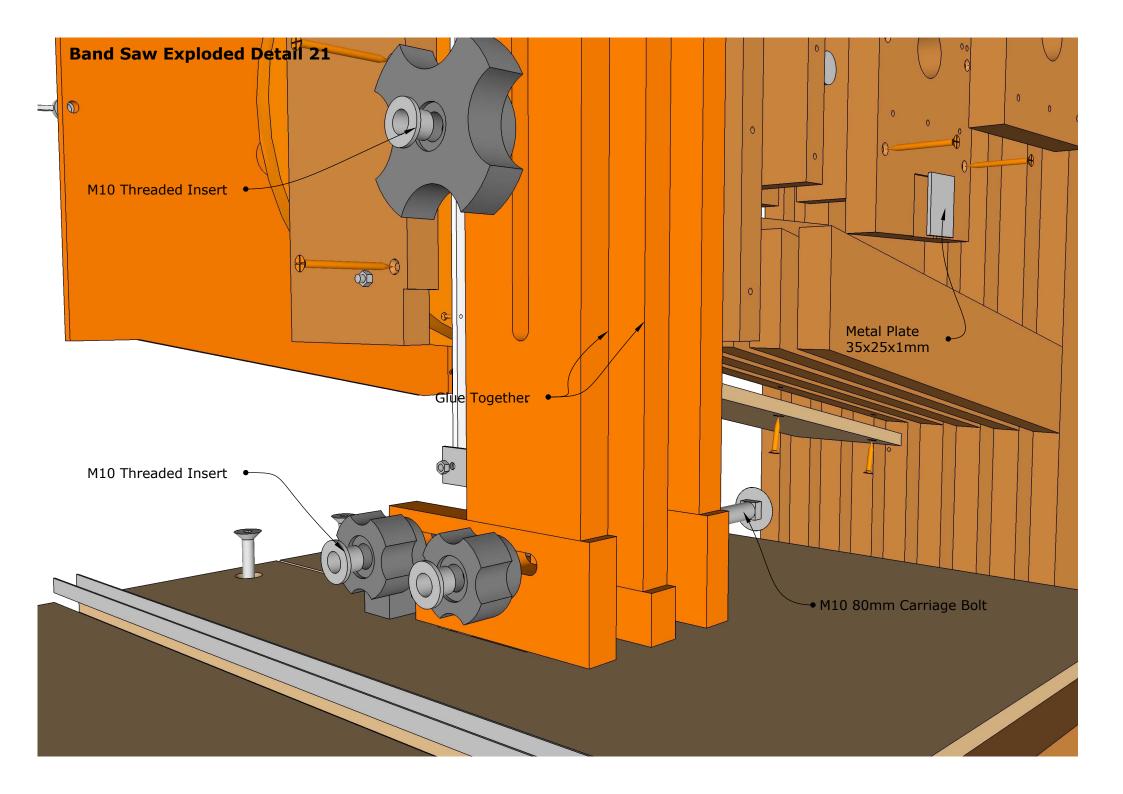
Band Saw Exploded Detail 16 → 4x50 Wood Screw → 9mm Hard Plywood → 18mm Hard Plywood → 4x50 Wood Screw M10 Threaded Insert ◆ M10 Threaded Insert • M10 Threaded Insert

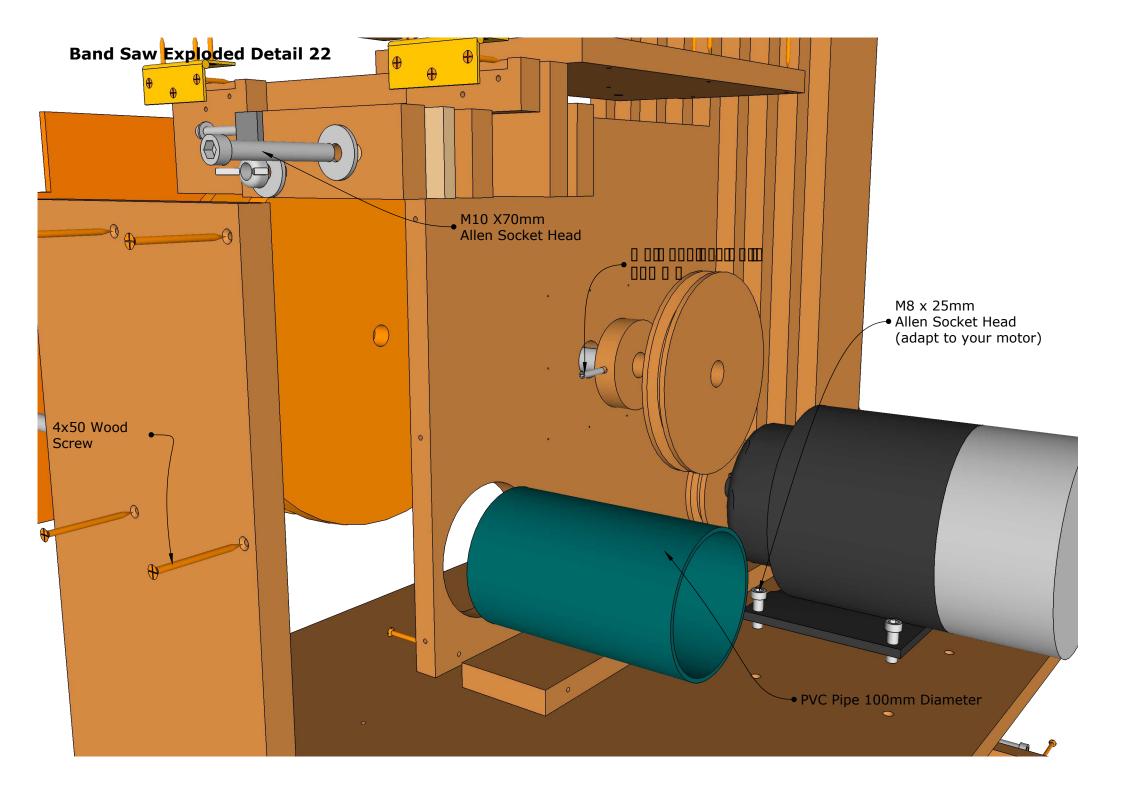


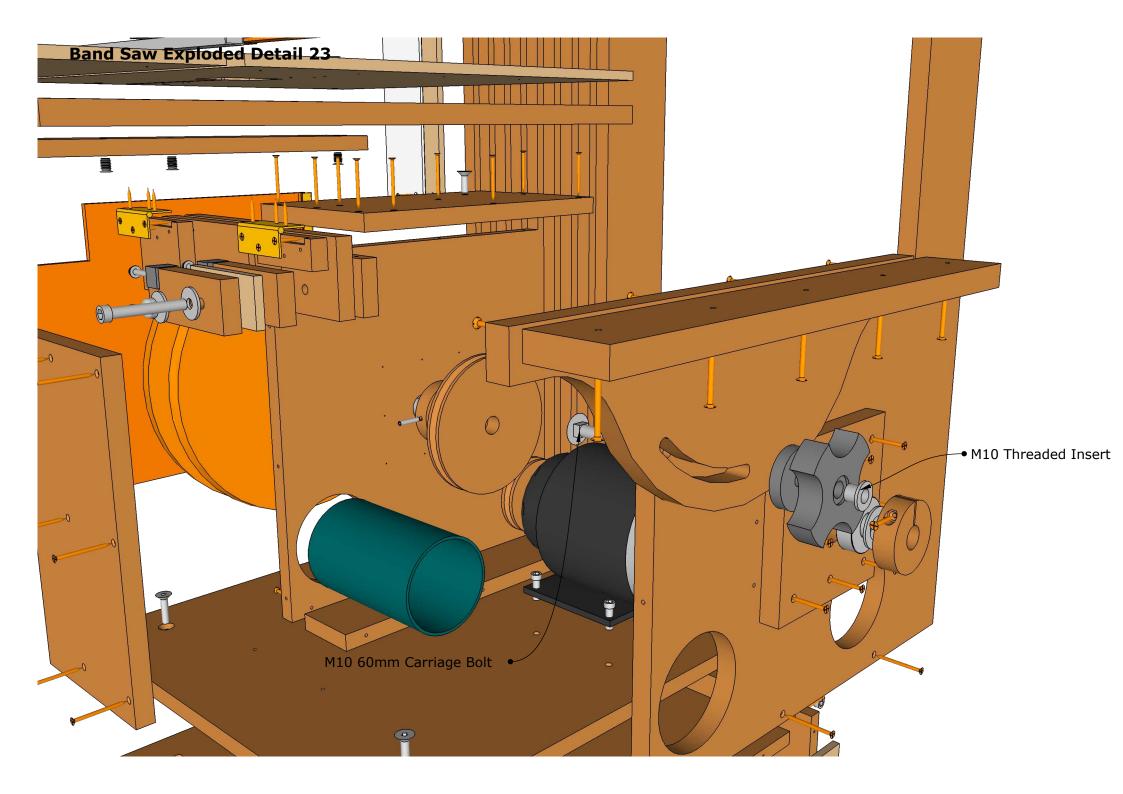


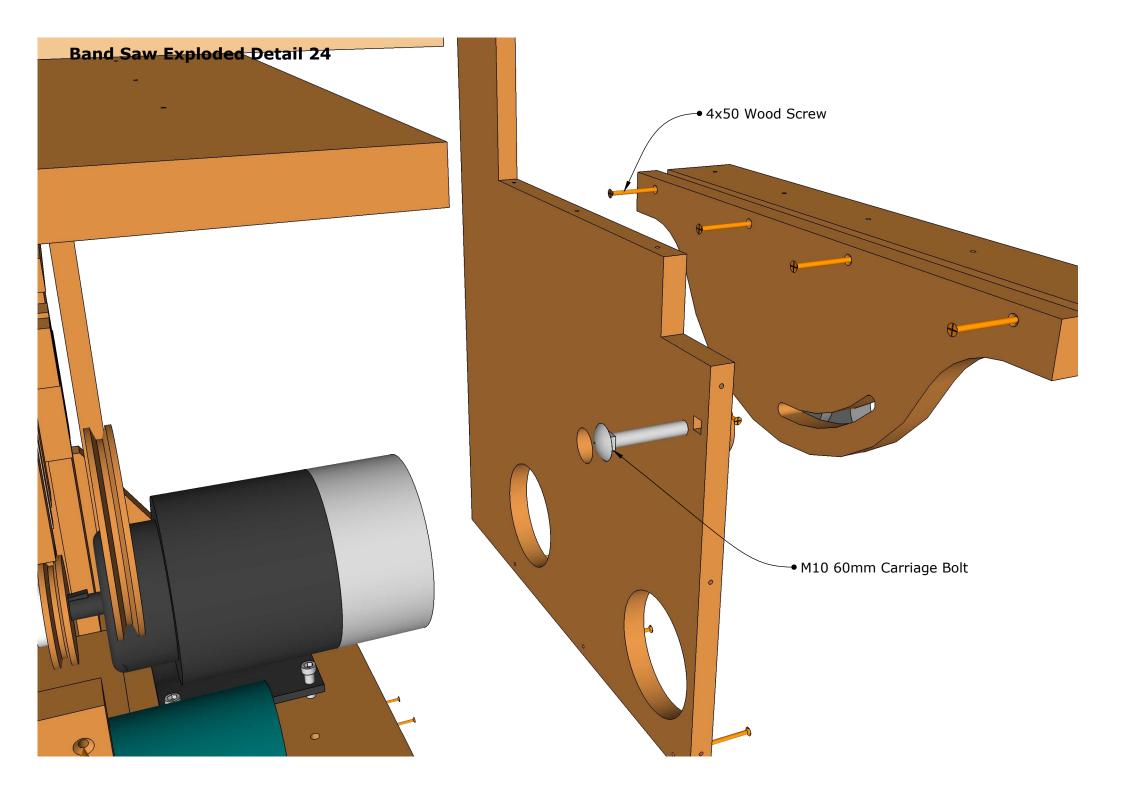


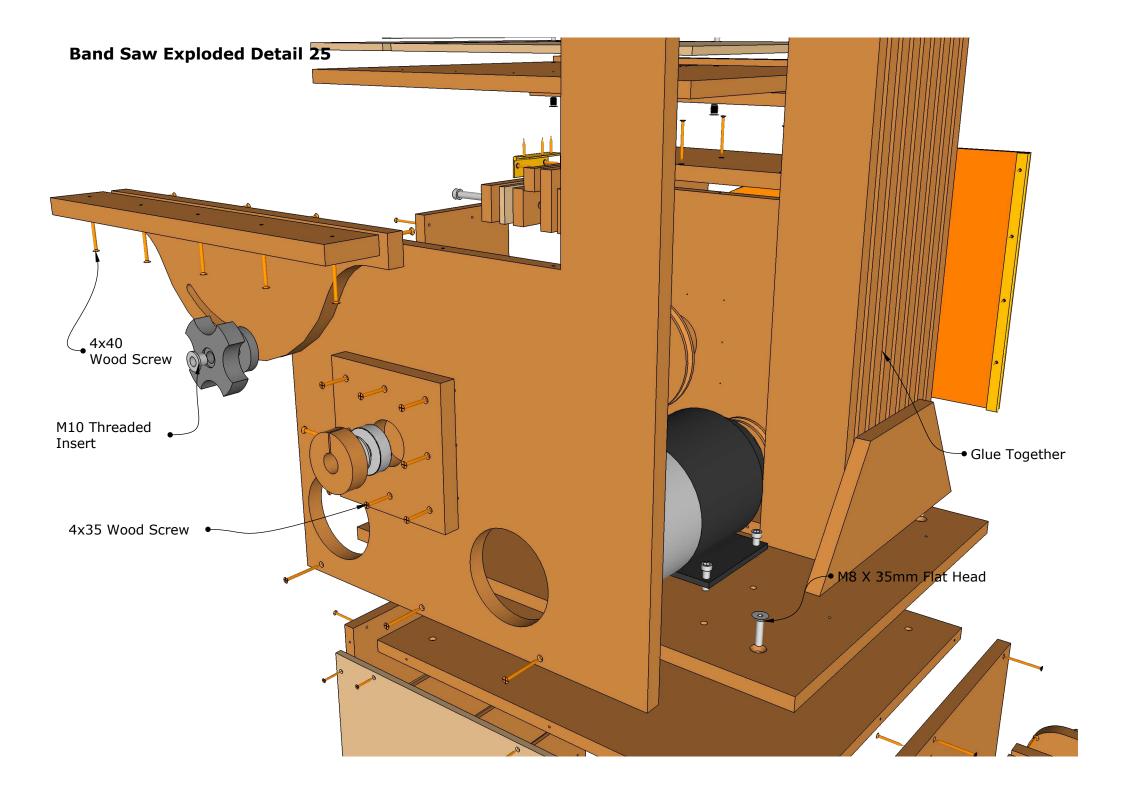


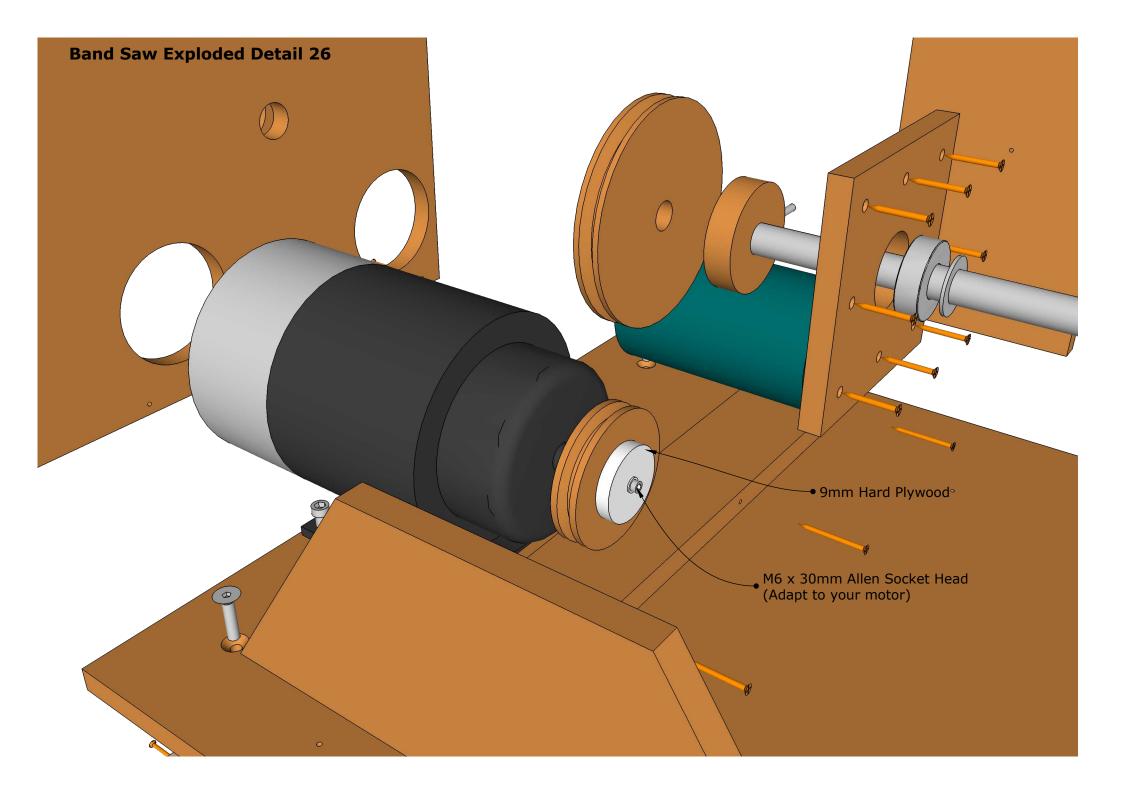




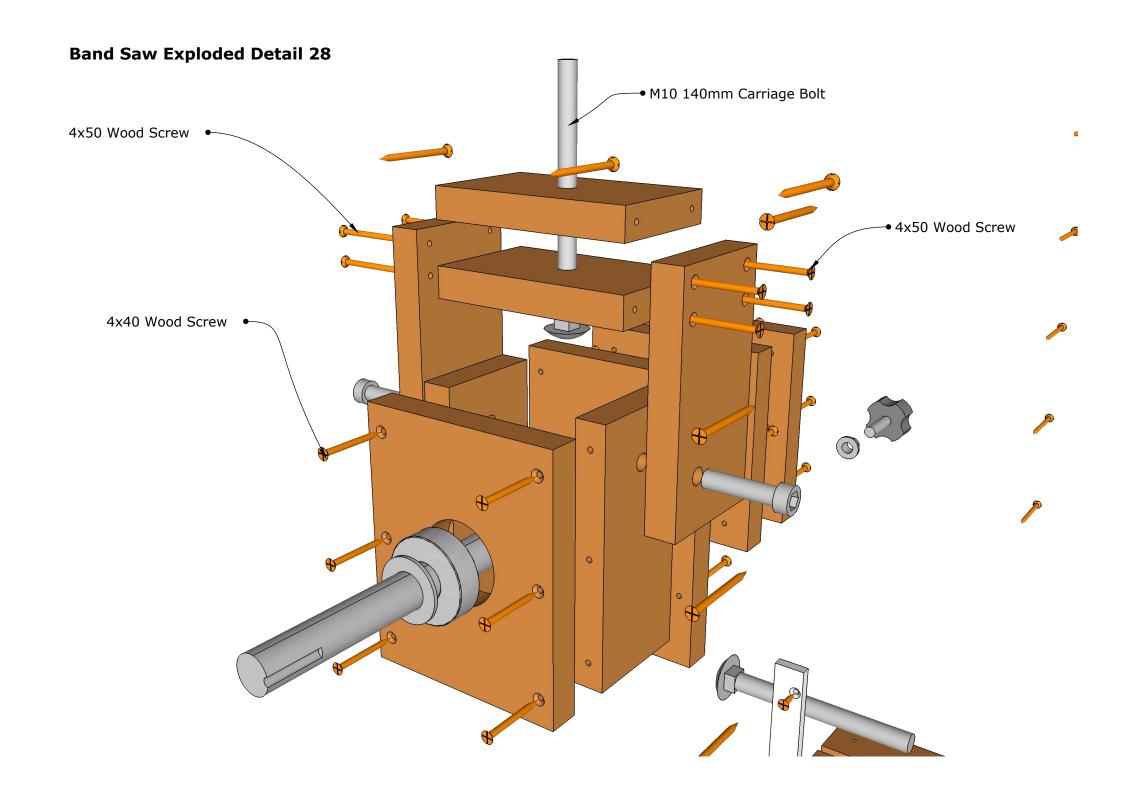


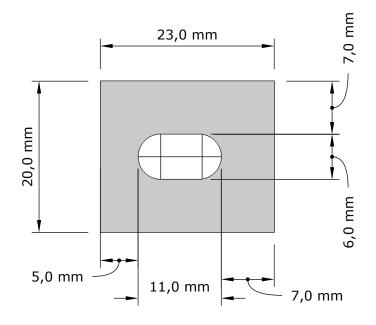


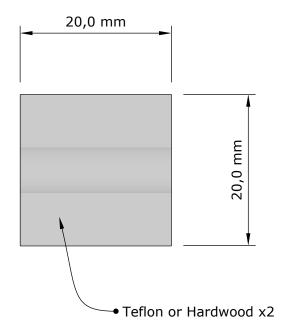


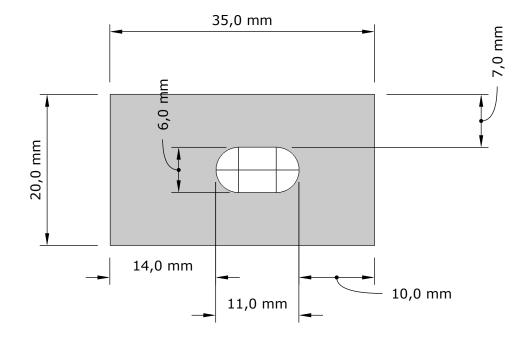


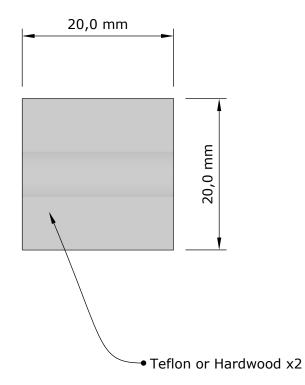
Band Saw Exploded Detail 27 ◆ 4x50 Wood Screw → 4x40 Wood Screw ◆ 4x35 Wood Screw → 4x50 Wood Screw → Glue Together



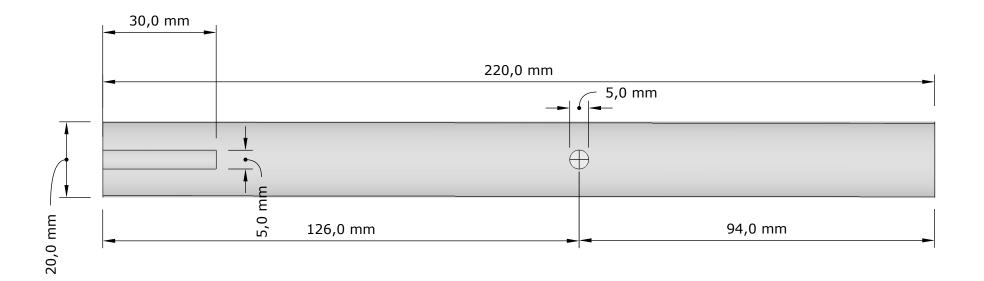


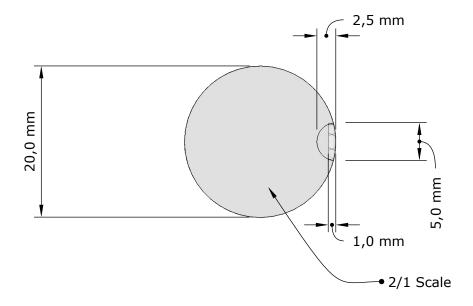




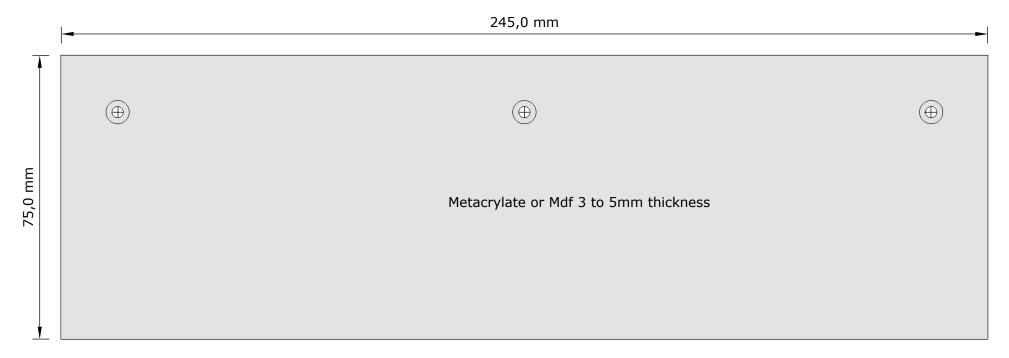


Calibrated 20mm Steel Rod Full Scale





Blade Guards Full Scale

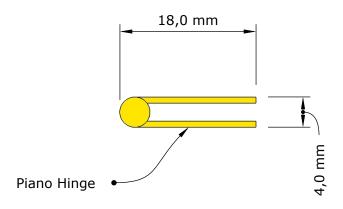


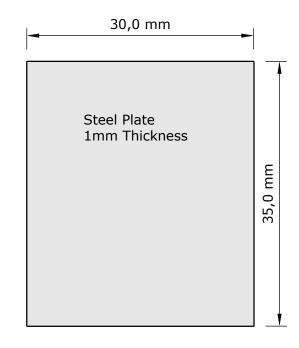


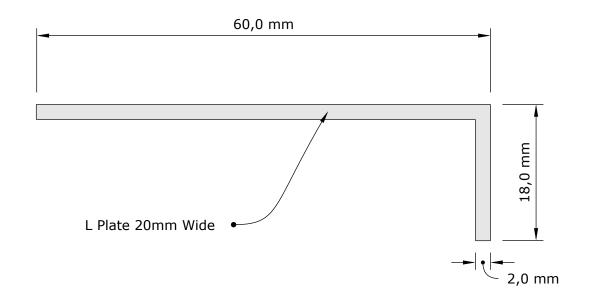
Zero Clearance Full Scale 70,0 mm 70,0 mm Metacrylate or Mdf

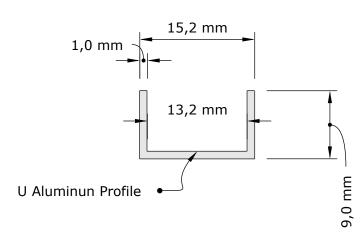
70,0 mm

4,0 mm

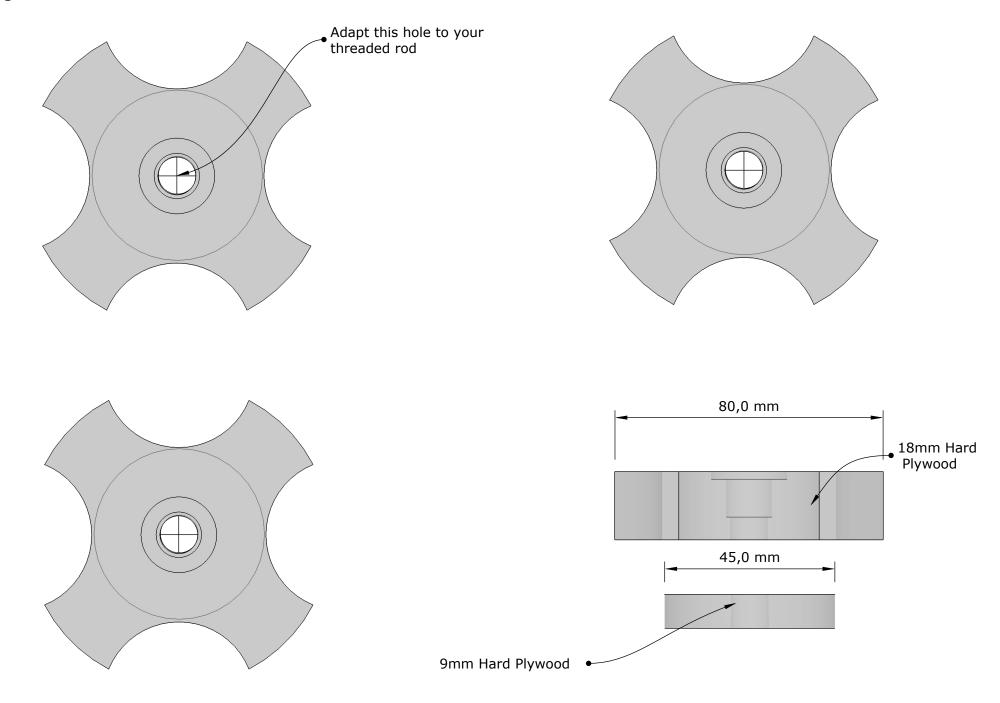




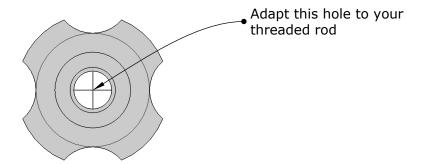


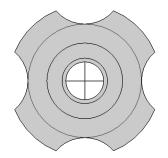


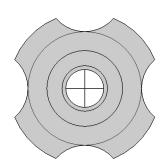
Knob Big Full Scale

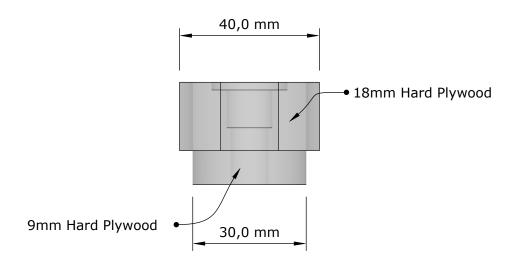


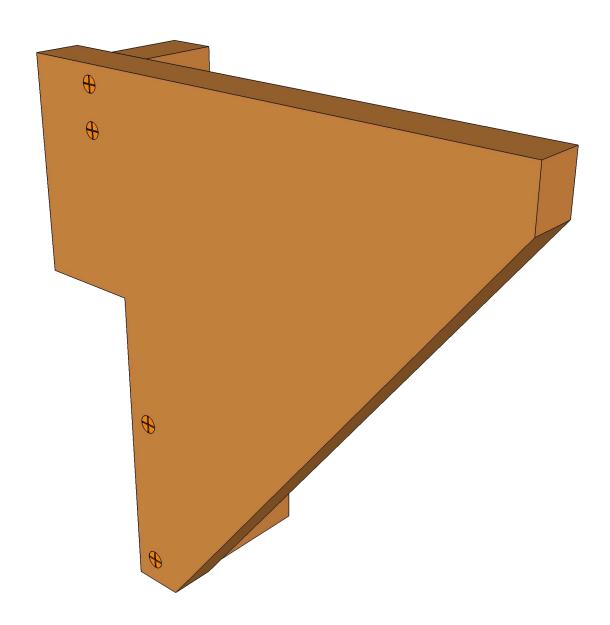
Knob Full Scale



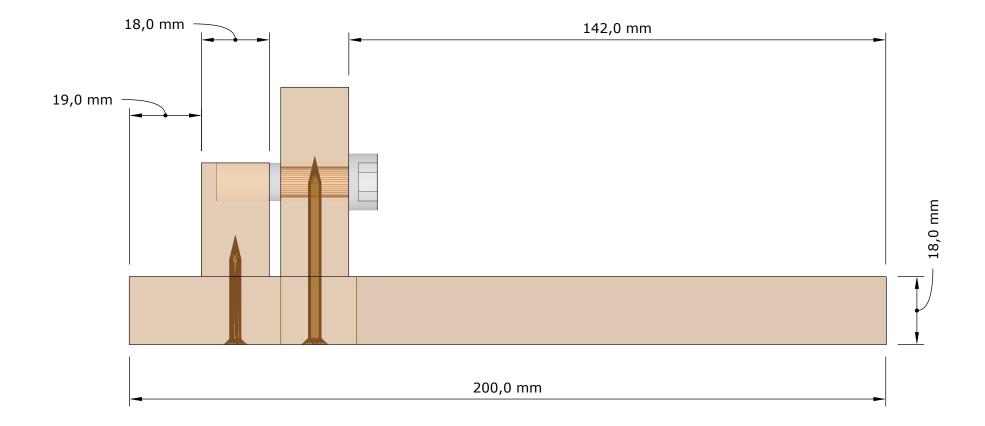




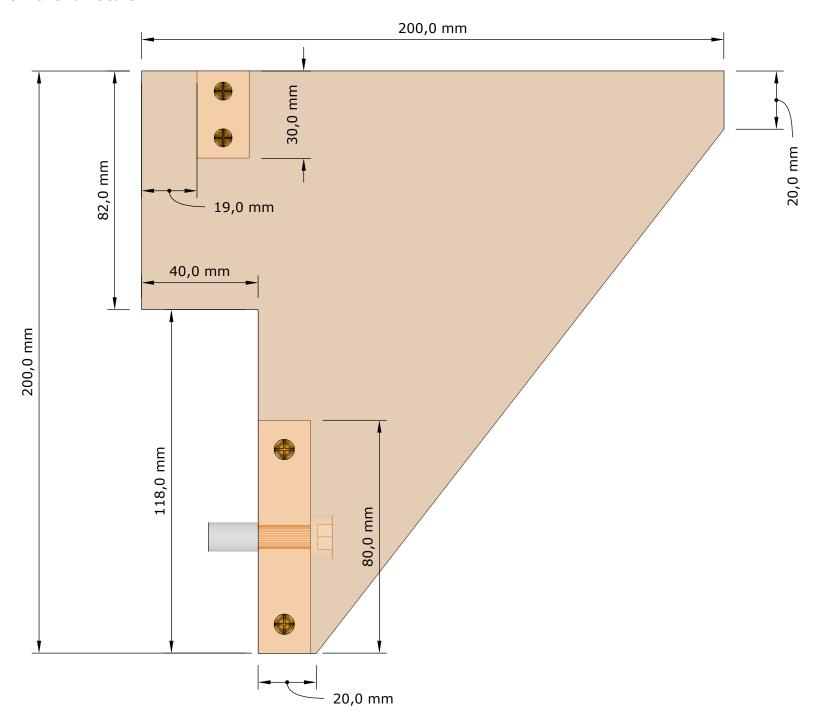




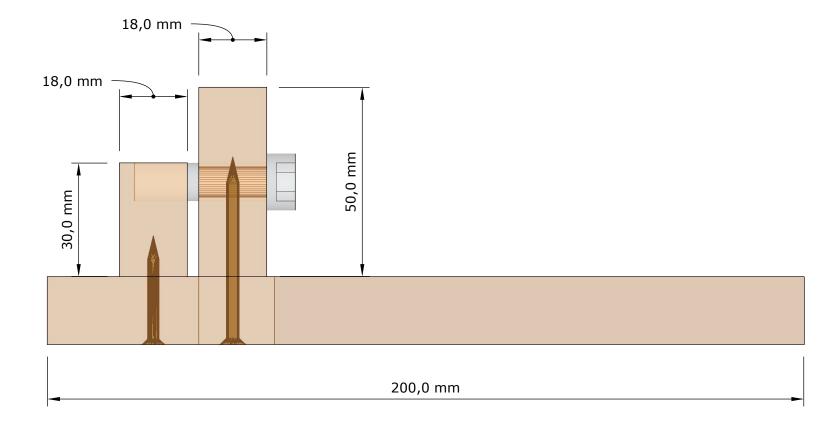
Reinforcement Top Full Scale

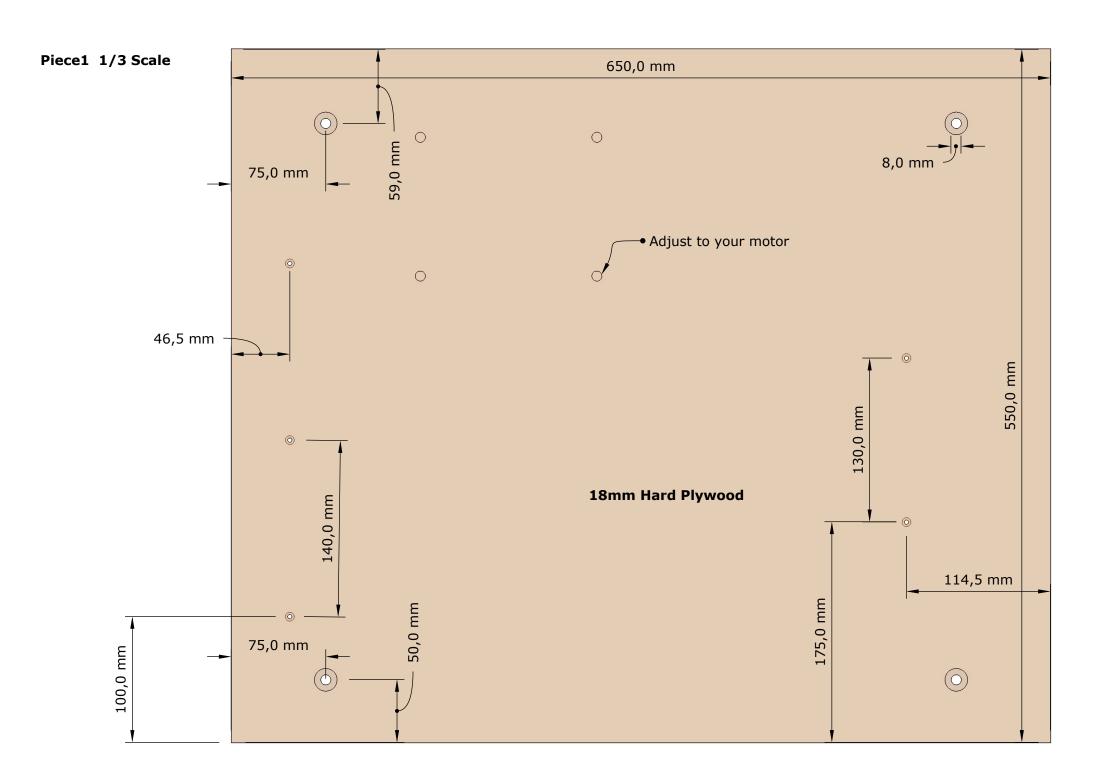


Reinforcement Front Full Scale

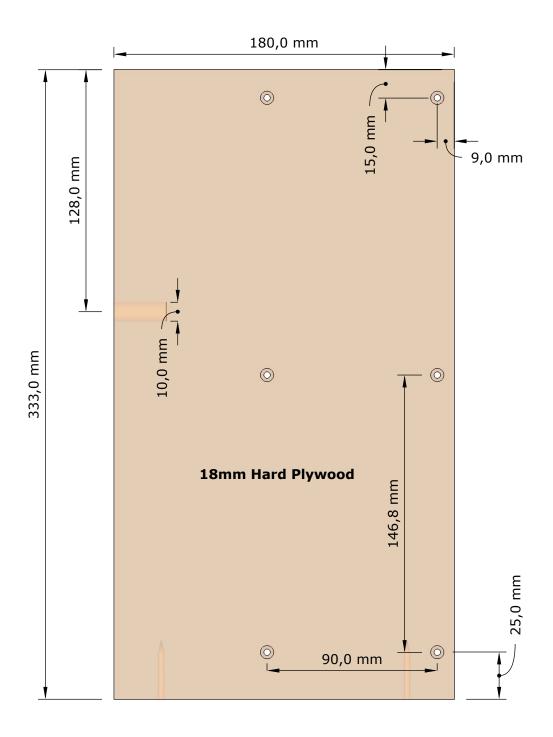


Reinforcement Top Full Scale

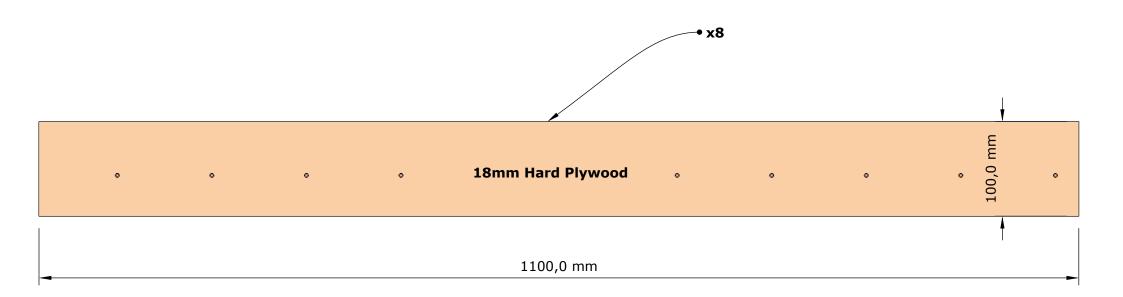




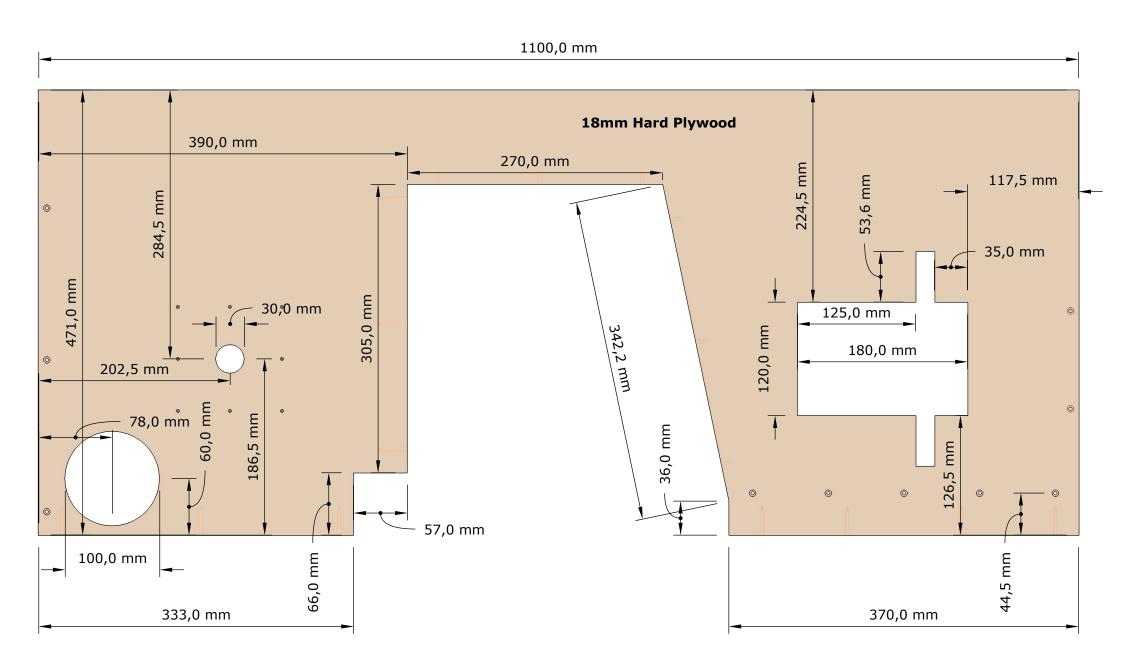
Piece2 1/2 Scale

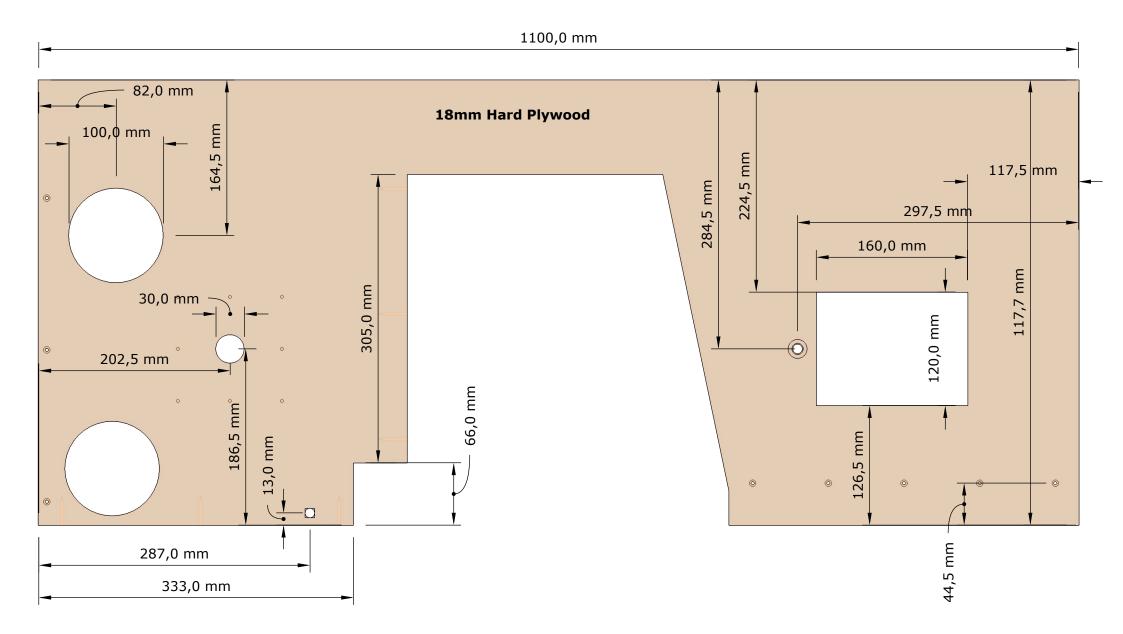


Piece3 1/4 Scale

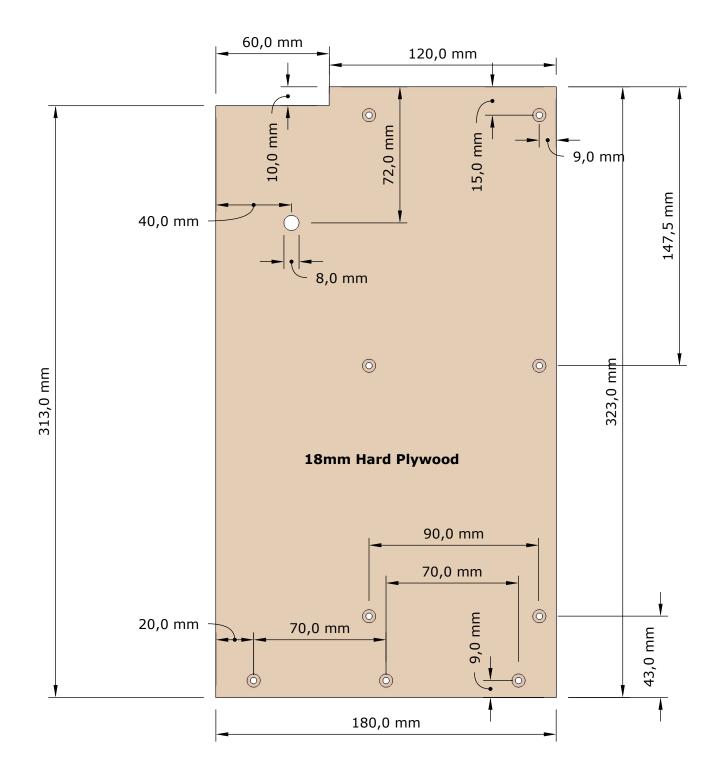


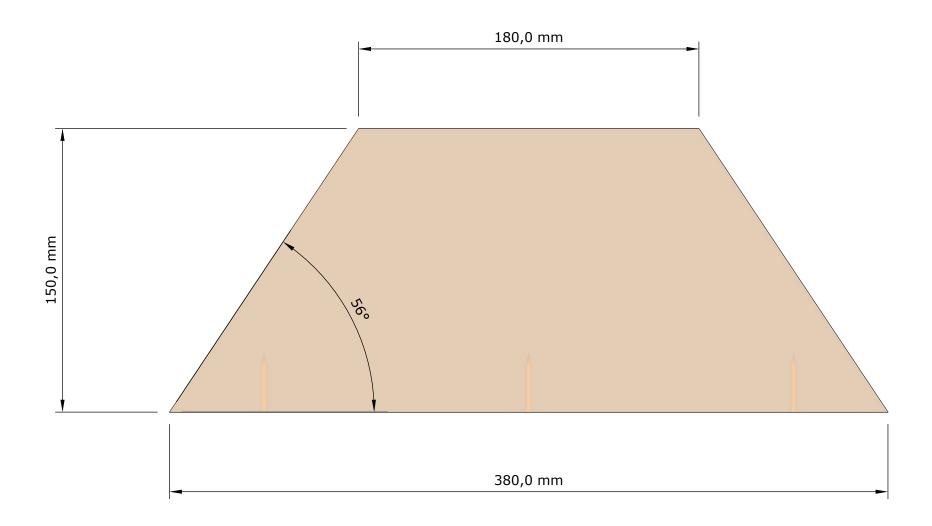
Piece4 1/4 Scale

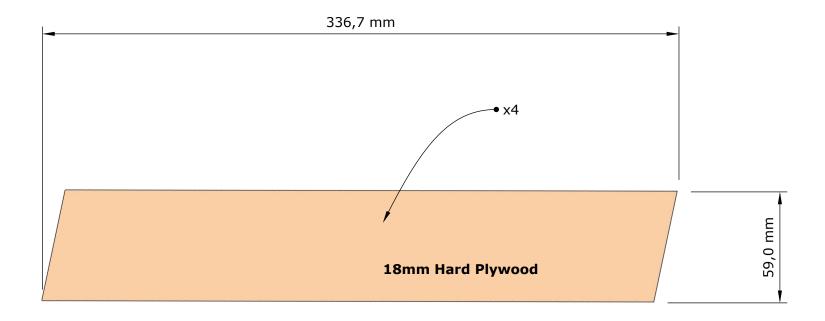




Piece6 1/2 Scale

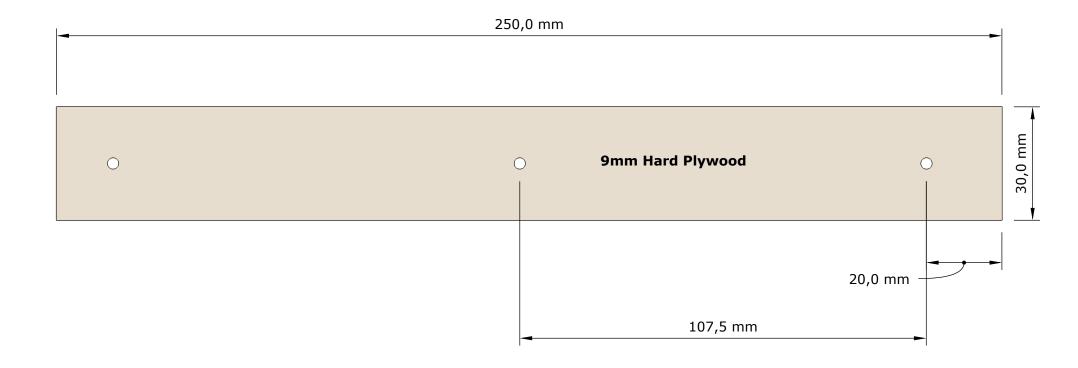




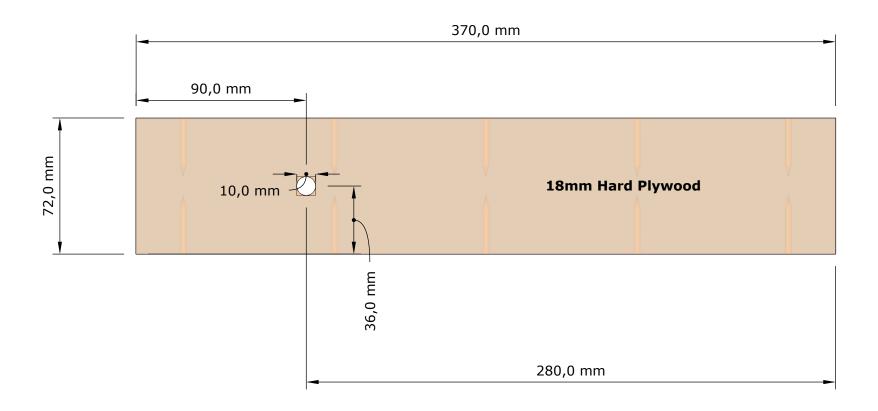


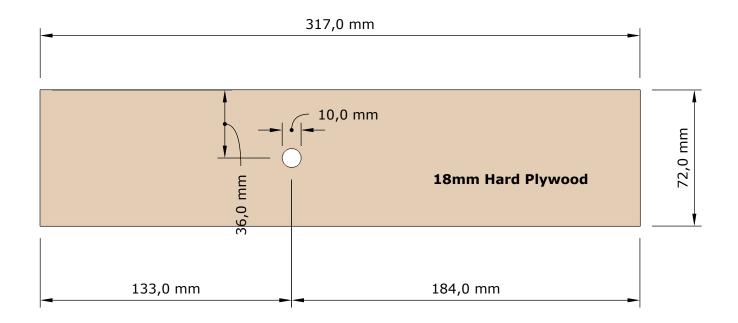


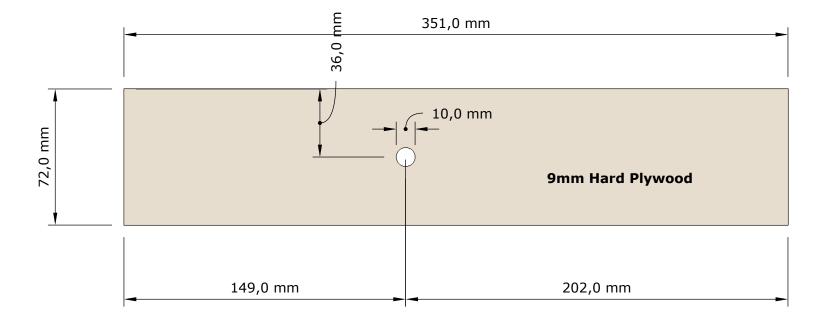
Piece10 Full Scale

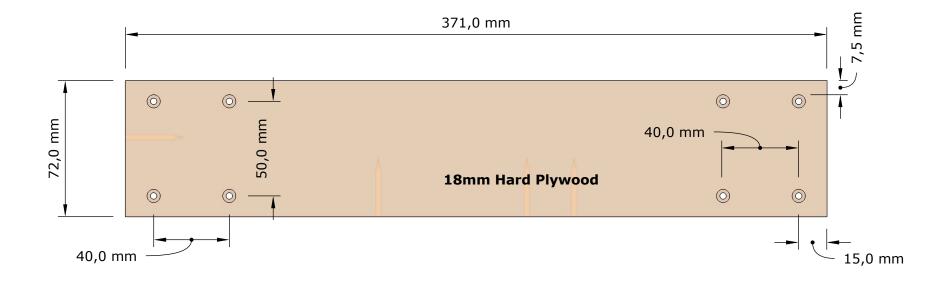


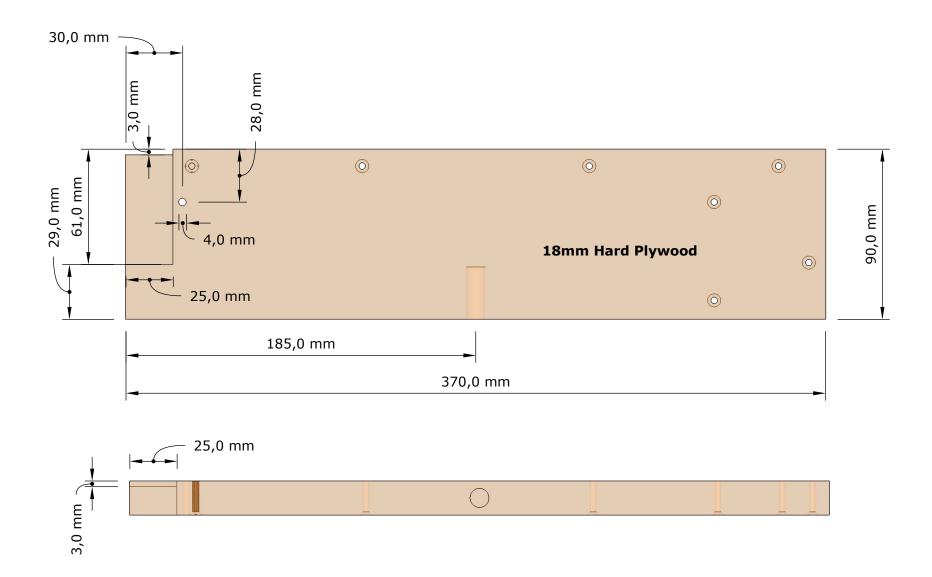


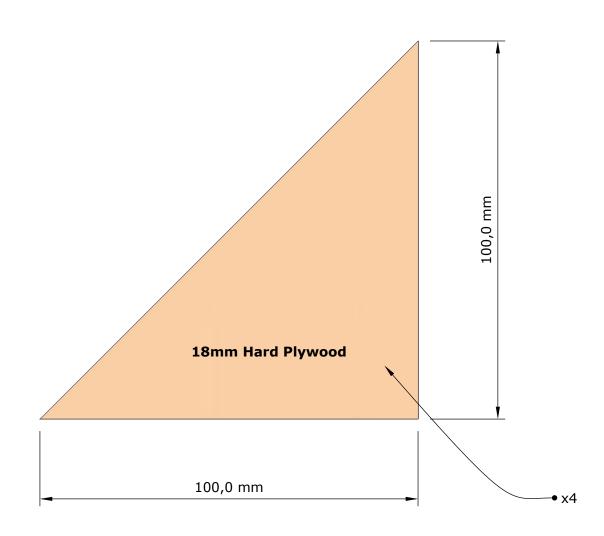


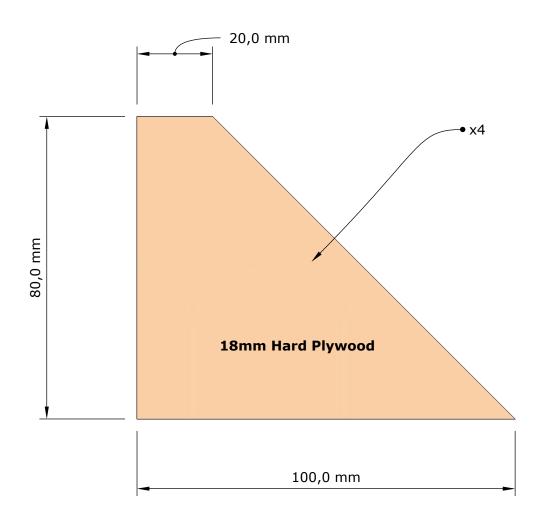


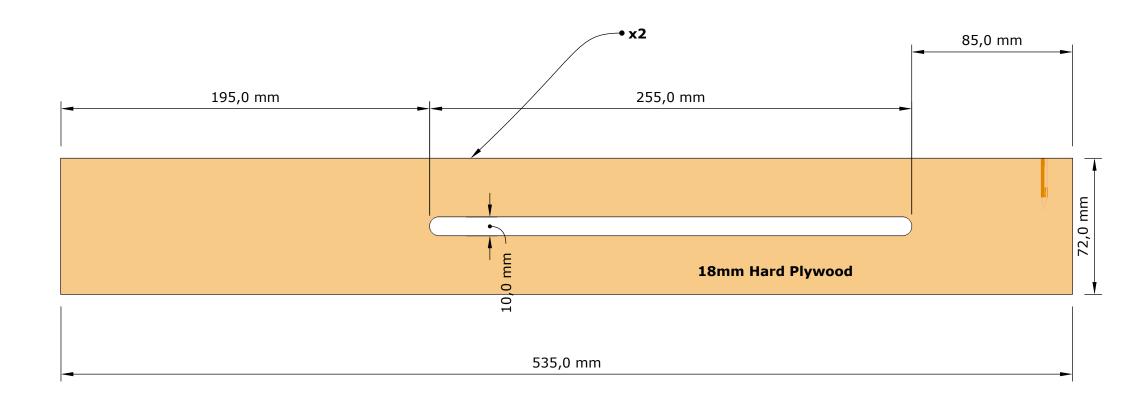


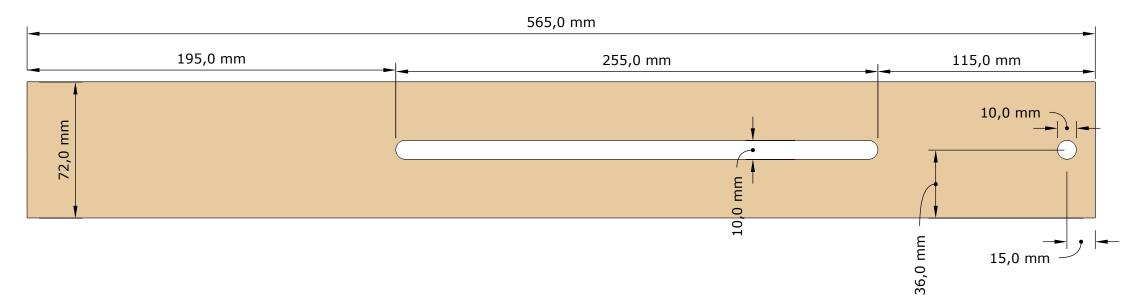




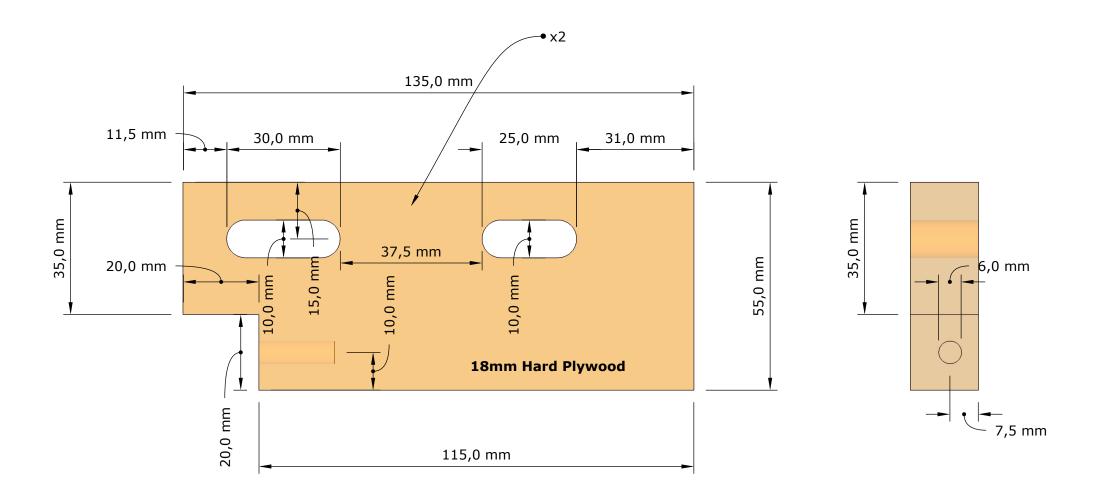




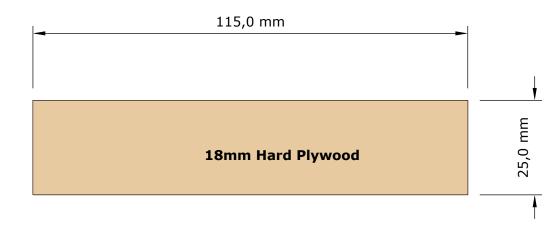




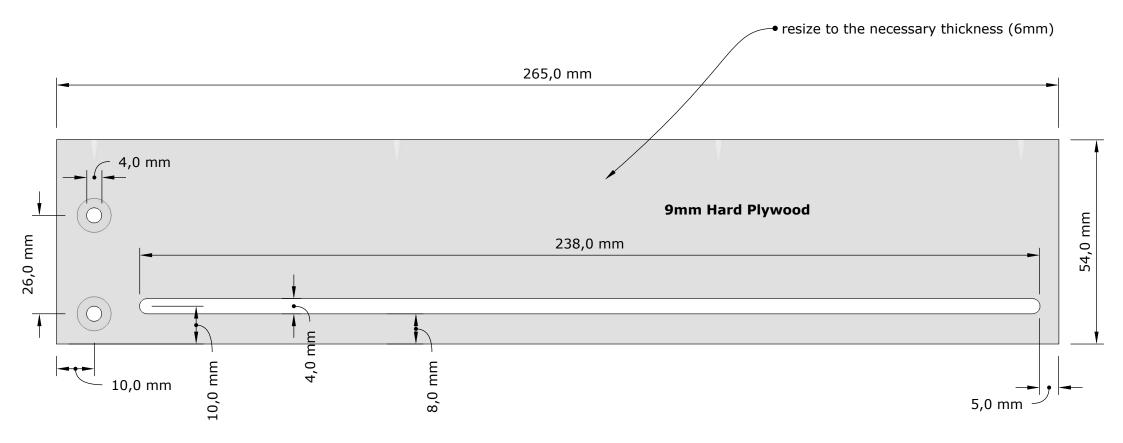
Piece20 Full Scale

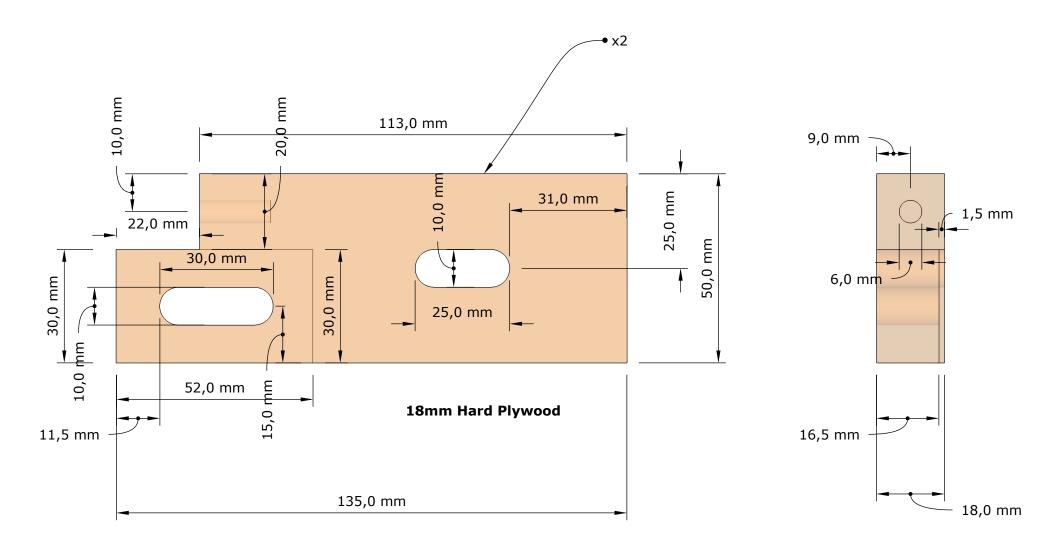


Piece21 Full Scale

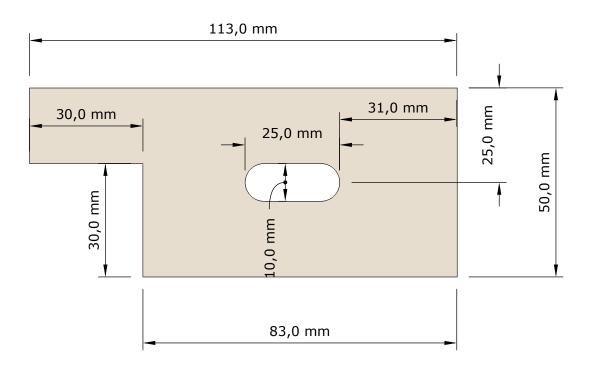


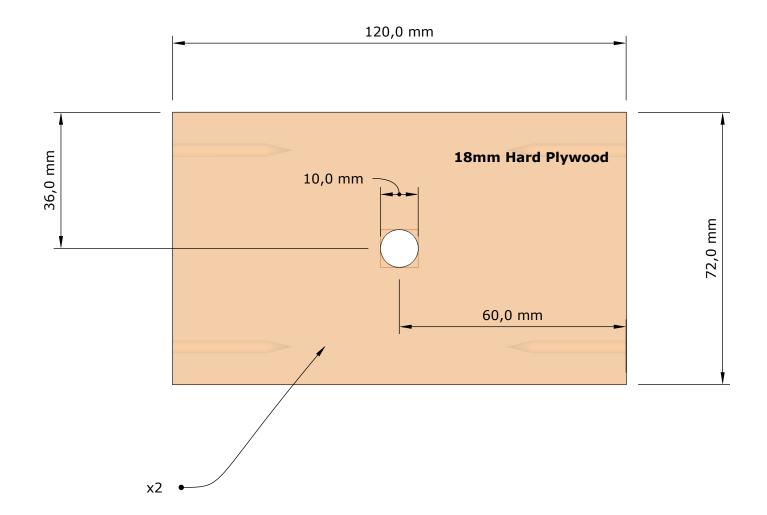
Piece22 Full Scale



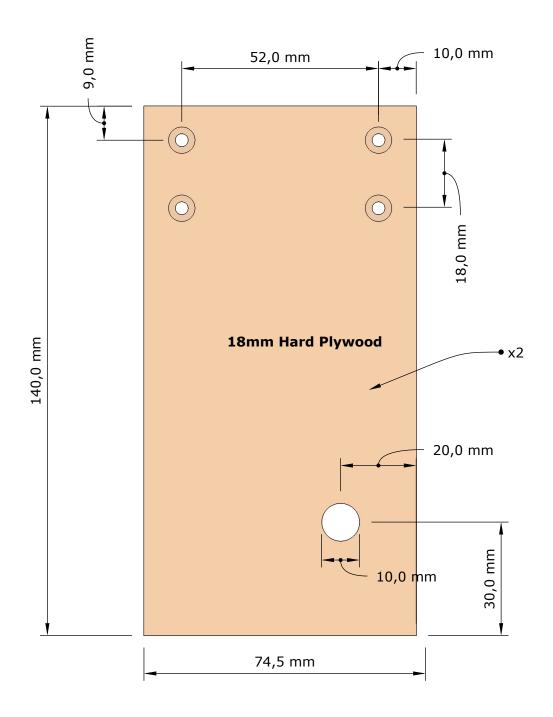


9mm Hard Plywood

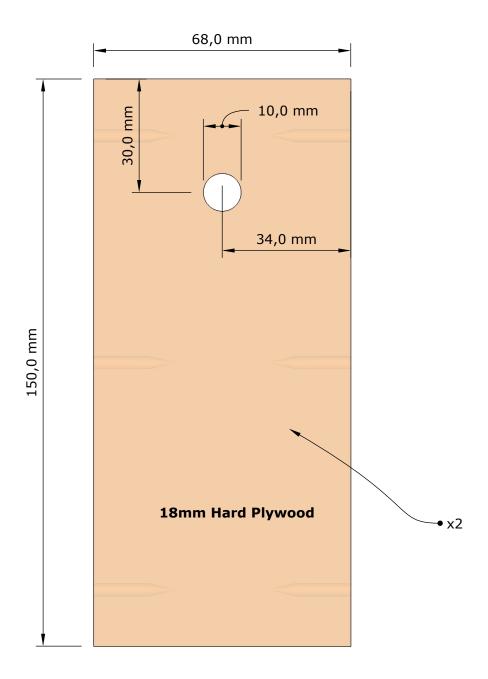




Piece26 Full Scale

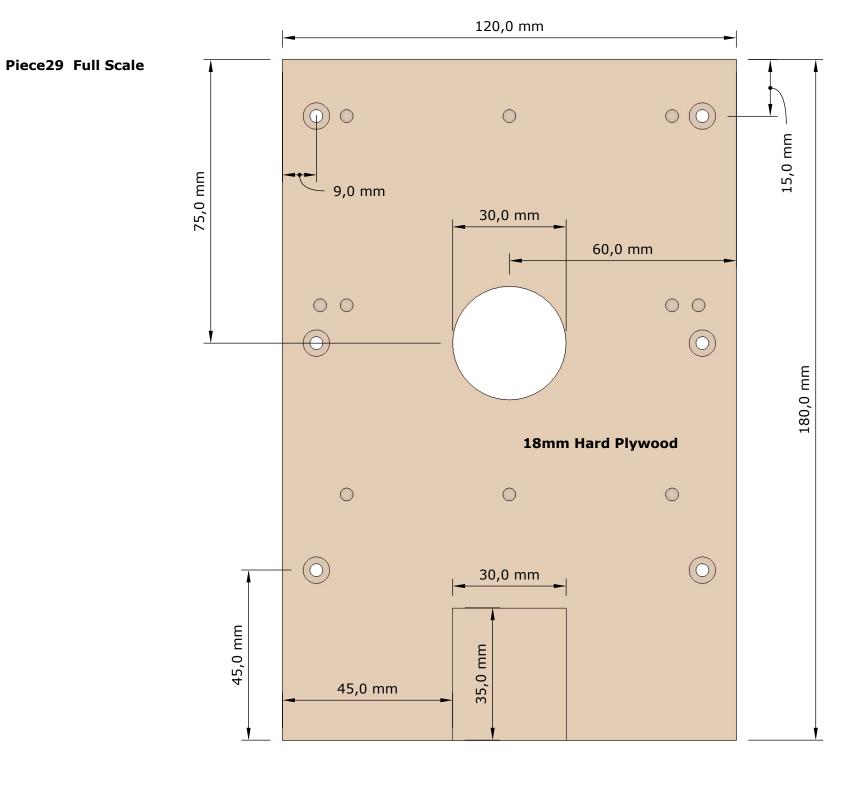


Piece27 Full Scale

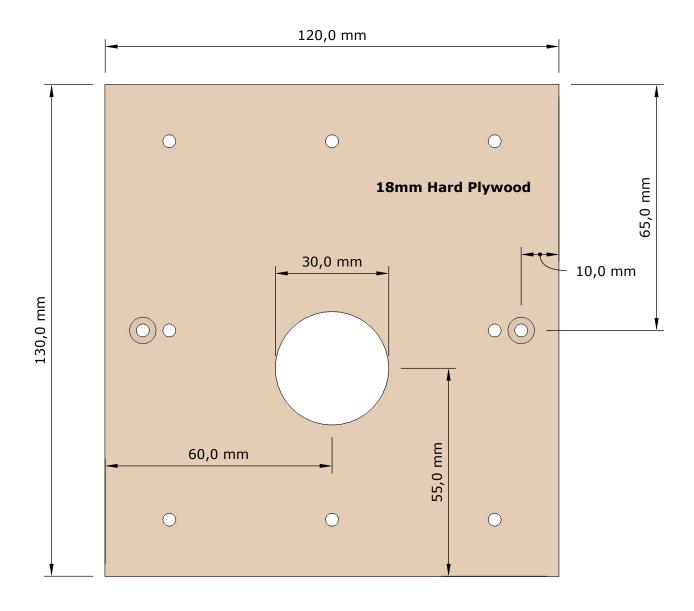


120,0 mm Piece28 Full Scale 75,0 mm 47,0 mm 150,0 mm 18mm Hard Plywood 60,0 mm 15,0 mm

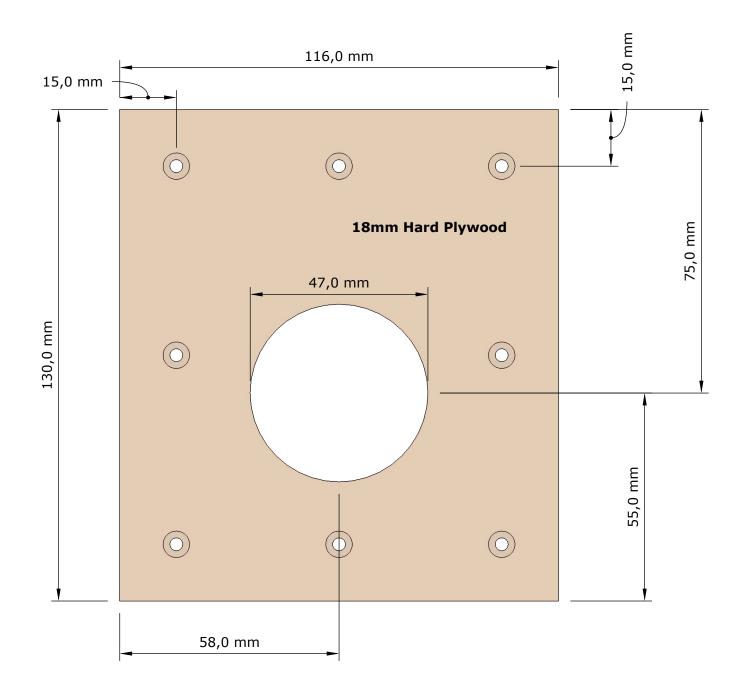
9,0 mm



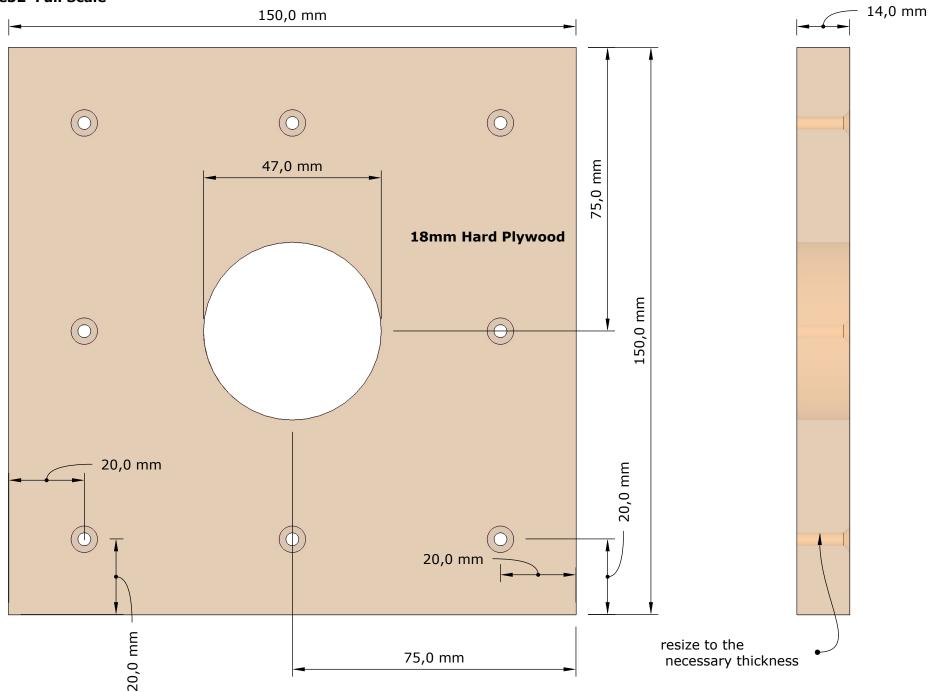
Piece30 Full Scale



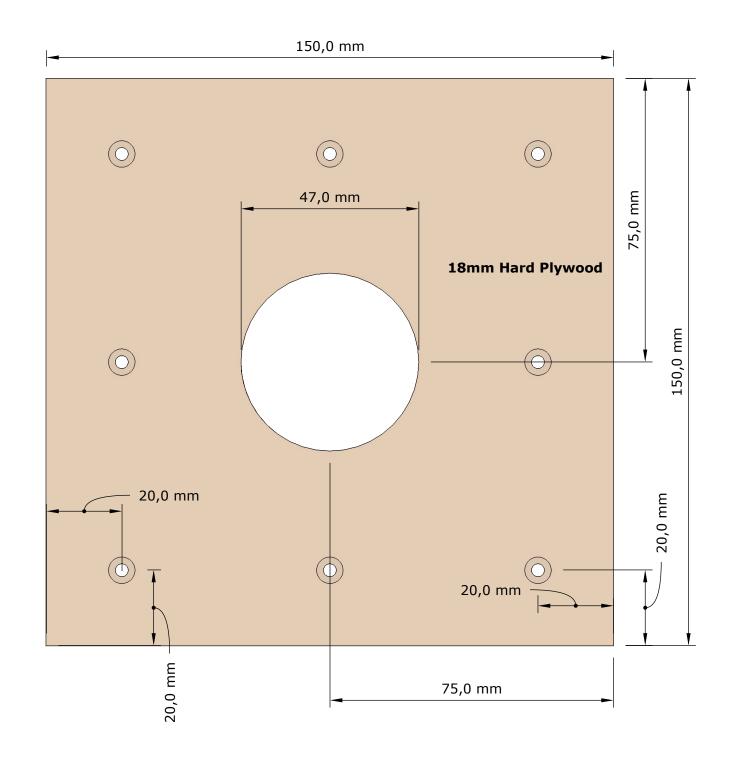
Piece31 Full Scale

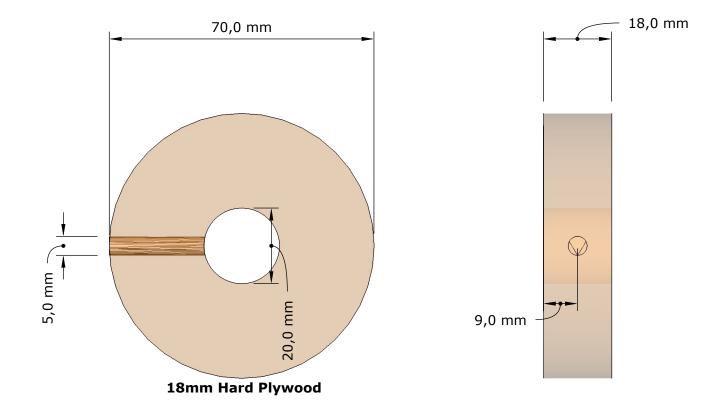


Piece32 Full Scale

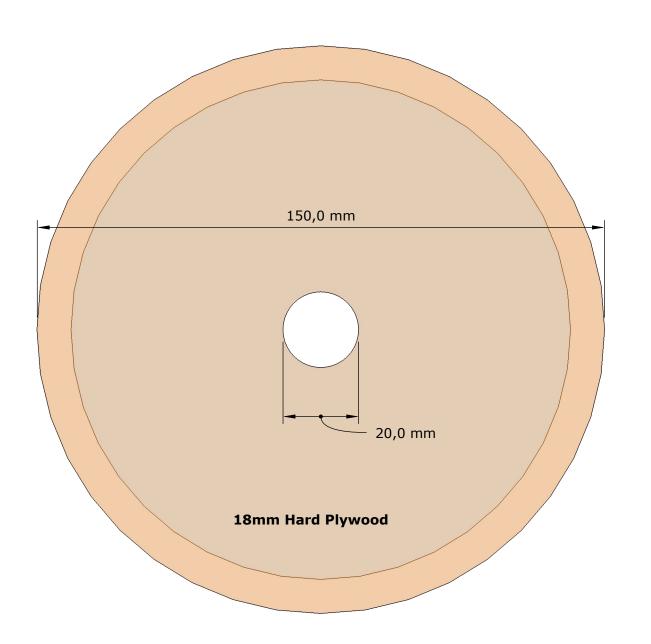


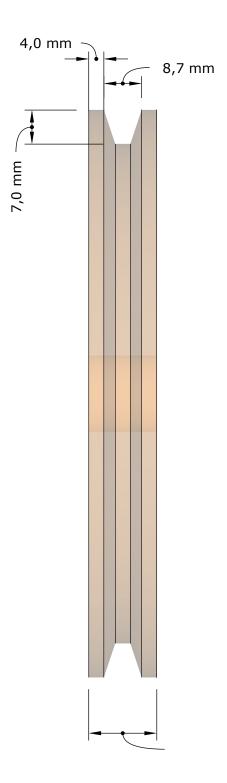
Piece33 Full Scale



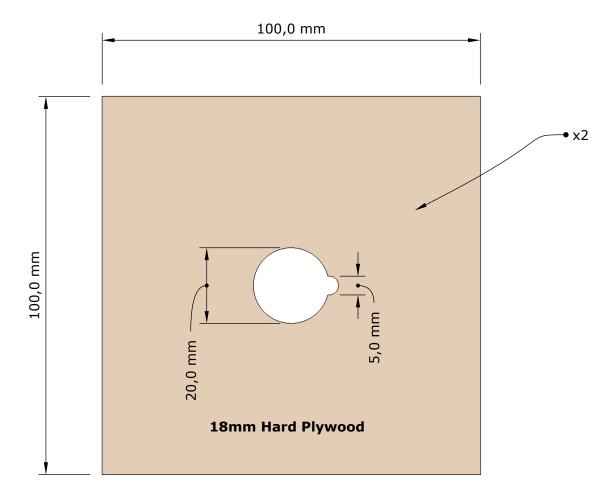


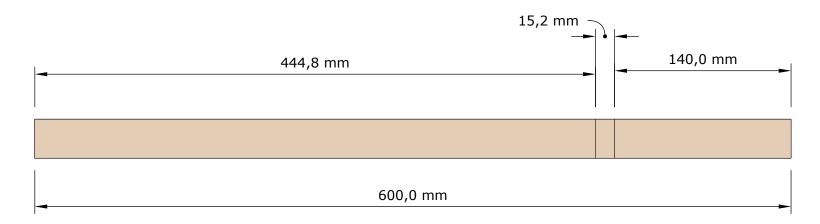
Piece35 Full Scale



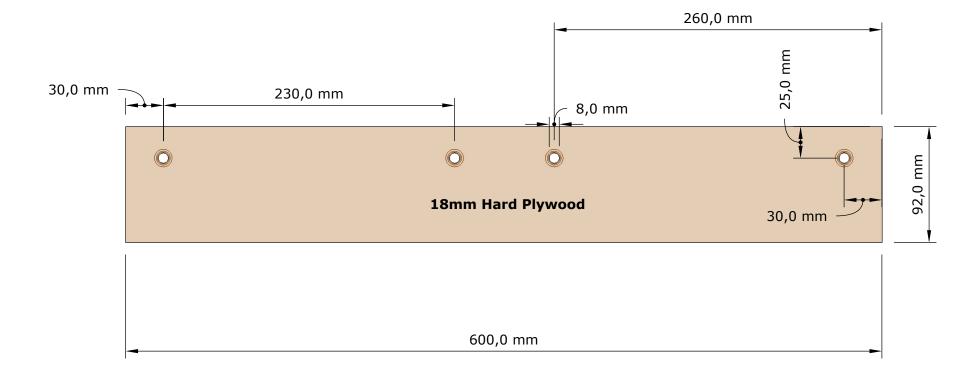


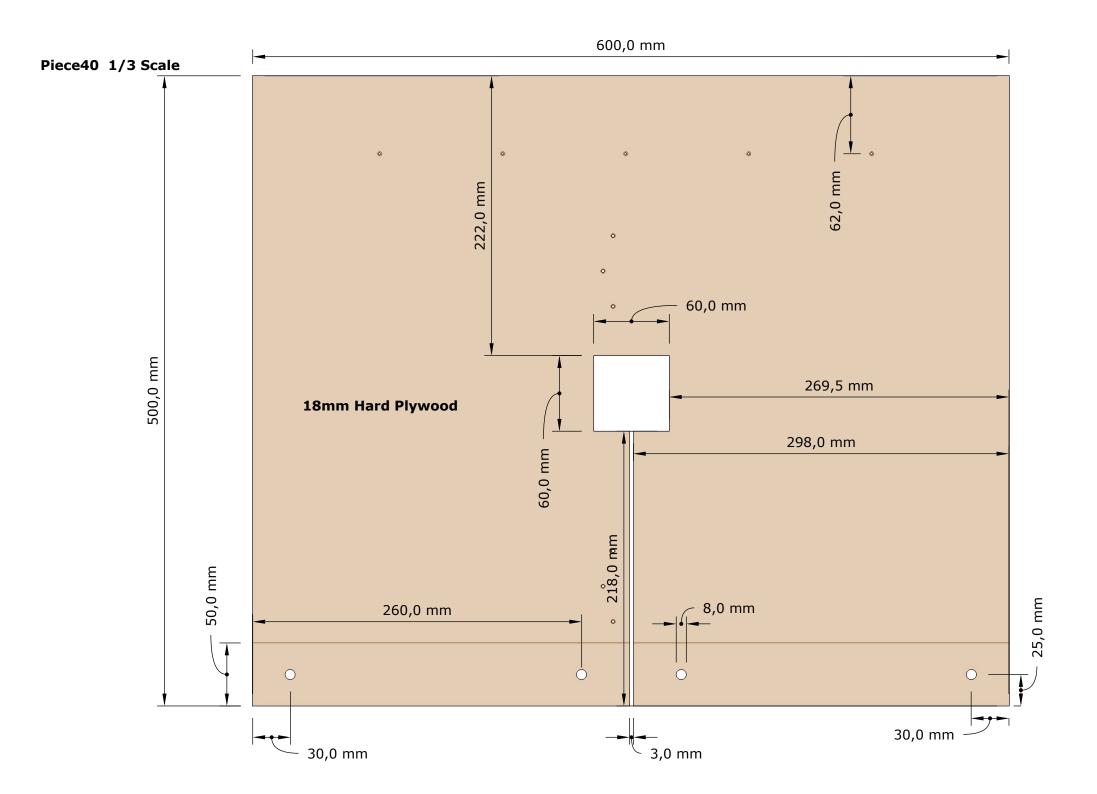
Piece36 1/2 Scale 18,0 mm 2,0 mm → Full Scale 355,0 mm 20,0 mm -**⊸** x4 2,0 mm 18mm Hard Plywood Full Scale •

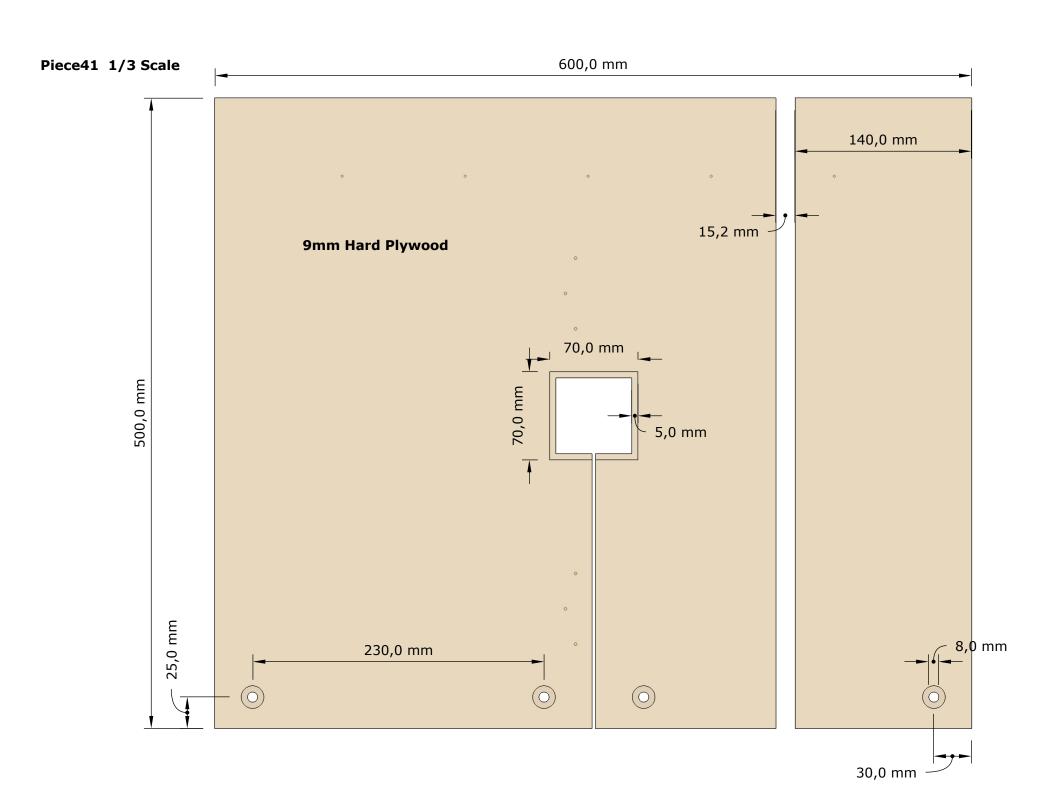


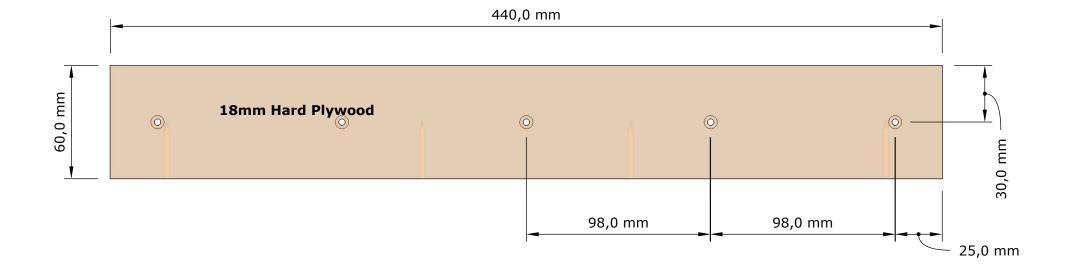


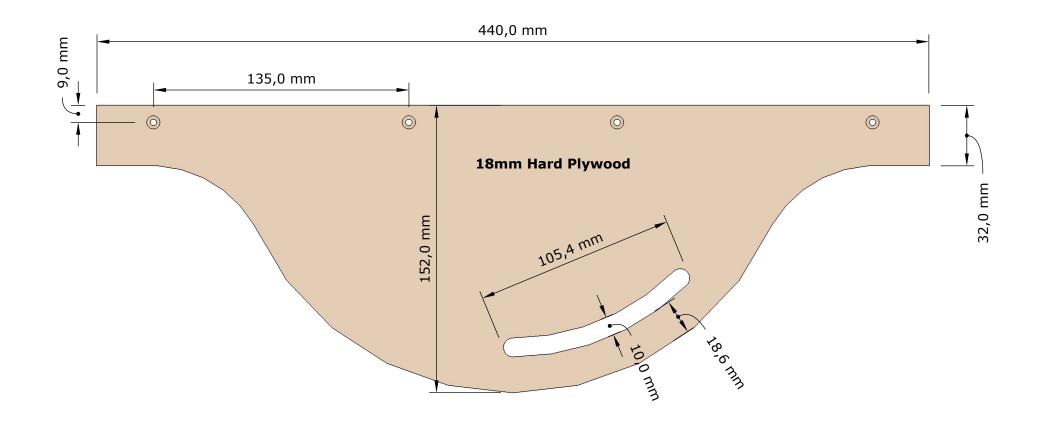
18mm Hard Plywood



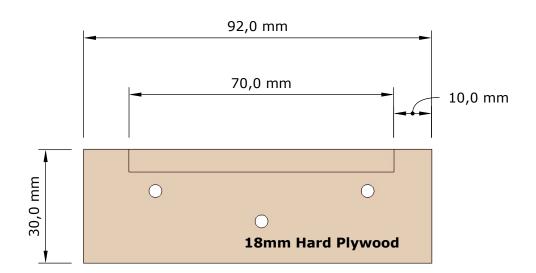


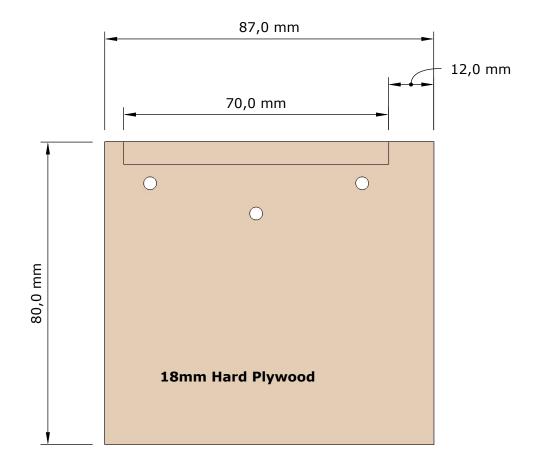


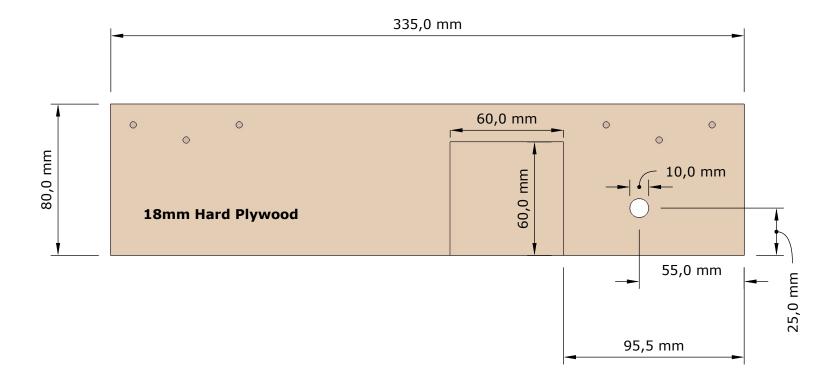


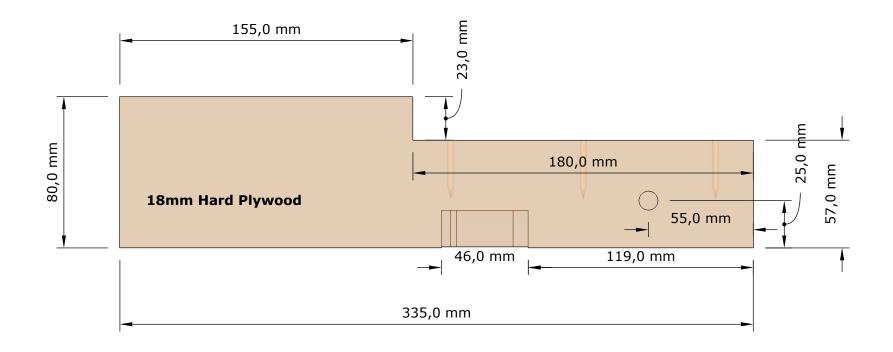


Piece44 - 45 Full Scale

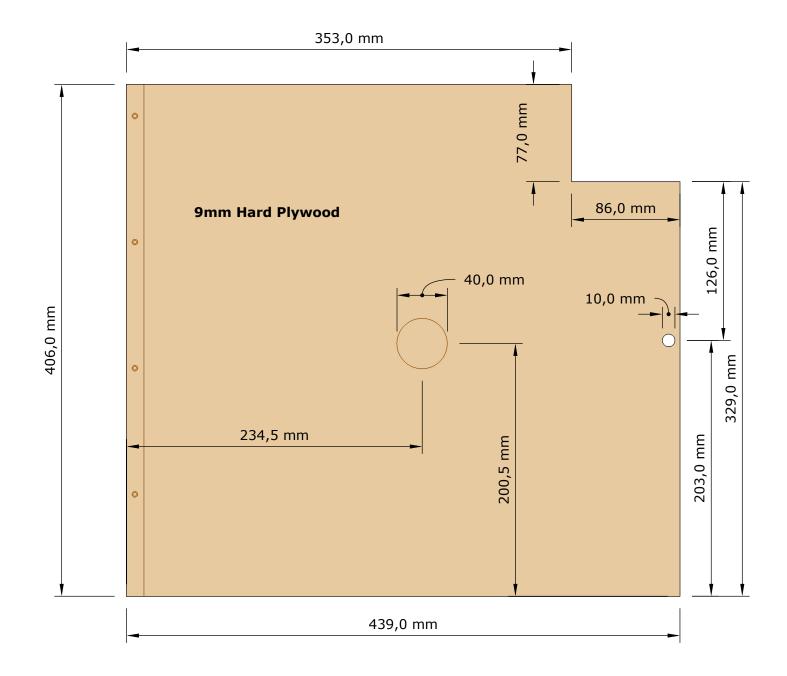




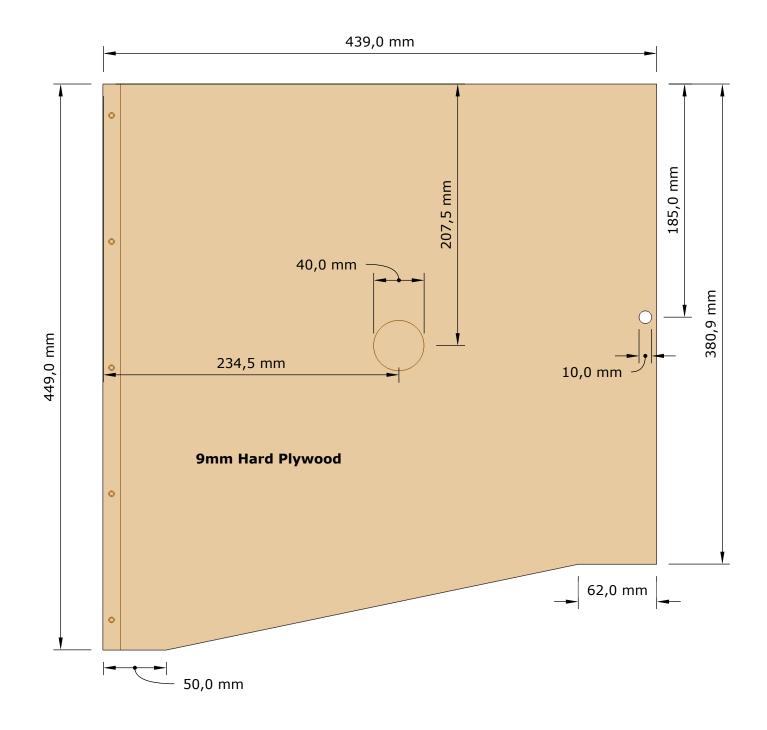




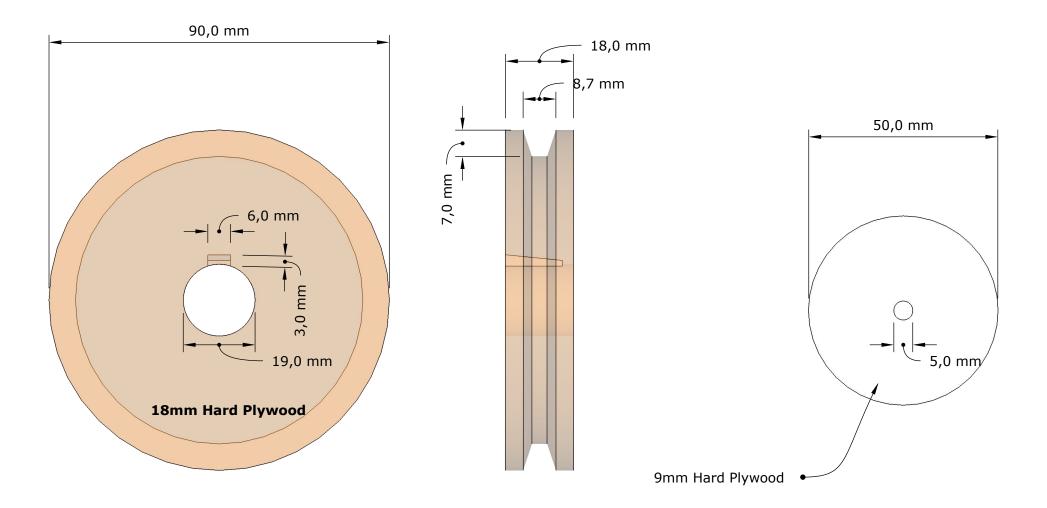
Piece48 1/3 Scale

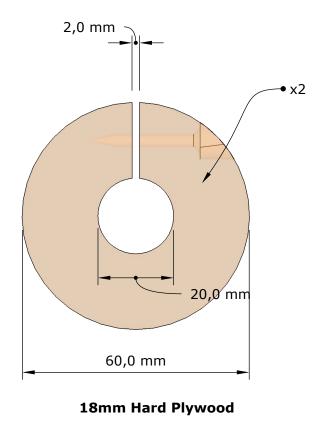


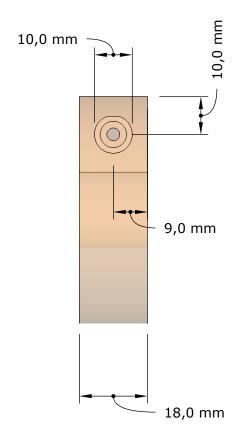
Piece49 1/3 Scale

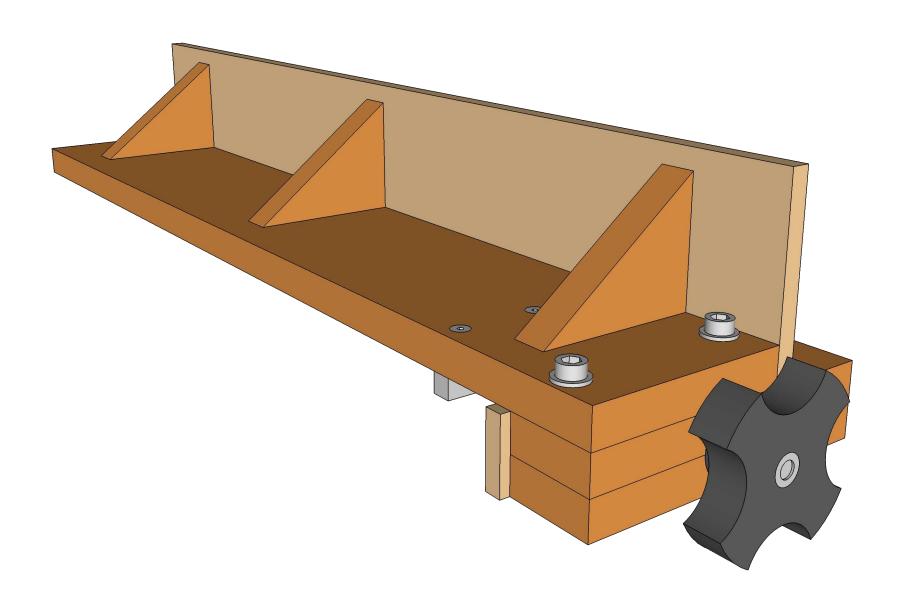


Piece50 - 51 Full Scale

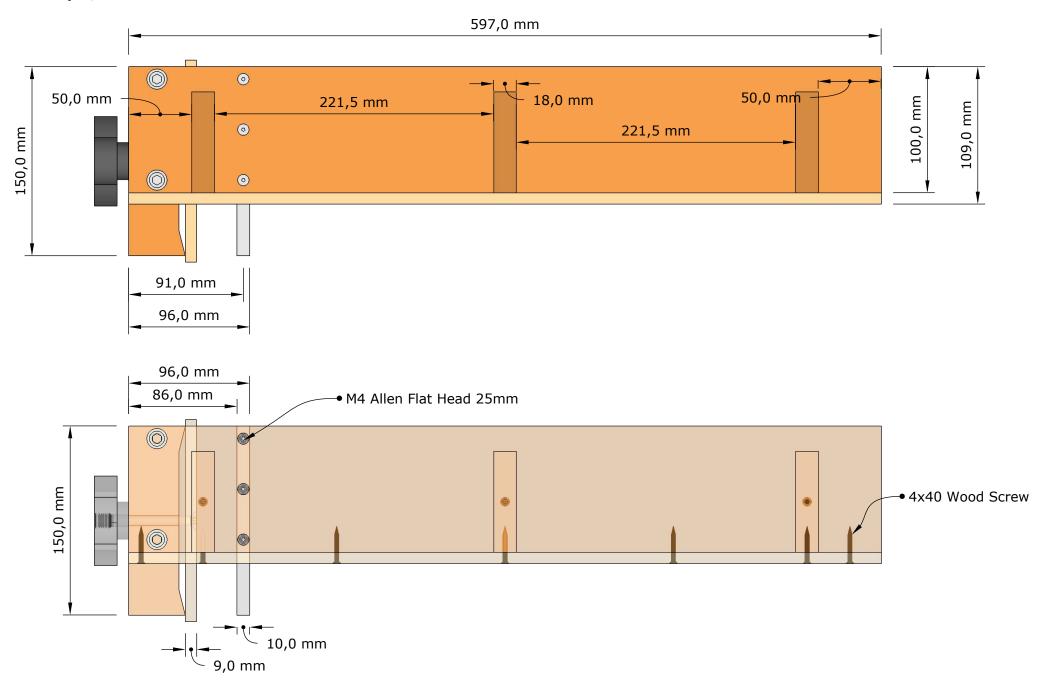


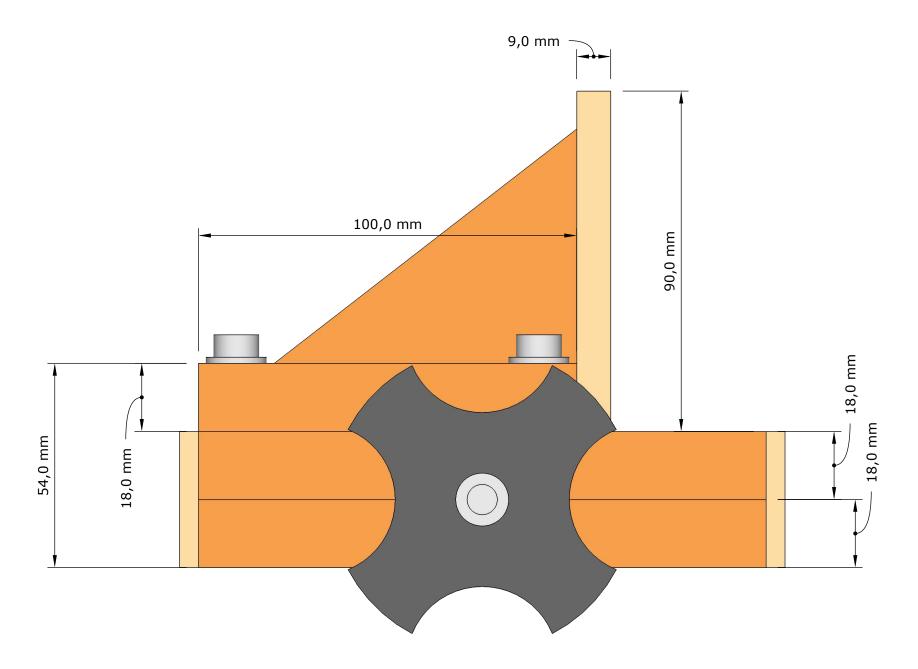


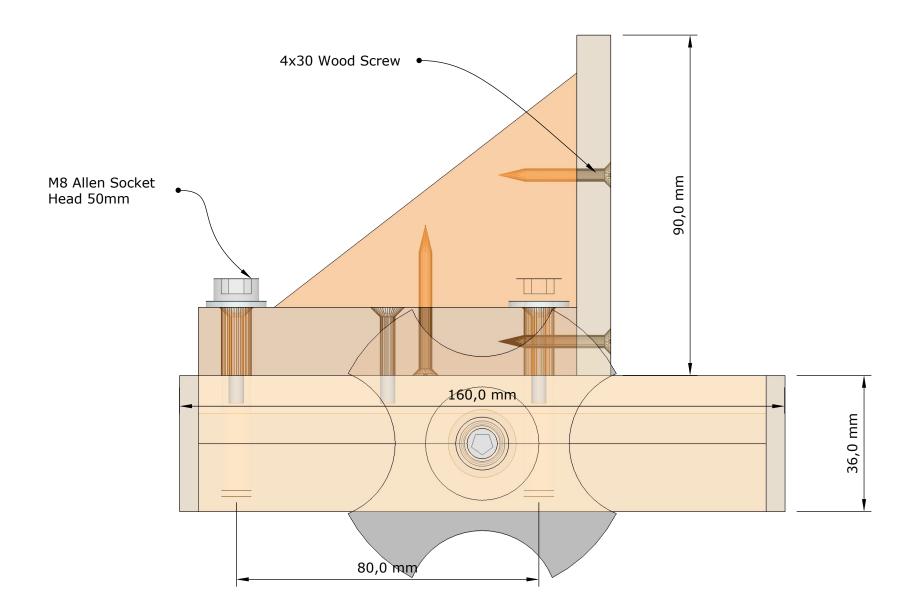




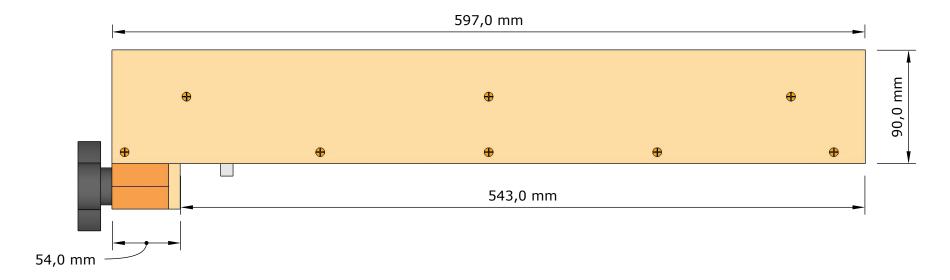
Fence Top 1/3 Scale

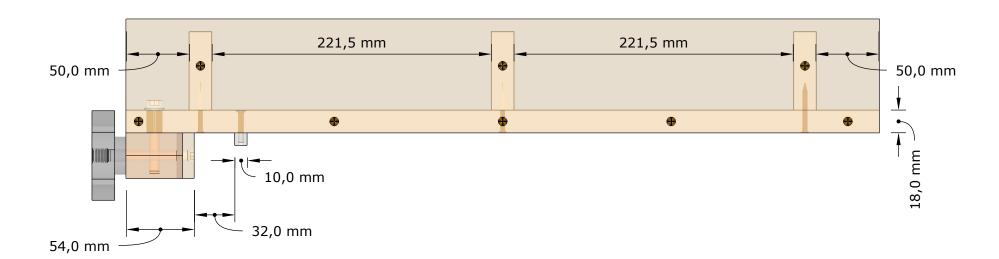


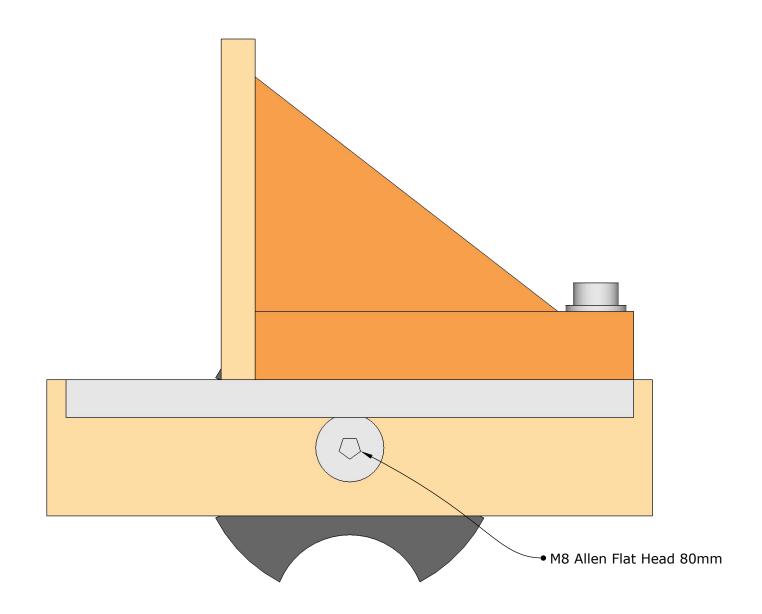




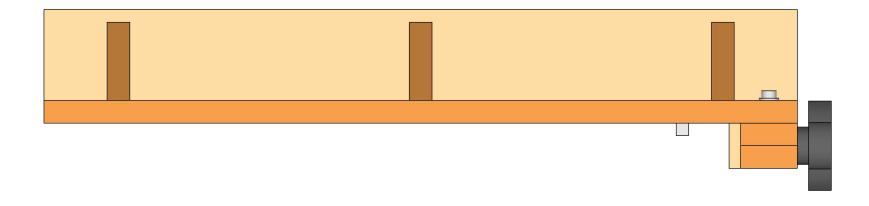
Fence Right 1/3 Scale

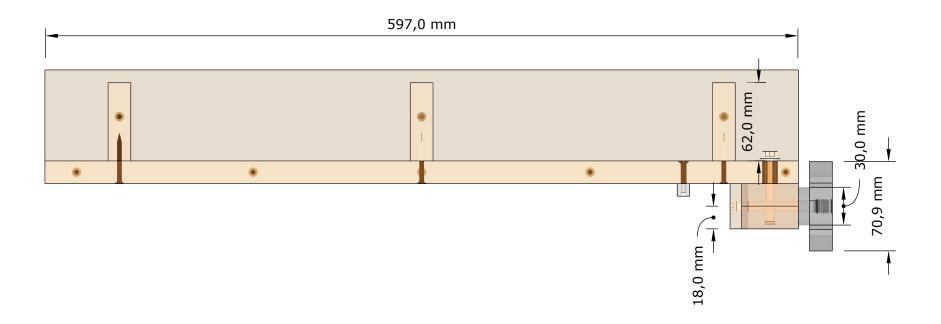


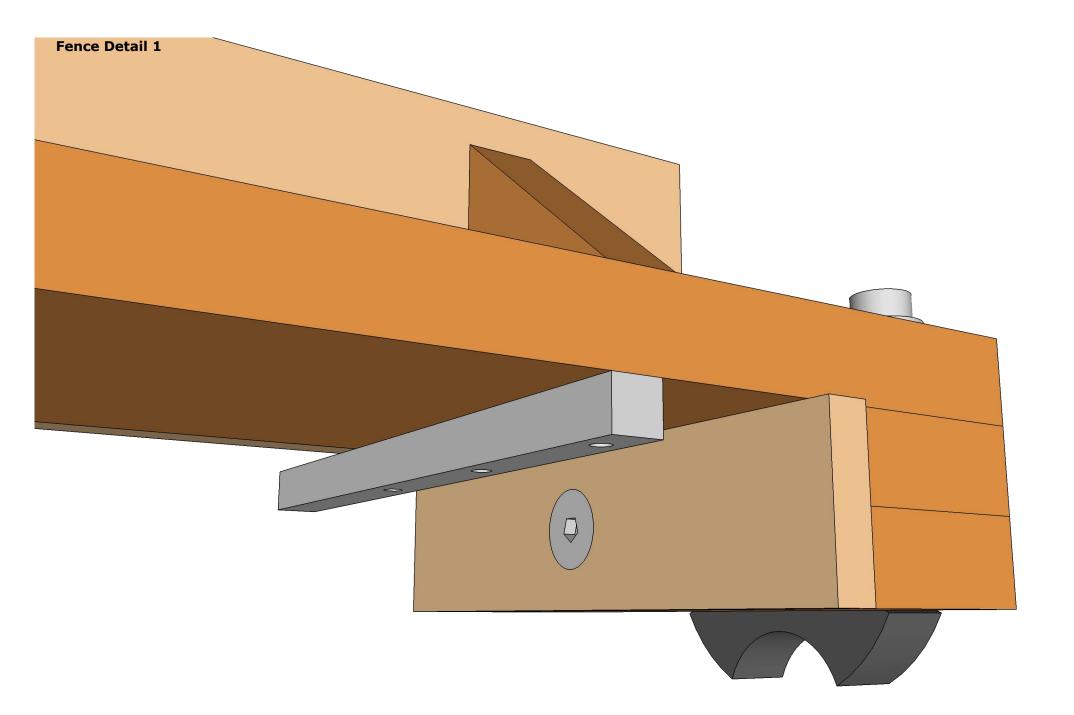




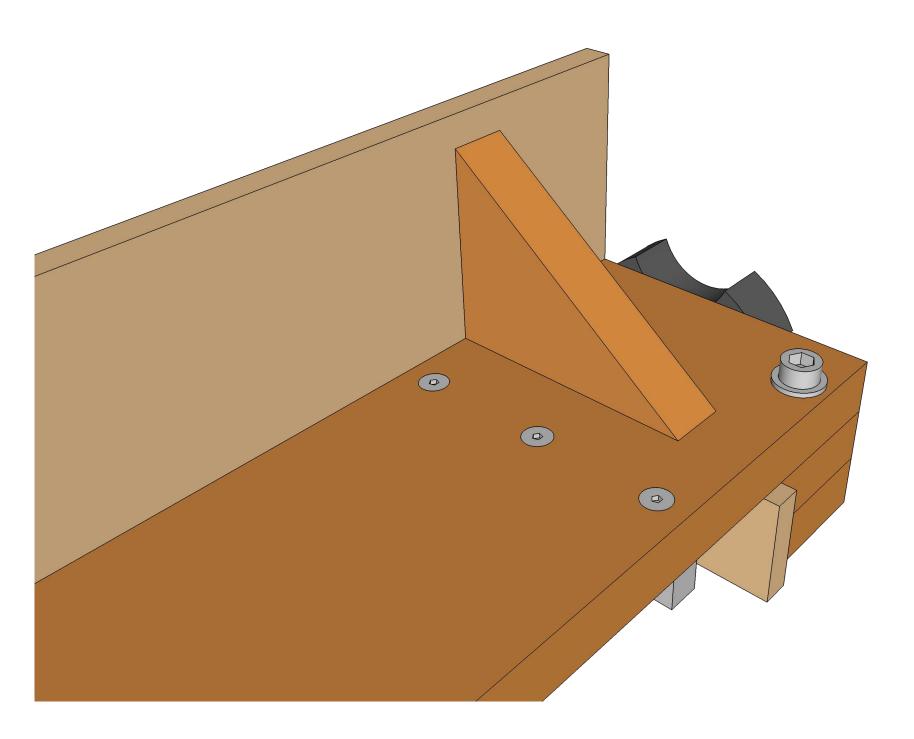
Fence Left 1/3 Scale



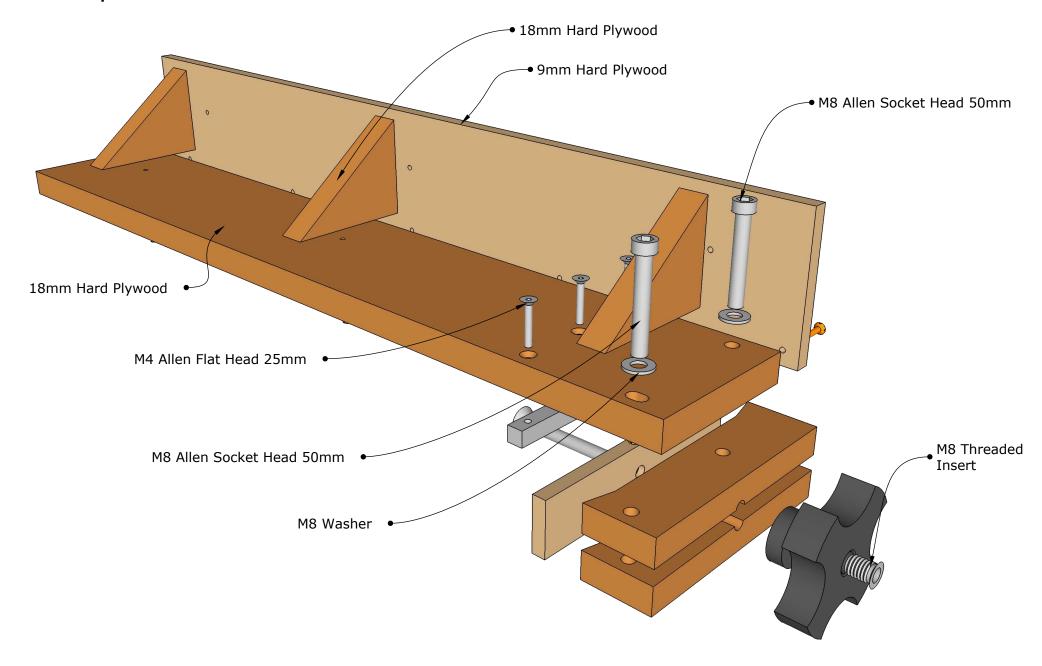




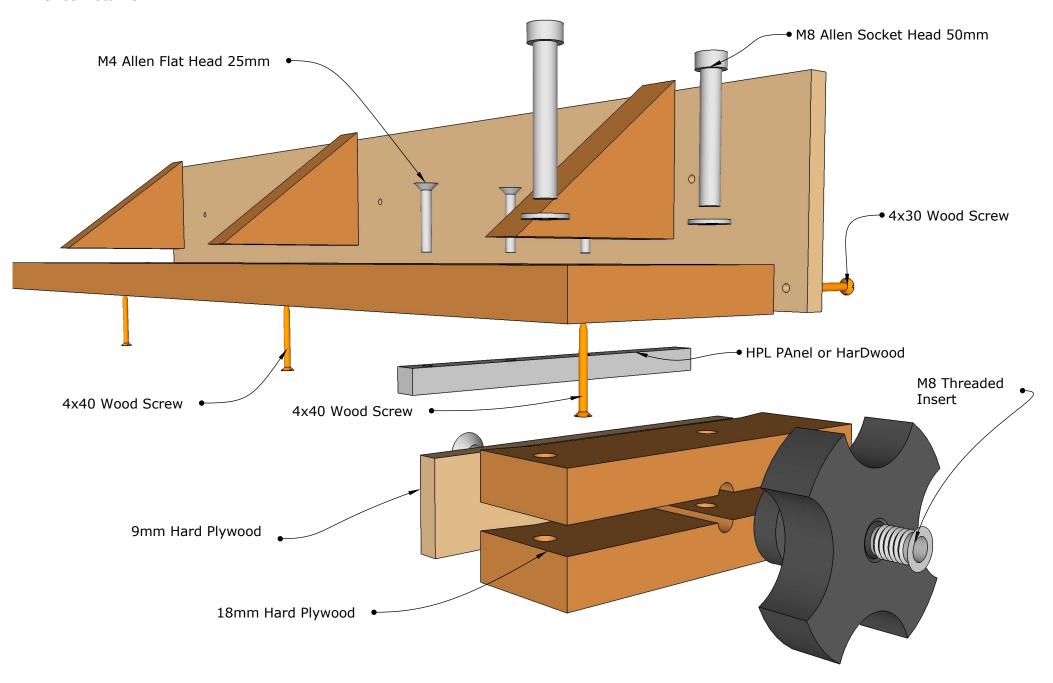
Fence Detail 1



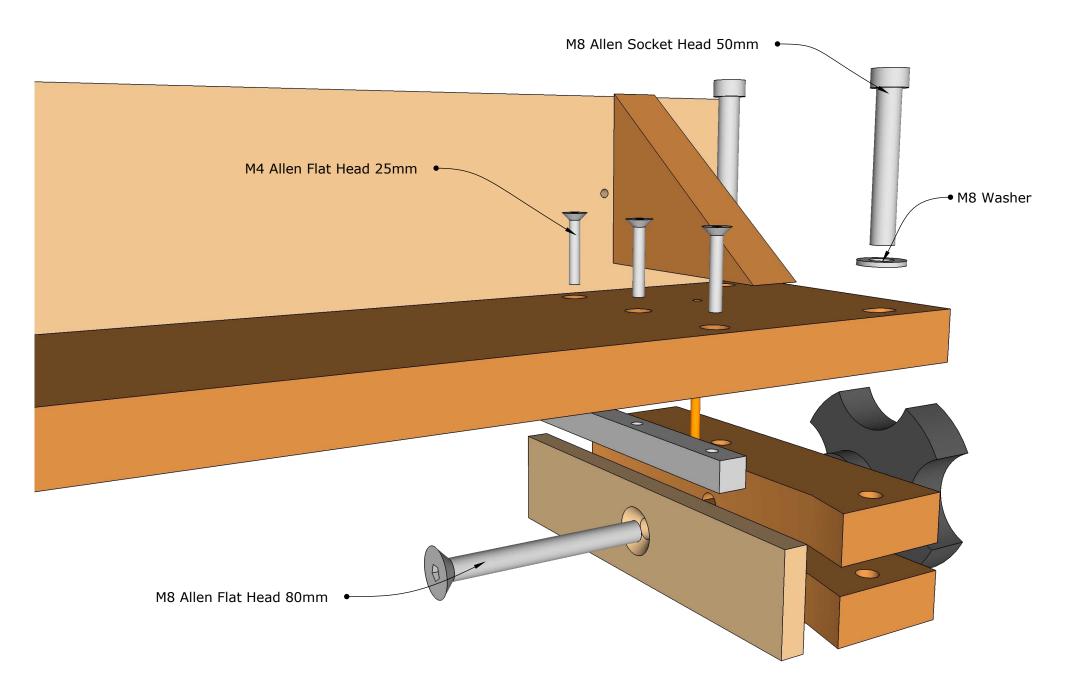
Fence ISO Exploded



Fence Detail 3



Fence Detail 4



Fence Detail 5

