

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE FOR BANDSAW BLADES

This troubleshooting guide lists the most common causes of blade breakage or poor cutting quality, and what to do about it. Saw blades are subject to extremely high stresses and are therefore the most vulnerable where part on a band sawmill. If a blade breaks significantly earlier and/or more often than its expected lifetime, there are presumably avoidable causes.

 **LOGOSOL**

Problem

Possible cause

Action

The blades break frequently / poor cutting results

Contact with metal or foreign objects embedded in the log.

If possible, remove the objects. Use an old blade if you suspect metal or foreign objects in the log.

The blade is not clean. With certain types of wood, such as pine, oak or ash, a lot of dirt and resin accumulates behind and at the base of the teeth.

Use a resin solvent in the cooling water (also dish-washing liquid and/or anti-freeze in the winter).

Use of too little or too much cooling water.

Adjust or change water flow depending on wood type and cutting depth.

Sawing with dull blades or blades that have been used for too long.

Replace the blade.

The band wheels are not correctly aligned with each other or the saw bed.

Adjust according to the user manual.

The two V-belts on the band wheels are dirty.

Check and clean them when changing blades; use a brush as necessary. Replace the belts if they are worn.

The saw blade is not centred between the band wheels.

Adjust according to the user manual.

The band guide wheels are too close to the back of the blade causing the back of the blade to touch the wheel flange when cutting.

Adjust according to the user manual.

The band guide wheels are no longer round but have areas that have worn flat. Should anything get caught between the blade and the band guide wheel (sawdust, bark etc.) and the band guide wheel does not spin as fast as the blade, the roller may become uneven, which can also cause blade breakage.

Replace the band guide wheels.

The V-belts on which the blade runs (drive belts and/or idler belts) are worn and the saw blade touches the band wheels.

Replace the V-belts.

The base of the tooth was not ground sufficiently carefully and finely. Structure at the base of the tooth too coarse (grooved) or micro-fractures not completely removed.

Clean the grinding disc between each operation and take care with the grinding disc's shape. Grind as little material away as possible. Adjust the grinder so that the base of the tooth is also ground.

The tooth profile was changed during sharpening or post-sharpening (tooth-base radius too deep or ground square).

Clean the grinding disc between each operation and take care with the grinding disc's shape. Grind as little material away as possible. Adjust the grinder so that the base of the tooth is also ground.

Sawing speed is too fast.

Saw more slowly.

Damaged ball bearings in band wheels or band guide wheels.

Check or replace the ball bearings.

Sawing is either too slow or too fast. When sawing too fast, the blade is subjected to high pressure and thus pressed too far back. When sawing too slowly, too much sawdust collects in the cut and the blade can no longer saw properly, but only "slice" through the wood. The teeth get hot and therefore dull much more quickly.

Adjust sawing speed to the width of the cut and the type of wood. Listen to the motor.