

THE Wood-Worker and Retailer

AMERICAN NO. 2 SELF-FEED RIP SAW.

An examination of the accompanying cut will convince our readers without any extenuated remarks of ours that this late and improved machine recently brought out by the American Wood Working Machinery Company is a winner. It is designed for ripping all grades of stock up to 25 inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The table is 40 inches wide by 55 inches long, having two idler rolls in the bed and a throat plate. The arbor is extended so that two or more saws can be used at the same time, the extreme distance between the saws being 6½ inches. If the operator so desires he can place a saw against the outside collar next to the nut, which will permit the ripping of stock 31 inches in width.

An improved self-locking gauge is furnished with each machine. It is extremely simple in its construction, easy to operate and yet is held firmly in any position, allowing of accurate work to be accomplished.

The feed is strong and powerful. It is also adjustable so that when a 10-inch saw is used it can be moved close to it so as to hold the lumber firmly and can be expanded so as to take in a 20-inch saw.

The manufacturers have used special care in designing and constructing this machine, and believe that it is superior in every part to any similar machine now on the market.

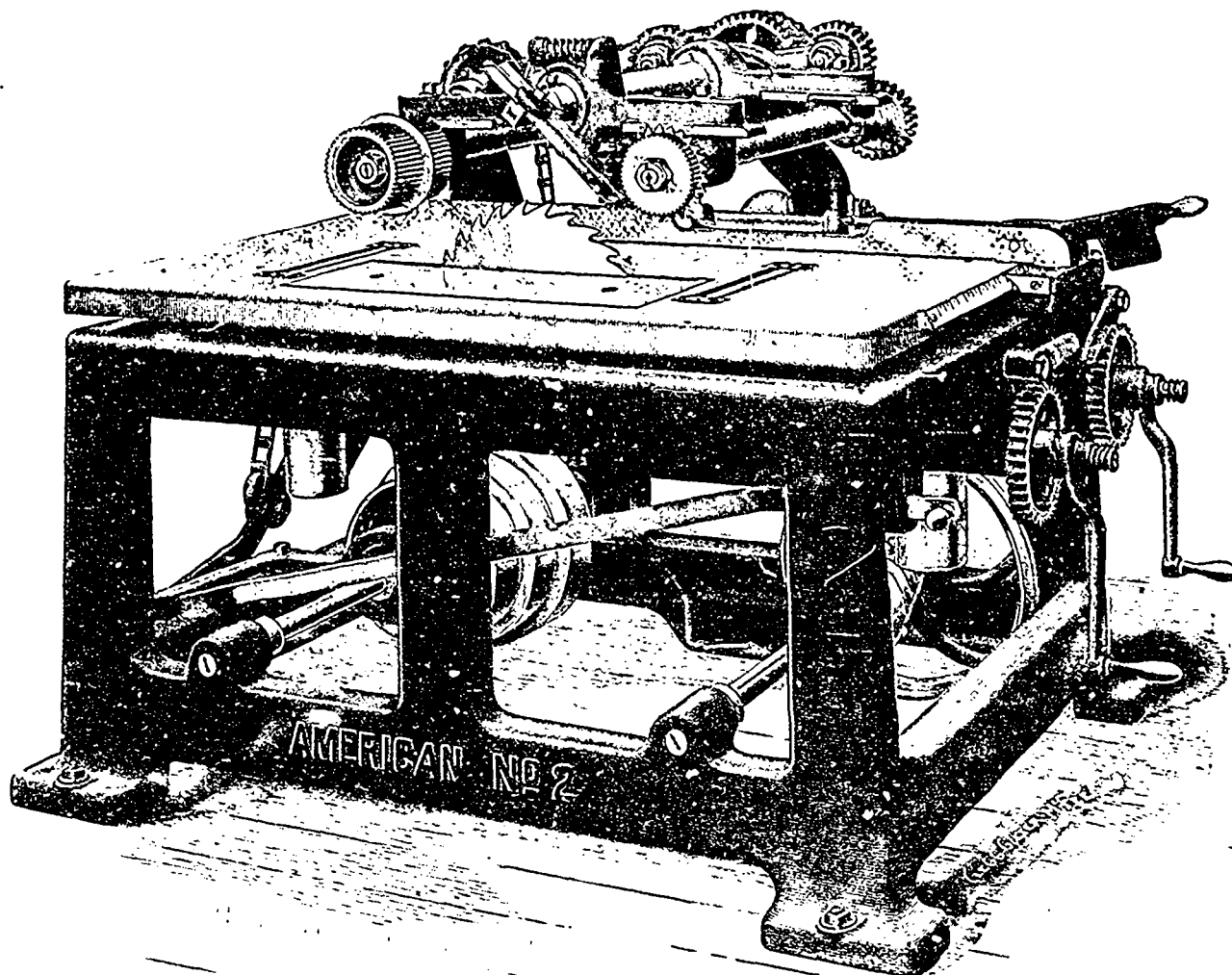
To any one interested, we would advise their taking up the matter with the American Wood Working Machinery Com.

Carry the exhaust pipe to the middle of rear wall of your building, then extend it from cellar to roof, putting a back pressure valve near the ceiling of the second story. Weight this valve so that it will open at 3 pounds, to prevent back pressure from rising above this point.

Run a live steam pipe from your boilers to your exhaust pipe. Put a reducing valve in this pipe that will reduce the boiler pressure

mill and each one must be fitted with a valve.

Construct radiators of 1¼-inch pipe and locate them alongside walls near the floor, under windows, etc., having enough of them to heat the rooms in cold weather. We can not tell how much radiating surface this will require, as we are not acquainted with location of rooms and other conditions which call for more or less pipe surface. Probably one radiator consisting of four pipes, with another



NO 2 "AMERICAN" SELF-FEED RIP SAW.

GEARED SIDE.

pany, 136 Liberty Street, New York City, or the Fairbanks Company, Vancouver, B.C.

HEATING A PLANING MILL.

A correspondent asks the publishers of The Woodworker as to the best method of heating a planing mill 60x80 feet. He wishes to use the exhaust steam from a 38 horse power engine. The following general directions are given and should be carefully followed:

Place a good separator in the exhaust pipe of your engine, so that all cylinder oil will be taken out of the exhaust steam and discharged into the sewer.

down to 2 pounds where the live steam discharges into the exhaust pipe. If you do not have enough exhaust steam to fill the heating pipes, the reducing valve will admit steam from the boilers to make up the deficiency.

On each floor provide an outlet the full size of exhaust pipe, then provide a T that will let one-half of the steam go in each direction. For illustration, suppose the exhaust pipe is 4 inches diameter. Then provide a 4-inch T for each storey. Screw a piece of 4-inch pipe into the outlet, followed by a 4-inch reducing T, the outlets from which are not less than 2½ inches. These will point toward the sides of

containing three pipes just above it, will answer your purpose, as you can then use either three, four or seven pipes according to the outside temperature.

Drips from all radiators or banks of pipes must discharge into a pipe at the other end of mill, and this pipe must lead to a receiver and duplex pump in the basement, which will pump all hot water back into the boilers without releasing it from pressure.

This arrangement of piping will enable you to shut steam off from the warm side of mill in mild weather, and keep it on the cold side. By judicious location of radiators and valves