## TREATMENT OF BAND RESAWS.

Band resaws, says a writer in the Mechanic, require essentially the same treatment as band saws. They must be strained most near the toothed edge. Teeth must be of a length, with full swaging, evenly balanced or side-dressed, to cut a line.

Modern band resaw mills are now made with iron wheels perfectly balanced and true, with the face made approximately flat or slightly convex, so that the tension of the saw may be readily adjusted to suit the face of the wheels. This condition met, it is requisite that the face of the wheel shall be kept perfectly clean, as any adherence of sawdust, gum, pitch or dust, if allowed to accumulate near the base of the tooth will almost certainly change the strain of the saw on the mill to an extent that will cause a fracture.

Filers are agreed that the back of the saw should show slightly convex, the amount depending somewhat on the form of the wheels and whether the cross line is used. A convexity of 1-64 of an inch in 5 feet is considered good for band resaws.

The proper tensioning and fitting of resaws is a more delicate process than the similar fitting of band saws, for the resaw is not only much narrower, but also of much lighter gauge. Thus, while the tension of a 12-inch band saw, 14-gauge, may be put in so that the main strain comes not nearer than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches to the points of the teeth, the strain and stiffness of the wide blade serves to support and steady the teeth so that they run practically true. But in the band resaw from 4 to 6 inches wide, and from 18 to 22 gauge, you must depend entirely upon the up and down strain supporting the cutting edge, and must, therefore, tension the saw almost from edge to edge. It is well to make use of a small tension gauge which can be furnished to suit u-ual conditions, or can be reshaped  $\Im$ r special work, if desired.



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