Fine-Tuning a Bandsaw

Vibration and wandering cuts are signs your bandsaw needs a checkup

by Robert Vaughan

An improperly adjusted bandsaw will do everything but cut well. It may throw, break or dull blades quickly. Or it may produce cuts that wander like a drunk failing a roadside sobriety test.

I've performed surgery on a lot of bandsaws, and I have discovered there's no single saw component that causes most ills. Many jumping and tracking problems can be traced directly to worn-out tires. But a vibrating bandsaw may just as likely be handicapped by a beaten-up drive belt. A saw that refuses to cut squarely may be affected by a guidepost that is out of alignment, or the saw may have one of its wheels out of line (see the box on pp. 78-79).

Solving many of these problems doesn't require a lot of fancy equipment. Basic tools such as wrenches, try squares, a file and some washers for shims are often all you need. A few diagnostics and adjusting techniques will bring out the best performance your saw has to offer. The basics include checking your tires for wear, wheel alignment, guidepost alignment and adjusting the guides and blade tension. Begin your tune-up by unplugging your machine.

Tires must be smooth and crowned

I begin a tune-up by opening the wheel housings and blasting the works with compressed air to clear out the sawdust. Then I look at the wheels and tires. If a wheel is broken or badly bent, there's not much you can do except replace it.

If your bandsaw tracks poorly or jumps excessively, chances are the tires are worn. The majority of bandsaw tracking and jumping problems begin and end here. Tires should be whole, not missing large chunks, and without hairline cracks.

The surface should be smooth, clean and slightly crowned (see the top photo). The crown defines where the blade tracks. Blades have a tendency to wander back and forth on the surface of uncrowned tires. A crown also keeps the teeth from cutting grooves in the tire's surface. A grooved surface will make tracking unpredictable (see the bottom photo).

If you cut a lot of resinous woods, you may have a gummy buildup on the tires, which can create a false crown. That condition can foul the blade's tracking, allowing it to drift. You can check this by turning on the machine and letting it idle.

Check the crown and drive train—to see whether a bandsaw needs its wheels crowned, you don't have to remove the wheel. First remove the wheel guards, and back off the blade-guide components. Install a ¼-in. blade, and set the tension normally. Adjust the tracking so the blade stays in the middle of the tire when the wheels are turned by hand. With a scrap of wood, push on the back of the blade using the same kind of force you'd use for cutting wood (see the photo at right). Hold the block in place for three or four revolutions of the blade, and then release the pressure against the blade and turn it a few more times.

If the blade's position on the tire surface doesn't change even though the blade deflects slightly from the pressure of the wood block, then the crown is in good shape. If the band moves off the center position under pressure and returns when pressure from the wood block is released, the crown is showing signs of wear but is still functional. If the blade moves and doesn't return to its original position, then crowning is needed. You can do this yourself (see FWW #95, pp. 50-53).

Tires need replacing from time to time.

Photos: Anrole Burkin

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Most machines that have less than a 16-in. capacity use a rubber-band type of tire. Larger machines may have tires of a specialized configuration; some have a fitting groove in the middle of the wheel's surface. When ordering replacements, note your saw's model number. I've seen different tires used on similar models.

While you're in the machine's innards, examine the saw's pulleys. Those that are worn or bent can cause vibration. Worn belts develop knots at the factory joint, creating a bumping sensation. Replace these inexpensive items when they show signs of wear. And check all bolts and setscrews for tightness.

**Align the blade to the guidepost**
The guidepost should move up and down in a line parallel to the blade. Otherwise, the upper guide components must be readjusted with each change in stock thickness—a nuisance that eventually gets ignored until blades start breaking or cutting-precision deteriorates. For most small bandsaws, there are few, if any, adjusting mechanisms for the guidepost itself. But you can reposition the wheels to compensate for an out-of-line guidepost. This is a tedious, trial-and-error process, but just think of all the time you'll save not having to readjust your guide components every time you raise or lower the guidepost.

Checking the guidepost's alignment starts with the table. Remove the upper guide bracket, and raise the guidepost all the way up. Turn the wheels by hand for a few revolutions to make sure the blade's tracking is properly adjusted. Using two try squares, check to see if the table is perpendicular to the blade (see the photo on p. 78). Adjusting the table side to side is done through the trunnion stops. To adjust it front to back, install flat washers between the trunnion bolts and the bottom of the table to raise a section that suffers from a dip (see the top photo on p. 79). If so equipped, be sure that the taper pin or locking bar is installed in the split of your tabletop. Tabletop flatness in this region is controlled by tapping the pin in or out. Perfection may be elusive here; get it as close as you can.

Lower the guidepost, and check it with the try squares (see the bottom photo on p. 79). The guidepost should also be perpendicular to the table. If it's off by \( \frac{1}{16} \) in. or more over 6 in. of height, you'll need to make adjustments.

Some professional-duty bandsaws have separate adjustments for the guidepost travel path. Light-duty machines, such as 14-in. bandsaws, usually have no such provisions. To adjust them, you'll need to be creative and use shims or file down certain components to shift the upper wheel alignment. You are trying to get the blade to run parallel to the guidepost (see the drawings and photos on p. 80).

If your guidepost tilts to the left or right, filing down the tilt adjustment hinge,
Adjusted the table’s tilt mechanism as needed for side-to-side alignment. Then check front-to-back alignment. Located behind the upper wheel, on one side and shimming the other will get the blade more in line with the guidepost.

If the guidepost tilts fore or aft, you'll need to shim one of the wheels with a washer. Be careful about what kind of washer you use here. If the wheel has a bearing pressed into its hub, standard flat washers will work because the wheel is kept square to the shaft by the bearing. If the wheel doesn't have a bearing, you'll need to use precision machined washers to avoid introducing a wobble, which can be caused by hardware store variety washers that aren't very flat. You can order a machined washer from Delta (part no. 904-061-4982) to fit the 20mm lower shaft of a 14-in. bandsaw.

After shimming a wheel, you will have to square up the blade to the table again. Then check the guidepost alignment. There's a bit of trial and error involved in finding the right amount of shim.

The true test of just how well you've aligned the guidepost will make itself evident when you adjust your guides and then raise or lower the guidepost. If you need little or no adjustment to the guides over the travel of the guidepost, you've done a good job.

All this work will be an exercise in futility if your handsaw's guidepost is flimsy and deflects under normal cutting pressure. To see whether you have this condition, raise the upper guide about

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Causes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blade comes off wheels when machine is running.</td>
<td>Tires need crowning; wheel bearings are loose or worn; wheels are out of line; top wheel carriage is loose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade comes off wheels when backing out of a cut.</td>
<td>Wood is pinching blade and dragging it out; blade tooth set has been worn out; tires need crowning; wheel bearings are loose; top wheel carriage is loose; wheels are out of alignment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine jumps when running.</td>
<td>Tires need truing; wheels are out of balance; blade has kink in it; drive belt is worn; drive train pulleys are bent; machine is not sitting squarely on floor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blade seems to dull very quickly.</td>
<td>Back guide bearing has moved away from blade; wrong blade for the wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine cuts truncated cones instead of cylinders.</td>
<td>Guidepost is out of alignment; blade is not perpendicular to table; upper wheel is out of alignment.</td>
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Guidepost alignment procedure—Using try squares, determine whether the blade is perpendicular to the table. Adjust the table’s tilt mechanism as needed for side-to-side alignment. Then check front-to-back alignment.
Blade moves in and out when machine is idling.

Wheels are bent or warped; blade is not welded straight; blade has kink in it; pitch buildup on tires.

Blade weld joint is not ground smooth at sides or back; blade has kink in it; blade is cracked and ready to break.

Blade doesn't cut straight when resawing.

Incorrect blade is being used; wrong tension on blade (too loose); feed rate is too fast; guidepost is misaligned.

Blade guide channels need cleaning; blade guides are grooved or worn.

Not enough set in blade; upper guide is set too high; side guides are set too wide; feed rate is too fast.

Blade drifts and won't follow line.

Scraping noise when upper guide is raised.

Blade shifts and doesn't cut straight when resawing.

Incorrect blade is being used; wrong tension on blade (too loose); feed rate is too fast; guidepost is misaligned.

Blades guide components, like tires, are wear surfaces meant to be replaced or renewed. There are many varieties of guides, from simple solid-steel blade guides to costly bearing-type guides. All do the same thing: They keep the blade from moving side to side and front to rear when under a load.

Solid-steel guides should be reground flat and filed smooth from time to time. The bearings should be checked for free rotation, and the screws and guide channels should be cleaned regularly to allow quick and easy adjustments. The bottom guides should be checked more frequently than the top guides because they are constantly being flooded with sawdust.

Guide components should never be adjusted so tightly that they constrict blade movement. They should be just close enough to restrict blade deflection under cutting pressure.

I don't find that it's necessary to use measuring devices to check the clearance between the blade and guide blocks or thrust bearings. I make these adjustments by sight and sound.

Here's a foolproof way to do this. First loosen all the guide components, and move them back from the blade. Adjust the blade tension. No two experts seem to agree on how to make this adjustment, so suit yourself. I get on my tiptoes and sight down the front edge of the blade from the top wheel and tighten the adjusting knob. As the blade tension increases, the blade straightens out. When it stops straightening, I give the adjusting knob a half revolution or so, and I'm there.

Begin adjusting the guides by spinning the top wheel by hand and gently pressing one guide block until it just kisses (but does not deflect) the blade. At
Correcting bandsaw guidepost alignment

You can't adjust a misaligned guidepost on most small bandsaws. The solution is to reposition the wheels so the blade runs parallel to the guidepost. After repositioning the blade, you must again align the table to the blade at 90° by adjusting and/or shimming the trunnions.

the same time, make sure that the guide block is aligned just behind the gullet of the blade's teeth.

Once those components are in position, tighten the lock screws. Then press the opposing guide block until it just touches the blade, and tighten it. Spin the blade by hand some more, and observe the contact against the guide blocks. If the blade rubs constantly, back off the guide blocks just a hair so that the blade runs freely. Adjust the other pair of guide blocks the same way.

To adjust the thrust bearings, I bring one up gently against the blade, spin the blade, back the adjusting screw off until the bearing only ticks against the blade once or twice over the course of a complete revolution. Then I do the other one the same way. All these guide components need to be readjusted each time a new blade is installed.

I don't bother using plastic guide blocks. I think they create friction, don't last and may even smell up the shop when they get overheated.

A few other details

Because machines aren't perfect, I'm always looking for ways to improve them. Simple modifications sometimes make all the difference in the world. For example, I replace adjusting screws on bandsaws with matching socket-head screws and adjusting nuts with wing nuts. The fewer tools you have to hunt down, the faster it is to adjust the machine and change the blades.

If the saw's power switch is located on the stand, then consider relocating it to the arm. That way, you won't have to put your face near the blade to turn the machine on or off. A flexible work light aimed at the blade also comes in handy.

Beef up a flimsy sheet-metal stand with plywood panels screwed and glued on with construction adhesive.

Consider modifying the stand for convenient dust deflection or collection. When positioning a bandsaw in your shop, find a level spot on the floor, or level the saw's legs with shims or some other kind of leveling device. Moving a bandsaw around the shop can distort the frame and create slight misalignments.

Robert Vaughan is a contributing editor to Fine Woodworking magazine, and he repairs and restores woodworking machinery in Roanoke, Va.