

Operating Instructions and Parts Manual Ferrous Manual Cold Saws

Models J-FK350-2, J-FK350-4



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1.0 Warranty and Service

JET® warrants every product it sells against manufacturers' defects. If one of our tools needs service or repair, please contact Technical Service by calling 1-800-274-6846, 8AM to 5PM CST, Monday through Friday.

Warranty Period

The general warranty lasts for the time period specified in the literature included with your product or on the official JET branded website.

- JET products carry a limited warranty which varies in duration based upon the product. (See chart below)
- Accessories carry a limited warranty of one year from the date of receipt.
- Consumable items are defined as expendable parts or accessories expected to become inoperable within a reasonable amount of use and are covered by a 90 day limited warranty against manufacturer's defects.

Who is Covered

This warranty covers only the initial purchaser of the product from the date of delivery.

What is Covered

This warranty covers any defects in workmanship or materials subject to the limitations stated below. This warranty does not cover failures due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence or accidents, normal wear-and-tear, improper repair, alterations or lack of maintenance. JET woodworking machinery is designed to be used with Wood. Use of these machines in the processing of metal, plastics, or other materials may void the warranty. The exceptions are acrylics and other natural items that are made specifically for wood turning.

Warranty Limitations

Woodworking products with a Five Year Warranty that are used for commercial or industrial purposes default to a Two Year Warranty. Please contact Technical Service at 1-800-274-6846 for further clarification.

How to Get Technical Support

Please contact Technical Service by calling 1-800-274-6846. **Please note that you will be asked to provide proof of initial purchase when calling.** If a product requires further inspection, the Technical Service representative will explain and assist with any additional action needed. JET has Authorized Service Centers located throughout the United States. For the name of an Authorized Service Center in your area call 1-800-274-6846 or use the Service Center Locator on the JET website.

More Information

JET is constantly adding new products. For complete, up-to-date product information, check with your local distributor or visit the JET website.

How State Law Applies

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, subject to applicable state law.

Limitations on This Warranty

JET LIMITS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES TO THE PERIOD OF THE LIMITED WARRANTY FOR EACH PRODUCT. EXCEPT AS STATED HEREIN, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE EXCLUDED. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU. JET SHALL IN NO EVENT BE LIABLE FOR DEATH, INJURIES TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY, OR FOR INCIDENTAL, CONTINGENT, SPECIAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING FROM THE USE OF OUR PRODUCTS. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

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Product Listing with Warranty Period

90 Days - Parts; Consumable items

1 Year - Motors; Machine Accessories

2 Year – Metalworking Machinery; Electric Hoists, Electric Hoist Accessories; Woodworking Machinery used for industrial or commercial purposes

5 Year - Woodworking Machinery

Limited Lifetime – JET Parallel clamps; VOLT Series Electric Hoists; Manual Hoists; Manual Hoist Accessories; Shop Tools; Warehouse & Dock products; Hand Tools; Air Tools

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3.0 IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Read and understand the entire owner's manual before attempting assembly or operation.
- Read and understand the warnings posted on the machine and in this manual. Failure to comply with all of these warnings may cause serious injury.
- 3. Replace the warning labels if they become obscured or removed.
- 4. The cold saw is designed and intended for use by properly trained and experienced personnel only. If you are not familiar with the proper and safe operation of a cold saw, do not use until proper training and knowledge have been obtained.
- Do not use this cold saw for other than its intended use. If used for other purposes, JET disclaims any real or implied warranty and holds itself harmless from any injury that may result from that use.
- Always wear approved safety glasses/face shields while using this cold saw. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are not safety glasses.
- 7. Before operating the cold saw, remove tie, rings, watches and other jewelry, and roll sleeves up past the elbows. Remove all loose clothing and confine long hair. Non-slip footwear or anti-skid floor strips are recommended. Do **not** wear gloves.
- 8. Wear ear protectors (plugs or muffs) during extended periods of operation.
- Do not operate this machine while tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or any medication.
- Make certain the switch is in the OFF position before connecting the machine to the power supply.
- 11. Make certain the machine is properly grounded.
- Make all machine adjustments or maintenance with the machine unplugged from the power source.
- 13. Remove adjusting keys and wrenches. Form a habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from the machine before turning it on.
- 14. Keep safety guards in place at all times when the machine is in use. If removed for

- maintenance purposes, use extreme caution and replace the guards immediately.
- Make sure the cold saw is firmly placed on a secure foundation.
- 16. Check damaged parts. Before further use of the machine, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.
- 17. Provide for adequate space surrounding work area and non-glare, overhead lighting.
- 18. Keep the floor around the machine clean and free of scrap material, oil and grease.
- 19. Keep visitors a safe distance from the work area. **Keep children away.**
- 20. Make your workshop child proof with padlocks, master switches or by removing starter keys.
- 21. Give your work undivided attention. Looking around, carrying on a conversation and "horse-play" are careless acts that can result in serious injury.
- 22. Maintain a balanced stance at all times so that you do not fall into the blade or other moving parts. Do not overreach or use excessive force to perform any machine operation.
- 23. Use the right tool at the correct speed and feed rate. Do not force a tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. The right tool will do the job better and safer.
- 24. Use recommended accessories; improper accessories may be hazardous.
- 25. Maintain tools with care. Keep saw blades sharp and clean for the best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- Turn off the machine before cleaning. Use a brush or compressed air to remove chips or debris — do not use your hands.
- 27. Do not stand on the machine. Serious injury could occur if the machine tips over.
- 28. Never leave the machine running unattended. Turn the power off and do not leave the machine until it comes to a complete stop.

 Remove loose items and unnecessary work pieces from the area before starting the machine.

▲ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including chlorinated paraffins which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and ethylene glycol which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to http://www.p65warnings.ca. gov.

WARNING: Some dust, fumes and gases created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, welding and other construction activities contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead based paint
- crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products
- arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber

Your risk of exposure varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals, work in a well-ventilated area and work with approved safety equipment, such as dust masks that are specifically designed to filter out microscopic particles. For more information go to http://www.p65warnings.ca.gov/ and http://www.p65warnings.ca.gov/wood.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Familiarize yourself with the following safety notices used in this manual:

This means that if precautions are not heeded, it may result in minor injury and/or possible machine damage.

This means that if precautions are not heeded, it may result in serious injury or possibly even death.

The specifications in this manual are given as general information and are not binding. JET reserves the right to effect, at any time and without prior notice, changes or alterations to parts, fittings, and accessory equipment deemed necessary for any reason whatsoever.

4.0 About this machine and manual

The **J-FK350** Cold Saw is designed to provide a reliable solution to the needs of machine shops and production environments that work with steel or iron. The J-FK350 is manually operated. After clamping the material in the vise, the operator presses the trigger handle starting the blade, and brings the operating lever downward to cut the material. The saw can perform miter cuts up to 45° to the right or left.

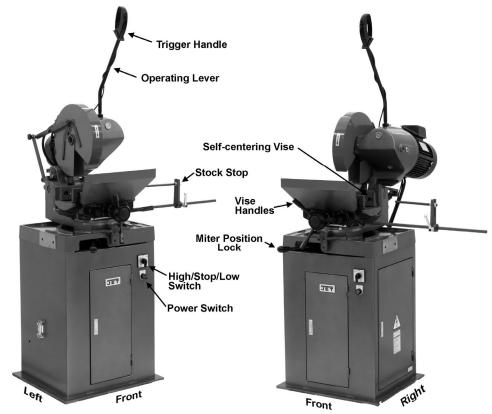
This manual is provided by JET, covering the safe operation and maintenance procedures for the J-FK350 Cold Saw. This manual contains instructions on installation, safety precautions, general operating procedures, maintenance instructions and parts breakdown. Your machine has been designed and constructed to provide consistent, long-term operation if used in accordance with the instructions as set forth in this document.

If there are questions or comments about this product, please contact your local supplier or JET. JET can also be reached at our web site: www.jettools.com.

Retain this manual for future reference. If the machine transfers ownership, the manual should accompany it.

Register your product using the provided card, or register online: http://www.jettools.com

5.0 **J-FK350 Features**



J-FK350 Cold Saw

6.0 **Specifications**

Model	J-FK350-2	J-FK350-4
Stock Number	414214	414217
Disc Blade		
Disc diameter	14" (350mm)	14" (350mm)
Hole diameter	1.3" (32mm)	1.3" (32mm)
Blade thickness	0.1" (2.5mm)	0.1" (2.5mm)
Cutting Speed		
Blade Speed (RPM)	44 and 88	44 and 88
Motor		
Motor	2HP, 3PH, 60Hz	2HP, 3PH, 60Hz
Voltage	220VAC	440VAC
Other		
Maximum Vise Opening	6"	6"
Coolant Capacity	3 gal	3 gal.
	50"L x 28"W x 60"H	
Net Weight	794 lbs	794 lbs
Shipping Weight	850 lbs	850 lbs

Cutting Capacity (All Models)

	Degree	Round	Square	Rectangle
T. J. S	90°	4.5"	4.25"	5.5" x 3.75"
Tubing	45°	3.5"	3.5"	3.5" x 3.5"
Calid	90°	2"	2"	2" x 2"
Solid	45°	1.75"	1.75"	1.75" x 1.75"

7.0 Features

7.1 Miter Cutting Head

The *miter cutting head* is the unit that cuts the material and consists of a cast iron base, blade support unit and guard, transmission unit, and motor. The depth of cut is set by adjusting the *depth cut stop*. The miter cutting head swivels and locks into -45°, 90°, and +45° by means of a *locking mechanism*. Pressing the mechanism overrides the lock, permitting the head to adjust to *any* position between -45° and +45°.

7.2 Miter Position Lock

The *miter position lock* secures the miter cutting head from movement. The miter is secured when the lock is pushed all the way to the left and can be positioned when the lock is moved to the right.

7.3 Self-centering Vise

The *self-centering vise* holds the work piece in place during cutting. The work piece is secured in the vise by turning the *vise handles*.

7.4 J-FK350 Controls

The control panel consists of the Power (On/Off) switch and High/Stop/Low switch, and an integral coolant system. To operate the machine, the Power switch must be set to on and the High/Stop/Low switch must be set for Hi or Low. Then press the trigger handle to start.

7.5 Trigger Handle

The *trigger handle* (Figure 1) is located on the *operating lever* used to raise and lower the saw. It contains a *micro-switch*, which is activated when the operator depresses the *run trigger*.

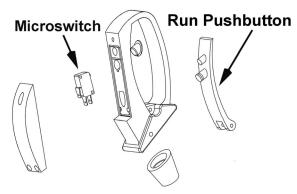


Figure 1

7.6 Flood Coolant System

The coolant pump must be submerged before operating to prevent damage to the pump.

Coolant is dispensed directly onto the saw blade from a coolant fitting on the upper blade guard. Coolant is provided through tubing from the coolant pump (Figure 2) in the machine base.

Adjust the coolant flow valve on coolant fitting to achieve desired flow. When the coolant switch is in the ON position, flow starts when the drive motor is started. Turning off the coolant switch stops coolant flow.

This coolant system can operate with either a soluble oil base coolant or water-soluble synthetic coolant. Coolant should be changed regularly. Some recommended brands are *DoAll* and *Lenox*. These coolants are available at your local industrial distributor.



Figure 2

8.0 Installation

8.1 Unpacking the machine

AWARNING

Do not handle the packed machine using slings.

To install the machine, first remove the packing, paying particular attention not to cut any electric wires or hydraulic hoses. Lift using straps (Figure 3).



Figure 3

8.2 Anchoring and handling the machine

The base of the machine must be anchored to the floor by two lag bolts or studs properly anchored into concrete.

9.0 Electrical Connections

AWARNING

All electrical connections must be done by a qualified electrician. All adjustments or repairs must be done with the machine disconnected from the power source, unplugged. Failure to comply may result in serious injury!

The **J-FK350-2** is rated at **220V**. The **J-FK350-4** is rated at **440V**.

These machines not supplied with a plug. Use a plug and outlet rated at least 20amps. The circuit for the machine should also be protected by at least a 20 amp circuit breaker or fuse.

Make sure that the blade turns in the correct direction. If it does not, simply reverse two of the phase wires on the supply input.

The cold saw is now ready for use.

10.0 Controls

10.1 Control Panel

The Control Panel (Figure 4) is located on the front of the cabinet stand and consists of the Power and High/Stop/Low switches, described below.

Power Switch – The *Power* switch has two positions, *Off* and *On*.

High/Stop/Low Switch – This switch controls the blade speed. To operate the saw, the power switch must set to on, *High* or *Low* must be selected, and the *Run Trigger* pressed.

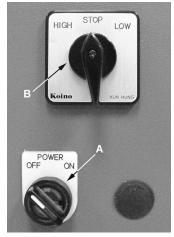


Figure 4

10.2 Trigger Handle

To operate, the *Power* switch must be set to ON, a *Hi* or *Low* speed selection made, and the trigger handle pressed.



Figure 5

11.0 Operation

Before using the machine:

- Check that safety devices (e.g., blade guards) are in position and work perfectly and that personal safety requirements are complied with.
- Check the sharpness of the blade and verify coolant flow.

Operation

- Make sure the work piece is securely clamped in the vise.
- 2. Turn the power on (A, Fig. 8).
- 3. Select the cutting speed (B, Fig. 8).

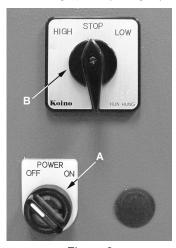


Figure 8

- 4. Grip the trigger handle (Figure 5) on the control lever.
- 5. Start the blade by pressing the micro-switch on the handgrip.

The down stroke speed of the head is controlled manually by the operator. The coolant pump is activated during the time that the head is below the upper limit position.

When the cut is complete:

- 6. Raise the head.
- Remove the work piece from the vise using the vise hand wheels.

11.1 Stock Stop

Install the shaft of the stock stop into the threaded hole in the right side of the table. See *sect. 14.2.2* exploded view for reference.

The stop can be used for quickly making multiple cuts of the same length

11.2 Miter Adjustment

To adjust the miter position follow the steps below while referring to Figure 10:

- Move the miter position lock (A) to the right to release.
- 2. Adjust the head to the desired angle ranging from -45° to +45° by pushing on the back of the motor to the right or left. The miter position is shown on the scale (B).
- A detent mechanism locks the head in the -45°, 90° and +45° positions to prevent the head from rotating. For a miter position other than -45°, 90° and +45°, press the lever (C) to release while rotating the head.
- 4. When the desired cutting angle is set, move *miter position lock* (A) to the left to secure.

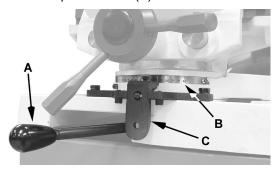


Figure 10

11.3 Depth Stop

The *depth stop* adjustment limits the lower travel of the saw blade during a cutting operation.

AWARNING Remove power when making this adjustment. Failure to comply may result in serious injury!

To adjust the depth of cut (refer to Figure 12):

- Using two 13mm wrenches, loosen the lock nut (A).
- 2. With the saw in the fully lowered position, turn the screw (B) until the saw blade bottoms out at the desired level.
- 3. Tighten the lock nut.

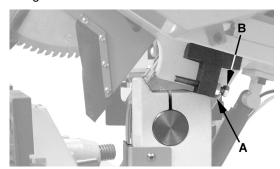


Figure 12

12.0 Maintenance

12.1 Maintenance Requirements

AWARNING
All maintenance must be carried out with the power switched off. Failure to comply may result in serious injury!

On completion of maintenance, ensure that replaced parts and/or any tools used have been removed from the machine before starting it up.

12.2 Periodic Maintenance

- Remove chips from the machine, preferably with a cloth
- Remove chips from the coolant tank and change coolant regularly (see Coolant section)
- ☐ Top up the coolant level (see *Coolant*)
- Check the wear of the blade and change if necessary (see Changing the Saw Blade)
- Empty the chips out of the base.
- Clean the vise and lubricate all the joints and sliding surfaces, using good quality oil.
- Attend to daily, weekly and annual lubrication recommendations (see the Lubrication section)

12.3 Coolant

The coolant tank access door is located on the back of the cabinet stand. Remove four hex cap screws with a 5mm hex wrench. Check coolant level in the coolant tank periodically and top off if necessary. Coolant can also be added by pouring directly on the table, which will drain into the tank through the *chip strainer*.

Remove excess chips periodically from the tank.

Use the coolant level gauge to check the coolant level.

12.4 Changing the Saw Blade

The cold saw must not be connected to the power source when changing saw blades. Failure to comply may result in serious injury!

To change the saw blade:

- 1. Switch off the machine.
- 2. Release the lower disc guard.
- 3. Move the lower guard upwards.
- Remove the blade and replace it with a new one.
- 5. To secure the saw blade, reverse the preceding steps.

12.5 Lubrication

For long life and trouble-free operation, it is essential that this machine be kept well lubricated. The vise and leadscrew should be oiled daily. Pivot joints and bearings should be greased weekly. Check the gearbox oil level weekly; full level is top of sight glass with head in full up position. The gearbox oil should be changed annually.

Recommended Lubricants:

Gearbox

Use Texaco Meropa 460 or equivalent.

Grease fittings

Texaco Starplex 2 or equivalent

Vise and Leadscrew Regal R & O 68

12.6 Coolant System

This coolant system can operate with either a soluble oil base coolant or water-soluble synthetic coolant. Coolant should be changed regularly. Some recommended brands are *DoAll* and *Lenox*. These coolants are available at your local industrial distributor.

Coolant Type:

- Soluble Oil Base
- Water-Soluble Synthetic Coolant

13.0 Blade Selection

When using the J-FK350 cold saw, it is important to select the correct type of blade for the material to be cut. This section explains the limitations and specific applications of the different types of blades.

13.1 General Characteristics

Fine Tooth Pitch – used for thin wall materials such as sheet steel, tubes and profiles

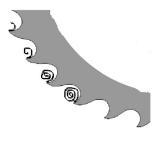
Coarse Tooth Pitch – used for large cross-sections – for soft materials (aluminum alloys and soft alloys in general).

13.2 **Determining Proper Tooth Pitch**

Proper tooth pitch depends on:

- a) the size of the section;
- b) the hardness of the material;
- c) wall thickness.

Solid sections call for discs with a coarse tooth pitch, while small cross-sections require blades with finer teeth. This is because when cutting walls of small cross-section (1–7 mm) profiles, it is



important that the number of teeth actually making the cut should not be too small, otherwise the effect obtained will be one of tearing rather than of chip removal, leading to a large increase in shearing stress. On the other hand, when cutting thick materials or solid sections using an excessively fine tooth pitch, the chip collects as a spiral inside the gullet, and since fine tooth pitches have small gullets, the accumulated chip will exceed the gullet capacity and press against the walls of the workpieces, resulting in poor cutting (same situation with soft materials), greater shearing stress and hence breakage of the blade.

Choice of tooth pitch T as a function of cross-section to be cut for light alloy solid pieces and profiles

S		Os	sp
S in mm.	Pitch T	S and sp in mm.	Pitch T
10	6	10 sp=0.5	3-4
30	8	30 sp=1.5	4-5
50	10	50 sp=2.5	6-7
70	12	70 sp=3.5	8-9
90	14	90 sp=4.5	8-9
130	18	130 sp=6.5	10

KEY:

s = diameter or width of the solid piece to be cut in mm. sp = thickness of the wall to be cut in mm.

 \vec{T} = tooth pitch in mm.

Table 1

A larger pitch should be chosen when, as a result of the shape of the piece to be cut, the cross-section at any given point exceeds the average cross-section given above.

13.3 Cutting and Feeding Speed

The cutting speed, in m/min, and the head feeding speed, in cm²/min, are limited by the amount of heat generated near the points of the teeth. If the head feeding speed is too high, the cut will not be straight in either the vertical or the horizontal plane. As we have already said, the cutting speed depends on the strength (kg/mm²) and hardness (HRC) of the material and the dimensions of the thickest section. The feeding speed depends on the cross-section of the material. Solid or thick-walled materials (thickness>5mm) can therefore be cut at high speed providing there is sufficient swarf removal by the blade, while thin-walled materials such as tubes or thin profiles must be cut with a low feeding speed.

A new blade requires a breakin period, during which time about half the normal feeding speed should be used.

13.4 Coolant

The cooling fluid ensures that the blade teeth and material in the area of the cut do not overheat. The fluid must be an excellent lubricant so as to prevent abrasion of the teeth and welding of the chips to the teeth themselves (seizing).

13.5 Blade Structure

For non-ferrous metals, it is common to use circular saws with brazed hard metal HM cutting edge, consisting of a disc made of alloy tool steel (71Cr1) on which the shape of the teeth and the seats for the cutting edges are made of Widia K10. These saws have shown excellent wear resistance but low resistance to impact, which is in any case a minor problem with non-ferrous materials.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:

Blade body	С	Cr	Mn	Мо	V	Со	HRC
steel type 71Cr1	0,71 ÷ 0,78	0,20 ÷ 0,30	0,40 ÷ 0,70	- ÷ -	- ÷	- ÷ -	43+/-1

KEY:

 $\begin{array}{lll} C = Carbon & Co = Cobalt & Cr = Chromium \\ Mo = Molybdenum & Mn = Manganese & V = Vanadium \\ \hline The numbers in the columns indicate the \% of the element present in the steel. \\ \end{array}$

Table 2

13.6 Types of Blades

The blades fitted to the J-FK350 have dimensions $350 \times 32 \times 2.5$ mm and are of HM hard steel type since the machine is to be used for cutting nonferrous materials. In addition to the size and pitch of the teeth, however, the blades also have different geometric characteristics in accordance with their particular use:

tooth cutting angle - may be negative or positive

tooth sharpening – may be *BW* with an alternate raked tooth or *C* with a roughing tooth raked on both sides and a non-raked finishing tooth

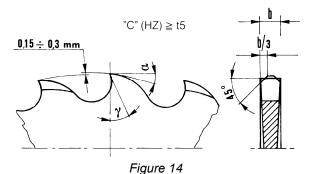
tooth pitch – the distance between the crest of one tooth and the crest of the next tooth (tooth pitch = T)

13.7 **Teeth Shape**

"C" TYPE SHARPENING (HZ)

Coarse toothing with roughing tooth raked on both sides and non-raked finishing tooth. The roughing tooth is about 0.3 mm higher.

Coarse toothing with roughing tooth and finishing tooth. Used in saws with pitch greater than or equal to 5 mm for cutting ferrous and non-ferrous materials with solid or solid-profiled sections.



"BW" TYPE SHARPENING DIN 1838--UNI 4014

Coarse toothing with teeth alternately raked to the right and left.

Toothing generally used on cutting-off machines for cutting ferrous and alloy materials with tubular and profiled sections.

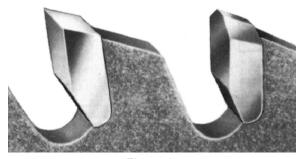


Figure 15

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CUTTING ANGLES

The cutting angle may vary from positive to negative depending on the cutting speed, the profile and the type of material to be cut.

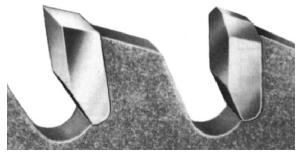


Figure 16

A positive angle determines better penetration of the tool and hence lower shear stress and greater ease of sliding for the swarf over the cutting edge. On the other hand, the cutting edge has lower mechanical resistance, so as the breaking load of the material to be cut increases, the cutting angle decreases from positive until it becomes negative so as to offer a cutting edge with a larger resistant section.

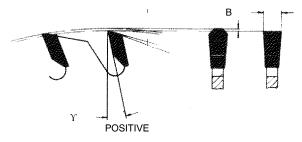


Figure 17

Short swarf material such as brass, bronze, aluminum and hard cast iron require smaller cutting angles because the swarf becomes crushed immediately and the rake angle has little effect during the cutting stage.



Figure 18

The J-FK350 uses discs with positive cutting angles for cutting solid materials and with negative cutting angles for cutting hollow profiles. This is because, as a result of the high cutting speeds (3400 rpm), even with non-ferrous materials the tool "strikes" against the wall of the profile to be cut several times, thus requiring a cutting edge with a larger resistant section.

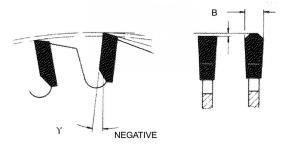


Figure 19

Circular saws can also be characterized by other parameters such as the whine reduction feature, which cuts down noise at high speeds, or expansion, which compensates for the pushing of chips inside the cutting edge, thus reducing the thrust on the walls of the material to be cut.

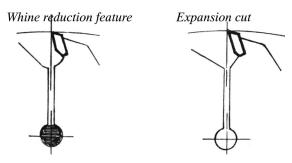


Figure 20

14.0 Troubleshooting the J-FK350

14.1 Blade and Cutting Problems

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution
	Incorrect lubricant/coolant fluid	Ensure proper coolant flow.
	Material too hard	Check the cutting speed, feed speed and air pressure parameters and the type of blade you are using.
	Disc not worn-in correctly	With a new blade it is necessary to start cutting at half feeding speed. After the wearing-in period (a cutting surface of about 300 cm ² for hard materials and about 1000 cm ² for soft materials) the cutting and feed speeds can be brought up to normal values
Teeth breaking	Disc with excessively fine tooth pitch	The swarf wedges into the bottom of the teeth causing excessive pressure on the teeth themselves. Use disc with greater pitch.
	New blade inserted in a partially completed cut	The surface of the cut may have undergone work hardening. When starting work again, use a lower cutting speed and head feed speed. A tooth from the old blade may be left in the cut: check and remove before starting work again.
	Work piece not clamped firmly in place	Any movement of the work piece during cutting can cause broken teeth: check the vise, jaws and clamping pressure.
	Feed speed too slow	The blade runs over the material without removing it: increase feed speed.
	Cutting pressure too high	Reduce cutting pressure.
	Blade speed too high	The teeth slide over the material without cutting it: reduce the blade speed.
Rapid tooth wear	Insufficient coolant	Check the coolant level and clean coolant lines and nozzles.
	Incorrect fluid concentration	Check and use the correct concentration.
	Material defective	The materials may present altered zones either on the surface, such as oxides or sand, or in section, such as under-cooled inclusions. These zones, which are much harder than the blade, cause the teeth to break: discard or clean these materials.
	Feed speed too high	Reduce blade speed.
Broken blade	Teeth in contact with material before starting the cut	Always check the position of the blade before starting a new job.
	Insufficient coolant	Check the coolant level and clean coolant lines and nozzles.

14.2 Machine Fault & Operating Problems

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution
	Electrical power supply	Check: the phases; the cables; the plug; the socket. Also check that the motor connections are in place.
	Transformer	Check that the voltages are present both on the input and output. Otherwise replace.
Spindle motor will not turn	Contactor	Check that the phases in it are present both on the input and output, that it is not jammed, that it closes when powered and that it is not causing short circuits. Change if any of these problems are found.
	Thermal relay	Make sure it is closed, i.e. check that the phases are present in input and output, that it is not causing short circuits and responds when the reset coil is closed. If it has tripped to protect the motor, check the amperage setting, reset, and check the motor. Change if necessary.
	Motor	Check that it has not burnt out, that it turns freely and that there is no moisture in the connection terminal board box. The winding can be rewound or replaced.

15.0 **Parts**

Ordering Replacement Parts

Replacement parts are listed on the following pages. To order parts or reach our service department, call 1-800-274-6848 Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. CST. Having the Model Number and Serial Number of your machine available when you call will allow us to serve you quickly and accurately.

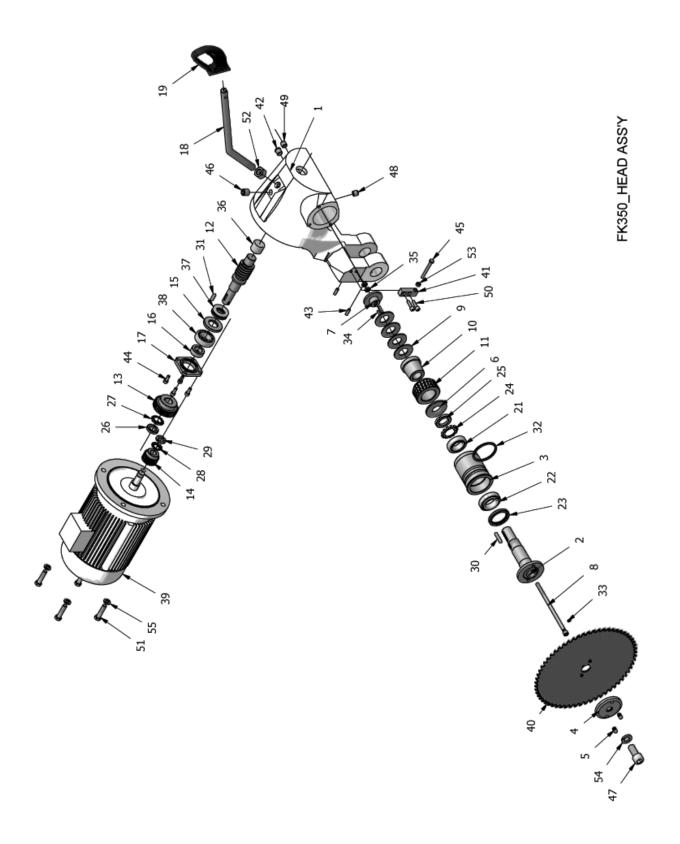
Non-proprietary parts, such as fasteners, can be found at local hardware stores, or may be ordered from JET.

Some parts are shown for reference only, and may not be available individually.

15.1.1 **Head Assembly – Parts List**

index No	. Part No.	Description	Size	Qty
		Head Body		
		Spindle		
		Spindle Housing		
		Cutter Cap		
		Cutter Cap Pin		
		Stopper Ring		
		Spring Block		
		Tension Bolt		
		Belleville Spring		
10	FK350-210	Taper Shaft		1
		Worm Wheel		
		Worm Shaft		
		36NTGear		
		21NTGear		
		Collar A		
		Collar B		
		Bearing Cover		
		Handle		
		Handle Switch		
		Tapered Roller Bearing		
22	BB-32008	Tapered Roller Bearing	#32008	1
		Retainer		
		Tooth Washer		
		Retainer Nut		
		Retainer Nut		
		Tooth Washer		
		Tooth Washer		
29	FK350-229	Retainer Nut		1
		Flat Key		
		Flat Key		
		O-Ring		
33	FK350-233	O-Ring	P8	1
		Pin		
		Hex Nut		
		Needle Roller Bearing		
		Thrust Bearing		
		Deep Groove Ball Bearing		
39	J-FK350-239	Motor 220V		1
	J-FK350-239-4	Motor 440V		1
		Motor Cover		
		Motor Fan		
		Junction Box Cover		
		Saw Blade (local purchase)		
		Stopper		
		Oil Sight Glass		
		Socket Head Cap Screw		
		Socket Head Cap Screw		
45	TS-1504131	Socket Head Cap Screw	M8x70	1
46	FK350-246	Oil Plug		1
47	FK350-247A	Socket Head Cap Screw (left-hand thread)	M20x45 (LH)	1
		Oil Plug		
49	FK350-249	Oil Plug		1
		Socket Head Cap Screw		
		Hex Cap Screw		
		Hex Nut		
53	TS-1540061	Hex Nut	M8	1
	TO 0004004	Lock Washer	M20	1
54	15-2361201	LUCK VVaSITEI	IVIZU	

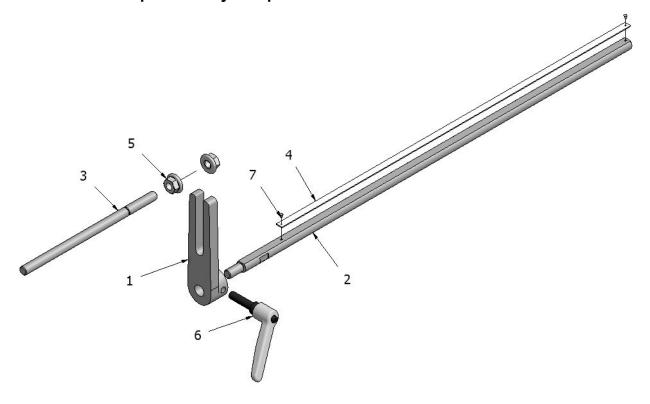
15.1.2 **Head Assembly – Exploded View**



15.2.1 Stock Stop Assembly – Parts List

Index No.	Part No.	Description	Size	Qty
1	FK350-501	. Block		1
2	FK350-502	. Shaft		1
3	FK350-503	. Stop Rod		1
		. Scale (Inch)		
6	FK350-506	. Handle	. M8x30	2
7	FK350-505	. Rivet		2

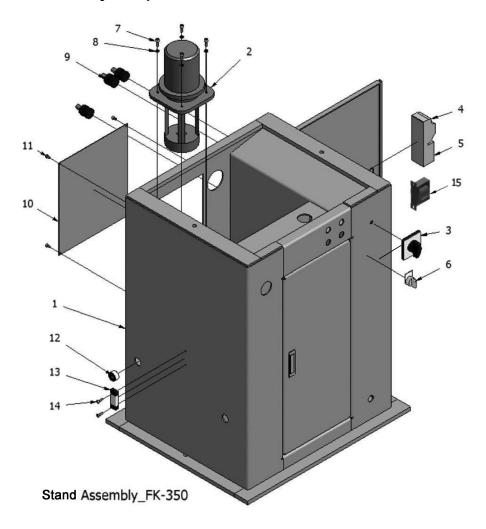
15.2.2 Stock Stop Assembly – Exploded View



15.3.1 Stand Assembly – Parts List

Index No. Part No.	Description	Size	Qty
1J-FK350-601G	Cabinet Stand		1
2FK350-602G	Coolant Pump		
3FK350-603	Cam Switch		
4FK350-604	Magnetic Switch	220V	1
FK350-604-440	Magnetic Switch		
	Overload Relay		
FK350-605-440	Overload Relay	440V	1
6FK350-606	Lighted Selector Switch		1
7TS-1502051		M5x20	4
8TS-1551031	Lock Washer		
9FK350-609	Cable Lock		3
10J-FK350-610G	Rear Cover		1
	Socket Head Cap Screw		
12FK350-612	Tapered Plug	PT1/4	1
13FK350-613	Coolant Gauge		1
14TS-1502051	Socket Head Cap Screw	M5x20	2
15FK350-615	Transformer (440V only)	AU-20DW(50/60Hz)) 1
FK350-615-2	Transformer (220V only)		1
JET-92	JET Logo (not shown)	92x38mm	1

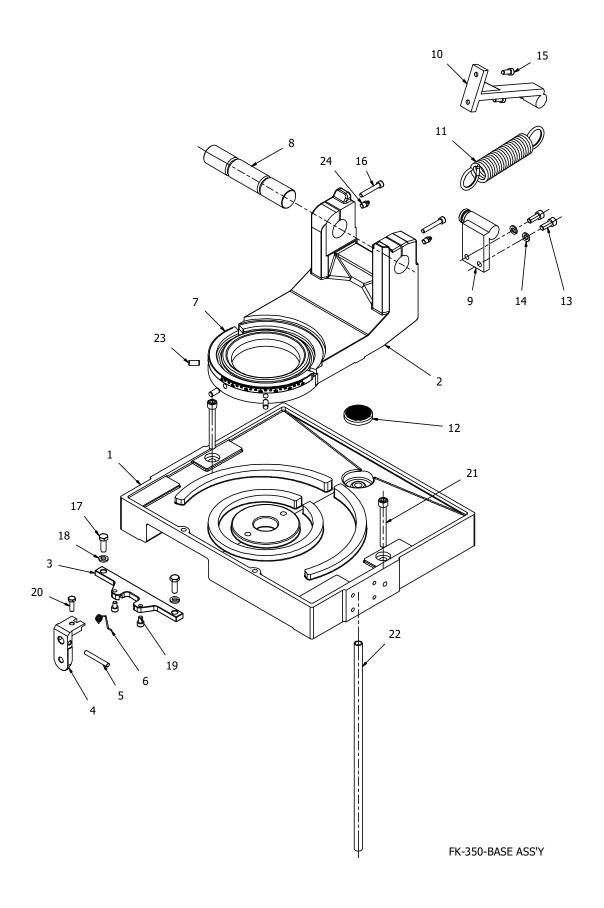
15.3.2 Stand Assembly – Exploded View



15.4.1 Base Assembly - Parts List

Index No. Part No.	Description	Size	Qty
1J-FK350-101G	. Base		1
2J-FK350-102G	. Hinge Body		1
	. Locking Mount		
	. Release Handle		
	Pin		
	. Coil Spring		
7FK350-107	. Scale		1
	. Pivot Shaft		
	. Spring Bracket A		
	. Spring Bracket B		
	. Return Spring		
	. Chip Screen		
	. Socket Head Cap Screw		
	. Lock Washer		
	. Socket Head Cap Screw		
	. Socket Head Cap Screw		
	. Hex Cap Screw		
	. Lock Washer		
	. Socket Head Cap Screw		
	. Hex Cap Screw		
	. Socket Head Cap Screw		
	. Pipe		
	. Pin		
24FK350-124	Grease Fitting	PI 1/8	2

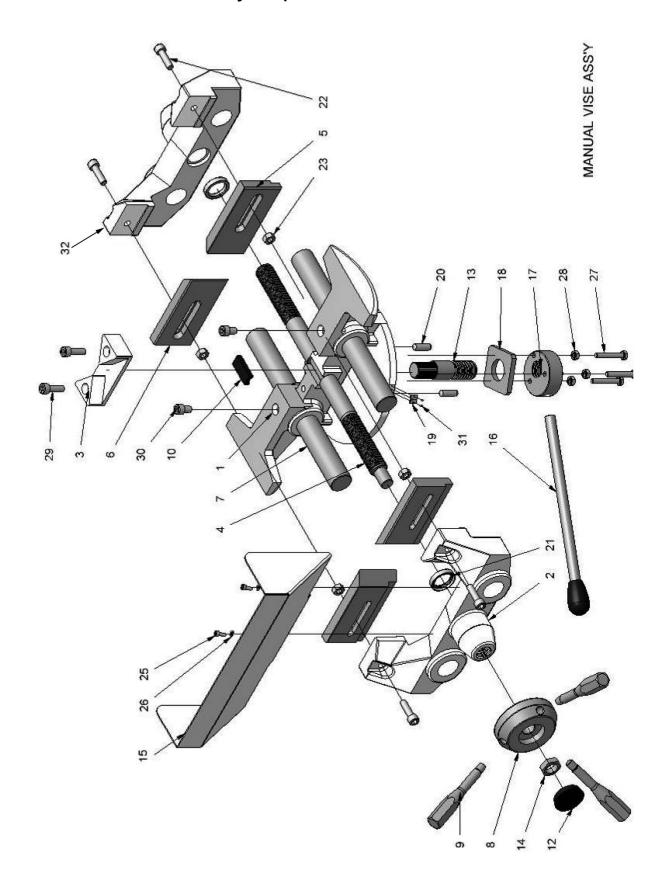
15.4.2 Base Assembly – Exploded View



15.5.1 **Manual Vise Assembly – Parts List**

Index No	. Part No.	Description	Size	Qty
	FK350-300	Complete Vise Assembly (includes index #1-32)		
		Base		
2	J-FK350-302	Front Vise Jaw		1
3	FK350-303	Tip		1
4	FK350-304	Vise Screw		1
5	FK350-305	Jaw Insert A (Steel, Smooth)		2
	FK350-305ST	Jaw Insert A (Steel, Serrated)		2
6	FK350-306	Jaw Insert B (Steel, Smooth)		2
		Jaw Insert B (Steel, Serrated)		
		Guide Rod		
		Handle Hub		
9	FK350-309	Handle		3
10	FK350-310	Filling Block		1
12	FK350-312	Cap		1
13	FK350-313	Setting Screw		1
14	FK350-314	Hex Nut	M20x1.5P	1
		Cover		
		Tension Handle		
17	FK350-317	Tension Nut		1
18	FK350-318	Pressure Plate		1
		Scale Centering		
		Pin		
21	FK350-321	Retainer		2
22	TS-1505051	Socket Head Cap Screw	M10x35	4
		Hex Nut		
25	TS-1502031	Socket Head Cap Screw	M5x12	2
26	TS-1550031	Flat Washer	M5	2
27	TS-1490091	Hex Cap Screw	M8x50	3
		Hex Nut		
29	TS-1505041	Socket Head Cap Screw	M10x30	2
30	TS-1505011	Socket Head Cap Screw	M10x16	2
31	FK350-331	Rivet	2mm Dia. x 4	2
32	J-FK350-332G	Rear Vise Jaw		1

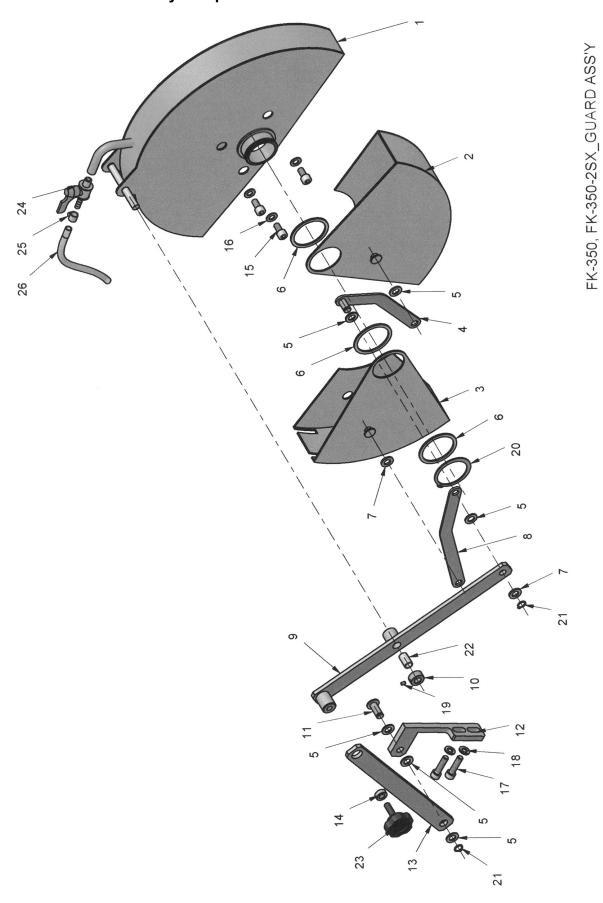
15.5.2 Manual Vise Assembly – Exploded View



15.6.1 **Guard Assembly – Parts List**

Index No. Part No.	Description	Size	Qty
1J-FK350-401	Guard A		1
2J-FK350-402	Guard B		1
	Guard C		
4FK350-404	Link A		1
	Nylon Spacer A		
	Nylon Spacer B		
	Nylon Spacer C		
	Link B		
	Link C		
	Link Ring		
	Link Pin		
	Link Bracket		
	Link D		
14FK350-414	Link D Ring		1
	Socket Head Cap Screw		
	Flat Washer		
	Socket Head Cap Screw		
	Lock Washer		
	Set Screw		
	Snap Ring		
	Snap Ring		
22FK350-422	Bushing		1
	Knob		
24FK350-424	Shut off Valve		1
	Hose Band		
26FK350-426	Hose		1

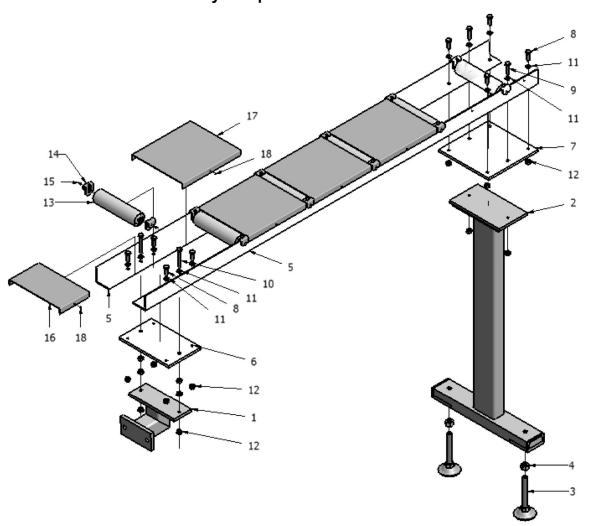
15.6.2 **Guard Assembly – Exploded View**



15.7.1 In-Feed Table Assembly – Parts List

Index No. Part No.	Description	Size	Qty
1J-FK350-701	Bracket		1
2J-FK350-702	Stand		1
3FK350-703	Leveling Foot		2
	Hex Nut M16		
5FK350-705	Angle Rail		2
	Base A		
7J-FK350-707	Base B		1
8TS-1491041	Hex Cap Screw	M10x30	8
9TS-1491061	Hex Cap Screw	M10x40	2
10TS-1491121	Hex Cap Screw	M10x70	2
	Lock Washer		
12TS-1540071	Hex Nut	M10	16
13FK350-713	Roller		6
14FK350-714	Roller Bracket		12
15TS-1502021	Socket Head Cap Screw	M5x10	12
16J-FK350-716	Cover A		2
17J-FK350-717	Cover B		5
18TS-1533032	Pan Head Screw	M5x10	7

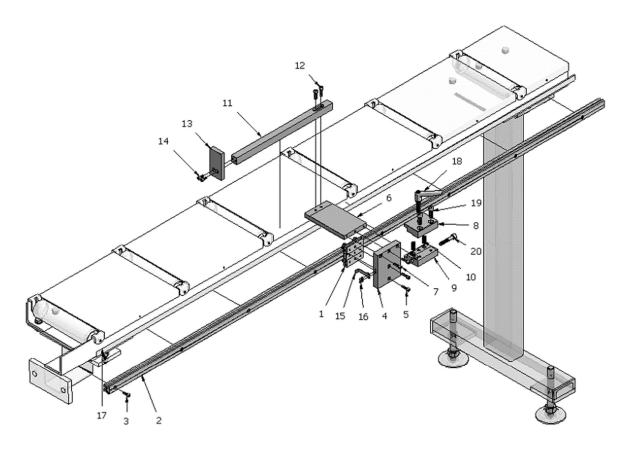
15.7.2 In-Feed Table Assembly – Exploded View



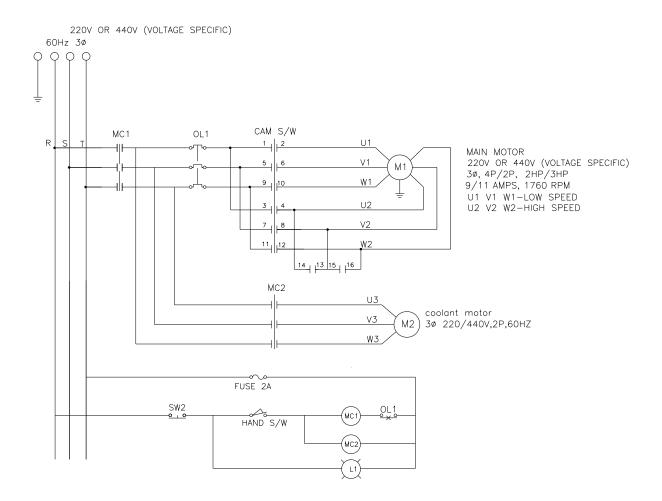
15.8.1 **Out-Feed Table – Parts List**

Index No. Part No.	Description	Size	Qty
1FK350-801	Guide Block		1
	Guide Rail		
3TS-1502051	Socket Head Cap Screw	M5x20	8
	Stopper Base		
5TS-1502051	Socket Head Cap Screw	M5x20	2
6FK350-806	Connecting Plate		1
	Socket Head Cap Screw		
8FK350-808	Lock Block A		1
9FK350-809	Lock Block B		1
	Spring		
	Stopper		
	Socket Head Cap Screw		
	Stopper Pad		
	Socket Head Cap Screw		
15FK350-815	Scale Indicator		1
16FK350-816	Rivet		2
17FK350-817	Inch Scale		1
	Handle		
19TS-1504041	Socket Head Cap Screw	M8x20	2

15.8.2 **Out-Feed Table – Exploded View**



16.0 Wiring Diagram





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