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Name and address of manufacturer : NV WERKHUIZEN LANDUYT Kolvestraat 44 B - 8000 BRUGGE BELGIUM



The model has been examined by the following organisation : L'INSTITUT NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE ET DE SECURITE I.N.R.S. Avenue de Bourgogne - BP 27 - F54501 VANDOEUVRE CEDEX - FRANCE

Description of the machine : Panelsaw E-300-2500-1700 E-3200

Date of construction of the machine : from 2000 on

Important instructions when ordering spare parts

Always mention the following items on your order :

- Type of machine
- Serial number from manual
- Part number and quantity
- Your reference and correct phone and fax number



Working with woodworking machines can be extremely dangerous if the safety instructions are not followed.

It is recommended you systematically use the safety equipment installed on the machine.

Safety and maintenance instructions

Woodworking with machinery is a pleasant job that will give you a lot of satisfaction. Nevertheless, working with a machine requires constant attention and care. Therefore, for your own safety, pay attention to the instructions summarised in this chapter.

- The machine can only be used safely if the operator strictly follows the operating and safety instructions.
- It is absolutely essential to read this manual before using the machine so you know how the machine works and what its limitations are.
- Always make sure that all safety devices are fitted to the machine and that the machine is connected to a dust extraction system.
- Also provide sufficient space around the machine and good lighting in the workshop.
- When changing the tools or when doing a maintenance job, the machine must always be disconnected from its power supply.
- Knives and tools which are not correctly sharpened or are in bad condition not only diminish the quality of the work, but also increase the risk of accidents.
- Always wear suitable clothing. Loose or torn clothes are very dangerous.
- Keep children away from the machine and the workshop.
- To avoid damaging your hearing we recommend you wear ear protection when working with the machine.

Operating instructions

- The following recommendations for safe working procedures are given as an example, on top of all information characteristic of this machine.
- When working with the machine, safety equipment must be used.
- Nevertheless, the user must also follow the operating instructions to avoid accidents.

1. Training of machine users

It is absolutely essential that the panel saw user receives thourough training regarding operating and adjusting the machine.

- In particular :
- a) the risks involved in working with the machine;
- b) the operating principles, the correct usage and adjustment of the machine;
- c) the correct choice of the tools for each operation;
- d) the safe handling of parts to be processed;
- e) the position of the hands in relation to the sawblade;
- f) storing the workpieces safely before and after sawing them.

2. Stability

In order to be able to use the machine safely, it is essential to place it stably on the ground or other stable surface.

3. Adjustment and installation

a) Disconnect the machine from the power supply before every adjustment.

b) The recommendations of the manufacturer must be followed when adjusting and installing the tools.

c) The tools must be suited to the material being cut to assure safe and efficient sawing. The tools must be correctly sharpened and installed.

4. Handling of tools

In order to avoid severe cuts, safety measures must be taken when handling the sawblades.

5. Normal and prohibited use

The panel saw is designed for the following work and is equiped with protective devices for these processes only.

It is not designed to work materials such as ferrous or non-ferrous metals, work different from that stated below is prohibited.

- Ripping with the parallel saw fence with/without the sawblade tilted and the fence upright or in the low position.
- Right-angled or mitre cuts with the 90° fence mounted to the sliding table with tilted or vertical sawblade.
- Cross-cutting workpieces using the adjustable stop on the 90° fence.
- Cutting panels or solid wood on the sliding table.



Following tasks are prohibited on the panel saw :

- Submerged cuts by removing the riving knife and/or guard;
- All types of cuts without using the table saw fence, the 90° fence or sliding table;
- Cutting large workpieces that exceed the machine capacity without using aids such as roller supports.

Remaining risks

Main risks on the panel saw are :

- Unintentional contact of the hand with the running sawblade;
- Workpiece kickback
- Tipping of the workpiece due to insufficient support.

Noise reduction

- The type and condition of the sawblade is important in keeping the noise level as low as possible.
- The material and the position of the safety devices are important in reducing the noise level.
- Using the correct speed of the sawblade for the type of material will reduce the noise level as well.
- The above does not negate the fact that extra safety equipment such as ear protection must be used.

Explanation of accoustic levels



The values given are the emission levels; these are not necessarily the levels at which the operator can work safely.

Although there is a link between the emission values and the exposition level, it cannot be used in a reliable way to determine if supplementary measures should be taken.

Noise information

- measurements : as per ISO norm 7960
- as per annexe D

Workpost under load	Level continuous accoustic pressure per index A dB (A)	Level accoustic power dB (A) (MW)	Max. value accoustic pressure as per index C (instantaneous) dB
Saw	91	105 dB (A)(26,3)	< 130

The dust emission examination was carried out by the following approved body :

Prüfinstitut für Holzstaubmessungen

Institut für Werkzeugmaschinen

Universität Stuttgart - Germany

Measurements as per DIN 33 893 (GS-HO-05) Measurement values show that the TRK-value of 2 mg/m3 has not been exceeded. Notification number and date : 08.03.1996/FPH-AZ : 029/95

Technical Data

Motors three phase	V	230 or 400
Motors single phase	V	230
Motor power standard version E-300	kW	3
Motor power optional E-300	kW	3,7
Motor power single phase	kW	2,2
Motor power three phase E-3200	kW	3,7
Motor power single phase E-3200	kW	2,2
Motor power scoring motor	kW	0,55
Maximum diameter main saw blade	mm	300
Maximum diameter scoring saw blade	mm	120
Maximum saw depth at 90°	mm	100
Maximum saw depth at 45°	mm	80
Saw blade tilt main and scoring saw	0	45° - 90°
Standard E-300 sliding table dimensions	mm	310 x 1700
Optional E-300 sliding table dimensions	mm	310 x 2500
Dimensions E-3200 version sliding table	mm	410 x 3200
Cutting width	mm	1280
R.P.M. main saw blade	R.P.M.	4500
R.P.M. scoring saw blade	R.P.M.	6500
Lateral adjustment scoring saw blade	mm	5
Saw table dimensions	mm	940 x
Table extension dimensions	mm	720 x 450
Dimensions cross-cut table	mm	1060 x 510
Weight E-300-1700	kg.	350
Weight E-300/2500	kg.	400
Weight E-3200	kg.	500
Weight E-3200 sliding table crate	kg.	190
Dimensions machine crate E-300/1700	mm	1720 x 1060 x 1000
Dimensions machine crate E-300/2500	mm	2250 x 1060 x 1000
Dimensions machine crate E-3200	mm	2270 x 1330 x 1000
Dimensions sliding table crate E-3200	mm	3250 x 450 x 200





General dimensions - E-3200



Transportation of the machine (fig.1,2,3)



The machine is received in a crate made of heavy duty particle board panels, which can be easily recycled.

By using hoist equipment the machine can now be lifted with a small crane of forklift truck, but severe jolts must be avoided (fig.1)

When the machine is placed on the ground, it is still possible to move it by removing the front cover plate and placing a hand pallet truck in the two openings in the front of the frame (2).

The machine must be leveled in both directions to assure good sliding motion of the sliding table.

Four leveling bolts must be put in before the machine is placed on the floor : one bolt in each corner of the frame (fig.3)

If possible, the machine must be placed on rubber plates which act as shock absorbers and reduce the noise level.





Electrical connection (fig.4)

The electrical connection must be carried out by a qualified electrician who is able to calculate exactly the required wire cross-section and capacity of the workshop fuses.

Check that the mains voltage of the machine corresponds with the voltage supply to your workshop. Now remove the electrical connection box and introduce the cable. Connect the 3 phases to the terminals on the connection block marked L1, L2, L3. If there is a neutral conductor (blue) it must be connected to the terminal N.

Connect the earth wire (green-yellow) to the terminal marked with the earth symbol PE.

Attention : Check first if the saw spindle runs freely and if all safety devices are fitted before starting the machine.

- If the direction of rotation of the sawblade is not correct, the wires L1 and L2 must be exchanged (clockwise direction of the spindle is correct).
- For safety reasons this must only be done without the sawblade on the spindle !

Thermal overloads

The machine has overload protections on both saw and scoring motors. Should the motor be shut-off by one of these protectors, it is necessary to wait a few minutes untill the overload has cooled down.





Starting up the machine (fig.6)



Normal starting:

Turn the main switch (1) to position "1".

To start the main saw motor push the start button (2).

The scorer motor is started by pushing the start button (3); this is only possible with the main saw motor running.

By pushing the emergency stop- button (4) both the scorer- and main saw motor are stopped.

Starting in Star-Delta:

Turn the main switch (1) to position "1".

Put the Star-Delta switch (5) into position "Star" and push the saw motor start-switch (2) in order to start-up the main saw motor.

After about 5 seconds put the Star-delta switch into the "Delta" position.

This time delay is needed to let the motor gain its full speed before switching over to "Delta". When you forget to switch over from "Star" to "Delta", the motor will reach its full speed but will have no power, and will get damaged !

The scorer motor is started by pushing the start button (3), this is only possible with the main saw motor running.

By pushing the emergency stop button (4), both main saw and scorer motor are stopped.

Warning :

When the lower sawblade cover is open, it is impossible to start up the machine. All fuses can be found inside the electrical switch panel and each time this panel is opened the machine has to be disconnected from its power supply.



Mounting of the sliding table (fig.7)

The position of the sliding table relative to the machine is factory set and needs no further adjustments.

The adjustment bolts C are height setting bolts set at factory. To ensure a clean and neat cut the sliding table has to be set 100 % parallel to the sawblade.

To correct the parallelism between sliding table and sawblade use bolts A.

After adjustment tighten all the bolts previously loosened.



Mounting of the E-3200 sliding table on the machine (fig.7 bis)

The position of the sliding table relative to the machine is factory set and normally needs no further adjustments.

Simply put the table onto the frame with the two lateral adjusment bolts in the two lugs placed at each side of the frame.

These lateral adjusment bolts are also factory set and normally need no adjustment.

Now place the 4 big Allen bolts into the lower section of the sliding table: ensure the table does not flip over when sliding away the upper section of the sliding table.

These 4 bolts need to be tightened with a Torque wrench at 80 Nm (8 kgs.)

This is best done by an experienced Robland technician thus avoiding serious problems with the loss of warranty on the sliding table as a result.

To ensure a clean and neat cutting result the table has to be given a free cut left: the sliding table does not run exactly parallel to the saw blade, it runs away from the back teeth by a fraction of a millimeter.

All saw blades vibrate to some extent: they flutter less at the front where the cutting teeth are held stable by the material than at the back.

If the table were set absolutely parallel to the saw blade, the back teeth could retouch the material and spoil the clean cut achieved by the front teeth.

As the back teeth are ascending they could cause chip-out on the top surface of the laminated boards (back cutting).

To correct the free cut, loosen slightly the vertical 4 big Allen bolts and loosen the nut of the lateral adjustment bolt at the far end of the sliding table. Adjust, and re-lock the stop bolt at the end you're adjusting.

Recheck the free cut if OK and make final test cut.

Make sure the 4 big Allen bolts are well tightened and locked at 80 Nm.



Changing main sawblade and scorer sawblade (fig. 8)

Warning : Before changing sawblades always turn off the main switch (fig.6.1). Handle saw blades with care, to avoid serious cuts and injuries.

The use off HSS saw blades is prohibited, use only carbide tipped saw blades. The maximum diameter of the saw blades used on the machine is 315 mm.

Push the sliding table to the rear and open the saw cover (fig.8). Raise the main sawblade to its highest position and put the key(3) into the saw arbor nut.

Put the locking pin (fig.9,2) in the opening of the sawtable and turn the arbor with the spanner untill the locking pin (2) engages in the hole in the saw arbor pulley.

Now unlock the nut.Warning: the nut has a left thread, so loosen by turning the nut in the anticlockwise direction. Before fitting the new sawblade ensure the blade and flanges are clean. This prevents wobbling of the sawblade.

Never forget, after the saw arbor nut has been tightened, to remove the locking pin from the pulley before starting up the motor.

The scorer saw blade is changed as follows : turn the scorer blade to the left and put the spanner (fig.10,1) onto the flatened arbor. Loosen the bolt with the Allen key (right hand thread) and put the scorer blade on. After changing the blade tighten the bolt.



(fig. 9-10)







Use and adjustment of the riving knife (fig.11)

The machine is equiped with a riving knive for the use of sawblades upto 315 mm.

The riving knife has to be adjusted in such a way that over its entire length the gap between sawblade and riving knife does not exceed min.3 mm and max.8 mm.

The riving knife (1) can be adjusted in both vertical and horizontal direction.

The height setting has to be adjusted in such a way that the highest point of the riving knife never exceeds more than 3 mm above the highest placed sawblade tooth.

After height adjustment always lock the central bolt (3). The 3 little adjustment screws (2) are used for the exact setting of the riving knife in line with the sawblade.

For slotting or grooving the riving knife has to be adjusted in such a way that the upper part of the riving knife is never set lower than the highest sawtooth in use.

Never remove this riving knife. Kickbacks are severe and very dangerous.



(fig. 12 - 13 - 14)









Settings of main and scorer sawblades (fig.12,13,14)

Height setting of main sawblade (fig.12)

Main sawblade height setting is done by turning the handwheel (1). One turn of this handwheel equals 2,5 mm of height setting. In order to remove the mechanical play on the rise and fall spindle, always set the height by rising the sawblade.

Height setting of the scorer sawblade (fig.12)

The height setting of the scorer sawblade is done by turning the knob (2), and locking the serrated knob. One turn of this height setting knob equals 3 mm. The maximum cutting depth using a scorer sawblade diameter of 120 mm is 4,5 mm.

Tilting of the sawunit (fig.13)

By turning the handwheel (1) the whole sawunit can be tilted and set at any angle between 90° and 45° . After setting, lock the sawunit in this position using the locking handle (2). The angle can be read at the scale.

Both 45° and 90° positive stops are factory set and need no adjustment. After setting the sawunit at the desired cutting angle the cutting depth of the scorer must be set again.

Lateral adjustment of the scoring blade (fig.14)

Each time the main sawblade is replaced by a new one, or even a newly sharpened sawblade, the scorer has to be adjusted to match the main sawblade teeth width. It is very important that this is done in the correct way to ensure a clean cut, free of splintering.

The use of two piece scoring saws is best because they can easily be adjusted using spacer rings. The lateral movement of the scorer sawblade is achieved by turning the knob (fig.12,2) and locking the serrated knob.

Figure 14 shows the different possibilities :

- 1) Without the use of a scorer sawblade
- 2) Correct setting of the scorer sawblade but too deep
- 3) Scorer sawblade too much to the right side
- 4) Correct setting of the scorer sawblade

Operating the sliding table (fig.15)



When loading panels and when cutting using the parallel fence the sliding table should be locked.

To lock the table pull the locking lever (1) in one of the three slots in the side cover plate of the sliding table.

If over a long period of time many short movements of the sliding table are made by e.g. crosscutting solid wood, then it is possible that the ball carrier between the upper and lower part of the sliding table will move. This means it will no longer be correctly positioned to allow the sliding table to slide through its full course.

The operator will feel resistance in the sliding table motion and the full stroke will not be achieved. This effect can be corrected simply by pushing the table with a few short, light pushes against the buffer stop at the end, until the position of the ball carrier is adjusted and the table can be moved again along its full stroke.

Maintenance and lubrication of the sliding table

It is highly recommended to clean the sliding table once a week, and to remove all sawdust and chips which gradually slow down the sliding table. From both sides of the sliding table blow out the dust which has accumulated between the two sections and on the ball carrier.

This can be done more easily and efficiently when the upper part of the sliding table is slid to the rear, and must then be repeated with the upper part at the front end.

After all dust has been blown out, a thin oil, such as WD-40, should be sprayed onto the steel inserts on both the upper and lower part of the sliding table. Never use a thick oil or grease ! This maintenance job will only take 10 minutes of your time, and will ensure the machine gives full satisfaction.



Operating the E-3200 sliding table (fig.15 bis)

When loading panels and when cutting using the parallel saw fence, the sliding table should be locked.

There are two different systems to achieve this. The first system is used when loading the panel onto the sliding table to prevent the table from sliding away from the operator.

To lock the table in the front position put the arrow on 'A'. When the sliding table is pulled to the front it will automatically be locked in this position.

To unlock the table: pull the handle and put arrow on 'B'.

The second system is for cutting with the parallel saw fence: simply pull the bolt (fig.15,1) and engage it in one of the tree slots along the side of the sliding table



Handle

Additional support table and parallel fence stop

The E- 3200 sliding table is equipped with an additional support table and parallel fence stop. The support table is mounted onto the sliding table by sliding it onto the flat bar which is mounted on the side of the sliding table.

The support table has to be adjusted in the horizontal direction in order to have both support table and sliding table surface level.

This can be achieved by adjusting the two levelling-support bolts underneath the support table. The support table is locked in position by locking the serrated knob: lock and check that the support table is level with the sliding table.

The scale on the support table has to calibrated in order to assure the stop is parallel to the stop on the cross-cut fence: simply loosen the bolts holding the scale to the table and adjust the scale. Make a test cut using both the stop on the cross-cut fence and the stop on the additional support table.

When cutting large panels, the stop can be slid off to the side thus clearing the table surface and creating an additional panel support table.

The additional stop can be used in conjunction with the at the back of the sliding table mounted hold-down plate

for edging rough timber thus, preventing the wood from being pushed away from the saw blade whilst cutting.



Leveleling adjustment bolts



Mounting of the cross-cut table (fig.16)

The cross-cut table can be slid from the back onto sliding table via the flat bar on the side of the sliding table.

The 2 brackets (2) should be positioned to allow the cross-cut table to be easily moved along the sliding table. The table is locked in position using handle (1).

Please note that the machine is constructed so that the cross-cut table can only be put at the far end side of the sliding table.

The telescopic arm support is too short to allow the cross-cut table to be set at the front of the sliding table. Both telescopic arm and cross-cut table are factory set and need no further adjustment.



Mounting of the 90° cross-cut fence (fig.17)



The cross-cut table has 4 precision holes allowing the fence to be put in 2 positions : at the back and front of the cross-cut table. Simply put the fence onto the cross-cut table and lock it in position using the two serrated nuts (1).

The 90° right angle of the fence is factory set. Should the 90° angle need to be adjusted, then the two bolts (2) must be loosened; then by turning the little bolt (1), the angle can be opened or closed towards the sawblade. After adjustment the bolts (2) have to be retightened.



Calibration of the scale on the cross-cut fence

The scale on the fence is factory set and needs no further adjustments.

To check the settings, put the stop at a certain measure and cut off a sample.

Measure the exact length of the sample, unlock the screw which holds the fence and move the fence until the measurement corresponds to the length of the previously cut length.

The scale on the telescopic part of the fence is factory adjusted to the scale of the fixed part of the

fence.

When using the telescopic extension, the second repetition stop (3) has to be set at

1550 mm to make the different scales correspond with one another. The best way to check if all scales correspond is to make several test cuts on the different scales.

When, after some time, the wooden protection cap at the front on the cross-cut fence is cut away, a new one has to be made according diagram fig.18.





The flat T-nut which holds the vertical rod of the wood clamp is factory set and has to stay in its position to make the angle scale correspond.

To set the required angle : unlock the rod of the wood clamp (1), and the auto-release handle (2). To slide the fence (5) towards the sawblade, unlock the two handles (3). Reading the angle set is done at the back of the aluminum bracket which holds the fence.



Use of the parallel fence (fig.20)



To move the fence, unlock the serrated knob (3) and lift the handle (2).

To lock the fence in position push the handle (2) down and lock the knob (3).

The micro adjustment is achieved by locking the knob (3), by holding the handle (2) in the upright position and by turning the serrated knob (4).

After the adjustment push handle (1) down to lock the fence in place. When cutting small workpieces with the sawunit inclined at 45°, the fence should be used in the low position.

Simply unlock the eccentric clamping handle (5), slide off the fence and slide it back on in the low position.

Lock the fence with the eccentric clamping handle (5).

When cutting solid wood using the parallel fence, to avoid the wood getting stuck between the fence and the riving knife (resulting in a hightly dangerous kickback) it is recommended to reposition the fence so that its end protrudes just past the end of the riving knife.



Calibration of the scale on the parallel fence (fig.21)

Each time a new sawblade is fitted the parallel fence scale has to be calibrated to the new sawblade.

By cutting a sample and measuring its exact length, the scale can be adjusted so that the exact measure corresponds with the front side of the fence.

After the screw (1) has been loosened the scale can be adjusted. To avoid the fence contacting the sawblade while it is revolving, the stopring (2) has to be adjusted.

Slide the fence to about 10 mm from the sawblade.

Now slide the stopring (2) across the round guide bar (3) until it comes up against the casting of the fence. Tighten the lock screw on the stop ring.



Sawguard (fig.22)

For safety and health reasons it is highly recommended to connect the machine and the saw guard to a dust extractor system.

Both outlets on the machine (dia.100 mm) and on the saw guard (dia.25 mm) need to be connected, and the dust extractor should be powerfull enough to obtain an airflow of at least 20 m/sec., measured at the outlet on the machine.

The guard has to be adjusted in such a way that both main and scoring sawblade are covered, and should be adjusted in height so that the workpiece can slide under the guard. Always ensure the locking handle (2) is well tightened.



Belt tension (fig.23, 24)



Main sawbelt (fig.23)

After removing the machine access door the belt can be loosened by unlocking the 4 bolts which holds the motor.

When putting new belts, always ensure the belt is well positionned into the pulley's groove. Tension the belt by pushing the motor to the back, and lock the 4 bolts.

Tension the belt by pushing the motor to the back, and lock the 4 bolts.

Make sure the belt is not overtensioned, because this leads to damage of the saw arbor and belt. Check regularly the condition of the belt and, if necessary, replace it using only original Robland belt (partnr. NXPZ 577).

Scoring sawbelt (fig.24)

To tension the scoring sawbelt loosen the two nuts (1-2) which hold the motor, push the motor down, tighten the two nuts while pushing the motor down.

To change the belt remove the motor completely. When the belt is replaced, but before tensioning it, ensure that it is correctly seated into the grooves of both pulleys. Use only original Robland belt (partnr. NPV140 J8).





Problems : causes and solutions

1. The machine does not start when the start button is activated :

- lower sawblade cover door is still open : close the door correctly
- main fuse is switched off : power cut, power shortage or motor overload
- star-delta switch in wrong position : put switch on "star" and start again
- main switch off : put switch on "1" and start again

2. Reduction of speed when working :

- belt tension not correct : tension the belt
- motor overload due to incorrect feed rate : reduce the feed rate
- blunt tools : sharpen tools

3. Vibration of the sawblade or arbor :

- unbalanced tool : replace or have the tool balanced
- worn or damaged belt : replace the belt

4. Thermal overload does not re-arm automatically after shut-off and cooling down period :

- overload is not set on automatic reset or the overload is faulty: set on automatic or replace the overload protection

If you cannot solve the problem yourself or you do not find your problem in this list, please contact your Robland dealer.

Maintenance of the machine

Warning: always disconnect the machine from its power supply before starting all maintenance works !!

The interior and exterior of the machine have to be cleaned regularly to avoid an accumulation of dust and woodchips.

Any deposition of resin on the sliding table and other surfaces has to be removed. Never smoke while cleaning the machine, and especially when using petrol, kerosene or other inflammable products. This could lead to an explosion and serious burns for the operator. All moving parts have to be kept clean and have to be lubricated with a little very thin oil, or penetrating oil such as WD40.

All bearings in the machine are double sealed and need no lubrication. The use of a dust extraction system will most certainly extend the life of your machine.

The lifetime of the motors can be extended by blowing out sawdust from the cooling fan and motor itself.

In particular the sliding table needs care and attention : see chapter "operating the sliding table".

Electrical components spares list



			Ordernum	ıber	
Q1	Main switch		N8443		
F1-2-3	Fuse 10x38 mm	2,2 kW 400 V = 10 A	N8552		
		3 kW 400 V = 10 A	N8552		
		2,2 kW 230 V 3ph = 10A	N8552		
		3 kW 230 V 3 ph = 10 A	N8552		
		2.2 kW 230 V 1ph mono = 10A	N8552		
F4-5-6	Fuse 10x38 mm	2.2 kW 400V = 6A	N8548		
	Tube Toxoo min	2 kW 400V = 6A	N8548		
		2.2 kW 230 V 3 nb = 6 A	N8548		
		2 kW 220V 2nh = 61	N0540		
		3 KW 230 V Spin = 0 A	NOJ40		
F7 0 0	Euro 10:29 mm	2,2 KW 230 V Ipit Inono = 0A	NOTEA		
F7-8-9	Fuse T0x38 IIIII	0.55 kW 400 v = 1 A	N0550		
	F 10.00 0.54	0.55 KW 230 V 3pn = 2A	N8553		
F10-11	Fuse 10x38 mm 0,5A pr	Fuse 10x38 mm 0,5A primary transformer AM Fuse 10x38 mm 2A secondary transformerGL			
F12	Fuse 10x38 mm 2A secon				
F	Fuseholder		N8534		
T1	Transformer 230-400-24	/ 40VA	N8470		
eb1	Thermal overload	7-11A 230V 2,2kW	N8491		
		9-13A 230V 3kW	N8476		
		4-6A 400V 2,2kW	N8474		
		5-8A 400V 3kW	N8475		
		7-11A 230V 1ph mono 2.2kW	N8491		
eh2	Thermal overload	1 4-2A 400V 0 55kW	N8469		
00	mermur overioud	2 8-4 4A 230V 0 55kW	N8489		
		2.04,44,2300,0,0000	N8460		
ATT1	Emorgonov ston frame	2,0-4,4A 230V 1pH 110110 0,35KW	N0405		
AUI	Emergency stop frame				
AUZ	Emergency stop electrica	Emergency stop electrical cabinet			
SEI	Micro switch saw cover		N8506		
S1	"START" sawmotor	"START" sawmotor		N8500	
S2	"START" scoringmotor		N8500		
S5	"Star-Delta" switch (only	"Star-Delta" switch (only 4 kW version)			
			<u>CE 24V</u>	<u>Normal</u>	
KM1	Magnetic starter sawmote	Magnetic starter sawmotor 2,2kW 230 V AB-C12		N8560	
		2,2kW 400V AB-C12	N8457	N8467	
		3kW 230V AB-C12	N8457	N8560	
		3kW 400V AB-C12	N8457	N8467	
		2,2kW 230V 1ph AB-C12	N8457	N8560	
KM2	Magnetic starter scoring	Magnetic starter scoringmotor 0,55kW 400V AB-C12		N8467	
		0 55kW 230V AB-C12	N8457	N8560	
			110107	110000	
		0,55kW 230V 1ph AB-C12	N8457	N8560	
M1	Sawmotor	2,2 kW 230 V	M 305		
		2,2 kW 400 V	M 305		
		3 kW 230 V	M 312		
		3 kW 400 V	M 312		
		2 2 kW 230 V mono	M 361		
M2	Scoring motor	0 55kW 230/400 V	M1470		
171W	Scoring motor	0.55kW 230 V mono			



























Digital read-out for parallel fence, batterie operated Simple retro-fitting and operation Precision 1/10 mm Option number: A8511

Printed in Belgium • september 2004

Serie E - 300 / E - 3200



Instruction manual

Maintenance and operating instructions.





Geachte Klant, Gelieve hieronder ons CE-homologatienummer te willen vinden voor onze machine Sehr geehrter Kunde, Bitte finden Sie anbei unsere CE Homologationsnummer für unsere Maschine Dear Customer, Please find herewith our CE-homologation number for our machine Cher Client, Nous vous prions de trouver ci-après notre numéro d'homologation CE pour notre machine

EG Conformiteitsverklaring

laring EG Konformitätserklärung

EC Declaration of Conformity Déclaration de Conformité CE

Wij-Wir-We-Nous NV WERKHUIZEN LANDUYT Kolvestraat 44 8000 BRUGGE - BELGIE

verklaren hierbij dat de bouwwijze van de machine erklären dass die Bauart der Maschine herewith declare that the construction of the machine

certifions par la présente que la fabrication de la machine

ROBLAND E - 300/2500 E - 300/1700 E - 3200

voldoet aan de volgende richtlijnen folgende Bestimmungen entspricht complies with the following relevant regulations

est conforme aux dispositions suivantes

EG MACHINERICHTLIJNEN • EG MASCHINERICHTLINIE EC MACHINERY DIRECTIVE • DIRECTIVES CE RELATIVES AUX MACHINES

89/392/CEE - 73/23/CEE - 89/336/CEE

Het type-onderzoek werd uitgevoerd door Die Baumusterprüfung wurde von folgender Stelle durchgeführt Type examination was carried out by the following approved body Le modèle a été examiné par l'organisme suivant

L'INSTITUT NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE ET DE SECURITE I.N.R.S. Avenue de Bourgogne - BP 27 - F 54501 VANDOEUVRE CEDEX FRANCE

Nummer van het type-onderzoek Nummer der EG Baumusterprüfbescheinigung EC Type Examination Certificate Number Numéro du Certificat d'Essai CE accordé au modèle

Brugge, 15/09/00

Jumula

Yves Damman, Techn. Dept.

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