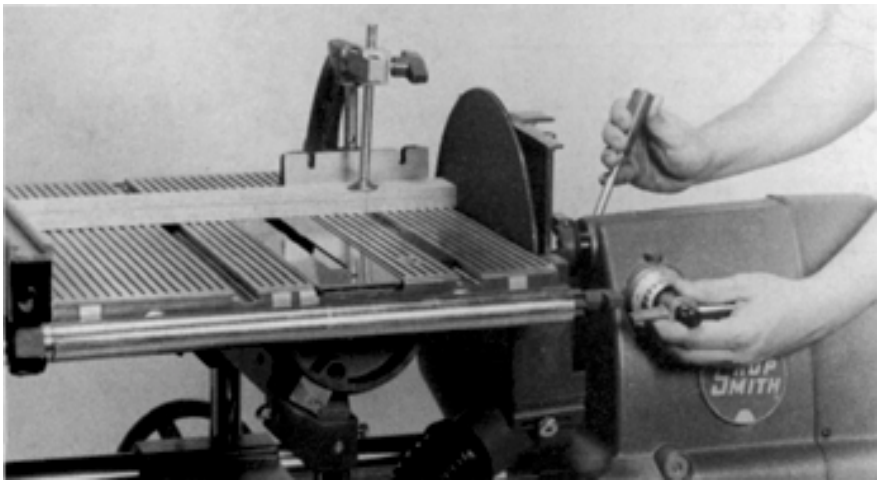


Figure 17-5. To sand boards to exact lengths, use the quill feed and set the feed stop to stop the disc where you want to finish sanding.

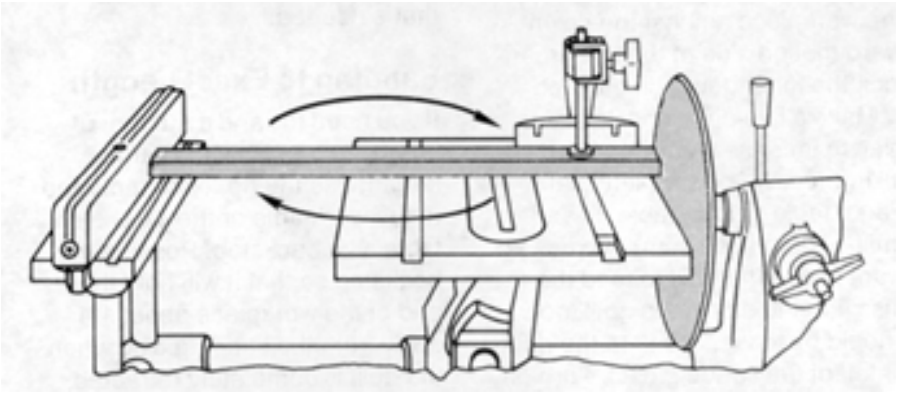


Figure 17-6. Sand one end of the board until it’s smooth; then turn the board as shown and sand the other end until the depth control stops and sanding disc.

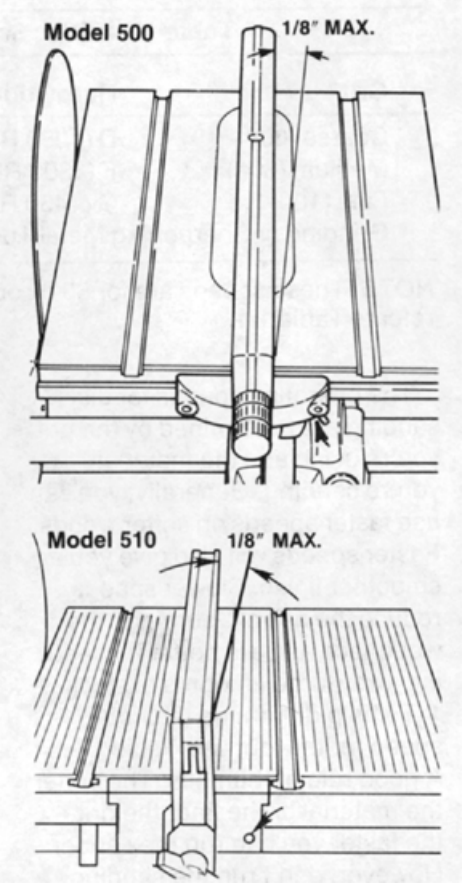


Figure 17-7. Offsetting the rip fence for endg sanding.

Stand to one side or the other of the sanding disc. Squeeze the safety grip with one hand and turn on the Mark V. Let the disc get up to running speed; then, with the other hand, feed the disc forward slowly with the quill until it just contacts the workpiece.

Advance the disc, back it off, then advance it again, lightly sanding the workpiece. Once again, light pressure is all that's needed. Don't extend the quill all the way at this time; just sand until the first end is smooth. When it is smooth, turn the board and sand the other end (Figure 17-6). This time, advance the disc until the depth control stops it.

Repeat this procedure as needed with the other boards you have to sand. When finished, they will all be exactly the same length.

EDGE SANDING

To remove saw marks from the edge of a board after ripping it or to true it up so that it's exactly the same width from one end to the other, sand the edge.

Mount a sanding disc and adjust the worktable height. Position the worktable so it is no farther than 1/16" away from the disc.

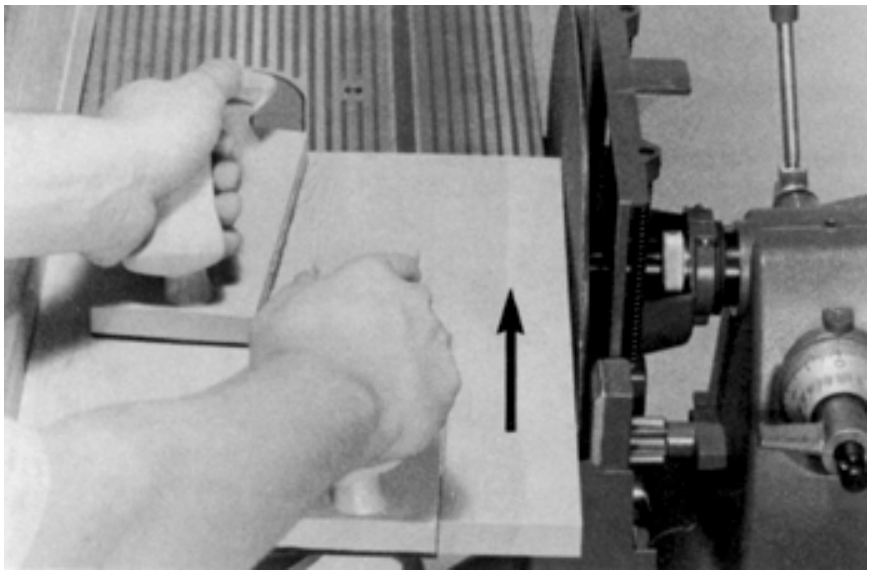


Figure 17-8. When edge sanding, feed the stock slowly form the back of the worktable to the front. Use a push stick and/or push blocks.

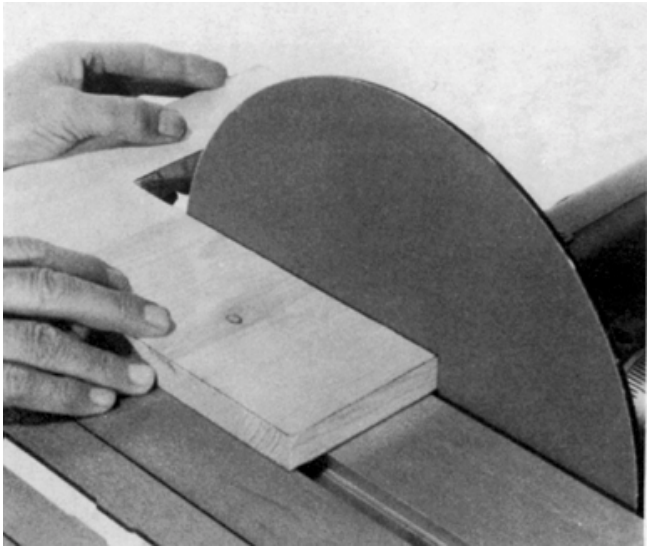


Figure 17-9. This is the first steop when sanding to an inside corner. Make the pass to the point where the disc's rim just misses touching the corner.

Mount the rip fence on the table, but don't lock it yet. Adjust the right-hand setscrew in the base to offset the fence (Figure 17-7). When properly adjusted, the rip fence should be 1/16"-l/8" closer to the disc at the front of the table than at the back.

Position the rip fence so that the edge of the stock just touches the downward side of the disc. Make fine adjustments with the quill feed.

Turn on the machine, set the speed dial and let the machine come up to speed. Feed the stock slowly from the back of the worktable toward the front (Figure 17-8). Repeat this procedure as needed until the board is the proper uniform width and all saw marks have been removed from the edge.

Sanding an Inside Corner

Although a disc won't sand perfectly to the inside of a right angle cut, you can get close enough so only a slight touch-up by hand will be needed. Make the first pass by starting at one end of the work and moving from the edge of the disc toward its center. Hold the work flat on the table and pass it slowly across the disc (Figure 17-9).

Smooth the second edge by following the same procedure or, if the edge is short enough, by moving the work directly forward against the disc (Figure 17-10). Work so the disc's rim will just miss touching the inside edges of the cut. If you force the work, the rim will mar it.

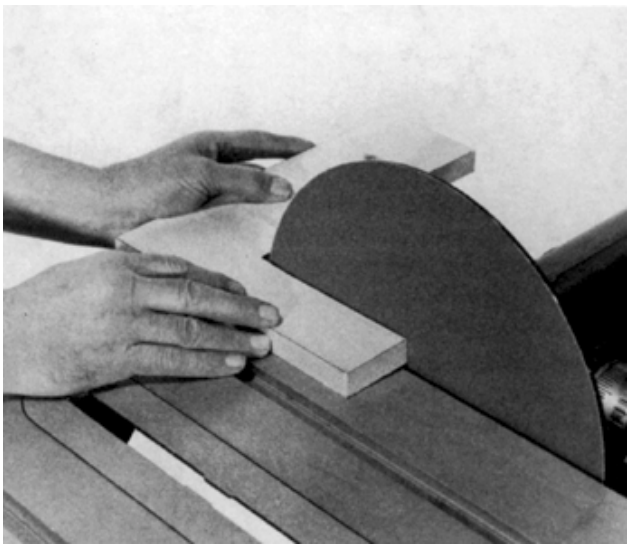


Figure 17-10. The second pass can be across the disc or directly into it, depending on the length of the work. The corner will require a bit of hand finishing.

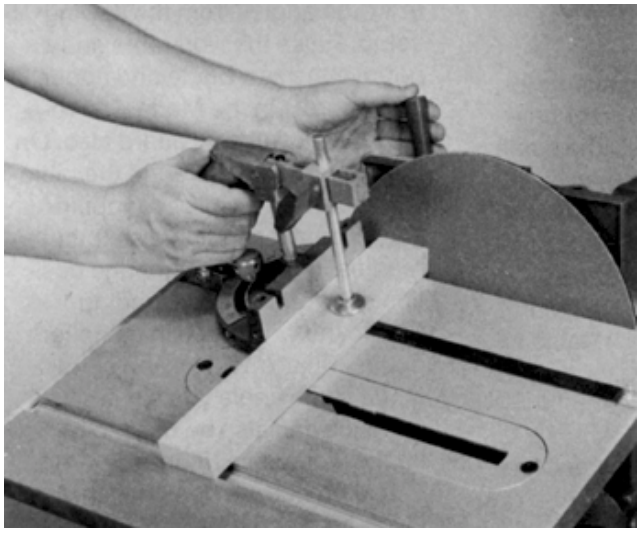


Figure 17-11. When sanding engles on the Model 500 use the quill to move the disc toward the stock.

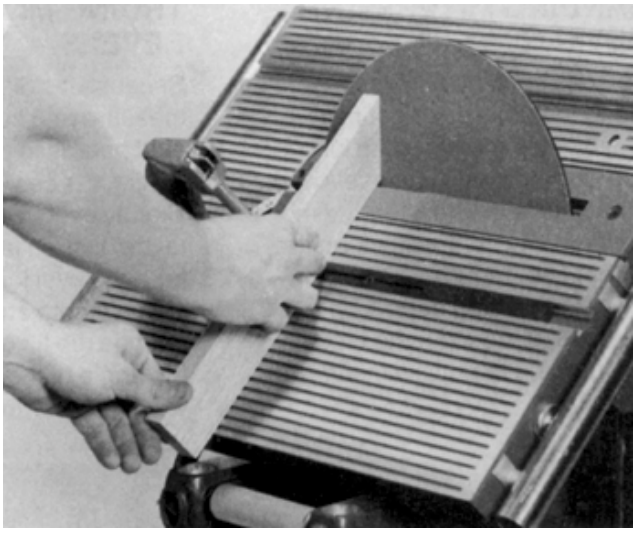
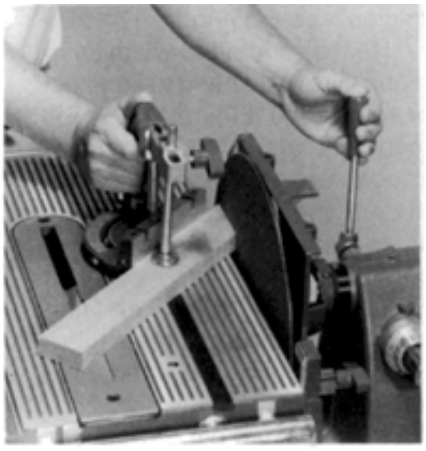
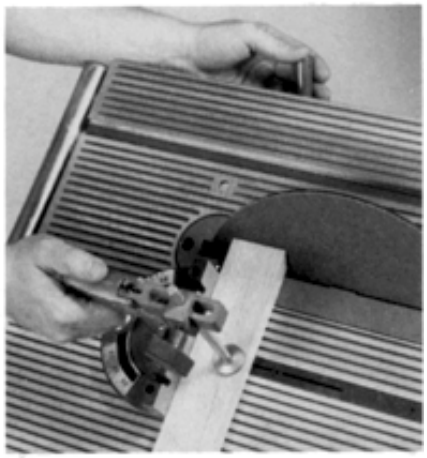


Figure 17-12. When sanding angles on the Model 510, position the sanding disc through the table saw insert.



A



B

Figure 17-13. To sand a miter or bevel, use the same setup you used to saw it: (A) miter gauge angled or (B) worktable tilted. On the Model 510 the disc is mounted through the insert.

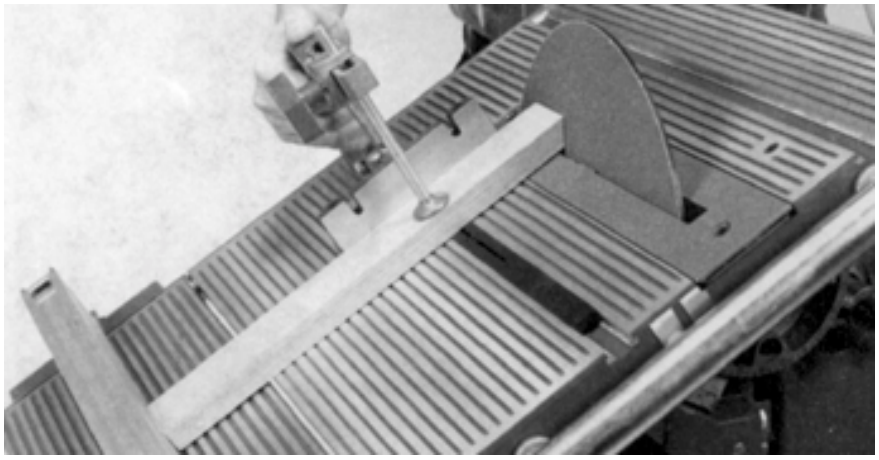


Figure 17-14. The rip fence can also be used to back up the workpiece.

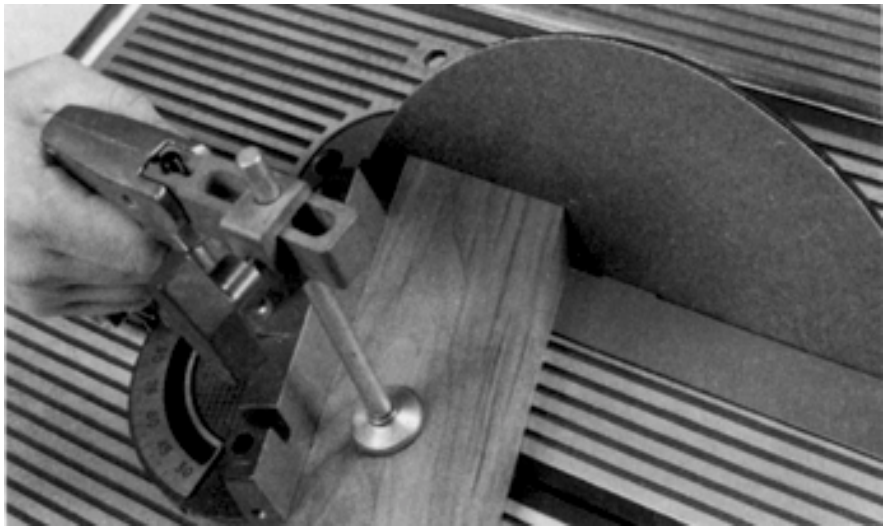


Figure 17-15. When sanding compound miters, keep the miter gauge and the workable tilt at the same angles used when making the saw cut.

SANDING MITERS AND BEVELS

You can sand bevels and miters by tilting the table or adjusting the angle of the miter gauge, just as you do when sawing bevels and miters. Use the quill feed to move the disc toward the stock on the Model 500 (Figure 17-11).

When sanding angles on the Model 510, position the disc through the table saw insert (Fig-ure 17-12).

TRUING MITERS AND BEVELS

Because it's difficult to accurately measure and cut mitered or beveled boards to precisely the same length, it's best to saw them slightly oversize; then sand them to the desired length. Sanded miter and bevel joints fit better.

To smooth an angled cut, don't change the tilt of the worktable or the angle of the miter gauge once you finish sawing. Instead, "borrow" the angles from the sawing setup. Raise the worktable and remove the

Figure 17-16. Boards can be sanded to width using this setup. In this case the worktable is tilted to sand a bevel. The large arrow indicates feed direction; the small one indicates the gap needed between the workpiece and the “rear” half of the disc.

Figure 17-17. To sand a chamfer in the edge of a board, tilt the worktable and proceed as you would when edge sanding. Don’t take off too much stock in one pass.

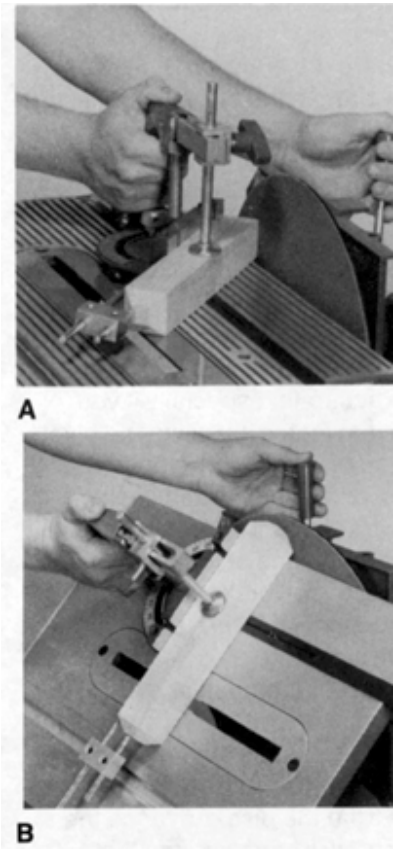


Figure 17-18. (A) Perfect end chamfers are sanded by susing a setup as shown and feeding the disc into the workpiece. (B) End chamfering can also be done (Model 500 only) by tilting the worktable and using the miter gauge stop rod and the miter gauge with safety grip.