

CC10T

Perform

Thicknesser



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AXMINSTER
POWER TOOL CENTRE

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CE Declaration of Conformity

The undersigned, H.J Kruger authorised
 by Jiangsu Jinfeida Power Tools Co., Ltd.
 Xiejia Town Gaoyou, Jiangsu 225644
 P.R. China
 declares that this product:

**MB1925A
 (Thicknesser)**

manufactured by Jiangsu Jinfeida Power Tools Co.
 is in compliance with the following standards or
 standardisation documents

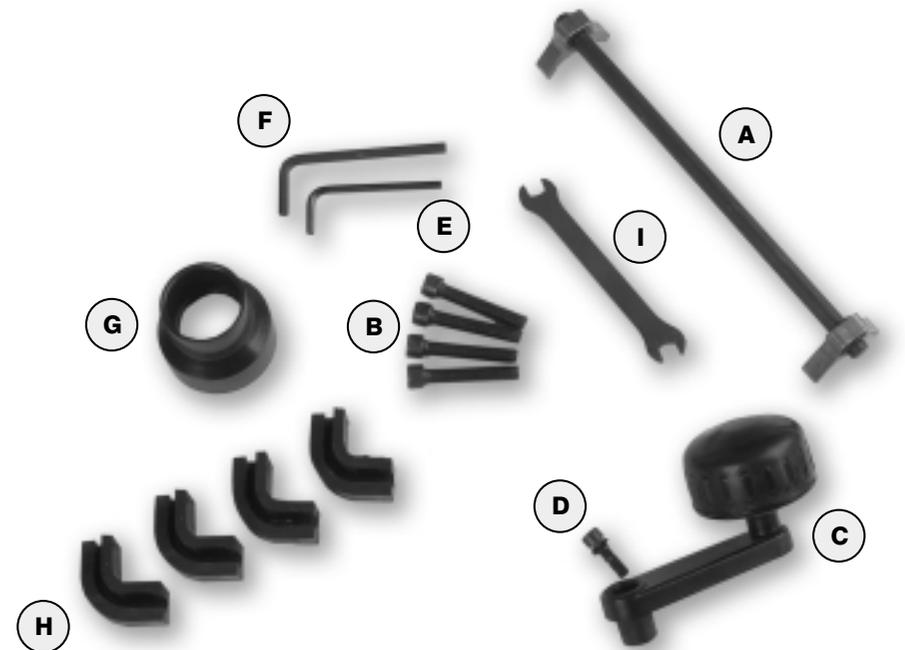
**EN 61029-1 : 2000
 prEN 61029-2-3 :1997**

in accordance with Council Directives

98/37/EC

Quantity	Item	Model Number
1 No.	Planer	Model No. MB1925A
1 No.	Packet containing,	
	A 1 No. Blade Setting Gauge	
	B 4 No. M8 x 50mm Caphead Bolts (to mount the machine)	
	C 1 No. Cranked Winding Handle	
	D 1 No. M6 x 15 Caphead Bolt (Securing bolt for Winding Handle)	
	E 1 No. 4mm Allen Key	
	F 1 No. 5mm Allen Key	
	G 1 No. Dust Extraction Adaptor (50mm I/D to 35mm I/D or 40mm O/D)	
	H 4 No. Moulded Rubber Feet	
	I 1 No. Double Open Ended spanner 8mm A/F * 10mm A/F	
1 No.	Manual	
1 No.	Guarantee Card	

Fig 1



Good Working Practices/Safety

The following suggestions will enable you to observe good working practices, keep yourself and fellow workers safe and maintain your tools and equipment in good working order.



WARNING!! KEEP TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT OUT OF THE REACH OF YOUNG CHILDREN

Mains Powered Tools

Primary Precautions

These machines are supplied with a moulded 13 Amp. Plug and 3 core power cable. Before using the machine inspect the cable and the plug to make sure that neither are damaged. If any damage is visible have the damaged item inspected/repaired by a suitably qualified person. If it is necessary to replace the plug, it is preferable to use an 'unbreakable' type that will resist damage on site. Only use a 13 Amp plug, and make sure the cable clamp is tightened securely. Fuse as required. If extension leads are to be used, carry out the same safety checks on them, and ensure that they are correctly rated to safely supply the current that is required for your machine.

Work Place/Environment

The machine is not designed for sub-aqua operation, do not use when or where it is liable to get wet. If the machine is to be used outside and it starts to rain (unusual though this would be in U.K.), stop work and move it inside. If machine has got wet; dry it off as soon as possible, with a cloth or paper towel. Do not use 230Va.c. powered machines anywhere within a site area that is flooded or puddled, and do not trail extension cables across wet areas. Keep the machine clean; it will enable you to more easily see any damage that may have occurred. Clean the machine with a damp soapy cloth if needs be, do not use any solvents or cleaners, as these may cause damage to the any plastic parts or to the electrical components. Keep the work area as uncluttered as is practical, this includes personnel as well as material.



(Under no circumstances should CHILDREN be allowed in work areas)

It is good practice to leave the machine unplugged until work is about to commence, also make sure to unplug the machine when it is not in use, or unattended. Always disconnect by pulling on the plug body and not the cable. Once you are ready to commence work, remove any tools used in the setting operations (if any) and place safely out of the way. Re- connect the machine.

Carry out a final check e.g. check the cutting tool, drill bit, saw blade etc., is securely tightened in the machine, check you have the correct speed and function set, check that the power cable will not 'snag' etc. Make sure you are comfortable before you start work, balanced, not reaching etc.

If the work you are carrying out is liable to generate flying grit, dust or chips, wear the appropriate safety clothing, goggles, gloves, masks etc., If the work operation appears to be excessively noisy, wear ear-defenders. If you wear your hair in a long style, wearing a cap, safety helmet, hairnet, even a sweatband, will minimise the possibility of your hair being caught up in the rotating parts of the machine, likewise, consideration should be given to the removal of rings and wristwatches, if these are liable to be a 'snag' hazard. Consideration should also be given to non-slip footwear, etc.

Do not work with cutting or boring tools of any description if you are tired, your attention is wandering or you are being subjected to distraction. A deep cut, a lost fingertip or worse; is not worth it!

Do not use this machine within the designated safety areas of flammable liquid stores or in areas where there may be volatile gases. There are very expensive, very specialised machines for working in these areas, **THIS IS NOT ONE OF THEM.**

Check that cutters, drills, blades etc., are the correct type and size, are undamaged and are kept clean and sharp, this will maintain their operating performance and lessen the loading on the machine.

Above all, **OBSERVE....** make sure you know what is happening around you, and **USE YOUR COMMON SENSE.**

Hints and Tips



Remember that this machine is a “thicknesser”, it will not render stuff flat and square unless it was flat and square to start with. The machine will ‘flatten’ to a small degree between the front and back edges of the extension tables; if there is any bow in the timber, remember the back of the bow should be up.

The finish that can be obtained from the machine is dependent on a number of factors:-

- 1. Sharpness of the knives**
- 2. Depth of cut**
- 3. Cutting with the grain**
- 4. Moisture content of the stuff**
- 5. Cleanliness of the machine (Affects the smoothness of the thickening bed and the effectiveness of the feed rollers) dust extraction is also relevant.**
- 6. Faults in the surface of the material. (Large knots?)**

Always keep the knives clean and sharp. Gauge the depth of cut against, **a) the width of the board** and **b) the type of timber** (power consideration), cut with the grain, this will allow the machine to shear the fibres as opposed to tearing them, keep the moisture content of the stuff within reasonable limits, (too wet will give a fuzzy finish, too dry will give ‘dimpling’ and dust. Heavy resin coatings on the bed will cause the stuff to ‘grab’, heavy resin coatings on the feed rollers will eventually glaze and fail to grip and feed the material properly. If the dust extraction is inadequate, the shavings will be left in the machine and cause more problems. Large surface defects, (knots etc), will cause an uneven loading on the machine, sometimes the vibration of the splinters due to edge splitting spike up into the feed roller or the cutter block apertures, or off into the side voids which can cause jamming.

Routine Maintenance

Daily

Check the power cable and the plug, if either are damaged have it repaired by a suitably qualified person.

Check the knives are sharp and not ‘notched’

Clean the thickening bed and the rollers, remove any resin build up.

Check the ‘anti-kick back’ fingers are not clogged, and move freely on their shaft.

Blow, dust or brush the shavings, sawdust out of the machine, and lightly ‘spray oil’ the threaded shafts of the rise and fall mechanism. (Take care not to ‘splash’ the oil around needlessly, you do not want to contaminate the stuff being machined). Work the oil into the threads by winding the planing head up and down a few times, at the same time check that the counterbalance springs around the threaded shafts are not damaged. Lubricate the bearing ends of the extension table rollers and the ‘pass over’ rollers with a couple of drops of oil.

On a monthly basis, remove the chain drive cover, by removing the two caphead bolts check that the chain drive is not clogged, the chain has not become too slack, the teeth on the sprockets have not become too worn. Visually inspect the cutter block drive belt, for damage or slackness.

The main bearings for the cutter block are sealed. **NO** maintenance is required.

Specific Instructions for Thickening Machines

Because of their method of construction, thicknessers do not have good, low C of G’s., and when machining long pieces of stuff especially; tend to be unstable, a problem that can be exacerbated with table extensions. Try to make your machine more stable by bolting to a bench, bolting to a base board, (then bolting to a bench), mounting on long rails extending fore and aft of the machine, etc. If you are continually machining long stuff, explore the purchasing of outfeed roller stands. However you have mounted your machine, make sure it is secure before you commence work.

Check (especially on site), that there are no foreign objects e.g. old nails, screws, small stones etc embedded in the material you are about to machine. If necessary take a wire brush to the timber before working.



Do not attempt to carry out any cleaning or rectification work with the machine connected to the mains supply.

- 1. Check the knives are clean and sharp.**
- 2. Always check the thickening table is clear of debris before commencing work.**
- 3. Check that there is not an excess build up of resin etc., on the thickening bed. Check the feed rollers are clean and unclogged.**
- 4. Always check the guards are in place and secure before using the machine.**
- 5. Do not stand directly in line with the infeed or the outfeed of the machine especially when starting up.**
- 6. Do not force the stuff through the machine, it has its own feed rollers and will feed itself at the correct rate.**
- 7. The machine is designed for planing TIMBER only. Do not put man made materials through this machine.**
- 8. Remove loose knots from the timber before planing.**
- 9. Always allow the machine to run up to full speed before introducing the stuff.**
- 10. If your machine is fitted with ‘pass over rollers’ make sure that they are rotating freely.**

Specifications

Axminster No. CC10T	Rated Light Trade/Hobby
Motor	230V a.c. 50Hz, 1500w
Motor Speed	2848 rpm
Full Load current	7 Amp
Cutter block Speed	8000 rpm
Cutter Block Diameter	48mm
No. of Blades	2
Blade Dimensions	18mm x 3.3mm x 258mm
Blades can be re-sharpened until blade measures	14mm x 3.3 mm x 258mm
Max Working Width	254mm
Max Depth of Cut	3mm
Minimum Safe Stock Length	150mm
Minimum Safe Stock thickness	5mm
Feed rate of Thicknesser	8M/min
Dust Extraction Nozzle Diameter	50mm
Weight	31kgs
Supplied cable length	2 Meters
Footprint	480mm high, 560mm wide 360mm deep
Footprint (with tables extended)	480mm high, 560mm wide 690mm deep

Noise measurements to EN 50144

Lpa (sound pressure)	dB(A)	84
Lwa (acoustic power)	dB(A)	94



IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU WEAR EAR PROTECTION WHEN USING THIS MACHINE

Unpacking your Machine and Initial Assembly

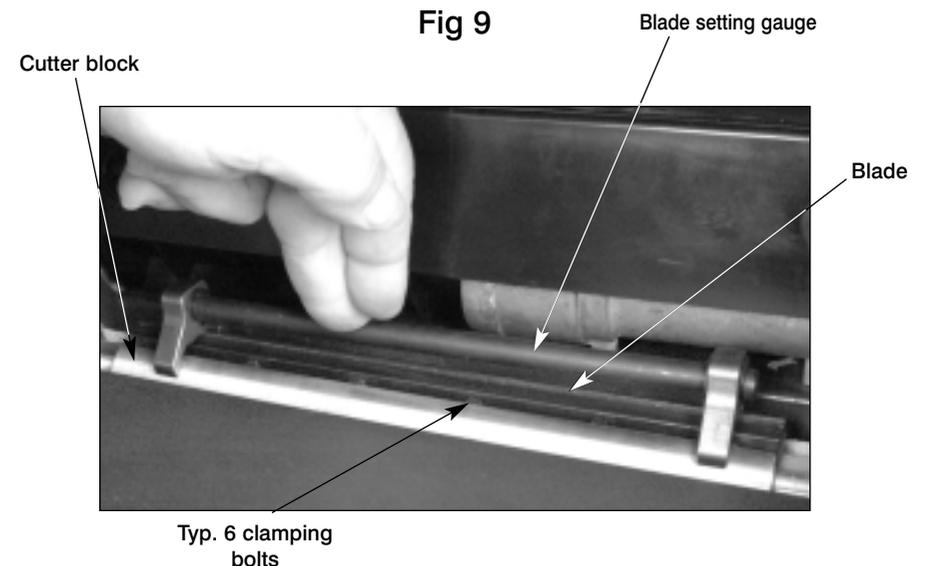
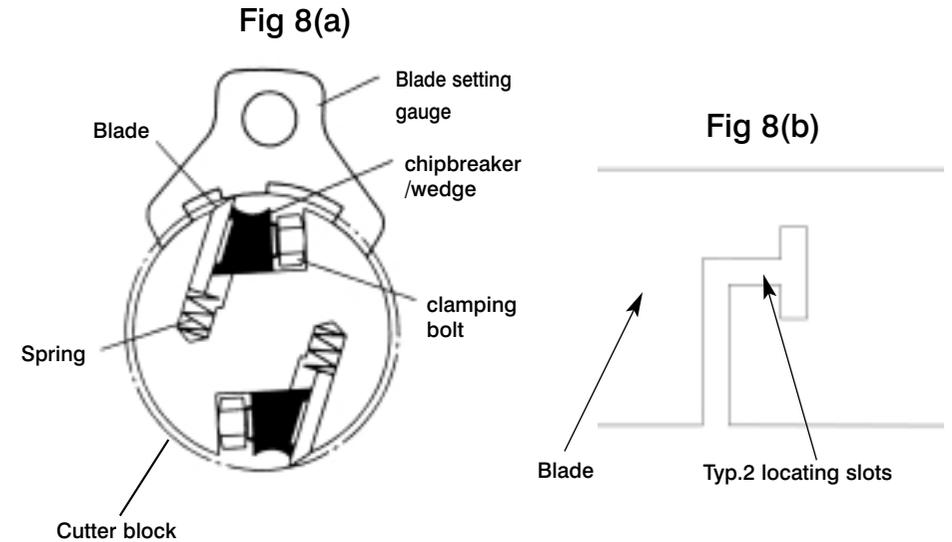
Having unpacked your thicknesser and its accessories please dispose of any unwanted packaging responsibly. The cardboard packaging is biodegradable.

Please check the contents of the box with the 'What's in the box'. If anything is missing please contact our sales dept, using the telephone numbers listed in our catalogue, and you will be dealt with quickly and efficiently. Please use fig 1 to identify all the components. There is very little to do in the way of 'initial assembly'. Put the rubber feet in the corner legs of the main chassis. Fit the dust extraction adaptor if required. (See fig 2) Think about the majority of the material you will be machining. If it is going to be 'long' stuff, consider mounting the machine to the bench, if you wish the machine to remain portable, consider fixing some "sleigh runners" to the machine to increase its fore and aft stability.

Changing the Planing Knives (Continued)

Blade Change - (Continued)

If this appears satisfactory, carry out a final 'tightness' check on the clamping bolts; remove all the tools and stow away. Replace the cutter block cover using the 4 No. caphead bolts. Fasten securely. Reconnect the machine to the mains supply, stand well clear of the machine and give it a 'quick burst' to check all is running smoothly. If all seems O.K., put all tools etc., away. The machine is again ready for use.



Changing the Planing Knives



Make sure that the machine is disconnected from the power supply

Overview

The planer blades are mounted into 2 slot housings cut in the cutter block. The slot housing comprises a slot cut on a radial axis and a reverse tapered slot along side it. (See fig. 8) The depth of the first slot governs the seating of the chipbreaker/wedge, the second slot allows the blade to be set to its correct depth in the block. The chipbreaker/wedge is machined with a tapered face set at the same angle as the slot. This allows the blade to be clamped between parallel faces. The block will accept blades 258mm x 3.3mm x 18mm. After sharpening the blades will reduce over their height dimension, but the blades can be safely used until their overall height dimension is 14mm, then the blades must be discarded as they can no longer be securely clamped in the housing. The reverse taper slot has a series of blind holes bored in the bottom surface into which springs are fitted. These springs act against the bottom of the planer blade, to push it into contact with the setting tool, when the blades are being positioned after changing.

Blade Change



Make sure that the machine is disconnected from the power supply

Lower the planing head to give ready access to the top part. Loosen the 4 caphead bolts that secure the cutter block cover in place. Remove the bolts and place carefully aside. Remove the cover and place to one side (it can't go far as it is retained by an anchor chain). (See fig 6) VERY carefully turn the cutter block until the one of the slots is uppermost. Using the spanner provided, drive the 6 No. bolts into the chipbreaker/wedge, thus removing the clamping effect. This should allow the blade to 'spring' up (not like a jack in a box!) (See fig 8a) to protrude clear of the edge of the cutter block. The locating slots in the blade are "hook" slots (See fig 8b) which fit over two pins on the face of the chipbreaker wedge. "Wriggle" the blade and move to the right so that it will clear the pins, carefully remove the blade, lay aside. Remove the chipbreaker/wedge, lay aside, finally remove the springs from the slot and lay them aside. Repeat the process for the other blade. If the block is difficult to hold located, use a thin wedge of material to wedge the cutter block in position. Now is a very good time to clean the slot housings thoroughly, remove the resin build-up, sawdust, chips and any old joiners/carpenters etc., that have recently disappeared without trace. Ensure the circumference of the cutter block is likewise cleaned thoroughly. Remove the clamping bolts from the chipbreaker/wedges, clean the bolts and the threaded holes, clean the springs and the chipbreaker/wedges thoroughly. Apply a little light oil to the springs. Remove the new/sharpened blades from their 'keeper'; set carefully to hand and put the 'old' blades away in the 'keeper' to be sent for sharpening. Locate the blade setting tool and put it to hand. Screw the bolts into the chipbreaker/wedges. Select one of the slot housings and wedge the cutter block to maintain it in position. Set the springs into the holes in the bottom of the slot, introduce the chipbreaker/wedge, position it against the 'back' of the slot, introduce a blade in front of it by dropping the slots over the pins and locking in position by moving the blade to the left. Using the spanner start to unscrew the bolts, take care at this time as the blade could be protruding well above the block. Unscrew the bolts until the wedge just starts a 'nip' on the blade, then screw them back in half a turn. At this point all the components should be loose in the slot (not slack), carefully position the blade and the wedge to be equi-distant in the slot. Press the blade setting tool gently down onto the blade, ensure that the locating feet are firmly in contact with the cutter block, and the blade is against the setting recess. (See fig 9) Holding the blade and the setting tool in this position, tighten at least two of the clamping bolts to provide a firm clamp of the blade, if it become awkward holding the setting tool in place. Tighten the remaining bolts. Tighten hard, but do not overtighten, remember, these are M4 bolts. Repeat this procedure for the remaining blade. When the blades are fitted, carry out a quick check of the set of the blades, by hand rotating the cutter block in reverse and visually inspecting the edge of the blades against a fixed point.

Unpacking your Machine and Initial Assembly (Continued)

Typ. 4 rubber feet

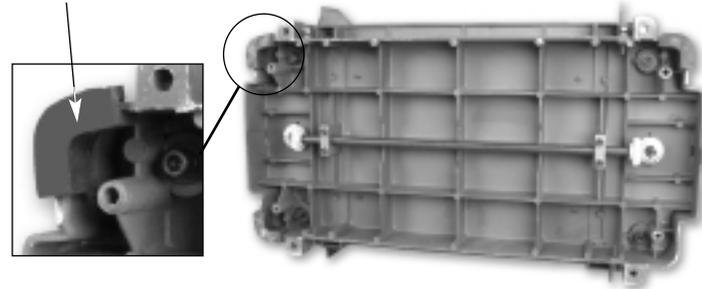
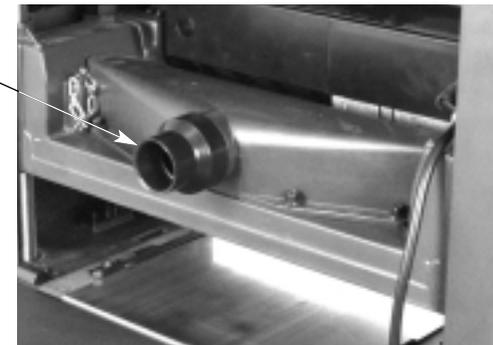


Fig 2

Dust extraction adaptor



Parts Identification and Description

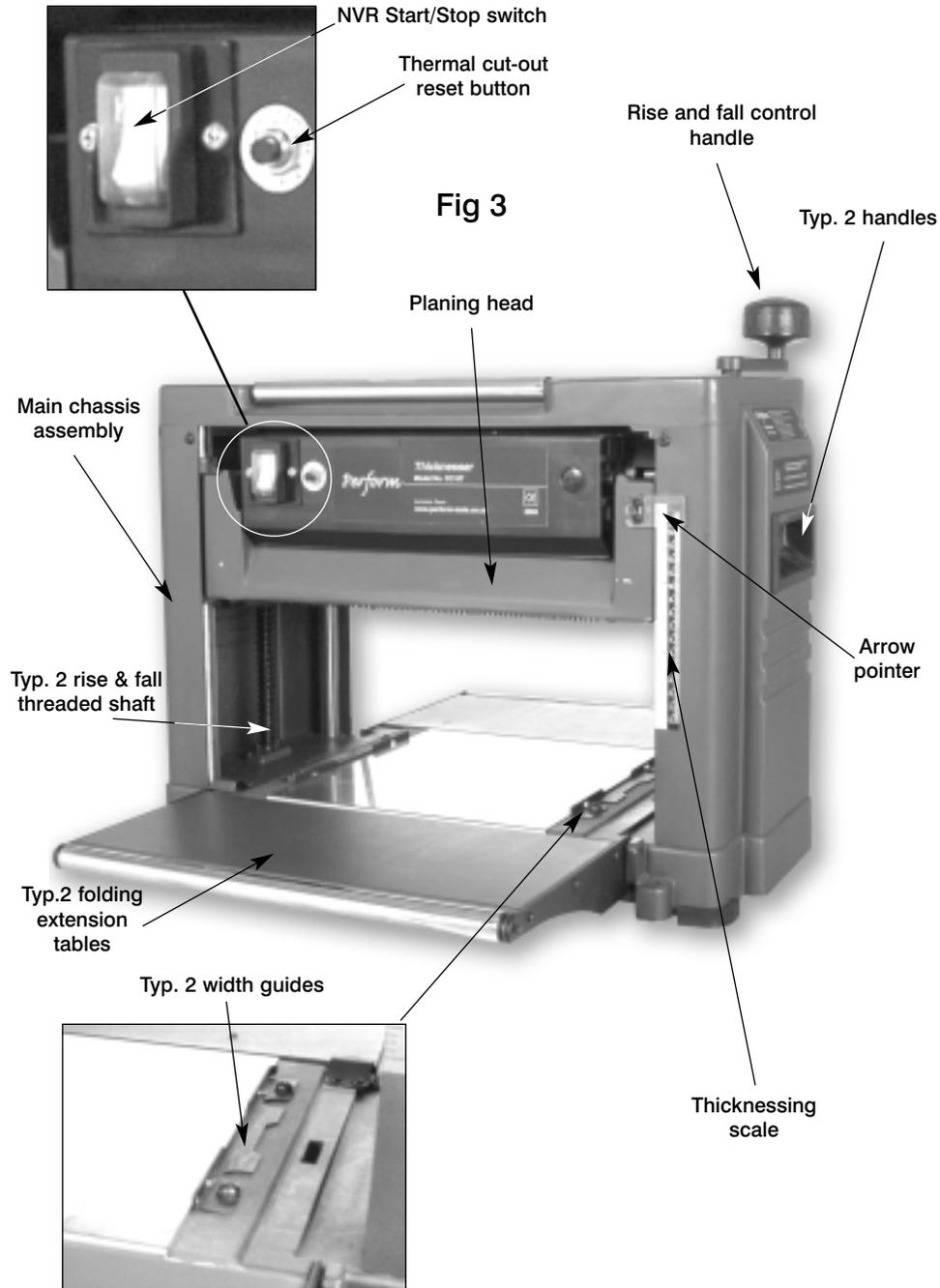
Main chassis assembly

The main body of the machine upon which all the other parts are mounted. The main chassis carries the 4 rods that guide the Planing Head, the rise and fall mechanism and the thickening table. The pressed steel side panels have moulded plastic handles inset to afford good hand holds while carrying the machine. The top moulding carries two rollers, one each, front and rear to enable easy back and forth handling, if the timber has to be machined repeatedly. The main chassis also carries the two extension tables, which can be folded up out of the way, in order to reduce the footprint of the machine.

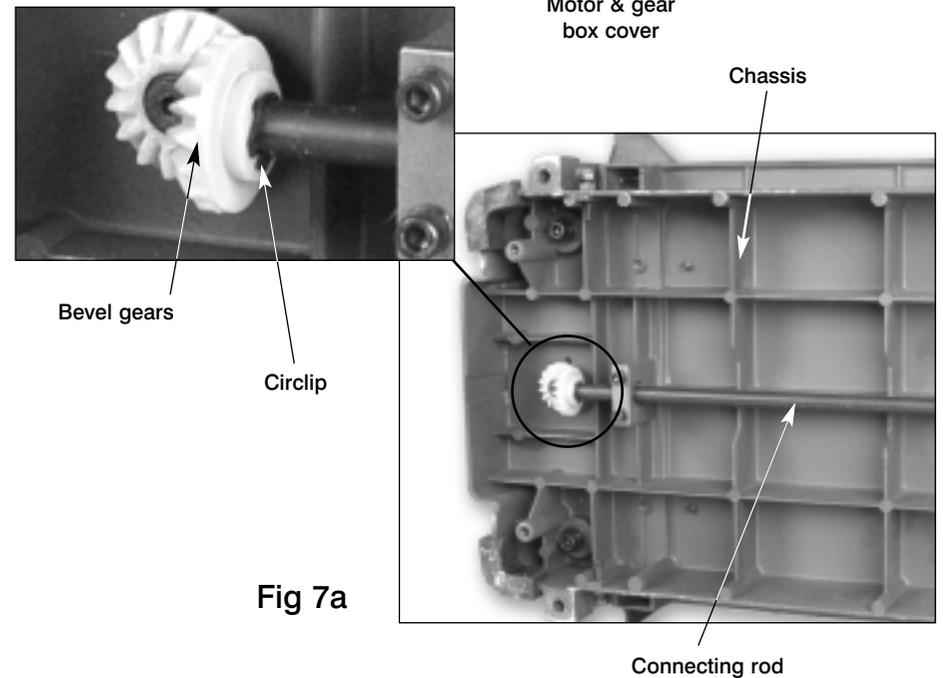
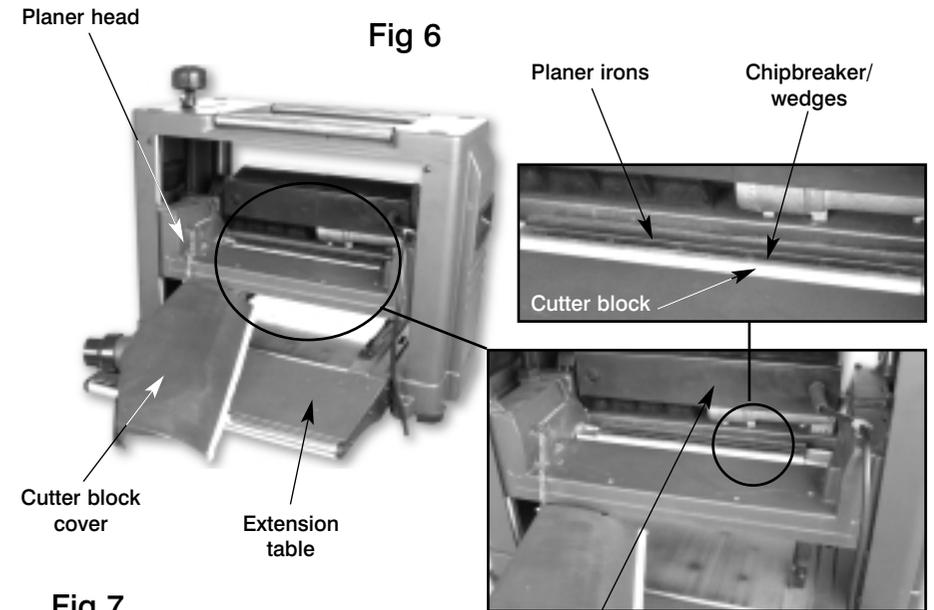
Planing head

The planing head is a rigid metal frame that runs up and down the 4 corner guide rods, mounted in the main chassis. The underside of the frame carries the cutter block, the two feed rollers and the anti-kickback fingers. The cutter block motor also drives the feed roller gearbox, and both are mounted on the upperside of the frame. The cutter block is driven from the motor by a toothed belt drive, and the feed roller gearbox uses chain and sprocket drive to the rollers. The whole is enclosed in a moulded casing. In the front (infeed side) moulding the switch gear is mounted, to give ready access for the operator.

Machine Illustration and Parts Description



Setting up the Machine (Continued)



Setting up the Machine

The machine was set up in the factory. If, however, you have reason to doubt the accuracy of the settings or the machine has been subjected to some 'heavy' wear and tear, proceed to reset the machine as follows:-

Clean the machine thoroughly, remove all the sawdust, shavings, dirt, grit, grime, bits of old carpenter, and any resin off the thicknessing bed and the extension tables. Wind the planing head up out of the way and set the extension tables up as in fig. 5., make sure they are accurately set. Remove the cutter block cover, remove the planer irons, chipbreaker/wedges, springs etc. (See fig 6) carry out the same thorough cleaning procedure. Fit new/resharpened knives, or if you have to 'touch up' the old ones, make sure the knife edges are straight. Fit very carefully, double checking that the knife edges are parallel with the cutter block body. Replace all the covers etc., give the machine a 'quick burst' to check all is running O.K. Select a piece of timber, (the wider the better, and with a reasonable thickness (50mm?) from which you will be able to take an accurate dimensional reading. Start the machine and plane the stuff all round, as square as possible also helps. Mark an edge. Put the stuff through the machine with the marked edge against the right hand width guide. Preferably using a vernier, or similar, measure both sides of the test piece, to establish if the parallelity of the cutter block and the thicknessing bed is compromised. If there is a discrepancy, put the stuff through the machine with the unmarked edge against the left hand width guide, compare the readings against the originals, the discrepancies should be similar. Compare the original right hand side measurement, to the latest left hand side measurement. This will give the 'slope' across the timber. If the discrepancy is within 0.12mm; ignore. If it is greater, it can be adjusted as follows,



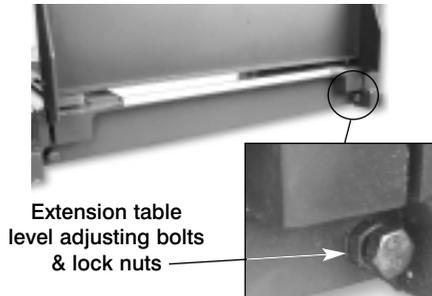
Disconnect the Machine from the mains supply.

Standing in front of the infeed side of the machine tip it forward to give access to the bevel gears and the connecting rod of the rise and fall mechanism. Using a felt tip or something similar, mark a tooth on the bevel gear of the left hand adjusting column, with a corresponding line on the base of the chassis. See fig 7. Locate the circlip behind the bevel gear of the connecting rod and remove. Disengage the bevel gear by sliding back along the connecting rod. See fig 7a. Adjust the height of the planing head by turning the adjusting column, clockwise per tooth will raise the left side of the planing head by 0.12mm, (left side of the test piece was thin) anti-clockwise per tooth will lower by 0.12mm. (left side of the test piece was thicker). Set the adjustment that is required, re-engage the connecting rod bevel gear (without disturbing the adjusting column), refit the circlip. Re-connect the machine to the mains supply. Run the test piece again. If necessary repeat the procedure until the parallelity is within 0.12mm. When everything is satisfactory, check that the final reading is reflected on the thicknessing scale on the mouth of the machine. If not, adjust the pointer to read the correct figure on the scale.

Level the extension table using a straight edge

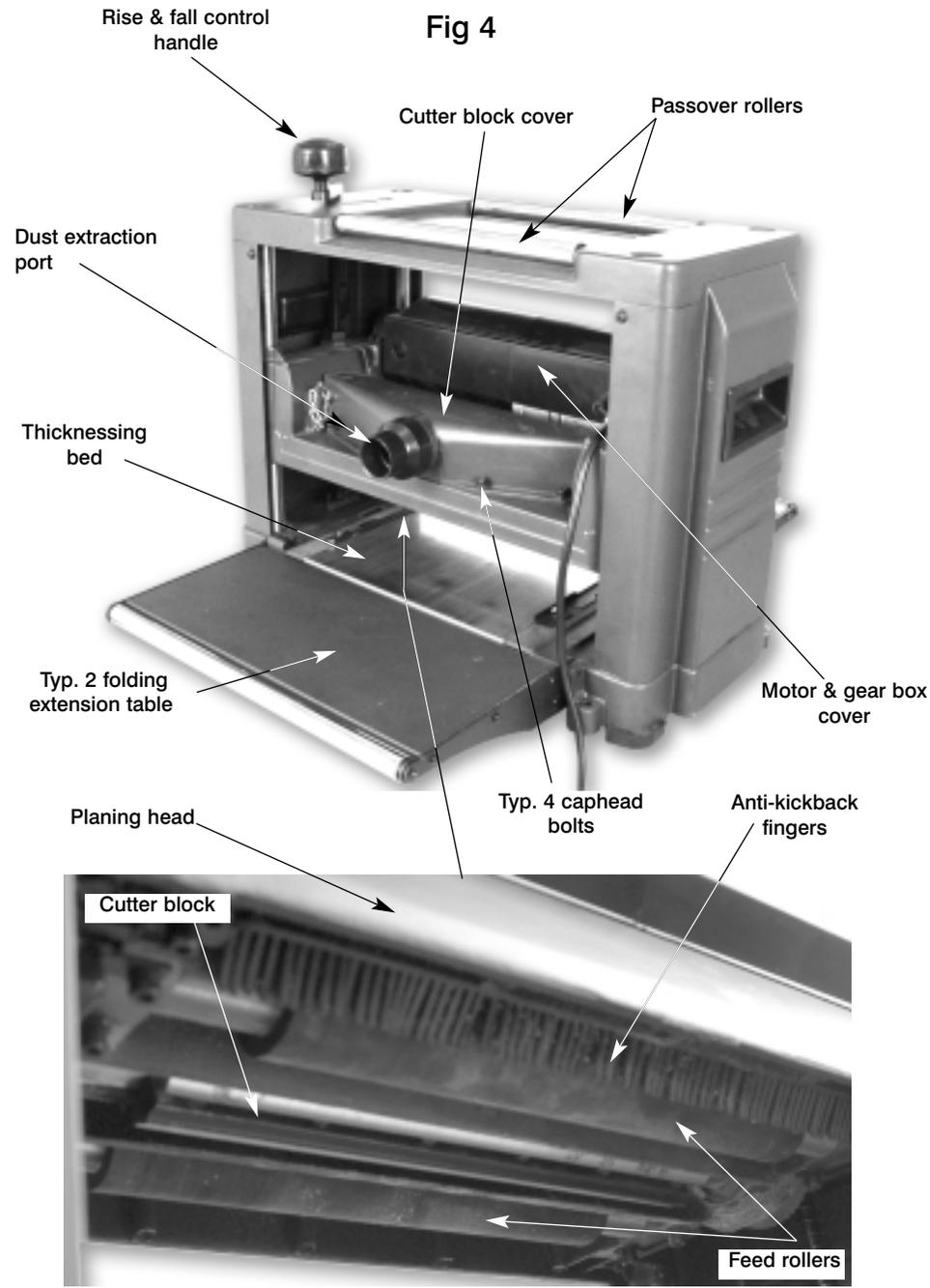


Fig 5



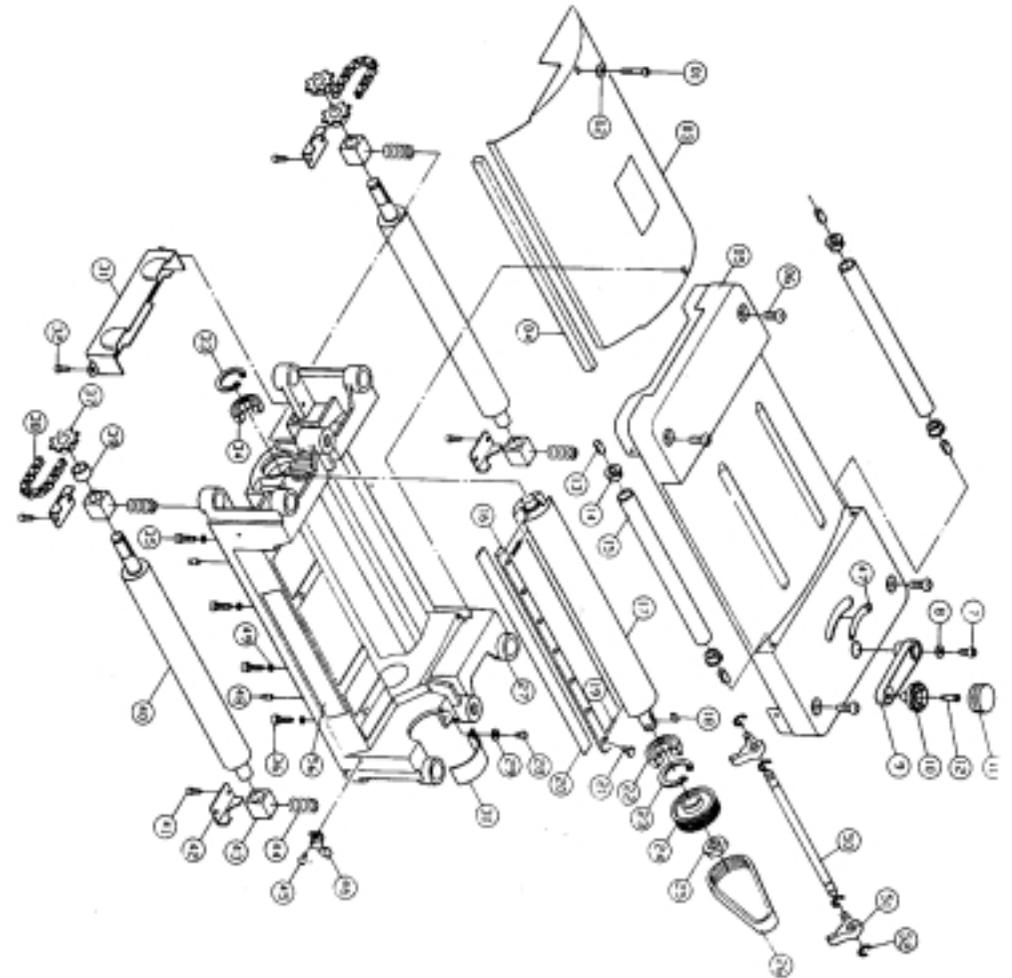
Parts Identification and Description (Continued)

- Rise and fall control handle** The rise and fall control handle is a cranked winding handle that is keyed onto the top of the shaft which drives the rise and fall mechanism. It is secured onto the top of the shaft by a M6 caphead bolt. There is a decal stuck to the top chassis cover moulding alongside the handle which indicates the direction of turn to raise or lower the planing head.
- Rise and fall mechanism** The rise and fall mechanism consists primarily of two threaded shafts, which pass through two captive threads one on either side of the planing head. The control handle drives one of the shafts and the two shafts are connected together under the machine using a drive rod and two sets of bevel gears.
- Thicknessing scale** There is an arrow pointer mounted on the front of the planing head frame which reads against a scale on the main chassis assembly. This enables a measurement of the set planing thickness.
- Dust extraction port** There is a 50mm O/D dust extraction port moulded into the rear cover of the planing head frame. The thicknesser is supplied with an adaptor to enable it to be connected, at worst, to a vacuum cleaner, as some form of dust extraction is a definite necessity.
- Anti-kickback fingers** A series of shaped metal fingers mounted on a cross bar in the under side of the planing head frame, on the infeed side of the thicknesser.. They are shaped and pivoted such as to allow the entrance of the material onto the thicknesser bed, but will not allow it to be withdrawn, or 'kicked back' when it comes into contact with the cutter block. To overcome the anti-kickback fingers, you have to raise the planing head frame to such a degree that the material can not come into contact with the cutter block.
- NVR Start/Stop switch** A simple rocker switch is mounted on the infeed side face of the planing head cover. It is an NVR function, the rocker is held in only when power is supplied to the machine. So you can't leave the machine inadvertently switched on following a power disruption.
- Thermal cut-out reset** The motor assembly is supplied with thermal cut-out protection. The cut-out reset button is situated alongside the On/Off rocker switch.
- Folding extension tables** There are front and rear extension tables fitted to the main chassis assembly. In order to fold the tables up to reduce the footprint of the machine for storing or transportation. The planing head frame must be raised up sufficiently to allow the table to clear the pre-formed dust extraction port.
- Thicknessing bed** Large, polished metal plate folded over the base of the main chassis assembly, it is held in position by the folded edges and 'tags' that are captive in slots in the width guides, which are screwed to the base of the chassis.
- Width guides** As the mouth of the thicknesser is much wider than the plane irons, Width Guides have been added. These thin metal pressings are screwed down to the base of the main chassis assembly and keep the timber being fed through the machine within the boundaries of the cutter block.

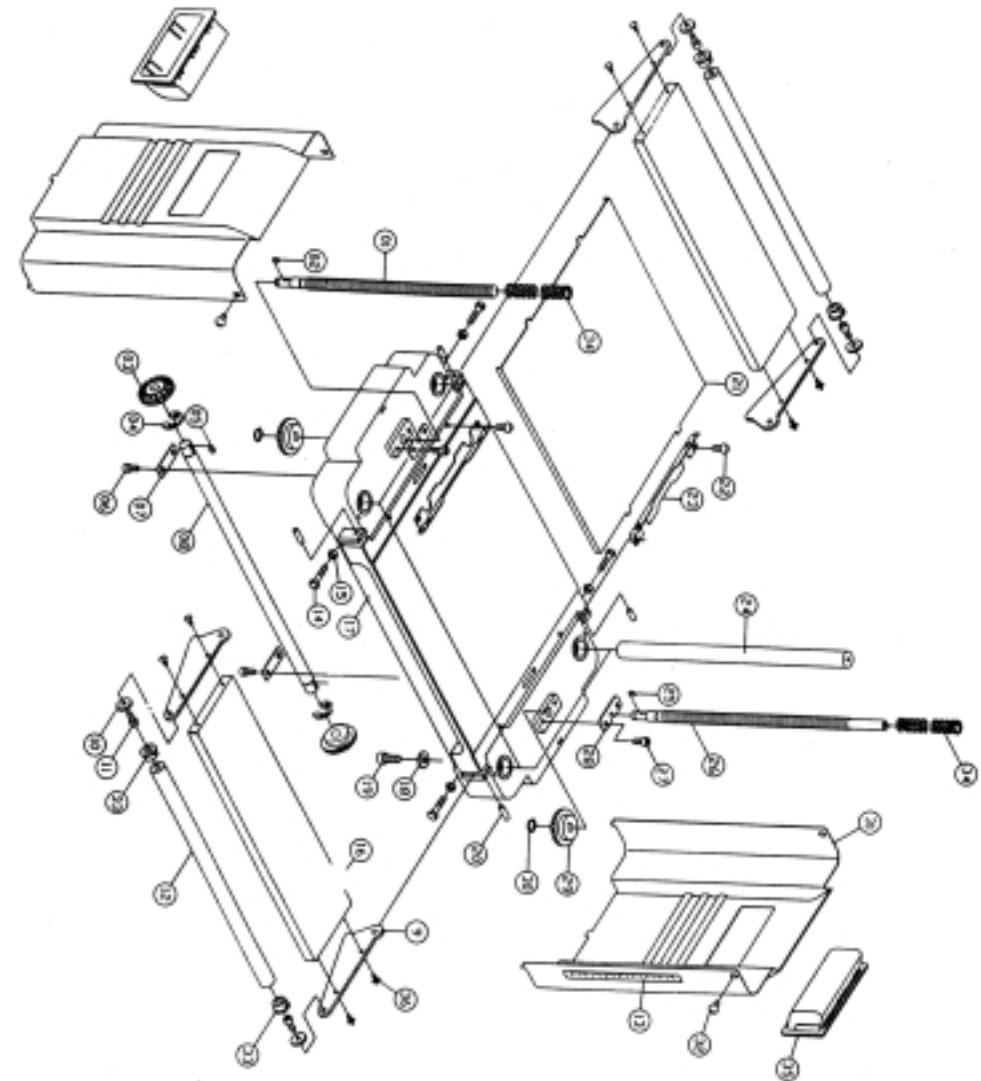


29	Bevel gear		2
30	"S" circlip	STW-10	2
31	Side guard		2
32	Cross round head screw	M5×0.8P×6	4
33	Bush (A)		4
34	Screw spring		2
35	Carrying handle		2
36	Cross round head screw		8

No.	Description	Specification	Quantity
Base Assembly			
1	Left screw		1
2	Double round end key	4x4x8	1
3	Bevel gear		2
4	*E* circlip	ETW-8	2
5	Double round end key	4x4x8	2
6	Hexagonal socket head screw	M6x1.0Px10	4
7	Fixing piece		2
8	Transmission shaft		1
9	Table extension bracket		4
10	Plain washer	6x19x3	4
11	Table extension bracket	M6x1.0Px8	4
12	Table extension roller (seamless steel pipe)	20x350	2
13	Depth scale		1
14	Hexagonal head screw	M6x1.0Px25	4
15	Nut	M6x1.0P	4
16	Table extension		2
17	Base		1
18	Plain washer	5/16x23x2	4
19	Hexagonal socket head screw	M8x1.25Px20	4
20	Spring pin	6x20	4
21	Pad		1
22	Cross round head screw	M6x1.0Px10	4
23	Guide plate		2
24	Column		4
25	Double round end key	4x4x8	1
26	Right screw		1
27	Hexagonal socket head screw	M6x1.0Px10	4
28	Fixing piece		2



No.	Description	Specification	Quantity
	Upper Mechanism		
1	Hexagonal socket head screw	M5x0.8Px30	2
2	Spring washer	5.1x9.2x1.3	2
3	Chip guard assembly Chip guard warning label		1 1 1
4	Sponge piece		1
5	Upper guard		1
6	Hexagonal socket head screw	M8x1.25Px16	4
7	Hexagonal socket head screw	M6x1.0Px16	1
8	Spring washer	6.1x10.2x1.4	1
9	Handle set Handle crank		1 1
10	Hand knob		1
11	Handle guard		1
12	Handle shaft		1
13	Spring pin	6x20	4
14	Bush		2
15	Roller		1
16	Gib		2
17	Cutterhead		1
18	Double round end key	5x5x10	1
19	Spring		1
20	Knife		2
21	Gib lock screw	1/4-28UNF	14
22	Bearing	6203-2NK	1
23	*C* circlip	RTW-40	1
24	Cutterhead pulley		1
25	Nut		1
26	Belt	135-J6	1
27	Upper frame		1

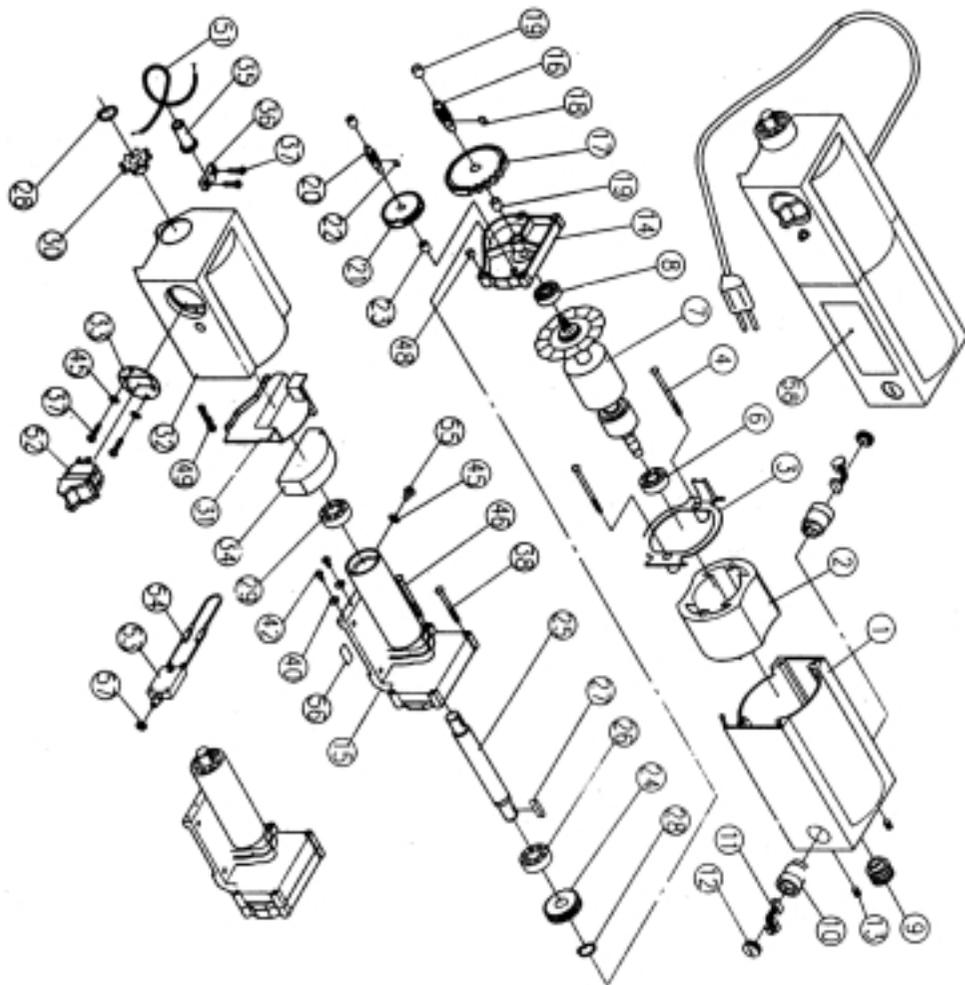


Illustrated Parts Catalogue for the CCTS10 Part 2 (Continued)

30	Chain sprocket Switch casing assembly	8	1 1
31	Spacing plate		1
34	Dust guard plug		1
32	Switch guard (black)		1
36	Electrical wire clamp		1
37	Self tapping screw	M4×16	4
49	R type plug	SSP-10	1
35	Power wires Safety wire ball		1 1
51	Power wires		1
33	Switch plate		1
38	Self tapping screw	M4.85×1.59P×50	3
40	Plain washer	4×10×0.8	2
42	Cross round head screw	M4×0.7P×8	2
45	Teeth washer	BW-5	3
46	Self tapping screw	M4.85×1.59P×60	1
48	Positioning pin	5.6×7.1×5	2
52	Safety switch		1
53	Temperature control switch		1 1
57	Nut		1
54	Temperature control wire	2.0/1C×13cm×2	1
55	Cross round head screw	M5×.08P×8	1
56	Motor label		1
58	Motor name plate		1

Illustrated Parts Catalogue for the CCTS10 Part 1 (Continued)

28	Cross round head screw	M4×0.7P×8	2
29	Plain washer	4×10×0.8	2
30	Pulley guard		1
31	Chain guard		1
32	Cross round head screw	M5×0.8P×8	2
33	"C" circlip	RTW-35	1
34	Bearing	6202-2NK	1
35	Hexagonal socket head screw	M6×1.0P×20	2
36	Self tapping screw	M6×1.59P×20	2
37	Chain sprocket		3
38	Chain	#41×26P	2
39	Spacing collar		1
40	Rubber roller		2
41	Cross round head screw	M5×0.8P×10	8
42	Bracket plate		4
43	Roller bracket		4
44	Bracket spring		4
45	Cross round head screw	M4×0.7P×8	1
46	Indicator		1
47	Indication label		1
48	Pin		2
49	Spring washer	6.1×10.2×1.4	4
50	Gauge rod		1
51	Knife setting guide		2
52	"E" circlip	ETW-9	4
56	Warning label		1



No.	Description	Specification	Quantity
	Motor Assembly		
1	Motor casing		1
2	Stator assembly		1
3	Plate		1
4	Self tapping screw	M4.85×1.59P×70	2
6	Bearing	#6201-2NK	1
7	Rotor assembly		1
8	Bearing		1
9	Motor pulley		1
10	Carbon brush. Carbon brush bracket		2 1
10	Carbon brush cover		1
11	Carbon brush		2
13	Set screw	M5-0.8P×10	2
14	Gear box cover		1
15	Gear box		1
16	Gear shaft	8	1
17	Gear	70	1
18	Double round end key	4×4×8	1
19	Bronze bush	8×11.13×10	2
20	Gear shaft	8	1
21	Gear	46	1
22	Double round end key	3×3×7	1
23	Bush	6×10×9	2
24	Gear	33	1
25	Shaft		1
26	Bearing	#6202Z(A)	1
27	Double round end key	4×4×10	1
28	*C* circlip	STW-15	2
29	Bearing	#6002Z(A)	1