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Declaration of conformity

EG Conformiteitsverklaring EG Konformitätserklärung
EC Declaration of Conformity – Déclaration de Conformité

Geachte Klant – Sehr Geehrter Kunde – Dear Customer – Cher Client,
Gelieve hieronder onze CE-homologatie-nummers te willen vinden voor onze houtbewerkingsmachines
Bitte finden Sie anbei unsere CE-Homologationsnummern für unsere Holzarbeitungsmaschinen
Please find herewith our CE-homologation numbers for our woodworkingsmachines
Nous prions de trouver ci-après nos numéros d'homologation CE nos machines pour le travail du bois

Wij – wir – we – nous

ROBLAND NV
Kolvestraat 44
8000 BRUGGE – BELGIE

verklaren hierbij dat de bouwwijze van de machines – erklären dass die Bauart der Machines – herewith
declare that the construction of the machines – certifions par le présente que la fabrication des machines

ROBLAND

voldoen aan de volgende richtlijnen - folgende Bestimmungen entsprechen - comply with the following
relevant regulations - sont conformes aux Normes suivantes:

Machine Directive 2006/42/CE – EMC Directive 2014/30/CE

bij het ontwerp van deze machine werd rekening gehouden met volgende Europese geharmoniseerde
normen – Angewandte harmonisierte Normen insbesondere – the design of this machine was based on the
following European harmonised standards – la conception de cette machine a été basé sur les normes
européennes harmonisées suivantes;

EN 13857 / EN 13850 / EN 60204 Part 1 / EN 960

type examination was carried out by the following approved body - Die Baumusterprüfung wurde von
folgenger Stelle durchgeführt - la modèle a été examiné par l'organisme suivant - het typeonderzoek werd
door volgende instelling uitgevoerd:

AIB Vinçotte International
Bollebergen 1/B
B-9052 Zwijnaarde
België

Type Machine

J510 vlakbank - raboteuse – Abrichthobel - planer

NR CE

Nr CE: Z16-319-142-A

Serie

0101012016-2031122016

Brugge 22/11/2016

Gert Muijs



General Manager

Important tips when ordering spare parts

Always mention the following items on your order:

- type of the machine
- serial number of the manual
- part number and quantity
- your references: contact name of consignee and address at place of destination.

***For your safety and the operating reliability of the machine:
use Robland parts only.***

Safety and maintenance instructions

The risks associated with using woodworking machinery are high since they use high-speed sharp cutters to do the job and in many cases these are necessarily exposed to enable the machining process to take place. Also, because many machines are still hand-fed, woodworking is probably the main industry where the hands of the operator are constantly exposed to danger.

As well as the high risk of injury from contact with the cutters, there is the risk of being injured by the ejection of the workpiece or cutters (or parts of them) from the machine. No two pieces of wood are the same; each piece behaves differently when machined or shaped during the production process. Knots and natural changes in the direction of the grain can give rise to snatching and kickback of the workpiece.

Serious risks are related to the use of woodworking machinery, which are sharp, vibrant and noisy machines. The machine can only be used safely if the operator strictly follows the operating and safety instructions. It is essential to read this manual before using the machine so you know how the machine works and what its limitations are.

Provide sufficient space around the machine and a good lighting of the workshop.

Always make sure that all safety devices are fitted to the machine and that the machine is connected to a dust extraction system.

Keep dust levels down with good housekeeping. Keep the work area clean so you do not resuspend dust into the air while working. Never use compressed air to clean the work area or clothing, because it generates dust. Wood dust is harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin for all woods, but more or less according to the varieties of types (deciduous, conifers, exotic) and chemicals potentially associated (including formaldehyde in MDF).

Exposure to wood dust and many chemicals (solvents, adhesives and varnishes...) generate a risk of allergic reactions, respiratory and sinus cancer.

Use a dust mask and hearing protection when working with the machine. To avoid inhalation of wood dust many types of masks and filters are available. A good choice and application are important for proper operation.

Carefully read the instructions for the cleaning of the machine.

Do not remove by hand wood residues to a running engine. Do it only with a fully disabled machine. When changing 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 in a bad shape, not only diminish the quality of the work, but also increase the risk of accidents.

Always wear suitable clothing, loosen or torn clothing is dangerous.

Keep children away from the machine and out of the workshop.

Always use templates during the machining of special parts.

Be sure to use only blades corresponding to the dimensions indicated in the technical data and relevant to your work.

Make sure that periodic maintenance be carried out in due time. Try out weekly the emergency stops.

Read the instructions of maintenance and adjustment of the automatic brake of the motor.

Check if the automatic braking of the motor time is less than 10 seconds, if the emergency stops functioning correctly.

All guards need to be kept in a good working condition and need to be checked regularly to ensure that they move freely, are free from any defect and are capable of being adjusted over the full range of work for which they were designed.

Maintenance work should only be carried out by people who have the combination of training, skills, experience and knowledge to do the work.

Operating instructions

The following recommendations for safe working procedures are given as an example, on top of this machine's information characteristics.

When working with the machine, safety equipment must be used.

Nevertheless, the user must also follow the operating instructions to avoid accidents.

TRAINING OF MACHINING OPERATORS

The use of woodworking machines should be restricted to people who are properly trained and have enough information and instruction, particularly where the machine is hand-fed. The effort of moving the material through the machine is usually towards the fast moving cutter(s) which in many cases cannot be fully enclosed. Safety therefore relies on a combination of the use of guards, protection devices and protection appliances, selecting competent people to use the equipment and following safe working practices and systems of work. It is essential that the machine operator receives thorough training regarding operating and adjusting the machine.

In particular:

- The risks involved in working with the machine;
- The operating principles, the correct usage and adjustment of the machine;
- The safe handling of the parts to be processed;
- The position of the hands in relation to the cutting tools;
- Storing the workpieces safely before and after machining them.

STABILITY

To be able to use the machine safely, it is essential to place it stable on the ground.

ADJUSTMENT AND INSTALLATION

Disconnect the machine from the power supply before every adjustment.

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

The tools must be correctly sharpened and installed.

The use of specialized equipment, such as tool setting gauges, is only allowed when the machine is stopped.

HANDLING OF TOOLS

To avoid severe cuts, safety measurements, such as the wear of safety gloves, must be taken when handling planer knives or other tools you are using in your workshop.

Even blunt tools can cause serious injuries to your hands!

NORMAL USE

The machine is designed for processing wood and is equipped with protective devices for this work only.

Where the risks from the use of work equipment cannot be adequately controlled by measures, such as guards or protection devices, during its normal operation, it is particularly important that only the people whose task it is should be allowed to use such equipment. They should have received sufficient information, instruction and training to enable them to carry out the work safely.

REDUCTION OF NOISE – DUST EMISSION

The condition of the tools is important to minimize noise levels.

The material and the positioning of the protectors must be such that they reduce the level of noise.

The use of personal protective equipment should not be an alternative to what is mentioned above.

To achieve the sound values the use of protections and resources provided on the machine is necessary. This also applies to dust emissions and means that the machine is connected to a facility under vacuum air flow measured on the machine at the extraction opening to at least 20 m/s.

ADJUSTMENT OF PLANER FENCE

The guide must always be used for the planing and training to achieve a correct and safe guiding of the workpiece.

An auxiliary guide should be used as often as possible for the work of small thickness.

When the manual advance, a push at the end of the past must be used in association with the protector.

Support stand and roller trestles should be used to support long pieces.

For chamfering, a solid support must be provided either by a special template or the inclined adjustable guide. Pushers must be used for the end of the machining.

Protection appliances such as jigs, workpiece holders, push-sticks etc. should be stored in a safe place to minimize the risk of damage and should be regularly checked to ensure that they are fit for safe use

Normal and prohibited use

NORMAL USE

The machine is designed for the following work and is equipped with protective devices for these processes only:

- Planing the wide surface of workpieces on the planer unit;
- Planing the narrow side of workpieces on the planer unit;
- Beveling an edge on workpieces on the planer unit;

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

PROHIBITED USE

The following are prohibited on the jointer:

- Down cut planing i.e. when the feeding direction and the planer's arbor rotation and direction are the same and the outfeed planer table is set lower than the infeed table
- Insertion cuts on the planer unit, i.e. when the workpiece is not worked along its entire length;
- The use of other materials than wood, such as ferrous or non-ferrous materials.

REMAINING RISKS

The most common accidents on the jointer are due to the direct contact of the tree in rotation and training therein, the brutal ejection of pieces of wood, knots, for example, and the sharp decline of the workpiece.

The main areas of risk are:

- The rotation area of the tool
- The area of moving mechanical parts
- The area of the rejection of the wood

Despite the use of the specific protectors and the application of the rules of safety and hygiene, there are still during the use of the jointer of latent risks.

- Risk of injury to change and editing tools (cuts in touch to irons);
- Unintentional contact of the hands with the running planer arbor;
- Workpiece kickback;
- Tipping over of the workpiece due to insufficient support;
- Ejection of knots, etc.

Woodworking tools run at very high speeds. Sometimes workers approach the tools forgetting that they are running down. Sometimes, because of the stroboscopic effect of alternating current workshop lighting on rotating tools, workers believe that they have come to rest when they have not. Operators can also switch off the power to the tools and leave the machine to run down unattended. These possibilities put workers at risk.

When considering the risks from dangerous machinery such as that used in woodworking operations it is easy to become focused only on the safety risks.

However, risks to the health from manual handling, dust, fumes, noise, hand/arm vibration etc. are equally important, and you should consider them in your risk assessment. There are health risks through prolonged inhalation of particles, especially oak, beech or other exotic sorts of wood. Deafness through prolonged exposition to noise.

TYPES OF TOOLS

The commonly used combination irons are either fast steel "HSS" irons, iron carbide "K".

The minimum length of the blades which can be mounted on the tool rest is 510mm.

The height of a worn knife must measure at least 20 mm.

Acoustic levels and dust emission

People working in most woodworking shops are likely to have a noise exposure that exceeds the upper exposure action value of 85 dB. This means that you must put noise controls in place.

There are several ways in which noise levels can be reduced in a workshop, such as:

Consider the positioning of sources of noise such as machines, the extraction unit, radios etc.

Provide enclosures around noisy machines.

Ensure machines and the extraction is well maintained.

Change to quieter tooling

If noise levels are still too high after you have done all you can to reduce the noise at source, you need to provide hearing protection and make sure operators use it. Hearing protection will only provide the right level of protection if it is worn properly and for the whole time that users are exposed to high noise levels.

Hearing protection should at least reduce the sound level reaching the ear to below 85 dB. However, you should not try to reduce the level at the ear to below 70 dB, as this can cause difficulties with communication and operators may not hear warning signals.

NOISE INFORMATION

The values given are the emission levels; these are not necessary the levels at which the operator can work safely. Whilst there is a correlation between the emission and the explosion levels, this cannot be used reliably to determine if further protections are required. Factors that influence the actual level of exposure of the workforce include the characteristics of the work room, the other sources of noise, etc. i.e. the number of machines and other adjacent processes. Also, the permissible exposure level can vary from country to country. This information, however, will enable the user of the machine to make a better evaluation of the hazard and risk

Measurements as per EN ISO 3746:2010 and EN ISO 11202:2010.

L_{WA} sound power level: 98 dB (measured value); associated uncertainty $K = 4$ Db.

Work post under load	Levels continuous acoustic pressure as per index A dB (A)	Level acoustic power dB (A) (MW)	Max. value acoustic pressure as per index C (instantaneous) dB
planer	92	98 (6,3)	< 130

EMISSIONS OF DUST

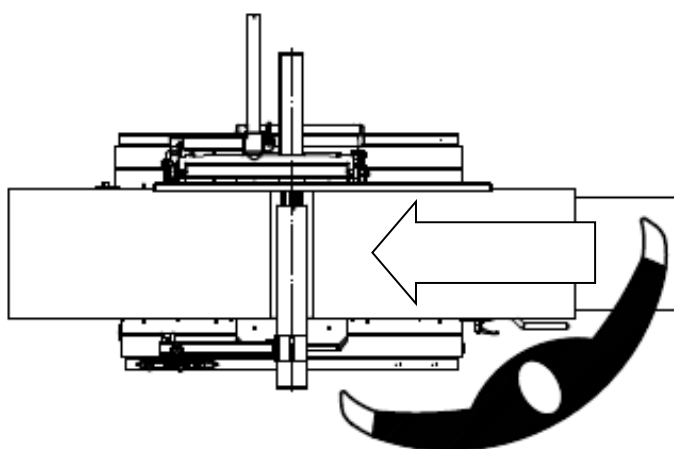
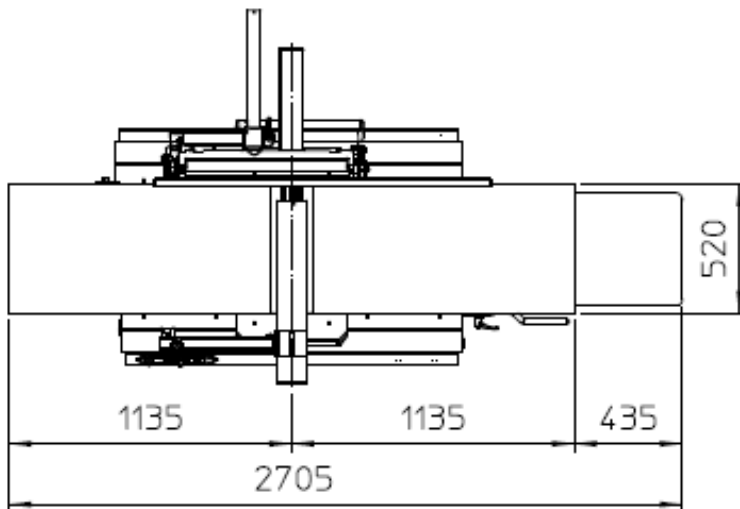
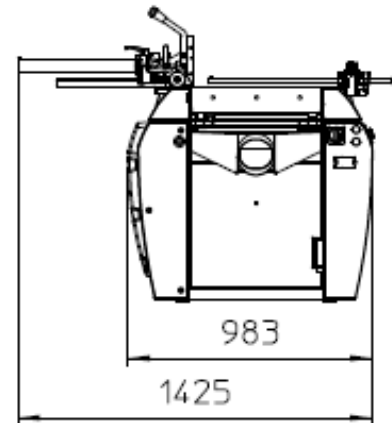
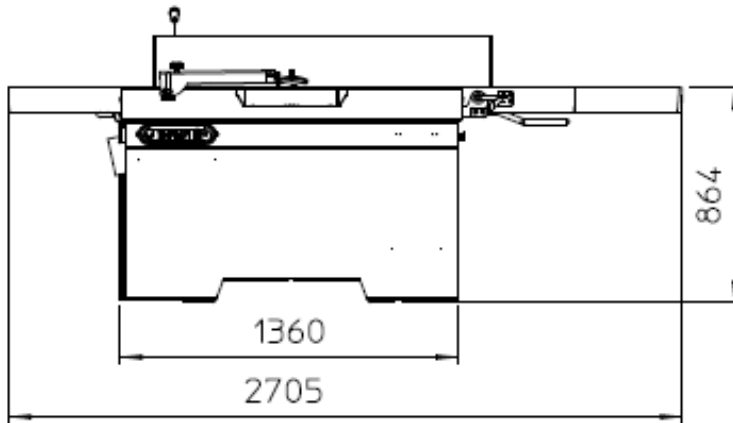
The machine should be connected to a facility under vacuum air flow measured on the machine at the extraction opening to at least 20 m/s.

Woodworking machinery should be connected to the device with a vacuum installation whose air flow measured at the inlet of the machine with at least 20 m/sec.

In the removal of damp wood chips and processing the Grove of airspeed at least 28 m/s in the system. Low air speeds quickly reduce the effectiveness, which clogged the exhaust system.

The total amount of air must move at least 1500 m³/h chip is available, be sucked off

General dimensions J-510



Technical data J-510

J-510

Voltage	V	230 Tri or 400
Weight	kg	600
Packing (B x L x H)	mm	9100 x 2800 x 1030
Diameter planer arbor	mm	100
Number of knives		4
Dimensions of the knives	mm	510x30x3
R.P.M. planer arbor	T/min	5500
Planer width	mm	510
Length planer tables	mm	2705
Length infeed planer table	mm	1530
Length outfeed planer table	mm	1109
Height planer table	mm	864
Length planer fence	mm	1350 x 200
Inclination planer fence		90°- 45°
Maximum depth of cut	mm	6
Motor power	kW (HP)	5,5 (7,5)
Material planer tables		cast iron GG20
Dust suction outlet	mm	150

OPTIONS

Spindle TERSA	option
Motor 7,5 kW (10 HP)	option
Protection for jointer SUVAMATIC	option
Additional protection for jointer	option
Helicoidal spindle	option

Transportation of the machine (Fig 1)

Depending the method of transport or shipping, you will receive the machine in a crate or on transport blocks. Packaging, Fiberboard and wooden beams can be easily recycled. The machine is equipped with an opening at the bottom where the forks of the truck lift truck fit in (fig. 1).

Always check whether the payload of your hoist capacity is sufficient.

Lift the machine of a few centimeters to remove the spars or floor of the box. After unpacking the machine, immediately check if the machine has not suffered shock or damage due to transport. The machine should, if possible, be installed on a concrete base.

ATTENTION:

Place the machine on a solid and stable surface and make sure that there is enough space around the machine for working safely.

Because of the way most woodworking machines work, there is a risk of the machine moving unintentionally along the floor. For this reason and to minimize the health risk from noise and vibration, all machines should be secured in place. This is most effectively done by fastening to the floor.

Please find the dimensions of the base plate in the technical data drawing.



Fig 1

Electrical connections (Fig 2-3)

The electrical connections must be carried out by a qualified electrician who can calculate the exact needed wire section and caliber of fuses.

Check that the mains voltage of your machine corresponds with the voltage in your workshop.

Open the electrical connection box (fig. 1) underneath the infeed planer table.

Connect the three phases to the terminals marked L1, L2, L3 (ft.2).

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

If the power cord is equipped with a neutral (blue) it will relate to clamp N.

ATTENTION:

Check fist if the spindle runs free and if all protections are mounted before starting up the machine.

If the rotation direction of the spindle is not correct, the leads L1, and L2 must be exchanged.

The machine is equipped with overload protection. Should the motor be shut-off by this protection, it is necessary to wait for a few minutes until the overload has cooled down, and resets itself.



Fig. 2

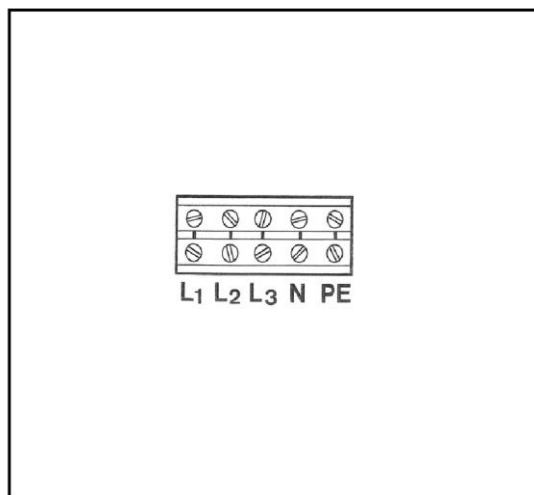


Fig. 3

Starting up the machine (Fig 4-5)

Turn the main switch (Q1) (fig. 4, 1) to position "1" to put the machine under tension and ensure that the brake release switch (S1) (fig. 4, 7) is set at the "0" position. When the witness orange L1 (fig. 4, 8) lights up, you cannot start the engine.

To start up the motor push the start button (S2) (fig. 4, 2) and the motor starts automatically in Star-Delta.

By pushing the emergency stop button (AU1) (fig. 4, 9) on the outfeed side, emergency button (AU2) (fig. 5, 10) on the infeed side or the stop button S3 (fig. 4, 6) the main motor is automatically stopped and slowed down by the automatic brake within 10 seconds. Make sure the brake release switch (S1) (fig. 4, 7) is set at position "0" to be able to start up the machine.

ATTENTION :

When the machine is stopped, the engine stops automatically.

It is impossible to start the machine when the separation S1 switch (fig. 4, 7) is in position "1".

For the manual start: the star-triangle on the star position switch and press the start S2 button (fig. 2), after 8 seconds the switch in position triangle.



Fig 4



Fig 5

Safety prescriptions for surface planing

Machinery should only be used for the purpose for which it is designed.

Machines should only be used within the rated capacity specified by the machine manufacturer.

Only the correct tools designed for use with a machine should be used. For example, only blades that are intended for use on a particular machine should be used.

Check if the planer knives are correctly positioned, perfectly calibrated and tight.

It is most important that the knives are well tightened and secured. If this isn't the case the knives, by centrifugal force, will be ejected from the cutter-block during the start-up of the machine.

The height of a worn knife still must measure at least 20 mm. Knives and tools which are not correctly sharpened, or in a bad shape, not only diminish the quality of the work but also increase the risk of accidents.

Always disconnect the machine from its power supply before changing tools or maintenance.

Make sure that all safety devices are fitted to the machine and that the machine is connected to a dust extraction system.

Machines should never be left running unattended. Operators must never leave a machine that has been turned off but is still running down.

Provide sufficient space around the machine and a good lighting of the workshop. Adequate space must be provided around each woodworking machine, considering the work to be carried out on the machine, to enable the operator to use the machine safely.

The floor should have a slip resistant surface, be level and kept in good repair and free from loose materials such as chippings or waste wood. All spillages should be promptly cleared away to avoid the risk of slipping.

Suitable lighting must be provided to enable the operator to have a clear view of the workpiece, the cutters and the operating controls of the machine. Adequate lighting must be provided in the area around the machine. The lighting must be positioned or shaded to avoid glare and reflections from work benches or other shiny surfaces.

Keep children away from the machine and out of the workshop.

Always wear suitable clothing, loosen or torn clothes are very dangerous.

Operators should use appropriate personal protective equipment.

Always use respiratory protection.

Always wear eye protection.

Always wear hearing protection.

Like anything we use in the shop, it is important to know the risks and potential hazards. People work in extremely dangerous work environments every day, but they are safe when they take the appropriate precautions.

Changing and setting of the planer knives (Fig.6)

Always disconnect the machine from its power supply before changing tools or maintenance.

To turn the planer arbor by hand, put the brake release switch (S1) (fig. 4, 7) in position "1".

To avoid serious injuries when handling planer knives, the wear of safety gloves is recommended. Even blunt knives can cause serious damage to your hands!

Extract the worn knives after loosening the clamping bolts in the counter-knives (fig. 6, 1).

Make sure both planer-knives and counter-knives are well cleaned before putting them into the slots in the cutter block.

Take care of the springs underneath the knives and see to it that they do not stay blocked inside their seats in the arbor.

Now put the cleaned planer knife into the groove, pushing the knife down with the magnetic adjustment gauge (fig. 6, 2) and tighten the 2 outer bolts (fig. 6, 1) at each side.

Now tighten the remaining locking bolts and repeat above for the other planer knives.

Carefully check the tightening of the bolts of the counter-knives and check the operation of the machine.

Put switch (S1) (fig.4, 7) in the "0" position to start the engine, since it is not possible to boot the

machine with switch (S1) (fig.4, 7) in position "1".

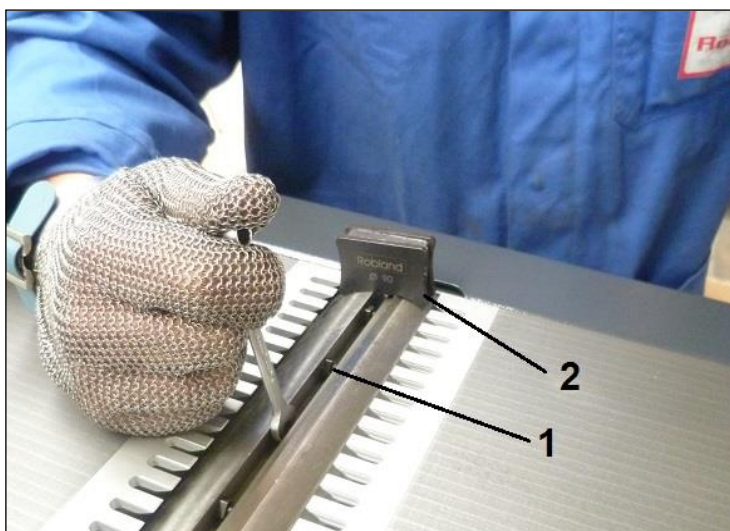


Fig.6

Adjustment of the planer tables (Fig.7-8)

To ensure the planer outfeed table is set at the same height as the planer knives, a simple device can be used as seen in fig 7.

Take a piece of square wood and put 10 marks at exactly 1 mm interval. Put one planer knife at its highest point and put your scale with the 0 of the planer knife on top.

Now turn the planer arbor 1 turn by hand (use the brake release switch) and if the scale is moved for not more than 2 marks, this means the knives are well set.

Loosen bolt 1 and use the lever 2 for changing the height of the outfeed planer table.

The movement in the output table height is done by loosening the bolt (fig. 8, 1), and by means of the lever (fig. 8, 2).

After adjustment, ensure the tightening of the bolt (fig. 8, 1).

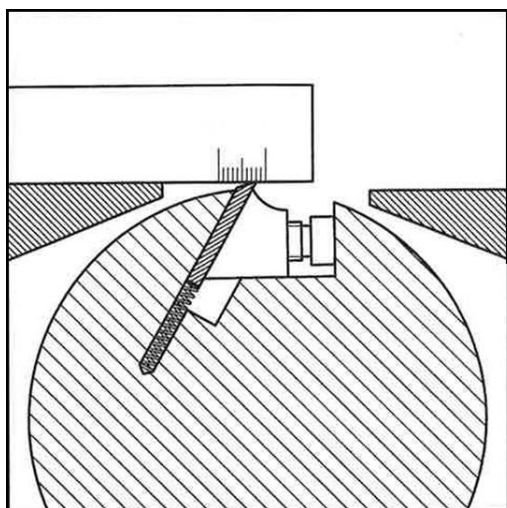


Fig 7

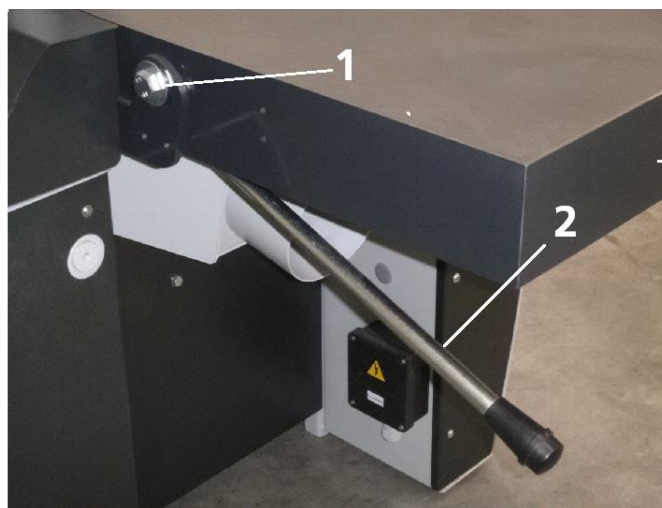


Fig 8

Adjusting the planer depth cut (Fig 9)

Unlock the clamping handle (fig. 9, 2) on the side of the infeed table .

By lifting up or pushing down the lever (fig. 9, 3) the depth of cut (thickness of pass) can be adjusted.

The depth of cut can be read at the scale (fig. 9, 1) on the side of the infeed-table.

After setting is done, lock the clamping handle (1).

The maximum depth of cut is 6 mm.

It should be noted that after each blade change and adjustment of the outfeed table to the blades of the spindle, we need to adjust the infeed-table to the height of the outfeed-table. After this adjustment, reposition the scale to "0".

Do not forget after each adjustment past decision-making to lock again the lever (fig. 9, 2).



Fig 9

Planer fence (Fig 10)

The planer fence can be adjusted according to the width of the workpiece by loosening the handle (fig.10, 1) and sliding the fence to the front or back.

After unlocking the handle (fig.10, 2) and pushing the lever (fig. 10, 4), the fence can be set at any angle between 90° and 45°.

The 90° positive stop can be adjusted underneath the fence support, the 45° positive stop can be adjusted on top of the fence support.

Angles can be read at the scale (fig. 10, 3) .

Make sure all clamping handles are well tightened before starting to work.

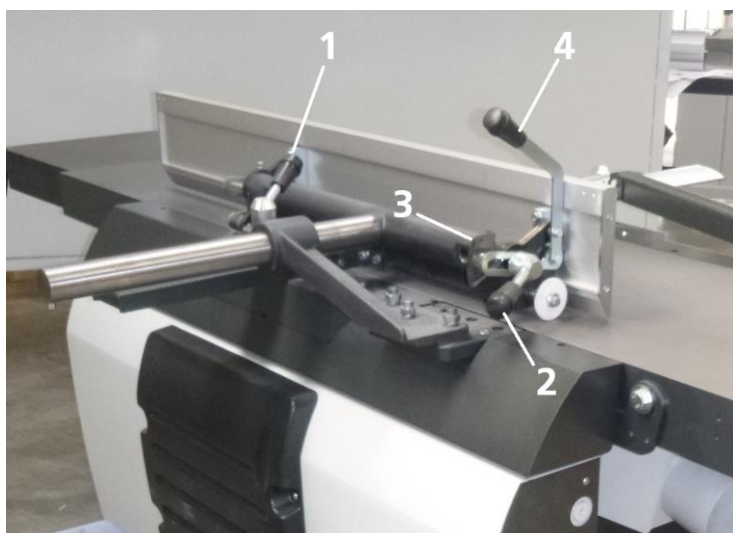


Fig 10

The planer fence support is factory set. Please do not touch the height adjustment bolts. Put the 3 Allen key bolts and tighten firmly.

Planer guard (Fig.11-12)

The protector of the jointer to the front of the guide is the "bridge" type and manually adjusted in the lateral direction or height. The height adjustment allows to perform the thicknesser on siding, the lateral adjustment. The bridge height adjustment is made by the handle (fig. 11, 1).

First check the workpiece for straightness and always put the workpiece on the planer table with the concave side down.

For planing the bridge guard must be lowered, so that the workpiece can slide under the bridge guard. Set the height using the adjustment knob; the workpiece is guided along the planer fence and under the planer protection guard.

For planing the narrow side of a workpiece, the protection bridge has to be lowered down to the table and set according to the workpiece width. Set the bridge guard with a minimal opening to the workpiece to ensure maximum cover and safety.

This guard should be used for every operation on the planer. Never work without it !!!

Changing the height of the bridge guard is done with the knob (fig. 11, 1).

Make sure that the protector to the jointer bridge is always in place and that the device is kept in good condition. If necessary, replace the damaged parts of the protector.

The part behind the conduction is protected by a hard-protective plate that prevents contact with the hands.



Fig 11



Fig 12

Aspiration (Fig 13)

For your health and fire risks, it is recommended to connect the machine to an installation of aspiration and evacuation of chips.

Wherever a suction system is available or required, the machine must be connected.

The jointer has a suction hood that will be connected to the vacuum system with a 150 mm diameter pipe. At the connection, it is important to consider the direction of movement of the air, the capacity of the installation, the right size hose and connection method.

The suction system must be strong enough to ensure, at the level of the fitting, a minimum speed of 20 m/sec air. For the removal of damp wood chips and the disposal of coarse chips a speed of 28 m/s in the system is needed. Too low air speeds reduce efficiency quickly, making the clogged exhaust system. It is necessary to ensure a flow of air of at least 1500 m³/h.

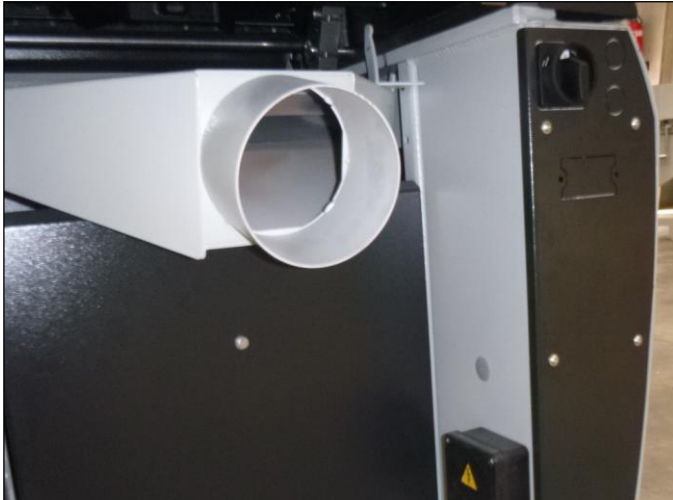


Fig 13

Woodworking machines produce a lot of chips, pieces of wood, waste wood and dust. Wood dust and chips are a fuel that can contribute to the development of a fire. The dust in the air can cause explosions.

Wood waste can be a source of mold growth, which risk to health of the persons concerned. Wood waste must be removed immediately if possible.

Precautions against wood dust:

In principle, one can distinguish four levels of measures in the fight against wood dust: to avoid, eliminate, reduce and protect.

- Control of the source (capture at the source, preventing the formation of dust),
- Extraction (preventing the distribution of wood dust),
- Prevent (minimize the contact with wood dust) and
- Personal protective equipment (when the use of collective protection is impossible or insufficient).

Individual protection:

Operators must be equipped with individual coverage, including respiratory masks with appropriate filters.

Maintenance of the machine

Maintenance work should only be carried out by people who have the combination of training, skills, experience and knowledge to do the work.

Always disconnect the machine from its power supply before starting all maintenance works!

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

All bearings inside the machine are double sealed and lubricated for life, therefore they need no maintenance. These bearings are dust-tight, but thus, they are likely to become warmer than normal ball bearings. There is nothing to worry about.

To guarantee a perfect functioning of the machine and prevent the formation of rust, the moving parts of the machine need to be lubricated regularly, especially when the machine is used in a humid environment or finishing wet wood.

The machine parts which need maintenance are the planer table hinges and axis. They must be lubricated on a regular monthly base using a thin oil such as SAE30 or WD-40.

Any possible deposit of resin, on the various parts of the tables, must be taken away with a piece of cloth and a little bit of solvent (petrol, kerosene or another product).

The worktables (upon which a workpiece rests or over which it passes) should be smooth and free of any obstruction or damage that is likely to interrupt the continuous feeding of any workpiece to the tool.

The guards should be freely adjustable over the full range of work for which they are designed, and continue to fulfil their safety function.

Never smoke or have any naked flame near the machine when using inflammable products, avoiding the risk of fire and serious burns for the operator!

Additional measures of hygiene of the premises must be implemented as regular cleaning the floor and the walls of the workshop (good housekeeping) using a suitable vacuum cleaner adapted with an absolute filter (not of blower or broom which disperse the dust in the air) and frequent evacuation of sawdust and shavings of the workshop. Wood dust, whatever the origin, is likely to cause short-term illnesses and cancers, decades after exposure. To limit the emission of dust to the lowest possible level, use an industrial vacuum cleaner equipped with a high efficiency filter.

Changing and tensioning the belts

(Fig 13)

The drive belts for the planer motor can easily be tightened: loosen the bolt of the motor support (fig.14, 1) and the motor. Push the motor down to tighten the belts.

After that lock the bolts of the engine support again.



Fig 14

Readjusting the engine brake (Fig 15)

When the rundown time of the motor exceeds 10 seconds, the brake of the motor needs adjustment. This is how it is done:

without removing the cowling, turn the bolt (9) holding the ventilator fan on the motor axle 1/16th of a turn clockwise and make a brake test. When necessary adjust the brake further until it does not exceed 10 seconds rundown time.

The air gap between ventilator fan (brake disk) and brake liner (Ferrodo) is factory set at 0,25 mm..

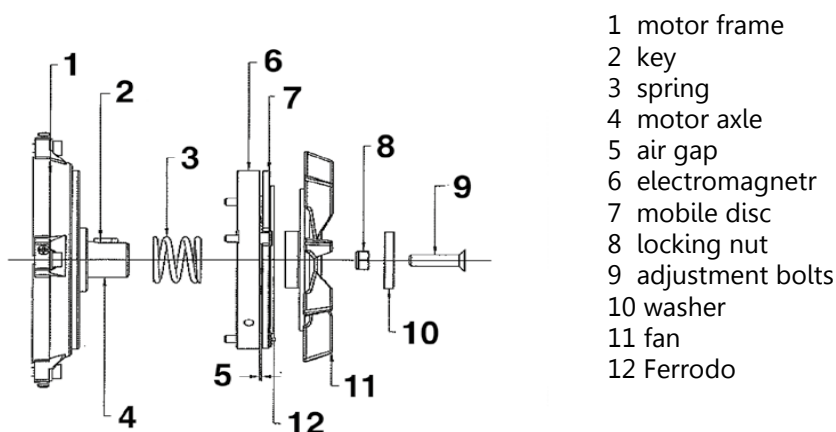


Fig 15

Problems and troubleshooting

The machine does not start when the start switch is activated :

main switch off: power supply failure; emergency stop button activated; main fuse blown;
 general overload
 activated due to motor overload; fault in the electrical system or machine connection.
 fuses out of state: change the fuses

Vibration of the machine :

worn or damaged of belt: replace the belt.
 over tensioned belt: loosen belt.

Reduction of cutting speed when working:

tension of belt not correct: soft belts, tension the belt.
 blunt tool: sharpen tools.

The tool shaft does not turn in the right direction (three-phase):

bad electrical connection: reverse 2 of the 3 input-cables of the sector (see chapter "connection")

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.

If you are not able to solve the problem, or that the problem is not in this list, put you in relation to your dealer Robland