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STP-ALIGN IGM Saw Aligning Jig Manual EN v1 A4ob

Operating Instructions - EN

IGM Saw Aligning Jig

ALIGNING MACHINES USING SAW ALIGNING JIG STP-ALIGN

Aligning machines can be challenging without the proper tools. An accurate tool is needed to accurately align a machine – Saw Aligning Jig.

- Keep the jig in a protective case, stored in a clean and dry place.
- Make sure that the locking knob is loose before adjusting the scale.
- Check that all 4 screws on the back of the jig are tight. Rotating the scale without loosening the locking knob can cause the screws to loosen or damage the jig.
- Improper handling and storage reduce the service life rapidly. Handle with care.

Carefully read the description and purpose of the parts before using the jig:

DIAL

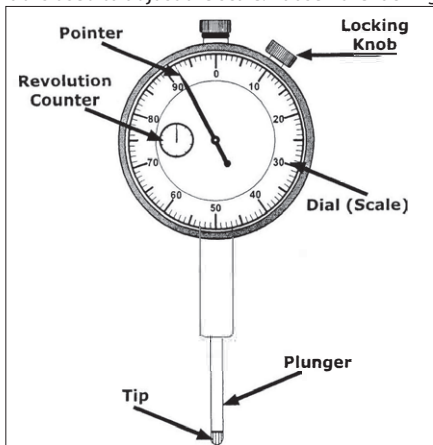
Each increment on the dial represents hundredth of a millimeter (0,01 mm). The numbers on the scale (10 – 90) represent one tenth of a millimeter (0,1 mm). Full revolution of the pointer represents one millimeter (1 mm).

REVOLUTION COUNTER

Below the scale is a smaller dial – revolution counter. Each time the large pointer makes a full revolution (1 mm), the smaller pointer moves one increment. Use the revolution counter to check the total change when measuring over 1 mm.

LOCKING KNOB

The locking knob is used to adjust the scale. Loosen the locking knob to



easily rotate the scale. Align zero on the scale with the pointer. Be sure to tighten the knob after aligning the scale and pointer. Make sure that the locking knob is loose before adjusting the scale. Check that all 4 screws on the back of the jig are tight. Rotating the scale without loosening the locking knob can cause the screws to loosen or damage the jig.

PLUNGER AND TIP

The plunger is spring loaded. The tip is threaded and replaceable.

Package contents:

- Mounting Bar with screw
- Miter Groove Bar with levelling knobs, center screw and set screws
- Dial
- Hex key

Make sure that your woodworking machine is switched off before using the jig.

Table Saw Alignment

Assemble the jig by mounting the dial on the mounting bar. Mount the dial on the end of the mounting bar (round side up) using the lug on the back of the dial.

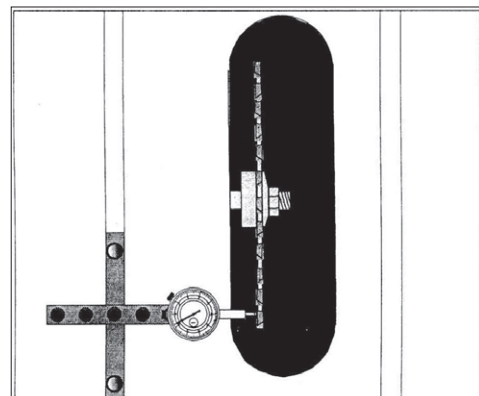
Place the miter groove bar into the table saw groove (with the notch up). Make sure that the bar fits into the notch and does not move side to side. Adjust the set screws and fit the spring plungers properly. The plungers should hold the bar firmly in the groove. The bar should be positioned so that it is pushed toward the saw blade.

Place the mounting bar into the notch on the miter groove bar. The tip of the dial must be positioned toward the saw blade. Push the mounting bar toward the saw blade until the tip makes contact with the saw blade. When the tip makes contact, push the mounting bar further to align the next hole in the mounting bar with the threaded hole in the notch (on the miter groove bar). Insert the screw and tighten.

When assembled, push down on the bars and adjust the levelling knobs. The tips of the knobs should make contact with the table saw groove.

When properly adjusted, the knobs prevent the bars from moving in any direction. The correct setting is shown in the illustration below.

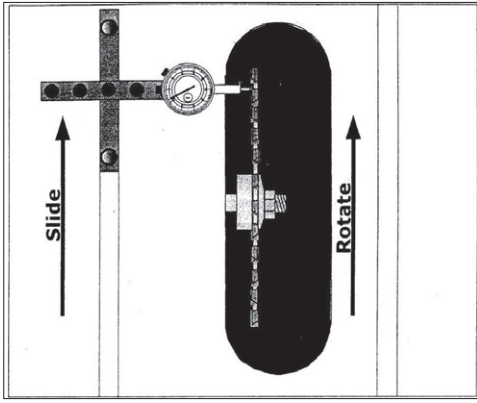
Draw a mark on the blade near the outer edge using a felt tip marker. Do not put the mark on a tooth. Elevate the saw blade to its highest position, then lower it by approximately 6 mm. This will expose as much of the blade as possible without being at its limit. Rotate the blade so the mark is facing the saw operator, near the saw top. Slide the jig to the mark and adjust the blade rotation so the tip of the jig is aligned with the mark. The correct setting is shown in the illustration below.



Loosen the locking knob to rotate the scale and align zero on the scale with the pointer. Be sure to tighten the knob.

Slide the jig to the rear of the saw. Rotate the saw blade toward the rear of the saw (backwards). Adjust the position of the jig and blade so that the tip is aligned with the mark. The correct setting is shown in the illustration below.

If the pointer is not perfectly aligned on zero, it means: how much the



saw is out of alignment and in which direction the rear of the saw is out of alignment.

If the pointer is on the positive side of zero (the pointer moved clockwise) when checking the rear of the saw blade, the rear of the saw blade is closer to the groove. In this case, the rear of the blade must be moved away from the groove.

If the pointer is on the negative side of zero (the pointer moved counterclockwise) when checking the rear of the saw blade, the rear of the saw blade is further away from the groove. In this case, the rear of the blade must be moved toward the groove.

The alignment technique differs depending on the type of the saw.

Important Tip for Aligning Table Saws

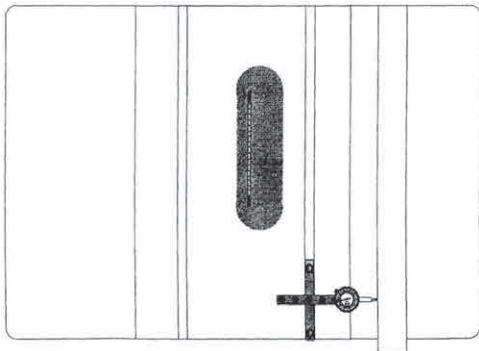
When adjusting a table saw, keep in mind that regardless of the type of the saw, the initial aligned position of the pointer and scale can shift slightly. Therefore, recheck the alignment of the pointer and scale.

Table Saw Adjustment

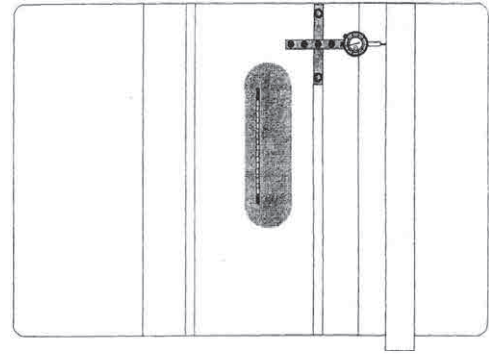
On table saws, loosen the screws that hold the top of the saw to the base. Then move the top to achieve correct alignment. Because the top of the table saws is very heavy, this is the most difficult way to adjust the saw.

Depending on the brand of the saw, the top will be fastened with either 3 or 4 screws. When moving the top, you should leave 1 screw tight to serve as a pivot point. We recommend adjusting the saw with the help of another person or using a clamp.

Table Saw Rip Fence Alignment



In the illustration above, the jig is in the right groove, scale and pointer are aligned, the rip fence is locked.



In the illustration above, the jig has been pushed to the rear of the saw. The pointer moves in one of the following ways:

- **The pointer turned clockwise (positive).**

Stop working! The fence is closer to the rear of the saw blade. This can result in burns and kick back. Adjust the fence position immediately.

- **The pointer stayed on zero.**

The fence is parallel to the saw groove. You can align the fence this way. However, when cutting boards, they may be rubbed as they pass through the back side of the blade, causing burn marks.

- **The pointer turned counterclockwise.**

The fence can also be aligned this way, but not to extreme values. The blade cuts at the front and the fence is „open“ at the rear of the blade. The teeth on the rear of the blade just clean the board. When the fence is perfectly aligned, it is almost impossible to see a gap between the teeth at the rear of the blade and the edge of the board. Additionally, any cutting noise will stop as soon as the board stops being cut.