



# INSTRUCTIONS FOR NO. 3 SERIES AIR PANEL SAW

## OPERATION

The air motor is started by depressing the trigger.

Motor speed may be controlled by adjusting speed control knob.

## AIR SUPPLY

The efficiency of this tool depends on the proper supply of clean, dry, lubricated air at about 90 p.s.i. The use of a line filter, pressure regulator, and lubricator will insure maximum output and service of this tool.

Before connecting the tool, blow the air line to remove water and dirt which may have accumulated. This is especially important for a new line or when the line has not been used for some time.

## HOSE CONNECTIONS

Supply hose should not be less than 3/8" I.D. If extension hose is used, use next larger size hose. Use couplings and fittings with at least 9/32" I.D.

## LUBRICATION

### GEARS

The gearing is lubricated with SIOUX #1232A grease in the following quantities: double reduction gear case—1/2 oz., single reduction gear case—1/4 oz. Replace the grease in the gear case if necessary after 100 hours of operation.

The saw spindle and gears should be lubricated after every 25 to 30 hours use, using 289A grease applied by removing grease plug.

### AIR MOTOR

An air line lubricator set to deliver 1 to 2 drops per minute is recommended. If a lubricator is not used, remove the plug from the handle and fill the chamber with oil. Refill every four hours of operation.

SIOUX #288 air motor oil, which contains a moisture absorbent and rust preventative, is recommended.

## MAINTENANCE

Remove the air hose and look at the screen inside the air fitting in the tool. Remove and clean the screen if necessary. Add grease to the gear case as required through their grease fittings.

## CARE

The saw spindle and gears should be lubricated after every 25 to 30 hours use, using #289A grease applied by removing grease plug.

## SAFETY

Do not use a dull blade.

Disconnect air when changing blades.

Keep workplace clean and free from litter.

Keep away from children.

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## CHOOSING CORRECT 2 1/2" BLADE

Thickness of Material	Mild Steel or Brass	Hard Aluminum	Soft Alum. Copper Lead	Laminated Metal Paneling	Plastics Plain Laminated	Masonite Plywood Weldwood
1/4"				No.1887 No.1888	No.1886 No.1887	No.1886 No.1887
3/16"		No.1887	No.1886	No.1887 No.1888	No.1886 No.1887	No.1886 No.1887
12-15 Gage	No.1887 No.1888	No.1887 No.1888	No.1886	No.1887 No.1888	No.1887 No.1888	No.1886 No.1887
16-23 Gage	No.1888	No.1887 No.1888	No.1886	No.1888	No.1887 No.1888	
24 Gage & Lighter	No.1888	No.1888	No.1886		No.1887 No.1888	
No. 1886 2 1/2"-44 Tooth		No. 1887 2 1/2"-80 Tooth		No. 1888 2 1/2"-100 Tooth		

To change blades apply the spanner wrench to the flats of the shaft and insert allen wrench into the spindle bolt loosening and removing spindle. Remove blade thru slot in guide shoe.

### CUTTING WITH THE SIOUX AIR PANEL SAW

FEED BLADE INTO MATERIAL GRADUALLY TO AVOID SUDDEN STRAIN. WHEN BLADE STARTS CUTTING IT IS BETTER TO CROWD THE RATE OF FEED TO ATTAIN A STEADY CUTTING SPEED RATHER THAN TO HOLD BACK. WHERE CONDITIONS PERMIT BLADE LIFE CAN BE EXTENDED THROUGH THE USE OF A LUBRICANT SUCH AS CUTTING OIL, WAX OR TALLOW. IT IS RECOMMENDED TO PRACTICE CUTTING WITH THE SIOUX SAW ON SCRAP MATERIAL UNTIL KNACK OF USING TOOL IS ACQUIRED.

### STARTING CUT FROM EDGE OF MATERIAL

(See cut "A")

Start motor by holding trigger in "on" position. Place tool at edge of material with front of shoe only resting on material. Make sure tool is held with shoe flat and level with surface of material. Point tool in direction of cut. Slowly force tool forward until blade starts to cut, gradually increasing pressure until blade is cutting full depth. Then increase pressure until tool moves forward at a uniform rate depending on material being cut. Do not jerk or thrust tool.

### STARTING PLUNGE CUT IN CENTER OF SHEET

(See Cut "B")

(ALWAYS USE A SHARP BLADE. THIS IS THE MOST DIFFICULT OPERATION AND INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY FOLLOWED.)

With motor "on", place toe of guide shoe against material with back of shoe raised as in "B". Then applying pressure downward and forward, gradually lower back of shoe until blade starts to cut (see "C") then continue lowering blade further until shoe is flat against material as in "D". Then push saw along making sure shoe is kept flat and level against material. In this operation, blade is continually kept moving forward while it is being forced downward into the material. If this is not done, the heel of the blade "Z" (see cut "E") will catch on the top of the material being cut and will forcibly withdraw the tool. REMEMBER: It is better to "crowd" cut than to hold back.

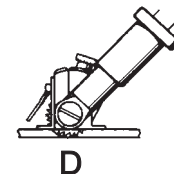
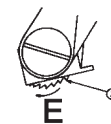
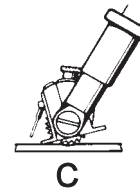
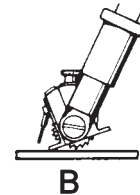
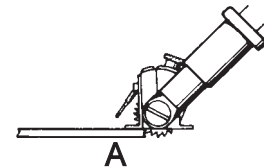
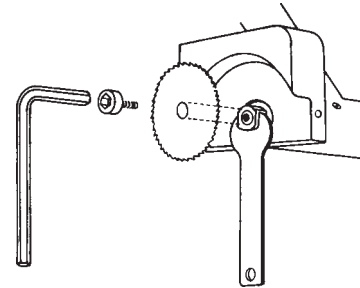
### CONTINUING THE CUT

(See Cut "D")

Make sure the shoe stays flat against material being cut. If not kept flat, blade may fail to penetrate or may be pinched and broken. The shoe is designed to keep chips from getting under and marring the work. You may find that corners of shoe leaves slight marks on the material. This may be corrected by filing a very slight radius on the shoe. If radius is too great, chips will get under the shoe.

### STOPPING THE CUT AND REMOVING THE SAW

Bring tool up to ending point and with the power still on, lift tool from the cut. Never shut off power with blade in cut, or back up in cut; this is the most frequent cause of broken blades.







**▲ WARNING**



Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**▲ ADVERTENCIA**



El polvo generado al lijar, aserrar, afilar, taladrar y realizar otras tareas de construcción contiene sustancias químicas que podrían causar cáncer, malformaciones congénitas y otras alteraciones del aparato reproductor.

**SIoux  
TOOLS INC.**

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