RKA001

triton Powered SAW TABLE Router Kit

ASSEMBLY & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Shown fitted to the Triton Powered Saw Table

When fitted to your Triton Powered Saw Table this product provides safe and accurate control of most quarter and half inch routers.

Before following these instructions ensure you have first read and set-up the unit as per the Powered Saw Table instruction booklet.

If lending or passing on this product to someone else, ensure they also study this manual before use.

NOTE: “Front of the Saw Table” refers to the end which has the switchbox. The “left-hand & right-hand side” are when viewed from the front.

CONTENTS PG#

PARTS LAYOUT

a Router Fence

u MDF Fence Faces (pair)

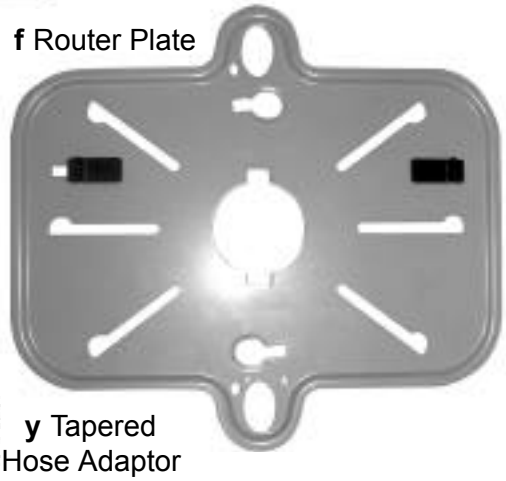
b Router Fence Tracks (pair)

c Router Guard

c1 Guard Front (in bag)

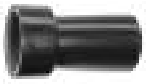
d Router Insert

f Router Plate



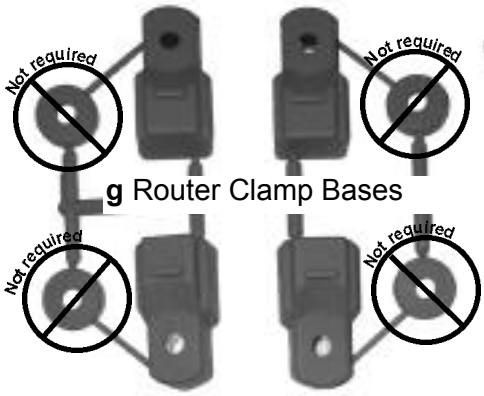
e Hose

x Straight Hose Adaptor



y Tapered Hose Adaptor

ROUTER CLAMPING FASTENERS (Blue bag)



g Router Clamp Bases

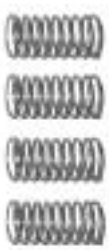
n Alignment Tool

i Router Knobs

h Router Clamps

k M6 Washers

j M6 Flange Nuts

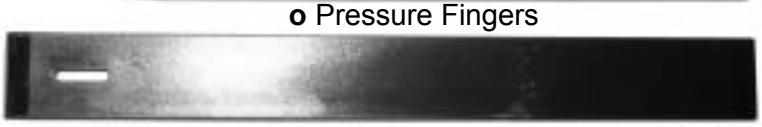


m Springs

l M6 x 60mm Coach Bolts

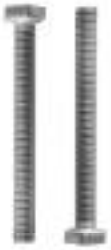
ROUTER FENCE FASTENERS (Blue bag)

o Pressure Fingers



q Hold Down Finger Mounts

s Finger Clamp Bodies



r M6 x 55mm Hex Bolts

t Finger Spacers

p M6 Round Knobs

v M4 x 45mm C'sunk Screws

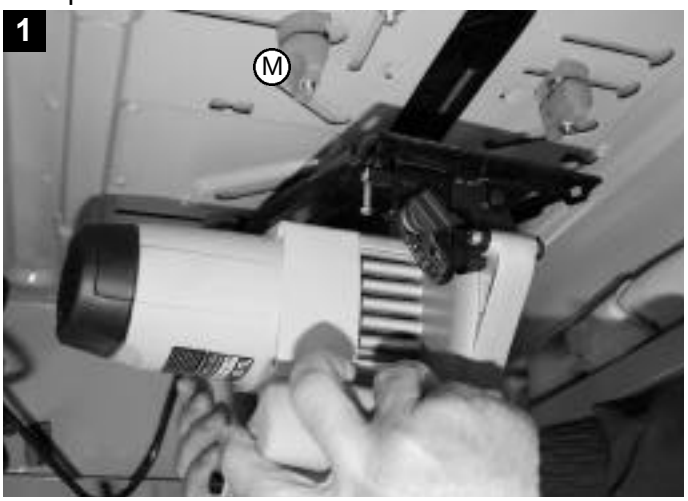
z1 M4 Flange Nuts

z M4 x 25mm C'sunk Screws

w Thumbweels

SET-UP

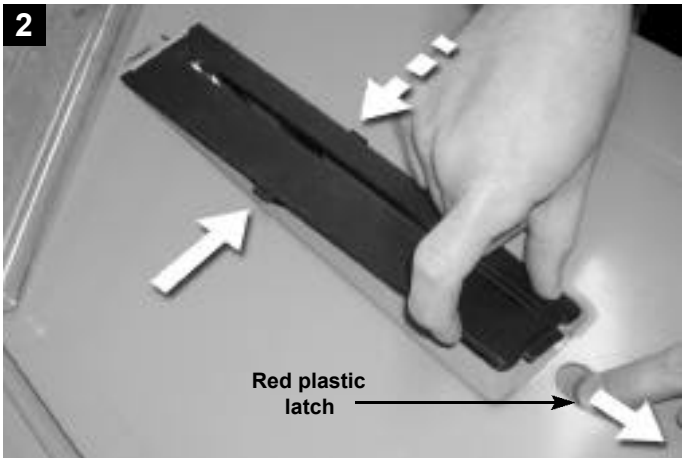
Release the saw clamp knobs (M) half a turn and remove the saw. **Note:** It may be necessary to release the saw height lever and pivot the saw body away from the baseplate before one of the clamps can be accessed.



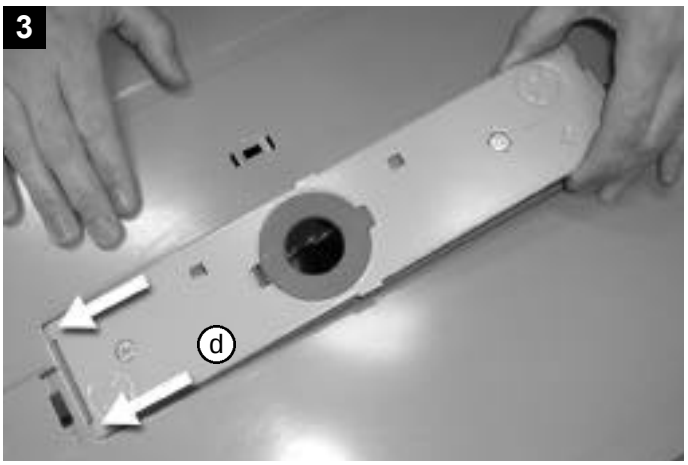
The saw clamps remain in position with the router plate (f) fitted.

Remove the saw fence (D), the overhead guard and support (H & G).

Press and pull back the red plastic latch and lift the front of the saw slot insert (J). Twist it slightly to disengage the side tabs and remove it from the table.



Insert the two tabs on the Router Insert (d) into the two slots in the table and lower the insert into place.

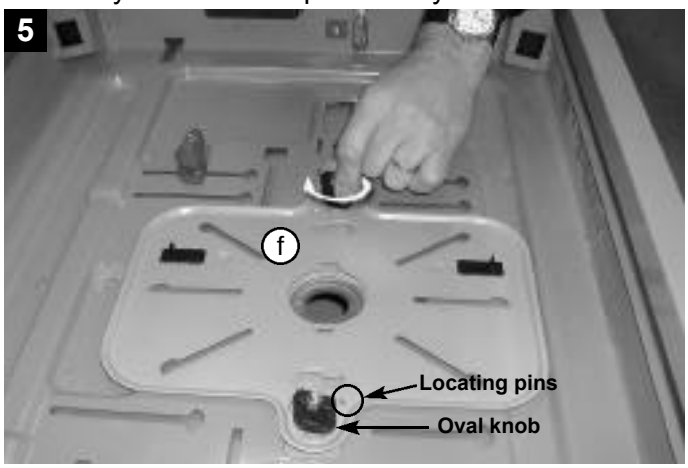


Push forward the red plastic latch until it "pops" up and locks the insert securely into the table.

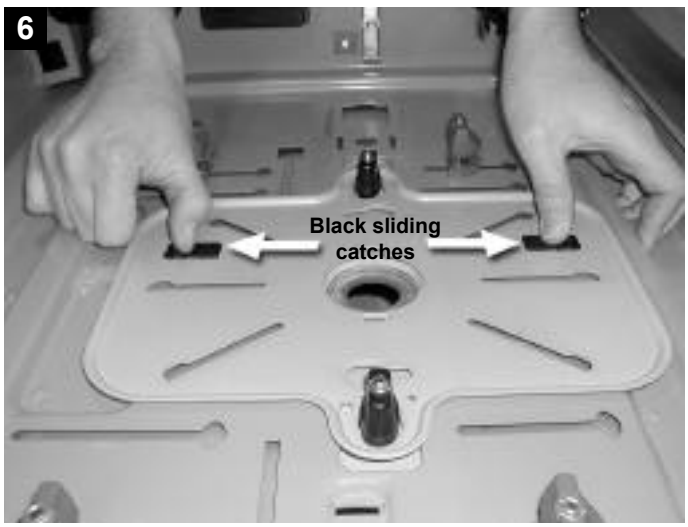
Turn the unit upside down and rest it on wooden packers ensuring there is no obstruction of the central router hole.

Check that the two black sliding catches on the Router Subplate (f) are clicked inward, toward each other, and that the two black oval knobs on the router insert are aligned front and back.

With the sliding catches closest to the switchbox position the sub-plate (f) over the oval knobs on the insert. Tighten the oval knobs by several turns until they lock the sub-plate firmly down.



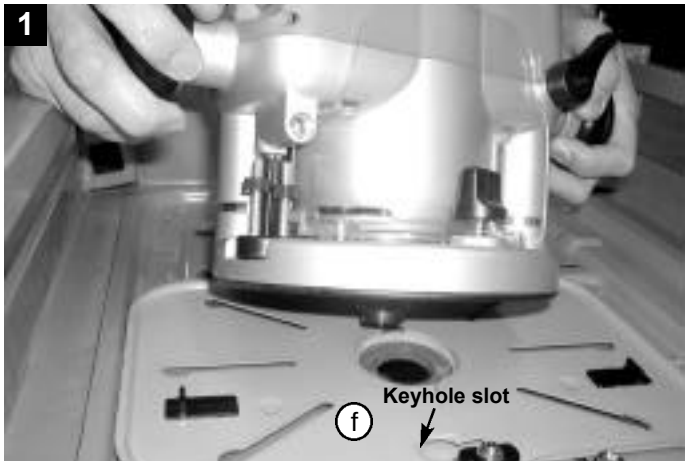
Slide the catches outward until they “click” home. Ensure they have locked the sub-plate into place.



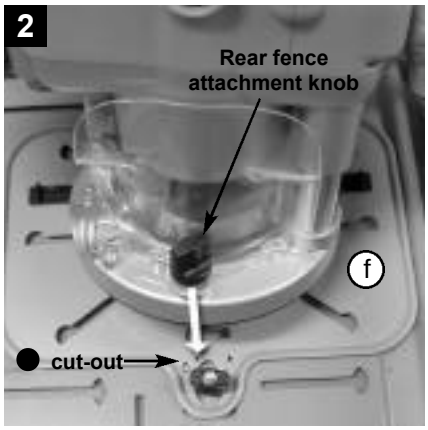
To remove the plate (with router if fitted), slide the black catches inward and loosen the oval knobs a part turn until they align front and back.

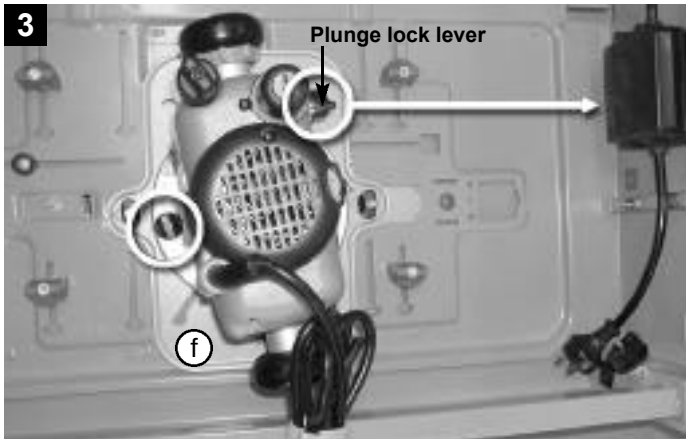
Fitting the Triton router (for fitting other brand routers see further below)

With the router switched off, plunge it to the collet lock position.

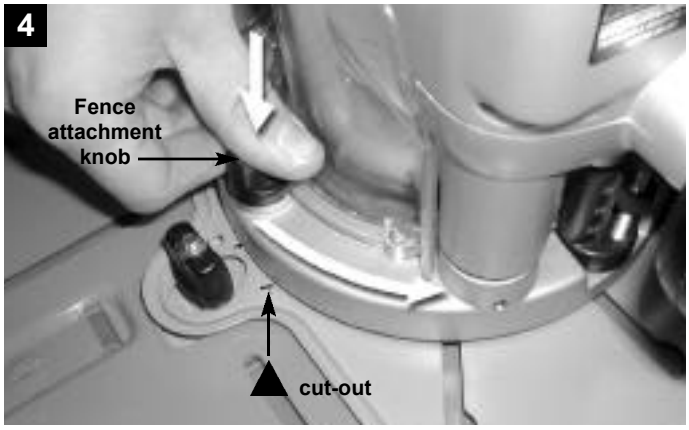


Position the router onto the sub-plate (f) with the collet protruding through the centre hole and the routers' rear fence attachment knob aligning with the (●) cut-out on the subplate. The plunge lock lever should be facing the switchbox.



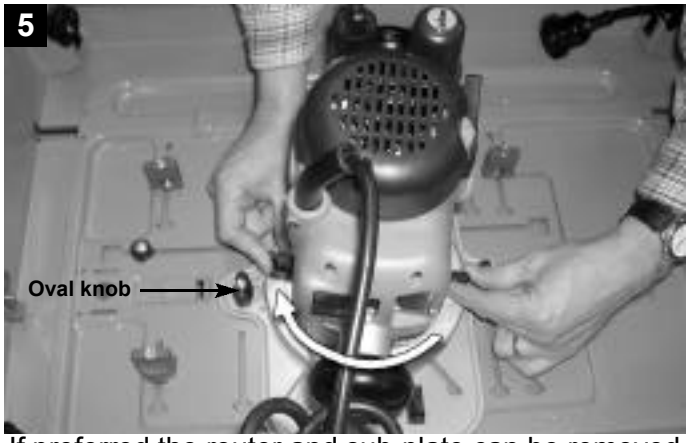


With the fence attachment knobs loosened, push them down until the coach bolts engage in the keyhole slots in the sub-plate. While holding down the knobs rotate the router anti-clockwise until the knobs align with the (▲) cut-out on the sub-plate.



Tighten the knobs then check that the router is held firmly in place.

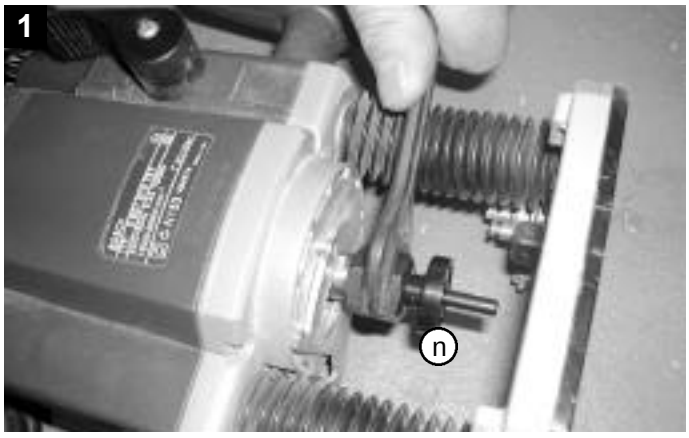
Removing the Triton Router: The router can be removed from the sub-plate by loosening the knobs a couple of turns, then pushing down on them while rotating the router clockwise. When the rear fence attachment knob aligns with the (●) symbol on the subplate the router should be free to lift out of the plate.



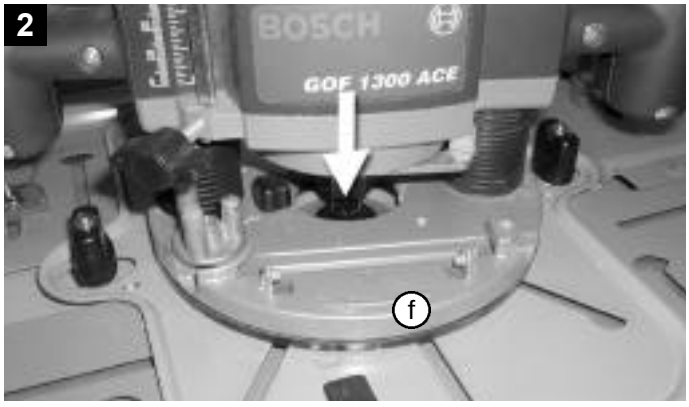
If preferred the router and sub-plate can be removed together via the two oval knobs and sliding catches.

Fitting other brand routers

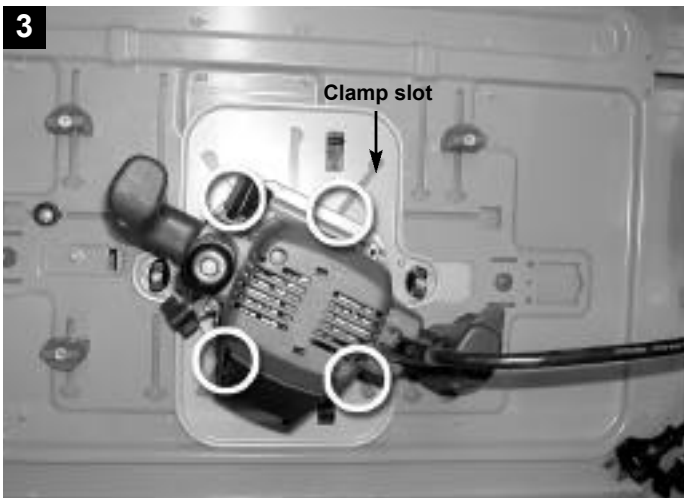
Fit the Router Alignment Tool (n) into the collet of your router and lock it at full depth.



Position the router onto the Sub-plate (f) with the alignment tool fitting snugly through the central hole in the router insert.

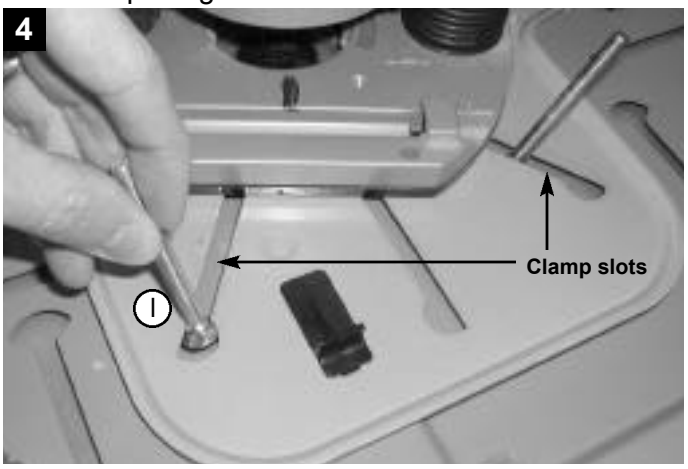


Determine the four most suitable clamp slots - ensuring you do not obstruct any of the routers controls.



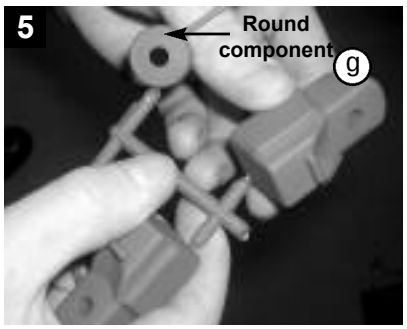
If 4 suitable clamping positions cannot be achieved, 3 well spaced clamps are acceptable. Alternatively, remove the obstruction (eg. turret) from the router, or attempt to straddle the clamp over it.

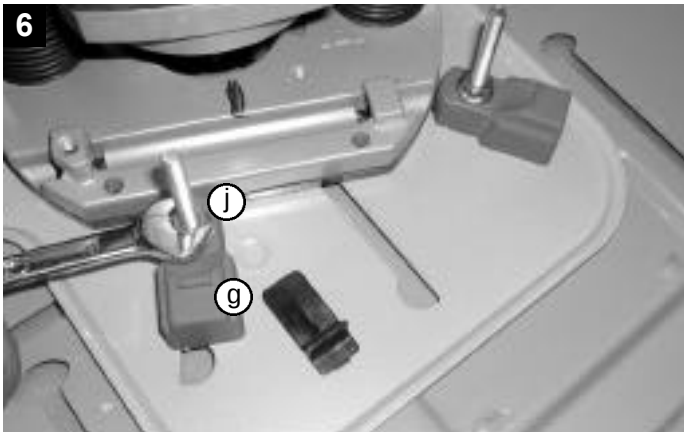
Locate the heads of the M6 x 60 Coach Bolts (l) into the openings of the selected slots.



Twist or snip the Clamp Bases (g) off their moulding "tree", and trim off any remnants with scissors or a file.

Discard the round components - these are not required.

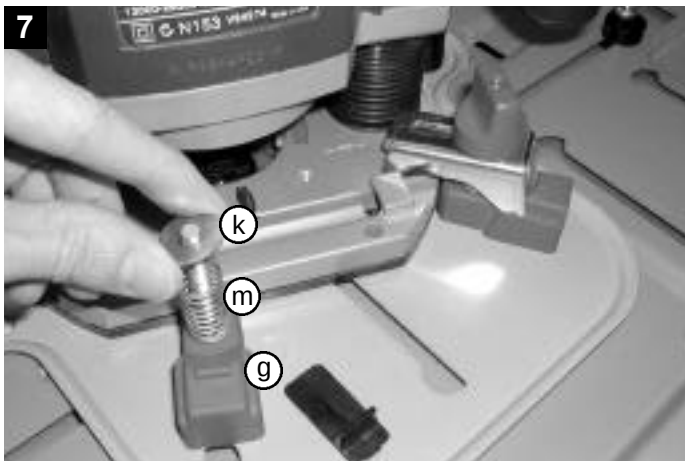




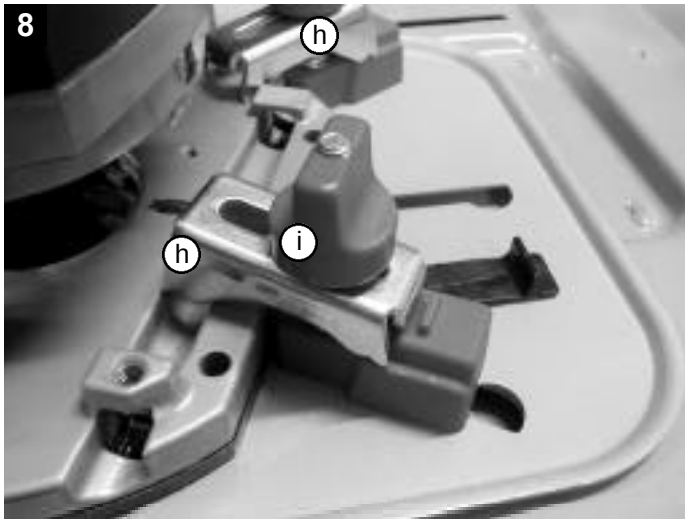
Fit the Clamp Bases (g), sliding them toward the router until the round ends of the clamp bases touch the router.

Tighten into position using the M6 Flange Nuts (j).

Fit the Clamp Springs (m) and M6 Washers (k) onto the bolts.



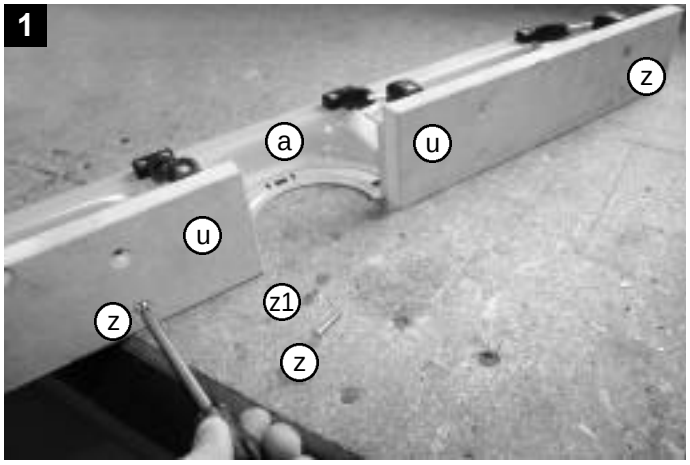
Fit the Clamps (h) onto the coach bolts and slide them over a free position on the base - use the end which provides the most horizontal clamp position. Tighten firmly into place using the clamp knobs (i).



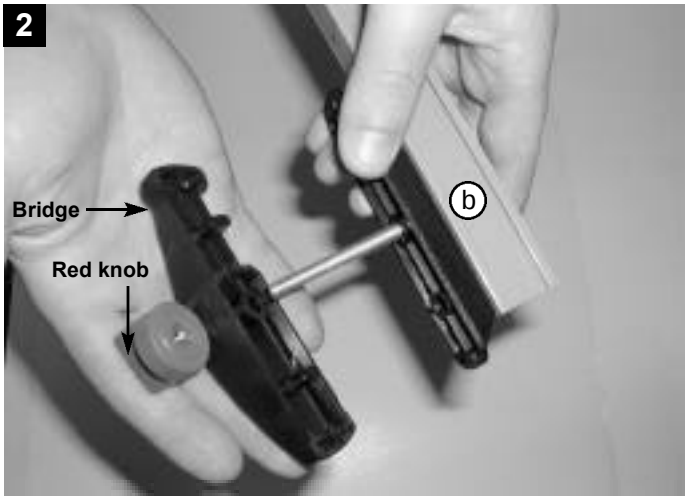
Removing the router: Loosen the clamp knobs (i) and slide back the clamps (h) to dis-engage them from the router base. If preferred the router and sub-plate can be removed together via the two oval knobs and sliding catches.

Assembling and Fitting the Router Fence

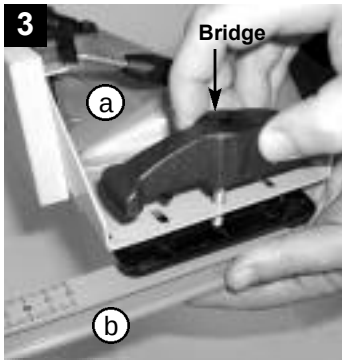
Use the 8 (M4 x 25mm) Philips-head screws (z) and 8 (M4) Flange Nuts (z1) to fix the MDF Fence Faces (u) to the Fence (a), via the slotted fence holes.



Remove the red knob and bridge from the front & rear fence tracks (b).

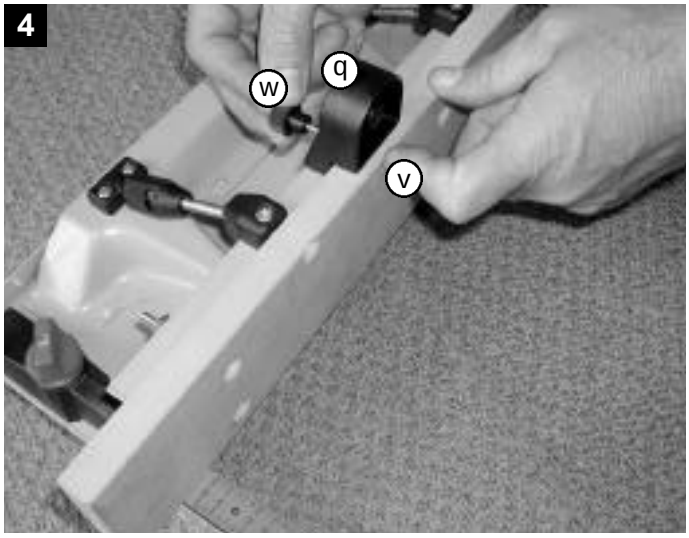


Fit a fence track at each end of the fence, with the calibrated ends pointing out past the MDF fence faces. Feed the coach bolt from underneath the central slotted hole in the fence base. Fit the bridge on top then screw the red fence track knob onto the bolt - leaving it slightly loose until the fence is fitted to the unit.

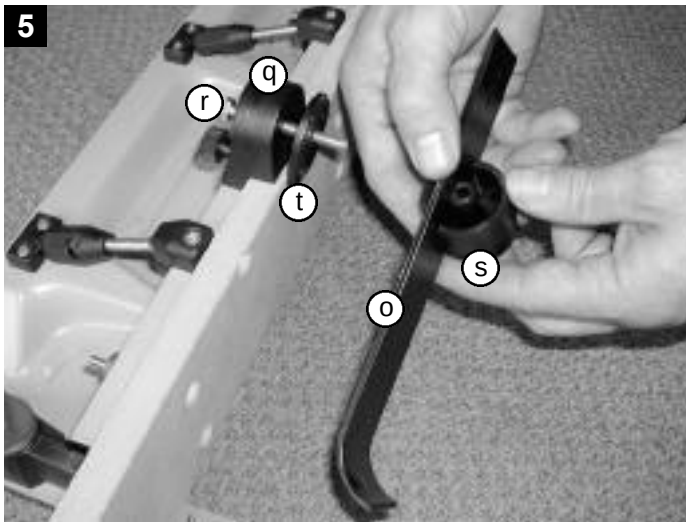


Fit the Hold Down Finger Mounts (q) to the holes (furthest away from the fence tracks (b)), in the tops of the MDF fence faces, using the M4x45 Countersunk Screws (v) and Small Black Thumb Wheels (w).

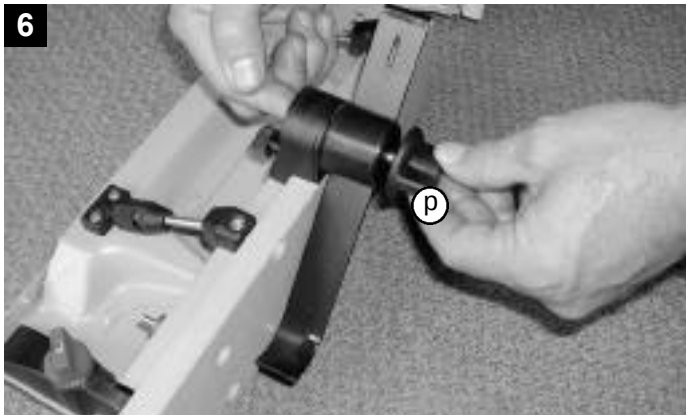
If workpiece hold-down is preferred further away from the cutter, the finger mounts can also be fitted to the holes closest to the fence tracks.



Slide one of the Pressure Fingers (o) into the slot in the Finger Clamp Body (s) then fit it to the finger mount (q) using the M6 x 55mm Hex Bolt (r) and Finger Spacer (t) (rough face outwards).



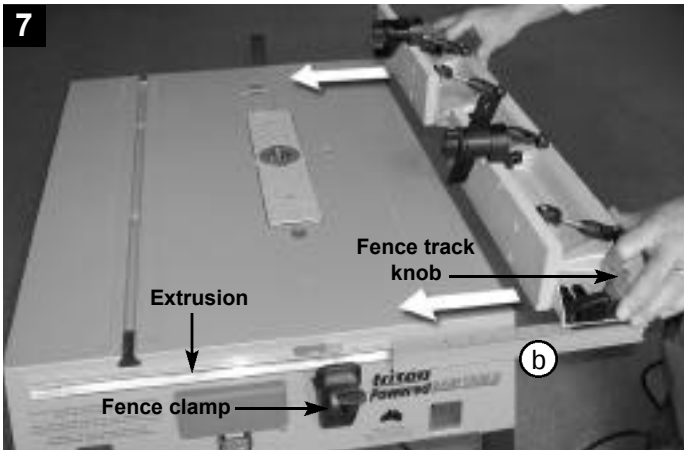
Tighten in position with a M6 Black Knob (p). Repeat with the other Finger.



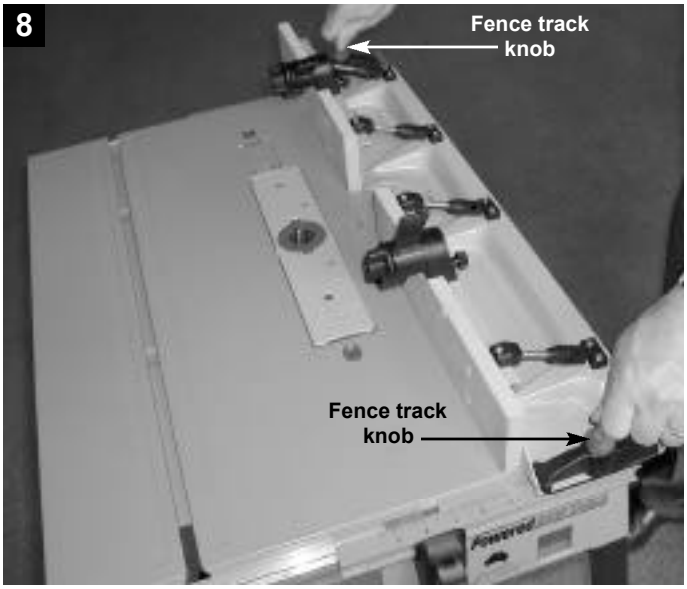
When fitting the router fence ensure it is always fitted on the right hand side of the cutter (when viewed from the switchbox end).

Release the front and rear fence clamps and, with the fence track knobs loosened, feed the fence tracks (b) onto the extrusions. Raise the pressure fingers to clear the table if necessary.

Set the fence parallel (ie. equal scale readings at the front and rear) and lock the fence clamps.

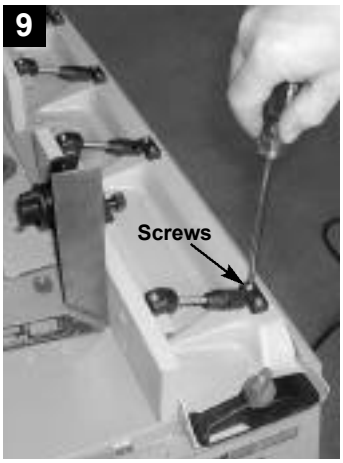


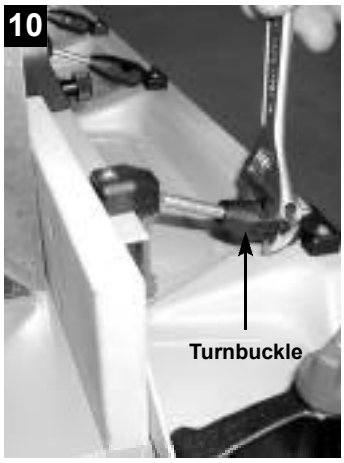
Tighten the fence track knobs.



The fence will be approximately square to the table, however fine-tuning will be necessary for a perfectly square fence face.

Loosen one of the two screws in each of the four turnbuckle bases (half a turn).

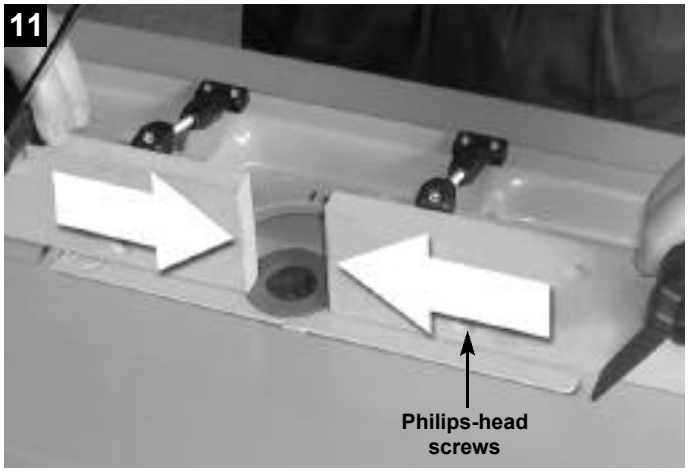




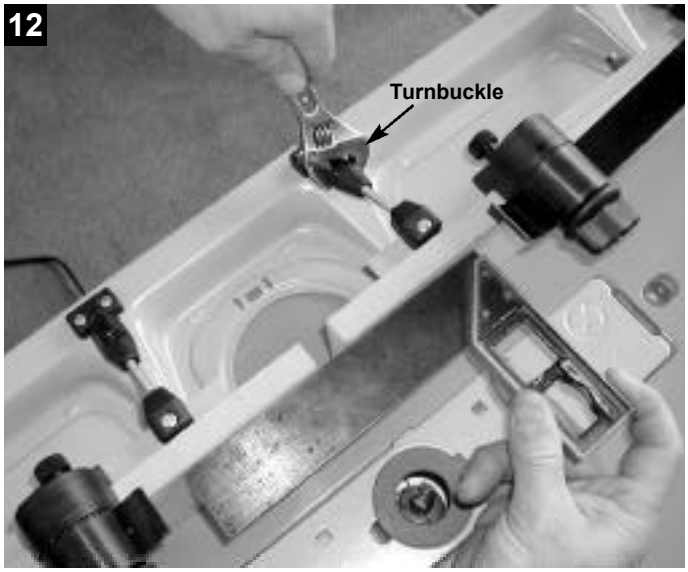
Use a square to check the angle of each MDF fence face at each hexagonal turnbuckle position.

With a spanner make a series of half turn adjustments to the two turnbuckles until the MDF fence face is 90˚ to the table. Adjust the front two together and the rear two together.

Loosen the Philips-head screws securing the MDF fence faces and slide them toward each other, as far as they will travel. Re-tighten the screws.

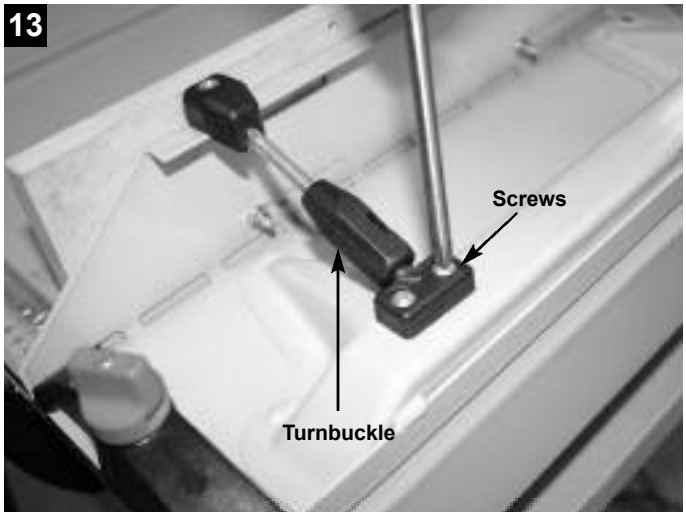


Check that the MDF faces are still sitting flush against the steel fence faces (ie the steel faces have not been distorted by uneven adjustment). If necessary, re-adjust the turn-buckles to correct any distortion before re-checking for square to the table.



Use a straight edge along the upper half of the front and rear MDF faces to check their alignment. This is more critical than being square to the table.

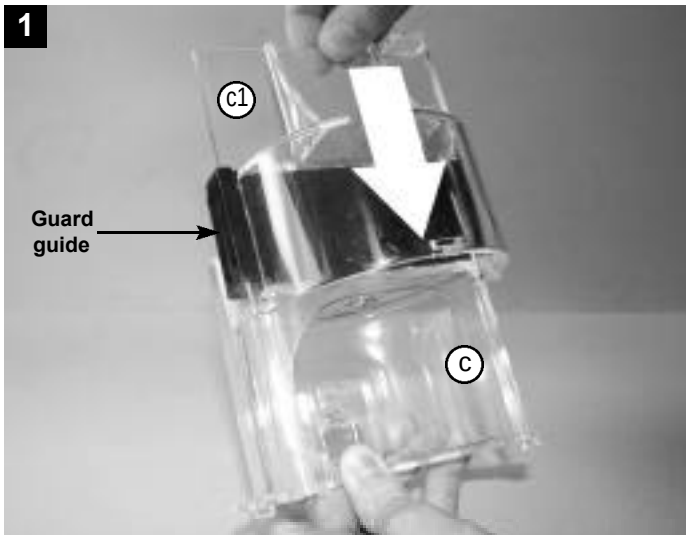
Make any small turnbuckle adjustments necessary to align them.



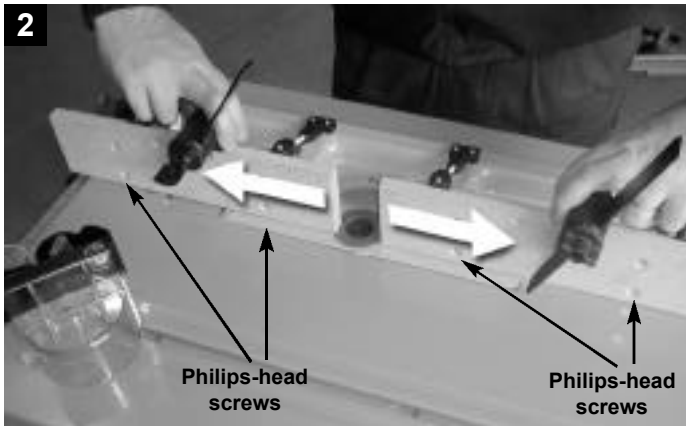
Retighten the turnbuckle screws.

Fitting the Safety Guard

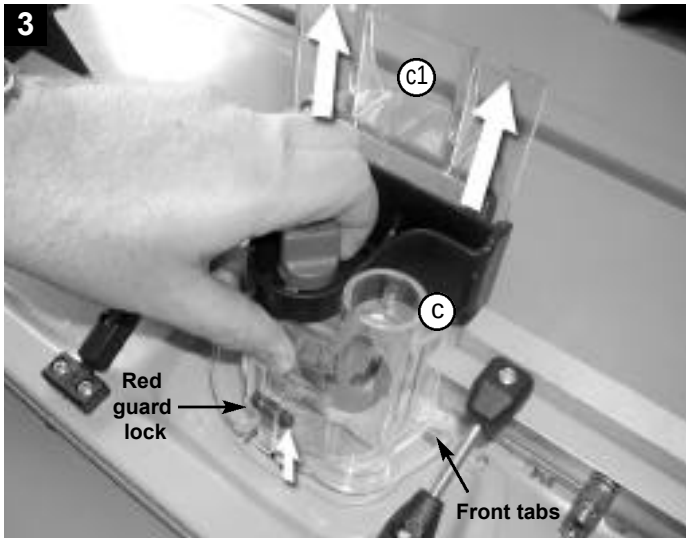
Slide the Guard Front (c1) into the channels on the black section (guard guide) of the Guard (c).



Loosen the Philips-head screws and slide the MDF fence faces away from each other as far as they will travel.

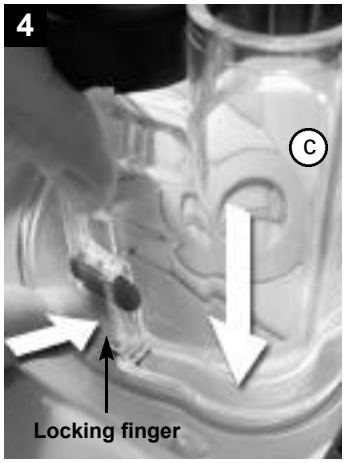


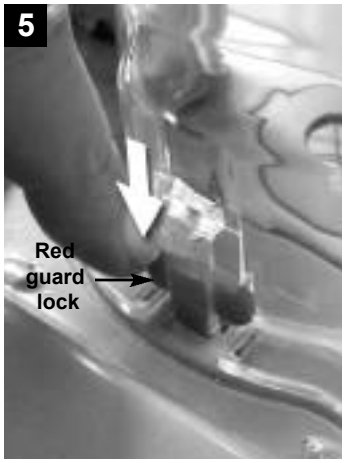
Raise the Red Guard Lock and the guard front (c1) up then tilt the Guard forward and hook the front tabs into the rectangular holes on each side of the fence opening.



Push the locking finger in while lowering the rear of the guard (c) down into position.

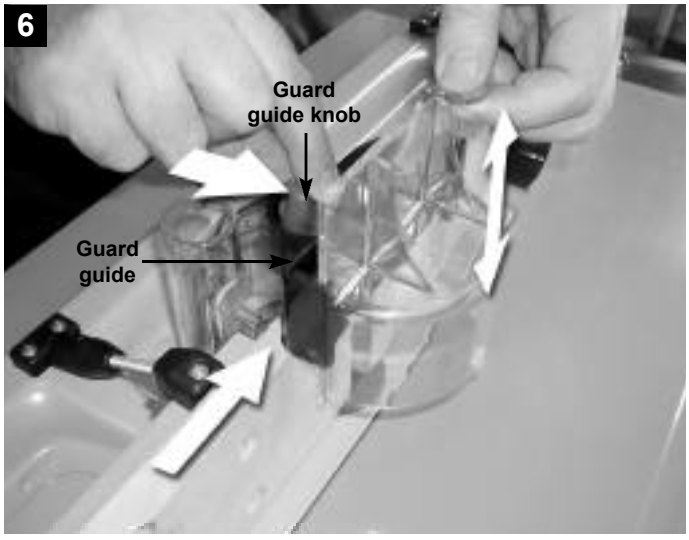
Once the finger locates fully into the small rectangular hole slide the red guard lock down to its bottom position.



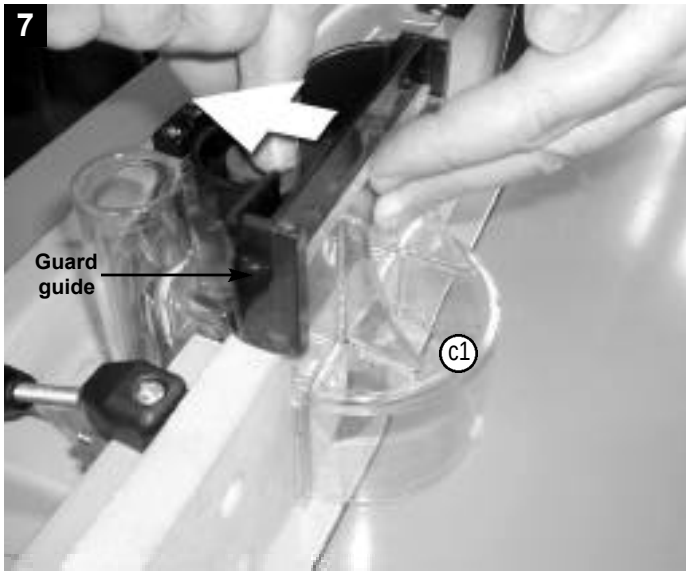


Loosen the guard guide knob and move the guard guide forward.

Slide the MDF faces inward inside the guard and tighten the Philips-head screws.



Adjust the guard guide forward until the guard front is able to slide over the MDF faces, then tighten the knob.



Note: the friction of the guard front (C1) can be adjusted by tensioning the guard guide back against the MDF.

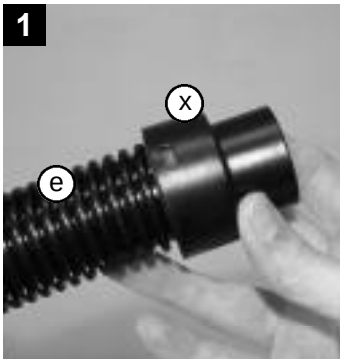
FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

Dust Extraction

Connecting to a vacuum source is highly recommended. While dust extraction can be achieved using any vacuum cleaner, domestic (bag-type) units can fill up very quickly. For a much larger capacity, consider fitting a Triton Dust Collector (DCA300) to your vacuum cleaner.

Screw (anti-clockwise) the Straight Hose Adaptor (x) to one end of the Hose (e) and the Tapered Adaptor (y) onto the other end.

1



2

Push-fit the straight adaptor onto the dust port in the overhead guard and connect the Tapered Adaptor to your vacuum cleaner wand.

2

If operating without dust extraction ensure shavings do not build-up between the fences and your workpiece. Brush or blow away accumulated shavings after every few cuts, **when the cutter has stopped spinning completely**.

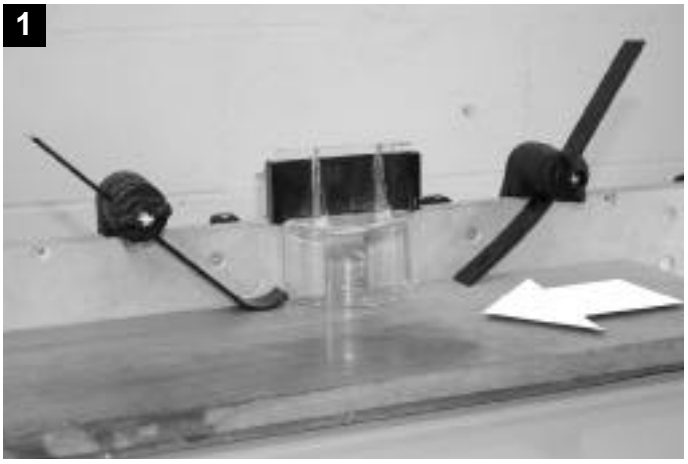
CAUTION: The combined electrical load of your power tool and vacuum cleaner may exceed the rated amperage of your domestic extension lead or power outlet. Therefore you should connect your vacuum cleaner and power tool to separate electrical outlets, and switch on both appliances separately.

Hold Down Finger

The hold down fingers (o) help cut quality and should be used whenever possible. There is a curved and a straight hold-down finger.

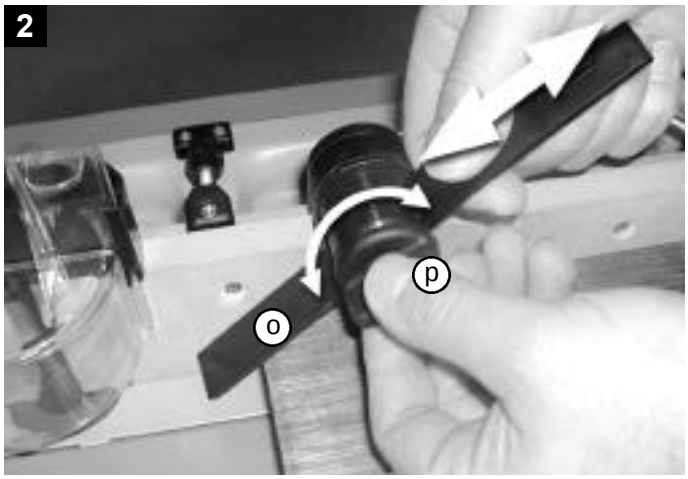
The bottom of the fingers should be angled in toward each other, for maximum hold-down near the cutter. The curved finger should be located on the rear MDF fence face and the straight finger fitted at the front.

1



Loosen the round knob (p) then rotate and slide the hold-down finger (o) until your preferred end is applying firm downward pressure on your work. Ensure that the rear (curved) finger will still allow the workpiece to pass through, without catching. Tighten the knob to lock both adjustments. Repeat with the remaining hold-down finger.

2

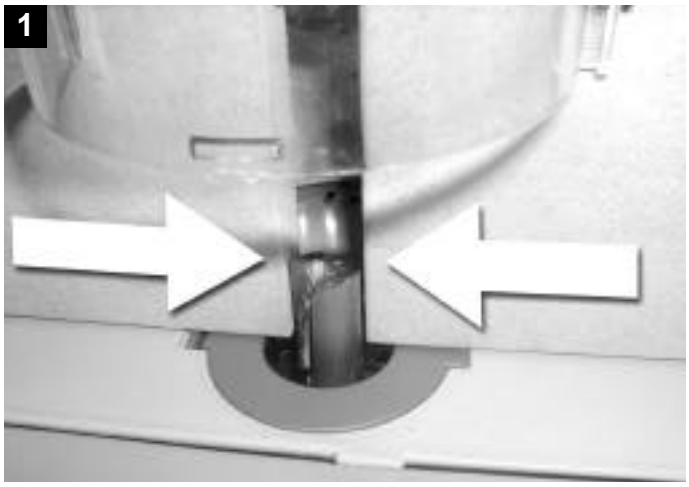


For high face work, the fingers, clamp bodies and spacers will need to be removed.

3

MDF Fence Faces

When using narrow cutters or when working on small components, the MDF faces should be adjusted to provide maximum support of the workpiece, close to the cutter.

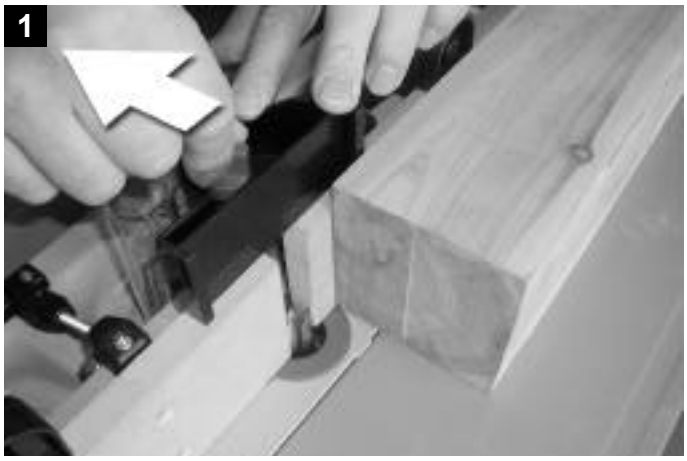


Loosen the Philips-head screws securing the MDF faces to the fence and slide them toward each other until they just clear the cutter. This provides maximum support for the workpiece.

Safety Guard (c)

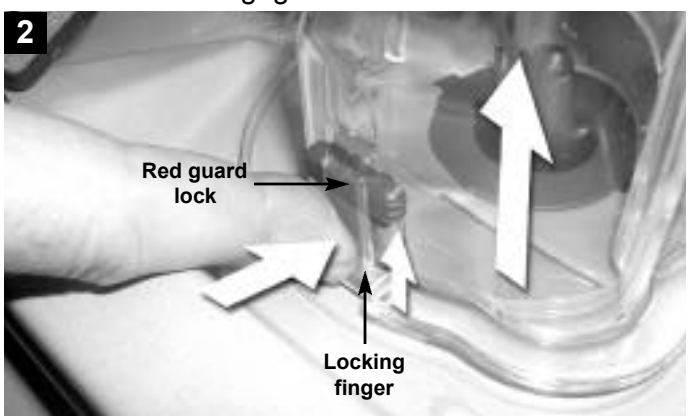
The safety guard should be fitted and correctly adjusted whenever possible.

Always adjust the guard front (c1) to just clear your workpiece. For high face workpieces, remove the guard front completely, loosen the knob and retract the guard guide behind the MDF faces.



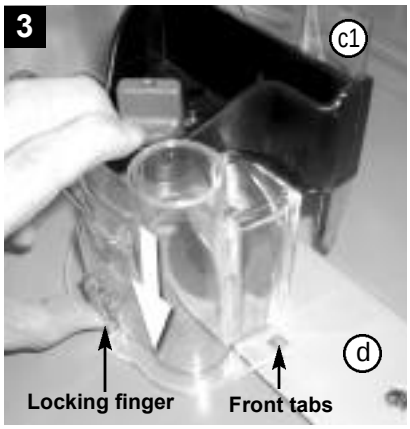
To remove the guard from the fence first adjust the MDF fence faces fully apart.

Raise the red guard lock to the top of its travel. While pushing in the locking finger, tilt the guard forward and disengage.



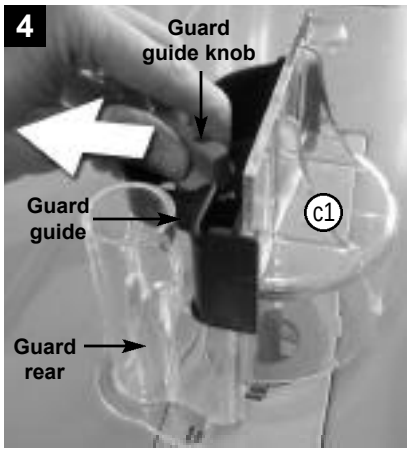
Fitting the Guard to the Table

The guard assembly can be fitted directly to the table if the fence is not used (eg with bearing guided cutters).



Raise the Red Guard Lock and the guard front (c1) then tilt the Guard forward and hook the front tabs into the rectangular holes in the router insert (d). Push the locking finger in while lowering the rear of the guard down into position on the table.

Once the finger locates fully into the small rectangular hole slide the red guard lock down to its bottom position.



Loosen the guard guide knob and adjust the guard guide back until the guard front (c1) slides against the guard rear. Tighten the knob.

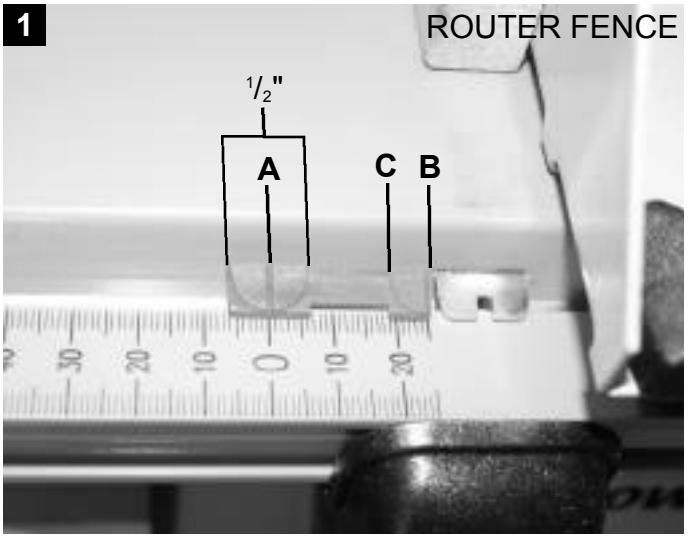
Note: the friction of the guard front can be adjusted by tensioning the guard guide back against the MDF, if fitted to the fence, or the guard rear, if fitted to the table.

Fence Pointers

The Triton Powered Saw Table has two sets of scale pointers. The plated steel pointers are for the saw, and are used as described in the Saw Instruction Booklet, and the red plastic pointers are for the router. These are used as follows.

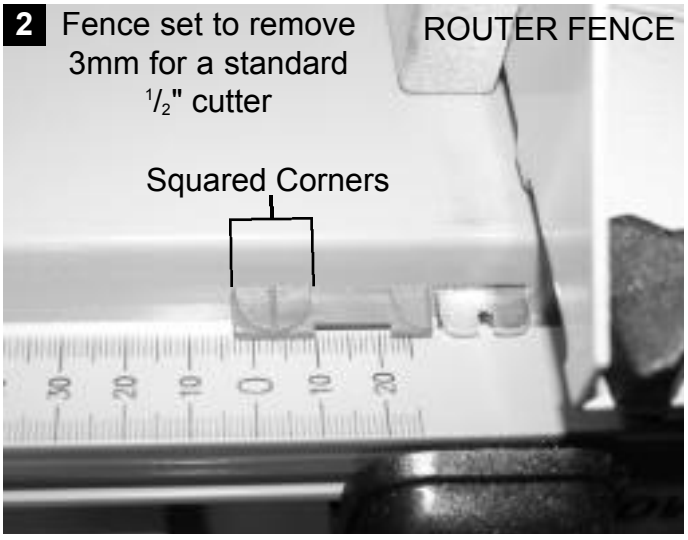
The red plastic pointers have two indicators.

The indicator furthest from the steel saw pointer (**A**) is for use with the router and the router fence.

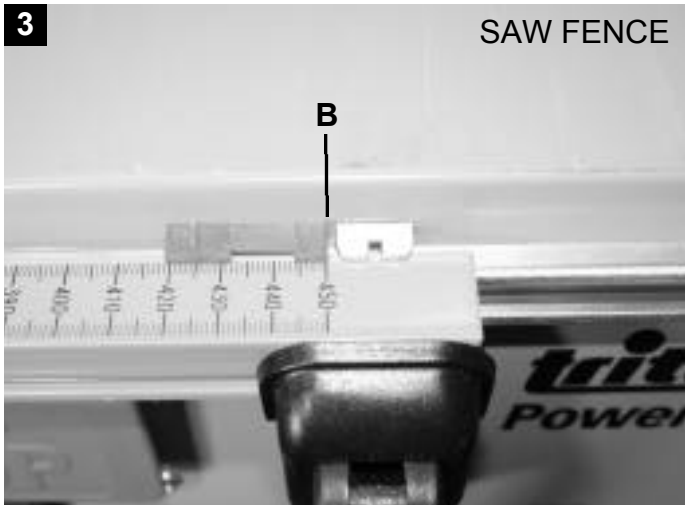


This pointer has a semi-circle with a raised line on it's centre. When the router fence scale is set at zero against this raised line, the centre of the router cutter (of any diameter) will be aligned with the outside of the MDF fence faces.

The semi-circle represents a standard 1/2" diameter router cutter, the squared corners moulded below the semi-circle can be used with the scales to set the MDF faces a specific distance from the inner or outer edge of the cutter.

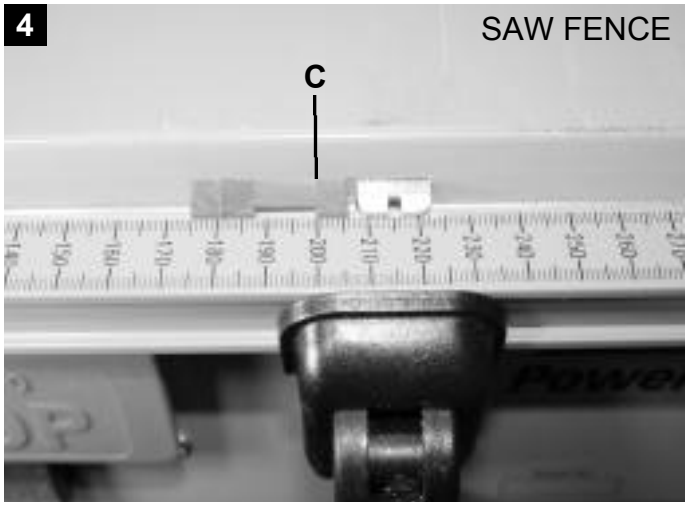


The indicator (**B**), closest to the steel saw pointer, is for use when routing with the saw fence, when trenching or planing to width. Whenever used for routing the saw fence must always be set to the left of the router cutter (when viewed from the switchbox end).



The raised line on the edge of the quarter circle aligns with the centre of the cutter. It can be used with the saw fence scales to position the centre of any trench width up to 450mm from the edge of a workpiece.

The squared corner moulded below the quarter-circle (**C**) can be used with the saw fence scales to set the width of a workpiece planed with a 1/2" cutter.

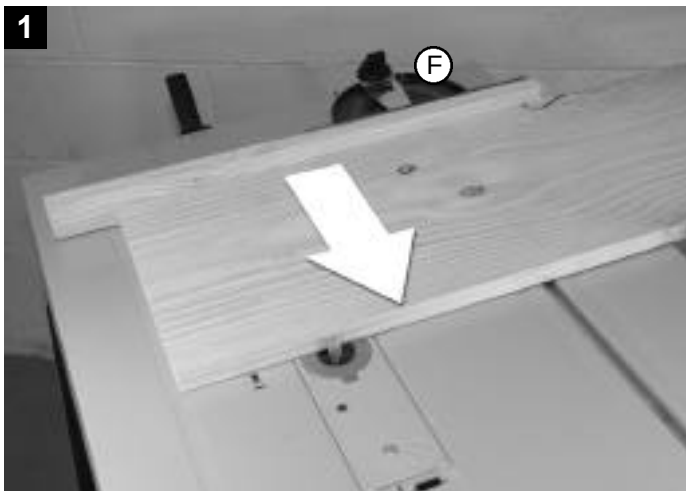


Planing to the correct width is more accurate than conventional planning against a router fence.

Protractor and Side Pressure Finger

The protractor (F) can be used for cross trenching and end grain work. For routing it is best used in a trailing position (behind the workpiece) with an extended wooden face fitted to it for support of the workpiece close to the cutter. By also trimming the wooden face as it passes the cutter, tear-out in the workpiece will be prevented. The side pressure finger will need to be removed to allow fitting of a wooden face. The protractor in trailing mode allows a capacity of approximately 450mm .

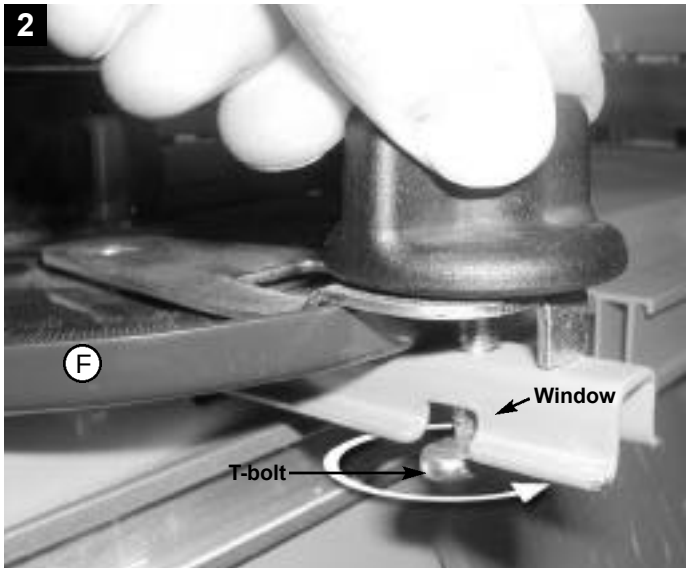
1



The protractor is also used to provide side pressure for the workpiece.

Slide the Protractor (F) partly out of the table slot, loosen the round knob by about 8 turns and rotate the T-bolt through 90˚, so it protrudes through the windows in the strip.

2



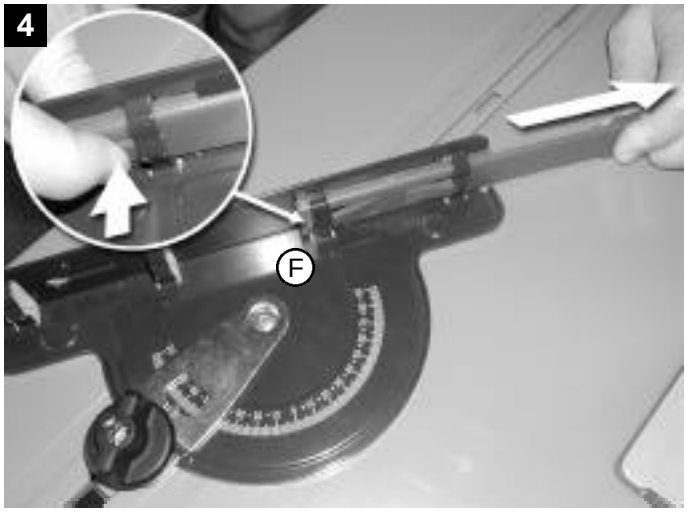
Do up the knob around 6 turns, then slide the protractor about a third of the way back along the slot.

The Side Pressure Finger is on the inside face of the protractor (F), and when extended presses your wood against the fence (a). The finger can be locked fully retracted, or fully extended, and is released by pressing the tabs, and sliding sideways.

3

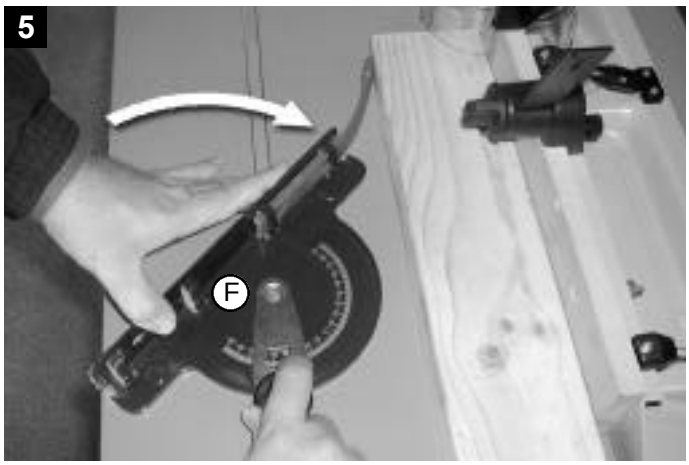
Fully extend the side pressure finger.

4



Place the wood in position against the fence and adjust the protractor angle until the finger presses the wood against the fence. The finger should flex a little, but avoid applying excessive pressure.

5



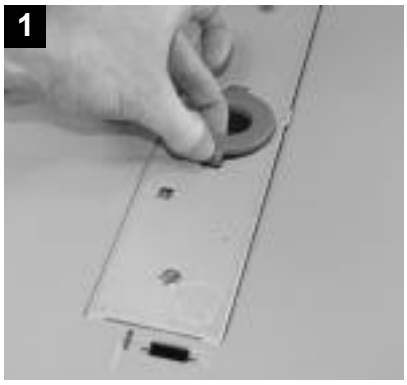
Adjust the position of the protractor in the slot until the finger is just in front of the cutter line. Then tighten the protractor knob, locking both the protractor and the angle setting.

SAFETY & BEST CUT ADVICE

Safety Warnings

There are a number of important rules that must be followed to ensure safe operation of your equipment:

- **Always feed the workpiece in the direction shown on the router insert** (d). You must always feed from the front panel (switchbox end) of the unit
- **Never feed the workpiece down the right of the cutter,** when viewed from the switchbox end.
- **Always use a fence if using a cutter without a bearing or pilot.** For free-hand work use only bearing or pilot guided cutters.
- **Use the safety guard and pressure fingers whenever possible**, and keep them correctly adjusted.
- **Always wear eye protection whenever operating power tools.** Use of a dust mask, dust collection and ear muffs is also recommended. You may consider the use of a Triton Powered Respirator (PRA001).
- **Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery when operating power tools.** Tie back long hair.
- **Always disconnect your router from power whenever changing or adjusting cutters.**
- **Always check that the cutter is clear of the MDF fence faces, the router insert, the safety guard and the workpiece before starting the router.** For cutters larger than 30mm diameter, remove the red cutter surround from the router insert.



- **Ensure all fasteners are regularly checked for tightness as router vibration can loosen them.** Remove all loose objects from the table before operating to prevent them from vibrating into the cutter.
- **Always disconnect power when work is completed for the day,** or when leaving the unit unattended.

Getting the Best Cuts

The quality of your cuts when using a router depends on a number of important factors:

The Feed Rate

Don't overload your cutter. Take into account the size of the motor, cutter size and type, depth and width of cut, and the type of material.

Too rapid a rate of feed will cause the router to overload. Cutting will be difficult to control, and tearout (splintering) is likely. Damage may occur to your router motor or chuck, and in extreme cases your bit could break.

On the other hand, too slow a rate of feed will cause the bit to rub instead of cutting. This shows up as burn marks on your workpiece.

The optimum feed rate will be determined with practice. The cut quality, and the sound of the router motor are guides to the correct feed rate.

Avoid pausing during the cut as you risk developing a slight burn mark or step in your work.

It is always best to first do a "dummy run" with the power off to ensure that you can complete the cut smoothly without obstruction.

The Depth of Cut

As a general rule, when using small, straight cutters (up to 10mm / $^{3}/_{8}$" in diameter) make sure that the depth of cut does not exceed the diameter of the bit. With larger diameter bits it is generally better to make two or three shallow cuts rather than one deep cut.

Router Bits

Routers operate at no-load speeds of between 18,000 and 24,000 rpm. If you want consistently clean cuts, free of burn marks and tearout, sharp cutters are essential. We do not recommend high speed steel bits because they generally do not retain their sharp edges for long.

We recommend that you purchase tungsten carbide tipped router cutters. Tungsten carbide is the hardest commercially available cutting edge material. You may like to consider Tritons own range of Premium Carbide Tipped Router Bits.

When profile cutting or edge trimming, look for bits which have a ball bearing pilot on top. Bits which have an integral pilot (i.e. no ball bearing race) often burn or mark the work.

OPERATION

General Advice

- The calibration scales on the fence arms are accurate when using a ½" diameter cutter. They can be used for general reference only when using cutters of other diameters.
- The router fence does not have to be locked parallel on the table. The scale readings at each end may differ.
- Wherever possible use both the side pressure and down pressure fingers. When they cannot be used ensure the workpiece is pressed down on the table and against the fence during the cut.
- It is always best to do a test run first on an offcut of the material you will be working with, to ensure the desired cut is achieved.
- When using narrow cutters or when working on small components, adjust the MDF fence faces toward each other until they just clear the cutter. This provides maximum support for the workpiece, close to the cutter.
- If the power switch on your router does not permanently lock on, use tape or a releasable cable tie to hold the switch on during operation.

Edge Rebating

Edge rebates are generally performed using a straight cutter, however, if using a bearing guided rebate cutter refer to “Edge Moulding”. The router fence should always be fitted when edge rebating.

Set the router fence flush with the cutter by placing a straight edge along the MDF faces, adjusting it until the front and rear scale readings are similar and the straight edge touches the cutter blade. Lock the fence.

When rebating to a required dimension use the fence scales as a reference.

If using a ½" cutter, the far left side of the red scale indicators represent the edge of the cutter. Set the fence to the required rebate width using this indicator.

1

For short edges the fence should only be used to set the rebate depth and the protractor used to guide the workpiece. See “Cross-trenching”. The fence must be set exactly parallel for this operation.

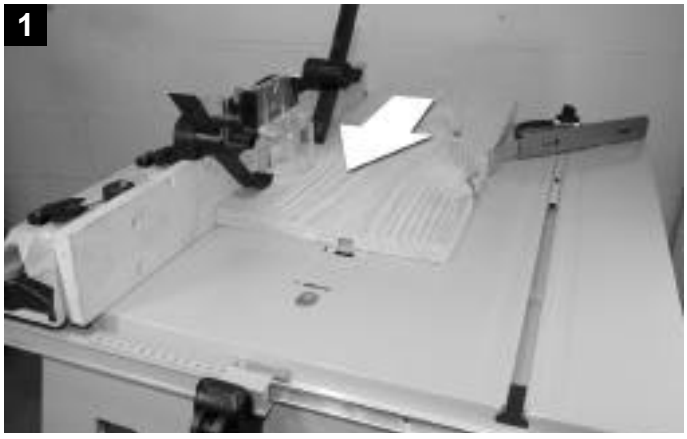
Trenching

Warning: For many trenching operations the cutter cannot be guarded. Keep your hands well clear and never trail your fingers behind the workpiece.

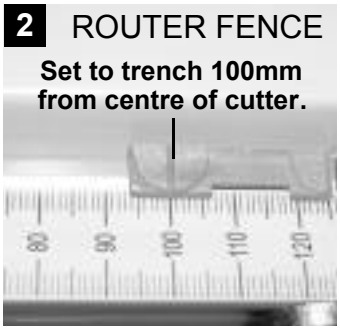
Trenching Against a Fence

For trenches up to 100mm in from the edge of a workpiece the router fence can be used.

1



2 ROUTER FENCE

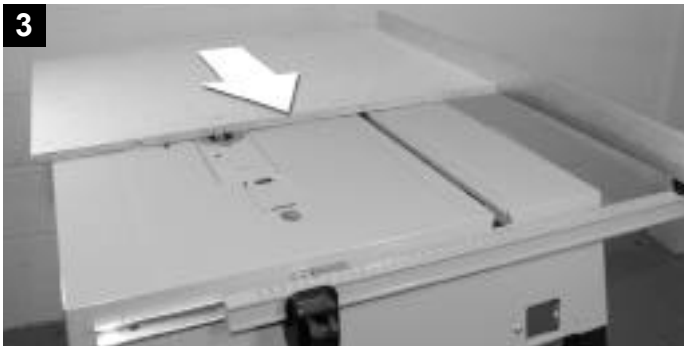


Set your router cutter to the desired rebate depth and lock your router fence at the required setting. The main red scale indicator represents the centre of the cutter. Set the fence to the required trench position using this indicator.

Smoothly feed the workpiece through the cutter and against the fence while keeping it pressed down evenly against the table.

Trenches up to 450mm in from an edge can be performed against the saw table rip fence (D).

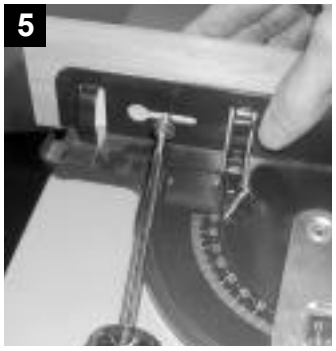
Whenever used for routing the saw fence must always be set to the left of the router cutter (when viewed from the switchbox end).



The raised line on the far right side of the red scale pointer aligns with the centre of the cutter. It can be used with the saw fence scales to position the centre of any trench width up to 450mm from the edge of a workpiece.

Trenching larger workpieces against a fence can be achieved on a Triton Mini Sliding Extension Table (ETA100) in the fixed table mode.

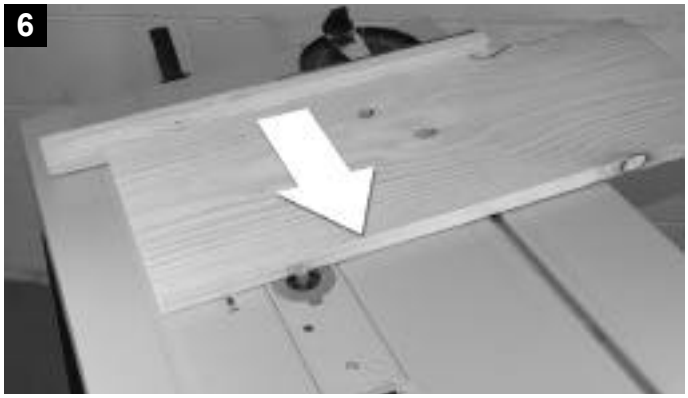
Cross-trenching



Cross-trenches up to 450mm long can be performed with the protractor (F).

Remove the side pressure finger from the protractor. Attach a wooden batten to the face of the protractor, via screws through the keyholes.

Extend the batten past the cutter. Start the router and pass the batten through the cutter to create a sighting notch. This will also prevent tear-out in your workpiece.



For cross-trenching large workpieces use a Mini Sliding Extension Table (ETA100) in the sliding table mode. Clamp an extended wooden batten in front of the rip fence and run it through the cutter to provide a sighting notch and prevent tear-out.

Stopped Cross-trenches

Stopped trenches can be performed on a Mini Sliding Extension Table (ETA100) by fitting stops (eg. hose or exhaust clamps) to the inner track to limit the table travel.

Cross-trenches which are stopped at both ends require the work to be plunged onto the cutter. Care should be taken with your hand positions.

When completing a stopped trench never drag your workpiece back with the router still running. Switch it off and wait for the cutter to stop spinning.

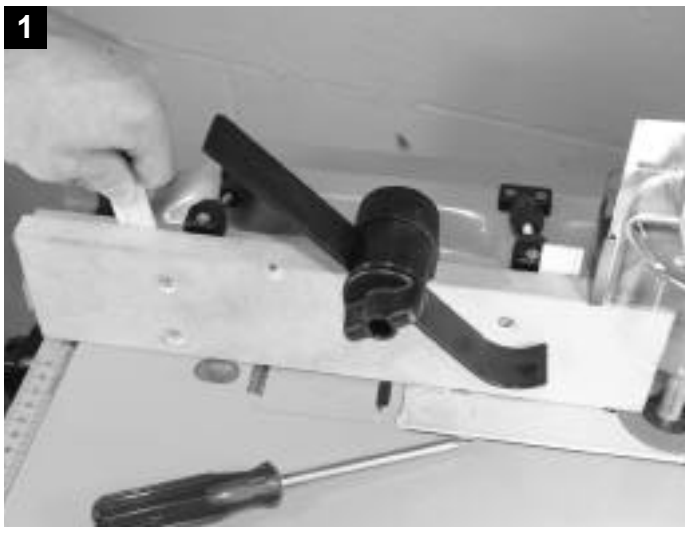
Planing with a Router

Warning: NEVER make planing cuts with the workpiece passing between the cutter and a fence on the right (when view from the switchbox end of the unit). The cutter will flex aside, “climb up” on the work, and rip the workpiece out of your hands - or pull your hand into the cutter.

Planing on the Router Fence

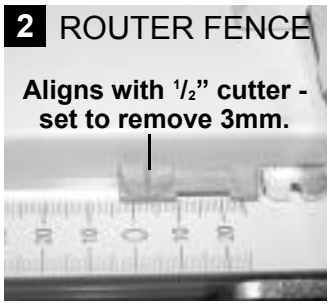
Planing cuts can be performed on the router fence by inserting shims behind the rear MDF fence face.

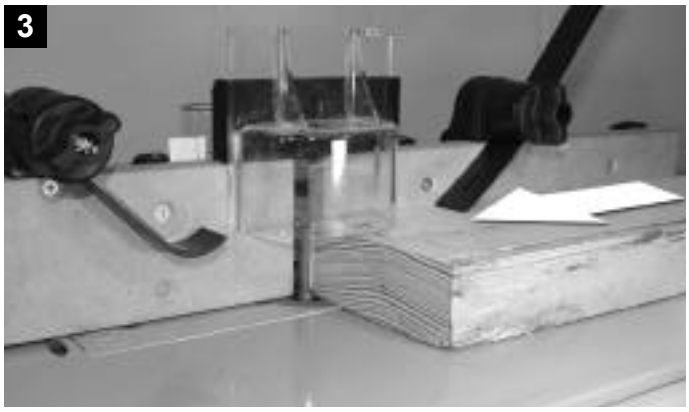
Make up your own shims at the desired width - determined by how much you want to plane off the workpiece (no more than approx. 3mm in one pass).



Loosen the Philips-head screws securing the rear MDF to the fence and insert the shims into the gap created (one next to each set of screws). Do not over-tighten the screws as this can distort the MDF faces.

If using a 1/2" cutter, set the fence to remove the desired amount. Alternatively, use a wooden straight edge to align the cutter blade with the rear MDF fence face. Commence the cut.

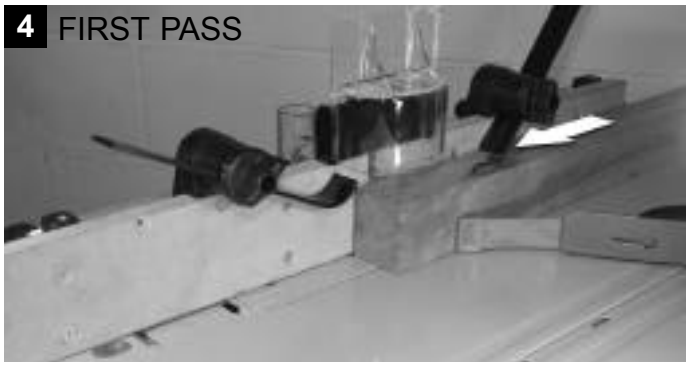




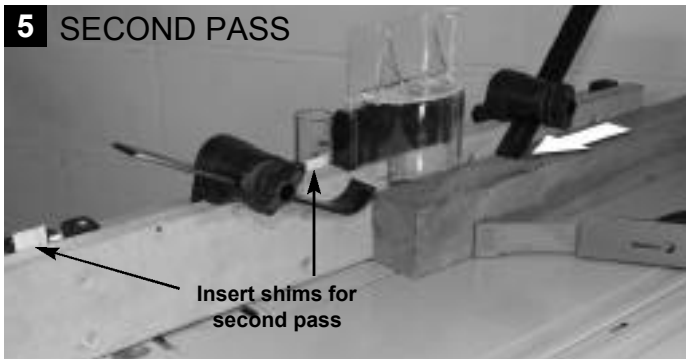
Planing a High Face on the Router Fence

High face cuts require two passes. Insert the self-made planing shims behind the rear MDF fence face. Lock the fence with the rear face aligned with the cutter, as described above.

Remove the shims and without re-adjusting the fence complete the first pass.



Re-fit the shims behind the rear MDF fence face, flip the workpiece and complete the second pass.



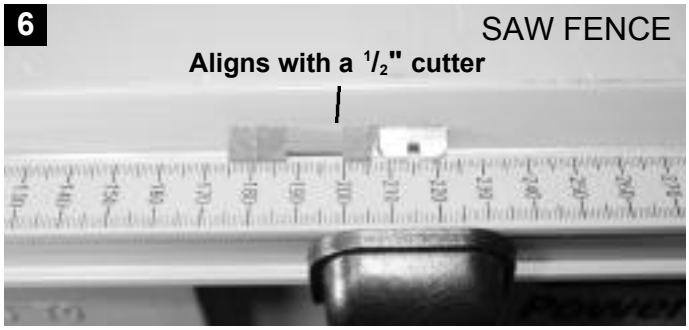
For very high workpieces remove the front guard and position the guard guide back behind the MDF fence faces. The pressure finger assemblies must also be removed from the fence.

Planing to Width

When planing to width remove the router fence and relocate the safety guard onto the table as described in "Features & Functions".

Planing to width is performed using a fence on the left side of the cutter.

Small planing cuts provide a better result. Aim for 3mm or less with each pass.



Using the saw table rip fence (D)

When using the saw fence for routing it must always be set to the left of the router cutter (when viewed from the switchbox end).

Position the rip fence (D) until it touches the cutter and the scale readings are the same front and rear. Subtract this scale reading from your desired planing width to obtain the required fence setting.

If using a 1/2" cutter, the right side of the squared corner on the red scale pointer can be used to set the desired planing width.

Using a Mini Sliding Extension Table (ETA100)

Wide workpieces can be planed directly against the extension table fence in the fixed table mode.

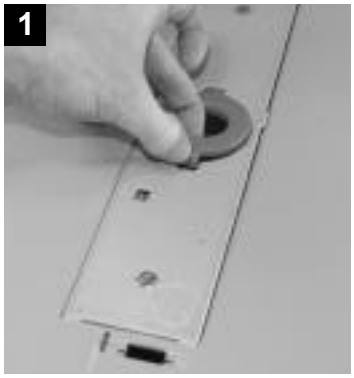
Lock the fence parallel at a convenient scale setting and measure the distance between the cutter and the fence. Use this figure to calculate the fence setting for your desired planing width.

Alternatively, place your work between the cutter and the fence and adjust the fence until the scale readings are approximately equal front and rear.

Remove the workpiece, reset the fence toward the cutter by the desired planing amount and commence your cut.

Edge Moulding

Decorative cutters commonly have a ball bearing or plain pilot on top, which can be used without a fence. However, straight sided or slightly convex workpieces are more easily edge moulded with the router fence fitted.



For concave or complex shapes remove the router fence and fit the guard to the router table.

For cutters larger than 30mm diameter, remove the red cutter surround from the router insert. With the cutter removed or lowered beneath the table pinch the rear tab together while lifting from the router insert.

Using the Router Fence (a)

It is always best to use two or three shallow passes rather than one deep pass to lessen the chance of tearout or splintering.

Adjust the router fence to just expose the cutter for the first pass. Progressively expose more of the cutter by adjusting the fence between passes until the final pass when the pilot should be level with the fence.

For extra support and guidance short edges are best performed against the protractor. See “End Grain Work”.

Free-hand edge moulding

Warning: Never attempt free-hand routing without a bearing or pilot guided cutter.

Always use the guard (c) as it makes the job safer and the integral lead-in and trail-out guides make the job much easier. Refer to ”Safety Guard” - page 10.

Several passes are better than one deep pass. Start with the cutter lowered and progressively increase the cutter height for each pass.

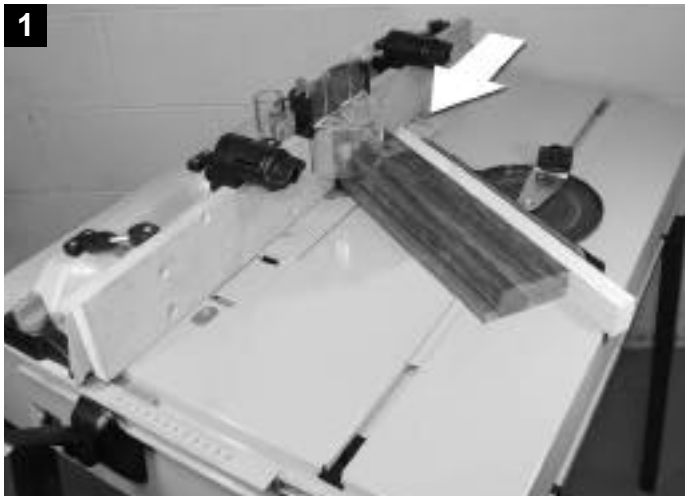
Rest the workpiece against the front (lead-in) edge of the guard (c) and keep it in contact with it while feeding the workpiece onto the cutter.

Continue the cut against the cutters pilot guide then near the end of the cut swing the workpiece toward the rear (trail-out) edge of the guard. Complete the cut with the work in contact with the rear edge of the guard.

End Grain Work

Short edges, typically end grain, are not easily controlled against the router fence and can often tear-out at the completion of the cut. This can be overcome by using the protractor fitted with an extended wooden face as described in “Cross-trenching”.

End grain work using the protractor can be performed with the router fence fitted (see “Edge Rebating”), or with the guard fitted to the table.



Using a Template

Templates are very useful for cleanly finishing the edges of curved or shaped components.

Template routing is achieved using a flush trim bit with top bearing (as used for laminate trimming).

The router fence cannot be used in this operation so the guard should be re-located to the table (Refer to ”Safety Guard” - page 10). For cuts which prevent the guard from being fitted to the table great care should be taken with your hand positions.

First, rough out the shape of the workpiece with a jigsaw. Then using tacks or double-sided tape attach the template to the top of your workpiece. Set the height of the flush trim bit so that the bearing runs only along the template. The workpiece will then finish exactly the same size as your template.

Feed against the direction of rotation, and keep both hands well clear of the cutter and on top of your workpiece.

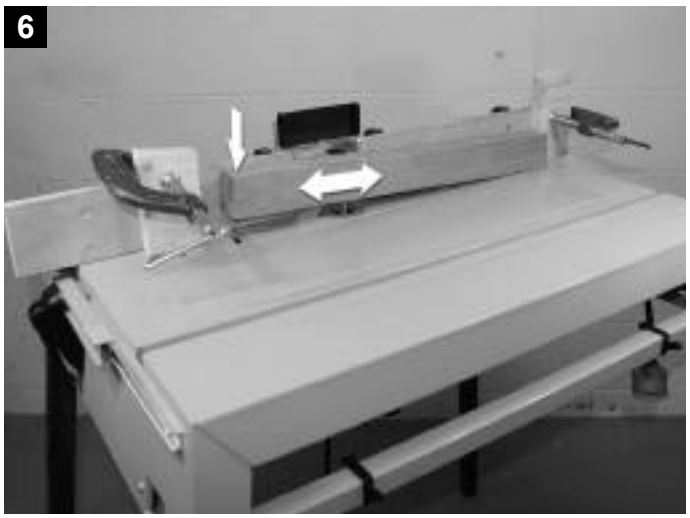
Morticing

You can cut mortices to house the stub tenons cut as detailed in the Powered Saw Table manual.

Warning: The cutter cannot be fully guarded when morticing so ensure your hands are well clear of the cutter at all times and hold the workpiece firmly.

Remove the front guard and hold-down finger assemblies from the fence. Adjust the guard guide back behind the MDF fence faces.

Position and lock the router fence so that the workpiece will be in approximately the right position above the cutter.



Test the position of the fence by plunging an offcut of your workpiece onto the cutter.

Do not set the cutter too high. It is always best to perform several cuts at increasing settings.

Slide the piece forward along the fence for a short distance. The cutter will tend to push the material away from the fence, so firm sideways pressure against the fence is necessary.

Re-adjust the fence if necessary and repeat the test until satisfied with the position of the mortice.

To establish the beginning and end of the mortice, it is best to work between two stop blocks clamped to the fence. If the workpieces are too long to use stop blocks fitted to the fence, replace the MDF faces with longer ones and fit the blocks to them.

With extremely long workpieces (where it is not possible to work between stop blocks) reference the mortice position by drawing lines onto the side of your workpiece and aligning these with pencil lines drawn onto the table to indicate the position of your cutter.

Hint: Don’t bother chiselling your mortices square at the ends. Round off the tenons instead. You will find it easier.

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