

Belt and Sanders

These sanders are for sanding of nonmetallic materials. They may be used for many types of sanding and simple shaping.

Safety Rules

1. Power driven sanders can cause serious abrasive skin burns from accidental contact with the abrasive. Failure to keep your hands safely away from the abrasive may cause injury to the fingers and hands.
2. Before turning on the machine, check to make sure the sanding belt or disk is undamaged. Remove scrap pieces and other objects from the table, backstop and belt.
3. When you start a belt sander, make sure the belt tracks properly before beginning your sanding operation.
4. Keep the gap between the sander's table and the moving disk or belt as small as possible.
5. Be careful not to let the wood overheat. Sanding friction may burn the wood and damage or even destroy a belt.
6. Hold the workpiece firmly when sanding, and support the workpiece with the backstop or table or both. If your workpiece is too small to be safely supported, hold it in an appropriate jig or clamp.
7. Avoid awkward hand positions where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the sanding belt or disk.
8. When using a disk sander, hold the work firmly on the side of the table where the disk is rotating downward.
9. Do not push hard against the sanding medium. The sander performs best and most safely when it is allowed to remove material at a moderate rate.



Disk

surface or edge materials only. They are used for rough end-grain

can cause serious