





150/160

190/200

180

210

220

225

250

255

270

300

330

350

400

450

500

550

600

В

2.8

2.8

2.8

2.8

3.2

3.2

3.2

3.2

3.2

3.2

3.5

3.5

3.5

4.0

4.0

4.4

4.4

b 1.9

1.9

1.9

1.9

2.2

2.2

2.2

2.2

2.2

2.2

2.5

2.5

2.5

2.8

2.8

3.0

3.0

48

56

64

64

72

72

80

80

84

96

104

112

120

144

160

168

176

78.49

87.68

95.46

103.74

109.08

109.08

109.95

113.10

124.46

125.83

149.28

149.28

191.25

243.57

290.30

365.12

423.12

6BA10

Close tooth trimming saw blade for laminated materials and plastics. For use when a good surface finish is required. Equipped with Swedex Long-life teeth for maximum wear resistance and long life. Alternate bevel tooth style.

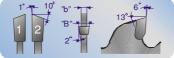
6EA10

Close tooth trimming saw blade for laminated materials and plastics. For use when a good surface finish is required. Equipped with Swedex Long-life teeth for maximum wear resistance and long life. EA tooth style.



6BA10T2

As 6BA10 but with narrow cutting width.



			-		
> 	150/160	2.4	1.6	48	81.24
13°	180	2.4	1.6	56	89.20
	200	2.4	1.6	64	101.64
	250	2.8	1.9	80	115.91
	300	2.8	1.9	96	139.27
	350	3.2	2.2	112	170.96
	400	3.2	2.2	120	203.80

6BA10T3

Extra narrow cutting width. Cross cut blade for thin plastic profiles, printed circuits, plexiglass etc.

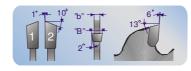
6EA10T3

Extra narrow cutting width. Cross cut blade for thin plastic profiles, printed circuits, plexiglass etc. EA tooth style.

D	В	b	Z	£
125	2.0	1.3	40	90.05
150/160	2.0	1.3	48	90.05
180	2.0	1.3	56	98.97
200	2.0	1.3	64	111.06
250	2.4	1.6	80	126.59
300	2.4	1.6	96	146.74
350	2.8	1.9	112	183.96
400	2.8	1.9	120	210.16

6BA10B2

Scoring Blade for tenoners. Made with long life carbide



D	В	b	Z	£
125	3.2	2.2	40	94.06
150-160	3.2	2.2	48	94.06
180	3.2	2.2	56	104.85
200	3.2	2.2	64	114.79
300	3.5	2.5	96	144.69

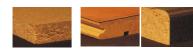




Blades for cross-cutting of wood and for trimming and panel sizing of chipboards,

laminated or non-laminated boards.





6AA10T4

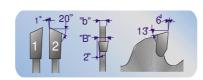
ting 13°

Extremely narrow cutting width. Trimming saw blade for thin plastics and printed circuits.

NOTE: Limited cutting depth.

D	В	b	Max.Cut.D	epth Z	£
150	1.5 0.9	9/1.9	20	48	124.40
160	1.5 0.9)/1.9	22	48	124.40
180	1.5 0.9	9/1.9	26	56	138.17
200	1.5 0.9)/1.9	30	64	150.39
250	1.5 0.9	9/1.9	37	80	188.37
300	1.5 0.9)/2.2	44	96	215.89
350	1.8 1.2	2/2.5	52	112	270.38
400	1.8 1.2	2/2.5	60	120	298.90

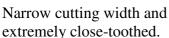
Fast cut 6BA11

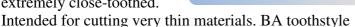


Close toothed saw blade for "Opti-cut" saws. Extra stable body. Differentiated tooth pitch together with copper rivets.

D	В	b	Z	£
400	4.8	3.5	96	292.00
450	4.8	3.5	128	316.82
500	4.8	3.5	96	324.25
500	4.8	3.5	144	333.48
550	4.8	3.5	96	413.74
550	4.8	3.5	144	533.46
600	5.4	4.0	96	500.23
600	5.4	4.0	144	544.00
600	5.4	4.0	172	568.02
650	5.4	4.0	96	667.58

6BA8T3







6EA8T3

Narrow cutting width and extremely close-toothed.

Intended for cutting very thin materials. EA toothstyle

D	В	b	Z	£
150/160	2.0	1.3	60	109.44
180	2.0	1.3	70	137.61
200	2.0	1.3	80	148.95
225	2.4	1.6	90	176.47
250	2.4	1.6	100	176.48
300	2.4	1.6	116	198.82
350	2.8	1.9	144	255.74
400	2.8	1.9	160	283.03

15BA16T2



Universal saw blade, fine toothed with narrow cutting width. Suitable for ripping and cross-cutting of both hard and soft wood or thin board.

D	В	b	Z	£
150/160	2.4	1.6	30	68.93
180	2.4	1.6	36	71.21
200	2.4	1.6	40	80.46
250	2.8	1.9	50	92.79
300	2.8	1.9	60	110.46
350	3.2	2.2	70	134.23
400	3.2	2.2	80	159.97





Blades for cross-cutting of wood and for trimming and panel sizing of chipboards, laminated or non-laminated boards.

Page

11



8BA13

Close toothed trimming blade for veneered and laminated ma

blade for veneered and laminated material. For use when a good surface finish is required.



Close toothed trimming blade for veneered and

laminated material. For use when a good surface finish is required.

1 2	"b" "B" 2° ***	13°	8°	
ated mate	erial. F	or us	se	
required				

D	В	b	Z	£
125	2.8	1.9	30	71.27
150/160	2.8	1.9	36	71.27
180	2.8	1.9	42	78.29
200	2.8	1.9	48	84.24
210	2.8	1.9	48	88.96
220	3.2	2.2	56	96.33
225	3.2	2.2	56	96.33
250	3.2	2.2	60	97.19
280	3.2	2.2	72	112.72
300	3.2	2.2	72	112.72
315	3.2	2.2	80	137.50
330	3.5	2.5	80	137.50
350	3.5	2.5	84	137.50
370	3.5	2.5	90	166.74
400	3.5	2.5	96	166.74
450	4.0	2.8	108	227.42
500	4.0	2.8	120	251.23
550	4.4	3.0	132	335.64
600	4.4	3.0	144	370.97

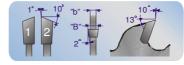
8BA13B2

Scoring blade for tenoners.Made with long life carbide



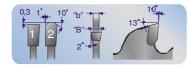
D	В	b	Z	£
125	3.2	2.2	30	84.13
150	3.2	2.2	36	84.13
180	3.2	2.2	42	93.42
200	3.2	2.2	48	100.64

10BA16



Trimming and sizing saw blade. Standard blade for the carpentry and furniture industry. Used for non-laminated and single-side laminated board. BA style

10EA16



Trimming and sizing saw blade. Standard blade for the carpentry and furniture industry. Used for non-laminated and single-side laminated board. EA style

D	В	b	Z	£
150/160	2.8	1.9	30	68.34
180	2.8	1.9	36	72.68
200	2.8	1.9	40	82.95
250	3.2	2.2	50	93.19
300*	3.2	2.2	60	111.27
315	3.2	2.2	60	132.51
350*	3.5	2.5	70	135.08
400	3.5	2.5	80	156.05
450	4.0	2.8	90	196.02
500	4.0	2.8	100	232.51
550	4.4	3.0	108	320.71
600*	4.4	3.0	120	351.19





Blades for cross-cutting of wood and for trimming and panel sizing of chipboards, laminated or non-laminated boards.







10BA19

Cross-cut, trimming and panel saw blade for hard-

board, plasterboard and chipboard etc.

Also manufactured with a 5 degree negative hook an-

= BLADE FACT =

Freequently asked questions

What can I do to obtain a better cutting surface finish?

- *Choose a saw blade with more teeth.
- *Use a higher peripheral speed.
- •Select a saw blade with different tooth shape.
- *Check flanges and distances.
- •Condition of the spindle bearings.

The blade is very noisy, especially when idling, why?

- •The blade goes into oscillation (self-vibration).
- •Change number of teeth and diameter.
- •Adjust the speed of revolution if possible.
- •You can also choose a sound absorbing saw blade.
- A coating of sound absorbing material on the inside of the safety cover.

How to avoid chip outs on the bottom side of the material?

- •Use a saw blade with more teeth.
- •The saw blade is positioned too high above the material.
- *Some special grindings and angles may help.

Why does the saw blade wobble when warm?

*During cutting the saw blade becomes warm, especially in the periphery, which causes the blade to expand and stretch. We can add slots for improved blade properties to meet a specific customer's needs.

How to avoid the blade chopping when cutting aluminium? *When using manual feed, a negative hook angle results

D	В	b	Z	£
180	2.8	1.9	28	67.76
200	2.8	1.9	32	72.68
225	3.2	2.2	36	75.70
250	3.2	2.2	40	79.93
255	3.2	2.2	40	84.54
270	3.2	2.2	42	95.46
300	3.2	2.2	48	98.80
330	3.5	2.5	52	119.56
350	3.5	2.5	56	119.56
380	3.5	2.5	60	143.25
400	3.5	2.5	64	143.25
450	4.0	2.8	72	179.88
500	4.0	2.8	80	208.94
560	4.4	3.0	90	269.20
610	4.4	3.0	96	318.68
650	4.4	3.0	108	512.33
700	4.4	3.0	116	516.91

BLADE FACT

Carbide tips are made out of a metallic material consisting of hard grains of carbide held together by a binding agent. The most common carbide is tungsten carbide and the most common binding agent is cobalt. To improve toughness, the binding agent is sometimes alloyed with other metallic elements.

Carbides are chemical alloys of one or more metals and consist of very small grains. The grain size varies from 1 to around 7 microns (1 micron = 0.001 mm).

The hardness of the carbide tip is adjusted by the size of grain. Harder carbide gives a longer wear resistance but will be more brittle. Larger



[rpm] Recommended speed of revolution 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 60**(**mm]

Blades for cross-cutting of wood and for trimming and panel sizing of chipboards, laminated or non-

laminated boards.

Page

13