HANDY HINTS SHEET 2

...helping you get started.



This describes the basic processes involved in cutting a simple window mount, using a Logan 350 Compact elite cutting system.

For a more detailed view and video, you can visit the link on the **allaboutframing.co.uk** store page for the Logan 350-1 Compact Elite.

Note: all markings are made on the reverse of the mount board and in (sharp) pencil.

Care should be taken to ensure that the mountboard section you create is properly squared before marking out and cutting the aperture of the window mount

- 1 Use the border gauge to mark the borders on the reverse of the window mount, mountboard panel. Loosen the black adjustment knobs on the gauge, allowing the silver plate to move parallel to the cutting rail. Set the required width for the gauge (at the left, bevel edge) against the border width scale on the board. Tighten the knobs, holding the gauge firmly in place.
- 2 Lift the cutting rail and place a slip mat (strip of spare mount board) and the mount board panel (face down) under it until they butt up against the gauge. Bring the rail down and draw a line on the board by running a pencil along the edge of the cutting rail. (see diagram 2). Slide the panel out and rotate, repeating the process for each side.
- 3 You will end up with a simple grid drawn on the back of the board. This provides all the start and finish points for cutting the mount. (diagram 4)
- 4 With the borders in place you are now ready to make your bevel cuts. Check before starting that the border gauge is set to the required border width. Slide your mountboard panel (face down) under the cutting rail, on top of the slip mat and butt it up against the edge of the border gauge. Make sure the mount board is also at the bottom of the cutter, firmly up against the support bar.



IDEA: When drawing in lines, ensure the pencil runs in at 45° to the rail so that the pencil "lead" runs along the rail edge.



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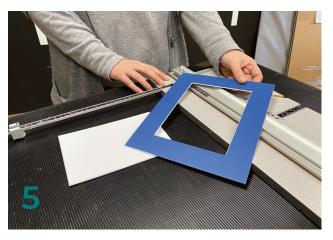
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HEALTH AND SAFETY:

Before starting to cut, make sure:

- The board cutter has a blade in it that is sharp and Free from chips and nicks;
 That you are able to stand appropriately behind Your work and that you can move your arms freely, When cutting, without hindrance.
- 1 Cut the first pair of (opposite) lines. Set the bevel mount cutter on the rail (diagram 3) and use it to set the position of the border stops at the start and end of a cut. Do long sides first: you will reset for short sides.
- 2 Bring the bevel cutter to the start of the cut (bottom stop). Keep downward pressure on the cutting rail to prevent the board from slipping. Using the start / stop marker on your cutter aligned with your pencil markings, engage the cutter (push down on the thumb button). Maintaining pressure on the button, slide the cutter forward until the start / stop marker reaches the second pencil line (border stop) (diagram 4)
- 3 Disengage the blade by pulling up on the thumb button. Remove the cutter; lift the rail, turn your work for the opposite long side, check and adjust stops, then repeat the cut as described.
- 4 Repeat the process (points 6 8) for the short pair of (opposite) lines. When you have cut all sides, gently remove the waste board. (diagram 5)
- 5 If you have problems with incomplete through-cuts along the edges or in the corners, CAREFULLY slide a spare mount cutter blade in to finish the cuts. Take your time over this.







The corners of the window mount must be cleanly cut; the mountboard must be free from blemishes.

GOOD CUTTNG HABITS

For best cuts there is a sequence of steps to each line you cut with the bevel edge (mount) cutter. It is best to have a micro- second stop at the end of each stage rather than running one action in to the next.

- 1 Position the cutting head at the start of the cut and hold firmly in position;
- 2 Fully engage the blade without allowing the head to drift forward or back;
- 3 (if applicable) transfer weight to the cutting rail for grip (Logan Compacts, 450, Simplexes only);
- 4 Complete the cut maintaining firm, consistent pressure on the cutter throughout (NB curves at the start or end of a cut show that pressure wasn't consistent from start to finish);
- 5 Stop the cutter;
- 6 Remove any hand pressure from rails BEFORE
- 7 Disengaging the blade