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Inai

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(54) **TABLE CUTTING MACHINE**

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B27G 19/02 (2006.01)

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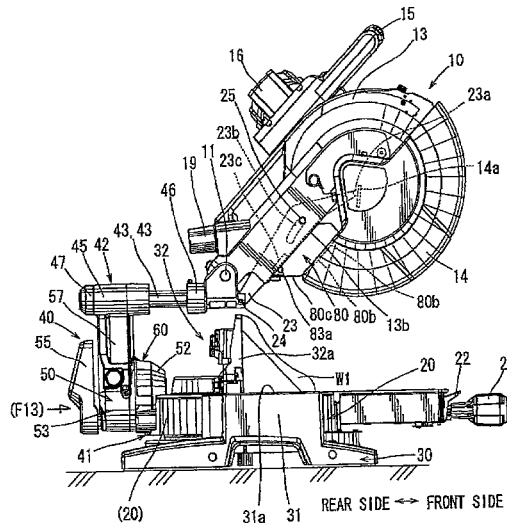
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A cutting machine can include a cutting machine body that is movably supported above a table and capable of vertical movement, the cutting machine body can be positioned at an upward waiting position and a lower end position. The cutting machine body can include an auxiliary cover positioned around a portion of a blade and including a projection. When in the upward waiting position the auxiliary cover is not able to move upward because of the position of the projection, and in the lower end position the auxiliary cover is able to move upward.

26 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



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83/7734 (2015.04)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
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 See application file for complete search history.

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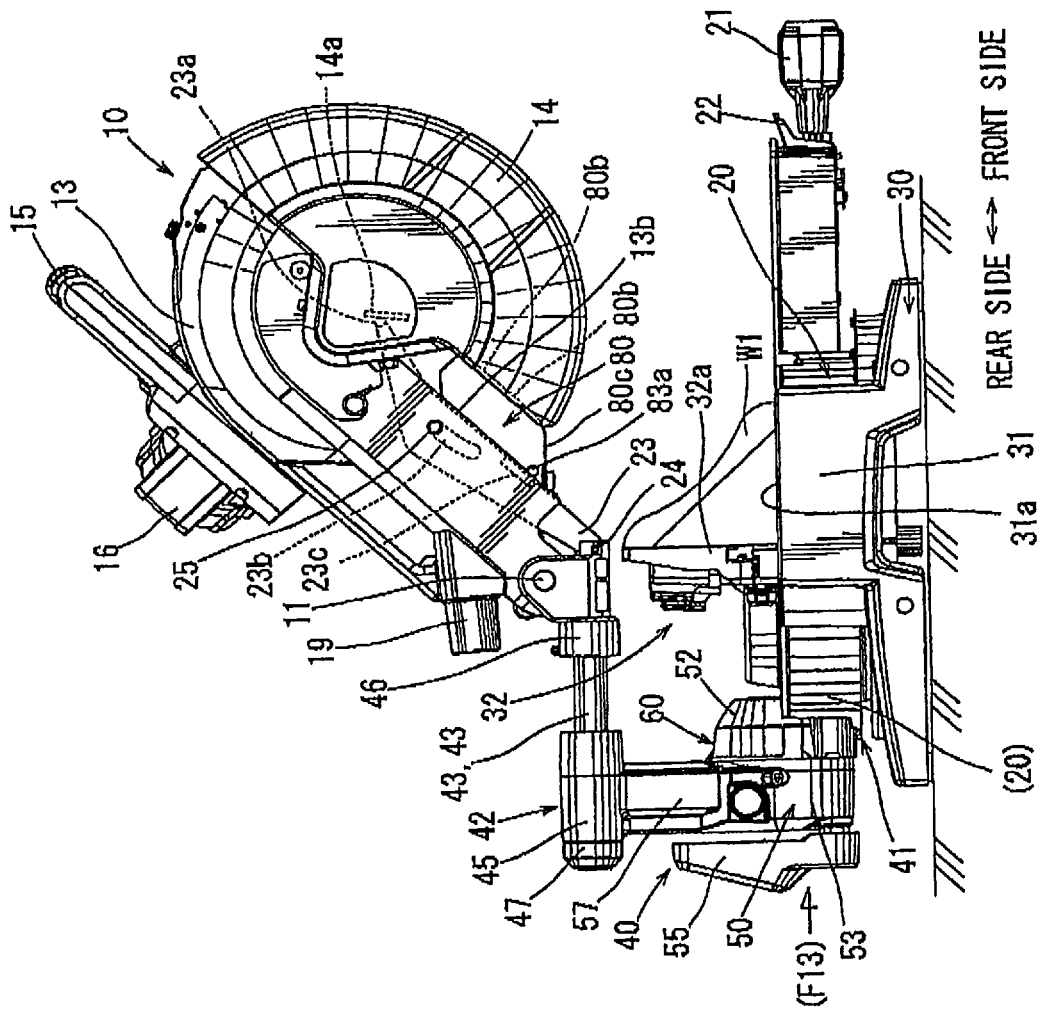
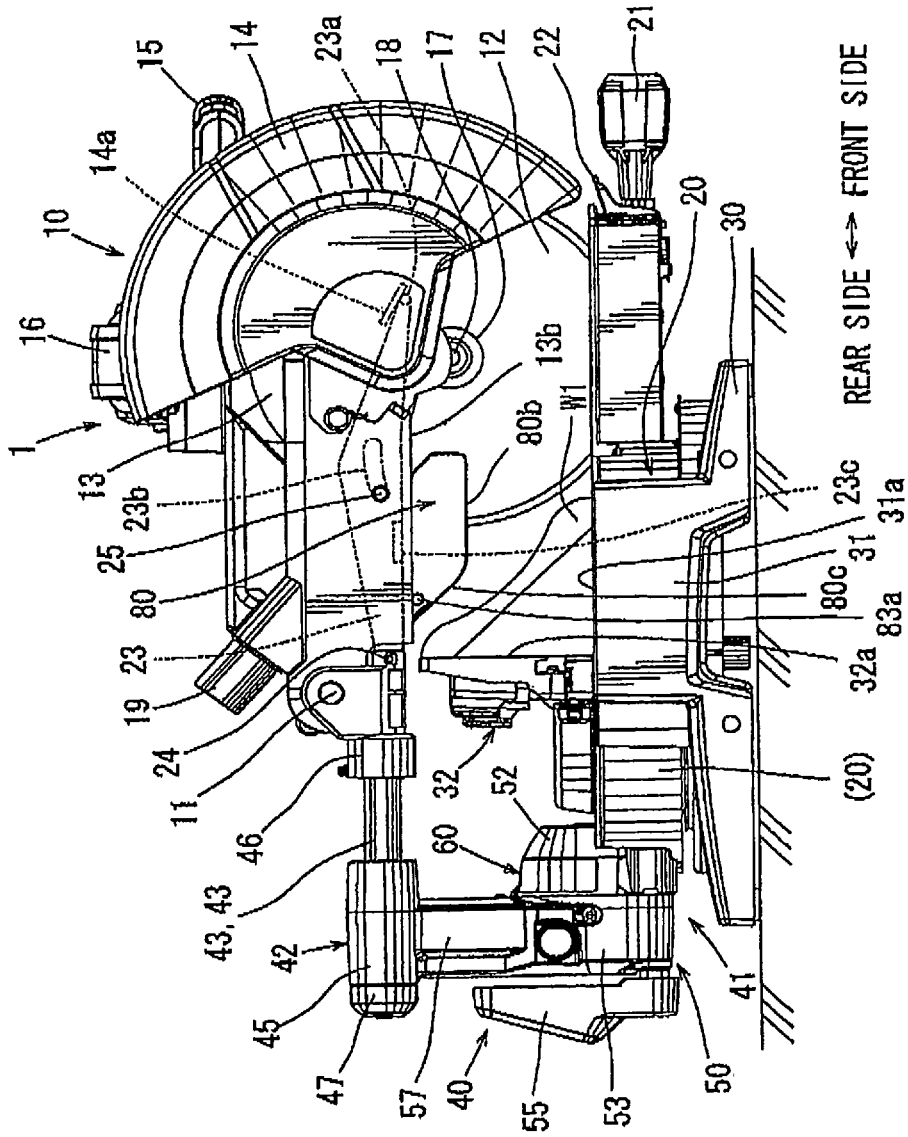


FIG. 1



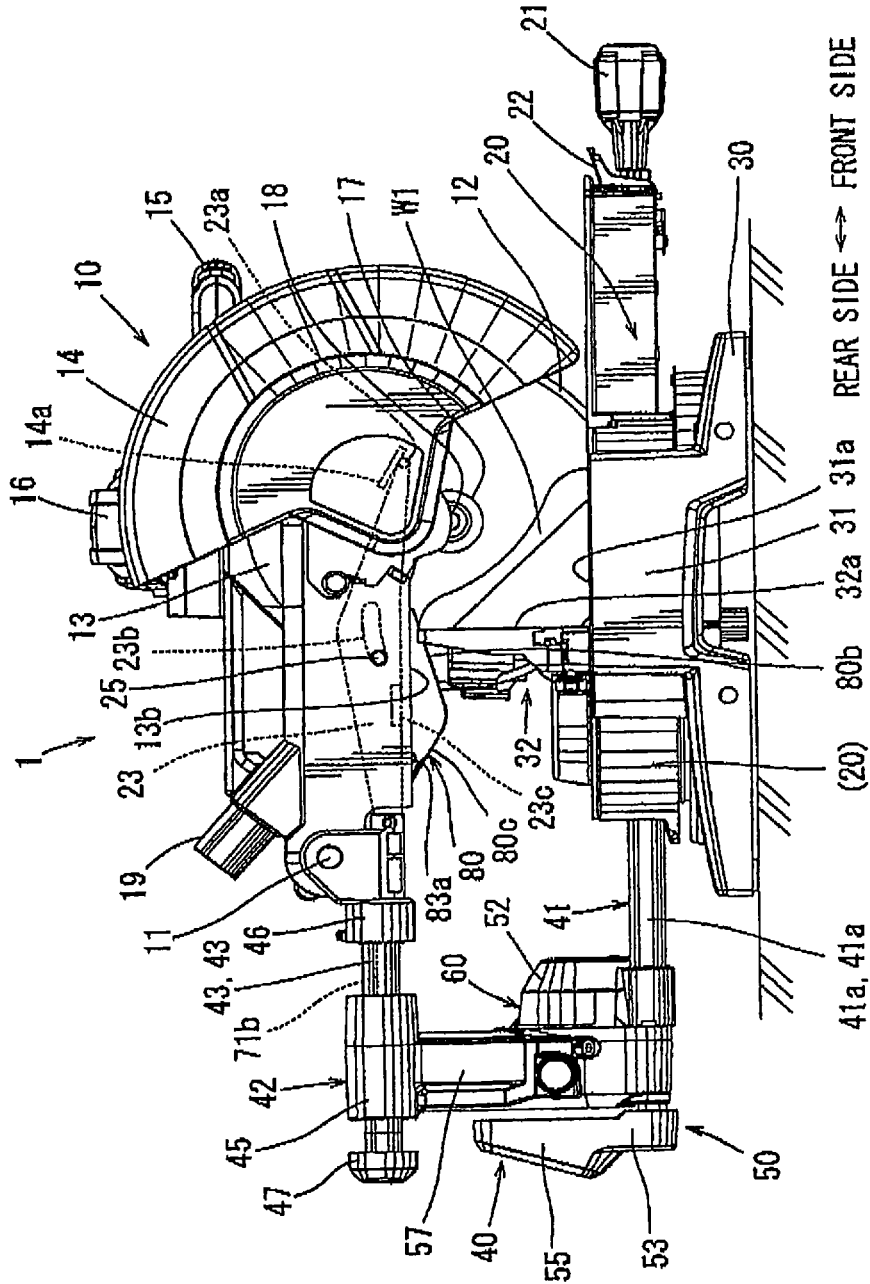


FIG. 3

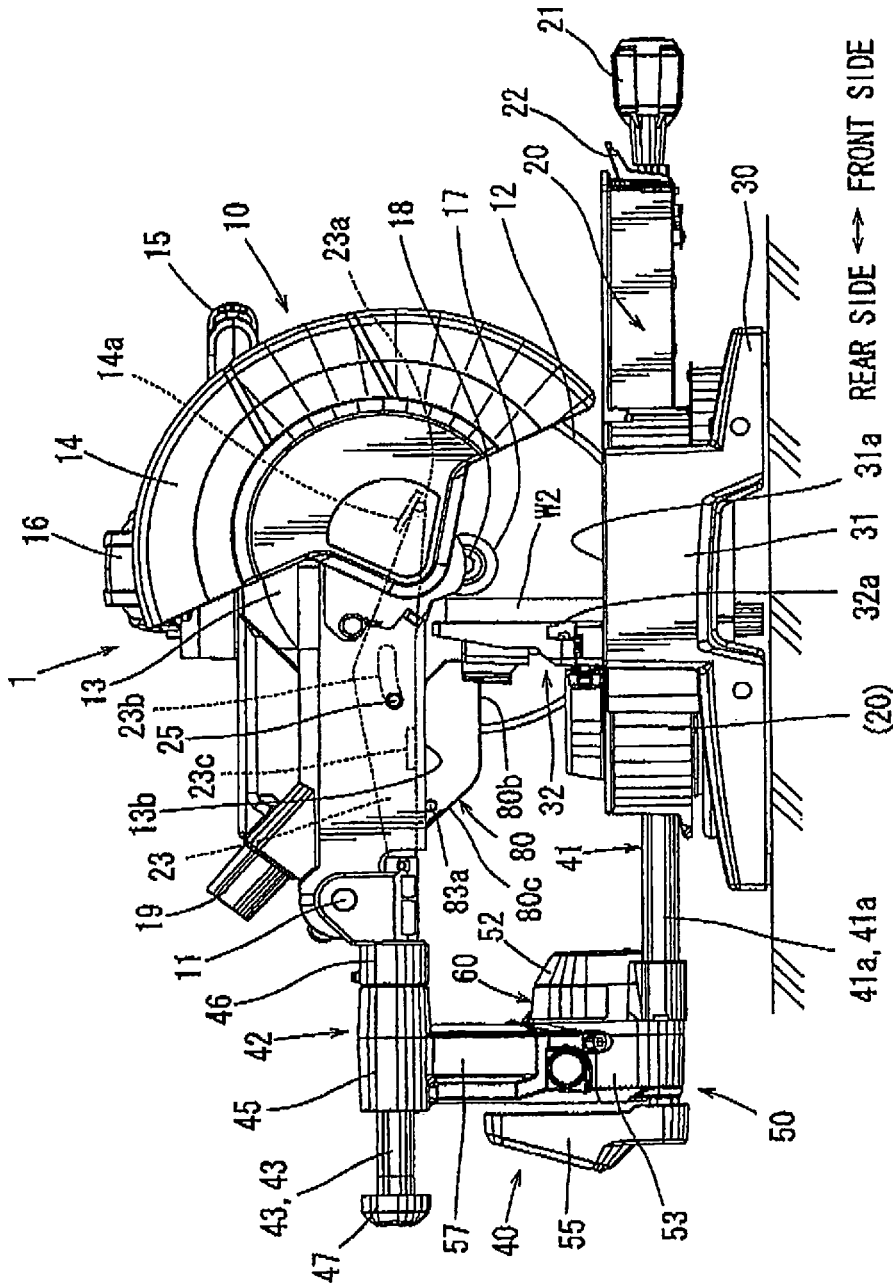
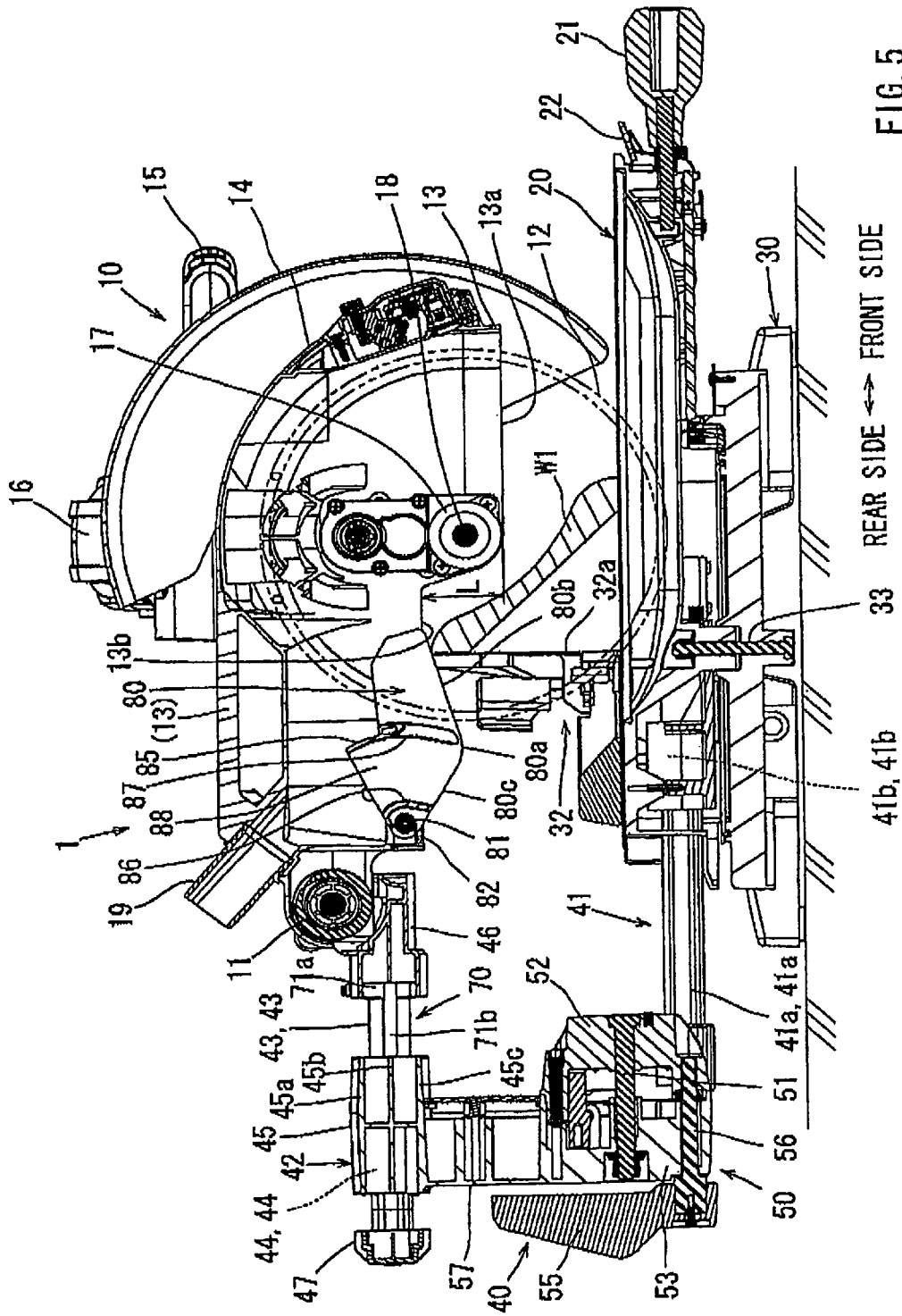


FIG. 4



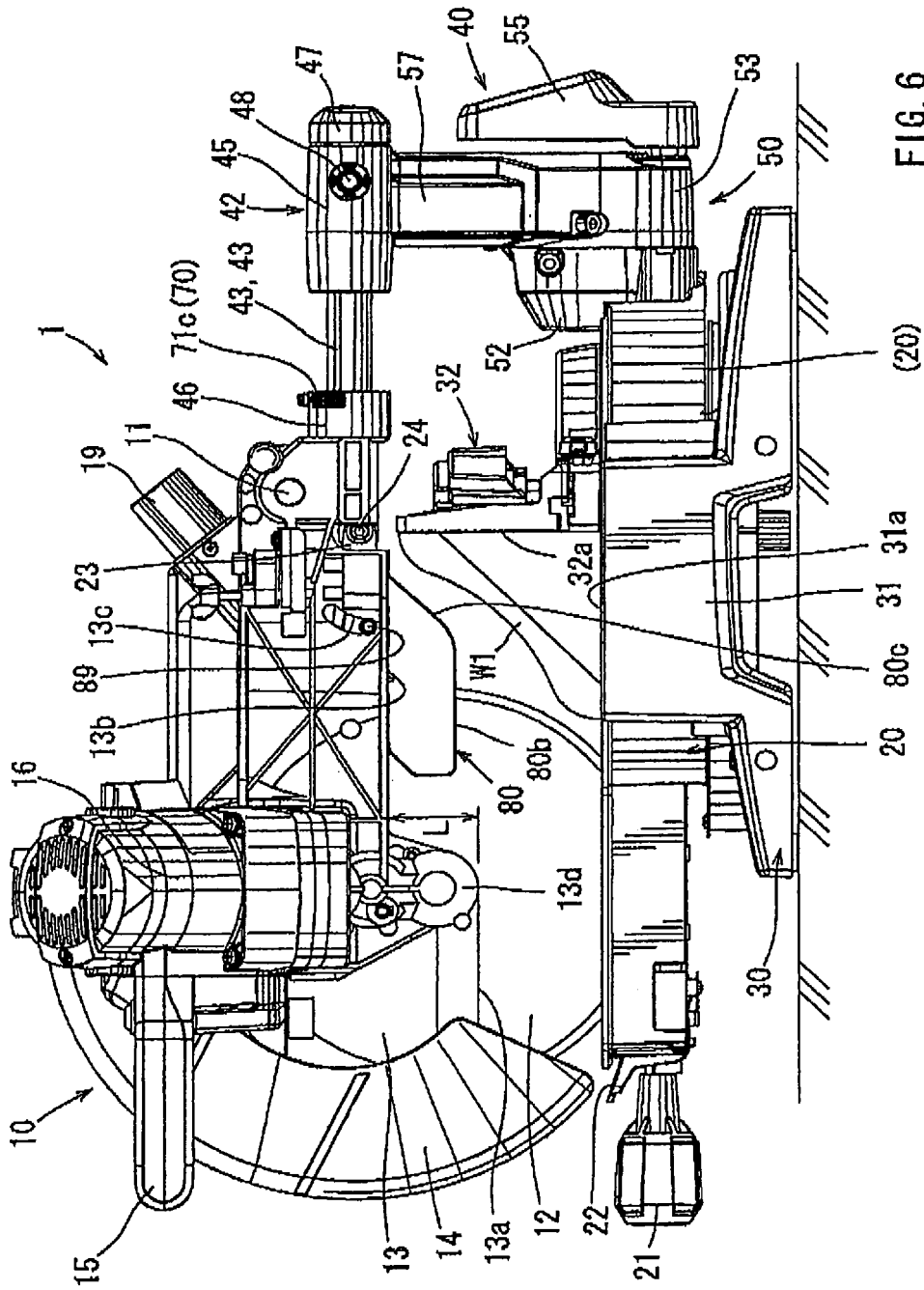


FIG. 6

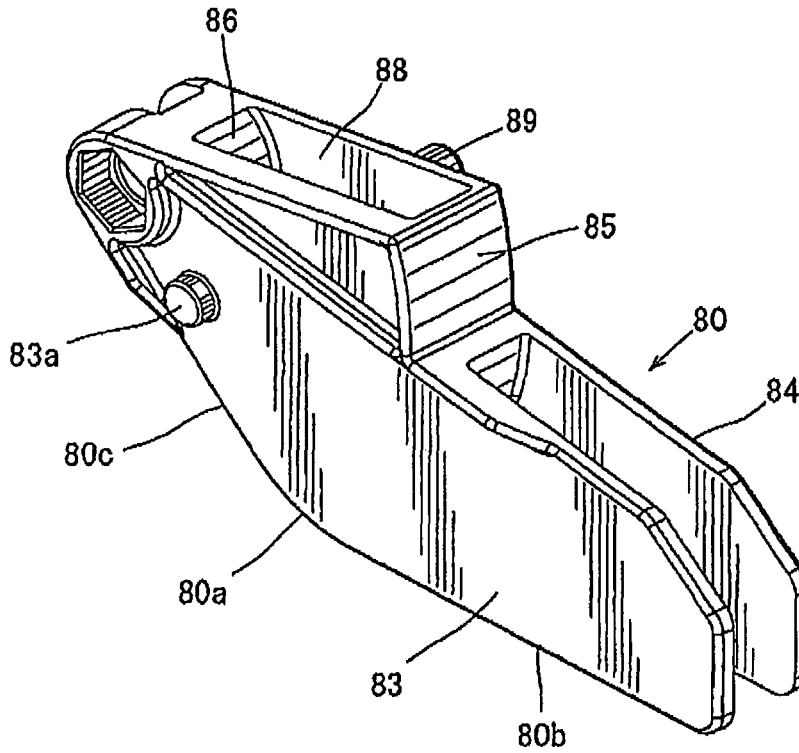


FIG. 7

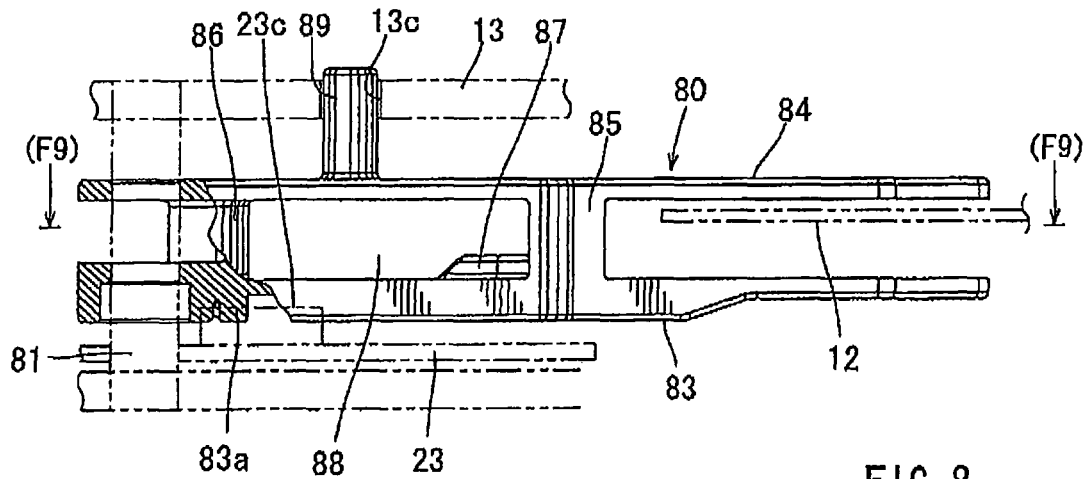


FIG. 8

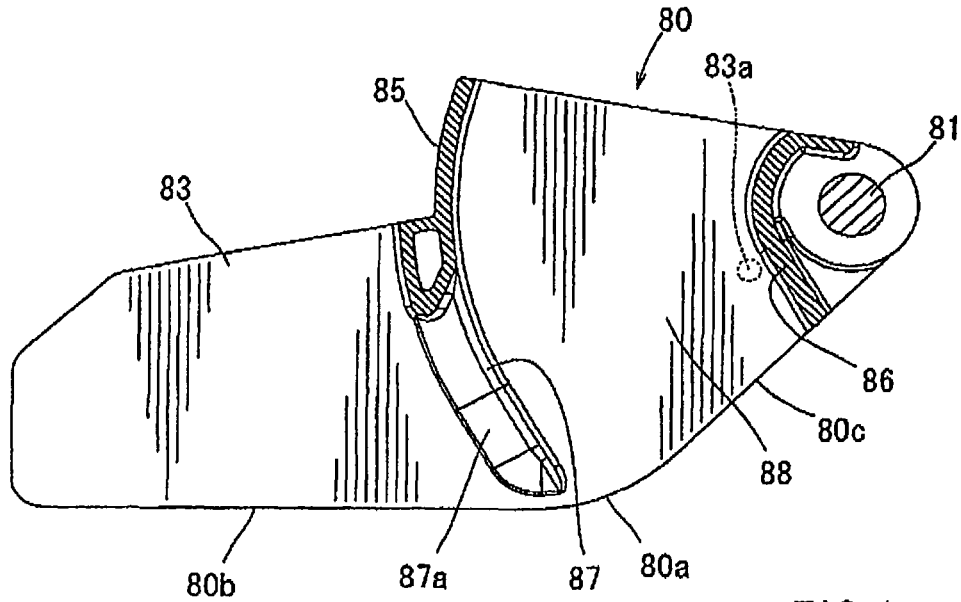


FIG. 9

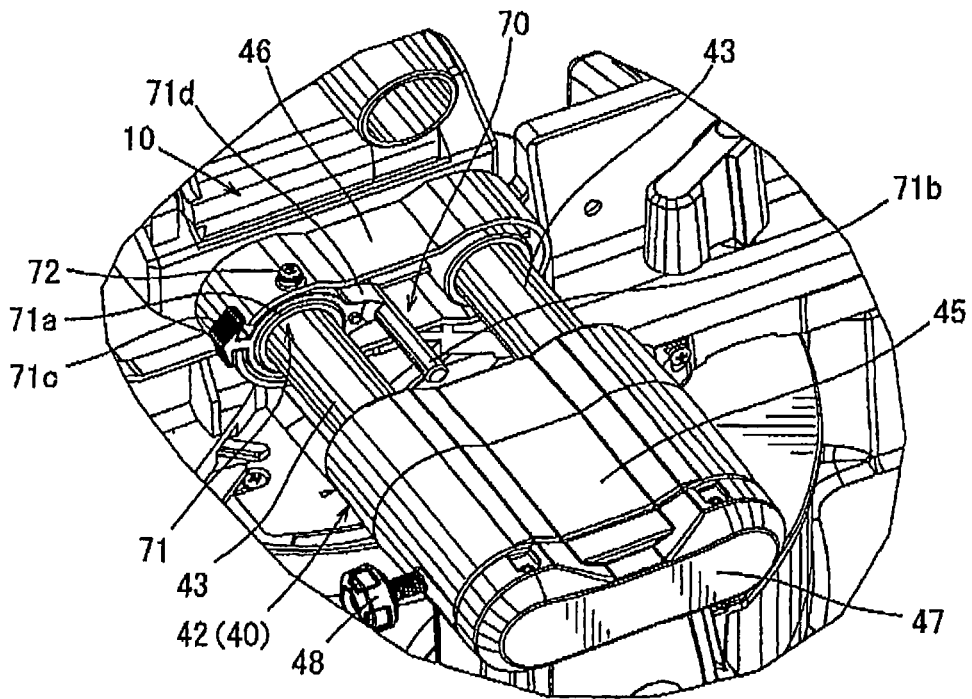


FIG. 10

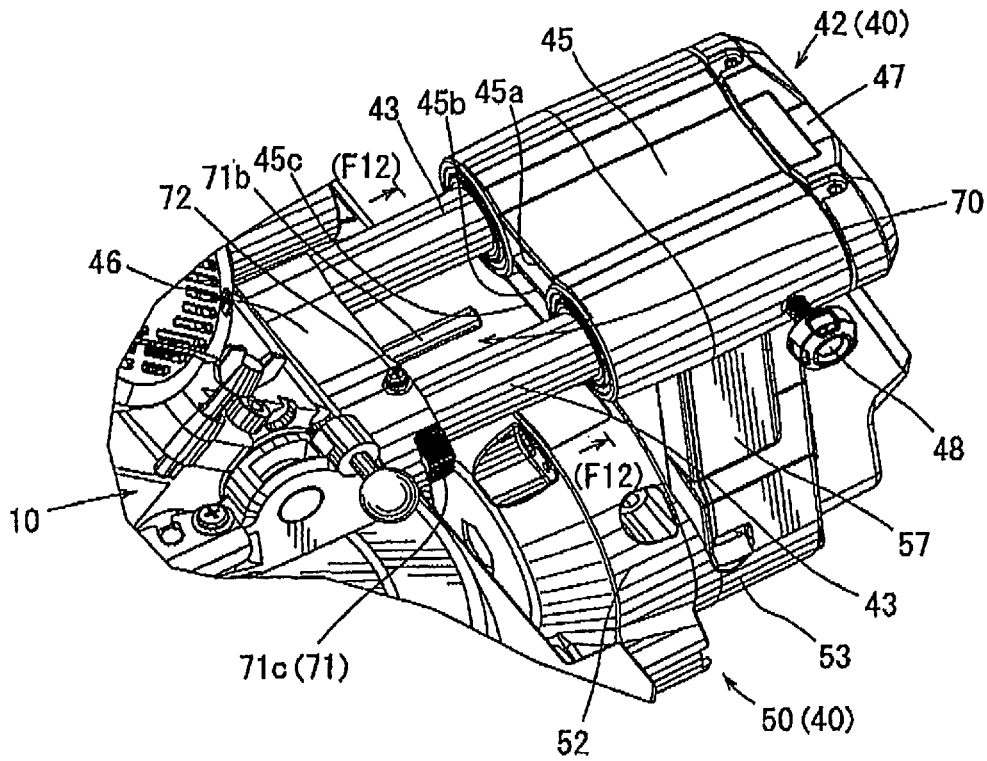


FIG. 11

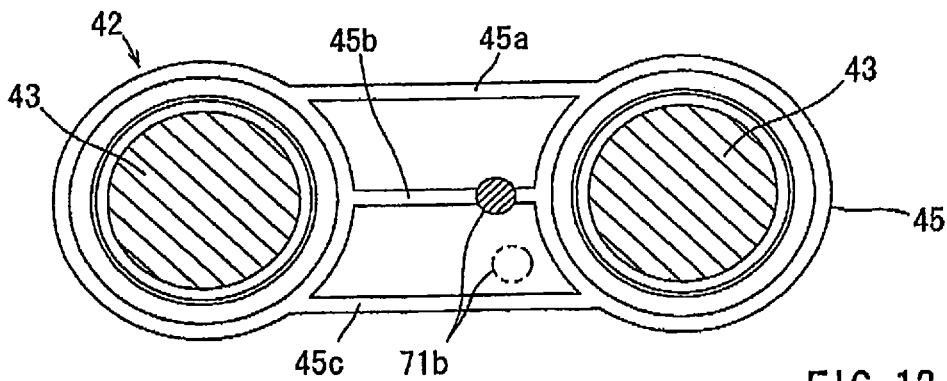


FIG. 12

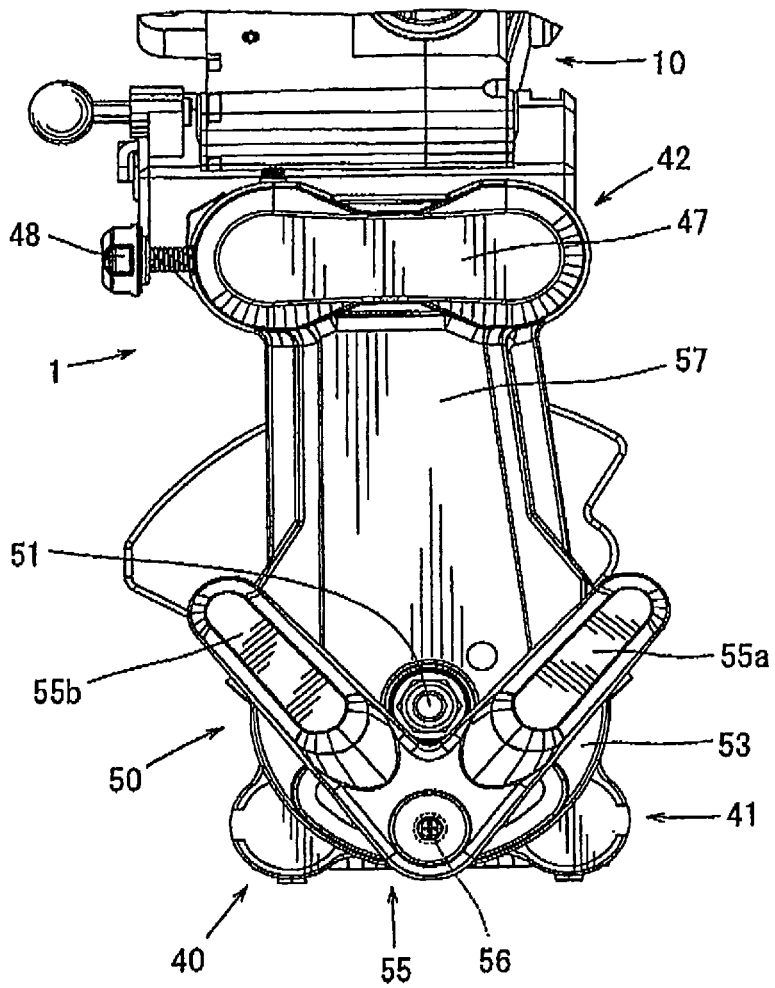


FIG. 13

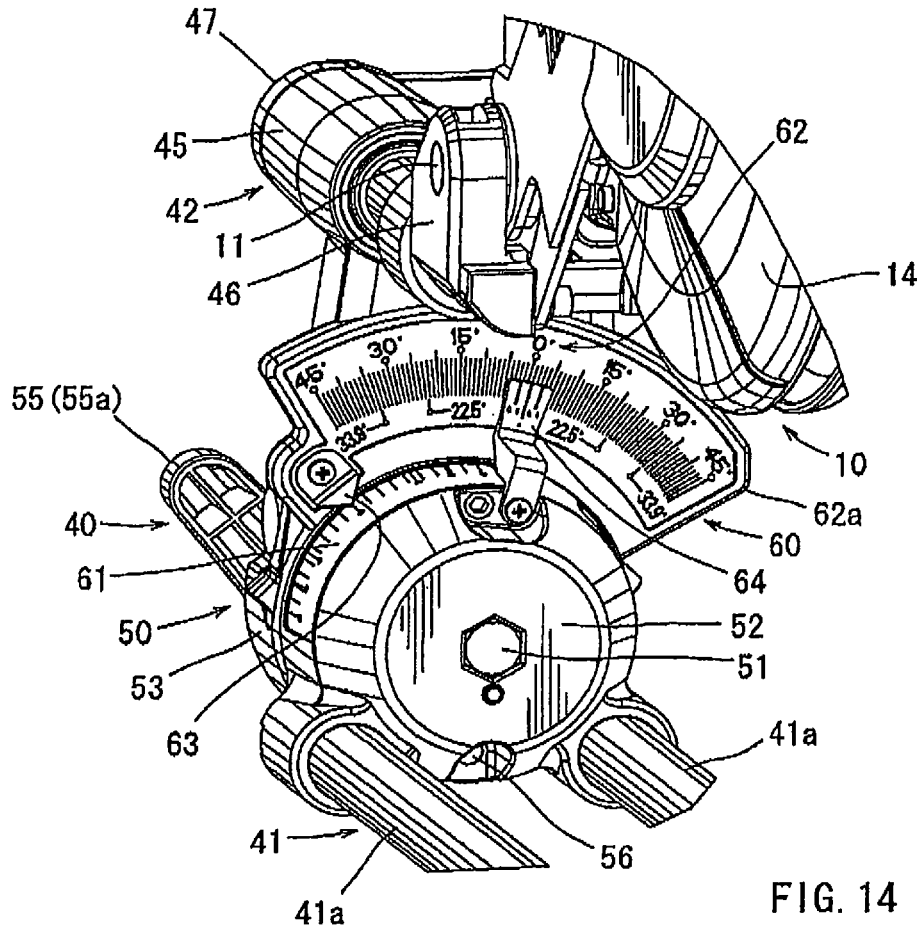


FIG. 14

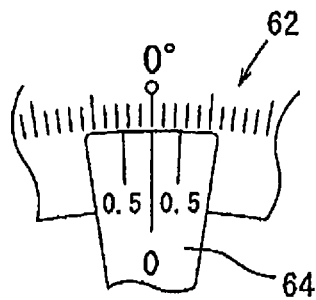


FIG. 15

TABLE CUTTING MACHINE

This application is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/382,543, which was filed on Mar. 18, 2009 and claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2008-74218, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a table cutting machine adapted to move a cutting machine body provided with, for example, a round grind stone or a rotary blade such as saw tooth downward for carrying out a cutting operation or the like to a cut material fixed on a table.

Description of the Related Art

In the table cutting machine having a configuration in which a substantially upper half range of the periphery of the rotary blade is covered with a fixed cover (blade case) and a substantially lower half range of the peripheral thereof is covered with a movable cover which employs an open-close system has been disclosed. An electric motor as a drive source is arranged on the rear side of the fixed cover. The electric motor causes a spindle projecting into the fixed cover to rotate. The rotary blade is mounted to the spindle. The movable cover is gradually opened in association with the downward movement of the cutting machine body and, meanwhile, a lower portion of the rotary blade is gradually exposed and this exposed portion gradually cut into the cut material. Therefore, a maximum range of the rotary blade which is able to cut into the cut material is limited to a range exposed downward from the fixed cover in a state in which the movable cover is fully opened.

Yet, a larger cutting depth is required for some special cutting operations. In a case of cutting a so-called crown-mold material, which is a cut material used mainly as a house-building material and has widthwise ends inclined in the opposite directions from each other in terms of the thickness direction, in the widthwise oblique direction for example, since both the oblique end surfaces at the widthwise ends need to be cut at an precise angle, the cut material generally is leaned obliquely between a table and a positioning fence, is fixedly positioned, and is brought into abutment at the inclined end surfaces thereof at the widthwise ends with the upper surface of the table and a positioning surface of the fence respectively in a surface abutment state and, in this state, the table is rotated, and the rotary blade is advanced so as to cut into the material obliquely in terms of the widthwise direction, so that an angular cutting is achieved.

In order to carry out the special cutting operation as described above (for example, the cutting operation carried out for a high cut material by placing the same so as to lean obliquely between the table and the positioning fence), various technologies have been disclosed. For example, a lower end portion of the fixed cover in a range on the rear side of the spindle (the center of rotation of the rotary blade) (hereinafter, referred simply as a rear edge of the fixed cover) is recessed upward to secure a larger cutting depth in the range on the rear side, thereby enabling the above-described special cutting operation.

According to these technologies, as a result of having retracted the rear edge of the fixed cover upward, part of a cutting edge of the rotary blade is not covered completely with the movable cover, and hence a configuration in which the uncovered portion is covered by an additionally provided

auxiliary cover. This type of configuration can use a link lever to open and close the auxiliary cover using the upward and downward movement of the cutting machine body or a configuration in which the auxiliary cover is turned in the closing direction by its own weight, is brought into abutment with the upper surface of the cutting material, and is relatively opened by the downward movement of the cutting machine body is employed as the opening and closing operations of the auxiliary cover employed.

However, according to the opening and closing structure of the auxiliary cover in the related art as described above, a technology for reliably locking the auxiliary cover at the closed position in a state in which the cutting machine body is positioned at an upper waiting position has not been proposed.

Further, a lever of a single lever type having one grip has been previously proposed. However, with the fixing lever of the single lever type, the grip is hidden behind the supporting arm portion and hence is hardly visible from the user. Therefore, there is a problem of deterioration of operability in that the user needs to operate blindly and thus difficult and dangerous to reach the lever. Also, fixing lever of a triple lever type having three grips coupled in the radial direction at spaces of 120° with respect to each other has been proposed. In this case, however, there is a case in which one of the grips on the lower side abuts against a floor or the ground on which the cutting machine is installed and hence rotational operation is disabled. Therefore, the respective grips are shortened in order to avoid the abutment as described above, which causes a problem of deterioration of operability.

Thus, there is a need in the art for a configuration in which the range of the rotary blade which is not covered by the movable cover from the range exposed from the fixed cover is covered by the auxiliary cover and the auxiliary cover is reliably locked at the closed position so as not to be operated carelessly to the opening position when the cutting machine body is in a waiting position.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A cutting machine can include a cutting machine body that is movably supported above a table and capable of vertical movement, the cutting machine body can be positioned at an upward waiting position and a lower end position. The cutting machine body can include an auxiliary cover positioned around a portion of a blade and including a projection. When in the upward waiting position the auxiliary cover is not able to move upward because of the position of the projection, and in the lower end position the auxiliary cover is able to move upward.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a general side view of a table cutting machine according to an embodiment. FIG. 1 shows a left side view viewed from a user. FIG. 1 shows a state in which a cutting machine body is held at an upper waiting position.

FIG. 2 is a general side view of a table cutting machine according to the embodiment. FIG. 2 shows a state in which the cutting machine body is moved downward to a lower end position.

FIG. 3 is a general side view of the table cutting machine according to the embodiment. FIG. 3 shows a state in which a cutting operation is carried out on a cut material by a rotary blade by moving the cutting machine body downward and then sliding the same rearward. FIG. 3 shows a state in

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which a rearmost position of the cutting machine body is limited by an intermediate stopper mechanism and is held at a position where a front portion of the auxiliary cover is in the course of moving over top of the positioning fence.

FIG. 4 is a general side view of the table cutting machine according to the embodiment. FIG. 4 shows a state in which the cutting machine body is moved downward and then slid to the rearmost position of the sliding movement. FIG. 4 shows a state in which the intermediate stopper mechanism is released.

FIG. 5 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the table cutting machine according to the embodiment. FIG. 5 shows a state in which the cutting machine body is moved downward and then retracted to an intermediate position of an entire sliding range by the intermediate stopper mechanism. FIG. 5 also shows a state in which the front portion of the auxiliary cover is in the course of moving over top of the positioning fence.

FIG. 6 is a back view of the table cutting machine according to the embodiment. FIG. 6 shows a state in which the table cutting machine is viewed from the right side as viewed from the user.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the auxiliary cover as a single unit.

FIG. 8 is a plan view of the auxiliary cover as a single unit. In FIG. 8, a portion of the auxiliary cover near a portion which supports a turning movement is shown in an exploded state. In FIG. 8, part of a fixed cover and part of a link lever are shown by double dashed lines, respectively.

FIG. 9 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the auxiliary cover taken along the line (F9)-(F9) in FIG. 8. FIG. 9 shows a state in which a shielding edge on the left side when viewed by the user is viewed from inside.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of an upper sliding mechanism and a periphery thereof viewed obliquely from above on the rear side. FIG. 10 shows a state in which the cutting machine body is slid to a frontmost position of the sliding movement with respect to the upper sliding mechanism.

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the upper sliding mechanism and the periphery thereof viewed obliquely from the front. FIG. 11 shows a state in which the cutting machine body is slid to the frontmost position with respect to the upper sliding mechanism.

FIG. 12 is a view of a bearing holder and a rib thereof from the front in the direction indicated by arrows (F12)-(F12) in FIG. 11.

FIG. 13 is a rear view of a fixing lever and the periphery thereof viewed from the rear in the direction of arrow indicated by (F13) in FIG. 1.

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of an inclined angle display device viewed from the left front side. FIG. 14 shows a state in which the cutting machine body is held at a right-angle cutting position with an angle of inclination of zero.

FIG. 15 is an enlarged view of a second angle scale and a second indicator.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Each of the additional features and teachings disclosed above and below may be utilized separately or in conjunction with other features and teachings to provide improved cutting machines. Representative examples of the present invention, which examples utilize many of these additional features and teachings both separately and in conjunction with one another, will now be described in detail with reference to the attached drawings. This detailed description

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is merely intended to teach a person of skill in the art further details for practicing preferred aspects of the present teachings and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. Only the claims define the scope of the claimed invention. Therefore, combinations of features and steps disclosed in the following detailed description may not be necessary to practice the invention in the broadest sense, and are instead taught merely to particularly describe representative examples of the invention. Moreover, various features of the representative examples and the dependent claims may be combined in ways that are not specifically enumerated in order to provide additional useful embodiments of the present teachings.

Referring now to FIG. 1 to FIG. 15, an embodiment of the present invention will be described. FIG. 1 to FIG. 5 show a table-type cutting machine 1 according to the embodiment in general. In FIG. 1 to FIG. 5, a user is positioned on the right side of the cutting machine 1. In the following description, the front and rear of the respective members and the configurations are defined such that the right side in FIG. 1 (near side of the user) corresponds to the front side and the left side corresponds to the rear side.

The cutting machine 1 includes a substantially circular table 20 for placing a cutting material W, a base 30 for supporting the table 20 so as to be capable of rotating horizontally and a cutting machine body 10 arranged above the table 20 via a body supporting member 40 provided at a rear portion (left side portion in FIG. 1) of the table 20. Hereinafter, a so-called crown-mold material W1 to be cut in a state of leaning against a positioning fence and a cut material W2 formed into a normal flat board which is cut in a state in which the widthwise direction thereof is oriented upright at a right angle along the positioning fence are exemplified as the cut materials W. Both the cut materials W (W1, W2) have a height from the upper surface of the table higher than normal, so that a large cutting depth is required for a rotary blade 12.

As shown in FIG. 5, the table 20 is supported on the upper surface of the base 30 so as to be capable of rotating horizontally via a shaft 33. The rotational position of the table 20 is adjusted quickly and precisely according to the operation by two-system stopper mechanism. In the drawings, reference numerals 21 and 22 designate operating levers of the two-system stopper mechanism. Both the operating lever 21 and 22 are respectively arranged at a front end portion of the table 20, where the user is able to operate easily.

Both left and right end portions of the base 30 are protruded sideward from the table 20, and the protruded portions correspond to base seats 31 and 31. Upper surfaces 31a and 31a of the left and right base seats 31 and 31 are aligned to be flush with the upper surface of the table 20. A positioning fence 32 is mounted to the upper surfaces 31a and 31a of the left and right base seats 31 and 31 so as to extend across therebetween. The front surface of the positioning fence 32 corresponds to a positioning surface 32a to which the cutting material W is to be abutted. As shown in the drawing, the exemplified positioning fence 32 has the positioning surface 32a at a relatively high position. The positioning surface 32a matches the center of rotation of the table 20 (the axial center of the shaft 33), and is orthogonal to the upper surface of the table 20. The positioning fence 32 enables positioning of the cut material W1 in a state of leaning against the positioning surface 32a and the upper surface of the table 20 so as to extend therebetween as shown in the drawing.

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The cutting machine body **10** is supported via the body supporting member **40** so as to be capable of sliding in the fore-and-aft direction and of tilting in the vertical direction. As shown in FIG. 1, a position in which the cutting machine body **10** is returned to the uppermost end corresponds to the waiting position. When the cutting machine body **10** is moved downward from the waiting position (a state shown in FIG. 2) and then the cutting machine body **10** is slid rearward as shown in FIG. 3, the rotary blade **12** is caused to cut into the large cut material **W1** for cutting operation.

The cutting machine body **10** is adapted to be able to change the cutting angle of the rotary blade **12** with respect to the cutting material **W** angularly leftward or rightward in plan view by rotating the table **20** leftward or rightward by an adequate angle. Hereinafter, this cutting state is referred to as angular cutting. In this angular cutting, the axis of rotation of the rotary blade **12** (the axis of rotation of a spindle **18**) is maintained in parallel to the upper surface of the table **20** (the direction of the table surface). In this angular cutting operation, the rotary blade **12** advances so as to cut into the material obliquely with respect to the positioning surface **32a** of the positioning fence **32**. When the rotary blade **12** advances so as to cut into the material in the direction orthogonal to the positioning surface **32a**, a right angle cutting is achieved. This right angle cutting is used most frequently.

In contrast, the cutting machine body **10** is adapted to be able to carry out the cutting operation by advancing the rotary blade **12** so as to cut into the cutting material **W** obliquely when viewed from the front (user side) by being inclined leftward or rightward by a tilt supporting mechanism **50** of the body supporting member **40**, which will be described later. Hereinafter, this cutting state is referred to as an oblique cutting. In this oblique cutting, the axis of rotation of the rotary blade **12** is maintained in a non-parallel state with respect to the upper surface of the table **2** (the direction of the table surface). The angle of inclination of the rotary blade **12** in this oblique cutting is displayed by an inclined angle display device **60** described later. The right-angle cutting is achieved in a state in which the axis of rotation of the rotary blade **12** is positioned in parallel to the upper surface of the table **20** and the rotary blade **12** is vertically positioned (at an angle of inclination of zero).

In this manner, the cutting machine body **10** is supported by the body supporting member **40** so as to be capable of tilting in the vertical direction, to be capable of sliding in the fore-and-aft direction, and to be capable of tilting in the lateral direction. The body supporting member **40** includes upper and lower sliding mechanisms **41** and **42** at two levels for supporting the cutting machine body **10** so as to be capable of sliding in the fore-and-aft direction and the lateral tilt mechanism **50** for allowing the cutting machine body **10** to tilt in leftward and rightward when viewed from the user. The slide mechanism **41** on the lower side includes two lower slide bars **41a** and **41a** supported in parallel at a certain distance in the lateral direction. As shown in FIG. 5, both the lower slide bars **41a** and **41a** are supported via the bearings **41b** mounted to the lower surface of the table **20** respectively so as to be capable of sliding in the fore-and-aft direction. The lateral tilt mechanism **50** is mounted at rear end portions of both the lower sliding bars **41a** and **41a**.

The lateral tilt mechanism **50** includes a fixed-side supporting member **52** and a tilting-side supporting member **53** coupled via a lateral tilt shaft **51** so as to be capable of mutual rotation. The rear end portions of the lower slide bars **41a** and **41a** are coupled to the fixed-side supporting member **52**. Therefore, both the lower left and right slide bars **41a**

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and **41a** slide integrally in parallel to each other in the fore-and-aft direction, whereby the cutting machine body **10** slides in the fore-and-aft direction.

The cutting machine body **10** is tilted in the lateral direction when the tilting-side supporting member **53** rotates by a certain angle leftward or rightward about the lateral tilt shaft **51** with respect to the fixed-side supporting member **52**. A positioning mechanism for positioning the cutting machine body **10** at a right angle position, at a 45° inclined position or the like (so-called positive block mechanism) is integrated between the fixed-side supporting member **52** and the tilting-side supporting member **53**.

The rotational position of the tilting-side supporting member **53** with respect to the fixed-side supporting member **52**, that is, the leftward or rightward tilted position of the cutting machine body **10** is fixed by tightening a fixing lever **55**. The tilted position of the cutting machine body **10** is quickly and precisely read by the inclined angle display device **60**.

The fixing lever **55** is arranged on the rear side of the tilting-side supporting member **53**. As shown in FIG. 13, the fixing lever **55** assumes a V-shape with a left grip **55a** on the left side and a right grip **55b** on the right side when viewed from the user coupled to each other at the lower ends thereof. In the case of this example, the left and right grips **55a** and **55b** are coupled to each other at an angle of approximately 80° as shown in FIG. 13. Both the left and right grips **55a** and **55b** have a length that the user is able to grip easily with one hand. A fixing screw **56** is mounted to a coupled portion between both the grips **55a** and **55b**. The angle formed between both the grips **55a** and **55b** may be set arbitrarily within a range from 60° to 100°, in addition to the angle of approximately 80° described above. As described later, an angle of 60° or larger formed between both the grips **55a** and **55b** ensures the easy visibility of both the grips **55a** and **55b** from the user and allows the user to grip one of them easily. An angle of 100° or smaller ensures prevention of interference of one of the grips with a floor or the ground when rotating the other grip.

As shown in FIG. 5, the fixing screw **56** penetrates through the tilting-side supporting member **53** and is screwed into the fixed-side supporting member **52**. The fixing screw **56** is arranged below the lateral tilt shaft **51** in parallel thereto at a certain distance therefrom. When the fixing lever **55** is turned to the tightening direction (for example, clockwise in FIG. 13), the fixing screw **56** is tightened with respect to the fixed-side supporting member **52** to fix the tilting-side supporting member **53** so as not to be able to rotate with respect to each other, whereby the cutting machine body **10** is fixed at the oblique position or the right-angle position. When the fixing lever **55** is turned in the loosening direction (for example, counterclockwise in FIG. 13) by an adequate angle (for example, about 30°), the fixing screw **56** is loosened with respect to the fixed-side supporting member **52** and, consequently, the tilting-side supporting member **53** is brought into a state of being capable of rotating with respect to the fixed-side supporting member **52**, which allows the cutting machine body **10** to tilt leftward or rightward.

The fixing lever **55** in this example is easy to tilt either in the tightening direction or in the loosening direction by gripping one of the left and right grips **55a** and **55b**. Therefore, if the user is right-handed, he/she is able to tilt the fixing lever **55** easily by reaching out with his/her right hand to the rear side of the body supporting member **40** via the right side of the cutting machine **1** and gripping the right grip **55b**. In contrast, if the user is left-handed, he/she is able to

tilt the fixing lever **55** easily by reaching out with his/her left hand to the rear side of the body supporting member **40** via the left side of the cutting machine **1** and gripping the left grip **55a**.

FIG. **13** shows a state in which the fixing lever **55** is firmly tightened (obliquely fixed state), a state in which the tilting-side supporting member **53** is fixed with respect to the fixed-side supporting member **52**, and a state in which the cutting machine body **10** is fixed in terms of the lateral tilt position. As shown in the drawing, in this obliquely fixed state, a state of attaching the fixing screw **56** with respect to the fixing lever **55** is adequately set so as to achieve a state in which the left and right grips **55a** and **55b** are inclined at the substantially same angle leftward and rightward with respect to the supporting arm portion **57**. Therefore, the user is able to view both the left and right grips **55a** and **55b** easily and is able to grip both the left and right grips **55a** and **55b** easily by reaching out with the left hand or the right hand to the rear side.

With the exemplified V-shaped fixing lever **55**, since the left and right grips **55a** and **55b** protrude leftward and rightward with respect to the supporting arm portion **57**, respectively, the user is able to view easily and is able to grip in a comfortable posture.

Further, with the fixing lever **55** in this embodiment, the two grips **55a** and **55b** are arranged in a V-shape extending upward from a head of the fixing screw **56**, and hence there is no portion protruding downward. Also, since the fixing screw **56** functions sufficiently by being rotated in the tightening direction or the loosening direction by approximately 30°, the fixing lever **55** needs not to be rotated to a position where the grips **55a** and **55b** protrude downward from the fixing screw **56**. Therefore, in the exemplified fixing lever **55**, since the sufficient length of the respective grips **55a** and **55b** which allows the user to grip easily is secured, and they are coupled in the V-shape opening upward, the problems as in the related art do not occur.

Subsequently, FIG. **14** shows the inclined angle display device **60** for displaying the lateral position or inclination of the cutting machine body **10** in detail.

The inclined angle display device **60** in this example includes a first angle scale **61** mounted to the fixed-side supporting member **52** and a second angle scale **62** mounted to the tilt supporting member **53**. The first angle scale **61** in this embodiment is displayed on a sheet material, which is attached along the peripheral surface of the fixed-side supporting member **52**. Therefore, scale markings of the first angle scale **61** are displayed substantially in parallel to the center axis of tilting movement of the cutting machine body **10** (the axial line of the tilt shaft **51**), and are adapted to be legible mainly from above (visibility from above). The first angle scale **61** includes scale markings displayed thereon at every 5° in angle of inclination of the cutting machine body **10**. A first indicator **63** for reading the first angle scale **61** is mounted to the tilt supporting member **53**.

The second angle scale **62** is displayed on a substantially fan-shaped scale panel **62a** as shown in the drawing. The scale panel **62a** is mounted from the front so as to protrude radially upward along the upper portion of the tilt supporting member **53**. Therefore, the scale markings of the second angle scale **62** are displayed along the radial direction with respect to the center axis of the tilting movement of the cutting machine body **10** (the axial line of the tilt shaft **51**), and are adapted to be legible mainly from the front (visibility from the front).

When the mounting precision of the second angle scale **62** with respect to the front surface of the upper portion of the

tilting-side supporting member **53** and the mounting precision of the first angle scale **61** with respect to the outer peripheral surface of the fixed-side supporting member **52** are compared, the latter is able to be attached at a higher mounting precision. In the former case, since the scale panel is generally formed of a metal plate or a sheet material and is attached on the front surface of the tilting-side supporting member **53**, the positional precision (mounting precision) with respect to the lateral tilt shaft **51** is more difficult to be ensured at the time of assembly. In contrast, in the latter case, since the first angle scale **61** is attached on the peripheral surface of the fixed-side supporting member **52**, assembly with the high precise positioning and the concentricity of the first angle scale **61** with respect to the lateral tilt shaft **51** is easily achieved at the time of assembly by being attached along the peripheral surface thereof as long as the peripheral surface of the fixed-side supporting member **52** is manufactured at a high degree of precision in terms of position and concentricity with respect to the lateral tilt shaft **51**.

The second angle scale **62** is arranged on the outer peripheral side which is spaced more from the tilt shaft **51** in the radial direction than the first angle scale **61** and hence the pitch of the scale markings for the corresponding angles is larger than the pitch of the first angle scale **61**. Therefore, in the case of the second angle scale **62** in this example, the scale markings are displayed at an increment of 1° for the angle of inclination of the cutting machine body **10**, and the sufficient visibility is ensured for the respective scale markings. A second indicator **64** for reading the second angle scale **62** is mounted to the fixed-side supporting member **52**.

In this manner, the inclined angle display device **60** in this embodiment is largely characterized in that the first angle scale **61** is on the radially inner peripheral side and the second angle scale **62** is on the radially outer peripheral side with respect to the center of tilting movement of the cutting machine body **10** (the lateral tilt shaft **51**). The precision in mounting position of the first angle scale **61** is higher than that of the second angle scale **62**, while the display precision in scale markings of the second angle scale **62** is higher (the finer angular display) than that of the first angle scale **61**.

In addition, since the second angle scale **62** whose scale markings are displayed with finer display precision is legible mainly from the front and the first angle scale **61** is legible mainly from above, the user-friendliness is remarkably improved in that both the angular scales **61** and **62** may be selectively used depending on the operating posture of the user, or depending on the precision required for the angle of inclination of the cutting machine body **10**. In particular, since the user may obliquely look down at the first angle scale **61**, the user is able to view in a comfortable posture, and hence a superior visibility is achieved.

As shown in the drawing, the second angle scale **62** includes angles of inclination of 22.5° and 33.9° which are useful for some cutting operation in addition to the scale markings of 0°, 15°, 30° and 45° on both leftward and rightward respectively in the indications of numerical values.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **15**, the second indicator **64** includes a secondary scale indicated thereon. As regards the second angle scale **62** as a primary scale, for example, two secondary scale markings of 0.5 at pitches of 0.9°, which is an angle obtained by dividing 9° equally by 10, for example, and a reference line zero are indicated on the second indicator **64**. Therefore, the angle of inclination of the cutting machine body **10** is adapted to be read precisely at pitches of 0.5° with the second angle scale **62**.

The supporting arm portion **57** is provided on top of the fixed-side supporting member **53** so as to extend upward. An upper slide mechanism **42** is provided on top of the supporting arm portion **57**. The upper slide mechanism **42** includes a pair of left and right upper slide bars **43** and **43** extending in parallel to each other. Both the upper slide bars **43** and **43** are supported by the bearings **44** so as to be slidable in the fore-and-aft direction. Both the bearings **44** and **44** are held by a bearing holder **45** provided on top of the supporting arm portion **57**. Front ends of both the upper slide bars **43** and **43** are coupled to each other by a tilting bracket **46**. The cutting machine body **10** is supported by the tilting bracket **46** via the vertical tilt shaft **11** so as to be capable of tilting in the vertical direction. Rear ends of both the slide bars **43** and **43** are coupled to each other by a connecting bracket **47**. Therefore, the upper slide bars **43** and **43** slide integrally in the fore-and-aft direction in a state of being fixed in parallel to each other. The cutting machine body **10** slides in the fore-and-aft direction in association with the fore-and-aft sliding movement of both the slide bars **43** and **43**. As shown in FIG. 6, an upper slide fixing screw **48** is provided on the side portion of the bearing holder **45**. When the upper slide fixing screw **48** is tightened, both the upper slide bars **43** and **43** are unslidably fixed to the bearing holder **45**, so that the sliding movement of the cutting machine body **10** by the upper slide mechanism **42** is brought into a locked state. By loosening the upper slide fixing screw **48**, the cutting machine body **10** is allowed to slide in the fore-and-aft direction by the upper slide mechanism **42**.

In this manner, with the body supporting member **40** including the upper and lower sliding mechanisms **41** and **42** at two levels and the lateral tilt supporting mechanism **50**, the cutting machine body **10** is supported so as to be capable of sliding in a stroke which is long in the fore-and-aft direction and to be capable of tilting movement in the lateral direction independently from this sliding movement.

The upper slide mechanism **42** includes an intermediate stopper mechanism **70** for constraining the retracting operation (rearmost sliding position) of the cutting machine body **10** at a midpoint of the entire sliding range integrated therein. The intermediate stopper mechanism **70** is illustrated in FIG. 10 and FIG. 11 in detail. The intermediate stopper mechanism **70** includes a stopper body **71** mounted to one of the upper slide bars **43**. The stopper body **71** includes an annular supporting portion **71a** which allows insertion of the upper slide bar **43** in a state of being capable of rotating with respect to each other without rattling or obstruction, a stopper shaft portion **71b** and a switch lever portion **71c** provided integrally with the periphery of the annular supporting portion **71a**, respectively.

As shown in FIG. 10, the stopper body **71** is held so as to be capable of turning within a certain angular range about the an axis of the upper slide bar **43** at a position in which the annular supporting portion **71a** is accommodated in the inner peripheral side of the tilting bracket **46** and the upper slide bar **43** is inserted on the inner peripheral side of the annular supporting portion **71a** (between the tilting bracket **46** and the upper slide bar **43**). A fitting screw **72** is tightened at an upper portion of the tilting bracket **46**. The annular supporting portion **71a** is held so as to be capable of turning in a certain range about the axial line of the upper slide bar **43**, but not to be capable of moving in the axial direction by the engagement of the distal end portion of the fitting screw **72** with the annular supporting portion **71a**.

The stopper shaft portion **71b** is provided so as to extend in parallel to the upper slide bar **43** and rearward via an arm

portion **71d** extending radially outwardly from the annular supporting portion **71a**. The switch lever portion **71c** is arranged so as to be capable of being moved in a certain angular range radially on the outside of the tilting bracket **46**. Rotating the switch lever portion **71c** at a certain angle about the axial line of the upper slide bar **43** allows the annular supporting portion **71a** to rotate at a certain angle coaxially, thereby allowing the stopper shaft portion **71b** to rotate and move in the vertical direction within a certain range.

The stopper shaft portion **71b** retracts integrally with the retracting movement of the cutting machine body **10**. Abutment of the rear end portion of the stopper shaft portion **71b** with a center rib **45a** of the bearing holder **45** restrains the retracting movement of the cutting machine body **10** at a midpoint of the entire sliding range of the upper slide mechanism **42**. As shown in FIG. 11 and FIG. 12, three ribs (upper rib **45a**, center rib **45b**, lower rib **45c**) are provided on the front portion of the bearing holder **45** substantially in parallel and equidistantly in the vertical direction.

When the cutting machine body **10** is retracted in a state in which the switch lever portion **71c** is moved to the intermediate locking position (downward in this embodiment), the stopper shaft portion **71b** comes into abutment with the front end surface of the center rib **45b** from among the three ribs **45a**, **45b** and **45c** and hence the retracting movement is restrained, whereby the cutting machine body **10** is brought into a state in which the retracting movement thereof is restrained at a midpoint within the entire sliding range of the upper slide mechanism **42**. In contrast, when the switch lever portion **71c** is moved to an unlocked position (upward in this embodiment), the stopper shaft portion **71b** moves downward from the abutted position as shown by a double-dashed line in FIG. 12. Therefore, when the cutting machine body **10** is retracted in this state, the stopper shaft portion **71b** enters a space between the center rib **45b** and the lower rib **45c**. In this state, the retracting movement of the stopper shaft portion **71b** is not restrained, and hence the cutting machine body **10** is allowed to slide to a rearmost position of the sliding movement within the entire sliding range of the upper slide mechanism **42**. The function of the intermediate stopper mechanism **70** will be described later.

The cutting machine body **10** is supported at a distal end side of the body supporting member **40** above the table **20** in a state of being capable of tilting in the vertical direction about the vertical tilt shaft **11**. As shown in FIG. 6, the cutting machine body **10** is provided with the circular rotary blade **12** which is rotated by the electric motor **16** arranged on the rear side (right side when viewed from the user). The electric motor **16** is mounted in a posture inclined in the direction in which the rear end side is displaced upward. The rotary blade **12** is mounted to the distal end portion of the spindle **18** by a mounting flange **17**.

The upper portion of the rotary blade **12** is always covered with the fixed cover **13**. The rear end portion of the fixed cover **13** is supported by the tilting bracket **46** of the upper slide mechanism **42** so as to be capable of tilting in the vertical direction via the vertical tilt shaft **11**. The electric motor **16** is mounted on the rear side of the fixed cover **13**. The rear portion of the fixed cover **13** is provided with a dust collecting port **19** for mounting a dust box for collecting dust.

The lower portion of the rotary blade **12** is covered with a movable cover **14** which is opened and closed in association with the vertical movement of the cutting machine body **10**. The movable cover **14** is opened and closed by the relative displacement of the link lever **23** in association with

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the vertical movement of the cutting machine body 10. The rear end portion of the link lever 23 is supported by the front portion of the tilting bracket 46 via a shaft 24 so as to be capable of turning in the vertical direction. The approximate midpoint of the link lever 23 (in terms of the longitudinal direction thereof) is provided with an arc-shaped relief groove 23b. An engaging shaft 25 provided on the fixed cover 13 is inserted in the relief groove 23b so as to be relatively displaceable. A front end portion 23a of the link lever 23 is in abutment with an abutment wall portion 14a provided on the movable cover 14. The link lever 23 provided in this manner tilts in the vertical direction in association with the vertical movement of the cutting machine body 10. When the link lever 23 tilts downward in association with the downward movement of the cutting machine body 10, the front end portion 23a thereof presses the abutment wall portion 14a while displacing around the center of turn of the movable cover 14, so that the movable cover 14 is gradually opened. In contrast, when the link lever 23 tilts upward in association with the upward movement of the cutting machine body 10 and the front end portion 23b is displaced in the opposite direction around the center of turn of the movable cover 14, the abutment wall portion 14a is not pressed by the front end portion 23a in the opening direction, and hence the movable cover 14 is closed by its own weight and an urging force in the closing direction.

The electric motor 16 is provided with a handle portion 15 which allows the user to grip on the side portion of the front side thereof. In the case of the embodiment, the handle portion 15 is provided in the lateral direction so as to extend leftward and rightward (the direction along the axis of rotation of the rotary blade 12).

As shown in FIG. 5 and FIG. 6, a rear edge portion 13b of the fixed cover 13 on the rear side of the spindle 18 is recessed upward by a dimension L with respect to the front edge portion 13a thereof which corresponds to the end on the opening side and on the front side of the spindle 18. Hereinafter, the rear edge portion 13b of the fixed cover 13, which is recessed upward by the dimension L is also referred to as the relief portion 13b of the fixed cover 13. With the position of the relief portion 13b on the rear side, the range of height of the rotary blade 12, which is disposed from the rear side (the cutting depth), is increased.

With the configuration in which the cutting depth on the rear side of the spindle 18 (the center of rotation of the rotary blade 12) is increased in this manner, downward movement to the lowermost position is achieved without interference with the positioning fence 32 being relatively high from the table 20, whereby the cutting operation of the cut material W1 by a large cutting depth is achieved by placing the cut material W1 so as to lean obliquely against the positioning surface 32a of the positioning fence 32 as shown in the drawing, or by placing the cut material W2 upright along the positioning surface 32a.

Also, with the arrangement of the relief portion 13b on the fixed cover 13, even when the cutting machine body 10 is moved upward to fully close the movable cover 14, part of the peripheral edge (cutting edge) of the rotary blade 12 is covered neither with the fixed cover 13 nor the movable cover 14 at the relief portion 13b. In this configuration, part of the cutting edge of the rotary blade 12 which is covered neither with the fixed cover 13 nor the movable cover 14 is adapted to be covered by an auxiliary cover 80.

As shown in FIG. 5, the auxiliary cover 80 is supported inside the fixed cover 13. The auxiliary cover 80 is supported by the fixed cover 13 in a state of being capable of tilting in the vertical direction via a shaft 81. The auxiliary cover 80

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is urged in the direction to rotate downward (closing side, clockwise in FIG. 5) by a torsion spring 82 interposed between the auxiliary cover 80 and the fixed cover 13. FIG. 7 to FIG. 9 illustrate the auxiliary cover 80 as a single unit.

The auxiliary cover 80 includes a pair of left and right shielding edges 83 and 84. Both the shielding edges 83 and 84 are coupled to each other in parallel by partitioning walls 85 and 86 at two points, that is, at a midpoint and a point near the rear end portion in terms of the longitudinal direction thereof. As shown in FIG. 9, on the inner surface of the left shielding edge 83 (when viewed from the user) is provided with a guiding wall portion 87 so as to extend from an approximate midpoint of the partitioning wall 85. A dust collecting channel 88 is defined by the front and rear partitioning walls 85 and 86 and the guiding wall portion 87. The upper portion of the dust collecting channel 88 is directed toward a dust collecting port 19 at the time of cutting operation carried out by the downward movement of the cutting machine body 10 as shown in FIG. 5. In this manner, the auxiliary cover 80 has a function for guiding (correcting) chips generated by the cutting operation toward the dust collecting port 19. The guiding wall portion 87, defined continuously from the partitioning wall 85, is formed into a shape extending into an angular shape in cross section, and a inclined surface 87a on the front side thereof (the left inclined surface in FIG. 9) is formed in a more gradual angle in comparison with the inclined surface on the rear side. With this gradually inclined surface 87a, the chips blown upward from the cutting portion are collected more smoothly and reliably into the dust collecting channel 88. The dust collecting channel 88 formed between both the partitioning walls 85 and 86 is curved obliquely rearward and upward, and the dust collecting port 19 is arranged to extend therefrom. In this configuration as well, the efficiency of dust collection is improved.

The front portion of the auxiliary cover 80 with respect to the partitioning wall 85 on the distal end side of the tilting movement includes both the shielding edges 83 and 84 protruding forward in parallel to each other in a bifurcated shape. As shown in FIG. 8, the cutting edge of the rotary blade 12 can enter between both the shielding edges 83 and 84 formed into the bifurcated shape to achieve the shielding thereof.

The shielding edge 84 (which is the right side when viewed from the user) is provided with a restraining shaft 89 on the outer surface thereof so as to project sideward. The restraining shaft 89 is inserted into an arc-shaped restraining groove 13c formed on the rear side of the fixed cover 13 (the right side portion when viewed from the user) so as to be displaceable with respect to each other as shown in FIG. 6. The auxiliary cover 80 is adapted to be able to turn in the vertical direction within a range in which the restraining shaft 89 is displaceable in the restraining groove 13c, whereby the uppermost position (opened position) and the lowermost position (closed position) of the auxiliary cover 80 are restrained. As shown in FIG. 7, the outside surface of the shielding edge 83 on the left side is provided with an engaging projection 83a. Correspondingly, the link lever 23 is provided with a restraining projection 23c on the side portion thereof so as to protrude sideward as shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 4. In a state in which the cutting machine body 10 is located at the uppermost position as a waiting position as shown in FIG. 1, the auxiliary cover 80 is held at a closed position at the lowermost side by the urging force of the spring. In this state, the restraining projection 23c of the link lever 23 is located above the engaging projection 83a. Therefore, turn of the auxiliary cover 80 in the opening

direction is restrained, so that the auxiliary cover **80** is reliably held at the closing position.

Further, as shown in FIG. 2 to FIG. 4, when the cutting machine body **10** is moved downward, the link lever **23** tilts downward accordingly. Therefore, the restraining projection **23c** is retracted from above the engaging projection **83a** toward the front, whereby the auxiliary cover **80** is brought into a state of being capable of turning upward toward the opened position. However, as described later, the auxiliary cover **80** is held at the closed position by the torsion spring **82** unless the auxiliary cover **80** interferes with the cutting material **W** or the positioning fence **32** during the cutting operation. As shown in FIG. 3, when the cutting machine body **10** is slid rearward by the upper and lower sliding mechanisms **41** and **42** in the two levels and, in the course of the sliding movement, the lower end portion of the auxiliary cover **80** interferes with the upper portion of the cutting material **W** or the positioning fence **23**, and the cutting machine body **10** is continuously slid rearward in this interfered state, whereby the auxiliary cover **80** is opened upward against the torsion spring **82**. In other words, as illustrated by FIGS. 1-4, the engaging projection **83a**, which is a part of the auxiliary cover **80**, is configured to contact the restraining projection **23c** of the link lever **23** so as to be prevented from opening when the cutting machine body **10** is at an upper waiting position (FIG. 1), and the engaging projection **83a** can be moved such that the engaging projection **83a** does not contact the restraining projection **23c** (i.e., removably contact) when the cutting machine body **10** is moved downward (FIGS. 2-4).

The lower end portion of the auxiliary cover **80** is formed into an angular shape protruded downward as shown in the drawing. A top **80a** of the lower end portion is arranged near the end portion of the guiding wall portion **87**. Hereinafter, the front side of the auxiliary cover **80** with respect to the top **80a** (the left side in FIG. 9) is referred to as a front lower end **80b**, and the rear side thereof with respect to the top **80a** (the right side in FIG. 9) is referred to as a rear lower end **80c**. Both the lower ends **80b** and **80c** each are formed into a flat shape, and extend to each other to the top **80a** at an obtuse angle. The top **80a**, the front and rear lower ends **80b** and **80c** are constituted in the same manner for both the left and right shielding edges **83** and **84**.

When the cutting machine body **10** is positioned at the uppermost position as shown in FIG. 1, the auxiliary cover **80** is in a state of being locked at the closed position. In this state, the lowermost position (closed position) of the auxiliary cover **80** is further adequately set by the position of the restraining groove **23b** or the like so that the rear lower end **80c** of the auxiliary cover **80** extends substantially in parallel (horizontal) with respect to the upper surface of the table **20**. On the other hand, at this time, the front lower end **80b** of the auxiliary cover **80** enters inside the movable cover **14** and is positioned at the end portion of the movable cover **14**. Accordingly, the entire circumference of the rotary blade **12** is substantially completely covered with the fixed cover **13**, the movable cover **14** and the auxiliary cover **80** without exposing the rotary blade **12** to the outside.

In the state in which the auxiliary cover **80** is positioned at the closed position described above, the front lower end **80b** is positioned substantially in parallel to the rear edge portion **13b** of the fixed cover **13**. The closed position of the auxiliary cover **80** is restrained by the abutment of restraining shaft **89** with the lower end portion of the restraining groove **13c** as shown in FIG. 6.

As shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 6, the auxiliary cover **80** is not opened by the downward movement of the cutting

machine body **10**, and is maintained at the closed position over the entire range of the vertical movement thereof. Therefore, even when the cutting machine body **10** is located at the lowermost position and hence the movable cover **14** is completely opened as shown in FIG. 2, it is held at the closed position by the torsion spring **82**. However, in this state, the restraining projection **23c** of the link lever **23** is retracted from above the engaging projection **83a** and the locked state is released, whereby the auxiliary cover **80** is in a state of being capable of turning toward the opened position (upward).

As shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 6, when the cutting machine body **10** is moved downward substantially to the lowermost position in a state of being slid to the frontmost side (the rear side of the user) by the upper and lower sliding mechanisms **41** and **42** and then the cutting machine body **10** is slid rearward by the operation of the upper and lower sliding mechanism **41** and **42**, the rotary blade **12** cuts into the cut material **W2** to achieve the cutting operation thereof.

When the cutting machine body **10** is slid rearward and hence the cutting operation proceeds, the rear lower end **80c** of the auxiliary cover **80** interferes with the cut material **W2** or the upper portion of the positioning fence **32**, and the cutting machine body **10** is slid further rearward in this state, so that the auxiliary cover **80** is pressed upward and opened. In this manner, the front lower end **80b** is oriented horizontally when the auxiliary cover **80** is at the closed position, and hence the rear lower end **80c** is positioned in an inclined state in which the rear side is higher and serves as a guiding inclined surface, thereby opening smoothly in association with the rearward sliding movement of the cutting machine body **10**.

In the intermediate stopper mechanism **70**, in a state in which the switch lever portion **71c** is switched to the intermediate locked position, the rearward sliding distance of the cutting machine body **10** is restrained to the midpoint. A state in which the rearward sliding distance of the cutting machine body **10** is restrained to the midpoint of the entire sliding distance (via the upper and lower sliding mechanisms **41** and **42**) by the intermediate stopper mechanism **70** is shown in FIG. 3. As shown in the drawing, the stopper shaft portion **71b** of the intermediate stopper mechanism **70** abuts against the center rib **45b** and the retracting distance of the cutting machine body **10** is restrained to the midpoint, so that the cut material **W2** (placed so as to lean obliquely between the positioning fence **32** and the table **20**) is completely cut off by the rotary blade **12**, and interference of the protruded portion **13d** of the fixed cover **13** with respect to the cut material **W2** is avoided in advance, whereby damage of the cutting material **W** is avoided in advance. In the state of being restrained to the midpoint, the top **80a** of the auxiliary cover **80** passes from the front side to the rear side with respect to the positioning fence **32**, and the front lower end **80b** thereof is restrained to a state of moving halfway on the upper end of the positioning fence **32**. Accordingly, the intermediate stopper mechanism **70** is settled in a state in which the front lower end **80b** of the auxiliary cover **80** is moving halfway on the upper end portion of the positioning fence **32**, where the entire auxiliary cover **80** functions for avoiding the rearward movement of the positioning fence **32**. In this manner, with the arrangement of the intermediate stopper mechanism **70**, since the entire auxiliary cover **80** is prevented from moving to the rear side of the positioning fence **32**, the auxiliary cover **80** is abutted against the back surface of the fence **32** in the stage of returning the cutting machine body **10** to the front

side and, consequently, the forward sliding operation of the cutting machine body 10 is avoided from being hindered in advance.

Further, in a state in which the switch lever 71c of the intermediate stopper mechanism 70 is switched to the unlocked position in advance, the cutting machine body 10 is allowed to be slid to the rearmost position in the entire sliding range by the upper and lower sliding mechanisms 41 and 42 as shown in FIG. 4. In this case, for example, by placing the cut material W2 (of a flat board shape) upright along the positioning plane 32a of the positioning fence 32 with the widthwise direction thereof oriented in the vertical direction as shown in the drawing, which is different from the case of the cut material W1, the cutting operation is achieved in a state of being fixed with a significant height. When the cutting machine body 10 is slid to the rearmost position in the entire sliding range, the rotary blade 12 is passed completely through the lower end of the positioning surface 32a, so that the rotary blade 12 can completely cut off the lower end portion of the cut material W2, whereby the cutting operation thereof is reliably achieved. In this regards, when the rearward sliding distance of the cutting machine body 10 is restrained to a midpoint thereof by the intermediate stopper mechanism 70 as shown in FIG. 3, even when the rotary blade 12 does not pass completely on the side of the lower portion of the positioning surface 32a, it is not a cause for concern because in this situation the cutting operation is for cutting material W1 in the state of being placed obliquely (so as to lean against the upper surface of the table and the positioning fence 32).

The rearmost position of the entire sliding range is set so as to prevent the height of the protruded portion 13d of the fixed cover 13 from interfering with the high cut material W2 or the positioning fence 32 even when the intermediate stopper mechanism 70 is released to the unlocked side and the cutting machine body 10 is able to slide to the rearmost position of the entire sliding range.

When the intermediate stopper mechanism 70 is switched to the unlocked side, and the cutting machine body 10 is able to slide to the rearmost position of the entire sliding range, the entire auxiliary cover 80 is moved to the rear side of the fence 32 as shown in FIG. 4. Consequently, the front lower end 80b moves apart from the upper end portion of the positioning fence 32 to the rear, and the auxiliary cover 80 is returned to the closed position by the urging force of the torsion spring 82. In this case, interference of the auxiliary cover 80 with respect to the positioning fence 32 may be avoided by moving the cutting machine body 10 upward first and then sliding the same toward the front.

Although it is not shown in the drawing, by additionally providing the auxiliary cover 80 with a guiding surface which is inclined in the direction to cause the auxiliary cover 80 to turn toward the opened position when interfered with the upper portion of the positioning fence 32 at the time of the forward sliding movement of the cutting machine body 10, the cutting machine body 10 is allowed to be returned to the front side in the state of being positioned at the lowermost position while avoiding obstruction of the auxiliary cover 80 with respect to the back surface of the positioning fence 32.

The detailed configuration of the auxiliary cover 80 will be summarized here.

(Arrangement of Auxiliary Cover 80)

(1) The auxiliary cover 80 moves integrally with the cutting machine body 10 from in front of the positioning fence 32 (the position shown in FIG. 2) to a position where it is

entirely passed therethrough to the rear (the position shown in FIG. 4) over the entire sliding range of the cutting machine body 10.

(2) With the configuration of the intermediate stopper mechanism 70, the rearmost position of the auxiliary cover 80 does not pass completely through the positioning fence 32 but the front lower end 80b thereof is restrained to a position halfway on the upper end portion of the positioning fence 32 (the position shown in FIG. 3).

(3) In the state in which the front lower end 80b of the auxiliary cover 80 is approximately halfway on the upper end portion of the positioning fence 32, the front lower end 80b is inclined in the direction in which the front side is higher as shown in FIG. 3. Consequently, when the cutting machine body 10 is returned to the front side from this state, the auxiliary cover 80 is turned to the opened side (upper side) against the torsion spring 82, so that the forward sliding movement of the cutting machine body 10 is smoothly achieved.

(4) The rear lower end 80c of the auxiliary cover 80 functions as the guiding surface against the positioning fence 32 when retracting the cutting machine body 10 as described above.

(5) The auxiliary cover 80 is supported inside the fixed cover 13. Therefore, the auxiliary cover 80 is stored inside the fixed cover 13 when being turned to the upper opened position. Accordingly, interference of the auxiliary cover 80 with the cutting material W or the positioning fence 32 is avoided during the oblique cutting operation carried out with the cutting machine body 10 inclined leftward or rightward.

(6) When the auxiliary cover 80 is in the closed position, the front lower end 80b is positioned substantially horizontally, and is protruded to the substantially same level as, or to a lower level than, the front edge portion 13a of the fixed cover 13. Accordingly, the auxiliary cover 80 is provided with a higher dust collecting function.

Further, turning the end of the auxiliary cover 80 toward the opened position allows for a position entirely set or stored inside the fixed cover 13. Therefore, the auxiliary cover 80 is able to turn until the top 80a thereof is displaced upwardly of the rear edge portion 13b of the fixed cover 13. Accordingly, the auxiliary cover 80 is prevented from hindering the sliding operation of the cutting machine body 10. Also, the cutting depth increasing function of the rear edge portion 13b, which is recessed upward by the dimension L with respect to the front edge portion 13a, reliably functions. (Shape of Auxiliary Cover 80)

(7) The lower portion of the auxiliary cover 80 is formed into an angular shape protruding downward. The front lower end 80b and the rear lower end 80c are formed on the front side and the rear side of the top 80a, respectively, and each function as a guiding surface against the positioning fence 32 or the cutting material W when sliding the cutting machine body 10 as described above.

(8) The width of the auxiliary cover 80 is set to a width smaller than that of the movable cover 14. Therefore, when the cutting machine body 10 is positioned at the uppermost position, the movable cover 14 is fully closed and the auxiliary cover 80 is positioned in the closed position as shown in FIG. 1, the front lower end 80b of the auxiliary cover 80 enters inside the movable cover 14.

In this manner, since the width of the auxiliary cover 80 is set to the width smaller than that of the movable cover 14, at the time of the oblique cutting operation carried out by inclining the cutting machine body 10 leftward or rightward as described above, interference of the auxiliary cover 80 with the cutting material W or the positioning fence 32 is

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avoided, and hence the oblique cutting operation can be achieved at a sufficiently large angle.

(9) The lateral distance between the rotary blade **12** and the left shielding edge **83** of the auxiliary cover **80** is larger than the distance between the rotary blade **12** and the right shielding edge **84** of the auxiliary cover **80**. Thus, when rotary blade **12** is removed, the left shielding edge **83** does not interfere with rotary blade **12**.

(10) As shown in FIG. 2, in the course of sliding the cutting machine body **10** rearward in a state of being positioned at the lowermost position, there is no fixed portion of the cutting machine body **10** that protrudes downwardly of the front lower end portion **13a** of the fixed cover **13** (at a position on the rear side of the auxiliary cover **80**). Accordingly, a larger cutting depth is reliably achieved in the area on the rear side of the center of rotation of the rotary blade **12** (the mounting flange **17**) than in the front area.

(Operation of Auxiliary Cover **80**)

(11) In a state of placing the cutting machine body **10** at the uppermost position, the auxiliary cover **80** is locked to the closed position. In this example, the restraining projection **23c** is provided on the link lever **23** for opening and closing the movable cover **14** and the engaging projection **83a** is provided on the auxiliary cover **80**, so that the upward (in the opening direction) turn of the auxiliary cover **80** is restrained and hence the auxiliary cover **80** is locked at the closed position by positioning the engaging projection **83a** downwardly of the restraining projection **23c**.

Since the auxiliary cover **80** is locked to the closed position at the uppermost position of the cutting machine body **10**, the accidental opening operation of the auxiliary cover **80** is reliably prevented.

(12) The auxiliary cover **80** is supported with respect to the fixed cover **13** via the shaft **81** so as to be capable of turning in the vertical direction. The auxiliary cover **80** is opened by being turned upward, and is closed by being turned downward. The auxiliary cover **80** is supported by the shaft **81** at the rear end portion thereof so as to be capable of turning. The movable cover **14**, may be configured to support the same so as to be capable of turning in the vertical direction about the front end portion. The auxiliary cover is not limited to the configuration to turn in the vertical direction, and an auxiliary cover which moves between the closed position and the opened position by moving in parallel in the vertical direction is also applicable.

(13) The auxiliary cover **80** is urged by the torsion spring **82** toward the closed position (downward). By employing the torsion spring as the urging means, a compact configuration is achieved by using the shaft **81**. An extension spring, a compression spring, or a damper may be used instead of the torsion spring **82** to urge the auxiliary cover **80** to the closed position.

(14) As exemplified above, in addition to the configuration in which the restraining groove **13c** is provided on the fixed cover **13**, and the restraining shaft **89** is provided on the auxiliary cover **80**, so that the opened position of the auxiliary cover **80** is restrained by the abutment of the restraining shaft **89** against the upper end of the restraining groove **13c** and the closed position of the auxiliary cover **80** is restrained by the abutment of the restraining shaft **89** against the lower end of the restraining groove **13c**, a configuration in which stopper projections for restraining the opened position and for restraining the closed position respectively are provided on the fixed cover **13**, so that the opened position and the closed position of the auxiliary cover are restrained, is also applicable.

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(Dust Collection Function of Auxiliary Cover)

(15) The exemplified auxiliary cover **80** includes the dust collecting channel **88**. The dust collecting channel **88** is positioned between the portion where the chips are generated (mainly the rear side of the rotary blade **12**) and the dust collecting port **19**, so that the generated chips are guided to the dust collecting port **19** further reliably and collected efficiently.

(16) The dust collecting channel **88** is formed between the partitioning walls **85** and **86**. The front partitioning wall **85** may be adapted to function as a wall portion for preventing the generated chips interacting along the direction of rotation of the rotary blade **12**.

(17) The guiding wall portion **87**, having the gentle inclined surface **87a** on the front side, is continuously provided on the lower side of the front partitioning wall **85**. The chips generated at the cutting position are smoothly guided into the dust collecting channel **88** with the inclined surface **87a** on the front side of the guiding wall portion **87**.

(18) As shown in FIG. 5, the dust collecting port **19** is arranged to extend from the dust collecting channel **88** that is curved obliquely and upward on the rear side. Accordingly, the dust collecting efficiency may further be enhanced.

According to the table cutting machine **1** in the embodiment configured as described above, when the cutting machine body **10** is moved upward to the waiting position, the entire circumference of the cutting edge of the rotary blade **12** is covered by the fixed cover **13**, the movable cover **14** and the auxiliary cover **80**.

The auxiliary cover **80** is provided with the engaging projection **83a**, and correspondingly, the link lever **23** is provided with the restraining projection **23c**. In the state in which the cutting machine body **10** is positioned at the waiting position, the restraining projection **23c** protrudes to a position above the engaging projection **83a**, so that the upward displacement thereof is restrained and, consequently, the auxiliary cover **80** is restrained from turning in the opening direction (upward). Accordingly, the accidental opening operation of the auxiliary cover **80** is prevented. In this arrangement, in the state in which the cutting machine body **10** is positioned at the waiting position, and the table cutting machine **1** is not in use, the cutting edge of the rotary blade **12** is reliably covered over the entire circumference thereof.

Furthermore, since the auxiliary cover **80** has a function to position the dust collecting channel **88** between the cutting portion and the dust collecting port **19** and guide the chips generated at the cutting portion, the efficiency of dust collection is enhanced.

The auxiliary cover **80** is supported by the fixed cover **13** via the shaft **81** so as to be capable of turning in the vertical direction, and includes the front lower end **80b** inclined from the top **80a** downward toward the front and the rear lower end **80c** inclined downward toward the rear on the lower portion thereof. When the cutting machine body **10** slides rearward, the rear lower end **80c** functions as a guiding surface by being in sliding contact with the upper portion of the positioning fence **32**, so that the auxiliary cover **80** is retracted upward and the auxiliary cover **80** thus does not hinder the sliding movement of the cutting machine body **10**. Further, when the cutting machine body **10** slides forward, the front lower end **80b** functions as a sliding surface by being in sliding contact with the upper portion of the positioning fence **32**, so that the auxiliary cover **80** is retracted upward and the auxiliary cover **80** does not hinder the sliding movement of the cutting machine body **10**. In this

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manner, the exemplified auxiliary cover **80** is devised so as not to hinder the sliding operation of the cutting machine body **10**.

The exemplified table cutting machine **1** is provided with the intermediate stopper mechanism **70** for restraining the retracting movement at the midpoint of the entire sliding distance for the fore-and-aft sliding movement of the cutting machine body **10**. According to the intermediate stopper mechanism **70**, a state in which the cutting machine body **10** is slidable over the entire fore-and-aft sliding range thereof and an intermediately stopped state in which retracting movement of the cutting machine body **10** is disabled at the midpoint are switched with a simple operation. With the intermediate stopper mechanism **70**, as regards the relatively high cutting material **W**, the retracting operation of the cutting machine body **10** is restrained before the interference of the mounting flange **17** for fixing the rotary blade **12** to the spindle **18**. Therefore, the cutting material **W** is prevented from becoming damaged in advance, and the cutting operation with a large cutting depth is achieved.

The embodiment described thus far may be modified in various manners. For example, although the configuration in which the auxiliary cover **80** is provided in the cutting machine body **10** configured in such a manner that the rear edge portion **13b** of the fixed cover **13** is recessed upward by the dimension **L** from the front lower edge portion **13a** to secure a larger cutting depth is exemplified, the auxiliary cover in the present invention may be applied also to the cutting machine body provided with the fixed cover which does not have the relief portion **13b** as described above.

In the description above and in the drawings, the auxiliary cover **80** includes engaging projection **83a** which is engagable with restraining projection **23c** of link lever **23**. Those skilled in the art will recognize that various shapes and locations of each projection can change without departing from the scope of the description herein. Such changes can be made while still retaining the functionality of restraining upward movement of the auxiliary cover **80** when in upper waiting position.

Although the configuration in which the auxiliary cover **80** turns about the rear end side thereof is exemplified, the auxiliary cover which is turned in the vertical direction about the front end side thereof.

Although the auxiliary cover **80** which turns in the vertical direction via the shaft **81** is exemplified, the auxiliary cover which moves in parallel in the vertical direction between the closed position and the opened position is also applicable.

Although the configuration in which the stopper body **71** is supported on the side of the tilting bracket **46**, which corresponds to the sliding side, and the stopper shaft portion **71b** is brought into abutment with the bearing holder **45** side, which corresponds to the sliding movement supporting side is exemplified as the intermediate stopper mechanism, the configuration in which the amount of sliding movement of the cutting machine body **10** is restrained by providing the stopper body on the sliding movement supporting side in contrast and bringing the stopper shaft portion into abutment with the sliding side is also applicable.

The intermediate stopper mechanism may be applied not only to the upper slide mechanism **42**, but also to the lower slide mechanism **41**, or to the both.

Although the configuration in which the intermediate stopper mechanism **70** is applied to the table cutting machine **1** provided with the upper and lower slide mechanisms **41** and **42** at two levels is exemplified, the interme-

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mediate stopper mechanism **70** is also applicable to the table cutting machine having a single level sliding mechanism.

In contrast, the intermediate stopper mechanism **70** may be omitted. One **61** of the angle scales (or **62**) may be omitted from the inclined angle display device **60**. Although the V-shaped fixing lever **55** is exemplified as the fixing lever for fixing the angle of inclination of the cutting machine body **10**, a configuration which employs a single-grip fixing lever or a three-grip type fixing lever, which are generally used, instead is also applicable.

The exemplified auxiliary cover is also applicable to a table cutting machine of a type which does not have the front and rear slide mechanisms **41** and **42** and the lateral tilt supporting mechanism **50**, and carries out the cutting operation by moving the cutting machine body simply in the vertical direction.

What is claimed is:

1. A cutting machine comprising:

a table including an upper surface which is configured to receive workpiece;

a positioning fence vertically extending from the table;

a cutting machine body including a circular blade having a rotational axis, the cutting machine body being movably supported above the table and capable of vertical movement, wherein the cutting machine body includes at least an upward waiting position and a lower end position, the lower end position being a position where the cutting machine body is moved a maximum vertical distance in a direction from the upward waiting position toward the table, the cutting machine body further including:

a fixed cover positioned around a first portion of the circular blade;

a movable cover positioned around a second portion of the circular blade;

an auxiliary cover positioned around a third portion of the circular blade, wherein:

the auxiliary cover has a lower end portion that includes a front lower end, a rear lower end, and a top arranged between the front lower end and the rear lower end, the rear lower end extending at an oblique angle to the front lower end so that the lower end portion of the auxiliary cover has a substantially angular shape with the top protruding downward,

when the cutting machine body is in the lower end position, the front lower end of the auxiliary cover extends substantially parallel to the upper surface of the table,

when the cutting machine body in the lower end position moves backward, the rear lower end of the auxiliary cover is configured to contact at least one of the positioning fence and the workpiece, so that the auxiliary cover moves upwards and the front lower end of the auxiliary cover moves within the fixed cover,

the rear lower end has a flat edge extending at an oblique angle to a flat edge of the front lower end so that the lower end portion of the auxiliary cover has the substantially angular shape with the top protruding downward,

when the cutting machine body is in the upward waiting position, the flat edge of the rear lower end of the auxiliary cover extends substantially parallel to the upper surface of the table, and

when the cutting machine body is in the lower end position, the flat edge of the front lower end of the

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auxiliary cover extends substantially parallel to and is spaced vertically upward of the upper surface of the table.

2. The cutting machine of claim 1, further including a base that supports the table, wherein the positioning fence is mounted to the base.

3. The cutting machine of claim 1, wherein the auxiliary cover is supported inside of the fixed cover via a shaft.

4. The cutting machine of claim 1, further wherein the auxiliary cover is biased downward by a spring interposed between the auxiliary cover and fixed cover.

5. The cutting machine of claim 1, wherein the auxiliary cover includes a first shield edge member and a second shield edge member substantially parallel to each other and connected to each other by a wall portion.

6. The cutting machine of claim 5, further including a dust collecting channel that extends from the first and second shield edge members, wherein the dust collecting channel is able to guide debris from the blade.

7. The cutting machine of claim 6, wherein the dust collecting channel is further defined by a guiding wall portion that extends from the wall portion, includes an angular cross sectional shape to further accommodate the guiding of debris from the blade.

8. The cutting machine of claim 5, wherein: the auxiliary cover includes a projection; in the upward waiting position the auxiliary cover is not able to move upward because of the position of the projection; in the lower end position the auxiliary cover is able to move upward; the projection extends from at least one of the first and second shield edge member; and the projection is an engaging projection.

9. The cutting machine of claim 6, wherein the at least one of the first and second shield edge members includes the lower end portion of the auxiliary cover.

10. The cutting machine of claim 1, wherein the cutting machine body includes a body supporting member, the body supporting member including an upper sliding mechanism capable of moving the cutting machine body forward and backward.

11. The cutting machine of claim 10, wherein the upper sliding mechanism includes a stopper mechanism capable of constraining movement of the cutting machine body backward.

12. The cutting machine of claim 11, wherein the upper slide mechanism extends between a tilting bracket and a bearing holder, further wherein the stopper mechanism includes a body positioned around the upper slide mechanism, a lever portion extending from the body, and a shaft portion extending from the body, and upon movement of the lever portion, the shaft portion is positioned to contact the bearing holder to constrain movement thereof.

13. The cutting machine of claim 12, wherein the bearing holder includes ribs.

14. The cutting machine of claim 5, wherein the blade is positionable between the first shield edge member and the second shield edge member.

15. The cutting machine of claim 14, wherein the distance between the first shield edge member and the second shield

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edge member defines an auxiliary cover width, further wherein the auxiliary cover width is less than a width of the movable cover.

16. The cutting machine of claim 4, wherein a lower edge of the fixed cover has a first portion and a second portion, further wherein the first portion is recessed from the second portion.

17. The cutting machine of claim 1, wherein: the fixed cover includes a front side portion and a rear side portion respectively positioned on a front side and a rear side of the rotational axis of the circular blade; the front side portion includes a first lower edge; the rear side portion includes a second lower edge; the second lower edge is recessed from the first lower edge; and the auxiliary cover is configured to cover a part of the circular blade exposed from the second lower edge of the rear side portion.

18. The cutting machine of claim 17, wherein: the auxiliary cover is supported by the rear side portion of the fixed cover so as to be pivotable about a pivotal axis; and the pivotal axis is located on a rear side of the blade.

19. The cutting machine of claim 18, further comprising a restricting device configured to restrict a pivotal angle of the auxiliary cover within a predetermined range.

20. The cutting machine of claim 1, wherein the auxiliary cover is pivotable about an axis located backwards of the rotational axis.

21. The cutting machine according to claim 1, wherein: when the cutting machine body is in the lower end position, the rear lower end extends obliquely upwards in a direction backwards from the top.

22. The cutting machine according to claim 21, wherein each of the front lower end and the rear lower end extends along a substantially straight line.

23. The cutting machine according to claim 21, wherein: the auxiliary cover further includes a front end and a rear end, and the front end is supported by the fixed cover so as to be vertically pivotable about a pivotal axis.

24. The cutting machine according to claim 23, wherein: a distance between the pivotal axis and the rear end of the auxiliary cover is smaller than a distance between the pivotal axis and the rotational axis of the circular blade.

25. The cutting machine according to claim 23, wherein: when the cutting machine body is in the lower end position, the front lower end of the auxiliary cover extends at a first level with respect to the table, and the rotational axis of the circular blade is positioned at a second level with respect to the table; and the first level and the second level are substantially equal to each other.

26. The cutting machine according to claim 1, wherein: when the cutting machine body moves downward while there is no workpiece on a lower side of the cutting machine main body, the lower end portion of the auxiliary cover does not contact the upper surface of the table.

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