

MIRANDA TOOLS Premium quality cutting tools





















MIRANDA BIMETAL FURIA - BIMETAL M42

Bi-Metal band saw combines a special alloy steel backing which offers a very good mechanical resistance, thus allowing a high output with a high quality High Speed (M42) cutting edge.

This blade offers the best possible cutting performance at high speeds, it solves production efficiency problems.

High output, recommended for industrial production on automatic and semiautomatic machines.

FURIA - N CONSTANT PITCH

T	Section			Nu	mbe	r of	teeth	per	inch	1	
Type of teeth	(width*thickness) mm inch	1.2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	18	24
+0°	6x0.9 1/4x0.035							•	•		
N : NORMAL	10x0.9 3/8x0.035						•	•	•	•	
	13x0.65 1/2x0.025						•	•	•	•	•
	13x0.9 1/2x0.035					•	•	•	•	•	
	20x0.9 3/4x0.035					•	•	•	•		
	27x0.9 1x0.035				•	•	•	•	•		
	34x1.1 1 1/4x0.042					•					
	41x1.3 11/2x0.050					•					
X.→ /*-	6x0.6 1/4x0.035					•					
CI : HOOK	10x0.9 3/8x0.035				•	•					
	13x0.65 1/2x0.025					•					
	13x0.9 1/2x0.035			•	•	•					
	20x0.9 3/4x0.035			•	•						
	27x0.9 1x0.035		•	•	•						
	27x1.1 1x0.042		•	•							
	34x1.1 1 1/4x0.042	•	•	•	•						
	41x1.3 1 1/2x0.050	•	•	•	•						
	54x1.6 2x0.063	•	•	•							
	67x1.6 2 5/8x0.063	•	•	•							

USES

- ▶ Workshop production general engineering and steel work
- ▶ Structural steel cutting, alloy steel, stainless steel, pre-treated steel, large steel section.

FURIA - VN / VI VARIABLE PITCH

	Section			Nu	mbe	r of t	eeth	per	inch		
Type of teeth	(width*thickness) mm inch	0.7 1.2	75/ 25 1.2			1/4	1/6				10/14
+0°	10x0.9 3/8x0.03	5						•	•	•	
VN : VARIABLE	13x0.65 1/2x0.02	5						•	•	•	
	13x0.9 1/2x0.03	5					•	•	•	•	
	20x0.9 3/4x0.03	5				•	•	•	•	•	
	27x0.9 1x0.03	5			•	•	•	•	•	•	
	34x1.1 1 1/4x0.04	2			•	•	•	•			
·	41x1.3 1 1/2x0.05	0			•	•					
**************************************	20x0.9 3/4x0.03	5				•					
VI : POSITIVE	27x0.9 1x0.03	5		•	•	•	•	•			
	34x1.1 1 1/4x0.04	2		•	•	•					
	41x1.3 1 1/2x0.05	0	•	•	•	•					
	54x1.3 2x0.05	0	•	•	•	•					
	54x1.6 2x0.06	3		•	•	•					
	67x1.6 2 5/8x0.06	3		•	•						
	80x1.6 3x0.06	3	•								



MIRANDA BIMETAL®ALUMINA - M42



MIRANDA BIMETAL[®]KATANA - M42



An extra-wide cut giving a half-setting 60% larger than that of a standard blade. This gives it a 60% larger set, which prevents the material from closing up after the cut has been made. A variable pitch with a raker group of 5 teeth reduces vibration during cutting. Blade especially developed to cut aluminum, a material difficult to saw, as it trends to "close up" when cut.

Made from M42 steel with VX teeth, this new blade is an unrivaled combination between hardness and resilience. The tooth design increases the rigidity of the blade and results in a straighter, more accurate cut. The reduced cutting angle offers greater tip sharpness, enabling optimum penetration particularly in "sticky" materials & requires less cutting effort. Ideal for cutting stainless steel and cold workable materials.

CONSTANT PITCH

Type of teeth	Section (width*thickness)	Number of teeth per inch					
1,500 01 100111	`mm inch	1.25	2	3			
x _b	20x0.9 3/4x0.035						
	27x0.9 1x0.035		•	•			
1	34x1.1 1 1/4x0.042	•	•	•			
CI:HOOK	41x1.3 1 1/2x0.050	•	•				

VARIABLE PITCH

Type of teeth	So (width)	ection 'thickness)	Number of teeth per inch						
Type of teetil	mm	inch	0.75/ 1.25	1.2/2	2/3	3/4	4/6		
,×,	27x0.9	1x0.035							
	34x1.1	1 1/4x0.042			•	•			
	41x1.3	1 1/2x0.050		•	•	•			
VX:HARD	54X1.6	2x0.063							
	67x1.6	2 5/8x0.063							



metal





nails









copper, brass



stainless

steel







work materials

Bi-Metal band saw combines a superior alloy steel backing which permits maximum loading with a very high quality High Speed Steel (M51) cutting edge. This blade offers outstanding performance both in cutting and penetration on automatic and semi automatic machines

MIRANDA BIMETAL TITAN - M51

USE • Fully & semi automatic machines.

- High hardness (130 N / mm2) high alloy steel.
- Stainless steel.
- Fireproof steel.
- Super alloy steel: Inconel-Hastelloy-Monel.

TITAN - CI CONSTANT PITCH

Type of teeth	Se (width*)	ction thickness)	Number of teeth per inch				
7,1	mm	inch	1.2	2	3		
x ₀ ,	34x1.1	1 1/4x0.042		•	•		
	41x1.3	1 1/2x0.050	•	•	•		
CI:HOOK	54X1.6	2x0.063	•	•			

TITAN - VX VARIABLE PITCH

Type of teeth	Se (width*	ction thickness)	Number of teeth per inch						
Type of teeth	mm	inch	0.75/1.25	1.2/2	2/3	3/4			
××.	27x0.9	1x0.035			•	•			
	34x1.1	1 1/4x0.042			•				
VX:HARD	41x1.3	1 1/2x0.050		•	•	•			
VA.HAND	54X1.3	2x0.050		•	•				
	54X1.6	2x0.063		•	•				
	67x1.6	2 5/8x0.063	•		•				



Miranda range charts below will help you select the proper band saw material for your application. Criteria to be considered includes : Quality of material-relating to number of cuts required, length of band, section type, material to be cut and teething.

MIRANDA BIMETAL® RANGE

Miranda Bimetal[®] offers you a full range to satisfy all needs.

	Alumi	num	Broi	nze	Lo Carbon	w steels	Hiç Carbon	gh steels	Alloy steels	Bearing steels	Steel for moulds	Tools Steel	Stainless steels	Nickel based stainless	Titanium
	Profiles	Solids	Profiles	Solids	Profiles	Solids	Profiles	Solids	Solids	Solids	Solids	Solids	Solids	Solids	Solids
FURIA	1														
PROFILA															
KATANA	1														
TITAN	i														
ALUMINIA	i				i		i								
CSm/mn	+6	00	+1	00	90)	70)	60		45		40	20	15

MIRANDA BIMETAL® helps you to choose the right teething.

CUTTING ANGLE

 Use a positive cutting angle to cut non ferrous materials.



 Use a neutral cutting angle for alloyed construction steel and for profiles.

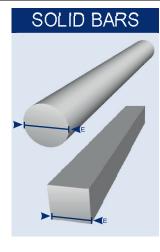


PITCH

Choose the teething with the charts.
The teething is in TPI (number of teeth per inch)

When the sections to be cut are variable use a variable pitch blade to allow a wider application range.

E (mm)	20	40	60	80	100	120	150	200	300	500
2	14	14	10/14	10/14	10/14	10/14	10/14	8/12	6/10	6/10
3	10/14	10/14	10/14	10/14	8/12	8/12	8/12	6/10	6/10	5/8
4	8/12	8/12	8/12	8/12	8/12	6/10	6/10	6/10	5/8	5/8
5	8/12	8/12	8/12	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	5/8	5/8	4/6
6	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	5/8	5/8	4/6	4/6
8	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	5/8	5/8	5/8	4/6	4/6	3/4
10		5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	4/6	4/6	3/4	3/4
12		5/8	5/8	5/8	4/6	4/6	4/6	3/4	3/4	3/4
15		4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	3/4	3/4	2/3
20			4/6	4/6	4/6	3/4	3/4	3/4	2/3	2/3
30				3/4	3/4	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3
50						2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	1.2/2



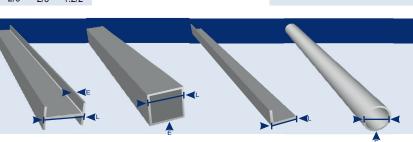
Constant pitch	THICKNESS E (mm)	Variable pitch
18	2 -	10/14
14	5 -	8/12
10	12 -	6/10
- 8	22 _	5/8
4	30 40	AIC
4	70 —	4/6
	100	3/4
3	140 200	2/3
2	240	2/3
1.2	300 450	1.2/2
	600	0.75/1.25
0.75		0.73/1.23
_	\ + ,	-

PROFILES AND PIPES

If the unit forms hollows:

- Take E =
- E * (Number of walls / 2)
- Take L =

length of batch and report to the table.



Blade Tension:

Once the blade is correctly seated on the machine, start tensioning the blade. As it tightens it is vital to check whether the blade remains in the correct position.

Follow the values given by the machine manufacturer. You can also use a tension gauge to verify the adjustments. If the machine manufacturer has not given indication of blade tension, use this chart as a guide.

Section	Horizonta	al Machine	Vertical Machine				
(mm)	Min	Max	Min	Max			
20	14	20	18	24			
27	16	22	19	26			
34	21	27	23	30			
41	23	28	24	29			
54	24	31	24	31			
67	24	31	24	31			

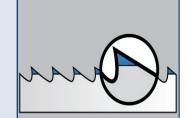
1. Premature dulling of teeth

Probable cause :

- ◆ Improper break-in
- ◆ Teeth in wrong direction
- ◆ Bad steel structure not homogenous
- ◆ Hard spots or abrasive material
- ◆ Cutting fluid badly used
- → Too high cutting speed

Solution

- ◆ Reduce speed and feed during break in of 30%
- → Flip blade inside out
- ◆ Check material hardness
- ◆ Increase Feed
- ◆ Check coolant mixture %
- ◆ Check cutting conditions



2. Teeth fracture

Probable cause:

- ◆ Improper break-in
- ♦ Work piece not clamped
- ◆ Incorrect tooth selection
- · Guides arms not adjusted properly
- ◆ Incorrect speed or feed

Solution

- ◆ Reduce speed and feed during break in of 30%
- ◆ Check hydraulic pressure
- ◆ Check cutting conditions
- ◆ Adjust or replace the guide arms
- ◆ Adjust speed and feed



3. Teeth Stripping

Probable cause:

- ◆ Improper or on break-in
- ◆ Parts not held properly
- ◆ Incorrect tooth selection
- ◆ Lack of lubricant
- ◆ Feed too high
- ◆ Bad steel homogeneity
- ◆ Bad chip removal

Solution

Solution

- → Reduce speed and feed during break in of 30%
- ◆ Check hydraulic feed
- ♦ Check cutting conditions
- ◆ Check lubricant
- → Reduce feed and check cutting conditions
- ◆ Check hardness
- ◆ Check the brush and chip removal



4. Blade breakage or cracks in gullet

Probable cause:

- ◆ Too high blade tension
- ◆ Excessive feed
- ◆ Incorrect tooth selection (too coarse)
- ♦ No lubricant or incorrect lubricant
- ◆ Guide arms too far from the work
- → Guides too tight (twisting of the blade)
- ◆ Teeth working before starting the cut

- ✦ Reduce tension✦ Reduce feed
- ◆ Check cutting conditions
- ♦ Check lubricant conditions
- ◆ Reduce to the length to be cut
- Check the blade position inside the guide
 Allow 15mm clearance before starting cut

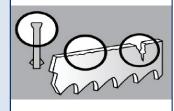


5. Wear on back of blade

Probable cause:

- ◆ Incorrect tension of the blade
- ◆ Too high feed on the back
- ◆ Too high feed
- ◆ Blade incorrectly set up
- → Worn guides
- ◆ Bad set up creates cracks

- ◆ Reduce tension
- ◆ Reduce feed
- ◆ Check cutting conditions
- ◆ Check blade position
- ◆ Check guides arms and rollers
- ◆ Change blade and check guide arms



6. Chip weld on the teeth

Probable cause:

- ◆ Cut badly cooled or/and incorrect lubricant or no coolant
- ◆ Too high cutting speed
- ◆ Incorrect chip removal

Solution

Solution

◆ Check lubricant and coolant nozzles position

- ◆ Reduce speed
- ◆ Check the brush and its position



7. Wear on the two sides of the teeth

Solution

Probable cause:

- ◆ Incorrect set up of the blade
- ◆ Teeth rubbing on the guides arms
- ◆ Guide arms are too wide for the blade
- ◆ Insufficient blade tension
- ◆ Non homogeneous material
- ♦ Worn cut guides

- ◆ Adjust guides arms width
- ◆ Adjust guide arms width
- ◆ See machine operator's manual for blade thickness
- ◆ Check blade tension
- ◆ Check work piece hardness
- ◆ Replace guide arms



8. Wear on one side of the teeth

Solution

Probable cause:

- → Teeth are in contact with wheels due to a rollers wear
- ◆ Incorrect guides position
- ◆ The bade is twisted when cutting hard material
- ◆ The bade is rubbing on the machine

- ◆ Check guides
- ♦ No: correct blade
- ◆ Check blade position

◆ Check wheels surface



9. Blade wear

Solution

Probable cause:

- Work badly cooled or/and incorrect lubricant or no lubricant
- ◆ Cutting speed too high
- ◆ Incorrect feed
- ◆ The blade has cut running backwards
- ◆ Check lubricant and nozzles position
- ◆ Check cutting parameters
- ♦ Check cutting parameters
- + Check the teeth direction before setting up the blade



10. Tooth gullet overloaded

Solution

Probable cause:

- ◆ Too fine pitch
- ◆ Too high feed
- ◆ Incorrect feed
- ♦ No brush or worn out
- ◆ Incorrect lubricant or no lubricant

- ◆ Select a new blade
- ◆ Decrease feed
- ◆ Check cutting parameters
- ◆ Check the brush and position
- ◆ Check the lubricant



11. Wear on each side of the blade

Solution

Probable cause:

- ◆ Worn guides or chips between guides and blades
- ◆ Tips of the guides are too tightened
- ◆ Lack of lubricant between guides and blade
- ◆ Incorrect lubricant or no lubricant

- ◆ Check guides and nozzles position
- ◆ Check the free movement of the blade
- ◆ Check lubricant
- ◆ Check lubricant



12. Uneven wear and spots on the sides of the blade

Solution

Probable cause :

- ◆ Damaged or missing guides
- ◆ The blade I rubbing on part of the machine
- ◆ Chips jammed in the guides
- ◆ Incorrect lubricant or no lubricant

- ◆ Check guides and replace/adjust as necessaey
- ◆ Check the free movement of the blade
- ◆ Check the obstruction
- ◆ Check lubricant





13. Excess wear to the back Solution

Probable cause:

- ◆ Excessive feed
- ◆ Too much pressure
- → Blade badly positioned, rubbing on the wheels
- ◆ Guide tips worn

- ◆ Check cutting parameters
- ◆ Check cutting parameters, reduce pressure
- ◆ Check the wheels surface and the positioning
- ◆ Check the tips



Bowed blade towards teeth

The blade makes a bow with the teeth are turned outwards

Solution

Probable cause:

- ◆ Excessive feed
- → Guides too close to the work & rubbing near the teeth
- → Blade out of the guides
- ♦ Wheel bearings wear due to excessive blade tension
- ◆ Check cutting conditions
- ◆ Check the blade for free movement
- ◆ Check the blade positioning
- ◆ Check wheels surface and blade tension



Bowed blade towards teeth
The blade makes a bow with the teeth are turned outwards

Solution

Probable cause:

- ◆ Excessive feed
- → Guide arms too tight, rubbing on the back
- → Guides too far apart compared to the piece
- → Wheel bearings wear due to excessive blade tension
- ◆ Check cutting conditions
- ◆ Check the blade for free
- ◆ Check the blade positioning
- ◆ Check wheels surface and blade tension



Twisted blade Solution

Probable cause:

- ◆ Excessive feed
- → Guides too tight
- ♦ Work piece is loose
- No lubricant

- ◆ Check cutting conditions
- ◆ Check guide adjustment
- ◆ Check the hydraulic vice
- ◆ Check lubricant



Bad surface finish Solution

Probable cause:

- ♦ Worn out blade
- ◆ Feed and speed not correct
- ◆ Poor blade tension
- ♦ No auides
- ◆ Incorrect tooth select

- ◆ Replace the blade
- ◆ Check cutting conditions
- ◆ Check operator's manual for a correct tension
- ◆ Check the guide
- + Check the manual and re select the tooth pitch

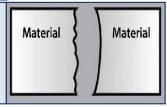


Wandering cuts - going off line Solution

Probable cause:

- ◆ Damage to the set of the teeth
- ◆ Over feeding
- ◆ Insufficient blade tension
- ◆ Guide set too far apart or not in line

- Check material hardness
- ◆ Check cutting conditions Reduce feed force
- → Position arms as chose to work as possible
- ◆ Check guides





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