

Wood Shaving Machine

Complete Product Guide & Manual

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Uniform Shavings

Auto Feed

Logs / Branches / Edgings

3 Models

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What This Machine Is

The wood shaving machine produces thin shavings in volume, and it has one selling point that matters: even thickness. Wood goes into the feed opening, internal knives cut it, and the shavings that come out match what a skilled carpenter produces by hand — consistent size, consistent thickness. Feed tolerance is wide: whole logs, branches, and board edgings all process fine.

Why It Gets Specified

Three reasons. Uniform shavings: whether the buyer is a board plant, a paper mill or a bedding supplier, they all have a spec for shavings, and even product keeps the quality story straight downstream. Automatic feeding: material feeds itself in, nobody stands there pushing it through. Speed: in the same shift, the machine out-produces hand work by a wide margin — time saved and labor saved at once.

How the Wood Shaving Machine Works

Three stages:

1

Feed

Raw material enters through the feed opening; the automatic feed unit sets the pace.

2

High-speed cutting

High-speed rotating knives shave the wood into uniform thin slices.

3

Output

Spec-size shavings come out ready to collect and use.

Two things to remember: shaving thickness is set by the knives and feed speed together — even feed means even shavings; large nails or metal in the feed will take a knife with them, so glance over the material before it goes in.

Specifications

Three models:

Model	Power (kW)	Speed (r/min)	Output (kg/h)
600	22	3200	600–1200
800	37	3000	1500–2000
1000	45	2900	2000–3000

Output varies with feed type and moisture content — reference ranges shown.

Where It Gets Used

Five uses. Panel manufacturing: flake supply for particleboard and plywood. Paper industry: raw fiber for pulp mills. Transport packaging: cushioning fill for fragile shipments. Animal bedding: bedding for small pig, cattle and sheep operations and other livestock. New energy: biomass feedstock.

Installation and Commissioning

1. **Placement and fixing** — level the machine and fix it down; confirm space on the feed side and collection side.
2. **Drive and electrical** — wire the motor and confirm phase sequence; check belt tension and all guards.
3. **Knives** — verify knife mounting direction and torque; set knife clearance per the manual.
4. **No-load run** — jog, then run continuously; watch knife smoothness and listen for noise.
5. **Load run** — start with a little feed, check shaving thickness uniformity, then ramp to normal rate.

⚠ Lift by the designated points only — never by motors or other weak spots; keep personnel clear of the lift zone.

⚠ During operation, stay clear of the feed opening and the knife rotation plane; stop and lock out before clearing or changing knives.

⚠ Stop immediately on abnormal vibration, noise or motor overheating; never run a damaged machine.

Feed evenly — don't stuff the inlet. Have the manufacturer's technician on site for the first load run.

Running and Maintenance

The knives carry the quality: check the edges on schedule and grind or replace at the wear limit — don't wait for the shavings to come out thick and furry. The automatic feed unit needs its own attention: check feed-roller wear and the feed-rate setting. Too fast and shavings thicken; too slow and output sags. Find the pace that suits your material and hold it.

On the drive side, check belt tension and wear, and keep the bearings on the lube schedule. When you grind knives, follow the original angle — freehanding it costs you quality.