

Figure 11

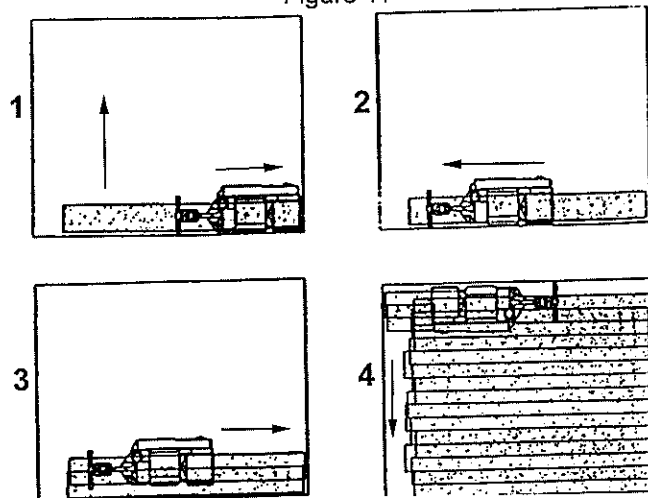
To operate the machine, follow this procedure:

1. Set any exposed nails with a hammer and punch to avoid encounter with sanding drum. Connect the machine to an appropriate grounded and fused circuit (power supply). Press the selector switch to the start (S) position. Once started, allow switch to return to run (R) position.



CAUTION: To prevent damage to the surface, make sure the machine is always moving when the sanding drum is in contact with the floor.

2. Work right to left. For each forward pass, move the machine 4" over the pass you have just finished. Retrace your reverse path without overlapping. See figure # 11
3. Feather-cut in by easing the sanding drum down onto the surface with the control lever while the sander is in motion.
4. When sanding drum is fully engaged with the surface, release control lever and adjust your pace for adequate stock removal. Keep sander in motion while the sanding drum is engaged with the surface or dwell marks will occur.
5. Move the machine in the direction of the grain in the wood whenever possible. Sand the surface at a constant pace.
6. Gradually feather-cut out at the termination point (the end of your pass) by easing the sanding drum up with the control lever. Stagger the termination points for a better blend when edging. See figure # 11.
7. When replacing abrasive, emptying contents of dust bag, or when sanding operation is completed, press selector switch to off (O) position. Disconnect the machine from the power supply.
8. Empty dust bag whenever it is 1/3 full. Never leave a dust bag unattended with sanding dust in it. Sanding dust can spontaneously ignite and cause a fire or explosion. Empty dust into a metal container clear of any combustible material.



Sanding Cuts and Sandpaper

Initial Cut

The purpose of the initial cut is to remove old finish and gross imperfections on the floor surface. A coarse abrasive should be used. If the surface is severely damaged by deep scratches, pre-existing dwell marks, uneven planks, etc., it may be necessary to sand across or diagonally to the grain to restore evenness to the surface. If these conditions are not present, the initial cut should be done in the direction of the grain.

If glazing, loading, or burning takes place immediately into an initial cut, select a coarser abrasive. If this should occur during an initial cut, the abrasive has dulled and must be replaced.

Final Cuts

The purpose of a finishing cut is to remove the scratches produced during the initial cut. Use a fine (60 - 80 grit) grain abrasive.

If the surface remains rough after a finishing cut, it may be necessary to use an even finer grain of abrasive (80 - 100 grit). Care should be taken in selecting the grit size of the abrasive. A very fine grain will close the pores on a wood floor making admission of a stain difficult.

If glazing or burning should occur immediately into a finishing cut, increase pace. If it should occur during a finishing cut, the abrasive has dulled and must be replaced.