

Operation

OPERATING CONTROLS

Speed Controls

- Speed control knob can be adjusted while machine is running.
- Turning speed control knob counterclockwise will increase maximum forward speed (Figure 4).
- Turning speed control knob clockwise will decrease maximum forward speed (Figure 4).

Forward/Reverse

- To move the machine forward, push the handles forward.
- To move the machine backwards, pull the handles backwards.



FIG. 4

START-UP PROCEDURE

Note: Machine must be off before connecting to a power source.

1. Plug machine into outlet.
2. Turn speed control knob to slowest position (Figure 4).
3. Flip ON/OFF switch to the "ON" position.
4. Move machine forward and backwards by moving the handles as described in Operating Controls.

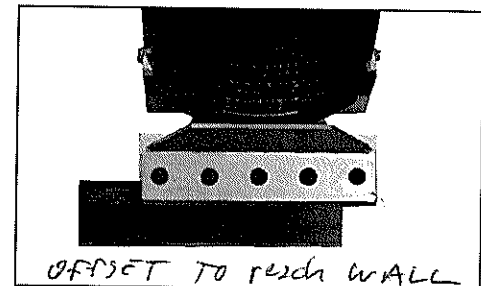


FIG. 5

PREPARING BLADES



CAUTION: BLADES ARE SHARP. USE EXTREME CAUTION WHEN HANDLING. NEVER CHANGE CUTTING HEAD OR SERVICE BLADES WHILE MACHINE IS RUNNING. ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES WHILE HANDLING BLADES.

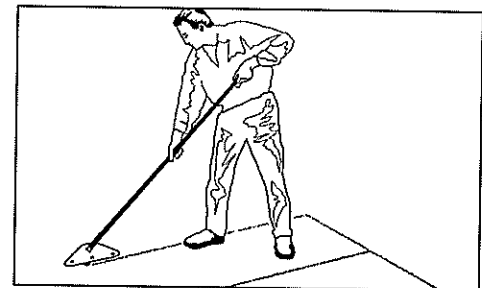


FIG. 6

Setting

Note: This machine is designed to remove soft good materials.

- Proper blade size and placement will affect performance, depending on the material and sub-floor type.
- For difficult materials, use smaller blades.
- Start with a narrow blade, then increase blade size to optimize cutting pass. Narrower blades work easier than wider blades and usually clean the floor better.
- Normally, bevel up is for concrete; bevel down is for wood.
- Keep blades sharp. Dull blades greatly affect the performance of the machine and reduce cutting ability. Sharpen or replace blades as needed.
- Keep work area clean and clear of debris. After removing a portion of material, move it out of the way.
- For wood or wood-like floors, pound down or remove any nails or metal obstructions to avoid blade damage.
- Blades can be offset in the cutting head for easier access to toe kicks or for removal along the wall (Figure 5).
- Sheet vinyl, solid vinyl, rubber tile, urethane, or PVC sheet roofing will need to be scored for best removal results (Figure 6). Score flooring to the width of the blade.
- Self-scoring blades are available in a number of sizes; these blades eliminate the need for pre-scoring material. Depending upon the type of material being removed and the sharpness of the blade and scoring wings, the self-scoring blades may

NO CERAMIC TILE

Operation

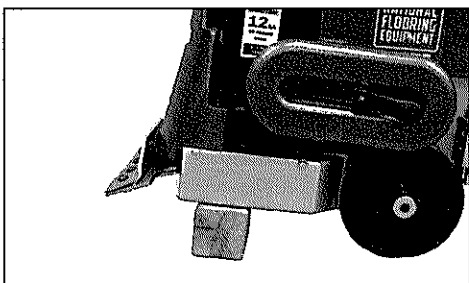


FIG. 7

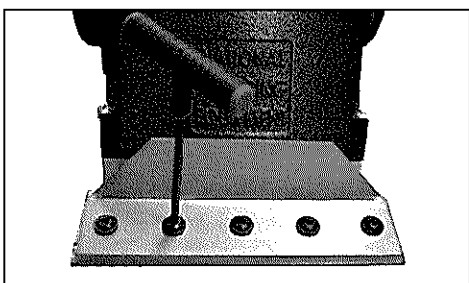


FIG. 7.1

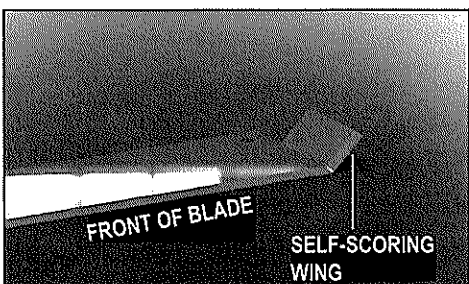


FIG. 8

make it harder to control the machine. Keep scoring wings sharp at all times.

Changing

1. Block up the front of the machine (Figure 7) using a flat piece of wood or something similar.
2. Use the supplied extended "T" wrench or a 6 mm Hex wrench with at least a 3" (76 mm) extension to keep hand safely away from the blade. Loosen the five hex drive bolts (Figure 7.1), it is not necessary to remove them completely.
3. Place blade into the cutting head; slide it all the way back to the bolts. If the blade is wider than the cutting head, center the blade to the head. If the blade is smaller than the cutting head, the blade should be mounted in the center of the cutting head during the first pass. After the first pass is made, the blade can be offset in the head to allow the wheels to keep even contact with the floor and provide easy access to the wall.
4. Tighten the bolts.

Sharpening

Always check for blade sharpness before using. Over time, the used blades will develop a back bevel. While sharpening, blades will not recover entirely until the back bevel is completely leveled out.

Note: Thinner blades are easier to sharpen, but they also break easier.

- Grind blade using a 4" diameter disk with 120 or finer grit. Be careful not to catch disk on the edge or corner of the blade.
- Pass grinder along blade edge starting on one end and continuing in one direction being careful to hold grinder at proper angle for the blade. Grind until sharp.
- While using a high quality fine tooth hand file, follow the same procedure as above.
- Have plenty of sharp blades on each job so that on-the-job blade sharpening is eliminated.
- It is best to sharpen blades on a proper bench or belt grinder in the shop.

Self-Scoring Blade Sharpening (Figure 8): It is important to keep the "wings" on these self-scoring blades sharp. Use a file on the edge; sharpen the flat part of the blade as described above.

Carbide-Tipped Blade Sharpening: To sharpen carbide-tipped blades, a carbide grinding wheel is necessary (e.g. silicon carbide or green wheel).

Daily or On-the-Job Maintenance Checks	Interval			
	Daily	50 hrs	1000 hrs	2000 hrs
Inspect machine and parts for damage	•			
Clean built-up glue and debris from wheels, front weight, and blade holder.	•			
Visually inspect internal parts.		•		
Inspect safety devices and switches (power cord, wheel cleaners, switches).		•		
Inspect and replace isolators.			•	
Inspect and replace cutting head bearing.			•	
Change hydraulic fluid.				• ○

○ - Perform maintenance at least once a year

Note: For additional maintenance and repair information, reference this machine's Service Manual.