

Machine Operation

35-1524

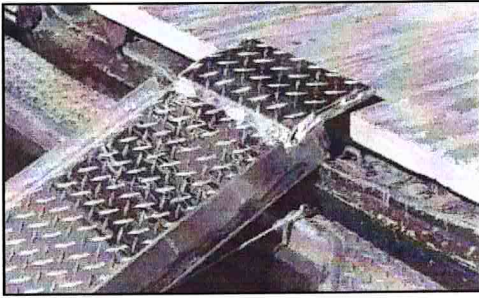


FIG. G

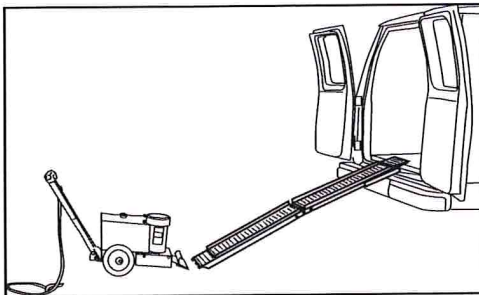


FIG. H

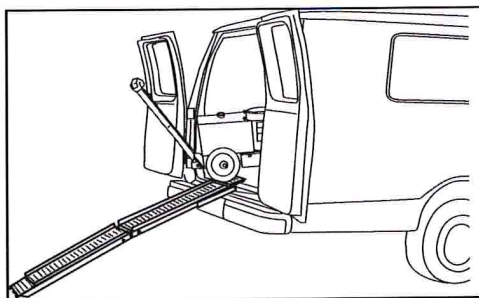


FIG. I

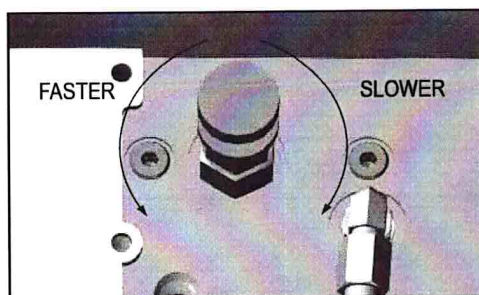


FIG. J

RAMP LOADING

1. Put the wheels in "engage mode".
2. Make sure ramp is clean and dry, free of grease or oil.
3. Position ramp securely to back of vehicle, making sure there is good contact (See Figure G).
4. Position machine at bottom of ramp (See Figure H).
5. Engage power switch and drive onto vehicle.

RAMP UNLOADING

1. Put the wheels in "engage mode".
2. Position ramp securely to back of vehicle, making sure there is good contact (See Figure G).
3. Position machine at the back of the truck in line with the ramp (See Figure H).
4. Carefully move machine onto ramp leaving cutting head down (in contact with ramp surface). **CAUTION:** Machine even without weights weighs 318 pounds (165 kg). Make sure you have machine under control. Failure to do so could cause machine runaway, damage to machine, damage to property or cause serious injury.
5. Slowly back machine down ramp.

OPERATING CONTROLS

MACHINE START-UP PROCEDURE:

1. Machine **MUST** be off before plugging machine into power source.
2. Plug machine into outlet.
3. Turn speed control to slowest position.
4. Push "ON/OFF" switch to the ON position.
5. Engage forward or reverse switch.
6. Increase speed control to desired speed.

SPEED CONTROL

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

ADDING/REMOVING OPTIONAL SLIDE SIDE WEIGHTS

To move the side slide weight forward/back based on job application conditions, raise the lever and gently shift the weight to the desired location. After moving each side slide weight to this position, lower the lever into the channel in the weight.

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ANGLE ATTACHMENTS

The angle attachments angles the cutting head and blade or carbide shank to where the material comes up the easiest. Lower is usually the best.

MOUNTING ANGLE ATTACHMENT

- Disconnect machine from power source.
- Tilt machine back.
- Securely block machine up (See Figure M).
- Insert desired cutting head or carbide shank into the angle attachment.

NOTE: CUTTING HEAD OR CARBIDE SHANK SHOULD FREELY SWIVEL IN THE ANGLE ATTACHMENT. THIS MOVEMENT ALLOWS THE BLADE TO STAY IN CONTACT WITH THE FLOOR. GREASE MAY NEED TO BE APPLIED TO THE SHAFT OF THE ATTACHMENT BEFORE INSERTING.

- Secure with Retainer Cap (See Figure N)
- Mount angle attachment onto the cutting head support (See Figure O).
- Securely tighten all five mounting bolts.



FIG. K



FIG. L



FIG. M

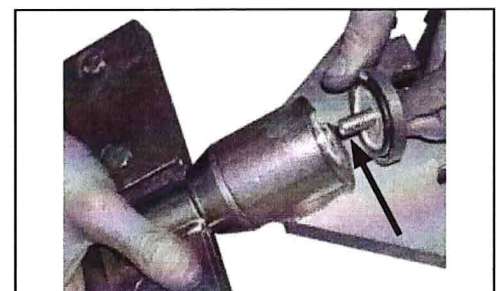


FIG. N

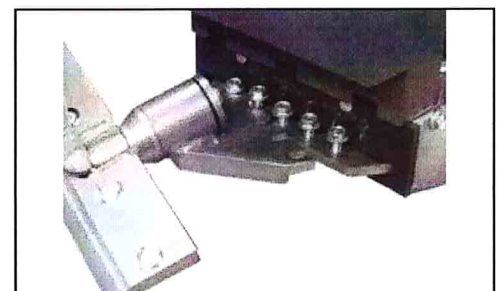


FIG. O

Machine Operation

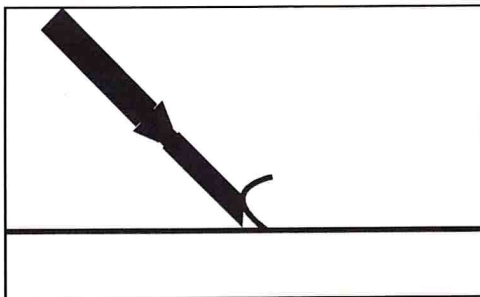


FIG. P

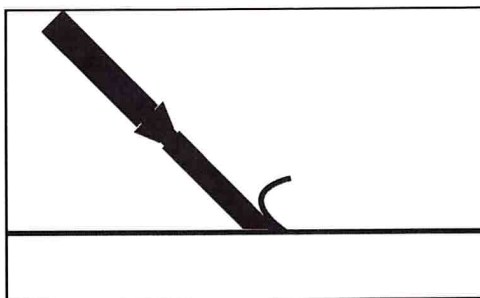


FIG. Q

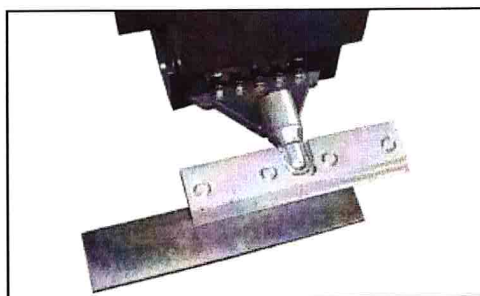


FIG. R

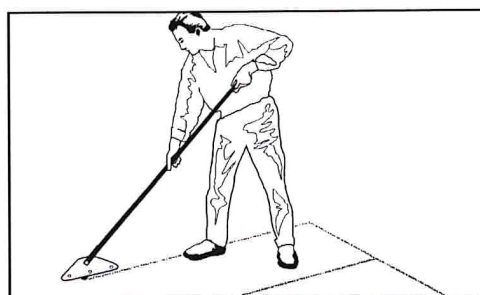


FIG. S



FIG. T

PREPARING MACHINE FOR JOB

BLADE SETTING

Note: The 6280HD is designed for soft goods and most hard good removal applications.

- Proper blade size and placement, depending on material and sub-floor type, affects performance.
- The harder a job comes up, for best results, use a smaller blade.
- 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. Wider is not always better or faster.
- Normally bevel on blade is up for concrete (Figure P). Bevel down for wood (Figure Q).
- **KEEP BLADES SHARP.** Dull blades greatly affect the performance of the machine and reduce cutting ability, sharpen or replace as needed.
- Keep your work area clean and clear of debris. After you have removed a portion of material, remove it out of the way. This will give the machine maximum performance and help to keep the work area safe.
- Always wear gloves when handling blades.
- Everyone in work area should wear eye protection.
- Wood or wood like floors: pound down or remove any nails or metal obstruction to avoid blade damage.
- Blades can be offset in cutting head for easier access to toe kicks or removal along the wall (See Figure R).
- Sheet vinyl, solid vinyl, rubber tile, urethane or PVC sheet roofing, will need to be scored for best removal results. Nationals #584 Scoring Tool (See Figure S). 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 make it harder to control the machine. Keep scoring wings sharp at all times.

BLADE CHANGING

1. Place a block under the front of the machine as shown in Figure T, using a flat piece of 2 x 4 or something similar.
2. Use supplied extended "T" wrench or a 7/32 Allen wrench with at least a 3" extension to keep hand safely away from the sharp edge of the blade. Loosen four (4) allen head bolts. It is not necessary to remove bolts.
3. Place blade into cutting head, sliding all the way back to the bolts. If the blade is wider than the cutting head, center blade to head. If blade is smaller than the cutting head, first pass blade should be mounted in center of the cutting head. After first pass is made, blade can be offset in head to allow wheels to keep even contact with the floor and allow easy access to the wall.
4. Hand tighten the bolts.



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

Machine Operation

BLADE SHARPENING

Dull blades greatly reduce cutting ability. Re-sharpen or replace as needed. In use, blades develop a back-bevel (Figure U). When re-sharpening, blade will not be truly sharp until all back-bevel is gone.

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

- Always wear gloves and safety glasses.
- Grind blade using a 4" diameter disk with 120 or finer grit. Be careful not to catch disk on edge or corner of blade.
- Pass grinder along blade edge starting on one end and continuing in one direction being careful to hold grinder at proper angle of blade. Grind until sharp.
- Using a good quality fine tooth hand file, use same procedure as above.
- Blades are sharp. Use extreme caution.
- Have plenty of sharp blades on each job so on-the-job blade sharpening is eliminated.
- It is best to resharpen dull blades on proper bench or belt grinder in the shop, so the blades are ready for the next job.

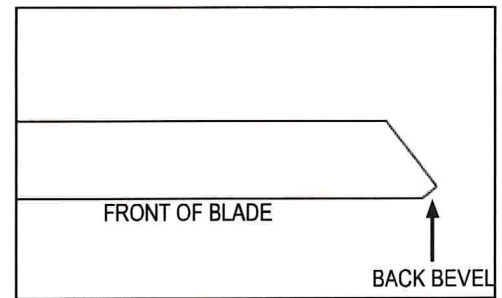


FIG. U

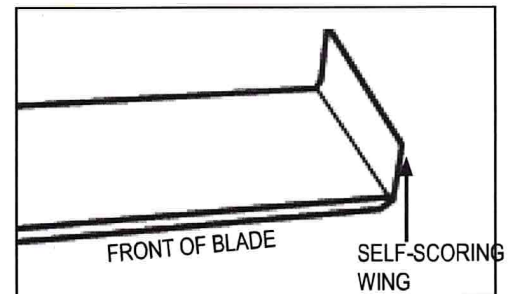


FIG. V

SELF-SCORING BLADE SHARPENING

It is important to keep the "wings" on a self-scoring blade sharp (Figure V). Use a file on the "wing" edge. Sharpen the flat part of the blade, the same way as described above.

TYPES OF TEAROUTS

REMOVAL MATERIALS

VCT Tile: Never use a blade wider than the size of the tile being removed. If material still does not come up clean or machine jumps on top of material, reduce blade size or use a smaller portion of the blade.

Pure Vinyl Rubber Tile: Material will need to be scored down to 10 to 12" (25.4 to 30.5 cm) for proper removal. Self scoring blades can be used with some materials. A 10" (25.4 cm) blade is recommended for this application.

Ceramic: Carbide shanks are most effective at removing ceramic. On small random block styles of tile, pre-breaking may not be necessary. Open an area large enough for machine or blade to fit in, or start from a doorway. Keep work area clean to keep good wheel contact with floor. Use slow speed.

Direct Glued Carpet: Can be done with either self scoring blades or pre-score carpet to blade width prior to stripping with #584 Scoring Tool. Pre-scored carpet makes machine easier to control and blades stay sharper longer. Blades up to 16" wide can be used. Normally 12" to 14" (30.5 to 35.5 cm) blades are used on direct glued carpet, secondary backed, unitary, double glued, vinyl foam, urethane foam. Latex foams usually come up easier with a 16" (40.6 cm) blade.

Wood: A 3" x 6" (7.6 to 15.25 cm) .250 Extra Heavy Duty Blade in a 6" (15.25 cm) Cutting Head usually will work the best. The blade should be as flat as possible with the bevel up. Bending up the corners of the blade will help prevent the blade from digging into the floor. A carbide shank will sometimes work with the material. Approach angle should be at a 45° angle to the board; this avoids from digging into the wood and hanging up at the seams. In many instances, it is necessary to pre-score the wood floor prior to removing with scraper.

Thin coatings: Use razor blades with a Razor Blade Cutting Head or a Carbide Shank. Experiment to see which method works the best for the job application. It is important to keep the blade and carbide tips sharp.

Rescrape: Use razor blades with a Razor Blade Cutting Head or a .062 standard blade. Experiment to see which method works the best for the job application. It is important to

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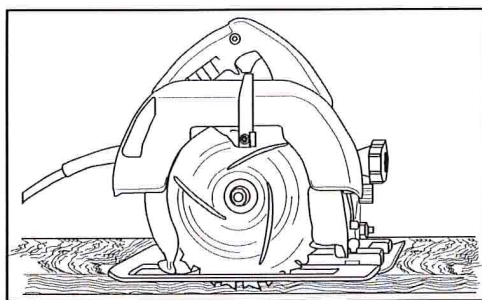


FIG. W

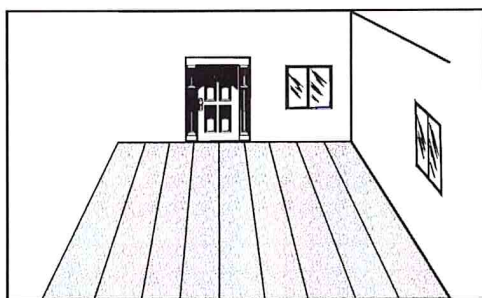


FIG. X

keep the blade sharp. Use a sharper angle of attack if necessary.

SUBFLOOR SURFACES

Glued Hard Wood Flooring: A 10" (25.4 cm) blade is recommended for regular adhesive, a 6" (15.25 cm) blade for epoxy. For proper removal of hardwood flooring (plank solid, plank laminated, parkay laminated), flooring must be scored to blade width. This is done by using a circular saw set at a depth of 99% of the thickness of the board, just missing the subfloor surface when on concrete (See Figure W). A chalk line for scoring lines can be used across the floor the width of the blade (See Figure X). A ripping guide attached to the saw can be used to eliminate chalk line marks. Open an area large enough to fit machine or start from a doorway. It is important to keep all debris cleaned up for maximum performance of machine. True Parkay flooring scoring is not necessary. It will come up in small pieces.

Wood: When working over plywood sub-flooring, try to run machine in the same direction as the grain in the wood. Blade works best bevel down. On solid wood floors like plank, run in the same direction as the plank, not perpendicular to grain or plank. Removing the front counter weight or weights will help on all soft surfaces.

Concrete: When working on concrete slab, position blade bevel up for best performance, especially when cleaning adhesive. On occasion, bevel down gives better blade life. Test each job for best performance.

Gibcrete and Soft Poured Flooring: Position blade bevel down to create a better wearing surface, although bevel up may work if front counter weight is removed.