

Operation



FIG. 12



FIG. 13



FIG. 14



FIG. 15



FIG. 16

OPERATING CONTROLS

Power On Button/Key (Figure 12)

Never use the Power On button/key as a method for speed control. Speed control is achieved by the hydraulic valve only. Using the On/Off switch repeatedly will cause excessive wear and premature failure of electrical components.

Hydraulic Levers (Figure 13)

The hydraulic levers steer the machine. For even movement, move levers slowly. Fast movement of control levers will result in jerky, uneven movement.

- To move the machine forward, push both levers forward $\blacktriangle\blacktriangle$.
- To move the machine in reverse, pull both levers backward $\blacktriangledown\blacktriangledown$.
- To turn the machine quickly to the right, move the left lever forward and the right lever backward $\blacktriangle\blacktriangledown$.
- To turn the machine quickly to the left, move the left lever backward and the right lever forward $\blacktriangledown\blacktriangle$.
- To turn the machine slowly to the right or left, push or pull only the right or left lever forward \blacktriangle or \blacktriangledown .
- Putting the levers in the center/neutral position causes the wheels to lock-up.
- Correcting direction while moving forward is accomplished by slightly reducing pressure on one lever or the other while moving.

Emergency Stop Switch (Figure 14)

The emergency stop switch is designed to immediately cut power to the system. It must be reset in order to restart the machine.

Seat Switch

The seat has a safety switch. Operator must be properly positioned for machine to run.

Cylinder Lift Lever (Figure 15)

The cylinder lift lever raises and lowers the cylinder and cutting head. After setting the slide plate to proper height, use the cylinder lift lever to set blade to proper cutting angle.

- To raise the cutting head, pull back \blacktriangledown on the cylinder lift lever.
- To lower the cutting head, push the cylinder lift lever forward \blacktriangle .
- Continuing to push the cylinder lift lever forward will adjust the angle of the cutting head. This will also jack up the front of the machine for maintenance purposes.

START-UP PROCEDURE

1. Verify 70 Amp circuit breaker is in "ON" position (Figure 16).
2. Verify 48V blue plugs are firmly connected.
3. Operator should be properly positioned on seat.
4. Twist emergency stop (Figure 14) up.
5. Push green "ON" button (domestic only) or turn the key (international only).
6. Maneuver machine with hydraulic levers (Figure 13).

SHUT-DOWN PROCEDURE

The machine will stop when the operator is no longer seated, or when the emergency stop is engaged.

Remove blade or drop cutting head to the floor when machine is not in use.

SLIDE PLATE ADJUSTMENT AND SETTINGS

Manual Lift (Figure 17)

Note: When adjusting slide plate, keep feet and hands out from underneath the cutting head and slide plate. Failure to do so could cause severe bodily injury. When bolts are removed from the slide plate, the cutting head and the slide plate will drop down to the floor.

- Loosen the four bolts on the front of the slide plate with a 1-1/8" wrench. Slide plate up or down to achieve the desired height of the cutting head. Firmly tighten all four bolts when finished.
- A low setting orients the slide plate approximately 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. This is for normal removal of most materials.
- A high setting orients the slide plate approximately 6" (15 cm) off the floor. This is for re-scraping glue and some thin-soft coatings.

Dual Lift (Figure 18)

- Prior to adjusting the dual lift hydraulic slide plate, ensure the channel guide is free of any debris and the machine is safely positioned on a flat surface.
- To set the height of the hydraulic slide plate start, adjust the angle of the cutting head holder with the cylinder lift lever. Pull back on the cutting head lever and raise the cutting head holder to an angle higher than the bottom of the slide plate.
- The lever adjacent to the right hand control lever raises and lowers the hydraulic slide plate. To lower the slide plate, push forward on this lever. To raise the slide plate, pull back on the lever.

Settings

While the hydraulic slide plate can be adjusted to multiple positions there are two basic slide plate settings.

- **Low Setting:** The hydraulic slide plate is positioned 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. This setting is most commonly used during initial scraping or removal applications; such as carpet, VCT, ceramic tile and wood flooring. (Note: The "low" setting on older model hydraulic slide plates may stop the plate within one to two inches of the floors surface.)
- **High Setting:** The hydraulic slide plate is positioned 6" (15 cm) off the floor or in most cases flush with the bottom of the slide plate channel guide. This setting is most often used for re-scraping glues, mastics, thin sets and soft coating.

STEEP CUTTING HEAD ANGLE

A steep angle is only used for re-scraping. The slide plate has to be raised so the bottom of the plate is higher or even with the bottom of the guide channels (Figure 19). Raising the slide plate to an angle too steep when operating will cause the machine to jump and buck. It does not give the operator a clear vision of the cutting head and it raises the machine to operate at a unsafe height (Figure 19.1).



FIG. 17



FIG. 18

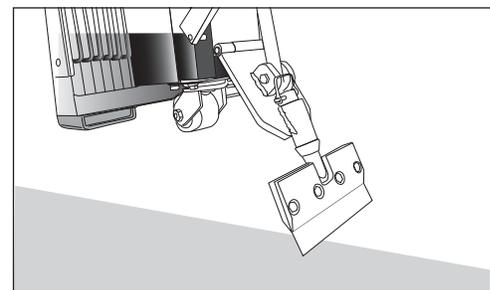


FIG. 19

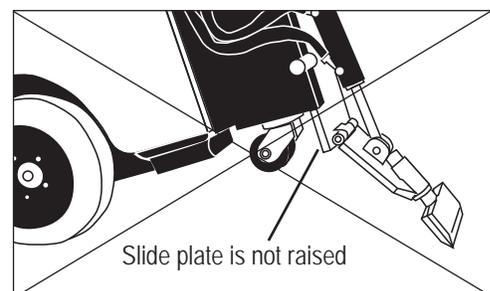


FIG. 19.1

Operation

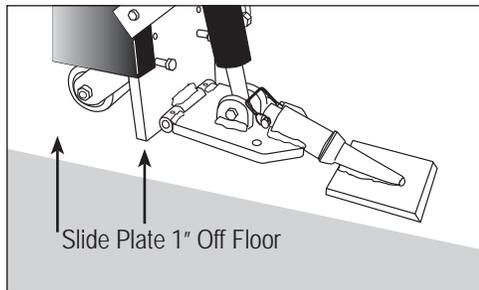


FIG. 20

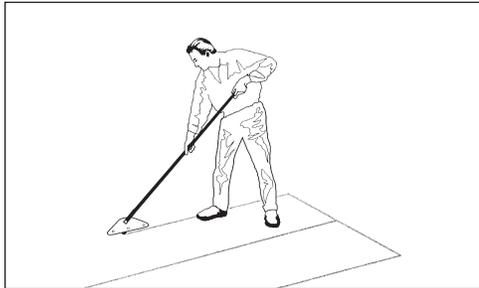


FIG. 21

APPLICATION SETUP

Ceramic (Figure 20)

The slide plate should be adjusted to a low setting 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. Use a shank blade or a shank blade with a carbide tip.

Wood

The slide plate should be adjusted to a low setting 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. Use shank blades, shank blades with carbide tips, or a 6" or 8" (15-20 cm) cutting head with heavy duty blades.

Note: Run machine 45° to the grain of the wood.

Secondary Backing Carpet

The slide plate should be adjusted to a low setting 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. Use a cutting head from 10"-27" (25-68 cm) with heavy duty blades or a cutting head from 10"-14" (25-35 cm) with a self-scoring blade.

Foam Back Carpet

The slide plate should be adjusted to a low setting 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. Use cutting heads from 10"-14" (25-35 cm) with self-scoring blades. If it is not stuck tight, use a cutting head from 14"-27" (35-68 cm) with a standard blade.

Double Stick Carpet

The slide plate should be adjusted to a low setting 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. It is best to test to see which is the easiest way to remove double stick. Start with a cutting head from 10"-14" (25-35 cm) with self-scoring blades. Use self-scoring blades with 4" wings, 6" or 12" wide for best results. If self-scoring blades do not work, score through the carpet (Figure 21) the width of the blade (standard blade) and scrape up. In some cases, carpet might pull off the pad and then scrape up the pad separately. Usually leaving carpet connected to the pad works the best.

Note: When removing carpet from over VCT tile and the tile needs to be saved, run the machine at a 45° angle over the tile. This should help to save the tile.

Vct Tile

The slide plate should be adjusted to a low setting 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. If goods come up easily, change to a larger cutting head. If goods come up harder, use a cutting head from 6"-8" (15-20 cm) with a premium high-tempered blade (.062) to match cutting head size. Sometimes a .094 blade may work better. If goods remove easily, a tile box (#7074) can be used. A tile box also works for wind rowing, and assists for a fast clean-up and collection of tile debris for quick removal.

Rubber Tile

The slide plate should be adjusted to a low setting 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. Use a cutting head from 6"-14" (15-35 cm) with self-scoring blades or use ditching method with a flat blade.

Re-Scraping

Slide plate should be set high, 6"-8" (15-20 cm) off the floor. Use a cutting head from 8"-27" (20-68 cm) with scraper blades to match cutting head size. A 15" (38 cm) scraper blade would use a 14" (34 cm) cutting head. Razor blades are faster but a cutting head from 8"-14" (20-35 cm) can be used with a standard blade. Flip head regularly.

Thin Coating and Glues

Slide plate could be set high, 6"-8" (15-20 cm) or low 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. Test to see which works best. Use a cutting head from 8"-27" (20-68 cm) with razor blades to match

cutting head size.

Concrete

Blade should be bevel up when working over concrete. Pretty much anything over concrete works. Try different setups to see which works best. If goods come up difficult, the slide plate should be at a low setting, 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. Use a smaller size blade. If goods come up easily, a wider blade can be used.

Wood Sub-Floor

A heavy machine cannot be used on wood subfloors or raised panel computer floors. Keep machine light; remove all weights. A weighted machine could break through the floor. The slide plate should be adjusted to a low setting, 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. Blades should be as flat of an angle as possible. Use a heavy duty blade (these blades have a bend to them) or a regular blade bevel down. When using a regular blade, bending up the corners of the blade will help from the blade digging into the floor. Sometimes a shank blade or a shank blade with a carbide tip will work. Allow blade to shear material from the floor. The trick on wood floors is to run the blade flat. Approach should be at a 45° angle to the board. This keeps from digging into the board and hanging up at the seams.

Soft Sub-Floor

The slide plate should be adjusted to a low setting 1" (2.5 cm) off the floor. Blades should be as flat of an angle as possible. Use a heavy duty blade (these blades have a bend to them) or a regular blade bevel down. When using a regular blade, bending up the corners of the blade will help from the blade digging into the floor. Sometimes a shank blade or a shank blade with a carbide tip will work.

DITCHING

Cross Room Ditching (Figure 22)

When removing hard to remove ceramic, VCT, or VAT, cross-room ditching will help to make the removal easier. Using a blade 2"-6" (5-15 cm) in width, make ditches 1'-2' (30-60 cm) apart in the same direction the machine will be removing the goods. This relieves the pressure holding the tiles together. If ditching helps and the goods are coming up easy, try using a wider blade to ditch with.

Checkerboard Ditching (Figure 23)

To make carpet removal and debris clean-up easier, checkerboard ditching is very helpful. Using as wide of a self-scoring blade as possible, make ditches 4'-6' (1.25-1.75 m) crossways from the way the machine will be removing the goods. Running the machine crossways from the ditches will make smaller pieces of debris to be hauled away. Instead of large gummy rolls of carpet, there are small squares that can be rolled, palletized, put on a dolly, or folded with the sticky side in. This makes removing the debris easier and reduces the amount of debris.

