

Installation of paper on the Silver-Line SL-8 Floor Sander

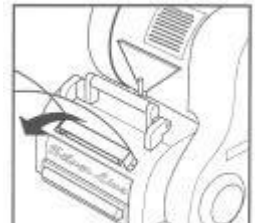
Turn off the sander & unplug from outlet

Bend the Silver-Line SL-8 sheet in the paper bender located on the drum cover (pictured)

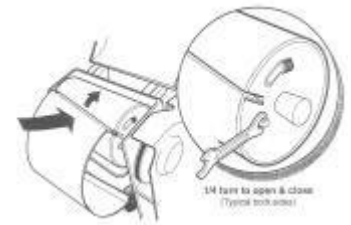


Tilt the SL-8 back onto the handle and lift the drum cover for easy installation

Roll the drum until the paper slot is facing you and adjust the cams so the arrows printed on the cams are facing you. The left arrow should point down, while the right arrow points up.



Insert one end of the paper into the slot (pictured) and turn the drum around so that the paper wraps around the drum. Insert the other end into the slot and push both ends into the slot until the paper is snug on the drum. *When using 20 grit or coarser paper, insert the top of the sheet first and then install the bottom half, it will insert easier.*



Using a 7/16" open wrench turns the left cam down ¼ turn, then turn the right cam up ¼ turn (pictured). As you turn the second cam you will see the paper pull tight into the drum. **You must turn both cams a full ¼ turn to secure the paper.**

Turning the cams more than the ¼ turn will not make the paper any tighter on the drum, ¼ turn on each cam is all you need to attach the sheet. Turning the cams too much can cause the cams to come completely around and loosen the paper.



Lower the drum cover and return the sander to its upright position resting on the rear of the chassis.

Plug the machine into an outlet, turn it on and slowly lower the drum to the surface being sanded as you walk forward. Lift the drum off the floor as you reach the end of the room, walk backwards on the same path and lower the drum to sand the floor as you return to the other end of the room. *Sand in both directions with the Silver-Line SL-8 floor sander!*

To remove used paper, reverse the process.

For very coarse paper, (12 & 16 grit) it may be necessary to remove grit to insert the paper into the slot. First, bend the paper as instructed. Second, put on safety glasses and remove the grit by placing the paper on a hard surface (grit up) and hammering the grit off the flaps until manageable. Continue installation of the paper.

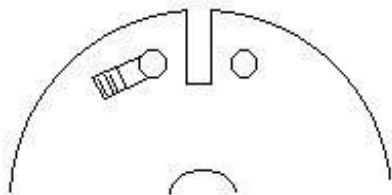
Troubleshooting your SL-8:

Problem: The SL-8 is not holding paper correctly.

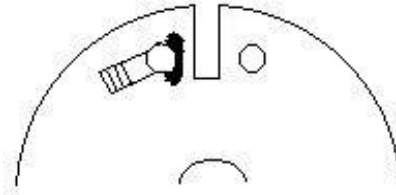
Solution: Clean out cam slot for full operation!

To improve the cam action of the SL-8 drum, follow these easy instructions:

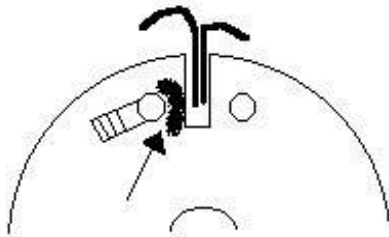
- 1) Look for sawdust built up between the cam and the aluminum end cap, opposite the pulley.
- 2) Put a piece of coarse paper (#20) on the drum. This will force the cams, pawls and springs away from the end cap.
- 3) Using a straightened paper clip and an air compressor, clean out the area between the cam and end cap. **REMOVE ALL THE BUILT-UP SAWDUST!**
- 4) Remove the paper and check to see if the cam is touching the end cap.
- 5) Repeat the process if the cam is not touching the end cap.



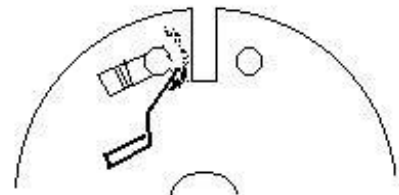
Normal View... No Sawdust effecting cams



Cam packed with sawdust, needs to be removed



Insert 20 grit paper, move cam back so the spring pressure is not on the sawdust



Insert paperclip, blow out, remove sawdust to allow complete movement

Proper Application & Use of Silver-Line Abrasives

20* grit Sheets & Discs

For removing old surface coatings and leveling uneven floors

36* grit Sheets & Discs

For intermediate sanding of floors following rough sanding.

For initial sanding of moderately worn floors

60*, 80, 100*, 120 grit Sheets & Discs

For finish sanding of all floors prior to applying new coatings

For removing light scratches, sanding marks and minor surface damage

60, 80, 100, 120, 150 & 180 grit Sand screens

For removing fine scratch marks prior to applying new coatings

For light sanding between surface coatings

*Indicates most popular rental grits for sanding floors. 60 & 100 grit should be used in succession for proper finish. Never skip more than two grits when sanding a floor.

Example: Do not jump from 36 grit to 80 or 100 grit

Always start your sanding project with the highest possible grit that will cut and level your floor. If the grit will not cut the finish or level the floor, go down one grit size to complete the cut!

White* Thick Nylon Pads

Buffing, for polishing floors where highest luster is desired

Black Thick Nylon Pads

Stripping, for heavy duty wet stripping of floors

** White pads should be used under the padlocks when using sand screens on rotary and orbital polishers. They are used for driving sandpaper on Orbital Polishers.*

Wood Floor Refinishing

The Silver-Line Way

(Visit our website www.essex-silver-line.com under consumer tips for complete information)

Job Preparation:

Remove the furniture, wall hangings, etc. Clear the room out!

Remove the old carpet, carpet pad and carpet strip (where necessary)

Locate & Reserve *only* Silver-Line Sanders & Edgers from your

local rental store Watch the Silver-Line "How to" Video at:

<https://www.essexsilverline.com/videos/>

Inspect the floor for and remove...

Staples from the carpet pad

Nails from the tack strip

Nails protruding from the floor (countersink these nails)

Make sure you are very diligent when completing this task, protect the rental machine! You may be liable for damage to the drum and disc pad on the rental equipment!

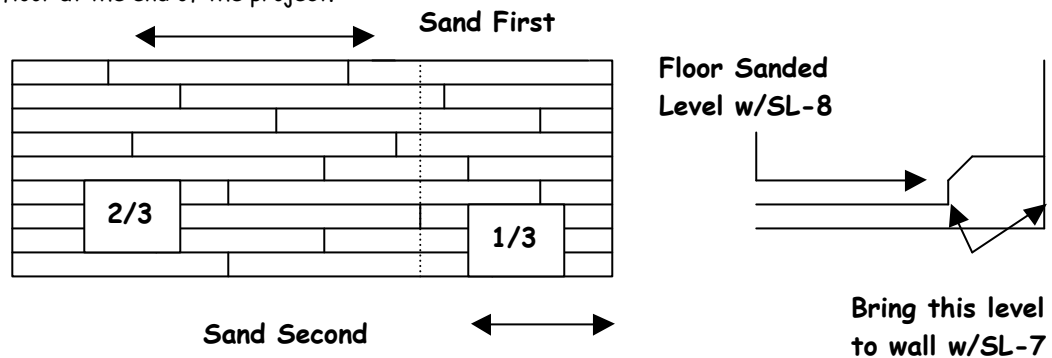
Protect the rest of your house from sawdust, sweep the floor and vacuum, and pick up the equipment!

Sanding the Floor:

What are you trying to accomplish during this project? First, you want to level the floor, and remove the old finish. The remaining cuts or passes are to remove the scratch marks made by the previous cuts. Do not skip too many grits when sanding the floor, as the finer grits may not be able to remove the heavier scratches.

Start the process with the highest grit possible to complete the first cut, leveling and removing the finish. If a 36 or 40 grit will accomplish the task, then do not use 20 grit or heavier. If it seems to be taking too long, drop down and use the heavier grit. By doing this you will probably save time.

Break the room down into two sections, 1/3 to 2/3 and sand the larger area first. Complete the 2/3 section and turn around to sand the remaining 1/3. *Do this with all the grits.* Offset where you stop and start the sanding so you do not end up with a line across your floor at the end of the project.



Use the SL-8 sander for the main section of the floor and then follow with the SL-7 edger. This method will allow you to set the level you want in the main section of the floor and then bring it out to the edge of the room with the SL-7.

To use the Silver-Line SL-8 correctly, you sand forward and backward on the same line with the SL-8 sander. Be sure to lift up on the handle with enough force to keep the drum pressure constant on the floor. Feather the sander so the drum comes off the floor while moving forward or backward when you reach an area that you need to stop.

The following grits are recommended for a professional looking sanding job. Again, you want to start with the least aggressive grit to complete the leveling and finish removal and proceed up through the grits.

20, 36 or 40, 60 and finally 100

Note: If you trip a breaker or blow fuse, turn off the equipment off, then reset the breaker or replace the fuse.

Note: Remove all sawdust from the house as you empty the dust bags. Empty your sander bags when they are ½ full, this will help with the dust pick up. Sawdust can be flammable and you do not want it in your house.

Note: When using the SL-7 edger, sand from right to left and let the edger do the work. A properly aligned edger, with a disc pad in good condition will function well without the user exerting additional pressure. Let the edger do the work; don't put extra pressure on the machine. Work at a pace you are comfortable with, and take frequent rests.

If the cutting action of your sander seems to slow or diminish, it is probably time to change the sandpaper. In an effort to save money, don't try to extend the life of the paper, replace it as needed. If you skimp on the amount of paper you use on this project it will affect the end result. Don't look at the cost at the time of sanding, but rather over the life of the floor. Replace abrasives to get the same type of cut across the floor.

After you sand the floor with the SL-8 & SL-7 it is time to scrape corners, door jambs, etc. Use a wood handle scraper with a 1" Red Devil blade, available from a hardware store, to accomplish this task. Hand sand the areas you scraped.

If you have areas such as baseboard heat, radiators or toe kicks that could not be reached by the SL-7, use the Silver-Line U2 under radiator sander to clean up these areas. It uses 5" PSA discs and is also available at the rental store.

When your done sanding your floor return your sanders to the rental store. Remember to return the cords, wrenches, bags and unused supplies.

Note: After sanding you should screen the floor before you apply any finish or stain to achieve the best possible finish. A professional floor sander will screen his work; spend the time and money to screen your floor.

WARNING FLOOR SANDER

Any piece of equipment can be dangerous if not operated properly. **YOU** are responsible for the safe operation of this equipment. The operator must carefully read and follow any warnings, safety signs and instructions provided with or located on the equipment. Do not remove, defeat, deface or render inoperable any of the safety devices or warnings on this equipment. If any safety devices or warnings have been removed, defeated, defaced or rendered inoperable, **DO NOT USE THIS EQUIPMENT!!!**

If the person receiving this handout will not be the user of the equipment, forward these instructions to the operator. **If** there is any doubt as to the operation or safety of the equipment.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS COULD RESULT IN INJURY OR DEATH