


Operating Instructions

Not intended to replace the Operator Manual. One is available upon request.

-  Read and understand all operating instructions before operating this equipment. Death or serious injury can result if this machine is used improperly.
- Concrete grinders are designed to be used to grind flat horizontal concrete slabs using EDCO approved accessories.
- The machines are equipped with gasoline/propane engines and electric motors.
- They are designed to be controlled by a single operator from a position at the rear of the machine.
- When operating equipment maintain a safe distance from other personnel in the area.

Be sure to read the complete instructions supplied with your machine.

IMPORTANT: Perform Pre-Start Check.

- Visually inspect the equipment for wear or damage.
- Be sure all guards are in place and functioning properly. Do not operate unless all guards are in place and secure.
- Perform all daily maintenance.
- Check to be sure water tubes are functioning properly if performing wet-grinding operations.
- Inspect accessories - Be sure the correct accessory is installed properly on the machine mounting arrangement and its intended use.
- Check accessories for damage (see figure 6, below), the type of wear or damage will vary with the type of accessory.
- Inspect work area to determine the presence and location of deck inserts, pipes, columns and objects protruding from the slab surface so that they may be avoided during the grinding operation.
- **FOR WET GRINDING:** Attach the water supply. A flow rate of approximately 1/2 gallon per minute is recommended.

Place QC diamonds firmly into slots on drive plate. NEVER start machine in an elevated position. Always place drive plate with diamonds inserted onto concrete surface and then turn machine on. Use a forward and back or side to side motion when grinding. If using wet make sure rubber skirt is about 1/2" off surface so concrete/water mixture can clear out from grinding area. When using with a vacuum, drop skirt down to the surface so a better suction area is created.

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- **BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE:** Raise the front of the machine clear of the working surface.
- **START ENGINE AND ALLOW IT TO REACH OPERATING SPEED.** Position the grinder at the starting point. Bring the engine to full speed. Lower the machine onto the slab surface. Use a slow sweeping motion from left to right and back continuously, and do not force the machine into the work, the engine or motor should not strain when grinding.
- **WHEN WET GRINDING:** Water is required. Attach the water hose to the water hook-up valve. Use the valve to control the flow of water.
- **FOR DRY GRINDING:** Provide a respirator and dust control system.
- **FOR GASOLINE MODELS:** Put the engine stop switch in the "RUN" position. Consult the engine manufacturers operating instructions and follow the directions for starting and breaking in the engine.
- **TO STOP THE MACHINE:** Stop forward motion. On gasoline models push the throttle to idle. Turn ignition or power switch off and let the engine come to a complete stop. Turn off the water supply.
- **WHEN MANEUVERING THE GRINDER:** Tilt grinder back enough so it does not strike the slab surface. Damage to accessories may occur with inadvertent contact with the slab.
- **DO NOT FORCE GRINDER WHILE GRINDING.**
- **IF THE POWER SOURCE FAILS:** Raise the grinder off of the floor. Disconnect the power source (i.e. the spark plug wire on a gasoline engine). Inspect the accessories for damage. Replace damaged (or questionable) accessories immediately.
- **WHEN TRANSPORTING THE GRINDER:** Disconnect the power source before lifting or removing any guard. See the directions for changing accessories on **page 9**.
- **WHEN HOISTING OR LIFTING A GRINDER :** Always inspect frame and attaching hardware for damage **before** lifting. Use proper safe hoisting and lifting techniques and hardware.

SMI Dust and Silica Warning

Grinding/cutting/drilling of masonry, concrete, metal and other materials can generate dust, mists and fumes containing chemicals known to cause serious or fatal injury or illness, such as respiratory disease, cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. If you are unfamiliar with the risks associated with the particular process and/or material being cut or the composition of the tool being used, review the material safety data sheets and/or consult your employer, the manufacturers/suppliers, governmental agencies such as OSHA and NIOSH and other sources on hazardous materials. California and some other authorities, for instance, have published lists of substances known to cause cancer, reproductive toxicity, or other harmful effects.

Control dust, mist and fumes at the source where possible. In this regard use good work practices and follow the recommendations of the manufacturers/suppliers, OSHA/NIOSH, and occupational and trade associations. Water should be used for dust suppression when wet grinding/cutting/drilling is feasible. When the hazards from inhalation of dust, mists and fumes cannot be eliminated, the operator and any bystanders should always wear a respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for the material being used.

Grinding/cutting/drilling of masonry, concrete and other materials with silica in their composition may give off dust or mists containing crystalline silica. Silica is a basic component of sand, quartz, brick clay, granite and numerous other minerals and rocks. Repeated and/or substantial inhalation of airborne crystalline silica can cause serious or fatal respiratory diseases, including silicosis. In addition, California and some other authorities have listed respirable crystalline silica as a substance known to cause cancer. When grinding/cutting/drilling such materials, always follow the respiratory precautions mentioned above.

