



Skokie 847-677-2010    Glenview 847-657-9020    Wheeling 847-537-2255

## The Silver-Line SL-7 Floor Edger

### (Suggestions for Care & Operation...Parts List)

**Introducing:** You're new Silver-Line SL-7 edger is the easiest and fastest cutting edger available to the professional and rental trades. It is complete and ready to operate having been adjusted and thoroughly tested at the factory. The following suggestions will assure your getting the long life and excellent performance engineered into each and every machine.

**Inspect:** Check the shipping cartons for any signs of damage and inspect the machine and its parts for any possible damage.

**Assemble:** Assemble the machine by attaching the dust tube elbow to the back of the edger with the screws provided. Place the bag over the support and secure it tightly with the Velcro strap to the neck of the dust tube. Please be advised that a new bag will not fully expand until it is fully cured. The curing process will be completed with use.

**Voltage:** The voltage is indicated on the nameplate. Lay the edger on its side be sure the switch is turned OFF and plug into the proper current. Use of current other than specified will damage the motor. When additional extension cords are required, use only 12/3 heavy-duty cord.

**Starting:** To start your new edger just tilt it back so the disc is off the floor and turn switch on. Lower the edger onto work carefully keeping machine in motion while it is running. The weight of the SL-7 is precisely balanced to produce maximum results without additional pressure for every scope of work.

**Lubrication: Note: Your SL-7 is completely lubricated and ready to use when shipped from the factory!** The ball bearings used in the production of this edger are sealed and no further attention is required for their life. The gears are made of a special alloy; heat-treated and under normal service require lubrication about four times a year. To lubricate the SL-7 remove the grease plug and put approximately 1/3 of a one shot tube of grease (C7-84) into the hole. Turn the machine on and let the extra grease come back out the hole. If the machine does not kick any grease out add more grease. Repeat this process until the edger is fully greased, reinstall the plug and clean any grease on the machine.

**Dust Collecting:** The dust collection system will be most efficient when the bag is emptied when it is 1/3 to 1/2 full. Remember to remove all sawdust from the house. Paper or any foreign obstruction can be easily removed by taking the dust tube off.

**Disc Pad:** The disc pad installed on your new SL-7 edger has been aligned in the factory to make the best possible cut and get the best dust pick up. Adjusting the cut on your edger is easy using a set of castor adjusting bars (C7-87). From the operator's position, the space between the caster bracket and bearing shoulder should be approximately 1/4" on the left and 3/16" on the right.

**Motor:** The motor commutator may be smoothed if it becomes necessary. Remove the two screws from the front cover tag and insert the proper stone through the slot you exposed. Replace the cover for proper ventilation. **Disc Guard:** The disc guard on the SL-7 should move freely enabling the user to sand up to baseboards and edges safely. Dust and dirt may affect its movement and you clean it out periodically. For cleaning remove the disc pad, disc guard ring and the disc guard. Blow out dust and dirt, dry clean only, do not use lubricant. Reinstall the parts you removed.

## Proper Application & Use of Silver-Line Abrasives

**12, 16, 20\* grit Sheets & Discs:** For removing old surface coatings and leveling uneven floors.

**36, 40\* grit Sheets & Discs:** For intermediate sanding of floors following rough sanding. For initial sanding of moderately worn floors.

**60\*, 80, 100\* 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 **Green Thick Nylon Pads**

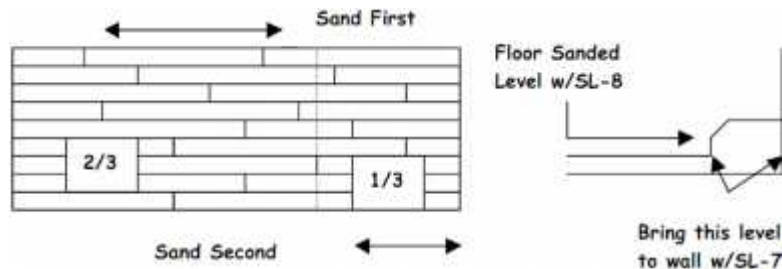
Scrubbing, for general duty scrubbing and spot removal on floors **Black Thick Nylon Pads** stripping, for heavy duty wet stripping of floors \* **White pads** should be used under the padlocks when using sand screens on rotary and orbital polishers. They are used for driving sandpaper on Orbital Polishers.

### Wood Floor Refinishing The Silver-Line Way

(Visit website [www.essex-silver-line.com](http://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 Inspect the floor for and remove... Staples from the carpet pad nails from the tackstrip 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**