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Essex Silver-Line SL7 Parts Diagram



Read This Book

This book has important information for the use and safe operation of this equipment. Failure to read this book prior to operating or attempting any service or maintenance procedure for your Silver-Line machine could result in injury to you or to other personnel; damage to the machine or to other property could occur as well. You must have training in the operation of this machine before using it. If you or your operator(s) cannot read English, have this manual explained fully before attempting to operate this machine.

All directions given in this book are seen from operator's position at the rear of the machine.

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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

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!***

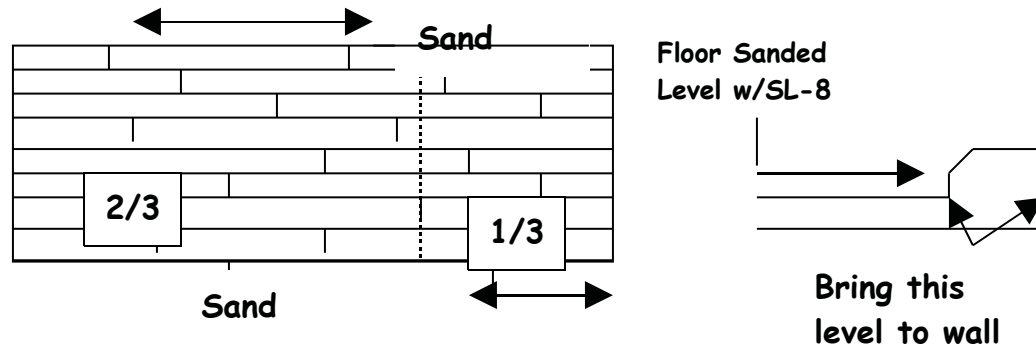
Protect the rest of your house from sawdust, sweep the floor and vacuum, and pick up the equipment!

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

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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**, **SL8V2** & **SL-7** it is time to scrape corners, door jambs, etc. Use our 12 wood handle scraper with a 1" Red Devil blade, available from the rental store, to accomplish this task. Hand sand the areas you scraped.

If you have areas such as baseboard heat, radiators or toekicks that could not be reached by the **SL-7**, use the Silver-Line **U2** underradiator sander to clean up these areas. It uses 5" abrasive (either PSA or Hook & Loop) 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.

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 Sandscreens

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.*

Notes: