USING A WET SAW

Zero Dust - Less Noise- Less Backache - Accurate Cuts

The first step to cut material with a wet saw is to make sure you have the proper blade. Very hard materials like Porcelain, Granite, Stone ,Engineered Stone, Engineering Brick, Concrete, etc. must be cut with specific diamond blades, and since not all types of stone have the same hardness or abrasiveness, you need to pick the diamond blade that is specifically designed for your material, this may involve having multiple blades foe multiple applications

Once the correct blade is properly fitted to the wet saw, it's always a good idea to check for signs of damage and make sure everything is in working order before you start cutting stone. This would include checking the blade, power cord, belts and oil in the motor, water pump, etc. It's extremely important to ensure that water is flowing freely over the blade before you start cutting. And of course, make sure you are wearing the appropriate PPE and Wet Protection Apron.

With the saw powered off, line the stone to be cut up with the blade on the saw's bench, stabilizing it if necessary. Turn on the water pump, power on the saw, and gently slide the diamond blade into the stone along the cutting line. The blade will have a natural speed that it wants to move through the stone – don't force it to go any faster than that, because all you'll do is wear our your blade faster. Take care when finishing the cut that the pieces won't fall off the saw and break or cause injury. If you need to cut through a very thick piece of stone, it's a good idea to make several shallow passes instead of one deep pass this is called Multipassing.

Wet cutting is preferred for tile in 99% of cases; it's safer, faster, easier on your blade and less likely to chip your tile. If you must dry cut, you will need a good respirator mask (not just a dust mask) to protect yourself from the very dangerous crystalline silica dust that will be produced as you cut the porcelain tile. Also, you will need a blade that is specifically designed for dry cutting, and you will have to work in very short, shallow cuts so that the blade doesn't get overheated.

Transporting, Handling and Maintaining the Saw

1. Transport the saw with adequate strapping on a secure flat base, Make sure the cutting head is secured and free from movement. Do not have loose heavy machinery fall or knock the saw in transit. This can damage the saws ability to cut straight and can damage the saws structure.

2. When lifting the saw please note the weight and get help if needed to lift the saw, most saws are fitted with transport wheels it is advisable to use them.

3. Set the saw up on a stable platform and as close the main power source as possible, if using extension cables use high quality and make sure no equipment or machinery can damage them. 20m is the maximum distance the saw should be from the main power source as you will experience a drop in volts needed to run the saw at its optimum

4. Do not lend the saw to incompetent users such as other site workers who are not with your firm.

5. After every use clean the silt which sits at the base of the table and rinse out your pump filter assembly with clean running water. Clean all corners even the table ends with water as build up may prevent accurate cutting.

Operating the Saw

1. Let the machine do the work. If you try to push the blade into the stone too fast, all you'll do is wear out the blade faster Cause the machine to stall abruptly transferring the energy to jerk the table and the cutting head this in turn can damage the blade, Knock the head from its calibrated form and will result in less accurate cuts with a high risk of chipping the material.

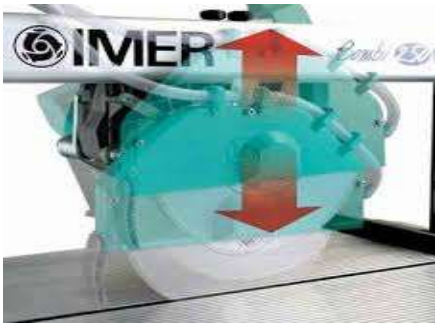
2. if Mitering curs for corners cut a shallow cut along the desired cut line first then tilt the head and run the blade along the already pre-cut line, this reduces pressure on the blade and reduces chipping.

3. Wet cutting is highly preferred over dry cutting, and if you're going to do a dry cut out of absolute necessity, you need to make other preparations: Use an Electric Angle Grinder, a special blade for dry cutting, a respirator mask, and cut only in a well ventilated area or use an Industrial vacuum.

4. If you are dry cutting, again, out of absolute necessity, you will have to give the blade time to cool down quite often. You won't be able to make one deep cut, but will have to work in several shallow passes again Multipassing

5. Likewise, don't exert any sideways pressure on the stone or blade while cutting. This could cause your blade to warp, or worse, snap and send fragments flying in your or an innocent bystander's direction.

6. Finally, there might come a point when your diamond blade looks like there is plenty of cutting edge left, but it just stops cutting. This is usually because the metal bond that is holding the diamonds onto the blade has glazed over them. You can get it working again by "dressing" the blade. This involves entering the blade several times into material much more abrasive such as Sandston or an abrasive brick with high sand particles. Depending on the hardness of the material this technique should be repeated at regular intervals.



This is only intended as an outline, for more specific instruction to your saw including set up always read the instruction manual.

A-Z Hire