

Helpful Hints

Silencer III for Engineered Stone

- To get the maximum usefulness from our blades, always select the best blade for the task at hand. Don't try to cut products not suited for blades such as asphalt, tar, large pieces of metal, wood or Corian plastic.
- Inspect blades frequently for signs of excessive wear or possible dangerous conditions such as warping, overheating, cracking or glazing and remove from saw at the end of each work session to lubricate the spindle and flanges.
- Do not use a blade that has been dropped or mishandled. There is a good possibility that the segments may have a developed hairline fracture and may break during use.
- Before doing any work on the saw, installing a blade or removing a blade, make sure that all power to the saw is off and disconnected to prevent accidental start-up.
- When installing a blade on the saw make sure that the spindle and flanges are clean of debris. Dirt or debris can cause the blade to seat improperly and produce warping or out of round wear.
- Make sure that your water supply is plentiful.
- Make sure that the blade is installed so that it will turn in the proper direction.
- When cutting thicker material, make sure that you lower the traverse speed to ensure that the diamond has the opportunity to cut.
- Never exceed the maximum RPM or the maximum traverse speed. This will force the blade to cut and could cause premature wear or segment loss.
- Most segment damage and loss occurs when the operator fails to raise the blade sufficiently to clear the material when moving the blade before or after a cut.