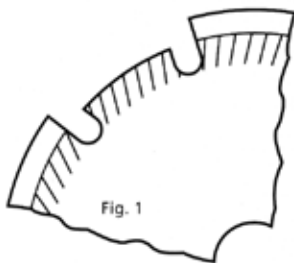


DIAMOND BLADE TROUBLESHOOTING

Prior to returning blades, inspect thoroughly and determine if any of the following illustrations apply. All of the conditions shown below are the result of improper use and therefore, are not the responsibility of the manufacturer.

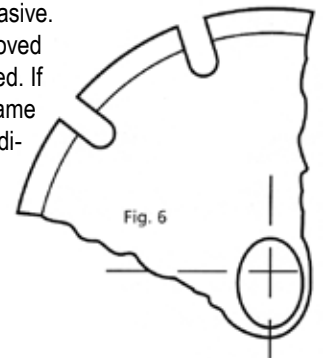


1. SEGMENT LOSS

CAUSE: Blade burned due to insufficient water, usually evident by dark blue steaks on the core beneath the segment, or heat (burn) marks on the segments, also by extreme side pressure, i.e., machine arbor bent or operator neglect.
SOLUTION: Segments can be replaced. Normally blade does not need to be re-blanked.

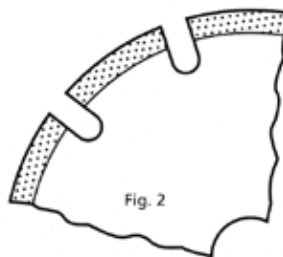
6. ARBOR HOLE OUT OF ROUND

CAUSE: Material excessively abrasive.
SOLUTION: Blade should be removed before segment loss and reblanked. If cutting is to be extensive in the same material and under the same conditions, then a special wear guard core is recommended.



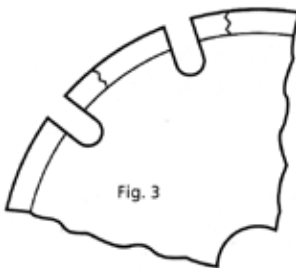
2. BLADE STOPPED CUTTING (LIFE STILL REMAINS)

CAUSE: Blade too hard for application.
SOLUTION: Can be dressed on softer material, such as haydite block or silica brick.
CAUTION: Glazing will usually continue, unless softer material is intermittently cut or softer bonded blade is used.



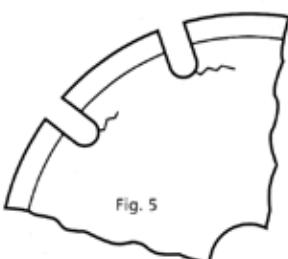
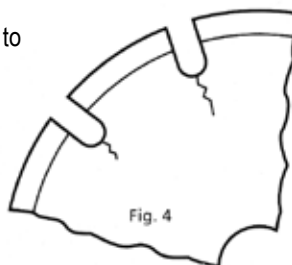
3. VERTICAL HAIRLINE CRACKS APPEAR IN SEGMENTS

CAUSE: Normally, blade too hard for application, R.P.M. too high.
SOLUTION: Softer bond must be used if determined this is the problem. Occurs most often in concrete cutting where much harder & more abrasive-resistant metal bonds are used.



4. VERTICAL HAIRLINE CRACKS APPEAR IN CORE

CAUSE: Possibly bond too hard for application, or due to unforeseen circumstances blade does not have proper tension for r.p.m. required.
SOLUTION: Softer bond, if it's determined the bond is too hard. Otherwise customer must review all circumstances, i.e., r.p.m., machine, and material to be cut. Check holes can be drilled at base of cracks, depending on life remaining, blade size, and steel core fatigue factors.



5. HORIZONTAL HAIRLINE CRACKS APPEAR IN CORE

CAUSE: Blade does not have proper tension for machine r.p.m. and is wobbling, bond could be too hard, machine problems, i.e., bent arbor, machine not tracking parallel to blade, etc.
SOLUTION: Blade must be reblanked.

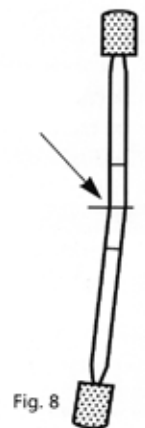


7. UNDERCUTTING OF CORE BENEATH SEGMENT

CAUSE: Material excessively abrasive.
SOLUTION: Blade should be removed before segment loss and reblanked. If cutting is to be extensive in the same material and under the same conditions, then a special wear guard core is recommended.

8. CORE DISHED - BLADE LOST TENSIONING

CAUSE: Possibly bond too hard, r.p.m. not proper for blade diameter, blade flanges not parallel or other machine problems.
SOLUTION: Blade can be retensioned depending upon the extent of damage.



9. MORE SEGMENT REMAINS ON ONE SIDE OF THE BLADE THAN ON THE OTHER

CAUSE: Insufficient water on worn side.
SOLUTION: Check water ports to ascertain if water is flowing freely on both sides of blade. Remember, water around the blade does not mean it is being properly utilized.