

## USING YOUR WET/DRY POLISHERS

Your wet polisher is designed to feed water to the center of the pad when you polish thus the water will be distributed to the pad even if it spins in one spot. For wet polishing, install the water feeder onto the polisher, try to adjust and center the copper tubing so that it does not rub up gains the tool's spindle. Use a gallon size container or larger bucket as the water source. This water source will need to be set slightly higher than your working surface. I prefer using a gallon size milk container with one hole drilled through the cap to hold the water line, and another hole for air. Aspirate the other end and plug it into the water feeder and open the valve. This is a ball valve so it's only good for shutting off and turning on the water. To control the flow rate, it's best to adjust the height of the water source. A gallon will last 15 minutes to 60 minutes depending on the flow rate.

Your polisher is double insulated and has a GFCI plug which will trip if there is current leakage into the water. The speed can be adjusted by a thumb dial wheel on top. The trigger can be locked into the on position if necessary. The polisher motor is air-cooled by sucking air in near the trigger area and speed controller. It is important not to let water get sucked into the motor. Cover loosely with a dry piece of paper towel to shield this area if a lot of splashing is expected. For wet polishing, we recommend greasing the spindle before mounting a Velcro holder on. Larger size pads like 6" and 7" generate significantly more friction so you may consider adding a small amount of soap into the feed water to increase the polisher efficiency.

Use grit #50 and #100 to level out any rough area. Then hose the area clean before continuing. Grit #200 will remove all big scratches, while grit #400 will remove all small scratches. After grit #400, it is important to clean and dry the surface for inspection before continuing. Since the surface always looks shiny when wet, mark all remaining scratches with crayon pencils and polish until after the markings are gone. It is important to clean the polished area at least once every two grits, because coarser diamond remnants can continue to scratch the surface if they are left behind.

For concrete floor polishing, we recommend that you grind down to the aggregate using a grinding cup. Turbo cup is used for removing rough spots. Double-row cup is used to file down the concrete until it shows the desirable amount of aggregates. Then fill up all imperfections and start polishing with grit #50, then #100, 200. For concrete to shine and become dust-free, at least one treatment with densifier is necessary. This is usually done after grit #200-#800 depending on how porous the concrete surface is and the type of densifier used. Densifier fills in pores and micro crevices making the top surface dense enough so it can shine like glass when polishing with higher grits. We supply a densifier for use right after grit #800.

After polishing, remove the Velcro holder, remove the water feeder, clean and dry the tool. Besides polishing, your 850W polisher is strong enough to be used with grinding cups, grinding stones, cutting blades, router bits, and core bits.