

Technique and Safety

In order to work with the maximum safety, all brushes mounted on power tools, demand the observance of rules of safety by the operator.

INITIAL INSPECTION:

careful inspection of the brush when removed from the original box. Do not use rusty or faulty brushes.

STORAGE RULES: Brushes should not be stored in humid, acid and / or smoky environments in order to avoid the deterioration of the filaments.

CONTAMINATION OF STAINLESS STEEL WIRE:

stainless steel wire is lightly magnetic due to a process of wire-drawing, that is why it might attract iron particles that could be present in the area where the brush is used. Brush should be kept in a plastic bag or in a container when not used.

ELECTRIC TOOLS:

the operating instructions provided with electric tools should be strictly followed and protections never removed. Never use any larger brush: it should always be followed what originally recommended by constructor.

MOUNTING POWER BRUSH:

user is always expected to check the correct brush locking and its maintenance onto the shaft.

SAFETY:

ROTATING SPEED:

the "MAX-RPM" values shown either in the catalogue or on the package or onto the brush stand for maximum safety speed. It is strictly recommended not exceeding these figures. Usually lower speed ensure top performances. Make always sure that the tool shaft (where the brush shall be mounted) moves at a speed not exceeding the MAX RPM..

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

during every working session, safety goggles or full shields must be worn in order to avoid injury. Always wear protective gloves and provide proper ventilation or extraction on dry, dusty or toxic brushing operations. Staff members without these protections shall not be permitted to stay in the working area. These prescriptions shall always be met. **IMPORTANT:** even when the tool machines are switched off, always wear proper gloves when handling a brush, in order to get protection against possible brush over heating.eccessivo.

BRUSHING WITH STEEL BRUSHES

SUGGESTED PRESSURE:

filaments should always work on the edge; it is suggested to adopt as maximum an interference of work of 3% of trim length.

High pressure should be avoided indeed it could excessively flex the filament, largely reducing life and efficacy of the brush.

SPEED:

Rule would take as first approximation a peripheral speed on the surface to treat of 25 m/s (a brush with a diameter of 150 mm corresponds to 3200 rpm). See conversion chart at page 12.

ABRASIVE NYLON BRUSHES:

Suggestions for use and more information concerning abrasive nylon brushes see page 47. 47.

NEVER EXCEEDING THE MAX RPM INDICATED

OUTER DIAMETER (D):

large brushes may achieve better results and higher output. For electrical tool machines, D should not be bigger than 200 mm.

TRIM LENGTH (S):

short trim length makes a stiff cutting brush.

While long trim length will give the necessary brush flexibility to treat irregular surfaces.

FILL DENSITY:

high density of the fill material (wires/cm²) is ideal to obtain finer surface finishes. A lower density of filaments will offer more flexibility.

FACE WIDTH (E):

large brushes with several rows will require more electrical power than standard brushes.

INNER DIAMETER (C):

at a parity of outer diameter the bigger is the inner diameter the biggest is the density of filaments.

REDUCTION (F):

and measure of shaft, it is necessary that they are exact for the correct matching of the brush with the electric tool.

All brushes can be supplied with different types of reduction.

TOLERANCE ON DIMENSIONS:

all the dimensions written on the catalogue, in the drawings and in the schedules contemplate the presence of tolerances, that can be informed from Technical dept. upon request.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF:

Brushing results too weak:

- Increase the peripheral speed by increasing either the brush diameter or the operating speed; never exceeding the

‘MAX RPM’

- Use a brush with a shorter trim length.
- Use a brush with a larger diameter of filament.
- Use a twist knot brush if using a brush with crimped wire.

Brushing results too aggressive:

- Reduce the peripheral speed by reducing either the brush diameter or the rotating speed.
- Use a brush with a longer trim length.
- Use a brush with a smaller diameter of filament.
- Use a brush with crimped wires if using a twist knot brush.