

GB

Operator's manual

Please read the operator's manual carefully and make sure you understand the instructions before using the machine.

ES

Manual de instrucciones

Lea detenidamente el manual de instrucciones y asegúrese de entender su contenido antes de utilizar la máquina.

DE

Bedienungsanweisung

Lesen Sie die Bedienungsanweisung sorgfältig durch und machen Sie sich mit dem Inhalt vertraut, bevor Sie das Gerät benutzen.

FR

Manuel d'utilisation

Lire attentivement et bien assimiler le manuel d'utilisation avant d'utiliser la machine.

Husqvarna
PG680
PG820



GB ES DE FR

Contents

English

Contents

Key to symbols 4

Safety Instructions 6

Introduction 7

Transport 7

Storage 7

What is what 8

Setting up/Operation 10

Changing the diamonds 12

**Variable speed drives/
frequency converters 13**

Faults and trouble shooting 16

Diamonds 18

Diamond selection 19

Maintenance 23

Maintenance schedule 27

Technical data 28

Key to symbols

The symbols below are used on the machine and in this Operator's Manual. It is important that the user understands the significance of these in order to work with the machine safely.



Please read the operator's manual carefully and make sure you understand the instructions before using the machine.



WARNING! Dust forms when grinding which can cause injuries if inhaled. Use an approved breathing mask. Always provide for good ventilation.



Always wear:

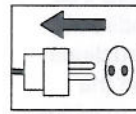
- Approved protective helmet
- Approved hearing protection
- Protective goggles or a visor.
- Dust forms when grinding, which can cause injuries if inhaled. Use dust mask.



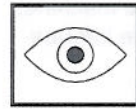
Always wear sturdy non-slip boots with steel toe-caps.



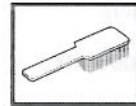
Always wear approved protective gloves.



Inspection and/or maintenance should be carried out with the motor switched off and the plug disconnected.



Visual check.



Regular cleaning is required.



This product is in accordance with applicable EC directives.

Safety Instructions

Safety Instructions



WARNING

Under no circumstances may the machine be started without observing the safety instructions. Should the user fail to comply with these, Husqvarna Construction Products Sweden AB or its representatives are free from all liability both directly and indirectly. Read through these operating instructions and make sure that you understand the contents before starting to use the machine. Should you, after reading these safety instructions, still feel uncertain about the safety risks involved you must not use the machine, please contact your dealer for more information.

- Please read the operator's manual carefully.
 - Only qualified staff should be allowed to operate machinery.
 - Never use a machine that is faulty. Carry out the checks, maintenance and service instructions described in this manual. All repairs not covered in this manual must be performed by a repairer nominated by either the manufacturer or distributor.
 - Always wear personal safety equipment such as sturdy non-slip boots, ear protection, dust mask and approved eye protection.
 - The machine should not be used in areas where potential for fire or explosions exist.
 - Machinery should only be started when grinding heads are resting on the ground unless carrying out a testing procedure as outlined in this manual.
 - The machine should not be started without the rubber dust skirt attached. It is essential a good seal between machine and floor be established for safety, especially when operating in dry grinding applications.
 - When changing the grinding discs ensure power supply to the unit is OFF by engaging the Emergency Stop button and the power-plug disconnected.
 - The machine should not be lifted by handles, motor, chassis or other parts. Transportation of the machine is best done on a pallet / skid to which the machine must be firmly secured.
 - Extreme caution must be used when moving machinery by hand on an inclined plane. Even the slightest slope can cause forces/momentum making the machinery impossible to brake manually.
- Never use the machine if you are tired, if you have drunk alcohol, or if you are taking medication that could affect your vision, your judgement or your coordination.
 - Never use a machine that has been modified in any way from its original specification.
 - Be on your guard for electrical shocks. Avoid having body contact with lightning-conductors/metal in the ground.
 - Never drag the machine by means of the cord and never pull out the plug by pulling the cord. Keep all cords and extension cords away from water, oil and sharp edges.
 - Make sure the cord is not pinched in doors, fences or the like.
 - Check that the cord and extension cord are intact and in good condition. Never use the machine if the cord is damaged, hand it in to an authorized service workshop for repair.
 - Do not use a rolled up extension cord
 - The machine should be connected to an earthed outlet socket.
 - Check that the mains voltage corresponds with that stated on the rating plate on the machine.
 - Ensure the cord is behind you when you start to use the machine so that the cord will not be damaged.

At no time should lifting of machinery be attempted without mechanical means such as a hoist or fork lift.



WARNING!

Overexposure to vibration can lead to circulatory damage or nerve damage in people who have impaired circulation. Contact your doctor if you experience symptoms of overexposure to vibration. These symptoms include numbness, loss of feeling, tingling, pricking, pain, loss of strength, changes in skin colour or condition. These symptoms normally appear in the fingers, hands or wrists.

Introduction

The Husqvarna PG 680/820 floor surfacing machines are designed for wet or dry grinding of marble, terrazzo, granite and concrete. Their applications range from rough grinding through to a polished finish.

This manual covers the Husqvarna PG 680/820 series of floor grinders equipped with twin motor drive here after referred to as Dual Drive Technology™.

It is extremely important all users be familiar with the contents of this manual before

commencing operation of either machine. Failure to do so may result in damage to machinery or expose operator to unnecessary dangers.



IMPORTANT!

Only staff that have received the necessary education, both practically and theoretically concerning their usage should operate the machinery.

Transportation

The machine comes equipped with inbuilt advanced electronic systems called variable speed drives or frequency converters. These drives enable the variable speed and direction component of each of the motors. The drives are located in the steel cabinet mounted on the machine chassis.

As with all electronic equipment, the drives are sensitive to excessive vibration, rough treatment and high levels of dust. Much care and attention has been given by the manufacturer to ensure maximal protection is given to the drives. Note the shock absorbing mounting system used to mount the steel cabinet on the machine chassis/frame.

When transporting, it is important to ensure the machinery is properly secured at all times to eliminate "bouncing" of the variable speed drives. Ensure the chassis or frame section of the machine is secured down at all times when in transit.

The machine should always be transported under cover limiting the exposed to natural elements – in particular rain and snow.



IMPORTANT!

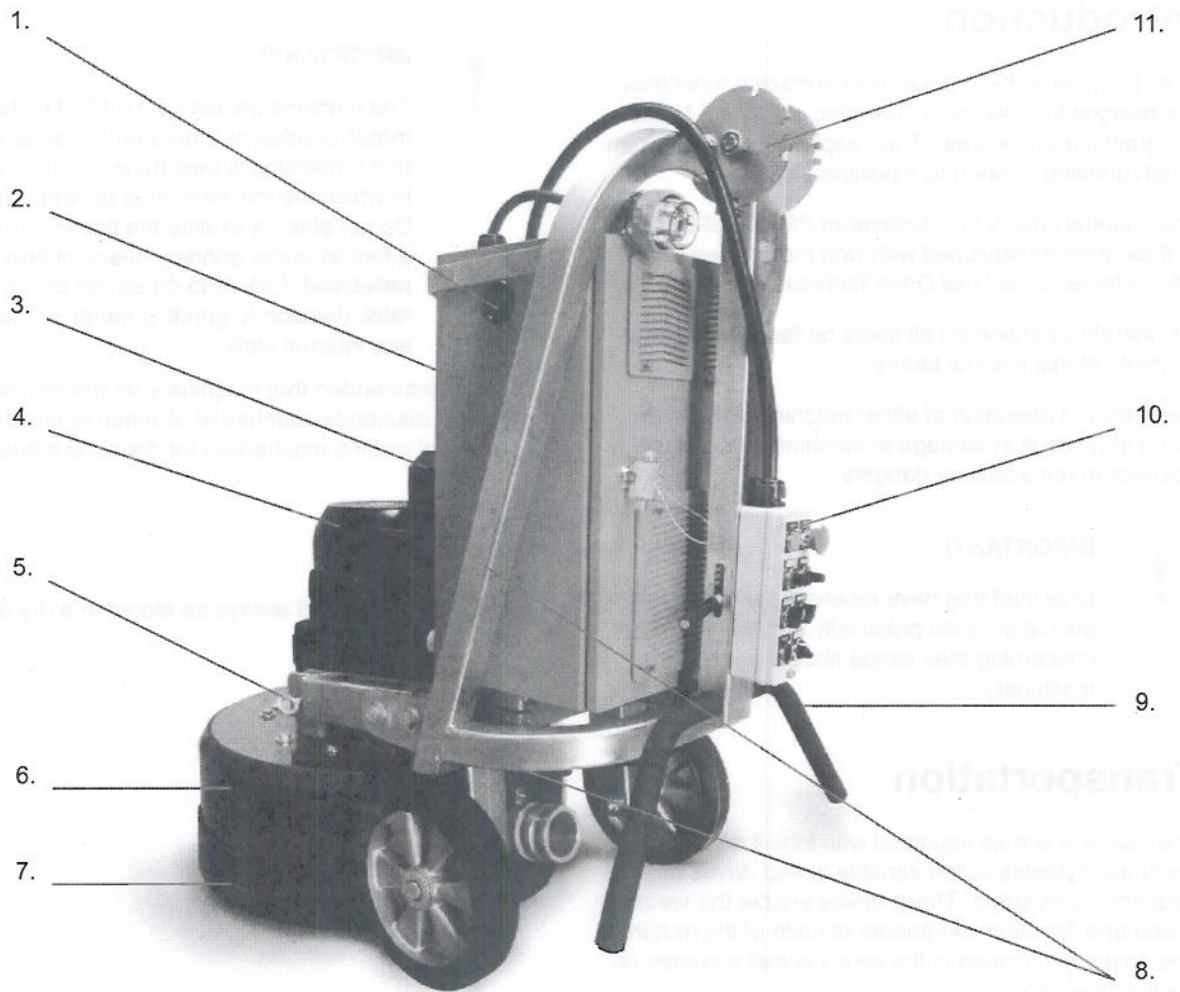
The machine should not be lifted by handle, motor, chassis or other parts. Transportation of the machine is best done on a pallet/skid to which the machine must be firmly secured. Do not attempt to slide the tines/forks from a fork lift under grinding heads unless on a pallet/skid. Failure to do so can cause irreparable damage to grinding heads of machine and internal parts.

It is recommended that machinery be transported with a set of diamonds attached at all times to ensure protection of locking mechanism for diamond plates.

Storage

The machine should always be stored in a dry place when not in use.

What is what



What is what

1. Hour counter
2. Electrical cabinet
3. Planetary head motor 1.5kW/1Hp
4. Grinding/Satellite heads motor 11kW/15Hp
5. Lifting lugs
6. Cover/Shroud
7. Skirt

8. Chassis/Frame
9. Handle bars
10. Control Panel
11. Handle bar adjuster

What is what

The machine can be divided into two main parts. These can be identified as follows:

1. Chassis/Frame section – comprising handle bars, electrical cabinet, steel frame and wheels.
2. Head – comprising of motors, cover, grinding/satellite/ planetary heads and internal components.

The machine has been manufactured to allow movement between the chassis and head via the connection point at the lifting lugs and chassis pins. This movement is important during the grinding process as it creates a "floating" effect for the head.

The floating gives the head a self-leveling effect, negating the need to adjust the height of the head as the machine passes over floor areas with different slopes or undulations.

Control panel

The control panel consists of a number of switches and dials giving 8 separate controls (see picture).

Power - This button, when depressed, will turn on power supply to the unit when the EMERGENCY STOP button has been released.

Emergency Stop - When pushed will immediately shut down machine by totally stopping power supply to drives/ frequency converters in electrical cabinet.

Head Speed - Direction control for planetary head rotation.

Fwd/Rev (Yellow) - Direction control for planetary head rotation.

Disc Speed - Speed control for grinding heads.

Fwd/Rev (Red) - Direction control for grinding heads.

Reset - Will clear fault function/error message on drive/frequency converter (located in electrical cabinet) in case of fault occurring.

Stop/Run - To start or stop machine during normal operation.



IMPORTANT!

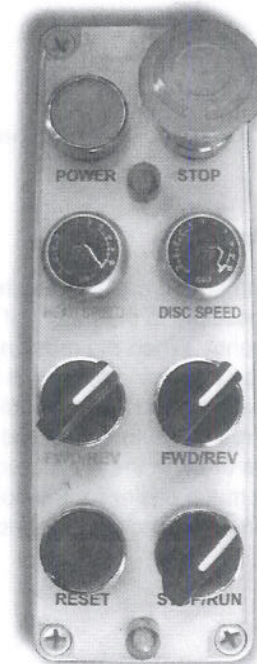
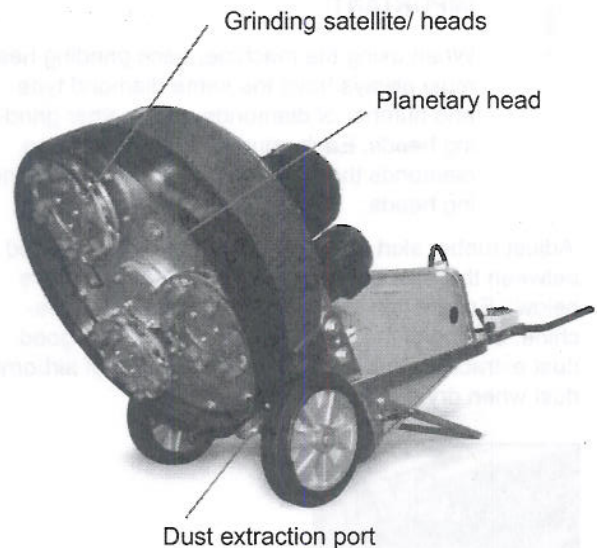
It is important to use the STOP/RUN switch to control the running of the machine, not the EMERGENCY STOP button. Each time the EMERGENCY STOP button is pressed it shuts down the drive/frequency converter. Frequently powering up and down of the drive/frequency converter will reduce the life span of the drive/ frequency converter.



IMPORTANT!

Planetary head and grinding heads are set to both turn in the same direction (i.e. both in clockwise rotation or both in counter-clockwise rotation).

Clockwise rotation of speed control will increase speed of planetary head and grinding heads.



Control panel

Setting up/Operation

Setting up/Operation



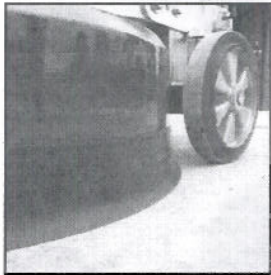
Position grinder on the working area. Make sure there are diamonds underneath machine and that the head locks/shear pins are tight.



IMPORTANT!

When using the machine, each grinding head must always have the same diamond type and number of diamonds as the other grinding heads. Each grinding head must have diamonds the same height as the other grinding heads.

Adjust rubber skirt so that a good seal is established between the floor and head of machine (see picture below). Ensure join in skirt is at the front of the machine. Setting of the skirt is essential to obtain good dust extraction and eliminate the possibility of airborne dust when dry grinding.



Set handle to most comfortable working height using adjustment lever.



IMPORTANT!

It is recommended that this height be set as close as possible to the height of the operator's hip bone. When the machine is running, there will be a grinding force/pull to one side that can be felt through the handlebars. Use the hip to resist this force instead of trying to control this through the arms (such positioning will be much easier for the operator using the machine over prolonged periods of time).



Powering up machine

- i. Ensure the STOP/RUN switch is set on Stop (rotate counter clockwise).
- ii. Plug power supply to machine. Only turn power on at switch once fully connected.
- iii. Disengage Emergency Stop button (twist clockwise).
- iv. Depress Power button. On doing so, a soft "clunk" should be heard to come from within the electrical cabinet. This indicates the line contactors have engaged, supplying power to the drives/frequency converters.

Setting Speed and direction

On the control panel there is a FORWARD/REVERSE and Speed dial knob. Generally, when starting the machine for the first time on any given application, it is advised the speed setting should not exceed 7, initially.

When the operator is comfortable with the application, speed may be increased.

Setting up/Operation

Speed and direction setting is often a matter of personal choice. Operators are encouraged to experiment to find which settings best suit the given applications. The following table lists some suggested set-ups for different applications.

Application	Planetary head direction	Planetary head speed	Grinding disc direction	Grinding disc speed
Ceramic tile adhesive removal	FWD	6-7	FWD	8-10
Carpet glue removal	FWD	5-7	FWD	8-10
Epoxy paint removal	FWD	5-10	FWD	8-10
Rain damaged concrete	FWD	7-10	FWD	8-10
Smoothen exposed aggregate	FWD	7-8	FWD	8-10
Lippage removal in terrazzo/stone tiles	FWD	5-7	FWD	8-10
Concrete polishing with resin bond pads	FWD	10	FWD	8-10
PIRANHA™ scraper tool	REV	3-5	REV	3-5
FLEXOR™ flexible heads	FWD	5-7	FWD	5-7
Bushhammer/Scarrifier tools	FWD	5	FWD	5-7
Re-grouting procedure during HiPERFLOOR™ process	FWD	8-10	FWD	3-5



IMPORTANT!

In the above table, FWD & FWD are listed together to indicate direction settings in the same direction (i.e. It can also be REV/REV). The only application where direction settings must be in the same directions and also direction specific is when using the PIRANHA™ scraper tools. In this particular application the setting must be in the REV/REV direction.

Direction of rotation

The correlation between FWD/REV & Clockwise/Counter clockwise rotation can be said as follows if looking at the grinding discs from underneath the machine:

1. REV—Clockwise.
2. FWD—Reverse.

As mentioned, when the machine is in operation it will "pull" to one side. The direction of pull is determined by the planetary head direction of rotation. The head of the machine will pull to the right (and therefore, will be felt on the right hip of the operator) when the planetary head is set in the REVERSE direction.

This sideways pull can be very useful when grinding, particularly along a wall. Set the machine so that it pulls towards the wall, and then control the machine so it can just touch the wall. This will ensure a grind close to the wall or object.

Direction is also a matter of personal preference. It should be noted, however, that when both grinding discs and planetary heads are running in the same direction, a more powerful grinding force is created between the diamond abrasives and floor being ground. The end result is higher productivity than when the discs are set to run in opposite directions. It is here that you will also experience the benefit of Dual Drive Technology™.

Production tip - To improve the cutting efficiency of diamonds, change directions on a regular basis. This will work both sides of the diamond crystals, keeping the abrasives as sharp as possible by creating maximal exposure of the diamond crystal.

Once both a speed and direction have been nominated, switch on dust extraction or vacuum device.



IMPORTANT!

It is highly recommended to use the Husqvarna DC 5500 dust extraction system for complete dust control.

Standing behind machine with handlebars set as described earlier, apply a small amount of downward pressure on the handle. Switch the machine to run mode using the STOP/RUN switch on the control panel. The machine should start smoothly and accelerate to the selected speed over a period of 5 seconds

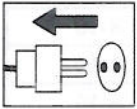
Changing the diamonds

Changing the diamonds

As different applications require different selections of diamond tools, there will be many occasions when the grinding discs need to be changed.

Following is a guide for this procedure.

Preparation



1. Ensure STOP/RUN switch is in STOP position as unintentional starting of machine while changing discs can result in serious injury.

2. Have a set of gloves ready, as diamonds can get very hot during dry grinding applications.

Changing

1. Set handle in upright position (illustrated right).
2. Pull back on handle to lift grinding head off the ground.
4. Lay machine back on the ground.
5. Put on gloves.
6. Remove grinding disc by slightly rotating disc and then pull off (direction that the discs will need to be rotated will depend on the direction the machine was last running).
7. Check to ensure all head locks/shear pins are tight.
8. Once new diamonds have been attached, reverse procedure to lower machine to ground.
9. As new diamonds may be a different height to set being previously used, re-adjust skirt to ensure good seal is established with the floor.



Variable speed drives/frequency converters

Each Husqvarna PG 680 & 820 is equipped with 2 variable speed drive or frequency converter. This unit is incorporated into the machine for the following reasons:

1. Functional

- Manipulate incoming power to enable increase/decrease in speed & direction change.
- Regulate current and voltage supply to the motors to ensure motors run at optimum levels (e.g. torque boost).

2. Protection/Diagnostic

Protection

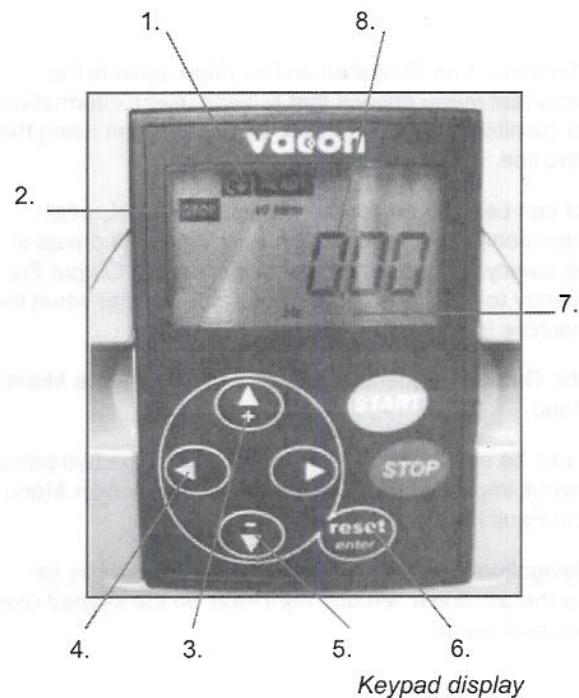
- Monitors incoming power to ensure suitability for machine and application being performed.
- Controls current being drawn by motors to ensure motors are running within safe operational limits (to prevent damage to motor).
- Monitors load on machine to ensure the grinder is not being overloaded thus offering protection for belt, bearings and other internal components.
- Protects motors from faulty power supply (e.g. running on 2 phases).

Diagnostic

- Identifies electrical faults with the machine and registers fault code.
- Has monitoring menus that help isolate cause of potential electrical faults.
- Monitoring menus also enable operator to gauge how hard machine is working. Whilst it is not essential for an operator to intimately know every feature of the variable speed drives or frequency converters, it is useful to be familiar with both the fault codes as well as some of the monitoring menus.

Keypad/Display

Each variable speed drive or frequency converter has a keypad which will appear as illustrated on the right when the machine has power connected to it.



- Keypad display
1. Run direction (fwd or rev)
 2. Indicates if unit is either stopped or running
 3. Up key
 4. Left key
 5. Down key
 6. Reset button
 7. Output mode (Hertz in this example)
 8. Output value

Variable speed drives/frequency converters

Monitor screen	Information provided
OUTPUT FREQUENCY	Frequency motor is running at when machine is running.
REF. FREQUENCY	Frequency speed control dial is set to.
MOTOR SPEED	Speed of motor when machine is running.
MOTOR CURRENT	Current draw of motor when machine is running.
MOTOR TORQUE	Percentage of motor torque when machine is running.
MOTOR POWER	Percentage of motor power when machine is running.
MOTOR VOLTAGE	Percentage of motor voltage when machine is running.
DC LINK VOLTAGE	Indicates quality of power supply.

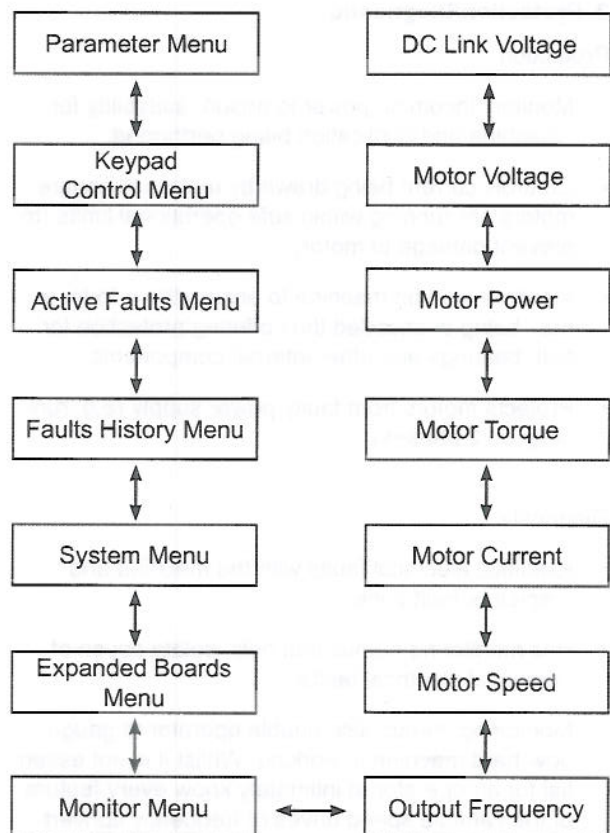
The menu tree illustrated on this page outlines the important menu options that provide useful information for monitoring and diagnostic purposes when using the machine.

As can be seen on the menu tree to the right, when the machine is turned on, the variable speed drives or frequency converters are set to display the Output Frequency to the motor (a zero value will register when the machine is in stand-by mode).

The Output Frequency page also falls under the Monitor Menu.

It can be seen from the left hand column, the two primary menus important to the operator are the Monitor Menu and Fault History menu.

Navigation through the menu tree is achieved by using the up, down, left and right keys on the keypad (see previous page).



Variable speed drives/frequency converters

Menus and information they provide

The following menu items/screens on the variable speed drive/frequency converters provide the following useful information to the operator.

OUTPUT FREQUENCY (Monitor Menu)

This screen tells the operator the frequency the motor is running at when the machine is in operation. The value for output frequency should be constant when the machine is running. If there is a fluctuation in output frequency when the machine is running, generally this indicates the motor is running at or near the limit of its programmed current limit. The current limits (predetermined and set by Husqvarna Constructions Products) are as follows:

1. Large motor (which information is found on the large variable speed drive/frequency converter) - 25 amps.
2. Small motor (which information is found on the small variable speed drive/frequency converter) - 5 amps.

If there is a fluctuation in output frequency when the machine is in operation, it is advisable to check the motor current as well. This can be found by pressing the UP arrow on the keypad 3 times. For trouble free operation concerning current issues, it is best to keep output current at or around 21 amps (for the large motor). The current draw of the motor can be reduced by reducing the speed of the motor using the speed dial on the control panel near the handle bars.

Generally speaking, most over-current problems will be associated with the large motor (and therefore, monitored on the large variable speed drive/frequency converter). Keep the current draw on the small motor under 3.5amps for consistent operation.

MOTOR CURRENT (Monitor Menu)

This screen displays the current draw of the corresponding motor (i.e. large variable speed drive/frequency converter monitors function of large motor, small variable speed drive/frequency converter monitors function of small motor) when the motor is running.

See comments already covered under OUTPUT FREQUENCY relating to motor current.

DC LINK VOLTAGE (Monitor Menu)

This screen displays the quality of the power supply to the machine. It will read higher values when the machine is in standby and lower values when the machine is in operation.

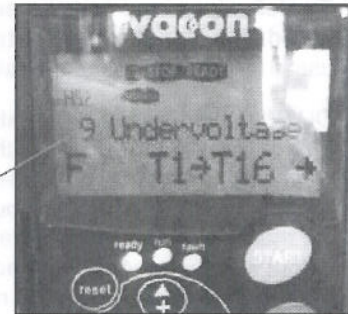
FAULT HISTORY

The fault history menu stores the last series of faults experienced by the variable speed drive/frequency converter. If there is a recurring fault pattern experienced by the machine, the information can be obtained from the fault history menu. For more on faults, see trouble shooting faults

Faults and trouble shooting

When either one of the variable speed drives or frequency converters in the machine experience a fault and “trip” out, they will cease to run and an error message will appear flashing on the keypad display (see picture below).

The following list are the most commonly experienced faults and possible action steps.



Fault code

Fault Code	Possible Cause	Action
1—OVERCURRENT	Motor being worked too hard and drawing extra current.	Check current being drawn when machine is running. Reduce speed setting and current draw back into acceptable limits as described on previous page.
	Short circuit on output side of variable speed drives or frequency converters.	Check wiring in plugs connected to motor cables or inside connection boxes on motors.
	Motor failure (very rare)	Have motor tested and replace if required.
3—EARTH FAULT	Short circuit on output side of variable speed drives or frequency converters.	Check wiring in plugs connected to motor cables or inside connection boxes on motors.
	Motor failure (very rare)	Have motor tested and replace if required.
9—UNDERVOLTAGE	Insufficient voltage supply to machine.	Check power supply and ensure correct voltage.
	Power supply to variable speed drives or frequency converters has been turned off.	Re-connect power to grinder.
11—OUTPUT PHASE SUPERVISION	Short circuit on output side of variable speed drives or frequency converters.	Check wiring in plugs connected to motor cables or inside connection boxes on motors.
	Motor failure (very rare)	Have motor tested and replace if required.
14—UNIT OVER TEMPERATURE	Variable speed drives or frequency converter over temperature due to high temperature working environment or faulty temperature sensor.	Open door on electrical cabinet to increase ventilation. Have variable speed drives or frequency converter tested by service agent.
15—MOTOR STALLED	Motor being worked too hard and drawing extra current.	Check current being drawn when machine is running. Reduce speed setting and current draw back into acceptable limits as described on previous page.
	Mechanical jam preventing motor from turning.	Try rotating grinding discs and planetary head by hand to see if jam exists
16 - MOTOR OVERTEMPERATURE	Motor being worked too hard and drawing extra current.	Check current being drawn when machine is running. Reduce speed setting and current draw back into acceptable limits as described on previous page.

Faults and trouble shooting

Further problems that may be experienced when using the grinder and potential solutions are as follows:

Problem	Possible Cause	Potential Solution
GRINDER IS HARD TO HOLD ONTO	Not enough diamonds under the machine (if grinding thick glue or soft floors, too few diamonds under the machine will greatly increase the load on grinder and operator). Usually also accompanied by high current draw by large motor.	Increase number of diamonds under machine to reduce load on grinder and operator.
	Large motor not working (this can be caused by fault with motor, fault with wiring to motor, or fault with large variable speed drive or frequency converter).	Check large motor is plugged in. Check there are no faults on larger variable speed drive or frequency converter. Check that large variable speed drive or frequency converter is on. Check that large variable speed drive or frequency converter is functioning properly (unplug both motors, set display on keypad to Output Frequency, switch machine to RUN, see if numbers on screen change from zero and begin counting up. If numbers stay on zero, large variable speed drive or frequency converter is not receiving run command from switch on control panel. Machine needs to be checked by an electrician or by Husqvarna Construction Products
	Drive belt is slipping.	Remove belt tensioner cover plate on bottom of machine and check there is no water or dust on the inside of the machine that may be causing the belt to slip on the drive pulleys.
	Drive belt is broken (this can be confirmed by turning one of the grinding heads by hand. If all grinding heads rotate together, belt is not broken. If only one grinding head turns, belt is broken).	Replace internal drive belt.
GRINDER SOUNDS LIKE IT IS OVERREVVING	Small planetary drive motor not plugged in.	Check small planetary drive motor is plugged in.
	Small motor not working (this can be caused by fault with motor, fault with wiring to the motor, or fault with large variable speed drive or frequency converter).	Check small motor is plugged in. Check there are no faults on small variable speed drive or frequency converter. Check that small variable speed drive and frequency converter is on. Check that small variable speed drive or frequency converter is functioning properly (unplug both motors, set display on keypad to Output Frequency, switch machine to RUN, see if numbers on screen change from zero and begin counting up. If numbers stay on zero, small variable speed drive or frequency converter is not receiving run command from witch on control panel. Machine needs to be checked by an electrician or Husqvarna Construction Products.
GRINDER IS JUMPING AROUND	Grinding heads may be worn-out or damaged.	Check grinding heads for broken parts or excess movement.
	Diamonds may not be fitted correctly or different height diamonds may be on the grinding heads.	Check to ensure all diamonds are fitted correctly and are the same height.
	Head locks may be loose or missing.	Check to ensure all head locks are present and tight.

Diamonds

Background

Diamond abrasives usually consist of 2 components:

1. Diamond powder (also known as diamond crystals or grit). By changing the size of the diamond powder or grit, we can change how coarse or fine the scratches will be that are left behind from the grinding process.
2. A binding agent (metal or resin). Diamond powder is mixed and suspended in either a metal or resin binding agent. When suspended in a metal binding agent, the finished product is referred to as a Metal Bond or Sintered diamond segment. When suspended in a resin binding agent, the finished product is referred to as a Resin Bond diamond segment or pad. By changing the hardness of the binding agent, we can change how fast or slow the diamond abrasive will wear.

General Principles

The following are general rules regarding diamond segments in grinding applications. As with all general rules there are exceptions or cases when it is not the case.

DIAMOND GRIT SIZE

Changing the size of the diamond grit to a smaller particle/grit size will effect the performance of the diamond tool in the following ways:

- Create a finer scratch pattern.
- Increase the life of the diamond tool.

The opposite will occur when changing to a larger particle/grit size.

BINDING AGENT—METAL BOND OR RESIN BOND

Increasing hardness of bond will:

- Increase life of diamond tool.
- Decrease production rate.
- Cause diamond tool to leave finer scratches in dry - grinding applications (when compared to a softer bond diamond tool with the same diamond grit size).

The opposite will occur when making the metal or resin bond softer.

NUMBER OF DIAMOND SEGMENTS/PADS UNDER THE MACHINE

Increasing the number of segments under the machine will:

- Reduce pressure on each individual diamond segment.- Reduce wear rate on diamond segments.
- Reduce load on the machine and cause the grinder to draw less current.
- Create a smoother scratch pattern (particularly on soft floors).

The opposite will occur when decreasing the number of segments under the machine.

WET AND DRY GRINDING

When using diamond segments wet, the following principles apply:

- Production rates will be higher than dry grinding.
- Diamond segments will wear faster (due to presence of slurry) and therefore, harder bonds can be used (when comparing with dry grinding).
- Scratches from diamond grit will be deeper.

When using diamond segments dry, the following principles apply:

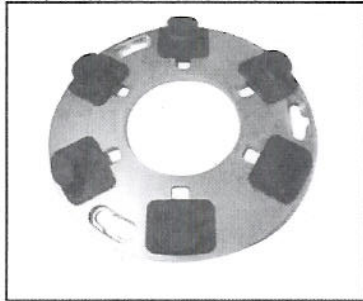
- Production rates will be slower on harder materials than if wet grinding.
- Softer bond segments will be required in order to encourage segment wear (as there will be not slurry to help diamond segments to wear).
- Scratches from diamond grit will not be as deep compared to if it were also used for wet grinding.
- There will be more heat generated by the diamond segment.

Summary of diamond principles

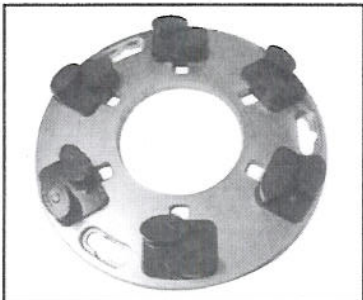
Diamond segments need to wear in order to achieve productivity. Diamond segment wear can be influenced by the following factors:

- Pressure.
- Hardness of bond.
- Diamond grit size.
- Presence of water.
- Number of segments under the machine.
- Adding an additional abrasive (e.g. sand, silicone carbide) on the floor will increase wear.

Diamond selection

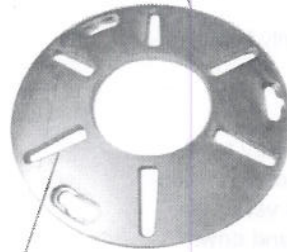


Full set of single segments

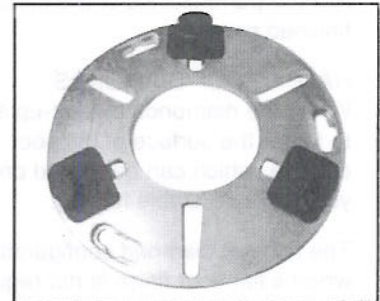


Full set of twin segments

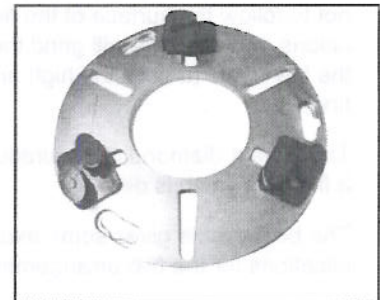
Diamond Holder Disc



Position for Diamond segment



Half set of single segments



Half set of twin segments

Generally speaking, the faster a diamond segment wears, the faster the productivity will be. By varying the above factors, changes can also be made to effect the following:

- Scratch pattern.
- Current draw of machine.
- Flatness of floor (see next section).
- Ease of operation.

Diamond selection

The following section covers important factors to consider when selecting the diamond segment you are going to use for a given application.

Grinding disc set-up

The way diamond segments are set-up on the grinding heads of the machine will also greatly influence the performance of the machine, the productivity levels and also the finished floor quality.

There are basically two types of diamond configurations that can be used when using the grinder:

1. Full set of diamonds – when there are diamonds placed at each of the six positions on the diamond holder discs (see pictures above).

2. Half set of diamonds – when there are diamonds placed at three alternating positions on the diamond holder discs (see pictures above).

Diamond selection

Full and half sets of diamonds

By changing the way the diamonds are set-up on the diamond holder discs, an operator can significantly effect the performance of the machine and therefore, the finished product.

HALF-SET OF DIAMONDS

When the diamonds are set-up as a half-set, they tend to follow the surface of the floor. Similar to a tripod for a camera, which can be placed on an uneven surface and yet still find a stable footing.

The half-set diamond configuration should only be used when a flat floor finish is not required.

FULL-SET OF DIAMONDS

When the diamonds are set-up as a full-set, they tend not to follow the surface of the floor. If the floor has undulations, the machine will grind the high areas yet miss the low spots (unless the high areas are ground down first).

The full-set diamond configuration should be used when a flat floor finish is desired.

The below table gives some examples of possible applications for the two arrangements:



Application	Full set is best	Half set is best
Ceramic tile adhesive removal	X	
Carpet glue removal		X
Epoxy paint removal	X	
Vinyl adhesive removal		X
Rain damaged concrete	X	
Smoothen exposed aggregate	X	
Lippage removal in terrazzo/stone tiles	X	
Surface polishing of concrete floors		X
Grinding to expose aggregate in concrete polishing application	X	
Remove lippage from terrazzo/natural stone tiles	X	
Flatten undulations in concrete floors	X	
Re-polish floors that have been ground before		X

Diamond selection

Selecting the correct diamonds for your application

The following suggestions cover the basic principles for diamond selection for different applications.

Application	Metal bond	Grit size	Full-set	Half set	Singles / Twins
Flatten floor - Hard concrete	SOFT	16 or 30	X		S
Flatten floor - Medium concrete	MEDIUM	16 or 30	X		S
Flatten floor - Soft concrete	HARD	16 or 30	X		T
Ceramic tile adhesive removal	HARD	6, 16 or 30	X		S/T
Vinyl or Carpet glue removal - Hard concrete	SOFT	16 or 30		X	S/T
Vinyl or Carpet glue removal - Medium concrete	MEDIUM	6 or 16		X	T
Vinyl or Carpet glue removal - Soft concrete	HARD	6 or 16		X	T
Epoxy paint removal - Hard concrete	SOFT	6, 16 or 30	X	X	S
Epoxy paint removal - Medium concrete	MEDIUM	6, 16 or 30	X		S
Epoxy paint removal - Soft concrete	HARD	6, 16 or 30	X		S/T
Rain damaged concrete	HARD	16 or 30	X		S/T
Smoothen exposed aggregate	HARD	16 or 30	X		S/T
Lippage removal in terrazzo - stone tiles	SOFT	30 or 60	X		S
Surface polishing of concrete floors - Hard concrete	SOFT	60		X	S/T
Surface polishing of concrete floors - Medium concrete	MEDIUM	60		X	S/T
Surface polishing of concrete floors - Soft concrete	HARD	60		X	T
Grinding to exposed aggregate in concrete - Hard concrete	SOFT	16 or 30	X		S
Grinding to exposed aggregate in concrete - Medium concrete	MEDIUM	16 or 30	X		S
Grinding to exposed aggregate in concrete - Soft concrete	HARD	16 or 30	X		T
Flatten undulation in concrete floors - Hard concrete	SOFT	16 or 30	X		S
Flatten undulation in concrete floors - Medium concrete	MEDIUM	16 or 30	X		S
Flatten undulation in concrete floors - Soft concrete	HARD	16 or 30	X		T

Determining the hardness of concrete

All concrete may feel hard (particularly if you fall over on it), so what do we mean when we talk about hard, medium and soft concrete?

All concretes are measured by their compressive strength and depending on which part of the world you are from, different compressive strength indices (e.g. PSi & MPa). Generally speaking, the higher the compressive strength rating, the harder the concrete and therefore, the harder it will be to grind.

However, other factors beside compressive strength ratings determine how hard the floor will be, and therefore, the correct diamond selection. Since grinding normally only deals with the surface of the concrete (top 5mm or 1/4 inch), often the way the concrete floor has been finished or the condition of the surface will have a greater bearing on what type of diamond to select, rather than the compressive strength rating of the concrete.

SURFACE FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN MAKING A DIAMOND SELECTION

Generally speaking, if a concrete surface is very smooth (i.e. Most likely it has been heavily trowelled/helicoptered), the concrete will behave as if it has a high compressive strength and therefore, require a soft bond segment.

Accordingly, if a concrete surface is coarse/aggressive (e.g. rain-damaged, shot blasted, scarified, exposed aggregate e.t.c.), the concrete will behave as if it has a low compressive strength and therefore, require a hard bond segment.

Surface coatings/contaminants (e.g. Epoxy coatings, ceramic tile adhesives, levelling compounds/screeds) will often have a larger bearing on what diamond to select, than will the compressive strength of the concrete.

As a general rule, when grinding a concrete slab for the first time and you are unsure about its hardness, always begin with harder bond diamonds under the machine. This will ensure the least amount of wear on the diamond segments. If a hard diamond segment is not suited to the application, all it has cost is a little amount of time without wearing out the diamonds.

If performed the other way around (i.e. a soft segment is used to begin with) and the concrete is soft or possesses an abrasive surface or surface contaminant, it is quite possible to wear-out a considerable amount of diamond in very short period of time.

Maintenance

Used correctly, the machine is an extremely low-maintenance and reliable.



This section covers the general maintenance items that need attention on a periodic basis.

There are three main mechanical items to check:

1. Grinding Heads.
2. Planetary drive system.
3. Planetary seal.

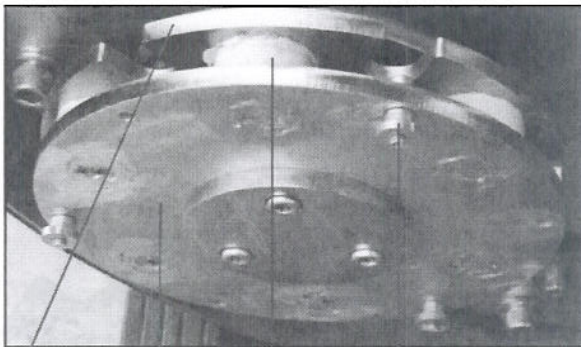
Grinding heads

There are 2 different grinding head options:

1. Conventional / Demolition heads—designed for heavy duty preparation grinding where an extremely robust system is required.
2. Spring steel head system—designed more for finishing or lighter grinding applications.

CONVENTIONAL/DEMOLITION HEADS

The below diagram illustrates the main parts comprising this type of grinding head.

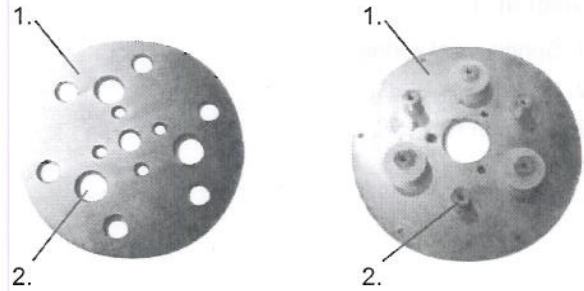


- 1.
- 2.
- 4.
- 3.

1. Head mate
2. Head plate
3. Head lock
4. Head spring

The interrelation between the above four components enables a dynamic system which is both robust and flexible.

The head pins are fixed to the head plate giving rigidity and stability. The head mate is situated above the head plate and is held in place by a series of holes – head pin holes.



1. Head mate
 2. Head pin hole
1. Head plate
 2. Head pins

Between the head plate and head mate are 3 white silicone springs which give shock absorption and flexibility in the system.

The head pins are able to move within the head pin holes, creating a shock absorber type system similar to that in most motor vehicles.

Over an extended period of time, the head pin holes wear open. Along with this, the head pins wear and reduce in diameter. This combined wearing of the two creates excessive movement or “slop” within the grinding heads. This “slop” will eventually cause vibration whilst the machine is operating.

Routine checks for slop in the grinding heads are recommended. Life expectancy for grinding heads can vary between 6 and 12 months depending on amount of usage.

Replacement heads are available and simply bolt into place when the old ones are removed

Maintenance

Spring Steel Heads

The below diagrams illustrate the main parts comprising this type of grinding head.

Diagram 1

1. Spring steel spring
2. Head plate
3. Cushion ring
4. Head mate

Diagram 1. Spring Steel Head

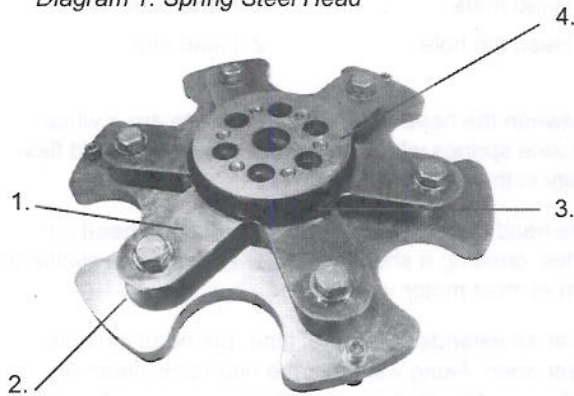
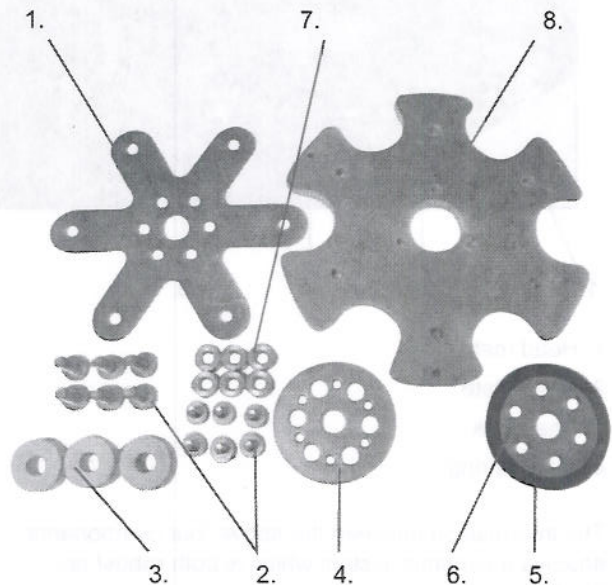


Diagram 2

1. Spring steel springs
2. Bolts
3. Silicone spring
4. Head mate
5. Cushion ring
6. Head buddy
7. Spacers
8. Head plate

Diagram 2



Between the head plate and head mate are a series of white silicone springs, spacers and the spring steel spring which give shock absorption and flexibility in the system.

Unlike with the conventional/demolition heads, the spring steel heads are able to move in a flexible manner without any moving parts due to the presence of the spring steel spring.

Over an extended period of time the spring steel spring fatigues and the spring steel "fingers" begin to break off. This creates irregular movement within the grinding heads and will cause vibration when the machine is in operation.

Routine checks for broken "fingers" in the spring steel grinding heads are recommended. Life expectancy for grinding heads can vary between 6 and 12 months depending on the amount of usage.

Replacement spring steel springs are available and can be replaced without throwing the grinding head away.

The spring steel heads can also be made less flexible by the addition of a second spring steel spring.

Grinding Heads Drive System

The grinder comes equipped with Dual Drive Technology™. As the grinding discs are driven by the large motor via an internal belt, and because the belt is sealed inside the machine, there is no maintenance regarding this drive system until a major service (belt and bearing replacement) is due. This is typically following 12-36 months of operation.

Planetary Drive System

The second component to the Dual Drive Technology™ system is the planetary head drive system which is powered by the secondary or small motor and gearbox arrangement. This system is on the outside of the machine and will require routine maintenance. The planetary drive system can be seen as illustrated diagram 1.

Diagram 1

1. Grinding heads motor
2. Motor terminal box
3. Machine cover
4. Gearbox mounting bracket
5. Gearbox flange bracket
6. Gearbox
7. Motor terminal box
8. Planetary drive motor

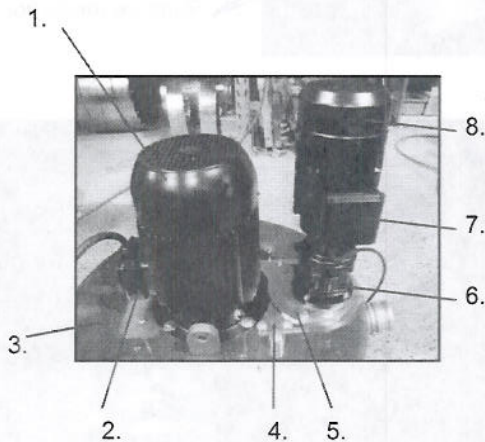


Diagram 1. Planetary Drive System

Beneath the gearbox and concealed by the mounting brackets and machine cover, there is a planetary drive sprocket situated on the output shaft of the gearbox. This planetary sprocket engages with the chain ring (also located beneath the machine cover) and together form the main drive mechanism for the planetary drive system. This system is a dry system (i.e. it is not required for there to be lubrication between the planetary drive sprocket and chain ring), to allow any dust that may come into contact with the chain ring to fall back out again.



IMPORTANT!

Lubrication of this system will cause dust to build up in chain ring and drastically shorten the life of both the chain ring and planetary drive sprocket.

Diagram 2

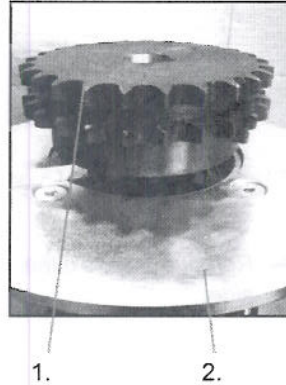
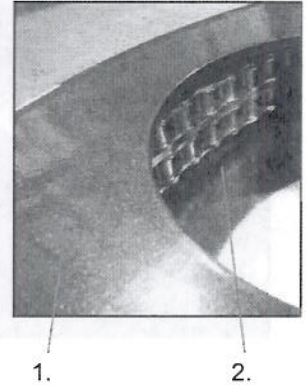


Diagram 3



1. Planetary drive sprocket
2. Gearbox flange bracket

Diagram 3

1. Machine cover
2. Chain ring

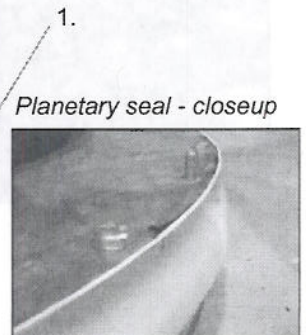
Diagram 4

1. Planetary seal

As the chain ring and planetary drive sprocket are located beneath the cover of the machine, yet on the outside of the machine, there lies the potential that they can be exposed to dust and other debris created during the grinding process.

To prevent this as much as possible, a planetary seal has been installed to stop dust and other particles from coming into contact with the planetary drive mechanism.

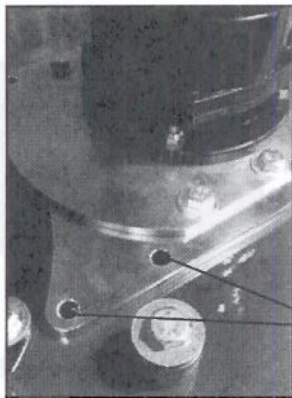
Diagram 4



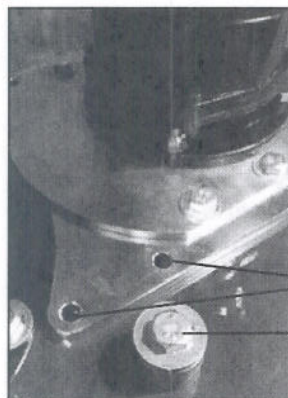
Planetary seal - closeup

Maintenance

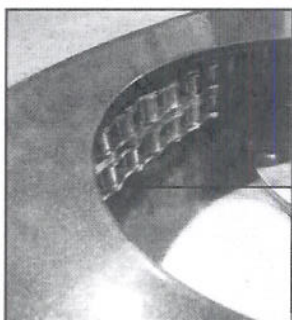
The effectiveness of the planetary seal can be monitored by the simple removal of the planetary motor / gearbox system by removing the four bolts shown below.



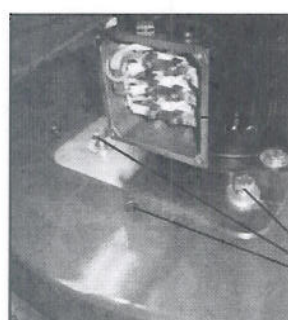
Remove 2 bolts either side.



Remove 2 bolts either side.
Remove this bolt.



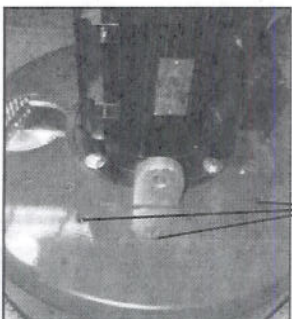
Inspect for dust build up here



Remove cover off motor terminal box.

Remove these bolts.

If the planetary seal is working effectively, there should be a very minimal amount of dust observed under the cover of the machine. If there is a build-up of 5-6mm (1/4 inch), then it is more than likely it is time to remove the machine cover and check the condition of the planetary seal.



Remove this bolt.

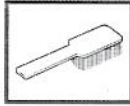


Lift off machine cover to reveal chain ring and planetary seal.

If planetary seal is worn or needs replacement, contact your Husqvarna Construction Products distributor for a new planetary seal replacement kit.

Maintenance schedule

Maintenance schedule



Item	Action	Frequency
Check that head locks are tight.	Tighten head locks and re-set in thread-locking compound if required (Suggested thread-locking compound Loctite 680)	Daily
Inspect heads for slop/broken "fingers" if using spring steel heads.	Examine machine heads while machine tipped back. Disconnect Planetary Drive motor (small motor) and run discs at lowest speed. Check to see how concentric/true grinding heads are running.	Daily
Check effectiveness of planetary seal.	Remove planetary head motor/gearbox system and check for presence of dust under machine cover .	Weekly
Check condition of chain ring.	Remove planetary head motor/gearbox system and inspect chain links in chain ring. Ensure links are clean and free from build-up.	Weekly with Planetary Seal
Check condition of Drive Sprocket.	Remove planetary head motor/gearbox system and inspect condition of planetary drive sprocket.	Weekly with Planetary Seal
Inspect internal components of machine.	Remove belt tensioner cover plate and check inside machine for dust, moisture or belt fragments. Ensure to re-seal cover plate with silicone sealant.	6 monthly
Clean contents of electrical cabinet.	Blow out inside of electrical cabinet and variable speed drives or frequency converters with DRY compressed air.	Every 2 months



IMPORTANT!

Prior to removing belt tensioner cover plate, ensure cover plate and area surrounding cover plate are totally clean. Avoid debris from entering into inside of machine.

Technical Data

Technical Data	PG 820	PG 680
Grinding width	820mm (32")	680mm (27")
Grinding disc	3x270mm (10.5")	3x240mm (9.5")
Weight	440kg (970lbs)	385kg (850lbs)
Grinding pressure total	335kg (737lbs)	300kg (660lbs)
Grinding pressure per disc	112kg (246lbs)	100kg (220lbs)
Motor Power	3-Phase 380-480V 12.5kW(17.0hp)	3-Phase 380-480V 12.5kW(17.0hp)
Power per grinding disc	4.15kW (5.7hp)	4.15kW(5.7hp)
Grinding disc speed	250 - 1100rpm	600 - 1200rpm
Planetary head speed	5 - 65rpm	5 - 70rpm
Direction of rotation	Independent FWD/REV direction control on both grinding discs and planetary head.	
Power supply	3 phase	3 phase

Technical Data

EC-declaration of conformity

(Applies to Europe only)

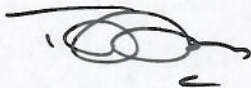
Husqvarna Construction Products, SE-433 81 Göteborg, Sweden, tel: +46-31-949000, declares under sole responsibility that the Husqvarna PG680/PG820 dating from 2007 serial numbers and onwards (the year is clearly stated on the rating plate, followed by the serial number), complies with the requirements of the COUNCIL'S DIRECTIVE:

- of June 22, 1998 "relating to machinery" 98/37/EC, annex IIA.
- of May 3, 1989 "relating to electromagnetic compatibility" 89/336/EEC, and applicable supplements.
- of December 12, 2006 "relating to electrical equipment" 2006/95/EC.

The following standards have been applied: EN 55014-1, EN55014-2, EN61000-3-2, EN61000-3-3.

The supplied machine conforms to the example that underwent EC type examination.

Göteborg 16 July 2007



Tim Van Der Veen, Development Manager

sm6vpaui (H)

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