



Spin Screed Techniques of Operation:

The Spin Screed should be set up with the spin motor on the right and the dead end T handle on the left side of the pour with the operators backing up while the Spin Screed turns opposite to the direction the Spin Screed is being advanced. In some rare circumstances, it may be necessary to operate the spin motor from the left side of the concrete pour. In this case, the spin motor must be switched to the reverse or counter clockwise spin direction. We advise against this on a regular basis, as it is possible for the chuck of the spin motor to become unthreaded from the spin motor. Also, when operating in reverse the dead end adapter can become unthreaded and fall out of the end of the pipe.

As with any electric tool, proper operating voltage is essential. Always use heavy-duty properly grounded extension cords and follow the directions associated with the spin motor for maximum length and gauge of extension cords. The spin motor draws 10 amperes of current at 120 volts when fully loaded. A portable electric generator can easily provide this voltage and current requirement if a source of 120 volt AC is not otherwise available. GFI breakers are an OSHA requirement for tools used on the construction site and all extension cords and power cords should be inspected and tested for defects before being placed into operation. Defective cords not protected by GFI breakers could lead to death or severe injury.

The Spin Screed will handle stiff concrete having only a 3-inch slump or any larger slump that you choose to pour. We advise that when you first start using the Spin Screed that you pour with a slump level that is consistent with your past practices. As with any new tool that you bring onto your job site, certain techniques of operation must be learned so that the quality level of work that you demand can be achieved.

Wet Concrete Operating Method No. 1:

Slump levels of 5 inches or more. Maintain 1 to 2 inch surcharge.

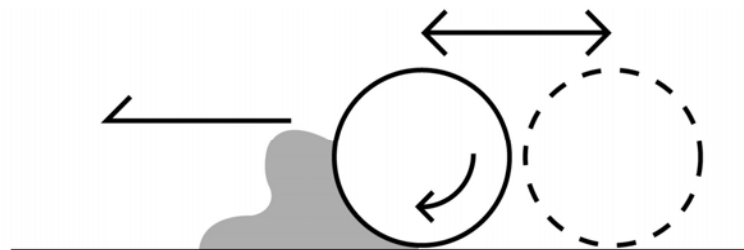


STRAIGHT PULL

With wet concrete, you will probably find that the spin motor can be energized and the Spin Screed slowly pulled over the concrete while muckers are maintaining about a two-inch surcharge of concrete in front of the screed. Once you have advanced for 6 to 8 feet or more, you will want to allow the Spin Screed to move backward slowly over the freshly screeded concrete while the Spin Screed is still spinning. This slow backward pass pushes any concrete aggregate that may be above the surface down into the surface while at the same time bringing paste to the surface. Once you have backed over the section just poured, you will want to turn off the spin motor and simply pull the screed back to the area where more concrete has been placed and begin the screeding operation again. With concrete wetter than a 5 inch slump, you may find that pulling over the concrete surface a second time while the spin motor is still running will produce a flatter surface with sufficient paste for bull floating. The general rule, is to examine the surface prepared by the Spin Screed and adjust your screeding technique so as to produce the most desirable surface for bull floating.

Stiff Concrete Operating Method No. 2:

Slump levels of 3 to 4 inches. Maintain 2.5 inch to 3.5 inch surcharge.



BUMP AND RUN

(OVER)

With stiff concrete, you will discover that just slowly pulling the spinning screed over the concrete produces a surface that is rough, not properly consolidated and difficult to bull float. In order to get the best results with the Spin Screed from stiff concrete, you will want to use, what we call the "bump and run" screeding technique. Concrete is placed and the spin motor is energized. Instead of simply advancing the Spin Screed uniformly over the concrete, a 2-3 inch surcharge is gently bumped into by the Spin Screed and then allowed to retreat a few inches (4 to 6 inches) at which time, the Spin Screed is advanced again and allowed to once again bump into the surcharge causing it to advance a few inches. Continue to follow this bump and run procedure until you have advanced 6 to 8 feet or more. Once you have advanced the chosen distance, you will want to allow the Spin Screed to move backward slowly over the freshly screeded concrete while the Spin Screed is still spinning. This slow backward pass pushes any concrete aggregate that may be above the surface down into the surface while at the same time bringing paste to the surface. Once you have backed over the section just poured, you will want to turn off the spin motor and simply pull the screed back to the area where more concrete has been placed and begin the screeding operation again. The section just backed over is now ready for the bull float and this procedure should follow immediately. When screeding stiffer concrete we have found that pulling the Spin Screed forward a second time, while still spinning, over the concrete surface tends to remove the layer of paste that has been worked to the surface by the Spin Screed during the slow backward pass thus making the surface more difficult to bull float and finish.