



- Dressing***
- Coarse Scraping***
- Standard Scraping***
- Fine Scraping***
- Precision Scraping***
- Oil-tight Scraping***
- Scraping Technique 40***

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2 *Operating Instructions*

3 *Application*

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Type BS 40



Order Number:
230 V 200 040 000
115 V 200 040 010

BIAx Universal Scraper heavy-duty model

Particularly suitable for:
Extreme heavy scraping work in large machine construction,
steel scraping work on guide-beds and machine columns,
in case of turbines, transmissions and in pump construction.

Technical Data

Electronically variable strokes up to	p.m.	1600
Infinitely variable stroke length	mm	0-20
Power consumption	Watts	320
Noise level	dB/A	82
AC Voltage	Volts	230/115
Weight	kg	5,5
Dimensions (length x width x height)	mm	440x80x107

Type BL 40



Order Number:
230 V 200 040 030
115 V 200 040 040

BIAx Universal Scraper light model

Particularly suitable for:
Heavy scraping, standard scraping, fine scraping, precision
scraping, oil-tight scraping. Also suitable for dovetail guides and
prisms in conjunction with special blades.

Technical Data

Electronically variable strokes up to	p.m.	1600
Infinitely variable stroke length	mm	0-20
Power consumption	Watts	320
Noise level	dB/A	82
AC Voltage	Volts	230/115
Weight	kg	4,0
Dimensions (length x width x height)	mm	440x80x107

Type BL 10



Order Number:
 230 V 200 040 200
 115 V 200 040 210

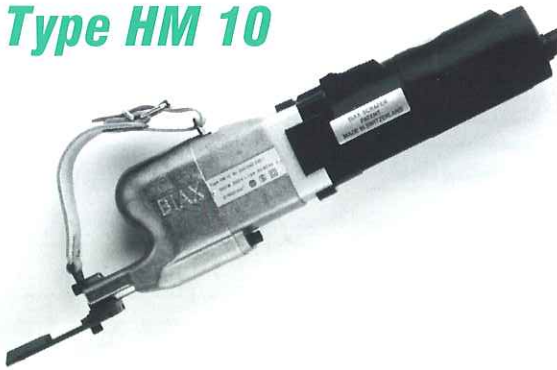
BIAX Universal Scraper light model

Particularly suitable for:
 Plastic scraping, standard scraping, fine scraping,
 precision scraping, oil-tight scraping.
 Also suitable for dovetail guides and prisms in conjunction
 with special blades.

Technical Data

Electronically variable strokes up to	p.m.	1600
Infinitely variable stroke length	mm	0-10
Power consumption	Watts	320
Noise level	dB/A	82
AC Voltage	Volts	230/115
Weight	kg	3,0
Dimensions (length x width x height)	mm	385x67x92

Type HM 10



Order Number:
 230 V 200 040 230
 115 V 200 040 240

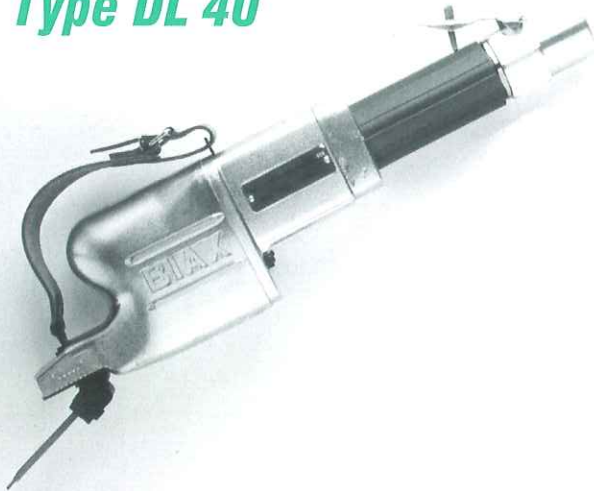
BIAX Half-moon Pattern Scraper

Particularly suitable for:
 Scraping oil-pockets, for optically pleasing surfaces.

Technical Data

Electronically variable strokes up to	p.m.	1600
Infinitely variable stroke length	mm	2
Power consumption	Watts	320
Noise level	dB/A	82
AC Voltage	Volts	230/115
Weight	kg	2,7
Dimensions (length x width x height)	mm	385x67x92

Type DL 40



Order Number:
200 040 060

BIAX Universal Scraper light model

Particularly suitable for:
Heavy scraping, standard scraping, fine scraping,
oil-tight scraping. Also suitable for dovetail guides and prisms
in conjunction with special blades.

Technical Data

Strokes at 6 bar	p.m.	1400
Infinitely variable stroke length	mm	0-20
Power consumption	Watts	350
Noise level	dB/A	75
Connection thread	inch	R 3/8
Weight	kg	3,6
Dimensions (length x width x height)	mm	425x80x107
Air consumption	l/min.	600
Hose, clear width	mm	10

Connection made through a maintenance unit with pressure manometer, air filter and oil mist regulator.

Accessories:

Maintenance unit	001 367 044
Special-purpose oil	001 365 605
Pressure hose with silencer	001 366 530



Operation of the scraper

**The scraper guarantees precision workmanship.
Please note the following instructions:**

Hold the scraper head with your left hand, put four fingers below the leather strap and the thumb over it. The right hand holds the motor and helps to guide the scraper. A left-hander should hold the machine in reverse. When working in a horizontal position, press the scraper against your hip. Thereby the power of recoil (force of reaction) will be absorbed.



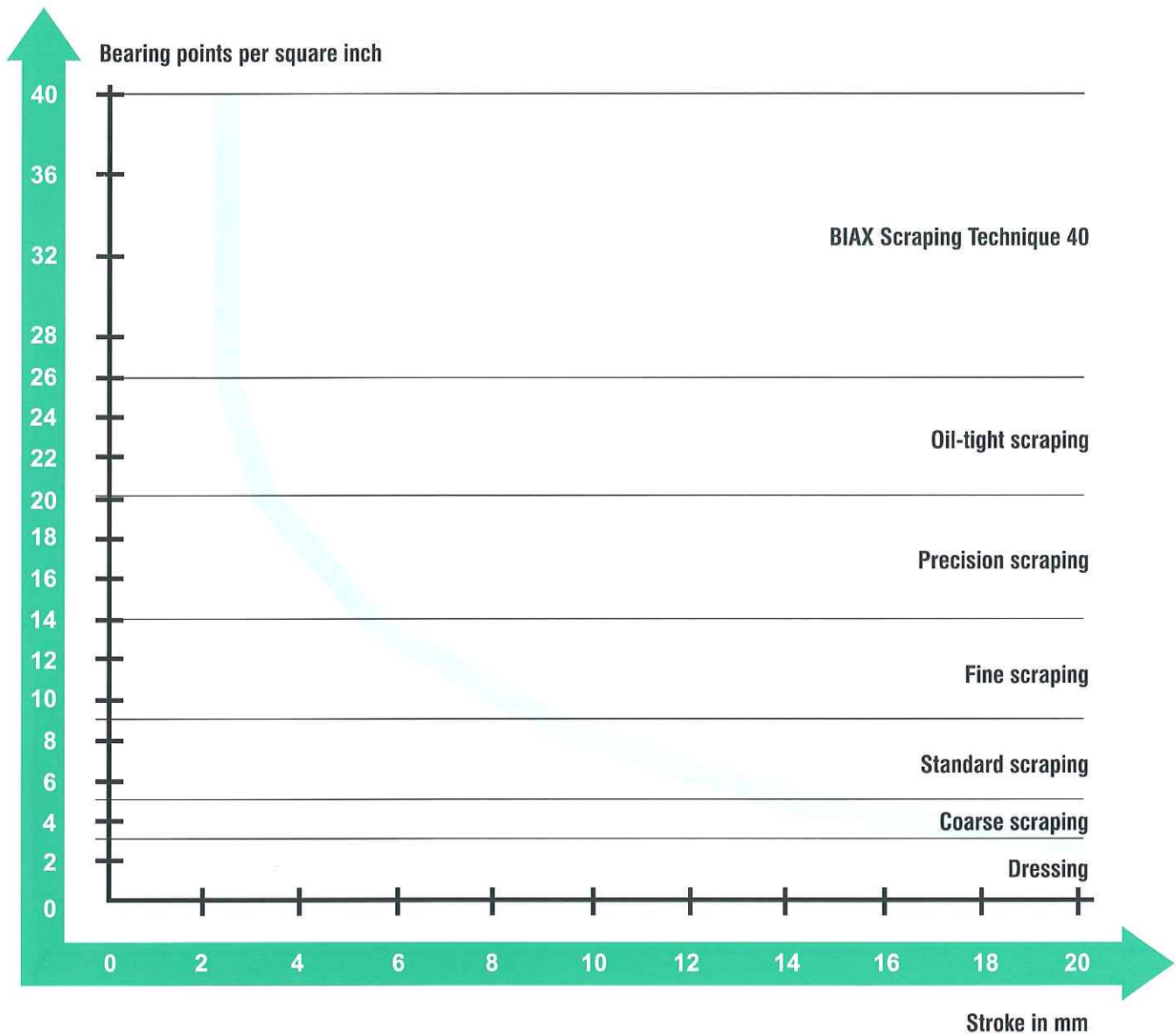
Electronic adjustment of the stroke rate per minute (only for electronic models)

The adjustment wheel of the electronic unit is in the rear.
The stroke rate is electronically variable.



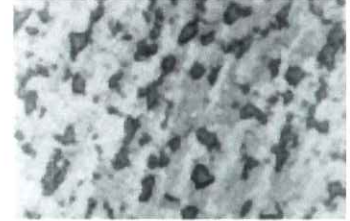
Stroke adjustment

The stroke adjustment is identical for the types BS 40, BL 40, BL 10 and DL 40. Slide the scraper shoe to the front reversal point. In this position, the adjustment screw appears on the underside of the housing. Use the enclosed Allen wrench SW6 for stroke adjustment. Turning to right increases the stroke, turning to left reduces it. The holes in the bell help to position the adjustment screw correctly.



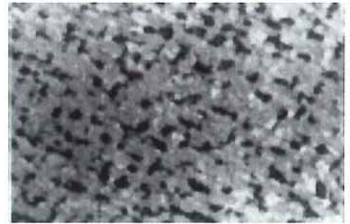
1st Step: Prescraping

The part to be scraped has already been prepared (precision milled, dressed or ground). The first scraping step creates the base. For machine scraping, a blade or scraping insert (25 mm or 30 mm) with a large cutter radius (depending on the size of the workpiece) and a stroke of 12 mm to 20 mm are chosen. The cutter of the scraping tool is placed onto the workpiece at an angle of approx. 45°. The scraper is moved horizontally across the workpiece at a speed that allows the strokes to just overlap. After scraping the complete surface, this procedure is repeated once again and at 90° to the first scrape.



2nd Step: Plane scraping

In this case, scraping is performed parallel to the opposing corners. This procedure requires a somewhat shorter stroke (6 mm to 12 mm) and a narrower blade (15 mm, 20 mm or 25 mm). After the surface has been prescraped, the points projecting from the plane or bearing accuracy are scraped until a satisfactory result is obtained.



3rd Step: Finishing scraping

The quality of the surface to be scraped increases with the number of bearing points. Initially, bearing points are large and exist only in a small number. If the stroke is reduced (2 mm to 6 mm) and if 15 mm or 20 mm scraping tools are used, the large bearing points are scraped off provided that no pressure is applied when guiding the scraper over the surface (it is not necessary to raise the scraper). A rhythm can be quickly developed and the result is that several and smaller bearing points are distributed over the entire surface.

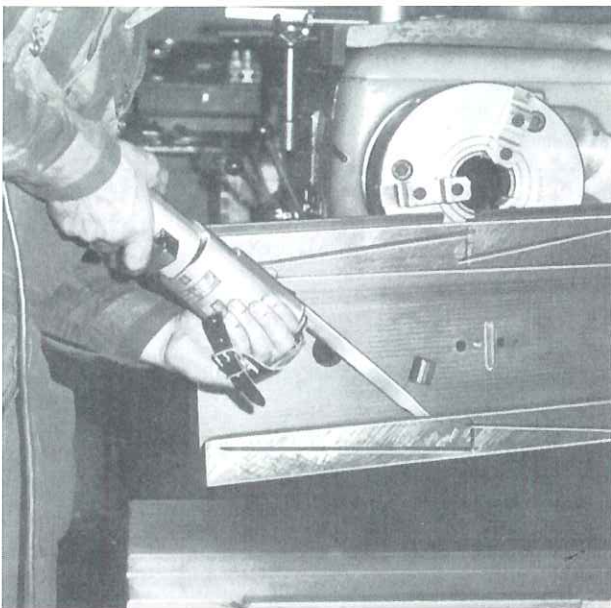
Precision scraping, resp. oil-tight scraping

The maximum number of bearing points (mostly 24 - 40 per square inch) results in the distribution of fine and extremely fine recesses of 2 - 3 μm . They cause good adhesion of the oil film and thus considerably reduce the condition of mixed friction during start-up. The depth of the oil pocket is determined by the demands, which will later be placed on the scraped surface. Large loads require relatively deep oil pockets (approximately 6 - 8 μm) in order to guarantee the perfect formation of an oil film even after a long period of operation. An oil pocket depth of approximately 2 - 4 μm is expedient for low loads. The deep oil pockets are obtained by using a spring-tempered scraper blade with a small radius. However, flatter recesses are obtained with a large blade radius. The choice of the scraper contact angle is also important. A large contact angle causes deep oil pockets, and a small contact angle causes flat oil pockets. Depending on the appearance of the points, in precision and oil-tight scraping these are handled more or less intensively, depending on their bearing capacity. In order to obtain an interspersed appearance, the surface is scraped in four directions each displaced by 90° and thus pattern scraping is unnecessary. Surfaces scraped this way look like arbitrarily composed chessboards. In any case, the same amount of bearing points will be obtained as if the surface were handscraped. The correct stroke length (refer to the diagram) as well as the use of a spring-tempered scraper blade are preconditions for this.

Scraping interrupted surfaces

When working on motor blocks, pumps, turbine and transmission housings etc., the surfaces are first of all cleaned, deburred and then applied the engineers blue. In case of boreholes and threaded holes, the material appears at the edge of the hole. This burr must always be removed before initial scraping. In case of holes or other interruptions, it is necessary to "scrape round" these and under no circumstances to "scrape over" them. In case of interruptions by oil grooves, always make sure that a blade with a large cutter curvature is used. This prevents the blade from hooking into the oil groove. In order to facilitate scraping, if possible the oil groove should be milled after scraping.

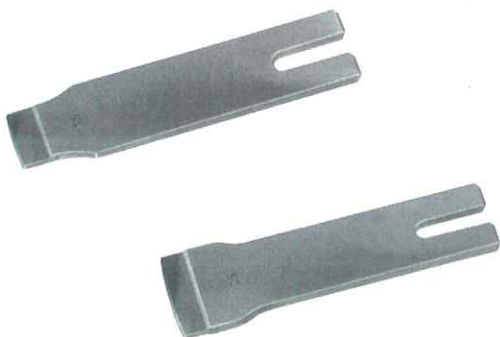
Scraping dovetails and prisms



Because of their poor accessibility by hand, it is difficult to scrape the dovetail guides, which frequently occur in machine tool production. For this reason, an angled prolonged clamp holder was developed for the scraper BL 40. The blade has a thin carbide tip so that the dovetail can be scraped up to the acute angle.

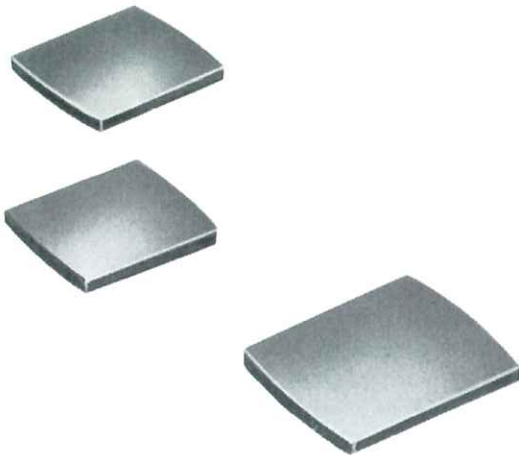
If the dovetail or prisms guide is easily accessible, a tool displaced by 90° is recommended. This model does not hinder the skilled worker and permits good visibility of the workpiece. Dovetail guide may not be too steeply scraped. Experience has shown that a scraping direction at 45° to the guide is the most advantageous.

The scraping tool the influence of various radii and angles on the scraping results



The treatment of each workpiece with the scraper begins with prescraping or roughing. In this operation, it is not yet necessary to ensure small bearing points. Therefore, a blade with a large radius is used in order to enable rational working. Blades with a large radius also have a large effective surface with which a wide scrape is obtained. Only after several scraping over and touching up operations do more and more bearing points appear. The blade radius must now be smaller in order to effectively treat the individual bearing points.

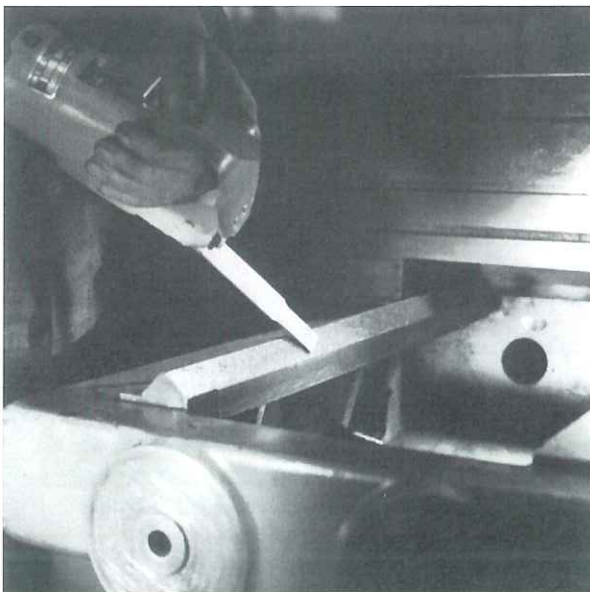
The scraping tool the influence of various radii and angles on the scraping results



When scraping machine cast iron, gray cast iron, brass, bronze and resistant materials, the following must be differentiated: is heavy material removal required? Or if the surface is reasonably finished, is only minimum material removal necessary? In the latter case, the scraper blade or carbide-tipped insert supplied by BIAX with a negative cutting angle of $3,5^\circ$ is used without modification (cutting angle for normal scraping work). The more negative the angle of cutting edge, the smoother and freer from scoring and chatter marks will be the surface scraped.

If, however, we are dealing for example with the bed of a large machine (of gray cast iron) which needs more than a tenth of a millimeter to be removed, the cutting edge should be ground to a negative angle of $0-1^\circ$ in order to effect heavier removal of material.

Mounting machine tools



When repairing machine tools, it is no longer necessary to dismantle these in order to repair clogged up sliding surfaces on a planing machine. As a rule, compacted material due to clogged up sliding surfaces is extremely hard. Such areas are cleared with the BIAX electronic scraper BS 40. For this purpose, a carbide-tipped scraper blade or carbide-tipped insert is used in conjunction with the clamp-holder KL 130; the blade width and blade radius depend on the size of the workpiece. The cutting angle is a negative angle of $0-5^\circ$ in order to handle a large amount of material. The clogged up hard surface is roughened with a large stroke. Subsequently, the surface is scraped to the desired degree of quality with the BIAX electronic scraper BL 40 in conjunction with a spring-tempered scraper blade.

Scraping vertical surfaces

Thanks to its unlimited mobility, the new BIAx precision scraper is best suited to scraping vertical surfaces. As the manual scraping of vertical surfaces is linked with physical effort, the effort-saving operation of this device is demonstrated particularly well in this example. It is obvious that time and expense is saved due to lesser physical stressing of the worker. For vertical scraping, the BIAx scraper is used together with a pulley, which, thanks to its method of operation, makes the scraper almost weightless at any height, if properly adjusted. It is possible to perform crosswise scraping in both upwards and downwards direction. The pulley is suspended at an appropriate height from an available beam of the hall construction, on a derrick or even better on a column with a swiveling jib. This should be suspended in such a way that, when hanging freely, the machine just comes into contact with the surface to be scraped.



How are hard and soft gray cast iron scraped?

This material is predominantly used in the production of machine tools. In this case, only carbide-tipped scraper blades and carbide inserts are suitable.

If a large amount of material is to be removed, then scrape with a long stroke and a wide blade with a negative cutting angle of 0 1°.

After obtaining the desired base, you can begin with finishing.

How is lost wax casting scraped?

It is easily to scrape this type of cast. It may be necessary to alter the cutting angle of the insert in order to obtain the desired results.

How is steel with a high resistance of more than 70 kp/mm² scraped?

The BIAx scraper with a steel scraper blade or insert is predominantly used for steel scraping.

The scraping method is the same as for cast steel.

The use of lubricant such as, for example, emulsion or petroleum (agents containing no grease) improves surface quality.

In case of the steel scraper insert, the cutting angle should generally be 32° and, in case of a resistance of more than 70 kp/mm², the insert radius should be 60 mm.

Steel with an extremely high resistance can also be scraped with carbide tipped-blades.

How is cast steel scraped?

It is impossible to say in advance whether a negative or positive angle should be used in this case.

A solution to this question can only be found by trying out various cutting angles.

How are non-ferrous metals and plastics scraped?

These materials are mainly used between sliding surfaces, which operate under enormous pressures. They are simply scraped with a negative ground carbide-tipped scraper blade or insert. Best suited is the BIAx precision electronic scraper BL 40 or the BIAx compressed air scraper DL 40.

How are brass and red bronze scraped?

Brass and red bronze can be scraped lightly. Negatively ground carbide-tipped scraper blades or inserts are used.

How is aluminum scraped?

We recommend carbide-tipped scraper blades and inserts to scrape aluminum. Whether a positive or negative cutting angle should be used depends on the material strength. The alloy determines the correct cutting angle. A water-soluble cutting emulsion (containing no grease) ensures a clean and smooth surface.

How is bronze scraped?

Bronze is easy to scrape. Like in case of brass, negatively ground cutters should be used.

How is white metal scraped?

This material is easy to scrape with the BIAx precision electronic scraper BL 40 or the BIAx compressed air scraper DL 40.

The stroke rate must be adjusted to 700 800 strokes/min. The cutting angle should be a negative angle of 20 25° with a large blade or insert radius. This way, large bearing points are obtained and a large bearing area.

Alcohol is well suited as lubricant.

Scrape over all visible marks resulting from grinding, planing, milling, etc. at angles of 45°. Large stroke with BIAX clamp holder KL 130 and BIAX scraping insert 25 x 30 mm.

Clean lapped blades increase the smoothness of the scraped surface, simplify scraping and prevent marks.

Scrape over the surface until the whole area is bearing, then scrape bearing points.

After each scraping-over operation, alter the scraping direction so that the scraping tool does not hook into the recesses of the preceding scraping-over operation.

Uniform light at the workplace without shadows is important.

After scraping and before spotting, remove all chips.

In case of gray cast iron, all hard plastics and non-ferrous materials, use carbide-tipped scraping tools.

Only scrape over hard steel with carbide-tipped scraper blades or inserts with a negative cutting angle. Better removal of chips is obtained by means of a lubricant.

Lightly dye the spotting tools with the spotting roller. The bearing points cannot be seen in their true size if the engineers' blue is too thick or uneven.

Remove scraping residues with a fine grain sharpening stone.

When spotting, move the spotting insert with uniform movement and without pressure over the surface. Too much or uneven pressure results in incorrect scraping.

Do not move the spotting insert too far over the corners; excessive weight and pressure ruin the scraping pattern.

Repeat the scraping procedure until a maximum of 40 % bearing area is obtained in case of sliding surfaces, and up to 90 % bearing area is obtained in case of flanged surface.

The scraping depths can be determined by means of a peak-to-valley height measuring instrument.

Sharpen in good time the blade of the carbide-tipped scraper tool with the BIAX scraper blade grinding and lapping machine.

Only sharp scraping tools remove small particles and lead to good results with little effort.

Frequently clean the spotting insert with cleaning fluid.

The scraping time consists not only of scraping but also of: Roughing and spotting the workpiece. Checking the scraped surface for bearing points. Measuring parallelism and accurate positioning. Sharpening the scraping tools.

Large surfaces are easier to scrape than small, interrupted surfaces. Dovetails, prisms guides, recesses and vertical surfaces are difficult to scrape.

Machine scraping or manual scraping?

The advantages of machine scraping are evident in practice. The technical development has surpassed the methods of the past and contributed towards the elimination of prejudices. Companies and employees have profited from this.

The hard competition on the market forces companies to rationalize and forces employees to do their best. This results in improved products and better market chances.

Modern machines can solve production problems. But, in his own way, the skilled worker, the trained scraper, is affected. Therefore, ways and means have to be found to eliminate difficult physical exertion, to protect workers' health and to increase efficiency.

The worker can now connect his own scraping rhythm with that of the BIAX scraper and can shape maximum surface qualities without effort. The BIAX scraper is the technically fully developed, electronically variable, modern hand-held tool for easier, quicker and better scraping.






BIAX scraping tools



Maximum scraping performance and quality is only obtained with BIAX scraping blades and scraping inserts as these have been specially developed for BIAX precision electronic scrapers. The scraping quality depends on the right scraping accessories. Therefore, only use original BIAX scraping tools in order to obtain the best surface quality.

Recommended applications







Scraping inserts (L x W)		30/40 ST	25/30	25/25	25/20	-	-
Scraping blades (W)		-	30	25	20	-	15
Spring-mounted scraping blades (W x L)		30/150	25/150	20/150	20/150 ST	15/150	
Cast iron	Malleable cast iron		X	X	X		X
	Grey cast		X	X	X		X
	Cast steel	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Heavy metal casting		X	X	X		X
Heavy metal	Steel	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Brass		X	X	X		X
	Copper		X	X	X		X
	Bronze		X	X	X		X
Plastics	PE		X	X	X		X
	Polyamide		X	X	X		X
	PTFE		X	X	X		X
	PVC		X	X	X		X
	Laminated plastic		X	X	X		X
	Hard materials		X	X	X		X

In special cases, we will advise on the selection of the correct scraper blade.







BIAX carbide-tipped blades					
Function	Prescraping, dovetail guides, narrow guides	Prescraping, dovetail guides, narrow guides	Standard-blades, prescraping	Prescraping	Prescraping
					
Type	10	15	20	25	30
Order no.	001 400 401	001 400 403	001 400 405	001 400 407	001 400 409
Dimensions (L x W) mm	90 x 10	90 x 15	90 x 20	90 x 25	90 x 30
Cutter radius mm	60	60	60	90	140
Cutting angle	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°


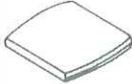

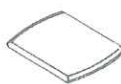

BIAX clamp holder		
Function	For scraping at points with difficult access in conjunction with scraper blades	Can be used as grinding gauge, for control of Scraping Blade Radius, for cleaning particles from the workpiece
		
Type	KL 170	Control gauge
Order no.	008002791	003001639
Dimensions (L x W) mm	170 (L)	60 x 50



BIAX carbide-tipped blades

Function	Special blades for finishing scraping, spring-mounted type					HSS blade for scraping steel
						
Type	10/150	15/150	20/150	25/150	30/150	20/150 ST
Order no.	001 401 901	001 401 902	001 401 903	001 401 904	001 401 905	001 401 906
Dimensions (L x W) mm	150 x 10	150 x 15	150 x 20	150 x 25	150 x 30	150 x 20
Cutter radius mm	60	60	60	90	140	60
Cutting angle	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	32°

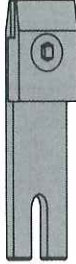


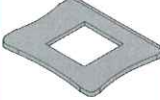
BIAX carbide-tipped blades





Function	Special blades for finishing scraping, spring-mounted type, turned of 90°					HSS blade for scraping steel
						
Type	10/150	15/150	20/150	25/150	30/150	20/150 ST
Order no.	VS 1 401 901	VS 1 401 902	VS 1 401 903	VS 1 401 904	VS 1 401 905	VS 1 401 906
Dimensions (L x W) mm	150 x 10	150 x 15	150 x 20	150 x 25	150 x 30	150 x 20
Cutter radius mm	60	60	60	90	140	60
Cutting angle	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	32°

BIAX scraper inserts						
Function / material	Carbide, for prescraping and finished scraping			Cutter radius 300°		
						
Type	25/20	25/25	25/30	25/20	25/25	25/30
Order no.	001 400 203	001 400 205	001 400 207	001400 219	001 400 220	001 400 221
Dimensions (L x W) mm	25 x 20	25 x 25	25 x 30	25 x 20	25 x 25	25 x 30
Cutter radius mm	60	90	140	300	300	300
Cutting angle	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°

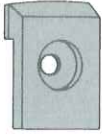
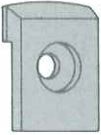
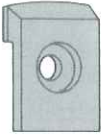
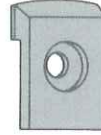
BIAX scraper inserts		
Function / material	HSS specially for scraping steel	HSS specially for scraping steel
		
Type	25/30 ST	30/40 ST
Order no.	001 400 209	001 400 210
Dimensions (L x W) mm	25 x 30	30 x 40
Cutter radius mm	60	60
Cutting angle	32°	32°

BIAX clamp holder for scraper inserts



Function	Standard holder, short type	Extended, flexible	Turned, for places of difficult access	Can be used as grinding gauge, for control Scraping Blade Radius, for controlling bearing points, for cleaning particles from the workpiece
				
Type	KL 80	KL 130	KL 130 V	Control gauge
Order no.	007004696	007004695	007004679	003001639
Dimensions (L x W) mm	80 (L)	130 (L)	130 (L)	60x50mm





BIAX half-moon pattern scraper blades				
Function	Carbide-tipped, guarantee the continuous flow of oil to and from the pockets, which ensures good sliding action, for the scraping of oil pockets			
				
Type	R 60/20	R 90/20	R 120/20	R 150/20
Order no.	001 400 415	001 400 416	001 400 417	001 400 418
Dimensions (L x W) mm	90 x 20	90 x 20	90 x 20	90 x 120
Cutter radius mm	60	90	120	150
Pattern size	small	standard	large	extra large



BIAX scraper inserts for scraper type HM 10

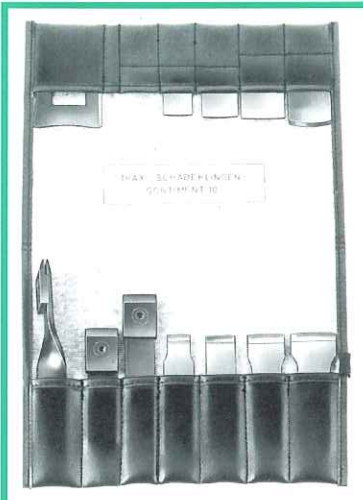
Function	Carbide-tipped, standard type robust design, for pattern scraping			
				
Type	R 60	R 90	R 120	R 150
Order no.	001 400 902	001 400 905	001 400 907	001 400 908
Dimensions (L x W) mm	34 x 23	34 x 23	34 x 23	34 x 23
Cutter radius mm	60	90	120	150
Cutting angle	–	–	–	–
Pattern size	small	standard	large	extra large

BIAX clamp holder

Function	For scraper blade inserts	Can be used as grinding gauge, for control of Scraping Blade Radius, for cleaning particles from the workpiece
		
Type	KL 70	
Order no.	007004699	003001639
Dimensions (L x W) mm	70 (L)	60 x 50

BIAX scraper blades for BIAX scraping technique 40				
Function	Carbide-tipped, enable a high count of bearing points by an uniform distribution of them			
				
Type	15/20	20/40	15/150/20	20/150/40
Order no.	001 400 413	001 400 414	001 401 910	001 401 911
Dimensions (L x W) mm	90 x 15	90 x 20	150 x 15	150 x 20
Cutter radius mm	20	40	20	40
Cutting angle	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°	-3,5°

BIAX clamp holder		
Function	For scraper blade inserts	Can be used as grinding gauge, for control of Scraping Blade Radius, for cleaning particles from the workpiece
		
Type	KL 70	
Order no.	007004699	003001639
Dimensions (L x W) mm	70 (L)	60 x 50

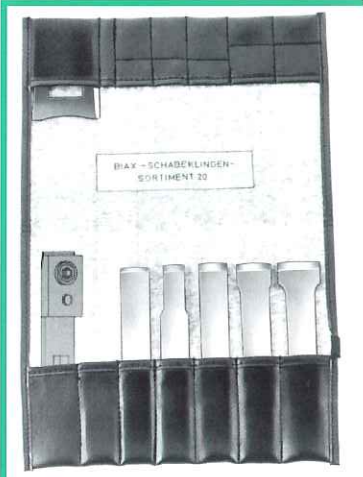


BIAX Blade Assortment No. 10, for scraper type BS 40, BL 40, BL 10 and DL 40

Consisting of

Clamp holder	KL 80, KL 130, KL 130 V
Control Gauge	
Scraper inserts	25/20, 25/25, 25/30, 30/40 ST
Scraper blades	Type 15, 20, 25, 30

Order Number:
210 099 710

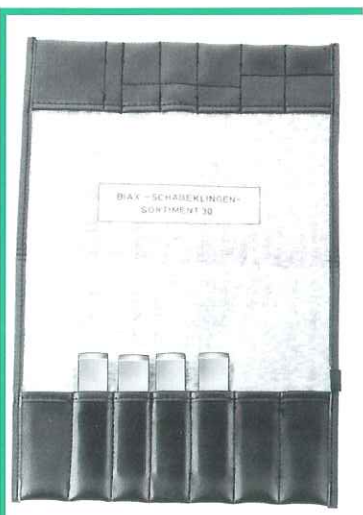


BIAX Blade Assortment No. 20, for scraper type BL 40, BL 10 and DL 40

Consisting of

Clamp holder	KL 170
Control Gauge	
Scraper blades	15/150, 20/150, 25/150, 30/150, 20/150 ST

Order Number:
210 098 910

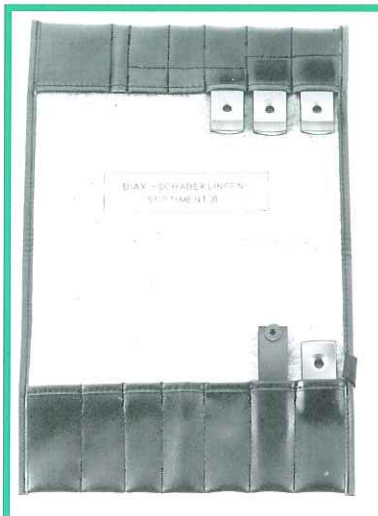


BIAX Blade Assortment No. 30, for scraper type HM 10

Consisting of

Blade inserts for pattern scraping	R 60/20, R 90/20, R 120/20, R 150/20
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Order Number:
210 099 510



BIAX Blade Assortment No. 31, for scraper type HM 10

Consisting of

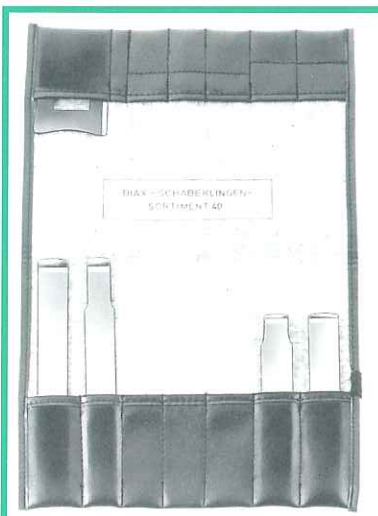
Clamp holder

KL 70

Blade inserts for pattern scraping

R 60, R 90, R 120, R 150

Order Number:
210 099 500



BIAX Blade Assortment No. 20, for scraper type BL 40, BL 10 and DL 40

Consisting of

Control Gauge

Scraper blades

15/150/20, 20/150/40, 15/20, 20/40

Order Number:
210 098 500

BIAX accessories

Hand scraper

for the use of BIAX scraper blades



Order Number	200 004 201
Dimensions mm	380 (L)

BIAX accessories

Hand scraper

for the use of BIAX scraper blades



Order Number:	200 004 401
Dimensions mm	405 (L)

BIAX accessories

Engineers' blue

for marking components



Order Number / blue	001 402 201
Order Number / red	V11 / 1 402 / 201

BIAX accessories

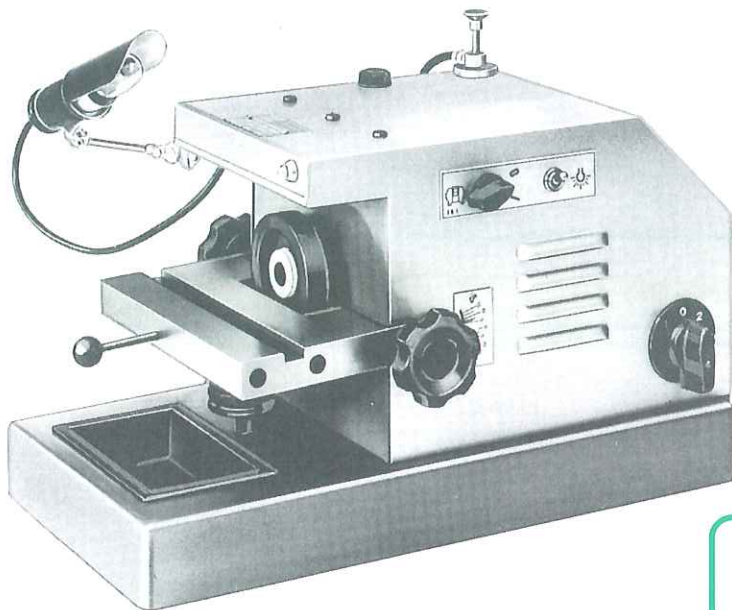
Roller

for applying engineers' blue on master plates or master jigs



Order No..	001 402 302	dimensions of the moltonØ x width	35 x 120 mm
Order No...	001 402 303	dimensions of the rubberØ x width	50 x 150 mm

BIAX scraper blade grinding and lapping machine SKM 80



This machine is used to grind and lap carbide-tipped scraper blades, changing inserts, turning tools, reversible inserts, etc.

The grinding table can be swiveled vertically for each positive and negative cutting angle grind. An integrated coolant pump guarantees wet grinding. Thanks to its compact design and low weight, the SKM 80 is easily transportable and can be connected everywhere by means of the 220/380 V motor.

Technical Data		Order Number: 210 098 700
Tables swiveling by	swiveling by +/- 15°	
Dimensions	mm 450 x 250 x 250	
Weight	kg 35	
Motor	230/400 V 50 Hz 2700 rpm 184 W	
Lighting	25 W	
Enclosed accessories		
Diamond wheel	Ø 80 x 10 mm, grain size D 50	Order Number: 001 451 405
Abrasive	0,5 Liters	Order Number: 001 950 211
Sharpening stone for diamond wheel		Order Number: 001 365 503

Pneumatic and Electric Tools

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Fax +49 +70 43 102 78



Carbide Metal Tools

Schmid & Wezel GmbH & Co Maschinenfabrik

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Fax +49 +70 43 102 78



Flexible Shafts

Schmid & Wezel GmbH & Co Werk Hilsbach

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D-74889 Sinsheim-Hilsbach
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Fax +49 +72 60 91 33 25



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Meat-Processing Machines

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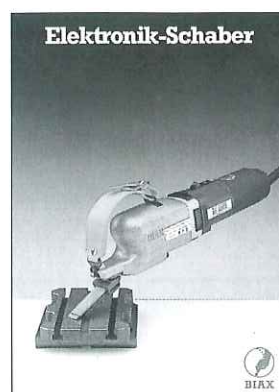
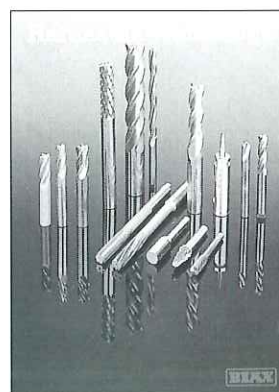
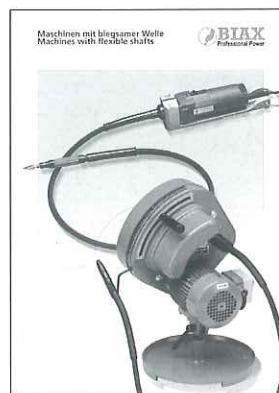
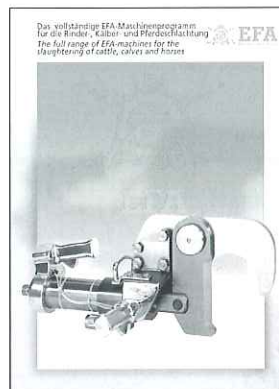
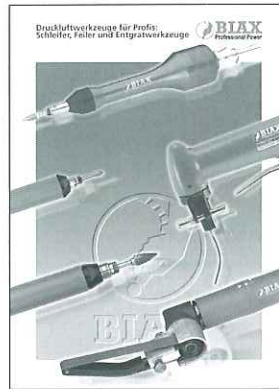
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