WALL SAWING

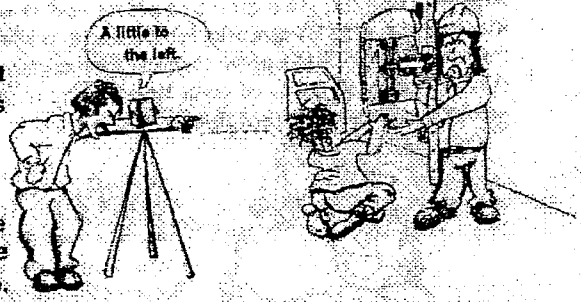
Accuracy is the key to profitable wall sawing.

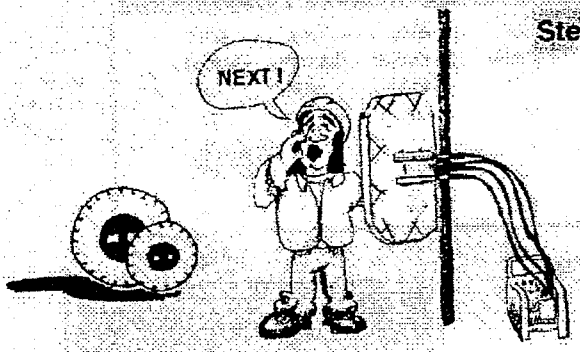
Track Setting- Accurate track setting is critical.

Right Blade - The bonds used in wall saw blades are made not only for specific materials but different types of saws as well. Make sure you have the right blade for the job.

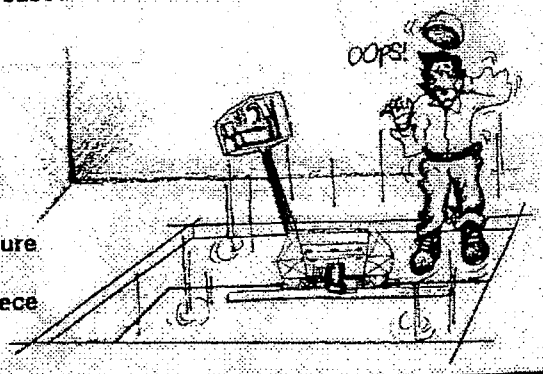
Speed - Wall saws in general have less horsepower than other types of saws. Maintaining the right speed means paying close attention to the saw- you'll be able to tell when cutting concrete or rebar. Make sure the blade is running at the correct RPM. Don't over speed the blade.

Water - is always important, especially when you are on a wall. Keep the pressure up !





Step cut- Don't over cut ! - Proper step cutting minimizes the cost per inch foot of cut and maximizes blade life. Step cutting increases the horsepower available to the blade and allows increased water flushing.



Safety- Don't cut the branch you are standing on and make sure it is properly secured !

- Plan your cuts so you and your equipment are not on a piece when it breaks loose.
- Insure that the blade is running in the proper direction.
- Make sure the blade is in good condition with no cracks, nicks or flaws.
- Use only steel centered wet cutting diamond blades.
- Do not use high speed steel blades, carbide tipped blades or abrasive blades.
- Always keep the blade guard in place and in good condition.
- Always keep all parts of your body away from the blade.
- Avoid getting in a direct line with the blade.
- Make sure the track is securely anchored and track stops are installed.
- Insure there are no electric, water or gas lines in the area you are cutting.
- Do not operate the saw near combustible materials or fumes.

RECOMMENDED BLADE RPM & MAXIMUM DEPTH OF CUT

Blade Diameter	Operating RPM	Blade Collar	Maximum Depth of Cut
14"	1500	5"	4-1/2"
16"	1500	5"	5-1/2"
18"	1500	5"	6-1/2"
20"	1500	5"	7-1/2"
24"	1450	5"	9-1/2"
26"	1450	5"	10-1/2"
30"	1400	5"	12-1/2"
36"	1300	5"	15-1/2"
42"	950	5"	18-1/2"
48"	850	5"	21-1/2"
54"	700	5"	24-1/2"
60"	625	5"	27-1/2"

Wall Sawing Safety

- Wear safety glasses at all times also (ear protection, hard hat, proper foot wear
- It's a good idea to wear rubber boots while wall sawing to prevent electric shocks that may occur
- Never operate with loose clothing or hand jewelry
- Never operate a wall saw in an area with combustible gases
- Should always use barricade tape to block off your work area
- Neva use a setter with a mushroomed end, you will not get a proper set on the anchor
- For safe cutting practices always cut in this order (bottom, top, sides)
- Never use a blade with cracks or broke off segments
- Always check the rpm for the blade size you are using before you start cutting
- Never operate wall saw without a blade guard
- When cutting an opening always place wedges on the top and bottom 4-6 inches in before doing side cuts
- Never stand in front or behind an opening while the final cut is being made

Wall Sawing Procedures

- Every operator should read the owners manual before operation
- When arriving on job site ask what the cut or opening is for
- Before cutting check what is on both sides of the surface you will be cutting
- Always get costumer to move all obstructions before even unloading you equipment
- Always plan out your job before even drilling an anchor
- Always check wall saw, tracks, and boots for cracks or damage before you start cutting
- Always make sure that blade is cutting in same direction for maximum blade life
- Always connect return hoses first and then the pressure hoses
- Make sure power source is always maintained and I running properly
- Make sure that hydraulic ends are not leaking

Wall Sawing

Date: March 2006

Wall saws include hydraulic or high-cycle saws.

PPE: Safety boots, safety glasses, ear protection, hard hat (if necessary)

Task/Activity:	Potential Hazards	Recommended Procedures
1. Ensure all required equipment/tools are on vehicle before leaving shop		
2. Ensure area to be sawed has been clearly marked by others	a) piping or electrical hazard	a) ensure communication with job coordinator/customer before sawing
3. Walk around work area to check for any hazards or other workers	a) trips, slips, and falls b) injury to other workers	a) check around work area for any hazards before set-up b) mark off opposite side of wall
4. Rig equipment in to work area	a) slips, trips, and falls b) back injury	a) make sure path is clear of hazards b) follow proper lifting procedures
5. Drill holes for anchors for tracks	a) concrete chips	a) wear PPE
6. Set anchors with setter	a) loose anchors b) tracks could fall	a) make sure anchors are well set
7. Ensure tracks are securely in place and flush with surface	a) tracks could fall b)personal injury	a) ensure tracks are flush with surface and test for no movement
8. Rig power in to work area	a) electrocution b) trip hazards	a) ensure cable is not in traffic area
9. Inspect all equipment/tools before sawing	a) defects In blade	a) double-check all equipment before sawin
10. Attach blade to saw securely	a) blade could wedge b) blade could spin off saw	a) ensure blade is fastened tightly to saw, test for no movement
11. Attach blade guard to saw, make sure it locks into place	a) blade guard could fall off	a) ensure that blade guard clicks into locked position on saw
12. Hook hydraulics up to saw (hydraulic saw only)	a) trip hazards b) personal injury	a) ensure cables are not in traffic area b) ensure there are no kinks in cable
13. Ensure adequate flow of water	a) blade could jam up b) trip hazards	a) ensure hoses do not kink once water has been turned on b) ensure no leaks at source or at saw
14. Begin sawing, ensuring the first pass is approx. 1/2' deep	a) if too deep, blade could jam or wedge into concrete	a) be aware of depth of blade at all times
15. When cutting steel, ensure slow and steady movement	a) blade could jam up if forced	a) cutting steel backwards prevents blade wear and jamming
16. Clean up work area of all debris and excess water	a) slips, trips, and falls	a) vacuum water and remove any debris
17. Concrete removal (if necessary)	refer to concrete removal sheet	
18. Removal of equipment	a) slips, trips, and falls b) back injury	a) ensure path is clear of obstruction b) follow proper lifting procedures

19. Job-site walkthrough, ensure customer has signed jobsheet	a) slip hazards b) forgotten equipment	a) ensure all debris/water has been cleaned up b) ensure all tools have been rigged out and put back on vehicle

wall saw operators must be trained and certified on proper set-up and operation
2-3 passes per cut should be made depending on concrete consistency and thickness

Hand Sawing Safety

- Never operate a hand saw over shoulder height
- Always use proper ear and eye protection
- Be aware for kick back when doing an up cut
- Choose the right type of blade for the type of concrete you will be cutting
- Never change your hand or bodily positions
- Never operate a hand saw off of a ladder
- Always read all manuals before use
- Before using you should understand the purpose and guidelines of what the machine does
- Avoid wearing loose clothing
- Keep all body parts away from saw
- Don't have blade in contact with anything when starting
- Always keep hand grip dry
- Always let saw cool off before fueling up
- Check for electrical or plumbing before cutting
- Keep all chords away from water source if electric
- Never put a chain saw in a smaller cut then the chain itself could cause kick back and serious bodily harm

Hand Sawing Procedures

- Before cutting build the speed up on the saw gradually
- Check bearings and motor brushes before using
- Clean saw after each use
- Make sure saw is always lubricated
- Always wrench tight the arbor nut
- Watch rpm blades could shatter
- Let blade and motor cool down before servicing