



Made in America Since 1968

TILE REMOVAL

Application Guide

1. FIND YOUR MACHINE



550



6280HD



ROGUE



5000



5700



7700



5625 (Propane)



8000 (Propane)

Most Maneuverable
Least Productive

Least Maneuverable
Most Productive

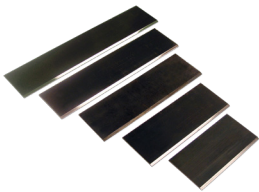
2. PICK YOUR TOOLING

Why? Choosing the correct tooling can improve productivity, reduce machine wear, and help achieve a cleaner removal. Different flooring materials and substrates require different tooling styles, so matching the tooling to the application helps maximize performance on the job site.



Shanks

- Straight Shanks
- Angled Shanks
- Angle Shank w/removable carbide tip



Heavy-Duty Blades

Most Common Tooling Recommendation:

Carbide shanks are the most commonly recommended tooling for tile removal because they concentrate the machine's head pressure into a smaller contact point, helping the tooling get underneath and break the bond between the tile and the substrate. Their hardy design makes them highly effective for removing hard goods like ceramic, porcelain, quarry tile, and stone.

We offer both straight and angle carbide shanks in multiple widths and lengths to match different machines and applications. When in doubt, it's best to start with a thinner shank and move up in size to reach maximum effectiveness.

Heavy-Duty Blades are also capable of removing tile, but are often a better option when accompanied by ditching the floor (see tile removal tips).

TIP: Ditch the Floor

One trick to successful tile removal with a carbide tipped shank is to ditch the floor. Ditching the floor means running from one side of the room to the other in long lines. This breaks the ceramic tile into pieces, which are then cleaned up with wider shanks or heavy duty blades.



TIP: Use a Tile Box for Clean-Up

When removing tile with a ride-on scraper, the 7074 Tile Box can help speed up cleanup and keep debris contained throughout the job. Designed for use with the 27" cutting head, the tile box assists with debris collection, removal and "wind rowing" material into manageable piles for faster disposal. On jobs where tile is removed cleanly and efficiently, operators can use the tile box to reduce downtime spent shoveling or sweeping between passes. Periodically clearing the box and avoiding oversized debris buildup will help maintain consistent productivity and smoother machine operation throughout the removal process.

3. THINSET REMOVAL

After tile removal there is a good chance you are left with a layer thinset. Thinset is a cement-based mortar used to bond tile to concrete or other sub-floors. When tile is removed, the remaining thinset needs to be removed to create a clean, smooth surface for the next flooring installation.

Option 1:



Scraper (walk-behind or ride-on)



Standard Blade

Scraper + Standard Blade

A walk-behind or ride-on floor scraper are both an effective choice for removing thin set. With either size of scraper, use a standard flat blade, and begin by spraying down the thin set with water. Let it soak in for about 20 minutes, then begin your removal.

Option 2:



Helix



PCDs

or

Full bar Diamonds



Removal with the Helix

In both cases the tooling is attached to the direct drive plate on the outside ring of the grinder tooling plate.

Use full bar metal diamonds for thin set removal on soft concrete. An aggressive PCD removal tool is more likely to leave marks in the concrete, but can be more effective for difficult removal. Be sure to test concrete hardness to find the most effective removal method.