



The fastest, simplest solution for small diameter holes - simply push, cool and drill

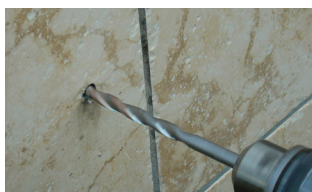
MATERIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Plaster backed wall tiles	●	Granite	●
Ceramic	●	Quarry Tiles	●
Natural Slate	●	Porcelain	●
Travertine	●		
Marble	●	Very suitable	●



OPERATING GUIDELINES

- 1) Insert the required PTC bit into the power tool and ensure the bit is tightly secured in the chuck. Use the manufacturers recommended lubricant in the case of SDS+ machines.
- 2) Position the tip of the drill bit on the tile and, before drilling commences, push the tool onto the tile. A small 'cracking' sound should be heard, which is the PTC bit locating itself in the tile.
- 3) Ensure that the drill bit is perpendicular to the work surface. Failure to drill perpendicular to the tile will result in slower drilling speeds and premature wearing of the drill bit.
- 4) Ensure a continuous flow of water to the cutting tip during the drilling operation. This is imperative to the successful operation of the PTC bit (Refer to water cooling section).
- 5) Enough pressure must be applied to the drill bit to ensure cutting action. A good guide to this is the water will be disclosed by the tile dust when enough pressure is being applied. Some grades of porcelain require a higher pressure than others. The pressure applied can be reduced when the point of the tool has penetrated beyond the back surface of the tile.
- 6) The optimum speed range for using PTC carbide products is 700-900 r.p.m. on rotary only. Do not use hammer action.
- 7) When drilling on groutlines or part-drilled holes is unavoidable, ensure drill is running at optimum speed before commencing to drill.
- 8) Once breakthrough of the tile has been achieved, stop drilling. The PTC drill bit should then be changed for a professional masonry or SDS bit.



MACHINE & MATERIALS

The PTC drill bit has been primarily designed for use in hard fired, vitreous porcelain tiles, however the drill bit will perform in a variety of other materials such as: - Porcelain tiles, ceramic tiles, granite, marble, clay tiles.

Due to the vast range of different grades and hardness of available tiles, the PTC will perform at different levels. As a general rule, the harder, more dense and abrasive the tile, the slower it will be to drill the tile and the fewer number of holes will be produced.

TECH TIP

PTC Carbide can be used in softer tile (e.g. plaster-backed ceramic wall tile) when their useful life is exhausted in hard tiles such as porcelain.

WARRANTY

Tip Burn Out/Rounding Off

Excessive speed and/or failure to use water coolant may cause the tips to burn out and/or become rounded. The steel support around the tip may also show signs of turning blue in colour which indicates excessive speed/lack of coolant.

Excessive Tip Blunting

Using hammer/impact action will result in tips becoming blunt prematurely and failing to drill. Use of the PTC in unsuitable materials such as masonry will cause tip blunting and product failure.

Tip Breakage

Exerting excessive or sideways pressure on the PTC, dropping the PTC or drilling into non-tile may cause tip breakage. Using hammer/impact action will result in tip failure/breakage.

If a drill bit spins in the power tool chuck, it could cause the drill to stall momentarily and the running speed difficult to determine.

Failure of the product due to any of the above will invalidate the warranty of this product



Wear hand protection



Wear eye protection



Wear hearing protection



Wear a face mask



Use in SDS Plus power tools



No impact / percussion should be used



Use in a portable drilling machine



Use in a fixed drilling machine



Water or suitable coolant should always be used