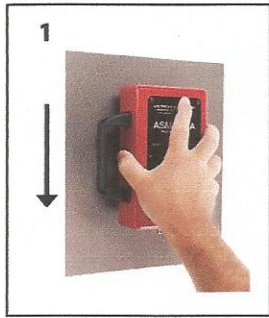
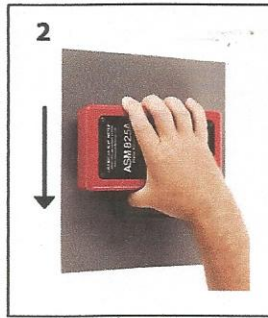


## ASM 825A Training (08/27/2012 rel.)

- 1) Break in sanding: Install a set of three feet on the bottom of the meter. (sets are numbered, set 1, set 2 and set 3) Hold the meter like it is a block of wood and sand 3 – 4 times in one direction on the 400 grit sandpaper. Rotate the meter 90 degrees and sand 3-4 times, rotate 90 degrees and sand 3-4 times, rotate 90 degrees and sand 3-4 times. Brush the feet off and repeat this until the feet are smooth and the molding cross hairs are removed. This may take 2-4 cycles to achieve a smooth Neolite sensor. The break in sanding is very important.



Sanding N



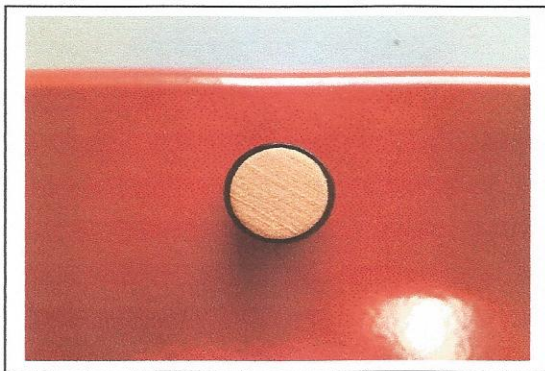
Sanding E



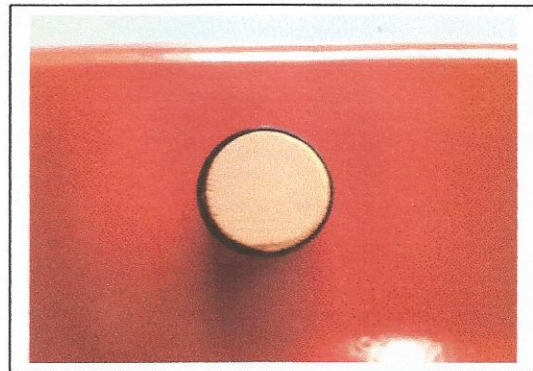
Sanding S



Sanding W



Neolite not sanded.



Neolite properly sanded.

- 2) Turn the meter on using Red button. Give the meter at least 15 seconds before cycling any buttons after power up. If the + sign is in the window, push the test /calibrate to remove this for calibration. Make sure to be in Dry mode for calibration. NEVER calibrate in Wet mode.



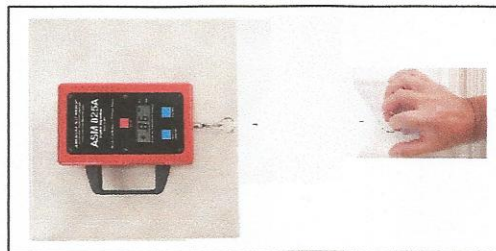
Hanging  
For calibration  
(fig. to right)



- 3) Stand the meter on end and attach the chain using the hook into the end of the shaft. Run your fingers up the flat sides of the chain so it is straight and does not rotate while hanging. Slowly lift the meter from the surface with your index finger in the large ring of the chain. The display should read .99-1.01 for proper calibration. Always check the meter twice prior to adjusting to make sure you are lifting smooth and straight. If the meter needs to be adjusted, set down, remove the chain and rotate the shaft  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 full turn at a time. Rotate clockwise to reduce the number and counterclockwise to increase the number. Repeat the hanging procedure to check calibration again.
- 4) For testing, select the dry or wet test function, use the monofilament line on the shaft versus the chain used for calibration, select the test function, a + sign in the window. (some meters may display a .01 when selecting the test function. This is noise in the board and does not affect the test outcome. Place your index finger through the large ring on the monofilament line, set the meter down on the test area, place the palm of your hand down and slowly curl your index finger inward towards the palm of your hand to apply pressure to the meter. Once the meter moves forward your test is done. You do not drag the meter you just apply pressure to it until the force overcomes the available friction. The palm of your hand should not move across or lift off of the floor.



Ready to test.



Making a test.

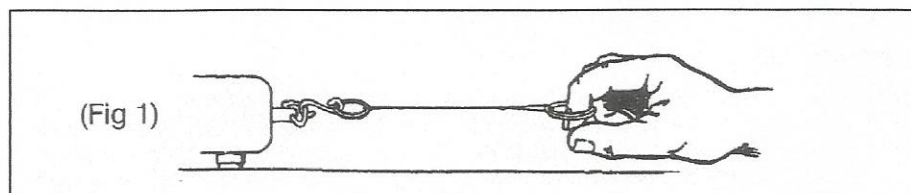


Illustration of making a test.

- 5) This procedure is repeated, like sanding in all four directions, N, S, E and W. Then average the four readings for your static coefficient of friction results.



- 6) When wet testing, we recommend wetting the surface with a spray bottle verses pouring water on it. The Neolite is glued on with a water-soluble glue and if the water is too deep you may dissolve the glue. We also recommend that on a wet test you are ready to test so when the meter is placed on the surface the test can begin. You want a very minimal dwell time with the meter sitting on a wet surface.
  
- 7) We recommend performing a light sanding, once in each of the four directions between different test areas. This removes any contaminants that may be picked up on the Neolite from the floor surfaces.
  
- 8) We also recommend gluing up the other two sets of feet and performing the break in sanding so each set is ready to use. Then set 1 can be used for dry, set 2 for wet and set 3 for a back up set in case o sensor comes off or is contaminated.

See [www.americanslipmeter.com](http://www.americanslipmeter.com) for additional information.