Operation

Important: **If you have a traction unit other than a TX series traction unit, ensure that you install the Relief Valve Kit on your traction unit before using the breaker. Failure to install the kit may damage your traction unit. Refer to your Authorized Toro Dealer for more information.**

Important: **Always use the traction unit to lift and move the attachment.**

Important: **Continuous penetration in the same location for long periods of time creates high temperatures at the tip of the bit. This could cause the bit to lose its temper and mushroom under impact, destroying the bit.**

Important: **Never pry with the bit of the breaker.**

Important: **Do not use the breaker in or under water.**

Converting the Breaker for Vertical Surfaces

⚠ WARNING

As you lower the loader arms while changing the breaker position, the breaker swings within the frame. Hands, fingers, and feet can be caught between the breaker and the frame and be crushed or amputated.

Keep yourself and others away from the breaker while changing the position.

1. Tilt the breaker as far forward as possible and lower it until the tip is resting on the ground.
2. Remove the snapper pin securing the front mounting pin (Figure 3).

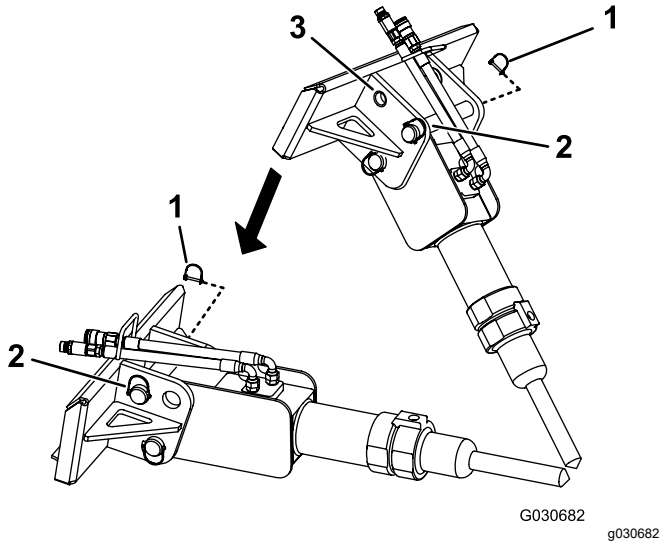

Figure 3

1. Snapper pin
2. Front breaker pin
3. Upper holes

3. Remove the front breaker pin from the breaker (Figure 3).
4. Lower the loader arms until the holes in the breaker align with the upper holes in the mount (Figure 4).
5. Install the front mounting pin in the upper holes and secure it with the snapper pin (Figure 3).

Breaking a Vertical Surface

1. Position the bit on the vertical surface in the same manner as you would position it on a horizontal surface.
2. Maintain pressure on the bit by driving the traction unit forward into the vertical surface while operating the breaker.
3. Periodically lower the the breaker to a vertical position to allow debris that may have collected in the breaker to fall out.

Selecting a Tool

Use the following table to choose the most suitable tool for operation:

Tool	Use
Chisel	Use for all earth-moving duties, excavations in narrow trenches, stratified soil, or rock up to medium rock.
Moil	Use to demolish rocks and materials, not stratified rock, up to medium hardness.
Asphalt Cutter	Use to cut asphalt paving, brick walls, or turf.

Specifications

Note: Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.

Width	62 cm (25 inches)
Length	127cm (50 inches)
Height	34 cm (13 inches)
Weight	119 kg (262 lb)
Bit working length	43 cm (17 inches)
Bit diameter	5 cm (2 inches)
Impact energy class	244 J (180 ft-lb)
Blows per minute	850 to 1250
Flow range	13 to 42 L per minute (4 to 11 gallons per minute)

Operating Tips

- Wear eye, ear, and breathing protection while using the breaker.
- If your traction unit is a TX series traction unit, use 3/4 throttle when breaking to prevent damage to the breaker.
- If you have a traction unit other than a TX series traction unit, use full throttle (maximum engine speed), low range (turtle position) on the speed-selector lever, and adjust the flow-divider valve to approximately the 10 o'clock position.
- Place the bit within 15 to 46 cm (6 to 18 inches) of the edge of the material to be broken, and angle the breaker slightly toward the edge (Figure 4).

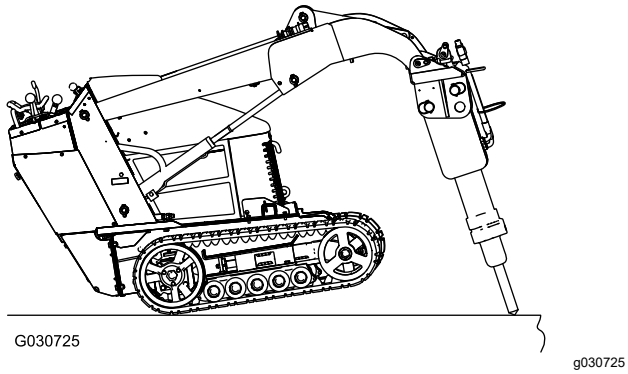

Figure 4

- If the bit is positioned too far from the edge of the material, the material may absorb the energy and not break. If the material has not cracked after 15 to 20 seconds, stop the breaker and move the bit to a different location.
- When breaking, always apply downward pressure with the loader arms until the front of the traction unit raises off the ground a few inches (Figure 4). Maintain this pressure as the bit works its way into the material being broken.
- Do not move the auxiliary hydraulics lever to engage the breaker unless the bit is on the ground and downward pressure is applied.
- Do not bind the bit in the material being cut. Binding of the bit can cause the bit to bend or wear out prematurely. Ensure that all force applied to the breaker is inline with the bit, not side to side or front to back. This requires frequent adjustments in the positioning of the traction unit.
- Listen to the sound of the breaker when is operating. The sound changes when downward pressure decreases. If the downward pressure from the unit is too weak, you will hear metallic strokes from the hammer as it incorrectly strikes the bit.
- Excessive downward pressure produces strong vibrations in the unit.
- Many materials do not respond well to continuous hammering in one place. Each time that the breaker penetrates the material without breaking it, move it to a new location in a line parallel to the edge of the material, about 7.6 cm (3 inches) from the previous hole. This scores the material and if done repeatedly, breaks off a large piece of the material (Fig. 3).

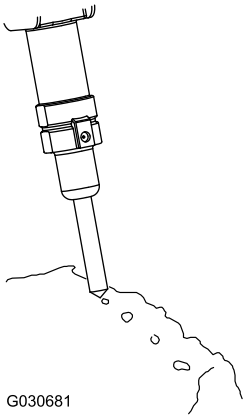

Figure 5

- If you are breaking rebar-reinforced concrete, use a chisel bit in the breaker to cut through the rebars in the concrete. You can also cut the rebar with a torch.