

The most common symptom with any cutting equipment is the report of poor cut quality. The Studio7 is designed to give users years. Broken or defective blades cause the highest number of technical assistance inquiries to IOLINE. The naked eye cannot detect the broken blade. The following page helps illustrate the proper installation of a new knife blade. Also:

1. Before you begin any troubleshooting procedure, a quick inspection of the chart tape can give clues to the origin of the cut quality problem. If the chart tape has tracks in it or is shredded, the operator has a history of cutting too deep. CUTTING TOO DEEP ALWAYS RESULTS IN A BROKEN BLADE. Replace the blade and chart tape. We highly encourage testing the cut now to determine cut quality.
2. A loose carriage or linear slide on the knife assy can cause wavy lines. Try switching to the Banner Adapter to help isolate the cause.
3. Check the blade offsets in the Studio Control Center (see *chapter 4*). Make sure the OFFSET matches the blade requirements. A 45-degree blade requires a .015 degree offset, a 60-degree blade needs a .047 degrees offset and so forth. *Note: Remember blade specifications do not exactly reflect the blade. A blade offset may vary .002 from the stated offset on the box. Users must sometimes experiment to gain the best cut with a particular knife.*
4. Weights are used to increase force on the knife assembly. Additional force can help cut reflective or sandblast material. Vinyl does not need additional force. Additional weight cannot correct a bad cut caused by a broken blade.