Tires should be in good condition and properly mounted. See that wheel and tire assembly free from dirt and stones before placing on balancer arbor.

When balancing front wheels, always use the complete wheel, hub, drum and tire assembly wherever possible. Wheels without hubs and drum can be attached to special face plates with steel studs. (Face plates should be placed, hub side up, on arbor while arbor is in position as shown in Fig. (2). Lock plate to arbor by using spacer and nut. Place wheel on plate and tight with steel studs.

To balance complete wheel assembly, remove inner ball or roller bearings. With balancer arbor in position as shown in Fig. (2), place the wheel on the arbor with brake drum down.
Tighten arbor nut to prevent wheel turning on arbor. Tip wheel to vertical position, Fig. (3).

Allow wheel to come to rest. With the indicator casting in a vertical position chalk tire directly in line with slot of scale. See Fig. (4). This mark will be 180° or directly across from the heavy spot in the wheel assembly.

Place weight on rim at chalk mark. Turn wheel 90°. If weight goes down, use less weight. If weight goes up add more weight. If wheel cannot be balanced with one weight, use two weights of equal size and place equal distance from chalk mark and spread to give proper balance. Wheel will rest in any position if statically balanced.
After static balance is completed, tip wheel to horizontal position and spin wheel for about 20 seconds. Release pull handle.

POSSIBLE AND LATCH UNDER TOP CASTING IS IN LOCKED POSITION

With wheel revolving, press leveling lever down.

Hold lever against stop for about 10 seconds.

Slowly stop wheel by soft brake application to avoid damage.

Press foot lever and tip wheel into vertical position.

Raise counterweight as shown in Fig. (9).

Slowly revolve wheel, slide scale with fingers so that stop wheel with pointer at maximum "outside" reading.

Wheel and repeat above dynamic operation. This procedure will reduce the amount of weight in ounces indicated on scale at indicator pin.

Note number appearing on leveling plate in Fig. (9).

Revolve wheel half turn until corresponding number on indicator pin.

With wheel in this position, apply same size weight as first dynamic weight.

EXAMPLE: If pointer varies from 2 to 2 on average level wheel, 2 oz. weight on outside of wheel 180° apart. Fig. (10).

The scale is graduated for average size wheels and requires more weight while smaller wheels require less weight. Recheck for static balance. (Dynamic balance procedure should be followed.)

RETURN WHEEL TO HORIZONTAL POSITION AND RECHECK FOR STATIC BALANCE.

MAINTENANCE:

The action of the oilite leveling buttons against faces to collect dirt which should be cleaned with a soft cloth.

The two bearings should be lubricated with a light grade of oil. Lift up lower cone and inject oil in the two small holes of shield and allow to run inside.
horizontal position. (BE SURE ARBOR IS UP AS FAR AS POSITION.) Contact motor pulley with tire. Start motor by from tire and switch off motor. Fig. (5).

t again stop.

please. Fig. (6).
t. Fig. (7).
tion. Fig. (8).

o pointer moves same distance on both sides of “0.”

ading. If static weight is close to top of wheel move weight to outside of rim of dynamic weight required. Apply on the outside of rim the weight directly in line with scale slot.

ine with the indicator pin.

umber on other side of leveling plate lines up with light on inside of wheel as used on outside 180° from the

age wheel use one 2 oz. weight on the inside and one

th wheels. Larger and heavier wheels require slightly more weight.

must be directly opposite each other.)

odynamic balance.

UCTIONS

me lower side of the leveling plate will cause the sur-

oilily cloth as often as necessary.

nt oil twice each year. To lubricate upper bearing, pry

bricate lower bearing plate place light oil on top