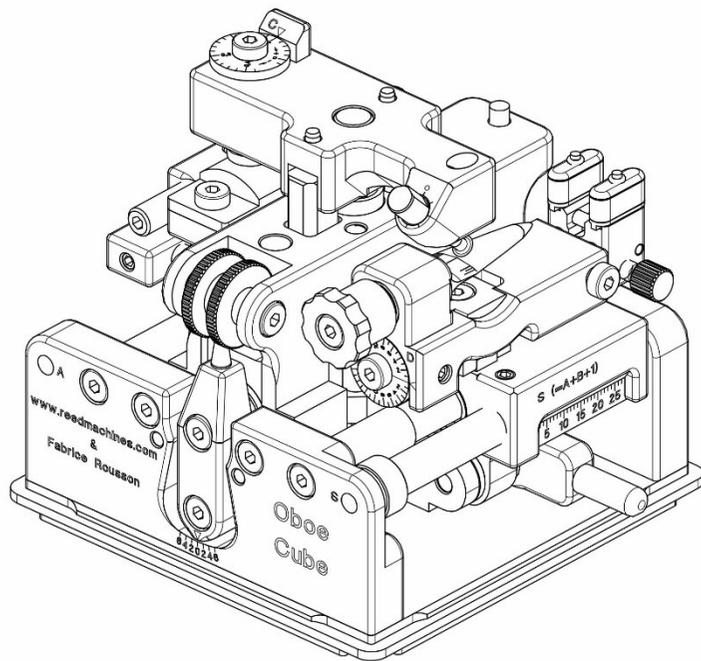


# Oboe profiler manual



## Preface

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## Table of Contents

<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>2</b>
Copyright.....	2
Disclaimer.....	2
Contact information.....	2
<b>1 About this manual</b> .....	<b>6</b>
1.1 Purpose of this manual.....	6
1.2 Audience.....	6
1.3 Notation conventions.....	7
1.4 Images.....	7
1.5 Additional information.....	8
<b>2 Introduction</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.1 Contents of the delivery.....	9
2.2 About the oboe profiler.....	9
2.3 Specifications.....	10
<b>3 Safety</b> .....	<b>11</b>
3.1 Mechanical hazards.....	11
<b>4 Description</b> .....	<b>12</b>
4.1 Overview of the oboe profiler.....	12
4.2 General information.....	15
4.3 Working principle.....	15
4.4 Main components of the oboe profiler.....	16
4.4.1 Template set (1.1).....	16
4.4.2 Carriage set (1.2).....	16

4.4.3 Knife.....	16
4.4.4 Connection set (1.3).....	16
4.4.5 Base set (1.4).....	17
4.4.6 Reed set (1.5).....	17
4.4.7 Cover set (1.6).....	17
4.4.8 Tool box (1.7).....	17
<b>5 Preparations</b> .....	<b>17</b>
5.1 Remove the cover, tool box and transport lock screw.....	17
5.2 Put the carriage set in the scraping or parking position.....	19
5.3 Put the lever in the zero position.....	19
5.4 Position or remove the stroke pin.....	20
5.5 Position the transport lock screw, tool box and cover.....	21
5.6 Change to V or W shape or exchange the V-W shape part.....	21
5.7 Exchange the template.....	22
5.8 Change to a new part of the knife.....	23
5.9 Exchange the knife.....	24
<b>6 Adjustments</b> .....	<b>25</b>
6.1 Adjust the length of the tip (adjustment A).....	25
6.2 Adjust the position of the back of the scrape (adjustment B).....	26
6.3 Adjust the thickness of the tip (adjustment C).....	27
6.4 Adjust the thickness at the back of the scrape (adjustment D).....	27
6.5 Adjust the length of the stroke (adjustment S).....	28
6.6 Adjust the position of the staple holder set.....	29
6.7 Adjust the end of stroke position.....	29
<b>7 Operating instructions</b> .....	<b>30</b>
7.1 Make a stroke movement.....	30

7.2	Make a cross movement .....	31
7.3	Position a reed .....	31
7.4	Rotate a reed 180° .....	32
7.5	Scrape a reed.....	33
7.6	Scrape a reed tip .....	34
7.7	Scrape the sides or the middle of a reed .....	34
<b>8</b>	<b>Maintenance .....</b>	<b>34</b>
8.1	Clean the profiler.....	34
8.2	Store the profiler.....	34
8.3	Lubrication of the profiler.....	35

## 1 About this manual

### 1.1 Purpose of this manual

This manual gives a description of the machine and the day-to-day procedures to operate the machine safely.

This manual includes the following topics:

- **Safety information.** The safety information gives warnings about safety and gives a description to the functions of the machine that have a relation to safety.
- **Description.** The description gives information about the hardware layout of the machine and the most important parts of the machine.
- **Operational procedures.** The operational procedures give the information for the operational tasks that an operator is permitted to do.
- **Maintenance procedures.** The maintenance procedures give information for the maintenance tasks that an operator is permitted to do.

### 1.2 Audience

The target audience for this manual is the user of the machine. The procedures in this manual include the tasks for the operator role in accordance with the operator and maintenance philosophy of Reed Machines V.O.F.

### 1.3 Notation conventions

**Warning**

Warns you about a situation that can cause serious injury. Obey this warning to prevent injury.

**Caution**

Gives information about a situation that can cause damage to the machine. Obey this information to prevent damage.

**Note**

Gives more information about a topic.

### 1.4 Images

Images are defined by image numbers. Details are defined by detail numbers which are preceded by an image number. Image and detail numbers are separated by a point. In an image details are indicated by a line that runs from the circle around the detail number to the detail. For example:

- 1 refers to image 1.
- 1.6 refers to image 1 detail 6.

The number in a text that refers to an image or detail is enclosed in brackets.

### 1.5 Additional information

Refer to the support section of the [Reed Machines](#) website for:

- Manuals of machines and tools.
- Reed related information of machines and tools.
- General information about Reed Machines and ordering.

Every effort has been made to make this manual as accurate and complete as possible. However, if you find any errors or omissions, it would be appreciated if these were brought to the attention of Reed Machines.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Contents of the delivery

The box of the oboe profiler contains the following:

- 1 oboe profiler with:
  - 1 standard template.
  - 1 knife.
- 1 stroke pin.
- 1 splitting knife.
- 1 Allen key 2mm.
- 1 Allen key 2,5mm.



#### Warning

Keep packing materials away from children.

---



#### Note

Contact your supplier in case of transport damage.

---

### 2.2 About the oboe profiler

The oboe profiler copies the geometry of a template to a reed. Depending on the template the oboe can do this for all types of oboe reed.

Features of the oboe profiler:

- Unique compact design with a hard cover.
- Adjustments:
  - Length of the tip.
  - Length of the scrape.
  - Thickness of the tip.
  - Thickness at the back of the scrape.

- Each adjustment has a designation character and a scale so it is easy to switch between different settings.
- The back of the scrape can have a V or W shape.
- It is possible to scrape only the tip of the reed.
- It is possible to scrape only the sides or the middle of the reed.
- The reed can be rotated 180° without taking the reed from the profiler.

### 2.3 Specifications

The oboe profiler has the following specifications:

- Maximum width of the tip: 11,5mm.
- Maximum length of the scrape: 30mm.
- Length of the profiler: 100mm.
- Width of the profiler: 100mm.
- Height of the profiler: 100mm.
- Weight of the profiler: 1,4kg.

## 3 Safety

### 3.1 Mechanical hazards

If incorrectly used the oboe profiler can cause injury. Always obey the following instructions.



#### Warnings

Never position your fingers between the moving parts and the knife.

Never touch the cutting edge of the knife.



#### Caution

Use the oboe profiler on a horizontal and even surface to prevent that it slides away or falls.

## 4 Description

### 4.1 Overview of the oboe profiler

Image 1

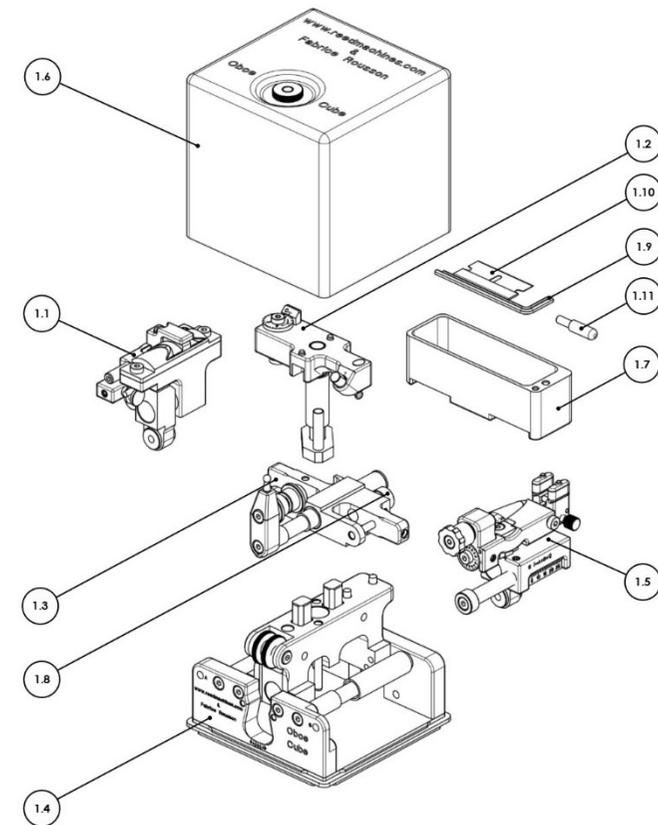


Image 2

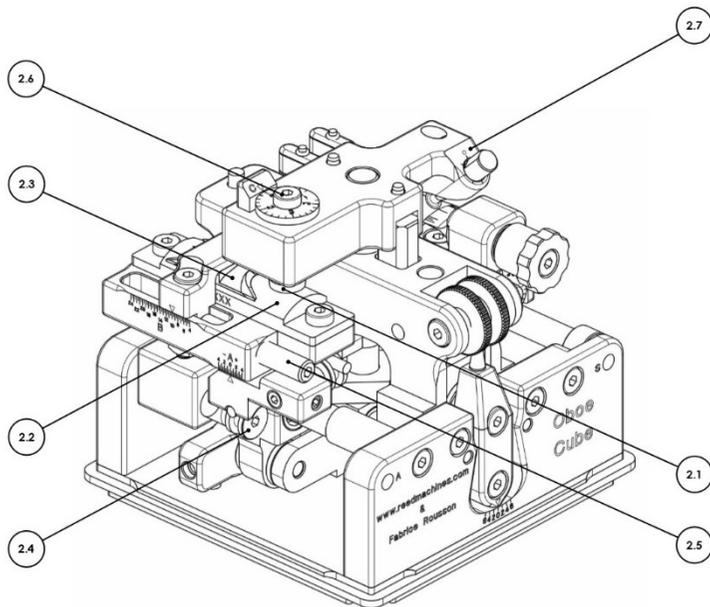
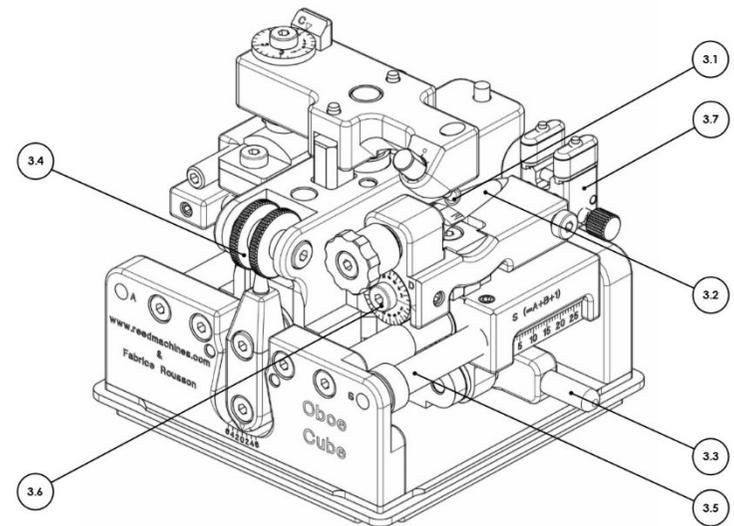


Image 3



## 4.2 General information

General information:

- Use the oboe profiler only for the intended use.
- Read this manual before you prepare, adjust, operate or do maintenance on the oboe profiler.

## 4.3 Working principle

The ball element (2.1) copies the shape of the template (2.2) and the shape of the V-W part (2.3) through the knife (3.1) to the reed that is positioned on the reed holder (3.2).

The template, V-W part and the reed are moved manually in the length and cross direction of the reed. While doing so the knife scrapes the complete reed. It is possible to limit the length movement in order to scrape only the tip of the reed. There is a scale for the cross direction which can be used to scrape only the center or only the sides of the reed.

## 4.4 Main components of the oboe profiler

### 4.4.1 Template set (1.1)

The template set holds the template that defines the profile, the V-W part that defines the shape of the back of the scrape, adjustment A (2.4) that defines the length of the tip and adjustment B (2.5) that defines the position of the back of the scrape. The length of the scrape is the value set for A plus the value set for B.

Reed Machines can supply standard templates, personal templates and different types of V-W parts.

### 4.4.2 Carriage set (1.2)

The carriage set holds the ball element that scans the template and V-W part, the knife that scrapes the reed and adjustment C (2.6) that defines the thickness of the reed tip. When the carriage set is pulled completely upwards it can be rotated 90° to a parking position. The carriage set in the parking position gives good view on, and access to, the template set and reed set.

### 4.4.3 Knife

The knife scrapes the reed. The knife has a round shape of which only a part is used for scraping. When this part of the knife is worn out it can be rotated so a fresh part of the knife becomes active. The knife can be used in 8 positions which are defined by a scale on the carriage (2.7). The knife is made of an extremely hard corrosion resistant material. In normal use the knife has a life time of thousands of reeds.



#### Caution

The material of the knife is extremely hard but it is also brittle. Take care not to hit the knife because chips can break out easily.

### 4.4.4 Connection set (1.3)

The connection set connects the template set to the reed set. This ensures they make exactly the same movement. The assembled stroke pin (3.3) is

used to make the stroke movement. The control wheel (3.4) is used to make the movement in the cross direction.

#### 4.4.5 Base set (1.4)

The base set holds the template set, the carriage set, the reed set, the connection set and the control wheel. The control wheel is used to make the movement in the cross direction.

#### 4.4.6 Reed set (1.5)

The reed set holds the reed holder with the 180° rotation function, the adjustment (1.8) for the end of the stroke, the adjustment (3.5) for the length of the stroke, adjustment D (3.6) for the thickness of the back of the scrape and the staple holder set (3.7). The reed holder supports the reed during scraping and acts as an anvil. The staple holder set clamps the reed during scraping.

#### 4.4.7 Cover set (1.6)

The cover set protects the profiler when it is not used or during transport. With the cover set on the profiler it can just be put in a bag or suitcase.

#### 4.4.8 Tool box (1.7)

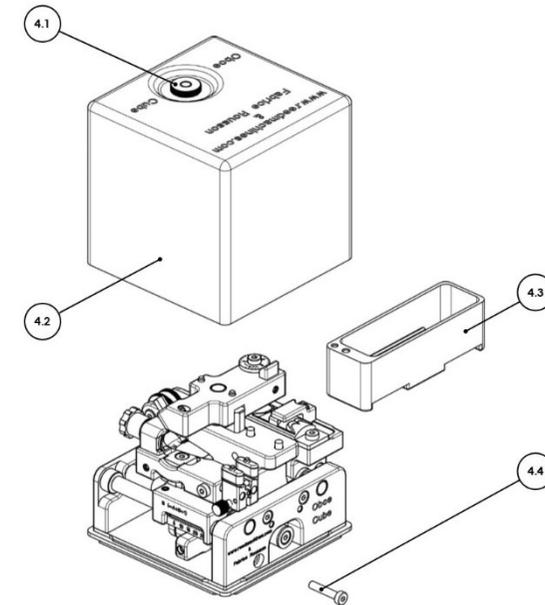
The tool box contains the Allen keys (1.9), the reed splitting knife (1.10) and the stroke pin (1.11). Beside this it can be used to store other parts.

## 5 Preparations

The oboe profiler comes with an Allen key 2mm and 2,5mm. Use Allen key 2,5mm if a screw has to be untightened or tightened or an adjustment has to be made. Allen key 2mm is only used for special screws and adjustments. Be careful to use this Allen key because it can lead to malfunction of the profiler.

### 5.1 Remove the cover, tool box and transport lock screw

Image 4



To remove the cover, tool box and transport lock screw:

1. Untighten the cover lock spindle (4.1).
2. Remove the cover (4.2).
3. Remove the tool box (4.3).
4. Untighten the transport lock screw (4.4).

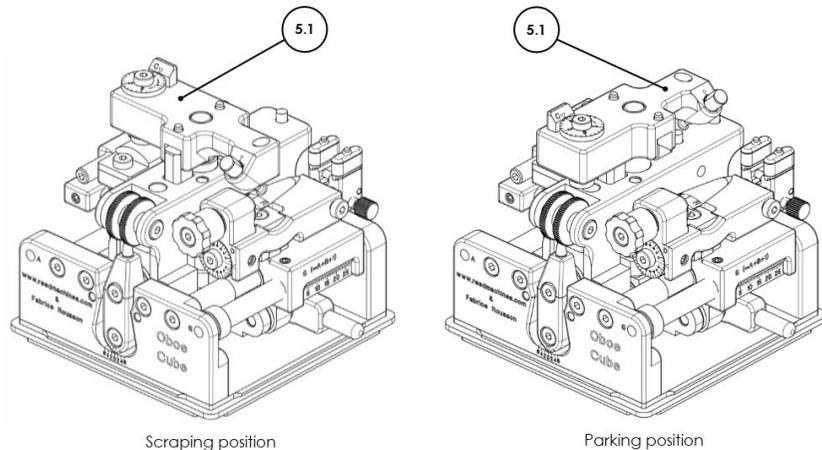


#### Note

Put the transport lock screw in the tool box once it is removed to avoid that it gets lost.

## 5.2 Put the carriage set in the scraping or parking position

Image 5



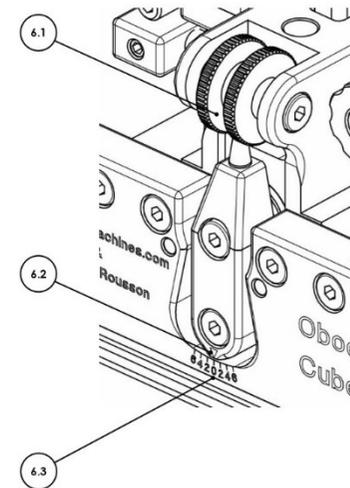
For some actions it is necessary to have the carriage set in the scraping or parking position.

To put the carriage set in the scraping or parking position:

1. Pull the carriage set (5.1) up.
2. Turn the carriage set as far as possible clockwise (scraping position) or counterclockwise (parking position).
3. Let the carriage set move down.

## 5.3 Put the lever in the zero position

Image 6



For some actions it is necessary to have the template set and reed set in the middle position. This position is reached when the lever is in the zero position.

To put the lever in the zero position:

1. Turn the control wheel (6.1) so the mark on the lever (6.2) points to the zero mark of the scale on the base set (6.3).

## 5.4 Position or remove the stroke pin

Image 7

To position or remove the stroke pin:

1. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
2. Turn the stroke pin (7.1) clockwise into the connection block (7.2) to position it
3. Turn the stroke pin (7.1) counterclockwise out of the connection block (7.2) to remove it.

**Note**

Put the stroke pin in the tool box once it is removed to avoid that it gets lost.

## 5.5 Position the transport lock screw, tool box and cover

Image 8

To position the transport lock screw, tool box and cover:

1. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
2. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).
3. Set the thickness of the tip to 0,4mm (see paragraph 6.3).
4. Push the template set (1.1), connection set (1.3) and reed set (1.5) to the end of stroke position (8.1) and keep it there.
5. Position the transport lock screw (8.2) and tighten it. The template set, connection set and reed set will stay in the end of stroke position now.
6. Remove the stroke pin (see paragraph 5.4).
7. Untighten the staple holder set lock screw (8.3), position the staple holder set (8.4) against the reed holder base block (8.5) and tighten the staple holder set lock screw.
8. Put the Allen keys, reed splitting knife and stroke pin in the tool box (8.6) and position the tool box.
9. Position the cover (8.7) and tighten the cover lock spindle (8.8).

## 5.6 Change to V or W shape or exchange the V-W shape part

Image 9

The back of the scrape can have a V or W shape. We have a V-W shape part with a standard V-W shape or with a high V-W shape.

To change to V or W shape or exchange the V-W shape part:

1. Put the carriage set in the parking position (see paragraph 5.2).

2. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
3. Untighten the V-W shape part screw (9.1) 3 revolutions.

**Note**

The 3 revolutions are based on a fastened V-W shape part screw.

4. Pull up the V-W shape part clamp (9.2).
5. Remove the V-W shape part (9.3).
6. Re-position the V-W shape part, or position a new V-W shape part, with the wanted shape in the direction of the ball element (9.4).
7. Let the V-W shape part clamp move down so the notch on the V-W shape part clamp slides in the chamber of the V-W shape part.
8. Tighten the V-W shape part screw.
9. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).

## 5.7 Exchange the template

Image 10

The oboe profiler can have standard and personal templates. Due to the unique adjustment possibilities most customers use the oboe profiler with a standard template. We can make a personal template from a reference reed. Please contact Reed Machines for more information about personal templates.

To exchange the template:

1. Put the carriage set in the parking position (see paragraph 5.2).
2. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
3. Untighten the V-W shape part screw (10.1) and remove the V-W shape part clamp (10.2).
4. Remove the V-W shape part (10.3).
5. Untighten and remove the template screws (10.4).
6. Exchange the template (10.5).
7. Position and tighten the template screws.

8. Position the V-W shape part clamp.


**Note**

The V-W shape part clamp must be positioned with its slot (10.6) over the head of the spindle (10.7).

9. Position the square nut (10.8) in line with the V-W shape part screw and tighten the V-W shape part screw.
10. Untighten the V-W shape part screw (10.9) 3 revolutions.
11. Pull up the V-W shape part clamp (10.10).
12. Position the V-W shape part with the wanted shape in the direction of the ball element (10.11).
13. Let the V-W shape part clamp move down so the notch on the V-W shape part clamp slides in the chamber of the V-W shape part.
14. Tighten the V-W shape part screw.
15. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).

## 5.8 Change to a new part of the knife

Image 11

Only a small part of the knife is used during scraping. The knife is round so when a part of the knife is worn out a new part can be activated by rotating the knife. The knife can be used in 8 positions.


**Warning**

Never touch the cutting edge of the knife.

To change to a new part of the knife:

1. Put the carriage set in the parking position (see paragraph 5.2).
2. Untighten the knife clamp screw (11.1) 1/8 of a revolution (45°).

3. Rotate the knife with the reference line (11.2) to the next mark of the scale (11.3) on the carriage.
4. Tighten the knife clamp screw.
5. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).

## 5.9 Exchange the knife

Image 12

Only a small part of the knife is used during scraping. The knife is round so when a part of the knife is worn out a new part can be activated by rotating the knife. The knife can be used in 8 positions.


**Warning**

Never touch the cutting edge of the knife.

To exchange the knife:

1. Put the carriage set in the parking position (see paragraph 5.2).
2. Untighten the knife clamp screw (12.1) 2 revolutions while holding the knife (12.2).
3. Pull the knife out of the carriage (12.3) and position and hold the new knife.


**Caution**

Be careful not to hit the cutting edge of the knife against a hard object because this can damage the knife.


**Notes**

Position the knife in the carriage until the 2 flat surfaces (12.4) of the knife are equal to the surface (12.5) of the carriage.

4. Tighten the knife clamp screw.
5. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).

## 6 Adjustments

The oboe profiler comes with an Allen key 2mm and 2,5mm. Use Allen key 2,5mm if a screw has to be untightened or tightened or an adjustment has to be made. Allen key 2mm is only used for special screws and adjustments. Be careful to use this Allen key because it can lead to malfunction of the profiler.

### 6.1 Adjust the length of the tip (adjustment A)

Image 13

To adjust the length of the tip:

1. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
2. Turn the spindle (13.1) clockwise to make the length of the tip shorter.
3. Turn the spindle (13.1) counterclockwise to make the length of the tip longer.



#### Notes

Use scale A (13.2) to see the change in the length of the tip. 1 digit is 0,5mm.

When in doubt start with a length of the tip that is too short.

The length of the scrape will change with the same amount as the change in the length of the tip (adjustment A). If this is not wanted the position of the back of the scrape (adjustment B) (see paragraph 6.2) has to change in the opposite direction with the same amount.

If changing adjustment A and/or B result in a change of the length of the scrape (value A + B) the length of the stroke needs to be adjusted (see paragraph 6.5).

### 6.2 Adjust the position of the back of the scrape (adjustment B)

Image 14

To adjust the position of the back of the scrape:

1. Put the carriage set in the parking position (see paragraph 5.2).
2. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
3. Untighten the V-W shape part screw (14.1) 1/8 of a revolution (45°).
4. Turn the spindle (14.2) clockwise to move the back of the scrape in the direction of the staple (the scrape will become longer).
5. Turn the spindle (14.2) counterclockwise to move the back of the scrape in the direction of the reed tip (the scrape will become shorter).



#### Notes

Use scale B (14.3) to see the change in the position of the back of the scrape. 1 digit is 0,5mm.

When in doubt start with a position of the back of the scrape that is too much in the direction of the tip (scrape too short).

If changing adjustment A and/or B result in a change of the length of the scrape (value A + B) the length of the stroke needs to be adjusted (see paragraph 6.5).

6. Tighten the V-W shape part screw.
7. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).

### 6.3 Adjust the thickness of the tip (adjustment C)

Image 15

To adjust the thickness of the tip:

1. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
2. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).
3. Turn the spindle (15.1) clockwise to make the tip thicker.
4. Turn the spindle (15.1) counterclockwise to make the tip thinner.



#### Caution

Be careful with making the thickness of the tip thinner. The thickness of the tip can be set to zero or a negative value. This can cause damage to the knife and/or reed holder (15.2).



#### Notes

Use scale C (15.3) to see the change in the thickness of the tip. 1 digit is 0,02mm.

When in doubt start with a tip thickness that is too thick.

### 6.4 Adjust the thickness at the back of the scrape (adjustment D)

Image 16

When the thickness at the back of the scrape is changed the thickness at the tip stays the same. The result is that the ratio between the amount of cane at the tip and the amount of cane at the back of the scrape is changed. This adjustment has a big influence on the character of the reed and makes it possible to personalize the reed to a high level.

To adjust the thickness at the back of the scrape:

1. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
2. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).
3. Turn the spindle (16.1) clockwise to make the thickness at the back of the scrape thicker.
4. Turn the spindle (16.1) counterclockwise to make the thickness at the back of the scrape thinner.



#### Notes

Use scale D (16.2) to see the actual setting. The relation between the numbers and the thickness at the back of the scrape depends on the length of the scrape and the shape of the blank.

For a typical European scrape 1 digit is a change in thickness at the back of the scrape of about 0,02mm. For a typical American scrape 1 digit is a change in thickness at the back of the scrape of about 0,03mm.

When in doubt start with a high blank value.

### 6.5 Adjust the length of the stroke (adjustment S)

Image 17

To prevent that the ball element (17.1) hits the V-W shape part clamp (17.2) it is needed to set the length of the stroke to the value set for A + the value set for B + 1.

To adjust the length of the stroke:

1. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
2. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).
3. Turn the spindle (17.3) clockwise to make the stroke longer.
4. Turn the spindle (17.3) counterclockwise to make the stroke shorter.

**Note**

Use scale S (17.4) to set the stroke. The numbers represent the stroke in millimeter. 1 digit is 1mm.

## 6.6 Adjust the position of the staple holder set

Image 18

To adjust the position of the staple holder set:

1. Put the carriage set in the parking position (see paragraph 5.2).
2. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
3. Position a reed (see paragraph 7.3).
4. Untighten the staple holder set screw (18.1) 1/8 of a revolution (45°).
5. Move the staple holder set to a position in which the clamps (18.2) are completely clamping the staple when they are closed.
6. Tighten the staple holder set screw.

## 6.7 Adjust the end of stroke position

Image 19

The end of stroke position is the position where the knife is at the tip. To be sure that the knife is completely scraping the reed the knife has to go beyond the tip. The factory setting is that the knife goes about 0,5mm beyond the tip and so beyond the reference line.

To adjust the end of stroke position:

1. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).
2. Turn the control wheel (19.1) so the reed holder (19.2) is in the position that it is the most far from the base block (17.3).
3. Turn the spindle (19.4) clockwise to move the end of stroke position more beyond the reference line.
4. Turn the spindle (19.4) counterclockwise to move the end of stroke position less beyond the reference line.

**Note**

Push the template set, connection set and reed set to the end of stroke position (19.5) to see the result of the adjustment. 1 revolution of the spindle (19.4) is 1mm.

5. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).

## 7 Operating instructions

Scraping a reed is a repeating and well timed combination of a stroke movement (see paragraph (7.1) and a cross movement (see paragraph (7.2). Mastering this technique can take some time.

The descriptions in this chapter assume that:

- The profiler is on a horizontal and even surface.
- The cover, tool box and transport lock are removed (see paragraph 5.1).
- The stroke pin is positioned (see paragraph (5.4).
- The staple holder set is on the right position (see paragraph 6.6).
- The tip of the reed is open.
- The reed is wet.

### 7.1 Make a stroke movement

Image 20

A stroke movement is done by a pinch movement between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. During this movement the forefinger is on the right outside of the back plate (20.1). The thumb is on the stroke pin (20.2).

The pinch movement between the thumb and forefinger will bring the template set, connection set and reed set to the end of stroke position.

Release the pinch force once the end of stroke position is reached to let the template set, connection set and reed set move back to the start position.

## 7.2 Make a cross movement

Image 21

A cross movement is done with the forefinger and thumb of the left hand. The forefinger is on the left inside of the front plate (21.1). The thumb is turning the control wheel (21.2).

Every time the control wheel is turned the reed moves in the cross direction. If the knife is outside the reed the control wheel has to be turned in the opposite direction.

## 7.3 Position a reed

Image 22

To position a reed:

1. Put the carriage set in the parking position (see paragraph 5.2).
2. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
3. Turn the spindle (22.1) counterclockwise so the clamps (22.2) open and the reed can pass between the clamps.
4. Position the reed over the reed holder (22.3) with the tip at the reference line (22.4) and symmetrical between the width lines (22.5).
5. Put the forefinger of the left hand on the tip and turn the spindle (22.1) clockwise with the right hand to close the clamps.



### Notes

The clamps need to clamp the staple enough to hold the reed during scraping. It takes some experience to learn how strong the clamps need to be closed.

## 7.4 Rotate a reed 180°

Image 23

To rotate a reed 180°:

1. Put the carriage set in the parking position (see paragraph 5.2).
2. Put the lever in the zero position (see paragraph 5.3).
3. Turn the spindle (23.1) counterclockwise to open the clamps (23.2).
4. Push the knob (23.3) against the reed holder base block (23.4) while blocking the stroke movement.



### Notes

The stroke movement is blocked with the thumb of the right hand on the right outside of the front plate (23.5) and the forefinger of the right hand on the stroke pin (23.6).

5. Turn the knob (and so the reed holder with the reed) 180° while blocking the stroke movement.
6. Let the knob move back to its original position while blocking the stroke movement.
7. Put the forefinger of the left hand on the tip and turn the spindle (23.1) clockwise with the right hand to close the clamps.



### Notes

The clamps need to clamp the staple enough to hold the reed during scraping. It takes some experience to learn how strong the clamps need to be closed.

8. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).

## 7.5 Scrape a reed

Te spanen ...

To scrape a reed:

1. Position a reed (see paragraph 7.3).
2. Put the carriage set in the scraping position (see paragraph 5.2).



### Caution

Be sure the adjustments are on the right value or a value that leaves too much cane. If this isn't the case the reed will be faulty after scraping and/or the knife and/or reed holder can be damaged.

3. Make a stroke movement (see paragraph (7.1)).
4. Make a cross movement (see paragraph 7.2).



### Notes

The amount that the control wheel has to be turned after every stroke is about 1/12 of a revolution. Smaller steps make a smoother scrape than bigger steps.

Experience with the profiler will lead to personal preferences of the amount that the control wheel has to be turned after every stroke.

5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the knife is outside the reed.
6. Repeat steps 3 and 4 while turning the control wheel in the opposite direction until the knife is outside the other side of the reed.
7. Repeat steps 3 and 4 while turning the control wheel in the direction of step 5 until the lever is back at the zero position.
8. Rotate the reed 180° (see paragraph 7.4).
9. Repeat steps 3 till 7.

## 7.6 Scrape a reed tip

If the length of the stroke (see paragraph 6.5) is set to small values like 1mm or 2mm it is possible to scrape only the tip of a reed.

The scraping process is the same as described in scrape a reed (see paragraph 7.4).

## 7.7 Scrape the sides or the middle of a reed

If the cross movement is done from both outsides till a certain value of the lever it is possible to scrape only the sides of a reed.

If the cross movement is done from a certain value of the lever till the same value on the other side of the zero position it is possible to scrape only the middle of a reed.

The scraping process is the same as described in scrape a reed (see paragraph 7.4).

# 8 Maintenance

## 8.1 Clean the profiler

Frequently blow the chips from the profiler to avoid that chips accumulate in the profiler. An accumulation of chips can result in poor movements or blocked parts.

Because reeds are profiled wet some parts of the profiler can become wet. Make these parts dry with a soft cloth.

## 8.2 Store the profiler

To store the profiler:

1. Clean the profiler (see paragraph 8.1).
2. Set the thickness of the tip to 0,4mm (see paragraph 6.3).
3. Position the transport lock screw, tool box and cover (see paragraph 5.5).

### **8.3 Lubrication of the profiler**

The bearings and guides are lubricated during the assembly process. There is no need for additional lubrication.