

700

# RIDGID®

|    |    |     |
|----|----|-----|
| EN | P. | 1   |
| FR | P. | 13  |
| ES | P. | 27  |
| DE | P. | 43  |
| NL | P. | 59  |
| IT | P. | 75  |
| PT | P. | 91  |
| SV | P. | 107 |
| DA | P. | 121 |
| NO | P. | 135 |
| FI | P. | 149 |
| PL | P. | 163 |
| CZ | P. | 179 |
| SK | P. | 195 |
| RO | P. | 209 |
| HU | P. | 225 |
| EL | P. | 241 |
| HR | P. | 257 |
| SL | P. | 271 |
| SR | P. | 285 |
| RU | P. | 299 |
| TR | P. | 315 |
| KK | P. | 329 |



## RIDGE TOOL COMPANY

## Table of Contents

|                                                           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Recording Form For Machine Serial Number.....             | 1          |
| Safety Symbols .....                                      | 2          |
| <b>General Power Tool Safety Warnings</b>                 |            |
| Work Area Safety .....                                    | 2          |
| Electrical Safety .....                                   | 2          |
| Personal Safety .....                                     | 3          |
| Power Tool Use And Care .....                             | 3          |
| Service .....                                             | 3          |
| <b>Specific Safety Information</b>                        |            |
| Power Drive Safety Warnings .....                         | 3          |
| <b>Description, Specifications And Standard Equipment</b> |            |
| Description .....                                         | 4          |
| Specifications .....                                      | 4          |
| Standard Equipment .....                                  | 5          |
| <b>Pre-Operation Inspection</b> .....                     | 5          |
| <b>Set-Up and Operation</b> .....                         | 6          |
| Installing Die Heads .....                                | 6          |
| Resisting Threading Forces .....                          | 7          |
| Threading .....                                           | 8          |
| Inspecting Threads .....                                  | 9          |
| <b>700 Power Drive – Other Uses</b> .....                 | 9          |
| <b>Maintenance Instructions</b>                           |            |
| Cleaning .....                                            | 10         |
| Lubrication .....                                         | 10         |
| Changing Dies in 12-R Die Heads .....                     | 10         |
| Replacing Brushes in Motor .....                          | 10         |
| <b>Optional Equipment</b> .....                           | 11         |
| <b>Machine Storage</b> .....                              | 11         |
| <b>Service And Repair</b> .....                           | 11         |
| <b>Thread Cutting Oil Information</b> .....               | 11         |
| <b>Disposal</b> .....                                     | 11         |
| <b>Troubleshooting</b> .....                              | 12         |
| <b>Lifetime Warranty</b> .....                            | Back Cover |

\*Original Instructions - English

# Power Drive

## 700



### **WARNING!**

Read this Operator's Manual carefully before using this tool. Failure to understand and follow the contents of this manual may result in electrical shock, fire and/or serious personal injury.

#### **700 Power Drive**

Record Serial Number below and retain product serial number which is located on name plate.

Serial  
No.

|  |
|--|
|  |
|--|

## Safety Symbols

In this operator's manual and on the product, safety symbols and signal words are used to communicate important safety information. This section is provided to improve understanding of these signal words and symbols.

 This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.

 **DANGER** DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

 **WARNING** WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

 **CAUTION** CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

 **NOTICE** NOTICE indicates information that relates to the protection of property.

 This symbol means read the operator's manual carefully before using the equipment. The operator's manual contains important information on the safe and proper operation of the equipment.

 This symbol means always wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles when handling or using this equipment to reduce the risk of eye injury.

 This symbol indicates the risk of fingers, hands, clothes and other objects catching on or between gears or other rotating parts and causing crushing injuries.

 This symbol indicates the risk of electrical shock.

 This symbol indicates the risk of machine tipping, causing striking or crushing injuries.

 This symbol means do not wear gloves while operating this machine to reduce the risk of entanglement.

 This symbol means always use support device to help resist threading force, improve control and reduce the risk of injury.

## General Power Tool Safety Warnings\*

### WARNING

**Read and understand all instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire, and/or serious injury.**

### **SAVE ALL WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE!**

The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

### Work Area Safety

- **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- **Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases, or dust.** Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.
- **Keep children and by-standers away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

## Electrical Safety

- **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools. Grounded tools must be plugged into an outlet properly installed and grounded in accordance with all codes and ordinances. Never remove the grounding prong or modify the plug in any way. Check with a qualified electrician if you are in doubt as to whether the outlet is properly grounded. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.**
- **Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** There is an increased risk of electrical shock if your body is earthed or grounded.
- **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electrical shock.
- **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord to carry the tool or pull the plug from an outlet. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Replace damaged cords immediately. Damaged cords increase the risk of electric shock.**

\* The text used in the General Power Tool Safety Warnings section of this manual is verbatim, as required, from the applicable UL/CSA 62841-1 edition standard. This section contains general safety practices for many different types of power tools. Not every precaution applies to every tool, and some do not apply to this tool.

- **When operating a power tool outside, use an outdoor extension cord marked “W-A” or “W”.** These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock.
- **If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply.** Use of a GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

## Personal Safety

- **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- **Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- **Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the OFF position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energizing power tools that have the switch ON invites accidents.
- **Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool ON.** A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.
- **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, and clothing away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewelry, or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- **If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used.** Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

## Power Tool Use and Care

- **Do not force power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.** The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it is designed.
- **Do not use power tool if the switch does not turn it ON and OFF.** Any power tool that cannot be con-

trolled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.

- **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- **Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the tool.** Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- **Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- **Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** The use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.

## Service

- **Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts.** This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

## Specific Safety Information

### **WARNING**

**This section contains important safety information that is specific to this tool.**

**Read these precautions carefully before using the 700 Power Drive to reduce the risk of electrical shock, striking, crushing or other serious injury.**

### **SAVE ALL WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE!**

Keep this manual with machine for use by the operator.

## Power Drive Safety

- **Follow instructions on proper use of this machine. Read and understand the instructions and warnings for all equipment and material being used**

before operating the power drive. Failure to follow all warnings and instructions may result in property damage and/or serious injury.

- **When threading 1" (25mm) or larger pipe, use support device to resist threading forces. Use an appropriate support device per these instructions.** Support devices improve control and reduce the risk of striking, crushing, and/or other injuries.
- **When using a support device other than the support arm, the support device must react against the motor housing.** Support devices contacting other parts may damage the machine parts or increase the risk of injury.
- **Always firmly hold the power drive when threading or backing die head off the pipe to resist threading forces, regardless of support device use.** This will reduce the risk of striking, crushing and other injuries.
- **Do not use this power drive if switch button is broken.** This switch is a safety device that lets you shut off the motor by releasing the switch.
- **Do not wear gloves or loose clothing when operating machines. Keep sleeves and jackets buttoned. Do not reach across the machine or pipe.** Clothing can be caught by the pipe or machine resulting in entanglement.
- **One person must control the work process and machine operation.** Only the operator should be in the work area when the machine is running. This helps reduce the risk of injury.
- **Do not use dull or damaged dies.** Sharp cutting tools require less torque and the power drive is easier to control.
- **Keep handles dry and clean, free from oil and grease.** Allows for better control of tool..
- **Keep floors dry and free of slippery materials such as oil.** Slippery floors invite accidents.
- **Only use RIDGID die heads with RIDGID 700 Power Drive, other die heads may not fit correctly in the power drive increasing the risk of equipment damage and personal injury.**
- **When using for applications other than described in this manual, use a support device to resist handle forces.** Support devices improve control and reduce the risk of striking, crushing, and/or other injuries.

The EC Declaration of Conformity (890-011-320.10) will accompany this manual as a separate booklet when required.

## Description, Specifications And Standard Equipment

### Description

The RIDGID® Model 700 Power Drive is designed to provide power for threading pipe and conduit. Forward and Reverse rotation can be selected with a reversible switch.

The power drive is designed to use RIDGID 12-R Die Heads (1/8" – 2" pipe). Other RIDGID die heads such as the OO-R and 11-R can be used with adapters.

When threading 1" or larger pipe, a support device, such as the No. 775 Support Arm or a RIDGID 14" heavy duty pipe wrench is required to resist the threading forces.

The power drive can also be used to power the RIDGID 258 Pipe Cutter and for other applications, (See "Other Uses").

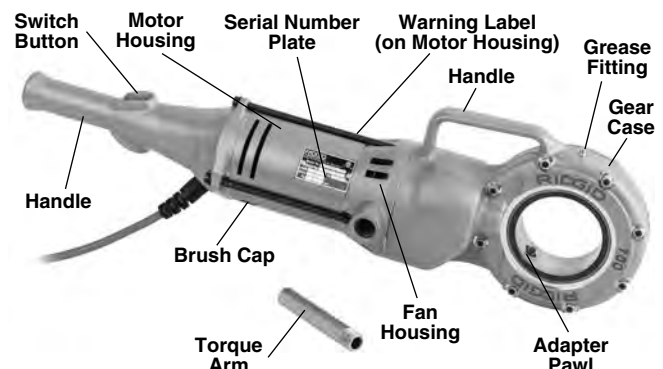


Figure 1 – Model 700 Power Drive

### Specifications

Threading Capacity ....Pipe 1/8" to 2" (3 to 50 mm)  
Bolt 1/4" to 1" (6 to 25 mm) with  
OO-RB Die Head

Motor:

Type .....Universal, Reversible

Horsepower.....1/2 HP

Volts .....115 V, 50/60 Hz; 230 V, 50/60 Hz

Operating Speed .....26-30 RPM, No load

Controls .....Double-Throw Reversible  
Switch with spring return to OFF  
position

Gear Head .....Die Cast Aluminum, Spur Gear  
Reduction Face Gear Drive,  
Spring-Loaded Adapter Pawls,  
Hardened Steel Spindle Gear

**Dimension:**

Length.....28 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (717 mm)  
Width.....6 $\frac{1}{16}$ " (154 mm)  
Height.....7 $\frac{13}{16}$ " (198 mm)  
Weight.....25 lbs. (11 kg)

### Standard Equipment

The Model 700 Power Drive comes with the following items:

- 700 Power Drive
- Torque arm
- Operator's Manual

The 700 Power Drive machine serial number plate is located on the bottom of motor housing. The last 4 digits indicate the month and year of the manufacture. (12 = month, 15 = year).



**Figure 2 – Machine Serial Number**

**NOTICE** Selection of appropriate materials and installation, joining and forming methods is the responsibility of the system designer and/or installer. Selection of improper materials and methods could cause system failure.

Stainless steel and other corrosion resistant materials can be contaminated during installation, joining and forming. This contamination could cause corrosion and premature failure. Careful evaluation of materials and methods for the specific service conditions, including chemical and temperature, should be completed before any installation is attempted.

## Pre-Operation Inspection

### **⚠ WARNING**



**Before each use, inspect your 700 Power Drive and correct any problems to reduce the risk of serious injury from electric shock, crushing injuries and other causes and prevent power drive damage.**

1. Make sure that the power drive is unplugged.
2. Clean any oil, grease or dirt from the power drive and support device, including the handles and controls. This aids inspection and helps prevent the machine or control from slipping from your grip.
3. Inspect the power drive for the following:
  - Damage or modification to the cord and plug.
  - Proper assembly, maintenance and completeness.
  - Damaged, misaligned or binding parts.
  - Proper operation of switch. Confirm that it cycles smoothly and does not stick.
  - Presence and readability of warning labels (*Figure 3*).
  - Any other condition which may prevent safe and normal operation.

If any problems are found, do not use the power drive or support device until the problems have been repaired.

4. Inspect support arm. Make sure gripping teeth are clean and in good condition. Teeth can be cleaned with a wire brush.
5. Inspect the cutting edges of the dies for wear, deformation, chips or other issues. Dull or damaged cutting tools increase the amount of force required, produce poor quality threads and increase the risk of injury.
6. Inspect and maintain any other equipment being used per its instructions to make it is sure functioning properly.
7. Following the *Set-Up and Operation* instructions, check the power drive for proper operation.
  - Depress and release the switch for FORWARD rotation and repeat for REVERSE rotation as shown in *Figure 3*. Confirm that the power drive rotates as shown in *Figure 3* and that the switch controls the machine operation.

Allow the power drive to come to a complete stop before reversing the direction with the switch button. This will reduce the risk of power drive damage.

- Depress and hold the switch button. Inspect the moving parts for misalignment, binding, odd noises or any other unusual conditions. Release the switch.

If the machine does not operate correctly or any unusual conditions are found, do not use the machine until it has been repaired.

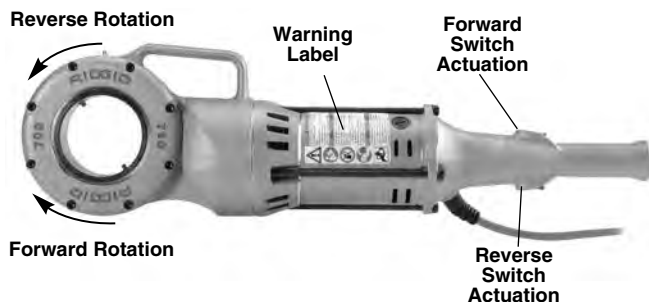


Figure 3 – Switch Position for Rotational Direction

8. Release the switch button and with dry hands unplug the machine.

## Set-Up and Operation



**Set up and operate the 700 Power Drive according to these procedures to reduce the risk of injury from electric shock, entanglement, striking, crushing and other causes, and to help prevent power drive damage.**

**When threading 1" (25mm) or larger pipe, use support device to resist threading forces. Use an appropriate support device per these instructions. Support devices improve control and reduce the risk of striking, crushing, and/or other injuries.**

**Always firmly hold the power drive when threading or backing die head off the pipe to resist threading forces, regardless of support device use. This will reduce the risk of striking, crushing and other injuries.**

**Properly support pipe. This will reduce the risk of falling pipe, tipping and serious injury.**

**Do not use a power drive without a properly operating switch button.**

**Do not wear gloves or loose clothing when operating machines. Keep sleeves and jackets buttoned. Do not reach across the machine or pipe. Clothing can be caught by the pipe or machine resulting in entanglement.**

**One person must control both the work process and the switch button. Do not operate with more**

**than one person. In case of entanglement, the operator must be in control of the switch.**

1. Check work area for:
  - Adequate lighting.
  - Flammable liquids, vapors or dust that may ignite. If present, do not work in area until sources have been identified and corrected. The power drives are not explosion proof and can cause sparks.
  - Clear, level, stable, dry location for all equipment and operator.
  - Good ventilation. Do not use extensively in small, enclosed areas.
  - Properly wired electrical outlet of the correct voltage. If in doubt, have outlet inspected by a licensed electrician.
  - Clear path to electrical outlet that does not contain any potential sources of damage for the power cord.
2. Inspect the pipe to be threaded and associated fittings and confirm that the 700 Power Drive is a correct tool for the job. See *Specifications*.
3. Make sure equipment to be used has been properly inspected.
4. Properly prepare the pipe as needed. Make sure the pipe is squarely cut and deburred. Pipe cut at an angle can damage the dies while threading or cause difficulty engaging the die head.
5. Make sure that pipe to be threaded is stable and secured to prevent tipping during use. Use appropriate pipe stands to support pipe length.
6. Check the level of RIDGID Thread Cutting Oil in the RIDGID 418 oiler. Remove the chip tray and confirm that the filter screen is clean and fully submerged in oil. Replace or add oil if necessary. Place the 418 Oiler bucket under the pipe end to be threaded.

## Installing Die Heads

1. Make sure the power drive is unplugged from the outlet.
2. Push 12-R Die Head or Adapter (see *Optional Equipment*), spline end first, squarely into the Power Drive until the spring-loaded drive pawls securely engage the spline. (Figure 4). The die head or adapter can be inserted into either side of the power drive. In some

cases, die heads/adapters may need to be rotated to allow the pawl to engage. 770 and 773 adapters must have the die head installed in the adapter prior to insertion in the Power Drive.

3. To remove, squarely pull die head from power drive. If needed, use a soft face hammer or a block of wood to tap the die head out. Do not pound on the die head, this can damage the tool.



Figure 4 – Installing Die Heads into 700 Power Drive

### Resisting Threading Forces (Support Devices)

For right hand threads, die head will rotate clockwise (looking at the face of the Die Head). Forces developed by the threading torque will be in the opposite or counter-clockwise direction. Rotation and force will be reversed for left hand threads. Make sure that the support device is set up to absorb and resist the threading force.

#### Using the No. 775 Support Arm:

1. Support arm yoke hook can be assembled to either side. Securely tighten hinge bolt.
2. Position the support arm on pipe so end of support arm aligns with end of pipe and 700 Power Drive will be slightly above horizontal (*Figure 5 and 6*). This properly places the support arm for threading and prevents threading oil from running down power drive.
3. Make sure that the support arm jaws are squarely aligned with the pipe and securely tighten the support arm.



Figure 5 – Support Arm Aligned with End of Pipe



Figure 6 – Support Arm Positioned With 700 Power Drive Slightly Above Horizontal

#### Using a RIDGID 12", 14" or 18" Heavy Duty Pipe Wrench:

1. Securely install the torque arm into the fan housing of the 700 Power Drive. A 5" (127 mm) long piece of ½" schedule 80 steel pipe with a ½" NPT thread can also be used.
2. Place the RIDGID 12", 14" or 18" Heavy Duty Pipe Wrench approximately 7" (175 mm) from the end of the pipe (*see Figure 7*). Test to confirm the wrench is secure, and will not fall or move.
3. When starting the thread, the torque arm will sit on the pipe wrench handle.

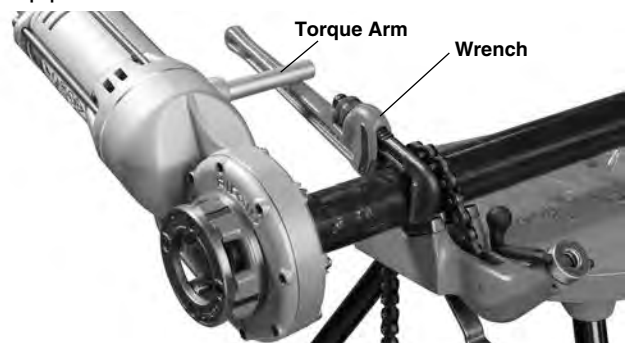


Figure 7 – Threading Using Pipe Wrench as a Support Arm

### Other Support Methods:

Place the power drive motor housing (see *Figure 1*) against an adjacent structural member (examples include walls, beams and joists). This requires that the pipe being threaded and surroundings are able to withstand the weight of the tool and the threading forces. It may be necessary to add temporary or permanent pipe supports or structural elements to properly resist threading forces.

### For pipe ¾" diameter and smaller:

Pipe ¾" and smaller nominal dimension can be threaded without the use of support device. In this case, the operator resists the threading forces. The pipe must be properly secured to prevent rotation. Always firmly hold the power drive when threading or backing die head off pipe to resist forces. This will reduce the risk of striking, crushing and other injuries.

### Threading

1. With dry hands, plug in the power drive.
2. Position the die head over the pipe end and support the power drive as directed in the Resisting Threading Forces Section. Always keep the power drive against the support device. Do not put anything between the power drive and the support device – this increases the risk of pinching and crushing injuries.
3. Assume a proper operating position to help maintain control of the machine (See *Figure 9*),
  - Be sure you have good balance and do not have to overreach.
  - Be sure you can control the switch button and machine. Do not depress switch yet. In case of emergency you must be able to release switch.



**Figure 8 – Starting the Thread**

4. Simultaneously actuate the switch button (see *Figure 3*) and push against the die head cover plate with the

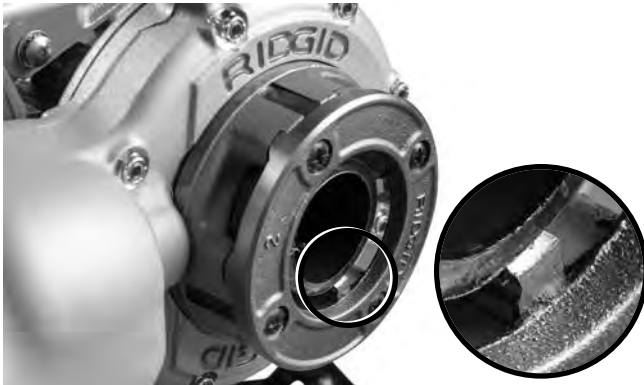
palm of free hand to start the thread (*Figure 8*). Do not wear gloves, jewelry or use a rag while pushing on the cover plate – this increases the risk of entanglement and injury. Once the dies engage the pipe, threads will be cut as the dies pull themselves onto the end of the pipe.

Always firmly hold the power drive handle to resist the handle forces. Support devices can slip and allow the power drive to move. The switch button can be released at any time to shut OFF the power drive.



**Figure 9 – Threading Pipe**

5. Stop pushing on cover plate and use oiler to apply a generous quantity of RIDGID Thread Cutting Oil to the area being threaded. This will lower threading torque, improve thread quality and increase die life.
6. Keep switch depressed until end of the pipe is even with edge of the dies (*Figure 10*). Watch to make sure Power Drive does not run into the support device. Release the switch button. Let the power drive come to a complete stop.

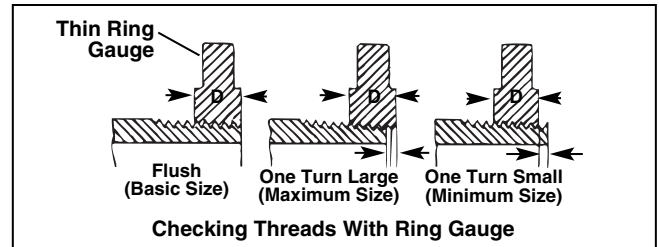


**Figure 10 – Pipe Even with Edge of Dies**

7. Actuate the switch button in reverse direction to remove die head from the threaded pipe. Hold onto the power drive handle firmly to resist the handle forces developed while breaking the thread chip and backing off the die head.
8. Release the switch and remove the power drive and die head from the pipe.
9. With dry hands, unplug the power drive.
10. Wipe oil and debris off the threads and out of the die head, taking care not to cut yourself on sharp debris or edges. Clean up any oil spills in the work area.

### Inspecting Threads

1. Remove any oil, chips or debris from the thread.
2. Visually inspect thread. Threads should be smooth and complete, with good form. If issues such as thread tearing, thin threads, or pipe out-of-roundness are observed, the thread may not seal when made up. Refer to the “*Troubleshooting*” chart for help in diagnosing these issues.
3. Inspect the size of the thread. The preferred method of checking thread size is with a ring gauge. There are various styles of ring gauges, and their usage may differ from that shown in *Figure 11*.
  - Screw ring gauge onto the thread hand tight.
  - Look at how far the pipe end extends through the ring gage. The end of the pipe should be flush with the side of the gauge plus or minus one turn. If thread does not gauge properly, cut off the thread, adjust the die head and cut another thread. Using a thread that does not gauge properly can cause leaks.



**Figure 11 – Checking Thread Size**

- If a ring gauge is not available to inspect thread size, it is possible to use a new clean fitting representative of those used on the job to gauge thread size. For 2" and under NPT threads, the threads should be cut to obtain 4 to 5 turns to hand tight engagement with the fitting and for 2" and under BSPT threads it should be 3 turns.

### 700 Power Drive – Other Uses

This manual contains specific instructions for the use of the 700 Power Drive to thread with various RIDGID die heads. When used with other RIDGID equipment (such as the RIDGID 258/258XL Power Pipe Cutter) follow the instructions and warnings supplied with that RIDGID equipment on proper set up and use.

Ridge Tool cannot provide specific instructions for every possible use for the 700 Power Drive. The user must evaluate the specific work scenario and use good work practices and methods. If there is any doubt about the use of the 700 Power Drive for these other purposes, do not use it.

If using the 700 Power Drive for other purposes, carefully evaluate and prepare for the work using the general guidelines below. The 700 Power Drive will supply high torque and correspondingly high handle forces which can cause striking and crushing injuries.

- The RIDGID 774 Square Drive Adapter can be used to adapt the 700 Power Drive to turn a male 15/16" square. Securely attach the adapter to prevent it from detaching in use.
- An appropriate method to withstand all handle forces must be developed (See “*Resisting Handle Forces*” section). Forces could exceed 1000 lbs (455 kg). Support devices can be placed against the motor housing or fan housing of the 700 Power Drive (*Figure 1*).
- Always keep the power drive against the support device – do not place body parts between the power drive and the support device.
- There should be no relative movement between the power drive and the support device during use.

- Confirm that the application (such as operating or exercising a valve) is free to turn, not jammed and that the ends of travel are known. If the system jams or goes solid during use, handle forces will increase abruptly and significantly or the power drive may rotate.
- If using to exercise or operate valves or other equipment, follow all equipment manufacturer instructions. Do not overload the equipment.
- Use such that the 700 Power Drive reaction force pulls away from the user.
- Release the switch button at any time to shut off the power drive. Make sure that you are able to release the switch button.

## Maintenance Instructions

### **⚠ WARNING**

**Make sure that the switch button is released and the machine is unplugged before performing any maintenance or making any adjustments.**

**Maintain tool according to these procedures to reduce the risk of injury from electrical shock, entanglement and other causes.**

### Cleaning

1. After each use, empty the threading chips from the 418 Oiler chip tray and wipe out any oil residue.
2. Wipe off any oil, grease, chips or dirt from the power drive, including the handles and controls.
3. Wipe off any oil, grease or dirt from the support arm. If required, clean the support arm jaws with a wire brush.
4. Remove chips and dirt from die heads.

### Lubrication

Use grease gun to add a Lithium EP (Extreme Pressure) grease through the grease fittings provided on the gear housing (see Figure 1) every 3 to 6 months, depending on usage of machine.

### Changing Dies in 12-R Die Heads

A variety of dies are available for installation in RIDGID 12-R Die Heads. See catalog for availability.

1. Remove the four screws (4), cover plate (2) and dies (3) from die head.
2. Insert new dies into slots, numbered edge (1,2,3,4) up. Numbers on the dies must correspond with those on the die head slots. Always replace dies as a set.

3. Install the cover plate (2) and screws (4) and lightly tighten the screws.
4. Screw a threaded pipe end into the dies until they begin to thread. This forces stop on dies "B" outward against lug "A" on cover plate and properly sets the size.
5. Tighten the four screws securely. Remove the threaded pipe and make a test cut.

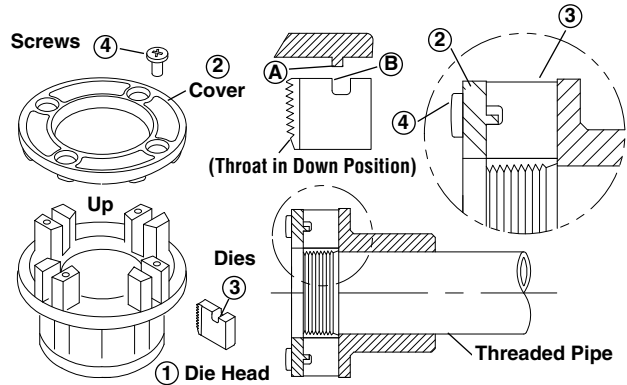


Figure 12 – Installing Dies in Die Head

### Replacing Brushes in Motor

Check motor brushes every 6 months. Replace when worn to less than ¼" (6 mm).



Figure 13 – Brush Installation

1. Unplug the machine from power source.
2. Unscrew brush caps. Remove and inspect brushes. Replace when worn to less than ¼" (6 mm). Inspect the commutator for wear. If excessively worn, have tool serviced.
3. Re-install brushes/install new brushes.
4. Run the unit at idle for 15 minutes in the forward direction followed by 15 minutes in the reverse direction to seat new brushes to the commutator before use.

## Optional Equipment

### **WARNING**

**To reduce the risk of serious injury, only use equipment specifically designed and recommended for use with the 700 Power Drive such as those listed below.**

| Catalog No. | Description                                            |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 42600       | 770 Adapter for 00-R (1/8" – 1") and 00-RB (1/4" – 1") |
| 42605       | 771 Adapter for 0-R (1/8" – 1")                        |
| 42610       | 772 Adapter for 11-R (1/8" – 1 1/4")                   |
| 42615       | 773 Adapter for 111-R (1/8" – 1 1/4")                  |
| 42620       | 774 Square Drive Adapter -15/16"                       |
| 42625       | 775 Support Arm                                        |
| 46615       | Torque Arm                                             |
| 42950       | B-171-X Metal Carrying Case                            |
| 10883       | 418 Oiler w/1 Gallon of Premium Thread Cutting Oil     |
| 41620       | Gearhead Motor Grease                                  |

## Machine Storage

The 700 Power Drive must be kept indoors or well covered in rainy weather. Store the machine in a locked area that is out of reach of children and people unfamiliar with the machines. This machine can cause serious injury in the hands of untrained users.

## Service And Repair



**unsafe to operate.**

The *Maintenance Instructions* will take care of most of the service needs of this machine. Any problems not addressed by this section should only be handled by an authorized RIDGID service technician.

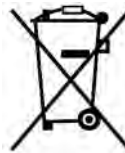
Tool should be taken to a RIDGID Independent Service Center or returned to the factory. Use only RIDGID service parts.

## Thread Cutting Oil Information

Read and follow all instructions on the threading oil label and Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Specific information about RIDGID Thread Cutting Oils, including Hazard Identification, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Accidental Release Measures, Handling and Storage, Personal Protective Equipment, Disposal and Transportation, is included on the container and SDS.

## Disposal

Parts of the 700 Power Drive contain valuable materials and can be recycled. There are companies that specialize in recycling that may be found locally. Dispose of the components in compliance with all applicable regulations. Contact your local waste management authority for more information.



**For EC Countries:** Do not dispose of electrical equipment with household waste!

According to the European Guideline 2012/19/EU for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and its implementation into national legislation, electrical equipment that is no longer usable must be collected separately and disposed of in an environmentally correct manner.

## Troubleshooting

| PROBLEM                               | POSSIBLE REASONS                                       | SOLUTION                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Machine will not run.                 | Brushes do not touch armature.                         | Check brushes, replace if worn.                                                          |
| Machine not able to thread.           | Dull dies.                                             | Replace dies.                                                                            |
|                                       | Overload due to torn or out-of-round threads.          | See possible reasons below.                                                              |
|                                       | Poor quality or insufficient thread cutting oil.       | Use RIDGID thread cutting oil in adequate quantity.                                      |
|                                       | Insufficient line voltage.                             | Check power supply voltage.                                                              |
| Sparks forming at motor commutator    | Insufficient contact between brushes and commutator    | Tighten the brush caps to make sure brushes are pressed firmly onto commutator.          |
|                                       | Brushes do not touch commutator properly.              | Replace worn brushes and or armature.                                                    |
|                                       | Brushes of different manufacture.                      | Only use RIDGID brushes.                                                                 |
|                                       | New brushes.                                           | Seat the brushes by running the unit at idle for 15 minutes in Forward and Reverse.      |
| Die Head does not start threading.    | Die head not square with end of pipe.                  | Push against die head cover plate to start thread.                                       |
|                                       | Engagement force not properly applied to the die head. | Apply engagement force through the centerline of the pipe.                               |
|                                       | Pipe end not squarely cut.                             | Cut the pipe end squarely.                                                               |
|                                       | Dull or broken dies.                                   | Replace dies.                                                                            |
|                                       | Machine running in wrong direction.                    | Run machine in correct direction.                                                        |
|                                       | Dies set improperly in the die head.                   | Ensure dies are set outward against the cover plate lugs.                                |
| Torn threads.                         | Damaged, chipped or worn out dies.                     | Replace dies.                                                                            |
|                                       | Improper or insufficient thread cutting oil.           | Only use RIDGID® Thread Cutting Oil in adequate quantity.                                |
|                                       | Incorrect type of die for material.                    | Select high-speed, stainless steel, or alloy dies that are suitable for the application. |
|                                       | Poor pipe material/quality.                            | Use higher quality pipe.                                                                 |
| Out-of-round or Crushed Threads.      | Pipe wall thickness too thin.                          | Use schedule 40 or heavier wall thickness.                                               |
| Support device turns while threading. | Support arm jaws dirty.                                | Clean with wire brush.                                                                   |
|                                       | Support arm not aligned properly.                      | Align support arm squarely with the pipe..                                               |
|                                       | Support arm not tight.                                 | Tighten feedscrew.                                                                       |
| Thin Threads.                         | Dies not placed in proper order.                       | Place dies in proper die head slot.                                                      |