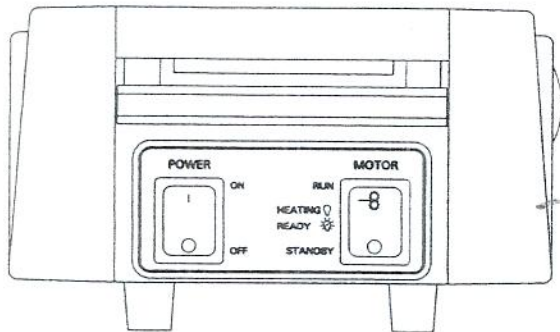


OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

OP-INST

8/28/97

Models 5000, 5500, 6000, 7000



Introduction:

These instructions apply to all Thermostat Controlled Laminators, equipped with separate Power and Motor Switches. The Example Figure depicts an ID Laminator but the instructions apply to the complete series of laminators.

A few minutes spent familiarizing yourself with the Instructions and the laminator controls will ensure success with your laminating projects.

Operation:

1. After unpacking and examining the machine, plug the Power Cord into a power source of the correct voltage.
2. Press the *Green* Power Switch to the ON position. Allow 3 to 5 minutes for the laminator to warm-up. The indicator light in the *Amber* Motor Switch will come on when the heater reaches the set temperature.

NOTE: The temperature can be verified on machines equipped with optional thermometer.

3. To start laminating, press the *Amber* Motor Switch to the RUN position. The motor will begin turning the rollers.
4. Insert the item to be laminated into a plastic pouch. Place the pouch into a carrier*. Insert the carrier into front opening of the laminator.
5. In a few seconds, the carrier will exit the rear of the machine through the *fan cooled* Heat Sink.
6. Pressing the *Amber* Motor Switch to the OFF position provides a *Stand-by* mode if the laminator will be used again in a short while. If the laminator will be left unattended for a prolonged period, press the *Green* Power Switch to the OFF position.
7. Examine the finished product. Proper lamination will depend on the item being laminated and the plastic used. Most combinations are laminated best with a temperature between 225 and 325° F. If product is wrinkled---reduce** the temperature slightly...If product is not fully laminated---increase** the temperature.

* Pouches with a Mylar thickness greater than 5 mils per side may be laminated without use of a carrier. Cards must be run through the machine *lengthwise*.

** When adjusting temperature, turn adjusting screw in very small increments. One degree of rotation will result in approximately one degree of temperature change.