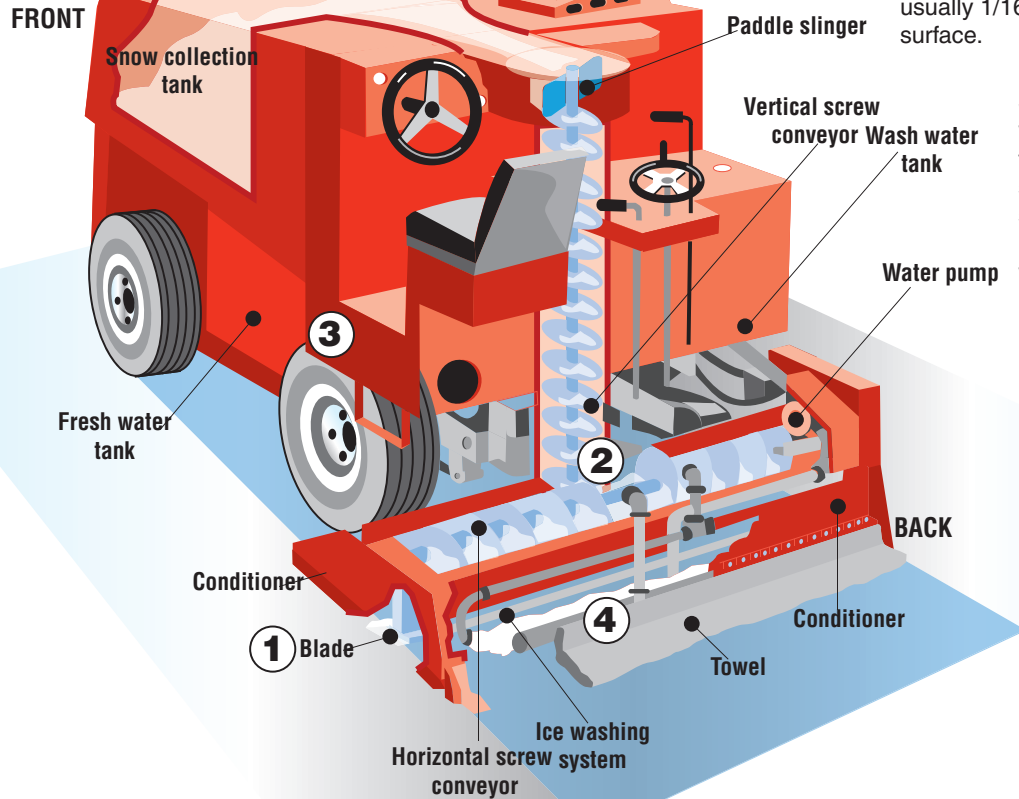


HOW AN ICE RESURFACING MACHINE (ZAMBONI) WORKS

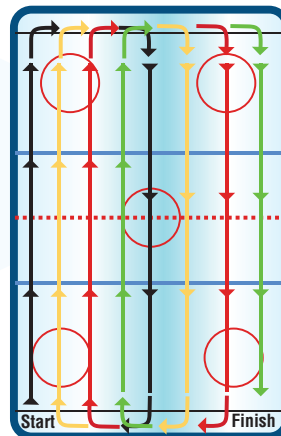


1. Most machines have a 70-to-77 inch wide, 1/2-inch-thick steel blade that resembles a large razor blade. The amount of ice taken off depends on the condition of the ice, but usually 1/16 to 1/8 inch is scraped off the surface.

3. Clean water is fed from the wash tank (in front of the driver) to the conditioner. Water is sprayed on the ice in front of the squeegee. The squeegee picks up the water and surface debris, which is filtered out before it is returned from to the wash tank to be reused.

2. The horizontal auger inside the conditioner (hooded assembly below the driver's seat) gathers the ice shavings and feeds them to the vertical auger. The vertical screw carries the shavings to the rotating paddle slinger, which pushes them into the snow collection tank.

4. Clean water from a heated tank is spread on the ice by a heavy cloth towel. Water temperature is critical to the process; 140 degrees is the ideal. Refrigeration coils beneath the ice in the floor refreeze the water. Hockey players prefer harder ice for better speed.



ICE RESURFACING MACHINE OR 'ZAMBONI'

Frank Zamboni invented the resurfacing machine (now named for him) in 1949. There are other brands but not unlike the name Xerox with copiers, Zamboni is synonymous with resurfacing machines. Drivers estimate it takes about two years experience to get the hang of driving it. Most drivers go about 4 to 5 mph but the machine is able to go up to 10 mph. The driver steers in a series of concentric ovals, starting at the lower left hand corner of the rink and finishing in the lower right hand corner, while slightly overlapping the path already cleaned.