

- Our goal is to produce tools that help you work safely and efficiently. The most important safety device for this or any tool is YOU. Your care and good judgement are the best protection against injury. All possible hazards cannot be covered here, but we have tried to highlight some of the important ones.
- Only qualified and trained operators should install, adjust or use this power tool.
- This tool and its accessories must not be modified in any way.
- Do not use this tool if it has been damaged.
- If the rated speed, operating pressure or hazard warning signs on the tool cease to be legible or become detached, replace without delay.

▲ For Additional Safety Information Consult:

- Other documents and information packed with this tool.
- Your employer, union and / or trade association.
- "Safety Code for Portable Air Tools" (ANSI B186.1), available at the time of printing from Global Engineering Documents at <http://global.ihs.com/>, or call 1 800 854 7179. In case of difficulty in obtaining ANSI standards, contact ANSI via <http://www.ansi.org/>
- Further occupational health and safety information can be obtained from the following web sites: <http://www.osha.gov> (USA). <http://europe.osha.eu.int> (Europe)

▲ Air supply and connection hazards

- Air under pressure can cause severe injury.
- Always shut off air supply, drain hose of air pressure and disconnect tool from air supply when not in use, before changing accessories or when making repairs.
- Never direct air at yourself or anyone else.
- Whipping hoses can cause severe injury. Always check for damaged or loose hoses and fittings.
- Do not use quick disconnect couplings at tool. See instructions for correct set up.
- Whenever universal twist couplings are used, lock pins must be installed.
- Do not exceed maximum air pressure of 6.3 bar / 90 psig, or as stated on tool nameplate.

▲ Entanglement hazards

- Keep away from rotating drive. Choking, scalping and / or lacerations can occur if loose clothing, gloves, jewellery, neck ware and hair are not kept away from tool and accessories.
- You can be cut or burned if you come into contact with the drill bit, chips or work surface. Avoid contact and wear suitable gloves to protect hands.
- Use intermittent drill pressure to avoid long shaved chips.

▲ Projectile hazards

- Always wear impact-resistant eye and face protection when involved with or near the operation, repair or maintenance of the tool or changing accessories on the tool.
- Be sure all others in the area are wearing impact-resistant eye and face protection. Even small projectiles can injure eyes and cause blindness.
- Remove the chuck key before starting the tool.
- Ensure that the workpiece is securely fixed.

▲ Operating hazards

- Operators and maintenance personnel must be physically able to handle the bulk, weight and power of the tool.
- Hold the tool correctly: be ready to counteract sudden movements, particularly at drill bit breakthrough.
- The drill bit can suddenly bind and cause the work piece or tool to rotate, causing arm or shoulder injuries.

- If possible, use a suspension arm to absorb the reaction torque. If that is not possible, side handles are recommended to absorb the reaction torque for:

- Straight case drills with a chuck capacity larger than 6.5 mm. (1/4 inch), or if the torque reaction might exceed 4 Nm (3 lbf.ft);
- Pistol-grip drills with a chuck capacity larger than 10 mm. (3/8 inch), or if the torque reaction might exceed 10 Nm (7.5 lbf.ft).

- Always use sharp bits.
- Reduce downward pressure at breakthrough.

▲ Repetitive motion hazards

- When using a power tool to perform work-related activities, the operator might experience discomfort in the hands, arms, shoulders, neck, or other parts of the body.
- Adopt a comfortable posture whilst maintaining secure footing and avoiding awkward or off-balance postures. Changing posture during extended tasks can help avoid discomfort and fatigue.
- Do not ignore symptoms such as persistent or recurring discomfort, pain, throbbing, aching, tingling, numbness, burning sensation, or stiffness. Stop using the tool, tell your employer and consult a physician.

▲ Noise and vibration hazards

- High sound levels can cause permanent hearing loss and other problems such as tinnitus. Use hearing protection as recommended by your employer or occupational health and safety regulations.
- Exposure to vibration can cause disabling damage to the nerves and blood supply of the hands and arms. Wear warm clothing and keep your hands warm and dry. If numbness, tingling, pain or whitening of the skin occurs, stop using tool, tell your employer and consult a physician.
- Hold the tool in a light but safe grip because the risk from vibration is generally greater when the grip force is higher. Where possible use a suspension arm or fit a side handle.
- To prevent unnecessary increases in noise and vibration levels:
- Operate and maintain the tool, and select, maintain and replace the accessories and consumables, in accordance with this instruction manual;
- Do not allow the drill bit to chatter on the workpiece.

▲ Workplace hazards

- Slip/Trip/Fall is a major cause of serious injury or death. Be aware of excess hose left on the walking or work surface.
- Avoid inhaling dust or fumes or handling debris from the work process which can cause ill health (for example, cancer, birth defects, asthma and/or dermatitis). Use dust extraction and wear respiratory protective equipment when working with materials which produce airborne particles.
- Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:
 - Lead from lead based paints
 - Crystalline silica bricks and cement and other masonry products
 - Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated rubber
- Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work.
- To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.
- Proceed with care in unfamiliar surroundings. Hidden hazards may exist, such as drilling into electric or other utility lines. This tool is not insulated from coming into contact with electric power sources.
- This tool is not recommended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.