



# SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

## • DO NOT DISCARD - GIVE TO USER

- 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

### ▲ 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. Use hardened steel (or material with comparable shock resistance) threaded hose fittings. See instructions for correct setup.
- Whenever universal twist couplings are used, lock pins must be installed.
- Do not exceed maximum air pressure of 90 psi/6.3 bar or as stated on tool nameplate.

### ▲ Projectile hazards

- 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.
- Failure of the accessory or abrasive, or of the workpiece, can generate high-velocity projectiles. Even small projectiles can injure eyes and cause blindness.
- 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.
- Never operate a tool unless the accessory is retained in the tool with a proper retainer (see parts list).
- To avoid injury, retainer parts must be replaced when they become worn, cracked or distorted.
- On overhead work, wear a safety helmet.
- Ensure that the workpiece is securely fixed.
- Hold the accessory firmly against the work surface before starting the tool.

### ▲ Operating hazards

- Use of the tool can expose the operator's hands to hazards, including impacts, cuts and abrasions and heat. Wear suitable gloves to protect the hands.
- Avoid direct contact with accessory and work surface during and after work as they become heated and sharp.
- 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 normal or sudden movements – have both hands available.

### ▲ Accessory hazards

- Never use any chisel as a hand struck tool. They are specifically designed and heat-treated to be used only in air hammers.
- Select the correct shank and retainer for the tool being used.
- Never use dull accessories as they require excessive pressure and can break from fatigue.
- Never cool a hot accessory in water. Brittleness and early failure can result.
- Use only recommended sizes and types of accessories and consumables.
- Accessory breakage or tool damage may result from prizing. Take smaller bites to avoid getting stuck.

### ▲ 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 support the weight of the tool with a balancer.
- 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;
  - Never use a blunt accessory.

### ▲ 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 electricity or other utility lines.
- This tool is not intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres and is not insulated from coming into contact with electric power.