

# 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 judgment 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).

### ▲ 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 repair.
- Never direct air at yourself or anyone else
- Whipping hoses can cause serious injury. Always check for damaged or loose hoses and fittings.
- Do not use quick disconnect couplings at tool. 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.

### ▲ 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.
- Gloves can become entangled with the rotating drive, causing severed or broken fingers.
- Rotating drive sockets and drive extensions can easily entangle rubber-coated or metal reinforced gloves.
- Do not wear loose-fitting gloves or gloves with cut or frayed fingers.
- Never hold the drive, socket or drive extension.

### ▲ 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.
- Serious injury can result from over-torqued or under-torqued fasteners, which can break, or loosen and separate. Released assemblies can become projectiles. Assemblies requiring a specific torque must be checked using a torque meter.

Note: So-called "click" torque wrenches do not check for potentially dangerous over-torque conditions.

- Do not use hand sockets. Use only power or impact sockets in good condition.
- Ensure that the workpiece is securely fixed.

### ▲ Operating hazards

- Disconnect the air supply before handling the screwdriver bit or socket, adjusting the clutch or dismantling the tool.
- 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.
- Immediately after adjusting the clutch, check for correct operation.
- Do not use with reduced air pressure or in a worn condition: the clutch may not operate, resulting in sudden rotation of the tool handle.
- Always support the tool's handle securely, in the direction opposite to the spindle rotation, to reduce the effect of sudden torque reaction during final tightening and initial loosening.
- If possible, use a suspension arm to absorb the reaction torque. If that is not possible, side handles are recommended for straight-case ad pistol-grip tools; reaction bars are recommended for angle nutrunners. In any case, it is recommended to use a means to absorb the reaction torque above 4 Nm (3 lbf.ft) for straight-case tools, above 10 Nm (7.5 lbf.ft) for pistol-grip tools, and above 60 Nm (44 lbf.ft) for angle nutrunners.
- Fingers can be crushed in open-ended crow-foot nutrunners.
- Do not use in confined spaces: beware of crushing hands between tool and workpiece, especially when unscrewing.

### ▲ 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 offbalance 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 use worn or ill-fitting screwdriver bits, sockets or extensions.

### ▲ 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.



# Chicago Pneumatic

ENGLISH -  3

**SCREWDRIVERS & NUTRUNNERS**  
**SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**  
**DO NOT DISCARD - GIVE TO USER**

- Avoid inhaling dust or fumes or handling debris from the work process which can be harmful to your 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
  - And Arsenic and chromium from chemically- treated rubberYour 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. Be aware of potential hazards created by your work activity. This tool is not insulated for coming into contact with electric power sources.
- This tool is not recommended for use in explosive atmospheres.



## **WARNING**

*To reduce risk of injury, everyone using, installing, repairing, maintaining, changing accessories on, or working near this tool must read and understand these instructions before performing any such task.*

Discover other air impact wrenches on our website.