

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR AIR TOOLS – (English)

WARNING

Power tools can cause flying particles.
Proper Eye Protection must be worn at all times by tool user and bystanders.
Flying particles can cause eye injury.

Power tools generate noise.
Ear Protection must be worn when tool noise level exceeds 85dBA. We also recommend that ear protection be worn when the tool noise level is below 85dBA. See the tool's information sheet for the noise level.
Prolonged exposure to noise can cause hearing loss.

Power tools vibrate.
Excessive vibration can cause injury. If numbness, tingling, pain, whitening of the skin occurs, stop using the tool and consult physician. See the tool's information sheet for the vibration level.
Prolonged exposure to vibration can cause injury.

Power tools can generate unexpected movement.
Keep a firm grip on the tool at all times. Be sure your body position allows you to have control of the tool at all times. Make sure your footing is secure.
Unexpected tool movement can cause injury.

Poorly maintained and lubricated tools can fail unexpectedly.
Keep tool properly lubricated and in good repair at all times .Use only Air Motor Oil. See the tool's information sheet to find out what other greases and oils to use. Do not drop the end of the hose on the floor where it will pick up dirt and transport it into the tool. See information sheet for any additional maintenance requirements.
Unexpected tool failures can cause injury.

Tools not operated at proper air supply can operate erratically.
Do not exceed a maximum air pressure of 90 Psi/6.2 bar as stated on the tool or it's operating instructions.
Erratic operation in power tools can cause injury.

Tools left connected to the air supply can start unexpectedly.
Always remove tools from air supply and activate trigger to bleed air line before making adjustments, changing accessories, or doing any maintenance or service on tool. Make it a habit to check to see that all adjusting keys and wrenches have been removed from tool before turning on.
Tool starting unexpectedly and flying keys and wrenches can cause injury.

Air hoses can come loose from power tools.
Inspect and do not use tools with loose or damaged air hoses or fittings.
Whipping air hoses can cause injury.

Risk of entanglement.
Keep loose hair away from power tools and accessories. Do not wear jewelry, loose clothing, or neckwear around power tools. Keep work area clear of cleaning rags and all items that could be entangled with the tool.
Entanglements can cause injury.

Working in poorly lit areas makes it hard to see hazards.
Keep work area well lit.
Poorly lit work areas can cause injury.

Children are attracted to work areas.
Keep children away. All visitors must keep a safe distance from work area.
Children in work areas can be injured.

Unattended tools can be misused by unauthorized or untrained personnel.
Store idle tools in dry, high, or locked places, out of the reach of children.
Misused tools can cause injury.

Using excessive force on a tool makes it hard to control.
Do not force the tool.
Hard to control tools can cause injury.

Tools with the actuator (speed control valve) left in the "ON" position when an unexpected air pressure loss occurs can start unexpectedly when air pressure is restored.
Release the actuator if an unexpected loss of air pressure occurs.
Unexpected tool starts can cause injury.

When disposing of a tool, do it in a way that does not harm personnel or the environment.

The use of any accessory with this tool not provided or specified by manufacturer can perform unpredictably.
Use only accessories provided or specified by manufacturer.
Tools that perform unpredictably can cause injury.