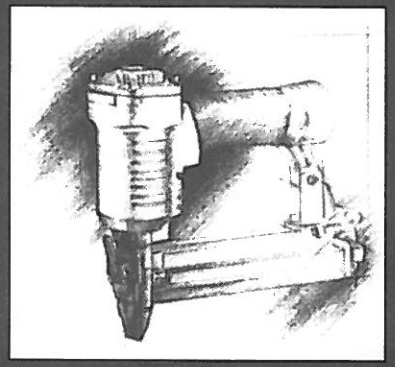
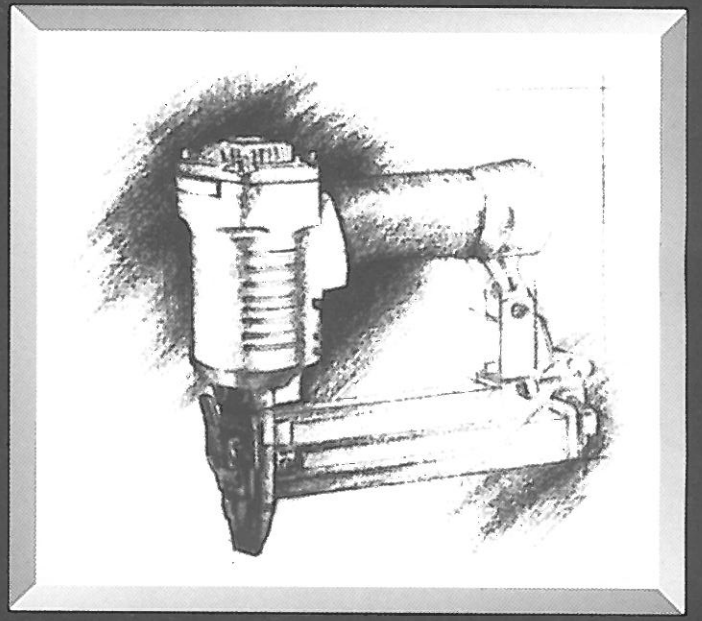


Operation Manual

Operation Manual



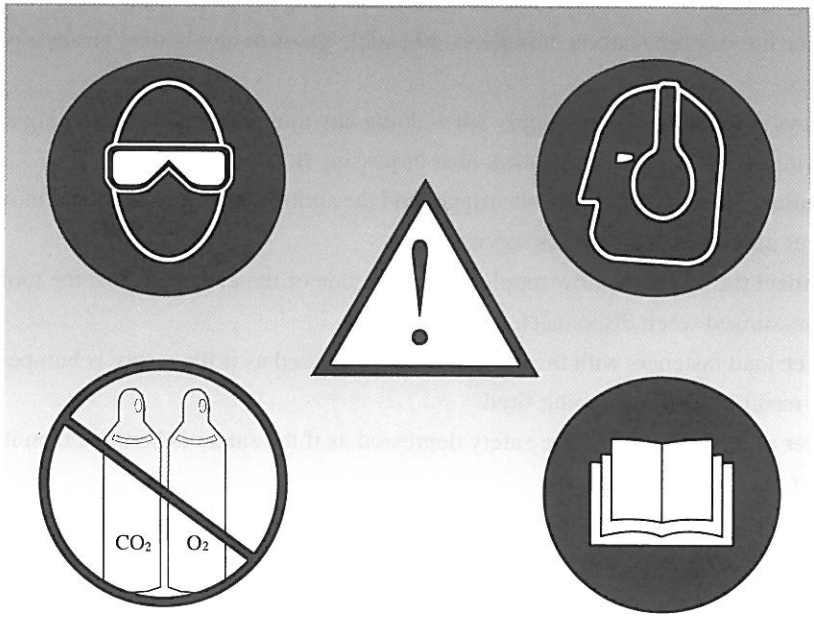
IMPORTANT

It is very important
that the intended operator
of this tool reads
and
understands this
manual before
operating this tool.

Located on the toolhousing are the model and serial numbers of your tool, please record these.
Model Number: Serial Number:

EC Machinery directive EN 792-13
ANSI SNT - 101

Supplier details:



Contents

1. Important safety instructions
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1. Important safety instructions

This manual should be read carefully and understood completely by any person who intends to operate this tool. All instructions given should be adhered to accordingly as failure to comply may result in serious damage to the operator and/or the tool.The employer is responsible for enforcing the use of safety protection equipment by the tool operator and all other personnel in the work area .

- **Use safety glasses:** all persons in the work area must always wear safety glasses in order to prevent eye injuries.
- **Ear protection** must also be worn to prevent a possible hearing loss.
- **Use clean dry regulated compressed air** at the recommended pressure (given in the technical data).
- **Use only fasteners** made or recommended by the tool manufacturer (refer also to the technical data).
- **Never** exceed the maximum recommended operating pressure of this tool.
- **Never** use oxygen, carbon dioxide, combustible gases or any bottled gas as a power source.
- **Always disconnect** the air supply when doing any tool maintenance, cleaning a jam, moving location, leaving the work area or passing the tool.
- **Regularly inspect** the safety, the trigger and the springs for free unhindered movement, never use a tool that requires servicing.
- **Connect** the male free flow nipple to the tool side of the air line so that the tool is depressurised when disconnected from the hose.
- **Never** load fasteners with the trigger safety depressed as if the safety is bumped it will result in a fastener being fired.
- **Never** carry the tool with the safety depressed as if the safety is bumped then it will result in a faster being fired.
- **Never** point the tool at yourself or at any one else.
- **Never** fire a fastener into a hard brittle surface such as concrete, steel or tiles.
- **Do not drive** fasteners too close to an edge or at too great an angle as the fastener may fly free or ricochet causing personal injury and damage.
- **Always** ensure that the work area is amply lit so as to avoid possible accidents caused by bad light.
- **Never** remove, tamper with or otherwise cause the tools operating controls to become inoperable.

Failure	Possible causes	Check Method	Counter measures
	•Defective piston ring (worn or broken) •Defective inner surface of cylinder (worn or rough)	Disassemble the output unit and check the inside and outside surfaces of the piston ring and cylinder	•Replace the defective parts
Nails clog within the ejecting gate	•Nails are inaccurately fed into the blade guide •Incorrect nails are loaded	Refer to first item	•Refer to first item •Use designated nails
	•Worn tip of the diver blade	Carry out idle driving and check if blade tip if worn or not	•Replace
	•Worn guide groove of the blade guide	Check the wear of the blade guide	•Replace
	•Workpiece material is too hard	-	•Stop using the tool

Failure	Possible causes	Check Method	Counter measures
The driven nail is bent	• Nails are inaccurately fed into the Blade Guide • Incorrect nails are loaded	Refer to item above	• Refer to item above
	• Worn driver blade	Check if the driver blade is extremely worn or not	• Replace the driver blade
	• The wood is too hard	Check if the nails bend on softer wood or not	• Stop using the tool
The driven nails do not fully penetrate the work piece (heads protrude)	• The wood is too hard	-	• Stop using the tool
	• Air pressure too low	-	• Adjust the air pressure
	• Worn or broken driver blade	Carry out idle driving and check if the driver blade protrudes from the blade guide nose Check if the tip of the driver blade is excessively worn or not	• If the driver blade does not protrude from the blade guide replace
	• Incorrect driving depth adjustment		• Adjust the guide plate to the appropriate position.

2. Compressed air system

Proper use of the fastener driving tool requires an adequate quantity of clean dry compressed air. All compressed air contains moisture and other contaminants detrimental to the tool and so it is recommended to use an air line filter regulator lubricator as close to the tool as possible (within 15 feet (4.5m)). The filter should be well maintained so as to ensure optimum performance and power. All parts of the air supply system should be clean and contaminant free.

The tool shall only be connected to a compressed air line where the maximum allowable pressure cannot be exceeded by a factor of more than 10%, which can for example be achieved by a pressure reduction valve which includes a downstream safety valve.

A male free flow coupling should be connected to the tool side of the system with the female coupling providing a seal to prevent air loss from the compressor tank upon disconnection. Never connect a female disconnect coupling to the tool side as this provides a seal which prevents loss of compressed air from the air tank and if connected to the tool it could seal a charge of air in the tool which could lead to an unintentional actuation. Do not mount a swivel connector in the air supply line.

Different workpieces will require different operating pressures, the harder the wood the greater the pressure required. Remember always use the lowest pressure required for the work process at hand, this being to prevent unnecessarily high noise levels, increased wear and resulting failures.

WARNING *Keep hands and body away from the discharge area of the tool when connecting the air supply and always disconnect the tool when servicing, adjusting, cleaning and when the tool is not in use.*

3. Operating instructions

3.1 Loading fasteners (refer also to the technical data)

Press the latch mechanism and open the magazine unit.

Load the fasteners into the magazine.

Close the magazine, (for queries contact your supplier).

3.2 General operating instructions

3.2.1 Types of actuating and triggering systems.

For tools without a contact safety,

Single action actuation:

An actuating system where the trigger has to be actuated for each driving operation.

Single action with simple safety :

A safety latch is built into the trigger enabling the user to disengage it when it is not in use.

For tools with a contact safety installed

Dual action safety / contact safety:

It will be necessary to activate the contact safety mechanism as well as the triggering device in order to fire a fastener. By keeping the trigger activated and activating the contact safety a fastener is fired, this allows for high speed firing, also known as bump firing

Single Sequential Trip fire :

Fasteners can only be fired by first activating the contact safety(by holding the tool against the workpiece) and then by squeezing the trigger, thereafter any further driving operations can only be actuated after the trigger has been returned to the starting position. The sequential trip tool allows exact fastener location without the possibility of driving a second fastener location without the possibility of driving a second fastener due to recoil.

Changing the trigger :

To change the trigger, simply remove the trigger pin, remove the trigger and insert the required one, replacing the trigger pin to hold it in place.

Failure	Possible causes	Check Method	Counter measures
No nail is ejected	• Adhesive fragment or wood dust sticking on the Magazine or nail feeder		• Remove adhesive fragment or wood dust
	• Push lever	• Check push lever movement	• Replace
	[Output unit :Piston or driver] • Air pressure too low	Carry out idle driving and check the return of the driver blade	• Check compressor
	• Worn piston ring		• Replace piston ring
	• Defective piston bumper		• Replace the piston bumper
	• Defective bumper piece (defective, worn or broken)		• Replace the piece
	• Defective O-ring (disconnected, deformed or broken)		• Reassamble or replace the o-ring
	• Defective driver blade, (deflected, deformed or broken)		• Replace
	• Defect inside cylinder (adhesive or wood fragment, worn)	Check if the nailer drives at minimum operating pressure	• Remove adhesive fragment or wood dust

5. Troubleshooting and counter measures

Failure	Possible causes	Check Method	Counter measures
No nail is ejected	Nail • Incorrect nails are loaded • Abnormal nails are loaded (large-sized head ,bent incorrectly chained, etc.)	Check if recommended nails are loaded	• Use recommended nails • Remove abnormal nails and load normal nails
	Magazine Unit • Push lever • Defective nail feeder (deflected, bent or broken) • Defective feed spring (worn or broken)	• Check for abnormalities of nail feeding portion (deflected, worn,deformed broken)	• Repair deformed parts • Replace defective parts
	• Narrow or wide width of the Magazine groove • Worn nail head supprting portion of Magazine Abnormal nail guide groove of Blade Guide (deflected, deformed or broken)	Load nails and confirm that they will move smoothly	

3.2.2 Operating procedures

Protective equipment: Before using any tool always ensure that you and those in the work area are using the appropriate working equipment

Firing a fastener: to fire a fastener hold the nose of the tool against the work piece, if the tool has a contact safety it will be necessary to push the tool forward so as to depress the safety, following which squeeze the trigger to fire a fastener.

Exhaust air: each time a fastener is driven a blast of air is exhausted from the top front area of the tool, keep your face clear of this, some tools incorporate a 360 exhaust, which enables you to control the direction of the exhaust gases.

Depth control: check whether the fastener has been driven into the workpiece in accordance with the requirements, the driven depth can be controlled by adjusting air pressure or if available by using the depth control device.

Always use the lowest possible air pressure for the following reasons,

- save energy
- less noise will be produced
- a reduction in fastener driving tool wear will be achieved

Any defective or improperly functioning tool must be immediately be disconnected from the compressed air supply and passed to a specialist for inspection.

3.3 Precautionary measures

'Respect your tool and never horseplay'

-Always assume that the tool contains fasteners.

-Remove finger from the trigger when not driving fasteners. Never carry the tool with your finger on the trigger, as the tool will fire a fastener if the safety is bumped.

-Keep the tool pointed in a safe direction at all times, never pointing it toward yourself or others whether it contains fasteners or not.

-Never attempt, to drive a fastener into material that is too hard, or at too steep an angle or near the edge of the workpiece, the fastener can ricochet causing personal injury. Remember, always hold nose right up to and firmly against the work material.

-Disconnect the tool from the air supply before performing any maintenance, leaving the work area, moving the tool to another location, or handing the tool to another person.

-Always, disconnect the tool before clearing any jams. To remove a jam just remove the driver guide cover plate or if applicable open the quick release and remove the obstructing nail.

-Carefully check the tool for proper operation of trigger and safety mechanism. Do not use the tool unless both the trigger and safety mechanism and any other of the operating control are functional or if the tool is leaking air or needs repair.

-Written approval of the tool manufacturer must be obtained prior to making any modifications to the tool.

4. Maintenance

'Clean and inspect your tool every time you use it'

The employer and tool operator are responsible for assuring that the tool is kept in safe working order. Furthermore only service personnel trained by the manufacturer, distributor, or employer shall repair the tool.

CAUTION Always remove the air supply before commencing any cleaning or inspection and remember to correct all the problems before beginning any repair work.

• Wipe tool clean and inspect tool for wear or damage. Use non-flammable cleaning solutions to wipe the tool. Never soak the tool in these solutions as they can cause internal damage.
• Always ensure that all of the screws are kept tight as loose screws can cause injury or can damage the tool.
• If the tool is used without an in line lubricant then be sure to put in about 3 drops of lubricant at the start of each workday and 3 drops for every 1,000 fasteners fired there after.
• Tools shall be repaired or equipped only with parts or accessories that are supplied or recommended by the tool manufacturer / supplier.
• **NEVER** use a tool that requires repair work.