ORIGINAL LANGUAGE

NAILER / STAPLER

USER MANUAL

Safety/Operation

Maintenance / Troubleshooting

IMPORTANT

IMPROPER AND UNSAFE USE OF THIS NAILER WILL RESULT IN DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE INTENDED OPERATOR OF THIS TOOL READS AND UNDERSTANDS THIS MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THIS TOOL. KEEP THIS MANUAL AVAILABLE FOR OTHERS BEFORE THEY USE THE NAILER.

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:

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1. Important safety instructions

This manual should be given to the person who intends to operate this tool and make sure that it is read carefully and understood completely by that person. 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 complying with ANSI Z87.1/EN 166 with front and side protection against flying object in order to prevent eye injuries.
- **Head protection** shall conform to ANSI Z89.1.

- **Ear protection** must also be worn to prevent a possible hearing loss. Hearing protection shall have a Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) determined in accordance with US Environmental Protection Agency rules that is appropriate for the noise exposure.
- **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.
- **Dress Properly.** Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry as they can be caught in moving parts. Rubber gloves and nonskid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

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, 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)

3.1.1 side loading magazine

Open the magazine cover, load the fastener, close the magazine.

3.1.2 rear loading magazine

For 2 steps type, slide the nail strip into the magazine, pull the pusher until it is behind the nail, release the pusher and ensure proper engagement of the pusher on the nail.

For 3 steps type, pull the pusher to the back and keep it on the latch mechanism. Load the fastener and release the pusher.

3.1.3 top loading magazine

Pull the pusher to the back of the magazine and keep it on the latch mechanism. Load the fastener and release the pusher.

WARNING *Point away the nozzle when loading or unloading the fastener. Disconnect the hose before loading the fastener.*

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 (Contact actuation):
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 (Single-sequential actuation):
Fasteners can only be fired by first activating the contact safety(by holding the tool against the workpiece) and then by pulling 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 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.

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 personal protective equipment.

Firing a fastener: to fire a fastener place the nose of the tool against the work piece, if the tool has a contact safety it will be necessary to press the tool so as to activate the safety, following which pull 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 deflector, which enables you to control the direction of the exhaust air.

Depth control: check whether the fastener has been driven into the workpiece in accordance with the requirements, the driven depth can be changed 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 occurs, disconnect the tool immediately from the compressed air supply and passed to a specialist for inspection.

3.3 Precautionary measures

'Respect your tool and never horseplay'

1. Actuation systems

Refer to 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

2. Flammable Atmospheres

Do not operate tool in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or combustible dust.

3. Tool modification

The tool should not be modified unless authorized in the tool manual or approved in writing by the tool manufacturer.

4. Tool maintenance

Refer to the tool maintenance instructions for detailed information on the proper maintenance of a tool.

5. Recommended fasteners and accessories

5.1 Use only fasteners made or recommended by the tool manufacturer, or fasteners that perform equivalently to those recommended by the manufacturer.

5.2 Use only accessories made or recommended by the tool manufacturer, or accessories that perform equivalently to those recommended by the manufacturer.

6. Personal Protective Equipment

6.1 Appropriate personal protective equipment is to be worn.

6.2 Eye protection

WARNING *Eye protection must be worn by the operator and other people in the work area.*

WARNING *It is employer's responsibility to provide and enforce the use of eye protection by the operator and other people in the work area.*

7. Inspect tool before operating to

7.1 Establish use of proper power source. The compressed air power source shall be pressure-regulated. The regulated pressure must not exceed the maximum air pressure marked on tool. If a regulator fails, the pressure delivered to a tool must not exceed 1.5 times the maximum air pressure, or 200 psig (13.8 bar), whichever is greater. A tool normally is not operated at the maximum air pressure but at a lower pressure determined by the type of fastener used, the workpiece, and other conditions of use.

7.2 Determine that tool is in proper working order.

7.3 Determine actuation system.

7.4 Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts and any other condition that may affect tool operation.

8. Operating controls

8.1 Do not use a tool with missing or damaged safety warning label(s.)

8.2 A tool that is not in proper working order must not be used. Tags and physical segregation shall be used for control.
8.3 Do not remove, tamper with, or otherwise cause tool operating controls to become inoperable.
8.4 Do not operate tool if any portion of the tool operating controls is inoperable, disconnected, altered, or not working properly.

9. Tool handling

9.1 Only persons who have read and understand the tool operating/safety instructions should operate the tool.
9.2 Always assume that tool contains fasteners.
9.3 Do not point tool toward yourself or anyone whether it contains fasteners or not.
9.4 Keep bystanders and children away while operating tool.
9.5 Do not actuate tool unless tool is placed firmly against the workpiece.
9.6 Respect tool as a working implement.
9.7 Do not engage in horseplay.
9.8 Stay alert, focus on your work and use common sense when working with tools.
9.9 Do not use tool while tired, after having consumed drugs or alcohol, or while under the influence of medication.
9.10 Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
9.11 Do not hold or carry tool with a finger on the trigger.
9.12 Drive fasteners into proper work surface only.
9.13 Do not drive fasteners into other fasteners.
9.14 After driving a fastener, tool may spring back (“recoil”) causing it to move away from the work surface. To reduce risk of injury always manage recoil by:
- always maintaining control of tool.
- allowing recoil to move tool away from work surface.
- not resisting recoil such that tool will be forced back into the work surface. In “Contact Actuation Mode,”if workpiece contact is allowed to re-contact work surface before the trigger

is released, an unintended discharge of a fastener will occur.
- keeping face and body parts away from tool.

9.15 When working close to an edge of a workpiece or at steep angles use care to minimize chipping, splitting or splintering, or free flight or ricochet of fasteners, which may cause injury.

9.16 Keep hands and body away from fastener discharge area of tool.

9.17 Do not load tool with fasteners when any one of the operating controls is activated.

9.18 Do not operate tool with any power source other than that specified in tool operating/safety instructions.

9.19 Do not operate tool with any operating pressure other than that specified in tool operating/safety instructions.

9.20 Always select an actuation system that is appropriate to the fastener application and the training of the operator.

9.21 Use extra caution when driving fasteners into existing walls or other blind areas to prevent contact with hidden objects or persons on other side (e.g., wires, pipes.)

9.22 Do not lift, pull or lower tool by the hose.

10. Disconnecting tool

Disconnect tool from the power source when:

- Not in use;
- Performing any maintenance or repairs;
- Clearing a jam;
- Elevating, lowering or otherwise moving the tool to a new location;
- Tool is outside of the operator’s supervision or control; or
- Removing fasteners from the magazine.

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 and shall use the parts or accessories that are supplied or recommended by the tool manufacturer / distributor.

CAUTION Always remove the air supply before commencing any cleaning, inspection, or maintenance 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.
• Tools requiring lubricant: If the tool is used without an in line lubricant, 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 thereafter.
• 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 if there is any doubt.

STORAGE

When not in use for an extended period, apply a thin coat of the lubricant to the steel parts to avoid rust. Do not store the nailer in a cold weather environment. When not in use, the nailer should be stored in a warm and dry place. Keep out of reach from children.

• 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 supporting portion of Magazine Abnormal nail guide groove of Blade Guide (deflected, deformed or broken)	Load nails and confirm that they will move smoothly	

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)		• Reassemble 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

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	• If the driver blade does not protrude from the blade guide replace
	• Incorrect driving depth adjustment	Check if the tip of the driver blade is excessively worn or not	• Adjust the guide plate to the appropriate position.

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 driver 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

Please send the tool back to the tool manufacturer / distributor if failure other than those as tabulated above occurs.

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