

# General Safety Instructions for the Operation of Power Tools

The goal of Rodcraft is to produce tools that help the operator work safely and efficiently. The most important safety device for this or any tool is the operator. 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. Individuals should look for and obey Caution, Warning and Danger Signs placed on tools, and displayed in the workplace. Operators should read and follow safety instructions packed with each tool. For a copy of these instructions, contact your nearest Rodcraft representative via [www.rodcraft.com](http://www.rodcraft.com).

Learn how each tool works. Even if you have previously used similar tools, carefully check out each tool before you use it. Get the "feel" of it and know capabilities, limitations, potential hazards, how it operates and how it stops.



## WARNING

**Multiple Hazards. Read and understand safety instructions supplied with tool before operating or servicing. Failure to do so can result in serious bodily injury.**

All tools are designed to operate on a air line pressure of 6.3 bar +/- 0.15 bar in accordance with ISO2787, 8NTC1.2. Sound levels +/- 3dB(A)\* are measured in accordance with EN ISO15744. Vibration values\* are measured in accordance with ISO8662 & ISO28927

*\*These declared values were obtained by laboratory type testing in accordance with the stated standards and are suitable for comparison with the declared values of other tools tested in accordance with the same standards. These declared values are not adequate for use in risk assessments and values measured in individual work places may be higher. The actual exposure values and risk of harm experienced by an individual user are unique and depend upon the way the user works, the workpiece and the workstation design, as well upon the exposure time and the physical condition of the user. We, Rodcraft, cannot be held liable for the consequences of using the declared values, instead of values reflecting the actual exposure, in an individual risk assessment in a work place situation over which we have no control.*



## Compressed Air Hazards

- Air under pressure can cause injury. Never point an air hose at yourself or anyone else. Never blow your clothes free of dust with compressed air. Always direct exhaust air away from yourself and others in the work area.
- Always check for damaged or loose hoses and fittings before using an air tool, and replace if necessary. Whipping hoses can cause serious injury.
- Disconnect the tool from the air supply when not in use, before changing accessories, setting the torque, or when making repairs.
- Do not exceed rated air pressure to increase the output of the tool. This could cause injury and shorten tool life.
- Do not assemble quick coupler on the tool. Vibration can cause breakage resulting in a whipping air hose. Instead, use quick couplers on the end of a short leader hose.
- When universal twist couplings are used, lock pins must be installed to prevent accidental hose disconnection.
- Air tools are not intended for use in explosive atmospheres and are not insulated for contact with electric power sources.



## Projectile Hazards for all air tools

- Always wear impact resistant eye and face protection when involved with or near the operation or the repair of air tools.



## Breathing Hazards

- Proper breathing protection must be worn when working with materials which produce airborne particles.



## Noise Hazards

- Hearing loss can result from prolonged exposure to excessive sound levels.
- Use hearing protection as recommended by your employer or OSHA regulation (see 29 CFR part 1910).



## Vibration Hazards

- Repetitive work motions, awkward positions and exposure to vibration may be harmful to your hands and arms.
- If numbness, tingling, pain or whitening of the skin occurs, stop using tool and consult a physician.



## Entanglement Hazards

- To reduce the risk of injury from entanglement, do not wear loose clothing when using rotating accessories.



## Additional Hazards

- Slip/Trip/Fall is a major cause of serious injury or death. Beware of excess hose/cord left on the walking or work surface.
- Operators and maintenance personnel must be physically fit to perform job tasks, and handle the bulk, weight and power of the tool.
- Deburring tools should be used to reduce risk of cuts and abrasions due to burrs.
- Wear gloves to protect hands from sharp edges.