

ELECTRIC BREAKER

GENERAL SAFETY RULES FOR OPERATING ELECTRIC POWER TOOLS



WARNING! READ AND UNDERSTAND ALL INSTRUCTIONS. Failure to follow all instructions listed below, may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious personal injury. **PRINT AND SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.**

1. Keep your work area clean and well lit. Cluttered benches and dark areas invite accidents.
2. Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases, or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.
3. Keep bystanders, children, and visitors away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control. Protect others in the work area from debris such as chips and sparks. Provide barriers or shields as needed.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

4. Grounded tools must be plugged into an outlet properly installed and grounded in accordance with all codes and ordinances. Never remove the grounding prong or modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adaptor plugs. Check with a qualified electrician if you are in doubt as to whether the outlet is properly grounded. If the tools should electrically malfunction or break down, grounding provides a low resistance path to carry electricity away from the user.
5. Double Insulated tools are equipped with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install a polarized outlet. Do not change the plug in any way. Double insulation  eliminates the need for the three wire grounded power cord and grounded power supply system. Before plugging in the tool, be certain the outlet voltage supplied is within the voltage marked on the nameplate. Do not use "AC only" rated tools with a DC power supply.
6. Avoid body contact with grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is grounded. If operating the tool in damp locations is unavoidable, a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter must be used to supply the power to your tool. Electrician's rubber gloves and footwear will further enhance your personal safety.
7. Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
8. Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord to carry the tools or pull the plug from an outlet. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Replace damaged cords immediately. Damaged cords increase the risk of electric shock.
9. When operating a power tool outside, use an outdoor extension cord marked "W-A" or "W". These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock. Refer to [Wire Gauge Chart for Extension Cords](#) for more information.

PERSONAL SAFETY

10. Stay alert, watch what you are doing, and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use tool while tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
11. Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Contain long hair. Keep your hair, clothing, and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry, or long hair can be caught in moving parts. Keep handles dry, clean and free from oil and grease.
12. Avoid accidental starting. Be sure switch is off before plugging in. Carrying tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in tools with the switch on invites accidents.
13. Remove adjusting keys or wrenches before turning the tool on. A wrench or a key that is left attached to a rotating part of the tool may result in personal injury.
14. Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Proper footing and balance enables better control of the tool in unexpected situations.
15. Use safety equipment. Always wear eye protection. Dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection must be used for appropriate conditions.

TOOL USE AND CARE

16. Use clamps or other practical way to secure and support the workpiece to a stable platform. Holding the work by hand or against your body is unstable and may lead to loss of control.
17. Do not force tool. Use the correct tool for your application. The correct tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it is designed.
18. Do not use tool if switch does not turn it "ON" or "OFF". Any tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
19. Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing the tool. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the tool accidentally.
20. Store idle tools out of reach of children and other untrained persons. Tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
21. Maintain tools with care. Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained tools with sharp cutting edge are less likely to bind and are easier to control. Do not use a damaged tool. Tag damaged tools "Do not use" until repaired. Any alteration or modification is a misuse and may result in a dangerous condition.
22. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, and any other condition that may affect the tool's operation. If damaged, have the tool serviced before using. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained tools.
23. Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer for your model. Accessories that may be suitable for one tool, may become hazardous when used on another tool.

Service - Never try to service rented equipment. If your tool malfunctions, call your rental dealer immediately.

DEMOLITION HAMMER SAFETY RULES

Hold tools by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Contact with a "live" wire will make exposed metal parts of the tool "live" and shock the operator. Do not drill, fasten or break into existing walls or other blind areas where electrical wiring may exist. If this situation is unavoidable, disconnect all fuses or circuit breakers feeding this worksite.

Wear ear protectors when using the tool for extended periods. Prolonged exposure to high intensity noise can cause hearing loss.

Do not cut or drill into gas lines. Use a metal detector to determine if there are metal pipes hidden in the work area or call the local utility company for assistance before beginning the operation. Striking or cutting into a gas line will result in explosion.

Always use the side handle for maximum control over torque reaction or kick-back.

Never attempt to operate this tool with one hand. The slip clutch engages if you firmly control the tool during a torque reaction or kickback.

Always wear safety goggles or eye protection when using this tool. Use a dust mask or respirator for applications which generate dust. Safety goggles or eye protection will help deflect fragments of the material that may be thrown toward your face and eyes. Dust generated or gases released from the material you are cutting (i.e. asbestos insulated pipes, radon) may cause respiratory difficulties.

Use thick cushioned gloves and limit the exposure time by taking frequent rest periods. Vibration caused by hammer-drill action may be harmful to your hands and arms.

Position yourself to avoid being caught between the tool or side handle and walls or posts. Should the bit become bound or jammed in the work, the reaction torque of the tool could crush your hand or leg.

Do not strike the bit with a handheld hammer or sledge hammer when attempting to dislodge a bound or jammed bit. Fragments of metal from the bit could dislodge and strike you or bystanders.

Never place the tool down until the motor has come to a complete stop.

Do not use dull or damaged bits and accessories. Dull or damaged bits have a greater tendency to bind in the workpiece.

When removing the bit from the tool avoid contact with skin and use proper protective gloves when grasping the bit or accessory. Accessories may be hot after prolonged use.

WARNING Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints,
- Crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber.

Your 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 those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

MOUNTING A TOOL:

1. With the retainer directed backward, insert the tool shank into the hole on the front cover. (Fig. 2)
2. Swing the retainer back into place so that it engages the tool shank and prevents tool from coming all the way out of the front cover. (Fig. 3)
3. Note: Use a manual hammer to open/close the retainer. When removing the tool, follow the above procedure in reverse.

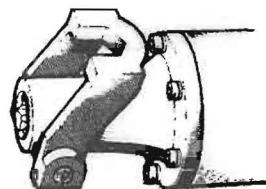


Fig. 2

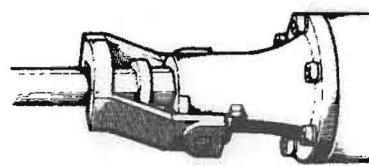


Fig. 3

OPERATION:

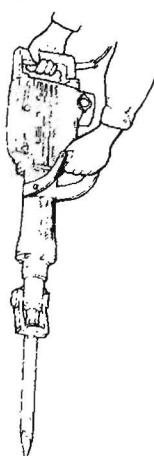


Fig. 4

1. Pull the trigger switch after applying the tip of the bit to the crushing position.
2. In some cases, it is necessary to punch the tip of the bit against the crushing position forcibly in order to begin the striking stroke. This is not due to a malfunction of the tool. It means that the safe guard mechanism against no-load striking is working.
3. Operate the tool by utilizing its own weight. The performance will not be better if the tool is pressed or thrust forcibly against the work surface. Hold the tool with a force just sufficient to counteract the reaction.
4. CAUTION: Sometimes the tool does not begin the striking stroke even when the motor rotates because the oil has become thick. If the tool is used in low temperatures, the tool should be operated for a few minutes without load to warm it up.