

OPERATOR SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR PNEUMATIC LACING TOOLS

1. NEVER operate OR work within the vicinity of a tool in use without **eye protection and hearing protection** devices (NOTE: all eye protection should conform to EN 166 and must including side shields).
2. For safe working, using the fixing tool is a two handed operation.
3. Only use **GENUINE RINGS from MACCAFERRI**. For safe and reliable operation Maccaferri strongly recommend that only genuine galvanized or stainless steel rings are used with lacing tools.
4. NEVER touch the jaws of the fixing tool or place any part of the body in the fastener discharge area of the tool during operation or when connected to the air line.
5. Whilst loading rings into the lacing tool, do not pull the trigger as accidental actuation may occur, possibly causing injury.
6. NEVER assume the tool is empty. Check the magazine.
7. NEVER engage in horseplay with the tool.
8. NEVER point the tool at anyone or yourself, even if you think it is empty or disconnected.
9. NEVER operate the tool unless it is in contact with the workpiece.
10. NEVER tamper with, disable or remove ANY safety devices, guards, shields or other parts of the tool. If a repair is required contact Maccaferri or call the helpline number as displayed in the tool case.
11. NEVER leave the work area for any extended period of the WITHOUT DISCONNECTING the tool for the air line. When placing the tool down be sure dirt/debris does not get into the tool jaws or air line inlet.
12. NEVER attempt to clear a jam without disconnecting the tool from the air line and removing the remaining rings from the tool.
13. NEVER allow the air pressure to exceed 105 p.s.i. Check the air pressure gauge at least twice daily. Do not operate with bottled air or bottled gases.
14. NEVER operate a dirty tool. Clean the tool at least daily and lubricate regularly.
15. In case of a tool malfunction:
 - (a) Disconnect from air line **IMMEDIATELY** and remove all rings from magazine.
 - (b) NEVER re-connect air line until the tool is thoroughly repaired and inspected.
 - (c) NEVER set aside a malfunctioning tool without tagging the air inlet or turning it over to those responsible for its repair. Contact details are contained within the tool box.
16. NEVER carry the tool with the trigger depressed.
17. NEVER clamp the tool trigger in a locked operating position.
18. NEVER load the tool with either the trigger or the safety depressed.
19. NEVER attempt to modify the tool in any way.
20. Always ensure that a cable whip restraint is applied securing the airline to the tool during use.
21. TREAT THE TOOL WITH RESPECT AND IT WILL PERFORM SAFELY AND RELIABLY FOR YOU.

OTHER GUIDELINES

General use:

1. Keep the tool clean and dry
2. Do not drop the tool. Dropping the tool is a primary reason for damage and/or malfunction. If you think the tool has been compromised in some way, STOP using it, and contact Maccaferri or its representative.
3. Do not strike the lacing tool to attempt to clear a jammed ring. This may damage the tool and cause malfunctions. Follow the guidelines on removing a jam.
4. Limit using the jaws of the tool as 'crow bars' to lever panels of the gabion (or other) unit together.

Air Supply, Filter and Regulator:

1. The airline should always contain a filter and regulator unit to provide the tool with clean, dry air. If moisture and contaminants are allowed to enter the tool, problems may occur.
2. The regulator should be set between 90 and 100 psi (6.12 and 6.81 bar). NEVER operate tool beyond 105psi (7.15 bar)
3. An airline of 9.5mm (3/8") or larger should be used with the Maccaferri tool. Airlines in excess of 30m (100') in length can cause air volume deficiencies at the tool, which will prevent normal operation.
4. Always use a light lubricating oil spray which should be applied to the airline inlet at least twice daily. Only a light spray is required which lubricates the internal components and reduces wear.
5. When not in use do not place the tool on the ground, place on a raised surface away from water and dirt.
6. When placing the tool down, be sure that dirt / debris does not get onto the jaws. Check that the air-inlet (at the handle of the tool) is free from obstructions or dirt before reconnecting the air supply. If dirt or debris is present clean the tool before reconnecting to the air supply and starting work again.

Troubleshooting

Tool is jamming -

1. The most common reason for problems relating to the tool jamming is operator error. Because of the tool's long stroke, **the trigger must be pulled completely to the rear** to ensure positive functioning of the valve. If the tool is 'short cycled' (the trigger is not fully pulled to the rear), the feed mechanism will return forward prematurely in an attempt to pick up a second ring. This will most likely cause a jam each time.
2. Give the tool time to fasten the ring and the piston to recycle. Repeated pulling of the trigger faster than the tool can cycle will cause rings to jam.
3. If a jam occurs, pull the spring loaded pusher back, and remove the remaining rings from the magazine. Point tool towards the ground, away from yourself and others, and cycle the tool slowly. This should force jammed ring(s) out of the jaw mechanism. For assistance in releasing jams, STOP using the tool, and contact Maccaferri or its representative.
4. If tool is jamming repeatedly, despite users following all instructions, STOP using the tool and contact Maccaferri or its representative.

Rings are not closing fully

1. Check air pressure. An airline of 9.5mm (3/8") or larger should be used with the tool. Airlines in excess of 30m (100') in length can cause air volume deficiencies at the tool, which will prevent normal operation.
2. Check for foreign debris in the jaw area. This is especially true in the area between the side plates and rollers. Remove particles of rock, sand, swarf from the rings or broken pieces of rings.
3. After extended use, the jaws could be damaged or worn; STOP using the tool and contact Maccaferri or its representative.
4. Light oil should be applied on a regular basis to the jaw bushings and rollers. Unlubricated and/or corroded jaw bushings may cause the tool to function poorly.