



Important Safety Information

Read all safety information before operating the equipment. **SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.**

To reduce the risks of fire or explosion, electrical shock and the injury to persons, read and understand all instructions included in this manual. Be familiar with the controls and proper usage of the equipment.



Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



HAZARD: POISON

Extreme care should be taken when stripping paint. The peelings, residue and vapors of paint may contain lead, which is poisonous. Any paint applied to homes before 1950 is likely to contain lead. Any paint manufactured before 1977 may contain lead. Once the paint is deposited on surfaces, hand-to-mouth contact can result in the ingestion of lead. Exposure to even low levels of lead can cause irreversible brain and nervous system damage. Young and unborn children are particularly vulnerable to lead poisoning. Before beginning any paint removal process you should determine whether the paint you are removing contains lead. This can be done by your local health department or by a professional who uses a paint analyzer to check the lead content of the paint to be removed. Lead-based paint should only be removed by a professional and should not be removed using a heat gun.

PREVENTION:

- Move the work piece outdoors. If this is not possible, keep the work area well ventilated. Open the windows and put an exhaust fan in one of them. Be sure the fan is moving the air from inside to outside.

- Remove or cover any carpets, rugs, furniture, clothing, cooking utensils and air ducts.
- Place drop cloths in the work area to catch any paint chips or peelings. Wear protective clothing such as extra work shirts, overalls and hats.
- Work in one room at a time. Furnishings should be removed or placed in the center of the room and covered. Work areas should be sealed off from the rest of the dwelling by sealing doorways with drop cloths.
- Children, pregnant or potentially pregnant women and nursing mothers should not be present in the work area until the work is done and all cleanup is complete.
- Wear a dust respirator mask of a dual filter respirator mask for dust and fumes which has been approved by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) the National Institute of Safety and Health (NIOSH), or the United States Bureau of Mines. These masks and replaceable filters are readily available at major hardware stores. Be sure that the mask fits properly. Beards and facial hair may keep masks from sealing properly. Change the filters often. Disposable paper masks are not adequate.
- Use caution when operating the heat gun. Keep the heat gun moving as excessive heat will generate fumes which can be inhaled by the operator.
- Keep food and drink out of the work area. Wash hands, arms and face and rinse mouth before eating or drinking. Do not smoke or chew gum or tobacco in the work area.
- Clean up all removed paint and dust by wet mopping the floors. Use a wet cloth to clean all walls, sills and any other surface where paint dust is clinging. Do not sweep, dry dust or vacuum. Use a high phosphate detergent of trisodium phosphate (TSP) to wash and mop areas.
- At the end of each work session, put the paint chips and debris in



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