

## General Description

This heat gun is a quality power tool. Like any power tool, it can be dangerous when misused. Read the following instructions carefully and follow all safety precautions. It is the responsibility of the owner to use the heat gun properly.

## Specifications

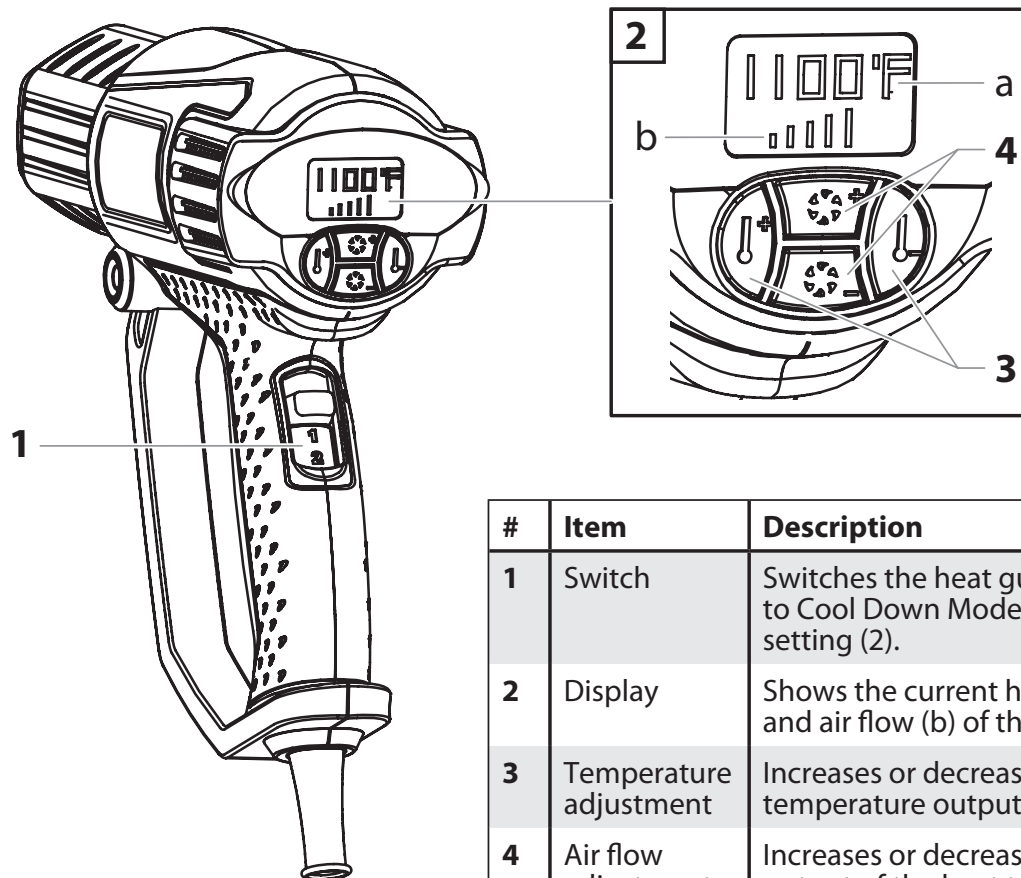
Housing:.....Engineered high-impact corrosion and heat-resistant polymers  
 Wattage:..... 1500 watts on highest setting, 150 watts on lowest  
 Heat Output:..... **Approximately** 1200°F on highest setting, **approximately** 120°F on lowest  
 BTU:..... Approximately 5100 BTUs on highest setting  
 Weight: ..... 1.5 pounds

## Uses

- Soften paint, caulking and putty for easier removal
- Soften adhesives to help remove floor tiles
- Bend plastic pipes
- Shrink tubing for electrical work
- Shrink plastic film for wrapping or weatherproofing
- Loosen rusted nuts, bolts and fittings

## Temperature Control

The temperature control gives you a wide temperature range to choose from, depending upon the type of project. The temperature can be adjusted in 20°F increments from 120°F to 1200°F.



#	Item	Description
1	Switch	Switches the heat gun OFF (0), to Cool Down Mode (1) or Usage setting (2).
2	Display	Shows the current heat output (a) and air flow (b) of the heat tool.
3	Temperature adjustment	Increases or decreases the temperature output of the heat tool.
4	Air flow adjustment	Increases or decreases the air flow output of the heat tool.



## 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:

1. 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.
2. Remove or cover any carpets, rugs, furniture, clothing, cooking utensils and air ducts.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. At the end of each work session, put the paint chips and debris in a double plastic bag, close it with tape or twist ties and dispose of properly.
11. Remove protective clothing and work shoes in the work area to avoid carrying dust into the rest of the building. Wash work clothes separately. Wipe shoes off with a wet rag and then wash it with the work clothes. Wash hair and body thoroughly with soap and water.



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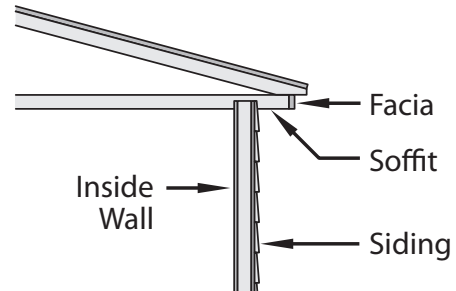


**HAZARD: EXPLOSION OR FIRE**

This heat gun produces extremely high temperatures (as high as 1200° F). It must be used with caution to prevent combustible material from igniting.

**PREVENTION:**

1. Keep the gun in constant motion. Do not stop or dwell in one spot.
2. Use extreme caution if the other side of the material being scraped is inaccessible, such as house siding. The hidden side could catch on fire if it becomes too hot. Some buildings contain highly flammable materials behind siding, floors, facia, soffit boards and other panels. Check these areas before applying heat and do not use a heat tool if flammable materials are present or if you are unsure of the hidden material.
3. Do not use near surfaces with cracks or near metal pipes or flashing. Heat may be conducted behind the work surface and ignite hidden material. The ignition of hidden materials may not be readily apparent and can result in property damage and injury.
4. Do not use electric tools in the presence of flammable liquids or gases.
5. Do not use near combustible materials such as dry grass, leaves, and paper which can scorch and catch fire.
6. The nozzle becomes very hot. Do not lay the heat gun on flammable surfaces when operating the gun or immediately after shutting the gun off. Always set the gun on a flat, level surface so that the nozzle tip is directed upwards and away from the supporting surface.
7. Do not touch the nozzle until the tool has cooled.
8. Do not use the heat gun as a hair dryer.
9. Tools and paint scrapings become very hot. To avoid burns, use work gloves when scraping.
10. Always treat the hot air units with the same respect as an open flame.



**HAZARD: ELECTRIC**

May cause property damage, severe injury or loss of life.

**PREVENTION:**

1. Do not disassemble the heat gun.
2. Do not work in wet areas or expose the heat gun to rain.
3. Guard against electric shock by preventing body contact with grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges, aluminum ladders or other grounded devices.
4. Do not abuse the electric cord. Never carry the heat gun by the cord or yank on the cord to disconnect it from the power supply. Keep the electric cord away from heat, oil and sharp edges. Inspect the cord for wear or damage regularly.
5. Use only extension cords rated for outdoor use. If an extension cord is damaged or otherwise unsuitable for use, replace it with a new cord.
6. This heat gun has a polarized plug. One blade is wider than the other. To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully into the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician. Do not modify the plug in any way.



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**HAZARD: GENERAL**

May cause property damage or severe injury.

**PREVENTION:**

1. Disconnect the heat gun from the power supply when not in use. Store indoors in a dry place and out of the reach of children.
2. Keep your work area well lighted and clean.
3. Do not overreach, especially when working on ladders. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Be certain any ladders being used are sturdy, stable, on a firm surface and erected at safe working angles.
4. Avoid power lines.
5. Keep moveable items secured and steady while scraping.
6. Always use protective eyewear when working.
7. Stay alert and use common sense when operating any tool.



**Some dust, peelings, residue, and vapors caused by paint removal activities contain chemicals known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. An example of a chemical would be lead from lead-based paints (do not use a heat tool to remove lead-based paint). Your risk from exposure varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.**

## **Servicing of a double-insulated product**

In a double-insulated product, two systems of insulation are provided instead of grounding. No grounding means is provided on a double-insulated product, nor should a means for grounding be added to the product. Servicing of a double-insulated product requires extreme care and knowledge of the system, and should be done only by qualified service personnel. Replacement parts for a double-insulated product must be identical to those parts in the product.