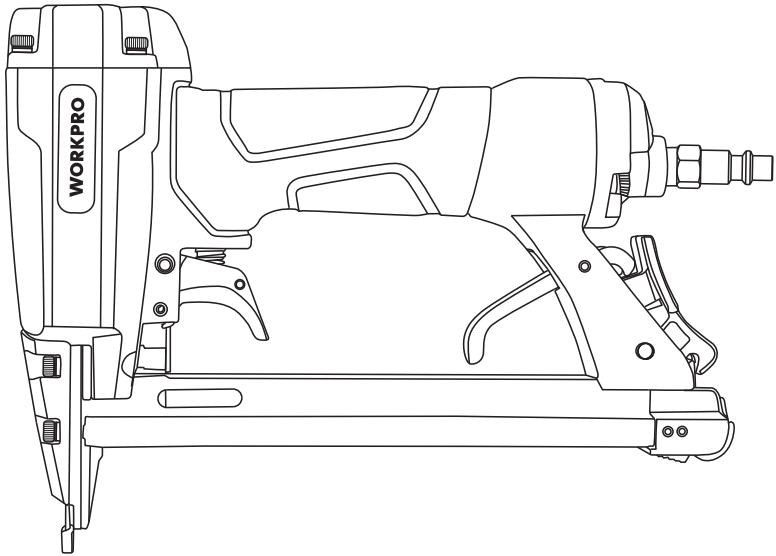


W181003A

WORKPRO

OPERATOR'S MANUAL PNEUMATIC STAPLER



Thank you for buying a WORKPRO product. Your pneumatic stapler has been engineered and manufactured to WORKPRO's high standard for dependability, ease of operation, and operator safety. When properly cared for, it will give you years of rugged, trouble-free performance.



WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, the user must read and understand the operator's manual before using this product.

SAVE THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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TOOL SPECIFICATIONS

Staple capacity	100 pieces
Staple length	1/4" (6mm) - 5/8" (16mm) (1/4", 5/16", 3/8", 1/2", 17/32", 9/16", 5/8")
Fastener size	20 Gauge
Operating pressure	60 - 100 PSI (4 - 7bar)
Max pressure	120PSI (8.3bar)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING!

Read and understand all instructions before using this tool. Failure to follow all instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or personal injury. Keep this manual for the safety warnings and precautions, operating, inspection and maintenance instructions. When using this tool, basic precautions should always be followed to reduce the risk of personal injury and/or damage to the equipment. Note that when this manual refers to a part number, it refers to the parts list included.

WORK AREA

- **Keep your work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered and dark areas invite accidents.
- **Operate in a safe work environment.** Do not use in damp or wet locations. Do not expose to rain. Do not use in the presence of flammable gases or liquids.
- **Keep children, bystanders and visitors away from the work area.** Distraction can cause you to lose control. Do not let them handle tools, hoses or extension cords. No one should be in the work area if they are not wearing suitable protective equipment.
- **Store unused equipment.** When not in use, tools must be stored in a dry location to prevent rust. Always lock up tools and keep them out of reach of children

PERSONAL SAFETY

- **Dress properly, wear protective equipment.** Use eye, face, head, breathing and ear protection. Always wear ANSI approved impact safety goggles, which must provide both frontal and side protection. Protect your hands with suitable gloves. Wear a full face shield if your work creates metal filings or wood chips. Wear an ANSI approved dust mask or respirator when working around metal, wood and chemical dusts and mists. Wear ANSI approved earplugs. Protective, electrically non-conductive clothes and non-skid footwear are recommended when working. Wear steel toed boots to prevent injury from falling objects.

- **Do not over reach; keep proper footing and balance at all times.** Proper footing and balance enables better control of the tool in unexpected situations.
- **Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery as they can be caught in moving parts.** Tie back long hair. These can be caught in moving parts, resulting in damage to the tool and/or serious injury.
- **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use your common sense.** Do not operate any machine or tool when you are tired, under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medications.
- **Use clamps or other practical ways to secure and support the work piece to a stable platform.** Holding the work piece by hand or against your body is unstable and may lead to loss of control.

SPECIFIC SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- **Do not point the tool at yourself, or others.** Keep hands, and any other body parts away from the nosepiece, this will help prevent injury.
- **Do not drive a fastener on top of a previously nailed fastener, or the fastener can ricochet causing personal injury.**
- **Do not drive any fasteners close to the edge of the work piece.** The work piece could split allowing a fastener to fly free or ricochet, causing personal injury.
- **Make sure the correct fasteners are being used, as specified.**

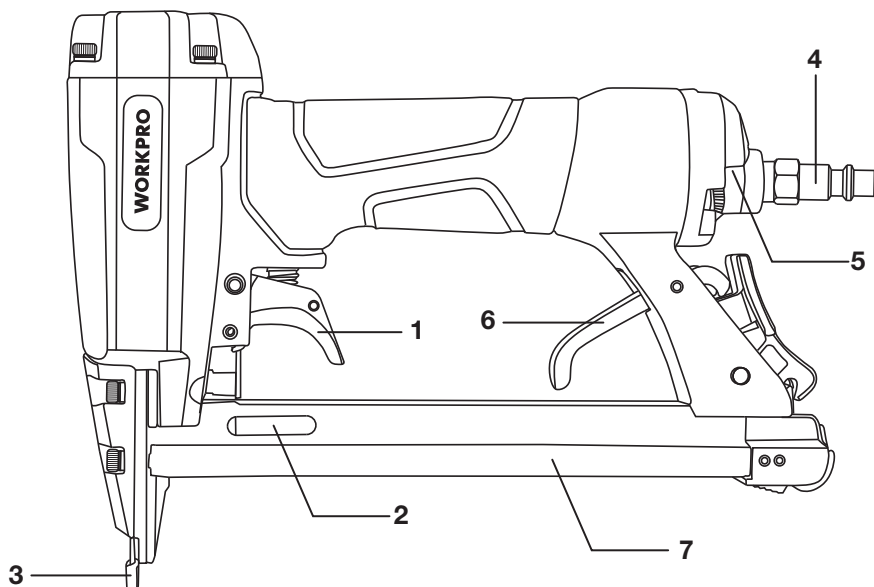
TOOL USE AND CARE

- **Use the right tool for the job.** Do not attempt to force a small tool or attachment to do the work of a larger industrial tool. The tool will perform better and more safely at the task for which it was intended. Do not modify this tool or use for a purpose for which it was not designed.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- **Maintain tools with care. Keep tools clean and in good condition for a better and safer performance.** Follow instructions for lubricating, reloading and changing accessories. Inspect tool fittings, alignment and hoses periodically and, if damaged, have them repaired by an authorized technician or replaced. The handle must be kept clean, dry and free from oil and grease at all times. A properly maintained tool reduces the risk of binding and is easier to control.
- **Avoid unintentional starts.** Be sure that the trigger is in neutral or OFF position when not in use and before connecting it to any air source. Do not carry the tool with fingers near or on the trigger.
- **When not in use for an extended period, apply a thin coat of lubricant to the steel parts to avoid rust.**

KNOW YOUR PRODUCT



- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Trigger | 5. Rear exhaust |
| 2. Staples reload window | 6. Magazine release latch |
| 3. Contact safety mechanism | 7. Magazine |
| 4. Air inlet | |

GENERAL OPERATION

- Disconnect air supply. Disconnect tools from air pressure source when not in use before cleaning, servicing or changing a piece or accessory. After disconnecting, discharge any residual air pressure.
- Do not use tools if the trigger switch does not function properly. Any tool that cannot be controlled with the ON/OFF switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- Use proper size and type of air pressure line and fittings. The recommended air line for a tool with a min I.D. of 1/5" (5mm) and max length of no more than 17' (5m).
- Always verify prior to using a tool that the air source has been adjusted to the rated air pressure or within the rated air-pressure range. Over pressurizing a tool may cause bursting, abnormal operation, breakage of the tool or serious injury to persons. Use only clean, dry, regulated compressed air at the rated range as marked on the tool.

- Never use pure oxygen, carbon dioxide, combustible gases or any bottled gas as an air source for a tool. Such gases are capable of causing an explosion and serious injury to persons. Do not use an air source besides an air compressor to power this tool.

⚠ WARNING!

Turn off the air compressor, disconnect the air pressure hose and discharge any residual pressure inside the tool before changing accessories or making any adjustments to the tool. Failure to do so could result in severe injury, tool or property damage.

OPERATION

AIR SUPPLY LINE (SEE FIG. 1)

⚠ DANGER!

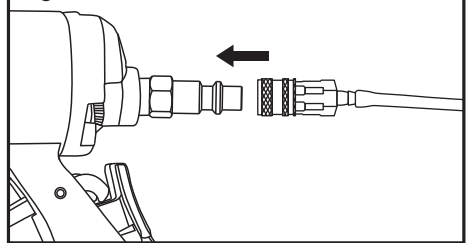
Do not use oxygen, carbon dioxide, high-pressure compressed gas or bottled gases as the power source for this tool. The tool will explode and serious personal injury could result.

Never connect the tool to air pressure which could potentially exceed 200 PSI. Use only clean, dry, regulated air within rate range as marked on tool.

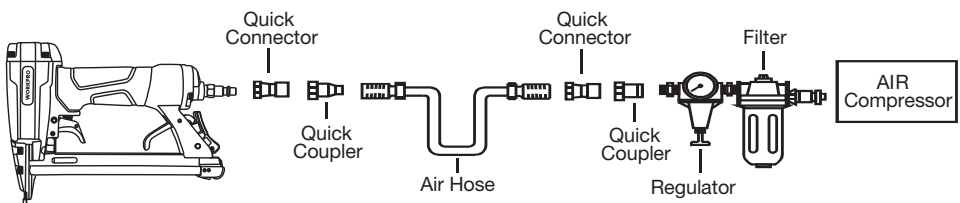
⚠ WARNING!

Keep hands and body away from discharge area of tool when connecting air supply. Always disconnect tool from air supply when servicing or adjusting tool and when tool is not in use.

Fig. 1



AIR CONNECTION SETUP



OPERATION

LOADING STAPLES (SEE FIG. 2 & 3)

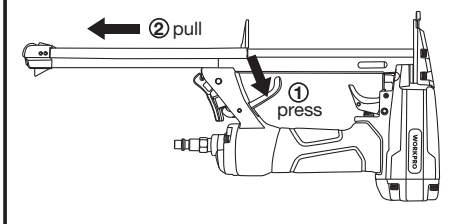
WARNING!

Disconnect tool from air supply. Only use the proper size and type of staple with this stapler, described in the as "Tool Specifications" section. Do not load tool until you are ready to use it. Do not pull trigger or depress contact trip while loading tool. Make sure that the tool noseplate is securely closed before loading fasteners. Always load with nose of tool pointing away from you and others. Always wear safety goggles that comply with United States ANSI Z87.1.

Hold the stapler upside down as shown in Fig. 2.

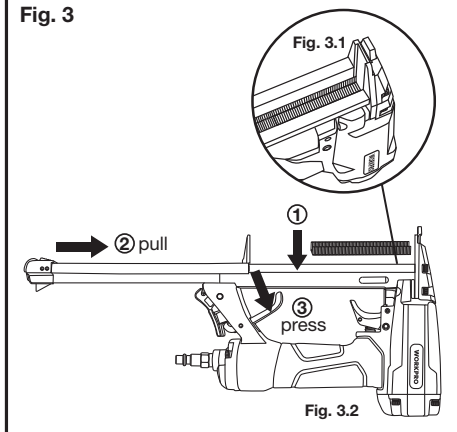
- Press the magazine cover release latch.
- Slide magazine cover open. (See Fig. 2)

Fig. 2



- Place a full strip of staples into the staple magazine, with the staple points facing upward (with the staple legs are pointing up, See Fig. 3.1).
- Slide the staple magazine closed until the track release lever snaps back into place with a click. (Close the staple magazine while staples are loaded engages the spring-load mechanism, so it will take slightly more pressure to slide the magazine closed. Or you can press the magazine release latch to make magazine cover easier to close.) See Fig. 3.2

Fig. 3



STAPLER OPERATION

- Connect the pneumatic stapler to the compressed air connection (See Fig. 1).
- Before starting the stapler, switch on the compressor and set the operating pressure on the pressure reducer to 4.0 bar.
- For the purpose of setting the operating pressure it is advisable to use a test workpiece which is similar in structure and material thickness to the workpieces to be joined.
- To staple, place the pneumatic stapler against the workpiece. Pull the trigger once and release it again after each shot.
- If the staple goes in too deep, reduce the operating pressure on the pressure reducer by 0.5 bar.
- If the staple does not go in deep enough or projects, increase the operating pressure on the pressure reducer by 0.5 bar.
- Place the stapler against the test workpiece again and fire.
- Depending on results, keep changing the operating pressure in 0.5 bar increments until the depth that the staples are driven in is roughly correct.
- The equipment also has continuously shot mode. If you keep pressing the contact safety mechanism against the workpiece, and slide the stapler to a fresh piece of wood, release and squeeze the trigger again, it will be shot continuously. Another mode is that if you keep pressing the trigger, when remove the equipment from the workpiece and press the contact safety mechanism against a fresh piece of wood, the stapler will be shot.
- To prevent faults, make sure that you do not staple at the same point twice.

OPERATION

CLEARING STAPLE JAMS

If a fastener becomes jammed, keep the tool pointed away from you and follow these instructions to clear:

- Disconnect the air hose from the stapler.
- Carefully remove staple strip from staple magazine.

- Remove any remaining loose staples from inside the staple magazine, using pliers to grasp the staples, if necessary.
- Once jammed staples have been removed, reload stapler.

MAINTENANCE

WARNING!

Disconnect the tool from the air compressor before adjusting, clearing jams, servicing, relocating and during non-operation.

NOTE:

Fasteners are under spring pressure and may dislodge from the magazine.

- Disconnect the air hose from the stapler.
- Remove all staples from the staple magazine of the stapler.
- Shut off air compressor and drain any moisture from the compressor tank.
- Drain the air line filter, clean the filter element, then blow air in opposite direction to remove any dirt/debris.
- Check for damaged parts. Before using any tool, any part that appears to be damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended functions. Check for alignment and binding of moving parts, for broken parts or mounting fixtures, or for any other condition that may affect proper operation. Any part that is damaged should be repaired or replaced by a qualified technician.
- When servicing, use only identical replacement parts. Only use accessories intended for use with this tool. Replace damaged parts immediately. Non-authorized parts may be dangerous.

- Keep the tool clean. Wipe the tool with a clean cloth and periodically blow out all areas with compressed air. If compressed air is not available, use a brush to remove dust from all areas. Do not use harsh chemicals or solvents to clean the tool. Be sure to switch power OFF and disconnect the air source during maintenance and inspection.
- Regularly inspect all mountings and screws to ensure tightness. Should any screws become loose, tighten immediately.

The following lubrication options are available:

Each time before using the compressed air tool insert 3-5 drops of special compressed air oil into the compressed air connection. If the compressed air tool has not been used for several days you must insert 5-10 drops of special compressed air oil into the compressed air connection before switching on. Store your compressed air tool only in a dry room.

NOTE:

Never use a penetrating oil to lubricate the tool. Penetrating oil may act as a solvent that will break down the grease and cause the tool to seize up.

Disposing of the tool

If your tool has become damaged beyond repair, do not throw it out. Bring it to the appropriate recycling facility.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

The following form lists the common operating system with problem and solutions. Please read the form carefully and follow it.

WARNING!

If any of the following symptoms appears during your operating, stop using the tool immediately, or serious personal injury could result. Only a qualified persons or an authorized service center can perform repairs or replacement of tool.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
No staple is fired	Air leak 1. Air leak near top of the tool or in trigger area. 2. Air leak near bottom of tool. 3. Air leak between body and cylinder cap.	1. Check the trigger head stem, O-ring and replace if damaged. 2. Check the O-ring or bumper and replace if damaged, tighten screws. 3. Check the O-ring or bumper and replace if damaged, tighten screws.
	Incorrect or abnormal staples (large sized head, staples that are bent or incorrectly chained) are loaded.	Remove incorrect staples and load 20-gauge, 1/4" – 5/8" staples. Have the tool serviced by a qualified technician.
	Magazine unit 1. The magazine push lever/nail feed portion is damaged. 2. Defective nail feeder is defected, bent or broken. 3. Defective feed spring is worn or broken. 4. Adhesive fragment or wood dust is sticking on the magazine or staple feeder. 5. Push lever is damaged	1. Repair deformed parts. 2. Replace defective parts. 3. Replace defective parts. 4. Remove adhesive fragment or wood dust. 5. Check push lever movement and replace if necessary. Have the tool serviced by a qualified technician.
	Output unit: piston or driver 1. Air pressure is too low. 2. Piston ring is worn. 3. Piston bumper is defective. 4. Defective bumper piece is defective, worn, or broken. 5. Defective O-ring is disconnected, deformed or broken. 6. Defective driver blade is deflected, deformed, or broken. 7. Foreign material (adhesive or wood fragment) is present inside the cylinder.	1. Check compressor for pressure setting. 2. Replace piston ring if tool does not drive at minimum operating pressure. 3. Replace the piston bumper. 4. Replace the piece. 5. Reassemble or replace the O-ring. 6. Replace the blade. 7. Remove the material (adhesive fragment or wood) and clean the cylinder. Have the tool serviced by a qualified technician.
The driven staple is bent	1. staples are inaccurately fed. 2. Incorrect staples are loaded. 3. Air pressure is too low. 4. Driver blade is worn or broken. 5. The wood is too hard.	1. Remove and load the staples properly. 2. Remove incorrect staples and load the recommended staples (see section "Technical specifications.") 3. Adjust the air pressure. 4. Replace the driver blade if it either protrudes from the blade guide or appears to be excessively worn. 5. Test fire to determine whether staples bend on soft wood. If it bends, a higher gauge stapler is required.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
Staples do not fire 'flush' into the workpiece.	1. The wood is too hard. 2. Air pressure is too low. 3. Drive blade is worn or broken.	1. Test fire to determine whether staples bend on softer wood. If it bends, a higher gauge stapler is required. 2. Adjust the air pressure. 3. Replace the driver blade if it either protrudes from the blade guide or appears to be excessively worn.
Staples jam	1. Piston ring or cylinder is worn, broken, or dirty. 2. Nails are not feeding into the chamber properly. 3. Incorrect staples being used. 4. Driver blade tip is worn. 5. Driver guide is damaged or worn. 6. Workpiece material (or backer) is too hard.	1. Send for service. 2. See above items. 3. See above items. 4. Send for service. 5. Inspect and send tool for service. 6. Use an alternate tool.

IMPORTANT! Repairs should be carried out by a qualified person