



## These Instructions Must be Read by the User Before Starting the Machine



### Damproof Injection Machines

Injection machines must be operated correctly according to the manufacturer's or owner's operating instructions, which are available on request if required

**Always follow the manufacturer's instructions on the damp proofing fluids container. They are likely to be highly flammable and hazardous to your health**

**CHECK** that all children and animals are clear of the work area

**DO NOT** smoke when injecting

Wear personal protective equipment as conditions determine, such as gloves and safety goggles, or a face visor

**DO NOT** work in a badly ventilated or enclosed area

Clean up spillages immediately

**CHECK** the condition of electric wiring adjacent to the work area and ensure that there is no damage that could result in the liquid causing a short circuit

**DO NOT** light any fires for 48 hours after damp proof course injection. Display a notice to this effect

Store the fluids in a safe place and in their original containers.

**ENSURE that they are tightly closed**

**DO NOT** allow the fluid to contaminate drains, streams etc. It is your legal duty to prevent this or to seek advice in preventing it. You must inform all persons affected (in writing) that fumes from the fluids are often given off for 48 hours after injection which could present risks to asthmatics, the very young or old

#### THE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO THE MACHINE

**CHECK** that the voltage of the supply is correct. The machine will be either 110 volts or 230 volts

The use of a low voltage machine at 110V (CTE) will effectively eliminate the risk of death and greatly reduce the degree of injury from an electric fault

Use a machine with the lowest possible voltage to suit the job

**DO NOT** use domestic plugs and sockets on construction sites, they are not robust enough.

**When using a 230V machine the risk of injury or death from electric shock is unacceptably high unless the following precautions are taken:**

a) Use RCD power breakers at the supply socket to give protection for both the machine and its power cable.

b) The RCD should be protected from dust, wet weather, mechanical damage and vibration.

c) Position power cables where they are less likely to be damaged.

d) The machine cables and RCDs should be checked every day (or every shift) using the following as a guide:

- **CHECK** that bare wires are not visible
- Make sure that cables are not damaged and free from cuts and abrasions (apart from light scuffing)
- **CHECK** that the plug is in good condition, the casing is free from cracks, the pins are not bent or the socket is not blocked with debris or dirt
- **ENSURE** that there are no taped or other non-standard joints in the cable
- **CHECK** that the cable covering has not been pulled out of the grips at the plug or machine. (The coloured insulation of the internal wires should not be visible)
- **CHECK** the outer casing of the equipment for damage and **CHECK** for loose or missing parts or screws
- Make sure that there are no overheating or burn marks on the plug, cable and equipment
- **CHECK** the operation of the RCD power breaker by operating the test button.

Machines using 110 volts should be checked weekly as in (d) above.

**CHECK** regularly that all ventilation grills or holes on motor housings are clear and free from dirt.

If the automatic cut-out operates, allow the motor to cool before re-starting.

**DO NOT** carry the machine with the finger on the operating trigger or button.

**DO NOT** carry the machine by its cable or disconnect a plug by pulling its cable.

Unplug from the power supply before making adjustments.

**DO NOT** attempt a repair to the equipment or power cable.

Contact the Hire Company.