

QUALIFIED OPERATOR OF POWDER-ACTUATED TOOLS	
Make(s) _____	Model(s) _____
This certifies that _____ (NAME OF OPERATOR)	
Card No _____	Soc Sec No _____
Has received the prescribed training in the operation of powder actuated tools manufactured by _____ (NAME OF MANUFACTURER)	
Trained and issued by _____ (SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED INSTRUCTOR)	
I have received instruction in the safe operation and maintenance of powder actuated fastening tools of the makes and models specified and agree to conform to all rules and regulations governing their use. Failure to comply shall be cause for immediate revocation of this card.	
_____ (SIGNATURE)	_____ (DATE)

FIG 35-28 — Wallet card for qualified powder-actuated tool operators are available from tool manufacturers. List of instructors should be maintained by each manufacturer.

Based on American National Standard A10.3-1972

metal, pre-cast or pre-stressed concrete, masonry block, brick, stone, and wood surfaces, tightening rivets, and punching holes. Cased (cartridge) or uncased (pellet) power loads provide the energy and are ignited by means of a conventional percussion primer.

The hazards encountered in the use of these tools are similar to those of a firearm. The handling, storing, and control of explosive power loads present additional hazards. Therefore, instructions for the use, handling, and storage of both tools and power loads should be just as rigid as those governing blasting caps and firearms.

Specific hazards are accidental discharge, ricochets, ignition of explosive or combustible atmospheres, projectiles penetrating the work, and flying dirt, scale, and other particles.

Tools are divided into two types. A direct-acting tool is one in which the expanding gases of the power load acts directly on the fastener to be driven. An indirect-acting tool has the expanding gases of the power load acting on a captive piston, which in turn drives the fastener.

The two types are divided into three classes

—low, medium, and high velocity of the lightest fastener driven by the strongest available commercial power load that will properly chamber in the tool.

In case of misfire, the operator should hold the tool in operating position for at least 30 seconds. He should try to fire the tool a second time. If it still misfires, he must hold the tool in operating position for another 30 seconds, then follow the manufacturer's instructions to remove the load.

Powder-actuated tools can be used safely if special training and proper supervision are provided for the operator. Manufacturers of the tools will aid in this training. Only trained and properly qualified personnel holding a "qualified operator's card," Fig 35-28, should be permitted to operate or handle the tools. Qualification requirements for both instructor and operator are given in ANSI A10.3, *Safety Requirements for Powder Actuated Fastening Systems*.

Power-assisted, hammer-driven tools are used for the same purposes as powder-actuated tools and generally the same precautions should be followed (Fig. 35-29).