




SECTION 1 – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS – READ BEFORE USING

 Protect yourself and others from injury—read, follow, and save these important safety precautions and operating instructions.

1-1. Symbol Usage

 **DANGER!** – Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.

 Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.


NOTICE – Indicates statements not related to personal injury.


 Indicates special instructions.




This group of symbols means Warning! Watch Out! ELECTRIC SHOCK, MOVING PARTS, and HOT PARTS hazards. Consult symbols and related instructions below for necessary actions to avoid these hazards.

1-2. Fume Extraction Hazards

 The symbols shown below are used throughout this manual to call attention to and identify possible hazards. When you see the symbol, watch out, and follow the related instructions to avoid the hazard. The safety information given below is only a summary of the more complete safety information found in the Principal Safety Standards. Read and follow all Safety Standards.

 Only qualified persons should install, operate, maintain, and repair this equipment. A qualified person is defined as one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project and has received safety training to recognize and avoid the hazards involved.

 During operation, keep everybody, especially children, away.



FUME EXTRACTOR MISUSE can be hazardous.

Welding produces fumes and gases. Breathing these fumes and gases can be hazardous to your health. Combustible materials can ignite and

cause fire and explosion.

- Read and follow these instructions and the safety labels carefully. The fume extractor helps protect the user from specific airborne contaminants but must be used correctly to be fully effective. Have an industrial hygienist test the air in your facility to ensure the fume extractor provides adequate protection from contaminants in your environment. If you have questions about the extractor, see equipment label and consult your Safety Director and a certified Industrial Hygienist.
- Follow all applicable ANSI, OSHA, CSA, UL, NFPA and other regulatory guidelines pertaining to the use of fume extractors and the recirculation of filtered air.
- Portions of fume collection equipment, including the clean- and dirty-air plenums, can be considered OSHA Confined Spaces. Refer to the appropriate OSHA regulations to determine if a specific installation is a confined space and if a permit program is required.
- Do not use the fume extractor without an approved and properly installed spark guard unless the unit is designed and intended to be used without one. Without the spark guard, welding sparks can ignite a non-fire retardant filter or fume collected on the filter, or damage the filter and allow unfiltered air into the breathing zone. Do not allow sparks or any burning materials to enter the hood or duct of the fume extractor.
- Only use the fume extractor to extract weld fumes. Do not use the fume extractor to extract hot gases (above 140°F/60°C) wood or cement dust, engine exhaust, liquid vapors, explosive materials,

aggressive fumes (acid), fumes from burning objects, or fumes from cleaning, cutting, gouging, grinding, painting, flame spraying, sand blasting, or other non-welding operations.

- Fumes from some welding operations can be combustible. Do not install or operate fume extractor where combustible weld fumes can be present unless a fire/and/or explosion protection system is present that has been selected and approved by a qualified person familiar with applicable codes and fire/explosion protection systems.
- Use the fume extractor only in atmospheres for which it is recommended. Do not use the extractor where contaminant levels are unknown or are immediately dangerous to life, or where the contaminant levels exceed the fume extractor specifications.
- Do not weld until you are sure the fume extractor is correctly assembled and working properly.
- Do not position the fume extractor hood in any location that will allow the weld fumes to be pulled into the operator's breathing zone.
- Minimize cross drafts that affect fume extraction by closing doors/windows and/or installing weld screens/curtains.
- Before each use, inspect the fume extractor for damage and verify it operates properly.
- Hazardous contaminants may not smell or be visible. Leave the area immediately if you notice any of the following:
 - Breathing becomes difficult.
 - You experience dizziness, impaired vision, or eye, nose, or mouth irritation.
 - The equipment is damaged.
 - Air flow decreases or stops.
 - If you think the equipment is not supplying adequate protection.
- To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons, do not use replacement parts that have not been recommended by the manufacturer (e.g., parts made using a 3D printer).
- Replace damaged or plugged filter. Allow cooling period before inspecting or replacing filter, or cleaning particle tray and spark guard. Do not wash or reuse filter, or clean filter by tapping or with compressed air, unless specifically instructed by the manufacturer in the Owner's Manual (filter element can be damaged). Do not breathe the particles collected by the fume extractor. Wear approved safety equipment (respirator, gloves, long sleeve shirt) when performing filter maintenance. Dispose of used filter element and collected particles according to local, state, and federal requirements.
- Read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for adhesives, coatings, cleaners, consumables, coolants, degreasers, fluxes, and metals.
- The fume extractor must be used with the extraction arm, hoses, filter, and other components recommended by the manufacturer.



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The input power circuit and machine internal circuits are also live when power is on. Incorrectly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Disconnect input power before installing or servicing this equipment. Lockout/tagout input power according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (see Safety Standards).
- Properly install, ground, and operate this equipment according to its Owner's Manual and national, state, and local codes.
- Always verify the supply ground—check and be sure that input power cord ground wire is properly connected to ground terminal in disconnect box or that cord plug is connected to a properly grounded receptacle outlet.
- Frequently inspect input power cord and ground conductor for damage or bare wiring—replace immediately if damaged—bare wiring can kill.



FALLING EQUIPMENT can injure.

- Use correct procedures and equipment of adequate capacity to lift and support unit.
- If using lift forks to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond opposite side of unit.

- Keep equipment (cables and cords) away from moving vehicles when working from an aerial location.
- Follow the guidelines in the Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation (Publication No. 94-110) when manually lifting heavy parts or equipment.



MOVING PARTS can injure.

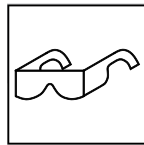
- Keep hands, hair, loose clothing, jewelry, tools, and other objects away from moving parts such as fans.

- Keep all doors, panels, covers, and guards closed and securely in place.
- Have only qualified persons remove doors, panels, covers, or guards for maintenance and troubleshooting as necessary.
- Reinstall doors, panels, covers, or guards when maintenance is finished and before reconnecting input power.



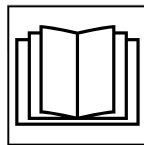
FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- Do not install or place unit on, over, or near combustible surfaces.
- Do not install unit near flammables.
- Do not overload building wiring—be sure power supply system is properly sized, rated, and protected to handle this unit.



FLYING METAL OR DIRT can injure eyes.

- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields or wear face shield.



READ INSTRUCTIONS.

- Read and follow all labels and the Owner's Manual carefully before installing, operating, or servicing unit. Read the safety information at the beginning of the manual and in each section.

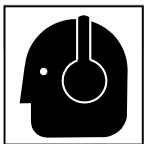
- Use only genuine replacement parts from the manufacturer.
- Perform installation, maintenance, and service according to the Owner's Manuals, industry standards, and national, state, and local codes.

1-3. Additional Hazards For Installation, Operation, And Maintenance



HOT PARTS can burn.

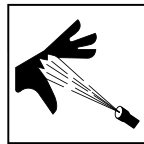
- Do not touch hot parts bare handed.
- Allow cooling period before working on equipment.
- To handle hot parts, use proper tools and/or wear heavy, insulated welding gloves and clothing to prevent burns.



NOISE can damage hearing.

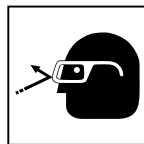
Noise from some processes or equipment can damage hearing.

- Check for noise level limits exceeding those specified by OSHA.
- Wear appropriate ear protection if noise level is high.
- Warn others nearby about noise hazard.



COMPRESSED AIR can injure or kill.

- Before working on compressed air system, turn off and lockout/tagout unit, release pressure, and be sure air pressure cannot be accidentally applied.

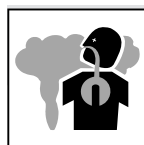


- Relieve pressure before disconnecting or connecting air lines.

- Check compressed air system components and all connections and hoses for damage, leaks, and wear before operating unit.

- Do not direct air stream toward self or others.

- Wear protective equipment such as safety glasses, hearing protection, leather gloves, heavy shirt and trousers, high shoes, and a cap when working on compressed air system.
- Use soapy water or an ultrasonic detector to search for leaks—never use bare hands. Do not use equipment if leaks are found.
- Reinstall doors, panels, covers, or guards when servicing is finished and before starting unit.
- If ANY air is injected into the skin or body seek medical help immediately.



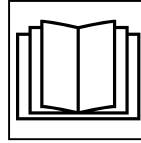
BREATHING COMPRESSED AIR can injure or kill.

- Do not use compressed air for breathing.
- Use compressed air only for cutting, gouging, and tools.



TRAPPED AIR PRESSURE AND WHIPPING HOSES can injure.

- Release air pressure from tools and system before servicing, adding or changing attachments, or opening compressor oil drain or oil fill cap.



READ INSTRUCTIONS.

- Read and follow all labels and the Owner's Manual carefully before installing, operating, or servicing unit. Read the safety information at the beginning of the manual and in each section.
- Use only genuine replacement parts from the manufacturer.
- Perform installation, maintenance, and service according to the Owner's Manuals, industry standards, and national, state, and local codes.

1-4. California Proposition 65 Warnings

⚠ WARNING – This product can expose you to chemicals including lead, which are known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

1-5. Principal Safety Standards

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, American Welding Society standard ANSI Standard Z49.1. Website: www.aws.org.

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1. Website: www.aws.org.

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70 from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org.

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1 from Compressed Gas Association. Website: www.cganet.com.

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2 from Canadian Standards Association. Website: www.csagroup.org.

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute. Website: safetyequipment.org.

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org.

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910.177 Subpart N, Part 1910 Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J. Website: www.osha.gov.

OSHA *Important Note Regarding the ACGIH TLV, Policy Statement on the Uses of TLVs and BEIs*. Website: www.osha.gov.

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH.

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1-6. EMF Information

Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized electric and magnetic fields (EMF). The current from arc welding (and allied processes including spot welding, arc gouging, plasma arc cutting, and induction heating operations) creates EMF around the welding circuit. EMF can interfere with some medical implants, e.g. pacemakers. Protective measures for persons wearing medical implants have to be taken. For example, restrict access for passersby or conduct individual risk assessment for operators. All operators should use the following procedures in order to minimize exposure to EMF fields:

1. Keep cables close together by twisting or taping them, or using a cable cover.
2. Do not place your body between cables. Arrange cables to one side and away from the operator.

3. Do not coil or drape cables around your body.
4. Keep head and trunk as far away from the equipment in the output circuit as possible.
5. Connect work clamp to workpiece as close to the arc as possible.
6. Do not work next to, sit or lean on, or carry the power source or other equipment while operating.

About Implanted Medical Devices:

Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before performing or going near arc welding, spot welding, arc gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations. If cleared by your doctor, follow the procedures above.