

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS – READ BEFORE USING

safety_ihom 5/98

1-1. Symbol Usage



Means Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards with this procedure! The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols.

▲ Marks a special safety message.

☞ Means "Note"; not safety related.



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

1-2. Induction Heating 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 Safety Standards listed in Section 1-4. Read and follow all Safety Standards.

▲ Only qualified persons should install, operate, maintain, and repair this unit.

▲ During operation, keep everybody, especially children, away.



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The power circuit and output bus bars or connections are electrically live whenever the output is on. 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.
- Enclose any connecting bus bars and coolant fittings to prevent unintentional contact.
- Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
- Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact with the work or ground.
- Disconnect input power before installing or servicing this equipment. Lockout/tagout input power according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (see Safety Standards).
- Use only nonconductive coolant hoses with a minimum length of 18 inches (457 mm) to provide isolation.
- Properly install and ground 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.
- When making input connections, attach proper grounding conductor first – double-check connections.
- Frequently inspect input power cord for damage or bare wiring – replace cord immediately if damaged – bare wiring can kill.
- Turn off all equipment when not in use.
- Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.
- Do not drape cables over your body.
- Do not touch power circuit if you are in contact with the work, ground, or another power circuit from a different machine.
- Use only well-maintained equipment. Repair or replace damaged parts at once. Maintain unit according to manual.
- Wear a safety harness if working above floor level.
- Keep all panels and covers securely in place.

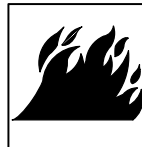
SIGNIFICANT DC VOLTAGE exists after removal of input power on inverters.

- Turn Off inverter, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Maintenance Section before touching any internal parts.



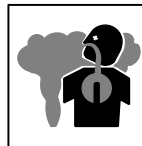
INDUCTION HEATING can cause burns.

- Hot parts and equipment can injure.
- Do not touch or handle induction head/coil during operation.
- Do not touch hot parts bare-handed.
- Allow cooling period before handling parts or equipment.
- Keep metal jewelry and other metal personal items away from head/coil during operation.



FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- Do not overheat parts and adhesive.
- Watch for fire; keep extinguisher nearby.
- Keep flammables away from work area.
- Do not locate unit on, over, or near combustible surfaces.
- Do not install unit near flammables.
- Do not operate unit in explosive atmosphere.

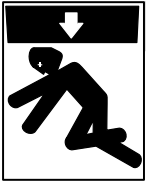


FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous.

Induction Heating of certain materials, adhesives, and fluxes can produce fumes and gases. Breathing these fumes and gases can be hazardous to your health.

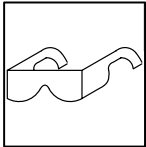
- Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe the fumes.
- If inside, ventilate the area and/or use exhaust to remove fumes and gases.
- If ventilation is poor, use an approved air-supplied respirator.
- Read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and the manufacturer's instruction for adhesives, fluxes, metals, consumables, coatings, cleaners, and degreasers.
- Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Always have a trained watch-person nearby. Fumes and gases from heating can displace air and lower the oxygen level causing injury or death. Be sure the breathing air is safe.
- Do not heat in locations near degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. The heat can react with vapors to form highly toxic and irritating gases.
- Do not overheat coated metals, such as galvanized, lead, or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the heated area, the area is well ventilated, and if necessary, while wearing an air-supplied respirator. The coatings and any metals containing these elements can give off toxic fumes if overheated. See coating MSDS for temperature information.

1-3. Additional Symbols for Installation, Operation, and Maintenance



FALLING UNIT can cause injury.

- Use handle and have person of adequate physical strength lift unit.
- Move unit with hand cart or similar device.
- For units without a handle, use equipment of adequate capacity to lift unit.
- When using lift forks to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond opposite side of unit.



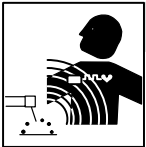
FLYING METAL OR ADHESIVE can injure eyes.

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



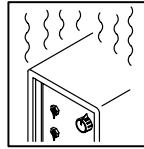
MOVING PARTS can cause injury.

- Keep away from moving parts such as fans.
- Keep all doors, panels, covers, and guards closed and securely in place.



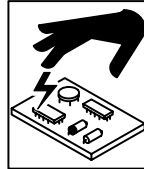
MAGNETIC FIELDS can affect pacemakers.

- Pacemaker wearers keep away.
- Wearers should consult their doctor before going near induction heating operations.



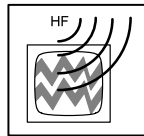
OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING

- Allow cooling period.
- Reduce output or reduce duty cycle before starting to heat again.
- Follow rated duty cycle.



STATIC (ESD) can damage PC boards.

- Put on grounded wrist strap BEFORE handling boards or parts.
- Use proper static-proof bags and boxes to store, move, or ship PC boards.



H.F. RADIATION can cause interference.

- High-frequency (H.F.) can interfere with radio navigation, safety services, computers, and communications equipment.
- Have only qualified person familiar with electronic equipment perform this installation.
- The user is responsible for having a qualified electrician promptly correct any interference problem resulting from the installation.
- If notified by the FCC about interference, stop using the equipment at once.
- Have the installation regularly checked and maintained.
- Keep high-frequency source doors and panels tightly shut.

1-4. Principal Safety Standards

Safety and Health Standards, OSHA 29 CFR 1910, from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

Canadian Electrical Code Part 1, CSA Standard C22.1, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3.

Safe Practices For Occupation And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

1-5. EMF Information

Considerations About Induction Heating And The Effects Of Low Frequency Electric And Magnetic Fields

The following is a quotation from the General Conclusions Section of the U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, *Biological Effects of Power Frequency Electric & Magnetic Fields – Background Paper*, OTA-BP-E-53 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1989): “. . . there is now a very large volume of scientific findings based on experiments at the cellular level and from studies with animals and people which clearly establish that low frequency magnetic fields can interact with, and produce changes in, biological systems. While most of this work is of very high quality, the results are complex. Current scientific understanding does not yet allow us to interpret the evidence in a single coherent framework. Even more frustrating, it does not yet allow us to draw definite conclusions about

questions of possible risk or to offer clear science-based advice on strategies to minimize or avoid potential risks.”

To reduce magnetic fields in the workplace, use the following procedures:

1. Arrange output cable to one side and away from the operator.
2. Do not coil or drape output cable around the body.
3. Keep power source and cable as far away from the operator as practical.

About Pacemakers:

The above procedures are also recommended for pacemaker wearers. Consult your doctor for complete information.