

# KAMSIN<sup>®</sup>

MODEL: K-SC7C

## PNEUMATIC RING CLIP GUN



**Austral Wire Products**

Ph 1300 384 981 | [www.australwire.com.au](http://www.australwire.com.au)



CAREFULLY READ THIS MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE TOOL!



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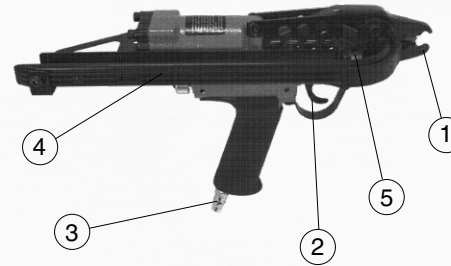
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## KEY PARTS DIAGRAM



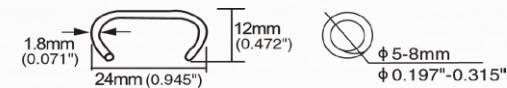
Model	K-SC7C
No.	Description
1	Muzzle
2	Trigger
3	Air Inlet Plug
4	Magazine
5	Nail Pusher

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

	K-SC7C
Load Capacity	100 Pcs
Air Pressure	80-120 PSI (6 to 8 BAR)
Air Inlet	6.35mm (0.25")
Net Weight	1.48 KG (3.26 LBS)
Dimension	350 x 90 x 220mm
Application	Fencing, Spring Mattress, Wire Cages, Car Seat

## FASTENER SPECIFICATIONS

	K-SC7C
Type	SC7 Hog Ring Staples
Guage Size	15 Guage
Outside Crown	24mm (0.945")
Inside Crown	19mm (0.748")
Closure Diameter	5-8mm (0.197"-0.315")



## PACKING CONTENT

K-SC760	K-SC7C	K-SC7E
K-SC760 Hog Ring Gun x 1 Unit	K-SC7C Hog Ring Gun x 1 Unit	K-SC7E Hog Ring Gun x 1 Unit
Staples 1000PCS x 1 Pack	Staples 1000PCS x 1 Pack	Staples 1000PCS x 1 Pack
O Rings Kit x 1 Bag	O Rings Kit x 1 Bag	O Rings Kit x 1 Bag
Tool Kit x 1 Bag	Tool Kit x 1 Bag	Tool Kit x 1 Bag

## SAFETY GUIDELINES



### DANGER!

Indicates an immediately hazardous situation. It may result in death if not avoid, will result in death or serious injury.



### WARNING!

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, it may result in death or serious injury if not avoid.



### WARNING!

Alerts the operator to remind useful information.

## General Safety Rules

- Keep fingers away from trigger when not operating this tool and when moving from one operating position to another.
- Multiple hazards. Read and understand the safety instructions before connecting, disconnecting, loading, operating, maintaining, changing accessories on, or working near the tool. Failure to do so can result in serious bodily injury
- Keep all body parts such as hands and legs, etc. away from firing direction and ensure fastener cannot penetrate workpiece into parts of the body.
- When using the tool, be aware that the fastener could deflect and cause injury
- Do not overreach. Only use in a safe working place. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Hold the tool with a firm grasp and be prepared to manage recoil.

- Only technically skilled operators should use the fastener driving tool. When not using the tool, its resting position shall be in a safe place where children cannot touch.
- Do not modify the fastener driving tool. Modifications may reduce the effectiveness of safety measures and increase the risks to the operator / bystander.
- Do not discard the safety instructions.
- Do not use a tool if the tool has been damaged.
- Be careful when handling fasteners, especially when loading and unloading, as the fasteners have sharp points which could cause injury.
- Always check the tool before use for broken, misconnected or worn parts.
- Keep bystanders away (when working in an area where there is a likelihood of through traffic of people). Clearly mark off your operating area
- Never point the tool at yourself or others.
- Only wear gloves that provide adequate feel and safe control of triggers and any adjusting devices.

## Projectile Hazards

- The fastener driving tool shall be disconnected when unloading fasteners, making adjustments, clearing jams or changing accessories.
- During operation be careful that fasteners penetrate material correctly and cannot be deflected/misfired towards operator / bystanders
- During operation, debris from workpiece and fastening/collation system may be discharged
- Always wear impact-resistant eye protection with side shields during operation of the tool.
- The risks to others shall be assessed by the operator
- Be careful with tools without workpiece contact as they can be fired unintentionally and injure operator and/or bystander
- Ensure tool is always safely engaged on the workpiece and cannot slip.

## Operating Hazards

- Hold the tool correctly: be ready to counteract normal or sudden movements such as recoil
- Maintain a balanced body position and secure footing
- Appropriate safety glasses shall be used and appropriate gloves and protective clothing are recommended
- Appropriate hearing protection shall be worn

- Use the correct energy supply as directed in the manual
- Operating instructions shall direct the user on appropriate uses of the tool. This shall include information on what applications are allowed and which are not, and the associated risks such as when working on the back of trucks and moving platforms, etc.

## Repetitive Motions Hazards

- When using a tool for long periods, the operator may experience discomfort in the hands, arms, shoulders, neck, or other parts of the body.
- While using a tool, the operator shall adopt a suitable but ergonomic posture. Maintain secure footing and avoid awkward or off-balanced postures
- If the operator experiences symptoms such as persistent or recurring discomfort, pain, throbbing, aching, tingling, numbness, burning sensation, or stiffness, do not ignore these warning signs. The operator shall consult a qualified health professional regarding overall activities— Constant holding and prolonged use of tools can cause musculoskeletal fatigue and disease, especially improper holding and use of tools.

## Accessory And Consumable Hazards

- The operating instructions shall specify the appropriate accessories and consumables.
- Disconnect the energy supply to the tool, such as air or gas or battery as applicable, before changing/replacing accessories such as workpiece contact, or making any adjustments.
- Use only the sizes and types of accessories that are provided by the manufacturer
- Use only lubricants recommended by the tool manufacturer.
- Specification of the fasteners which can be used shall include minimum and maximum diameter, length, and fastener characteristics, such as gauge and angle.

## Workplace Hazards

- Slips, trips and falls are major causes of workplace injury. Be aware of slippery surfaces caused by use of the tool and also of trip hazards caused by the airline hose.
- Proceed with additional care in unfamiliar surroundings. Hidden hazards may exist, such as electricity or other utility lines
- This tool is not intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres and is not insulated from coming into contact with electric power

- Make sure there are no electrical cables, gas pipes etc. that could cause a hazard if damaged by use of the tool.

## Dust And Exhaust Hazards

- Risk assessment should include dust created by the use of the tool and the potential for disturbing existing dust.
- Direct the exhaust so as to minimize disturbance of dust in a dust filled environment
- Where dust or exhaust hazards are created, the priority shall be to control them at the point of emission.

## Noise Hazards

- Unprotected exposure to high noise levels can cause permanent, disabling, hearing loss and other problems such as tinnitus (ringing, buzzing, whistling or humming in the ears)
- Risk assessment and implementation of appropriate controls for these hazards are essential.
- Appropriate controls to reduce the risk may include actions such as damping materials to prevent workpieces from “ringing”.
- Use appropriate hearing protection
- Operate and maintain the tool as recommended in these instructions, to prevent an unnecessary increase in noise levels. In addition, reference should be made to noise reduction measures

## Vibration Hazards

- Exposure to vibration can cause disabling damage to the nerves and blood supply of the hands and arms.
- Wear warm clothing when working in cold conditions, keep your hands warm and dry.
- If you experience numbness, tingling, pain or whitening of the skin in your fingers or hands, seek medical advice from a qualified occupational health professional regarding overall activities.
- Operate and maintain the tool as recommended in these instructions, to prevent an unnecessary increase in vibration levels
- Hold the tool with a light, but safe, grip because the risk from vibration is generally greater when the grip force is higher.

## Additional Safety Instructions For Pneumatic Tools

- Compressed air can cause severe injury.
- Always shut off air supply, and disconnect tool from air supply when not in use.
- Always disconnect the tool from the compressed air supply before changing accessories, making adjustments and/or repairs, when moving away from an operating area to a different area.
- Keep fingers away from trigger when not operating the tool and when moving from one operating position to another.
- Never direct compressed air at yourself or anyone else.
- Whipping hoses can cause severe injury. Always check for damaged or loose hoses or fittings.
- Never carry a pneumatic tool by its hose— Never drag a pneumatic tool by its hose
- When using pneumatic tools, do not exceed the maximum operating pressure Ps max.
- Pneumatic tools should only be powered by compressed air at the lowest pressure required for the work process to reduce noise and vibration, and minimize wear
- Using oxygen or combustible gases for operating pneumatic tools creates a fire and explosion hazard.
- Be careful when using pneumatic tools as the tool could become cold, affecting grip and control.

## Noise/Vibration Information

Measured values determined according to EN12549

Typically, the A-weighted noise levels of the tool as:

Sound pressure level (Uncertainty K=3dB(A)) .....89dB (A)
















Sound power level (Uncertainty K=3dB(A))..... 100dB (A)

Total vibration values (vector sum in the three axes) determined according to ISO 866211

Vibration emission value ah

Percussion drilling into concrete ah, ID .....0.74m/s<sup>2</sup>

## SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

-  ● Read and understand tool label and manual. Read and follow all the instructions. Failure to follow warnings could result in DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY.
-  ● Operator and other in work area MUST wear safety glasses with side shields. These safety glasses must conform to the local regulations.
-  ● Keep fingers AWAY from trigger when not driving fasteners to avoid accidental firing.
-  ● Never point tool at any part of your body or others in work area.
-  ● Never use oxygen or other bottled Gasses. Explosion may occur. Never use combustible gases or any other reactive gas as a power source for this tool. Explosion and serious personal injury could result.
-  ● Wear ear protection to safe-guard against possible hearing loss. Ear protection equipment must conform to the local regulations.
-  ● Use clean, dry, regulated, compressed air at 80 to 120 PSI(6 to 8 BAR). Do not connect tool to pressure, which potentially exceeds 120 PSI (8 BAR).
-  ● Only use air hose that is rated for a maximum working pressure of at least 150 PSI (10.3BAR) or 150% of the maximum system pressure, which ever is greater.
-  ● Disconnect tool from air supply hose before performing tool maintenance, clearing a jammed fastener, leaving work area, moving tool to another location, or handling the tool to another person.
-  ● Never use tool if safety, trigger or springs are inoperable, missing or damaged. Do not alter or remove safety, trigger, or springs. Make daily inspections for free movement of trigger and safety mechanism.
-  ● Connect tool to air supply before loading fasteners, to prevent a fastener from being fired during connection. The tool driving mechanism may cycle when tool is connected to the air supply.
-  ● Operator and bystanders wear helmet to safeguard against possible injuries.
-  ● Do not load fasteners with trigger or safety depressed, to prevent unintentional firing of a fastener.
-  ● Do not drive fasteners close to the edge of the work-piece. The work-piece is likely to split and fasteners may fly free or ricochet which will cause personal injury.
-  ● Fire fasteners into work surface only: never into materials too hard to penetrate. Do not drive fasteners on top of other fasteners, or with the tool at too steep an angle: the fasteners can ricochet causing personal injury.
-  ● Always carry a fastener-driving tool at workplace using only the handgrip, and never with the trigger actuated. Never carry the tool by the hose or pull the hose to move the tool.

## DANGER!

Potential hazard that will result in serious injury or loss of life.

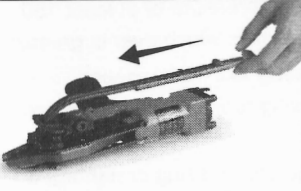
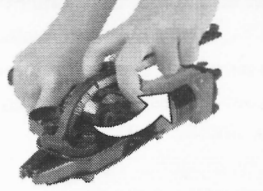
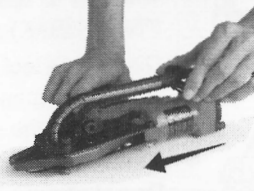
- Disconnect the tool from the compressed air source before loading fasteners.
- Do not point the tool towards the operator or other people while changing fasteners.
- Do not hold the tool with the trigger depressed while changing the fasteners. Failure to comply will lead to serious injury or loss of life.

## Clearing a jammed fastener

To clear jammed fastener:

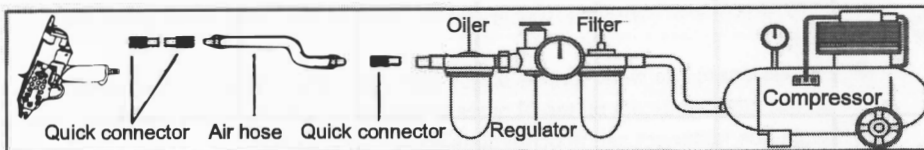
- Disconnect the tool from the air supply line.
- Remove the fasteners that are stored in the tool's magazine.

## LOADING (K-SC760,K-SC7C,K-SC7E)


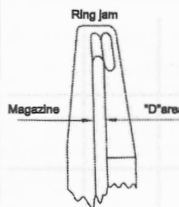
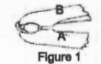
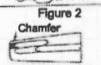
Load Staples	Pull the Nail Pusher	Buckle Staples
		
Load the hog ring staples	Pull the nail pusher back	Pull the nail pusher to buckle the staples

## OPERATING

### Air System & Connection






## TROUBLE SHOOTING

Problem	Cause of Issue	Solutions
<p>Inside diameter of ring too large after clinching</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Latch worn</li> <li>2.Wrong latch used (too short )</li> <li>3.Latch spring broken</li> <li>4.Low power                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1)Air pressure set too low (2)Air leaks in supply hose</li> <li>(3)Air leak in tool</li> <li>(4)Throttle valve not adjusted properly</li> </ol> </li> <li>5.Wrong jaws used</li> <li>6.Worn jaws (helix,cam surface,bolt holes,jaw bushings )</li> <li>7.Worn roller</li> <li>8.Wrong rollers too small</li> <li>9.Defective rings (1)wire too hard (2) rough surface (3) cut-off burrs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Replace latch</li> <li>2.Verify and replace latch</li> <li>3.Replace latch spring</li> <li>4.Verify pressure                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1)check air pressure setting (Operator Manual)</li> <li>(2) replace air supply hose</li> <li>(3)see the manual (4)adjust throttle valve properly</li> </ol> </li> <li>5.Verify and replace jaws 6.Replace jaw</li> <li>7.Replace rollers</li> <li>8.Verify and replace rollers</li> <li>9.Return sample of rings to your nail gun to be tested</li> </ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.(1)damaged or bent changes position of shoe (2) too many shims( ring passes under shoe without raising shoe,ring out of control) (3)too few shims (ring must be forced under shoe which bottoms out and may deflect maga zine itself ) (4)magazine shoe groove worn (5)frequent jamming can cause the shoe groove in the magazine to bend and increase the groove width (6)loose or lost rear magazine mounting screw (magazine is not supported properly )</li> <li>2.Pusher spring loose (1)Broken (2)Bent (3)Ring groove in jaw worn see figure "D"</li> <li>3. Push nail wear and tear</li> <li>4.Defective rings                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1)Burrs Rings skewed on stick (2) Ring out of line on stick</li> <li>(3)Rings twisted (4)Rings not symmetrica</li> <li>(5)Rings formed to size (6)Ring strip flare at the ends</li> </ol> </li> <li>5.Wrong wire gauge for model of tool</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.(1)Replace magazine (2)Reduce the adjustment piece (3)increaseth e adjustment piece (4)Replace shoe (5)Replace the protect cover if the nail guide (6)Tighten or replace mounting screw</li> <li>2.Adjust pusher spring</li> <li>3 .Replace feeder blade                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1)Replace feeder blade (2)Replace feeder blade</li> <li>(3)Replace jaw</li> </ol> </li> <li>4.Return sample of rings to your nail gun to be tested</li> <li>5.Checking the wire gauge for model of tool</li> </ol>
<p>Ring points not entering opposite jaw</p>  <p>ViewX-X Figure3</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Ring points not entering opposite jaw</li> <li>2.Tip of jaw broken off (1)Mismatched jaws</li> <li>3.Jaws should be replaced only in pairs                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1)Rings skewed on stick (2)Ring out of line on stick</li> <li>(3)Rings twisted (4)Rings not symmetrical</li> <li>(5)Rings formed to size (6)Ring strip flare at the ends</li> </ol> </li> <li>4.Rings only curling in one jaw</li> <li>5.Helix in jaw "A" worn so that it does not properly guide the ring point into the rotating helix in jaw "B" as shown</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Replace jaws</li> <li>2.Verify and replace jaw</li> <li>3.Return sample of rings to your nail gun to be test</li> <li>4.Correct by chamfering the tip of the helix that the ring is entering as shown in the shaded area in figure "3"</li> <li>5.Replace jaws</li> </ol>

As can be seen in the preceding pages,visibly defective rings can be the cause of many ring forming troubles

## TROUBLE SHOOTING

Problem	Cause of issue	Solutions
Inside diameter of ring too small after clinching 	1. Wrong jaws 2. Jaw stops worn or polished off	1. Verify and replace jaws 2. Replace jaw
Rings don't feed down magazine	1. Pusher spring (1) Spring too loose (2) Spring broken 2. Damaged or bent magazine 3. Defective rings (1) Undersized tight on magazine (2) Burrs (3) Rings skewed on stick (4) Rings out of line on stick (5) Ring strip flares at the ends	1. (1) Adjust pusher spring (2) Replace pusher spring 2. Replace magazine 3. Return sample of rings to your nail gun to be tested
Ring spitting	1. Air pressure too high 2. Pusher spring loose 3. (1) Damaged or bent changes position of shoe (2) too many shims ( ring passes under shoe without raising shoe, ring out of control ) (3) too few shims ( ring must be forced under shoe which bottoms out and may deflect magazine itself ) (4) worn shoe or magazine shoe groove worn 4. Worn jaws replace only in sets 5. One jaws rubbing side plate 6. Jaws must move freely ,the ring should have equal force on it as it leaves the shoe of the magazine .if one jaw is hard to move ,the ring will contact it first ,causing the ring to rotate and spin out of control Build up of material in jaw helix,when using plated aluminum or plastic coated rings 7. Defective rings (1) Burr on outside curve of ring (2) Rings skewed on stick (3) Rings out of line on stick (4) Rings not symmetrical (5) Wrong wire gauge for model of tool (6) Rings twisted opposite to jaw helix (7) Ring strip flares at the ends	 1. Verify proper air pressure 2. Adjust pusher spring 3. (1) Replace magazine (2) Reduce the adjustment piece (3) Increase the adjustment piece (4) Increase the adjustment piece 4. Increase the adjustment piece 5. Adjust jaws 6. Remove build up of material 7. Return sample of rings to your nail gun to be tested
Ring tears drops instead of forming 	1. Latch worn 2. Wrong latch too short 3. Latch spring bent or broken spring must hold latch tightly against end of side plate and against jaws 4. Feeder blade (1) Wrong feeder blade too short (2) Modified by customer (3) Worn rounded on leading edge 5. Defective rings (1) Rings skewed on stick (2) Ring out of line on stick (3) Rings twisted (4) Rings not symmetrical (5) Rings formed to size (6) Ring strip flare at the ends	1. Replace latch 2. Verify and replace latch 3. Replace latch spring 4. Feeder blade (1) Verify and replace (2) Do not modify parts (3) Replace side plate 5. Return sample of rings to your nail gun to be tested
Snapping noise as ring is being fed from magazine	1. Too few shims under magazine (1) Ring is being forced under the shoe that has bottomed out and is deflecting the magazine 2. Magazine shoe rocking in magazine groove 3. Rings of wrong wire gauge used in tool too large	1. Increase the adjustment piece (1) Replace shoe 2. Verify rings and use correct rings for the given tool 3. Trouble shooting guide for pneumatic c-ring tools

As can be seen in the preceding pages, visibly defective rings can be the cause of many ring forming troubles

## MAINTENANCE



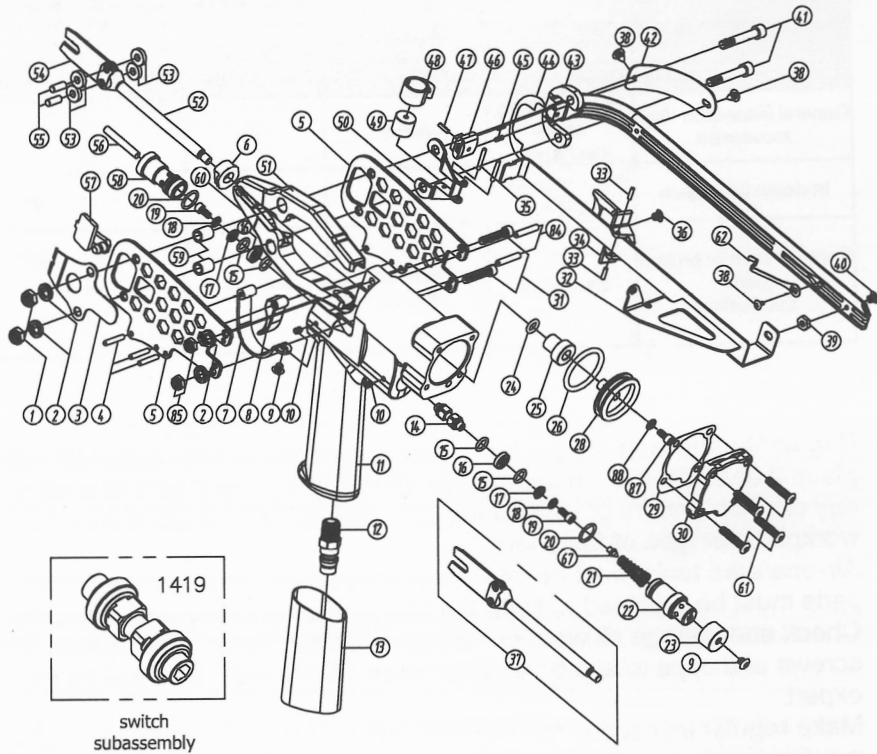
### WARNING!

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

Maintenance Required	Description	Tools or materials required	Maximum service interval		
			Each use or every 2 hrs	Monthly	As needed
General inspection -free movement	Trigger, spring, safety mechanism	None	✓		
In-depth inspection	Worn or broken parts			✓	✓
Replace worn or broken parts Lubrication	See below	Pneumatic tool oil	✓		✓

- **Regular Lubrication:** If your tool without using the in-liner automatic oilier, place 2 or 6 drops of pneumatic tool oil into the air inlet before each work day or after 2 hours of continuous use depending in the characteristic of workpiece or type of fasteners.
- Air-operated tools must be inspected periodically, and worn or broken parts must be replaced to keep the tool operating safely and efficiently.
- Check and change all worn or damaged O-ring, Seals, etc. Tighten all the screws and caps to avoid personal injury. This should be done by an expert.
- Make regular inspection for free movement of trigger, spring and safety mechanism to assure safe system is complete and functional: no loose and missing parts, no building or stocking parts.
- Keep magazine and nose of tool clean and free of any dirt lint or abrasive particles.
- When temperatures are below freezing, tools should be kept warm by any convenient, safe method.

## EXPLODED VIEW(K-SC7C)



## SPARE PARTS LIST


No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	SPECIFICATION
1	Locknut	3	M6
2	Seal	2	- -
3	Shrapnel	1	- -
4	Pin	3	Ø8X18.3
5	Rack	2	- -
6	reseat ring	1	- -
7	Shield board	1	- -
8	Trigger	1	M5X8
9	Obtuse Znner hex.bolt	2	M5X5
10	Nut	2	- -
11	Body	1	ZG ¼
12	Air plug	1	- -
13	Cover	1	- -
14	Link pole	1	- -
15	O-ring	4	Ø11.6x1.9
16	Piston ring 1	2	- -
17	Piston ring 2	2	- -
18	Seal	2	- -
19	Inner hex.bolt	2	M4X10
20	O-ring	2	Ø16X1.78
21	Spring	1	- -
22	Back Valve	1	- -
23	Exhaust cap	1	- -
24	O-ring	1	Ø12X2.4
25	Piston cover	1	- -
26	O-ring	1	Ø38.2X3.6
27	--	-	--
28	Stopcock	1	- -
29	Seal	1	- -
30	Cylinder cap unit	1	- -
31	Inner hex.bolt	2	M5X25
32	Joint rack	1	- -
33	Pin	2	Ø2.5X10
34	Implement	1	- -

No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	SPECIFICATION
35	Pin	2	Ø2.5X18
36	Obtuse Inner hex.bolt	2	M4X6
37	push subassembly	1	- -
38	Screw	2	M4X8
39	Outer hex. bolt	2	M5
40	Obtuse Inner hex.bolt	2	M5X12
41	Hexad bolt	2	M6XØ6X25
42	Baffle	1	- -
43	Strip	1	- -
44	tab	1	- -
45	Spring	2	- -
46	Leads the nailing strip jacket	1	- -
47	Pin	1	Ø2.5X12
48	Roll reed	1	- -
49	Roll reed core	1	- -
50	Roll reed seat	1	- -
51	Clip 1	1	- -
52	Piston pole	1	- -
53	roll ring	4	- -
54	Pusher unil	1	- -
55	spindle	2	- -
56	Mandril	1	- -
57	Recede res	1	- -
58	Front valve	1	- -
59	Spindle cover	2	- -
60	Clip 2	1	- -
61	Obtuse Inner hex.bolt	4	M5X25
62	recede patch	1	- -
67	HEAD, SPRING	1	- -
84	Dowel Pin	2	Ø4X18
85	Locknut	2	M5
87	Screw	1	M6X20
88	Washer	1	Ø6
1419	switch assembly.	1	- -



# KAMSIN<sup>®</sup>

 For your enquiries and other concerns, contact us at 1300 384 981.  
Email: [enquiries@australwire.com.au](mailto:enquiries@australwire.com.au) or visit us at [www.australwire.com.au](http://www.australwire.com.au)

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