How to prevent injury:

- Ask for a nail gun with a sequential trigger mechanism.
- NEVER shoot towards yourself or a co-worker.
- Do not press the trigger unless the nose of the gun (contact element) is firmly pressed against the work material.
- NEVER walk around with your finger on the trigger.
- NEVER clean or clear jams or adjust a nail gun when it is connected to the air supply.
- Avoid nailing into knots and metal; nails are more likely to ricochet. Dense materials, like laminated beams, are also difficult to nail.
- NEVER remove or bypass safety devices, triggers, or contact springs.
- NEVER use a defective tool. If a tool is malfunctioning, it needs to be tagged and taken out of service.

To read stories about nail gun injuries and see photos, visit:
www.cpwr.com/nailguns

To learn more about CPWR, visit
www.cpwr.com

For more safety and health information, visit
www.elcosh.org

© 2008, CPWR – The Center for Construction Research and Training. All rights reserved. CPWR is the research, training, and service arm of the Building and Construction Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, and works to reduce or eliminate safety and health hazards construction workers face on the job. Production of this card was supported by Grant 0683879 from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). The contents are solely the responsibility of the author and do not necessarily represent the official views of NIOSH.
What's the problem?

Nail guns are popular for a reason. They get the job done in a blink of an eye.

But that rapid-fire action can work against you. In a split second, a nail can enter your finger, your hand, or worse.

Nail gun injuries are much more common than people think. Most injuries involve puncture wounds to hands or fingers, but serious, even fatal, injuries are also associated with the use of these tools.

How most nail gun injuries happen

- Accidental or unthreaded firing, often associated with recoil of the tool after firing
- Blooming nails
- Nail going through work surface
- Airborne nails
- By-passed safety features
- Unsafe work practices
- Holding finger on contact trigger

Basic information about nail guns

Although there are many types of nail guns (framing, finishing, flooring, etc.), there are two common triggers:

Contact trip trigger mechanisms allow the tool to fire anytime the trigger and the nose of the gun (contact element) are both depressed. Trigger can be held down to allow bump or bounce nailing.

Sequential triggers require the nose of gun (contact element) to be depressed before the trigger is pulled. That avoids inadvertent discharge of nails.

Why it's important:

1) The contact trip trigger mechanism carries twice the risk of the sequential trigger, even after considering experience and training.

2) Accidental firings are most common following recoil of tools with contact trip triggers.

3) If you are not trained in using either of these tools, you are at high risk of injury.

“Faster” trigger does not increase productivity

A recent study measuring productivity in construction found that the contact trip trigger showed no significant difference (less than 1 percent) in productivity than the sequential trigger. Also, there was no significant difference between the two tools in nail count and placement.

The study, which involved journeymen carpenters with an average of 13 years in the trade, found that the difference in productivity was the worker, not the tool.

WARNING:
The two triggers look exactly alike. You will not be able to tell the difference!

If you can “bump nail” by holding the trigger down, and bouncing the nose against a nailing surface, that is a contact trigger gun.

Use extreme caution.