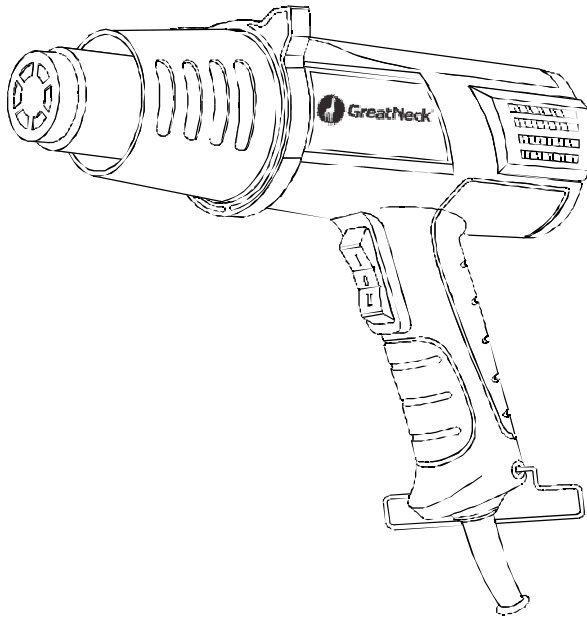




# GreatNeck<sup>®</sup>

Item # 80131

## 12.5 A HEAT GUN Owner's Manual



### **CAUTION:**

**Before using this heat gun or any of its accessories, read this manual and follow all Safety Rules and Operating Instructions.**

- **General Safety Rules**
- **Specific Safety Rules and Symbols**
- **Functional Description**
- **Assembly**
- **Operation**
- **Maintenance**
- **Accessories**

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## WARRANTY

### One Year Limited Warranty

For one year from the date of purchase of this GreatNeck® product you find any defect in material or workmanship, through normal usage, either return it to the place of purchase, or send it to GreatNeck® Tools for repair or replacement at our discretion. In order to obtain this service send your tool and proof of purchase, transportation pre-paid, to **GreatNeck® Tools, Q.A. Dept, 3580 E. Raines Rd. #3, Memphis, TN 38118**. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights, which vary from state to state.

This product is not guaranteed if used for industrial or commercial purposes.

TOLL FREE HELPLINE: 1-866-458-2472

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Rating .....	120 V, 60 Hz, AC
Amperes .....	12.5 A
Temperature rating .....	250°C/450°C (482°F/842°F)
Switch .....	3 position rocker


## POWER TOOL SAFETY

 **WARNING:** To avoid electrical hazards, fire hazards or damage to the heat gun, use proper circuit protection.

The heat gun is wired at the factory for 120 V operation. It must be connected to a 120 V, 15 A time delayed fuse or circuit breaker. To avoid shock or fire, replace power cord immediately if it is worn, cut or damaged in any way.

### **ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION THAT CONFORMS WITH CSA REQUIREMENTS or ANSI SAFETY STANDARD Z87.1**

FLYING DEBRIS can cause permanent eye damage. Prescription eyeglasses ARE NOT a replacement for proper eye protection.


 **WARNING:** Non-compliant eyewear can cause serious injury if broken during operation of a power tool.



 **WARNING:** Use protective gloves to protect your hands from burns.



 **WARNING:** Always wear a dust mask designed to protect you from dust created by your power tool.

 **WARNING:** Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints
- Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber

Your level of risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals, work in a well-ventilated area and work with approved safety equipment such as dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.




**WARNING:** Use hearing protection, particularly during extended periods of operation of the tool or if the operation is noisy.

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR REFERENCE**

# POWER TOOL SAFETY

## GENERAL SAFETY RULES

 **WARNING: Read and understand all instructions.** Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious personal injury.

## WORK AREA

**Keep your work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered benches and dark areas invite accidents.

**Do not operate power tools in potentially explosive environments,** such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gas or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.

**Keep bystanders, children and visitors away while operating the tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

## ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Double insulated tools are equipped with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit in a polarized plug only one way.

If the plug does not fit fully into the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install a polarized outlet. **Do not alter the plug in any way.** Double insulation eliminates the need for the three-prong grounded power cord and grounded power supply system.

**Avoid body contact with grounded surfaces** such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is increased risk of electric shock if your body is grounded.

**Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering the power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.

**Do not abuse the cord.** Never use the cord to carry the tool or pull the plug from an outlet. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Replace damaged cords immediately. Damaged cords increase the risk of electric shock.

**When operating a power tool outdoors, use an outdoor extension cord marked “W-A” or “W”.** These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock.

## PERSONAL SAFETY

**Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool.** Do not use the tool while tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

**Dress properly.** Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery.

**Contain long hair.** Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothing, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.

**Avoid accidental starting. Be sure the switch is OFF before plugging in.** Carrying tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in tools that have the switch ON invites accidents.

# POWER TOOL SAFETY

**Remove adjusting keys or wrenches before turning the tool ON.** A wrench or key that is left attached to a rotating part of the tool may result in personal injury.

**Do not overreach.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Proper footing and balance enables better control of the tool in unexpected situations.

**Use safety equipment.** Always wear eye protection.

**Dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, gloves and hearing protection** must be used for appropriate conditions.

## TOOL USE AND CARE

**Use clamps or another practical way to secure and support the workpiece to a stable platform.** Holding the work by hand or against your body is unstable and may lead to loss of control.

**Do not force the tool.** Use the correct tool for your application. The correct tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

**Do not use the tool if the power switch does not turn it ON or OFF.** Any tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.

**Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories or storing the tool.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the tool accidentally.

**Store idle tools out of reach of children** and other untrained persons. Tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.

**Maintain tools with care.** Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.

**Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts,** breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the tool's operation. If damaged, have the tool serviced before using. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained tools.

Use only accessories that are recommended by the manufacturer for your model. Accessories that may be suitable for one tool may become hazardous when used on another tool.

## SERVICE

**Tool service must be performed only by qualified personnel.** Service or maintenance performed by unqualified personnel could result in risk of injury.

**When servicing a tool, use only identical replacement parts.** Follow instructions in the maintenance section of this manual. Use of unauthorized parts or failure to follow maintenance instructions may create a risk of electric shock or injury.

## SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

**⚠ WARNING – POISON HAZARD:** Extreme care must be taken when using a heat gun to strip paint. The softened paint, residue and vapours of the paint may contain lead which is poisonous. Any paint used in the construction industry prior to 1977 may contain lead. Once paint is applied to the surface, hand-to-mouth contact can result in the ingestion of lead. Breathing the vapour resulting from the heating process or dust from a sanding process may also result in the ingestion of lead. Exposure to any amount of lead can cause irreversible brain and nervous system damage. Young and unborn children are particularly vulnerable to lead poisoning.

Before starting any paint removal process you should determine if the paint you are removing contains lead. Your local health authority or a professional who uses a paint analyzer can determine the level of lead contained in the paint to be removed. Lead-based paint must only be removed by a professional and must not be removed using a heat gun.

**Move the workpiece outdoors wherever possible.** If this is not practical, keep the work area well ventilated. Open all windows. Place an exhaust fan in one window, making sure it is moving the air from inside the work area to the outdoors.

**Remove all cooking utensils and food from the work area.**

**Remove all carpets, rugs and furniture from the work area where practical.** If removal is not practical, move furniture to the middle of the room and cover them with a plastic drop cloth.

**Seal off work areas from the rest of the dwelling** by sealing off doorways with drop cloths.

**Cover all air ducts.**

**Place a drop cloth in the work area** to catch paint chips or peelings.

**Wear protective clothing** to reduce the amount of exposed skin .

**Children, pregnant or potentially pregnant women and nursing mothers should not be present in the work area** until the work and cleanup have been completed.

**Use a respirator mask for dust and fumes which has been approved by “OSHA” or “NIOSH”.** These masks and replaceable filters are available at most major hardware stores. Make sure the mask fits properly. Beards and facial hair may prevent the masks from fitting properly. Change filters often. Disposable paper dust masks are NOT adequate for protecting against inhaling lead fumes.

**Keep the heat gun moving while heating the paint.** Excessive heat will generate increased amounts of fumes which can be inhaled by the operator.

## SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

### WARNING – POISON HAZARD: - cont'd

**Keep food and drinks out of the work area.** Always wash hands, arms and face and rinse mouth with water before eating or drinking. Never smoke or chew gum or tobacco in the work area.

**When the paint stripping operation is completed, clean up all removed paint and dust by wet mopping the floors.** Do NOT sweep or vacuum dusty areas. Use a solution of trisodium phosphate (TSP) in water to wet mop the floors and clean all walls, sills and any other surface where paint dust has settled.

**At the end of each work session, place the paint chips and dust in a double plastic bag.** Close the bag with a twist tie and dispose of it in accordance with local regulations.

**Remove protective clothing and shoes in the work area to avoid transferring dust into other areas of the building.** Wash work clothes separately using a high quality detergent. Wipe shoes off with wet rag and then wash the rag with the work clothes or dispose of it in the bag of dust and debris.

**⚠ WARNING – EXPLOSION OR FIRE HAZARD:** This heat gun produces extremely high temperatures which can reach up to 450°C (842°F). Use extreme caution to prevent combustible materials from igniting. Never use the heat gun near volatile liquids such as cleaning solvents, lacquers, gasoline, etc.

**Keep the heat gun in constant motion.** Do not stop or dwell in one spot.

**Use extreme caution if the opposite side of the work surface such as siding is not accessible.** The hidden side could catch fire if it becomes too hot. Some buildings contain flammable material behind the siding, floors, fascia, soffit boards and other such panels. Check these areas before applying heat. Do not use the heat gun if flammable materials are present or if you are unsure of the flammability of the hidden material.

**Do not use the heat gun near surfaces with cracks or near metal pipes, flashings, etc.** Heat may be conducted behind the work surface and ignite hidden material.

The ignition of hidden material may not be readily apparent and can cause property damage and injury.

**Do not use the heat gun in the presence of flammable liquids or gases.**

**Do not use the heat gun near combustible materials** such as dry grass, leaves or paper which can catch fire.

**Do not lay the heat gun on a flammable surface** during operation or immediately after turning it OFF. The nozzle becomes very hot. Always set the heat gun on a flat level surface so the nozzle is directed upward and away from the supporting surface.


## SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

**Never touch the nozzle immediately after use.** It will be very hot and can cause severe burns.


**Never use the heat gun as a hair dryer.** The extreme heat will burn your scalp and scorch your hair.

**Always use gloves while operating the heat gun.** Tools and scrapings become very hot.

**Always treat the heat gun with the same respect as an open flame.** It can burn you and cause a fire if not handled and used with extreme caution.

 **WARNING: Never operate the heat gun if the blower motor does not turn ON.** Turn the heat gun OFF immediately. Operating the heat gun without the blower motor running will burn the element out.

### EXTENSION CORD SAFETY

 **WARNING: Keep the extension cord clear of the working area.** Position the cord so it will not get caught on the workpiece, tools or any other obstructions while you are working with the power tool.

**Make sure any extension cord used with this tool is in good condition.** When using an extension cord, be sure to use one of heavy enough gauge to carry the current the tool will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating.

The table below shows the correct size to use according to cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number the heavier the cord.

**Be sure your extension cord is properly wired and in good condition.** Always replace a damaged extension cord or have it repaired by a qualified electrician before using it. Protect your extension cord from sharp objects, excessive heat and damp or wet areas.




Use a separate electrical circuit for your power tools. This circuit must not be less than 14 gauge wire and should be protected with either a 15 A time delayed fuse or circuit breaker. Before connecting the power tool to the power source, make sure the switch is in the OFF position and the power source is the same as indicated on the nameplate. Running at lower voltage will damage the motor.









MINIMUM GAUGE (AWG) EXTENSION CORDS (120 V use only)					
Amperage rating		Total length			
More than	Not more than	25' (7.5 m)	50' (15 m)	100' (30 m)	150' (45 m)
0	6	18	16	16	14
6	10	18	16	14	12
10	12	16	16	14	12
12	16	14	12	Not Applicable	



# SYMBOLS

**⚠ WARNING:** Some of the symbols below may be used on your tool. Please study them and learn their meaning. Proper interpretation of these symbols will allow you to operate the tool better and safer.

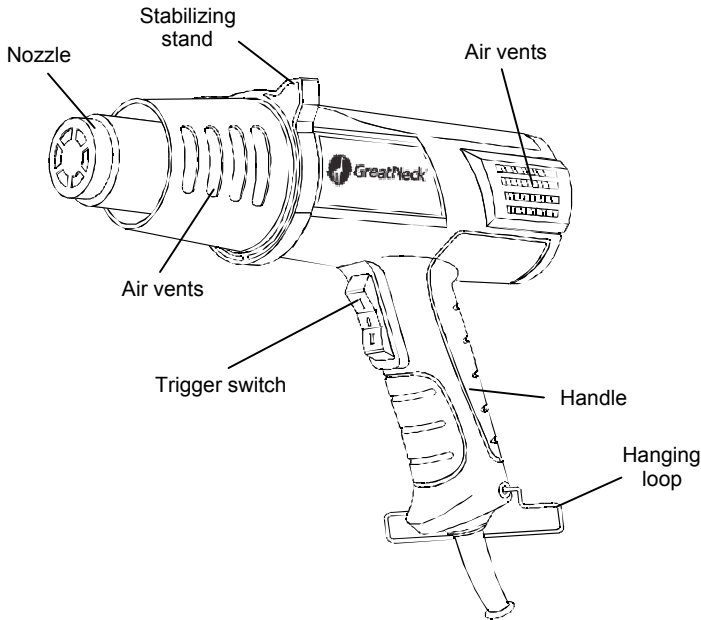
<b>V</b>	volts
<b>A</b>	amperes
<b>Hz</b>	hertz
<b>W</b>	watt
<b>kW</b>	kilowatts
<b>μF</b>	microfarads
<b>L</b>	liters
<b>kg</b>	kilograms
<b>H</b>	hours
<b>N/cm<sup>2</sup></b>	newtons per square centimeter
<b>Pa</b>	pascals
<b>Min</b>	minutes
<b>S</b>	seconds
	alternating current
	three-phase alternating current
	three-phase alternating current with neutral

	direct current
<b>n<sub>o</sub></b>	no load speed
	alternating or direct current
	class II construction
	splash proof construction
	watertight construction
	protective earthing at earthing terminal, Class I tools
<b>.../min</b>	revolutions or reciprocations per minute
<b>∅</b>	diameter
<b>0</b>	off position
	arrow
	warning symbol



This symbol designates that this tool is listed with Canadian requirements by ETL Testing Laboratories, Inc. Conforms to UL Std. 499. Certified to CAN/CSA Std. C22.2 No. 122.

# KNOW YOUR HEAT GUN



## ACCESSORIES

### AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES

**⚠ WARNING:** Use only heat resistant tools recommended for use with heat guns. Follow instructions that accompany the tools. Improper use of tools may cause injury to the operator or damage to the heat gun.

Do not use any accessory unless you have completely read the instructions or Owner's Manual for that accessory.

- Scrapers
- Wire brushes

**⚠ WARNING:** If any part is missing or damaged, do not plug the heat gun into the power source until the missing or damaged part is replaced.

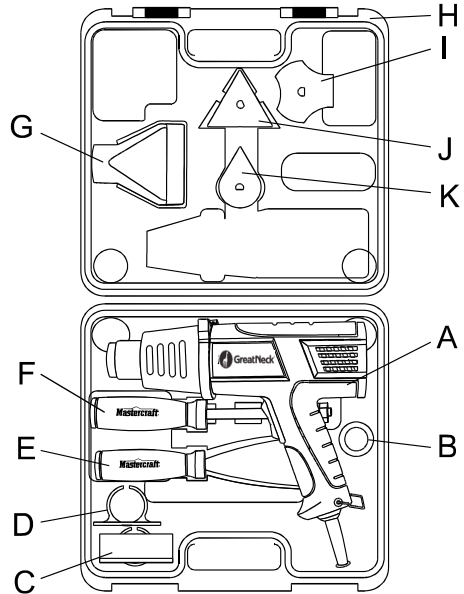
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## CONTENTS

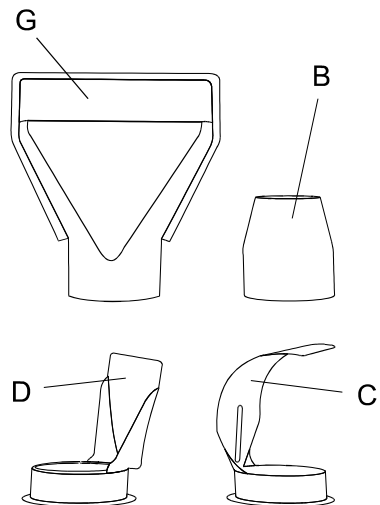
Carefully unpack the heat gun. Compare against the “HEAT GUN COMPONENTS” chart below.

**⚠ WARNING:** To avoid fire or toxic reaction, never use gasoline, naphtha, acetone, lacquer thinner or similar highly volatile solvents to clean the tool.

HEAT GUN COMPONENTS			
PART #	KEY	DESCRIPTION	QTY
80131	A	Heat gun	1
80131- A	B	Nozzle (coned reducer)	1
80131- B	C	Nozzle (curved head shield)	1
80131- C	D	Nozzle (air wrap)	1
80131- D	E	Scraper (flat blade)	1
80131- E	F	Scraper handle	1
80131- F	G	Nozzle (wide jet)	1
80131- G	H	Blow molded case	1
80131- H	I	Scraper blade (concave)	1
80131- I	J	Scraper blade (isosceles)	1
80131- J	K	Scraper blade (convex)	1
		Owner's manual	1



## EXPLODED VIEW OF NOZZLES



# ASSEMBLY & OPERATION

## HEAT GUN APPLICATIONS

The heat gun is a tool that can be used for many different applications. As with any power tool, there are many factors that will affect its effectiveness and safety. It is important to be aware of these factors before you begin to use the tool. The chart below illustrates examples of several heat gun applications and the ideal temperature settings.

Application	Temp. setting
Removing adhesive backed floor coverings	Low
Removing paint	High
Drying paint or plaster	Low
Heating electrical shrink tube	Low
Heating shrink wrap	Low
Thawing frozen locks	Low
Thawing frozen metal water pipes	High
Loosening seized bolts & nuts	High
Molding and bending plastics	Low
Waxing skis & snowboards	Low
Sealing ends of nylon or polypropylene rope	Low

Heating applications are affected by several factors. The density of the material being heated, ambient temperature, wind, distance between the nozzle and the surface being heated and the heating technique will all affect the speed at which the surface will be heated.

During the heating process, it is very important to maintain a consistent distance between the nozzle and the surface being heated.

**NOTE:** The nozzle must be at least 2" (25 mm) from the surface being heated to permit adequate air flow and to prevent overheating.

Always keep the heat gun in motion during the heating process. Inadequate motion will result in overheating and possible damage to the surface or to the heat gun.

# ASSEMBLY & OPERATION

**⚠ WARNING:** Have you read “**POWER TOOL SAFETY**”, “**SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES**”, “**EXTENSION CORD SAFETY**” and “**SYMBOLS**” on pages 3 through 9 of this Manual? If not, please do it now before you operate this heat gun. Your safety depends on it!

Every time you use the heat gun you should verify the following:

1. The nozzle is not obstructed with debris
2. Appropriate safety glasses, respirator mask and protective clothing are being worn
3. Area adjacent to the heating application is clear of all combustible materials
4. Availability of water or fire extinguisher in case of a fire.

Failure to adhere to these safety rules can greatly increase the chances of injury or property damage.

## 3 POSITION TRIGGER SWITCH

The heat gun has a 3-position trigger switch that acts as both an ON/OFF switch and a temperature selector switch (Fig. 1).

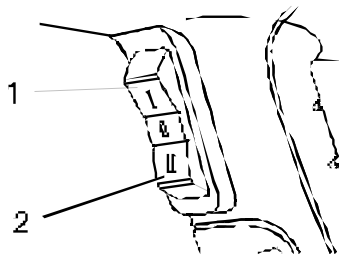
To turn the heat gun ON at the lower temperature (250° C or 482° F), squeeze the upper part of the switch (1). To turn the heat gun OFF from the lower temperature setting, squeeze the lower part of the switch (2) half way until it clicks into the OFF position and the heat gun turns OFF.

To turn the heat gun ON at the higher temperature (450° C or 842° F), squeeze the lower part of the switch (2). To turn the heat gun OFF from the higher temperature setting, squeeze the upper part of the switch (1) half way until it clicks into the OFF position and the heat gun turns OFF.

## NOTES:

- a) When the switch is set to the lower temperature setting, the motor speed will be slower and there will be a reduced flow of hot air through the nozzle. The temperature of the air will also be reduced to 250° C (482° F).
- b) When the switch is set to the higher temperature setting, the motor speed will be higher and there will be an increased flow of hot air through the nozzle. The temperature of the air will also be increased to 450° C (842° F).

**NOTE:** When the heat gun is first turned ON, smoke may appear due to the burning of manufacturing oils on the element. The smoke will disappear within five minutes of operation.



**Fig. 1**

# ASSEMBLY & OPERATION

## ASSEMBLE INTERCHANGEABLE SCRAPER BLADES TO THE HANDLE

The scraper handle can be assembled with the isosceles, convex or concave scraper profiles.

1. Remove the outer nut (1) from the scraper handle (2) (Fig. 2).
2. Place the appropriate scraper profile (3) onto the threaded portion of the scraper handle.

**NOTE:** Match the “D” shape of the profile to the threaded handle.

3. Thread the outer nut back onto the handle and tighten it with two 12 mm wrenches.
- NOTE:** Do not over tighten the nuts or you will strip the threads.

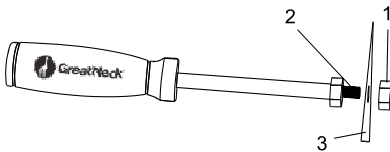


Fig. 2

## INSTALL APPROPRIATE DEFLECTOR TO THE HEAT GUN NOZZLE

The heat gun comes with four nozzles that will create an air flow shape best suited for each heating application:

- Wide jet – use for heating a wide area at one time
- Air wrap – use for limiting the spread of the air stream
- Coned reducer – use for concentrating the air flow onto a small area
- Curved head shield – use for shielding sensitive areas from the direct heat.

**⚠ DANGER:** Never attempt to change or attach a deflector to the heat gun immediately after it has been turned ON. The nozzle will be extremely hot. Always wear gloves when changing or attaching a deflector.

Push the selected deflector (1) onto the small end of the heat gun nozzle (2) (Fig. 3).

**NOTE:** The deflector is simply a friction fit so it must be firmly pressed onto the small end of the nozzle.

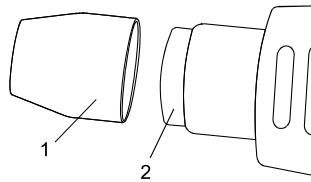


Fig. 3

## USING SAFETY STAND WHEN HOT

When heat gun is hot, always place it up side down on its safety stand (1) (Fig. 4).

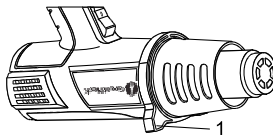


Fig. 4

## STRIPPING PAINT FROM DWELLING

The most common application for the heat gun is in stripping paint from fascia, soffit and siding of a dwelling (Fig. 5). Although the heat gun will work extremely well in this application, it is important to take specific precautions and prevent potentially serious mistakes.

## ASSEMBLY & OPERATION

### STRIPPING PAINT FROM DWELLING – cont'd

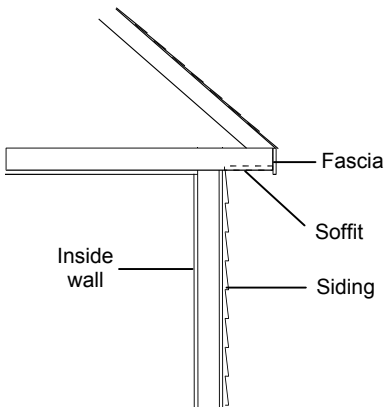


Fig. 5

**⚠ WARNING:** Use extreme caution if the opposite side of the work surface such as siding is not accessible. The hidden side could catch fire if it becomes too hot. Some buildings contain flammable material behind siding, floors, fascia, soffit boards and other such panels. Check these areas before applying heat. Do not use the heat gun if flammable materials are present or if you are unsure of the flammability of the hidden material.

Do NOT use the heat gun on surfaces that can be damaged by heat, such as vinyl siding, vinyl coated siding or vinyl window frames.

Do NOT use the heat gun on any glass surface such as windows. The rapid expansion may break the glass or damage the seal in thermo pane windows.

The heat gun will soften putty in window frames. Be careful not to gouge the soft putty with the scraper. The putty will firm up as it cools.

When removing paint from the fascia, do not overheat the edge of the shingles. Too much heat will melt the shingles.

### PAINT STRIPPING PROCESS

**⚠ WARNING:** Never touch the heat gun nozzle during use or soon after use. It becomes very hot and will cause severe burns. Wear gloves to protect your hands from hot paint scrapings.

When turned ON, the heat gun will heat the paint causing it to soften so it can be easily scraped off without damaging the surface. Some paints may soften when heated even though they show no signs of blistering. Some paints will blister when heated, while others may become rubbery. Some paints will require more heat than others to soften them sufficiently for easy removal.

**NOTE:** Paint that has been absorbed into the wood will not be removed with the heat gun.

When working with several layers of paint, completely heating the surface all the way to the wood will speed up the scraping process. This will allow all layers of paint to be scraped at one time.

Use a soft wire brush to remove paint from very intricate surfaces. Mineral paints and finishes such as cement paint and porcelain do not soften when heated, so they cannot be removed using a heat gun.

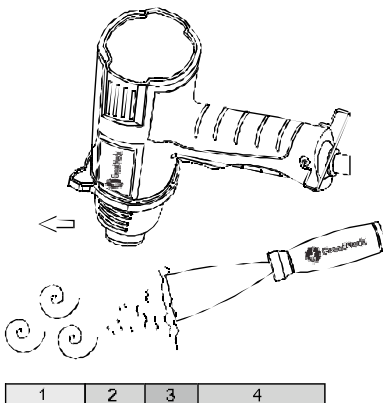
## ASSEMBLY & OPERATION

### PAINT STRIPPING PROCESS – cont'd

For best paint removal results, move the gun slowly and steadily forward at an angle to the surface to be stripped. This allows you to safely scrape behind the hot air stream and keeps the scraper and scraped surface cooler. Holding the heat gun at an angle also preheats the paint as you scrape.

The chart below explains the four zones for the paint removal process (Fig. 6).

Zone	Description
1	Warm air preheats the paint
2	Hot air softens the paint
1+2	Heat penetrates complete area
3	Paint can be easily scraped off as soon as it is softened and the heat gun is moved forward
4	Stripped surface is allowed to cool



**Fig. 6**

## MAINTENANCE

**⚠ WARNING:** When servicing, use only identical replacement parts. Use of any other part may create a hazard or cause product damage.

DO NOT abuse power tools. Abusive practices can damage the tool as well as the workpiece.

**⚠ WARNING:** DO NOT attempt to modify tools or create accessories. Any such alteration or modification is misuse and could result in a hazardous condition leading to possible serious injury. It will also void the warranty.

### CLEANING

Keep air vents clean and unobstructed to allow maximum airflow through the heat gun.

**DO NOT** use solvents when cleaning plastic parts. Most plastics are susceptible to damage from various types of commercial solvents and may be damaged by their use. Use a clean cloth dampened with a mild detergent to remove dirt, dust, oil, grease, etc.

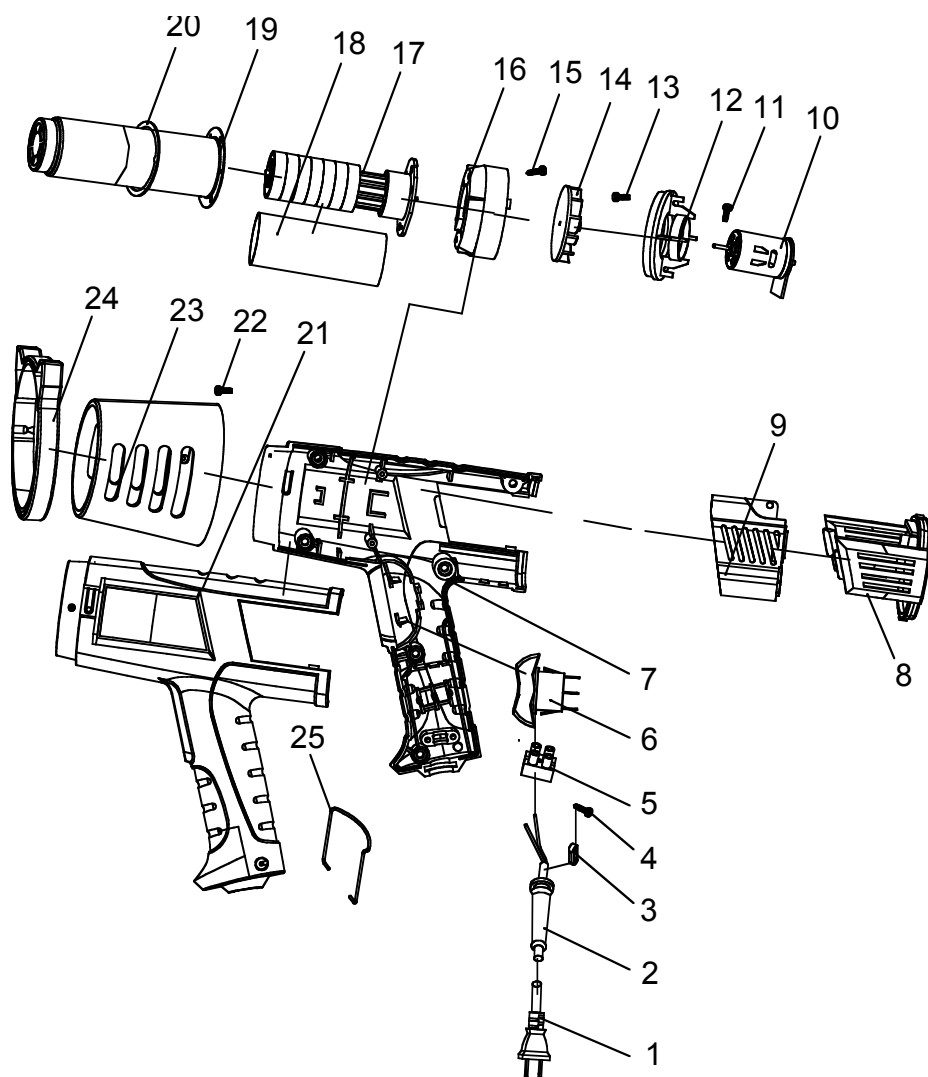
**⚠ WARNING:** Do not at any time allow brake fluids, gasoline, petroleum-based products, penetrating oils, etc. to come in contact with plastic parts. They contain chemicals that can damage, weaken or destroy plastic.

### LUBRICATION

All of the bearings in this heat gun are lubricated with a sufficient amount of high-grade lubricant for the life of the unit under normal conditions. Therefore, no further lubrication is required.



# PARTS DIAGRAM – MODEL 80131



## PARTS LIST – MODEL 80131

**⚠ WARNING:** When servicing, use only GreatNeck replacement parts. Use of any other parts may create a safety hazard or cause damage to the tool.

Any attempt to repair or replace electrical parts on this power tool may create a safety hazard unless repair is performed by a qualified technician.

**Always order by PART NUMBER, not by key number.**

Part #	Key #	Part Name	Quantity
80131-1	1	Cord	1
80131-2	2	Cord strain relief	1
80131-3	3	Cord clamp	1
80131-4	4	Screw ST3.9_14	2
80131-5	5	Termination plate	1
80131-6	6	Switch	1
80131-7	7	Motor housing	1
80131-8	8	Back housing	1
80131-9	9	Inner housing	1
80131-10	10	Motor	1
80131-11	11	Screw ST2.9_12	2
80131-12	12	Motor holder assembly	1
80131-13	13	Screw M2.5_5	2
80131-14	14	Fan	1
80131-15	15	Screw ST2.9_7	3
80131-16	16	Air concentrator	1
80131-17	17	Ceramic support	1
80131-18	18	Mica paper	1
80131-19	19	Air duct	1
80131-20	20	Insulating gasket	1
80131-21	21	Motor housing	1
80131-22	22	Screw ST3.9_19	6
80131-23	23	Guard	1
80131-24	24	Rest	1
80131-25	25	Hanging loop	1

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