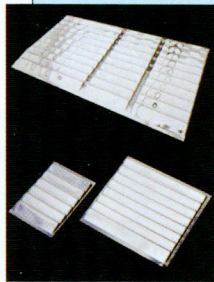


PRODUCT FILE

Heat shield

A University of Waterloo studies says that Canadian-made Novitherm Heat Reflectors



are the most efficient ever tested. Case studies say its heat reflectors save more than 10 per cent on heating costs in homes with hot water rads built

before 1980. With an average installation cost of under \$200, pay-back period is typically one to two years. Just stick these specially coated plastic heat reflectors to the wall behind the rads, and you're done.

www.novitherm.com

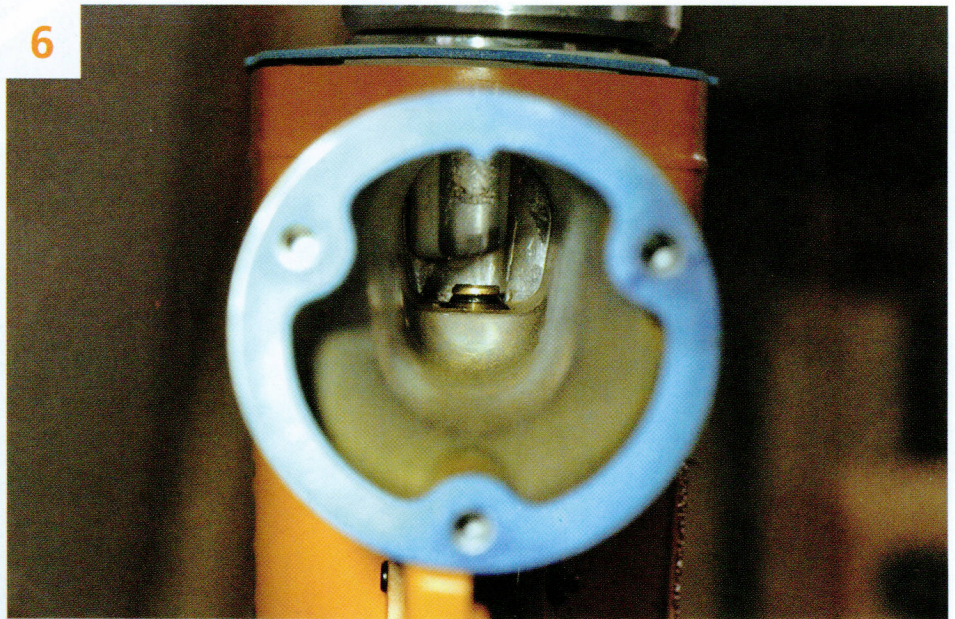
Trough power

You want durable eaves? Anyone who has had to work around typical troughs does. They bend, they break, they are as flimsy as any product installed on a house. Alu-rex has developed the UFC fighter of eavestroughs with its T-Rex durable eavestrough fastening system. As these three

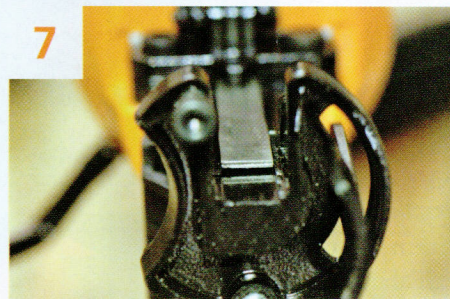


guys prove, the trough is nothing like you've had to deal with before. Not only that, the trough has built in leaf and debris protection so your customer doesn't have to ladder up every fall to clean them. Is it more expensive? Yes, but if you build houses to last, you will want to install these troughs to match. www.alu-rex.com

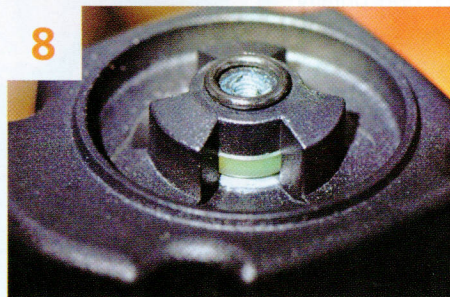
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7



8



Like all other pneumatic nailers, air moves into the tool from a fitting on the back end of the handle. Pressurized air from your compressor fills the entire handle cavity, then moves through a valve in the casting that sits above the trigger (6). When you pull the trigger, air flows into the space above the main piston, pushing it down and propelling a single staple home. A rectangular, hardened steel driving pin is the component that actually makes contact with each staple. The working tip of this

pin has a semi-circular groove machined in the end to engage with the rounded top edge of the staple. The pin fits in a precisely machined channel in the nose of the tool (7), since any unwanted side-to-side or back-and-forth movement would result in a jammed staple.

Underneath the adjustable exhaust air control on top of the gun is a flexible green ring (8). This let's exhaust air out when you release the trigger, while also keeping dirt out of the inner workings between shots. Remove the four screws that secure the top of the gun and you'll find the valve piston sitting underneath a compression spring. Immediately below this you'll find a second piston. This is the one that propels the driver pin downwards (9). A thick, dense rubber bumper ring sits at the bottom of the cylinder to cushion the blows caused when the driver piston reaches the bottom of its stroke immediately after pulling the trigger (10). This rubber isn't very flexible, but it does allow the small amount of compression necessary to stop the piston and protect the tool casting. Both pistons use grease-covered O-rings that seal with the surrounding cylinder wall, but the driver piston does more than just move up and down. It also operates a kind of valve.

In addition to the work of driving sta-