Bits are tool inserts for screwdrivers or drills and are used to screw in or unscrew screws. Although they are often used in manual work, it is important to follow some safety instructions to avoid accidents and material damage.

1. Use and selection

- **Select the appropriate bit**: Always use the correct bit for the type of screw (e.g. Phillips, Torx, slotted). An incorrectly selected bit can damage the screw or slip off and cause injury.
- **Check bits for wear**: Worn or damaged bits do not grip the screws properly and can slip. Replace worn bits to ensure safe and precise work.

2. Tool compatibility

- **Correct bit holder**: Only use bits in designated bit holders or drills with a suitable receptacle. A poorly fitting bit can fall out or damage the tool.

- **Setting up the machine correctly**: Adjust the torque and speed of the drill or screwdriver to suit the material and screw type. Too much torque can wear or break the bit, while too little torque will not provide enough power to tighten.

3. Protective equipment

- **Wear protective gloves**: Wear gloves when using bits and power tools to protect your hands from splinters, sharp edges and hot metal.

- **Use safety glasses**: When working with electrical screwdrivers, chips or parts of the screw can fly off. Safety glasses protect your eyes from injury.

4. Job security

- **Fixing the workpiece**: Make sure the workpiece is firmly and securely fixed before you start driving. A moving workpiece increases the risk of the bit slipping and causing injury or damage.
- **Pay attention to your posture**: Always hold the screwdriver or drill straight and apply even pressure to avoid the bit slipping. Protect yourself and others by making sure that no one is in the immediate work area.

5. Avoid overloading

- **Do not overload bits**: Use bits suitable for hard materials or large screws and do not apply too much force to avoid overloading the tool or bit. Overloaded bits can break and flying debris can cause injury.

- **guide the tool correctly**: Use both hands to stabilize and guide the tool. An insecurely guided tool increases the risk of slipping.

6. Proper handling and care

- **Clean bits regularly**: Dirt and metal shavings on the bit can lead to inaccurate work and wear. Clean the bits regularly, especially after use.

- **Avoid rust**: Store bits in a dry place to prevent corrosion. Rusty bits lose stability and precision.

7. Safety with magnetic bits

- **Pay attention to magnetic force**: Magnetic bits are handy for holding screws securely, but they should be kept away from electronic devices (such as hard drives or credit cards) as the magnetism can cause damage.
- **control of magnetization**: Check the magnetic force regularly as it can decrease over time, making it unsafe to hold the screw.

8. Use with power tools

- **Turn off the machine when changing bits**: Always switch off and unplug the power tool before changing the bit to prevent accidental activation and injury.

- **vibration protection**: When working with electric screwdrivers or drills for long periods of time, vibrations can cause fatigue. Make sure you take breaks and use vibration-protected devices if possible.

9. Working under difficult conditions

- **narrow passages and hard-to-reach areas**: Use special extensions or flexible bit holders for hard-to-reach areas to avoid injuries caused by slipping bits.

- **special bits for special materials**: Use special bits when working with particularly hard materials, such as concrete or steel. Standard bits can quickly wear out and break on such materials.

10. Transport and storage

- **Proper storage**: Store bits in a suitable bit holder or box to protect them from damage and loss. Bits left lying around can become worn or damaged.

- **transport in tool cases**: Always store bits in a secure tool case or bit set to protect them from bumps and knocks that could damage them.

By following these safety instructions, you can ensure that you work efficiently and safely with bits while increasing the lifespan of your tools.