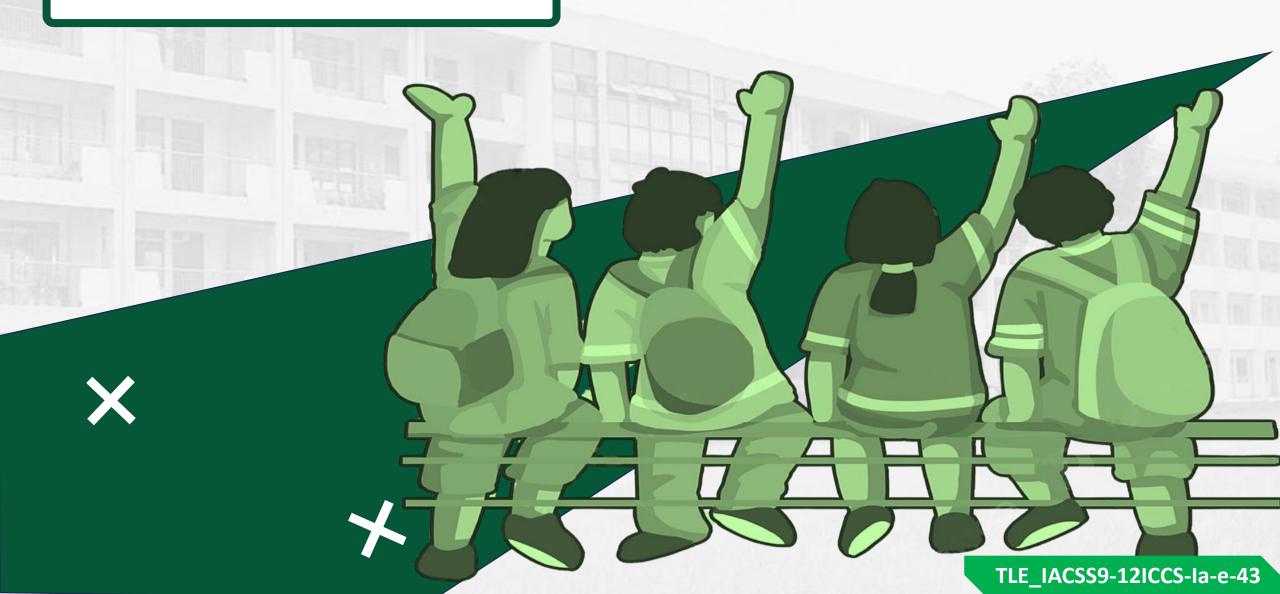
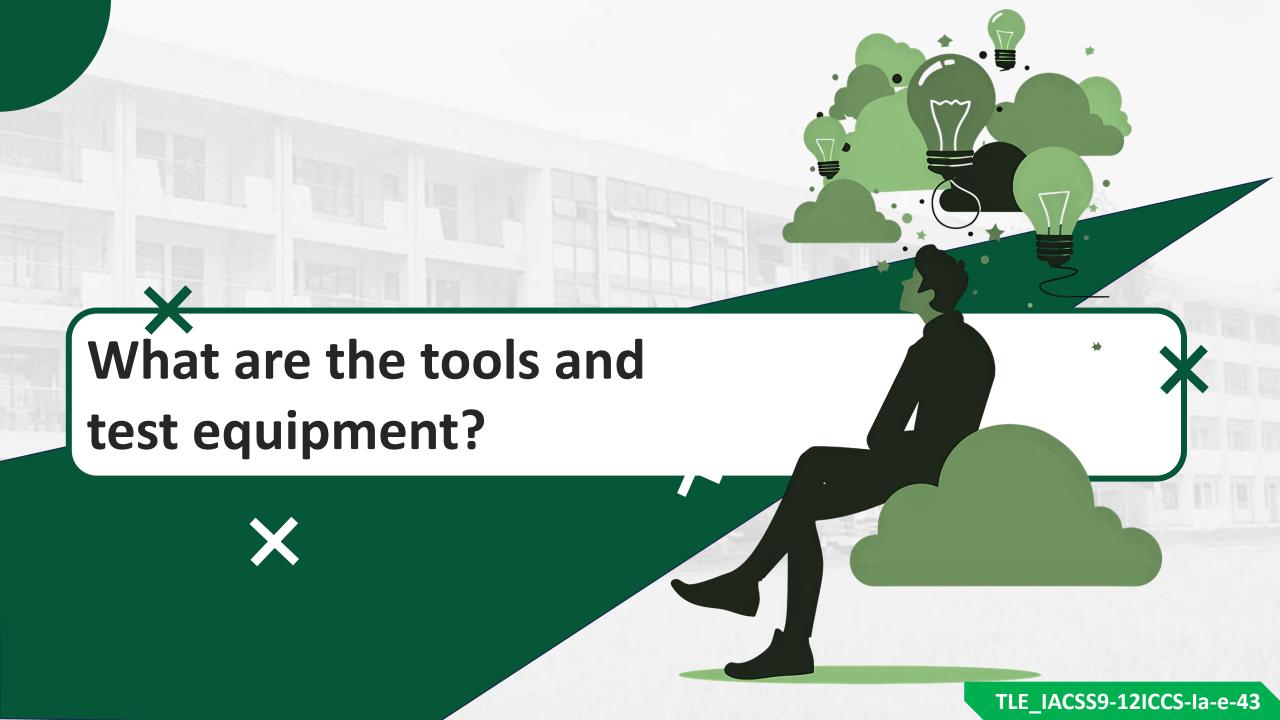


# **Roll Call**







#### **Tools**

A tool is a handheld device that aids in accomplishing a task. Tools range from traditional metal-cutting parts to elements of computer programs that activate and control particular functions.



## Selecting the best tool requires

- Understanding the scope of work.
- Planning the sequence of tasks.
- Training in proper tool use.
- Following manufacturer's instructions.



## Preparing for the Task

1. Obtain all necessary tools and associated consumable parts as recommended by the manufacturer.



## Preparing for the Task

2. Use tools only for their intended purposes.

3. Follow safety guidelines and manufacturer's instructions.



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**ESD Tools** 

**Hand Tools** 

**Cleaning Tools** 

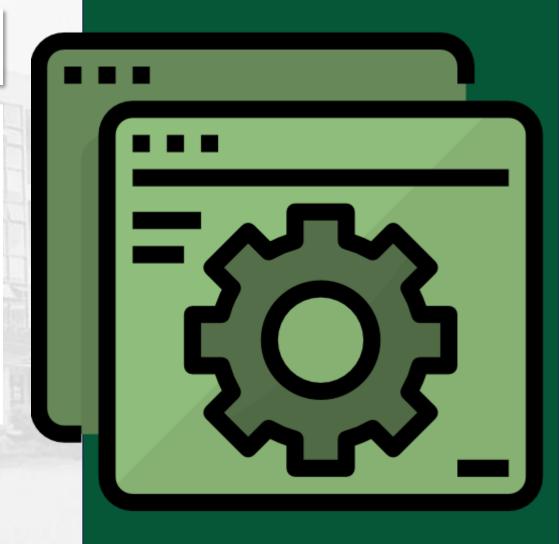
Diagnostic Tools

#### **ESD Tools**

Prevent damage from static electricity.

#### Examples:

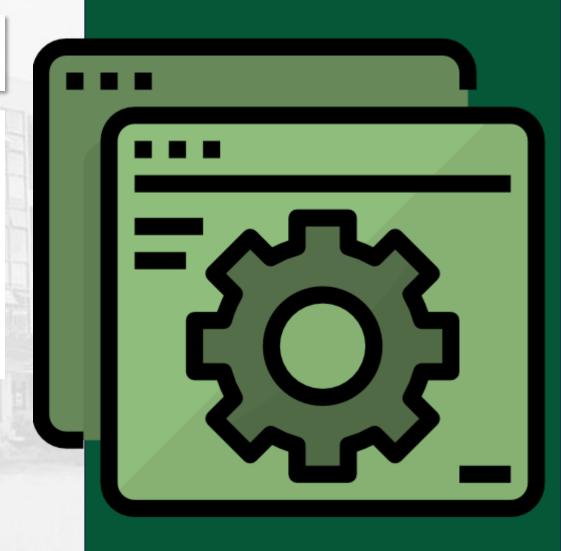
Anti-static wrist straps, antistatic mats, anti-static jackets.



#### Hand Tools

Used for assembling and disassembling components.

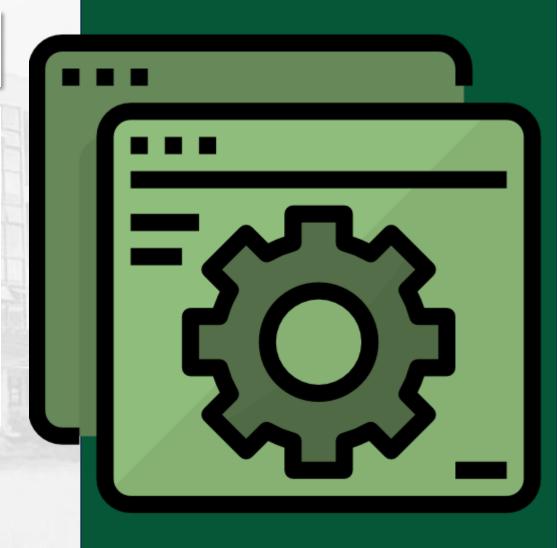
Examples: Screwdrivers, pliers, tweezers, flashlights.



#### Cleaning Tools

Maintain cleanliness of components.

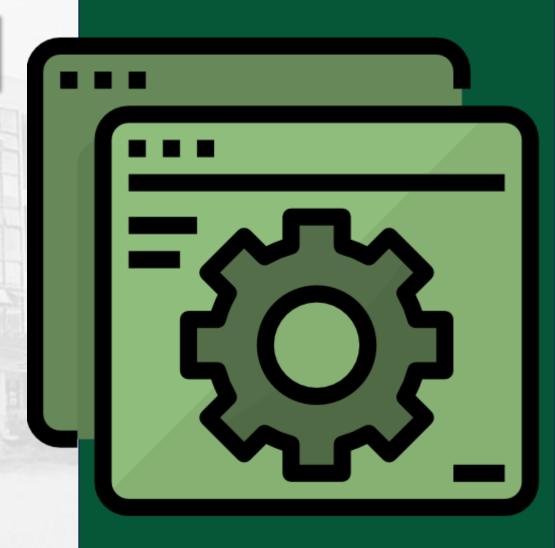
Examples: Lint-free cloths, compressed air, cable ties, parts organizers.



#### Diagnostic Tools

Test and diagnose hardware issues.

Examples: Multimeters, loopback adapters, network testers.



## Safety Practices

 Keep tools in good condition with regular maintenance.

 Use the right tool for each job.



## Safety Practices

- Examine tools before use; do not use damaged or defective tools.
- Operate tools according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Use appropriate protective equipment for each tool and activity.

