material. They should see that the adze is sharp and that the handle is sound and fitted securely in the head Safety shoes and shin guards should be worn

When not in use, the adze should be set aside in a safe place or left stuck in the timber to protect passers-by from striking the cutting edge.

Hatchets are used for many purposes and frequently cause injury For example, when a workman attempts to split a small piece of wood while holding it in his hands, he may cut his fingers

To start the cut, it is a good practice to strike the wood lightly with the hatchet, then force the blade through by striking the wood against a solid block of wood.

Hatchets may be used for driving nails but not for striking hard metal surfaces, since the tempered head may chip or split and flying chips may injure the operator or other workers When using a hatchet for cutting or for driving nails in a crowded area, workmen should take special care to prevent injury to themselves and other workers

The face of a hatchet used for driving nails should be ground square if it becomes rounded Some companies prefer to use a corrugated face to stop nails from flying.

Miscellaneous cutting tools

Planes, scrapers, bits, and drawknives should be used only by experienced men. These tools should be kept sharp and in good condition. When not in use, they should be placed in a rack, on the bench, or in a tool box.

Knives are more frequently the source of disabling injuries than any other hand tool.

A survey in New York state showed that there were over 1,200 financially compensated knife accident cases in a single year, involving over 9,600 weeks of lost time and compensation of approximately $143,000.

In addition, during the same year knives undoubtedly caused thousands of unreported and uncompensated injuries, principally in the meatpacking and tanning industries A survey made by the U S Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that in the meatpacking and slaughtering industry hand knives caused more than 15 per cent of all disabling injuries, more than any other agency

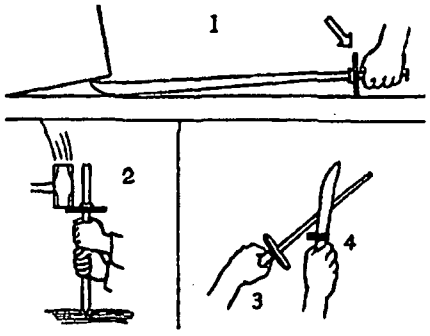

Fig. 30-8 A disk for hand protection is useful (1) on the handle of a pinch bar, (2) on a chisel, (3) on a steel for sharpening knives, and (4) as a knife guard.

The principal hazard in the use of knives in the meatpacking, tanning, rubber, and other industries is that the hands may slip from the handle onto the blade or that the knife may strike the body or the free hand. A handle guard (Fig 30-8) or a finger ring on the handle eliminates these hazards.

The cutting stroke should be away from the body. If that is not possible, then the hands and body should be in the clear, a heavy leather apron or other protective clothing should be worn, and, where possible, a rack or holder should be used for the material to be cut. Jerky motions should be avoided to help maintain balance.

Belt repairmen and other workmen who must carry knives with them on the job should keep them in sheaths (Fig 30-9) or holders. Knives should never be left lying on benches or in other places where they may be knocked onto the feet or cause hand injuries. When not in use, they should be kept in racks with the edges guarded.

Ice picks Serious hand injuries occur frequently when ice is held in the hand and breaks unexpectedly To ensure safety in the use of an ice pick, pieces of ice to be chipped should be laid on a flat surface

The handle of an ice pick should be flat or square, or have at least one flat surface to prevent the pick from rolling. Ice picks should be carried in sheaths or stored in a holder that covers the points, and should