

FIG 32-16 —Wire should be cut with the cutter knives swung up and down, at right angles to the wire (as shown at left) Do not bend wire back and forth (as shown at right) Be sure to keep cut ends under control Stand back when cutting wires so that if an end snaps back, it cannot reach you

Screw drivers The screw driver is probably the most commonly used and abused tool The practice of using screw drivers for punches, wedges, pinch bars, or pries should be discouraged If used in such manner, they become unfit for the work they are intended to do Furthermore, a broken handle, bent blade, dull or twisted tip may cause a screw driver to slip out of the slot and cause a hand injury

Cross-slot screw drivers are safer than the square bit type, because they have less tendency to slip The pressure on the tip is more evenly distributed and results in less wear on the tip The tip must be kept clean and sharp, however, to permit a good grip on the head of the screw (Fig 32-17)

A screw driver tip should be filed to fit the screw A sharp square-edged bit will not slip as easily as a dull, rounded one, and requires less pressure

The part to be worked upon should never be held in the hands, it should be laid on a bench or flat surface, or held in a vise This practice will lessen the chance of injury to the hands if the screw driver should slip from the work

No screw driver used for electrical work should have the blade or rivet extending through the handle Also, both blade and handle should be insulated except at the tip

Shock tools

A hammer should have a securely wedged handle suited to the type of head used The handle should be smooth, free of oil, shaped to fit the hand, and of the specified size and length Employees should be warned against using a steel hammer on hardened steel surfaces Instead, a soft metal hammer or one with a plastic, wood, or rawhide head should be used Safety goggles should be furnished and worn to protect against flying chips, nail heads, or scale

Federal specifications for the hardness of ball peen hammers require that the Rockwell number on the base and peen be no less than 50 nor more than 60 U S Government Printing Office, *Federal Specifications for Hammers, Mauls and Sledges,* GGG-H-86

The chipping or spalling of a hammer varies with four things

1 The squarer the corners of the hammer the easier it chips
2 The harder the hammer is swung the more likely it is to chip
3 Chipping increases as the hardness of the object being struck increases
4 The greater the angles between the surface of the object and the hammer face, the greater are the chances of chipping

Selection of the proper hammer is important One that is too light is as unsafe and inefficient as one that is too heavy Either is hard to control

Sledge hammers can have two common unsafe conditions split handles and loose or chipped heads Because these tools are used infrequently in some industries, the heads

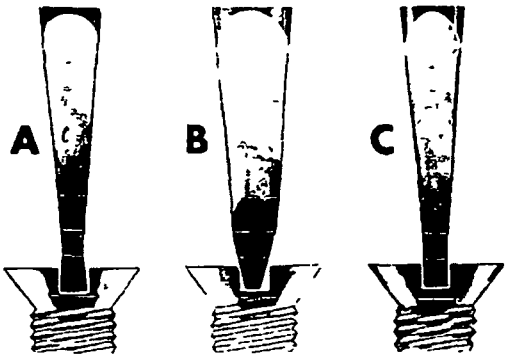


FIG 32-17 —Screw driver bits with parallel sides shaped like in illustration C, or undercut slightly like in A, will grip the slot more securely than the bit shown in B