

MANUAL HANDLING AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS

- 2 Cleats on the blocking to prevent shifting of the jack base
- 3 A meeting surface at right angles to the direction of the lift for the jack head with its shun to bear against
- 4 Props or guys to the load to prevent its swinging sidewise when lifting begins

When a jack handle is placed in the socket, the workman should make sure that the area is clear and that there is ample room for an unobstructed swing of the handle before he applies pressure. A faulty movement in the load may cause the handle to pop up and strike another worker. The man operating the handle should stand to one side so that if the handle kicks, it will not catch him in the body or face.

After the load is raised, metal horses or substantial horses or blocking of heavy wood should be placed under it for support in case the jack should let go. A raised load should never be allowed to remain supported only by jacks. The handles of the jacks should be removed and placed out of the way to prevent workers from walking into them.

When a jack is released, the worker should keep all parts of his body clear of the movement of the handle.

A hydraulic jack which leaks oil should be taken out of service and repaired. Hydraulic jacks may settle after raising a load. It is, therefore, especially important to place blocking under a load that has been raised by such jacks.

Screw jacks have a tendency to twist when a heavy load causes the floating head of the jack to bind. The base of a screw jack should be anchored as securely as possible so that the jack base will not twist and slip out from under the load when force is applied on the bars to raise the screw.

To raise a large piece of equipment with screw jacks, two or more jacks should be used. The load should be equally distributed on each jack. The jacks should be raised each a little at a time to keep the load level and the strain equal on each screw jack head.

Workmen using jacks should wear safety shoes and instep-guard protection because jack handles may slip and fall or parts of machinery or equipment may come loose and drop as the load is being lifted or shifted.

Waste or other wiping material should be furnished to jack operators who should use it to remove oil from their hands and from the jack handles so that they will always have a firm grip.

Oil that has collected in the bases of equipment or machines to be jacked should be removed before the operation is begun to prevent spillage when the equipment or machines are tilted. Spillage of residual oil should be wiped up immediately.

When a jack develops any defect, it should be repaired by qualified workmen and tested under load before being returned to service.

Handtrucks, dollies, and wheelbarrows

Many types of handtrucks and dollies are available, such as two-wheeled, flat, platform, box, special racks or dollies, and lift trucks. Trucks can be purchased or designed for objects of various sizes and kinds. Operators should wear gloves and safety shoes.

Two-wheeled trucks and wheelbarrows should be equipped with knuckle guards to protect against the jamming of hands against door frames or other obstructions.

Two-wheeled trucks should have brakes (Fig 17-8) so that the worker need not hold the truck with a foot on the wheel or axle. The latter practice causes many injuries.

To decrease hazards to toes and feet,

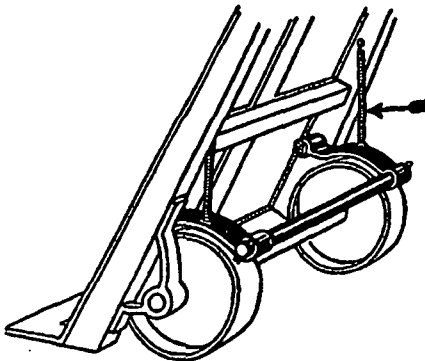


Fig 17-8. Foot brakes keep wheels from slipping while truck is being loaded.