

MACHINE GUARDING

SAFETY TIPS

Ensure all guards are in place and in good condition prior to using a tool or machine

Remove machines from service if the guards are missing or in disrepair.

Use lockout/tagout if you need to remove guards to perform servicing or maintenance.

Ensure other safety devices are working, including emergency shut-offs and interlocks.

Never operate a machine or power tool while wearing loose clothing, hair or jewelry.

Remember, some powered hand-tools also require machine guards.

WHAT IS THE RISK?

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over 800 workers in the United States were killed machine-related accidents.

- Machine-related fatalities can be prevented.
- Moving parts on machines must be guarded because they can cause injuries, such as bruises, lacerations, broken bones, amputations, burns & electrical shocks.

WHERE IS GUARDING REQUIRED?

Point of operation: where work is performed by the machine on a work piece

- mechanical action, such as cutting, grinding, shearing, bending, punching and stamping
- the work piece can be a moving hazard – use fixtures and anti-kickback devices when required



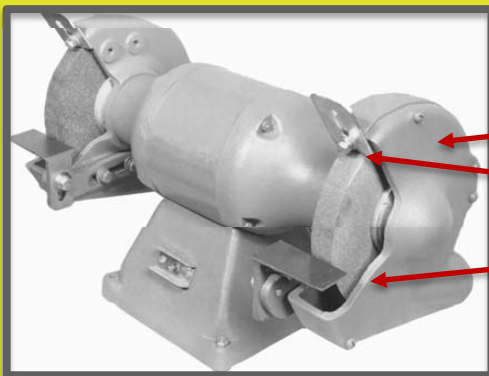
Self-adjusting guard for table saw blade

Power transmission apparatus: a machine part that transmits energy

- belts, gears, flywheels, chains, pulleys, springs, spindles & shafts



Guard enclosing a power transmission apparatus



GUARDING REQUIREMENTS FOR GRINDERS

- Enclosure – 75 per cent of the grinding wheel must be enclosed
- Tongue guard – must be adjusted to within $\frac{1}{4}$ " of the grinding wheel
- Work rest – must be adjusted to within $\frac{1}{8}$ " of the grinding wheel