

- 15 Adjust the depth of the cut so that the teeth just project through the underside of the material. Ensure also that there is adequate clearance beneath the cut.
- 16 Lubricate the bit, blade or cutter with the correct cutting oil.
- 17 When operating the power tool hold it firmly in both hands using the correct handles and stand firmly on both feet.
- 18 **DO NOT** force the tool. An even feed reduces the chances of an accident due to jamming or breakage of the bit, blade or cutter.
- 19 If the tool jams, turn off and unplug the tool immediately. Free the bit, blade or cutter by hand ensuring that gloves are worn during this operation.
- 20 **CHECK** that all guards are secure. Never operate the tool with missing or defective guards.
- 21 **DO NOT** leave the tool unattended without switching off and unplugging from the electrical supply.
- 22 Vibration from the tool can cause '**VIBRATION WHITE FINGER**' and eventually other damage to the hands and arms. Keep your hands warm at all times. Gloves can reduce vibration. If your hands start to feel numb, stop work and exercise your fingers to restore circulation. Limit your time using the tool as much as possible.

BROACHING MACHINES POWERED BY ELECTRICITY

- 23 **CHECK** that the voltage of the supply is correct. The machine will be either 110volts or 230 volts.
- 24 The use of low voltage tools and equipment at 110V (CTE) will effectively eliminate the risk of death and greatly reduce the degree of injury from an electric fault.
- 25 **DO NOT** use domestic plugs and sockets on construction sites, they are not robust enough.

26

When using 230V equipment, the risk of injury or death from electric shock is unacceptably high unless the following precautions are taken:

- a) Use RCD power breakers at the supply socket to give protection for both the equipment and its power cable.
- b) The RCD should be protected from dust, wet weather, mechanical damage and vibration.
- c) Position power cables where they are less likely to be damaged.
- d) The equipment, cables and RCDs should be checked every day (or every shift) using the following as a guide.
 - **CHECK** that bare wires are not visible.
 - Make sure that cables are not damaged and are free from cuts and abrasions (apart from light scuffing).
 - **CHECK** that the plug is in good condition, the casing is free from cracks, the pins are not bent or the socket is not blocked with debris or dirt.
 - **ENSURE** that there are no taped or other non-standard joints in the cable.
 - **CHECK** that the cable covering has not been pulled out of the grips at the plug or equipment. (The coloured insulation of the internal wires should not be visible).
 - **CHECK** the outer casing of the equipment for damage and check for loose or missing parts or screws.
 - Make sure that there is no overheating or burn marks on the plug.
 - **CHECK** the operation of the RCD power breaker by operating the test button.

27

Equipment using 110 volts should be checked weekly as in 26(d) above, but it is not necessary to carry out these checks at all for portable battery operated machines.

28

CHECK regularly that all ventilation grills are clear and free from dirt.

29

If the automatic cut-out operates, allow the motor to cool before re-starting.

30

DO NOT move the machine by its cables or disconnect a plug by pulling its cable.

31

DO NOT attempt repairs. Contact the Hire Company.



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