

SAFETY IN TOOLS USAGE & MACHINE OPERATIONS**WHEEL GRINDERS, BENCH GRINDERS.**

The chief hazards from wheel grinders are flying pieces of a shattered grinding wheel and being cut by the grinding wheel. Follow these precautions to avoid these hazards:

1. Before each use, inspect the grinder to ensure that the grinding wheels are firmly attached and that the work rests are tight.
2. Because some grinders can be converted to buffers, guards are often removed. When using the unit as a grinder, always have a guard in-place.
3. Always inspect the grinding wheel before use. The wheel should be free of cracks. All grinding wheels shall be ring-tested prior to installation.
4. Too much pressure on the wheel can cause it to fracture. Spend more time at lighter pressure. Always use grinding discs that are marked with a rating speed above the maximum speed of the grinder. Never use an unmarked grinding wheel. Check the spindle speed before mounting the wheel.

HANDE TOOLS SAFETY.

Many of the safety practices used for portable tools apply to stationary power tools. However, stationary tools tend to be larger, more powerful, and more complex. These factors can lead to serious injuries. These are reviewed below, followed by specific safety measures for a variety of stationary power tools:

1. Safety devices and guards must always be in place. These devices were designed by the manufacturer to be used with the tool.
2. Perform maintenance, accessory changes, and adjustments only when the tool is off and unplugged.
3. Don't wear loose fitting clothing. High-powered stationary tools can catch clothing and draw the operator's body into the tool.
4. When using any type of stationary saw, never use gloves. They can get caught in the saw.
5. Never put your fingers and hands in front of saw blades and other cutting tools.
6. Never turn or feed the material or work piece at excessive speed. This increases stress on both the work piece and the machine.
7. Because stationary tools tend to be complex, tools from different manufacturers can vary in safety and operation procedures and precautions. Read the owner's manual and safety precautions before using.
8. Make sure that blades, bits, and accessories are properly mounted. In addition, make sure all locking handles and clamps are tight before using a tool.
9. Watch for flying objects. Keep unnecessary personnel away from machines when in use.

A handwritten signature in blue ink is written over a circular purple stamp. The stamp contains the text "ECOAIR COOLING SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED" around the perimeter and "PUNE" in the center.

WELDING MACHINE

The high-energy arc of even the smallest welding machine can cause severe burns. When welding, the following precautions must be observed:

1. Ideally, welding should be performed in a separate, well-ventilated room with a fire-resistant flooring material. If welding is to be conducted in other areas, the area must be free of flammable materials.
2. Non-flammable clothing, eye, and hand protection must be worn to protect from molten metal and hot sparks. Eye protection must provide appropriate shading according to the guidelines of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).
3. Consult your safety representative for help in determining the appropriate eye protection, and other protective equipment, for your operation.

DRILLS

- SAFETY NOTE! NEVER attempt to operate a drilling machine while your senses are impaired by medication or other substances.
- DANGER! Always remove the key from the chuck before turning on the drill press. It could hit something or fly out with considerable force.
- DANGER! Serious injury can result from work that becomes loose and spins about on a drill press or milling machine. This dangerous situation is nicknamed a "merry-go-round".
- DANGER! NEVER insert a tap into the drill chuck and attempt to use drill press POWER to run the tap into the work. The tap will shatter when power is applied. Turn the tap by hand!

