



ECOAIR COOLING SYSTEMS PVT. LTD.

CHECK POINTS FOR TOOLS INSPECTION

Harness Inspection

1. Webbing—Grasp the webbing with your hands 6 inches to 8 inches apart. Bend the webbing in an inverted "U". The surface tension resulting makes damaged fibers or cuts easier to detect. Follow this procedure for the entire length of the webbing, inspecting both sides of each strap. Look for frayed edges, broken fibers, pulled stitches, cuts, burns, and chemical damage
2. D-Rings—Check D-rings for distortion, cracks, breaks, and rough or sharp edges. The D-ring should pivot freely.
3. Attachment of Buckles—Inspect for any unusual wear, frayed or cut fibers, or broken stitching of the buckle or D-ring attachments.
4. Tongue/Grommets—The tongue receives heavy wear from repeated buckling and unbuckling. Inspect for loose, distorted or broken grommets. Webbing should not have additional holes punched.
5. Tongue Buckles—Buckle tongues should be free of distortion in shape and motion. They should overlap the buckle frame and move freely back and forth in their socket. Roller should turn freely on the frame. Check for distortion or sharp edges.
6. Friction and Mating Buckles—Inspect the buckle for distortion. The outer bars and center bars must be straight. Pay special attention to corners and attachment point at the center bar.

Lanyard Inspection

When inspecting lanyards, begin at one end and work to the opposite end, slowly rotating the lanyard so that the entire circumference is checked.

1. Hardware— a. Snaps: Inspect closely for hook and eye distortions, cracks, corrosion, or pitted surfaces. The keeper (latch) should seat into the nose without binding and should not be distorted or obstructed. The keeper spring should exert sufficient force to firmly close the keeper. Keeper locks must prevent the keeper from opening when the keeper closes. b. Thimbles: The thimble must be firmly seated in the eye of the splice, and the splice should have no loose or cut strands. The edges of the thimble must be free of sharp edges, distortion, or cracks.
2. Steel Lanyard—While rotating the steel lanyard, watch for cuts, frayed areas, or unusual wearing patterns on the wire. Broken strands will separate from the body of the lanyard.



3. Web Lanyard—While bending webbing over a pipe, observe each side of the webbed lanyard. This will reveal any cuts or breaks. Swelling, discoloration, cracks and charring are obvious signs of chemical or heat damage. Observe closely for any breaks in stitching.
4. Rope Lanyard—Rotation of the rope lanyard while inspecting from end-to-end for any fuzzy, worn, broken or cut fibers. Weakened areas from extreme loads will appear as a noticeable change in original diameter. The rope diameter should be uniform throughout, following a short break-in period.
5. Shock Absorber Pack—The outer portion of the pack should be examined for burn holes and tears. Stitching on areas where the pack is sewn to D-rings. Belts, or lanyards should be examined for loose strands, rips, and deterioration.
6. Shock-Absorbing Lanyard—Shock-absorbing lanyards should be examined as a web lanyard (described in Item 3 above). However, also look for the warning flag or signs of deployment. If the flag has been activated, remove this shock-absorbing lanyard from service.

Boom Lift & Fork Lift Safety Check Point

1. Operating and emergency controls are in proper working condition, EMO button or Emergency Stop Device.
2. Functional upper drive control interlock (i.e. foot pedal, spring lock, or two hand controls).
3. Emergency Lowering function operates properly.
4. Both upper and lower controls are adequately protected from inadvertent operation.
5. Control panel is clean & all buttons/switches are clearly visible (no paint over spray, etc.).
6. All Safety Indicator lights work.
7. Drive controls function properly & accurately labeled (up, down, right, left, forward, back).
8. Motion alarms are functional.
9. Safety decals are in place and readable.
10. All guard rails are sound and in place, including basket chains.
11. Work platform & extension slides are clean, dry, & clear of debris.
12. Work platform extension slides in and out freely with safety locking pins in place to lock setting on models with extension platforms.
13. Inspect for defects such as cracked welds, fuel leaks, hydraulic leaks, damaged control cables or wire harness, etc.
14. The manufacturer's operations manual is stored on MEWP (in all languages of the operators).
15. Oil level, Hydraulic Oil Level, Fuel Level, Coolant Level.
16. Outriggers in place or functioning. Associated alarms working

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.

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.

Watch for flying objects. Keep unnecessary personnel away from machines when in use.

