PERSONAL PROTECTION

Standall

Personal Protection

1 EYE PROTECTION: When using percussive steels it is essential that correct safety gasses or goggles are used at all times

2 EAR PROTECTION: It is essential that correct ear protection is used at all times this can be either ear plugs or mufflers dependant on the dba level.

3. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Safety Boots and suitable clothing should be worn at all times

4 RE-FORGED STEELS: If steels have been reforged to extend their working life it is essential that the correct heat treatment processes has been implemented. Failure to do so will lead to accelerated wear or premature failure. Which may result in personal injury

REMEMBER:

There is a serious risk to health and safety to use percussive tools in a blunt and worn condition. It is the users responsibility to ensure tools are kept in a safe and workable condition.

USER GUIDE LINES

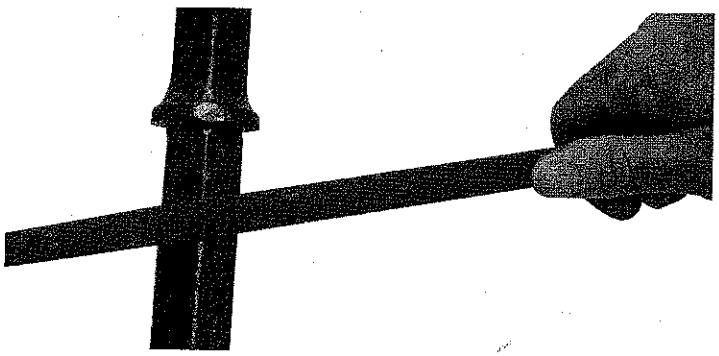
Standall

"Percussive tools are subjected to severe stress in service. Our products are made to the highest standards of quality control for long service on tough applications; and consequently, very few breakages of tools occur due to a defect in the steel or manufacture."

"A tool with a defect is likely to fail immediately due to the severe stresses; a tool which breaks after prolonged service, as evidenced by a well worn shank and tip, is not likely to have been defective, but will have failed due to material fatigue after excessive heavy use."

FILE MARKS

"Some end users try and identify 'their' steels by fixing or cutting an identification mark on the steel (or collar usually, but sometimes on shank or body of tool). This is a dangerous practice as it disrupts the protective hardened shell of the tool. It is likely to lead to a fatigue breakage."



FROST DAMAGE

"Steels left on open ground during periods of frost may suffer damage, become brittle and fracture. It is important that steels are stored in a protected, dry place during very cold periods - particularly at night. Exposure to frost causes minute shrinkage of the steel, this is stress creating and can be eliminated by bringing the steel up gradually to room temperature."

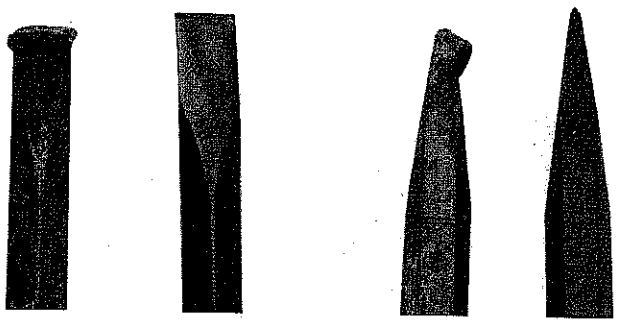
MISUSE

Perhaps as much as 90% of all breakage claims arise from incorrect use of the tool or operator misuse. Shown here are some of the most frequently encountered examples of incorrect use.

MUSHROOMING

"Insufficient contact or pressure between tool and work surface results in 'mushrooming'. The steel is allowed to ride on the work surface, becomes red hot and melts - hence the 'mushrooming' effect."

"Also, the underside of the collar of the steel may come into contact with the retainer of the breaker - this causes damage. The steel will either break below the collar or can become detached. This could cause serious injury."



LEVERAGE

"The tool must not be used as a lever to break away material, it should only be used to clear material from the broken surface. Breakage below the collar or of the body of the steel may result."