

Methods of Machine Safeguarding

- Barrier guards
- Presence-sensing and physical restraint devices
- Guarding by location/distance
- Feeding and ejection methods
- Miscellaneous aids

Guards are barriers which protect against hazards from all sources, including access prevention to danger areas. These include fixed, interlocked, adjustable, and self-adjusting.

A safety device may occupy both of the operator's hands to keep them from entering the danger zone while the machine is cycling. This forces the operator to keep both hands and his body out of danger.

The safety device may be a presence-sensing kind that detects the presence of anything entering the danger zone and stops the machine in mid-cycle. Another form of device is the physical restraint variety. It is designed to physically withdraw the operator's hands from the danger area during operation.

Another method for safeguarding is location or distance.

Some examples of miscellaneous aids include awareness barriers, shields, placement and holding tools, and push sticks or blocks.

Source: <https://vividlearningsystems.com/courses/osha/machine-guarding>

July Vivid Courses:

Operations:
Machine Guarding

All:
Slips, Trips, Falls

Slips, Trips, and Falls

As part of good housekeeping practices, safety professionals should be able to answer "yes" to the following questions:

- Do stairways and stairwells have smooth, continuous handrails and slip-resistant stair surfaces?
- Is lighting adequate in work areas and passageways?
- Is there proper drainage for wet processes and dry places to stand where practical?
- Do exposed walking surfaces have sufficient texture or treatment for safe traction?

Running, horseplay, and practical jokes significantly increase the potential for slips, trips, and falls. Encourage professionalism and discipline those who undermine the safety culture in this regard, if possible.

Cords and hoses pose other potential hazards. Watch for temporarily placed telephone, electrical, and extension cords, and pneumatic or hydraulic hoses lying across floors or suspended near them.

Here are some additional tips for preventing slips:

- Carry only what you can safely handle, especially if the load interferes with your ability to see where you're going.
- Avoid storing boxes or other items on walking surfaces where people might trip over them.
- Don't hurry, especially around corners.
- When ascending or descending stairs, use railings and handrails.
- Take one step at a time when going up or down stairs.
- Report worn, broken, or loose stair treads.

Source: <https://vividlearningsystems.com/courses/osha/slips-trips-and-falls>