



These Instructions Must be Read by the User Before Operating the Equipment



ELECTRICITY, EVEN LOW VOLTAGE, CAN BE DANGEROUS AND MUST ALWAYS BE USED WITH CARE

CHECK that the voltage of the equipment is correct for the electrical supply to be used. Construction and building sites use the (maximum) voltage.

25 volts: Portable hand lamps for use in confined or damp situations

50 volts: Other portable hand lamps

110 volts: Portable site lighting (single phase)

110 volts: Portable hand tools and equipment up to 3.7kw(5hp) (single or three phase)

230 volts: Site office, huts, other buildings and fixed floodlighting

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 chusing machine and its power cable.
- b) The RCD should be protected from dust, wet weather, mechanical damage and vibration.
- c) Pass the power cable over the shoulder to keep it clear of the blade and position the rest where it is less likely to be damaged.
- d) The tools, 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 machine for damage and **CHECK** for loose or missing parts or screws
 - Make sure that there are no overheating or burn marks on the plug, cable and equipment
 - **CHECK** the operation of the RCD power breaker by operating the test button.

Consider using impact resistant conduits or flexible armoured supply cables where the risk of damage is high.

Double insulated equipment is strongly recommended.

Lower voltages - Portable power equipment using 110V should be checked weekly as in 6(d) above, but it is not necessary to carry out these checks at all for portable lamps or battery operated tools.

DO NOT use electrical equipment in damp, wet or flammable conditions.

DO NOT attempt repairs. Contact the Hire Company.

BATTERIES AND CHARGERS

Always observe the manufactures instructions. There is a risk of battery explosion when charging

Only competent persons should charge batteries.

CHECK that animals are clear of the work area.

ALWAYS wear personal protective clothing; gloves, safety goggles or a visor.

CHECK that the area is well ventilated. **DO NOT** smoke or use naked flames in the charging area.

Remove rings and any other jewellery before starting work.

CHECK that the fluid level is always topped up to the correct level.

CHECK that the charger is switched off or disconnected from its power supply before connecting to the battery. (Positive to positive, negative to negative).

Charging leads should be firmly and securely in position before switching on.

DO NOT remove the clamps while the charger is switched on.

Vent plugs are to be adjusted before charging commences.

DO NOT exceed the recommended rate of charging.

DO NOT attempt to charge non-rechargeable batteries. They will **EXPLODE!**

BEWARE some rechargeable batteries contain toxic chemicals.

When charging from a 240v supply always use an RCD power breaker.

Always disconnect the earth terminal first (negative) and reconnect it last.

When charging has been completed, switch off the charger before disconnecting the charging leads.

DO NOT rest tools or metallic objects on top of batteries.

DO NOT throwaway old or leaking batteries, return them to the Hire Company.