

HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL TRAINING

SIMPLEX

HYDRAULIC

SAFETY

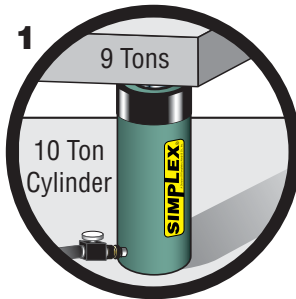
TIPS

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SIMPLEX HYDRAULIC SAFETY TIPS

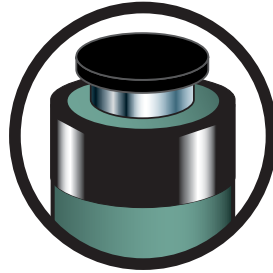
1



Choose The Right Ram.

You must know the weight of what you intend to lift and choose a ram with at least 10% more capacity. Be aware of possible load shift requiring more capacity at any particular lifting point.

2 Inspect All System Components.



Check each component before you set-up your hydraulic system. Do not use damaged or worn components. Turn them in for repair or replacement.

3 Safety Instructions.



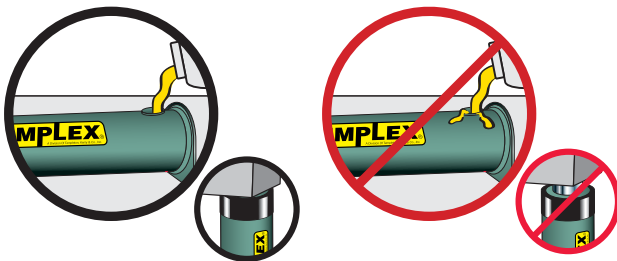
Warning labels should be read and not removed from equipment. Operating instructions should be read before using equipment.

4 Each Jack or Ram Must Be Fully Supported at the Base.



Every jack or ram whether used individually or in a system should be placed on a solid, firm, non-sliding foundation so that the complete area of its base is fully supported.

5 Fill Oil Reservoirs With Cylinder Retracted.



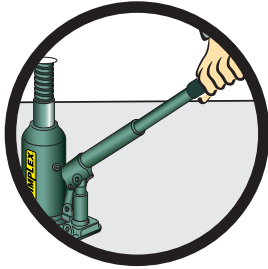
Fill pump only to recommended level. Fill only when connected cylinder is fully retracted.

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6 Know How Your Hydraulics Work.



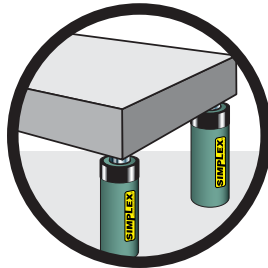
Do not use extensions or cheater bars on hydraulic jacks or hand pumps to raise a load.

7 Center the Load on the Lifting Point.



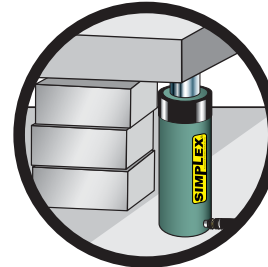
The load must be centered on the ram, or equally distributed on multiple rams. Off center loading can result in the ram slipping out and loss of the load.

8 When Using Multiple Rams, Distribute the Load Evenly.



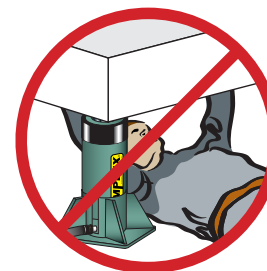
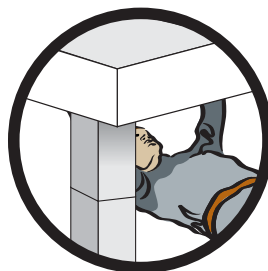
For multiple ram lifts you must determine the location and number of lifting points that will allow the load to be evenly distributed to all the rams. This is called load balance. Size, center of gravity, and load geometry are to be considered as well.

9 Block or Crib Your Load as it Raises.



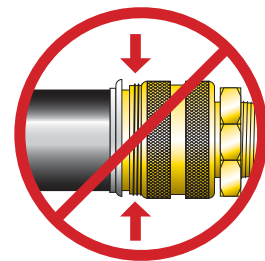
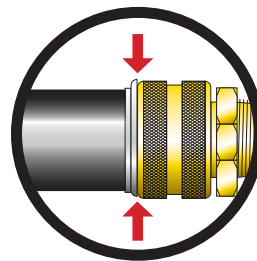
Place blocking or cribbing under the loads as you raise it. Each time you raise it higher, insert more blocking. Position yourself in a manner that will keep you clear of the load, and will not allow your hands between the load and the cribbing.

10 Do Not Use Rams as Permanent Supports.



Hydraulic rams are not meant to be used as permanent supports. They are designed to lift, and lower. If you need to hold the load for any length of time cribbing or Simplex locknut cylinders should be used.

11 Hydraulic Connections.

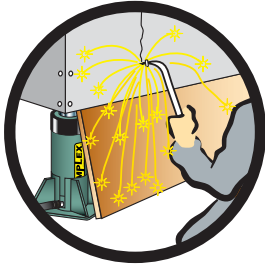


When making connections with quick couplings, make sure the couplings are full engaged. Threaded connections such as fittings, gauges, etc. must be securely tightened and leak free; however, don't use excessive force that may distort the fittings thread profile.

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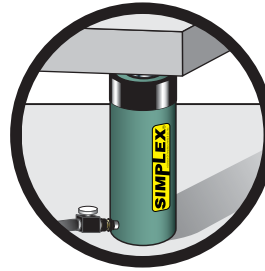
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12 Avoid Extreme Heat or Weld Splatter.



Weld splatter will damage plunger rods and hoses. Hydraulic fluid can ignite if vaporized.

13 Hydraulic Disconnections.



Never disconnect hydraulic hoses or fittings or couplers under pressure. Unload the ram, open the release screw on the hand pump and shift or open all hydraulic controls several times. If system includes a gauge, double check the gauge to insure pressure has been released.

14 Do Not Carry or Drag Pumps and Rams by Their Hoses.



Dragging or carrying rams or pumps by a connected hose can damage the coupling and hoses. Using damaged couplers and hoses can be dangerous.

15 Keep Hydraulic Hoses Free of Obstructions.



Do not drop sharp or heavy objects on hose. Keep hose out of heavy traffic areas. This will cause internal damage to hose wire strands. Applying pressure to a damaged hose may cause it to rupture. Avoid sharp bends and kinks when routing hydraulic hoses.

SAFETY FIRST!