

Customer Technical Information Bulletin #2

Safe and Efficient Operation of Coastal Planers & Infeed Systems Important Information for All Manufacturing/Maintenance Personnel

Dear Valued Customer:

At Coe we are continually striving for safety in the work place. In doing so, we would like to share with you some important basic safety reminders to insure safety in your Planer, Feed Table, and Mill operation. The greatest dangers inherent in planer systems are:

- o fingers, hands or loose clothing being drawn into a machine by live, rotating cutterheads or rotating feed assemblies
- o of being cut by sharp tooling, components, or cutterheads
- o of being hit by splintered or broken material caused by breakups

You must always be conscious of these elements.

Safety Equipment On The Machines

All machines that have safety equipment must not be removed or by passed during operation.

The correct functioning of safety equipment on machines and systems must be checked

- o every day and before each new shift start
- o after maintenance and repair work
- o when starting up for the first time and when re-starting machinery

Planer cutterheads and spindles may only be switched on when the chip extractor hoods and protective mechanisms are in place.

If safety equipment has to be dismantled for setting-up, maintenance, service or repair work, such safety equipment must be replaced back on the machine and checked immediately upon completing the maintenance or repair work.

All protective mechanisms must be fitted and fully operational whenever the machine is at a standstill, or if it has been shut down for a longer period of time.

Damage To Machine

If any changes capable of impairing safety are observed in the machine or its mode of operation, such as malfunction, faults or changes in the machine or components, appropriate steps must be taken immediately, the machine shut down and the fault reported to the person responsible.

The machine must be examined for obvious damage and defects at least once per shift. Any damage found must be corrected by authorized personnel.

Operator and Millwright Tools

Always know where your tools are when working on machinery, make a mental note of all the tools that were being used and where they are on the machine. After work is completed, return all tools to their respective areas and inspect machine throughout for any tools left behind before removing safety padlocks from disconnects. Tools that are left in the machine can cause serious injury to personnel and can and may damage machinery.

Safe Operation

The machine may only be operated when in perfect working order and when all protective mechanisms and safety equipment, such as detachable protective mechanisms, emergency off systems, chip hoods, dust extractors, etc., are in place and are operational.

Machine Faults

The machine must be switched off and all rotating parts (cutterheads, feed rolls, etc.) allowed to come to a standstill and secured against accidental restart before starting to correct any faults.

Lockout/Tag out Procedure

The primary purpose of the Lockout/Tag out procedure is to protect personnel from injury caused by unexpected energization or startup of equipment. It is the employer's responsibility to implement control procedures. Use this procedure before

- o doing any maintenance, service and repair work
- o including any lubrication, cleaning or unjamming of equipment.

All authorized personnel performing above procedures must attach their own padlock to the master switch simultaneously so they can carry out their work safely.

Residual risks of Lockout /Tag out Procedure

Even if the machine is locked out does not mean it's completely de-energized even when the master switch is off:

- o Electricity- the machine is always isolated from the electrical power supply whenever the master switch has been turned off. However, this may not apply for the power supply in the control cabinet, nor for the equipment, which does not draw it's power from the master switch.
- o Pneumatic/Hydraulic Energy- the air supply must be disconnected and the machine checked to insure it is depressurized before starting any work on the machine. Hydraulic pressure lines must be depressurized before starting repair work on the machine, otherwise the machine may execute uncontrolled movements.
- o Kinetic Energy- cutterheads and spindles may continue to coast for a period of time after being switched off.
- o Potential Energy- Individual assemblies should be secured if necessary for repair work.

Signs On The Machine

Safety and danger signs on the machine must be observed and checked at regular intervals to ensure that they are complete and undamaged. They must be clearly visible and legible at all times.

Clothing, Jewelry, Protective Equipment

Long loose hair, loose fitting clothes, gloves and jewelry, including rings, must be avoided in order to avoid injuries to being caught, drawn in and wound up inside the machine. Always wear suitable, approved personal protective equipment such as

- o ear protection
- o dust mask
- o safety boots
- o safety glasses

when working on or with the machine.

Hearing Protection

Ear protection should be worn when necessary, and in most cases is mandatory.

If the noise levels exceed limits set by national regulators the employer must take additional steps to reduce the noise levels. Noise levels differ between mills because of planer room design, machine design, blowpipe configuration, pressure, and other noise sources. Noise readings should be taken and posted outside the planer room and adjacent areas and marked with a warning that hearing protection is required and indicate what the noise level is to insure personnel have proper hearing protection.

Protective Gloves

Wear protective gloves when handling tools, planer knives, sharp components, and chemicals.

Safety Glasses and Goggles

Always wear approved safety glasses and goggles

- o when the machine is running
- o when performing the jointing operation
- o when knife grinding
- o when blowing the machine down with compressed air
- o and in areas where they are mandated

Oils, Lubricants, Chemicals

Note the applicable safety regulations for the product

- o know MSDS sheets for specified products
- o store in proper containers and approved locations
- o never use explosive substances in vicinity of machine

Fire Hazards

Smoking and open flames are prohibited in the production area due to the risk of fire and explosions. Welding work must be done by authorized personnel using mill and fire-watch procedures and guidelines. Chips and wood dust must be removed from machine at normal intervals to prevent accumulation on friction and hot surfaces. Open and non-guarded lighting in the planer room should be repaired or replaced.

Clear Working Area

A clear working area without any obstructions is essential for the safe operation of the machinery. The floor must be level and clean, without debris from breakups, wood chips, cutoffs, and lubricants. Reject material must be cleared from around the machine as well as working areas, and aisle ways.

To be safe and sure, use *only*
Genuine Coe Original Manufactured Parts

Please visit our website often, www.coemfg.com, for news about new product and service offerings, promotions and training. For other Customer Support needs, contact us through our 24/7 Customer Support Hotline at 503.268.4093.