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Check the box under Y for "yes" or N for "no" to	determin	e if each item is within compliance.	<u>Item #</u>	Repair Date
<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>			
□ □ 1. Are machine components designed, secured, or covered to minimize hazards caused by breakage, or loosening and falling or release of mechanical energy? 1910.217(b)(1)		10. Are operating levers on hand-tripped presses having more than one operating station interlocked to prevent the tripping of the press except by the "concurrent" use of all levers? 1910.217(b)(5)(ii)		
<ul> <li>2. Are friction brakes provided for stopping or holding a slide movement inherently self-</li> </ul>	Two	hand trip		
engaging by requiring power or force from an external source to cause disengagement? 1910.217(b)(2)  Full revolution positive clutches		11. Does a two-hand trip have the individual operator's hand controls protected against unintentional operation and arranged by		
□ □ 3. Do machines using full revolution clutches have a single-stroke mechanism?		design, construction and/or separation to require the use of both hands to trip the press concurrently? 1910.217(b)(6)(i)		
1910.217(b)(3)(i)  ☐ ☐ 4. If the single-stroke mechanism is dependent upon spring action, are the spring(s) the		12. Do two-hand trip systems on full revolution clutch machines incorporate an antirepeat feature? 1910.217(b)(6)(ii)		
compression type, operating on a rod or guided within a hole or tube, and designed to prevent interleaving of the spring coils in event of breakage? 1910.217(b)(3)(ii)		13. If two-hand trip systems are used on multiple operator presses, does each operator have a separate set of controls? 1910.217(b)(6)(iii)		
Foot pedal	<u>Part</u>	revolution clutches		
5. Is the pedal mechanism protected to prevent unintended operation from falling or moving objects or by accidental stepping onto the pedal? 1910.217(b)(4)(i)		14. Does the clutch release and is the brake applied when the external clutch engaging means is removed, deactivated, or deenergized? 1910.217(b)(7)(i)		
□ □ 6. Is a pad with a nonslip contact area firmly attached to the pedal? 1910.217(b)(4)(ii)		15. Is a red color stop control provided with the clutch/brake control system to immediately deactivated the clutch and apply the		
□ □ 7. Is the pedal return spring(s) of the compression type, operating on a rod or guided within a hole or tube, or designed to prevent interleaving of spring coils in event of		brake? 1910.217(b)(7)(ii)  16. Is a means of selecting Off, "Inch," Single Stroke, and Continuous (when the continu-		
breakage? 1910.217(b)(4)(iii) □ □ 8. If pedal counterweights are provided, is the		ous function is furnished) supplied with the clutch/brake control to select type of operation of the press? 1910.217(b)(7)(iii)		
path of the travel of the weight enclosed? 1910.217(b)(4)(iv)		17. Is the "Inch" operating means designed to		
Hand operated levers		prevent exposure of the workers hands within the point of operation by requiring		
9. Are hand-lever-operated power presses equipped with a spring latch on the operating lever to prevent premature or accidental tripping? 1910.217(b)(5)(i)		the concurrent use of both hands to actuate the clutch or being a single control protected against accidental actuation and so located that the worker cannot reach into the point of operation while operating the single control? 1910.217(b)(7)(iv), (b)(7)(iv)(a) & (b)(7)(iv)(b)		
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18. Is each hand control for two handed controls for single stroke protected against unintended operation and arranged by design, construction, and/or separation so that the concurrent use of both hands is required to trip the press?  1910.217(b)(7)(v)(a)  19. Is the control system designed to permit an adjustment which will require concurrent pressure from both hands during the dic closing portion of the stroke?  1910.217(b)(7)(v)(y)(c)  20. Does the control system designed to permit an adjustment which will require concurrent pressure from both hands during the dic closing portion of the stroke?  1910.217(b)(7)(v)(y)(c)  21. Are control systems designed to require release of all operators' hand controls before an interrupted stroke can be resumed? (Note: This requirement pertains only to those single-stroke, two-hand controls manufactured and installed on or after August 31, 1971.)  1910.217(b)(7)(v)(d)  22. Are those clutch/brake control systems which contain both single and continuous functions designed so that completion of continuous circuits may be supervised by the employer? 1910.217(b)(7)(ii)  23. If foot control is provided, is the selection method between hand and foot control separated from the stroking selector and designed so that the selection may be supervised by the employer?  24. Are foot operated tripping controls protected so as a to prevent operation from falling or moving objects, or from unintended operation by accidental stepping onto the foot control? 1910.217(b)(7)(x)  25. Is the control of air-clutch machines designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating value mechanisn, and to inhibit further operation if such failure does occur? 1910.217(b)(7)(x)	Check the box under Y for "yes" or N for "no" to d	etermine if each item is within compliance.	Item # Repair Date
trols for single stroke protected against unintended operation and arranged by design, construction, and/or separation so that the concurrent use of both hands is required to trip the press? 1910.217(b)(7)(v)(v)(v)(v)(v)(v)(v)(v)(v)(v)(v)(v)(v)	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>	
□   19. Is the control system designed to permit an adjustment which will require concurrent pressure from both hands during the die closing portion of the stroke? 1910.217(b)(7)(v)(b)   □   20. Does the control system incorporate an antirepeat feature? 1910.217(b)(7)(v)(c)   □   21. Are control system incorporate an antirepeat feature? 1910.217(b)(7)(v)(c)   □   21. Are control systems designed to require release of all operators hand controls before an interrupted stroke can be resumed? (Note: This requirement pertains only to those single-stroke, two-hand controls manufactured and installed on or after August 31, 1971.) 1910.217(b)(7)(v)(d)   □   22. Are those clutch/brake control systems which contain both single and continuous functions designed so that completion of continuous circuits may be supervised by the employer? 1910.217(b)(7)(vii)   □   23. If foot control is provided, is the selection method between hand and foot control separated from the stroking selector and designed so that the selection may be supervised by the employer? 1910.217(b)(7)(is)   □   24. Are foot operated tripping controls protected so as to prevent operation from falling or moving objects, or from unintended operation by accidental stepping onto the foot control? 31. The foot control? 32. If the control of air-clutch machines designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating value mechanism, and to inhibit further operation if such failure defined ground in the control circuit causing false operation of the press?	trols for single stroke protected against unintended operation and arranged by design, construction, and/or separation so that the concurrent use of both hands is required to trip the press?	an automatic means to prevent initiation or continued activation of the single stroke or continuous functions unless the press drive motor is energized and in the forward direction? 1910.217(b)(7)(xii)	
□ 21. Are control systems designed to require release of all operators' hand controls before an interrupted stroke can be resumed? (Note: This requirement pertains only to those single-stroke, two-hand controls manufactured and installed on or after August 31, 1971.) 1910.217(b)(7)(v)(d) □ 22. Are those clutch/brake control systems which contain both single and continuous functions designed so that completion of continuous circuits may be supervised by the employer? 1910.217(b)(7)(vii) □ 23. If foot control is provided, is the selection method between hand and foot control separated from the stroking selector and designed so that the selection may be supervised by the employer? 1910.217(b)(7)(ix) □ 24. Are foot operated tripping controls protected so as to prevent operation from falling or moving objects, or from unintended operation by accidental stepping onto the foot control? 1910.217(b)(7)(x) □ 25. Is the control of air-clutch machines designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating value mechanism, and to inhibit further operation if such failure does occur? 1910.217(b)(7)(xi)	adjustment which will require concurrent pressure from both hands during the die closing portion of the stroke? 1910.217(b)(7)(v)(b)	ly deactivate in event of failure of the power or pressure supply for the clutch engaging means? 1910.217(b)(7)(xiii)  28. Does the clutch/brake control automatically deactivate in event of failure of the counterbalance(s) air supply?	
release of all operators hand controls before an interrupted stroke can be resumed? (Note: This requirement pertains only to those single-stroke, two-hand controls manufactured and installed on or after August 31, 1971, 1910.217(b)(7)(v)(d)  22. Are those clutch/brake control systems which contain both single and continuous functions designed so that completion of continuous circuits may be supervised by the employer? 1910.217(b)(7)(vii)  23. If foot control is provided, is the selection method between hand and foot control separated from the stroking selector and designed so that the selection may be supervised by the employer? 1910.217(b)(7)(xi)  24. Are foot operated tripping controls protected so as to prevent operation from falling or moving objects, or from unintended operation by accidental stepping onto the foot control? 1910.217(b)(7)(x)  25. Is the control of air-clutch machines designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating value mechanism, and to inhibit further operation if such failure does occur? 1910.217(b)(7)(xi)			
□ □ 22. Are those clutch/brake control systems which contain both single and continuous functions designed so that completion of continuous circuits may be supervised by the employer? 1910.217(b)(7)(viii)  □ □ 23. If foot control is provided, is the selection method between hand and foot control separated from the stroking selector and designed so that the selection may be supervised by the employer? 1910.217(b)(7)(ix)  □ □ 24. Are foot operated tripping controls protected so as to prevent operation from falling or moving objects, or from unintended operation by accidental stepping onto the foot control? 1910.217(b)(7)(x)  □ □ 25. Is the control of air-clutch machines designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating value mechanism, and to inhibit further operation if such failure does occur? 1910.217(b)(7)(xi)	release of all operators' hand controls before an interrupted stroke can be resumed? (Note: This requirement pertains only to those single-stroke, two-hand controls manufactured and installed on or after August 31, 1971.)	□ □ 29. Is a main power disconnect switch capable of being locked only in the off position provided with every power press control system? 1910.217(b)(8)(i)     □ □ 30. Is the motor start button protected against	
method between hand and foot control separated from the stroking selector and designed so that the selection may be supervised by the employer?  1910.217(b)(7)(ix)  24. Are foot operated tripping controls protected so as to prevent operation from falling or moving objects, or from unintended operation by accidental stepping onto the foot control? 1910.217(b)(7)(x)  25. Is the control of air-clutch machines designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating value mechanism, and to inhibit further operation if such failure does occur? 1910.217(b)(7)(xi)  restart the motor when voltage conditions are restored to normal? 1910.217(b)(8)(iii)  32. Are all a.c. control circuits and solenoid value coils powered by not more than a nominal 120-volt a.c. supply obtained from a transformer with an isolated secondary? 1910.217(b)(8)(iv)  33. Are all clutch/brake control electrical circuits protected against the possibility of an accidental ground in the control circuit causing false operation of the press?  1910.217(b)(8)(iv)  32. Are all a.c. control circuits and solenoid value coils powered by not more than a nominal 120-volt a.c. supply obtained from a transformer with an isolated secondary? 1910.217(b)(8)(iv)  33. Are all clutch/brake control electrical circuits causing false operation of the press?  1910.217(b)(8)(v)	□ □ 22. Are those clutch/brake control systems which contain both single and continuous functions designed so that completion of continuous circuits may be supervised by	31. Do all mechanical power press controls incorporate a type of drive motor starter that will disconnect the drive motor from the power source in event of control volt-	
□ □ 24. Are foot operated tripping controls protected so as to prevent operation from falling or moving objects, or from unintended operation by accidental stepping onto the foot control? 1910.217(b)(7)(x)  □ □ 25. Is the control of air-clutch machines designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operation if such failure does occur? 1910.217(b)(7)(xi)  □ □ 21. Are foot operated tripping controls protected as it as to prevent operation from a transformer with an isolated secondary? 1910.217(b)(8)(iv)  □ □ 33. Are all clutch/brake control electrical circuits protected against the possibility of an accidental ground in the control circuit causing false operation of the press?  1910.217(b)(8)(v)	method between hand and foot control separated from the stroking selector and designed so that the selection may be supervised by the employer?	restart the motor when voltage conditions are restored to normal? 1910.217(b)(8)(iii)  32. Are all a.c. control circuits and solenoid value coils powered by not more than a	
designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating value mechanism, and to inhibit further operation if such failure does occur? 1910.217(b)(7)(xi)	□ □ 24. Are foot operated tripping controls protected so as to prevent operation from falling or moving objects, or from unintended operation by accidental stepping onto the	from a transformer with an isolated secondary? 1910.217(b)(8)(iv)  33. Are all clutch/brake control electrical circuits protected against the possibility of an	
Notes•	□ □ 25. Is the control of air-clutch machines designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating value mechanism, and to inhibit further operation if such fail-	causing false operation of the press?	
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	34. Do electrical clutch/brake control circuits incorporate features to minimize the possibility of an unintended stroke in the event of the failure of a control component to function properly, including relays, limit switches, and static output circuits?  1910.217(b)(8)(vi)		43. Is the control system constructed so that a failure within the system does not prevent the normal stopping action from being applied to the press when required, but does prevent initiation of a successive stroke until the failure is corrected? 1910.217(b)(13)		
	<ul><li>35. Do spring counterbalance systems when used incorporate means to retain system parts in event of breakage?</li><li>1910.217(b)(9)(i)</li><li>36. Do spring counterbalances when used</li></ul>		44. Do brake monitors automatically prevent the activation of a successive stroke if the stopping time or braking distance deterio- rates to a point where the safety distance being utilized does not meet the require-		
	have the capability to hold the slide and its attachments at midstroke, without brake applied? 1910.217(b)(9)(ii)		ments? 1910.217(b)(14)(i)  45. Has the employer provided and insured the usage of "point of operation guards" or		
	37. Do air counterbalance cylinders incorporate means to retain the piston and rod in case of breakage or loosening? 1910.217(b)(9)(iii)	Poin	properly applied and adjusted point of operation devices on every operation per- formed on a mechanical power press as specified in Table O-10, except where the point of operation opening is 1/4 inch or		
	38. Do air counterbalance cylinders have adequate capability to hold the slide and its attachments at any point in stroke, without		less? 1910.217(c)(1)(i) & (c)(1)(ii)  t of operation guards		
	brake applied? 1910.217(b)(9)(iv)  39. Do air counterbalance cylinders incorporate means to prevent failure of capability (sudden loss of pressure) in event of air supply failure? 1910.217(b)(9)(v)		46. Do point of operation guards prevent entry of hands or fingers into the point of operation by reaching through, over, under or around the guard? 1910.217(c)(2)(i)(a)		
<b>-</b> -	40. Is air controlling equipment protected against foreign material and water entering		47. Do point of operation guards conform to the maximum permissible openings of Table O-10? 1910.217(c)(2)(i)(b)		
	the pneumatic system of the press? 1910.217(b)(10) 41. Is the maximum anticipated working pres-		48. Do point of operation guards create no pinch point between the guard and moving machine parts? 1910.217(c)(2)(i)(c)		
	sures in any hydraulic system on a mechanical power press below the safe working pressure rating of any component used in that system? 1910.217(b)(11)		49. Do point of operation guards utilize fasteners not readily removable by operator, so as to minimize the possibility of misuse or removal of essential parts?		
	42. Do all pressure vessels used in conjunction with power presses conform to the American Society of Mechanical		1910.217(c)(2)(i)(d)  50. Do point of operation guards facilitate its inspection? 1910.217(c)(2)(i)(e)		
Engineers Code for Pressure Vessels, 1968 Edition, which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6? 1910.217(b)(12)	<u> </u>	□ □ 51. Do point of operation guards offer maximum visibility of the point of operation? 1910.217(c)(2)(i)(f)			
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<b>-</b> -	52. Is a die enclosure guard attached to the die shoe or stripper in a fixed position? 1910.217(c)(2)(ii)	ه ه	60. Do point of operation devices protect the operator by requiring application of both of the operator's hands to machine operat-		
	53. Is a fixed barrier guard attached securely to the frame of the press or to the bolster plate? 1910.217(c)(2)(iii)		ing controls and locating such controls at such a safety distance from the point of operation that the slide completes the downward travel or stops before the opera-		
	54. Is an interlocked press barrier guard attached to the press frame or bolster and interlocked with the press clutch control so		tor can reach into the point of operation with his hands? 1910.217(c)(3)(i)(e), or		
	that the clutch cannot be activated unless the guard itself, or the hinged or movable sections of the guard are in position to conform to the requirements of Table O- 10? 1910.217(c)(2)(iv)		61. Do point operation devices protect the operator by enclosing the point of operation before a press stroke can be initiated, and maintaining this closed condition until the motion of the slide had ceased?		
<b>-</b> -	55. Are the hinged or movable sections of an interlocked press barrier guard prohibited from being used for manual feeding? 1910.217(c)(2)(v)		<ul><li>1910.217(c)(3)(i)(f)</li><li>62. Do point operation devices protect the operator by enclosing the point of operation before a press stroke can be initiated,</li></ul>		
	56. Is the adjustable barrier guard securely attached to the press bed, bolster plate, or die shoe, and adjusted and operated in conformity with Table O-10? 1910.217(c)(2)(vi)		so as to prevent an operator from reaching into the point of operation prior to die closure or prior to cessation of slide motion during the downward stroke? 1910.217(c)(3)(i)(g)		
Poin	t of operation devices		63. Does a Type A gate or movable barrier device protect the operator by enclosing		
<u> </u>	57. Do point of operation devices protect the operator by preventing and/or stopping normal stroking of the press if the operator's hands are inadvertently placed in the		the point of operation before a press stroke can be initiated, and maintaining this closed condition until the motion of the slide had ceased? 1910.217(c)(3)(ii)(a)		
<b>a a</b>	point of operation? 1910.217(c)(3)(i)(a), or 58. Do point of operation devices protect the operator by preventing the operator from inadvertently reaching into the point of operation, or withdrawing his hands if they are inadvertently located in the point of operation, as the dies close? 1910.217(c)(3)(i)(b), or		64. Does a Type B gate or movable barrier device protect the operator by enclosing the point of operation before a press stroke can be initiated, so as to prevent an operator from reaching into the point of operation prior to die closure or prior to cessation of slide motion during the downward stroke? 1910.217(c)(3)(ii)(b)		
a a	59. Do point of operation devices protect the operator by preventing the operator from inadvertently reaching into the point of operation at all times?  1910.217(c)(3)(i)(c), or		65. Does a presence sensing point of operation device protect the operator and is it interlocked into the control circuit to prevent or stop slide motion if the operator's hand or other part of his body is within the sensing field of the device during the downstroke of the press slide? 1910.217(c)(3)(iii)		
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device prohib machines usir 1910.217(c)(3				Is each pull-out device in use visually inspected and checked for proper adjustment at the start of each operator shift, following a new die set-up, and when operators are changed? 1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(d)		
device prohib	e setting point of operation ited from being used as a s to initiate slide motion? )(iii)(b)		77.	Is the sweep device prohibited from being used for point of operation safeguarding? 1910.217(c)(3)(v)		
device constru the system do	e setting point of operation acted so that a failure within es not prevent the normal			Do holdout or restraint devices protect the operator and include attachments for each of the operator's hands? 1910.217(c)(3)(vi)		
press when re initiation of a	n from being applied to the quired, but does prevent the successive stroke until the ected? 1910.217(c)(3)(iii)(c)			Are attachments securely anchored and adjusted in such a way that the operator is restrained from reaching into the point of operation? 1910.217(c)(3)(vi)		
function) of s upstroke of th	(bypassing of the protective ach device, during the e press slide, only permitted e of parts ejection, circuit		80.	Is a separate set of restraints provided for each operator if more than one operator is required on a press? 1910.217(c)(3)(vi)		
checking, and 1910.217(c)(3	feeding?			1. When used in press operations requiring more than one operator, are separate two		
ing field to th than the dista	istance (D(s)) from the sens- e point of operation greater ace determined by the formu- nches/second X T(s)?			hand controls provided for each operator, and designed to require concurrent application of all operators' controls to activate the slide? 1910.217(c)(3)(vii)(a)		
1910.217(c)(3				82. Does the removal of a hand from any control button cause the slide to stop? 1910.217(c)(3)(vii)(a)		
entry to the po	oint of operation not protect- ence sensing device?	ه ه	83.	Is the safety distance (D(s)) between each two hand control devices and the point of operation greater than the distance deter-		
tor and includ	out device protect the opera- e attachments for each of the ds? 1910.217(c)(3)(iv)			mined by the following formula D(s) = 63 inches/second X T(s)? 1910.217(c)(3)(vii)(c)		
	ats connected to and operated ess slide or upper die? (iv)(a)	ه ه	84.	Are two hand controls in a fixed position so that only a supervisor or safety engineer is capable of relocating the controls?		
operator from operation or t hands from th	ats adjusted to prevent the reaching into the point of o withdraw the operator's e point of operation before ? 1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(b)		85.	1910.217(c)(3)(vii)(d) When used in press operations requiring more than one operator, are separate two hand trips provided for each operator, and designed to require concurrent application		
75. Are separate peach operator	oull-out device provided for if more than one operator is ser 1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(c)			of all operators' to activate the slide? 1910.217(c)(3)(viii)(a)		
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□ □ 86. Is the safety distance (D(m)) between the two hand trip and the point of operation greater than the distance determined by the following formula D(m) = 63 inches/second X T(m)? 1910.217(c)(3)(viii)(c)		<ul><li>94. If unitized tooling is used, is the opening between the top of the punch holder and the face of the slide, or striking pad, be safeguarded? 1910.217(d)(5)</li><li>95. Are all dies stamped with the tonnage and</li></ul>		
□ □ 87. Are two hand trips fixed in position so that only a supervisor or safety engineer is capable of relocating the controls?  1910.217(c)(3)(viii)(d)		stroke requirements, or have these characteristics recorded if these records are readily available to the die setter? 1910.217(d)(6)(i)		
<ul> <li>□ □ 88. Are two hand feeding tools intended for placing and removing materials in and from the press? 1910.217(c)(4)</li> <li>□ □ 89. Where the operator feeds or removes parts</li> </ul>		96. Are all dies stamped to indicate upper die weight when necessary for air counterbalance pressure adjustment? 1910.217(d)(6)(ii)		
by placing one or both hands in the point of operation, and a two hand control, pres- ence sensing device, Type B gate or mov-		97. Are all dies stamped to indicate complete die weight when handling equipment may become overloaded? 1910.217(d)(6)(iii)		
able barrier (on a part revolution clutch) is used for safeguarding, does the employer use a control system, a brake monitor and is the control of air clutch machines designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating valve mechanism		98. Are provisions made in both the upper and lower shoes for securely mounting the die to the bolster and slide? 1910.217(d)(7)		
		99. Are handling equipment attach points provided on all dies requiring mechanical handling? 1910.217(d)(8)		
and to inhibit further operation if such failure does occur, where a part revolution clutch is employed? 1910.217(c)(5)(iii)		100. Has the employer provided spring loaded turnover bars, for presses designed to accept such turnover bars?  1910.217(d)(9)(ii)		
90. Does the employer use dies and operating methods designed to control or eliminate hazards to operating personnel?  1910.217(d)(1)(i)	ه ه	101. Has employer provided die stops or other means to prevent losing control of the die while setting or removing dies in presses		
91. Does the the employer furnish and enforce the use of hand tools for freeing and removing stuck work or scrap pieces from the die, so that no employee need reach	ه ه	which are inclined? 1910.217(d)(9)(iii)  102. Does the employer provide and enforce the use of safety blocks for use whenever dies are being adjusted or repaired in the		
into the point of operation for such purposes? 1910.217(d)(1)(ii)		press? 1910.217(d)(9)(iv)  103. Does the employer provide brushes,		
□ □ 92. Does the employer provide means for handling scrap from roll feed or random length stock operations? 1910.217(d)(3)		swabs, lubricating rolls, and automatic or manual pressure guns so that operators and diesetters are not required to reach		
□ □ 93. Are guide posts (when located in the immediate vicinity of the operator) and when separated from its bushing by more than 1/4 inch considered as a point of operation hazard and guarded?  1910.217(d)(4)		into the point of operation or other hazard areas to lubricate material, punches or dies? 1910.217(d)(9)(v)		
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<u>Y 1</u>	Inspection & maintenance	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>	T. 1			
<b>.</b> .	104. Has the employer established and followed a program of periodic and regular inspections of power presses to ensure that all their parts, auxiliary equipment, and safeguards are in a safe operating condition and adjustment?  1910.217(e)(1)(i)	<ul> <li>□ □ 112. Does the employer ensure by adequate supervision that correct operating procedures are being followed? 1910.217(f)(2)</li> <li>□ □ 113. Does the employer provide clearance between machines so that movement of one operator will not interfere with the most of another? 1010.217(f)(2)</li> </ul>				
<b>.</b>	105. Has the employer maintained a certification record of inspections which includes the date of inspection, the signature of the person who performed the inspection and the serial number, or other identifier, of the power press that was inspected?  1910.217(e)(1)(i)	work of another? 1910.217(f)(3)  114. Is ample room for cleaning machines, handling material, work pieces, and scrap also be provided? 1910.217(f)(3)  115. Are all surrounding floors kept in good condition and free from obstructions, grease, oil, and water? 1910.217(f)(3)				
<b>a</b> a	106. Is each press inspected and tested no less than weekly to determine the condition of the clutch/brake mechanism, antirepeat feature and single stroke mechanism?  1910.217(e)(1)(ii)	□ □ 116. Are all presses operated within the tonnage and attachment weight ratings specified by the manufacturer? 1910.217(f)(4) □ □ 117. Are the distances that guards are positioned from the danger line in accordance				
<b>a</b> a	107. Is necessary maintenance or repair or both performed and completed before the press is operated? 1910.217(e)(1)(ii)	with the required openings as specified in Table O-10?  Report of injuries				
<b>a a</b>	108. Does the employer maintain a certification record of inspections, tests and maintenance work which includes the date of the inspection, test or maintenance, the signature of the person who performed the inspection, test, or maintenance and the serial number or other identifier of the press that was inspected, tested or maintained? 1910.217(e)(1)(ii)	□ □ 118. Does the employer, within 30 days of the occurrence, report to either the Director of the Directorate of Safety Standards Programs, OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210, or the State agency administering a plan approved by the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, all point of operation injuries to				
<b>.</b> .	109. If a power press is modified, are instructions with the modification to establish new or changed guidelines for use and care of the power press modified as well? 1910.217(e)(2)	operators or other employees? 1910.217(g)(1) Comments:				
<b>-</b> -	110. Does the employer ensure the original and continuing competence of personnel caring for, inspecting, and maintaining power presses? 1910.217(e)(3)					
<u>Ope</u>	ration of power presses					
□ □ Note	111. Does the employer train and instruct the operator in the safe method of work before starting work on power presses?  1910.217(f)(2)					
rvote	Si.					