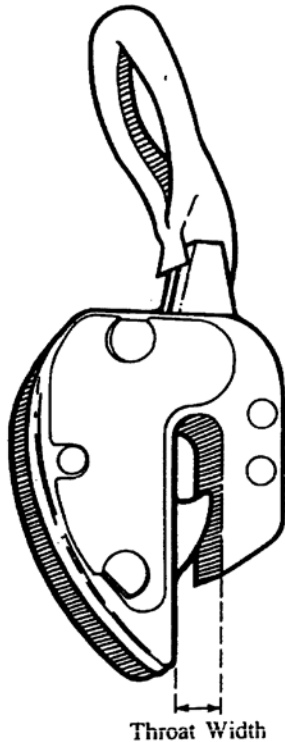


SAFE WORK PRACTICES PLATE CLAMP INSPECTION

**This information does not take precedence over OH&S. All employees should be familiar with the Saskatchewan Employment Act and the OH&S Regulations.*

Follow clamp manufacturers' maintenance recommendations.



CLAMP BODY

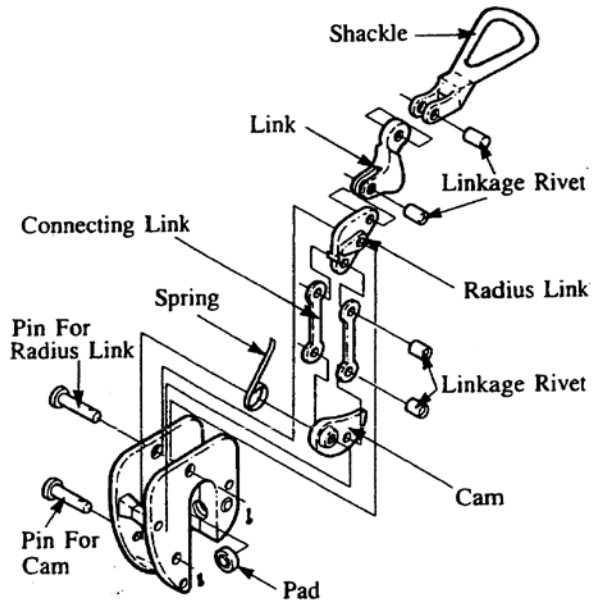
- Inspect internal and external surfaces for forging or weld fractures, wear and distortion.
- Check all pin holes for wear.
- Inspect the throat (clamp opening) width. At zero grip, the cam should be in full contact with the pad.
- Measure the width of the throat. If the measurement at the base, where the pad is located is greater than at the top, the body has been overloaded. Replace the clamp.

INTERNAL

- Soak overnight in a degreasing solvent to remove all dirt and grease that prevents proper inspection of components.
- Pull body pins or bolts and slide out complete internal mechanism.
- Check each body pin or bolt for wear or bending due to overloading.
- Check each spacer, rivet, bolt or internal part for play or wear.

SPRING CAM AND LOCK

- The cam spring should be strong enough to hold the cam against the pad.
- The locking spring should give initial pressure at near zero grip without material in the clamp. "Definite tension" in the locked position.
- The spring should not be bent or distorted.
- Lock assembly should rotate freely without binding and must rest fully on the stop pin.



CAMS AND PADS

- These vital parts of a clamp are exposed to wear. Use on one size plate thickness will cause wear only in one area of the cam working surface. Replacement is required sooner than when a cam is used to handle different plate thicknesses.
- Examine the cam surface. If the teeth appear to be flattened by 50% or more, replace the cam and pad.
- Teeth must be sharp and free of foreign material.