Job site:	Date:	
Foreman:	G.C	

SMOHIT Safety SenseToolbox Talks for the Sheet Metal Industry

Power Press Safety

- The power press is an extremely useful machine in the sheet metal trade, but it is one that requires strict attention for safe and efficient operation.
- The power press, if misused, can cause injuries that may result in severe wounds; the amputation of fingers, hand, or arm; or other serious injuries.
- Proper safeguards, employee training, press maintenance, and inspections are essential to prevent power press injuries.
- The greatest danger for power press operators is at the point where materials are inserted, held, or withdrawn by hand. Safeguards are designed to eliminate the possibility of operators placing their hands or another body part within range of hazardous moving parts. Never remove or tamper with power press safeguards.
- Power presses are built to be safe, but only the users can ensure the
 prevention of machine guarding injuries. Press operators must have a
 minimum of 8 hours of on-the-job training under supervision before
 being able to operate a power press on their own.
- Power press operators must be able to use press controls, identify moving parts, recognize possible pinch points, and locate safety devices. Press operators should also be able to lock out machinery, lubricate moving parts, and remove stuck work.
- Prior to using a power press, operators should visually inspect the press. Each press should also be inspected weekly by your supervisor to make sure that all functions are working correctly.
- Your supervisor must understand all the hazards associated with power presses and how the safeguards work.
- Your supervisor must also check the setup of the machine and ensure that the operator has been properly trained to use the press.

Instructor Tips

- Point out dangerous hazards on a power press, if one is available.
- Emphasize to workers to refer to the SMACNA Press Break Safety Program for complete training in safe operation of press breaks.

Name	lnit.	Name	Init.
1.		13.	
2.		14.	
3.		15.	
4.		16.	
5.		17.	
6.		18.	
7.		19.	
8.		20.	
9.		21.	
10.		22.	
11.		23.	
12.		24.	

Reference: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.212, ANSI B11.3-1982, OSHA CPL 2-1.25