



TRENCH SHIELD MANUFACTURER'S TABULATED DATA

SMH48DW

MODEL NO.

9501061

SERIAL NO.
"AS SHIPPED"

02/16/95

DATE SHIPPED

NOTE: PLEASE REFER TO COVER LETTER DATED 11/09/01

CONDITIONS FOR USE OF TABULATED DATA:

1. This Tabulated Data has been prepared by a registered professional engineer as required to comply with the OSHA standard 29 CFR Part 1926, Subpart P.

2. The Soil types A and B are as defined in the OSHA standard. Soil Type C is defined as follows:

Soil cohesive to saturated soil with an Equivalent Fluid Pressure (EFP) or Equivalent Weight Effect of 60 PSF per foot of depth. This type of soil is a clay with an unconfined compressive strength of .5 tons/Sq. Ft., but greater than .25 Tons/SF, saturated sand or clay, or fractured rock that is not stable.

(Note: Soil conditions more severe can be encountered with an EFP greater than 60 PSF/F. These conditions would be submerged soils, flowing mud, or muck. Such severe conditions would require the services of a soils engineer to determine the actual soil pressure. Consult GME when soil pressures exceed the tabulated values.)

3. Trench Shields shall be used in accordance with the depth/capacity charts. The maximum depth is the distance from the surface of the excavation to the bottom of the trench. Depth ratings shown are based upon examples of homogenous soil conditions. Soil pressures may vary due to: non-homogenous soils, surcharge loads, and slope of embankment (layback). Actual soil pressures should be verified to be sure that the shield capacities are not exceeded.

4. Surcharge loads are not accounted for in the maximum depths. Surcharge loads are possible due to: heavy equipment, vibrations, or spoil piles, adjacent to the trench. (Adjacent is defined as within a distance equal to the depth of the trench.)

5. Trench shields are not capable of providing stability to adjacent buildings or other structures. Refer to the OSHA standard for applicable requirements when trenching near buildings and other structures.

6. Long Term exposure is for trench shields used in one position greater than 24 hours. Short Term exposure is for shields used in one position for 24 hours or less. GME recommends that the chart for Long Term exposure be used to maximize protection. However, the chart for Short Term exposure may be used if the criteria for Short Term exposure can be met at all times.

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE DEPTH/CAPACITY CHART

SOIL TYPE	EFP	MAXIMUM DEPTH	SHIELD CAPACITY
A	25	76'	1900
B	45	44'	1980
C	60	34'	2040

Shield capacity is in PSF per foot along the bottom of the Trench Shield

LONG TERM EXPOSURE DEPTH/CAPACITY CHART

SOIL TYPE	EFP	MAXIMUM DEPTH	SHIELD CAPACITY
A	25	59'	1480
B	45	34.5'	1560
C	60	27'	1620

Shield capacity is in PSF per foot along the bottom of the Trench Shield

GENERAL NOTES FOR TRENCH SHIELD USE:

1. Trench Shields are to be assembled and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

2. Any modifications to shields or use of component parts not manufactured by GME will void the tabulated data unless otherwise specified or allowed in writing by GME.

3. GME Trench Shields may be stacked, provided that appropriate connections are made between stacked shields as specified by GME. The stacked shields need only have a depth rating equal to or greater than the actual depth at which it is used.

4. Maximum depths are based on shields being in structurally sound condition. Trench shields should be inspected prior to each use for any damage or deterioration. If a shield has sustained major damage the tabulated data is void until repairs are made as specified by a registered professional engineer.

5. The use of GME Trench Shields shall be in accordance with this tabulated data and all requirements of the OSHA standard. Trench Shield usage other than specified or required may create unsafe conditions that could cause a cave-in, structural failure, or collapse resulting in a disabling injury or even death. GME shall not be liable for shield usage other than specified or required.



WARNING!
Use of this equipment not
in accordance with
Manufacturers Tabulated Data
may lead to injury or death.



Griswold Machine & Engineering, Inc.
594 W. Highway M-60
Union City, MI 49094
Phone 517-741-4300



NAXSA

North American
Excavation Shoring Association

STEEL TRENCH SHIELD ASSEMBLY & USAGE

A guide to key steps for steel trench shield assembly and usage.

1. ANY USE OF A TRENCH SHIELD WITHOUT MANUFACTURER'S SPREADERS AND PINS OR EQUAL WILL VOID THE TABULATED DATA AND WARRANTY.
2. TRENCH SHIELDS ARE DESIGNED TO BE USED WITHOUT PLATES EXTENDING BELOW, ABOVE, OR NEXT TO IT. ANY USE OF SUCH PLATES OR PANELS MAY VOID THE TABULATED DATA AND MAY REQUIRE SITE SPECIFIC ENGINEERING.
3. TRENCH SHIELDS ARE DESIGNED TO BE PUSHED TO GRADE IF NECESSARY. AS NOTED BELOW, ANY UNNECESSARY ABUSE BY THE EXCAVATOR AND OR OPERATOR (SUCH AS POUNDING WITH THE BUCKET) WILL VOID THE TABULATED DATA AS WELL AS THE WARRANTY.
4. CONDITION OF SHIELD, SPREADER PIPES, AND SPREADER PINS MUST BE CHECKED/ INSPECTED FOR SERVICEABILITY BY THE COMPETENT PERSON PRIOR TO EACH USE. PSF RATING IS NOT VALID IF THERE IS ANY VISIBLE DAMAGE TO, OR REPAIRS MADE TO THE SHIELD THAT HAS NOT BEEN DOCUMENTED AND CERTIFIED BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.
5. A MINIMUM OF 4 SPREADERS OR A MANUFACTURER-APPROVED ALTERNATIVE, MUST BE INSTALLED ON THE TRENCH SHIELD PRIOR TO USE.
6. WARNING: LIFTING EYES ARE DESIGNED AND INTENDED FOR ASSEMBLY/DISASSEMBLY AND LIFTING ONLY. DO NOT PULL OR LIFT BY EYES WHEN SHIELD IS STUCK OR HAS PRESSURE AGAINST IT. LOOSEN SHIELD BY PULLING ON PULLING EYES OR DIGGING ALONG SIDES.

ASSEMBLY



1) REMOVE FROM TRUCK BY LIFTING PANELS WITH 4 POINT LIFT LUGS. ALWAYS USE OSHA APPROVED SLINGS. PLACE ONE SIDEWALL FLAT ON THE GROUND WITH COLLARS FACING UP.



2) PLACE SPREADER PIPE ON TO COLLARS OR BRACKETS AND PIN IN PLACE. SECURE PINS WITH KEEPERS.



3A) LOWER SECOND SIDEWALL ONTO SPREADERS AND PIN IN PLACE.
3B) FOR SPREADERS LONGER THAN 72" LIFT SIDEWALL WITH SPREADERS OVER MATCHING SIDEWALL PRIOR TO PINNING IN PLACE.



4) PLACE SLING IN TOP 4 LIFT LUGS. STAND SHIELD IN UPRIGHT POSITION AND PREPARE FOR INSTALLATION.

DISASSEMBLY



1) PLACE OSHA APPROVED SLING IN TOP 4 LIFT LUGS. STAND SHIELD IN UPRIGHT POSITION AND LIFT BOX FROM EXCAVATION. WARNING: LIFT LUGS ARE INTENDED FOR LIFTING ONLY.



2) PLACE SHIELD ON EITHER SIDEWALL.



3) CONNECT SLING TO 4 LIFTING EYES OF TOP SIDEWALL. REMOVE SPREADER PINS FROM THE UPPER PORTION OF THE SPREADERS. LIFT THE TOP SIDEWALL FROM THE SPREADERS.



4) UNPIN SPREADERS FROM THE LOWER SIDEWALL AND REMOVE SPREADERS.

USING A TRENCH SHIELD IN STABLE SOIL



1) EXCAVATED TO GRADE JUST SLIGHTLY WIDER THAN THE TRENCH SHIELD. DIG WALLS VERTICAL TO MINIMUM OF 18" BELOW THE TOP OF THE SHIELD. SLOPE SOILS ABOVE SHIELD ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S TABULATED DATA. INSTALL SHIELD IN TRENCH.



2) PERFORM DESIRED WORK, THEN EXCAVATE IN FRONT OF THE TRENCH SHIELD.



3) PULL SHIELD FORWARD BY FRONT TOP SPREADER PIPE OR PULLING EYES. PULLING EYES SHALL BE USED WITH SPREADERS WIDER THAN 72" OR WHEN SOIL PRESSURE IS SEVERE ENOUGH TO CAUSE SPREADER TO DEFLECT. CONTINUE EXCAVATING AND PULL SHIELD FORWARD, BACKFILL AS WORK PROGRESSES.

USING A TRENCH SHIELD IN UNSTABLE SOIL



1) EXCAVATE UNTIL SOIL BEGINS TO CRUMBLE BEYOND DESIRED TRENCH WIDTH. PLACE SHIELD IN LINE OF EXCAVATION AND EXCAVATE FROM WITHIN.



2) CONTINUE EXCAVATING WITHIN SHIELD WHILE ALTERNATELY PUSHING DOWN ON SHIELD CORNERS UNTIL PROPER GRADE IS REACHED.



3) PERFORM DESIRED WORK, THEN PULL SHIELD FORWARD AND UP AT APPROPRIATE ANGLE AND REPEAT PREVIOUS STEPS AS NECESSARY.

WARNING: ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT NOT SPECIFICALLY DESCRIBED ON THIS CERTIFICATE COULD CAUSE CAVE-IN, COLLAPSE, OR STRUCTURAL FAILURE, AND MAY RESULT IN INJURY OR DEATH