

# CERDA INDUSTRIES

## TRENCH SHIELD MANUFACTURER'S TABULATED DATA

**C6M1016FB**

**MODEL NO.**

**C061054**

**SERIAL NO.**

### MAXIMUM DEPTH TABLE

| SOILTYPE | EFP | MAXIMUM DEPTH<br>(FT) |
|----------|-----|-----------------------|
| A        | 25  | 40                    |
| B        | 45  | 30                    |
| C        | 60  | 23                    |
| C        | 80  | 17                    |

**1520**

**SHIELD  
CAPACITY**

**8 IN. SCH. 80**

**SPREADER SIZE**

**(14' MAX LENGTH)**

### CONDITIONS FOR USE OF TABULATED DATA

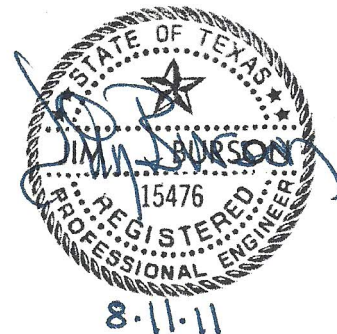
1. This Tabulated Data has been prepared by a Registered Professional Engineer as required to comply with the OSHA standard 29 CFR Part 1926, Subpart P.
2. Shields must be used in a manner consistent with safe working procedures, Federal, State and Local regulations.
3. A "competent person", who has been trained in the proper use of trench shields, safe excavation practices and soil classification methods must direct and control the use of this shield.
4. The "competent person" must be knowledgeable and capable of complying with all federal regulations, state and local laws and ordinances.
5. The Soil Types A – 25, B – 45, and C – 80 are as defined in the OSHA Standard. Soil Type C – 60 is a moist, cohesive soil or a moist dense granular soil, which is not flowing or submerged and has an Equivalent Fluid Pressure (EFP) of 60 PSF per foot of depth.
6. The "competent person" must monitor the excavation for any signs of deterioration or condition change that may alter soil classifications. Such signs are indicated by, but not limited to, freely seeping water or flowing soil entering the excavation around or below the shield.
7. This Trench Shield shall be used in accordance with the depth chart. 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 homogeneous soil conditions. Soil pressures may vary due to non-homogeneous soils, surcharged loads, and slope or embankment (layback). Actual soil pressures should be monitored and verified to be sure that the shield capacity is not exceeded.
8. Surcharge loads are not included in the maximum depth table. Surcharge loads are possible due to heavy equipment, vibrations, or soil piles adjacent to the trench. (Adjacent is defined as within a distance equal to the depth of the trench.)
9. This shield is not intended to provide stability to adjacent buildings or other structures.
10. 2-inch diameter pins shall be placed in all spreader to collar connections. Any spreader pins used on this shield that do not meet the required diameter specified above will invalidate and void this data.

### GENERAL NOTES FOR TRENCH SHIELD USE:

1. Modifications of any kind to this shield not specifically allowed by Cerda Industries, Inc. in writing will void this data.
2. Maximum depths are based on shields being in structurally sound condition. This trench shield should be inspected prior to each use for damage or deterioration. If a shield has sustained major structural damage or permanent deformation of a structural member or connection, the Tabulated Data is void until repairs are made as specified by a Registered Professional Engineer.
3. The use of Cerda Industries, Inc. 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. Cerda Industries, Inc. shall not be liable for shield usage other than specified. Use of this trench shield not in accordance with Manufacturer's Tabulation Data could cause injury or death.

03.07.01R – Page 1 of 1

**Cerda Industries, Inc.**  
9116 Lambright Rd.  
Houston, TX 77075  
Phone: 713-242-7700



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# 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.

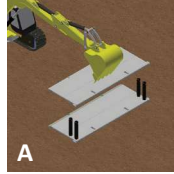
### ASSEMBLY



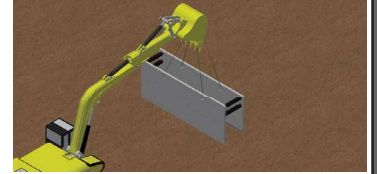
1) REMOVE FROM TRUCK BY LIFTING PANELS WITH 4 POINT LIFT LUGS. ALWAYS USE OSHA APPROVED SLINGS. PLACE ONE SIDEWALL FLAT ON THE GROUND WITH COLLARS FACING UP.



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



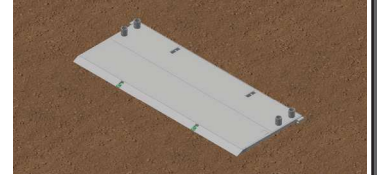
1) PLACE OSHA APPROVED SLING IN TOP 4 LIFT LUGS. STAND SHIELD IN UPRIGHT POSITION AND LIFT BOX FROM EXCAVATION. WARNING: LIFT LUGS ARE INTENDED FOR LIFTING ONLY.



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.

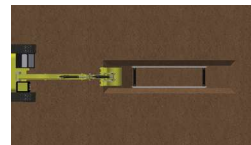


4) UNPIN SPREADERS FROM THE LOWER SIDEWALL AND REMOVE SPREADERS.

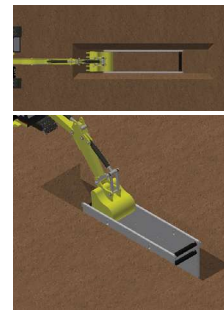
### USING A TRENCH SHIELD IN STABLE SOIL



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.

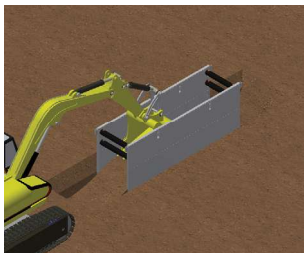


2) PERFORM DESIRED WORK, THEN EXCAVATE IN FRONT OF THE TRENCH SHIELD.



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.

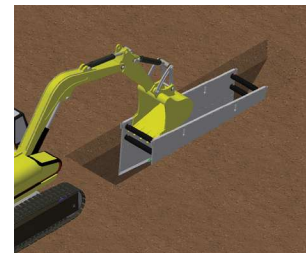
### USING A TRENCH SHIELD IN UNSTABLE SOIL



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 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**