



TRENCH SHIELD MANUFACTURER'S TABULATED DATA

4M1016NKE

MODEL NO.

M12010087

SERIAL NO.

Capacity and depth ratings
account for 33% overstress
for short-term loading

MAXIMUM DEPTH TABLE

SOIL TYPE	EFP	MAXIMUM DEPTH (FT)
A	25	40'
B	45	27'
C	60	22'
C	80	17'

994 PSF

SHIELD CAPACITY

20 FT

**MAX SPREADER
LENGTH**

**8 IN SCH 80
ASTM A500 GR.B**

SPREADER

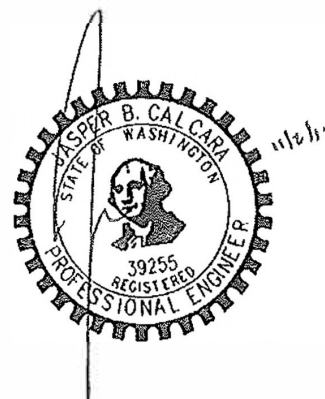
CONDITIONS FOR USE OF TABULATED DATA:

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 - 25, B - 45, and C - 80 are as defined in the OSHA Standard. Soil Type C - 80 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. The competent person must monitor the excavation for signs of deterioration that may alter soil pressures and produce the Soil Type C - 80 condition. Such signs are indicated by, but not limited to, freely seeping water or flowing soil entering the excavation around or below the shield.
3. Trench Shields 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, surcharge loads, and slope of embankment (layback). Actual soil pressures should be verified to be sure that the shield capacity is not exceeded.
4. Surcharge loads have not been included in the above depth ratings. The allowable working depth of the shield must be reduced to account for any surcharge loading which occurs within the influence line of the shield. Otherwise, site specific engineering is required.
5. Shoring shields shall be installed in a manner that will prevent lateral or otherwise hazardous movement of soils. Shoring shields are not intended to provide stability to adjacent building or other structures.
6. 2 inch diameter pins furnished by GME shall be placed in all spreader to collar connections.
7. All shields shall be held up a minimum of 18" above top of slopes for roll off protection.
8. Soil above shield must be sloped according to OSHA Subpart P, & must begin no less than 18" below top of panel. Any excavations over 20'-deep with sloping require site specific approval.
9. Contractor is fully responsible for ensuring groundwater level on all sides of shoring is maintained below base of excavation at all times, otherwise certification is invalid.
10. No steel plates, sheet piles, or sheathing of any kind may be leaned against, or otherwise supported by pipe spreaders at any time. Do not suspend load from pipe spreaders.

©2005 Griswold Machine & Engineering, Inc.

GENERAL NOTES FOR TRENCH SHIELD USE:

1. Any modifications to shields using parts not manufactured by GME will void Tabulated Data unless otherwise specified or allowed in writing by GME.
2. GME Trench Shields may be stacked provided that appropriate connections are made between slacked shields as specified by GME. Each stacked shield shall have a depth rating equal to or greater than the actual depth at which it is used.
3. Shields must be inspected prior to each use for any damage or deterioration. If any assembly has sustained damage or permanent deformation, the tabulated data is void until repairs are made as specified by a registered professional engineer.
4. 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.



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.

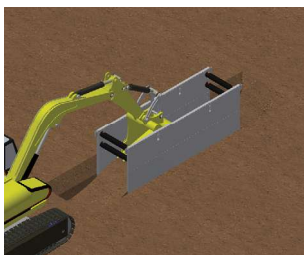


2) PERFORM DESIRED WORK, THEN EXCAVATE IN FRONT OF THE TRENCH SHIELD.

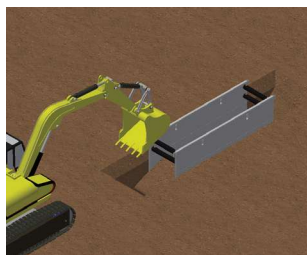


3) PULL SHIELD FORWARD BY FRONT TOP SPREADER PIPE OR PULLING EYES. PULLING EYES SHALL BE USED WITH SPREADERS WIDER THAN 72" OR WHEN SOIL PRESSURE IS SEVERE ENOUGH TO CAUSE SPREADER TO DEFLECT. CONTINUE EXCAVATING AND PULL SHIELD FORWARD, BACKFILL AS WORK PROGRESSES.

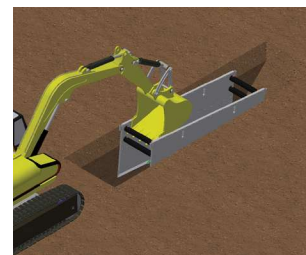
USING A TRENCH SHIELD IN UNSTABLE SOIL



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 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