

MODEL		XLAP-SF-810		SERIAL NUMBER		144915					
REFERENCE TO OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTATION RULES AND REGULATIONS, VOL. 54, NO.209, PART 1926 SUBPART P				SOIL TYPE TO BE EXCAVATED							
		CERTIFIED BY: EFFICIENCY PRODUCTION INC.		TYPE B MEDIUM COHESIVE TO GRANULAR SOIL 45 PSF PER FOOT OF DEPTH		TYPE C-COHESIVE SOFT COHESIVE TO SUBMERGED CLAY SOIL. 60 PSF PER FOOT OF DEPTH		TYPE C-60 SOFT NON COHESIVE TO SUBMERGED SANDY SOIL. 60 PSF PER FOOT OF DEPTH			
		PSF RATING MAXIMUM LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE CAPACITY AT TRENCH BOTTOM IN POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT		DESCRIPTION: CLAY, WITH UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH GREATER THAN 0.5 TSF BUT LESS THAN 1.5 TSF COHESIONLESS GRAVEL, SILT, SILT LOAM OR SANDY LOAM		DESCRIPTION: SOFT COHESIVE SOIL UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH EQUAL TO 0.5 TSF CLAY, SAND AND LOAMY SAND; SUBMERGED SOIL THAT IS STABLE		DESCRIPTION: SOFT COHESIONLESS SOIL UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH LESS THAN 0.5 TSF GRAVEL, SAND AND LOAMY SAND; SUBMERGED SOIL OR FRACTURED ROCK THAT IS NOT STABLE			
SHIELD SIZE											
HEIGHT		LENGTH		PSF		MAX. ALLOWABLE DEPTH OF CUT		MAX. ALLOWABLE DEPTH OF CUT		MAX. ALLOWABLE DEPTH OF CUT	
8		10		1020		23		20		17	

LIMITATIONS

1. XLAP Trench Shield to be assembled and installed as shown on the reverse side and in accordance with manufacturers instructions.
2. Shield to be used with manufacturer's spreader system or approved equivalent. All spreaders must be pinned at the selected width prior to installing in the excavation.
3. excavation 2 feet below bottom of shield in permitted when no loss of soil from behind or below the bottom of the shield is encountered. See paragraph 1926.652 (e)(2)(i). The competent person shall make the determination for compliance. Sudden shifting of the shield vertically shall be avoided.
4. Additional shields may be stacked with no penalty in depth rating. Stacked shields must only be rated to depth installed. Stacked shields must be pinned in alignment with manufacturer's stacking system or approved equivalent.
5. Contractor's competent person shall be responsible for monitoring soil conditions and shall be responsible for compliance with all federal, state and local rules and regulations.
6. Depth certification indicated, is based on the assumption that no surcharge loads from structures, equipment or stored material are adjacent to the excavation. Consult the manufacturer should such loads be present.
7. Previously disturbed soils may be Type B unless they would be classified Type C. (See Appendix A to Subpart P of part 1926 for soil descriptions. Type "C-60" represents a more stable condition than Type "C-80" described in Appendix A). Soil that meets requirements for Type A, but is fissured or subject to vibration may be Type B. Dry rock that is unstable and material that is part of a layered system where layers dip into the excavation on a slope less steep than four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V) are Type B, but only if the material would otherwise be classified Type B.
8. When excavations in Type "C-60" soil are made with near vertical side walls, soil must be able to stand with unsupported vertical sidewalls long enough for shield installation. Otherwise it would be classified Type "C-80".
9. Soil in a sloped, layered system where layers dip into excavation on a slope of four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V) or steeper may be Type C. Submerged soil in material with water freely seeping and entering excavation, but only part of the depth of the retained soil is submerged. Conditions more severe would require the services of a soils engineer to establish the applicable design pressure.
10. The use of the XLAP Trench Shield shall be in accordance with this data and the OSHA standards. Any use of this product not specifically described on this certification could cause cave-in, collapse or structural failure resulting in death or serious injury.
11. Depth and PSF ratings are for lateral earth pressures only and do not take any surcharges into account.



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