JUMPING JACK SAFETY INFORMATION

APPLICATION

RAMMERS ARE DESIGNED TO COMPACT LOOSE SOILS AND GRAVEL TO PREVENT SETTLING AND TO PROVIDE A FIRM, SOLID BASE FOR THE PLACEMENT OF FOOTINGS CONCRETE SLAB, FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER STRUCTURES.

RECOMMENDED FUEL

THE RAMMER ENGINE REQUIRES A TWO-CYCLE GASOLINE/OIL MIXTURE. MIX REGULAR UNLEADED GASOLINE AND TWO-CYCLE/OUTBOARD MOTOR OIL IN A SEPARATE CONTAINER BEFORE FILLING THE TANK. FUEL RATIO 2 GALLONS GAS TO 1 PINT OF OIL.

BEFORE STARTING

1) FILL THE GAS TANK WITH PROPER FUEL MIXTURE.
2) PLACE RAMMER ON LOOSE SOIL OR GRAVEL. DO NOT START RAMMER ON HARD SURFACES SUCH AS ASPHALT OR CONCRETE.

TO START

1. TURN GAS VALVE TO THE ON POSITION
2. IF THE ENGINE IS COLD, CLOSE THE CHOKE ON THE CARBURATOR
3. OPEN THE THROTTLE % TO % OF THE FULL POSITION
4. PULL THE STARTER ROPE UNTIL THE ENGINE STARTS
5. OPEN THE CHOKE ON THE CARBURATOR AS THE ENGINE WARMS UP.

• NOTE: A COLD ENGINE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO WARM UP AT THE IDLE POSITION FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE-MINUTE.

TO STOP

1) PLACE THROTTLE IN THE IDLE POSITION,
2) SHUT OFF THE ENGINE BY MOVING THE THROTTLE THROUGH THE DETENT TO THE OFF POSITION, THE ENGINE WILL STOP,
NOTE: IF THE THROTTLE CONTROL WIRE SHOULD BREAK, SHUT OFF THE RAMMER MANUALLY BY USING THE ENGINE STOP BUTTON.

3) TURN GAS VALVE TO THE OFF POSITION.

PROPER OPERATION

1) RUN THE RAMMER AT THE FULL THROTTLE POSITION FOR MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE.
2) GUIDE RAMMER WITH IT’S HANDLE. ALLOW MACHINE TO PULL ITSELF FORWARD. DO NOT TRY TO OVER POWER THE MACHINE,
3) FOR BEST COMPACTION, THE SHOE MUST HIT THE GROUND FLAT, NOT ON IT’S TOE OR HEEL. THIS WILL SAVE ON EXCESSIVE SHOE WEAR.

STORAGE

WHEN STORING THE MACHINE STAND IT UP AGAINST A WALL TO HELP SUPPORT IT TO AVOID ACCIDENTAL TIP OVER. IF THIS CANNOT BE DONE LAY IT DOWN IN A MANNER IN WHICH THE FUEL CANNOT LEAK OUT.

WARNING

Safety is the primary consideration in all construction machinery manufacturing designs, but safety concerns are just as important after machines leave the warehouse.

Whatever product and brand, safe operation of compaction equipment depends on its users.

The first step in operational safety is always using the right tool for the job. Soil compactors are traditionally categorized by size, weight, model and type. Each model has advantages and limitations and has been designed for specific soil compaction needs. All operators should be aware of the limitations listed below and only use the appropriate machine:

- Rammers, more commonly called jumping jacks, use a percussive compaction system and are best for small areas and moist soil.
- Vibratory plate soil compactors move in one direction for compaction depths from six to 12 inches.
- Reversible vibrating plate soil compactors are better for larger areas with compaction depths from 24 to 42 inches.
Soil compactor manufacturers incorporate many safety features into the design of their hand-guided soil compactors. These provide protection both for the operator and the machine and vary among companies and models. Users should familiarize themselves with the safety features of their model to maximize their safety and the compactor’s performance.

Here are a few common safety features included in some walk-behind soil compactors:

- **Strategic points** for molded isolator rubbers limit the amount of vibration from the exciter to the guide bar, thereby limiting the operator’s hands and arms to excessive vibration exposure.

- **Hydraulic shift controls** automatically return to a neutral position when the operator releases the shift control handle.

- **Safety stop switches** are activated when the anti-crush device (or so-called dead-man control) comes in contact with any obstruction. The switches cause the machine to stop immediately and shift into neutral.

**Operator Checklist**

Safe operation demands constant diligence and should always be the operator’s No. 1 priority. Before operating any soil compactor, the operator should understand several things:

- **Using the right tool is essential to safety.** The operator should understand the designated use of the machine and use it only for its intended purpose. This includes monitoring the soil type and restricting usage to compatible soil.

- **Safe operation requires a qualified operator.** Equipment operators should be at least 18 years old and should understand the instructions for operation and maintenance prior to use.

- **Protective clothing and devices are always recommended.** This is necessary for the safety and comfort of the operator. This includes a hard hat, ear plugs or protectors (noise levels may exceed 90 dbA), work gloves and steel-toed safety boots.
• **The hand-guided soil compactors should be used in well-ventilated areas.**
  This reduces the chance of exposure to harmful exhaust fumes from gasoline or diesel engines.

• **Extreme caution should be taken when operating a machine on unstable ground,** such as on slopes or at the edge of an overhang or brink. If it is necessary to compact the soil on a slope, the operator should always position himself on the uphill side of the machine. This way, if the soil becomes unstable and the machine rolls over, the operator will not likely be harmed.

• **Preparation is always the first step in safe operation.** Though safety instructions often seem like common sense and reading them might seem like a waste of time, all operators should read any operating or maintenance instructions before using any machine. Instructional booklets commonly provide general safety instructions, detailed information for the safe operation of all types of soil compactors, legends for any mechanical indicators on the compactor and other information that may not be intuitive to even an experienced operator.

*Note: This STT does not necessarily cover all possible hazards associated with this equipment and should be used in conjunction with other references (Owner’s Manual & Brieser Safety Manual). It is designed as a guide to be used to compliment training and as a reminder to users prior to equipment use.*
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