## WARNING: READ THIS DOCUMENT PRIOR TO THE USE OF PRODUCT

 TABULATED DATAO.S.H.A Class A, B, \& C Soils

| MODEL | S48-120 | Height | Length |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| WEIGHT | 230 | CAPACITY AT TRENCH BOTTOM <br> RATING$\quad 865 \quad$ p.s.f. |  |

Examples of typical soil lateral earth pressure characteristics encountered in typical trenching conditions (lbs. per sq. ft. per vert. ft.)

| SOIL DESCRIPTION | PSF/VF | DEPTH (feet) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stable Material, Stiff Clay Dry * | 25 | 35 |
| Fine Sand, Sandy Clay Moist Clay, Sand/Gravel | 35 | 25 |
|  | 45 | 19 |
|  | 55 | 16 |
| Saturated Mucky | 65 | 13 |
| Submerged Mucky <br> Typically free-flowing mucky soils requiring extensive dewatering. | 75 | 12 |
|  | 85 | 10 |


*See OSHA Subpart P regulations - on reverse side

## NOTE:

1. All trench shields must be used in accordance with O.S.H.A regulations.
2. Trench shield is to be assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
3. Each trench shield is given a rating in P.S.F. that indicates the maximum lateral earth pressures the shield can be subjected to. Actual soil conditions will vary from the approximate bury depth examples that have been given above. The user must verify that the existing soil conditions do not exceed the shield rating.
4. Any modifications or unauthorized repairs will void the trench shield certification.
5. Special care in determining the maximum bury depth must be taken when ground water conditions, or surcharge loads exist. This may require the evaluation of soil conditions and loads by a soils engineer.
6. Rigging for transport, assembly or movement of trench shields should be determined by a qualified person. No recommendations are made or implied by the manufacturer.


## SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

DRY SOIL: Soil that does not exhibit visible signs of moisture content.
MOIST SOIL: A condition in which a soil looks and feels damp. Moist cohesive soil can easily be shaped into a ball and rolled into small diameter threads before crumbling. Moist granular soil that contains some cohesive material will exhibit signs of cohesion between particles.

WET SOIL: Soil that contains significantly more moisture than moist soil, but in such a range of values that cohesive material will slump or begin to flow when vibrated. Granular material that would exhibit cohesive properties when moist will lose those cohesive properties when wet.

SATURATED SOILS: Soil in which the voids are filled with water. Saturation does not require flow. Saturation, or near saturation, is necessary for proper use of instruments such as a pocket penetrometer or sheer vane.
SUBMERGED SOILS: Soil which is underwater or is free seeping._ Width

## RULES FOR SHIELDS

- Shield systems shall not be subjected to loads exceeding those which the system was designed to withstand.
- Shields shall be installed in a manner to restrict lateral or other hazardous movement of the shield in the event of the application of sudden lateral loads.
- Employees shall be protected from the hazard of cave-ins when entering or exiting the areas protected by shields.
- Employees shall not be allowed in shields when shields are being installed, removed, or moved vertically.
- Excavations of earth material to a level not greater than 2 feet $(.61 \mathrm{~m})$ below the bottom of a shield shall be permitted, but only if the shield is designed to resist the forces calculated for the full depth of the trench, and there are no indications while the trench is open of a possible loss of soil from behind or below the bottom of the shield.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA rules



