

PMA Mechanical Power Presses Checklist



Through its alliance with OSHA, PMA has developed this checklist that either one person at a facility or a full safety committee can use to identify and think about potential safety issues in the plant.

For the user's convenience, an "action notes" section is included at the bottom of the checklist so that any items that may need to be corrected or further explored can be recorded. A reference section is also included at the end of the checklist to offer additional helpful resources related to this topic.

Mechanical Power Press Guarding and Construction, General	Yes	No	N/A
1910.217(b)(1)			
Are machine components designed and secured to minimize hazards			
caused by breakage or release of mechanical energy (i.e. broken			
springs)?			
1910.217(b)(2)			
Do friction brakes provided for stopping or holding a slide movement			
require power or force from an external source to cause			
disengagement?			
1910.217(b)(2)			
Is brake capacity sufficient to stop the motion of the slide quickly and			
hold the slide and its attachments at any point in its travel?			
1910.217(b)(3)(i)			
Do all full-revolution clutch machines incorporate a single-stroke			
mechanism?			
1910.217(b)(3)(ii)			
On a full-revolution clutch press, if the single-stroke mechanism is			
dependent on spring action, are springs the compression type			
designed to prevent interleaving of the spring coils in the event of			
breakage?			
1910.217(b)(4)(i)			
Are foot treadles guarded against unintended operation?			
1910.217(b)(4)(ii)			
Is there a non-slip pad on all foot pedals?			
1910.217(b)(4)(iii)			
Are pedal return springs of the compression type and designed to			
prevent interleaving of the spring coils in the event of breakage?			
1910.217(b)(4)(iv)			
If pedal counterweights are provided, are the paths of travel for the			
weights enclosed?			
1910.217(b)(5)(i)			
Are all hand lever operated presses equipped with a spring latch on			
the lever to prevent accidental tripping?			
1910.217(b)(5)(ii)			
If more than one operating station is used on hand-tripped presses, are			
all operating levers interlocked to prevent press tripping except by the			
concurrent use of all levers?			
1910.217(b)(6)(i)			
Are two-hand trip controls protected against unintentional operation? 1910.217(b)(6)(i)			
Are two-hand trip controls arranged and constructed so that			
concurrent operation is needed to trip the press?			





Mechanical Power Press Guarding and Construction, General	Yes	No	N/A
1910.217(b)(6)(ii)			
On full-revolution clutch presses, do two-hand trip controls			
incorporate an anti-repeat feature?			
1910.217(b)(6)(iii) If two-hand trip controls are used on multiple operator presses, do all			
operators have a separate set of controls?			
1910.217(b)(7)(i)			
On part-revolution clutch presses, does the clutch release and the			
brake apply when the external clutch engaging means is removed,			
deactivated or de-energized?			
1910.217(b)(7)(ii)			
Is a red-colored "STOP" control provided with the clutch/brake			
control?			
1910.217(b)(7)(ii)			
Does momentary operation of the "STOP" control immediately			
deactivate the clutch and apply the brake?			
1910.217(b)(7)(ii)			
Does the "STOP" control override all other controls? 1910.217(b)(7)(iii)			
With a clutch brake control, is a means of selecting "Off," "Inch,"			
"Single Stroke" and Continuous" (when the continuous function is			
furnished) provided to select the type of operation of the press?			
1910.217(b)(7)(iii)			
Is the type of press operation (Off, Inch, etc.) capable of supervision			
by the employer (i.e. by a key switch selector lock)?			
by the employer (i.e. by a key switch selector lock)? 1910.217(b)(7)(iv)(a, and b)			
Is the "Inch" operating mode designed to prevent hands in the point			
of operation by:			
• Requiring the concurrent use of both hands to actuate the			
clutch?			
• Being a single control protected against accidental actuation			
and located where the operator cannot reach into the point of			
operation while operating the control?			
1910.217(b)(7)(v)(a, b, c, and d)			
Do two-hand controls for single stroke conform to the following			
requirements:			
• Each hand control is protected from unintended operation and			
designed to require the concurrent use of both hands to			
operate the press?			
• The control system permits an adjustment which will require			
the concurrent use of both hands during the die closing			
portion of the stroke?			
• The control system has an anti-repeat feature?			
 The control system has an and repeat relative. The control system is designed to require the release of all 			
operators' hand controls before an uninterrupted stroke can be			
resumed? 1910.217(b)(7)(vii)			
Are controls for more than one operating station designed to be			
activated and deactivated in complete sets of two operators' hand			
controls per operating station and capable of being supervised by the			
employer?			





Mechanical Power Press Guarding and Construction, General	Yes	No	N/A
1910.217(b)(7)(vii)			
If all operating controls are bypassed, is the clutch/brake control			
system designed to prevent actuation of the clutch? 1910.217(b)(7)(viii)			
If the clutch/brake control system contains both the single and			
continuous function, is it designed so that completion of continuous			
circuits may be supervised by the employer?			
1910.217(b)(7)(viii)			
Does the initiation of a continuous run require a prior action or			
decision by the operator, such as the use of a key switch selector			
lock?			
1910.217(b)(7)(ix)			
If foot control is provided, is the selection method between hand and			
foot control separate from the stroking selector and capable of being			
supervised by the employer?			
1910.217(b)(7)(xi) Is the control of air-clutch machines not running continuous,			
e ,			
automatic feeding applications, designed to prevent a significant			
increase in the normal stopping time if the operating valve			
mechanism fails? 1910.217(b)(7)(xi)			
If such a failure does occur, is further operation of the press			
inhibited?			
1910.217(b)(7)(xii)			
Does the clutch/brake control incorporate an automatic means to			
prevent initiation or continued activation of the single stroke or			
continuous functions unless the press drive motor is energized in the			
forward direction?			
1910.217(b)(7)(xiii)			
Does the clutch/brake control deactivate in the event of failed power			
or pressure supply for clutch-engaging means?			
1910.217(b)(7)(xiv) Does the clutch/brake control automatically deactivate if the			
counterbalance(s) air supply fails? 1910.217(b)(7)(xv)			
Is the selection of bar operation capable of being supervised by the			
employer?			
1910.217(b)(7)(xvi)			
Is a separate push button employed to activate the clutch and capable			
of activation only if the driver motor is de-energized?			
1910.217(b)(8)(i)			
Does every power press control system have a main power disconnect			
switch capable of being locked in the "Off" position?			
1910.217(b)(8)(ii) Is the motor start button protected against accidental operation?			
1910.217(b)(8)(iii)			
Do all mechanical power press controls incorporate a type of drive			
motor starter that will disconnect the drive motor from the power			
source in the event of control voltage or power source failure?			
1910.217(b)(8)(iv)			
Are all a.c. control circuits and solenoid valve coils powered by not			
more than a nominal 120-volt a.c. supply obtained from a transformer			
with an isolated secondary?			





Mechanical Power Press Guarding and Construction, General	Yes	No	N/A
1910.217(b)(8)(iv)			
Are higher voltages (necessary for the operation of the machine or			
control mechanisms) isolated from any control mechanism handled			
by the operator?			
1910.217(b)(8)(iv) Are all d.c. control circuits powered by not more than a nominal 240-			
volt d.c. supply isolated from any higher voltages?			
1910.217(b)(8)(v)			
Are all clutch/brake control electrical circuits protected against the			
possibility of an accidental ground in the control circuit causing false			
operation of the press?			
1910.217(b)(8)(vi)			
Do electrical clutch/brake control circuits have features to minimize			
the possibility of an unintended stroke in the event of the failure of a			
control component to function properly?			
1910.217(b)(9)(i)			
When used, do spring counterbalance systems retain system parts in			
the event of breakage?			
1910.217(b)(9)(ii)			
Do spring counterbalances have the capacity to hold the slide and its			
attachments at mid-stroke without the brake applied?			
1910.217(b)(9)(iii)			
Do air counterbalance cylinders retain the piston and rod in case of			
breakage or loosening? 1910.217(b)(9)(v)			
Do air counterbalance cylinders incorporate means to prevent a			
sudden loss of pressure in event of air supply failure?			
1910.217(b)(10)			
Is air-controlling equipment protected against foreign material and			
water entering the pneumatic system of the press?			
1910.217(b)(10)			
Is a means of air lubrication provided when needed?			
1910.217(b)(11)			
Is the maximum anticipated working pressure in any hydraulic			
system on a mechanical power press within the safe working pressure			
rating of any component used in that system?			
1910.217(b)(12) Are all pressure vessels used in conjunction with power presses in			
conformance with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers			
Code for Pressure Vessels, 1968 Edition? 1910.217(b)(13)			
If required, is the control system constructed so that a failure within			
the system does not prevent the normal stopping action from being			
applied to the press when required, but does prevent the initiation of a			
successive stroke until the failure is corrected?			
1910.217(b)(14)(i, ii, and iii)			
When required, does the brake monitor meet the following			
requirements:			
• Is the brake monitor constructed to automatically prevent the			
activation of a successive stroke if the stopping time or			
braking distance deteriorates to a point where the safety			
distance being utilized does not meet requirements?			





• Is a brake monitor used with the Type B gate or movable			
barrier device installed to detect slide top-stop overrun beyond			
the normal limit reasonably anticipated by the employer?			
• Is the brake monitor installed so that it indicates when the			
performance of the braking system has deteriorated to a point			
where the safety distance being utilized does not meet			
requirements?			
 Is the brake monitor constructed and installed to monitor 			
brake system performance on each stroke?			
	Yes	No	N/A
Safeguarding the Point of Operation 1910.217(c)(2)(i, and ii)	res		
Are proper point-of-operation guards or devices provided and used			
for every job (with a point-of-operation opening of more than ¹ / ₄ inch			
or more) performed on mechanical power presses?			
1910.217(c)(2)(i)(a, b, c, d, and f)			
Do point-of-operation guards meet the following requirements:			
• Do guards prevent the entry of hands or fingers into the point-			
of-operation by reaching through, over, under or around the			
guard?			
 Do guards conform to the maximum permissible openings 			
listed in Table O-10?			
 Are no additional pinch points between the guard and moving 			
machine parts created by the guard?			
1 5 6			
• Are guards securely fastened or interlocked, and not readily			
removable?			
• Do guards offer maximum visibility of the point of operation? 1910.217(c)(2)(ii)			
Are die enclosure guards attached to the die shoe or stripper in a fixed			
position?			
1910.217(c)(2)(iii)			
Are fixed barrier guards attached securely to the frame of the press or			
to the bolster plate?			
1910.217(c)(2)(iv)			
Are interlocked press barrier guards attached to the press frame or			
bolster and interlocked with the clutch control so that the clutch			
cannot be activated unless the guard itself, or the hinged or movable			
sections of the guard, conform to Table O-10?			
1910.217(c)(2)(v)			
Do interlocked press barrier guards prevent opening the interlocked			
section and reaching into the point of operation prior to die closure or			
the cessation of slide motion? 1910.217(c)(2)(vi)			
Are adjustable barrier guards securely attached to the press bed,			
bolster plate or die shoe, and adjusted and operated in accordance			
with Table O-10?			
1910.217(c)(2)(vi)			
Are adjustments to adjustable barrier guards made only by authorized			
personnel?			
1910.217(c)(2)(vii)			
Are point-of-operation guards that do not meet the requirements of			
Table O-10 used only in conjunction with point-of-operation devices?			





Safeguarding the Point of Operation	Yes	No	N/A
1910.217(c)(3)(i)(a, b, c, e, f, and g)			
Do point-of-operation devices:			
• Prevent and/or stop the press if the operator's hands are			
placed in the point of operation? Or,			
• Prevent the operator from inadvertently reaching into the			
point of operation or withdrawing his hands if they are located			
in the point of operation as the dies close? Or,			
• Prevent the operator from reaching into the point of operation			
at all times? Or,			
• Require application of both of the operator's hands to the			
operating controls? Or,			
• Are operating controls located so that the slide completes the			
downward travel before the operator can reach into the point			
of operation? Or,			
• Enclose the point of operation before a press stroke can be			
initiated so an operator cannot reach into the point of			
operation?			
1910.217(c)(3)(iii)			
Are presence-sensing devices interlocked into the control circuit to			
prevent or stop slide motion if the operator is within the sensing field?			
1910.217(c)(3)(iii)(c)			
Are presence-sensing devices constructed so that a failure within the			
system does not prevent the normal stopping action from being			
applied to the press when required, but does prevent the initiation of a			
successive stroke until the failure is corrected?			
1910.217(c)(3)(iii)(f)			
When presence-sensing devices are used, are additional guards used			
to prevent entry into the point of operation not protected by presence-			
sensing devices?			
1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(a) Are operator hand pull-outs connected and operated only by the press			
slide or upper die?			
1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(b)			
Are hand pull-outs properly adjusted for individual operators?			
1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(c)			
If more than one operator is using a press, are separate pull-out			
devices provided for each operator?			
1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(d)			
Are pull-out devices visually inspected and checked for proper			
• the start of each shift?			
 following a new die set up? 			
• when operators are changed? 1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(d)			
Is any necessary maintenance or repair performed on pull-out devices			
before the press is operated?			
1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(d)			
Are records of inspections and maintenance on pull-out devices kept? 1910.217(c)(3)(iv)(d)			
Are records of pull-out adjustments made?			





Safeguarding the Point of Operation	Yes	No	N/A
1910.217(c)(3)(vii)(c)			
Is the safety distance between the point of operation and the two-hand			
control devices properly calculated?			
1910.217(c)(3)(vii)(d)			
Are two-hand controls fixed into position so that only a supervisor or			
safety engineer is capable of moving the controls?			
1910.217(c)(3)(viii)(c)			
Is the safety distance between the point of operation and the two-hand			
trip controls properly calculated?			
1910.217(c)(3)(viii)(d)			
Are two-hand trips fixed into position so that only a supervisor or			
safety engineer is capable of moving the controls?			
Design, Construction, Setting and Feeding of Dies	Yes	No	N/A
1910.217(d)(1)(ii)			
Are hand tools provided for freeing and removing stuck work pieces			
or scrap?			
1910.147			
Are appropriate lockout procedures followed?			
1910.217(d)(9)(v)			
Are brushes, swabs or lubricating rolls provided so the operator will			
not need to reach into the point of operation to lubricate material,			
punches or dies?			
Inspection, Maintenance and Modifications of Presses	Yes	No	N/A
1910.217(e)(1)(i)			
Are power presses periodically and regularly inspected to ensure that			
all parts, auxiliary equipment and safeguards are adjusted properly			
and in safe operating condition?			
1910.217(e)(1)(ii)			
Are records of inspections maintained that identify the inspector and			
the specific press inspected?			

Action Notes: _____





Distance of opening from point of operation hazard	Maximum width of opening
1/2 to 1 1/2	1/4
1 1/2 to 2 1/2	3/8
2 1/2 to 3 1/2	1/2
3 1/2 to 5 1/2	5/8
5 1/2 to 6 1/2	3/4
6 1/2 to 7 1/22	7/8
7 1/2 to 12 1/2	1 1/4
12 1/2 to 15 1/2	1 1/2
15 1/2 to 17 1/2	1 7/8
17 1/2 to 31 1/2	2 1/8

This table shows the distances that guards shall be positioned from the danger line in accordance with the required openings.

References:

OSHA Standards:

29 CFR 1910.217	Mechanical Power Presses
29 CFR 1910.147	The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)
www.osha.gov	

National Consensus Standards:

ANSI B11.1-2001	Mechanical Power Presses – Safety Requirements for
	Construction, Care and Use

www.ansi.org