Pipe Threading Machine Safety

TRADE: PLUMBING	LEADER GUIDE: 8-12 MINUTES	USE WHAT FITS TODAY

LEADER NOTE

Do not read this sheet word-for-word. Pick the sections that match today’s task, point to the actual equipment/work area, and get the crew to answer the questions out loud.

WHY THIS MATTERS

Use today's Pipe Threading Machine Safety talk as a quick crew check on rotating stock, entanglement and sharp cuttings. Talk through the real conditions, the controls in place and what would make the crew stop and reset the job. Most tool injuries happen at the point where the tool meets the material: hands are too close, the workpiece moves, the guard is defeated, the accessory is wrong or stored energy is released during a jam or adjustment. Set the work up so control does not depend on reflexes.

A SCENARIO TO DISCUSS

The crew performing Pipe Threading Machine Safety reaches an awkward piece or position and the normal guard, support, clamp, or body position makes the task slower. Someone suggests holding it by hand or changing the setup just for one operation. What is the safer alternative?

BEFORE WORK STARTS

- Inspect the exact tool, guard, trigger, blade/bit/accessory, cord/hose and handle before use.
- Secure/support the workpiece and clear the cutting, kickback, firing and pinch path.
- Set up power/air isolation so jams and adjustments can be handled without exposure.
- Keep loose clothing, gloves not suited to rotating machinery, hair and jewelry away from rotating stock.
- Support long pipe so it cannot whip or drop as it turns.

SAFE WORK SEQUENCE / CONTROLS

- Keep loose clothing, gloves not suited to rotating machinery, hair and jewelry away from rotating stock.
- Support long pipe so it cannot whip or drop as it turns.
- Use the machine’s controls and guards as designed; do not reach across rotating work.
- Stop the machine before removing chips, measuring or adjusting dies.
- If the setup changes or the control for rotating stock, entanglement and sharp cuttings is not working, stop the job and fix it before continuing.

COMMON FAILURE POINTS

- Using a tool with a defeated guard, wrong accessory or damaged safety feature because it still runs.
- Holding the work by hand where a clamp/support would keep hands out of the hazard path.
- Clearing a jam or changing an accessory before energy is isolated.

STOP AND RESET IF...

- A guard, handle, trigger, blade/bit/accessory, cord, hose or safety device is damaged, missing or modified.
- The workpiece cannot be secured or the operator cannot keep hands/body out of the cutting, firing, kickback or pinch path.
- A jam, adjustment or maintenance task would require reaching into the hazard without isolating energy.

QUESTIONS THAT SHOULD CHANGE THE JOB

1. What guard, trigger, handle, blade/bit, accessory, or other safety feature must be in place on the exact tool we are using today?
2. How is the workpiece supported or secured so the tool cannot pull, kick, bind, fire, or move it into the operator?
3. Where are hands and the rest of the body relative to the cutting, firing, kickback, crush, or discharge path?
4. What is the energy-isolation step before clearing a jam, changing an accessory, cleaning, or making an adjustment?
5. What is the safer alternative?

MAKE IT REAL ON THE JOB

Hold the tool (de-energized) and identify the guard, hazard path, workpiece support and isolation point.

BEFORE YOU RELEASE THE CREW

Before the crew starts, everyone should be able to explain the hazard, point to the control being used today, and name the condition that would make the work stop.

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.300 - General Tool Safety and Guarding

LidLog

ATTENDANCE & SIGN-OFF

Pipe Threading Machine Safety

Project / Job:		**Date:**	
Talk leader:		**Location:**	

CREW ACKNOWLEDGMENT

By signing, attendees confirm they participated in this toolbox talk and had the opportunity to raise job-specific questions. Signatures do not replace required training, qualifications, permits or certifications.

#	Name	Company / Trade	Signature
1			
2			
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QUESTIONS / CONDITIONS / CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

END-OF-TALK CHECK

[ ] Crew can point to the main hazard.	[ ] Critical control is in place and usable.
[ ] The responsible person/check is clear.	[ ] Stop/re-brief conditions were discussed.