product user guide

mabey hire
part of the mabey family

Title: Mabey Hire Test Plugs	Issue: 1	Date: Jun 14

WARNING:
This safety manual is provided as a general guideline only. It is the user's responsibility to comply with any Local, State, and/or Federal Safety Regulations as they pertain to their geographical location or job situation.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS, CONTRACTORS AND USERS:
All personnel who use or work in close proximity to Plug-It Products pneumatic plugs must be instructed and become familiar with proper installation, handling, and removal procedures. YOUR LIFE MAY DEPEND ON IT.

Plug-It Products pneumatic plugs are designed and manufactured with a firm commitment to quality and safety. We strive to produce and provide the best quality plug available. However, we cannot control or predict the unlimited workplace variables that can affect safety conditions. General safety conditions are overwhelmingly the result of workers adhering to and utilizing proper safety practices. (Natural rubber plugs are not for use in oil, gas, or petroleum applications)

UNDERSTAND THAT EVERY JOB IS DIFFERENT and must be carefully examined to insure the safest procedure possible for each circumstance encountered. The safest plug on earth will not save you if it is handled improperly or if safety practices are ignored.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN:

1. **CHECK YOUR TOOLS:** As with any repair and maintenance procedure, it is important to use ONLY the proper tools designed for your task and know how to use them correctly. Inspect your tools closely to insure that they are in proper working condition.

   Maintaining consistent and accurate air pressure is extremely important in working with plugs. Be sure that your pressure gauges are calibrated accurately and capable of holding a steady pressure setting.

   FAILURE TO MAINTAIN CONSISTENT AIR PRESSURE CAN RESULT IN PLUG FAILURE RESULTING IN POSSIBLE INJURY OR DEATH.

   Also, be sure that you are utilizing any specialized tools or equipment that may be required by Local, State, and/or Federal Regulations.

2. **EVALUATE THE JOB:** Individual and unique characteristics of the working environment can greatly influence the proper repair procedure and affect the performance of personnel and equipment.

   It is the supervisor's responsibility to examine each situation to determine proper repair and safety procedures. In addition, the supervisor must be aware of any Local, State, and/or Federal Regulatory requirement that may be required to insure worker or public safety. It is extremely important to allow only experienced personnel to function in this decision-making capacity. Provide close supervision for individuals considered to be "assistants" or are "in training".

   FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE INHERENT DANGERS AT THE JOB SITE CAN BE DEADLY!

   IF ANYONE IS UNSURE OF ANY ASPECT REGARDING SAFETY – DO NOT PROCEED! Consult your Supervisor, Safety Engineer, or Governing Authority for proper instruction.

3. **SECURE THE JOB SITE:** Reroute pedestrian and vehicle traffic as necessary by using traffic cones or provide other security measures as outlined by local ordinance or as required by governing authorities to insure worker and public safety.

   Do not allow unauthorized or untrained individuals inside the work perimeter. This is for their safety – and yours!

INSPECT THE WORK AREA:

4. **TEST THE ATMOSPHERE:** The work area may contain toxic or flammable gases or be oxygen deficient. It is important to ventilate confined areas such as manholes before allowing anyone to enter the work area. Always ventilate a manhole, starting from the bottom. Noxious gases are usually heavier than air and will be found in greater concentrations at the lowest levels. REMEMBER: Always reinstall ventilation hoses after lowering workers into the manhole.

5. **USE PROPER ENTRY PROCEDURES:** NEVER WORK ALONE. When entering confined workspaces, insure that the line tender utilizes the proper harnesses, ropes, gloves, and other safety equipment. Consult with your supervisor for established safe entry procedures and correct equipment to use.

6. **CLEAN THE PIPE:** Plug-It Products plugs are designed to be used in clean dry pipes ONLY! It is important to remove any debris from the area within the pipe to insure proper seal. Failure to clear the pipeline of debris will cause the plug to slip and fail, resulting in possible injury or death.

7. **INSPECT THE PIPE:** Inspect the pipeline for evidence of damage, cracks, or breaks. Plug pressure applied to damaged pipe can further damage the pipe, causing failure of both pipe and plug.

MAKING NECESSARY CALCULATIONS:

8. **A. MEASURE THE DIAMETER OF THE PIPE.** Carefully measure the inside of the pipe you will be working with to determine its' diameter. Measure this dimension in inches.

   B. DETERMINE THE BACKPRESSURE: (Air or Liquid) The pressures that a plug must withstand are measured in PSIG (pounds per square inch gauge). These pressures can be calculated by determining the height of water that accumulates (Head Feet) from the centerline of the pipe.

   C. DETERMINE THE PIPE'S AREA: (square inches) R x R x 3.14
   (1) Divide the pipe's diameter by 2 to get the radius.
   (2) Multiply the radius by the radius.
   (3) Multiply that number by 3.14. The resulting total will be the pipe's total square inches.

   Example:
   Step (1) 60" pipe diameter divided by 2 = 30"
   Step (2) 30" x 30" = 900" Step (3) 900" x 3.14 = 2826 Total Square Inches

D. CALCULATE THE TOTAL POUNDS OF FORCE THE PLUG MUST WITHSTAND.

Multiply the Total PSI by the total Square Inches of the pipe. The resulting total will give you the Total Pounds of Force that the plug must withstand.

Example:

10 Ft. of water =4.33 PSI
4.33 PSI x 2826 Sq.In. = 12,236.58 Pounds of Force

FOLLOW THE CHART BELOW TO DETERMINE THE BACK PRESSURE:
ALWAYS CALCULATE MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF WATER THAT MAY ACCUMULATE

HEAD FEET OF WATER TO POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH (PSI) CONVERSION TABLE			
HEAD FEET	**PSI**	**HEAD FEET**	**PSI**
1	0.43	39	16.89
2	0.87	40	17.32
3	1.30	41	17.75
4	1.73	42	18.19
5	2.16	43	18.62
6	2.60	44	19.05
7	3.03	45	19.48
8	3.46	46	19.92
9	3.90	47	20.35
10	4.33	48	20.78
11	4.73	49	21.22
12	5.2	50	21.65
13	5.63	51	22.08
14	6.06	52	22.52
15	6.49	53	22.95
16	6.93	54	23.18
17	7.36	55	23.82
18	7.79	56	24.25
19	8.23	57	24.68
20	8.66	58	25.11
21	9.09	59	25.55
22	9.53	60	25.96
23	9.96	61	26.31
24	10.39	62	26.85
25	10.82	63	27.28
26	11.26	64	27.71
27	11.69	65	28.14
28	12.12	66	28.58
29	12.66	67	29.01
30	12.99	68	29.44
31	13.42	69	29.88
32	13.86	70	30.31
33	14.29	71	30.74
34	14.72	72	31.18
35	15.15	73	31.61
36	15.53	74	32.04
37	16.02	75	32.47
38	16.45		

MAKING NECESSARY CALCULATIONS:

Now that you have calculated (1) THE TOTAL BACKPRESSURE being exerted, (2) THE TOTAL PIPE AREA in square inches (3) THE TOTAL POUNDS OF FORCE the plug must hold back, you are now ready to select the correct Plug-It Products plug to suit your job application.

9. **SELECT THE PROPER PLUG:** Plug-It Products plugs are clearly marked with minimum and maximum usage ranges. Select the proper plug for your particular job application. Select an air hose that is long enough to place you OUTSIDE OF THE DANGER ZONE! during plug inflation and use.

   WARNING: DO NOT INSTALL A PLUG WHERE THE PRESSURES AND FORCES EXCEED THE MAXIMUM RATING LISTED ON THE PLUG. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE THE RIGHT PLUG FOR YOUR SPECIFIC APPLICATION – **DO NOT PROCEED**. USING THE WRONG PLUG OR OVERINFLATING A PLUG TO COMPENSATE FOR EXERTED PRESSURES CAN RESULT IN PLUG FAILURE, PIPE DAMAGE, INJURY, OR DEATH.

10. **WARNING: INSPECT THE PLUG:** ALWAYS inspect the plug for damage before putting one into service. IF A PLUG LOOKS QUESTIONABLE – DO NOT USE IT! Damage may consist of, but is not limited to, bulges, cuts and abrasions, loose or distorted fittings, or apparent bond releases.

    IMPORTANT: MARK DAMAGED OR QUESTIONABLE PLUGS WITH BRIGHTLY COLORED PAINT AND TAG FOR REPAIR OR DISPOSAL AND SET ASIDE IN A SEPARATE LOCATION.

    FAILURE TO CAREFULLY INSPECT EACH PLUG BEFORE USE COULD BRING DIRE CONSEQUENCES – PROPERTY DAMAGE, INJURY OR DEATH.

    USE OF A DAMAGED PLUG MAY RESULT IN PLUG SLIPPAGE AND FAILURE RESULTING IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, INJURY OR DEATH.

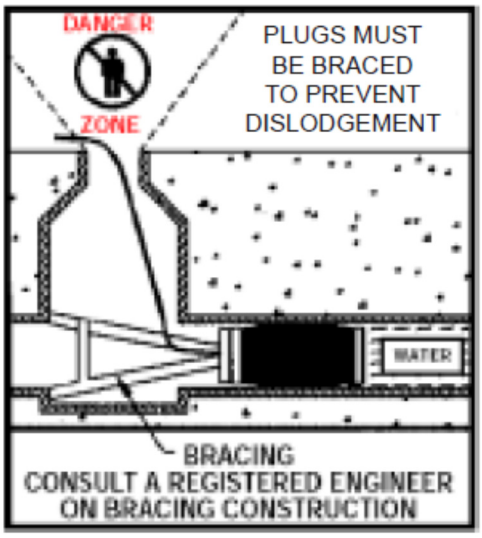
11. **CLEAN THE PLUG:** After carefully inspecting the plug for damage, clean with detergent and water. Allow the plug to thoroughly dry before use, repeat this cleaning procedure after each use.

    NEVER USE SOLVENTS OR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO CLEAN PLUGS. The rubber composition and bonding materials used in their construction may be severely weakened resulting in catastrophic failure of the plug.

MAKING NECESSARY CALCULATIONS:

12. **INSTALL BRACING AND BACK-UP SYSTEM:** Tremendous and potentially deadly forces are present when plugging a pipeline. It is therefore ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL that you provide bracing for the plug to insure your safety in the event of an accidental dislodge. This block or brace should be designed to contain a dislodged plug and all materials behind it, should the plug fail during use.

    CONSULT A REGISTERED ENGINEER FOR PROPER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF SUCH A BRACE



Additional back up plugs, placed upstream from your main plug, may be used to prevent leakage and reduce the pressures on the main plug.

NEVER RELY SOLELY ON A SINGLE PLUG TO PREVENT PROPERTY DAMAGE OR LEAKAGE. ALWAYS PROVIDE A BACK-UP SYSTEM!

13. **WARNING! ALWAYS AVOID THE DANGER ZONE!**

This is the area directly in front of the pipeline and plug. It is an invisible funnel shaped zone, increasing in size as it moves outwards from the plug. It is essentially a blast area, acting much like the explosion of launching a projectile from a cannon. Should the plug fail, the plug and accompanying debris will launch outward with a tremendous, and deadly force. Surrounding obstacles may also deflect flying debris. This ricocheting factor adds a further unpredictable element to an already dangerous plug failure.

14. **ATTACH THE INFLATION AIR LINE & ROPES – USE CAUTION!** Improper attachment of inflation hose may cause the plug to deflate unexpectedly resulting in plug failure. Make note of Inflation Pressure before inserting plug into pipe.

15. **LOWER THE PLUG INTO THE PIPE CAREFULLY.** Metal eyebolts are provided for handling the plug. NEVER USE THE EYEBOLTS TO SECURE A SAFETY ROPE OR AS A MEANS TO RESTRAIN THE PLUG DURING DEFLATION. THESE ITEMS ARE NOT DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND THE PRESSURES AND FORCES INVOLVED.

16. CAREFULLY INSERT THE PLUG INTO POSITION.

- Insert plug into pipeline a minimum of the diameter measurement of the pipe.
- Do not allow plug to protrude from pipeline while inflating
- Do not insert plug over or near sharp objects or obstruction.
- Do not insert plugs where 2 pipes intersect. Plugs are designed to work by applying plug pressure evenly from the sides of the plug.

17. INFLATE THE PLUG. Check the air pressure gauge to insure that the pressure is holding steady. PARTIALLY INFLATE PLUG. Check the air pressure at the gauge. Repeat this cycle of inflating & checking until the plug is fully inflated to maximum air pressure.

- TAPE OFF THE AIR VALVE TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL PRESSURE RELEASE.
- CONTINUE TO MONITOR THE AIR PRESSURE GAUGE TO INSURE CONSISTENT PRESSURE.
- NEVER EXCEED THE MAXIMUM AIR PRESSURE; FAILURE OF THE PLUG WILL RESULT.
- NEVER USE AN UNDER INFLATED PLUG, IT WILL SLIP & FAIL.

DO NOT REMOVE OR DISABLE PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE.

18. REMOVAL OF PNEUMATIC PLUGS:

A. DEFLATING THE PLUG. Before attempting to deflate the pneumatic plug you must release all pipe pressure. Stay out of DANGER ZONE! Remove the tape that secures the air valve.

B. SLOWLY DECREASE THE AIR PRESSURE until the plug is COMPLETELY deflated.

a. REMOVE THE PLUG SLOWLY by pulling on the ¾" rope attached to the metal eyebolts provided for that purpose.

b. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PULL THE PLUG FROM A PIPELINE BEFORE THE PLUG IS COMPLETELY DEFLATED.

c. DO NOT USE THE AIR INFLATION HOSE TO PULL THE DEFLATED PLUG FROM THE PIPELINE.

d. INSPECT AND CLEAN the plug before storing it away for future use.