Ergonomic Principles for Manual Handling Tasks

I. MINIMIZE SIGNIFICANT BODY MOTIONS

1. Reduce Bending Motions

- A. Eliminate the need to bend by:
- ·Using lift tables, work dispensers and similar mechanical aids.
- ·Raising the work level to an appropriate height.
- ·Raising or Lowering the worker
- ·Providing all material at work level.
- •Keeping materials at work level (e.gdon't lower anything to the floor that must be lifted later).



2. Reduce Twisting Motions

- A. Eliminate the need to twist by:
 - Providing all materials and tools in front of the worker
- ·Using conveyors, chutes, slides, lifts or turntables to change direction of material flow
- ·Providing adjustable swivel chairs for seated workers.
- ·Providing sufficient workspace for the whole body to turn.
- •Improving the layout of the work area.



- A. Eliminate the need to reach by:
- ·Providing tools and machine controls close to the worker to eliminate horizontal reaches over 16 inches.
- ·Placing materials, workplaces and other heavy objects as close to the worker as possible.
- •Reducing the size of cartons or pallets being loaded, or allowing the worker to walk around them; rotate. raise or lower them.
- •Reducing the size of the object being handled.
- Allowing the object to be kept close to the body (i.e. Scissor Lifts).

II. REDUCE OBJECT WEIGHTS/FORCES

1. Reduce Lifting and Lowering Forces

- A. Eliminate the need to lift or lower manually by:
 - ·Using lift tables, lift trucks, cranes, hoists, balancers, industrial manipulators, drum and barrel dumpers, elevating conveyors, and similar mechanical aids.
 - •Raising the work level. owering the operator Using gravity dumps and chutes.
- B. Reduce the weight of the object by:
 - •Reducing the size of the object (specify size to suppliers).
 - ·Reducing the capacity of the containers. Reducing the weight of the container itself
 - •Reducing the load in the containers (administrative
 - •Reducing the number of objects lifted or lowered at one time (administrative controls).



material handling solutions

- C. Increase the weight of the object so that it must be handled mechanically:
- ·Use the unit load concept (such as bins or containers, preferably with fold down sides rather than smaller totes and boxes).
- Use palletized loads.
- D. Reduce the hand distance by:
- ·Changing the shape of the object.
- ·Providing the grips or handles
- Providing better access to object (i.e. scissor lifts, turntables or tilters).
- ·Improving layout of work area.

2. Reduce Pushing and Pulling Forces

- A. Eliminate the need to push or pull by:
 - Using powered conveyors.
 - ·Using powered trucks.
 - ·Using powered scissor lifts or turntables.
- B. Reduce the required force by:
 - ·Reducing the weight of the load.
- Using non-powered conveyors, air bearings, ball caster tables, monorails, and similar aids.
- Providing good maintenance of floor surfaces, hand trucks, etc.
- Treating surfaces to reduce friction.
- ·Using powered scissor lifts.
- C.Reduce the distance of push or pull by:
 - ·Improving layout of work area.
 - •Relocating production or storage area.

3. Reduce carrying forces

- A. Eliminate the need to carry by converting to pushing or pulling
- ·Use conveyors, air bearings, ball caster tables, monorails, slides, chutes and similar aids.
- ·Use lift trucks, two wheel hand trucks, four wheel hand trucks, dollies and similar aids.
- B. Reduce the weight of the object by:
 - •Reducing the size of the object (specify size to suppliers).
 - ·Reducing the capacity of containers.
 - •Reducing the weight of the container itself
 - •Reducing the load in the container (administrative control).
 - ·Reducing the number of objects lifted or lowered at one time (administrative control).
- C. Reduce the distance by:
 - •Improving the layout of the work area.
 - ·Relocating production or storage areas

