Small /Heavy Component Ergonomics

Part I: Locomotive Starters



2011 RSI/CMA, Minneapolis

Electric Starter





Electric Starters Installed



Air Starter

Air Starter Installed

Starter Summary

- Electric starter weighs 76 pounds
 - Two per locomotive in most applications
- Air starter weighs 69 pounds
 - One per locomotive in most applications to date
- Both are small enough to be carried in two hands
- Usage has increased dramatically with application of automatic engine start/stop systems
 - Start cycles have increased as much as 6 to 8 times
 - Preventive starter changeouts on UP have increased from every three years to annually on auto start/stop units

Problem Statement

- Manual lifting has been used to handle and install this part for decades
- UP has had some recent success in improving safety
- Injuries have and will continue to be an issue unless better methods and equipment are identified
 - Back injuries due to lifting and twisting
 - Drops, falls when ascending, descending, walking with part
 - Pinch points during starter removal and installation
 - Longer term stress-strain injuries from repeated handing

Current State: Warehouse Storage

12 Starters Per Layer, 2-3 Layers per Pallet Often Stored on the Floor

Pallets Not Always Accessible From Above, Requires Reaching, Pulling, and Twisting to Retrieve

Current State: Bad Order Removal

Location of Starters on Locomotive is Low and Somewhat Obstructed by Car Body Crane (When Available) Used During Removal and Installation

Current State: Removal From Box, Strapping

Starters Often Rolled From Box Onto Floor To Facilitate Strapping

One End Picked Up Off Floor To Get Lifting Strap Around Starter and Solenoid

Current State: Installation

Starter Pushed Into Car Body And Aligned In Starter Bracket

Two People Required To Start, Torque Mounting Bolts Once Inserted Into Bracket

Current State: Core Return

Bad Order Core Tagged And Often Returned In Original Packaging

Bad Orders May Also Be Returned Loose With Two Or More Per Pallet

Alternate Method – With Portable Crane

Weighs Less Than 40 Pounds Lift Capacity Is 700-900 Pounds Requires Mount Applied to Handrail Stanchion

Goal

- Eliminate manual, single person lifts when handling small/heavy parts
- Reduce the number of lifts to the minimum required
- Eliminate location to location, person to person variability in handling practices

Remedies

- Clear communication, visual cues
 - Warnings on product, packaging, warehouse bins, paperwork, etc.
 - Job briefings/risk assessments
- Standard work practices
 - Always involve two people in the repair
 - Always change with an overhead or portable crane
- Mechanization of process.
 - Lift assists, other tooling
 - Packaging changes to facilitate handling (room for slings, integrated lifting straps)

Package Labeling

Bin Labeling

Paperwork (Pick Ticket) Alert

Two-at-a-Time Handling (Quarter Pallets)

Crane Accessible, Returnable Packaging

Lift Cart/Tables

Second Shelf Storage, Slide Onto Forks

Dedicated Tooling

Other Small/Heavy Components

- Air Brake Components
- Water & Fuel Pumps
- Governors
- Cab Seats/Glass/Toilets/Heaters
- Contactors/Controllers/Electrical Panels
- Knuckles
- Handbrakes
- Shocks & Dampers
- Slip Rings
- Genset Choppers & Starting Batteries

Additional Considerations

- Best way to handle small/heavy components is to NOT handle them at all.
 - Can the component be made lighter or eliminated?
 - Can the work be done less frequently or not at all?
- Disagreements regarding risk of small/heavy parts are common.
 - Need standard, quantitative tools for assessing the risk.
- Training and auditing are keys to success.

Conclusion

- Handling starters continues to present opportunities for safety improvements in railroad shops and warehouses.
- Any or all of the potential remedies will help contribute to our goal of zero injuries
- Injuries are preventable with standardization of best practices, training and proper equipment
- Lessons-learned with respect to starter handling will apply to other small/heavy components

