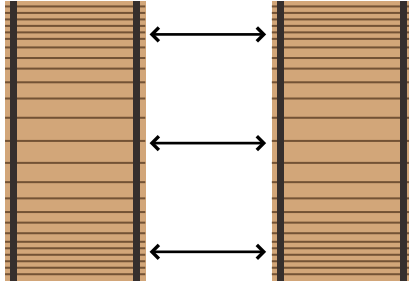


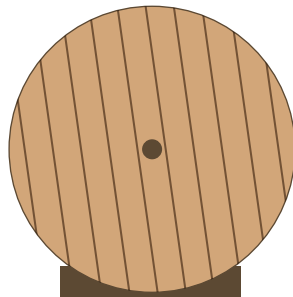
Space between drums

Leave some space between the drums during positioning, otherwise the fork of the truck will be driven into the drum behind.



Securing with wedges

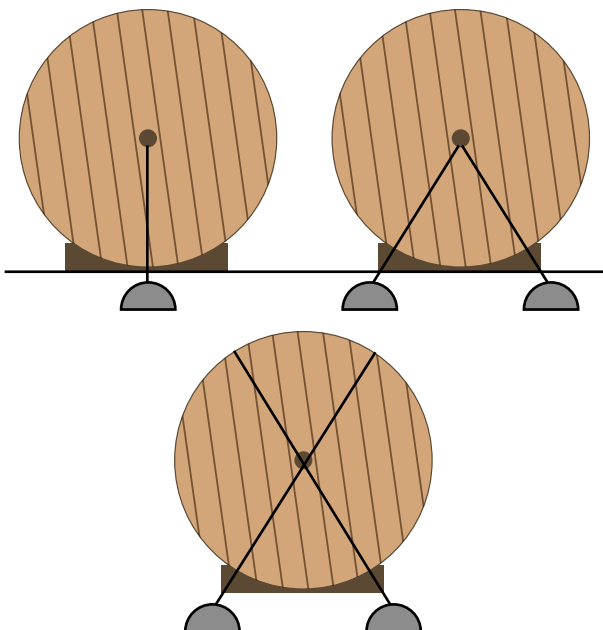
Wedges must be placed under the drum flanges. If this is not possible, reinforce the lagging between the drum flanges with a strong plank against the lagging to prevent the lagging from breaking. Rule-of-thumb: The height of the wedges should be



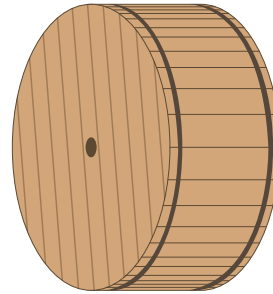
Securing - for transport

A drum is best secured if both wedges and fastening cables are used. Protect the cables, or similar fastening, against sharp edges.

A drum can also be secured by using sturdy square timber extending the entire width of the drum. Exactly how the drum is secured in this manner depends on its size and the means of



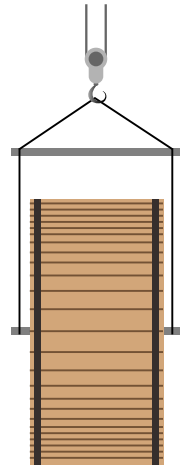
Storage



Keep the lagging on the drums as long as possible. A drum should always be left in a standing position in order to facilitate cable laying.

Unloading - by lifting arm or crane

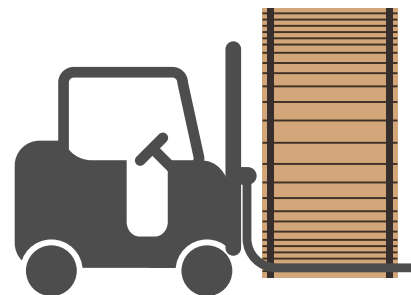
A shaft and a spreading arm should be used. Take care not to damage the centre hole or the protruding cable end. Damage caused by "pinching" can be avoided or minimized by using long lifting slings or cables.



Unloading - by fork-lift truck

The forks of the truck must be positioned under both drums flanges before a lift is attempted otherwise the lagging will break.

Do not release a drum until the truck has come to a complete stop and be sure to set the drums on an even "foundation".



Rolling

Always roll the drum in the direction of the arrow, otherwise the cable will unwind and the inner end will protrude.

