

General safety precautions

Proper maintenance, which is the aim of this book, constitutes the crucial point in obtaining optimum safety on board the ship. The general measures mentioned here should be a natural routine to the entire technical staff.

Cleanliness

Machinery spaces should be kept clean above and below the floor plates. If grit or sand may blow into such rooms when the ship is in port, the ventilation should be stopped and ventilating ducts, skylights and doors in the rooms should be closed.

In particular, welding or work which causes spreading of grit and chips must be avoided near the propeller unless this is closed or covered.

The exterior of the propeller equipment should be kept clean and the paintwork maintained so that leakages can be easily detected.

Fire

When tanks are inspected, welding and the use of naked light will involve a risk of explosions and fire. The same applies to the spaces below the floor. Attention is furthermore drawn to the danger of fire when using paint and solvents with a low flash point. Porous insulating material drenched with oil from leakages is highly inflammable and should be renewed.

Other

Hand tools should be placed easily accessible on tool boards. Special tools should be fastened to tool panels (if supplied) close to the area of application.

No major objects must be left unfastened, and the floor and passages should be kept clear.

Spares

As far as possible, large spare parts should be strapped near the area of application and accessible by crane. The spare parts should be preserved against corrosion and protected against mechanical damage. The stock should be checked at intervals and replenished in time.

Light

Ample working light should be permanently installed at appropriate places and portable low voltage working light, in explosion-proof fittings, should be obtainable everywhere.

Freezing

If there is a risk of damage due to freezing when the plant is out of service, pumps, coolers and pipe systems should be emptied of cooling water.



Warning

The opening of cocks may cause discharge of hot liquids or gasses. The dismantling of parts may cause springs to be released and/or high pressure oil to spray out. Remember to stop servo oil pumps before working on servo systems. Think out beforehand which way the liquids or gases will move and keep clear.

Wear safety goggles and gloves.

Turning gear

Before engaging the turning gear, check that the servo oil pump is running if the propeller is rotating with the engine (direct coupled to engine or no clutch in gear). Otherwise, the oil distributor ring can be damaged.

Feeling-over

When repairs or alterations have been made, apply the "Feel-over sequence" until satisfied that there is no undue heating, oil leaks or failure of cooling water or servo oil systems.

Feel-over sequence

Feel-over after 5, 15 and 30 minutes' idle running and finally when the propeller is running at full load.

Hydraulic tools

Safety goggles and gloves must be worn when using hydraulic tools. If skin is damaged by oil jets, seek treatment immediately.

Grinding tools

Safety goggles and gloves must be worn when using grinding tools. Prevent grinding particles from entering the equipment. Afterwards clean all parts carefully.

Check and maintain

Propeller performance, servo system, lubricating and cooling water condition.

Measuring equipment.

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