

— FACT SHEET —

Jacking and Blocking

- Ensure the service vehicle is clean and well-presented
- Demonstrate good 5S with the specific location for jack and block storage, thus reducing poor manual handling when lifting the jack from the vehicle
- Understand site working conditions, method statement and the need for a risk assessment
- Make sure people are aware of the work you are doing and the area where you will be working (identify this when booking the truck in for service)
- Always use appropriate PPE including overalls, safety shoes, gloves and hi-visibility vest/coat
- Consider using knee pads/ kneeling mat
- Always select the right jack-scissor, toe, or bottle dependent upon truck type. Verify inspection status and condition of the equipment
- Use the correct jack bar
- Check the suitability and condition of blocks – only ever use blocks specifically designed for the task
- Check the capacity of the jack and blocks is suitable for the task before commencing work
- Park the truck in a safe working area, on a clean and appropriate load-bearing surface for the supporting jack
- Apply truck brakes, chock wheels if necessary
- Disconnect/isolate/switch-off the truck
- Ensure the jack is placed on a suitable supporting surface
- Ensure jack, jack handle, blocks and supporting surfaces (ground and truck) are clean and free from grease
- The selection of jacking point will be dependent upon truck type, e.g. PPT, RT, CB – refer to operator's manual for confirmation
- Avoid sloping surfaces when parking the truck – flat surfaces on the chassis are generally best
- Discuss with a supervisor jacking under the counterweight
- Do not block the jack to gain height
- Do not block under the wheels (unless with a special block)
- Do not put any part of the body under the truck until it is securely blocked
- Never work under a machine supported by a jack
- Never leave a jacked truck unattended

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