

Introduction to Automotive Service


Automotive Shop Safety

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Introduction to Automotive Service

Safe Work Habits


- Develop a safe attitude
- Keep yourself and the work area neat
- Dress for the job
- Have respect for tools and equipment
- Have respect for hazardous materials



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Personal Safety

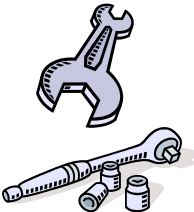
- Safety glasses must be worn at all times during lab activities
- Students must wear closed toe shoes to class at all times
- Avoid wearing loose fitting clothing



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Hand Tool Safety

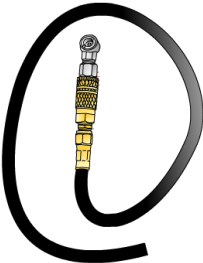
- Wear safety glasses
- Keep hand tools clean and in good condition
- Use tools for their intended purpose
- Do not use a hardened hammer on a hardened surface
- Pull on wrenches rather than push



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Air and Power Tool Safety

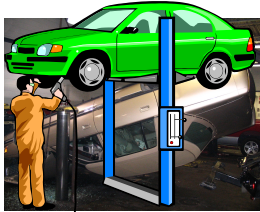
- Air can be just as dangerous as electricity
- Wear safety glasses
- Be certain you know how to use the tool
- Keep power tools clean and in good condition
- Check the condition of electrical cord or air line before using
- Disconnect power tools when not in use



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Vehicle Lifts


- Always use the manufacturer recommended lift points
- Raise the vehicle a few inches and check stability
- Never operate the lift with someone working around the vehicle
- Lock the lift or use jack stands after raising the vehicle



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Lifting a Vehicle


- Check the condition of the lift and the vehicle being lifted
- Set the lift up for the proper lift points
- Raise the vehicle slightly and check balance
- Raise to the desired level and set the lift's locks



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Floor Jacks

- Park the vehicle on a level surface and place the transmission in neutral
- Check the condition of the jack and the vehicle being lifted
- Set the jack up on a proper lift point
- Raise the vehicle slightly and check balance
- Raise to the desired level and install jack stands
- Lower the vehicle onto the jack stands



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Fire Safety


- Be aware of shop fire hazards
- Store flammables in their proper containers
 - Gasoline
 - Solvents
 - Oily rags
- Know where the fire extinguishers are located and how to use them



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Types of Fires



- Combustibles
 - Wood, paper, cloth, etc.
- Flammable liquids
 - Grease, gasoline, oil, etc.
- Electrical fires
 - Wiring, electric motors, switches, etc.
- Burning metals
 - Magnesium



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Class A Fire Extinguishers


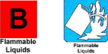
- **Class A Extinguishers** will put out fires in ordinary combustibles, such as wood and paper.

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Class B Fire Extinguishers




- **Class B Extinguishers** should be used on fires involving flammable liquids, such as grease, gasoline, oil, etc.

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Class C Fire Extinguishers



- **Class C Extinguishers** are suitable for use on electrically energized fires. The extinguishing agent is non-conductive.

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Class D Fire Extinguishers


- **Class D Extinguishers** are designed for use on flammable metals and are often specific for the type of metal in question.

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Multi-class Ratings

- Many extinguishers available today can be used on different types of fires and will be labeled with more than one designator, e.g. A-B, B-C, or A-B-C.



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Fire Extinguisher Operation

- **Pull** the pin at the top of the extinguisher that keeps the handle from being accidentally pressed.
- **Aim** the nozzle toward the base of the fire.
- **Squeeze** the handle to discharge the extinguisher. Stand approximately 8 feet away from the fire and squeeze.
- **Sweep** the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire. After the fire appears to be out, watch it carefully since it may re-ignite!

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Hazardous Materials

- What hazardous materials might be common in automotive repair facility?
 - Motor oil and lubricants
 - Engine coolant
 - Gasoline
 - Solvents
 - Brake fluid
 - Battery acid
 - Refrigerant (R12 and R134a)



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Material Safety Data Sheets

- Section I
 - Manufacturer information
- Section II
 - Hazardous ingredients
- Section III
 - Physical/Chemical characteristics
- Section IV
 - Fire and explosion hazard data
- Section V
 - Reactivity data
- Section VI
 - Health hazard data
- Section VII
 - Precautions for safe handling and use
- Section VIII
 - Control measures