

Airshore Rescue Strut Tabulated Data for Use in Rescue Situations

711 North Post Rd Shelby, NC 28150 704-487-6961 800-537-2659

AIRSHORE PNEUMATIC RESCUE STRUT			
LENGTH	CAPACITY (lbs) **		
SIZE (inch)	SIZE (feet)	2 PINS	1 PIN
13-18	1 to 1 1/2	30,000 lbs	19,000 lbs
21-28	2	30,000 lbs	19,000 lbs
26-37	2 to 3	30,000 lbs	19,000 lbs
33-49	3 to 4	30,000 lbs	19,000 lbs
45-67	4 to 5 1/2	25,000 lbs	19,000 lbs
54-84	4 1/2 to 7	25,000 lbs	19,000 lbs
63-97	5 to 8	25,000 lbs	19,000 lbs
84-132	7 to 11	20,000 lbs	14,000 lbs
93-144	8 to 12	20,000 lbs	14,000 lbs
** Safety Factor is 2:1			

NOTES:

1. The AirShore Rescue Strut can be used at any angle from horizontal to vertical provided the ends bear on a surface perpendicular to the shore.



- 1. Soil must first be classified by a competent person in accordance with OSHA appendix A.
- 2. Tabulated Data allows for a 200 lb/ft² surcharge load. Move surcharge away from excavation or space shores closer together to allow for larger surcharge loads.
- 3. Inspect equipment to ensure it is in proper working order.
- 4. Struts are to be placed and pressurized from outside of the trench or from within a shored area. Under NO circumstances is a worker allowed to enter an unshored area.
- 5. Pressurize struts to the minimum recommended pressure.
- 6. There should be a minimum of three columns of shoring in excavations over 10 feet long and two columns if it is less than ten feet long. Shoring columns shall be spaced in accordance with the tabulated data found in TABLE 1.
- 7. Plywood or lagging is to be used to prevent sloughing and raveling. In all cases where sloughing or raveling occurs it must be used. In soil types A & B the sheeting may be spaced as needed to stop the sloughing and raveling. In C-60 soil plywood sheeting must always be used

REMOVAL PROCEDURE

- 1. Shores are to be removed from the bottom of the trench up. Workers should be outside of the trench or inside of shored areas when removing shoring.
- 2. Previously shored trenches are more prone to collapse and should be backfilled or barricaded to prevent workers or equipment from falling into the trench if it collapses.



