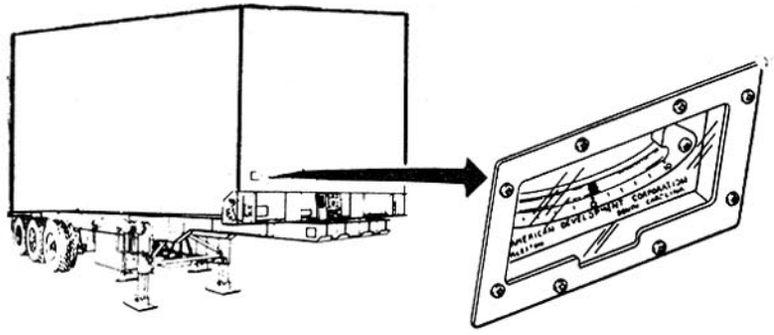
Finally, level van so ball on all four level indicators reads zero. The ball should not be more than halfway to the next mark on either side of zero.



NOTE: Ensure all tires are on the ground and landing jacks are not raised after van is level.

Grounding.

Ensure safety switch, main circuit breakers, and all equipment power supply switches are OFF.

Firmly connect grounding cable to grounding rod.

Firmly connect power cable to power receptacle.

WARNING

GROUND SECTION BEFORE CONNECTING POWER. DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY MAY RESULT WHEN CONNECTING POWER CABLE TO SECTION BEFORE GROUNDING. DO NOT HANDLE OR CLEAN CABLE OR CONNECTORS WHEN CABLE IS CONNECTED TO POWER SOURCE.

Grounding Types.

Earth ground.

Metal path - earth ground - allows electrical charges to flow from equipment to the earth.

Equipment ground.

Ground which connects the equipment's metal mounting frames, cases, dust covers, and other components to the earth.£ Chassis ground

Electrical equipment grounded to chassis.

Grounding Systems.

The most commonly used grounding systems are ground rods, underground objects, and ground plates.

Ground rods.

The ground rod is the most commonly used grounding system. A complete grounding system is normally issued with equipment that requires grounding.

Underground objects.

If buried deeply enough, metal underground objects are excellent ready-made grounding systems. Examples are water pipes, steel building frames, storage tanks, or other similar underground objects.

WARNING

ENSURE ANY UNDERGROUND OBJECT USED AS A GROUNDING SYSTEM DOES NOT CONTAIN GASOLINE, OIL, OR OTHER FLAMMABLE LIQUID OR GAS.

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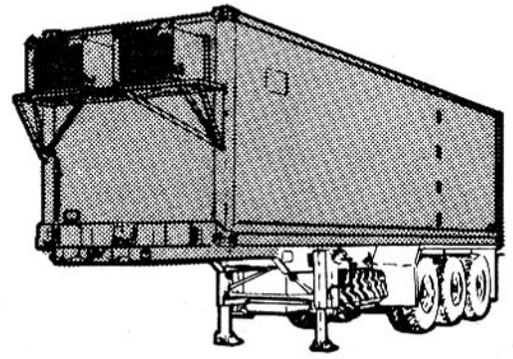
DIRECT PREPARATION OF TRANSPORTABLE/MOBILE SECTION FOR OPERATIONS



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MAY 1987

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DIRECT PREPARATION OF TRANSPORTABLE/ MOBILE SECTION FOR OPERATIONS

Designed as a checklist, this GTA provides guidance to supervisors for safely and effectively preparing a transportable/mobile section for operation.

CHECKLIST

Reminders for establishing a good ground.

Equipment.

Ensure equipment is clean and complete. Remove paint, oil, and grease.

Connect equipment to existing permanent ground when possible.

Relocate equipment, if possible, when adequate grounding is not available.

Ensure you have proper ground straps, clamps, and connections.

Ensure ground rods are sharp.

Installation.

Drive in ground rods by screwing the end of the slide hammer into the bottom section of ground rod and then pounding the ground rod with the 20-pound steel weight. After driving in the first section, unscrew the slide hammer, add another section of rod, thread the slide hammer into the top rod, and continue pounding the ground rod.

Ground rods.

Drive in rod so that top is 3 to 5 inches below ground level.

Moisten surrounding area.

Add chemicals to soil if needed.

Ground straps.

Use braided copper material or heavy gage wire.

Keep ground straps short.

Ground plate.

Use in dry soil.

Terminal screw/clamp.

Tighten so that ground strap is secure against grounding surface.

Wrap method.

Secure ground strap against ground rod using stripped, flexible wire.

Solder stripped wire to rod.

Twist and tape stripped wire ends if not soldered.

Leveling Procedures.

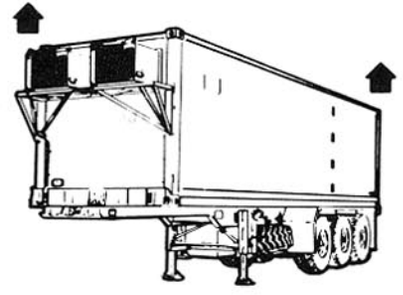
Caution

Trailer-mounted section must be on near-level surface to avoid unnecessary stress or twisting of chassis.

NOTE: Remove snow and ice from under leveling foot plate before leveling section. Sand, soft ground, or mud requires shoring or scrap material to be placed under leveling foot plate to increase surface area and to prevent foot plate from sinking into surface.

First, approximately level trailer chassis by raising or lowering landing gear.

Second, place personnel where they have a clear view of front and rear level indicators.



Caution

Do not level section by lifting at diagonal corners; this will twist the frame.