

# Pipe Clamps



Simply better.

Commonly used in woodworking applications for edge gluing of multiple pieces. The versatility of the reach comes from the ability to use a variety of lengths of pipe to suit your needs.

## 1 Foot assembly

Foot assembly stabilizes clamp.

## 2 Extra high base

Extra high base provides finger-saving clearance from the work surface.

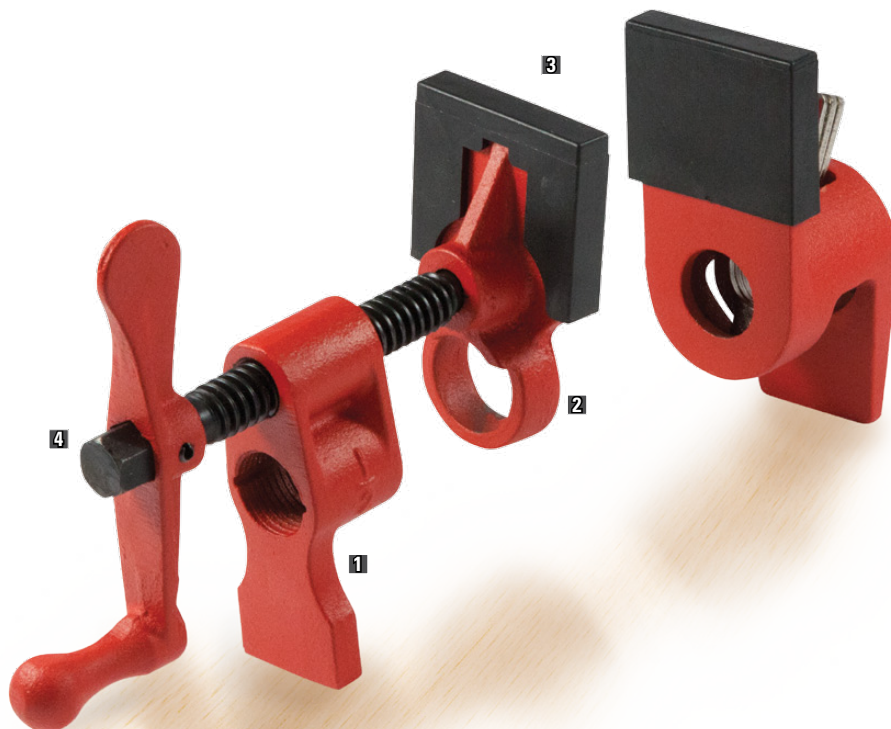
## 3 Cast jaws

Cast jaws for durability.

## 4 Smooth spindle with Hex head\*

Smooth action spindle. Hex head on PC-2 model

\*Hex head spindle is to facilitate clamping, not augment it. Applying too much clamping force may cause the fixture to fail.



## Pipe clamp, traditional style, PC-2

- Large clamping surface.
- ACME threaded screw.
- Hex head on spindle.
- An economical alternative to the bar clamp.

	Black Pipe Diameter	Throat Depth	Approx. Weight
<b>PC34-2</b>	3/4"	2 3/8"	2.74 lbs
<b>PC12-2</b>	1/2"	2 1/8"	2.02 lbs

Replacement pad sets: **PC34-2-PADS, PC12-2-PADS**



## Pipe clamp, H style, BPC

- "H" shape foot assembly stabilizes clamp in two dimensions giving dual-axis stability.
- An economical alternative to the bar clamp.

	Black Pipe Diameter	Throat Depth	Approx. Weight
<b>BPC-H34</b>	3/4"	2 1/8"	2.88 lbs
<b>BPC-H12</b>	1/2"	1 1/2"	1.83 lbs

Replacement pad sets: **BPC-H34-PADS and BPC-H12-PADS**



## Deep reach pipe clamp, traditional style, PC-DR

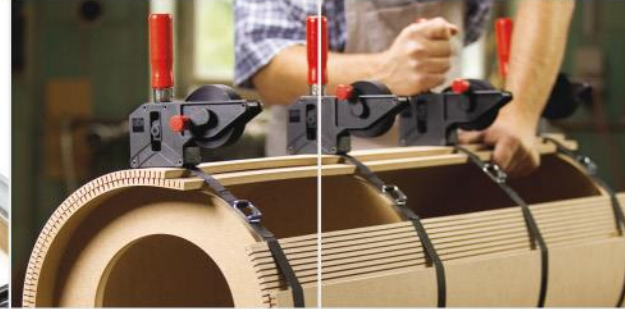
- ACME threaded spindle and multiple clutch plates.
- Easy to assemble and a staple item for many workshops.

	Black Pipe Diameter	Throat Depth	Approx. Weight
<b>PC34-DR</b>	3/4"	3 3/8"	2.15 lbs

Replacement pad sets: **PC34-DR-PADS**



# BESSEY Product Training



## BESSEY Tools North America C Clamps





# C Clamps

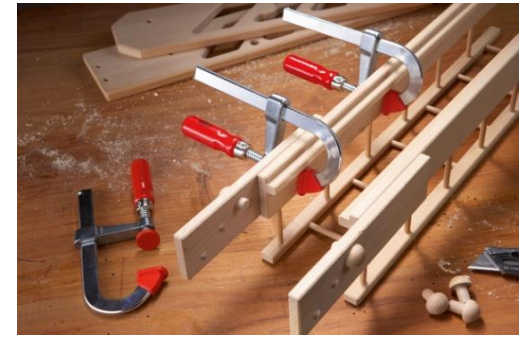


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## Quality & Convenience from BESSEY®

Since BESSEY® 's invention of the sliding arm clamp, millions of people have adopted them. However , BESSEY® recognizes that many still use “C” clamps as well. For convenient one stop shopping BESSEY® offers a wide variety of products to choose from. All produced to BESSEY® 's exacting specifications.

- ❑ Load limits ranging from 400 lbs to 40,000 lbs
- ❑ Varying in clamping capacity from  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch to 14 inches



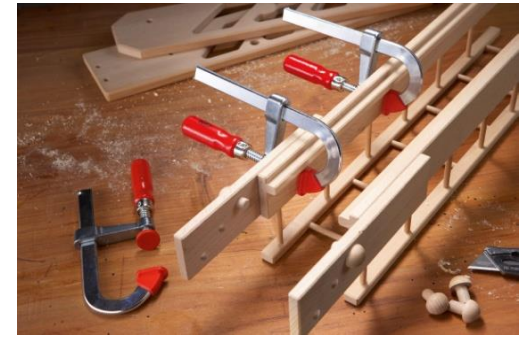
# C Clamps



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## CM Series – Drop Forged, DIY, Light Duty

- ❑ 13 Models in the range to choose from
- ❑ Load limits: From 400 lbs -1,200 lbs
- ❑ Capacity (Openings): From 1” to 8”
- ❑ 4”, 5”, 6” & 8” have black powder coat finish



## QRCC Series – Malleable Cast, Quick Release

- ❑ Load limit is 1,200 lbs
- ❑ Available with 3”, 4” & 6” capacities



## DHCC Series – Malleable Cast, Double headed

- ❑ Load limit is 1,200 lbs
- ❑ Available with 4” & 6” capacities



# C Clamps



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## 540 Series – Ductile Cast, Light Industrial

- ❑ A step up in strength from malleable cast
- ❑ Load limits: From 1100 lbs - 2850 lbs
- ❑ Capacity (Openings): From 2.5" to 14"
- ❑ 4", 5", 6" & 8" have black powder coat finish



## CDF400 Series .

- ❑ Most popular of the drop forged "C" clamps.
- ❑ Black powder coated frame, black-oxide spindle.
- ❑ Load limits: From 3,500 lbs to 9,300 lbs
- ❑ Capacity (Openings): From 2" to 12"



## CDF400CHV Series

- ❑ Same sizes & load limits as base CDF400
- ❑ Copper coated screw
- ❑ Hi-Vis yellow powder coated frames.





# C Clamps



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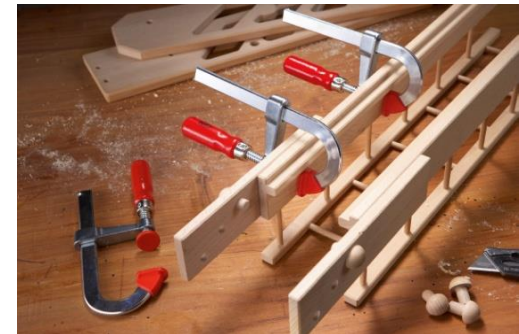
## B-100 Series – Drop Forged

- ❑ Heavy duty square head with “T” handle
- ❑ Swivel head pressure pads
- ❑ Load limits: From 7,500 lbs - 15,000 lbs
- ❑ Capacity (Openings): 2” to 12”



## B-HS Series – Bridge Clamps

- ❑ Heavy duty square head on large spindle.
- ❑ Spindle with truncated cone end (no swivel pads)
- ❑ Load limits: From 2,800 lbs - 40,000 lbs
- ❑ Capacity (Openings): ¾” to 12”
- ❑ All B-HS have full length / full closing spindles
- ❑ Commonly referred to as “bridge” clamps.



# Clamps: Safe Use & Selection



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## Industrial Tool Safety & Clamp Selection

Employers are responsible for maintaining in good repair any tools and equipment supplied to workers. Workers must use tools and equipment properly and report any defects to supervisors. Tools and equipment should be inspected regularly. Use the guards and personal protective equipment which we all know are needed but sometimes tend to overlook. **Never** disable, for the sake of convenience any built in safety features or guards on tools. Basic hazard awareness and common sense can prevent serious injuries with industrial hand and power tools.

**Common Causes of Accidents** - Typical causes of hand and power tool accidents include the following:

- Using the wrong tool for the job
- Tools falling from overhead
- Sharp tools carried in pockets
- Using cheaters on tool handles
- Excessive vibration
- Failure to support or clamp work in position
- Carrying tools by hand up or down ladders

### Safe practices for the industrial work place

- **Use the right tool for the job.** Using a clamp to lift, using a cheater bar on a handle or, using pliers instead of a proper wrench are typical examples of the mistakes which commonly lead to accidents and injuries.
- **Use tools as recommended by the manufacturer.** For example, don't use cheaters on handles. This will exert greater forces on the tool than it was designed for and is likely to cause breakage and possible injury.
- **Damaged or broken tools should be removed from service.** Clamps with broken pads, bent handles, corroded pads, snips with notched blades, bent clamps, damaged spindles etc. are all unsafe and should be removed from service and be either repaired or destroyed.



- **Maintain tools in safe operating condition.** Keep handles, pads and spindles clean, secure and safe. Don't rely on friction tape to secure split handles or to prevent handles from splitting. Check wedges and handles frequently. Keep handles smooth and free of rough or jagged surfaces. Replace handles, spindles, blades and pads that are split, corroded, or that cannot be refitted securely.
- **Never climb ladders with tools in your hand.** Tool holders / pouches free your hands while climbing or working on ladders, scaffolding, and other areas where access may be difficult. When carrying tools up or down from elevated places, put them in substantial bags or boxes and raise and lower them with strong ropes.
- **Spark-resistant tools** (non-ferrous tools) are recommended where flammable materials or explosive dusts or vapors might be present. These tools, such as brass or copper hammers or mallets, should still be used with caution; remember, they may not guarantee safety in all explosive situations such as in the presence of gasoline vapors. It is always safer to eliminate the hazard by ensuring a safe atmosphere through isolation, ventilation, or purging.
- **Protect the cutting edges of tools when carrying them.** Carry them in such a way that they won't be a hazard to yourself and others. Carry pointed or sharp edged tools in pouches or holsters.
- **Keep your hand tools clean.** Protect them against damage caused by corrosion. Wipe off accumulated dirt and grease. Dip the tools occasionally in cleaning fluids or solvents and wipe them clean.
- **Lubricate** adjustable and other moving parts to prevent wear and misalignment.
- **Stay aware of your surroundings** – look around and keep a mental note of what is going on around you. Identify & be mindful of potential dangers.
- **Falling tools** are a dangerous hazard for workers below. Keep track of tools, especially when working at heights on scaffolds or other access equipment.

- **Inspection and Repair of Industrial Tools** - Tools should be inspected by a person qualified through training and experience to determine the safe condition of the tool. Worn or damaged tools should be tagged “**DEFECTIVE – DO NOT USE**” and returned to the shop for repair or replacement. Regular inspection of all tools is necessary and should cover tool maintenance. Observing proper handling and storage of tools should also be a part of the inspection process. Responsibility for inspection is usually left to the supervisor; however, tools should be checked by those who use them daily. Hand tools that get the heaviest use and abuse should be inspected frequently. To maintain and repair tools properly requires the right facilities and equipment. A good workbench, repair tools, vises, and good lighting are necessities. Only persons skilled in the repair of tools should be allowed to do the repairs.
- **Misuse** - Misuse of hand tools is a common cause of injury in the work place. In many cases, the injury results because it is assumed that everyone knows how to use most common hand tools. This is not the case. It is the responsibility of the supervisor and employer to ensure that workers are trained in the safe and proper use of hand tools.

### **Personal Protection**

**Hands** – Hands can be caught in machines, crushed by objects, or cut by sharp-edged tools such as chisels, knives, and saws. Hands can also be damaged by being burned, fractured, or sprained unless you stay alert. Always wear protective gloves appropriate to the job being done.

**Feet** – Always wear the correct protective footwear for the job (Steel toed, rubber, leather etc...)

**Eyes** – Eyes are highly susceptible to injury; however, most eye injuries are preventable. Always wear appropriate safety glasses / face shields for the job.

**Ears** – Hazardous noise levels are inherent in industry. Hearing protection should be worn whenever there is a risk of excessive exposure.

## Safe Use & selection of Clamping Tools

### Proper selection

1. Always choose the style of clamp that best matches the requirements of the job at hand.
2. Choose a clamp size best suited to the job – too small a clamp may break, causing damage and/or personal injury.
3. Always select the proper clamps by determining the required opening, throat depth, clamping force and any physical characteristics such as over all size & weight.
4. When using “C” clamps, select a clamp that has a maximum capacity that closely matches (only slightly larger than) the over all thickness of the work.

Even the highest quality clamp, like any tool, can be damaged by rough handling, improper selection and overloading. Like with all other hand tools (pliers, hammers, wrenches etc...), a clamp’s design is the key determining factor of the type of work it is intended to safely perform.

**Improper use of clamps may lead to personal injury or material damages!**  
**BESSEY® Tools will not accept any liability for damages or injuries caused by improper use of our products**

### Safe use

1. BESSEY® clamps are **NOT** certified lifting devices – Do not use for lifting, pulling or transporting. Clamps are temporary work holding devices.
2. Discard any clamp that shows any signs of damage such as being bent, cracked, missing swivel pad etc...
3. Before using, make sure the swivel pad on the end of the screw turns freely.
4. Clamps should **only** be tightened manually, without the use of any auxiliary tools. (except those specifically designed for use with wrenches or power torque tools)
5. Overextending the screw can cause it to bend & the clamp to break free. Try to keep only 2 or 3 threads exposed to clamping forces. This is very easy to do with sliding arm clamps.
6. **Never** over tighten a clamp. The purpose of a clamp is not to force two ill-fitting surfaces together, but to maintain uniform pressure between two well machined pieces being joined together until the joining process (welding, gluing or some form of mechanical fastening) is completed.



7. Do **NOT** modify clamps by cutting, welding on extra pieces or, welding to an assembly. Any modification voids any warranty & absolves BESSEY® Tools of any and all liabilities.
8. BESSEY® Tools publishes nominal clamping force ratings for sliding arm clamps & nominal load limits for “C” clamps. These values only apply to the BESSEY® brand of clamps. Do **NOT** use as an indicator of clamping capacity of similar products from other manufacturers.
9. **Never** use clamps at the maximum nominal limits.
10. **Always** give yourself a margin of safety. If the job requirement is close to a clamps maximum rating, then add a second clamp or switch to a heavier duty clamp.