3 Ways to Improve Safety While Moving Heavy Spools

Every warehouse employee knows safety is a primary concern when moving heavy spools around the warehouse.  Wire pulls can go horribly wrong if proper planning and preparation isn’t done ahead of time and if precautions aren’t taken on the job.

**1. PLACE SPOOLS ON LEVEL SURFACES.**

Do not try to roll the spool on an uneven surface.  The spool could start to roll and could get away from you causing damage or injury.

**2. ALWAYS CHOCK THE SPOOL WHEN STORING.**

Securing the spool with a wedge will prevent it from moving or rolling away from you.

**3. ALWAYS USE THE PROPER EQUIPMENT TO MANEUVER SPOOLS.**

Forklifts or cranes are the safest way to transport cable spools. Properly sized jacks are critical for ensuring heavy spools don’t break loose and cause injury.

**CABLE DRUMS**

Even if cable and [cable drum](https://www.powerandcables.com/product/cable-pulling-laying/cable-jacks/) look very strong, there are certain rules to follow to avoid [damage of the cable](https://www.powerandcables.com/repairing-damaged-cables/).

**Transport & Storage of Cable Drums**

Cables should be secured against accidental rolling away. Under no circumstances should the drum flange of neighboring cables touch any wound goods.

Cable drums should always be stored and transported standing on both flanges.

They should not be pushed along the ground standing on the flanges. It is possible that the strength of the cable drum would then no longer be guaranteed.

Observe the rolling direction. The arrow printed on the drum flange indicates the rolling direction so that the wound goods do not become loose.

Always uncoil the cable at a tangent, never over the flange, since the torsion thus resulting would damage the cable and laying would not be possible.

**Cable Ends**

Finally it remains for us to point out the necessity of having faultless cable ends.

Pressure-tight and impermeable cable ends are particularly essential for cables which are not longitudinally water-proof, as well as for cables which are insulated with paper, cellular-PE and foam-skin-PE.

Carelessness in this area can lead to moisture penetration which is accompanied by a drastic deterioration in the electrical transmission rate.

Power failures and expensive replacement work are the result. Pressure-tight and impermeable cable ends can be achieved, for example, through the use of synthetic sealing resin, compressed air sealing stoppers or [cable end caps](https://www.powerandcables.com/product/lv-cable-joints/heat-shrink-cable-caps/).