



WHEN TO REMOVE 600 VOLT POWER

An employee should request the removal of power whenever it is necessary for the protection of life or property. Sometimes, however, alternative procedures will provide adequate safety and can be accomplished in the available time.

When power is removed, thousands of passengers may be inconvenienced, and the delay of many trains may create a worse situation than the existing problem. Furthermore, removal of power may prevent moving people and equipment to safety. In some instances, an alternative procedure can be accomplished in less time than it takes to get power removed.

This folder lists examples of circumstances under which removal of power may be required, together with possible alternatives that should be quickly considered and employed if they seem feasible at the time. However, if the alternatives appear impractical, the request for the removal of power should be made immediately. Even then, the alternative should be initiated, if possible, without waiting for power to be removed.



CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY
TRAINING AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION DEPARTMENT

PERSONS IN PERIL

Example

Person in contact with trolley rail, trolley wire or power cable.

Possible Alternatives

Remove the person. If necessary, use dry insulating material such as clothing, rope, or piece of wood to break the contact.

Person close to live rails or wires.

Convince the person to get in the clear.

Person staggering along track with trolley rail, apparently not knowing what he is doing.

Remove the person.

Convince the person to get in the clear.

Flag approaching train to a stop.

Fire or Police department personnel who must walk close to trolley rail or must raise ladders or other equipment against trolley wires or cables.

No Alternative. Power must be requested removed. (This will result in delays, therefore, CTA supervisory personnel must make contact with the Fire or Police commander at the scene to maintain liaison for reducing both the time and the extent of power interruption.)

EQUIPMENT IN PERIL

Example	Possible Alternatives
Ties, structure timber or platforms on fire.	Extinguish the fire. Flag trains so that they stop short of the danger area.
Automobile on tracks.	Use trolley rail cover boxes in area near auto.
Broken trolley rail or trolley rail down.	Cover broken part of rail with trolley box.
Trolley wire down.	Insulate trolley wire with wooden plank. Lift loose ends of wire clear with trolley pick-ups.
Defective equipment causes a fire on a car or causes a flash or short circuit (on trolley wire).	Pull down trolley pole with brisk tug of rope, shielding eyes and body.
Defective equipment causes a fire on a car or causes a flash or short circuit that persists (on trolley rail).	If near a gap or street crossing, move car to gap. Otherwise request removal of power before isolating the fault. Isolate fault by cutting fuses, hooking or tying up trolley shoes.

EVACUATING PASSENGERS FROM STALLED TRAINS

Example

If passengers to be evacuated from a stalled train were discharged onto the tracks, they might have to walk near trolley rails.

Possible Alternatives

Bring up another train on the same track and transfer passengers through the end doors.

Bring up another train on an adjacent track and transfer passengers through the side doors, preferably using a gang plank. (A long seat will sometimes do.)

Procedures for removing and restoring power are covered in Rules 113, 114, 115.

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