



Memorable Rigging Photos from 15 Years of *The OUTRIGGER*



R. Baker & Son has been involved in countless **rigging, dismantling, and demolition** projects in the NY/NJ tri-state area since our founding in 1935, many of them requiring the handling of iconic objects, artifacts, and national treasures. Here are a few of our most memorable rigging photos that have appeared in *The Outrigger* over the past 15 years. **Top left:** Relocating the Colgate Clock, Jersey City. **Top center and right:** Moving a section of the Berlin Wall and setting the Peace Monument on a new pedestal during the UN renovation. **Below left:** Assembling a giant jelly bean-covered replica of the Statue of Liberty at American Dream. **Bottom center and right:** Relocating the Soyuz space capsule, rigging a Grumman F-11 Tiger at the Intrepid Sea Air and Space Museum. **More photos on page 2...**



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The **OUTRIGGER** 15th Anniversary: Art, Artifacts and Objects



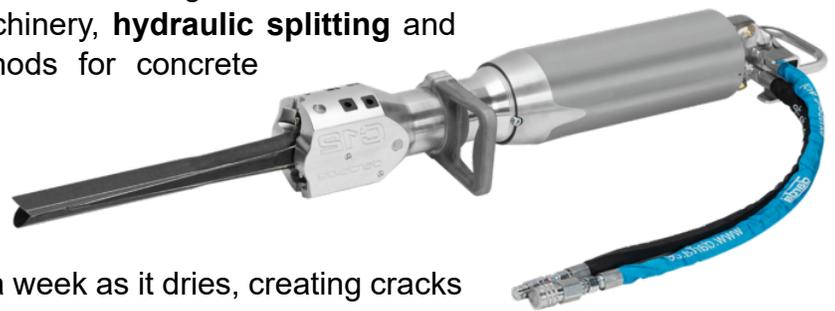
From left: World Trade Center Cross relocation ceremony; Koenig Sphere; lowering Ladder Co. 3 fire truck into the 9/11 Museum



SILENT CONCRETE DEMOLITION: Hydraulic Splitting & Chemical Breaking

There are a variety of tools and demolition techniques commonly used to break concrete including pneumatic hammers, hydraulic breaker attachments, saw cutting, and even explosives. But on projects where dust, noise, and vibration must be minimized or altogether eliminated, or in confined spaces that can't be accessed by large machinery, **hydraulic splitting** and **chemical breaking** are two popular methods for concrete demolition.

Chemical breaking is accomplished by pouring a slurry of special grout into boreholes drilled into the concrete in a precise pattern. The grout expands for up to a week as it dries, creating cracks within 12-24 hours and silently breaking the concrete into manageable pieces that can then be removed by hand or machinery.



*Darda C12
Rock & Concrete Splitter*

The hydraulic concrete splitter is a modern version of the plug-and-wedge technique that's been used since ancient Egyptian times, which entails inserting two tapered shims on either side of a metal wedge into a series of pre-drilled holes. Each set is then struck in sequence with a hammer to create a split in the rock or concrete. Done manually, this method is labor-intensive and time-consuming, but when hydraulic force is applied, large sections of material can be broken off from the inside in a matter of seconds. Handheld hydraulic splitters are lightweight and require only one worker for transport and operation. For larger projects, mini-excavator splitting attachments are available, as well.

Winter Safety: Recognizing, Treating, and Preventing Hypothermia



January is here, bringing with it the increased potential for cold-related illnesses and injuries. The most serious of these conditions is hypothermia, a medical emergency that occurs when the body loses heat faster than it can be produced, causing body temperatures to drop dangerously. Left untreated, hypothermia can lead to complete failure of the heart and respiratory system and eventually to death. It is important that workers learn to recognize the signs of hypothermia in themselves and others and know what to do when it occurs.

Shivering, which is the human body's attempt to warm itself, is the first sign of hypothermia. If

body temperatures continue to fall, symptoms of **moderate hypothermia** – slurred speech, lack of coordination, memory loss, and cessation of shivering – begin to set in. Moderate hypothermia is a **medical emergency** that requires a call to 911. Move the person to a warm area, change to dry clothes, and cover them with blankets. Do not cover the face. Have them drink warm (not hot) sweetened drinks if they're able, and apply heat packs to the armpits, sides of chest, neck, and groin.

Severe hypothermia is life-threatening and requires urgent hospital treatment. Symptoms are extreme sleepiness or unconsciousness, severe muscle stiffness, extremely cold skin, and irregular or hard-to-find pulse. Victims of severe hypothermia should be **handled very carefully** as rough or sudden movement can disturb heart rhythms. Do not attempt to rewarm the victim while waiting for paramedics to arrive unless otherwise instructed by 911.

Staying dry is important for preventing hypothermia because moisture and dampness, including sweat, can increase the body's rate of heat loss. Wear at least three layers, the innermost of which should be made of synthetics, wool, or silk. Avoid cotton as it loses insulation value when it becomes wet. Don't wear tight clothing, which can restrict blood circulation. Wear a hat that covers the ears to prevent body heat from escaping. Insulated gloves should be worn to protect hands and prevent loss of dexterity, especially when working with tools. Insulated boots will keep feet warm but must be properly sized to allow proper blood circulation. Take occasional breaks in a warm area and drink warm, sweetened drinks.

Finally, avoid alcohol which, contrary to popular belief, actually lowers the body's core temperature and makes you colder. While it's a given that alcohol should never be consumed in the workplace, it shouldn't be used in extreme cold weather during off hours, either.



Quality Award Winner

Congratulations to Mark Stewart, this quarter's recipient of the R. Baker & Son Quality Award. The Quality Award program was established to recognize individuals for their outstanding achievements in safety, project execution, and customer satisfaction, and for their continuing dedication to R. Baker & Son's growth and success. **Thank you, Mark, for a job well done!**