

BODY BENEFITS EK1240LX – 12-Ton Crimper

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Rated Highest for Force/Effort

found best for ease of use among 12-Ton crimpers

- · Less muscle activation in shoulders and arms
- Higher rated grip with industry leading single trigger design



Testing Spotlight

Electromyography (or EMG): Measures the activation of muscles or how hard a muscle is working. For the tool operator this translates to higher EMG = greater effort and strain. Muscle strain leads to fatigue and increased risk of injury.

Lower Risk of Shoulder Injury

The EK1240LX shows less activation in the Deltoid muscle which leads to a decreased risk of rotator cuff tears and shoulder injury.





Deltoid

- Muscle involved in shoulder motions
- Lower EMG signifies less fatigue
 and strain

Possible Injuries Include:

Muscle tear and speeding onset of osteoarthritis

Survey: Participants rated the tools in 8 categories on a 10-point scale after using the tools, with 1 being best and 10 being worst. The categories surveyed were:



Force / Effort: Perception of the force of effort it takes to operate the tool. Linked with reduced fatigue and muscle strain.





Trigger Design: Perception of the ease of using the trigger. Linked with reduced risk of tendinitis.

Setup: Perception of ease of setting up

tool for the job. Linked to productivity.





Injury Prevention

Reduced strain from improved trigger design and decreased effort to use translates into reduced risk of muscle and tendon injuries.

Results determined through testing performed by Iowa State University's ATHENA lab using the Greenlee EK1240LX, Milwaukee 2778-20, Burndy PAT750L5, DeWalt DCE300, and Huskie SL-BC510 on Cu lugs for 500 MCM Cu cable. Results may vary depending on the connector type, work environment, user technique and personal characteristics.



UNDERSTANDING THE TRUE IMPACT OF POOR ERGONOMICS

ERGONOMIC INJURIES ARE THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF INJURY REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK.¹

AVERAGE REPETITIVE MOTION INJURY COST: \$100,397²

Repetitive motion injuries had an average total cost (direct medical and non-direct) per injury, which require days away from work. The non-direct costs are typically larger and are driven by days away from work.

AVERAGE INJURY COST: **\$56,309**³

Average total cost for all injuries (direct medical and non-direct) of nonfatal injury requiring days away from work for Electrical work per injury.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF WORK-RELATED INJURIES BY CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



1 - Waehrer G, et al. "Costs of Occupational Injuries in Construction in the United States", Accid Anal Prev. 2007 November ; 39(6): 1258-1266

- 2 Ibid. Source state a value of (\$75,254) and was adjusted due to inflation for 2002 to 2016
- 3 Ibid. Source state a value of (\$37,000) and was adjusted due to inflation for 2002 to 2016
- 4 Ibid. not adjusted for inflation

Results determined through testing performed by Iowa State University's ATHENA lab using the Greenlee ESG45LX, Milwaukee 2777-20, Burndy PATCUT2156, and Huskie SL-SB40 on 'Raven' 1/0 Aluminum steel reinforced. Results may vary depending on the wire type, work environment, user technique and personal characteristics. Milwaukee® is a registered trademark of the Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation Burndy® is a registered trademark of Hubbell Incorporated Huskie® is a registered trademark of Huskie Tool, INC. DeWalt® is a registered trademark of the Black & Decker Corporation

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