



BODY BENEFITS

ESC35LX – Cu/Al Cable Cutter



ESC35LX

Lower Muscle Activation:

Decreases risk of injury

- **Improved Grip:** Eliminates unnecessary strain
- **Upgraded Trigger Design:** Cuts down on muscle fatigue
- **Cutting Capacity:** 1000 kcmil and ability to cut standard and fine stranded cable give you one tool to handle multiple jobs

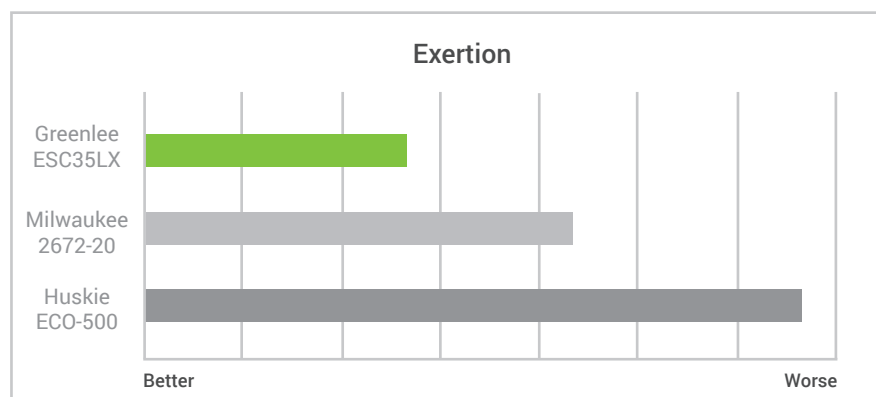
Testing Spotlight

Less Exertion

Test subjects report the strain experienced from using the tool on a 10-point scale. 10 is the most strenuous and 1 is the least strenuous. Perceived exertion is the best overall measure for ergonomics as the body can be more sensitive than objective measures and collects data from multiple sources simultaneously and integrates them.

Lower Exertion Signifies:

- The tool was easier to use
- Less strain and fatigue
- Decreased risk of injury
- Improved productivity

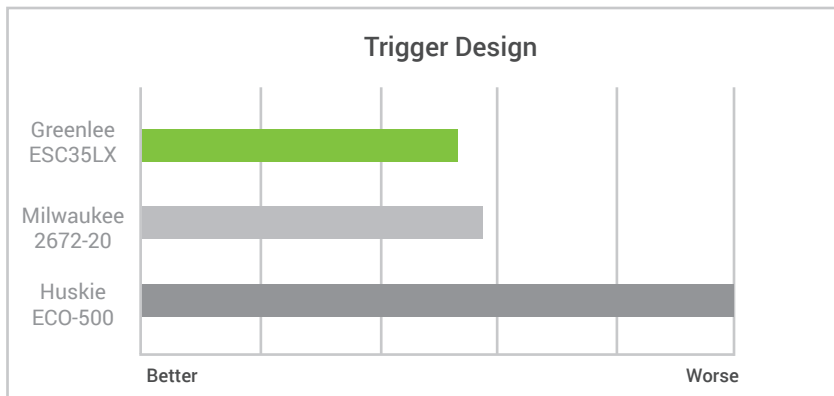


BODY BENEFITS | Feel the Difference

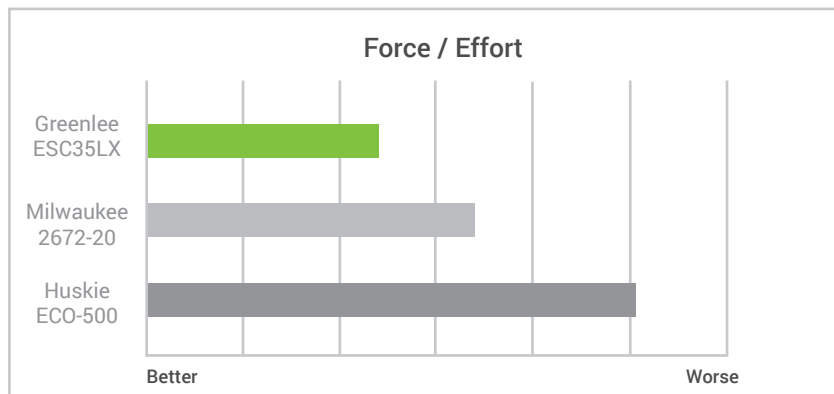
ESC35LX TESTING HIGHLIGHTS

Electromyography (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.

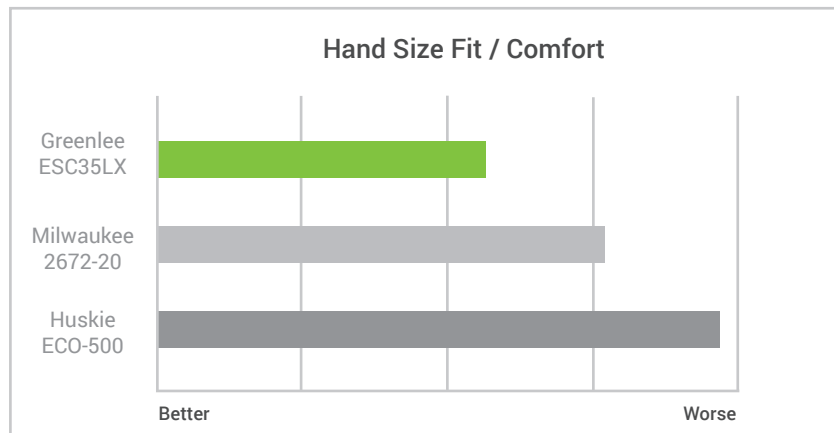
Survey: Participants rated the tools in 8 categories on a 10-point scale after using the tools, with 1 being best and 10 being worst. Some categories surveyed were:



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



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



Hand Size Fit / Comfort: Perception of how well the tool fits in the operator's hand, as well as, the comfort when in use. Linked to hand and wrist strain/ carpal tunnel syndrome.

Injury Prevention

Reduced strain from improved comfort, improved trigger design, and decreased operator effort translates into reduced risk of muscle and tendon injuries.

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

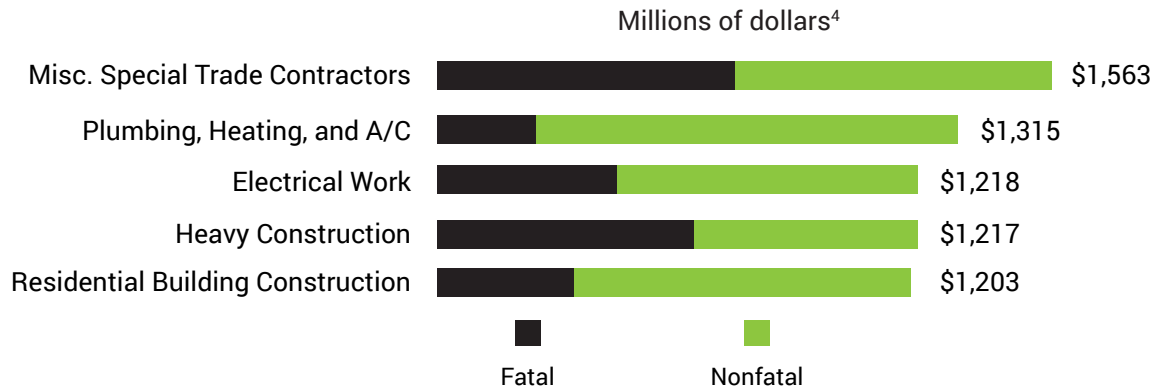
Repetitive motion injuries had an average total cost (direct medical and non-direct) per injury, which require days away from work. The non-direct costs are typically larger and are driven by days away from work.

AVERAGE INJURY COST:

\$56,309³

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

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