

ROPES.

When the rope-boy has to go to work underground, he must put on his protective clothes, his hard hat, gloves, leg-guards, boots, belt, goggles.  
When he goes to the lamp-house, he must get his lamp and fit it to his hard hat.  
Then he goes through the crush and enters the cage.

When the cage arrives at the station underground the rope-boy proceeds to the mine-store.  
At the mine-store the clerk gives the rope-boy a  $\frac{5}{8}$ " spanner.

The rope-boy proceeds carefully to the waiting-place, where he gives the boss-boy his ticket to put into his bag.

Then the rope-boy collects his other tools, which he left near-by, a trailer, four sword-sprags, a skid-sprag, large and small chains, a shovel, a switch-tool, a rubbing-block.

While he is waiting for the miner at the waiting-place, the boss-boy examines the rope-boy's tools and has those which are not in working order changed.

Next he examines all injuries on the rope-boy's body and dresses those requiring it.

When the miner arrives, the boss-boy gives him the tickets of the rope-boy and the others and he (the miner) puts them into his box.

After the miner has completed the early examination, the rope-boy takes his tools and puts them near the place where he is going to work.

First of all, he must examine the joins of the rails, the switch blades, the rubbing block, the safety gates, the stop-block, the ropes, the trailers and the signal device.

Then he goes to fetch the empty cars.

He takes the skid-sprag and two sword-sprags.

He places the skid-sprag at the mark at the lay-bye to stop the first car and so prevent accidents.

He places the one sword-sprag on the brow at winch level.

He places the second sword-sprag at the switch where the empty cars are to stand.

Next the rope-boy pushes the empty cars to the brow, and connects them up with chains.

LO JOB KA LO ROP-BOY.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena azi hamba sebenza lapa mgodi, yena azi goka lo mpahla ka lo mgodi; lo skoko, lo sandla, lo madolo, lo skatul, lo bant, lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo.  
Lo skati yena hamba lapa lo lamp-hawos, yena azi bamba lo lamp ka yena, yena faka yena lapa lo skoko ka yena.  
Futi yena hamba lapa ku lo krash, yena ngena lapa ku lo ketsh.

Lo skati lo ketsh yena fikile lapa stesh lapa panzi, lo rop-boy yena azi hamba lapa ku lo mayin-stol.  
Lapa lo mayin-stol lo mabalan yena nika lo rop-boy lo fayif-eyit spanel.

Lo rop-boy yena hamba kahle lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis lapa yena nika lo bas-boy lo tikit ka yena, lo bas-boy yena beka yena lapa pakati ku lo sak ka yena.

Futi lo rop-boy/dibanisa lo munye mpahla lo yena bekile lapa duze; \* yena lo msila, na lo fo masparak, na lo fokis-sparak, na lo matsheyin (lo yena makulu na lo yena pikanin), na lo foshol, na lo hukapontsh, na lo mablok ka lo pontsh na lo rabin-blok.

Lo skati yena lindela lo mlung lapa lo weyetin-pleyis, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo rop-boy, lo skati lo munye yena ayikona lungile, yena tshintshisa yena.

Futi yena setsha zonke lo manxeba lapa lo mzimba ka lo rop-boy, yena bopa lo yena ayikona lungile.

Lo skati lo mlung yena fikile, lo bas-boy yena nika yena lo matikit (ka lo rop-boy na lo munye), yena beka yena lapa pakati ku lo bokis ka yena.

Lo skati lo mlung yena qetile setsha kuseni, lo rop-boy yena bamba lo mpahla ka lo msebenz, yena beka yena lapa duze lo ndawo lapa yena azi sebenza.

Kuqala, yena azi setsha lo majoyin lapa lo maspor na lo manayif ka lo mapontsh, na lo marabin-blok, na lo mageyit, na lo mablok lo yena vala, na lo ntambo, na lo msila, na lo klok.

Manje, yena hamba buyisa lo mapanga.

Yena bamba lo fokis-sparak na lo tu masparak.

Yena faka lo fokis-sparak lapa lo mak, ndaba yena azi valela lo namba wan fol yena vimbela lo ngozi.

Yena faka lo namba wan sparak lapa pezulu (pambili ku lo wintsh).

Yena faka lo namba tu sparak lapa ku lo pontsh lapa lo ndawo lo mapanga yena azi ima.

Futi lo rop-boy yena tshova lo mapanga lapa pezulu, yena dibanisa yena nga lo matsheyin.

rop-boy  
sebenza  
sandla  
bant  
fester-ka-lo-mehlo  
krash  
ketsh  
mayin-stol  
mabalan  
nika  
spayik  
fayif-eyit  
spanel  
kahle  
weyetin-pleyis  
tikit  
sak  
dibanisa  
bekile  
duze  
msila  
masparak  
fokis-sparak  
matsheyin  
makulu  
pikanin  
huka-pontsh  
mablok  
pontsh  
rabin-blok  
lindela  
setsha  
ayikona  
lungile  
tshintsha  
manxeba  
mzimba  
bopa  
matikit  
bokis  
kuseni  
bamba  
msebenz  
ndawo  
azi  
kuqala  
majoyin  
spor  
manayif  
mapontsh  
marabin-blok

(The winch-boy attaches the end of the rope).  
 The rope-boy puts the short chain through the lowest eye-brackets, (the hooks of the chain must always face downwards).  
 The long chain fits into the second top bracket in the same way.  
 When a car does not have three brackets, the rope-boy must not switch it to the rope side.  
 When all the cars have been connected, the rope-boy must examine all the chains.  
 Then he attaches the back car to the rope and loads the trailer into the front car.

Now the rope-boy takes his spanner, his four-pound hammer and his switch-tool and opens the switch.  
 He then signals twice, the winch-boy starts up his winch; then the rope-boy opens the safety gates, by means of the lever.  
 When the rope-boy wants cars to go down (in) he signals twice.  
 When the rope-boy wants cars to go up (out) he signals once.  
 When the rope-boy calls the winch-boy he signals four times.  
 When the winch is in operation and he wants the winch to stop, the rope boy signals once.

Next the rope-boy goes to give the lashers empty cars.  
 He must allow one car per track.  
 He must start from the top (from brow down).  
 Also he must not attach full cars to empty cars.  
 When the rope-boy sends in empty cars along the main track he must stand on the opposite side to that in which the cars are to go.  
 After he has given the lashers empty cars, the rope-boy must examine the safety-bates, the points, the rubbing-block the stop-block, signalling device, signal rope and rollers, and he must grease them.  
 He must also clean the main track.

When the men return with the full cars, the rope-boy must connect them up.  
 He must examine them to see if the lashers have attached tags, have not loaded waste, and have filled them properly up to the corners.  
 When he connects up the cars, the rope-boy must not sit (squat, bend) where the cars will injure him if they tip over.  
 When the span is ready for the winch, he must attach the trailer to the last car and signal once.  
 When the cars arrive on the brow, the rope-boy must close the safety-gate and sprag the cars according to instructions.

(Lo wintsh-boy yena azi fasa lo skop ka lo ntambo.)  
 Lo rop-boy yena ngenisa lo shotwan tsheyin lapa ku lo maring lapa panzi (lo maskop ka lo shotwan tsheyin yena azi buka panzi zonke skati).  
 Lo langwan tsheyin yena ngena lapa ku lo maring (mabrekit) lo yena namba tu.  
 Lo skati lo ngolovan aziko lo tri maring (mabreket) lapa ku yena, lo rop-boy yena ayi azi ngenisa yena lapa ku lo sayid nga lo ntambo.  
 Lo skati zonke lo mangolovan yena fasiwe, lo rop-boy yena azi setsha zonke lo matsheyin.  
 Futi yena fasa lo ngolovan lo yena muva lapa ku lo ntambo, yena layisha lo msila lapa ku lo ngolovan lo yena pambili.

Manje lo rop-boy yena bamba lo spanel na lo fo-pawund hamel na lo hukapontsh, yena vula lo pontsh.  
 Futi yena tshaya tu skati, lo wintsh-boy yena vula lo wintsh; futi lo rop-boy yena vula lo mageyit nga lo fokis ka lo geyit.  
 Lo skati lo rop-boy yena funa lo mangolovan yena hamba panzi, yena tshaya tu skati.  
 Lo skati lo rop-boy yena funa lo mangolovan yena hamba pezulu, yena tshaya wan skati.  
 Lo skati lo rop-boy yena biza lo wintsh-boy, yena tshaya fo skati.  
 Lo skati lo wintsh yena hamba, lo rop-boy yena tshaya wan skati, lo skati yena funa lo wintsh-boy yena vala.

Futi lo rop-boy yena hamba nika lo malayisha lo mapanga.  
 Yena azi faka wan mapanga lapa lo munye spor.  
 Yena azi qala ngenisa yena pezulu.  
 Futi yena ayi azi fasa lo mafol lapa ku lo mapanga.  
 Lo skati lo rop-boy yena ngenisa lo mapanga lapa ku lo streyit, yena azi ima lapa caleni ku lo munye sayid, ayikona lapa lo sayid lapa lo mangolovan yena zo hamba.  
 Lo skati yena nikile lo malayisha lo mapanga, lo rop-boy yena azi hamba setsha lo mageyit, na lo mapontsh, na lo marabin blok, na lo blok lo yena vala, na lo klok, na lo ntambo ka lo klok, na lo marora, yena azi faka yena lo mafuta.  
 Futi yena azi tshanyela lo streyit.

Lo skati lo madoda yena buya na lo mafol, lo rop-boy yena azi fasa yena Yena azi setsha lapa ku yena, noko lo malayisha yena fakile lo mastikitan, noko yena ayikona layishile lo mampara, noko yena gwalisile yena sterek futi lapa ku lo makona.  
 Lo skati yena fasa lo mangolovan lo rop-boy yena ayikona hlala lapa ku lo ndawo lapa lo mangolovan, lo skati yena iwa, yena limaza yena.  
 Lo skati lo span yena linganile lo wintsh yena azi faka lo msila lapa lo ngolovan lo yena muva, yena azi tshaya wan skati.  
 Lo skati lo mangolovan yena fika lapa pezulu, lo rop-boy yena vala lo geyit, yena sparaka lo mangolovan fana ka lo mteto.

mageyit  
 vala  
 ntambo  
 klok  
 buyisa  
 mapanga  
 mak  
 valela  
 namba  
 vimbela  
 ngozi  
 pezulu  
 pambili  
 wintsh  
 tshova  
 skop  
 shotwan  
 langwan  
 maring  
 ngolovan  
 aziko  
 sayid  
 fasiwe  
 muva  
 layisha  
 vula  
 tshaya  
 wintsh-boy  
 nga  
 funa  
 biza  
 malayisha  
 qala  
 mafol  
 streyit  
 caleni  
 sayid  
 nikile  
 mageyit  
 mapontsh  
 marabin-blök  
 marora  
 mafuta  
 tshanyela  
 buya  
 noko  
 fakile  
 mastikitan  
 layishile  
 mampara  
 gwalisile  
 sterek

The winch-boy slackens the rope in front and the rope-boy disconnects the chain which hold the cars together.

Next he turns the cars on the turn-table, pushes them to the mark, and sprags the first car. He inserts one sword-sprag and then places the skid-sprag in position.

Now the rope-boy connects up the cars. When the loco takes the span away, the last car on the lay-by is left behind at the mark, spragged with a sword sprag and a skid-sprag.

At the end of the shift, the rope-boy must put away the tools which he had collected near the box, and he must return those which he took from the mine store.

Then he must report all that is amiss in the main track.

NOTICE:

saliswa = is left  
sparakiwe = spragged (having been spragged)

penduka = turn round  
pendula = turn (something) round  
pindisela = return (something)  
buya

ngolovan = car  
mangolovan = cars

OR

Lo wintsh-boy yena sleka lo ntambo lapa pambili, lo rop-boy yena kipa lo matsheyin lo yena dibanisa lo mangolovan.

Futi yena pendula zonke lo mangolovan nga lo ten-pleyit, yena hambisa yena lapa ku lo mak, yena sparaka lo ngolovan lo yena pambili. Yena faka wan sparak, futi yena faka lo fokis-sparak.

Manje, lo rop-boy yena dibanisa zonke lo mangolovan. Lo skati lo makalanyan yena donza lo span, lo ngolovan lo yena muva yena dibanisile lapa duze lo bokis, yena azi pindisela lo yena bambile lapa ku lo mayin-stol.

Futi yena azi ripota zonke lo nto lo yena ayikona lungile lapa ku lo streyit.

makona  
iwa  
limaza  
linganile  
span  
sparaka  
fana  
mteto  
sleka  
pendula  
ten-pleyit  
hambisa  
makalanyan  
saliswa  
tshayile  
dibanisile  
pindisela  
ripota.

ngolovan = one or more cars so only the context indicates which is meant.

sparak, masparak BUT mafokis-sparak  
blok, mablok BUT marabin-blok

remember:

<u>verbs</u>		<u>nouns.</u>
sebenza	BUT	msebenz
layisha	BUT	malayisha
tshanyela	BUT	mtshanyelo.

WRITE THE QUESTION IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO.

Question in English.

Question in Fanakalo.

Answer in Fanakalo.

1. Name the tools the rope-boy must fetch from the mine-store at the beginning of the shift.

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2. What must the rope-boy do when a loco is about to take in empty cars?

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3. What must the loco do when he arrives with full cars at the boom?

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4. What does the rope-boy do with the trailer  
a) when sending empty cars in  
b) when taking full cars out?

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5. What are the instructions regarding the allocation of empty cars?

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ROPE-SPLICING.

When a rope has broken in a gully, the winch-boy must stop his winch.

Then the boss-boy, the winch-boy, and the checker must go to mend the rope.

These are the tools they use: a four-pound hammer, a piece of rail, a spike, a needle-spike and a cold-set chisel.

They must wear their gloves and goggles to protect themselves from injury.

First of all, they lay both ends of the rope on the piece of rail and cut them off straight, using chisel and hammer. They then unravel the one end of the rope to a length of six feet.

(They measure the six feet by means of two hands six times.)

When they have unravelled the rope, the six feet of strands lie three strands to one side and three to the other.

The men pull out the six feet of core, and lay it outside the two triple-strands.

Then the men rewind the one lot of triple-strands with the other for three feet.

At the three-foot point there is a fork of triple-strands with triple-strands, and at the six-foot point the core falls free.

Next the men take the other end of the rope, unravel it six feet, free the core, and rewind three feet.

Now both ends of the rope are forked into two triple-strands at the point where they were rewound to three feet.

From one set of triple-strands from one short end, the men take a single strand.

They lay the single strand across the piece of rail and cut it by means of chisel and hammer at a distance of a hand's length from the end.

They bind the chopped strand to the other two with a piece of twine from the core and cut the remaining piece of twine.

Then they take a single strand from the other set of triple-strands of the first short end of rope, and they cut it at a distance of a hand-and-a-half from the end.

They bind it to the other two strands with twine and cut off the remaining piece of twine.

TUNGA LO NTAMBO.

Lo skati lo ntambo yena jubekile lapa lo streyit ka lo mahovan, lo wintsh-boy yena azi vala lo wintsh.

Futi lo bas-boy, na lo wintsh-boy, na lo tali-tsheka yena azi hamba tunga lo ntambo.

Yena lo mpahla yena sebenzisa: lo fo-pawund hamel, na lo shotwan spor, na lo spayik, na lo nitel-spayik, na lo kol-tshisel.

Futi yena goka lo sandla na lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo ndaba vimbela lo ngozi.

Kuqala yena lalisa lo mabini maskop ka lo ntambo lapa pezulu ku lo shotwan spor, yena juba yena streyit nga lo kol-tshisel na lo fo-pawund hamel.

Futi yena bamba lo wan skop, yena lusa lo trans ka yena sayiz ka lo sikis fit.

(Yena sayisa lo sikis fit nga lo tu sandla sikis skati.)

Lo skati yena lusile lo ntambo, lo sikis fit ka lo trans yena lala munye sayid tri-trans, munye sayid tri-trans.

Lo madoda yena kipa lo sikis fit ka lo ropiyan, yena lalisa yena lapa pandle ku lo mabini tri-trans.

Futi lo madoda yena vala lo munye tri-trans nga lo munye tri-trans sayiz ka lo tri fit.

Lapa lo tri-fit yena lo fokis ka lo tri-trans na lo tri-trans, lapa lo sikis fit lo ropiyan yena puma.

Futi lo madoda yena bamba lo munye skop ka lo ntambo, yena vula yena sikis fit, yena kipa lo ropiyan sikis fit, yena vala lo tri-trans na lo tri-trans tot tri-fit.

Manje lo mabini maskop yena kona lo fokis ka lo tri-trans na lo tri-trans lapa yena valiwe tot tri fit.

Lo madoda yena bamba lo namba-wan tri-trans ka lo munye shotwan ntambo, futi yena bamba lo wan trans ka lo.

Yena lalisa lo wan trans lapa pezulu ku lo shotwan spor, yena juba yena sayiz ka lo wan sandla ku lo skop nga lo kol-tshisel na lo fo-pawund hamel.

Yena bopa lo trans lo yena jubile lapa ku lo munye tu trans nga lo ropiyan, yena juba lo ropiyan lo yena salile.

Futi yena bamba lo wan trans ka lo munye tri-trans ka lo namba-wan shotwan ntambo, yena juba yena sayiz ka lo wan sandla na lo haf ku lo skop.

Yena bopa yena lapa ku lo munye tu trans nga lo ropiyan, yena juba lo ropiyan lo yena salile.

ntambo  
jubekile  
streyit  
mahovan  
wintsh-boy  
vala  
wintsh  
tali-tsheka  
tunga  
sebenzisa  
fo-pawund  
hamel  
shotwan  
spor  
spayik  
nitel-spayik  
kol-tshisel  
vimbela  
ngozi  
kuqala  
lalisa  
mabini  
maskop  
pezulu  
skop  
lusa  
trans  
sayiz  
sayisa  
sayid  
tri-trans  
kipa  
ropiyan  
pandle  
fokis  
tot  
valiwe.  
bopa  
ropiyan  
salile  
spambano  
pambanisa  
mafokis  
sebenza  
myawo  
enzile  
valiwe  
tunga

The men cross the one fork with the other, and put a spike between the crossing of the two forks.

When working with the spike and the rope, the men must keep their feet correctly together and must strain the rope downwards with their hands; finally, they lay the spike and the rope on the ground.

Now the rope is like this:

On either side of the cross is one side of the continuous rope and the three-foot short end of the other side.

The spike lies through the crossing between the forks of both ropes.

Next they must wind the one set of triple-strands with the other, bind the ends together with twine, and cut off the extra twine.

The one short end of rope is now completely rewound from the cross to the end.

When the men have done the same with the other three-foot short end of the rope, they start splicing.

They splice the one side like this:

They make sure that the spike is firmly in place at the cross.

They make sure that two men are standing correctly and holding the rope firmly with both hands.

Then the third man takes the needle-spike and introduces it through the cross over the short end of rope and under the spike.

The needle-spike lies between the two sets of the triple-strands of the continuous rope.

The man who put in the needle-spike goes to the other side and turns the needle-spike with force (from top to bottom and towards him).

As he turns the needle-spike, the short end of rope goes gradually between the sets of triple-strands of the continuous rope.

(Meanwhile, the men who hold the rope continue to do so with great care.)

Then when they come towards the end of the short-end of rope, the man who is turning does so little by little.

When the end of the short-end of rope meets the core the splicing is complete, and the men must cut off the core which is hanging outside.

Now the men splice the other side.

Lo madoda yena pambanisa lo munye fokis na lo munye, yena faka lo spayik pakati ku lo spambano ka lo tu mafokis.

Lo skati yena sebenza nga lo spayik na lo ntambo, lo madoda yena azi dibanisa lo nyawo, yena azi bamba lo ntambo panzi nga lo sandla, futi yena lalisa lo spayik na lo ntambo, lapa panzi.

Manje lo ntambo lala fana ka lo:

Lapa lo munye sayid ka lo spambano yena lo wan sayid/langwan ntambo \* ka lo na lo tri-fit shotwan ka lo munye sayid ka langwan ntambo.

Lapa lo spambano lo spayik yena lala pakati ku lo mafokis ka lo mabini ntambo.

Manje yena vala lo tri-trans nga lo tri-trans, yena bopa lo maskop nga lo ropiyan, yena juba lo ropiyan lo yena salile.

Lo wan shotwan ntambo yena valiwe lapa ku lo spambano tot lo skop. Lo skati lo madoda yena enzile fana ka lo lapa ku lo munye (tri-fit) shotwan ntambo, yena qala tunga.

Yena tunga lo wan sayid fana ka lo:

Yena buka lo spayik yena bamba sterek lapa ku lo spambano.

Yena buka lo tu madoda yena ima muhle, yena bamba lo ntambo sterek nga lo tu sandla.

Futi lo namba tri ndoda yena bamba lo nitel-spayik, yena ngenisa yena lapa ku lo spambano pezulu ku lo shotwan ntambo, panzi ku lo spayik.

Lo nitel-spayik yena hlala lapa pakati ku lo tu tri-trans ka lo langwan ntambo.

Lo madoda lo yena ngenisile lo nitel-spayik, yena hamba lapa munye sayid, yena pendula lo nitel-spayik sterek (qala pezulu hamba panzi lapa caleni ka yena).

Zonke lo skati yena pendula lo nitel-spayik lo (tri-fit) shotwan ntambo yena ngena mbitshan lapa pakati ku lo tri-trans ka lo langwan ntambo.

(Manje, zonke lo skati lo tu madoda yena bambile lo ntambo yena bamba sterek.)

Futi lo skati yena fika lapa lo shotwan ntambo yena pela, lo ndoda (lo yena pendula) yena enza mbitshan mbitshan.

Lo skati lo skop ka lo shotwan ntambo tshaya lo ropiyan, lo ntambo yena tungiwe muhle; lo madoda yena azi juba lo ropiyan lo yena pambili.

Manje lo madoda yena tunga lo munye sayid.

ngenisile  
pendula  
caleni  
pela  
tshaya  
tungiwe.

When they have spliced both sides, the two short-ends of the rope are in the place of the core along six feet of the rope, and the rope is mended.

Lo skati yena tungile lo mabini masayid, lo tu mashotwan ntambo yena lapa ku lo ndawo ka lo ropiyan lapa lo sikis fit ka lo ntambo, lo ntambo yena lungile.

NOTICE.

tri trans = three strands.  
tri-trans = triple-strand.  
lo tu tri-trans = two sets of triple-strands

ropiyan = core made of twine, hence also twine  
tunga = splice, any stage in splicing  
ropiyan = twine, string, Italian hemp, core of cable or rope.

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO.

Question in English.

Question in Fanakalo.

Answer in Fanakalo.

1. Give the rules for splicing operations up to the binding of the strands of the short ends.

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2. Describe the splicing of a rope from when the needle-spike is introduced.

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THE LOCO.

When the loco-driver goes to work underground, he must put on his underground clothes; his hard hat, leg-guards, boots, and belt, and he must fetch his lamp from the lamp-house.

He must go through the crush and into the cage.

When he has arrived underground, the driver proceeds carefully to the place where the loco stands near the battery charging sets.

First of all, he examines the hanging, and if the hanging is unsafe he calls the boss-boy.

He goes to the charging-point and looks at the gauge to see if the battery is fully charged.

Then he opens the batteries to see if they are filled with water.

When he is satisfied that the batteries are in good working order, he replaces the covers and returns them to their place on his loco.

When he has climbed into his seat he pushes the control-lever (plug) in as far as the mark on it.

He must sit on his stool when he pushes in the plug, otherwise he has no control of the loco if it moves.

Then he checks the light of the loco and he cleans it with waste.

When he is about to set off with his loco, the driver climbs into his seat, sits on it, releases the brake, and sounds the gong.

When the loco-guard blows his whistle, the driver starts up the loco.

While on the job the driver must always watch for tracks which are out of order and inform the boss-boy.

Also, he must not overload his loco, and he must drive carefully around bends and sound the gong.

When the loco-guard blows his whistle, he must stop his loco.

At the end of the shift, the driver must return his loco to the charging point, switch off the power, put on the brake, and withdraw the control-plug.

Next he removes the battery by crane, removes the plates, removes the plug, and inserts the charging-plug.

LO MAKALANYAN.

Lo skati lo drayiva ka lo makalanyan yena hamba sebenza lapa mgodi, yena azi goka lo mpahla ka lo mgodi; lo skoko, lo madolo, lo bant, yena azi bamba lo lamp ka yena lapa ku lo lamp-hawos.

Yena azi hamba lapa ku lo krash, futi yena azi ngena lapa ku lo ketsh. Lo skati yena fikile lapa panzi, lo drayiwa yena hamba kahle lapa ku lo ndawo lapa lo makalanyan yena hlala lapa duze ku lo mabokis ka lo mabeteri.

Kuqala yena setsha lo taful lapa pezulu, lo skati lo taful yena ayikona lungile, yena hamba biza lo bas-boy.

Yena hamba lapa ku lo bokis ka lo mabeteri, yena buka lapa ku lo gej noko lo beteri yena gwalisiwe muhle nga lo ges.

Futi yena vula lo beteri, yena buka noko yena gwalisiwe nga lo manzi. Lo skati zonke lapa ku lo beteri yena lungile, yena vala lo mapleyit, yena pindisela yena lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena lapa lo makalanyan.

Lo skati yena kwelile lapa ku lo stul yena ngenisa lo plag lapa ku lo mak.

Lo skati yena ngenisa lo plag, yena azi hlala lapa lo stul ndaba lo skati lo makalanyan yena hamba, yena azi vala yena (lo makalanyan).

Futi yena setsha lo layit ka lo makalanyan, yena sula yena nga lo weyis.

Lo skati yena zo hamba na lo makalanyan, lo drayiva yena kwela lapa ku lo stul ka yena, yena hlala lapa ku yena, yena sleka lo breyik, yena tshaya lo klok.

Lo skati lo gad-boy yena tshaya lo mpempe, lo drayiva/qala hambisa lo makalanyan. \*yena

Zonke lo skati yena sebenza, lo drayiva yena azi buka noko lo nto lapa lo maspor yena ayikona lungile, futi yena azi tshela lo bas-boy.

Futi yena azi fasa lo mangolovan pambili ku lo span, yena azi hambisa lo makalanyan kahle lapa ku lo mabend, yena azi tshaya lo klok,

Lo skati lo gad-boy yena tshaya lo mpempe, yena azi misa lo makalanyan.

Lo skati ka tshayile, lo drayiva yena pindisela lo makalanyan lapa ku lo mabokis ka lo mabeteri, yena vala lo switsh ka lo ges yena faka lo breyik, yena kipa lo plag.

Futi yena kipa lo beteri nga lo matsheyin lo yena pakamisa lo beteri, yena kipa lo mapleyit, yena kipa lo pikanin fokis ka lo beteri, yena ngenisa lo plag lo yena gwalisa lo beteri nga lo ges.

makalanyan  
sandla  
bant  
lamp  
lamp-hawos  
krash  
ketsh  
ndawo  
duze  
mabokis  
mabeteri  
kuqala  
setsha  
pezulu  
taful  
ayikona  
lungile  
ngej  
gwalisiwe  
nga  
ges  
manzi  
vala  
mapleyit  
pindisela  
kwelile  
stul  
ngenisa  
plag  
mak  
weyis  
sleka  
breyik  
tshaya  
klok  
mpempe  
qala  
hambisa  
buka  
noko  
nto  
kahle  
mabend  
pambili  
span  
misa  
gad-boy



Then the driver records with chalk on the box in the loco the number of empty cars taken in and full cars taken out. Then he writes the amount of voltage left in the battery, and the number of spans trammed out. And, finally, he goes to the engineer's office and tells the boss-boy how many trips he has made.

On surface, he goes to the shift-boss's office and reports the number of the battery he has used, and the number of cars trammed; and he reports anything out of order in connection with his loco.

The loco driver should always be on the lookout for low hanging, and low sets in the drives, and for ventilation doors.

NOTICE:

ima = stand  
misa = stop

buyisa = bring back  
pindisela = return

Manje lo drayiva yena bala lo tali (nga lo tshok lapa lo bokis lapa lo makalanyan) lo namba ka lo mapanga/yena ngenisile futi lo namba ka lo mafol yena donsile.  
Futi yena bala lo klok ka lo beteri, yena bala mangaki lo maspan yena donsile.  
Futi yena hamba lapa ku lo ofis ka lo enjiniya, yena tshela lo bas-boy mangaki lo maspan yena donsile.  
Lapa pezulu yena hamba lapa ku lo ofis ka lo shif-bas, yena tshela yena lo namba ka lo beteri yena sebenzile, yena tshela yena mangaki lo mangolovan yena kipile, yena ripota zonke lo nto lo yena ayikona lungile lapa ku lo makalanyan.

Zonke lo skati lo drayiva yena azi setsha lo taful lo yena panzi sterek, futi lo maset lo yena panzi sterek lapa lo matonel, futi lo sivalo ka lo moya.

switsh  
matsheyin  
pakamisa  
fokis  
gowalisa  
tshok  
namba  
mapanga  
mafal  
donsile  
kipile  
mangaki  
maspan  
enjiniya  
tshela  
enzile  
shif-bas  
sebenzile  
matonel

tshaya lo klok = signal or sound a gong  
tshaya lo mpempe = whistle or blow a whistle

bokis = box  
bokis ka lo mlung = miner's box  
bokis ka lo beteri = charging point.

WRITE THE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Questions in English.

Questions in Fanakalo.

Answers in Fanakalo.

1. What must the loco-driver do before he sets off in his loco at the beginning of a shift?

.....  
.....

2. What must he do when he returns his loco to the charging point at the end of a shift?

.....  
.....  
.....

3. What must the loco-driver be careful about when on the job?

.....  
.....  
.....

4. How does the loco-driver signal?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

KEY COPY

THE LOCO GUARD.

LO GAD-BOY.

When the loco-guard goes to work underground he must wear his protective clothes, his hard hat, gloves, leg-guards boots, belt.

When he has fetched his lamp from the lamp-house, he must fit it to his hard hat.

Then he goes through the crush and enters the cage.

After the cage has arrived at the station underground, the loco-guard proceeds carefully to the waiting-place.

At the waiting-place he gives his ticket to the boss-boy and collects the tools (which he stores at his special place near the miner's box; a switch-tool, a sprag, a seat, a car-lifter (jack), and a whistle.

After the boss-boy has examined his equipment, and his injuries and dressed those requiring it; the loco-guard goes to where the loco stands, and places his tools handy.

First of all, the loco-guard helps the driver to examine the hanging above the loco, and if it is not safe they must call the boss-boy.

Then he helps the driver to test the battery, brakes and light.

When the driver strikes his gong, the loco-guard tests the switch, opens it, blows his whistle and climbs onto his seat.

(When the loco is travelling there must always be a car attached to it for the loco-guard to put his car-lifter in, and to which he can attach his seat.)

If there is no car, the loco-guard must walk.

When the loco is travelling, the loco-guard must look ahead and hold his whistle in his mouth; when anything goes wrong he must blow his whistle for the driver to stop the loco.

When they have to send in empty cars, the loco-guard must make sure that the empty cars are standing still and he must make sure that the first and last cars are properly spragged before he links them all together.

Then he must connect them together with chains.

He must attach the chains according to instructions, with the hooks facing downwards.

When they are about to move off, the loco-guard must disconnect the cars in excess of the correct span.

Lo skati lo gad-boy yena hamba sebenza lapa mgodi yena azi goka lo mpahla ka lo msebenz; lo skoko, lo sandla, lo madolo, lo skatul, lo bant.

Lo skati yena bambile lo lamp ka yena lapa ku lo lamp-hawos, yena fasa lo lamp lapa ku lo skoko ka yena.

Futi yena hamba lapa ku lo krash, yena ngena lapa ku lo ketsh.

Lo skati lo ketsh yena fikile lapa ku lo stesh lapa panzi, lo gad-boy yena hamba kahle lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.

Lapa lo weyetin-pleyis yena nika lo bas-boy lo tikit ka yena, yena dibanisa lo mpahla ka lo msebenz (lo yena bekile lapa lo ndawo lapa duze lo bokis ka lo mlung); lo huka-pontsh, lo sparak, lo stul, lo pakamisa-lo-ngolovan (jek), lo mpempe.

Lo skati lo bas-boy yena setshile lo mpahla ka yena, yena lo skati yena setshile lo manxeba ka yena, yena bopile lo yena ayikona lungile, lo gad-boy yena hamba lapa ku lo ndawo ka lo makalanyan, yena beka lo mpahla ka lo msebenz lapa duze.

Kuqala lo gad-boy yena siza lo drayiva setsha lo taful lapa pezulu ku lo makalanyan, lo skati yena ayikona lungile yena azi biza lo bas-boy.

Futi yena siza lo drayiva setsha lo beteri, na lo mabreyik, na lo layit.

Lo skati lo drayiva yena tshaya lo klok ka yena, lo gad-boy yena setsha lo pontsh, yena vula yena, yena tshaya lo mpempe, yena kwela lapa ku lo stul.

(Zonke lo skati lo makalanyan yena hamba, lo wan ngolovan yena azi fasiwe muva ku yena ndaba lo gad-boy yena azi faka lo pakamisa-lo-ngolovan lapa pakati ku yena, yena azi fasa lo stul lapa ku yena.)

Lo skati aziko lo ngolovan lo gad-boy yena azi hamba nga lo nyawo.

Lo skati lo makalanyan yena hamba, lo gad-boy yena azi buka pambili, yena azi hamba lo mpempe lapa lo mlomo; lo skati lo nto yena ayikona lungile, yena azi tshaya lo mpempe, lo drayiva yena misa lo makalanyan.

Lo skati yena azi ngenisa lo mapanga, lo gad-boy yena azi buka noko zonke lo mapanga yena imile, pambili ku lo skati yena dibanisa yena, yena azi buka noko lo mapanga lo yena muva futi lo yena pambili yena sparakiwe muhle.

Futi yena azi dibanisa yena nga lo matsheyin.

Yena azi fasa lo matsheyin fana ka lo mteto, lo maskop ka lo matsheyin yena buka panzi.

Lo skati yena zo hamba, lo gad-boy yena juba lo mapanga lo yena pambili ku lo namba lo yena lingana lo span.

gad-boy  
msebenz  
sandla  
bant  
bambile  
lamp  
lamp-hawos  
krash  
ketsh  
kahle  
weyetin-pleyis  
nika  
tikit  
dibanisa  
bekile  
ndawo  
duze  
bokis  
huka-pontsh  
sparak  
stul  
pakamisa-lo-ngolovan  
jek  
mpempe  
setshile  
manxeba  
bopile  
ayikona  
lungile  
makalanyan  
beki  
kuqala  
siza  
drayiva  
taful  
pezulu  
biza  
beteri  
breyik  
layit  
tshaya  
klok  
pontsh  
vula  
kwela  
ngolovan  
fasiwe  
muva  
ndaba  
faka  
aziko

He must always see that one car is left behind fully spragged. Then he fastens the span to the loco, puts his car-lifter into the last car and attaches his seat to it. He takes his switch-tool, sprag and whistle and when the driver has struck his gong, the loco-guard tests the switch, opens it, and blows his whistle. Then the loco starts to move and the loco-guard climbs onto his seat. Then he must watch ahead and keep his whistle in his mouth.

When a car leaves the rails or when one comes loose, the loco-guard blows his whistle and the driver stops the loco.

When the loco is to pull full cars, the loco-guard must make sure that every car has a tag on it, and he must connect them together (the full cars) in the same way as he did with the empty cars.

He must also make sure that the number of cars does not exceed the number for the span of full cars, and he must see that one full car is always left fully spragged at the mark.

When the loco is pulling a span of full cars, the loco-guard must behave exactly as he does with empty cars.

When the loco is pulling cars loaded with material, the loco-guard must fasten the material down securely, and he must make sure that it does not project beyond the confines of the cars.

Also he must see that no material is loaded into the first and last cars.

While he is on the job the loco-guard must watch for anything amiss in connection with the rails, joins, bends ..... he must watch for anything which should not be close to the track, and he must report anything that is not in order to the shift-boss.

At knocking-off time the loco-guard must help the driver to store his loco, he must then put away his tools at the special place near the loco station and finally he must give his report.

NOTICE:

pambili ku = in front of a } pambili  
 at the foot of } ku lo  
 before (place) } ngolovan.

lo nto lo yena ayikona = something which should not be.

Zonke lo skati yena azi buka yena shiya/wan ngolovan yena sparakiwe muhle.

Futi yena fasa lo span lapa ku lo makalanyan, yena faka lo jek lapa ku lo mapanga lo yena muva, yena fasa lo stul lapa ku lo mapanga lo yena muva.

Yena bamba lo huka-pontsh na lo sparak na lo mpempe, lo skati lo drayiva yena tshayile lo klok ka yena, lo gad-boy yena setsha lo pontsh, yena vula yena, yena tshaya lo mpempe.

Manje lo makalanyan yena qala hamba, lo gad-boy yena kwela lapa ku lo stul.

Manje yena azi buka pambili, yena azi kona lo mpempe lapa lo mlomo.

Lo skati lo munye mapanga yena iwa, lo skati lo munye yena luseka, lo gad-boy yena tshaya lo mpempe, lo drayiva yena misa lo makalanyan.

Lo skati lo makalanyan yena zo donsa lo mafol, lo gad-boy yena azi buka noko zonke yena kona lo stikitan, yena azi dibanisa yena fana ka lo mapanga.

Futi yena azi buka lo mangolovan yena ayikona pambili ku lo namba ka lo span ka lo mafol, futi zonke lo skati yena azi buka yena shiya lo wan mafol yena sparakiwe muhle lapa ku lo mak.

Lo skati lo makalanyan yena hamba na lo span ka lo mafol, lo gad-boy yena azi enza fana ka lo yena enza na lo mapanga.

Lo skati lo makalanyan yena donsa lo mangolovan lo yena gwalisiwe nga lo mpahla, lo gad-boy yena azi fasa lo mpahla muhle, yena azi buka lo mpahla yena ayikona pambili ku lo sayiz lo yena lingana lo mangolovan.

Futi, yena azi buka lo ngolovan lo yena namba wan na lo yena muva yena ayikona layishiwe nga lo mpahla.

Zonke lo skati yena sebenza, lo gad-boy yena azi buka zonke lo nto lo yena ayikona lungile lapa lo/spor, lapa lo majoyin ka lo spor, lapa lo mabend ..... yena azi buka noko lo nto lo yena ayikona lapa duze ku spor, yena azi ripota zonke lo yena ayikona lungile lapa ku lo shif-bas.

Lo skati ka tshayile lo gad-boy yena azi siza lo drayiva lo skati yena beka lo makalanyan, futi yena beka lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka yena lapa duze lo ndawo ka lo makalanyan, manje yena hamba ripota.

\* lo

nyawo  
 pambili  
 mlomo  
 nto  
 ngenisa  
 mapanga  
 imile  
 sparakiwe  
 muhle  
 matsheyin  
 fana  
 mteto  
 maskop  
 zo  
 juba  
 namba  
 lingana  
 span  
 shiya  
 tshayile  
 qala  
 iwa  
 luseka  
 donsa  
 mafol

stikitan  
 mak  
 gwalisiwe  
 sayiz  
 layishiwe.  
 spor  
 majoyin  
 mabend  
 ripota  
 shif-bas

\*ma

WRITE THE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Questions in English.

Questions in Fanakalo.

Answers in Fanakalo.

1. Does the guard-boy have to fetch anything at the mine store when he arrives underground at the beginning of a shift?

.....  
.....  
.....

2. When the driver signals that he is ready to move, what must the loco-guard do before the loco can start off?

.....  
.....  
.....

3. When preparing to take in empty cars what must the loco-guard do before the loco can take them away?

.....  
.....  
.....

4. What are the instructions when taking material (in or out)?

.....  
.....  
.....

PIPES IN GENERAL.

Pipe-work is very important.

It is the pipes which take air all over underground. The winch, the water-line, the jack-hammers are all worked by air, and it is water which helps the jumpers to turn, and which lays the dust which causes phthisis.

There are several types of joins: there is the coupling-join, the flange-join, the T-piece join, the reducing-join, and the union-join.

When a man connects pipes, he must always do so with great care so that neither air nor water will leak. If either air or water does leak, all the work on the mine will be held up.

Fastening: When a man comes to connecting or undoing a coupling-join (for instance), his hands show him in which direction he must work; if he wants to connect up, he uses his right hand; and he holds it to the mouth of the pipe and he notes where his thumb points, showing him in which direction to tighten.

Loosening: If he wants to loosen, he uses his left hand to close the mouth of the pipe, and notices where his thumb points the direction to loosen.

Three tools: There are three important tools for pipe-work; the stilson-wrench, chain-tongs, and the spanner.

Look at the stilson-wrench: the head, the jaws the nut, the handle.

When one opens the stilson-wrench, the jaws screw down, and when one closes it, they screw up.

When one opens and closes the wrench, making the jaws wide or narrow by turning the nut.

To make a coupling-join a man first adjusts his wrench to fit the pipe.

Next, he holds his right hand to the mouth of the pipe noticing the direction his thumb indicates for tightening, and noticing how to lay the head of the wrench on top so that the handle turns upwards on his side.

LO MAPAYIP.

Lo majob ka lo mapayip yena makulu.

Lo mapayip yena hambisa lo smok na lo manzi lapa zonke lo ndawo lapa mgodi. Lo wintsh, lo wota-layin, lo madumelan, zonke yena hamba nga lo smok, futi lo manzi yena siza lo majompol ku ngena, futi yena bulala lo tuli lo yena enza lo tayisis.

Yena kona maningi mhlobo ka lo majoyin; lo kaplin-joyin, na lo flenj-joyin, na lo tipis-joyin, na lo ridus-joyin, na lo nyanyan-joyin.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena dibanisa lo mapayip yena azi enza kahle, ndaba lo smok na lo manzi yena ayi azi vuza.

Lo skati lo smok na lo manzi yena vuza, zonke lo majob ka lo mayin yena ayikona hamba.

Fasa: Lo skati lo ndoda yena fika fasa futi lusa lo kaplin-joyin, lo sandla ka yena yena kombisa yena kanjani yena azi enza. Lo skati yena funa fasa lo kaplin-joyin, lo ndoda yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo nene. Yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip nga lo sandla, yena kangela lo makulu munwe ka yena upi lo ndawo yena komba lapa sayid, yena kombisa yena fasa.

Lusa: Lo skati yena funa lusa, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo, yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip, yena kangela lo munwe upi lo rdawo yena komba lusa lapa sayid.

Lo tri mpahla: Yena kona lo tri makulu mpahla ka lo mapayip; lo bobojan, lo tsheyin-tom, lo spanel.

Buka lo bobojan; lo skop, lo mazinyo, lo not, lo handel.

Lo skati yena vula lo bobojan, lo mazinyo yena jonga panzi; lo skati yena vala yena jonga pezulu.

Lo skati wena vula yena vala, yena enza lo mazinyo makulu futi pikanin, yena pendula lo not.

Lo skati lo ndoda/fasa lo kaplin-joyin, kuqala lo ndoda yena sayisa lo bobojan yena bamba lo payip.

Futi yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip nga lo sandla ka lo nene, yena kangela lo makulu munwe, lo yena kombisa yena fasa, yena kombisa yena lo skop ka lo bobojan yena hlala pezulu, lo handel yena azi hamba pezulu lapa sayid ka yena.

majob  
mapayip  
makulu  
smok  
manzi  
zonke  
wintsh  
wota-layin  
madumelan  
siza  
majompol  
fasa  
bulala  
tuli  
tayisis  
mhlobo  
majoyin  
kaplin-joyin  
tipis-joyin  
flenj-joyin  
ridus-joyin  
nyanyan-joyin  
dibanisa  
kahle  
vuza  
lusa  
kombisa  
kanjani  
sebenzisa  
nene  
vala  
mlomo  
kangela  
makulu  
munwe  
sayid  
kohlo  
bbojan  
\*yena tsheyin-tom  
mazinyo  
not  
handel.

If a man wants to disconnect a coupling-join, he uses his left hand, holding it against the mouth of the pipe, and noticing the direction for loosening as indicated by his thumb. This time the head of the wrench will lie downwards, and the handle towards him.

Look at the chain-tongs: there is the head, the small ratchet, the big ratchet, the hollow of the head, the chain, the handle.

The chain-tongs are used to loosen and tighten pipes of two inches and more.

When a man works to tighten or loosen with chain-tongs, he uses his hands. The thumb of the right hand shows in which direction to tighten, the thumb of his left hand in which direction to loosen.

The hollow of the chain-tongs must lie fitted against the pipe and the ratchets, so that they will not damage the threads when the tightening is done.

When a man has to disconnect a coupling-join, he holds his left hand to the mouth of the pipe, his thumb indicates in which direction to loosen, and how the chain-tongs must lie with head below and chain over the handle.

Look at the spanner-there must be two.

(When doing pipe-work a man always uses two spanners.)  
The spanner tightens and loosens bolts.

When a man uses a spanner, he first fits it to hold the bolt or nut, otherwise it will injure his hand.

The second spanner is for keeping the head of the bolt from turning round.

When a man wants to tighten, he uses his right hand and thumb to indicate in which direction to tighten.

If the bolt he wants to tighten is a  $\frac{5}{8}$ " one, the large end of the spanner for tightening points towards him, and the large end of the spanner for holding the bolt faces the opposite way.

To tighten, the man pushes the spanner away from him with his right hand, while holding the bolt with his left.

When pressing hard on the spanner, he must open his right hand so as to avoid injuring it.

When a man has to loosen a bolt, the spanner which holds the bolt faces the other way and the man pulls the spanner towards him.

He holds the bolt by means of the other spanner in his left hand.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena funa lusa lo kaplin-joyin, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo, yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip, yena kangela lo makulu munwe lo yena kombisa yena lusa.

Manje lo skop ka lo bobojan yena jonga panzi, lo handel yena hamba panzi lapa ku lo sayid ka yena.

Buka lo tsheyin-tom: Yena lo skop, yena lo pikanin mazinyo, yena lo makulu mazinyo, yena lo msele ka lo tsheyin-tom, yena lo tsheyin, yena lo handel.

Lo matsheyin-tom yena sebenziswa lusa futi fasa lo mapayip lo sayiz ka lo tu-intsh na lo yena makulu.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena hamba fasa futi lusa nga lo matsheyin-tom, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka yena. Lo makulu munwe ka lo sandla ka lo nene yena kombisa yena kanjani yena azi fasa, lo makulu munwe ka lo sandla ka lo kohlo yena kombisa yena kanjani yena azi lusa.

Lo msele ka lo tsheyin-tom yena azi hlala pakati ku lo payip, lo pikanin mazinyo yena ayi azi bulala lo madayiz lo skati ka fasa.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena azi lusa lo kaplin-joyin, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo lo skati yena vala lo mlomo; lo makulu munwe yena komba lusa, lo skop ka lo tsheyin-tom yena kona panzi lo tshayin pezulu ka lo handel.

Buka lo spanel-yena azi kona lo tu maspanel.

(Lo skati yena sebenza lapa lo mapayip, lo ndoda yena sebenzisa lo tu maspanel.)

Lo spanel yena fasa, yena lusa lo mabawut na lo manot.

Kugala, lo skati lo ndoda yena jopisa lo spanel, yena lingana yena bamba lo bawut na lo not, ndaba lo skati yena ayikona bamba kahle yena azi limaza lo sandla ka yena.

Lo job ka lo munye spanel yena bamba lo skop yena ayikona penduka.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena funa fasa, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo nene na lo makulu munwe, yena tshela yena fasa.

Futi lo skati lo ndoda yena fika fasa lo fayif-bay-eyit bawut, lo makulu skop ka lo spanel lo yena fasa yena buka lapa ku lo sayid ka yena, futi lo makulu skop ka lo spanel ka lo bambisa lo mabawut yena buka lapa munye sayid.

Lo ndoda yena tshova lo spanel lo yena fasa lapa munye sayid nga lo sandla ka lo nene, yena bamba lo bawut nga lo sandla ka lo kohlo.

Lo skati yena tshova lo spanel sterek, yena vula lo sandla ndaba vimbela limala yena.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena fika lusa, lo spanel lo yena bamba lo bawut yena buka lapa munye sayid, lo ndoda yena donsa lapa lo sayid lo yena nga lo sandla ka lo nene.

Yena bamba lo bawut nga lo munye spanel nga lo sandla ka lo kohlo.

Jonga pezulu pikanin pendula not

sayisa msele

tsheyin pambili

tu-intsh madayiz

spanel

mabawut manot

jopisa

kugala

lingana

limaza

penduka

tshela

fayif-bay-eyit

bambisa

munye

donsa

vimbela

limala

\*yena

NOTICE:

munye sayid = other side of two  
one side of two  
another side  
opposite side to that already  
mentioned.

jonga = open and close when referring to  
action of jaws  
screw down, screw up, if opening  
and closing done by screw action  
lie in a position which can vary  
on a curve.

vala lo mlomo nga, = close the mouth  
lo sandla with the hand, hold  
the hand to the mouth

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

<u>Question in English.</u>	<u>Question in Fanakalo.</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo.</u>
1. State some of the functions of air, underground on the mine.	..... .....	..... ..... .....
2. State some of the functions of water, underground on the mane.	..... .....	..... ..... .....
3. Draw in stilson-wrench with labels.	.....	
4. How is a set-spanner used when tightening a bolt on a coupling-join?	..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
5. How do you use chain-tongs when using them to tighten?	..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....



KEY COPY

COUPLING--JOIN.

When a man goes to join pipes with threaded fittings, he must make sure that he has all his tools: a coupling, two chain-tongs, a tin of compound, some Italian hemp, a four-pound hammer, and some waste.

First the man must lay the first pipe on top of some sleepers. He must examine the whole length of the pipe to make sure there are no holes. Then he takes some waste and wipes the threads, examining them at the same time. He also examines the rim of the mouth to make sure it is round.

Next he examines the pipe inside to make sure there is no stuff or stones inside. If there is any stuff (or stones), he takes his four-pound hammer and taps the pipe on the outside, raises the pipe, lifting the end up, and tips out the stuff.

When the pipe is in order for use, the man takes the tin of compound with its little stick, and smears the threads. The compound destroys rust, making it easy for the man to fit the pipes when he is connecting up; and further, when pipes have been laid a long time, it makes it easy to part them when disconnecting.

Next, the man takes some waste and spreads the compound evenly over the threads. He takes a fine strand of hemp, twists it and wraps it firmly around on the threads at the join. It serves to close up all the little spaces which cannot be seen with the naked eye.

When he is wrapping on the hemp, the man uses his right hand, his thumb showing him in which direction to wind and on which side the hemp must hang. Now he starts winding (the hemp) from the third thread backwards until the hemp is finished. Next he uses a small piece of waste compound, and seals the hemp into the threads with compound. He is then finished with the first pipe.

The man takes the coupling and wipes its threads with some waste, examines the threads, and the rim, and also the outside to make sure it is not damaged.

LO KAPLIN--JOYIN.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena hamba dibanisa lo kaplin-joyin yena azi buka zonke lo mpahla ka yena yena kona: lo kaplin, na lo tu matsheyin-tom, na lo tin ka lo mafuta, na lo ropiyan, na lo fo-pawund hamel, na lo weyis.

Kugala, lo ndoda yena lalisa lo namba wan payip lapa pezulu ku lo maslipis. Yena azi setsha noko lo mzimba ka lo payip aziko lo mbobo. Futi yena bamba lo weyis, yena sula lo madayiz, yena setsha. Futi yena setsha lo rawund.

Manje yena setsha pakati ku lo payip noko aziko lo stof na lo matshe. Lo skati yena kona lo stof na lo matshe, yena bamba lo fo-pawund hamel, yena tshaya pezulu ku lo payip, yena pakamisa lo payip, yena swaya lo skop ka lo payip, yena tipa lo stof.

Lo skati lo payip yena lungile, lo ndoda yena bamba lo tin ka lo mafuta lo yena kona lo pikanin plank, yena tambisa lapa ku lo madayiz. Lo mafuta yena bulala lo rus, futi yena siza lo ndoda, lo skati yena fasa, yena tshetsha; futi lo skati lo payip yena hlalile maningi skati yena azi tshetsha puma lo skati yena funa lusa yena.

Futi lo ndoda yena bamba lo weyis, yena dibanisa lo mafuta lapa ku lo madayiz. Yena bamba lo pikanin ropiyan, yena qinisa lo madayiz lapa lo joyin sterek nga yena. Yena vala lo pikanin mbobo lo yena ayikona bukile yena nga lo mehlo.

Lo skati yena faka lo ropiyan, lo ndoda yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo mene, lo makulu munwe yena kombisa yena lo sayid lapa yena azi faka futi lapa lo langwan ropiyan yena azi landela. Manje yena azi qala faka lapa lo namba tri dayiz, yena azi faka muva tot lo ropiyan yena pela. Futi yena bamba lo pikanin weyis lo yena kona lo mafuta, yena ngenisa lo ropiyan lapa pakati ku lo madayiz. Manje lo namba wan payip yena lungile.

Lo ndoda yena bamba lo kaplin, yena sula lo madayiz nga lo weyis, yena setsha lo madayiz, yena setsha lo rawund, futi yena setsha noko lo kaplin yena ayikona dabukile lapa pezulu.

dibanisa  
kaplin-joyin  
kaplin  
matsheyin-tom  
mafuta  
ropiyan  
hamel  
weyis  
kugala  
payip  
pezulu  
maslipis  
mzimba  
mbobo  
madayiz  
rawund  
aziko  
stof  
matshe  
tshaya  
pakamisa  
swaya  
lungile  
pikanin  
plank  
tambisa  
bulala  
rus  
siza  
tshetsha  
hlalile  
maningi  
lusa  
qinisa  
joyin  
vala  
bukile  
mehlo  
sebenzisa  
makulu  
munwe  
komba

Now the man starts putting the coupling on to the first pipe.  
 He uses his right hand, holding it against the mouth of the pipe, and his thumb indicates in which direction to tighten and to which side the pipe must turn.  
 He attached the chain-tongs with head above the pipe and the chain underneath the handle, in order to hold the pipe from turning.  
 The man takes the coupling and places it square on the pipe, reversing it a little until it engages with the threads, and turns it in the direction already indicated by his thumb, until it is tight.

Now the man deals with the second pipe as he did with the first.  
 When the second pipe is ready, he tells his mate to lay the pipe square to the coupling, and he reverses it until he feels it engaging, and then tightens it.  
 The man then uses a chain-tongs, with head under the pipe and chain over the handle, to tighten the connection.  
 While tightening with the chain-tongs, he puts a sleeper underneath the chain-tongs to prevent accidents.  
 When he strains hard on the chain-tongs, he keeps his hand open.

Now the man must examine the join to make sure it is secure. He must examine both in front and behind the coupling.

NOTICE:

pezulu ku (lo pavip) = on top of  
 on the outside of  
lapa pezulu = there on top  
 there on the outside  
 reverse = pendula muva  
 advance = pendula pambili.

Manje lo ndoda/gala fasa lo kaplin lapa ku lo namba wan payip • yena tot  
 Yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo nene vala lo payip. Lo makulu munwe sula  
 yena komba lapa yena azi fasa, futi yena kombisa yena lo sayid dabukile  
 lapa lo payip yena azi penduka.  
 Yena faka lo tsheyin-tom, lo skop pezulu lo tsheyin panzi ku lo penduka  
 handel, ndaba bamba lo payip yena ayikona penduka. tsheyin-tom  
 Lo ndoda/bamba lo kaplin, yena faka yena streyit, yena pendula yena muva • yena streyit  
 mbitshan tot yena bamba, futi yena fasa yena (fana ka lo munwe yena pendula  
 kombile) lapa munye sayid nga lo sandla. kombile  
 enzile  
 tshela  
 mata  
 nene  
 handel

Manje lo ndoda yena enza lapa lo namba tu payip fana ka yena  
 enzile lapa lo namba wan payip.  
 Lo skati lo namba tu payip yena lungile, yena tshela lo mata ka yena yena  
 beka lo payip streyit, yena pendula yena muva mbitshan tot yena slipsis  
 izwa yena bamba, futi yena fasa yena. vimbela  
 Lo ndoda/sebenzisa lo tsheyin-tom, lo skop panzi lo tsheyin pezulu ku lo • yena ngozi  
 handel, yena sebenzisa yena qinisa lo joyin. vula  
 Lo skati lo ndoda/qinisa nga lo tsheyin-tom yena faka lo slipsis panzi • yena  
 ku yena (lo tsheyin-tom,) ku vimbela lo ngozi. pambili  
 Futi yena vula lo sandla ka yena lo skati yena qinisa sterek. muva.

Manje lo ndoda yena azi setsha noko lo kaplin-joyin yena lungile.  
 Yena azi setsha lapa pambili ku lo kaplin futi lapa muva ku lo kaplin.

clockwise = lapa munye sayid lo skati  
 lo sandla ka lo nene yena  
 vala lo mlomo.  
 anti-clockwise = lapa munye sayid lo skati  
 lo sandla ka lo kohlo yena  
 vala lo mlomo.  
streyit = straight, exact, at right  
 angles, square to, erect.

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Question in English.

Question in Fanakalo.

Answer in Fanakalo.

1. How does a man prepare a pipe for coupling:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2. How does a man prepare a coupling for joining pipes with threaded fittings?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. Give the steps for loosening a coupling join.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

KEY COPY

THREADED-FLANGE-JOIN.

When a man goes to connect two pipes with flanged fittings, he must make sure that he has these items: two flanges, a gasket, a spike, two spanners, a four-pound hammer, a tin of compound, Italian hemp, waste, 4 new bolts and nuts, 4 old bolts and nuts, and a chain-tongs.

First, the man must take the first pipe, lay it on top of some sleepers, and examine its length to make sure there are no holes in it.

He must wipe the threads with waste, and then examine the rim and the inside of the pipe.

If there is any stuff in it, he must tap the outside with his four-pound hammer.

(He must not lift up pipes when working underground because they are long, and will hit the hanging.)

Also when working with pipes, he must be careful of the men working at the face.)

When the man has tapped the pipe, he opens the valve (air) and so blows out the dirt from the pipe.

When he has shut off the air, he wipes the threads, puts grease on them, and smears the grease evenly on to the threads with a little waste.

Next he holds his right hand to the mouth of the pipe, so that his thumb indicates the side to which the hemp must hang.

Then he starts wrapping a strand of hemp from the third thread backwards, until the hemp is finished, and then he seals the hemp on to the threads with compound.

The man takes the first flanged fitting, examines its flange, and see that there are 4 holes.

Then he takes the second flanged fitting, and matches its 4 holes to those of the first.

Next he wipes the threads of the two flanged fittings with waste, and examines their threads.

He then examines the rim behind the flange face ( in each case) to see that it is not damaged, and also each flange to make sure it is straight.

When the man comes to fitting the flange to the first pipe, the thumb of his right hand shows him in which direction to tighten, and also how the pipe must be turned.

DAYIZ-FLENJ-JOYIN.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena <sup>hamba</sup> /dibanisa lo mabili/<sup>ma</sup> payip ka lo dayiz-flenj-joyin, yena azi buka yena kona lo mpahla ka lo job: yena lo tu maflenj, lo wan mgqala, (lo yena kona lo geskit,) lo wan spayik, lo tu maspanel, lo fo- pawund hamel, lo tin ka lo mafuta, lo ropiyan, lo weyis, lo fo nyuwan mabawut na lo manot, lo fo madala mabawut na lo manot, lo tsheyin-tom. <sup>lalisa</sup>

Kuqala, lo ndoda yena bamba lo namba-wan payip, yena <sup>ma</sup> yena pezulu ku lo maslipis, yena setsha lo mzimba ka lo payip noko aziko lo mbobo.

Yena sula lo dayiz nga lo weyis, futi yena setsha lo rawund futi lapa pakati ku lo payip.

Lo skati yena kona lo stof na lo matshe lapa pakati ku lo payip, yena tshaya yena lapa pezulu nga lo fo-pawund hamel.

(Lapa panzi ayi azi pakamisa lo mapayip, ndaba lo skati lo payip yena lo langwan, yena tshayisa lapa ku lo taful.

Lapa panzi futi, lo skati lo ndoda yena sebenza lapa lo mapayip, yena azi basopisa lo madoda lapa lo skwe.)

Lo skati lo ndoda yena tshayile lapa pezulu ku lo payip, yena vula lo valv, yena kipa zonke lo doti lapa ku lo payip.

Lo skati yena valile lo valv, yena sula lo madayiz, yena faka lo mafuta lapa pakati ku yena, futi yena dibanisa lo mafuta lapa ku lo madayiz nga lo pikanin weyis.

Futi yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip nga lo sandla ka lo nene, lo makulu munwe ka yena, yena kombisa yena lo sayid lapa lo langwan ropiyan yena azi hamba.

Manje yena gala faka lo pikanin ropiyan ku lo namba-tri dayiz, yena faka yena muva tot yena pela, futi yena ngenisa lo ropiyan pakati ku lo madayis nga lo mafuta.

Lo ndoda yena bamba lo namba-wan dayiz-flenj, yena setsha lo flenj ka yena, yena setsha noko lo fo mbobo yena kona.

Futi yena bamba lo namba-tu dayiz-flenj, yena qondanisa lo fo mbobo na lo ka lo namba-wan.

Manje lo ndoda yena sula lo madayiz ka lo mabili maflenj nga lo weyis yena setsha lo madayiz lapa ku yena.

Futi yena setsha lo rawund muva ku lo flenj yena ayikona dabukile, yena setsha noko lo flenj yena streyit.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena fika faka lo flenj lapa ku lo namba-wan payip, lo makulu munwe ka lo sandla ka lo nene yena kombisa yena fasa, futi yena kombisa kanjani lo payip yena azi penduka lapa sayid.

dibanisa  
dayiz-flenj-joyin  
maflenj  
mgqala  
geskit  
spayik  
maspanel  
fo-pawund  
hamel  
nyuwan  
mabawut  
manot  
tsheyin-tom  
kuqala  
payip  
pakamisa  
pezulu  
maslipis  
mzimba  
aziko  
mbobo  
sula  
dayiz  
weyis  
setsha  
rawund  
stof  
matshe  
langwan  
tshayisa  
taful  
basopisa  
skwe  
tshayile  
vula  
valv  
doti  
valile  
madayiz  
mafuta  
mlomo  
munwe  
kombisa  
sayid  
ropiyan  
muva  
pela  
ngenisa  
flenj  
qondanisa.

He attaches the chain-tongs, head above and chain underneath the handle, and then he fits the flange.  
 When he has fitted the flange square on, he reverses it a little; and when he feels it engaging, tightens it by hand.  
 Then he takes the 4 old bolts and nuts, and inserts them in the flange with the bolts to the face side.  
 One of his mates places a little piece of timber on the footwall below, to prevent injury, and the man tightens the flange with his pinch-bar.  
 He inserts the pinch-bar over one bolt and under another, and turns again and again until the flange is tight.  
 When he tightens with the pinch-bar, the end of the pipe must not project beyond the flange, or it will damage the gasket, and if that is damaged, the air will leak.  
 The flange and the end of the pipe must be even.

When he has tightened on the flange for the first pipe, the man must remove the old bolts, and prepare the second pipe as he did the first, and also fit its flange to it.

Now, when he has fitted a flange on to each of the two pipes, the man must match the gasket in the flanges.  
 The gasket must lie securely between the four holes and it must be the exact size for the pipe, so as to close up the join completely.  
 When he has measured the gasket, he removes it.

The man now starts to connect the two pipes like this:  
 He makes the pipes meet square (his mate helping him).  
 He inserts his spike through the holes at the top, and matches them exactly.  
 He inserts three bolts in the lower part, with the heads to the face.  
 The heads of the nuts must be on the face side, so as to prevent an explosion from damaging the threads.  
 When he has inserted the three bolts, the man must remove the spike and insert the gasket, lifting up the pipe.  
 (He must not put his fingers between the two flanges.)  
 Once the gasket is in place, the man inserts the fourth bolt at the top, and then turns the bolts by hand.  
 He tightens the bolts a little, using two spanners, at the top, below, on the near side, on the far side.  
 Then he completes tightening all the bolts.  
 Then the man must examine between the two flanges, in front of the flanges, and behind the flanges.

The threaded flange join is then complete.

Yena faka lo tsheyin-tom, lo skop pezulu lo tsheyin panzi ku lo handel, futi yena faka lo flenj,  
 Lo skati yena fakile lo flenj streyit, yena pendula yena mbitshan muva;  
 lo skati yena izwa yena bambile, yena fasa yena nga lo sandla.  
 Manje yena bamba lo fo madala mabawut na lo manot, yena faka yena lapa ku lo flenj, lo mabawut yena buka lapa lo skwe,  
 Lo munye mata yena faka lo pikanin plank lapa panzi, ndaba vimbela limala, lo ndoda yena qinisa lo flenj nga lo mgqala.  
 Yena faka lo mgqala pezulu lo munye bawut, panzi lo munye bawut, yena pendula lo mgqala futi futi, tot lo flenj yena qinile.  
 Lo skati ka qinisa nga lo mgqala, lo skop ka lo payip yena ayikona puma pambili ku lo flenj, ndaba lo skati yena puma yena azi bulala lo geskit; lo skati lo geskit yena file, lo smok yena azi vuza.  
 Lo flenj na lo skop ka lo payip yena azi funa streyit.

Lo skati yena fasile lo flenj lapa lo namba-wan payip, lo ndoda yena kipa lo madala mabawut, yena hamba lungisa lo namba tu payip fana ka lo namba-wan payip, futi yena lungisa lo flenj lapa ku yena.

Manje, lo skati yena qetile faka lo flenj lapa lo munye ka lo mabili mapayip, lo ndoda yena azi sayisa lo geskit lapa pakati ku lo maflenj.

Lo geskit yena azi hlala muhle lapa pakati ku lo fo mbobo, yena azi lingana na lo sayiz ka lo payip ku vala lo joyin sterek.  
 Lo skati yena sayisile lo geskit, lo ndoda yena kipa yena.

Manje, lo ndoda yena qata dibanisa lo mabili mapayip fana ka lo:  
 Yena dibanisa lo mapayip streyit (lo mata siza yena).  
 Yena faka lo spayik lapa pakati ku lo mbobo lapa pezulu, yena qondanisa yena.  
 Yena faka lo tri mabawut lapa panzi, lo maskop yena buka lapa lo skwe.  
 Lo manot yena ngena lapa madala sayid, ndaba saba lo skati lo hol yena itsha yena azi bulala lo madayiz.  
 Lo skati yena fakile lo tri mabawut, lo ndoda yena kipa lo spayik, yena faka lo geskit, yena pakamisa lo payip,  
 (Yena ayikona faka lo munye lapa pakati ku lo mabili maflenj.)  
 Lo skati lo geskit yena fakiwe, lo ndoda yena faka lo namba-fo bawut pezulu, futi yena qinisa zonke lo mabawut nga lo sandla.  
 Yena fasa nga lo tu/spanel mbitshan, lapa pezulu, lapa panzi, duze /ma yena, lapa munye sayid.  
 Futi yena qinisa zonke lo mabawut.  
 Manje lo ndoda yena azi setsha lapa pakati ku lo mabili maflenj, lapa pambili ku lo maflenj, lapa muva ku lo maflenj.

Manje lo dayiz-flenj-joyin yena lungile.

mabili  
 dabukile  
 streyit  
 penduka  
 handel  
 fakile  
 pendula  
 izwa  
 bambile  
 madala  
 mata  
 pikanin  
 plank  
 vimbela  
 limala  
 qinile  
 qinisa  
 pambili  
 bulala  
 geskit  
 smok  
 vuza  
 fasile  
 lungisa.  
 qetile  
 lingana  
 sayiz  
 vala  
 sterek  
 itsha  
 fakiwe  
 mbitshan.

NOTICE:

mabini = both  
mabili = two

makulu sayid }  
madala sayid } = other side,  
farthest side,  
inner side.

sayisa = measure  
= fit or match  
gondanisa = fit or match

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Questions in English.

Questions in Fanakalo.

Answers in Fanakalo.

1. How do you prepare the two pipes and their flanges before proceeding to join them?

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

2. How do you match flanges together and test for the size of the gasket?

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

3. What are the points to remember when bolting the flanges together (with the gasket)?

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

KEY COPY

PEENING-FLANGE JOIN.

PIN FLENJ-JOYIN.

When a man goes to peen a pipe he must see that all his tools are available: cutters, a four-pound hammer, a two-pound hammer, a punch, a new peening-flange, an old peening-flange, a tin of compound, a tape-measure, some waste, chalk, and two chain-tongs.

He must first mark off the old pipe and measure it, and then go to the mine-store to measure off a new pipe, marking it with chalk.

Next he attaches two chain-tongs to hold the pipe, and slips an old flange on to it, placing it exactly on the line all the way round where he wants to cut.

When he has again marked off the line where the old flange is against the mark for cutting, he removes the old flange.

Now he takes the cutters and sets them in position, head downwards but with the jaws open towards him and with the three wheels right on the line.

The man turns the handle until the cutters take hold.

He takes care that the three wheels are on line and that he is holding the handle straight; he then gives a half turn.

He applies some oil, tightens the cutters a bit, and turns again.

He repeats this several times until the pipe is cut through, and then takes his four-pound hammer and taps the rim of the pipe where it has been cut.

When he has trimmed the edge of the pipe with his peening (2-lb) hammer, he removes one set of chain-tongs.

Now the man takes the new peening-flange, wipes it with waste, examines the four holes and the two grooves in it, and then slips it on to the pipe, square to the pipe and level with the inside of the flange.

Next he lays the pipe on a sleeper and peens the flange to the pipe.

He punches three times at each of the four places in line with the bolt holes.

He does so because he wants the peening flange to hold on the pipe without shifting.

Then he punches two rows inside the rim of the pipe, all the time being careful that the peening flange remains square.

hamba

Lo skati lo ndoda yena pina lo payip, yena azi funa buka zonke lo mpahla yena kona: yena lo katis, na lo fo-pawund hamel, na lo tu-pawund hamel, na lo pantsh, na lo nyuwan pin-flenj, na lo madala piq-flenj, na lo tin ka lo mafuta, na lo teyip, na lo weyis, na lo tshok, na lo tu matsheyin-tom.

Kuqala, lo ndoda yena azi enza lo mak lapa ku lo payip, yena azi teyipa yena, yena azi hamba lapa lo mayin-stol /teyipa lo nyuwan /ku payip, yena bala lo layin lapa ku yena nga lo tshok.

Futi, yena faka lo tu matsheyin-tom lapa ku lo payip ndaba bamba yena, yena faka lo madala flenj lapa ku lo payip, yena faka yena streyit na lo layin lapa yena funa juba.

Lo skati yena balile futi lo layin lapa streyit na lo madala flenj lapa yena azi juba, yena kipa lo madala flenj.

Manje yena bamba lo katis, yena ngenisa lo skop panzi, lo skop yena jonga pezulu, lo tri mawil yena hlala pakati ku lo layin.

Lo ndoda yena pendula lo handel tot lo katis yena bamba lo payip.

Yena kangela lo tri mawil yena hlala lapa pakati ku lo layin, yena basopa yena bamba lo handel streyit, yena pendula wan skati.

Futi yena faka lo oyil, yena fasa lo katis mbitshan, yena pendula futi.

Yena enza fana ka lo maningi skati tot lo payip yena jubuwe, futi yena bamba lo fo-pawund hamel, yena tshaya lo skop ka lo payip, lapa yena jubile yena.

Lo skati yena tshayile lo payip streyit nga lo tu-pawund hamel, yena kipa lo wan tsheyin-tom.

Manje lo ndoda yena bamba lo nyuwan pin-flenj, yena sula yena nga lo weyis, yena setsha lo fo mbobo, yena setsha lo tu msele, yena ngenisa lo pin-flenj lapa ku lo payip, Yena basopa lo skop ka lo payip yena ayikona puma lapa pambili ku lo pin-flenj, yena azi hlala level na lo pin-flenj.

Futi yena lalisa lo payip lapa pezulu ku lo slipis, yena pantsha lo flenj lapa ku lo payip.

Yena tshaya lapa pezulu ku lo flenj tri skati lapa lo fo ndawo lo skati yena streyit na lo fo mbobo.

Yena enza fana ka lo ndaba yena funa lo pin-flenj yena bamba lo payip, yena ayikona shukuma.

Futi yena pantsha lo tu malayin lapa pakati ku lo rawund ka lo payip, zonke lo skati yena azi buka noko lo pin-flenj yena hlala streyit.

pina  
payip  
katis  
hamel  
pantsh  
nyuwan  
pin-flenj  
madala  
mafuta  
teyip  
weyis  
tshok  
matsheyin-tom  
kuqala  
teyipa  
mayin-stol  
layin  
flenj  
nika  
streyit  
juba  
balile  
ngenisa  
pezulu  
pendula  
handel  
kangela  
mawil  
basopa  
oyil  
mbitshan  
penduka  
maningi  
jubuwe  
jubile  
tsheyin-tom  
sula  
setsha  
mbobo  
level.  
  
lalisa  
pantsha  
tshaya  
shukuma  
malayin  
rawund

When he has punched two rows along the grooves, he peens the edge of the pipe until it is completely peened to the flange.  
 He hammers only two inches at a time, then turns the pipe round a little, and repeats punching two inches at a time until the pipe is punched all the way round.

pantshile

Lo skati yena lo tu malayin, yena bamba lo tu-pawund hamel,  
 yena tshaya lo skop ka lo payip tot yena lala ku lo flenj.  
 Yena tshaya lo tu-intsh kupela, futi yena pendula lo payip, yena  
 tshaya lo tu-intsh kupela maningi skati tot yena lungile.

kupela  
 lungile.  
 pantshile

NOTICE: pakati ku = inside, between, against, into, from out of.  
pendula = turn. penduka = turn round pendula wan skati = make a half-turn or half turn.  
tshaya = hammer, ring, sound, meet, hit.

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

<u>Questions in English.</u>	<u>Questions in Fanakalo.</u>	<u>Answers in Fanakalo.</u>
1. How are the two chain-tongs used when attaching a peening-flange?	..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
2. How is the worn-out flange used to help attach a peening-flange?	..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
3. Explain how cutters are used when cutting a pipe in preparation for attaching the peening-flange.	..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
4. How is the flange peened to the pipe?	..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....



KEY COPY

EXAMINING PIPES.

When a man goes to examine air pipes, he will find places where the air leaks, and he must therefore carry the necessary tools.

If he finds a place where a join is leaking air, he must mark it off, and go and tell the miner who will instruct him when to mend it.

Then:

First of all, he must close the valve.

(When he holds his right hand to the mouth of the valve his thumb will indicate the direction for closing the valve.)

Then he must hang up a warning notice, because if someone goes and opens it, the blast of air will injure him.

Next he opens the tap nearest the leak, so as to empty the pipe of compressed air.

When he is letting out the air, he must open the tap gradually, and stand aside.

Now, when the compressed air is completely out of the pipe, the man must remove the top bolt of the flange.

Then he loosens the other three bolts.

He tells his mates to raise the pipe a bit, and then inserts his spike through the two holes from which he has extracted the bolts.

Next he removes the damaged gasket, using a piece of wire and not his fingers.

Now the man inserts the new gasket carefully (the gasket must touch the three bolts) using the wire, and he tells his mates to release their hold on the pipes gently.

Next he removes the spike, and inserts the fourth bolt, tightens it a little by hand, and then with the spanners.

Then, when he has tightened all the remaining bolts a little, first the bottom one, second the near one, third the far one, he tightens all four again.

When all the bolts have been tightened, the man sends a mate to close the tap and opens the valve gradually, and meanwhile he examines the join where he has inserted a new gasket.

When it is in order, he removes the warning notice, and carries on.

If the man finds a pipe with a hole in it, he must mark it off with chalk, and go and tell the miner who will instruct him when to mend it.

SETSHA LO PAYIP.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena hamba setsha lo mapayip ka lo smok, yena azi tola lo ndawo lapa lo smok yena vuza, manje yena azi bamba zonke lo mpahla yena azi sebenzisa.

Lo skati yena tola lo ndawo lapa lo joyin yena vuza lo smok, yena azi enza lo mak, futi yena azi hamba tshela lo mlung; lo mlung yena azi tshela yena lo skati yena azi hamba lungisa yena.

Manje:

Kuqala, yena azi vala lo valv.

(Lo skati yena bamba lo sandla ka lo nene lapa ku lo mlomo ka lo valv, lo makulu munwe yena kombisa yena kanjani yena azi vala.)

Futi yena faka lo notis, ndaba yena ayikona funa lo munye ndoda, lo skati yena fika vula yena, lo smok yena azi bulala yena.

Futi yena vula lo tep lo yena muva ku lo joyin lo yena vuza, ndaba yena azi vutela lo smok lapa pakati ku lo payip.

Lo skati yena kipa lo smok, lo ndoda yena azi vula lo tep mbitshan--mbitshan, yena azi ima caleni mbitshan.

Manje, lo smok yena pumile pakati ku lo payip, lo ndoda yena azi kipa lo bawut lapa pezulu ku lo flenj.

Futi yena lusa zonke lo munye tri mabawut.

Yena tshela lo mata ka yena yena pakamisa lo .payip mbitshan, yena ngenisa lo spayik pakati ku lo tu mbobo lapa yena kipile lo mabawut.

Futi yena kipa lo madala geskit nga lo waya, ayikona nga lo munwe.

Manje lo ndoda yena faka lo nyuwan geskit lapa pakati muhle (lo geskit yena tshaya pakati ku lo tri mabawut) nga lo waya; futi yena tshela lo mata ka yena yena sleka lo mapayip.

Futi yena kipa lo spayik, yena faka lo namba--fo bawut lapa pezulu, yena fasa yena mbitshan nga lo sandla, futi nga lo maspanel.

Futi, lo skati yena fasile lo munye mabawut mbitshan, namba wan lo yena lapa panzi, namba tu lo yena lapa duze, namba tri lo yena lapa sayid, yena qinisa futi gonke lo fo mabawut.

Lo skati zonke lo mabawut yena qinisiwe, lo ndoda yena tuma lo mata ka yena, yena hamba vala lo tep futi vula lo valv mbitshan mbitshan manje yena setsha lo joyin lapa yena fakile lo nyuwan geskit.

Lo skati yena lungile, yena kipa lo notis, yena hamba pambili.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena tola lo payip lo yena bobokile, yena azi enza lo mak nga lo tshok, yena azi hamba tshela lo mlung; lo mlung yena azi tshela yena lo skati yena azi lungisa yena.

mapayip  
smok  
tola  
sebenzisa  
vuza  
tshela  
lungisa  
kuqala  
vala

valv  
sandla  
nene  
mlomo  
makulu  
munwe  
kombisa  
sayid  
vula  
notis  
bulala  
tep  
muva  
joyin  
payip  
kipa  
mbitshan  
pumile  
mata  
pakamisa  
ngenisa  
spayik  
mbobo  
kipile  
geskit  
waya  
nyuwan  
tshaya  
----  
sleka

The man himself will be at the part of the pipe where the hole is, and his mate will go to close the valve, put up a warning notice, and then open the nearest tap. When all the compressed air has been released from the pipe, the man will clean the hole with his spike and some waste. (He cleans a patch the size of the clamp.) Then he smears some compound over the hole with a small piece of waste. Now he applies a gasket somewhat larger than the hole, placing it over the hole, with the hole in the centre of it. Next he puts the clamps square over the gasket, inserts one bolt at a time, tightening them by hand. When he has tightened both the bolts with spanners (tight), he tells his mate to close the tap and opens the valve gradually. When he has satisfied himself that the clamps are tight and that the air is not leaking, he removes the warning notice.

When the man comes to a water valve which is leaking, he must report to the miner, and the miner will tell him when he can mend it, thus:

First he tightens the two bolts, top and bottom, with his spanners. Then, if the water does not leak, he examines the valve spindle to see if it turns and is thus in order. If the wheel does not turn, he will loosen the bolts a little, and if the water leaks out, then the valve is useless and he goes to report the matter to the miner. When the miner tells him to do so, the man takes out the old valve and replaces it with a new one. If a spare valve is not available, the man must requisition a new one from the shift-boss. When a spare valve is available the miner will tell him to proceed. He shuts off the water and puts up a warning notice. Next he opens the nearest tap and frees the pipe of water.

When he has removed the old valve and replaced it with a new one, he examines it to make sure that it does not leak; he then takes the old valve to the mine-store to be changed. He then proceeds to the next job.

When he comes to where the pikanin is watering down at the face, he looks to see if there is a leak at the connection end.

Lo ndoda yena azi kona lapa lo ndawo lo payip yena bobokile, lo mata ka yena yena azi hamba vala lo valv, yena faka lo notis, futi yena vula lo tep lo yena duze.

Lo skati lo smok yena pelile lapa ku lo payip, lo ndoda yena sula lo mbobo nga lo spayik na lo weyis. (Yena sula lo ndawo sayiz ka lo klamp.) Futu yena faka lo mafuta nga lo pikanin weyis. Manje yena bamba lo geskit lo yena pambili ku lo sayiz ka lo mbobo, yena faka yena lapa lo mbobo, lo mbobo yena azi kona muhle streyit pakati ku yena. Futu yena faka lo maklamp muhle streyit lapa pezulu ku lo geskit, yena faka lo namba-wan bawut, yena fasa yena nga lo sandla, futu lo namba-tu bawut. Lo skati yena qinisa lo tu mabawut nga lo maspanel lapa duze futu lapa sayid maningi skati, lo ndoda yena tshela lo mata ka yena hamba vala lo tep futu vula lo valv mbitshan-mbitshan. Lo skati yena setshile noko lo maklamp yena lungile futu noko lo smok yena ayikona puma, yena kipa lo notis.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena fika lapa lo valv ka lo payip ka lo manzi yena vuza, yena azi hamba tshela lo mlung; lo mlung yena tshela yena lo skati yena azi lungisa yena, yena enza fana ka lo:

Kugala yena fasa lo tu mabawut, lo yena penda futu lo yena panzi nga lo maspanel. Futu, lo skati lo manzi yena ayikona vuza, yena azi setsha lo wil ka lo valv noko yena penda, yena lungile. Lo skati lo wil yena ayikona penda, yena azi lusa lo mabawut mbitshan, lo skati lo manzi yena vuza, futu lo valv yena file, yena azi hamba tshela lo mlung. Lo skati lo mlung yena tshela, lo ndoda yena hamba kipa lo madala valv, yena hamba faka lo nyuwan valv. Lo skati aziko lo sper valv, lo ndoda yena azi balisa lo nyuwan lapa ku lo shif-bas. Lo skati yena tatile lo sper valv, lo mlung yena azi tshela yena yena lungisa. Manje yena vala lo manzi, yena faka lo notis. Futu yena vula lo tep lapa duze, yena kipa lo manzi lapa ku lo payip.

Lo skati yena kipa lo madala valv futu yena faka lo nyuwan valv, yena setsha noko aziko lo manzi lo yena vuza; futu yena hamba lapa mayinstol, yena tshintshisa lo valv lo yena madala. Manje yena hamba pambili.

Lo skati yena fika lapa lo pikanin yena faka lo manzi lapa lo skve, lo ndoda yena buka noko lo manzi yena ayikona puma, lo ndoda yena buka lapa ku lo tep noko lo manzi yena vuza.

duze  
sayid  
qinisa

lungile.  
valv  
maspanel  
wil  
sper  
balisa  
shif-bas  
tshintshisa  
pikanin

tatile

Then he will find that it is leaking from the spud, or the tap, or the hose connection.

The miner will order him to make the repair, thus:

First he closes off the water, and opens the tap to empty the pipe of water.

Next he disconnects the hose and removes the spud.

When on searching the threads of the spud, he finds them damaged, he must change it.

He examines the threads of the tap.

If the tap threads are damaged, he must change it.

If the threads are in order, he cleans the threads of the spud with waste, smears on some compound, winds hemp round them, and connects the spud to the tap, tightening it (the connection) with his stilson-wrench.

Now he examines the hose connection, and if the gasket is worn out, he uses wire to extract it, and replaces it with a new one.

Then he connects the hose to the spud, closes the tap, and turns on the water.

If the water no longer leaks, all is in order, and the man proceeds to the next job.

When the man finds an air tap leaking, he reports it to the miner, and the miner tells him when to mend it, thus:

He sends his mate to turn off the valve, and put up the warning notice.

Then he himself opens the nearest tap and lets the compressed air escape from the pipe.

Now, using his stilson-wrench, he disconnects the damaged tap, and examines the threads of the tap and the nipple.

If the tap threads are damaged, and those of the nipple are in order, he cleans them, smears on some compound, and winds some hemp round.

He connects up the tap again, and turns on the air,

If it still leaks, he shuts off the air, and goes to fetch a new tap.

Before he fastens the new tap to the nipple he examines its threads.

Next he closes the tap, and his mates turn on the air gradually, while he tests that the air does not leak from the new tap.

Finally, he removes the warning signal, and proceeds to the next job.

When the man finds a pipe which is badly damaged, perhaps near the coupling, and with a lot of clamps, he reports to the miner.

Yena lo skati yena azi tola yena vuza lapa ku lo spot, noko lapa ku lo tep, noko lapa ku lo skop ka lo ntambo.

Lo mlung yena azi tshela yena, yena hamba lungisa fana ka lo:

Kugala, yena vala lo manzi, yena vula lo tep, ndaba kipa lo manzi lapa ku lo payip.

Futi yena lusa lo skop ka lo ntambo, yena kipa lo spot.

Lo skati yena setshile lo madayiz ka lo spot, futi yena ayikona lungile, yena azi tshintshisa yena.

Yena setsha lo madayiz ka lo tep.

Lo skati lo madayiz ka lo tep yena ayikona lungile, yena azi tshintshisa yena.

Lo skati lo madayiz yena lungile, yena sula lo madayiz ka lo spot nga lo weyis, yena faka yena lo mafuta, yena faka lo ropiyan; futi yena fasa lo spot lapa ku lo tep, yena qinisa yena nga lo bobojan.

Manje yena setsha lo skop ka lo ntambo; lo skati lo geskit yena file, yena sebenzisa lo waya, yena kipa yena, yena faka lo nyuwan.

Futi yena fasa lo skop ka lo ntambo lapa ku lo spot, yena vala lo tep, yena vula lo manzi.

Lo skati lo manzi yena ayikona vuza, futi zonke yena lungile, lo ndoda yena hamba pambili.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena tola lo tep ka lo smok yena vuza, yena tshela lo mlung; lo skati lo mlung yena tshela yena, yena hamba lungisa yena fana ka lo:

Yena tuma lo mata ka yena yena hamba vala lo valv, yena faka lo notis.

Futi (lo ndoda) yena vula lo tep lo yena duze, yena kipa lo smok pakati ku lo payip.

Manje, yena lusa lo tep lo yena file nga lo bobojan, yena setsha lo madayiz ka lo tep, futi yena setsha lo ka lo nepul.

Lo skati lo madayiz ka lo tep yena file, futi lo skati lo ka lo nepul yena lungile, yena sula yena, yena faka lo mafuta, yena faka lo ropiyan.

Yena fasa lo tep, yena vula lo smok.

Lo skati yena vuza futi, yena vala lo smok, yena hamba bamba lo nyuwan tep.

Yena setsha lo madayiz ka lo nyuwan tep pambili ku lo skati yena fasa yena lapa ku lo nepul.

Futi yena vala lo tep, lo mata ka yena yena vula lo valv mbitshan-mbitshan, lo ndoda yena setsha noko lo smok yena ayikona puma lapa ku lo nyuwan tep.

Futi yena kipa lo notis, yena hamba pambili.

Lo skati lo ndoda/tola lo payip yena file sterek, yena file duze ku lo kaplin noko yena kona lo maningi maklamp, yena azi tshela lo mlung.

lusa  
setshile  
bobojan  
nepul  
spot  
skop  
pambili  
sterek  
kaplin  
maklamp

\*yena

When the miner has examined the pipe and the hanging above, and when he has ordered him to repair it, he does so, thus:

He measures the old pipe from the flange to the middle of the coupling, and goes to the mine-store to cut a new one of the required length.

(When he cuts a pipe he must not cut from one very much longer than that which he requires.)

Next he uses an old flange to make a clear mark, and uses the cutters to cut off the new pipe.

He taps the rim of the pipe he has cut smooth with his peening hammer.

Then he takes a new peening flange, and fastens it to the pipe with his four-pound hammer.

When he has punched two rows inside the pipe, he takes his peening-hammer and peens the end of the pipe to the flange.

Now, the man proceeds to where the damaged pipe is, and sends his mates to close off the air and put up the warning notice. Next he opens the nearest tap and releases the compressed air from the pipe.

He takes his four-pound hammer, and tests the eye-bolts and chains, and if they are secure, he loosens the bolts on the damaged pipe by means of his spanners.

Then his mates raise the pipe and hold it, while the man loosens the chains.

When his mates have helped him to lay the pipe on some sleepers, he uses his left hand to close the mouth of the pipe, and notices the direction his thumb shows him in order to loosen it.

When he has disconnected the damaged section of the pipe and the leaking coupling, he lays them aside.

Then he wipes the threads of the remaining section of the pipe with some waste, and examines the rim and also inside, to make sure there is no stuff or stones.

Next he smears compound on the threads, winds hemp around, and seals it on to the threads with compound.

Then he examines a new coupling, wipes it, and comes to put it on to the pipe.

He holds his right hand to the mouth of the pipe, and his thumb indicates the direction in which to tighten and how to lay the chain-tongs, with head above and chain underneath the handle.

He now comes to the coupling, which he reverses a little until he feels it engaging, and which he then turns by hand until it is tight.

Lo skati lo mlung yena setshile lo payip na lo taful, lo skati yena tshela yena lungisa lo payip, lo ndoda yena enza fana ka lo:

Yena teyipa lo madala payip ku lo flenj tot lo midel ka lo kaplin, yena azi hamba lapa lo mayin-stol, yena juba lo nyuwan lo sayiz ka lo yena funa sebenzisa.

(Lo skati yena juba lo payip, yena ayi azi juba ku lo yena langwan sterek ka lo yena funa sebenzisa.)

Futi yena sebenzisa lo madala flenj enza lo layin muhle, yena sebenzisa lo katis juba lo nyuwan payip.

Yena tshaya lo skop ka lo payip lo yena jubile nga lo tu-pawund hamel.

Futi yena bamba lo nyuwan pin-flenj, yena ngenisa yena lapa ku lo payip nga lo fo-pawund hamel.

Lo skati yena pantshile lo tu malayin lapa pakati ku lo payip, yena bamba lo tu-pawund hamel, yena tshaya lo skop ka lo payip yena dibana na lo flenj.

Manje lo ndoda yena hamba lapa lo ndawo lapa lo payip yena file, yena tuma lo mata ka yena yena vala lo valv, futi faka lo notis.

Futi yena vula lo tep lo yena duze, yena kipa lo smok pakati ku lo payip.

Yena bamba lo fo-pawund hamel, yena setsha lo alibot na lo matsheyin, lo skati yena qinile, yena lusa lo mabawut lapa lo payip lo yena file nga lo maspanel.

Futi lo mata ka yena yena pakamisa lo payip yena bamba yena, manje lo ndoda yena lusa lo matsheyin lo yena bamba lo payip.

Lo skati lo mata ka yena yena sizile yena beka lo payip lapa pezulu ku lo maslipis, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo vala lo mlomo ka lo payip, yena kangela lapa lo makulu munwe yena komba lapa sayid yena lusa.

Lo skati yena lusile lo sayid ka lo payip lo yena file futi lo kaplin lo yena vuza, yena beka yena lapa caleni.

Futi yena sula lo madayiz lapa lo sayid ka lo payip lo yena salile nga lo weyis, yena setsha lo madayiz na lo rawund futi lapa pakati ku lo payip noko aziko lo stof na lo matshe.

Futi yena faka lo mafuta lapa ku lo madayiz, yena faka lo ropiyan yena dibanisa yena lapa ku lo madayiz nga lo mafuta.

Manje yena setsha lo nyuwan kaplin, yena sula yena, yena fika faka yena lapa ku lo payip.

Yena vala lo mlomo nga lo sandla ka lo nene, lo makulu munwe yena komba lapa lo sayid yena azi fasa futi lapa lo sayid lapa yena azi faka lo tshayin-tom, lo skop pezulu lo tshayin panzi ku lo handel.

Yena fika fasa lo kaplin, kuqala yena pendula yena muva mbitshan tot yena izwa yena bamba, futi yena fasa yena nga lo sandla tot yena qina.

tshela  
teyipa  
juba  
jubile  
pantshile  
dibanisa  
alibot (or ayibot)  
pakamisa  
sizile  
salile  
qina

Next he goes to prepare the second pipe, the one he has just cut and peened.

Then he connects the new (piece of) pipe and the coupling according to instructions.

Now he goes to the installed pipe, and takes his spike to remove the rust from around the old gasket on the flange.

He taps the end of the pipe with the peening-hammer to peen it.

Then he goes to the remaining flange higher up, removes the rust from around the gasket with his spike, and peens the end of the pipe with his peening-hammer.

When he has completed the cleaning of all the flanges, his mates lift up the repaired pipe, which has one new section, and the man secures it in position by means of chains.

Now he goes to the first join, inserts the spike through the top holes in order to match the four holes of the two flanges, and inserts three bolts through the remaining holes.

His mates raise the pipe a little, while he removes his spike and inserts a new gasket, and puts in the fourth bolt.

He tightens all four bolts according to instructions.

Before he connects the second join, the man sends his mates to turn on the air in order to blow out the pipe.

(When blowing out the pipe, they must take care of the men at the face and they must not stand near the open end of the pipe.)

Also, before connecting, the man must send his mates to turn off the air, and they must again support the pipe.

Now the man attaches the chain-tongs near the coupling, and uses them to turn the one side of the new pipe until the four holes on its flange can match those on the installed pipe.

(Then the man releases the chain-tongs and inserts his spike through the top holes of the two flanges and matches the holes exactly.)

When he has inserted the three bolts through the remaining holes, he removes his spike, inserts the fourth bolt above, and tightens all the bolts according to instructions.

Now the man sends his mates to turn on the air, and when he has tested the join and sees that the air no longer leaks, he removes the warning notice, and goes on to the next job.

For all pipe examination jobs, the pipe-boys must be equipped with the following tools:-

Chain tongs	a four-pound hammer	compound
cutters	a peening-hammer	waste
a spike	old bolts and nuts	hemp
two spanners	new bolts and nuts	chalk
a stilson-wrench	gaskets	a pinch-bar

Manje yena hamba lungisa lo namba-tu payip lo yena jubekile futi lo yena pinlle.

Futi yena dibanisa lo nyuwan payip na lokaplin-joyin fana ka lo mteto.

Manje lo ndoda yena hamba lapa ku lo madala payip lapa pezulu, yena bamba lo spayik, yena sula lo rus lapa ku lo madala geskit lapa lo flenj.

Yena tshaya pina lo skop ka lo payip nga lo tu-pawund hamel.

Futi yena hamba lapa lo flenj lo yena salile pezulu, yena sula lo rus ku lo geskit, yena tshaya pina lo skop ka lo payip nga lo tu-pawund hamel.

Lo skati yena qetile sula zonke lo maflenj, lo mata ka yena yena pakamisa lo nyuwan payip, lo yena nyuwan lapa lo wan sayid; lo ndoda yena fasa yena nga lo matsheyin.

Manje yena hamba lapa namba-wan joyin, yena sebenzisa lo spayik lapa pakati ku lo mahol pezulu, ndaba yena funa qondanisa lo fo mahol ka lo mabili maflenj, yena faka lo tri mabawut lapa lo munye mahol.

Lo mata ka yena yena pakamisa lo payip mbitshan, (lo ndoda) yena kipa lo spayik, yena faka lo nyuwan geskit, yena faka lo namba-fo bawut.

Yena fasa zonke lo mabawut fana ka lo mteto.

Pambili ku lo skati yena fasa lo namba-tu joyin, lo ndoda yena tuma lo mata yena vula lo smok, ndaba yena funa vutela lo payip.

(Lo skati yena vutela lo payip, yena azi basopa lo madoda lapalo skwe, futi yena ayi azi ima duze lo skop ka lo payip.)

Futi, pambili ku lo skati yena faka lo joyin, lo ndoda yena azi tuma lo mata yena vala lo smok; futi yena pakamisa lo payip.

Manje lo ndoda yena faka lo tsheyin-tom lapa duze lo kaplin, yena sebenzisa yena pendula lo wan sayid ka lo nyuwan payip tot lo mbobo lapa lo flenj ka yena yena azi qondanisa na lo lapa lo flenj ka lo madala payip.

(Futi lo ndoda yena lusa lo tsheyin-tom, yena sebenzisa lo spayik lapa pakati ku lo mbobo lapa pezulu ku lo mabili maflenj, yena qondanisa muhle lo mbobo.)

Lo skati yena faka lo tri mabawut lapa lo munye mbobo, futi lo skati yena kipa lo spayik, yena faka lo namba-fo bawut lapa pezulu, yena qinisa zonke lo mabawut fana ka lo mteto.

Manje lo ndoda yena tuma lo mata ka yena yena vula lo smok; lo skati yena setshile lo joyin, yena buka lo smok\*ayikona puma, yena kipa lo notis. \* yena Futi yena hamba pambili.

Lo skati lo madoda ka lo mapayip yena hamba setsha, yena azi funa kona lo mpahla:

lo tu matsheyin-tom	lo fo-pawund hamel	lo mafuta
lo katis	lo tu-pawund hamel	lp weyis
lo spayik	lo madaia mabawut na manot	lo ropiyan
lo tu maspanel	lo nyuwan mabawut na manot	lo tshok
lo bobojan	lo mageskit	lo mgqala

lungisa  
mteto  
mabili  
vutela  
qondanisa

NOTICE: sayisa = to measure, to match, take a size (rather of space or volume)      teyipa = to measure with a tape-measure - (rather of length)

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

<u>Question in English</u>	<u>Question in Fanakalo</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo</u>
1. What must a pipe-boy do when repairing a leaking air-valve?	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
2. How should a pipe-boy repair a hose-connection which is leaking?	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
3. How does a pipe-boy prepare a new piece of piping to replace a damaged section?	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....

BENDING A PIPE.

When the men are connecting up a pipe and they find that the paint-line bends, they must bend the pipe to correspond with the line.

I. When they have to bend a 4-inch pipe they must not use a jim-crow; they must requisition for a bent-pipe from the shift-boss, and fetch it from the mine-store. If the bend does not correspond with that of the paint-line, they must use a wedge-ring to make the bend exact.

When they use a wedge-ring, it must lie between the two flanges, and it must be of the same size as the gasket.

The men must insert the wedge-ring similarly to a gasket; the thick side of the ring must lie to the outer side of the bend.

There must be two gaskets, one on either side of the ring and they must be secured with a strand of hemp at two places.

Then, too, the heads of the bolts must be towards the face, and the long bolts must be inserted into the outer bend.

When the men tighten the bolts, they must do so according to the way they have been taught.

When the men bend a pipe by means of a wedge-ring, they will use spanners, long bolts and nuts, two gaskets, and a spike; and they must also make sure there are no leaks before they start bending.

II. When the men go to bend a 2-inch pipe, they will employ a method different from that for the 4-inch pipe.

They must use the elbow.

They must make the first mark where the bend starts.

Next they make the second mark where the fingers reach.

When the arm is laid with the elbow to the first mark.

They must make several marks in the same way until they come

to the point where the bend ends, and then take the pipe to a place where there is a prop and a mat-pack.

Then they must take a 4-lb, hammer in order to examine the prop, the hanging and the mat-pack.

They must also make sure that there are no men working close by.

Now they start the bending operation.

They must see that the first mark is against the prop, and then one of the men must go to the end of the pipe and make a cross.

BENDA - PAYIP.

Lo skati lo madoda yena fasa lo mapayip, futi lo skati yena tola lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena benda yena azi benda lo payip fana ka lo layin.

I. Lo skati yena azi benda lo fo-intsh payip, yena ayikona sebenzisa lo jim-kro; yena azi balisa lo payip lo yena kona lo bend lapa ku lo shif-bas, yena azi tata yena lapa ku lo mayin-stol.

Lo skati lo bend ka lo payip yena ayikona lungile fana ka lo layin ka lo shif-bas, yena azi sebenzisa lo wej-ring lo yena nika lo muhle bend.

Lo skati yena sebenzisa yena, lo wej-ring yena hlala lapa pakati ku lo mabili maflej, lo sayiz ka yena yena azi lingana na lo sayiz ka lo geskit.

Lo madoda yena azi faka lo wej-ring fana ka yena fakile lo geskit; lo makulu sayid ka lo ring yena lapa pandle ku lo bend.

Lo mageskit yena funa tu, lo munye lapa lo munye sayid ka lo ring, futi yena azi fasiwa nga lo pikanin ropiyan lafa lo tu ndawo.

Futi lo maskop ka lo mabawut yena azi buka lapa ku lo skwe, lo makulu mabawut yena azi ngena lapa ku lo makulu sayid ka lo bend.

Lo skati lo madoda yena fasa lo mabawut, yena enza fana ka lo mteto.

Lo skati lo madoda yena benda lo payip nga lo wej-ring, yena azi sebenzisa lo maspanel, lo makulu mabawut na lo manot, lo tu mageskit, lo spayik; futi yena azi setsha noko aziko lo ndawo lapa yena vuza pambili ku lo skati yena qala benda.

II. Lo skati lo madoda yena hamba benda lo tu-intsh payip, yena azi sebenzisa lo munye plan ka lo ka lo fo-intsh payip.

Yena azi sebenzisa lo nginiba.

Yena azi faka lo namba-wan mak lapa lo ndawo lapa lo bend yena qala

Futi yena faka lo namba-tu mak lapa lo munwe yena pela lo skati yena faka lo ngalo, lo nginiba lapa lo namba-wan mak.

Yena enza lo maningi mak fana ka lo tot yena qetile lapa lo bend yena pela, futi yena bamba lo payip lapa lo ndawo lapa yena kona lo stik na lo spakapakan.

Yena lo skati yena azi bamba lo fo-pawund hamel, ndaba yena azi setsha lo stik na lo taful na lo spakapakan.

Futi yena azi buka aziko lo madoda lo yena sebenza duze.

Manje yena qala benda. mak

Yena azi kangela lo namba-wan yena streyit na lo stik, futi lo munye ndoda yena azi hamba lapa lo skop ka lo payip, yena azi faka lo fokis-mak.

madoda spayik  
fasa setsha  
tola aziko  
layin ndawo  
shif-bas  
benda vuza  
payip pambili  
fana qala  
fo-intsh  
sebenzisa  
jim-kro plan  
balisa nginiba  
bend munwe  
lungile pela  
wej-ring  
nika ngalo  
muhle maningi  
mabili qetile  
lingana stik  
spakapakan  
maflej fo-pawund  
sayiz hamel  
geskit taful  
sayid duze  
pandle kangela  
ring streyit  
fasiwa fokis-mak  
pikanin  
ropiyan  
skop  
mabawut  
makulu  
bawut  
mteto  
maspanel  
mageskit  
manot

The cross indicates if the pipe turns. (The pipe must not turn) and it indicates if the mark on the prop is not correctly positioned.

The men must then bend the pipe at every mark between the prop and the mat-pack the correct number of times for the 2-inch pipe.

Meanwhile, the two men hold up the ends of the pipe, keeping it level with their hands.

(The one man does the bending of the pipe at each mark.)

When they have completed bending at every mark, they take the pipe to where it is to be connected.

They must see if the bend is right; and if it is not correct, they must bend it again between the prop and the mat-pack, but they must bend it between the marks.

When the men go to bend a 2-inch pipe or a one-inch one, they must take a four-lb. hammer, a pinch-bar and some chalk.

Lo job ka lo fokis-mak yena kombisa yena lo skati lo payip yena penduka. (Lo payip yena ayikona penduka) futi yena kombisa yena lo skati lo mak lapa lo stik yena ayikona lungile. Futi lo madoda yena azi benda lapa zonke lo mak lapa ku lo stik tot lapa ku lo spakapakan lo skati fana ka lapa ku lo tu-intsh payip.

Manje, lo tu madoda yena bamba lo maskop ka lo payip, yena bamba lo payip level, lo sandla panzi ku yena.

(Lo wan ndoda yena benda lo payip lapa lo munye mak.)

Lo skati yena qetile benda lapa zonke lo mak, lo madoda yena azi bamba lo payip lapa ku lo ndawo lapa yena funa fasa yena.

Yena azi buka noko lo bend yena muhle; lo skati yena ayikona lungile, yena azi benda yena futi lapa ku lo stik na lo spakapakan, kodwa yena azi benda yena lapa pakati ku lo madala mak.

Lo skati lo madoda yena hamba benda lo tu-intsh payip noko lo wan-intsh payip, yena azi bamba lo fo-pawund hamel, lo mgqala, lo tshok.

kombisa  
penduka  
ayikona  
level  
kodwa  
mgqala  
tshok

NOTICE: Bamba = take, lift, carry, take along with.

lapa pakati = between the mark  
ku lo mak

pandle ku = on the outer side of the rail,  
lo spor beyond the tracks.

buka = see, make sure that (with positive statement

skop = head or end

lapa pakati = between the tracks, inside the rails, through the rail,  
ku lo spor into the rail, from the rail, from within the rail.

setaha noko = examine to make sure that there is no  
aziko are

buka aziko = ensure that no

buka noko = see if (with positive)

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

<u>Question in English</u>	<u>Question in Fanakalo</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo</u>
1. What are the steps taken when inserting a wedge-ring for bending a four-inch pipe?	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
2. How is a 2-inch pipe marked for bending?	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
3. How is a 2-inch pipe bent?	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....



KEY COPY

TRACK LAYING

When the track-boy goes to work underground he has to put on his protective clothing, his hard hat, gloves, leg-guards, boots, belt, goggles.

After he has gone through the crush and collected his lamp and fitted it to his hard hat, he enters the cage.

When the cage arrives at the station underground, the track-boy goes to the mine-store to collect a dog-hammer, a four-pound hammer, a saw, an augur, a 1/2" x 5/8" spanner, a spike, a box-spanner, a punch, dog-spikes, bolts and fish-plates. Then he proceeds carefully to the waiting-place where he gives the boss-boy his ticket.

Next, the track-boy collects his other tools from the special place near the miner's box. He collects a beater-pick, a grade-staff, a rail-lifter, a shovel, dog-spikes, a sleeper-lifter, a gauge, a pinch-bar and chalk, and he examines them. He also collects sleepers and rails, and places them where they are to be taken in.

While the track-boy and the others are waiting for the miner to arrive, the boss-boy examines their equipment. He also examines their injuries, and dresses those which require it.

When the miner arrives he checks the tickets which the boss-boy gives him and puts them in his bag. He then proceeds to do the early examination.

When the track-boy arrives at the site where he is to work, he lays his tools at the side of the track.

First of all, the track-boy must take his pinch-bar and four-pound hammer and test the hanging above the site where he is to work; and if the hanging is unsafe he must call the boss-boy.

Then he must kneel down at the head of the existing track and check on the level of the footwall where he is about to lay the rails.

FAKA LO SPOR

Lo skati yena hamba sebenza lapa mgodi, lo spor-boy yena azi goka lo mpahla ka lo msebenz, lo skoko lo sandla, lo madolo, lo skatul, lo bant lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo.

Lo skati yena hambile lapa ku lo krash, futi lo skati yena bambile lo lamp, lapa ku lo ketsh. yena fakile yena lapa ku lo skoko ka yena, yena ngena Lo skati lo ketsh yena fika lapa stesh lapa panzi, lo spor-boy yena hamba lapa ku lo mayin-stol, yena bamba lo dokis-hamel, lo fo-pawund hamel, lo sag, lo bor, lo half-bayfayif-eyit (1/2 x 5/8) spanel, lo spayik, lo bokis-spanel, lo pantsh, lo madokis, lo mabawut, lo mafish-pleyit. Manje yena hamba lapa ku lo weyedin-pleyis, lapa yena nika lo bas-boy lo tikit ka yena. kahle

Futi lo spor-boy yena dibanisa lo munye mpahla ka yena lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena\*duze lo bokis ka lo mlung. Yena bamba lo bida-pik. lo greyid-staf, lo huka-spor, lo foshol, lo madokis, lo pakamisa-slipis, lo ngej, lo mgqala, lo tshok, yena setsha yena.

Futi yena dibanisa lo maslipis na lo maspor, yena beka yena lapa lo wan ndawo lapa yena zo hambiswa\*panzi.

Lo skati lo spor-boy na lo munye yena lindela lo mlung, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka yena. Futi yena setsha lo manxeba ka yena, yena bopa lo yena ayikona muhle.

Lo skati lo mlung yena fika, yena bala lo tikit lo yena lo bas-boy yena nika yena, yena faka yena\*pakati ku lo sak ka yena. Futi yena hamba setsha.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena fika lapa lo ndawo lapa yena azi sebenza, yena beka lo mpahla ka yena lapa caleni ku lo spor.

Kuqala lo spor-boy yena azi bamba lo mgqala na lo fo-pawund hamel, yena setsha lo taful lapa pezulu lo ndawo lapa yena azi sebenza; lo skati lo taful yena ayikona muhle yena azi biza lo bas-boy.

Futi yena azi guqa nga lo dolo lapa lo skop ka lo madala spor, yena azi setsha lo brel lapa lo taful panzi lapa lo ndawo lapa yena azi faka lo spor.

spor-boy  
sandla  
bant  
fester-ka-lo-mehlo  
hambile  
krash  
lamp

stesh  
mayin-stol  
fakile

dokis-hamel  
fo-pawund  
bokis-spanel  
pantsh  
mabawut

mafish-pleyit  
nika  
tikit

dibanisa  
weyedin-pleyis

\* lapa

duze  
bokis

bida-pik  
greyid-staf

huka-spor  
foshol  
madokis  
pakamisa-slipis  
ngej

\* lapa

mgqala  
sag

tshok  
setsha  
maslipis

hambiswa  
lindela

manxeba  
bopa

kuqala  
taful

pezulu  
biza

guqa  
dolo

madala  
spor

\* lapa

If the footwall is uneven the rails will be off-grade. When he is satisfied that the hanging is safe and the footwall is even, the track-boy and his mate use rail-lifters to fetch the rail. The track-boy and his mate start standing one at either end of the rail with feet together (to prevent accidents) and on the same side of the track. They lift the rail with their lifters, facing each other, and when they move they do so together.

The boss-boy, who stands inside the track, tells them where to lay the rail below the paint-line. When the track-boy tests the position of the rail, he uses three little stones. He lets one fall from the paint-line above the top end of the rail at the join, and when the stone falls on the rail, the position of the rail at that point is correct. He lets another stone fall from the paint-line above the middle of the rail, and when it falls on the rail, the position there is correct. Finally, he goes to the head of the rail and repeats the test there.

When he has removed the fines from the top of the rail with his spike, the track-boy puts his grade-staff straight along the rail with the pointed end towards the face. If the nut on the plumb-line falls inside the hole on the grade-staff, it indicates that the rail is level. If the plumb-line falls towards the face or towards the join, the rail is lying unevenly and the track-boy must level the footwall, and put the rail back in the correct position.

Now the track-boy uses his gauge to mark off the rail for the sleepers. He makes the first mark at the join, the second at the middle of his gauge (for an auxiliary sleeper) and the third at the mark for the gauge length he is using. Then he marks off the end of the rail and measures one gauge length back from the head of the rail for the mark for the second auxiliary sleeper. Using his pick and shovel, he makes sleeper ditches in line with the rail marks and at right-angles to the rails. He makes the ditches so that the sleepers will be below the level of the floor and to fit the size of the sleepers. While he is doing this he puts the stuff to the side of the track. Then he lays the sleepers in the ditches so that the holes at the end of each sleeper, under the rail, will fall one on either side of the rail.

Lo skati lo taful-panzi yena ayikona level, lo maspor yena azi pakama. Lo skati yena bukile lo taful lapa pezulu yena muhle, futi lo skati lo taful-panzi yena level, lo spor-boy na lo mata ka yena yena sebenzisa lo huka-spor, yena landa lo spor. Lo spor-boy na lo mata ka yena yena qala ima, lo munye lapa ku lo skop ka lo spor, lo munye lapa pambili, yena dibanisile lo nyawo (ndaba vimhela lo ngozi), yena ima lapa lo wan sayid ka lo spor. Yena pakamisa lo spor nga lo huka-spor ka yena, lo munye yena buka lo munye, lo skati yena hamba, yena hamba wan skati.

Lo bas-boy yena ima pakati ku lo spor, yena tshela lo madoda lo ndawo lapa yena azi beka lo spor lapa panzi ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas. Lo skati lo spor-boy yena setsha lo ndawo ka lo spor, yena sebenzisa lo tri pikanin matshe. Yena yeka lo wan litshe yena iwa ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas lo yena lapa pezulu ku lo ndawo lapa lo spor yena qala lapa ku lo joyin, lo skati lo litshe yena iwa lapa lo spor, lo spor yena lungile. Yena wisa lo munye litshe ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas lo yena lapa pakati ku lo spor, lo skati yena iwa lapa lo spor, lo spor yena lungile. Futi yena hamba lapa lo skop ka lo spor, yena setshe futi.

Lo skati yena sulile lo fayin stof lapa ku lo spor nga lo spayik, lo spor-boy yena faka lo greyid-staf streyit lapa pezulu na lo spor, lo pikanin skop yena buka lapa ku lo skwe. Lo skati lo not lapa lo twayin yena hlala pakati ku lo mbobo ka lo grayid-staf, yena kombisa yena lo spor yena level. Lo skati lo twayin yena hamba lapa ku lo skwe, futi lo skati yena hamba lapa ku lo joyin, lo spor yena ayikona level; lo spor-boy yena azi enza level lo taful-panzi, futi yena azi buyisa lo spor lapa lo ndawo lapa lo spor yena hlala level.

Manje, lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo ngej, yena faka lo mak ka lo maslipis.

Yena enza lo namba-wan mak lapa ku lo joyin, yena enza lo namba-tu mak lapa pakati ku lo ngej (yena enzela lo mancedis slipis) lo namba-tri mak ka lo ngej lo yena sebenzisa.

Futi yena hamba pambili yena enza lo mak tot lapa lo spor yena pela, futi yena buya muva lapa ku lo skop, yena sayisa nga lo ngej, yena enza\*ka lo namba-tu mancedis slipis.

Yena sebenzisa lo pik na lo foshol, yena vula lo msele ka lo maslipis lapa na lo mak ka lo spor ka yena, yena hlala streyit na lo spor.

Yena enza lo msele ka lo maslipis yena hamba lapa panzi ku lo level ka lo taful-panzi futi yena lingana lo sayiz ka lo maslipis.

Lo skati yena enza lo nto, yena beka lo stof lapa caleni ku lo spor.

Manje yena faka lo maslipis lapa pakati ku lo msele, yena buka lo mbobo lapa ku lo skop ka lo maslipis lo yena lapa panzi ku lo spor, yena hlala, lo munye lapa pakati, lo munye lapa pandle ku lo spor.

level  
landa  
pakama  
bukile  
sebenzisa  
mata  
size  
skop  
pambili  
pakamisa  
tshela  
bekala  
layin  
shif-bas  
pikanin  
matshe  
yeka  
litshe  
qala  
wisa  
lungile  
sulile  
staf  
spayik  
streyit  
twayin  
skwe  
joyin  
buyisa  
levela  
ngej  
mak  
sayisa  
mancedis  
msele  
enzela  
pik  
vula  
lingana  
sayiz \*lo mak

When all the sleepers are in position, the track-boy and his mate, using their rail-lifters, fetch the second rail and put it in position.

There is no paint-line for the second rail; the holes in each sleeper must be on either side of the second rail when it is in the correct position.

To connect the new rails to the old ones with fish-plates, the track-boy uses two spanners, two spikes, nuts and bolts.

When fitting the fish-plates he must see that the flange of the fish-plates goes into the rails, and he must set the holes of the fish-plates over those of the rails.

Also, in setting the holes, he must use his spike and not his fingers (for fear of an accident).

The heads of the bolts<sup>go</sup> on the inner side and the nuts on the outer side, so saving the threads of the bolts from damage and preventing cars from being derailed.

The track-boy fastens the nuts with his spanners, and hits the bolt-heads with his hammer and, finally, tightens with his spanners.

The track-boy then proceeds to insert the dog-spikes along the first rail.

One of his mates uses a sleeper-lifter, and another a dog-bar, to raise the sleepers as he hammers in the dog-spikes.

If any holes are missing, the track-boy must drill them with his augur, and insert the dog-spikes.

When the track-boy inserts the dog-spikes at the second rail, he must always use his gauge (to show him the width for cars) and he must begin at the join, where he fastens down with four dog-spikes.

When he inserts dog-spikes along the second rail, the track-boy uses his gauge to show him the width of the car.

He begins at the join and proceeds using his gauge all the way. He puts two dog-spikes at the join for a twenty-pound rail.

He puts four dog-spikes at the join for a thirty or forty-five pound rail.

When the track-boy has finished putting in the dog-spikes he must collect all his tools and lay them aside.

Then he takes his spanner and tests all the bolts at the joins to make sure they are not loose.

Next he takes his four-pound hammer and examines all the sleepers to ensure that they are lying each at right-angles on the mark.

Lo skati lo maslipis yena hlala lapa lo ndawo ka yena, lo spor-boy na lo mata ka yena. yena sebenzisa lo huka-spor, yena landa lo namba-tu spor, yena faka yena lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena.

Yena aziko lo layin ka lo shif-bas lapa lo namba-tu spor yena azi lala; lo mbobo lapa ku lo munye slipis yena azi hlala pakati-lapa pandle ku \*futi lo spor lo skati lo namba-tu spor yena lungile.

Ku dibanisa lo nyuwan spor lapa ku lo madala spor nga lo mafish-pleyit, lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo tu spanel, lo tu spayik, lo mabawut na lo manot.

Lo skati yena faka lo mafish-pleyit, yena azi buka lo flenj ka lo mafish-pleyit yena hlala lapa pakati ku lo maspor, yena azi qondanisa lo mbobo ka lo mafish-pleyit lapa ku lo ka lo maspor.

Futi lo skati yena qondanisa lo mbobo, yena azi sebenzisa lo spayik, yena ayikona sebenzisa lo munwe ka yena (ndaba yena saba lo ngozi).

Lo maskop ka lo mabawut yena hlala lapa pakati, lo manot yena hlala lapa pandle, ndaba yena ayikona funa bulala lo madayiz ka lo mabawut futi yena vimbela lo ngolovan yena ayikona iwa.

Lo spor-boy yena fasa lo manot nga lo maspanel, yena tshaya lo maskop nga lo hamel, manje yena fasa yena nga lo maspanel.

Manje lo spor-boy yena hamba faka lo madokis lapa lo namba-wan spor.

Lo munye mata ka yena yena sebenzisa lo pakamisa-lo-slipis, lo munye yena sebenzisa lo salamabij-mgqala ku pakamisa lo maslipis lo skati yena tshaya lo madokis.

Lo skati aziko lo mbobo, lo spor-boy yena azi bora yena nga lo bor, yena azi faka lo madokis.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena faka lo madokis lapa lo namba-tu spor, yena azi sebenzisa lo ngej zonke skati (yena komba yena lo stuba ka lo ngolovan) futi yena qala fasa lo fo madokis lapa lo joyin.

Lo skati yena faka lo madokis lapa lo namba-tu spor, lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo ngej, lo ngej yena kombisa yena lo stuba ka lo ngolovan.

Yena qala lapa ku lo joyin, futi yena hamba sebenzisa lo ngej zonke ndawo. Yena faka lotu madokis lapa lo joyin ka lo twenti-pawund spor.

Yena faka/lo fo madokis lapa lo joyin ka lo teti-pawund\*na lo foti-fayif pawund spor.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena qetile faka lo madokis, yena azi dibanisa zonke lo mpahla ka yena, yena azi beka yena caleni.

Manje yena bamba lo spanel, yena setsha zonke lo mabawut lapa lo majoyin, yena funa buka yena ayikona lus.

Futi yena bamba lo fo-pawund hamel, yena setsha zonke lo maslipis yena funa buka yena hlala streyit ku lo mak.

buka  
mbobo  
pandle  
namba  
komba  
nyuwan  
spanel  
manot  
qondanisa  
munwe  
ngozi  
bulala  
madayiz  
vimbela  
ngolovan  
bora  
bor  
stuba  
qetile  
lus

\* spor

After that he takes his grade-staff and his spike in his left hand, and three little stones in his right, and he tells his mate to take a dog-bar.

He then looks at the paint-line and drops a stone from it as before.

When the stone falls to the side of the rail, it is not in line with the paint-line; he must tell his mate who has the dog-bar to lift over the rail while he measures the position of the rail with another stone; and when the stone hits the rail he knows it is in position.

Then he cleans off the rail with his spike and lays his grade-staff on the rail, with the pointed end towards the face, and looks at the plumb-line.

If the plumb-line falls towards the face it shows that the rail is sloping downwards.

Then he must tell his mate to raise it with his dog-spike until the plumb-line is in the little hole in the grade-staff.

Then the rail will be level and the track-boy must tell a mate who has a shovel to ballast underneath the sleepers.

When the levelling has been done, the track-boy must again check against the paint-line because sometimes the rail gets shifted when it is lifted.

The rail will be in position when the track-boy drops a stone from the paint-line and it falls on to the rail.

Now the track-boy uses beater-pick and shovel to ballast firstly below the sleepers; he ballasts at the end of the sleepers but not in the middle of the sleepers.

Then he levels off the ballast to the top of the sleepers; he takes care not to cover up the dog-spikes.

Finally, when he has levelled the track to the end of the sleepers, he collects all his tools and equipment, putting all his small material into a box, and proceeds to the next job.

On his way to the next job he examines along the track in the following manner:

If he finds loose bolts at a join he must tighten them immediately, otherwise they will turn the cars over.

Muva ku lo skati yena bamba lo greyid-staf na lo spayik nga lo sandla ka lo kohlo, na lo tri pikanin matshe nga lo sandla ka lo nene, yena tshela lo mata ka yena yena bamba lo salamabij-mgqala.

Manje yena buka lapa lo layin ka lo shif-bas, yena wisa lo litshe ku yena fana ka lo yena wisile .

Lo skati lo litshe yena iwa lapa caleni ku lo spor, yena ayikona lapa panzi ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas; yena azi tshela lo mata ka yena, lo yena bambile lo salamabij-mgqala, yena pakamisa lo spor, yena sayisa lo ndawo ka lo spor nga lo munye litshe; lo skati lo litshe yena tshaya lapa lo spor, lo spor yena lungile.

Manje yena sula lo spor nga lo spayik, yena beka lo grayid-staf lapa pezulu lo spor, lo pikanin skop yena komba lapa ku lo skwe, yena buka lo twayin.

Lo skati lo twayin yena hamba lapa ku lo skwe, yena kombisa lo spor yena hambile panzi.

Manje yena azi tshela lo mata ka yena yena pakamisa lo spor nga lo salamabij-mgqala tot lo twayin yena hlala lapa pakati ku lo mbobo lo yena lapa lo greyid-staf.

Manje lo spor yena azi hlala level, lo spor-boy yena azi tshela lo mata ka yena , lo yena bambile lo foshol, yena bidela lapa panzi ku lo maslipis.

Lo skati yena qetile enza level, lo spor-boy yena azi setsha futi lo layin ka lo shif-bas, ndaba munye skati lo spor yena hamba caleni lo skati yena pakamiswa.

Lo spor yena lungile lo skati lo spor-boy yena bamba lo litshe lapa ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas futi lo skati yena wisa lo litshe yena iwa lapa pezulu lo spor.

Manje lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo bida-pik na lo foshol, yena bidela, yena qinisa sterek lapa panzi lo maslipis; yena bidela lo stof lapa lo maskop ka lo maslipis kupela, yena ayikona bidela lo stof lapa pakati ku lo maslipis.

Manje yena enza level tot lapa pezulu lo maslipis, yena basopa\*ayikona vala lo madokis. \* yena

Lo skati yena qetile enza level zonke lo spor tot lapa lo maslipis yena pela, yena dibanisa zonke lo mpahla ka yena, yena faka zonke lo pikanin mpahla lapa pakati lo bokis, yena hamba lapa lo munye ndawo.

Lo skati yena hamba lapa lo munye msebenz yena setsha lapa lo spor fana ka lo:

Lo skati yena tola lo mabawut yena puma lapa ku lo joyin, yena tshetsha qinisa yena, ndaba yena azi wisa lo mangolovan.

kohlo  
nene  
wisile  
kombile  
bidela  
pakamiswa  
qinisa  
level

He must see that every time he has levelled a track the sleepers are not covered, because he must be able to see if anything is broken.

If he comes to a sleeper which is broken, he must dig a sleeper ditch behind it; he must remove the dog-spikes from the worn sleeper using his dog-bar; he must hammer out the worn sleeper and must replace it with a substitute sleeper.

Then he must fasten down the dog-spikes on one rail, and must use his gauge when fastening down those on the second rail.

Next he takes his beater-pick and packs the stuff under the sleeper.

When he comes to a switch which is blocked with stuff he cleans it.

If the connecting piece of the blade has come out, he repairs it with a bolt.

If any other bolts have come loose or are missing, he matches the hole of the fish-plate with that of the blade (using his spike and not his fingers) and he inserts and tightens the bolts.

Finally, he picks off any stuff from the top of the switch and the short rail and removes the stuff from the plates with his shovel, and then he sweeps all around the switch.

It is important for the track-boy to do all these things as he proceeds along the track from job to job, otherwise all the other jobs underground will be held up.

#### NOTICE

faka lo madokis = fasten down dog-spikes into sleepers, fasten on dog-spikes to hold rail.

pakamisa nga lo huka-spor = lift with (by means of) a rail-lifter.

pakamisa = cause to lift or rise

kangela = to look at

kangela lo level = test or examine the level

kangela lo level ku = take a site from

Zonke lo skati yena enza level lapa lo spor, yena azi basopa yena ayikona vala lo maslipis, ndaba yena azi funa kangela lo skati lo nto yena file.

Lo skati yena tola lo slipis lo yena file, yena azi enza lo msele lapa muva ku lo slipis, yena azi kipa lo madokis lapa ku lo slipis lo yena file nga lo salamabij-mgqala; yena azi tshaya yena, yena azi kipa lo slipis lo yena file nga lo hamel, yena azi faka lo munye slipis.

Futi, yena azi fasa lo madokis lapa lo wan spor, futi yena azi sebenzisa lo ngej lo skati yena fasa lo madokis lapa lo namba-tu spor.

Manje yena bamba lo bida-pik, yena bidela lo stof lapa panzi ku lo slipis.

Lo skati yena fika lapa lo pontsh lo yena tola yena gwalile lo stof, yena tshanyela yena.

Lo skati lo pikanin ntsimbi ka lo nayif yena pumile, yena lungisa yena nga lo bawut.

Lo skati lo munye mabawut yena lusokile, futi lo skati aziko lo munye, yena gondanisa lo mbobo ka lo fish-pleyit na lo ka lo nayif (yena sebenzisa lo spayik, yena ayikona sebenzisa lo munwe), yena fasa lo mabawut.

Manje yena kipa lo stof lapa pezulu ku lo pontsh, futi lapa ku lo shotwan spor, yena kipa lo stof lapa ku lo mapleyit nga lo foshol, yena tshanyela zonke lo ndawo lapa lo pontsh.

Lo spor-boy yena azi enza zonke lo nto lo skati yena hamba ku lo munye msebenz lapa lo spor, ndaba zonke lo majob lo yena lapa panzi yena ayi azi hamba.

wisa  
kangela  
file  
ntsimbi

pakati ku lo spor = into (fitting into) e.g., the flange of the fish-plate fits into the rail.

pakati ku lo spor = within the tracks, i.e. Yena ima pakati ku lo spor.

streyit = straight or at right-angles to

lo skati lo level aziko = when it is not level

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Question in English

Question in Fanakalo

Answer in Fanakalo

1. Explain how track-boys lift a 20-ft. rail into position when extending a track.

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

2. How does the track-boy test for the correct position on the first of a pair of rails?

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

3. How does a track-boy mark off a 20-ft. rail for sleepers and auxiliary sleepers?

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

4. How does a track-boy use a grade-staff to test the grade of a rail?

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

5. Why must the track-boy test for correct position of a rail after fastening down dog-spikes and after ballasting?

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

A SLIDING RAIL

Before a track-boy proceeds with installing a sliding rail, he must examine the hanging above where he is about to work. He does this with his pinch-bar and four-pound hammer. Then he must kneel at the end of the existing track and check on the level of the footwall.

When the hanging is safe and the footwall is level, he must lift (using his rail-lifter) the first rail and place it before the paint-line.

The flange of the rail must be on top; it must overlap on the outside of the existing rail, and it must reach as near as possible to the face.

When, using three little stones, he has checked for the correct position of the rail, he must use his gauge and chalk off the marks for the sleepers.

He must do all these things correctly, according to instructions.

When he has marked off the rail for the sleepers, he uses his beater-pick and shovel to open up the sleeper ditches and then he lays the sleepers in the ditches at right-angles to the rails, taking care that the holes at the rail end of the sleepers lie one on either side of the rail.

The track-boy clamps the (crown of the) rail onto the sleepers with clamps and then fastens the dog-spikes, beginning where the sliding rail overlaps the existing rail.

When he comes to fastening down the dog-spikes on the sliding rail, the track-boy's mate raises the sleepers with the dog-bar.

If the holes for the sleepers on the sliding rail are not right the track-boy must drill them.

When the track-boy has completed hammering in the dog-spikes for the first rail, he takes up the second rail, places it to lie between the holes on the sleepers (flange upwards and overlapping the existing rail) and fastens it down with dog-spikes from the overlap to the head. (When dog-spiking the second rail, his gauge must be at the end of the sliding rail.)

When he gets to the end of the track of the sliding rail, he uses his gauge to check that the measurement of the track does not tally with the gauge, because the sliding rails are fixed to the outer side of the rails of the old track.

LO MALALAN-SPOR

Pambili ku lo skati lo spor-boy yena enza lo malalan-spor, yena azi setsha lo taful lapa pezulu lo ndawo lapa yena azi sebenza. Yena setsha nga lo mgqala, futi nga lo fo-pawund hamel. Futi yena guqa nga lo dolo lapa lo madala spor yena pela, yena kangela lo level.

Lo skati lo taful yena lungile, futi lo skati lo level yena lungile, yena pakamisa (yena sebenzisa lo huka-spor) lo namba-wan spor, yena faka yena lapa panzi ka lo layin ka lo shif-bas.

Lo flenj ka lo spor yena kona pezulu, yena azi lala lapa muva futi lapa pandle mbitshan ku lo madala spor, lo skop yena fika duze ku lo skwe.

Lo skati yena sebenzisa lo tri pikanin matshe, futi lo skati yena setshile noko lo spor yena hlala muhle, yena sebenzisa lo ngej, yena enza lo mak ka lo maslipis.

Zonke lo nto yena enza muhle fana ka lo mteto.

Lo skati yena enzile lo mak ka lo maslipis lapa ku lo spor yena sebenzisa lo bida-pik na lo foshol, yena vula lo msele ka lo maslipis, yena faka lo maslipis pakati ku lo msele, yena faka yena hlala streyit ku lo mak, yena buka noko lo mbobo lapa ku lo skop ka lo spor lapa lo maslipis yena hlala, lo munye yena lapa pakati, lo munye yena lapa pandle.

Lo spor-boy yena fasa lo spor nga lo maklamp, yena faka lo madokis, yena qala lapa ku lo ndawo lapa lo skop ka lo malalan yena tshayisa lapa pezulu mbitshan ku lo madala spor.

Lo skati yena fika faka lo madokis lapa ku lo malalan spor, lo mata ka yena yena pakamisa lo maslipis nga lo salamabij-mgqala.

Lo skati lo mbobo ka lo maslipis ka lo malalan spor yena ayikona lungile, lo spor-boy yena azi bora yena.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena qetile faka lo madokis ka lo namba-wan spor, yena azi bamba lo namba-tu spor, yena faka yena lapa pakati ku lo mbobo lapa pezulu ku lo maslipis (lo flenj yena buka pezulu, yena lala lapa muva mbitshan lapa pezulu ku lo madala spor), yena fasa yena panzi nga lo madokis, yena qala lapa yena lapa pezulu ku lo madala spor, yena hamba tot yena fika lapa ku lo skop. (Lo skati yena faka lo madokis lapa ku lo namba-tu spor, lo ngej yena azi hlala pambili ku lo malalan.)

Lo skati yena fika lapa ku lo skop ka lo malalan-spor yena sebenzisa lo ngej, yena setsha lo sayiz ka lo spor noko yena ayikona lingana na lo ngej, ndaba lo malalan-spor yena kona pandle ku lo madala spor.

spor-boy  
malalan-spor  
setsha  
mgqala  
fo-pawund  
hamel  
guqa  
dolo  
madala  
spor  
pela  
kangela  
level  
pakamisa  
sebenzisa  
huka-spor  
layin  
shif-bas  
flenj  
lala  
muva  
pandle  
pezulu  
mbitshan  
skop  
fika  
skwe  
matshe  
setshile  
ngej  
mak  
maslipis  
fana  
mteto  
enzile  
bida-pik  
foshol  
vula  
msele  
faka  
streyit  
noko  
skop  
madokis  
qala  
tshayisa  
salamabij-mgqala  
sayiz  
qetile  
lingana

Next he checks on all the sleepers to ensure that they are all laying at their marks at right-angles to the rail. When he has wiped off the rails with his spike, the track-boy lays his grade-staff (pointing to the face) along the rail.

The plumb-line should not fall within the hole. It should fall towards the face because the ends of the sliding rails lie on top of the rails of the old track.

Once the level of the sliding rail is correct, the track-boy uses his beater-pick and shovel to ballast the sleepers and beat the stuff until it is level with the sleepers.

If the face is a little away from the sliding rail, the track-boy places an old sleeper against the end of the first sliding rail where it overlaps the old rail.

One mate stands on the sleeper, to prevent accidents, another stands at the face, and the track-boy hammers the sleeper with his fourteen-pound hammer until the rail advances to touch the face.

The track-boy checks the sleeper mark against his gauge and chalks it off.

When he has made a ditch and placed a sleeper in it and fastened dog-spikes to it, he proceeds to advance the second rail and fasten it with dog-spikes to the new sleeper.

The track-boy then connects the sliding rail to the old ones with fish-plates, doing everything according to instructions.

Finally, he levels the end of the sliding rail track, and covers the ends of the rails to protect the track from blasting.

When he has cleared the area where he has been working, the track-boy collects his tools and proceeds to the next task, examining the track as he goes along.

#### NOTES

sayiz ka lo spor	=	gauge of the track
ngej	=	gauge with which to measure
level ka lo spor	=	grade of the rail, grade of the track
level na lo spor	=	level with the track
level na lo slipis	=	level with the sleeper
enza level	=	level (verb)

Futi yena setsha zonke lo maslipis, yena funa buka yena hlala streyit ku lo mak lapa ku lo spor. Lo skati yena sulile lo fayin stof lapa pezulu ka lo spor nga lo spayik, lo spor-boy yena faka lo greyid-staf lapa pezulu ku lo spor (lo pikanin skop yena buka lapa lo skwe). Lo twayin ka lo greyid-staf yena ayikona funa hlala ku lo pikanin mbebo ka lo greyid-staf, yena azi hlala mbitchan lapa ku lo skwe, ndaba lo skop ka lo malalan-spor yena kona lapa.

Lo skati lo level ka lo malalan-spor yena lungile, lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo bide-pik na lo foshol, yena bidela lo maslipis futi na lo stof tot yena level na lo maslipis.

Lo skati lo skwe yena hambile mbitchan pambili ku lo malalan-spor, lo spor-boy yena faka lo madala slipis lapa muva ku lo namba-wan malalan-spor lapa lo ndawo yena dibana na lo madala spor.

Lo munye mata yena nyatela lapa lo slipis, ku vimbela lo ngozi, lo munye yena ima lapa pambili ku lo skwe, lo spor-boy yena tshaya lo slipis nga lo fotin-pawund hanel tot lo spor yena tshayisa lapa ku lo skwe.

Lo spor-boy yena setsha lo mak ka lo slipis nga lo ngej, yena enza lo mak nga lo tshok.

Lo skati yena enzile lo msele, futi lo skati yena fakile lo slipis lapa pakati ku yena, futi lo skati yena fasile yena nga lo madokis, yena hamba bamba lo namba-tu spor, yena fasa yena nga lo madokis lapa lo nyuwan slipis.

Manje lo spor-boy yena dibanisa lo malalan-spor na lo madala spor nga lo mafish-pleyit, yena enza lo nto fana ka lo mteto.

Lo skati yena qetile, yena enza level lo ndawo lapa lo malalan-spor yena pela, futi yena vala lo maskop ka lo maspor ndaba yena saba lo skati lo hol yena itsha yena bulala lo spor.

Lo skati yena vulile muhle zonke lo ndawo lapa yena sebenzile, lo spor-boy yena bamba zonke lo mpahla ka yena, yena hamba lapa lo munye ndawo, yena azi setsha zonke lo ndawo lapa lo spor.

fayin  
spayik  
pikanin  
greyid-staf  
twayin  
bidela  
hambile  
dibana  
nyatela  
vimbela  
ngozi  
tshaya  
fotin-pawund  
tot  
fasile  
nyuwan  
mafish-pleyit  
mteto  
saba  
itsha  
bulala  
sebenzile

lo skop ka lo spor	=	the (blank) end of the rail
enza lo mak	=	mark off
lo mak	=	marked off paint, chalk mark
streyit ku	=	at right-angles to
streyit na	=	alongside, or parallel with
duze ku lo spor	=	right up close to



WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

<u>Question in English</u>	<u>Question in Fanakalo</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo</u>
1. How is a sliding rail fitted to a rail of an existing track?	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
2. How does the track-boy advance a sliding rail to touch the face before he puts in the last sleeper at the head of the track and before he fits the fish-plates?	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
3. Is the gauge of the sliding rail the same as the gauge of the track to which it is connected?	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....

## BENDING A RAIL

Before a track-boy starts to install a bend, he must examine the hanging above where he is about to work, using his pinch-bar and his four-pound hammer.

He must also check on the footwall level, taking his sight from behind the existing track level.

Then, using his rail-lifter and working according to instructions, the track-boy and his mate must lift the rail into position.

The track-boy then drops a little stone from the point where the paint-line starts to bend to show him where to start the bend on the rail, and then, using his gauge, he marks off the rail from that point to its end.

Next, he puts the mouth of the jack-screw of his jim-crow against the inside of the rail on the first mark, and then turns the sleeve until it catches on the rail.

The track-boy's mate, who stands on the outer side of the rail, sets his small pinch-bar over the rail and under the arm of the jim-crow and presses down to keep the jim-crow level, while the track-boy himself uses his pinch-bar to turn the head of the jack-screw.

□ He puts his pinch-bar into the hole farthest from him and turns the head towards him, taking care not to turn the head too far. He does this three times (or the number of times required for the bend). If he bends at the first mark three times, he must bend three times at all the marks. □

Then the track-boy loosens the jack-screw and shifts the jim-crow to the second mark and uses it again in order to bend the rail a little more.

Then, using his jim-crow thus, the track-boy proceeds to the last mark for the bend.

Next, with the help of his mates, and using his rail-lifter, the track-boy brings the rail into position below the paint-line.

The track-boy then lets a stone fall from the point where the paint-line starts to bend on to the rail; when it falls on the first mark the rail is in the correct position at that point. (The rail must meet the old rail where the join is to be.)

He proceeds along the paint-line dropping the stone to check on the correctness of the bend from mark to mark.

## BENDA LO SPOR

Pambili ku lo skati lo spor-boy yena qala enza lo bend, yena setsha lo taful lapa pezulu lo ndawo lapa yena azi sebenza, yena azi setsha nga lo mgqala na lo fo-pawund hamel ka yena.

Futi, yena azi setsha lo level lapa lo taful-panzi, yena kangela lo level lapa muva ku lo madala spor.

Manje, yena sebenzisa lo huka-spor (pakamisa-lo-spor), yena sebenza fana ka lo mteto, lo spor-boy na lo mata ka yena yena pakamisa lo spor, yena faka yena lapa lo ndawo ka yena.

Lo spor-boy yena wisa lo litshe lapa ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena qala benda, lo litshe yena kombisa yena lo ndawo lapa yena azi qala benda lo spor; yena sebenzisa lo ngej ka yena, yena enza lo mak lapa lo spor yena qala tot lapa yena pela.

Futi yena faka lo mlomo ka lo tshaf ka lo jim-kro ka yena lapa pakati ku lo spor lapa ku lo mak lo yena pambili, yena pendula lo mlomo ka yena tot yena bamba lo spor.

Lo mata ka lo spor-boy lo yena mile lapa madala sayid ka lo spor, yena faka lo pikanin mgqala lapa pezulu ku lo spor, futi lapa panzi ku lo ngalo ka lo jim-kro, yena cinezela yena ndaba yena funa bamba lo jim-kro level; manje lo skati yena pendula lo skop ka lo tshaf, lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo mgqala ka yena.

□ Yena ngenisa lo mgqala lapa ku lo mbobo lo yena pambili ku yena, yena pendula lo skop lapa lo sayid ka yena, yena pasopa yena ayikona pendula lo skop pambili sterek. Yena pendula yena tri skati (lo munye skati yena pendula yena lo maningi skati lo yena lo bend yena funa). Lo skati yena benda lapa lo namba-wan mak tri skati yena azi benda lapa zonke lo mak tri skati. □

Futi lo spor-boy yena sleka lo tshaf, yena tshova lo jim-kro lapa lo namba-tu mak, yena sebenzisa yena futi ku benda lo spor mbitshan.

Futi yena sebenzisa lo jim-kro fana ka lo yena sebenzisile, lo spor-boy yena hamba lapa ku lo mak yena muva ku lo bend. \* lo

Manje lo spor-boy na lo mata ka yena, yena sebenzisa lo huka-spor, yena buyisa lo spor lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena lapa panzi ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas.

Lo spor-boy yena wisa lo litshe lapa ku lo ndawo lapa lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena qala benda lapa pezulu ku lo spor; lo skati lo litshe yena tshaya lapa lo namba-wan mak, lo spor yena lungile lapa. (Lo spor yena azi hlangana na lo madala spor lapa lo joyin yena kona.)

Yena hamba na lo layin ka lo shif-bas, yena wisa lo litshe, yena setsha lo bend lapa lo munye mak tot lo munye mak.

pambili  
spor-boy  
qala

setsha  
taful  
pezulu  
mgqala  
fo-pawund  
hamel  
level  
muva  
madala

spor  
sebenzisa  
huka-spor  
nteto  
mata  
pakamisa  
wisa  
litshe  
layin

shif-bas  
benda  
komba  
ngej  
mak  
tot  
pela

ngalo  
cinezela  
skop  
mlomo  
tshaf  
jim-kro  
pendula  
mile  
sayid  
ngenisa

mbobo  
pasopa  
sterek

maningi kona  
funa joyin  
sleka buyisa  
tshova lungile  
mbitshan  
sebenzisile

If the stone falls to the outer side of the bend, the arc is too great.

If the stone falls to the inner side of the bend, the arc is too small.

Then the track-boy must go back to the last mark at which the bend is correct and he must use his jim-crow and correct it. He must bend the track on the old marks.

When the track-boy has completed the bend, he again checks it, dropping a stone from the paint-line to the marks, from the beginning of the bend to the end.

Then the track-boy fetches the second rail and places it behind the first rail, meanwhile making sure that the end is even with that of the first and marking it off, starting level with the first mark on the first rail.

He lifts the second rail to the inside of the first, sets his jim-crow against the first mark and proceeds to bend the rail using four turns (or one turn more than required for the first rail).

Before proceeding to bend at the other marks, the track-boy chalks a mark at each of the jim-crow grips (hands).

When he has completed the bend the track-boy must put the second rail against the first, and if the flange of the second touches that of the first all along, the bend is correct.

[ If the flanges do not touch at all points the track-boy must bend the second one again as required. He must start from the first mark. ]

When the second rail matches the first, the track-boy wipes off the chalk marks and lays the second rail aside.

Next, the track-boy again checks along the paint-line; he drops a stone to make sure that the first rail has not moved out of position.

He then takes his gauge and, starting from the join, marks off the rail (according to instructions) for the position of the sleepers.

Then, always working to instructions, he digs the sleeper ditches and lays the sleepers down in them with the holes on either side of the rail. He uses his four-pound hammer to make sure that the sleepers are lying correctly.

He places the second rail on the sleepers with the rail in position between the holes.

Lo skati lo litshe yena tshaya lapa\*madala sayid ka lo bend, lo bend • lo yena makulu.

Lo skati lo litshe yena tshaya lapa pakati ku lo bend, lo bend yena pikanin.

Futi lo spor-boy yena azi buya muva lapa ku lo mak lo yena lapa lo ndawo lapa lo bend yena lungile, yena sebenzisa lo jim-kro futi, yena lungisa yena. • lo spor duze  
Yena azi benda\* lapa lo madala mak. • lo spor

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena qetile enza lo bend, yena setsha yena, yena wisa lo litshe ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas lapa pezulu ku lo mak, yena qala lapa lo ndawo lapa lo bend yena qala, yena hamba tot lapa yena pela.

Manje lo spor-boy yena buyisa lo namba-tu spor, yena faka yena lapa muva ku lo namba-wan spor, manje yena buka lo skop yena lingana na lo skop ka lo namba-wan spor, yena enza lo mak yena qondana na lo mak ka lo namba-wan spor.

Yena pakamisa lo namba-tu spor, yena faka yena lapa pambili ku lo namba-wan spor, yena faka lo jim-kro lapa ku lo namba-wan mak, yena benda lo spor. yena pendula lo fo skati lapa namba-wan mak (lo munye skati yena pendula yena wan skati pambili ka lo yena funa lapa lo namba-wan spor).

Pambili ku lo skati yena enza lo bend lapa lo munye mak, lo spor-boy yena enza lo mak nga lo tshok lapa lo sandla ka lo jim-kro.

Lo skati yena qetile enza lo bend, lo spor-boy yena azi beka lo namba-tu spor lapa duze ku lo namba-wan spor. Lo skati lo flenj ka lo namba-tu spor yena tshayisa zonke lo ndawo lapa lo namba-wan spor, lo bend yena lungile.

[ Lo skati lo flenj yena ayikona tshayisa zonke lo ndawo, lo spor-boy yena benda yena futi. Yena azi qala lapa lo namba-wan mak. ]

Lo skati lo namba-tu spor yena fana na lo namba-wan spor, lo spor-boy yena sula lo mak, yena beka lo namba-tu spor lapa caleni.

Futi lo spor-boy yena setsha lo spor noko yena lapa panzi ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas; yena wisa lo litshe, yena funa buka noko lo namba-wan spor yena ayikona pumile lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena.

Futi yena bamba lo ngej, yena qala lapa ku lo joyin, yena faka lo mak lapa ku lo spor (fana ka lo mteto), yena enza lo mak ka lo maslipis.

Zonke lo skati yena sebenza fana ka lo mteto, yena vula lo msele ka lo maslipis, yena faka lo maslipis lapa pakati ku yena, yena pasopa lo tu mbobo yena kona lo munye pandle lo munye pakati ku lo spor. Yena sebenzisa lo fo-pawund hamel lo skati yena funa lo maslipis yena hlala muhle.

Manje yena faka lo namba-tu spor lapa pezulu ku lo maslipis, lo spor yena hlala pakati ku lo mbobo.

makulu  
lungisa  
qetile  
lingana  
qondana  
tshok  
duze  
flenj  
tshayisa  
sula  
caleni  
pumile

maslipis  
faka  
msele

Now the track-boy uses his spike, set-spanners and four-pound hammer to connect the rails by means of fish-plates.

He must make sure that the flanges of the fish-plates fit into the web of the rails, otherwise the fish-plates will not go in and will cause cars to be derailed.

When fitting in fish-plates the track-boy must follow instructions; he must use his spike and not his fingers to match the holes of the plates to those of the rail.

He must also fasten the bolts and nuts in the same manner as when extending the track.

Now, starting at the join, the track-boy proceeds to fasten down the dog-spikes on the first rail.

While he is doing this, one mate with a dog-bar and another with a sleeper-lifter, help him by levering up the sleepers.

When they proceed to do the same for the second rail, the track-boy uses his gauge to keep the correct spacing between the rails.

When he reaches the point where the bend starts, he uses his spike.

( ) At the bend, the distance between the points from which he measures is greater, so he must lay his gauge against his spike to measure correctly. ( )

Then, once again he must check, working along the paint-line, because the rails sometimes move out of position when they are lifted.

When the rails are in the correct position, the track-boy must ask one of his mates to raise the rail on the inner side of the outer bend and, when a four-pound hammer can go under the rail on the outer side, the bend is correctly installed.

Then the track-boy uses his beater-pick to fill in stuff under the sleepers. (The reason why we raise the rail at the bend is so that when a car comes along it swings easily.)

The track-boy must make sure that he only places the stuff between the sleepers; he does not beat it down because the rail may rise; and when a car comes it may be derailed.

Next he must level the stuff, making sure that he does not cover the sleepers because he must be able to see when they are damaged.

Manje lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo spayik na lo maspanel na lo fo-pawund hamel, yena dibanisa lo maspor nga lo mafish-pleyit.

Yena azi buka noko lo flenj ka lo mafish-pleyit yena hlala lapa pakati ku lo msele ka lo maspor; ndaba lo skati yena ayikona hlala fana ka lo masfish-pleyit yena ayi azi ngena, yena azi wisa lo ngolovan.

Lo skati yena faka lo mafish-pleyit lo spor-boy yena azi faka yena fana ka lo mteto; yena azi sebenzisa lo spayik, yena ayikona sebenzisa lo munwe ka yena lo skati yena qondanisa lo mbobo ka lo mafish-pleyit na lo ka lo spor.

Yena azi fasa lo mabawut na lo manot fana ka lo yena fasa lo skati yena joyina lo spor.

Manje, yena qala lapa ku lo joyin, lo spor-boy yena hamba fasa lo madokis lapa lo namba-wan spor.

Lo skati yena fasa lo madokis, lo munye mata ka yena yena sebenzisa lo salamabij-mggala, lo munye yena sebenzisa lo pakamisa-slipis, yena siza yena pakamisa lo maslipis.

Lo skati yena faka lo namba-tu spor, lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo ngej, yena enza lo spor lapa pakati ku lo maspor yena lungile.

Lo skati yena fika lapa lo bend yena qala, yena sebenzisa lo spayik. \*lo ndawo

( ) Lapa ku lo bend, lo stuba yena makulu pambili ku lo stuba lapa lo streyit, yena lo ndaba yena lalisa lo ngej nga lo spayik lo skati yena funa sayisa muhle. ( )

Lo skati yena qetile, yena azi setsha lo layin ka lo shif-bas, ndaba lo skati yena pakamisile lo maspor, lo munye skati yena puma ku lo layin.

Lo skati lo maspor yena kona muhle lapa panzi ku lo layin, lo spor-boy yena tshela lo munye mata ka yena yena pakamisa lo spor lapa pakati ku lo bend. Lo skati lo fo-pawund hamel yena ngena lapa panzi ku lo spor lapa paddle ku lo bend, lo spor yena lungile.

Futi lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo bida-pik, yena bidela lapa panzi ku lo maslipis. (Lo ndaba tina pakamisa lo spor lapa ku lo beni tina funa lo skati lo ngolovan yena fika yena tshetsha swaya.)

Lo spor-boy yena faka lo stof kupela lapa pakati ku lo maslipis; yena ayikona bidela, ndaba lo spor yena azi pakama; futi lo skati lo ngolovan yena fika, yena azi iwa.

Futi yena enza level lo stof, lo skati yena enza level yena ayikona vala lo maslipis ndaba yena funa kangela yena lo skati yena file.

spanel  
dibanisa  
mafish-pleyit  
ngolovan  
qondanisa  
mabawut  
manot  
joyina  
qala  
madokis  
salamabij-mggala  
pakamisa-slipis  
vulekile  
valekile  
stuba  
streyit  
pakamisile  
bida-pik  
bidela  
tshetsha  
swaya  
kupela  
stuba

Now the track-boy uses his spanner to check the bolts at the join, and his four-pound hammer to check that the sleepers lie correctly at the marks. Then he takes his grade-staff and spike in his left hand, and a stone in his right, and telling one mate to bring his pinch-bar and another his shovel, he checks working along the paint-line.

He checks the position of the rails with the stone.  
 He cleans off the rails with his spike.  
 He checks the grade of the rails with his grade-staff.  
 He tells his mates when to ballast the sleepers with stuff, and where to put stones.

When all is in order and the site is clean, the track-boy collects his tools and material and moves on to the next job. On his way to the next job he must examine along the track.

Manje lo spor-boy yena setsha lo mabawut lapa ku lo majoyin nga lo spanel ka yena, yena sebenzisa lo fo-pawund hamel lo skati yena setsha lo maslipis yena hlala muhle lapa ku lo mak ka yena. \* noko Futi yena bamba lo greyid-staf na lo spayik nga lo sandla ka lo kohlo, futi lo litshe nga lo sandla ka lo nene, yena tshela lo munye mata ka yena yena bamba lo mgqala; yena tshela lo munye mata yena bamba lo foshol, yena tshela yena yena setsha lo layin ka lo shif-bas.

vala  
file  
majoyin  
kohlo  
nene  
tshela

Yena setsha lo maspor nga lo litshe.  
 Yena sula lo maspor nga lo spayik.  
 Yena setsha noko lo maspor yena hlala level nga lo greyid-staf.  
 Yena tshela lo mata ka yena lo skati yena funa bidela futi lo skati yena funa faka lo matshe lapa panzi ku lo maslipis.

Lo skati zonke yena lungile, lo spor-boy yena dibanisa zonke lo mpahla ka yena, yena hamba lapa lo munye ndawo.  
 Lo skati yena hamba lapa lo munye job, yena azi setsha zonke lo ndawo lapa lo spor.

NOTES tshetsha = easily, quickly. fana na = the same as madala spor = existing track sayiz ka lo spor = length of rail or track, distance between rails, gauge.  
 fana ka = like, as nyuwan spor = new rail, a newly laid rail or track.  
 fana ka lo metoto = according to instructions fana ka zola = as yesterday

WRITE. THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Question in Fanakalo

Answer in Fanakalo

1. What tools does the track-boy use .....  
 a) to lift a rail into position; .....  
 b) to check on the grade of a rail; .....  
 c) to measure the distance between rails at a bend. ....
  
2. How does a track-boy proceed to mark off the first rail of a pair which he must bend? .....
  
3. How does he find the point on the second rail where he must begin to mark off? .....

INSTALLING A SWITCH

FAKA LO PONTSH

When the track-boy has to install a switch, he must see that he has a switch, two six-foot sleepers, two five-foot sleepers and three standard sleepers (one standard sleeper is already under the end of the existing track) handy at the place beside his tools.

First of all, he must use his pinch-bar and hammer to examine the hanging above where he is about to install the switch. Then he must check on the paint-line on the hanging and, kneeling behind the track, he must check on the level of the site.

When he has levered his switch into position (with his pinch-bar) he drops a stone from the mark on the paint-line to check that the points of the switch correspond with the tracks; he uses his grade-staff to check on the grade of the switch.

The track-boy must make sure that, at the head of the switch, the joint of the switch is on the middle of a sleeper on the existing track. (This sleeper is called the first sleeper.)

He places the second standard sleeper below and against the first, reinforcing plate of the switch.

He places the third standard sleeper above and against the second, reinforcing plate.

He places a five-foot sleeper at the centre of the wing-joint at right angles to the switch.

He places a five-foot sleeper above and against the third reinforcing plate.

He places a six-foot sleeper against the lower part of the reinforcing plate against its slant side, and so that the middle of the outside rail comes on the middle of it.

He places the second six-foot sleeper against the first one to hold the joins fast.

When he has thus completed placing the sleepers over their position on the top of the switch, he marks off both sides of each at the point where they contact the tracks.

Next he makes a square hole with his pick in the footwall below the head of each sleeper, so that when he has removed the sleepers and the switch he will know where to dig the sleeper trenches.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena azi faka lo pontsh, yena azi buka yena kona duze na lo munye mpahla ka yena lo pontsh, lo tu sikis-fit maslipis, lo tu fayif-fit maslipis, lo tri fayif-bay-fayif maslipis. (Lo wan fayif-bay-fayif yena lapa panzi ku lo skop ka lo madala spor.)

Kuqala yena azi sebenzisa lo mgqala na lo hamel, yena setsha lo taful pezulu lapa ku lo ndawo lapa yena azi faka lo pontsh.

Futi yena azi setsha lo layin ka lo shif-bas lapa lo taful pezulu; yena guqa\*muva ku lo madala spor, yena buka noko lo level lapa panzi yena \* lapa kona.

Lo skati yena lanjile lo pontsh lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena (nga lo mgqala ka yena) yena wisa lo litshe lapa ku lo mak ka lo layin ka lo shif-bas, yena setsha lo \* lapa lo pontsh yena fana na lo spor, yena sebenzisa lo greyid-staf; yena setsha lo greyid ka lo pontsh. \* mawing

Lo spor-boy yena azi buka lapa lo skop ka lo pontsh noko lo joyin ka lo pontsh yena hlala lapa pezulu futi\* pakati ku lo slipis ku lo madala spor. (Lo slipis yena bizwa lo namba-wan slipis.) \* lapa

Yena faka lo namba-tu fayif-bay-fayif slipis lapa panzi lapa duze ku lo pikanin pleyit ka lo pontsh.

Yena faka lo namba-tri fayif-bay-fayif slipis lapa pezulu lapa duze ku lo namba-tu pikanin pleyit.

Yena faka lo fayif-fit slipis lapa pakati ku lo joyin ka lo wing, futi lapa streyit ku lo pontsh.

Yena faka lo fayif-fit slipis lapa pezulu lapa duze ku lo namba-tri makulu pleyit.

Yena faka lo sikis-fit slipis lapa pambili ku lo makulu pleyit lapa duze ku lo sayid lo yena kokay, yena faka yena hlala lapa lo midel ka lo spor lo yena pandle yena hlala lapa ku lo midel ka lo, lo yena kokay.

Yena faka lo namba-tu sikis-fit slipis lapa duze ku lo namba-wan ndaba yena bamba lo majoyin.

Lo skati yena qetile faka lo maslipis lapa pezulu ku lo ndawo ka yena lapa pezulu ku lo pontsh, yena enza lo mak lapa lo mabini sayid ka yena lapa lo ndawo lapa yena dibana na lo spor.

Futi yena enza lo pikanin mgodi lo yena streyit nga lo pik lapa ku lo taful panzi lapa panzi ku lo skop ka lo munye slipis, ndaba yena funa lo skati yena kipile lo maslipis na lo pontsh yena azi lapa'lo ndawo yena azi vula lo msele ka lo maslipis.

spor-boy  
faka  
pontsh  
sikis-fit  
maslipis  
fayif-fit  
fayif-bay-fayif  
duze  
kuqala  
mgqala  
hamel  
taful  
setsha  
layin  
shif-bas  
pezulu  
muva  
madala  
level  
lanjile  
wisa  
litshe  
sebenzisa  
greyid-staf  
greyid  
namba  
pikanin  
pleyit  
joyin  
wing  
makulu  
pambili  
kokay  
pandle  
qetile  
mabini  
dibana  
spor  
pik  
skop  
kipile  
vula  
msele

When he removes the sleepers, he places the standard sleepers aside in one place, the five-foot ones in another, and the six-foot ones in yet another.

When he has levered the switch to the side with bars, he turns it on its side and makes sure that it will not fall.

Then the track-boy digs the sleeper ditches to the correct size for each sleeper, and lashes the stuff away to the side.

When the track-boy lays his sleepers in their ditches, he does so in the correct order, starting from the join of the switch with the track.

Next he turns the switch back into position, being careful to work safely and according to instructions.

He again drops a stone from the paint-line to check on the correct position of the joins, and then adjusts the sleepers to correspond with the marks on the tracks.

When the track-boy has connected the fish-plates to the existing rail, in the usual manner, he inserts the dog-spikes (also according to instructions), starting from the head of the switch and working backwards.

He will insert four dog-spikes at the join.

When he has put in the switch, the track-boy must again check on the line and the grade of the switch.

Then he must ballast under the sleepers of the switch, being careful not to damage the ends of the sleepers, and he must level off the track to the top of the sleepers.

When he has cleared the area, the track-boy collects his tools and proceeds to the next job, examining the track as he goes along.

NOTES:

Notice

makulu pleyit = the "lower end" of the reinforcing plate.

Lo namba-wan pikanin pleyit = 1st reinforcing plate.

Lo namba-tu pikanin pleyit = 2nd reinforcing plate.

Lo skati yena kipa lo maslipis, yena beka lo fayif-bay-fayif maslipis lapa lo wan ndawo; yena beka lo fayif-fit maslipis lapa lo munye ndawo; yena beka lo sikis-fit maslipis lapa lo wan ndawo.

Lo skati yena lanjile lo pontsh lapa caleni nga lo mgqala, yena lalisa yena lapa lo munye sayid, yena buka yena ayikona iwa.

Manje lo spor-boy yena vula lo msele ka lo maslipis, yena vula lo munye ndawo lo sayiz ka lo slipis, yena posa lo stof lapa caleni.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena faka lo maslipis lapa pakati ku lo ndawo ka yena, yena faka yena nga lo ndlela ka yena, yena qala lapa ku lo joyin ka lo pontsh na lo spor.

Futi yena lanja lo pontsh lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena, yena basopa yena sebenza muhle fana ka lo nteto.

Yena wisa lo litshe futi lapa ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas, yena setsha lo majoyin yena hlala lapa lo ndawo ka yena, yena lungisa lo maslipis yena hlala fana na lo mak lapa pezulu ku lo maslipis.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena dibanisile lo mafish-pleyit na lo madala spor fana ka lo mteto, yena fasa lo madokis (fana ka lo mteto), yena qala lapa ku lo skop ka lo pontsh, yena buya muva.

Yena azi faka lo fo madokis lapa lo joyin.

Lo skati yena fakile lo pontsh, lo spor-boy yena setsha futi lo spor futi lo greyid ka lo pontsh.

Futi yena bidela lapa panzi ku lo <sup>ma</sup>slipis ka lo pontsh, yena pasopa yena ayikona bulala lo skop ka lo maslipis; yena enza level lo spor tot yena level na lo maslipis.

Lo skati yena vulile lo ndawo, lo spor-boy yena dibanisa zonke lo mpahla ka yena, yena hamba lapa lo munye ndawo, yena setsha zonke lo skati yena hamba lapa lo spor.

caleni  
mgqala  
lalisa  
sayid  
ayikona  
iwa  
posa  
ndlela  
qala  
joyin  
fana  
mteto  
lungisa  
dibanisile  
madokis  
bidela  
bulala  
vulile  
dibanisa

Notice:

lo fayif-bay-fayif = standard sleepers.

lo fayif-fit slipis = five-foot sleeper

streyit na = alongside

streyit ku = at right-angles to

lanja = lift over by means of a lever.

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Question in Fanakalo

Answer in Fanakalo

- |  |                         |                         |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. How many sleepers does a track-boy require when installing a switch and in what order does he lay them? | .....<br>.....<br>..... | .....<br>.....<br>..... |
| 2. Where must the outer rail of the switch be in relation to the last sleeper laid?                        | .....<br>.....<br>..... | .....<br>.....<br>..... |
| 3. What are the instructions for connecting a fish-plate to an existing rail?                              | .....<br>.....<br>..... | .....<br>.....<br>..... |
| 4. What are the points for a track-boy to remember when examining a track between jobs?                    | .....<br>.....<br>..... | .....<br>.....<br>..... |



CUTTING A RAIL

JUBA LO SPOR

When the track-boy has to cut a rail, he must measure the length he requires with a bit of string or tape, and mark off the rail in the following manner;

He must put the head of the rail (with two holes) against the head of the installed rail and mark off the length required from there.

When marking off, he must do so on top of the rail, inside the rail, inside the flange, and underneath the flange.

He puts on gloves and goggles and his mate, who is to use the fourteen-pound hammer, puts on goggles only.

Next he rests the rail on a sleeper and, using his cold-set chisel, begins to cut little by little, first on the top, then on the inner side, and finally with force on the flange.

Then he turns the rail and hits it on the other side, and again with force on the flange.

Now the track-boy and his mate proceed to use the jim-crow. They set the mouth of the jim-crow at the point where they are about to cut.

Then they put the spike at the mouth of the jack-screw and they tighten the mouth of the jack-screw by hand, until spike and jack-screw mouth are tight against the rail.

Now, using a dog-bar, they turn the head of the jack-screw until the rail breaks.

Once they have cut the rail the track-boy smooths off the head of the rail where they cut.

Next, the track-boy proceeds (with his mate) to measure the second rail against the first and then to cut it in the same way.

Once the two pieces of rail are cut, the track-boy must take the first piece of rail and measure the fish-plate holes against it.

He places the fish-plate in its correct position (it has four holes) and inserts two bolts only.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena funa juba lo spor yena azi sayisa lo sayiz ka lo spor lo yena funa nga lo twayin na lo teyip, yena azi faka lo mak lapa ku lo spor fana ka lo:

Yena azi tshayisa lo skop ka lo spor (lo yena kona lo tu mbobo) lapa ku lo skop ka lo madala spor, yena azi enza lo mak ka lo sayiz lo yena funa juba.

Lo skati yena enza lo mak yena azi enza yena lapa pezulu ku lo spor, lapa pakati ku lo spor, lapa pakati ku lo flenj, lapa panzi ku lo flenj.

Yena goka lo sandla na lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo, la mata ka yena lo yena azi sebenzisa lo fotin-pawund hamel, yena azi goka lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo kupela.

Futi yena lalisa lo spor lapa ku lo slipis, yena sebenzisa lo kol-tshisel ka yena, yena qala juba mbitshan-mbitshan, yena qala tshaya lapa rezulu, yena tshaya lapa pakati, futi lapa yena tshaya sterek lapa ku lo frenj.

Manje yena pendula lo spor, yena tshaya lo munye sayid, yena pinda tshaya sterek lapa ku lo frenj.

Manje lo spor-boy na lo mata ka yena yena qala sebenzisa lo jim-kro. Yena faka lo mlomo ka lo jim-kro lapa ku lo ndawo lapa yena funa juba.

Futi yena faka lo spayik lapa ku lo mlomo ka lo tshaf, yena pendula lo mlomo ka lo tshaf nga lo sandla tot lo tshaf na lo spayik yena bamba lo spor.

Manje yena sebenzisa lo salamabij-mgqala, yena pendula lo skop ka lo tshaf tot lo spor yena jubekile.

Lo skati yena jubile lo spor, lo spor-boy yena lungisa lo skop ka lo spor lapa ku lo ndawo lapa yena jubile.

Manje, lo spor-boy yena hamba (futi/lo<sup>na</sup> mata ka yena) sayisa lo namba-tu spor lapa ku lo namba-wan spor, futi yena juba yena fana ka lo jubile lo namba-wan spor.

Lo skati yena qetile juba lo mabini spor, lo spor-boy yena azi bamba lapa lo namba-wan shotwan spor, yena sayisa lo mbobo ka lo fish-pleyit lapa ku yena.

Yena faka lo fish-pleyit lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena (lapa ku lo fish-pleyit yena kona lo fo mbobo) yena faka lo tu mabawut kupela.

spor-boy  
juba  
sayisa

sayiz  
funa  
twayin  
teyip  
faka  
mak

spor  
fana  
tshayisa  
skop

madala  
pezulu  
flenj

fester-ka-lo-mehlo  
mata  
sebenzisa  
fotin-pawund  
hamel

kupela  
lalisa  
slipis  
kol-tshisel

qala  
mbitshan  
tshaya  
sterek  
pendula

pinda  
jim-kro  
mlomo  
ndawo

tshaf  
tot  
spayik  
salamabij-mgqala

jubekile  
lungisa  
qetile  
mabini

shotwan  
fish-pleyit  
mabawut

(On the other side of the rail just cut there are no holes.)  
 He must fit in only one bolt on the old rail and then, with a piece of chalk, mark the hole positions on the new rail, (Pushing the chalk through the holes in the fish-plate).  
 Now he puts on his gloves and goggles and, putting aside the fish-plate, lays the piece of rail on a sleeper.

He makes the first hole, using his punch and four-pound hammer, and measures the hole with a bolt.  
 The track-boy turns the rail over and uses the cold-set chisel to remove the dirt which might cause an accident and prevent the fish-plate from fitting correctly.  
 When the track-boy has made the second hold in the first rail, he proceeds to make the holes in the second rail, again using the same method.

Now, when he has made all the holes in both rails, the track-boy puts the first rail in position; and, using his gauge, marks it off for the sleepers, including the auxiliary sleeper, using the same method as when laying an ordinary rail.

When the track-boy has made the ditches and laid the sleepers for the first piece of rail, he places the second rail in position and proceeds to connect the new pieces of rail to the installed rails with fish-plates.

When he has connected up both pieces of rail, he fastens down the dog-spikes on the first, putting in four dog-spikes at the join. Then he fastens down the dog-spikes on the second piece of rail, using his gauge all the way to check for the correct spacing of the rails.

Finally, the track-boy levels the track and cleans the site before collecting his tools and moving off to the next task.

He must remember to examine along the track on his way to the next job.

NOTES

tu	=	second	shotwan	=	short, small, little,	lungisa	=	fit to, fit into, fit
tu	=	two		=	piece of	lingana	=	equal to, correct
tu OR mabini	=	both						
manje manje	=	ngw, just now, just (in time)	lo shotwan spor lo yena jubiwe manje manje	=	a newly out piece of rail			

(Lapa ku lo spor lo yena jubile aziko lo mbobo.)  
 Yena azi faka lo wan bawut kupela lapa ku lo madala spor, futi yena azi enza lo mak ka lo mbobo nga lo tshok lapa ku lo nyuwan spor (yena tshova lo tshok lapa pakati ku lo mbobo ka lo fish-pleyit).  
 Manje yena goka lo sandla na lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo ka yena, futi yena beka lo fish-pleyit lapa caleni, yena faka lo spor lapa pezulu ku lo slipis.  
 Yena sebenzisa lo pantsh na lo fo-pawund hamel, yena enza lo namba-wan mbobo, yena sayisa lo mbobo nga lo bawut.  
 Lo spor-boy yena pendula lo spor, yena sebenzisa lo kol-tshisel, yena sula lo stof lo yena azi enza lo ngozi, futi lo yena vimbela lo fish-pleyit yena ayikona ngena muhle lapa pakati ku lo spor.  
 Lo skati lo spor-boy yena enzile lo namba-tu mbobo lapa ku lo namba-wan spor, yena hamba enza lo mbobo lapa ku lo namba-tu spor fana ka la lapa lo namba-wan spor.

Manje lo skati yena enzile zonke lo mbobo lapa ku lo mabini spor, lo spor-boy yena faka lo namba-wan spor lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena; yena sebenzisa lo ngej, yena enza lo mak ka lo maslipis na lo ka lo mancedis-slipis, yena enza yena fana ka lo yena enzile lo skati yena enza lo shotwan spor.  
 Lo skati lo spor-boy yena enzile lo msele ka lo maslipis, futi lo skati yena fakile lo maslipis ka lo namba-wan spor, yena faka lo namba-tu spor lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena, yena hamba dibanisa lo nyuwan shotwan spor lapa ku lo madala spor nga lo mafish-pleyit.  
 Lo skati yena dibanisile lo mabini spor, yena faka lo madokis lapa ku lo namba-wan, yena faka fo madokis lapa ku lo joyin.  
 Manje yena faka lo madokis lapa ku lo namba-tu spor, yena sebenzisa lo ngej zonke lo ndawo, yena setsha lo stuba lapa pakati ku lo maspor yena lingana.

Pambili ku lo skati lo spor-boy yena dibanisa zonke lo mpahla ka yena, yena enza lo spor level, yena tshanyela lo ndawo ka lo msebenz, yena hamba enza lo munye job.  
 Yena azi kumbula setsha zonke lo ndawo lapa lo spor lo skati yena hamba lapa ku lo munye job.

aziko  
 bawut  
 tshova  
 caleni  
 pantsh  
 sula  
 ngozi  
 ayikona  
 vimbela  
 maslipis  
 mancedis  
 fakile  
 dibanisa  
 mafish-pleyit  
 dibanisile  
 madokis  
 joyin  
 stuba  
 lingana  
 pambili  
 level  
 tshanyela  
 kumbula

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Question in Fanakalo

Answer in Fanakalo

1. How does the track-boy mark  
the rail before cutting it?

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

2. How does the track-boy use his  
jim-crow, etc. to make the  
cut?

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

3. What are the steps in punching  
holes on the blank end of a  
newly-out piece of rail?

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....

THE WAITING PLACE

The boss-boy must arrive ahead of his men at the waiting-place in the early morning.  
When he has emerged from the cage, he must examine the hanging by eye all the way from the cage to the waiting-place.

At the waiting-place itself, he must make sure that the gate is closed as it was the previous day (and if it is open he must close it.)

Next he must use his pinch-bar to make sure that both the hanging and side-walls are safe (and solid).

If he finds anything out of order he must not let the men enter (the area).

Then the boss-boy goes to examine the explosives box to make sure that the explosives and fuses are locked up as on the previous day.

[ If he finds anything out of order, he guards the area of the box, and the winch-boy performs his (the boss-boy's) duties until the miner arrives. ]

Finally, the boss-boy must check that there is sufficient air and water pressure.

When he has seen that everything is in order, the boss-boy takes his bag and time-book and waits for his men.

I As each man arrives, the boss-boy takes his ticket, checks the number in his time-book, and then places the ticket in his bag.

[ If any man does not turn up, the boss-boy makes a cross against his number in his time-book. ]

The boss-boy and the men must wait at the waiting-place until the miner arrives.

II While they are waiting for the miner, the boss-boy has many duties to perform.

First of all, he must examine the men's protective clothing.

He must check that they have put on their protective clothing. (Each man must have his hard hat, lamp, gloves, boots, belt, leg-guards and jacket.)

LO WEYETIN-PLEYIS

Lo bas-boy yena azi fika kuseni pambili ku lo skati lo madoda ka yena yena fika lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.  
Lo skati yena pumile ku lo ketsh, yena azi setsha lo taful nga lo mehlo lapa ku lo ketsh tot yena fika lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.

Lapa lo weyetin-pleyis yena azi setsha noko lo tsheyin-geyit yena valiwe fana ka lo zolo (lo skati yena vulekile yena azi vala yena).

Futi, yena azi sebenzisa, lo mgqala, yena azi setsha noko lo taful na lo tu maskwe yena lungile.

Lo skati yena tola lo nto lo yena ayikona lungile, yena ayi azi yeka lo madoda yena ngena.

Futi, lo bas-boy yena hamba setsha lapa lo bokis ka lo jaratin, yena azi buka noko lo jaratin na lo mafiyoz yena valiwe fana ka lo zolo.

[ Lo skati yena lo nto yena ayikona lungile, lo bas-boy yena azi basopisa lo ndawo lapa lo bokis, lo wintsh-boy yena azi enza lo job ka yena tot lo mlung yena fika. ]

Manje, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha noko lo smok na lo manzi yena puma muhle lapa ku lo mapayip.

Lo skati yena bukile zonke lo nto yena lungile, lo bas-boy yena bamba lo sak na lo tayim-buk, yena lindela lo madoda.

I Lo skati lo munye ndoda yena fika, lo bas-boy yena tata lo tikit ka yena, yena bala lo namba ka yena lapa lo tayim-buk, futi yena beka lo tikit lapa pakati ku lo sak ka yena.

[ Lo skati lo munye ndoda yena ayikona fikile, lo bas-boy yena bala lo spambano lapa lo namba ka yena lapa lo tayim-buk. ]

Lo bas-boy na lo madoda yena azi linda lapa lo weyetin-pleyis tot lo mlung yena fikile.

II Lo skati yena lindela lo mlung, lo bas-boy yena azi enza/lo maningi majob.

Kuqala, yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi ka lo madoda.

Yena azi setsha noko yena gokile lo mpahla lo yena vimbela lo ngozi. (Lo munye yena azi kona lo skoko, lo lamp, lo sandla, lo skatul, lo bant, lo madolo, lo bantshi.)

kuseni  
pambili  
weyetin-pleyis  
pumile  
setsha  
taful  
mehlo  
tot  
noko  
tsheyin-geyit \* (lo tu  
valiwe mataful lapa  
fana caleni)  
zolo  
vuliwe  
vala  
sebenzisa  
mgqala  
tu

maskwe  
lungile  
tola  
nto  
ayikona  
yeka  
ndawo  
bokis  
jaratin  
mafiyoz  
basopisa  
smok  
manzi  
mapayip  
bukile  
sak  
tayim-buk

manje  
tata  
tikit  
bala  
namba  
beka  
spambano  
fikile

lindela  
maningi  
kuqala  
vimbela  
bantshi

III Then the boss-boy must examine the wounds on each man's body and he must dress those requiring attention.

IV After that, the boss-boy starts to examine each man's tools.

He must make sure, too, that these five categories have fetched certain tools from the mine store. He must check that:

the winch-boy has fetched two bottles of oil, the one for the gear-box and the other for the bearings, a cold-set chisel, a 4-lb. hammer, a spike, a needle-spike, a box-spanner and a stilson-wrench;

the machine-boy has three jumpers, a stilson-wrench, a lubricator and a 4-lb. hammer;

the bar-boy has a 4-lb. hammer;

the timber-boy has a timber-chisel, a 4-lb. hammer and a saw;

the track-boy has a gauge, an augur, a spanner, a spike, a cold-set chisel, a punch, a dog-hammer and a 4-lb. hammer.

V Finally, the boss-boy talks to the men about the jobs they are to do. He has to make sure that each man knows what he has to do and that each knows where he has to work.

He must call every man by his own name and he must speak this this:

Mofokeng! When the miner has finished the early examination you must take in the mat to the place I showed you yesterday. Then you must take your four tools and you must go to the first track where I showed you yesterday where the miner completed the blasting.

Soloti! You must take in the mat to the place I showed you yesterday and then you must take your four tools to the second track.

III Futi lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo manxeba lapa lo mzimba ka lo munye ndado, yena azi bopa lo yena ayikona lungile.

IV Futi lo bas-boy yena fika setsha lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo ndoda.

Manje yena azi setsha noko lo fayif madoda yena bambile lo munye mpahla lapa ku lo mayin-stol. Yena azi setsha:

noko lo wintsh-boy yena hambile lo tu botel ka lo mafuta, lo munye ka lo ger-bokis, lo munye ka lo maberin, na lo kol-tshisel, na lo fo-pawund hamel, na lo spayik, na lo nitel-spayik, na lo bokis-panel, na lo bobojan;

noko lo mashin-boy yena bambile lo tri majompel, na lo bobojan, na lo skodonko, na lo fo-pawund hamel;

noko lo mgqala-yena yena bambile lo fo-pawund hamel;

noko lo timba-boy yena bambile lo timba-tshisel, na lo fo-pawund hamel, na lo sag;

noko lo spor-boy yena bambile lo ngej, na lo bor, na lo spanel, na lo spayik, na lo kol-tshisel, na lo pantsh, na lo dokis-hamel, na lo fo-pawund hamel.

V Manje, lo bas-boy yena kuluma na lo madoda ka lo majob lo yena azi enza. Yena azi setsha noko lo munye yena azi zonke lo yena azi enza, noko yena azi lo ndawo lapa yena azi sebenza.

Yena azi biza lo munye madoda nga lo gama ka yena, yena azi kuluma fana ka lo:

Mofokeng! Lo skati lo mlung yena qetile setsha lapa sayid, wena azi hambisa lo spakapakan lapa ku lo ndawo mina kombisile wena zolo. Futi, wena azi bamba lo fo mpahla, wena azi hamba lapa lo namba-wan spor lapa mina kombisile wena zolo, lapa lo mlung yena qetile tshisa.

Soloti! Wena azi hambisa lo spakapakan lapa ku lo ndawo mina kombisile wena zolo, futi wena azi bamba lo fo mpahla lapa lo namba-tu spor.

manxeba  
mzimba  
botel  
mafuta  
ger-bokis  
maberin  
kol-tshisel  
fo-pawund  
hamel  
spayik  
nitel-spayik  
bokis-panel  
bobojan  
majompel  
skodonko  
timba-tshisel  
sag  
ngej  
bor  
spanel  
pantsh  
dokis-hamel  
kuluma  
biza  
gama

qetile  
sayid  
spakapakan  
kombisile  
tshisa

Moneng! You must take in the pack to the place I showed you yesterday and you must take your four tools and go to the third track.

Then he calls to the stone-wall boy:

My man, when the miner has finished the early examination, take the mats and take them to the place where I showed you yesterday. Then take your three tools, go to the first track and then to the second track. Find the waste the lasher laid down and build the stone-wall behind the paint-line.

The boss-boy turns and looks at the pikanin and says:

Pikanin, when the miner has finished the early examination, take your tools, go and wash the whole face area where you miner told the machine-boy he must drill.

Then he turns and looks at the track-boy and says:

My man! When the miner has finished the early examination, take a mat and take it where I showed you yesterday, and then take your tools and work in the ninth track.

The boss-boy talks to the timber-boy thus:

Timber-boy! When you have finished the early examination with the miner, take all your tools and go to track number seven. You must build the pack behind the paint-line.

Now he comes to the machine-boy:

Machine-boy! When the miner has completed the early examination, take all your tools, and drill on the face I pointed out yesterday. The miner says the machine must operate there.

VI The boss-boy now comes to talking about bonuses.

He takes up the record slate.

First he exhorts the men who qualify for a weekly bonus, the lashers and bar-boys.

Then he turns and exhorts the men who qualify for a monthly bonus, the stone-wall boys, track-boys and timber-boys.

VII Finally, the boss-boy talks about prevention of accidents.

Moneng! Wena azi hambisa lo spakapakan lapa ku lo ndawo mina kombisile wena zolo, futi bamba lo fo mpahla ka wena, hamba lapa lo namba-tri spor.

Futi yena biza lo ndoda ka lo ston-wol:

Madala! Lo skati lo mlung yena qetile setsha kuseni, bamba lo spakapakan, hambisa yena lapa ku lo ndawo mina kombisile wena zolo. Futi bamba lo tri mpahla, ngena lapa lo namba-wan spor, futi lapa lo namba-tu spor. Tola lo mampara lo malayisha yena bekile, aka lo ston-wol lapa muva ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas.

Lo bas-boy yena penduka buka lo pikanin ka lo manzi, yena kuluma:

Pikanin! Lo skati lo mlung yena qetile setsha kuseni, bamba lo mpahla ka wena, hamba washwa zonke lo ndawo lapa lo skwe lapa lo mlung yen tshelile lo mashin-boy yena azi tshaya.

Futi yena penduka buka lo spor-boy, yena kuluma:

Madala! Lo skati lo mlung yena qetile setsha kuseni, bamba lo spakapakan, hambisa yena lapa mina kombisile wena zolo, futi bamba lo mpahla ka wena, hamba sebenza lapa lo namba-nayin spor.

Lo bas-boy yena kuluma na lo timba-boy fana ka lo:

Timba-boy! Lo skati wena qetile setsha na lo mlung kuseni, bamba zonke lo mpahla, ngena lapa lo namba-seven spor. Wena azi aka lo pak lapa muva ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas.

Manje yena fika lapa lo mashin-boy:

Mashin-boy! Lo skati lo mlung yena qetile setsha kuseni, bamba zonke lo mpahla ka wena, hamba tshaya lapa lo makulu skwe lapa mina kombisile wena zolo. Lo mlung yena kuluma lo mashin yena azi tshaya lapa.

VI Manje lo bas-boy yena fika kuluma ka lo bonas.

Yena bamba lo sleyit.

Kuqala yena jabulisa lo madoda lo yena tola lo bonus nga lo veke; yena lo malayisha na lo mgqala-boy.

Futi yena penduka, yena jabulisa lo madoda lo yena tola lo bonas nga lo nyanga; yena lo madoda ka lo ston-wol, lo spor-boy, lo timba-boy.

VII Manje lo bas-boy yena kuluma ka lo vimbela lo ngozi.

zolo  
ston-wol  
muva  
shif-bas  
tshelile  
tshaya  
penduka  
pikanin  
makulu  
nayin  
skwe  
bonas  
sleyit  
jabulisa  
nyanga

VIII When the miner has arrived and has put the (bundles of) fuses into his box, the boss-boy shows him his time-book and gives him the men's tickets. The miner puts the tickets in his box; he will sign them later.

Now the boss-boy reports concerning absentees;  
 " the men who have injuries  
 " new men;  
 " equipment which is not in order;  
 " material and equipment which he must requisition or exchange at the mine store.

At this time the miner talks in a friendly manner to the new men.

Then the miner, with the boss-boy, the bar-boy, the piccanin and the timber-boy go through the gate and proceed to do the early examination.

Meanwhile, the winch-boy closes the gate behind them, and then takes charge of the men and operations at the waiting place.

He sees that the men clean up the whole area of the waiting-place and that they stack the material in readiness for taking into the stope.

By the time the miner and the four men have completed the early examination, the waiting-area area has been cleaned up and all material, such as pipes, mats, rails.... are ready to be taken in.

When the miner returns, the chain gate is opened and the men proceed according to instructions to take in material, and then the tools into the stope.

NOTICE By now it should be clear that munye has many meanings:

one
the one ...the other
some
certain
both
each
several

VIII Lo skati lo mlung yena fikile, lo skati yena bekile lo mafiyoz lapa pakati ku lo bokis ka yena, lo bas-boy yena lombisa yena lo tayim-buk, yena nika yena lo matikit ka lo madoda. Lo mlung yena beka lo matikit lapa pakati ku lo bokis ka yena; muva ku lo skati yena azi bala yena. Manje lo bas-boy yena ripota lo madoda lo yena ayikona fikile; " " " " kona lo manxeba; " manyuwan madoda; " mpahla lo yena ayikona lungile. " mpahla lo yena funa hambisa futi lo yena funa tshintshisa lapa lo mayin-stol. na

Yena lo skati lo mlung yena kuluma muhle/lo manyuwan madoda.

Futi lo mlung na lo bas-boy, na lo mgqala-boy, na lo pikanin, na lo timba-boy yena ngena lapa ku lo tshcyin-geyit, yena hamba setsha lo sayid.

Manje lo wintsh-boy yena vala lo tsheyin-geyit muva ku lo skati yena hambile, futi yena basopisa lo madoda futi lapa lo msebenz lapa lo weyetin-pleyis.

Manje yena basopisa lo madoda yena tshanyela lo makulu ndawo ka lo weyetin-pleyis futi yena pakisha zonke lo nto lo yena azi hambisa lapa ku lo sayid.

Lo skati lo mlung na lo fo madoda yena qetile setsha zonke lo makulu ndawo, lo weyetin-pleyis yena tshanyeliwe, zonke lo mpahla (lo mapayip, lo maspakapakan, lo maspor...) yena lindela ngeniswa.

Lo skati lo mlung yena buya, lo tsheyin-geyit yena vulwa, lo madoda yena enza fana ka lo bas-boy yena tshelile, yena ngenisa lo mpahla, futi lo mpahla ka lo msebenz, lapa ku lo sayid.

Take the verb:

ngena	enter
ngenile	entered
ngenisa	cause to enter
ngenisile	caused to enter
ngeniswa	caused to be sent in
ngeniswiwe	caused to have been sent in

NOTICE

lapa weyetin-pleyis = at the waiting-place  
(simple adverb of place)

lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis = there to(at)(from) the  
waiting-place.

lo skati kuseni or just kuseni

lo zolo or just zolo

mpahla = material with which to work,  
material, clothes, kit,  
equipment.

mpahla ka lo mgodi = underground clothes

mpahla lo yena vimbela = protective clothing  
lo ngozi

mpahla ka lo msebenz = tools

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

	<u>Question in Fanakalo</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo</u>
1.	What must the boss-boy check on before any of his men arrive at the waiting-place? ..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
2.	What are the important points of procedure while the boss-boy and the men are waiting for the arrival of the miner? ..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
3.	Who takes over the boss-boy's duties if he cannot operate or while he is away on the early examination? ..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....



KEY COPY

LO MTEFO KA LO BAS-BOY

1. Lo skati lo bas-boy yena azi hamba sebenza lapa mgodi lo skati kuseni, yena azi hamba nga lo namba-wan ketsh.
2. Lo skati yena pumile lapa ku lo ketsh lapa stesh lapa panzi, yena azi hamba kahle lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis. Manje, lo skati yena hamba lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, yena azi setsha lo taful lapa ku lo holej, futi lapa ku lo matonel. Futi yena azi setsha noko lo mapayip na lo mavalv yena lungile.

Lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis

3. Lo skati lo bas-boy yena fikile lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, yena azi setsha lo geyit noko yena valiwe fana ka lo zolo, yena azi setsha lo taful-pezu na lo mataful lapa caleni.
4. Futi yena azi setsha noko lo makulu ndawo yena sulawe muhle, futi noko zonke lo mpahla yena pakishiwe muhle, futi noko lo mabokis ka lo majaratin yena lungile.
5. Lo skati lo madoda yena fikile, lo bas-boy yena azi tata lo matikit ka yena, yena azi bala lo namba ka lo munye madoda lo yena ayikona fikile, futi lo namba ka lo munye lo yena lo nyuwan.
6. Futi lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo madoda, lo yena vimbela lo ngozi. Yena azi setsha noko lo munye yena kona lo manxeba lapa ku lo mzimba ka yena, futi yena azi bopa lo manxeba.
7. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi ka lo madoda, futi zonke lo mpahla lo yena azi sebenzisa (lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka yena).
8. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi kuluma ka lo vimbela lo ngozi, futi ka lo mabonas.
9. Yena azi tshela zonke lo madoda ka lo majob ka yena.
10. Lo skati lo mlung yena fikile, lo bas-boy yena azi nika lo mlung lo matikit; futi yena azi ripota zonke lo nto lo yena ayikona lungile.
11. Lo skati lo bas-boy yena cabanga yena azi fika muva ku lo skati, noko yena cabanga yena ayi azi fika, yena azi tshela lo wintsh-boy lo langa pambili ndaba lo wintsh-boy yena azi enza lo job ka lo bas-boy.
12. Lo skati lo bas-boy yena hamba setsha kuseni na lo mlung, lo bas-boy yena azi tshela lo wintsh-boy yena azi basopisa lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.
13. Pambili ku lo skati lo bas-boy na lo tri madoda yena hamba setsha na lo mlung, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo tri madoda.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo malayisha

1. Kuqala, lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo malayisha, lo yena vimbela lo ngozi, futi yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena hambisa lo maspakapakan muhle fana ka lo mteto.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh yena ayikona sebenza.

4. Yena azi setsha noko lo malayisha yena pakamisile lo maspakapakan lapa lo wan spor fana ka lo mteto.
5. Yena azi setsha lo taful lapa pezulu lo ndawo lapa yena hamba tipa. Futi, yena azi setsha lo mablok.
6. Yena azi setsha noko lo mangolovan yena tshanyeliwe muhle, futi noko yena fakiwe muhle lo mafuta.
7. Yena azi setsha noko lo spor yena vuliwe muhle level na lo maslipis, futi noko aziko lo mpahla lo yena ayikona funa sebenzisa.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo munye malayisha lo skati yena tshova, yena swaya lo skop caleni, futi yena bamba lo mahandel fana ka lo mteto.
9. Yena azi setsha lo taful lapa ku lo spor lapa lo streyit tot lapa ku lo skwe, futi yena azi setsha noko zonke lapa lo spor yena lungile.
10. Yena azi setsha noko lo taful lapa lo skwe yena lungile, noko lo manzi yena fakiwe, noko lo mangolovan yena sparakiwe muhle.
11. Futi, lapa ku lo skop ka lo spor, yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena layisha lapa pakati ku lo spor, noko yena keta lo mampara ku lo makulu matshe.
12. Yena azisetsha lo maplank lapa lo spor yena pela lapa duze lo skwe.
13. Futi yena azi buka yena ayikona layisha lo stof lo yena vala lo mapak, futi lo skati yena keta lo mampara, yena ayikona faka lo stof na lo mampara lapa pakati ku lo spor.
14. Yena azi buka noko lo munye mangolovan yena gwalisiwe muhle, noko lo madoda, lo skati yena tshova, yena swaya lo skop caleni, futi yena bamba lo mahandel fana ka lo mteto. Futi yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena ayikona layishile lo mampara.
15. Lapa ku lo bokis lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena tipa muhle, noko yena gwalisile lo mangolovan muhle, noko yena ayikona layisha lo mampara na lo mali, noko yena ripota lapa lo tali-tsheka.
16. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena hambisa lo maspakapakan nga lo namba-tu ngolovan, futi yena lalisa lo maspakapakan muhle lapa pakati ku lo ngolovan.
17. Futi yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena beka lo maspakapakan muhle lapa lo namba-tri pak ku lo skwe lapa pezulu ka lo spor.
18. Yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena keta lo mampara muhle, futi noko yena keta yena lingana gwalisa lo ngolovan.
19. Yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena gwalisa lo ngolovan muhle, futi noko yena ayikona faka lo mali, futi noko yena tipa muhle. Futi yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena bala.
20. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo makulu ndawo ka lo ston-wol, noko yena vuliwe muhle, noko lo madoda yena keta lo mampara.
21. Lo skati yena setsha lo skelem, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo munye madoda yena hambile muva mbitshan; futi lo skati lo madoda yena tshaya lo makulu litshe, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko yena gokile lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo, futi noko yena sebenzisa lo makulu hamel.
22. Lo skati ka tshayile, lo bas-boy yena azi buka lo mangolovan yena ima lapa lo tip.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo mgqala

1. Kuqala, lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo mseberg ka lo mgqala-boy. Futi yena azi buka lo mgqala ka lo mgqala-boy noko yena lo sayiz ka lo mteto.
2. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo taful.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo mgqala-boy yena sebenza lo ndawo sayiz ka lo mteto ku lo munye; futi yena azi buka noko yena guqa nga lo madolo lo skati yena qinisa, yena qala pezulu, yena hamba panzi; futi yena azi buka yena ayikona posa lo stof lapa ku lo spor; futi yena azi setsha noko lo ndawo lo yena sayiz ka lo tri-fit ku lo skwe yena vuliwe, futi yena azi buka noko lo stof yena vala lo mapak.
4. Yena azi buka noko aziko lo mali lapa ku lo taful-panzi; futi, lo skati yena qetile gqala lo skwe, yena azi sebenzisa lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo na lo fo-pawund hamel, yena azi qinisa lo skwe.
5. Lo skati yena tola lo makulu litshe, yena azi faka lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo, yena azi sebenzisa lo fotin-pawund hamel, yena azi setsha lo maskelem; manje futi yena azi buka noko lo munye madoda yena hamba mbitshan.
6. Lo skati lo skelem yena kona, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo mgqala-boy na lo munye yena sebenza lapa sayiz ka lo tri foshol ku lo skelem.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo mgqala-boy yena gqala muhle lapa lo spor.
8. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha noko lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena kona.
9. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mataful.
10. Yena azi setsha lo maskelem.
11. Yena azi setsha noko yena gqala lo sayiz lo yena lingana lo sayiz ka lo wan slipis; futi yena azi buka noko, yena gqala yena level na lo slipis ka lo spor.

Lapa lo skwe ka lo mahovan lo bas-boy

1. yena azi setsha lo taful;
2. yena azi setsha noko lo mgqala yena lungile;
3. yena azi buka noko lo mgqala-boy yena sebenza lapa lo ndawo lo yena sayiz ka lo mteto ku lo munye madoda; futi lo skati yena gqala, yena guqa nga lo madolo, yena qala pezulu yena hamba panzi; futi yena azi buka noko yena pasopa lo ntambo ka lo mahovan; futi yena azi buka noko yena kona lo sketa-poyil.
4. yena azi setsha lo maskelem.

Lapa lo sayid lo bas-boy

1. yena azi setsha lo mgqala noko yena lungile;
2. yena azi setsha lo ventileyishin noko yena hamba;
3. yena azi setsha lo mataful lapa caleni na lo taful lapa pezulu noko yena lungile;
4. yena azi qinisa nga lo eyit-pawund hamel;
5. yena azi setsha lo maskelem;
6. yena azi setsha noko lo madoda yena keta lo mampara;
7. yena azi setsha noko lo taful-panzi yena level na lo maslipis.

Lo mtetoka lo bas-boy ka lo aka lo ston-wol

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo ston-wol lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.
2. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo taful lapa pezulu ku lo ndawo ka lo ston-wol.
3. Yena azi setsha noko lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena kona.
4. Yena azi buka noko yena lo mampara lo yena lingana gqwalisa lo fo-fit.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo ndawo yena vuliwe muhle.
6. Yena azi buka noko aziko lo mali lapa lo taful panzi.
7. Yena azi buka lo ston-wol-boy yena aka fana ka lo mteto (lo makulu litshe yena kona lapa ku lo makona). Futi, lo skati lo ndawo yena baleka sterek, yena azi buka noko yena sebenzisa lo ntambo. Yena azi buka noko yena qala aka lapa panzi yena hamba pezulu, futi noko yena aka tshaya lo layin ka lo shif-bas. Yena azi buka lo ston-wol-boy yena qinisa lapa ku lo taful pezulu, futi yena ayikona faka lo mali na lo nto lo yena ayi azi sebenzisa.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo mapak

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo madoda lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis; yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, futi lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Manje lo bas-boy yena buka noko lo maspakapakan na lo mawej yena lungile lingana lo job.
3. Futi lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo taful pezulu.
4. Yena azi setsha noko lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena kona.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo ndawo yena vuliwe muhle, futi noko aziko lo mali lapa ku lo taful panzi.
6. Yena azi buka noko aziko lo stof lapa pezulu ku lo spor. Lo skati yena tola lo stof, yena azi buka yena posa yena lapa pakati ku lo ngolovan.
7. Yena azi buka lo skati lo madoda yena faka lo namba-wan spakan, noko lo waya yena buka lapa ku lo skwe.
8. Yena azi buka noko yena pambanisa lo maspakapakan. futi noko yena lalisa yena streyit.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenzisa lo fo-pawund hamel.
10. Yena azi buka noko yena faka lo mablok, lo munye lapa lo munye sayid.
11. Yena azi buka noko yena faka lo mawej fana ka lo mteto.
12. Yena azi buka noko yena tshayisa lo mablok sterek lapa pezulu.
13. Yena azi buka noko lo mawej yena qinile.
14. Yena azi buka noko lo mapak yena fakiwe lo manzi.
15. Yena azi buka noko lo stof yena vala lo mapak.

Lo langa muva lo bas-boy

1. yena azi setsha lo mapak;
2. yena azi setsha lo mawej noko yena qinisiwe (lo skati yena tshisiwe yena azi lungisa yena).

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo mastik

1. Kuqala, lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo timba-boy.
2. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo taful lapa pezulu ku lo ndawo lapa yena funa faka lo stik.
3. Yena azi buka noko bmadoda yena ima kahle.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo ndawo yena vuliwe, futi noko yena qinisiwe.
5. Lo skati yena buka lo ndawo yena baleka sterek, yena azi buka noko yena sebenzisa lo hamel na lo staf fana ka lo mteto.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo timba-boy yena keta lo stik lo sayiz yena lingana lo ndawo.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo timba-boy lo skati yena juba yena sebenzisa lo wej.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo timba-boy yena faka lo mablok futi na lo mawej fana ka lo mteto.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo stik yena tshayiwe sterek, futi noko yena qinisiwe lapa ku lo mak ka lo shif-bas.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo wota-tshisa

1. Kuqala, lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, pambili ku lo skati ka setsha kuseni, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo pikanin, futi muva ku lo skati ka setsha kuseni, yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo tshisa-boy.
2. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo pikinin yena fakile lo manzi.
3. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo pikinin yena sebenzisa lo ntambo lo yena lungile, futi noko yena sebenzisa lo spot.
4. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo pikinin yena faka lo manzi lapa lo ndawo lo sayiz ka lo tri mapak ku lo skwe (twenti-fayif fit) lapa lo sayid ka lo mahovan, futi yena qala lapa ku lo skwe yena pela lapa lo sketa-payil.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo ntambo yena lungile, futi noko aziko lo mbobo.
6. Yena azi buka noko zonke yena qinisiwe, noko
7. Yena azi setsha zonke lo maskelem, futi yena azi kangela yena kona lo mali lapa ku lo taful panzi.
8. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mablok.
9. Yena azi setsha noko yena vula lo taful panzi lo sayiz ka lo wan foshol ku lo skwe.
10. Yena azi setsha noko lo daga yena kona.
11. Yena azi setsha lo tshisa-stik na lo mawaya.
12. Yena azi setsha lo ventileyishin noko yena lungile (noko lo moya yena hamba).

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo job ka lo bokis-boy

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo bokis-boy.
2. Manje lo bas-boy yena setsha noko lo taful yena lungile; futi yena setsha noko lo ndawo lapa lo bokis yena sulliwe.
3. Yena buka noko lo ngolovan yena sparakiwe muhle nga lo tri masparak lapa ku lo mak.
4. Yena buka noko lo mapanga lapa lo pikinin-spor yena sparakiwe.
5. Yena azi setsha noko lo bokis yena lungile.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo munye ngolovan yena gowalisiwe muhle, futi noko yena kona lo stikitan.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe muhle, futi noko yena sparakiwe muhle.
8. Yena azi buka noko aziko lo makulu matshe.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo bokis-boy yena keta lo mampara.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo ntambo yena fasiwe muhle.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena bamba lo mahandel ka lo mangolovan fana ka lo mteto.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo job ka lo matram

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo matram.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena hamba lo munye muva ku lo munye fana ka lo mteto; yena ayi azi lo munye yena hamba duze lo munye. • na
3. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena bamba lo mahandel fana ka lo mteto.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena faka lo masparak muhle; futi noko yena tshaya lo mpempe fana ka lo mteto. na
5. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena pasopa lo skati yena sebenza duze lo ntambo ka lo mahovan.
6. Yena azi buka lo skati yena lo span ka lo matram, noko lo namba-wan yena hamba pambili, futi noko yena tata lo huka-pontsh na lo mpempe.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena fasa lo mangolovan fana ka lo mteto.
8. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo pakamisa-lo-spor yena duze, ndaba yena azi sebenzisa yena lo skati lo ngolovan yena wile.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo mashin

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo mashin-boy.
2. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo taful yena qinisiwe lapa pezulu ku lo ndawo lapa lo mashin-boy yena hamba tshaya.

3. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy na lo spana-boy yena setshile lo mavalv, lo mapayip, lo ntambo.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo skodonko yena lungile, futi noko lo mafuta yena puma lapa ku lo mashin.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin yena lungile.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo majompol yena lungile.
7. Yena azi setsha zonke lo skwe.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy, lo skati yena qala kuseni, yena qala pezulu yena hamba panzi.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy yena tshaya lapa ku lo mak.
10. Yena azi setsha noko lo munye majompol lo yena file; futi lo skati yena tola lo yena file, yena azi tshintshisa yena.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo spana-boy yena tshaya lo sikis mahol zonke lo munye malanga.
12. Lo skati lo madala ntambo yena kona pambili ku lo eyit majoyin, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy yena tshintsha yena.
13. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy yena sebenzisa lo tu mashin lo munye muva ku lo munye; futi yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy yena bekile lo namba-tu mashin lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena.
14. Lo skati ka tshayile lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo ntambo yena bekiwe fana ka lo mteto lapa muva ku lo ston-wol.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo job ka lo tali-tsheka

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo tali-tsheka; yena setsha noko yena kona lo poket-buk, lo tayim-buk, lo pensel.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena bala lo maspakapakan lo yena lo malayisha yena ngenisile; futi noko yena bala lo munye mpahla lo yena lo madoda yena ngenisile.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena setsha lo munye ngolovan lo yena lo malayisha yena tipile, futi noko yena kona lo mali na lo mampara.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena bala zonke lo mangolovan.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo ntambo, lo mahovan, lo mableyid, lo maklamp, lo mashekel, lo matsheyin, yena lungile.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo maklok yena tshaya muhle, futi noko lo mawaya ka lo ntambo ka yena yena lungile.
7. Lo skati aziiko lo stof lapa ku lo streyit, yena azi buka noko lo wintsh yena valiwe.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo mahovan yena ayikona tshayisa (lo) munye ku lo munye.
9. Lo skati ka tshayile, yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena ripota lapa lo stat.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo makulu wintsh

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo wintsh-boy.
2. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha noko lo taful lapa pezulu ku lo wintsh yena (qinisiwe).
3. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh na lo ntambo yena lungile.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo level ka lo mafuta yena lungile.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin yena suluwe muhle.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo mafokis-blok yena vala muhle, yena vula muhle.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena ayikona pambili ku lo namba ka lo span, futi yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe fana ka lo mteto.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh-boy yena ayikona gokile lo mpahla lo yena lus.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo pikinin wintsh

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo wintsh-boy.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo taful lapa pezulu ku lo wintsh yena qinisiwe.
3. Yena azi buka noko zonke lapa ku lo wintsh futi lapa ku lo ntambo yena lungile.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo mafuta yena kona lapa ku lo wintsh.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh yena suluwe muhle.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo maklok yena tshaya muhle.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh yena ima streyit.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo mawil yena fasiwe muhle, noko lo mahovan yena lungile, noko lo riten-wil yena lungile, noko lo mawaya ka lo maklok yena lungile.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo job ka lo rop-boy

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo rop-boy.
2. Futu yena azi setsha lo ntambo na lo matsheyin, lo yena vimbela lo ngozi, noko yena lungile.
3. Yena azi setsha zonke lo nto lo yena vimbela lo ngozi.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo maklok yena tshaya muhle.
5. Yena azi setsha noko zonke lapa lo spor yena lungile.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena ayikona pambili ku lo namba ka lo span.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe muhle.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenza fana ka lo mteto.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo tunga-lo-ntambo

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo madoda; yena azi buka noko yena gokile lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, futi noko yena kona lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo ntambo yena lapa caleni ka lo spor.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo mahovan yena ayikona fasiwe lapa ku lo ntambo.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena tunga lo sayiz lo yena fana ka lo mteto.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasa lo mahovan lo munye muva ku lo munye fana ka lo sayiz ka lo mteto.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo mak yena fakiwe muhle.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo tshanyela

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo madoda.
2. Yena azi setsha lo ndawo lapa lo madoda yena hamba tshanyela noko yena qinisiwe.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena layisha muhle lapa pakati ku lo spor, futi yena keta lo mampara.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena layisha lapa pakati ku lo mangolovan tot yena ayikona hamba pambili nga lo layisha.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo skati lo madoda yena sebenzisa lo malalan spor, yena ayikona layisha lapa muva.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sula lo mapak na lo maston-wol.
7. Yena azi buka noko aziko lo mali lapa ku lo taful panzi.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenza nga lo kalk.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena tshanyela muhle, yena krapa muhle.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena kipa zonke lo mpahla ku lo ndawo lapa yena qetile sebenza.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo job ka lo drayiva na lo gad-boy

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha noko lo drayiva na lo gad-boy yena gokile lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, noko yena kona zonke lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo stul ka lo drayiva yena muhle pezulu.
3. Yena azi buka noko zonke lapa lo spor yena lungile.
4. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo mangolovan yena fasiwe muhle.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo stul na lo tali-bod yena kona.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo drayiva yena hamba kahle.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo gad-boy yena tshaya lo mpempe lo skati yena hamba lapa lo mabend.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo gad-boy yena kwela lapa ku lo ngolovan lo yena muva.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo holej

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo madoda lapa ku lo holej yena gokile lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, futi yena kona lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo taful pezulu lapa lo holej yena qinisiwe.
3. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo mabreyik, lo mawil, lo ntambo, lo maklok ka lo ngozi yena lungile.
4. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo maklok na lo mawaya yena lungile.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe lo munye muva ku lo munye lo sayiz fana ka lo mteto.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo masparak na lo matsheyin yena kona lapa lo munye stesh.
7. Yena azi setsha zonke lo ntambo na lo maspor.
8. Yena azi setsha noko zonke lo ndawo ka ndlela yena lungile.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasa lo maskotsh-ka fana ka lo mteto.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasa lo ngolovan ka lo jaratin fana ka lo mteto.
11. Yena azi setsha noko zonke lo mpahla lo yena hambiswa, yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasile yena fana ka lo mteto.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo spor

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo spor-boy.
2. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mataful noko yena qinisiwe.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo spor-boy yena sebenza nga lo layin ka lo shif-bas.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo maslipis yena laliswa fana ka lo mteto.
5. Yena azi buka lo mafish-pleyit na lo mabawut na lo madokis noko yena fasiwe muhle.
6. Yena azi buka lo malalan-spor noko yena tshayisa lo skwe.
7. Yena azi setsha lo level ka lo spor noko yena lungile.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo spor yena hamba pezulu mbitshan lapa caleni lapa pandle ku lo bend.
9. Yena azi setsha noko lo mapontsh, lo mableyid, lo maslipis, zonke yena fasiwe fana ka lo mteto.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sula, futi yena gowalisa lapa ku lo level ka lo maslipis.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena tshintshisa lo mpahla lo yena ayikona lungile.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo mapayip

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena gokile lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, noko yena kona zonke lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mataful lapa lo madoda yena azi sebenza.

3. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena faka lo mapayip na lo layin ka lo shif-bas.
4. Yena azi setsha lo ndawo yena kona lapa lo mapayip yena vusa.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo ma-ayi-bawut na lo matsheyin lo yena bamba lo mapayip yena qinisiwe.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo mapayip yena bambiwe muhle nga lo matsheyin.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenzisa lo mahuk.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo mapayip ka lo moya yena pezulu ku lo mapayip ka lo manzi.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena vutela zonke lo skati yena hamba fasa lo mapayip lo yena manyuwan.
10. Yena azi buka kahle lo skati lo madala mpahla yena azi tshintshiswa.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo strevit

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha zonke lo mataful.
2. Yena azi setsha noko lo ntambo yena ayikona tshaya ku lo taful.
3. Yena azi setsha noko lo majoyin ka lo mapayip yena lungile, noko yena ayikona vuza.
4. Yena azi setsha lo ndawo lapa lo madoda yena tipa.
5. Yena azi setsha lo maklok na lo mawaya.
6. Yena azi setsha lo mawil na lo riten-wil.
7. Yena azi setsha lo mableyid, futi zonke lapa lo mahovan.
8. Yena azi setsha lo spreyi.
9. Yena azi setsha lapa lo bokis.
10. Yena azi setsha noko lo mampara yena ayikona lapa futi noko aziko lo mali.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo madala mahovan yena tshintshiswa.
12. Yena azi setsha zonke lapa ku lo strevit noko yena lungile.
13. Yena azi buka noko lo ntambo yena pakishiwe muhle lapa ku lo ston-wol.
14. Yena azi buka noko lo nyuwan mahovan yena duze.
15. Yena azi buka noko lo mahovan yena ayikona tshayisa lo munye ku lo munye.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ka lo spor lapa lo strevit ka lo ngolovan

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mataful.
2. Yena azi setsha lo ntambo.
3. Yena azi setsha lo mablok.
4. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mageyit lo yena vimbela lo ngozi.
5. Yena azi setsha lo maklok na lo mawaya.

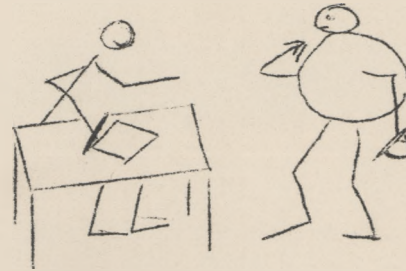
6. Yena azi setsha zonke lapa lo spor, lo mapontsh, lo mableyid, lo mafish-pleyit, noko yena lungile.
7. Yena azi setsha lo mapontsh ka lo marabin-blok.
8. Yena azi setsha noko lo majoyin lapa ku lo mapayip yena lungile, noko lo mapayip yena ayikona vuza.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe muhle.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena ayikona pambili ku lo namba ka lo span.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenzisa lo huka-pontsh na lo msila.
12. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasa lo mangolovan lapa ku lo ntambo fana ka lo mteto.
13. Yena azi buka noko lo munye ngolovan yena kona lo stikitan.
14. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo mangolovan yena gowalisiwe muhle.
15. Yena azi buka noko lo top-boy yena ima kahle lo skati yena sebenza lapa lo mangolovan.
16. Yena azi buka noko lo spor yena vuliwe, futi noko aziko lo mpahla lapa ku lo mastreyit.

KEY COPY.

H A M B A    K A Y A

Skati 1

Lapa ku lo kompon



Manje lo joyin ka lo ndoda yena pelile lapa ku lo kompon, yena funa hamba kaya. Buka lo Maduna yena kona lapa ku lo ofis ka lo Mabalani.

H A M B A    K A Y A

Lo Mabalani: Molo, Maduna.

Lo Maduna: Molo, Mabalani.

Lo Mabalani: Ini wena funa lapa ku lo ofis ka mina?

Lo Maduna: Mabalani, mina funa lo speshel.

Lo Mabalani: Upi wena hamba?

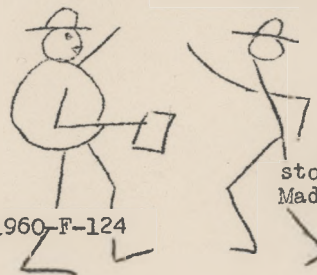
Lo Maduna: Mina funa hamba tenga lo mpahla lapa ku lo stol (lapa ku lo matshonisa). Ndaba mina funa hamba kaya.

Lo Mabalani: Ini lo namba ka wena?

Lo Maduna: Yena lo namba ka mina, 7733.

Lo Mabalani: Yena lo speshel ka wena. Ayikona lahla yena lo skati wena hamba lapa ku lo stol ndaba lomapoyisa yena azi bamba wena, futi yena fasa wena, yena tumela wena ku lo jel.

Lo Maduna: Yebo, mina zwile, Mabalani; mina ayi azi lahla lo speshel ka mina; mina azi faka yena lapa ku lo skwam ka mina.



Skati 2

Lapa lo ndlela

Manje lo Maduna yena tolile lo speshel, yena hamba lapa ku lo stol. Lapa ku lo ndlela lo yena hamba lapa ku lo stol, lo Maduna yena hlangana na lo Dlamini.

(Drafted by D. Caswell under the direction of M.E.W. for East Geduld)

Lo Maduna: Molo, Dlamini.

Lo Dlamini: Molo, Maduna. Upi wena hamba?

Lo Maduna: Mina hamba lapa ku lo stol. Mina funa tengela lo bantu-lapa-kaya/lo mpahla.

Lo Dlamini: A! Wena funa hamba kaya!

Lo Maduna: Yebo, mina funa hamba kaya lo vekhi lo yena pambili.

Lo Dlamini: Mangaki lo matikit wena qetile?

Lo Maduna: Mina qetile lo fifitin matikit, manje mina fakile lo tikit ka mina.

Lo Dlamini: Wena azi buya lapa lo kompon futi lo skati wena buya lapa kaya.

Lo Maduna: Yebo, mina funa buya lapa lo kompon futi, ndaba lo mali yena maningi, futi lo skof yena maningi.

Lo Dlamini: Mangaki skati wena azi hlala lapa kaya?

Lo Maduna: Mina ayikona azi lo skati ndaba yena kona lo maningi nto mina azi enza lapa kaya; mina funa lima; lo pikinin blulu ka mina yena zo tshata; lo nkwenkwe ka mina yena zo hamba lapa ku lo ntaba; yena makulu manje. Muva ku lo skati mina qetile enza zonke lo msebenz, mina azi buya lapa ku lo kompon futi.

Lo Dlamini: Wena azi hamba lo maningi/lo skati wena hamba lapa kaya.

Lo maduna: Yebo, mina azi hamba fayif malanga nga lo mbombela; lo kaya ka mina yena katshana sterek.

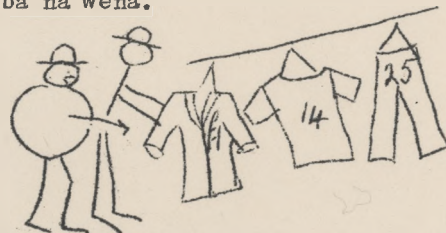
Upi wena hamba manje, Dlamini?

Lo Dlamini: Mina hamba lapa kompon.

Lo Maduna: Hamba na mina lapa ku lo stol, mina funa wena siza mina keta lo mpahla lo mina funa tenga.

Lo Dlamini: Yebo, Maduna, mina azi hamba na wena.

SKATI 3  
Lapa ku lo stol



Lo Maduna: Buka, Dlamini! Yena lo jazi lo mina funa tengela lo Baba ka mina. Wena fundile lapa skul; mangaki lo mali lo jazi yena biza?

Lo Dlamini: Lo jazi yena biza lo £7.10. 0.

Lo Maduna: Wawu! Yena lo maningi mali; mina ayikona funa kipa lo £7.10. 0.

Lo Dlamini: Nanku lo munye jazi, noko yena ayikona qinile fana na lo; lo yena biza lo £5.

Lo Maduna: Mina funa futi tenga lo tri mablanket. Mina funa tengela lo Mama ka mina lo wan blanket. Mina funa tengela lo nkwenkwe ka mina lo tu mablanket. Mina funa tenga lo tu maviktori-blanket. Lo wan viktori-blanket mina tengela yena lo Mama ka mina. Lo munye mina tengela lo nkwenkwe ka mina. Futi mina funa tengela lo nkwenkwe lo bayi lo yena azi sebenzisa lo skati yena hamba lapa ku lo ntaba.

Lo Dlamini: Buka lapa, Maduna. Yena lo maviktori-blanket yena muhle sterek. Yena biza lo mali lo yena lingana na lo mali ka lo blanket lo wena bambile manje.

Lo Maduna: Lo blanket lo yena kona lo mibala lo yena blu na lo olintsh mina funa tengela lo Mama ka mina.

Lo blanket lo yena kona lo mibala lo yena bomvu na lo yelo, mina azi tengela lo nkwenkwe ka mina. Futi, mina funa tenga lo munye blanket lo yena mhlope na lo yena kona lo layin lo yena bomvu; yena lo mina azi nika lo nkwenkwe ka mina lo skati yena hamba lapa ku lo ntaba.

(Manje, lo Mlung ka lo stol yena kuluma na lo Maduna na lo Dlamini.)

Lo Mlung: Molo, Madoda!

Lo Maduna na lo Dlamini: Molo, Mlung! Molo, Mlung!

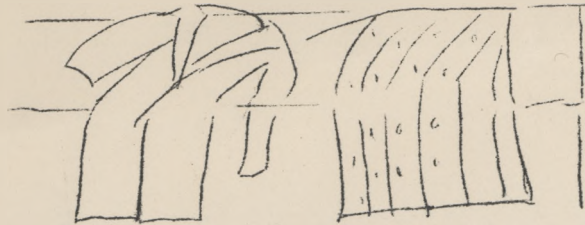
Lo Mlung: Ini wena funa tenga?

Lo Maduna: Tina funa tenga lo jazi, lo mablanket, futi na lo munye mpahla. Tina funa tenga lo tu maviktori-blanket na lo munye blanket kodwa yena biza lo maningi mali sterek.

Lo Mlung: Buka lapa, Madoda! Kombisa mina lo jazi na lo mablanket na lo munye mpahla lo wena funa tenga; lo skati wena qetile kombisa mina, tina azi kuluma lo ndaba ka lo mali.







(Manje lo Maduna na lo Dlamini yena keta lo jazi na lo mablanket, yena beka yena wan ndawo lapa pezulu ka lo kawunta. Manje futi lo Maduna yena funa lo bruk, lo hemp, lo bantshi; lo Mlung yena kombisa lo Maduna na lo Dlamini maningi sayiz ka lo mpahla.)

Lo Maduna: Mina ayikona funa lo bruk ndaba yena biza lo maningi mali, mina funa lo bruk ka lo kaki na lo hemp ka lo kaki na lo bantshi lo yena tshipile.

Lo Dlamini: Buka, Maduna, yena lo sayiz fo ka lo bruk, na lo sayiz tri ka lo hemp.

Lo Maduna: Yebo, Dlamini, mina cabanga lo bruk, lo wena ketile, yena muhle, futi yena qinile sterek.

(Manje, tina azi keta lo bantshi.)

Lo Mlung: Madoda, yena lo mabantshi lo yena muhle; yena fikile zolo lapa stol.

Lo Maduna: Mangaki lo mali lo bantshi yena biza?

Lo Mlung: Yena biza lo fo mapawund. Yena lo yena muhle sterek lo yena brawun, futi yena ayikona tshetsha noola.

Lo Maduna: Yebo, Mlung, mina cabanga yena muhle, futi yena qinile. Manje, Mlung, mangaki lo mali zonke lo mpahla mina ketile yena biza?

Lo Mlung: Lo tri mablanket, lo jazi, lo hemp, lo bantshi, yena biza lo fifitin mapawund na lo seven mashilin na lo nayin mapens.

Lo Maduna: Wawu, Mlung! Lo mali yena maningi sterek; mina ayikona bambile lo mali lo yena lingana na lo wena funa. Futu mina funa tenga lo mayad ka lo marok ka lo bantwana ka mina.

Lo Mlung: Mangaki lo mayad lo wena funa tenga?

Lo Maduna: Mina funa tenga lo sikis mayad.

Lo Mlung: Buka lapa, Maduna; mina ayikona funa roba wena; mina azi tshipisela wena. Manje wena keta lo mayad lo wena funa; mina azi biza lo fotin mapawund nga zonke lo mpahla. Wena ayikona cabanga mina lo matshonisa.

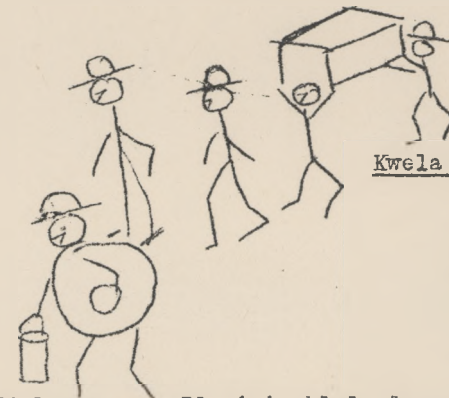
Lo Maduna: Yebo, Mlung, yena lungile, kodwa mina bambile lo tetin mapawund kupela.

Lo Mlung: Wawu, Ndoda, wena tanda lo mali sterek. Mina tshipisile lo mpahla; yebo, nika mina lo tetin mapawund.

Lo Maduna: Yena lo tetin mapawund ka mina. Manje, Mlung, upi lo bansela ka mina? Mina tengile nga lo maningi mali.

Lo Mlung: Wawu, wena hlupa mina sterek, ini ndaba? Yena lo gwayi na lo snaf na lo shukel, yena lo bansela ka wena.

Lo Maduna: Mina bonga sterek, Mlung.



SKATI 4

Kwela lapa ku lo stimela

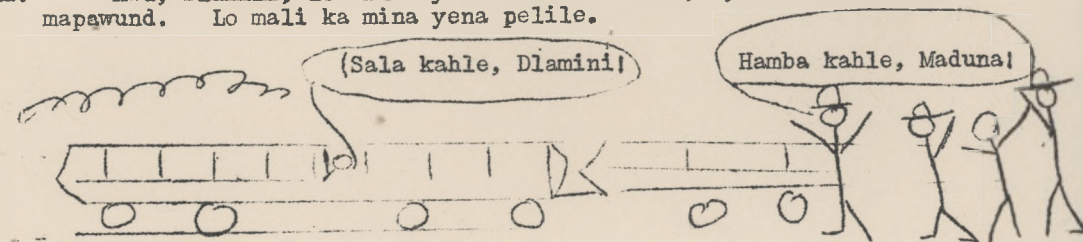
(Lo Maduna na lo Dlamini na lo munye tri makwenkwe yena pumile lapa ku lo kompon, yena fika lapa ku lo stesh lapa Sprins. Lo tri makwenkwe yena twala lo bokis ka lo mpahla ka lo Maduna. Lo Maduna yena bambile lo bekel, na lo tin ka lo jem, na lo mbunyan, na lo shukel.)

Lo Maduna: Dlamini, hlala lapa na lo makwenkwe. Mina hamba tenga lo tikit-ka-lo-stimela.

Lo Dlamini: Yebo, Maduna, hamba tenga lo tikit ka wena; lo mafufunyan lo yena hambisa wena lapa Gemstin azi fika kona manje.

(Lo Maduna yena tengile lo tikit ka yena, yena kuluma:)

Lo Maduna: Awu, Dlamini, lo tikit yena bulalile mina; yena biza lo tri mapawund. Lo mali ka mina yena pelile.

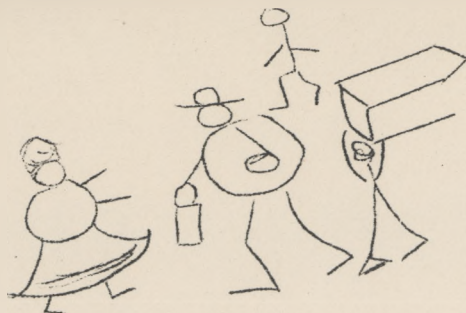




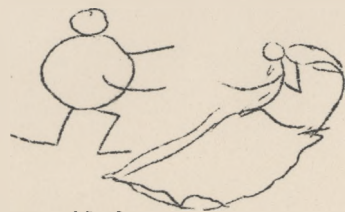
SKATI 5

Fika lapa kaya.

Lo Maduna: Molo, Mama!  
 Lo Mama: Molo, Maduna!  
 Lo Maduna: Mama, ka njani wena pila?  
 Lo Mama: Tina pila muhle, yena lo Baba ka wena,  
 yena gula sterek.  
 Lo Maduna: Mina funa buka lo Baba ka mina. Mina funa  
 nika yena lo jazi ka yena.



Lo Maduna: Molo, Baba!  
 Lo Baba: Molo, Maduna!  
 Lo Maduna: Baba, ka njani wena pila?  
 Lo Baba: Mina ayikona pila muhle, Maduna. Mina azi ifa. Lapa ka  
 mina yena kona lo tayisis.  
 Lo Maduna: Baba, yena lo jazi ka wena!  
 Lo Baba: Wawu! Lo jazi yena muhle sterek! Manje, Maduna, mina  
 ayikona funa kuluma. Mina katele. Mina funa lala mbitshan.



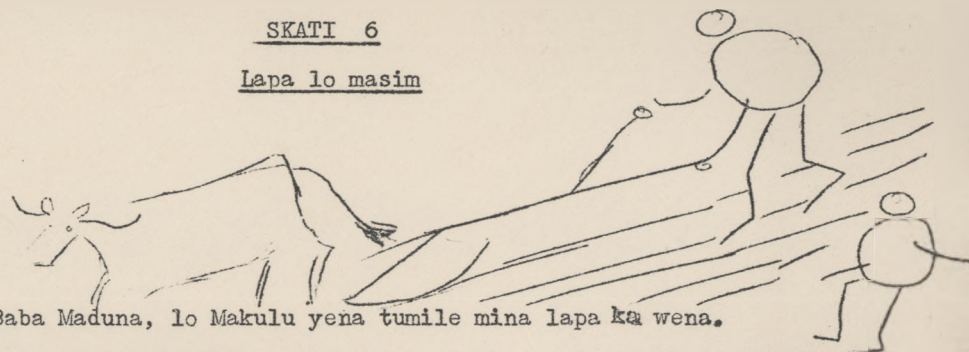
Lo Maduna: Mama, yena lo blanket ka wena!  
 Lo Mama: Wawu! Maduna, lo blanket yena muhle sterek.  
 Lo Maduna: Yena lo mayad lo yena zo enza lo marok ka lo  
 tu mantombazana ka mina.  
 Lo Mama: Lo mayad zo ima mbitshan ndaba yena funa tungwa kuqala.  
 Lo Maduna: Mama, mina hamba noedisa lo makwenkwe ku lima lapa lo masim.



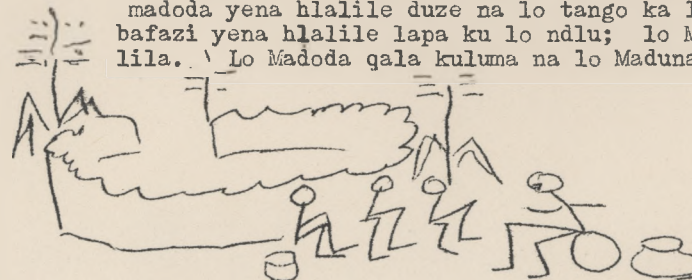
SKATI 6

Lapa lo masim

Lo Mntwana: Baba Maduna, lo Makulu yena tumile mina lapa ka wena.  
 Lo Maduna: Ini ndaba wena lila, mntwana ka mina? Ini ndaba lo Makulu yena  
 tumile wena lapa ka mina?  
 Lo Mntwana: Yena hambisile mina lapa ku tshela wena tshetsha buya lapa kaya  
 ndaba lo Baba makulu yena gula sterek.



(Manje lo Maduna yena buyile lapa ku lo masim. Yena bona lo  
 madoda yena hlalile duze na lo tango ka lo nkomo. Yena bona lo  
 bafazi yena hlalile lapa ku lo ndlu; lo Mama ka lo Maduna yena  
 lila. Lo Madoda gala kuluma na lo Maduna.)

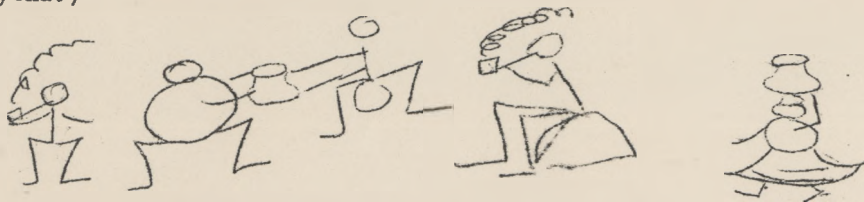


Lo Namba-Wan Ndoda: Maduna, blulu ka mina, lo nhliziyo ka mina yena buhlungu sterek.  
 Lo Maduna: Ini ndaba lo nhliziyo ka wena yena buhlungu?  
 Lo Ndoda: Yena buhlungu ndaba lo Baba ka wena yena hambile.  
 Lo Maduna: Yebo, blulu, lo skati mina bonile lo bafazi lapa ku lo ndlu, futi  
 lo skati mina bonile lo madoda yena hlalile lapa ku lo tango, mina  
 cabangile lo Baba yena hambile.  
 Lo Ndoda: Tina azi fihla yena kusasa.

SKATI 7

Muva ka lo skati ka lo fihla

(Manje, yena muva ka lo skati lo Baba ka lo Maduna yena fihliwe. Tina buka lo madoda yena hlalile lapa pakati ku lo tango yena idla lo nyama, yena puza lo tshwala. Futi tina buka lo Maduna yena kuluma na lo Mama ka yena.)



Lo Maduna: Manje lo Baba yena hambile, lo blulu yena ayi azi tshata tot lo twelef nyanga yena dlulile. Futi lo nkwenkwe ka mina yena ayi azi hamba lapa ku lo ntaba tot lo twelef nyanga yena dlulile.

Lo Mama: Yebo, Maduna, mina izwa zonke lo nto lo wena tshela mina. Tina ayi azi enza munye nto. Yena lo mteto ka lo Nkulunkulu.

Lo Madoda ka lo Mfana: Upi lo madoda yena puma?  
 Lo Madoda ka lo Maduna: Tina puma lapa ku lo kaya ka tina lapa ka lo Maduna.  
 Lo Madoda ka lo Mfana: Ini nina funa lapa?  
 Lo Madoda ka lo Maduna: Tina izwile lo mntwana ka tina yena kona lapa.  
 Lo Madoda ka lo Mfana: Yebo, Madoda, tina izwa. Mangaki lo nkomo nina funa?  
 Lo Madoda ka lo Maduna: Tina funa lo leven nkomo.

Lo Madoda ka lo Mfana: Yebo, Madoda, tina izwa. Tina zo tumela lo leven nkomo lapa ku lo kaya ka nina ndaba tina tanda lo mntwana ka nina; yena lo mfazi ka lo mntwana ka tina.

SKATI 8

Muva ka lo twelef nyaga lapa ku lo kaya ka lo Maduna yena kona lo dili ka lo kulula lo mpahla lo yena mnyama.



(Lapa tina buka lo munye ka lo mantombazana ka lo Maduna yena banjiwe nga lo bafana, yena hamba na yena lapa ku lo kaya ka lo munye mfana.)



(Lapa tina bona lo bafazi lo yena sukela lo nkomo. Lo madoda yena azi nqanda lo nkomo. Yena lo nkomo ka lo lobola ka lo ntombazana ka lo Maduna.)

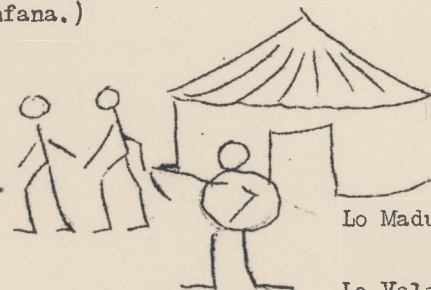
Lo Maduna yena jabula sterek; yena jabula ndaba yena bona lo nkomo.

SKATI 9

Lapa lo kaya ka lo Mfana



(Lo Maduna yena tuma lo tu madoda lapa ku lo kaya ka lo Mfana.)



Lo Madoda lapa ka lo Mfana: Molweni, Madoda!  
 Lo Madoda ka lo Maduna: Molweni, Madoda!

Lo Maduna: Futi, lo Maduna yena kuluma na lo nkwenkwe ka yena.  
 Lo Maduna: Velem! Lo skati ka wena yena fikile! Wena azi hamba lapa ku lo ntaba lo langa pambili.  
 Lo Velem: Yebo, Baba. Mina funa hamba lapa ku lo ntaba; mina makulu manje.  
 Lo Maduna: Wena zo buya lapa kaya muva ka lo tri nyanga.

SKATI 11

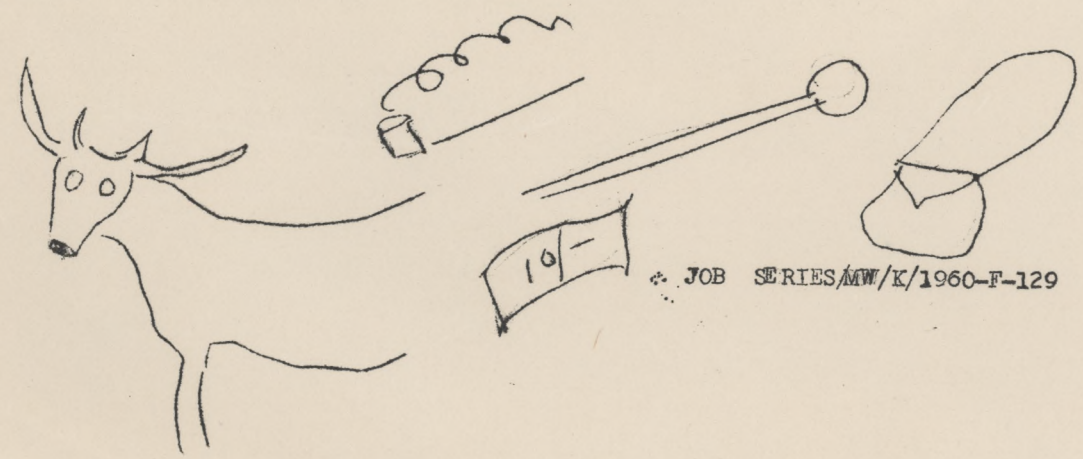
Lo dili ka lo Mfana



(Buka! Yena kona muva ka lo tri nyanga. Lo Maduna yena enzile lo dili ka lo Mfana ka yena. Lo madoda yena idla lo nyama, futi yena puza lo tshwala. Lo munye madoda yena kuluma na lo Mfana ka lo Maduna.)

- Lo Namba-wan Ndoda: Velem! Wena lo ndoda manje. Wena ayikona enza lo msebenz ka lo makwenkwe. Wena azi enza lo msebenz ka lo madoda. Mina azi nika wena lo nkomo.
- Lo Namba-tu Ndoda: Mina azi nika wena lo mbuzi.
- Lo Namba-tri Ndoda: Velem! Mina azi nika wena lo mali. Mina azi nika wena lo ten-shilin.
- Lo Munye Madoda: Mina nika wena lo staf. Mina nika wena lo skwam.

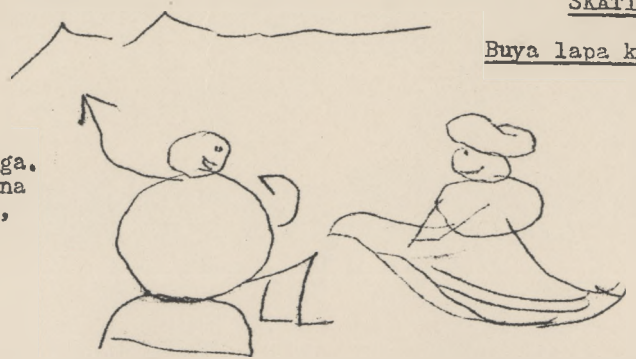
lo munye nto. Lo Velem yena piwa lo nkomo, lo mbuzi, lo ten-shilin,



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SKATI 12

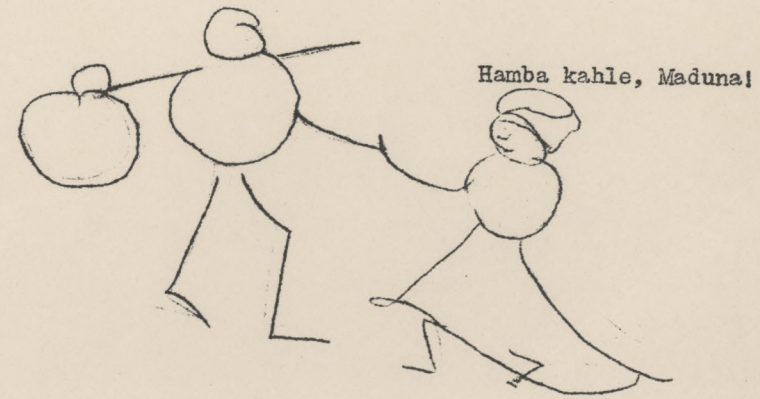
Buya lapa ku lo Goli



Manje, yena muva ku lo twenti nyanga. Lo Maduna yena kuluma na lo Mama ka yena.

- Lo Maduna: Mama, wena bukile lo skati zonke lo nkomo yena ifa.
- Lo Mama: Yebo, Maduna, mina bukile.
- Lo Maduna: Manje tina zo ifa ndaba lo skaf aziko; tina ayikona lima sterek, tina limile mbitshan.
- Lo Mama: Manje, Maduna, ini tina zo idla?
- Lo Maduna: Mina ayikona azi; kodwa minz cabanga hamba lapa kompon lapa Rawuteng.

Sala kahle, Mama!



Hamba kahle, Maduna!

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