GRAVITY
ELEVATING SOLUTIONS

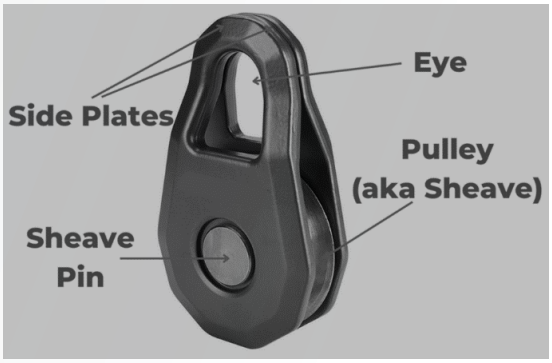
SAFE USE OF PULLEYS AND SNATCH BLOCKS

JUNE 2023 - STAY SAFE

PRINCIPLES OF ALL LIFTING EQUIPMENT

Watch Video: https://youtu.be/ypWaFtEceh0

All lifting equipment must be of adequate strength, of sound material, of good construction and suitable for the task or duty which it has to perform. It must be tested in accordance with statutory requirements and a certificate of conformance must be available before first use. The certificate is an important legal document.



WARNING

Serious incidents have occurred in cases where the above principles were not followed during the planning part of the lift and/or during the lifting of loads. If any rigging equipment that is chosen to be used in the lift does not function as intended, it is likely that the load will fall and cause serious injuries, death and/or damage to property.

ALWAYS	NEVER
Ensure that equipment is fit for purpose (e.g. Is the equipment designed for lifting or winching?)	Use equipment outside of original equipment manufacturer (OEM) safe use criteria (e.g. Never use wire ropes on synthetic rope pulleys)
Inspect and maintain equipment	Use equipment outside the serviceability limits
Perform pre-use checks of equipment	Misplace or lose the OEM safe use instruction booklet
Ensure that you have received the correct training before using equipment	Ask an untrained person to assist you with a lift (e.g. "Please just quickly do this for me…?")
Follow the lift plan	Work without proper supervision during a lift
Stop work if it is too dangerous to continue	Overload equipment or anchors

PRINCIPLES OF ALL LIFTING EQUIPMENT

Snatch blocks and pulleys must be removed from service if conditions such as the following are present, and can only be returned to service when approved by a competent person and/or the manufacturer:

Equipment before use. Designed for 4 x 4 recovery winching and made for use with a synthetic rope.	**Failure:** Use of a wire rope and a lack of maintenance resulted in becket plate and pulley axle failure and loss of load.
	

1. Missing or illegible identification of safe working load or working load limit
2. Excessive sheave groove corrugation or wear (e.g. wear caused by a wire rope on a synthetic rope pulley)
3. Excessive wear, nicks or gouges
4. Misalignment or wobble in sheaves
5. Loose or missing nuts, bolts, cotter pins, snap rings or other fasteners and retaining devices
6. Indications of heat damage, including weld spatter and arc strikes
7. Excessive pitting or corrosion
8. Bent, cracked, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated or broken load-bearing components
9. Evidence of unauthorized welding or modifications
10. Wear criteria: 10% reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point
11. Excessive damage to load-bearing threads
12. Other conditions such as visible damage that cause doubt as to the continued use of the rigging block

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