

Rigging Safety

Rigging The Force In Your Favor

Our webinar will begin shortly...





Rigging Safety

Rigging The Force In Your Favor

Risk Management



TODAY'S PRESENTER

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Sr. Risk Management Consultant ICW Group





TODAY'S TOPICS



- The cost of poor rigging practices
- Safe rigging best practices
- Rigging system components
- Equipment and inspection review
- Understanding your load



90% accidents due to human error

80% crane upsets due to exceeding capacity

62% fatalities due to contact with object/equip.

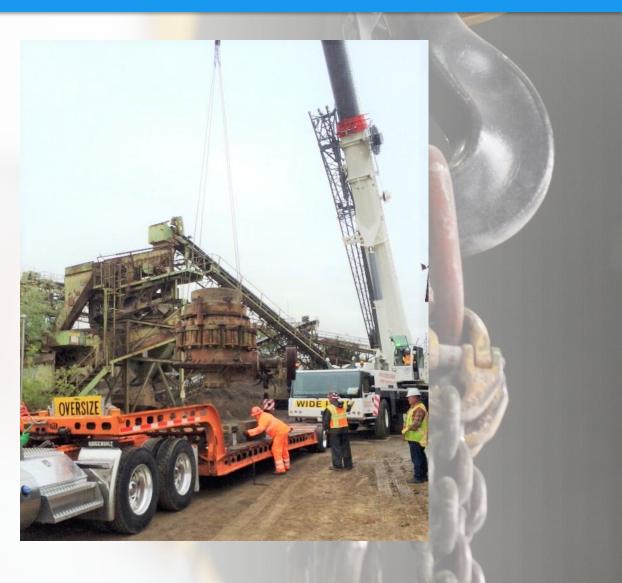
297 total crane-related deaths (2011-2017)



Cost of Poor Rigging Practices



- Struck by falling objects hazard
- Property damage due to dropped objects
- OSHA fines
- Missed workdays
- Impact to premiums



Safe Rigging Best Practices



- Rigging should be performed by personnel who are qualified by proper training and experience.
- Any components used for rigging should be manufactured specifically for that purpose.
- Never exceed the rated capacity of the rigging components.
- Rigging components should be procured only from reliable sources.
- Rigging equipment/components should be inspected on a regular basis.
- Never stand under a raised load.

Safe Rigging Best Practices



Definition of rigging

The components of a lifting system between the load to be lifted and the lifting equipment (such as an overhead crane)

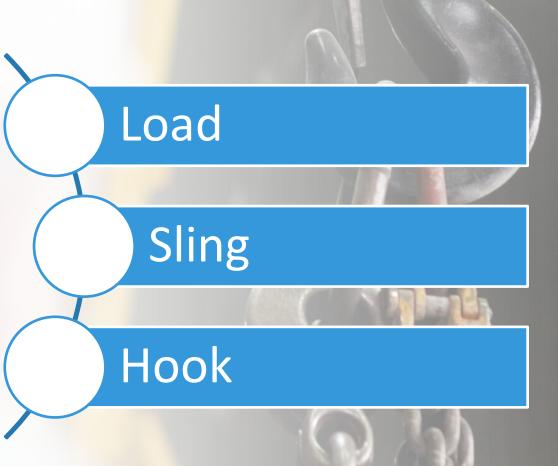
Federal OSHA Standards for rigging are covered in 29CFR1926.251



Basic Components of a Rigging System









Understanding Your Load

- The weight of the load
- The approximate center of gravity of the load
- How the load can be hitched so the load will be under control when lifted

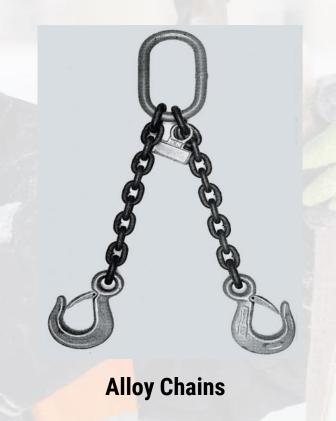




Equipment & Inspection Review – Slings

Types of Slings





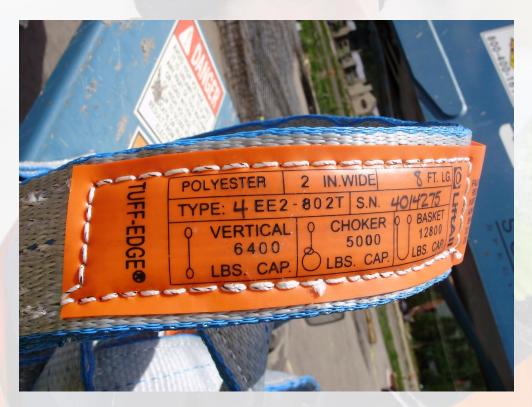


Synthetic Webbing



Safe Working Load

All slings must have permanently affixed and legible markings by the manufacturer that indicates the rated capacity (safe working load).







Inspections

All slings (and other rigging components) should undergo a visual inspection prior to each use.

A comprehensive, thorough, documented inspection of slings (and other rigging components) should be made on a periodic basis. The inspection interval should be determined by:

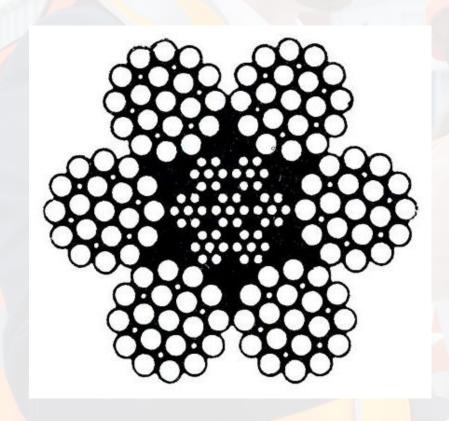
- Frequency of use
- Severity of service conditions
- Nature of lifts being made
- Minimum interval should be one year

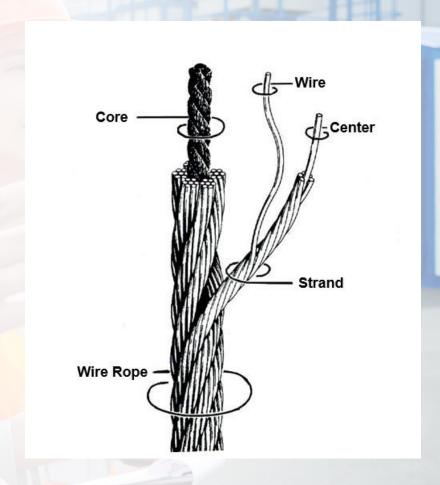
When not in use, slings (and other rigging components) should be stored in such a manner as to prevent damage.



ICWGROUP Equipment & Inspection Review – Wire Rope

Wire rope is a complicated rigging tool









Spicing & Forged Eye





Any spicing, addition of forged eyes, or similar should only be performed by the supplier





Inspections – What to Look For



Bird Caging



Crushing



Kinking



Broken Wires

Equipment & Inspection Review – Alloy Steel Chains



Only Grade 80 alloy steel chain should be used for overhead lifting



Alloy Steel Chains



Don't Use!

Job or shop hooks and links, or makeshift fasteners, formed from bolts, rods, etc., or other such attachments



Inspections



Wear

Stretching

Physical Damage

The comprehensive inspection should be made link by link when the chain is not under tension (i.e., "relaxed")



Equipment & Inspection Review – Synthetic Webbing Slings 👸





Inspections





Crushed Webbing



Charring/Melting



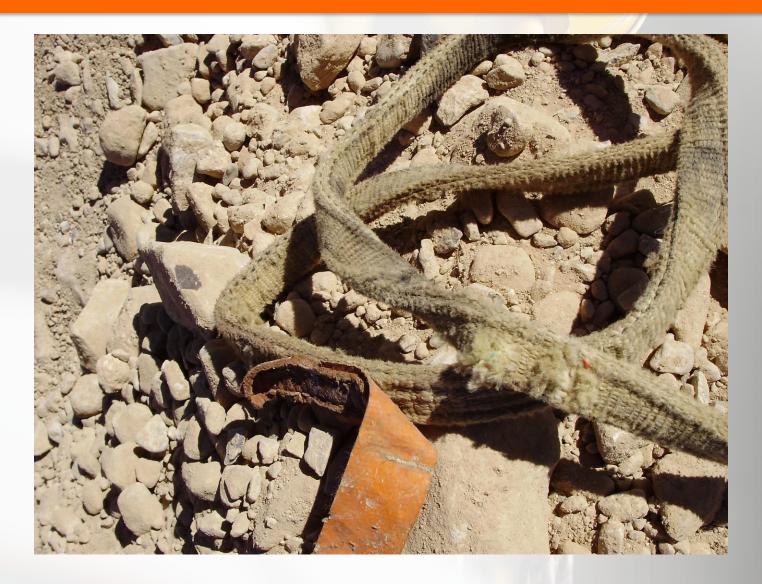
Broken Stitching



Chemical Damage

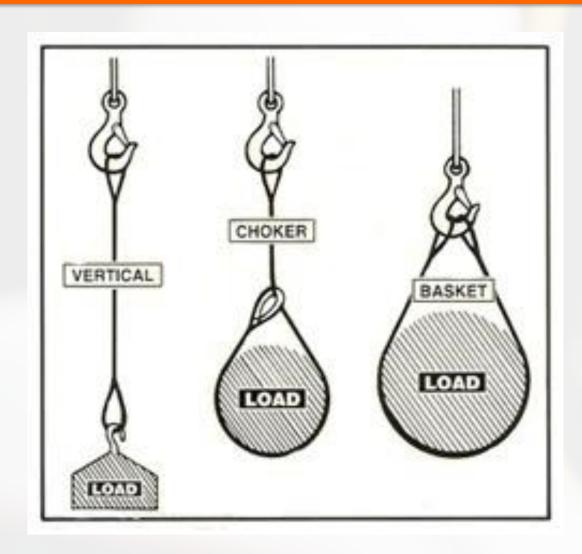
Inspections





Sling Position Types





- Vertical
- Choker
- Basket

The rated capacity of the sling is dependent on the position type

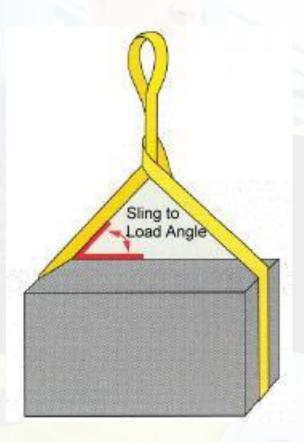




Sling Angle Load Factor



The safe lifting capacity decreases as the sling to load angle decreases

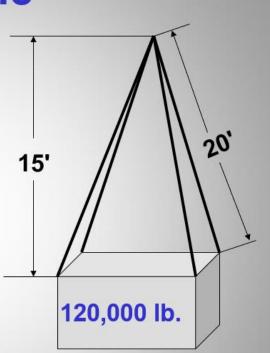


Sling Angles in Degrees	Factor	Sling Angles in Degrees	Factor
15	0.2590	55	0.8190
20	0.3420	60	0.8660
25	0.4320	65	0.9060
30	0.5000	70	0.9400
35	0.5740	75	0.9660
40	0.6430	80	0.9850
45	0.7070	85	0.9960
50	0.7660	90	1.0000



Example

- Load = 120,000 pounds
- 4 load legs ÷ 120,000 equals 30,000 pounds each leg if vertical hitch
- Sling legs are 20 feet
- Height from top of load to lifting device is 15 feet
- $20 \div 15 = 1.33$
- Load on each leg is 1.33 x 30,000 = 40,000 pounds





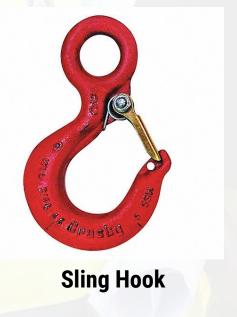


Equipment & Inspection Review – Hooks



Types of Hooks

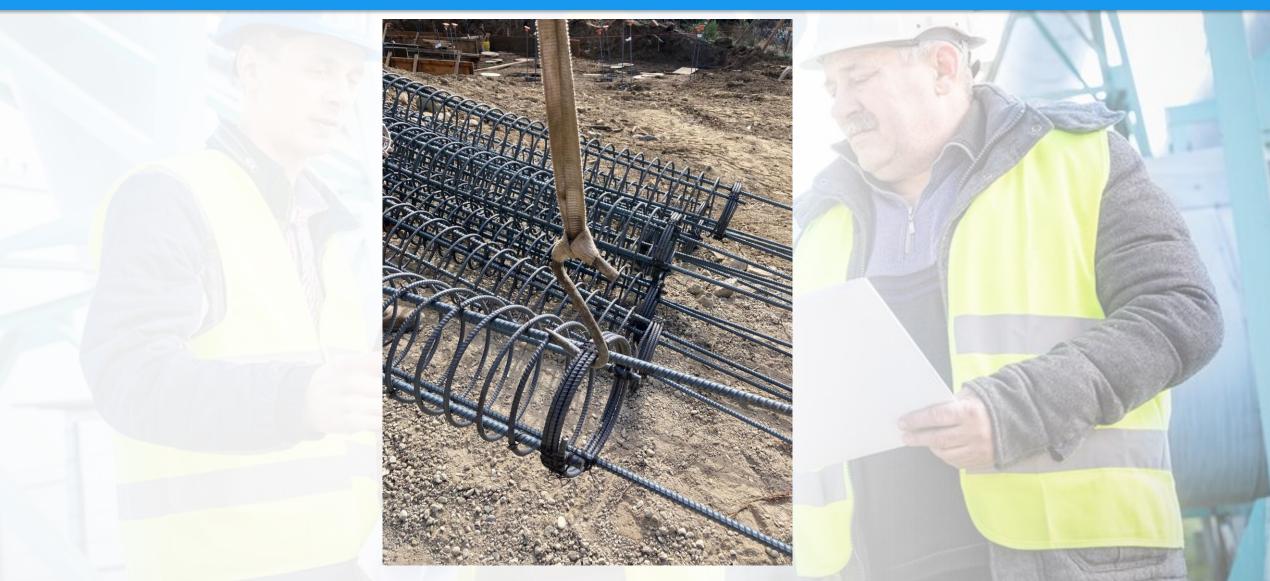
- Sling Hooks The load or force is applied to the base (bowl saddle)
- Grab Hooks Contain a throat or slot of uniform width for securing on the link
 of a chain, usually to form a chain loop for securing the load





Grab Hook





Inspections



Look For...

Wear, Deformation, Cracks, Sharp Nicks

Check for wear & deformation

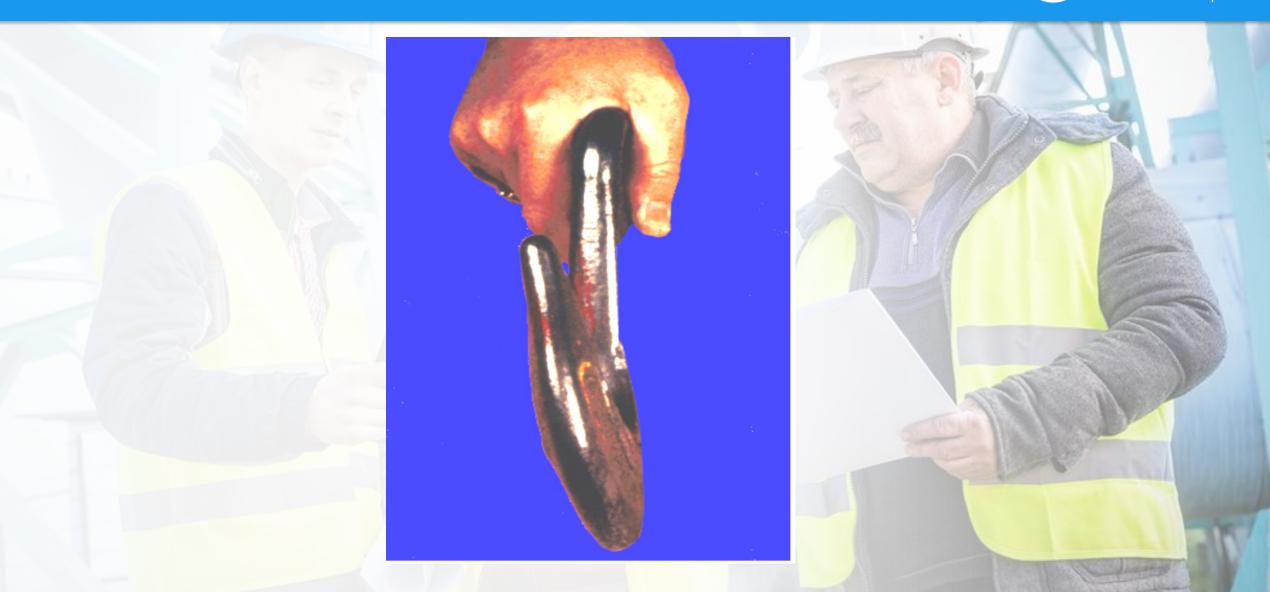
Check for twisting

Check for wear & cracks



Twisting of Hook

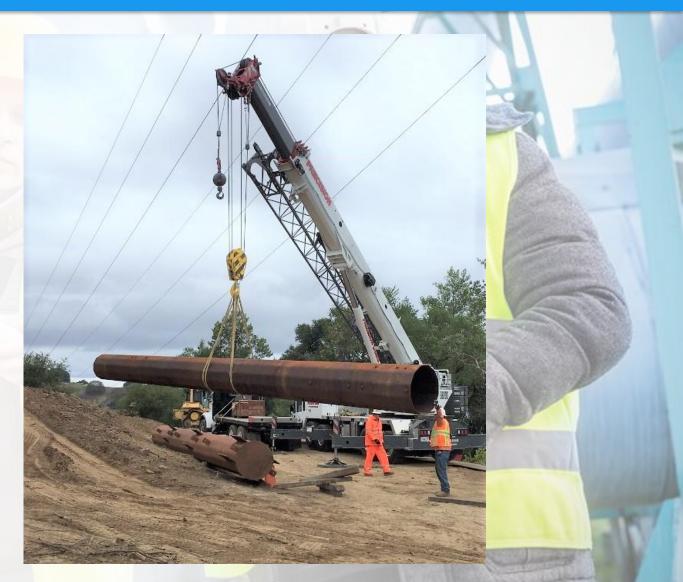




Performing the Lift



- The position of the hook should be over the center of gravity of the load
- Lift the load slightly to test if the load is stable
- If the load is not stable, lower the load and reposition





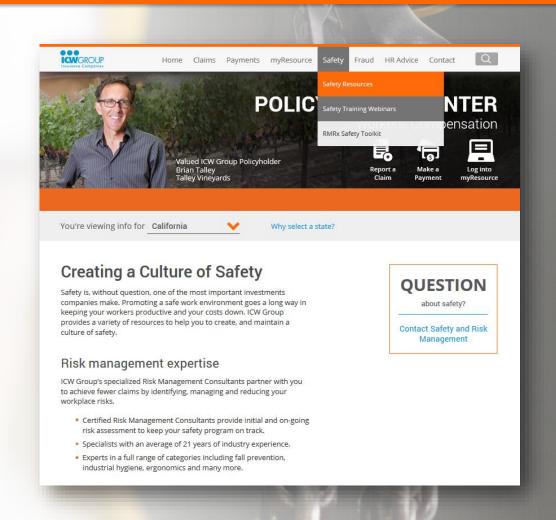


Safety Training Resources



- Safety OnDemand
 - Search "Rigging Safety" or "Crane Safety"
- Safety Talk meeting materials
- eLearning courses
- ICW Group risk assessments

icwgroup.com/safety

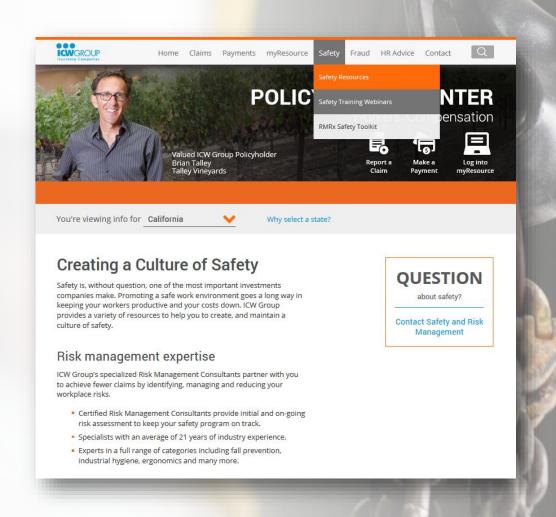


Policyholder Center



icwgroup.com/safety

Find helpful checklists for your inspections on our Policyholder Center





Questions?





Thank You!

