WEIGAND CONSTRUCTION
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Toolbox Talks
Week 52

Rigging Inspection

Selecting the correct rigging is an important part of preventing crane rigging accidents. If you are a rigger, you have a role in preventing crane rigging accidents by rigging properly and inspecting the rigging before each lift.

When inspecting rigging, consider the following:

WIRE ROPE SLINGS NYLON WEB SLINGS POLYESTER ROUND SLINGS

1. Five broken wires in one strand in one rope lay.
2. Ten randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay.
3. Kinked or crushed.
4. Bird caging.
5. Evidence of severe corrosion.
6. Evidence of heat damage from any cause.
7. Abrasion, scrubbing, or peening causing loss or more than 1/3 of the original diameter of the outside wires.
8. Is the Capacity tag missing or not legible?

Note: Don't forget to wear puncture-resistant gloves when inspecting wire rope slings to prevent hand injury from broken wires.

1. Excessive wear.
2. Cuts or burns from sliding on a sharp edge or being wrapped around a sharp edge.
3. Red indicator threads exposed.
4. Ensure the identification tag is readable.
5. Evidence of corrosion.
6. Holes from punctures or melted by slag.
7. Ensure that there are no knots and that slings are not tied together.

Note: Always use protective sleeves and softeners when lifting items
with rough or sharp edges. Use wire rope before nylon slings.

1. Acid or caustic burns (discoloration, could be chemical burns.)
2. Evidence of heat damage.
3. Knots in any part of the sling.
4. Holes, tears, cuts, abrasive wear,

And snags that expose the core yarn.

5. Broken or damaged core yarns.
6. Missing or illegible sling identification.
7. If the liner jacket is damaged, the sling must be removed from service.

Note: When the outer protective jacket exposes the inner jacket, consider taking it out of service to be repaired.

Important

· Any sling that has been damaged must be destroyed and discarded.