12.5 Chain Hoists

(a) Generally chain hoists are more durable, more adaptable and stronger than block and tackle.
(b) All chain hoists shall be visually inspected for defects prior to first use, and daily when in use.
(c) The lower hook on all chain hoists is designed to be the weakest part and will spread when overloaded. When this occurs, the entire hoist shall be inspected.
(d) Damaged hoists shall be removed from service.
(e) Repairs shall only be made by an authorized representative of the manufacturer. This includes the replacement of a chain.
(f) The unit shall be returned to the vendor for testing, maintenance and internal inspection as recommended by the manufacturer.
(g) Always use proper hand signals when hoisting. See Figures 12i and 12j.
(h) Discard hooks that spread beyond allowable spread, see Figure 12y.

12.6 Slings and Hitches

(a) Chain slings shall not be used when hoisting material.
(b) Nylon slings are to be used for hoisting equipment within their rated load. Label with rating shall be attached to sling.
(c) Nylon slings shall be inspected for cuts or tears before using and damaged slings discarded.
(d) The type of sling or hitch to be used shall be determined from the shape of the load and by the flexibility and condition of the rope. In lifting multiple objects, such as a load of lumber or steel sheathing, the sling must bind on the load sufficiently to prevent slipping of the individual pieces. In handling single pieces, such as timbers, posts