

- (s) Nylon and polyester slings shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 194°F (90°C).
- (t) When extensive exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light is experienced by nylon or polyester web slings, the sling manufacturer should be consulted for recommended inspection procedure because of loss in strength.

## 12.9 Beam Clamps

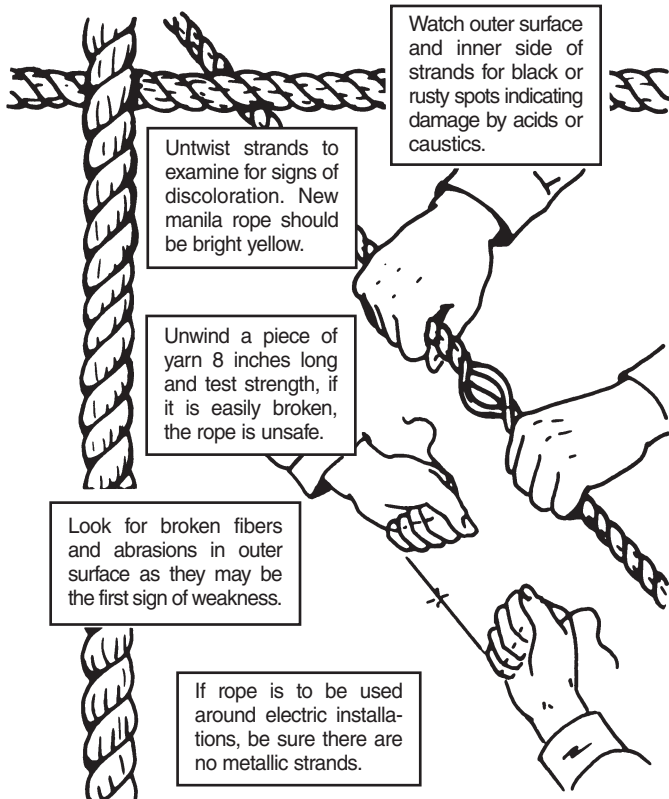
- (a) A beam clamp used for rigging shall be engineered to properly support the expected load.
- (b) Before moving extremely heavy loads, check with your Superintendent/Manager who shall obtain the maximum load the beam will support.
- (c) Do not use a choker through the eye of the beam clamp while hoisting.
- (d) Do not load the lower flange to more than 50% of the beam's capacity.
- (e) Beam clamps shall be properly sized for the beam to which it is attached.
- (f) Use only case-hardened bolts with lock nuts or nuts with lock washers for the beam clamp assembly.



Figure 12ad

Figure 12ae

## INSPECTING MANILA ROPE



### Safe Practice Rules

1. Frozen fiber rope shall not be used in load carrying service.
2. Fiber rope that has been subjected to acids or excessive heat shall not be used for load carrying purposes.
3. Fiber rope shall be protected from abrasion by padding where it is fastened or drawn over square corners or sharp or rough surfaces.

**Figure 12af**

### **Five-Part Falls**

A five-part reeve is accomplished using a two- and three-sheave block as follows: Enter the lead line through the front of the stationary block at sheave (B), then go down in back of traveling block and through at sheave (E), up behind stationary block and through at sheave (C), down in front of traveling block and through at sheave (D), up in front of stationary block and through at sheave (A), down to the traveling block and becket off. This reeving is more widely used for rope falls (manila), but is also used for wire rope (cable).

### **Six-Part Falls**

Using a pair of three-sheave blocks, a six-part reeve is accomplished as follows: Enter the lead line through the front of the stationary block at sheave (B), then go down in front of traveling block and through at sheave (E), up behind stationary block and through at sheave (A), down behind traveling block and through at sheave (D), up in front of stationary block and through at sheave (C), down in front of traveling block and through at sheave (F), up to stationary block and becket off. This reeving is more widely used for rope falls (manila), but is also used for wire rope (cable).

### **Seven-Part Falls**

A seven-part reeve is accomplished using a three- and four-sheave block as follows: Enter the lead line through the front of the stationary block (four-sheave) at sheave (C), go down in front of traveling block and through at sheave (F), up behind the stationary block and through at sheave (A), down behind traveling block and through at sheave (E), up in front of stationary block and through at sheave (D), down in front of stationary block and through at sheave (G), up behind stationary block and through at sheave (B), down to the traveling block and becket off.