

29 C.F.R. § 1918.62

Miscellaneous auxiliary gear.

- (a) *Routine inspection.* (1) At the completion of each use, loose gear such as slings, chains, bridles, blocks and hooks shall be so placed as to avoid damage to the gear. Loose gear shall be inspected and any defects corrected before reuse.
- (2) Defective gear, as defined by the manufacturers' specifications (when available), shall not be used. Distorted hooks, shackles or similar gear shall be discarded.

Note to paragraph (a):

When manufacturers' specifications are not available to determine whether gear is defective, the employer shall use the appropriate paragraphs of this section to make these determinations.

- (b) Wire rope and wire rope slings. (1) The employer shall follow the manufacturers' recommended ratings for wire rope and wire rope slings provided for use aboard ship, and shall have such ratings available for inspection. When the manufacturer is unable to supply such ratings, the employer shall use the tables for wire rope and wire rope slings found in appendix II to this part. A design safety factor of at least five shall be maintained for the common sizes of running wire used as falls in purchases, or in such uses as light load slings.
- (2) Wire rope with a safety factor of less than five may be used only as follows:
- (i) In specialized equipment, such as cranes, designed to be used with lesser wire rope safety factors;
- (ii) According to design factors in standing rigging applications; or
- (iii) For heavy lifts or other purposes for which a safety factor of five is not feasible and for which the employer can show that equivalent safety is ensured.
 - (3) Wire rope or wire rope slings provided by the employer and having any of the following conditions shall not be used:
- (i) Ten randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay or three or more broken wires in one strand in one rope lay;
- (ii) Kinking, crushing, bird caging or other damage resulting in distortion of the wire rope structure;
- (iii) Evidence of heat damage;
- (iv) Excessive wear or corrosion, deformation or other defect in the wire or attachments, including cracks in attachments;
- (v) Any indication of strand or wire slippage in end attachments; or

Copyright © 2024 by Society of Corporate Compliance and Ethics (SCCE) & Health Care Compliance Association (HCCA). No claim to original US Government works. All rights reserved. Usage is governed under this website's <u>Terms of Use</u>.

- (vi) More than one broken wire close to a socket or swaged fitting.
 - (4) Protruding ends of strands in splices on slings and bridles shall be covered or blunted. Coverings shall be removable so that splices can be examined. Means used to cover or blunt ends shall not damage the wire.
 - (5) Where wire rope clips are used to form eyes, the employer shall follow the manufacturers' recommendations, which shall be available for inspection. If "U" bolt clips are used and the manufacturers' recommendations are not available, table 1 of appendix II to this part shall be used to determine the number and spacing of clips. "U" bolts shall be applied with the "U" section in contact with the dead end of the rope.

This document is only available to subscribers. Please log in or purchase access.

Purchase Login