

Instructions for the safe use of Petersen "Blaydon Blocks"

Version 2009.1

The information in this leaflet should be passed to the user of the equipment

Introduction

Blaydon Blocks are manufactured from the following materials:

Cheeks	Tufnol®
Sheaves	Aluminium hard anodized
Spacer bushes	Stainless steel 316
Bearings	PTFE
External straps and bolts	Stainless steel 316
Head fittings	Stainless steel 316

They are proof-tested to twice their Working Load Limit (WLL) using equipment calibrated to BS EN 10002-2 and NAMAS NIS 0424.

Maintenance of Identification

Block identification should be maintained by the user so as to be legible throughout the life of the block.

Frequent Inspection

A visual inspection should be performed by the user or other designated person before the rigging block is used. Semi-permanent and inaccessible locations where frequent inspections are not feasible shall have periodic inspections performed.

Conditions such as those listed under **Removal Criteria** or any other condition that may result in a hazard, shall cause the rigging block to be removed from service.

Periodic Inspection

A complete inspection of the block shall be performed by the user or other designated person. The hardware shall be examined for conditions such as those listed under **Removal Criteria** and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard. It is recommended that the period of inspection should not exceed 1 year. The frequency of inspection should be based on

- Frequency of use
- Severity of service conditions

Removal Criteria

Blocks should be removed from service if conditions such as the following are present and shall only be returned to service when approved by a qualified person:

- Missing or illegible identification
- Misalignment or wobble of sheaves
- Excessive sheave groove corrugation or wear
- Loose or missing nuts, bolts, or other retaining component
- Indications of heat damage, including weld spatter or arc strikes
- Excessive pitting or corrosion
- Bent, cracked, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, or broken load bearing components
- Excessive wear, nicks, or gouges
- A 10% reduction of the original or catalogued dimension at any point
- Evidence of any product modifications
- Other conditions, including visible damage that cause doubt as to the continued use of the block

Product information & Usage

The following points should be adhered to:

- The block components should be fully engaged, with all fasteners and retaining devices in place and in good working order before use.
- Contact with sharp edges that could damage the block should be avoided.
- The load applied to the block should be in-line with the sheave and load fitting(s) to prevent side loading of the block.
- Ensure the rope/wire is in the sheave groove when the block begins to take the load.
- The blocks should not be dragged on an abrasive surface.
- Load line fittings shall not contact the block sheave(s).
- Chemically active environments such as caustic or acid substances or fumes can affect the strength, operating characteristics, or both, of blocks. The block manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted when blocks are to be used in chemically active environments.

ALWAYS:

- Store and handle Blocks correctly.
- Inspect Blocks before use and before placing into storage.
- Select the correct pattern of Block for the application.
- Allow for the full resultant imposed load.
- Ensure the load acts through the centre line of the Block using spacers if necessary to meet this requirement.
- Any replacement parts meet or exceed the original manufacturer's specification
- Stand clear of the suspended load

NEVER:

- Use Blocks with bent pins or deformed bodies.
- Force, hammer or wedge Blocks into position.
- Eccentrically load Blocks.
- Fit bolts in contact with moving parts which may loosen or unscrew them.
- Exceed the recommended working load limit (WLL)
- Shock load Blocks.

Storing and Handling Blocks

Never return damaged Blocks to storage. They should be dry, clean and protected from corrosion. Do not alter, modify or repair Blocks and never replace missing pins, bolts etc., but refer such matters to a competent person.

Working Load Limit (WLL)

The Working Load Limit refers to static loading - care must be taken to ensure that loads do not exceed the WLL.

Spreading of load

The load must not be concentrated over a small area e.g. by knife edges or small diameter steel ropes.

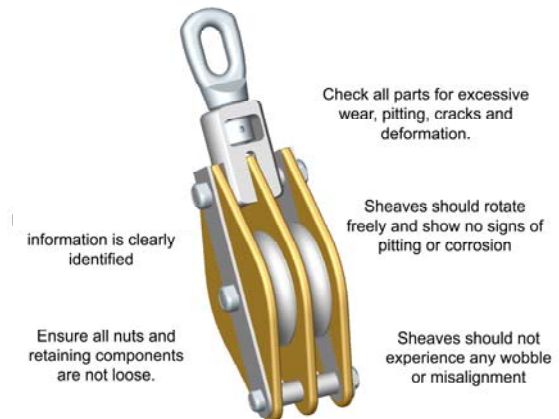
Operating temperature

If the intended environment of the block involves elevated or depressed temperatures please refer to Petersen Technical Department for advice.

Product marking

Each block will be identified with the following information:

- Manufacturer's Identity
- Product Size
- Product Working Load Limit
- European mark certifying conformity with relevant standards
- Product Name



- Blocks should always be used in line with good rigging practice and as per the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Incorrect Block use could result in a dangerous situation that could cause property damage, serious injury or death.