

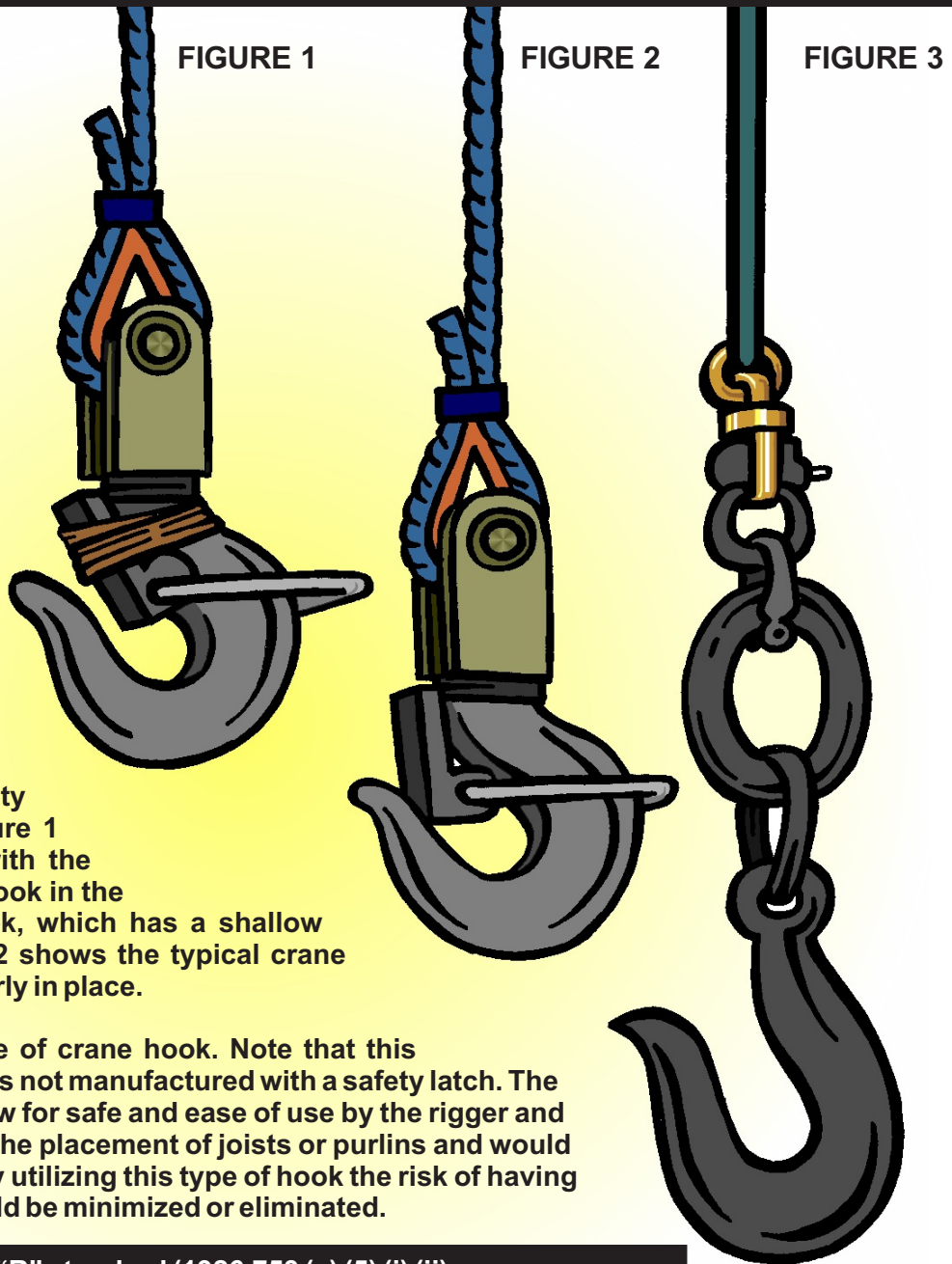
Company _____ Location _____ Date _____

Vol 16 - No 36 CRANE HOOKS

Steel erection is a critical and vital part of many construction projects. Care and special attention should be made to protect the erecting crew as well as all other trades who are working in the general area(s). During the course of overhead work perimeter warning lines and signage should be placed to prevent other trades from accidentally entering an area where steel components are being hoisted or lowered into place by the crane operator.

Often the qualified rigger will determine that in the interest of safety and time the standard will apply to this scope of work. Generally, the rigger will tape the hooks safety latch in an open position. Figure 1 shows a typical crane hook with the latch taped open). The crane hook in the photo is the typical crane hook, which has a shallow curvature or "throat". Figure 2 shows the typical crane hook with the safety latch properly in place.

Figure 3 shows a different type of crane hook. Note that this hook has a deeper "throat" and is not manufactured with a safety latch. The use of crane hook #3 would allow for safe and ease of use by the rigger and others on the erecting crew for the placement of joists or purlins and would be within OSHA compliance. By utilizing this type of hook the risk of having the rigging slip off the hook would be minimized or eliminated.



According to the OSHA subpart "R" standard (1926.753 (c) (5) (i) (ii): Safety latches on hooks shall not be deactivated or made inoperable except: (i) When a qualified rigger has determined that the hoisting and placing of purlins and single joists can be performed more safely by doing so; or (ii) When equivalent protection is provided in a site-specific erection plan

TOOLBOX SAFETY TRAINING

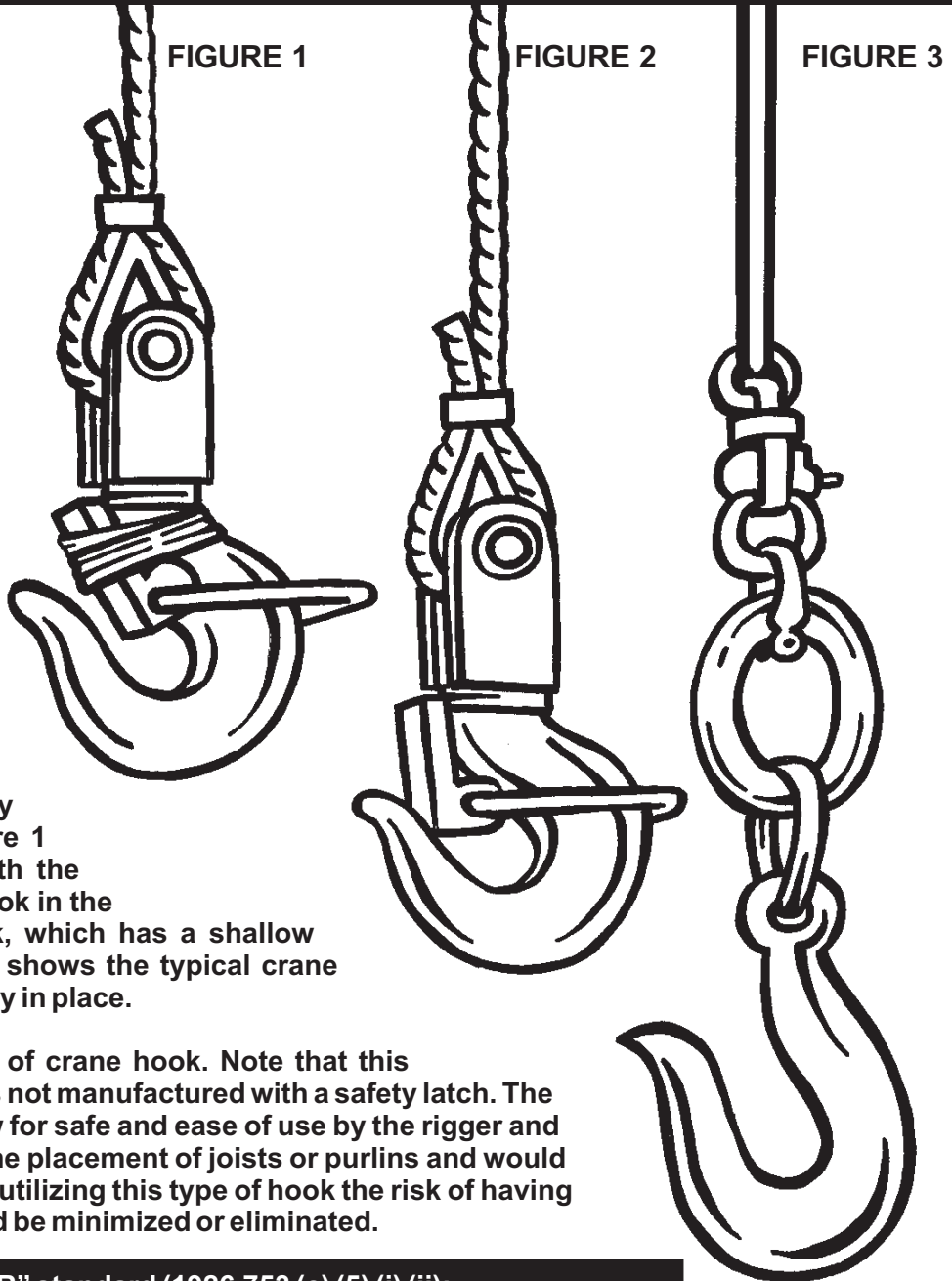
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