

Rigging and Rigging Practices

Section G of the Logging Code

Inspections: All rigging and ropes must be inspected before they are used. Any equipment needing repair must be repaired before use. Rigging and loads must not foul or saw against lines, straps blocks or other equipment.

1. Who is our competent person?
2. What should they look for?

When should inspections take place? Also?

Out-of-service Requirements for wire rope:

Evidence of chafing, sawing, crushing or other damage that weakens the rope.

One or more broken wire at the base of a poured nubbin or end fitting.

Damaged or improperly applied end connections.

12 1/2 percent of the wires broken within the distance of one lay.

This does not include chokers, grapple opening lines, tag lines, cat and skidder winch lines and droplines that are not used to move the carriage.

Line cutting or splicing:

Hard hammers must not be used.

Eye protection worn when cutting line.

What do we use to cut lines?

Are safety glasses available? Where?

Pressed eyes and end fittings:

Pressed eyes must not be used for skyline eyes that will be crossed with loaded carriages.

Quick nubs must not be used as guyline or skyline end fittings.

Where do we use quick nubs?

What is the correct way to attach cable clamps?

Shackles:

Replace pin when diameter is reduced by 15%.

Don't use sleeve shackles to connect two or more eyes.

Where do we use shackles?

What type of shackles do we use?

How do we get shackles replaced?

Chokers and straps:

In highlead logging chokers must be at least one size smaller than mainline.

Straps or chokers used at or near the ground to hang or support blocks, jacks, tree shoes or rigging must be sized in accordance with Table 7-7 in the code.

What size lines do we use for straps?

Who looks at the straps?

Tail tree guying:

Two guylines must be used to oppose the force of pull.

When using chokers of equal length arrange as swede type connection and consider as block hung in two eyes.

Strap using synthetic material must be arranged so straps can't ride up or down from the intended position.

Synthetic straps must be used and replaced in accordance with manufacturers specs.

A stable tree is one that doesn't move more than its diameter at the point of attachment when used for a tail tree.

What do we look for to take straps out of service?

How often should we check straps?

Guyline requirements:

A competent person must choose and inspect anchors.

When using tail or intermediate support trees and the line is hung in the tree is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch line or less guylines must be at least $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. If the line is larger than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and less than 1 inch guyline must be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. If the line is larger than 1 inch, guyline must be at least $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

What should we look for when picking guyline anchors?

When are three guylines required in a tail tree? 07-0655-2

When are guylines not required in tail trees? 07-0655-5a,b

What is meant by potential failure zone?

Climbing equipment and climbing:

Defective equipment must be removed from service immediately.

Climbing equipment must have a breaking strength of not less than 5,000 pounds.

The equipment must include a safety belt with double D rings steel spurs long enough to hold in the tree they are being used in and a steel safety chain 3/16 inch or larger when using a saw or axe in the tree.

Climbers must be trained in safe rigging procedures for each climbing duty.

A second person with climbing experience and an extra set of climbing gear must be available at the worksite for emergencies.

The climber's rope must or chain must encircle the tree before the climber leaves the ground.

Lines attached to a tree in which a climber is working must not be moved except on a signal from the climber.

Where is our extra climbing gear?

Who is our extra climber?

How does the climber signal for help?

What should we look for when inspecting climbing gear?

Metal towers:

A competent person must direct the raising and lowering of each metal tower.

Metal towers must have identification plate attached to its base.

Towers built after July 1, 1980 must maximum breaking strength and size of mainline, maximum breaking strength and size of the haulback, the number breaking strength and size of guyline and if it is designed for skyline the maximum breaking strength and size of the skyline.

All towers must be operated within the manufacturers capacities.

Structural modifications that affect the capacity or safe operation of the tower must be made under the direction of the manufacturer or a registered professional engineer.

Where is the manufacturers plate on our machine?

Who is the competent person for raising our tower?

Who inspects the tower when it is down?

What do they look for?

How do you get equipment repaired?

If lines larger than the diameter or of greater breaking strength than specified by the yarder manufacturer are used for skyline, mainline, skidding line and or haulback one of the following methods for limiting the load on the spar must be used:

A tamper proof tension limiting device that automatically slacks the line loads to below its identification plate rating.

A line fuse system installed in the skyline or mainline.

Established operation procedures that limit the line loads to below the identification plate rating for the metal tower.