

OPERATION MANUAL

YOKE SNATCH BLOCK WARNING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS



WARNING

- A potential hazard exists when lifting or dragging heavy loads with tackle block assemblies.
- Failure to design and use tackle block systems properly may cause a load to slip or fall – the result could be serious injury or death.
- Failure to design lifting system with appropriate sheave assembly material for the intended application may cause premature sheave, bearing or wire rope wear and ultimate failure - the result could be serious injury or death.
- Instruct workers to keep hands and body away from block sheaves and swivels – and away from “pinch points” where rope touches block parts or loads.
- Do not side load tackle blocks.
- Instruct workers to be alert and to wear proper safety gear in areas where loads are moved or supported with tackle block systems.
- Read, understand, and follow these instructions to select, use and maintain tackle block systems.

Important Safety Information - Read and Follow

- 1 NEVER attempt any lifting operation unless you have been trained in the use of the equipment concerned.
- 2 NEVER attempt to lift / lower a load more than the marked WLL of the block.
- 3 NEVER impose sudden or shock loads on lifting equipment.
- 4 NEVER leave suspended loads unattended, unless in an emergency and ensure that the area is cordoned off.
- 5 NEVER use the running wire rope to directly sling a load use shackles etc...
- 6 NEVER use the tip of a hook to lift a load.
- 7 NEVER force manual equipment to operate, if an abnormally high effort is required this is an indication of a fault or load is too high, check the load and the rigging gear.
- 8 ALWAYS ensure the load is directly in line with the rigging equipment, DO NOT side load your equipment.
- 9 ALWAYS keep clear of the load and DO NOT pass under or ride on the load during transit, DO NOT lift persons unless designed to do so.
- 10 ALWAYS avoid swinging loads which can be caused by sudden movement or travel

motion or undue effort in pushing the load.

- 11 ALWAYS keep fingers, toes or any other body part clear to ensure they do not become in harms way.



Item No.	Sheave Dia.	Bearing Type	Wire Rope Size	Working Load Limit	N.W.		Replacement Sheave
	inch				lbs	kg	
8-501-02	3	BB	8-10	2	4	2	8-500-02
8-501-04	4.5	BB	10-13	4	13	6	8-500-04
8-501-08	6	BB	16-19	8	29	13	8-500-08
8-501-0808	8	BB	16-19	8	44	20	8-500-0808
8-501-0810	10	BB	16-19	8	46	21	8-500-0810
8-501-0812-16	12	BB	16	8	49	22	8-500-0812-16
8-501-0812-19	12	BB	19	8	49	22	8-500-0812-19
8-501-0814-16	14	BB	16	8	56	25	8-500-0814-16
8-501-0814-19	14	BB	19	8	56	25	8-500-0814-19

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8-501-0812-16	12	BB	16	8	49	22	8-500-0812-16
8-501-0812-19	12	BB	19	8	49	22	8-500-0812-19
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8-503-08	6	BB	16-19	8	15	7	8-500-08
8-503-0808	8	BB	16-19	8	28	13	8-500-0808
8-503-0810	10	BB	16-19	8	29	13	8-500-0810
8-503-0812-16	12	BB	16	8	36	16	8-500-0812-16
8-503-0812-19	12	BB	19	8	36	16	8-500-0812-19
8-503-0814-16	14	BB	16	8	43	20	8-500-0814-16
8-503-0814-19	14	BB	19	8	43	20	8-500-0814-19

Application

- Building construction sites
- Ship building yards
- Crane production sites
- Mine production sites
- Engineering Workshops

Features

- YOKE Light Snatch Blocks are manufactured of the highest quality tensile steel.
- Available from 2 tonnes to 8 tonnes, for wire rope sizes 8mm to 19mm.
- Part number, wire rope size and working load limit are marked on each block.
- Permanent batch codes link to test certificates for easy traceability.
- Supplied with bronze bushings and 4.5"-14" with pressure lube fittings.
- Meets or exceeds all requirements of ASME B30.26.
- Safety factor 4:1
- Fatigue rated

Snatch Block Guidelines

- Ratings or Working Load Limits (WLL) shown in YOKE manuals and stamped onto sheave blocks apply to new or as new condition.
- The WLL can be affected by intended alterations, damage, corrosion, misuse and special conditions of use.
- Always have your block regularly inspected by a competent person who may recommend repairs or condemn your blocks.
- Shock loading can greatly increase the actual loads placed on a block and must be considered when selecting sheave block systems.
- The WLL that applies for any YOKE block applies to the head fitting load (unless stated otherwise).
- It is important to calculate the actual load experienced by the whole block in order to determine the head fitting load.
- The angles at which lines enter and exit a block and the number of parts of line in the system can dramatically increase the effect of a particular line load.
- Sheave blocks must always be correctly selected and fitted for every lift. Side loading is prohibited, always check that hooks are properly seated, and loads are not supported by safety latches.
- Never weld any part of a block without consulting YOKE. Special steels are commonly used, and special welding procedures and precautions are necessary.

Snatch Block Inspection / Maintenance



- A. Bow and Eye Fitting & thrust bearing.
- B. Wire Rope Sheave.
- C. Side Body Plates
- D. Snatch Pin & R-clip
- E. Axle Shaft Pin with Grease nipple

Lubrication

The frequency of lubrication depends upon the frequency and period of product use as well as environmental conditions. Assuming normal product use the following greasing schedule is suggested.

- The head fitting nut must be checked to ensure it is properly engaged into its retaining nut to the full depth, the thread is locked, and the R clip is fitted correctly.
- 10% wear is the maximum permissible, check for wear on pins, axles, rope grooves, side plates, bushes/bearings and fittings. If excessive wear is present remove the block from service and replace necessary parts retest and certify block for re-use.
- Check for deformation and distortion in side plates, pins and axles, fitting attachment points, trunnions etc. Deformation can be caused by misuse, overload, heat or inappropriate modification. Deformation of blocks requires further inspection and will most likely involve that the block be removed from service.
- Check for wobble or misalignment in sheaves. This indication may mean that bearings require replacement or axles are damaged and warrant for further inspection. Also look and listen for grinding when the sheave is rotated.
- After any disassembly for inspection check that all nuts bolts, scotch keys, cotter pins, keeper plates, R clips and other locking methods are secure and in good condition.
- Check that the sheave axle does not turn. This may mean the axle has seized or been damaged and/or the axle locking pin is damaged or loose.
- Check for excessive free play between the eyebolt (or hook shank) and the shackle pin. Check for radial and longitudinal free play. Excessive free play is a sign of wear.
- Look for deformation or corrosion in threads and look for cracks or corrosion in welds as these may dangerously weaken the block - any crack is cause to withdraw a block from service.
- Check the hook and latch for any sign of deformation. Stretched hooks are a sign of overloading which may weaken the hook. Replacement latches are available.