

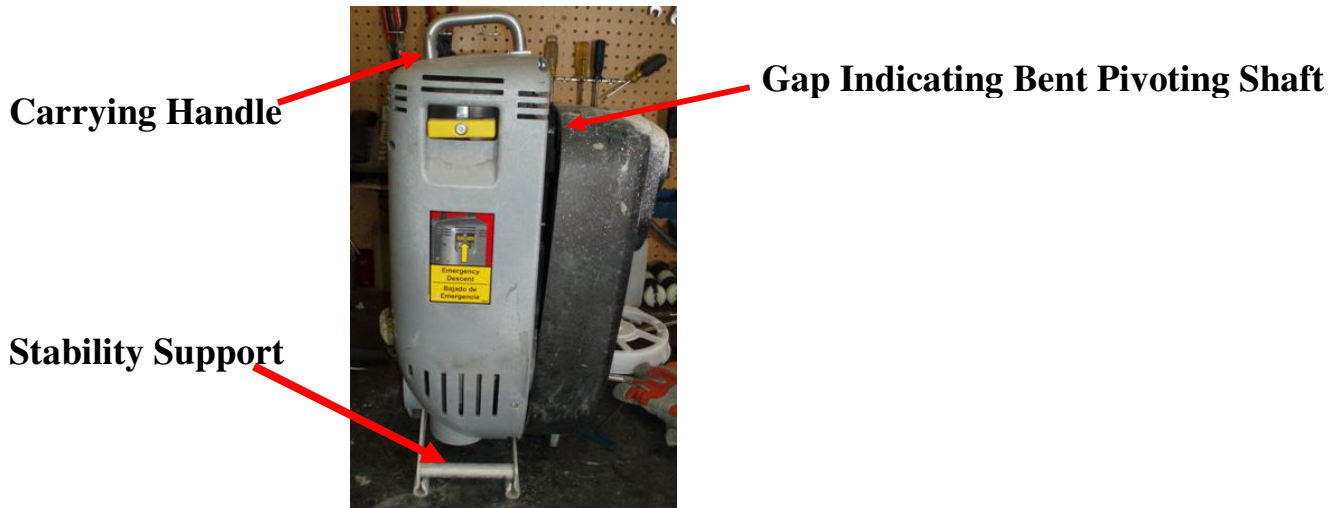
## Application table

<b>Application:</b>	<b>All SC1000/SC1500 Series Hoist</b>
<b>Reason:</b>	<b>Informational</b>
<b>Priority:</b>	<b>Important</b>

## Background

Spider has received numerous reports of the SC1000/SC1500 series hoists being returned with symptoms of improper use of the carrying handle and the stability support.

## Informational Details



## Carrying Handle

The carrying handle on the SC1000/SC1500 is designed for manually lifting the hoist only. Attaching a tagline to pull or float a stage or workcage away from the building or structure to clear an obstacle **is an example of improper** use of the carrying handle.

This improper use of the carrying handle is bending the pivoting shaft (p/n 6797). The pivoting shaft is a key component in how the SC1000/SC1500 series hoist achieves traction. Damage to the pivoting shaft can occur when the traction frame section of the hoist remains stationary while

the motor section of the hoist acts as a lever forcing the pivoting shaft to bend. The resulting damage may appear as an increased gap at the top of the hoist between the traction cover and the motor cover.

The operator of the hoist may not observe this separation and may be unaware of the damage to the pivoting shaft. Any damage but especially undiagnosed damage can present serious safety concerns and can be a costly repair.

## **Stability Support**

The same information can be applied to the hoist stability support. The SC1000/SC1500 series hoist is manufactured with a stability support to make the hoist stand upright and to allow 2 additional grip-holds for manual lifting of the hoist. The stability support should only be used as intended.

## **Procedure to moving a swingstage or work basket around a ground level obstruction:**

### **Remember “Keep it Low, Go Slow, Need to Know”**

- 1. Attach a tagline to a structural component as LOW as possible on the swingstage platform. On Spider equipment, the vertical supports near the end of the platform between the mid-rail and the toeboard, the walk-thru stirrup’s attachment to the stage or workbasket or at the floor-based hoist mount are considered structural components. Contact your manufacturer if using platform or work baskets made by others.**
- 2. Start pulling the platform SLOWLY and gently away from the work surface to move around the obstruction, as the platform moves upward.**
- 3. SLOWLY return the platform to its plumb position, monitoring the swingstage equipment and the worker’s personal fall arrest equipment.**
- 4. KNOW what you’re doing: Design and communicate the plan prior to any pulling or floating of a suspended platform to all involved.**
- 5. KNOW what you’re doing: maintain communication between the crew on the ground and the workers on the swingstage to verify safe operations.**
- 6. Workers should never expose the hoist to an excessive angle of wire rope travel into the hoist in order to clear an obstruction. An excessive angle can cause premature wear or damage to hoist components.**
- 7. These instructions cannot satisfy all situations, nor are they meant to substitute for appropriate preventative measures like sidewalk bridging or alternate landing levels. Consult your Spider professional and your onsite Competent Person for more details prior to, and during this operation.**

PLEASE NOTE:

**1926.451(f)(7)**

*Scaffolds shall be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision and direction of a competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling or alteration. Such activities shall be performed only by experienced and trained employees selected for such work by the competent person.*

**Conclusion**

Improper use of Spider equipment may result in damage or injury. It is important for Spider to educate our end-users to conduct their daily test requirements and the proper application of our products. Using Spider hoists and their features properly will assure long and safe operation of our equipment.

**Any Questions - Call Spider at 1-206-394-5319**