



Instructions for Inspecting Load Rated Buckets

Inspect Before Each Use

Inspection of load rated buckets should be performed before each use. Documenting inspection is at the discretion of the user. The inspection should be performed by one capable of recognizing signs of wear or damage and making usage determination based on the items outlined in the paragraphs below.

Destroy and replace all worn or damaged equipment. Immediately remove from service any load rated bucket that does not pass this inspection.

D-ring or Swivel Hook

The D-ring or swivel hook should be free of corrosion, cracks, sharp edges, or other damage. D-ring rollers and hook swivels should move freely and not be bent or distorted.

Round Rim Ring

The round rim ring at the top of the bucket should not be cracked, bent, out-of-round or protruding through the canvas.

Closure (If Applicable)

Zipper and lid should be inspected for separation and signs of excessive wear including but not limited to tears, burns, chemical damage, or any other damage. Zipper should operate smoothly and free of snags and broken or bent teeth.

Bucket Body and Bottom

The fabric and stitching inside and outside should be free of cuts, holes, tears, excessive staining, or excessive material wear due to abrasion. Canvas must be free of chemical, paint, fiberglass resin, or solvents that have caused the canvas to become stiff or otherwise weaken the integrity of the material. The bucket bottom shall be intact without signs of cuts, cracking, or damaged stitching.

Web or Rope Handle and Side Straps

Rope Handle Buckets: Upon inspection the rope shall be free from cuts, fraying, or unraveling. Additionally, the rope shall be inspected to insure that no foreign objects or material has become lodged in the rope.

Web Strap Buckets: Upon inspection the webbing shall be free from cuts, worn stitching, or other damage. Webbing around the rigging point should be inspected closely for cuts, tears, or snags in the web handle. The webbing should not be frayed, faded, stiff, or brittle, but should instead be pliable.

Inspect for evidence of exposure to excessive heat, charring, acid burns, chemical contamination or excessive abrasion as follows:

Exposure to excessive heat	Exposure to strong acids	Exposure to molten metal or flame	Exposure to paints or solvents
Webbing becomes brittle or has a shriveled brown appearance. Fibers will break when flexed. Weakens at 300°F (149° C).	Strong acids and phenolic compounds (phenol is present in coal tar and wood tar) will cause webbing to become brittle.	Strands fuse together and form hard, shiny spots. Webbing has hard and brittle feel. Will char but will not support combustion.	Paint can penetrate into the weave and dry, causing webbing to become brittle and eventually breaking fibers.