

Technical Data Sheet

Date Issued: 13-01-2015
TDS No: TDS201 (uncontrolled)

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Code: CFSC1B

Product Description: Chock Quick Response Small 27.0cm x 15.0cm x 62.0cm, Black

Weight: 6.8kg

Working Load Limit (WLL): 6.0MPa (60.8kg/cm²) at maximum ambient/operating temperature of 25° C refer section 3 – Working Load Limit for further WLL data.

Total Block WLL: 2,600kg at 25° C



Product Introduction: Dura Crib® cribbing and blocking products are designed to stabilise heavy loads that have been lifted for service, access or repair. Dura Crib cribbing and blocking products are manufactured from recycled high density polyethylene (HDPE) as an alternative to traditional timber blocks. Typically, individual pieces are referred to as “cribbing blocks” and the structure or stacks are commonly described as “cribs”

The user must be familiar with the contents of this document and only the user can determine load capacity. Any bending, sagging, deflection, bulging or deforming of the cribs indicates overloaded cribs and additional cribs may be needed. Failure to observe these precautions may result in serious injury or death.

Manufacturer's Name: Turtle Plastics
7400 Industrial Parkway
Lorain, OH 44053

Australian Importer: Cribbing and Matting Co. Pty Ltd
Unit 9, 12 Abbott Road
Seven Hills, NSW 2147

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2. RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Assessment

Always perform your own risk assessment before using this product. Always know the weight of the equipment being supported. Consult your machinery manufacturer manual and guidelines for recommended blocking and lifting points.

3. WORKING LOAD LIMIT

Performance of the Dura Crib CFSC1B Chock may be reduced when used in high ambient temperatures. Testing has been conducted with the guidance of AS1170.0.2002 and AS2498:3:1993. Block Total WLL are based on a full press load evenly distributed across the top and bottom surfaces of the crib.

@25° Celsius			@50° Celsius			@75° Celsius		
MPa	kg/cm ²	psi	MPa	kg/cm ²	psi	MPa	kg/cm ²	psi
6.0	60.8	865	4.2	42.6	605	2.5	25.5	363
Block Total WLL @25°C			Block Total WLL @50°C			Block Total WLL @75°C		
2,600kg			1,800kg			1,100kg		

Sustained Period of Load

The above WLL's are based on a sustained period of loading no greater than 3 months. For longer periods of loading contact Cribbing and Matting co or seek further engineering advice.

Never exceed the WLL for the cribbing blocks or the cribs.

If a load to be supported exceeds the WLL of one crib structure, additional crib structures must be built to support the object. Limiting factors for crib structures include 1) the available area under the load to construct a properly built crib and 2) surface stability of the ground or floor underneath the crib.

When using more than one crib to support an object, be sure that the weight of the object is evenly distributed across all cribs.

If the crib is loaded to the point that the cribbing blocks are bending, sagging, deflection, bulging, deforming the WLL has been exceeded and a dangerous situation is present. Build additional crib or cribs to support the load.

Crib structures can compress as much as 10 to 20 percent under load. For this reason it may be necessary to "overbuild" the crib structures taller to allow for the compression that will occur under heavy load conditions.

Loaded crib structures should be inspected regularly to assure continued tightness and stability.

Excessive heat can cause the plastic material to creep, resulting in diminished load carrying capacity. Extreme cold can cause the cribbing material to fracture prematurely.

4. PRECAUTIONS for SAFE USE – GENERAL CRIBBING PRINCIPLES

Cleaning

Dura Crib cribbing blocks can be power washed to remove dirt and grit if required. If foreign materials have become ground into the crib surface, or if the surface contains cracks, cuts or abrasions, the cribbing block should be removed from service. Contaminated cribbing blocks that cannot be cleaned should also be removed from service.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing

No Special Precautions – Good housekeeping practice should be followed. Store crib blocks in a cool, dry area in an unloaded state. Do not store cribs blocks outdoors. Protect crib blocks from freeze thaw cycles. Store crib blocks away from direct sunlight and other sources of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

Crib/s that are Damaged or Reached the end of its useful life

Dura Crib Cribbing blocks are manufactured from recycled high density polyethylene (HDPE) and small amounts of Polypropylene (PP). Contact your local recycler to dispose of damaged and unusable cribbing blocks.

Cribbing Construction
Cribbing should be constructed by experienced personnel or those trained in cribbing applications and safety. Cribbing and Matting Co recommends organisations such as the US Army Corp of Engineers as authoritative sources of information on how to construct cribbing systems. Never work near or under an object that is not supported by a sufficiently robust crib structure.
Weight Bearing Surface
Be certain that the floor, ground, or all other bearing surfaces are capable of supporting the combined weight of the crib structure and the load to be supported. Never use cribs or build cribbing on loose or unstable ground.
Inspection
Inspect all cribbing blocks for any visible damage before use. For safety do not use cribbing blocks if they show damage such as punctures, cuts, abrasions, cracks or excessive wear and tear. Do not use cribbing blocks that have been chemically damaged.
Intermixing of Cribbing Materials
Avoid intermixing different type of cribbing, for example wood or metal, with Dura Crib cribbing. Differences in various material compression rates and friction coefficients can make mixed cribbing types unpredictable and possibly dangerous.
Lanyard Use
Cribbing lanyards are for general carrying of the cribbing only. Do not allow any person to climb or hang from cribbing. Do not use lanyards as grab handles or as a means of support as cribbing could shift or fall.

5. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% Optional
N/A				

6. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1)	.92-.95
Vapour Pressure (mm Hg)	N/A	Melting Point	225°C
Vapour Density (AIR=1)	0	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate =1)	N/A
Solubility in Water			
0			
Appearance and Odor			
No Odor			

7. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
645°C	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extinguisher Media			
Water-Foam-CO₂			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures			
None			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards			
None			

8. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to avoid Very Strong Oxidizing Agents
	Stable	X	
Incompatibility (Materials to avoid) None Known			
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts None			
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	

9. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route(s) of Entry No	Inhalation? No	Skin? No	Ingestion? No
Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) None			
Carcinogenicity: None	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure None			
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure None			
Emergency and First Aid Procedures None			

10. CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection (Specific Type) N/A		
Ventilation	Local Exhaust When Cutting	Special None
	Mechanical (General) None	Other None
Protective Gloves When Cutting	Eye Protection When Cutting	
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment None		
Work/Hygienic Practices Normal Hygiene		

11. CHEMICAL RESISTANCE POLYETHYLENE – PE

<p>Polyethylene – Very Good Chemical Resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetic Acid • Ammonium hydroxide 30% • Calcium hydroxide 30% • Diethylene glycol • Ethylene glycol • Ethanol 100% • Glycerin • Glycol • Hydrogen peroxide 30% • Mercury • Methanol • Potassium hydroxide 30% • Sodium hydroxide 30% <p>Polyethylene – Good Chemical Resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetone • Formaldehyde 10-40% • Gas oil • Caproic acid • Iodine • Isobutanol • Isopropanol • Mercal oil • Motor oil • Natural gas 	<p>Polyethylene – Good Chemical Resistance (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gasoline • Phenol • Transformer oil • Vaseline <p>Polyethylene – Medium Chemical Resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dibutylether • Ethylene acetate 100% • Furfurol 100% • Heptane • Paraffin <p>Polyethylene – Poor Chemical Resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diethylether • Ethylenechloride • Hydrogen peroxide 90% • Methylene chloride <p>Polyethylene – No Chemical Resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetylene dechloride
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12. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

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