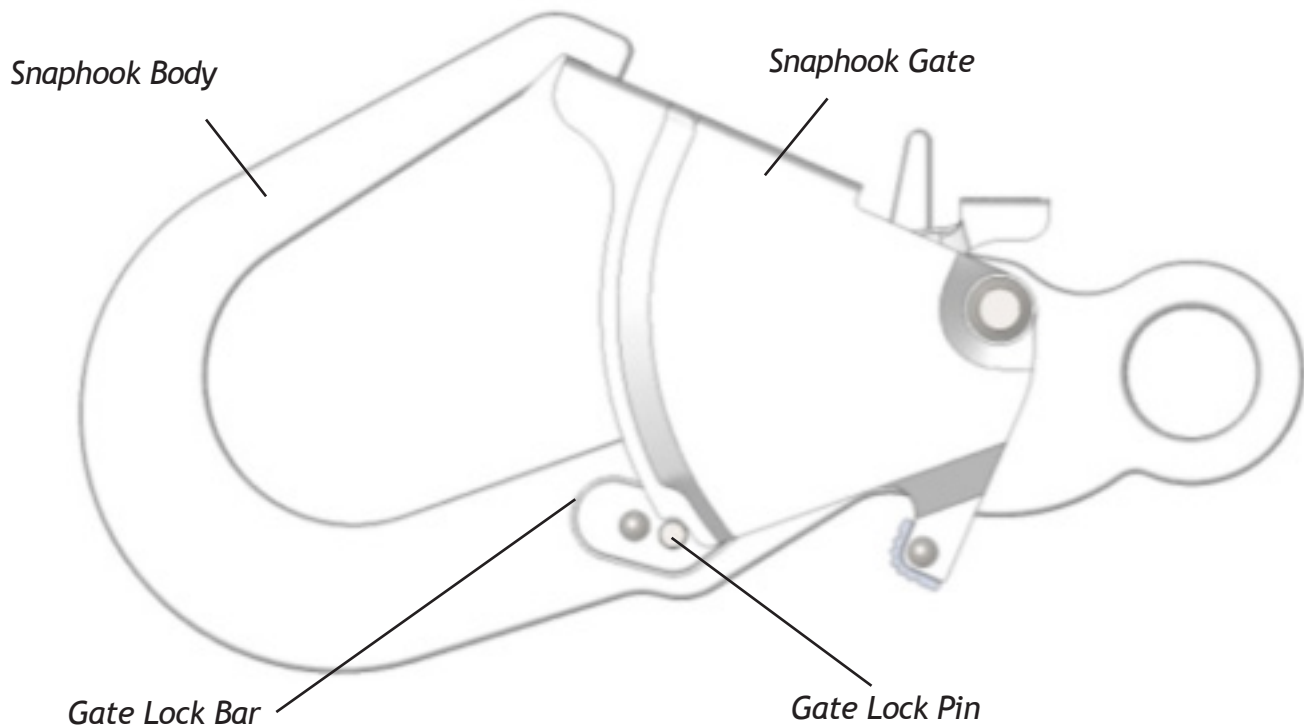


## ***Lubrication & Maintenance of the 3011 Rebar Snaphook***

In some construction environments, the 3011 Rebar Snaphook could become loaded with abrasive debris, metal filings, mud, and other contaminants, that could prevent it (slide lock bar) from closing and locking properly. Additionally, some snaphooks have been misused as hammers or pry/lever bars that have resulted in damage to the snaphooks preventing them from operating and locking in a proper fashion. Any snaphook that fails to close and lock under its' own spring force must be removed from service until it can be properly inspected by a Competent Person and a determination made whether it should be permanently removed from service, or if proper function can be restored.

For snaphooks that have gates (see Fig. 1 below for part identification) that are difficult to open or slow to close, or gate locks that fail to return to the locking position, dust in and around these components may be to blame. Compressed air may be used to blow any debris that may have built up in between the gate lock bar or gate and the snaphook body. Moving the gate and the gate lock bar as the snap is blown out with air will help remove some trapped dust.



*Figure 1*

For dust and debris that is “caked on” such as mud, a soft brass brush may be used prior to blowing out with air to help loosen it. Do not use a stiff steel bristle brush as this will damage the zinc plating present on the snaphook and could result eventually in corrosion.

For snaphooks that still fail to close and lock properly, the use of a spray-on molybdenum or graphite rich dry lubricant may help. NOTE: The use of a light machine oil or an oil based spray lubricant is not recommended as the oil tends to ATTRACT more debris that prevent smooth operation of the snaphook.

## Lubrication & Maintenance of the 3011 Rebar Snaphook

Lightly spray the lubricant onto the areas indicated in the highlighted areas in Figures 2 and 3 below (and on the opposite side snaphook body in the same region as shown in Fig. 3). Again, moving the gate and gate lock bar as the spray is being applied will help spread coverage that may be blocked by the components. Allow lubricant to dry. Overspray may be removed with a cloth.

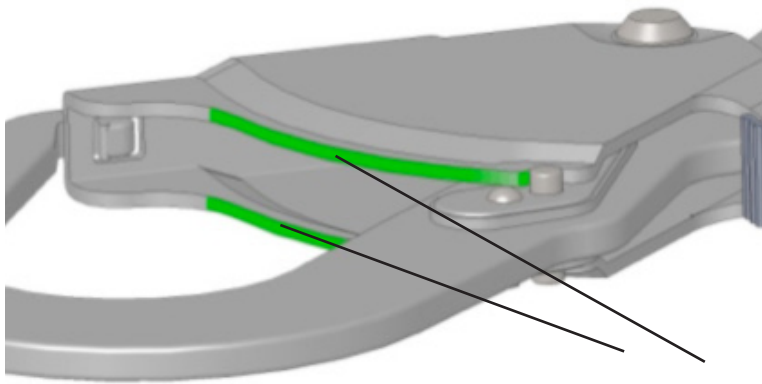


Figure 2

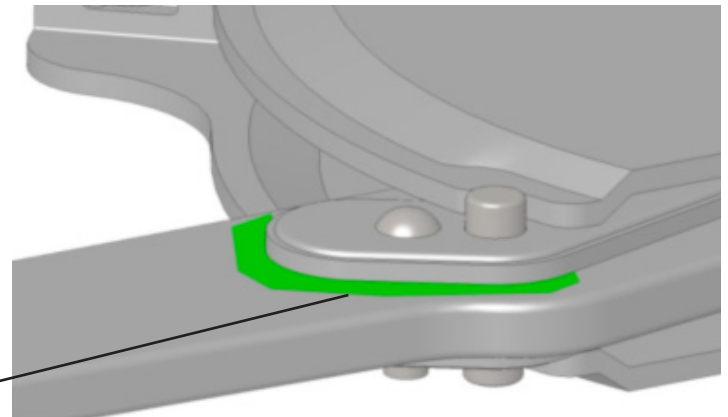


Figure 3

Snap should again be examined to ensure that the gate opens and closes freely and that the gate lock bar also moves freely and locks the gate closed when released. The gate is fully locked when the Gate Lock Pin moves back under its own force into the cutout of the Snaphook Gate (see Figure 4). If the Gate Pin fails to return under its own power to the correct locking position (an example of the incorrect position is shown in Figure 5), then the snaphook must be removed from service immediately.

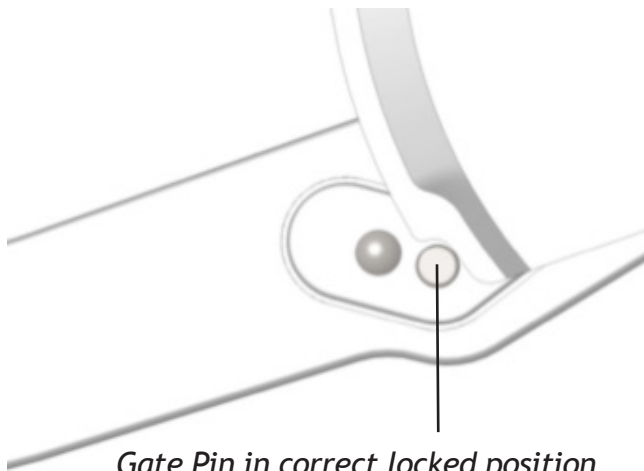


Figure 4

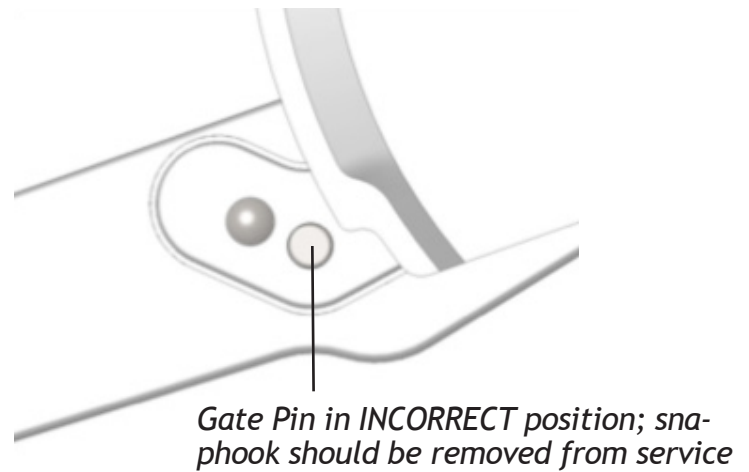


Figure 5

Snaphooks must only be used for the purpose they were designed for, to connect to properly sized and appropriately designed anchor points. To ensure their continued proper functioning they must not be used as hammers or pry bar devices, or in any other fashion that will side load the body or gate of the snaphook. These actions may warp the snaphook body or gate and cause the gate lock bar to bind and prevent it from operating correctly in locking the snaphook.

