

## How to Determine Overhauling Weights

To determine the weight of the block or overhaul ball that is required to free fall the block, the following information is needed: size of Wireline, number of line parts, type of sheave bearing, length of crane boom, and drum friction (use 50 lbs unless other information is available).

| Wireline Size (in) | Factor A – Wireline Weight (lbs per ft) 6 x 19 IWRC |
|--------------------|---|
| 3/8                | .26   |
| 7/16               | .35   |
| 1/2                | .46   |
| 9/16               | .59   |
| 5/8                | .72   |
| 3/4                | 1.04  |
| 7/8                | 1.42  |
| 1                  | 1.85  |
| 1-1/8              | 2.34  |
| 1-1/4              | 2.89  |

| Number of Line Parts | Factor B – Overhaul Factors |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                      | Roller Bearing Sheaves      | Bronze Bushed Sheaves |
| 1                    | 1.03                        | 1.05                  |
| 2                    | 2.07                        | 2.15                  |
| 3                    | 3.15                        | 3.28                  |
| 4                    | 4.25                        | 4.48                  |
| 5                    | 5.38                        | 5.72                  |
| 6                    | 6.54                        | 7.03                  |
| 7                    | 7.73                        | 8.39                  |
| 8                    | 8.94                        | 9.80                  |
| 9                    | 10.20                       | 11.30                 |
| 10                   | 11.50                       | 12.80                 |

The Formula is:

**Required Block Weight = [(Boom Length x Factor A) + Drum Friction] x Factor B**

### Example:

To determine the required block or overhaul weight using 5 parts of 7/8" diameter Wireline, a 50 ft. boom and roller bearing sheaves:

$$\text{Required Block Weight} = [(50 \text{ ft.} \times 1.42) + 50 \text{ lbs}] \times 5.38 = 651 \text{ lbs}$$

(Boom Length)      (Drum Friction)      (Factor B)

## How to Figure Line Parts

Sheaves in a system of blocks rotate at different rates of speed, and have different loads. When raising and lowering, the line tension is not equal throughout the system. To help figure the number of parts of line to be used for a given load, or the line pull required for a given load, (for example, use Reaving Diagram in the Sheaves Section. Only numbered lines shall be used in the calculation). The following ratio table is provided with examples of how to use it. The ratios are applicable for blocks as shown on the diagram and also independent sheave systems that line is reeved through.

| Ratio A<br>Bronze Bushed<br>Sheaves | Ratio B<br>Anti-Friction<br>Bearing Sheaves | Number<br>of<br>Line Parts |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| .96                                 | .98   | 1                          |
| 1.87                                | 1.94  | 2                          |
| 2.75                                | 2.88  | 3                          |
| 3.59                                | 3.81  | 4                          |
| 4.39                                | 4.71  | 5                          |
| 5.16                                | 5.60  | 6                          |
| 5.90                                | 6.47  | 7                          |
| 6.60                                | 7.32  | 8                          |
| 7.27                                | 8.16  | 9                          |
| 7.91                                | 8.98  | 10                         |
| 8.52                                | 9.79  | 11                         |
| 9.11                                | 10.60                                       | 12                         |
| 9.68                                | 11.40                                       | 13                         |
| 10.20                               | 12.10                                       | 14                         |
| 10.70                               | 12.90                                       | 15                         |
| 11.20                               | 13.60                                       | 16                         |
| 11.70                               | 14.30                                       | 17                         |
| 12.20                               | 15.00                                       | 18                         |
| 12.60                               | 15.70                                       | 19                         |
| 13.00                               | 16.40                                       | 20                         |

**Ratio A or B =  $\frac{\text{Total Load to be Lifted}}{\text{Single Line Pull (lb)}}$**

After calculating Ratio A or B, consult table to determine number of parts of line.

### Examples:

To find the number of parts of line needed when weight of load and single line pull are known, and using Bronze Bushed Sheaves.

$$\text{Ratio A} = \frac{72,180 \text{ lbs (load to be lifted)}}{8000 \text{ lbs (single line pull)}} = 9.02 \quad (\text{Ratio A})$$

In table above refer to ratio 9.02 or next higher number, then check column under heading "Number of Line Parts" = 12 parts of line to be used for this load.

To find the single line pull needed when weight of load and number of parts of line are known, and using Anti-Friction Bearing Sheaves.

$$\text{Single Line Pull} = \frac{68,000 \text{ lbs (load to be lifted)}}{7.32 \text{ (Ratio B of 8part line)}} = 9,290 \text{ lbs}$$

9,290 lbs single line pull required to lift this load on 8 parts of line.