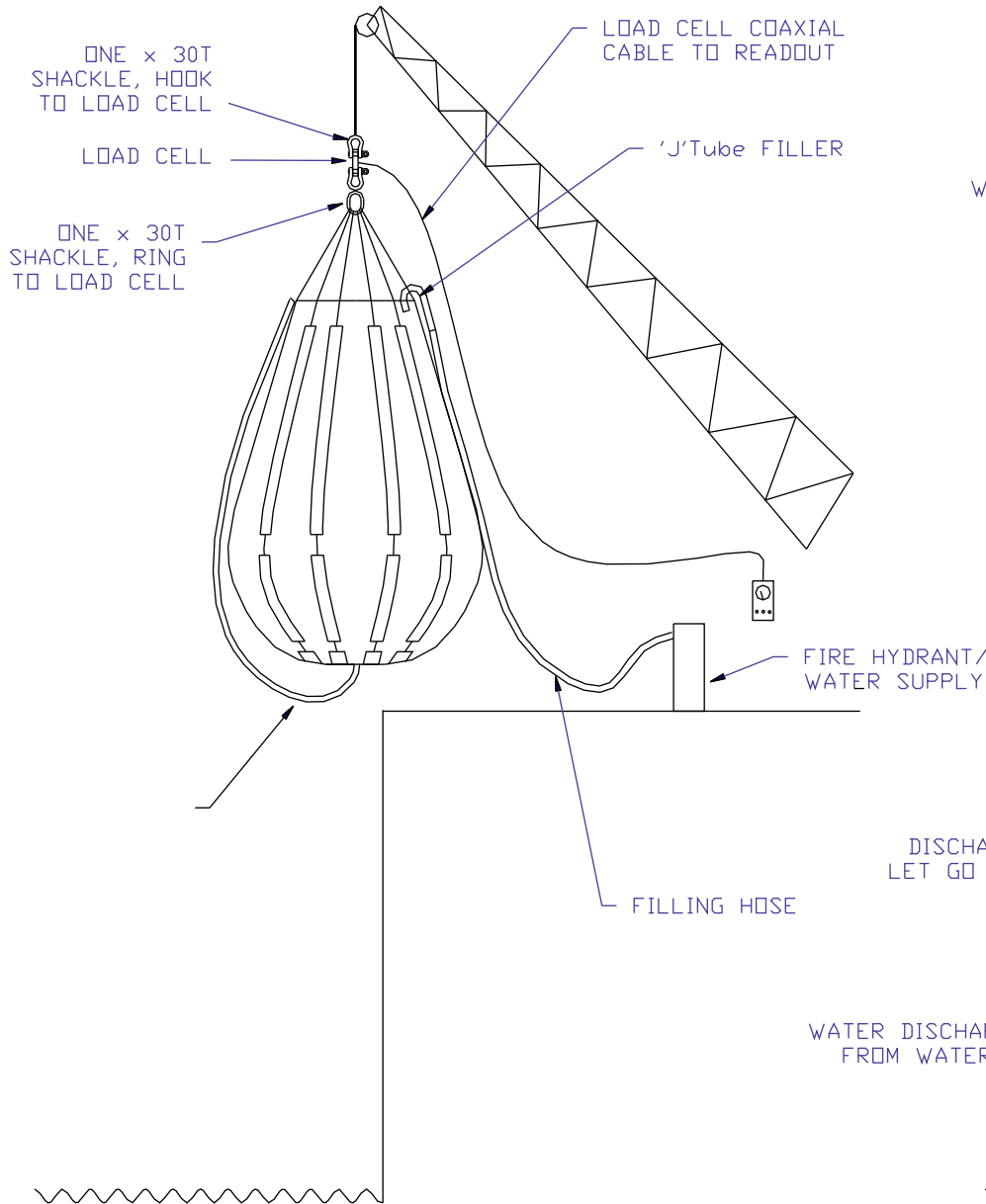
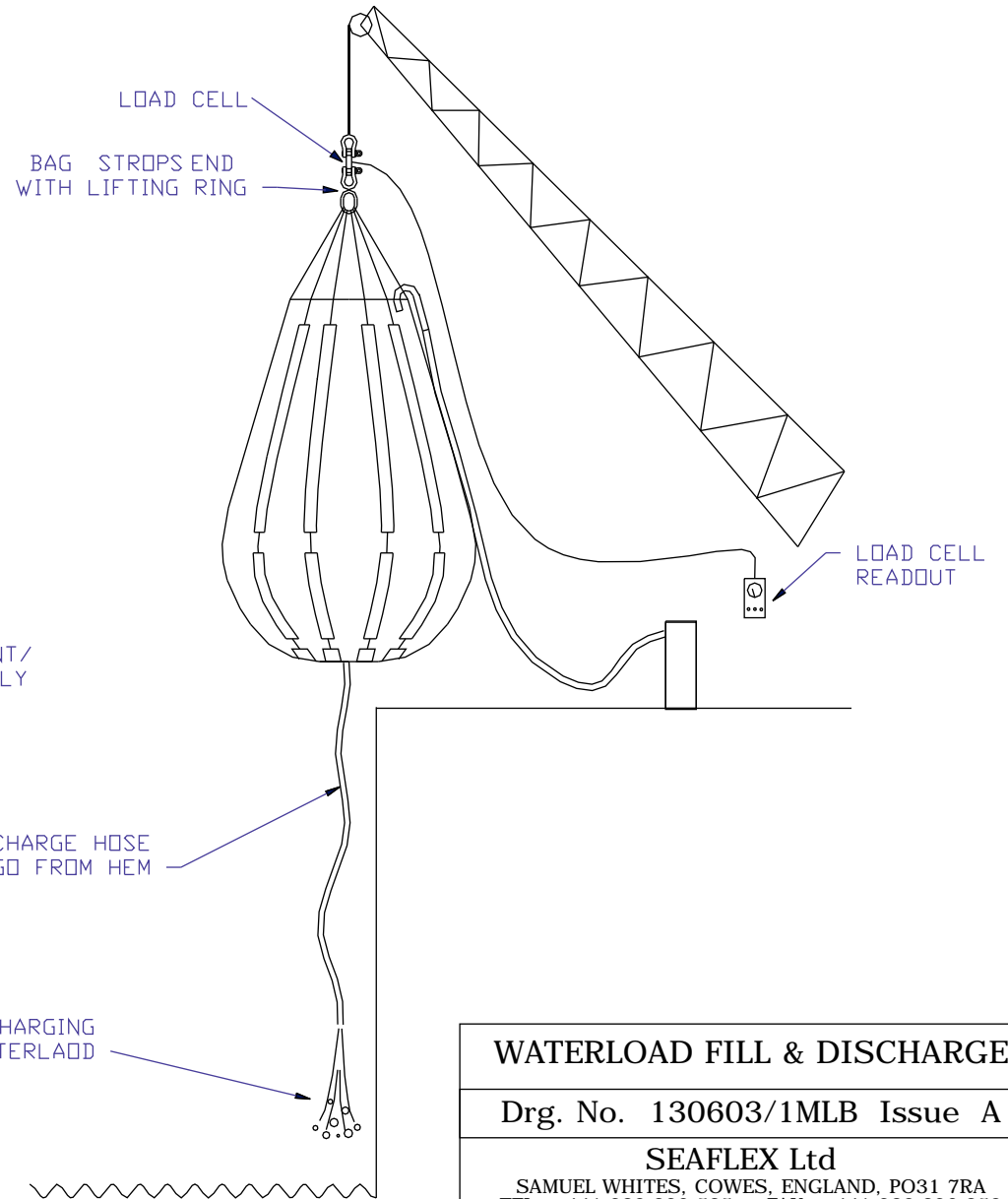


FILLING



DISCHARGE



WATERLOAD FILL & DISCHARGE
Drg. No. 130603/1MLB Issue A
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INTRODUCTION

Seaflex WaterLoad® bags are designed to be filled with water to provide test weights up to 35t per unit. Multiple units may be slung from the same hook, with up to three units on any one level forming a 'cluster'. Using multiple levels of clusters allows large loads to be applied to one point if desired.

These notes are intended to assist the user in rigging, filling, emptying and repacking the Seaflex WaterLoad® units safely and with the minimum of effort. They are not intended as a guidance to 'testing cranes'.

While we are appreciative of all practical men's time honoured tradition of "If all else fails – read the instructions" we sincerely urge you to read these notes before opening the box. They will make your life safer, easier and more profitable.

IMPORTANT NOTE

WaterLoads are delivered in timber crates designed for moving by fork lift truck or crane. This crate is also designed to allow deployment of the WaterLoad directly from it, and recovery directly back into it, without having to handle the bag on the ground or deck. This saves a lot of time and manpower, and reduces the possibility of damaging the bag.

The steps below describe a typical deployment of a Seaflex WaterLoad® bag (WLB).

TYPICAL ON SITE TEST PROCEDURE

Position the transit/deployment crate within reach of the hook to be tested.

1. Remove the protective cover, take out the 'J' Tube, filler hose if supplied and discharge hose which are stowed under the cover on top of the WLB.
2. For a single WLB test, connect the main lifting ring to the load cell (LC), and the load cell to the crane hook.
3. When attaching two or three WLBs to the same hook, use the crane to lift each bag out of the crate one at a time until it can be pulled slightly aside and lowered back down to the ground close to the crate while the next bag is lifted out. When all bags are out of the crate, lower the hook, attach all the bags and continue as below.
4. Hoist away until the hem of the bag (or bags) is at head height and check all shackles and strops are lying properly in their mating shackles or rings.
5. Ensure the remote read-out cable from the LC has a fair lead free of obstructions.
6. Make sure the release lanyard is rove through the block attached to the main lifting ring with both ends hanging down clear of the bag OR the discharge tube quick release (QR) shackle is attached to the same point. See Note 1.
7. Attach the filling hose to the 'J' Tube and place in the most convenient position for the water supply. In the case of multiple units, place the fillers as far apart as possible
8. Hoist further until the bottom of the bag is at head height
9. Fit the discharge tube (and/or valve if required) to the female threaded socket in the invert flange at the bottom of the bag. Do not allow the hose/valve assembly to come in contact with the ground at any time, particularly if the bag is loaded.
10. Attach one end of the release lanyard to the webbing eye on the end of the discharge hose and haul up until the outlet end of the tube is just above the hem of the bag. Tie off to one of the convenient points provided on the discharge tube. Do not tie off the release lanyard to any other point; this is important! See Note 2 below.

11. Commence filling the bag and during the first few minutes double check the discharge tube and release lanyard are clear of obstructions as well as the LC readout cable.
12. Look up at the shackles and strops and confirm all are lying properly in line.
13. Where more than one WLB is on the same hook, fill equally at all times and check particularly that the filler or discharge tubes are not pinched between the bags.
14. When the desired load has been achieved commence the recovery procedure as follow.
15. Undo the release lanyard and - standing well clear – lower the end of the discharge tube to allow the water to flow out. This can be wet work. See Note 1 below.
16. Drain cluster bags equally by letting all release lanyards go within 2 minutes of each other.
17. When the WLB has completely drained, remove the discharge hose and lower the WLB back into the crate. Start by pulling the invert flange tight up to one end of the box and make sure the bag is pulled out sideways to fill the whole width of the crate while being flaked down.
18. When the hem has descended to shoulder height, remove the filler tube and 'J'Tube and continue lowering until the main lifting ring can be disconnected and laid on top of the bag.
19. Where there are multiple bags, the ones not being flaked into the crate must be pulled slightly aside and allowed to lie in a heap while the one being re-crated is flaked in. The hook is then raised until the operation can be repeated for the remaining bags. See Note 3.
20. When all bags are flaked back in the crate(s), make sure the filler 'J'Tubes, outlet hoses, inlet hoses, release lanyards and manifold if supplied are all back in the box, then replace the cover and secure with lashings, duct tape or similar.

NOTE 1

It depends on the site requirements how the discharge tube is arranged but remember there is a load of up to 90kg on the lanyard. The three basic methods are:-

- 1 For an 'over water' test simply releasing the discharge tube and allowing it to fall away and empty the bag can be done by releasing the lanyard rove through the block from its tie off point on the discharge tube.
2. If this point may be difficult to reach when the bags are full, then a QR shackle joining the top end of the discharge tube to a point just below the main shackle with a long lanyard allows remote release from some distance.
3. If the release water must be controlled, e.g. fed down a drain, then the end of the discharge tube can be fitted with a valve and attached to a lanyard to pull it clear of the bag for safe operation. In this case there is no need to tie off the tube to a point above the hem

NOTE 2

The reason you should only tie off to the points provided on the discharge tube is that it is the only point that remains at a constant length from the block above.

If tied off to a point on the bag, this shortens as the bag fills, if tied to a handy railing, it may become overloaded by the least movement of the bag and also prevents any lowering, hoisting or slewing of the test weight.

NOTE 3

When re-packing the bags, do not un-hook all three bags and then try and manhandle them into the crate. They will not fit and you may damage the bags for which there will be a repair charge! It also takes a lot longer and needs more manpower – use the crane as described in Section 20 above.

DO NOT ALLOW HOSE OR VALVE ASSEMBLIES TO CONTACT THE GROUND AT ANY TIME
NEVER - DRAG BAGS ON A ROUGH SURFACE
ABRASION DAMAGE TO CREASED EDGES IS INSTANT AND EXPENSIVE!
NEVER, EVER, STAND UNDER A SUSPENDED LOAD