LIFTING AND CRIBBING

COMMANDS

ONCE IT IS SAFE TO APPROACH A TRAPPED SURVIVOR, THE

FOLLOWING COMMANDS ARE USED DURING LIFTING AND CRIBBING.

1. INITIAL SURVIVOR CHECK;

a. MEDICAL IN AND ASSESS.
b. MEDICAL OUT AND REPORT.
c. WE HAVE A RED, YELLOW, OR GREEN SURVIVOR .
d. IF RADIO AVAILABLE CALL IC AND REPORT LIFTING / CRIBBING STARTED

.

2. ONCE EVERYONE IS READY AND IN PLACE WITH MATERIALS, TOOLS:

a. LIFTER IN.
b. LIFTER LIFT AND HOLD.
c. CRIBBERS IN. (NEVER PLACE HANDS UNDER ITEM BEING LIFTED II)
d. CRIBBERS OUT. (MAKE SURE HANDS ARE CLEAR).
e. LIFTER DOWN AND OUT.

3. REPEAT STEPS UNTIL SURVIVOR CAN BE SAFELY PULLED CLEAR :

a. MEDICAL MAY HAVE TO CHECK SURVIVOR STATUS SEVERAL TIMES.

4. IF LIFTING/CRIBBING MUST BE STOPPED DUE TO AFTER SHOCKS OR SAFETY ISSUES THE FOLLOWING COMMAND IS USED:

ALL STOP!

5. IN THE CASE OF AFTER SHOCKS EVERYONE MUST LEAVE THE AREA.
6. SAFETY ISSUES WILL BE HANDLED BY SAFETY OFFICER AND EXPLAINED AS TO WHY LIFTING/CRIBBING WAS PLACED ON HOLD. WILL RESUME WHEN RESOLVED.

LIFTING AND CRIBBING

LIFTING AND CRIBBING TEAM

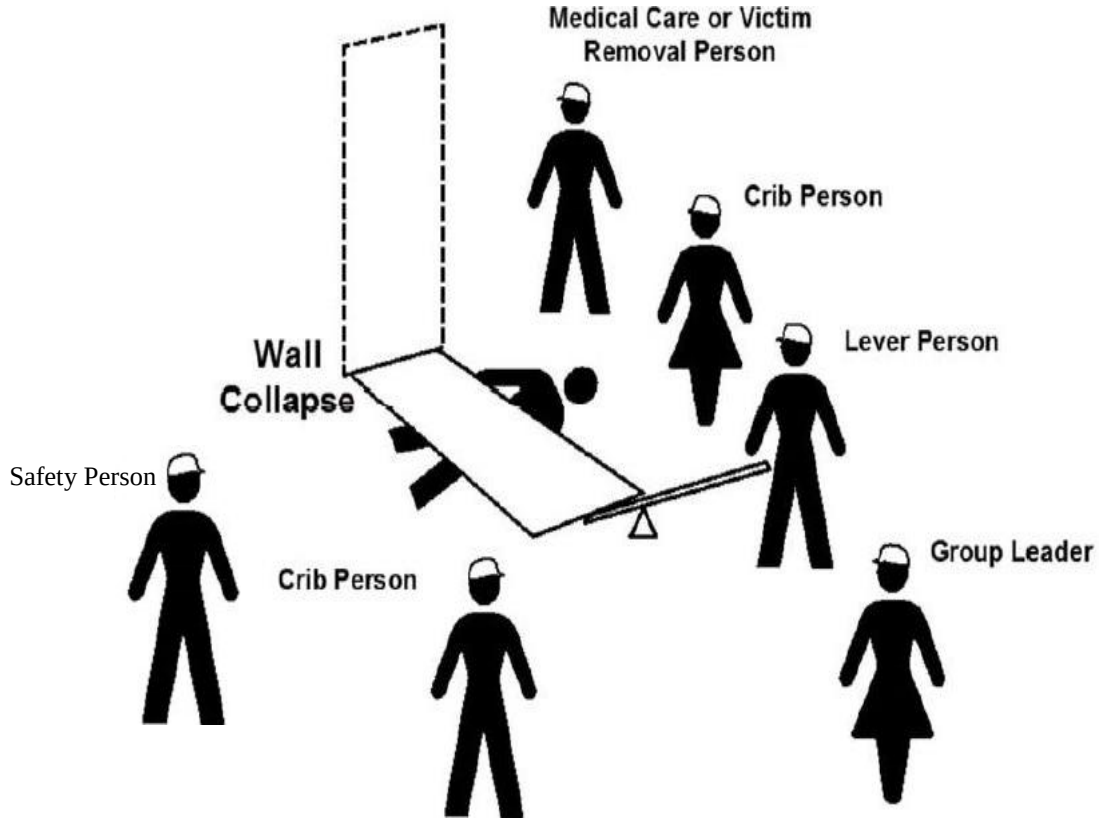
Group Leader: Responsible for team safety at all times. Monitors lifting and cribbing progress and well-being of the team. (1)

Medical Care: Responsible for checking survivor at regular intervals during rescue. Will properly extract survivor with additional helpers as soon as object is clear and it is safe and stable to do so. (1)

Lever: Responsible for following lifting commands and raising the object in a safe manner making sure to use all proper body mechanics. Uses legs, watches hand placement to avoid pinched fingers and does not stand directly over the lever/rockbar in case the bar slips or blows out". (1)

Cribbers: Responsible for following cribbing commands and building cribs in a safe and proper manner using available materials. Ideal goal is to: lift an inch, crib an inch. (2)

Safety /Monitor: Responsible for watching over whole lifting and cribbing operation. Can stop operation at any time due to safety or environmental conditions such as aftershocks. (1)

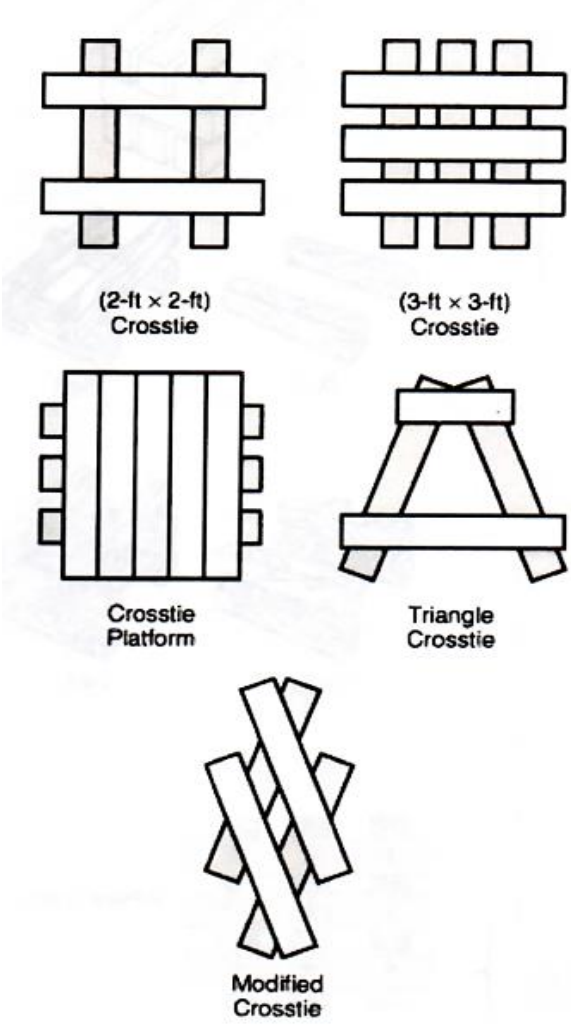


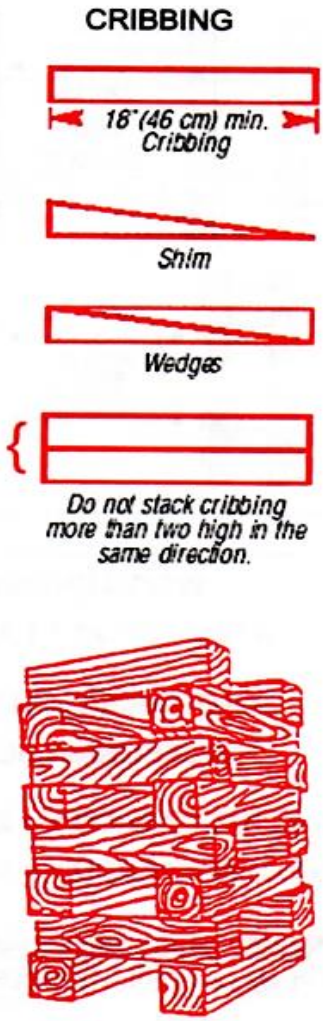
LIFTING AND CRIBBING

CRIBBING & CRIB BEDS

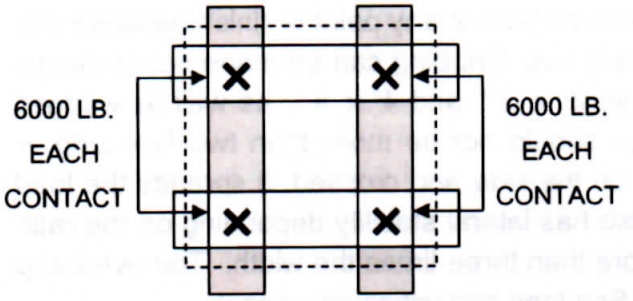
Cribbing is essential in many extrication operations. Its most common use is to stabilize objects. Wood selected for cribbing should be solid, straight, and free of major flaws such as large knots or splits. Cribbing surfaces should be free of any paint or finish because this can make the wood slippery, especially when it is wet. Cribbing can be made out of pieces of timber found in debris and cut to size. Pieces 2"x2" and 4" x 4" as well as wedges cut in this size timber are very useful. Pieces should not be more than two feet long.

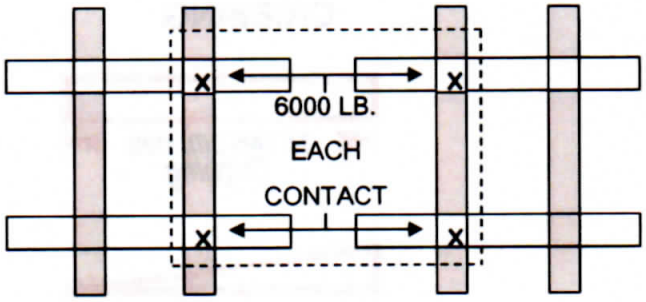
Cribbing involves multiple pieces of wood laid on the side and crossed. It spreads the load well and has many load transfer surfaces. It also has lateral stability depending on the ratio of width to height. The height should not be more than three times the width. The overhang at comers should be no less than 4 inches. - See load capacities on the next page.

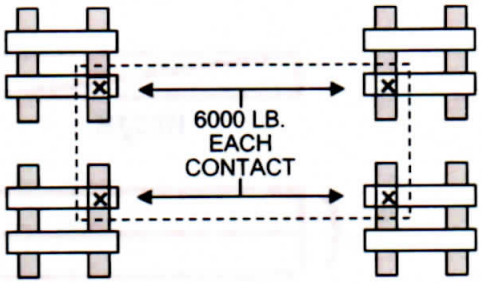




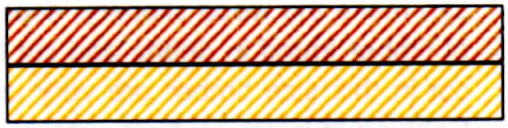
4 " x 4 " CRIBBING
WITH FOUR POINTS OF CONTACT
= 24,000 LB. CAPACITY

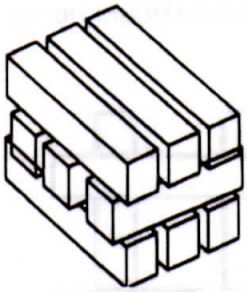


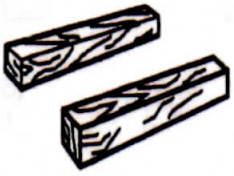


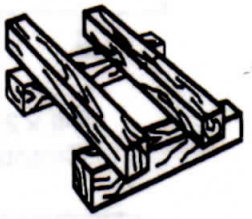


DO NOT STACK CRIBBING
MORE THAN TWO HIGH IN
THE SAME DIRECTION






Step 1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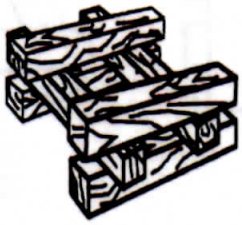
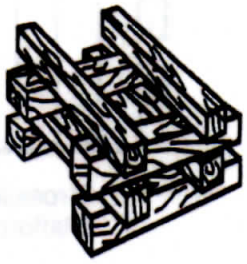

Step 3


Step 4

WOOD CRIBBING

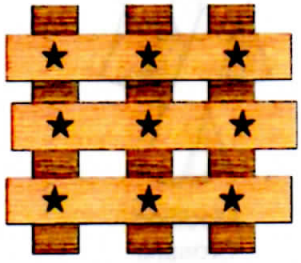
4 "x4 ", 6 "x6 " LAID FLAT

LIMIT BASED ON 500 PSI
CROSSGRAIN BEARING

4x4 CRIB CAPACITY = 24,000 LBS.

6x6 CRIB CAPACITY = 60,000 LBS.

NOTE: USING 3 MEMBERS PER LAYER
(9 Pt. System) WILL DOUBLE THE CAPACITY



9-Point System