Lifting Bails

Operations and Servicing Manual

PIONEER
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Pioneer Lifting Bails are designed to be used with tubular goods with rotary shoulder connections, providing a lifting point for slings, hooks etc. The bails are manufactured from superior grade steel castings to BS / DIN standards, or machined from solid from heat treated BS 970 070M20.

Method of Operation

Ensure that the bail has the correct connection to match that on the tubular goods. This information can be found on the CE Tag as the last part of the part number.

Eg TP001X – 7P 5 1/2 REG

Once a bail of the correct type for the tubular goods has been located, apply an anti-galling compound (thread dope) to the rotary connection and lift the bail into position on the connection. If possible the lifting should be done using a winch, crane or similar for the heavier lifting bails (as some bails can weigh up to 25 Kg see the attached CE tag for the weight of the bail); failing that best practise for manual lifting should be adopted. The thread should then be made up to the rotary shouldered connection and tightened up with a bar. Care should be taken not to trap fingers between the torquing surfaces of the connections when performing this operation.

A sling and crane or forklift is then used to lift the tubular up to the catwalk using the lift bail handle as the lifting point. From there the rig catline is then used to lift these tools up to the rig floor, again using the handle as the lifting point.

Do not exceed the max working load of the bail as stamped on the bail.

Do not begin lifting without ensuring that the connection is properly made up.

This warning is shown of the CE Tag as: 

When time is of the essence, Pioneer delivers

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Storage & Transportation

When stored at height, bails should be stored in high sided containers to mitigate the risk of falling. When transporting bails, they should be securely bound through their handles to a pallet so as to prevent spillage in transit. Bails should always be stored or transported with their thread protectors.

Maintenance & Servicing

Bails should be thoroughly examined on a six monthly cycle. Cracking or deformation are immediate grounds for rejection: the bail should be quarantined to prevent its accidental use. The absence of cracking should be verified via a non-destructive test – preferably magnetic particle inspection. The bail should be thorough examined to check for abrasion or corrosion

Between thorough examinations a visual check should be carried out prior to each use of the bail. Light burs on the surface of the thread should be honed out before use. The extensive abrasion of the paintwork requires the bail to be examined to determine that the parent metal has not been abraded or attacked by corrosion.

Any extensive damage to the threads or handle or any corrosion or abrasion is cause to quarantine the bail until a thorough examination can be performed at which point should be professionally repaired if possible or scrapped out.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves and hard hat should be worn whenever handling or using lifting bails.

Lifting bail designation & Static Test Coefficient.

See the attached EC Declaration of Conformity to determine the bail designation this document applies to. The static test co-efficient used is 2.0 x working load.