

Application table

Application:	All Hoists
Reason:	<i>Protecting Cover form potential chemical damage</i>
Frequency	As Necessary
Priority:	Recommended

Background:

It is not possible to know or anticipate every cleaning solution that our dealers will use to restore the exterior of a hoist after rental. Therefore we have compiled this short summary of solution types to inform you about solution types that may not interact well with gaskets, oil seal and the covers on the PC3 hoist.

We have chosen a composite polymer material for this hoist that resists many types of chemicals very well, however there exist some solutions that will damage these items. Certain chemicals are not to be used at all, like strong acids in high concentrations and acetone based solutions. Before a cleaning solution is chosen for restoration of the cover appearance, or when the hoist is used in an environment where these chemicals are used, consider the attached list.

Procedures:

Whenever a hoist is used in a harsh environment it is recommended to use hoist covers for additional protection for the hoist and its components. Harsh environments might include certain work processes like sandblasting, water blasting (pressure washing), painting, or environments where airborne particulate matters are in high concentration. Consider that if an operator needs to wear additional PPE (personal protective equipment) to perform their work, the hoist and other platform components may also require additional protection.

Before using any chemical for cleaning any hoist or the PC3 composite covers, it is a good idea to test a small patch on the item being cleaned before using it on the entire hoist.

Details:

Chemicals	Examples	Resistance
Aqueous Salt Solutions	Calcium chloride, copper sulfate, sodium chloride	Excellent resistance (No swelling, salivation or environmental stress cracking)
Detergent solutions	Borax	
Motor Oils	Diesel and motor oils	
Waxes	Lanolin, bleached wax	
Weak / dilute acids and bases	Acetic acid, citric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonia	
Alcohols	Ethanol, propanol, butanol	Limited resistance (some swelling, salivation or environmental stress cracking)
Aliphatic hydrocarbons	Gasoline, pentane	
Oils and fats	Lemon oil	
Strong / concentrated acids	Nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid	
Strong / concentrate bases	Sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide	
Aromatic hydrocarbons	Benzene xylene, toluene	Strongly attacked (severe swelling, salivation or environmental stress cracking)
Esters, ethers ketones	Acetone, ether, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK),	
Halogenated hydrocarbons	Dichlorobenzene, chloroform	
Strong oxidizing agents	Nitric acid, ozone (concentrated), hydrogen peroxide and other peroxides, chlorine, fluorine	

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