

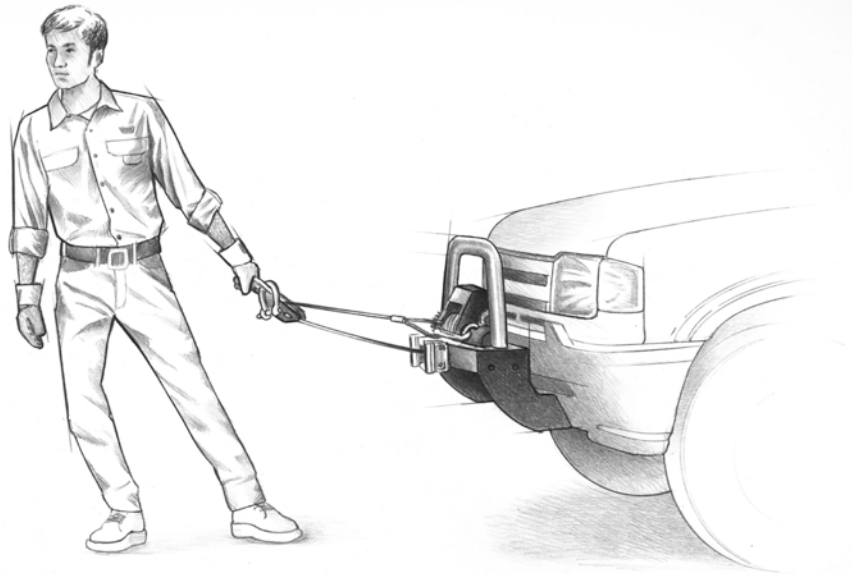


WINCH ESSENTIALS: TECHNIQUES AND MAINTENANCE TIPS



RIGGING FOR THE PULL

Preparing to winch starts with connecting the remote control. Free spool the winch and engage the clutch. After putting on your leather gloves, you may then pull the winch line to the anchor point. Once you secure straps to the anchor point, attach the clevis. Be sure to check the wire rope...make sure it's free from kinks, and at least five wraps are left on the winch drum. Lay a blanket or heavy coat over the winch line, protecting all from the possibility of rope or anchor point failure. Clear the area and begin winching with your remote control. Always assess every situation for maximum safety and winch technique.



The tremendous efficiency and power of WARN winches makes them invaluable tools in the world of fire and rescue. It also means you must understand the basic premises of load, rigging, maintenance and rope evaluation. Please refer to the material herein and save this catalog for future reference. Also, read and save all product manuals. Now, go save some lives.

EFFECTIVE WINCHING TECHNIQUES: CHANGING DIRECTION



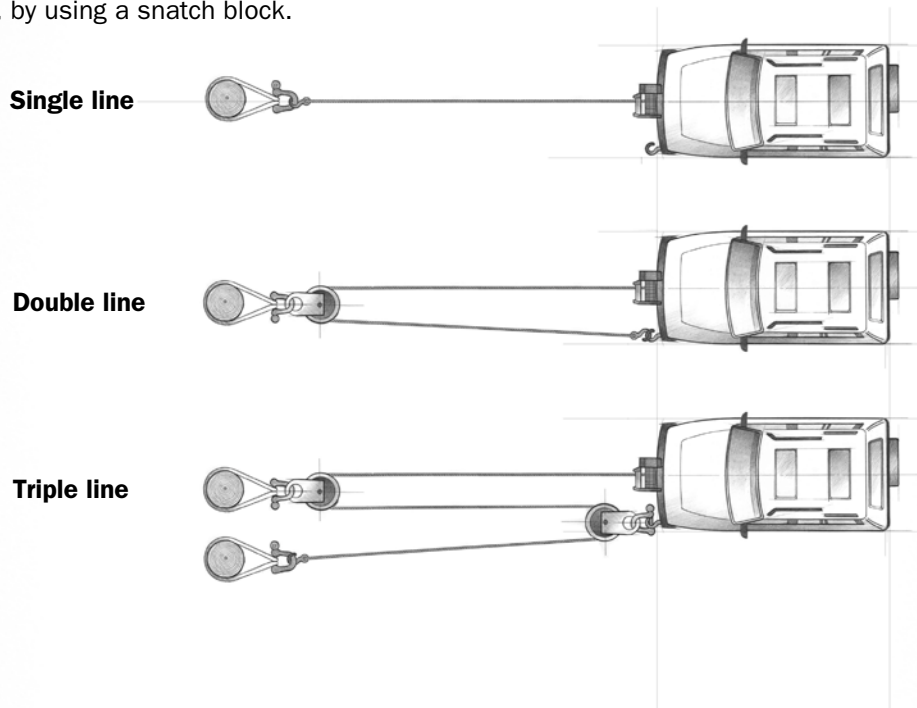
A straight line from the winch to the object being pulled is critical. (This minimizes wire rope collection off-siding on the drum which can damage rope.) If you don't have a straight line to the vehicle you're winching, you can effectively change pulling direction with the help of a snatch block. Secure the snatch block to a point directly in front of the vehicle. This lets you maintain proper drum spooling and achieve extra winching power.



EXTRA PULLING POWER

To achieve extra power, a snatch block provides mechanical advantage. The snatch block is an amazingly efficient tool to utilize, easily doubling your winch capacity. At the same time, using a snatch block also cuts your line speed in half, making it easier to stabilize objects.

Using a snatch block is particularly useful in situations where your vehicle is closer to the winching situation. As you can see in the adjacent drum wrap comparisons a fuller winch drum means less power. Power you can regain, and increase, by using a snatch block.



WINCH AND ROPE MAINTENANCE

Wire Rope: Inspecting your wire rope before and after each winching operation goes a long way towards safe, reliable operation. You're checking for kinking or fraying. Either situation warrants rope replacement. Also, inspect the winch hook and hook pin for signs of wear or damage, and replace if necessary.

Synthetic Rope: If you have synthetic rope (such as with an Olympus 25), the outer line filaments may "fuzz up" with mild abrasion. Typically, this won't affect the performance of the winch line. When fibers become melted or fused from excessive loads the winch line needs to be replaced. Also check for:

- Inconsistent diameter (or reduction by 25%)
- Exposure to hard chemicals
- Exposed core strands (the grey synthetic cover is worn through)
- Cuts, melting or glazing of internal core strands (these are tan colored)

Also, replace your synthetic winch line every three years, only with WARN Severe Duty Winch Line.

Cleaning: Improve the life of your winch by keeping winch, rope and switch control clean. Use a clean rag or towel to remove dirt and debris. If necessary,

unwind the winch (leaving at least five wraps on spooling drum), wipe it clean, and rewind properly before storage. Light oil on the wire rope and winch hook can prevent rust and corrosion.

Vehicle Battery: Operating an electric winch for long periods places a burden on your vehicle's battery. Check and maintain battery and cables according to manufacturer guidelines.

Remote: Inspect remote for damage. Cap the remote socket to keep dirt and debris out.

Lube: No lubrication required for the life of the winch.

