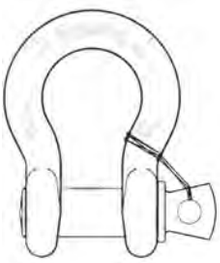
Application Information

RIGGING PRACTICE SHACKLES

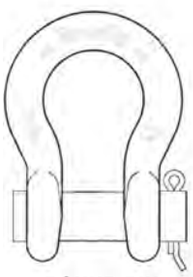
Screw pin shall be fully engaged. If designed for a cotter pin, it shall be used and maintained. Applied load should be centered in the bow to prevent side loading. Multiple sling legs should not be applied to the pin. If side loaded, the rated load shall be reduced according to Table 1 on the following page.

Screw Pin Shackles Pin Security



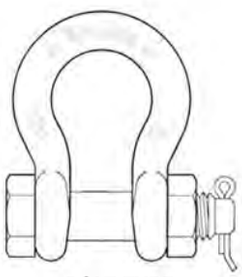
MOUSE SCREW PIN WHEN USED IN LONG-TERM OR HIGH-VIBRATION APPLICATIONS.
Mouse or Mousing (screw pin shackle) is a secondary securement method used to secure screw pin from rotation or loosening. Annealed iron wire is looped through hole in collar of pin and around adjacent leg of shackle body with wire ends securely twisted together.

Shackles



ROUND PIN
Do not side load, do not use as a collector ring, always use cotter pin.

SCREW PIN
Use when picking and placing a load, tighten pin prior to each lift.



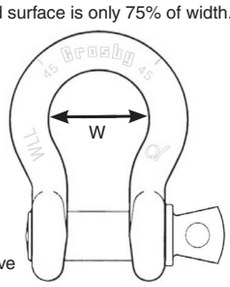
BOLT-TYPE
Use in permanent or long-term installations, always use nut and cotter.

Connection of Slings to Shackles

Diameter of shackle must be greater than wire rope diameter if no thimble in eye.

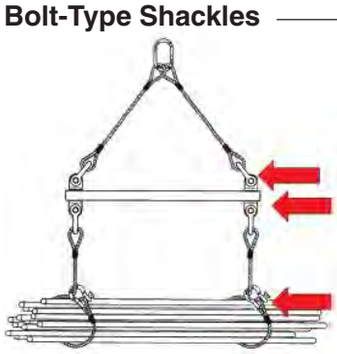
Shackle must be large enough to avoid pinching of synthetic slings.

Note that the effective width of the curved surface is only 75% of width.



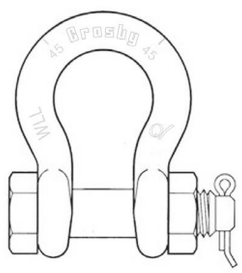
Effective Width = .75 x W

Bolt-Type Shackles

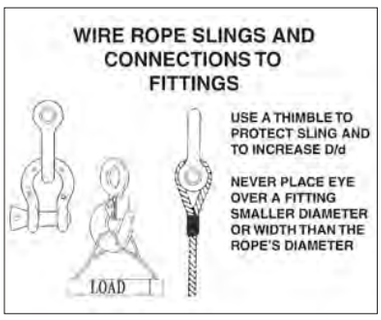


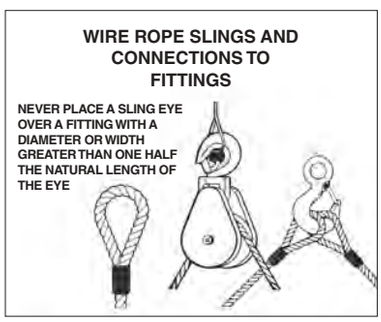
Use Bolt-Type Shackle for permanent or long-term connection.

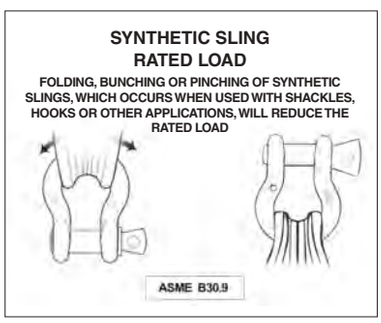
Use Screw Pin Shackle for temporary connection.

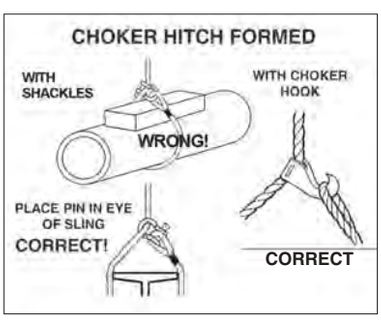


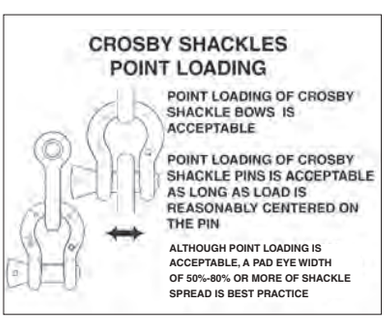
Not necessary to tighten nut. Always use cotter pin.











Installation Guidelines

1. Extended prong cotter pins should be inserted into hole until the head is tangent to the bolt/pin, and oriented so the axis of the eye is parallel to the shank of the bolt/pin.
2. The prongs are to be bent in opposite directions around the bolt or pin as shown in Figure 1 below.
3. After installation, the cotter pin prongs should wrap around the bolt or pin by at least 60 degrees opposite directions of bolt or pin diameter.
4. The prongs may be bent with pliers or by gently tapping with a hammer. *Note: Avoid bending the prongs over sharp radii which may promote breakage. If a prong breaks off or becomes damaged during installation, replace the cotter pin.
5. The ends of the prongs may be curled to form a small loop to reduce the potential for snagging or puncture wounds.

Cotter Pin Sizes For Crosby Shackles

213 & 215 SHACKLES	
SHACKLE SIZE	COTTER PIN SIZE
1/4”	3/32 x 3/4”
5/16”	3/32 x 1”
3/8”	1/8 x 1”
7/16”	1/8 x 1”
1/2”	1/8 x 1”
5/8”	3/16 x 1 1/4”
3/4”	3/16 x 1 1/4”
7/8”	5/16 x 1 1/2”
1”	5/16 x 1 3/4”
1 1/8”	5/16 x 1 3/4”
1 1/4”	5/16 x 2”
1 3/8”	5/16” x 2 1/4”
1 1/2”	5/16” x 2 1/4”
1 3/4”	5/16” x 2 3/4”
2”	3/8 x 3”

2140 SHACKLES	
SHACKLE SIZE	COTTER PIN SIZE
1 1/2”	5/16” x 2 1/4”
1 3/4”	5/16” x 2 3/4”
2”	3/8” x 3”
2 1/2”	7/16” x 4”
3”	3/8” x 4 1/2”
3 1/2”	3/8” x 4 1/2”
4”	3/8” x 4 1/2”
4 3/4”	3/8” x 7”
5”	3/8” x 8”
6”	3/8” x 8 1/2”
7”	3/8” x 10 1/2”
7 1/2”	3/8” x 10 1/2”
8”	3/8” x 13 1/2”

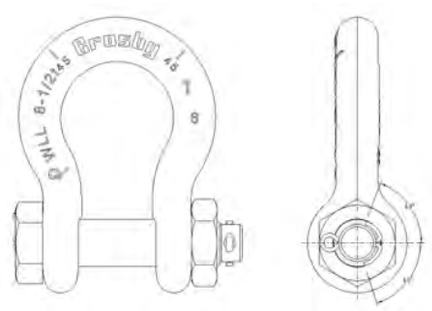


Figure 1
Cotter pin installation in a 1" bolt type shackle.

2130 & 2150 SHACKLES	
SHACKLE SIZE	COTTER PIN SIZE
3/16”	3/32 x 3/4”
1/4”	3/32 x 3/4”
5/16”	3/32 x 1”
3/8”	1/8 x 1”
7/16”	1/8 x 1”
1/2”	1/8 x 1”
5/8”	3/16 x 1 1/4”
3/4”	3/16 x 1 1/4”
7/8”	1/4 x 1 1/2”
1”	1/4 x 1 3/4”
1 1/8”	1/4 x 1 3/4”
1 1/4”	1/4 x 2”
1 3/8”	5/16 x 2 1/4”
1 1/2”	5/16 x 2 1/4”
1 3/4”	5/16 x 2 3/4”
2”	3/8 x 3”
2 1/2”	7/16 x 4”
3”	3/8 x 4 1/2”
3 1/2”	3/8 x 4 1/2”
4”	3/8 x 4 1/2”

2160 SHACKLES	
SHACKLE WLL (t)	COTTER PIN SIZE
7	3/16” x 1 1/4”
12-1/2	1/4” x 1 3/4”
18	1/4” x 2”
30	5/16 x 2 1/4”
40	5/16” x 2 3/4”
55	3/8” x 3”
75	3/8” x 3”
125	3/8” x 4”
200	1/2” x 5 1/4”
300	5/8” x 6”
400	5/8” x 8”
500	3/4” x 9”
600	3/4” x 10”
700	3/4” x 11”
800	3/4 x 13” R3
900	3/4” x 13”
1000	3/4” x 14”
1250	3/4” x 15”
1500R3	3/4” x 17”
4	3/8 x 4 1/2”

Application Information

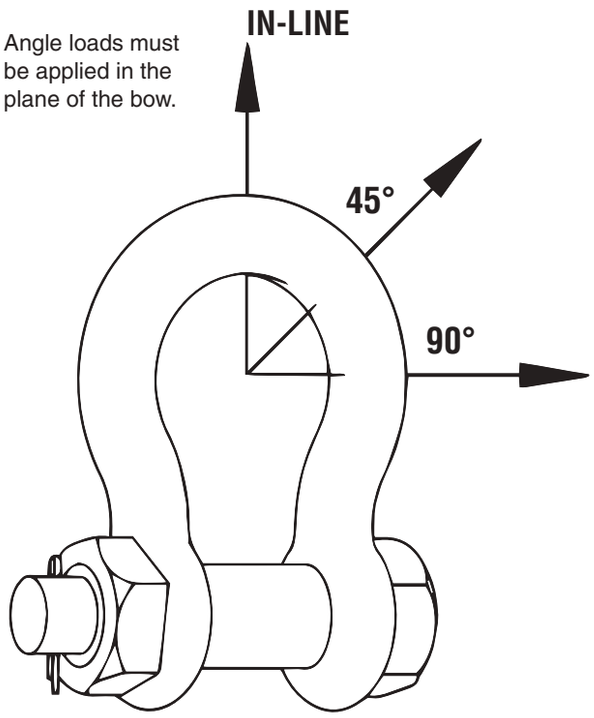
Point Loading of Crosby® Shackles

It has been determined that all Crosby® shackles can be point-to-point loaded to the Working Load Limit without bending of the pin/bolt. This loading can be bow-to-bow, bow-to-pin, or pin-to-pin (if there is not interference between the diameter of the shackle ears). However, caution should be given to maintain the load at the center of the span by spacers so the load will not slide over to one side, and overload that ear. See "Off Center Loading Of Crosby® Screw Pin & Bolt Type Shackles – 3/16" to 3" Sizes."

Angular Loading Of Crosby® Screw Pin & Bolt Type Shackles

Crosby® has made representative tests with smaller size shackles with the load applied at 90 degrees to the normal plane of loading (ie. in-line). The test results indicated that in order to maintain a proof load of 2 times the Working Load Limit (2 x WLL), the Working Load Limit should be reduced to 50% (ie. one-half the catalog working load rating). DO NOT SIDE LOAD G/S-213 OR G/S-215 ROUND PIN SHACKLES. Calculations based on the above test indicates the Working Load Limit should be reduced as shown below for loads applied at various angles to the normal plane of loading:

Angle loads must be applied in the plane of the bow.



SIDE LOADED RATING REDUCTION TABLE FOR 3/16" - 3" (120 METRIC TONS)

Table 1

Side Loading Reduction Chart for Screw Pin and Bolt Type Shackles Only+

Angle of Side Load from Vertical In-Line of Shackle	Adjusted Working Load Limit
0° - 10° In-Line*	100% of Rated Working Load Limit
11°- 20° from In-Line*	85% of Rated Working Load Limit
21°- 30° from In-Line*	75% of Rated Working Load Limit
31°- 45° from In-Line*	70% of Rated Working Load Limit
46°- 55° from In-Line*	60% of Rated Working Load Limit
56°- 70° from In-Line*	55% of Rated Working Load Limit
71°- 90° from In-Line*	50% of Rated Working Load Limit

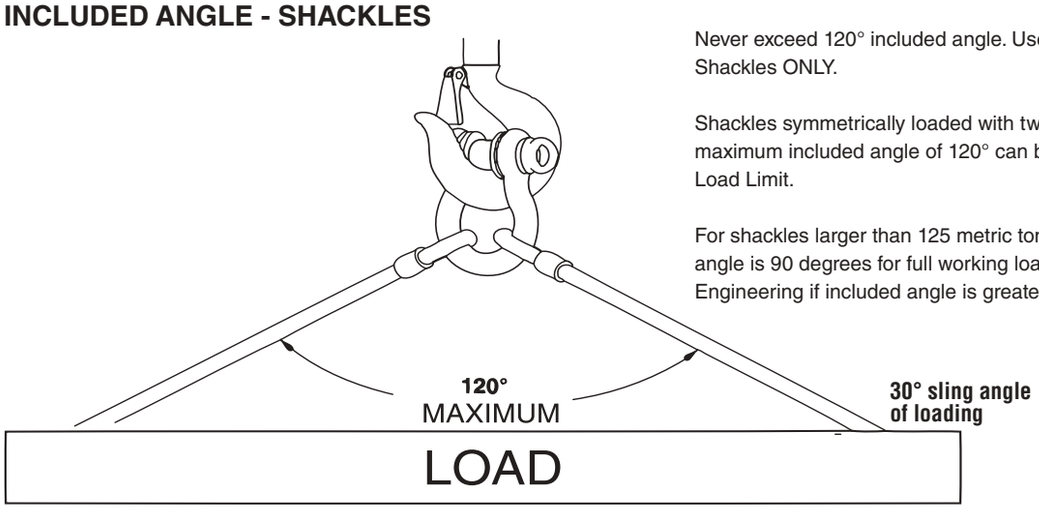
+ In-Line load is applied perpendicular to pin. *** DO NOT SIDE LOAD ROUND PIN SHACKLE.**

Table 1

SHACKLE SIZE GREATER THAN 3" ANGLE FROM IN-LINE (DEGREES)	REDUCTION IN WLL
0° - 5° In-Line*	0% of Rated Working Load Limit
6°- 10° from In-Line*	15% of Rated Working Load Limit
>10° from In-Line*	ANALYSIS REQ'D.

For shackles larger than 125 metric tons, where the angle of the side load is greater than 5 degrees, contact Crosby Engineering.

INCLUDED ANGLE - SHACKLES



Never exceed 120° included angle. Use Bolt Type and Screw Pin Shackles ONLY.

Shackles symmetrically loaded with two leg slings having a maximum included angle of 120° can be utilized to full Working Load Limit.

For shackles larger than 125 metric tons, the maximum included angle is 90 degrees for full working load limit. Contact Crosby Engineering if included angle is greater than 90 degrees.

For shackles larger than 125 metric tons, the maximum included angle is 90 degrees for full working load limit. Contact Crosby Engineering if included angle is greater than 90 degrees.

Application Information

Round Pin Shackles

G/S-213

G/S-215

Round Pin Shackles can be used in tie down, towing, suspension or lifting applications where the load is strictly applied in-line. Round pin shackles should never be used in rigging applications to gather multiple sling legs, or where side loading conditions may occur.

Bolt-Type Shackles

G/S-2130

G/S-2150

G/S-2140

G/S-2160

G-2140E

Screw Pin Shackles

G/S-209

S-209T

G-209A

G/S-210

S-253

G-2169

Screw Pin Shackles are used in Pick and Place* applications. For permanent or long-term installations, Crosby recommends the use of bolt type shackles.

If you choose to disregard Crosby's recommendation, the screw pin shall be secured from rotation or loosening .

Screw pin shackles can be used for applications involving side-loading circumstances. Reduced working load limits are required for side-loading applications. While in service, do not allow the screw pin to be rotated by a live line, such as a choker application.

* Pick and Place application: Pick (move) a load and place as required. Tighten screw pin before each pick.

Bolt-Type Shackles can be used in any application where round pin or screw pin shackles are used. In addition, they are recommended for permanent or long term installations and where the load may slide on the shackle pin causing the pin to rotate. The bolt-type shackle's secondary securement system, utilizing a nut and cotter, eliminates the requirement to tighten nut before each lift or movement of load.

QUIC-CHECK®

All Crosby Shackles, with the exception of 2160, 2169, 2170, 252 and 253 styles incorporate markings forged into the product that address an easy to use **QUIC-CHECK®** feature. Angle indicators are forged into the shackle bow at 45 degree** angles from vertical. These are utilized on screw pin and bolt type shackles to quickly check the approximate angle of a two-legged hitch, or quickly check the angle of a single leg hitch when the shackle pin is secured and the pull of the load is off vertical (side loaded), thus requiring a reduction in the working load limit of the shackle.

G-2130

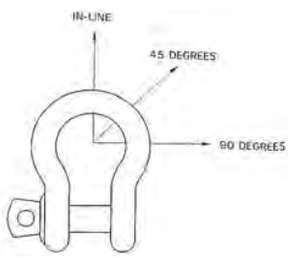
** **Round Pin Shackles** utilize the 45 degree **QUIC-CHECK®** indicators to ensure load is applied strictly in-line.

Technical Information

2006/42/EC highlights the responsibility of the manufacturer, distributor and end user of lifting gear.
Gunnebo Industries shackles are specified, monitored and documented in compliance with the most stringent requirements for the product concerned. A certified ISO 9001:2008 to 9001:2015 system is an evidence of our quality standard. See website or user instructions for assembly instructions. Meets listed current specifications and standards at time of publication of this catalog.

Instructions For Safe Use

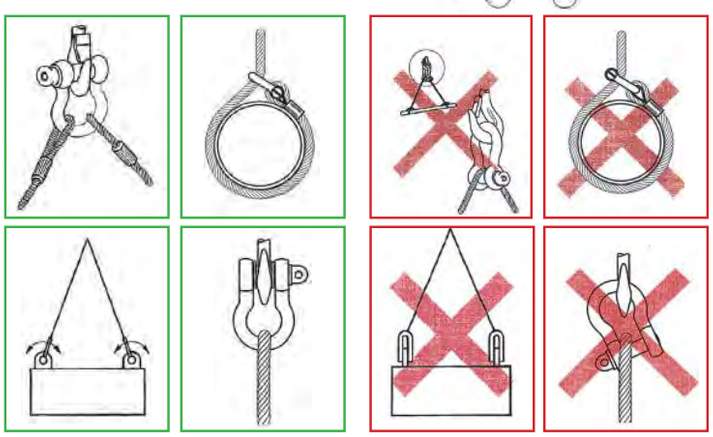
1. The user is obliged to keep a valid Test Certificate for any shackle being used in a lifting operation.
2. Before use each shackle should be inspected to ensure that:
   - all markings in the body and the pin of the shackle are legible and in compliance with the relevant Test Certificate.
   - the shackle pin is of the correct type.
   - the body and pin are not distorted or unduly worn.
   - The body and pin are free from nicks, cracks, grooves and corrosion.
   - If there is any doubt with regards to the above criteria being met, the shackle should not be used for a lifting operation.
3. It is important to ensure that the pin is safely locked after assembly. For repeated lifting between inspections of the gear, it is recommended to use a safety bolt type shackle with nut and split-pin - the user must ensure that the split-pin is fitted, to prevent the nut from unscrewing during use.
4. Incorrect seating of a pin may be due to a bent pin, damaged threads or misalignment of the holes. Do not use the shackle under these circumstances, but refer the matter to a competent person (i.e. dealer, manufacturer)
5. Shackles should be fitted to the load in a manner that allows the shackle body to take the load in a straight line along its centerline to avoid undue bending stresses which will reduce the load capacity of the shackle. When using shackles in conjunction with multi-leg slings, due consideration should be given to the effect of the angle between the sling legs. When a shackle is used to secure the top block of a set of block and tackle the load on this shackle is increased by the value of the hoisting effect.
6. To avoid eccentric loading of the shackle it is recommended to center load on pin. as far as possible over the total length of the pin or to use loose spacers.
7. Never modify, repair or reshape a shackle by welding, heating or bending as this will affect the nominal WLL.
8. Never heat treat a shackle as this may affect the WLL.



Side loads should be avoided as the products are not designed for this purpose. If side loads cannot be avoided, the following reduction factors must be taken into account:

Reduction for side loading

Load angle	New Working Load Limit
0°	100% of original WLL
45°	70% of original WLL
90°	50% of original WLL



Avoid applications where, due to load movement, the shackle pin can rotate

Shackle must be loaded in straight direction

Temperature

If extreme temperature situations are applicable, the following load reductions must be taken into account.

Reduction for elevated temperatures

Temperature:	New Working Load Limit
-20 - 200° C	100% of original Working Load Limit
200 - 300° C	90% of original Working Load Limit
300 - 400° C	75% of original Working Load Limit
> 400° C	not allowed

HOOKS & SWIVELS
SECTION 4

Crosby® HOIST HOOKS

WARNINGS & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

S-3319 Series Positioning Only | S-319 Series | S-3316 Series | L-320N Series | L-322 Series Positioning Only | L-3322B

⚠ WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1926.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B) for personnel hoisting by cranes and derricks, and OSHA Directive CPL 2-1.36 - Interim Inspection Procedures During Communication Tower Construction Activities. A Crosby 319, L-320 or L-322 hook with a PL latch attached and secured with a bolt, nut and cotter pin (or toggle pin) may be used for lifting personnel. A Crosby 319N, L-320N or L-322N hook with an S-4320 latch attached and secured with cotter pin or bolt, nut and pin; or a PL-N latch attached and secured with toggle pin may be used for lifting personnel. A hook with a Crosby SS-4055 latch attached shall NOT be used for personnel lifting.**
- **See OSHA Directive CPL 2-1.36 - Crosby does not recommend the placement of lanyards directly into the positive locking Crosby hook when hoisting personnel. Crosby requires that all suspension systems (vertical lifelines / lanyard) shall be gathered at the positive locked load hook by use of a master link, or a bolt-type shackle secured with cotter pin.**
- **Threads may corrode and/or strip and drop the load.**
- **Remove securement nut to inspect or to replace L-322, S-3316, and S-3319 bearing washers (2).**
- **Hook must always support the load. The load must never be supported by the latch.**
- **Never apply more force than the hook's assigned Working Load Limit (WLL) rating.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook.**

QUIC-CHECK® Hoist hooks incorporate markings forged into the product which address two (2) **QUIC-CHECK®** features:

1. **Deformation Indicators –** Two strategically placed marks, one just below the shank or eye and the other on the hook tip, which allows for a **QUIC-CHECK®** measurement to determine if the throat opening has changed, thus indicating abuse or overload.
2. **To check**, use a measuring device (i.e., tape measure) to measure the distance between the marks. The marks should align to either an inch or half-inch increment on the measuring device. If the measurement does not meet criteria, the hook should be inspected further for possible damage.
3. **Angle Indicators** – Indicates the maximum included angle which is allowed between two (2) sling legs in the hook. These indicators also provide the opportunity to approximate other included angles between two sling legs.

QUIC-CHECK®

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - READ & FOLLOW

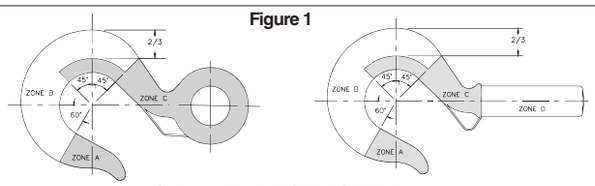
A visual periodic inspection for cracks, nicks, wear, gouges and deformation as part of a comprehensive documented inspection program, should be conducted by trained personnel in compliance with the schedule in ASME B30.10.

- For hooks used in frequent load cycles or pulsating loads, the hook and threads should be periodically inspected by Magnetic Particle or Dye Penetrant (Note: Some disassembly may be required).
- Never use a hook whose throat opening has been increased, or whose tip has been bent more than 10 degrees out of plane from the hook body, or is in any other way distorted or bent.

Note: A latch will not work properly on a hook with a bent or worn tip.

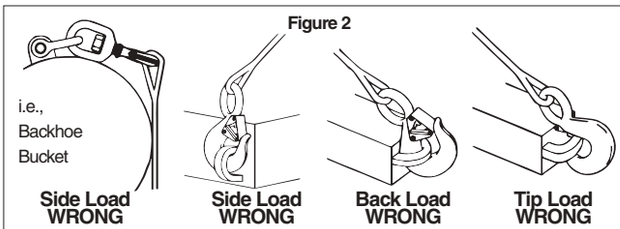
- Never use a hook that is worn beyond the limits shown in Figure 1.
- Any crack in a hook is reason to take it out of service. Hooks with a nick or gouge can be repaired only by a qualified person by grinding lengthwise, following the contour of the hook, provided that the reduced dimension is within the limits shown in Figure 1. Contact Crosby Engineering to evaluate any crack.
- Never repair, alter, rework, or reshape a hook by welding, heating, burning, or bending.
- Never side load, back load, or tip load a hook.(Side loading, back loading and tip loading are conditions that damage and reduce the capacity of the hook.) (See Figure 2)
- Eye, Shank and Swivel hooks are designed to be used with wire rope or chain. Clevis hooks are design to be used with chain. Efficiency of assembly may be reduced when used with synthetic material.
- Do not swivel the L-322, S-3316, or S-3319 swivel hooks while supporting a load. These hooks are distinguishable by hex nuts and flat washers.
- The L-3322 swivel hook is designed to rotate under load. The L-3322 is distinguishable from the L-322 by use of a round nut designed to shield bearing.
- The frequency of bearing lubrication on the L-3322 depends upon frequency and period of product use as well as environmental conditions, which are contingent upon the user's good judgment.
- The use of a latch may be mandatory by regulations or safety codes; e.g., OSHA, MSHA, ANSI/ASME B30, Insurance, etc. (Note: When using latches, see instructions in "Understanding The Crosby Group Warnings" for further information.)
- Always make sure the hook supports the load (See Figure 3). The latch must never support the load (See Figure 4).
- When multileg slings are placed in the base (bowl/saddle) of the hook, the maximum included angle between sling legs shall be 90 deg. The maximum sling leg angle with respect to the hook centerline for any rigging arrangement shall be 45 degrees. A collector ring, such as a link or shackle, should be used to maintain in-line load when more than two legs are placed in a hook or for angles greater than 45 degrees with respect to hook centerline. When more than two legs are placed in the hook bunching of the legs shall be avoided.
- See ASME B30.10 "Hooks" for additional information.

Figure 1



ZONE A: REPAIR NOT REQUIRED
ZONE B: 10% OF ORIGINAL DIMENSION
ZONE C: 5% OF ORIGINAL DIMENSION
ZONE: D: SEE MINIMUM THREAD SIZE CHART

Figure 2



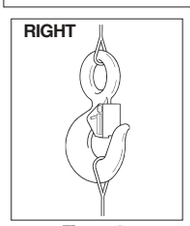


Figure 3

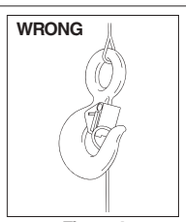


Figure 4

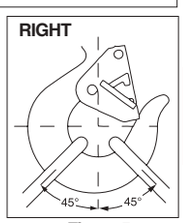


Figure 5

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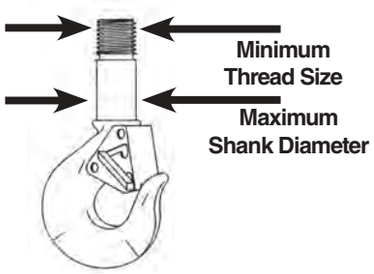
This application/warning information apply to Crosby products only.

READ AND UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING HOOKS
IMPORTANT – BASIC MACHINING AND THREAD INFORMATION

- Wrong thread and/or shank size can cause stripping and loss of load.
- The maximum diameter is the largest diameter, after cleanup, that could be expected after allowing for straightness, pits, etc.
- All threads must be Class 2 or better.
- The minimum thread length engaged in the nut should not be less than one (1) thread diameter. Install a properly sized retention device to secure the nut to the hook shank after the nut is properly adjusted at assembly. Nut retention devices such as set screws or roll pins are suitable for applications using anti-friction thrust bearings or bronze thrust washers. If the hook is intended for other applications that introduce a higher torque into the nut, a more substantial retaining device may be required.
- Hook shanks are not intended to be swaged on wire rope or rod.
- Hook shanks are not intended to be drilled (length of shank) and internally threaded.
- Crosby can not assume responsibility for, (A) the quality of machining, (B) the type of application, or (C) the means of attachment to the power source or load.
- Consult the Crosby Hook Identification & Working Load Limit Chart (See below) for the minimum thread size for assigned Working Load Limits (WLL).†
- Remove from service any Hook which has threads corroded more than 20% of the nut engaged length.



CROSBY HOOK IDENTIFICATION & WORKING LOAD LIMIT CHART†

Hook Identification			Working Load Limit (t)					Frame Size	Maximum Shank Diameter after Machining (mm)	Minimum Thread Size	
319C 319CN L-320C L-320CN L-322C L-322CN	319AN L-320A L-320AN L-322A L-322AN 3319 L-3322B	319BN	319C 319CN L-320C L-320CN L-322C L-322CN	319A 319AN L-320A L-320AN L-322A L-322AN L-3322B	319BN	S-3319	S-3316			319C 319CN (Carbon)	319A 319AN (Alloy)
DC	DA	DB	.75	1	.5	—	—	D	13.5	M12 x 1.25	M12 x 1.25
FC	FA	FB	1	1.5	.6	—	.45	F	15.7	M16 x 2	M16 x 2
GC	GA	GB	1.5	2	1	—	—	G	16.8	M16 x 2	M16 x 2
HC	HA	HB	2	3	1.4	1.63	.91	H	20.6	M18 x 1.5	M18 x 1.5
IC	IA	IB	3	*4.5 / 5	2.0	2.5	—	I	26.2	M22 x 2.5	M22 x 2.5
JC	JA	JB	5	7	3.5	4.5	—	J	32.3	M27 x 2	M27 x 2
KC	KA	KB	7.5	11	5.0	—	—	K	38.6	M30 x 1.5	M30 x 1.5
LC	LA	LB	10	15	6.5	—	—	L	44.5	M40 x 1.5	M40 x 1.5
NC	NA	NB	15	22	10	—	—	N	50.8	M50 x 1.5	M50 x 1.5
OC	OA	—	20	30	—	—	—	O	63.5	M56 x 2	M56 x 2
PC	PA	—	25	37	—	—	—	P	88.9	M70 x 1.5	M70 x 1.5
SC	SA	—	30	45	—	—	—	S	88.9	M75 x 1.5	M75 x 1.5
TC	TA	—	40	60	—	—	—	T	101.6	M85 x 2	M90 x 2
UC	UA	—	50	75	—	—	—	U	114.3	M95 x 2	M100 x 2
—	WA	—	—	100	—	—	—	W	155.4	—	M120 x 2
—	XA	—	—	150	—	—	—	X	162.1	—	M140 x 2
—	YA	—	—	200	—	—	—	Y	177.8	—	M160 x 2
—	ZA	—	—	300	—	—	—	Z	218.9	—	M190 x 2

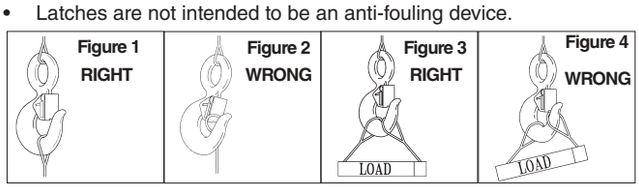
* 319AN, L-320AN, L-3322 and L-322AN are rated at 5 tons.

† Working Load Limit - The maximum mass or force which the product is authorized to support in general service when the pull is applied in-line, unless noted otherwise, with respect to the centerline of the product. This term is used interchangeably with the following terms: 1. WLL, 2. Rated Load Value, 3. SWL, 4. Safe Working Load, 5. Resultant Safe Working Load.

Warning and Application Instructions For Crosby® Hook Latch Kit

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - READ & FOLLOW

- Always inspect hook and latch before using.
- Never use a latch that is distorted or bent.
- Always make sure spring will force the latch against the tip of the hook.
- Always make sure hook supports the load. The latch must never support the load (See Figures 1 & 2).
- When placing two (2) sling legs in hooks, make sure the angle between the legs is less the 90° and if the hook or load is tilted, nothing bears against the bottom of this latch (See Figures 3 & 4).
- Latches are intended to retain loose sling or devices under slack conditions.
- Latches are not intended to be an anti-fouling device.



⚠ WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1926.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B) for personnel hoisting for cranes and derricks. Only a Crosby or McKissick hook with a PL Latch attached and secured with bolt, nut and cotter (or Crosby Toggle Pin) or a Crosby hook with a S-4320 Latch attached and secured with a cotter pin, or a Crosby SHUR-LOC® hook in the locked position may be used for any personnel hoisting. A hook with a Crosby SS-4055 latch attached shall NOT be used for personnel lifting.**
- **Hook must always support the load. The load must never be supported by the latch.**
- **DO NOT use this latch in applications requiring non-sparking.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook and latch.**

This application/warning information apply to Crosby products only.

McKissick® HOIST HOOKS

WARNINGS & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS


L-320N Series


S-319 Series


L-322 Series Positioning Only


L-3322B Series

⚠ WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1926.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B) for personnel hoisting by cranes and derricks, and OSHA Directive CPL 2-1.36 - Interim Inspection Procedures During Communication Tower Construction Activities. A Crosby 319, L-320 or L-322 hook with a PL latch attached and secured with a bolt, nut and cotter pin (or toggle pin) may be used for lifting personnel. A Crosby 319N, L-320N or L-322N hook with an S-4320 latch attached and secured with cotter pin or bolt, nut and pin; or a PL-N latch attached and secured with toggle pin may be used for lifting personnel. A hook with a Crosby SS-4055 latch attached shall NOT be used for personnel lifting.**
- **See OSHA Directive CPL 2-1.36 - Crosby does not recommend the placement of lanyards directly into the positive locking Crosby hook when hoisting personnel. Crosby requires that all suspension systems (vertical lifelines / lanyard) shall be gathered at the positive locked load hook by use of a master link, or a bolt-type shackle secured with cotter pin.**
- **Threads or Split-Nut may corrode and/or strip and drop the load.**
- **Remove securement nut to inspect or to replace S-322 and S-3319 bearing washers (2).**
- **Hook must always support the load. The load must never be supported by the latch.**
- **Never apply more force than the hook's assigned Working Load Limit (WLL) rating.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook.**

QUIC-CHECK® Hoist hooks incorporate markings forged into the product which address two (2) QUIC-CHECK® features:
Deformation Indicators - Two strategically placed marks, one just below the shank or eye and the other on the hook tip, which allows for a
QUIC-CHECK® measurement to determine if the throat opening has changed, thus indicating abuse or overload.

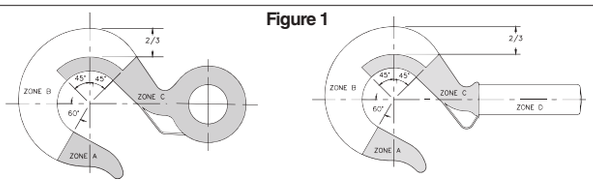
QUIC-CHECK®

To check, use a measuring device (i.e., tape measure) to measure the distance between the marks. The marks should align to either an inch or half-inch increment on the measuring device. If the measurement does not meet criteria, the hook should be inspected further for possible damage.
Angle Indicators - Indicates the maximum included angle which is allowed between two (2) sling legs in the hook. These indicators also provide the opportunity to approximate other included angles between two sling legs.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - READ & FOLLOW

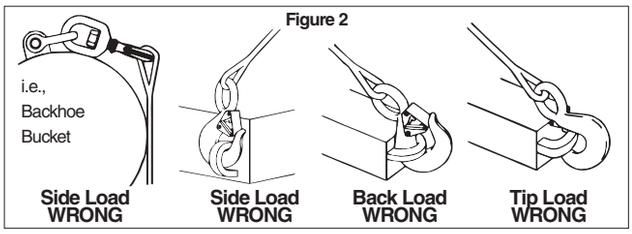
- A visual periodic inspection for cracks, nicks, wear, gouges and deformation as part of a comprehensive documented inspection program, should be conducted by trained personnel in compliance with the schedule in ASME B30.10.
- For hooks used in frequent load cycles or pulsating loads, the hook and threads should be periodically inspected by Magnetic Particle or Dye Penetrant. (Note: Some disassembly may be required.)
- Never use a hook whose throat opening has been increased, or whose tip has been bent more than 10 degrees out of plane from the hook body, or is in any other way distorted or bent.
- **Note: A latch will not work properly on a hook with a bent or worn tip.**
- Never use a hook that is worn beyond the limits shown in Figure 1.
- Any crack in a hook is reason to take it out of service. Hooks with a nick or gouge can be repaired only by a qualified person by grinding lengthwise, following the contour of the hook, provided that the reduced dimension is within the limits shown in Figure 1. Contact Crosby Engineering to evaluate any crack.
- Remove from service any hook which has threads corroded more than 20% of the nut engagement length.
- Never repair, alter, rework, or reshape a hook by welding, heating, burning, or bending.
- Never side load, back load, or tip load a hook.(Side loading, back loading and tip loading are conditions that damage and reduce the capacity of the hook.) (See Figure 2)
- Eye hooks, shank hooks and swivel hooks are designed to be used with wire rope or chain. Efficiency of assembly may be reduced when used with synthetic material.
- Do not swivel the L-322 or S-3319 swivel hooks while supporting a load. These hooks are distinguishable by hex nuts and flat washers.
- The L-3322 swivel hook is designed to rotate under load. The L-3322 is distinguishable from the L-322 by use of a round nut designed to shield bearing.
- The frequency of bearing lubrication on the L-3322 depends upon frequency and period of product use as well as environmental conditions, which are contingent upon the user's good judgment.
- The use of a latch may be mandatory by regulations or safety codes; e.g., OSHA, MSHA, ASME B30, Insurance, etc.. (Note: When using latches, see instructions in "Understanding: The Crosby Group Warnings" for further information.)
- Always make sure the hook supports the load (See Figure 3). The latch must never support the load (See Figure 4).
- When multileg slings are placed in the base (bowl/saddle) of the hook, the maximum included angle between sling legs shall be 90 deg. The maximum sling leg angle with respect to the hook centerline for any rigging arrangement shall be 45 degrees. A collector ring, such as a link or shackle, should be used to maintain in-line load when more than two legs are placed in a hook or for angles greater than 45 degrees with respect to hook centerline. When more than two legs are placed in the hook bunching of the legs shall be avoided.
- Reference Crosby's Hoist Hook Warning and Application Information for basic machining and minimum thread size.
- See ASME B30.10 "Hooks" for additional information.

Figure 1



ZONE A: REPAIR NOT REQUIRED
ZONE B: 10% OF ORIGINAL DIMENSION
ZONE C: 5% OF ORIGINAL DIMENSION
ZONE: D: SEE MINIMUM THREAD SIZE CHART

Figure 2



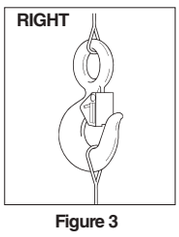


Figure 3

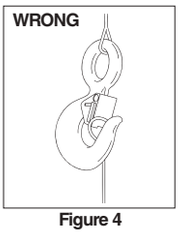


Figure 4

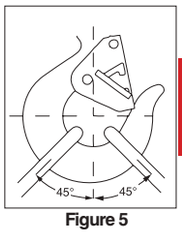


Figure 5

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Removal of Split-Nut assembly (Reference Figure A):

- Remove vinyl cover.
- Remove spring retaining ring.
- Slide steel keeper ring off split nuts **⚠CAUTION Removal of keeper ring will allow split nut halves to fall from hook shank).**
- Remove split nut halves.

Inspection of split nut assembly and hook shank interface area (Reference Figure B):

- Inspect hook shank and split nut for signs of deformation on and adjacent to the load bearing surfaces.
- Inspect outside corner of hook shank load bearing surface to verify the corner is sharp.
- Verify retaining ring groove will allow proper seating of the retaining ring.
- Inspect retaining ring for corrosion or deformation. Remove from service any retaining ring that has excessive corrosion or is deformed.
- Use fine grit emery or crocus cloth to remove any corrosion from machined hook shank and split nut assembly.
- Follow inspection recommendations listed in this document under IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION.
- If corrosion is present on the nut / shank interface area and deterioration or degradation of the metal components is evident, further inspection is required.
  - The use of a feeler gauge is required to properly measure the maximum allowable gap width between the split nut inside diameters and shank outside diameters.
  - With one split nut half seated against the hook shank, push the nut to one side and measure the maximum gaps as shown in Figure B. The hook should be measured in four places, 90-degrees apart.
  - Repeat above inspection procedure with other half of split nut.
  - Remove from service any hook and split nut assembly that exhibits a gap greater than 0.030".

Installation of split nut assembly (Reference Figure A):

- Coat hook shank and inside of split nut with an anti-seize compound or heavy grease.
- Install split nut halves onto shank. The flanged bottom of the split nut should be closest to the hook shoulder.
- Slide steel keeper ring over split nut halves. Verify the split nut halves properly seat against the load bearing surface of the hook shank and the steel keeper ring seats against the flange of the split nut.
- Install retaining ring onto split nut halves. Verify the retaining ring seats properly in the retaining ring groove on the outside diameter of the split nut assembly.
- Install vinyl cover over split nut and hook shank assembly.
- Verify all fasteners are correctly installed.
- Always use Genuine Crosby replacement parts.

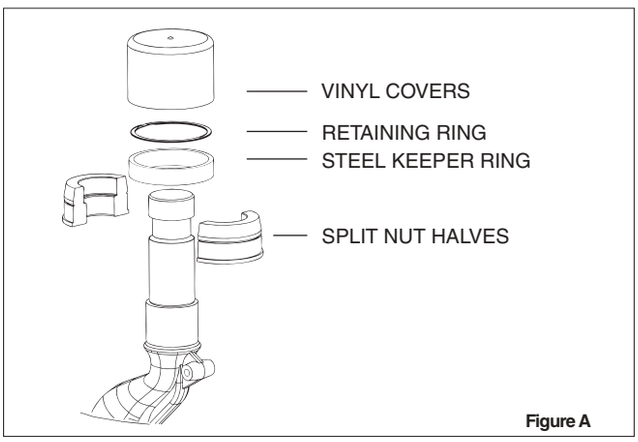


Figure A

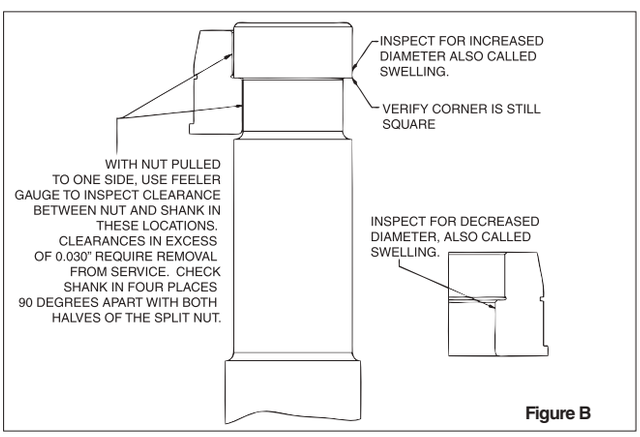
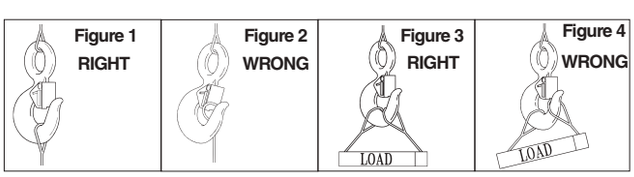


Figure B

Warning and Application Instructions For McKissick® Hook Latch Kit

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - READ & FOLLOW

- Always inspect hook and latch before using.
- Never use a latch that is distorted or bent.
- Always make sure spring will force the latch against the tip of the hook.
- Always make sure hook supports the load. The latch must never support the load (See Figures 1 & 2).
- When placing two (2) sling legs in hooks, make sure the angle between the legs is less the 90° and if the hook or load is tilted, nothing bears against the bottom of this latch (See Figures 3 & 4).
- Latches are intended to retain loose sling or devices under slack conditions.
- Latches are not intended to be an anti-fouling device.



⚠ WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1926.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B) for personnel hoisting for cranes and derricks. Only a Crosby or McKissick hook with a PL Latch attached and secured with bolt, nut and cotter (or Crosby Toggle Pin) or a Crosby hook with a S-4320 Latch attached and secured with a cotter pin, or a Crosby SHUR-LOC® hook in the locked position may be used for any personnel hoisting. A hook with a Crosby SS-4055 latch attached shall NOT be used for personnel lifting.**
- **Hook must always support the load. The load must never be supported by the latch.**
- **Do not use this latch in applications requiring non-sparking.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook and latch.**

Crosby® / BULLARD® GOLDEN GATE® HOOKS

WARNINGS & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

QUIC-CHECK® Hoist Hooks incorporate markings forged into the product which address two (2) **QUIC-CHECK®** features: **Deformation Indicators** – Two strategically placed marks, one just below the shank or eye and the other on the hook tip, which allows for a **QUIC-CHECK®** measurement to determine if the throat opening has changed, thus indicating abuse or overload.

To check, use a measuring device (i.e., tape measure) to measure the distance between the marks. The marks should align to either an inch or half-inch increment on the measuring device. If the measurement does not meet criteria, the hook should be inspected further for possible damage.

Angle Indicators – Indicates the maximum included angle which is allowed between two (2) sling legs in the hook. These indicators also provide the opportunity to approximate other included angles between two sling legs.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - READ & FOLLOW

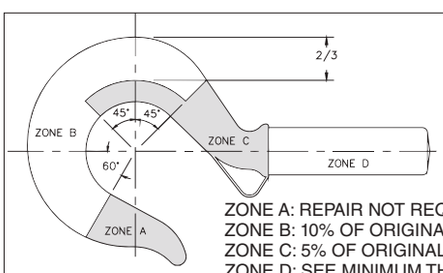
- A visual periodic inspection for cracks, nicks, wear, gouges and deformation as part of a comprehensive documented inspection program, should be conducted by trained personnel in compliance with the schedule in ANSI B 30.10.
- For hooks used in frequent load cycles or pulsating loads, the hook and threads should be periodically inspected by Magnetic Particle or Dye Penetrant. (Note: Some disassembly may be required.)
- See WARNING box and Figure 6 for special instructions for securing the nut to the shank at assembly.
- Never use a hook whose throat opening has been increased, or whose tip has been bent more than 10 degrees out of plane from the hook body, or is in any other way distorted or bent. **Note: A gate will not work properly on a hook with a bent or worn tip.**
- Manual - closing gates must be completely closed for the lock to work.
- Never use a hook that is worn beyond the limits shown in Figure 1.
- Remove from service any hook with a crack, nick, or gouge. Hooks with a nick or gouge shall be repaired by grinding lengthwise, following the contour of the hook, provided that the reduced dimension is within the limits shown in Figure 1. Contact Crosby Engineering to evaluate any crack.
- Never repair, alter, rework, or reshape a hook by welding, heating, burning, or bending.
- Never side load, back load, or tip load a hook. Side loading, back loading and tip loading are conditions that damage and reduce the capacity of the hook (See Figure 2).
- Eye hooks, shank hooks and swivel hooks are designed to be used with wire rope or chain. Efficiency of assembly may be reduced when used with synthetic material.

⚠ WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **Before using, inspect the hook and gate daily to ensure it is in proper operating condition.**
- **Failure to properly insert the pin could result in the load falling.**
- **All Golden Gate® Hooks with threaded shanks require a pin to secure the nut to the shank. This pin prevents the nut from backing off or unscrewing from the threads and causing the load to drop.**
- **If the pin and nut are removed from the shank to replace any hook components, the pin and nut must be installed before use.**

  NOTE: 1. If a solid pin was used, the old pin "must"be discarded and a new pin inserted to secure the nut to the shank.

  2. If a spring pin (coil type) was used, it may be reused provided that the spring pin and / or the drill hole was not damaged.
- **The gate is not a load-bearing device. Do not allow the sling or other loads to bear against the gate.**
- **Threads may corrode and / or strip and drop the load.**
- **Hands, fingers and body should be kept away from the hook and load whenever possible.**
- **Never apply more force than the hook's assigned Working Load Limit (WLL) rating.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using.**



ZONE A: REPAIR NOT REQUIRED
ZONE B: 10% OF ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS
ZONE C: 5% OF ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS
ZONE D: SEE MINIMUM THREAD SIZE CHART

Figure 1

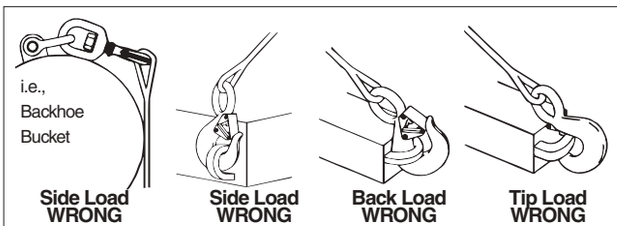
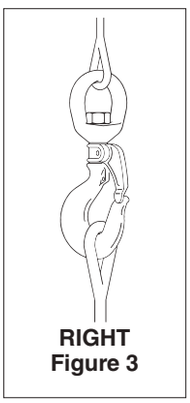
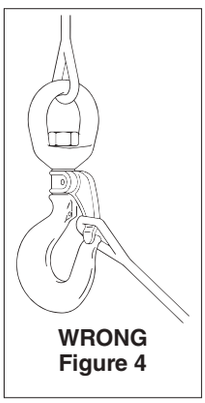


Figure 2

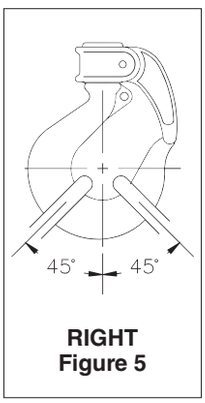
- The use of a latch may be mandatory by regulations or safety codes: e.g., OSHA, MSHA, ASME B30, Insurance etc.
- Always make sure the hook supports the load (See Figure 3). The gate must never support the load (See Figure 4).
- When multileg slings are placed in the base (bowl/saddle) of the hook, the maximum included angle between sling legs shall be 90 deg. The maximum sling leg angle with respect to the hook centerline for any rigging arrangement shall be 45 degrees. A collector ring, such as a link or shackle, should be used to maintain in-line load when more than two legs are placed in a hook or for angles greater than 45 degrees with respect to hook centerline. When more than two legs are placed in the hook bunching of the legs shall be avoided.
- See ASME B30.10 “Hooks” for additional information.
- If any of the following conditions exist, remove hook from service immediately and repair with genuine Crosby / Bullard Golden Gate® hook parts or replace the hook.
  - The gate does not lock in the closed position.
  - The gate is worn, deformed, inoperative, or fails to bridge the hook throat opening.
  - Load pins or bolts in the chain connectors are worn or bent.
- When hook is used to support a hoist, the weight of the hoist must be deducted from the assigned hook Working Load Limit.
- The rated capacity of chain connector hook assemblies must equal or exceed the capacity of the hoist.



RIGHT
Figure 3



WRONG
Figure 4



RIGHT
Figure 5

Important – Basic Machining and Thread Information – Read and Follow

- Wrong thread and/or shank size can cause stripping and loss of load.
- The maximum diameter is the largest diameter that will fit into the gate.
- All threads must be Class 2 or better.
- The minimum thread length engaged in the nut should not be less than one (1) thread diameter.
- All nuts must be secured to the shank by cross drilling the nut and threaded shank and inserting the appropriate coil type spring pin (See WARNING box and Figure 6 for special instructions).
- Coil type spring pin must be as long as the distance across the nut flats or diameter (See Figure 6).
- Consult the Crosby / Bullard Golden Gate® Hook Identification and Working Load Limit Chart (See below) for the coil type spring pin diameter.
- Remove any hook from service that requires a larger coil type spring than that shown in the chart below.
- Hook shanks are not intended to be swaged on wire rope or rod.
- Hook shanks are not intended to be drilled and internally threaded.
- Crosby cannot assume responsibility for:
  (A) the quality of machining,
  (B) the type of application, or
  (C) the means of attachment to the power source or load.

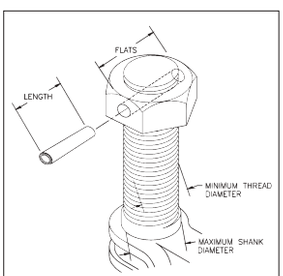


Figure 6

- Consult the Crosby/Bullard Golden Gate® Hook Identification & Working Load Limit Chart (below) for the minimum thread size for assigned Working Load Limits (WLL). +
- Remove from service any hook which has threads corroded more than 20% of the nut engaged length.

Crosby® / Bullard Golden Gate® Hook Identification and Working Load Limit Chart

Hook / Gate Size	Working Load Limit ** + (t)	Maximum Shank Diameter (mm)	Minimum Thread Size	Spring* Pin Size (mm)	Drilled Hole Size (mm)	Hook / Gate Size	Working Load Limit (t)	Maximum Shank Diameter (mm)	Minimum Thread Size	Spring* Pin Size (mm)	Drilled Hole Size (mm)
1	.45	—	—	—	—	11	8.35	38	1-1/2 - 6 UNC	7.9	7.8/8.10
2	.90	12.70	1/2 - 13 UNC	3.2	3.15/3.30	12	11.15	41.2	1-5/8 - 5-1/2 UNC	7.9	7.8/8.10
3	1.27	14.20	9/16 - 12 UNC	3.2	3.15/3.30	13	13.6	44.4	1-3/4 - 5 UNC	9.5	9.40/9.7
4	1.54	15.80	5/8 - 11 UNC	3.2	3.15/3.30	14	16.8	50.7	2 - 4-1/2 UNC	9.5	9.40/9.7
5	2.09	19.00	3/4 - 10 UNC	4.0	3.94/4.05	16	22.4	69.8	2-3/4 - 4 UNC	12.7	12.5/12.95
6	3.63	22.20	7/8 - 9 UNC	4.75	4.70/4.90	16-A	29.9	69.8	2-3/4 - 4 UNC	12.7	12.5/12.95
7	3.81	25.30	1 - 8 UNC	4.75	4.70/4.90	17	44.9	101.5	4 - 4 UNC	19.1	18.9/19.30
8	5.00	28.50	1-1/8 - 7 UNC	6.35	6.25/6.50	17-A	59.9	101.5	4 - 4 UNC	19.1	18.9/19.30
9	6.53	31.70	1-1/4 - 7 UNC	6.35	6.25/6.50	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Heavy Duty Coil Type Spring Pin.

** Minimum ultimate strength is 4 times the Working Load Limit.

+ Working Load Limit - The maximum mass or force which the product is authorized to support in general service when the pull is applied in-line, unless noted otherwise with respect to centerline of the product. This term is used interchangeably with the following terms: 1. WLL, 2. Rated Load Value, 3. SWL, 4. Safe Working Load, 5. Resultant Safe Working Load. Ultimate Load is 4 times the Working Load.

This application/warning information apply to Crosby products only.

S-4320 HOOK LATCH KIT

WARNINGS & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

(For Crosby 319N, 320N, and 322N, S-1327, and A-1339 Hooks)

Important Safety Information - Read & Follow

- Always inspect hook and latch before using.
- Never use a latch that is distorted or bent.
- Always make sure spring will force the latch against the tip of the hook.
- Always make sure hook supports the load. The latch must never support the load (See Figures 1 & 2).
- When placing two (2) sling legs in hook, make sure the angle between the legs is less than 90° and if the hook or load is tilted, nothing bears against the bottom of this latch (See Figures 3 & 4).
- Latches are intended to retain loose sling or devices under slack conditions.
- Latches are not intended to be an anti-fouling device.
- When using latch for personnel lifting, select proper cotter pin (See Figure 5). See Step 7 below for proper installation instructions.
  - Never reuse a bent cotter pin.
  - Never use a cotter pin with a smaller diameter or different length than recommended in Figure 5.
  - Never use a nail, a welding rod, wire, etc., in place of recommended cotter pin.
  - Always ensure cotter pin is bent so as not to interfere with sling operation.
  - Periodically inspect cotter pin for corrosion and general adequacy.

⚠ WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **Hook must always support the load. The load must never be supported by the latch.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1926.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B) for Personnel Hoisting by Crane or Derricks. A Crosby S-319N, S-320N, S-322N, S-1327, and A-1339 Hook with an S-4320 latch attached (when secured with cotter pin) may be used for lifting personnel.**
- **An S-4320 Latch is only to be used with a Crosby S-319N, S-320N, S-322N, S-1327, and A-1339 Hook.**
- **DO NOT use this latch in applications requiring non-sparking.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook and latch.**

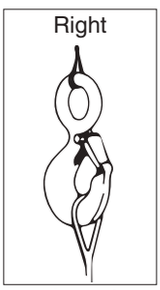


Figure 1

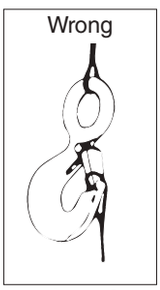


Figure 2

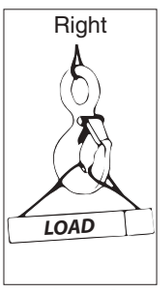


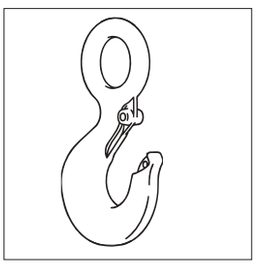
Figure 3

Figure 4

Hook Identification Code	Recommended Cotter Pin Dimensions (mm)	
	Diameter	Length
D	3.19	19.1
F	3.19	19.1
G	3.19	25.4
H	4.76	31.8
I	6.35	38.1
J	23.8	50.8
K	23.8	50.8
L	9.53	76.2
N	9.53	76.2

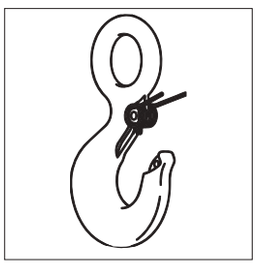
† The current SS-4055 latch kit and the PL latch will not fit new 319N, 320N, or 322N hooks. They will continue to be offered in both styles to service existing hooks. Important – The new S4320 latch kit will not fit the old 319, 320, or 322 hooks.

IMPORTANT – Instructions for Assembling S-4320 Latch on Crosby 320N Hooks



Step 1

1. Place hook at approximately a 45 degree angle with the cam up.

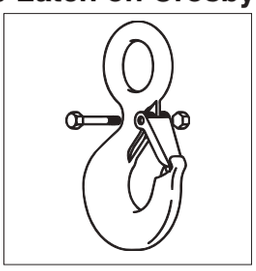


Step 2

2. Position coils of spring over cam with legs of spring pointing toward point of hook and loop of spring positioned down and lying against the hook.

Step 3

3. Position latch to side of hook points. Slide latch onto spring legs between lockplate and latch body until latch is partially over hook cam. Then depress latch and spring until latch clears point of hook.

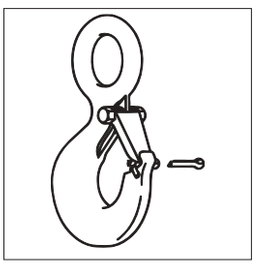


Steps 4, 5, & 6

4. Line up holes in latch with hook cam.

5. Insert bolt through latch, spring, and cam.

6. Tighten self-locking nut on one end of bolt.



Step 7 – For Personnel Lifting

7. With latch in closed position and rigging resting in bowl of hook, insert cotter pin through hook tip and secure by bending prongs.

This application/warning information apply to Crosby products only.

Crosby® HOOK LATCH KIT

WARNINGS & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

SS-4055
(Stainless Steel)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - READ & FOLLOW

- Always inspect hook and latch before using.
- Never use a latch that is distorted or bent.
- Always make sure spring will force the latch against the tip of the hook.
- Always make sure hook supports the load. The latch must never support the load (See Figures 1 & 2).
- When placing two (2) sling legs in hook, make sure the angle between legs is small enough and the legs are not tilted so that nothing bears against the bottom of the latch (See Figures 3 & 4).
- Latches are intended to retain loose sling or devices under slack conditions.
- Latches are not intended to be an anti-fouling device.

⚠ WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1962.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B) A hook and this style latch must not be used for lifting personnel.**
- **Hook must always support the load. The load must never be supported by the latch.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook and latch.**

RIGHT

Figure 1

WRONG

Figure 2

RIGHT

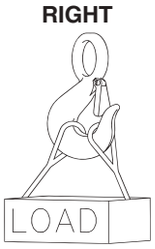


Figure 3

WRONG

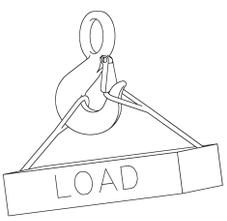
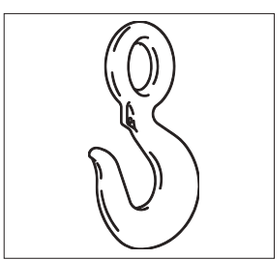


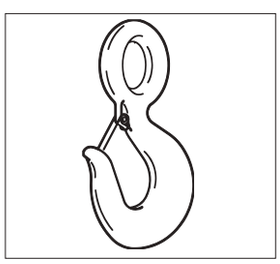
Figure 4

IMPORTANT – Instructions for Assembling Model SS-4055 Latch on Crosby Hooks



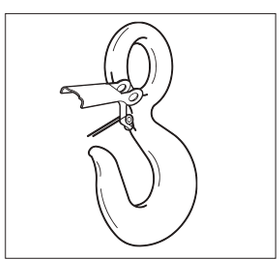
Step 1

1. Place hook at approximately a 45 degree angle with the cam up.



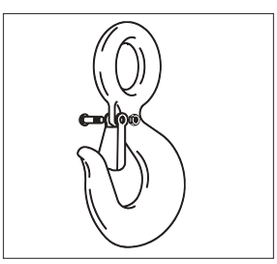
Step 2

2. Position coils of spring over cam with tines of spring pointing toward point of hook and loop of spring positioned down and lying against the hook.



Step 3

3. Position latch over tines of spring with ears partially over hook cam. Swing latch to one side of hook, point and depress latch and spring until latch clears point of hook.



Steps 4, 5, & 6

4. Line up holes in latch with hook cam.

5. Insert bolt through latch, spring, and cam.

6. Tighten self-locking nut on one end of bolt.

This application/warning information apply to Crosby products only.

Crosby® MODEL PL HOOK LATCH KIT

WARNINGS & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Model PL

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - READ & FOLLOW

(Pat. USA & Canada)

- Always inspect hook and latch before using.
- Never use a latch that is distorted or bent.
- Always make sure spring will force the latch against the tip of the hook.
- Always make sure hook supports the load. The latch must never support the load (See Figures 1 & 2).
- When placing two (2) sling legs in hook, make sure the angle between the legs is less than 90° and if the hook or load is tilted, nothing bears against the bottom of this latch (See Figures 3 & 4).
- Latches are intended to retain loose sling or devices under slack conditions.
- Latches are not intended to be an anti-fouling device.

⚠ WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1926.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B) for Personnel Hoisting by Cranes or Derricks. A Crosby or McKissick Hook with a positive Locked PL or S-4320 Latch may be used to Lift Personnel.**
- **Hook must always support the load. The load must never be supported by the latch.**
- **DO NOT use this latch in applications requiring non-sparking.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook and latch.**

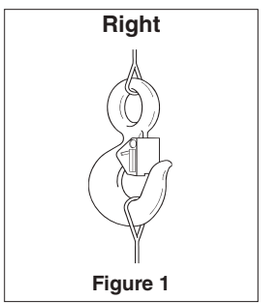


Figure 1

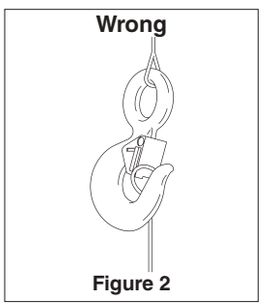


Figure 2

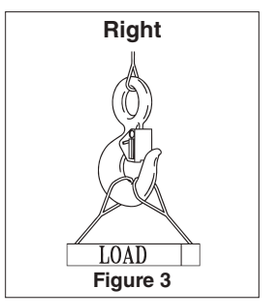


Figure 3

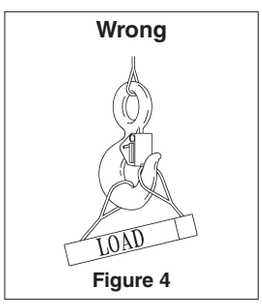
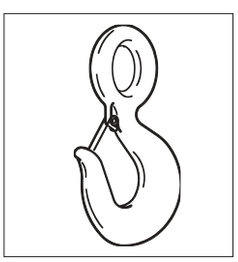


Figure 4

IMPORTANT - Instructions for Assembling Model PL Latch on Crosby or McKissick Hooks

Step 1

1. Place hook at approximately a 45 degree angle with the cam up.

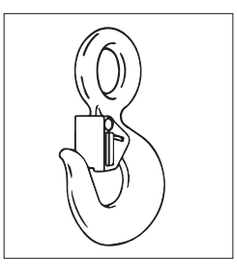


Step 2

2. Position coils of spring over cam with legs of spring pointing toward point of hook and loop of spring positioned down and lying against the hook.

Step 3

3. Position latch to side of hook points. Slide latch onto spring legs between lockplate and latch body until latch is partially over hook cam. Then depress latch and spring until latch clears point of hook.

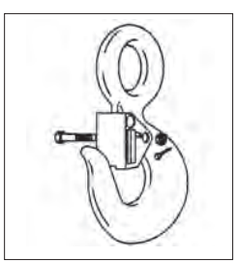


Steps 4, 5, & 6

4. Line up holes in latch with hook cam.

5. Insert bolt through latch, spring, and cam.

6. Tighten self-locking nut on one end of bolt.



Step 7 — For Personnel Lifting

7. With latch in closed position and rigging resting in bowl of hook, insert bolt through latch and secure with nut and cotter pin. When bolt, nut and cotter pin are not being used, store them in a designated place upon the personnel platform.

This application/warning information apply to Crosby products only.

Crosby® MODEL PL-N/O HOOK LATCH KIT

WARNINGS & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Model PL-N/O

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - READ & FOLLOW

- Always inspect hook and latch before using.
- Never use a latch that is distorted or bent.
- Always make sure spring will force the latch against the tip of the hook.
- Always make sure hook supports the load. The latch must never support the load (See Figures 1 & 2).
- When placing two (2) sling legs in hook, make sure the angle between the legs is less than 90° and if the hook or load is tilted, nothing bears against the bottom of this latch (See Figures 3 & 4).
- Latches are intended to retain loose sling or devices under slack conditions.
- Latches are not intended to be an anti-fouling device.

⚠ WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1926.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B) for Personnel Hoisting by Crane or Derricks. A Crosby or McKissick Hook with a Positive Locked PL-N/O or S-4320 Latch may be used to lift personnel.**
- **Hook must always support the load. The load must never be supported by the latch.**
- **DO NOT use this latch in applications requiring non-sparking.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook and latch.**

RIGHT

Figure 1

WRONG

Figure 2

RIGHT

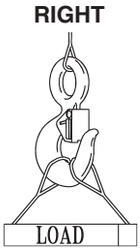


Figure 3

WRONG

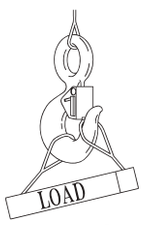
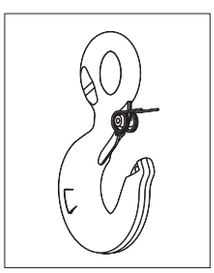


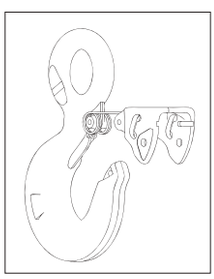
Figure 4

IMPORTANT - Instructions for Assembling Model PL-N/O Latch on Crosby or McKissick Hooks



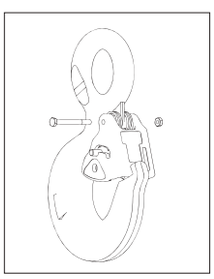
Step 1

1. Place hook in upright position. Position coils of spring over cam with legs of spring pointing toward tip of hook, and loop of spring positioned down and lying against the hook.



Step 2

2. Slip the latch over the spring until the two spring legs are positioned into the grooves located on the inside of the latch housing (legs of spring should fit between the gate and the housing).



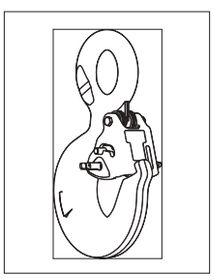
Step 3 4, 5, & 6

3. Slide latch housing up the spring legs until latch clears hook tip.

4. Resting latch on interlocking hook tip, line up holes in latch with hook cam.

5. Insert bolt through latch spring & cam.

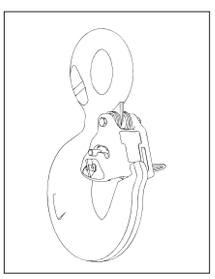
6. Tighten self-locking nut on one end of bolt.



Step 7,8 - For Personnel Lifting

7. Rigging should be resting in bowl of hook, with latch in closed position and gate locked.

8. Insert toggle lock pin through hole and depress spring until toggle clears hole on other side of latch.



Step 9 - For Personnel Lifting

9. Rotate toggle 90 degrees to secure pin (ensure toggle is in closed position as shown).

This application/warning information apply to Crosby products only.

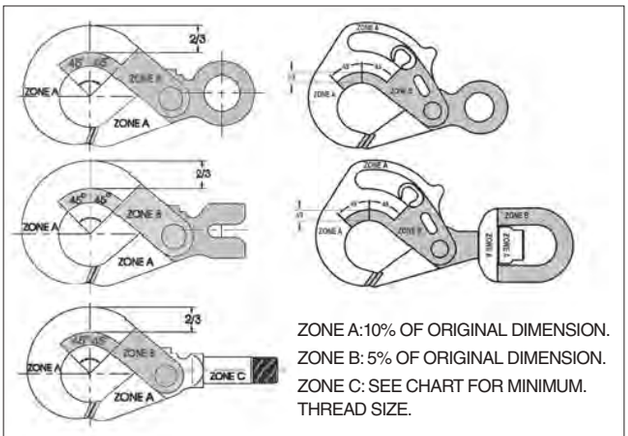
Crosby® SHUR-LOC® HOOKS

WARNING & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Important Safety Information - Read and Follow

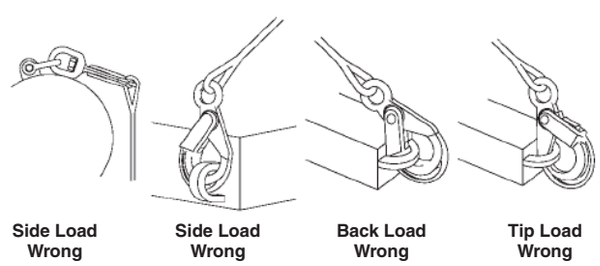
- A visual periodic inspection for cracks, nicks, wear, gouges and deformation as part of a comprehensive documented inspection program, should be conducted by trained personnel in compliance with the schedule in ASME B30.10.
- For hooks used in frequent load cycles, pulsating loads, or severe duty as defined by ASME B30.10, the hook and threads should be periodically inspected by Magnetic Particle or Dye Penetrant (Note: Some disassembly may be required).
- Never use a hook whose throat opening has been increased 5%, not to exceed 1/4",(6mm) or shows any visible apparent bend or twist from the plane of the unbent hook, or is in any other way distorted or bent. **NOTE: A latch will not work properly on a hook with a bent or worn tip.**
- Never use a hook that is worn beyond the limits shown in Figure 1.
- Remove from service any hook with a crack, nick, or gouge. Hooks with a nick, or gouge shall be repaired by grinding lengthwise, following the contour of the hook, provided that the reduced dimension is within the limits shown in Figure 1. Contact Crosby Engineering to evaluate any crack.
- Never repair, alter, rework, or reshape a hook by welding, heating, burning, or bending.
- Never side load, back load or tip load a hook. Side loading, back loading and tip loading are conditions that damage and reduce the capacity of the hook (See Figure 2).
- S-1326A can be used for limited rotations under load (infrequent, noncontinuous).
- Efficiency of synthetic sling material may be reduced when used in eye or bowl of hook.
- Always make sure the hook supports the load (See Figure 3). Do not use hook tip for lifting (See Figure 4).

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **Positive locking latch will unlock when trigger is depressed. Never use hook unless hook and latch are fully closed and locked.**
- **Keep body parts clear of pinch point between hook tip and hook latch when closing.**
- **Keep hand(s) from between throat of hook and sling or other device.**
- **Do not use hook tip for lifting.**
- **Do not use hook handle for lifiting.**
- **Do not rig the finger pull open, place objects in the finger pull area, or in any way inhibit complete and full operation of the finger pull mechanism.**
- **Shank threads may corrode and/or strip and drop the load.**
- **Remove securement nut to inspect threads for corrosion or to replace S-1326A bearing washers (2) and or S-13326 thrust bearing.**
- **Never apply more force than the hook's assigned Working Load Limit (WLL) rating.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g) and 1926.1501(g) for personnel hoisting by cranes or derricks. A Crosby 1318A, 1326A, 13326, 1316A, or 1317A hook may be used for lifting personnel.**
- **Use only genuine Crosby parts as replacements.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook.**



ZONE A:10% OF ORIGINAL DIMENSION.
ZONE B: 5% OF ORIGINAL DIMENSION.
ZONE C: SEE CHART FOR MINIMUM. THREAD SIZE.

FIGURE 1



Side Load Wrong | **Side Load Wrong** | **Back Load Wrong** | **Tip Load Wrong**

FIGURE 2

This application/warning information apply to Crosby products only.

- When placing two (2) sling legs in hook, make sure the angle from vertical to the leg nearest the hook tip is not greater than 45 degrees, and the included angle between the legs does not exceed 90 degrees* (See Figure 5).
- See ASME B30.10 “Hooks” for additional information.

*For two legged slings with angles greater than 90°, use an intermediate link such as a master link or bolt type shackle to collect the legs of the slings. The intermediate link can then be placed over the hook to provide an in-line load on the hook. This approach must also be used when using slings with three or more legs.

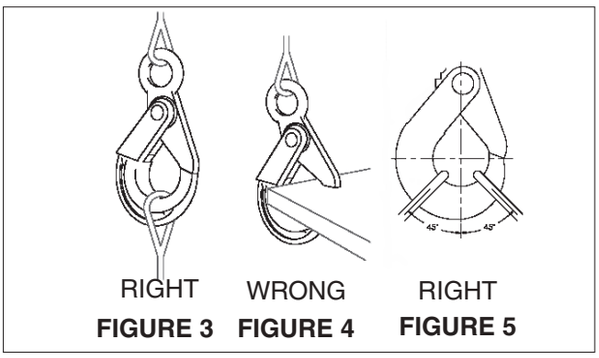
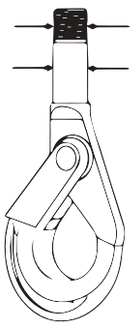


FIGURE 3 FIGURE 4 FIGURE 5

Important Basic Machining and Thread Information: Read and Follow

- Wrong thread and/or shank size can cause stripping and loss of load.
- The maximum diameter is the largest diameter, after cleanup, that could be expected after allowing for straightness, pits, etc.
- All threads must be Class 2 or better.
- The minimum thread length engaged in the nut should not be less than one (1) thread diameter.
- Hook shanks are not intended to be swaged on wire rope or rod.
- Hook shanks are not intended to be drilled (length of shank) and internally threaded.
- Crosby cannot assume responsibility for, (A) the quality of machining, (B) the type of application, or (C) the means of attachment to the power source or load.
- Consult the Crosby Hook Identification & Working Load Limit Chart (See below) for the minimum thread size for assigned Working Load Limits (WLL).†
- Remove from service any Hook which has threads corroded more than 20% of the nut engaged length.



Crosby® Hook Identification & Working Load Limit Chart†

S-1316A & S-1317A Only Grade 100 Chain			S-1318A, S-1326A, S-13326						S-1318A Only		
Chain Size		Working Load Limit (t)**	Grade 100 Chain			Wire Rope XXIP Mechanical Splice			Maximum Shank Diameter		Minimum Thread Size
			Chain Size		Working Load Limit (t)**	Wire Rope Size (mm)		Working Load Limit (t)*			
(mm)	(in)	4:1	(mm)	(in)	4:1	(mm)	(in)	5:1	(mm)	(in)	(in)
6	—	1.45	6	—	1.45	8	5/16	1.00	18	.72	5/8 - 11 UNC
7	1/4	1.95	7 - 8	1/4	1.95	11	3/8	1.91	24	.94	5/8 - 11 UNC
8	5/16	2.60	8	5/16	2.59	11	1/2	1.91	24	.94	3/4 - 10 UNC
10	3/8	4.00	10	3/8	3.99	13	5/8	3.90	27	1.06	3/4 - 10 UNC
13	1/2	6.80	13	1/2	7	16	3/4	5.62	30	1.19	1-1/8 - 7 UNC
16	5/8	10.3	16	5/8	10	22	7/8	7.53	35	1.38	1-3/8 - 6 UNC
18/20	3/4	16.0	18-20	3/4	16	26	1	9.98	—	—	—
22	7/8	19.4	22	7/8	19	29	1-1/8	12.02	—	—	—
26	1	27.1	26	1	27	32	1-1/4	14.74	—	—	—

* Ultimate Load is 5 times the Working Load Limit based on XXIP Wire Rope.

** Ultimate Load is 4 times the Working Load Limit based on Grade 100 Chain.

† Working Load Limit - The maximum mass of force which the product is authorized to support in general service when the pull is applied in-line, unless noted otherwise, with respect to the centerline of the product. This term is used interchangeably with the following terms: 1. WLL, 2. Rated Load Value, 3. SWL, 4. Safe Working Load, 5. Resultant Safe Working Load. † † Based on minimum thread size for assigned WLL.

Technical Information

The following information aims to give advice and explain the most common questions in order to ensure safe and proper use of lifting equipment.

It is of the utmost importance that this information is known to the user, and in accordance with the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC this information must be delivered to the customer.

See website or user instructions for assembly instructions.

Meets listed current specifications and standards at time of publication of this catalog.

All G80 and G100 Alloy Chains, and Alloy components meet or exceed the safety standards as prescribed by ASME B30.9 and OSHA 1910-184 for slings. Always comply with applicable International, National, Federal and local regulations as they govern worksite activity. Understand all governing laws and safety standards before any products are used. Contact your International, National, Federal and local standards and regulations organizations for reference assistance.

Extreme Environments

The in-service temperature affects the WLL as follows:

Temperature (°C)	Reduction of WLL			
	Gunnebo Grade 10 (400) chain	Crosby Grade 10 & Gunnebo Grade 10 (200) chain	Crosby & Gunnebo Grade 10 components	Crosby & Gunnebo Grade 8 chain & components
-40 to +200 °C	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
+200 to +300 °C	10 %	Not allowed	10 %	10 %
+300 to +400 °C	25 %	Not allowed	25 %	25 %

Upon return to normal temperature, the sling reverts to its full capacity within the above temperature range. Chain slings should not be used above or below these temperatures. Note: A chain sling with Grade 10 (100) chain must not be used in temperatures above 200°C.

- Chain and components must not be used in alkaline (>pH10) or acidic conditions (<pH6).
- Comprehensive and regular examination must be carried out when used in severe or corrosive inducing environments.
- In uncertain situations consult your Gunnebo Industries dealer.

Surface Treatment

Note: Hot-dip galvanizing or plating is not allowed outside the control of the manufacturer.

Protect Yourself and Others

- Before each use the chain sling should be checked for obvious damage or deterioration.
- Know the weight of the load, the center of gravity and ensure it is ready to move and no obstacles will obstruct the lift.
- Check the conformity of the load with the WLL of the ID tag for the specific working configuration. Never use a sling without a legible valid ID tag!
- Prepare the landing site.
- Never overload a sling and avoid shock loading.
- Never use an improper sling configuration.
- Never use a worn out or damaged sling.
- Never ride on the load.
- Never walk or stand under a suspended load.
- Take into consideration that the load may swing or rotate.
- Watch your feet and fingers while loading/unloading.
- Always ensure that your back is clear.

General Advice

- Ensure that the sling is precisely as ordered.
- Ensure that the manufacturers certificate is in order.
- A metal I.D. Tag must always be attached to a chain sling, showing serial number, size, reach, rated capacity at angle of lift and manufacturer.
- Ensure that all details of the chain sling are recorded.
- Ensure that the staff using the chain sling has received the appropriate information and training.

Asymmetrical Loading Conditions

For unequally loaded chain legs we recommend that the WLL are determined as follows:

- 2-leg slings calculated as the corresponding 1-leg sling
- 3 and 4-leg slings calculated as the corresponding 1-leg sling. (If it is certain that 2-legs are equally carrying the major part of the load, it can be calculated as the corresponding 2-leg sling.)

Correct Use

Machining and threading specifications for BKT shank hook

- BKT self-locking hook shank machining limits are defined and are given in TABLE 2 and these limits are required for WLL's given. Failure to comply can result in stripped threads and loss of load. Hook shank threads shall end with a thread relief. Hook shank shall not be swaged to wire rope or rod. Hook shank shall not be drilled and internally threaded.
- Gunnebo Industries cannot assume responsibility for:

  1. Machining quality,
  2. Application,
  3. Attachment to power source or load

Table 2a

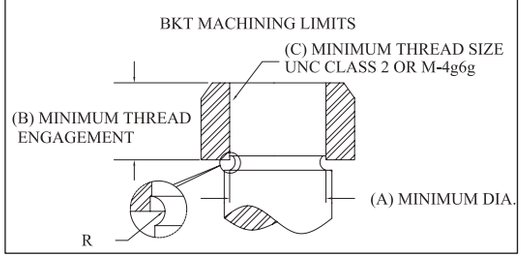
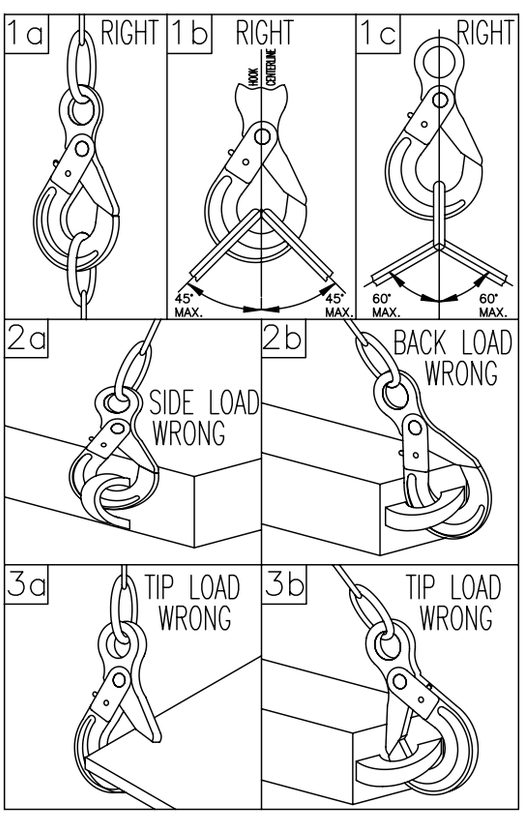


Table 2b				
English				
Trade Size		(A)	(B)	(C) Min. Thread
MM	IN	Dia.	Len.	Class 2
5/6	7/32	11	14	9/16-12 UNC
7/8	9/32	12	16	5/8-11 UNC
10	3/8	15	19	3/4-10 UNC
13	1/2	21	25	1-8 UNC
16	5/8	25	32	1-1/4-7 UNC

Table 2c				
Metric				
Table Size		(A)	(B)	(C) Min. Thread
MM	IN	Dia.	Len.	Class 4g6g
5/6	7/32	11	14	M14x2
7/8	9/32	13	16	M16x2
10	3/8	16	20	M20x2.5
13	1/2	20	24	M24x3
16	5/8	25	30	M30x3.5

Safe use of self-locking hook

- Alloy steel BK self-locking hooks may be used to rig personnel platforms when lift system is in full compliance with OSHA 1926.1501(g) and passing the applicable inspection criteria.
- Loads shall be centered in the base (bowl/ saddle) of hook to prevent point loading of the hook (See Figure 1a, 1b & 1c).
- Hooks shall not be used in such a manner as to place a side load or back load on the hook (See Figure 2a & 2b).
- When using a device to close the throat opening of the hook, care shall be taken that the load is not carried by the closing device (See Figure 3a & 3b).
- Hands, fingers and body shall be kept from between hook and load.
- The use of a hook with a latch does not preclude the inadvertent detachment of a slack sling or a load from the hook. Visual verification of proper hook engagement is required in all cases.
- Self-locking hooks shall be locked during use.
- When a hook is equipped with a latch, the latch should not be restrained from closing during use.
- Self-locking hooks shall not be rigged with more than two (2) sling legs in the hook saddle and sling leg angles shall not be greater than 45° from hook centerline (Figure 1b).
- Self-locking hooks shall be rigged with a master ring or shackle when three (3) or more sling legs are used or sling leg angles exceed 45° from hook centerline (Figure 1c).



HOOKS & SWIVELS
SECTION 4

Correct Use

A chain sling is usually attached to the load and the crane by means of terminal fittings such as hooks, links etc.

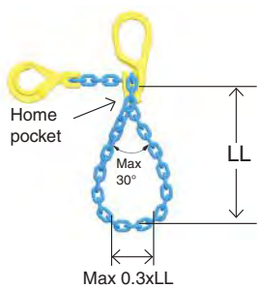
When frequently using a sling to it's maximum load, we recommend increasing the sling size by one dimension.

Chain should be without twists or knots, if the chain leg needs length adjustment use a shortening device. The lifting point should be seated well down in the terminal fitting, never on the point or wedged in the opening. The terminal fitting should be free to incline in any direction.

The chain may be passed under or through the load to form a choke hitch or basket hitch. The chain should be allowed to assume it's natural angle and should not be hammered down.

Where choke hitch is employed the WLL of the chain sling shall be reduced by 20%.

Endless chain slings shall be rated in the same way as a 2-legged sling.

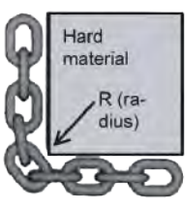


Home pocket loop shall have an internal loop top angle of max. 30°. Rule of thumb: Cross dimension of the load shall be max. 0.3 times the loop length (LL)

Definition: The home pocket is the shortening pocket of the top component directly above the clevis to which the chain is connected.

Sharp edges

Use edge protectors to prevent sharp edges from damaging the chain. If lifting over sharp edges reduce the working load with the following reduction tor.



Edge load	R >2 x chain Ø	R > chain Ø	R < chain Ø
Reduction factor	1.0	0.7	0.5

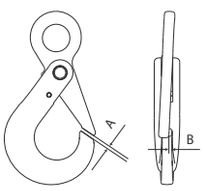
- The angle of the edge must not be below 90°.
- Chain links shall be protected from being bent or deformed and from receiving cuts or gouges.
- Chain sling WLL is to be reduced when chain is rigged over an edge radius R less than two (2) x chain diameter (d).
- Reduced WLL equals chain sling WLL from identification tag x reduction factor.
- Slings shall be padded or protected from the edges of their loads when the edge radius is less than 0.5 of the chain diameter(d).
- Slings shall be rigged to prevent chain from sliding over a load edge radius while lifting.
- Slings used in basket hitch shall have the loads balanced to prevent slipping.

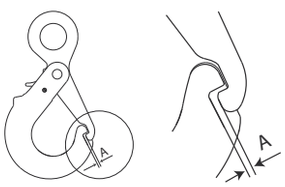
When lifting with chain directly on lugs the lug diameter > 3x the pitch of the chain, otherwise the WLL must be reduced by 50%.

Maintenance

Periodic thorough examination must be carried out at least every 12 months or more frequently according to local statutory regulations, type of use and past experience.

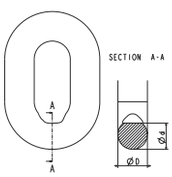
1. Overloaded chain slings must be taken out of service.
2. If the lifting equipment is more than 25 years old, it must be recorded in the inspection register. An investigation into both its previous operating history and its current use should be made, as there is a potentially significant risk of fatigue, environmental impact etc.
3. Chain and components including load pins which have been damaged, deformed, elongated, bent or showing signs of cracks or gouges shall be replaced. Carefully grind away small sharp cuts and burrs. Additional testing by magnetic particle inspection and/or proof loading at max. 2 x WLL may be carried out.
4. The maximum permissible increase in hook aperture must not exceed 10% of the products nominal dimension.
5. Check the function of latches, triggers and retaining pins / bushes, replace when necessary. Always use Gunnebo Industries original spare parts.
6. Max. clearance between hook and latch. Note: For a Griplatch hook measure the difference between dimension A with unloaded spring and dimension A when the latch is pressed against the hook. Clearance B not applicable.





Trade size		Max. clearance (A)				Max. clearance (B)	
		Material handling		Personnel handling		(NA for griplatch hooks)	
mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch
6	7/32	2.2	0.09	1.5	0.06	3.5	0.14
7/8	9/32	2.7	0.11	1.9	0.07	4.5	0.18
7	9/32	2.7	0.11	1.9	0.07	4.5	0.18
8	5/16	2.7	0.11	1.9	0.07	4.5	0.18
10	3/8	3.0	0.12	2.1	0.08	6.0	0.24
13	1/2	3.3	0.13	2.3	0.09	7.0	0.28
16	5/8	4.0	0.16	2.8	0.11	9.0	0.35
18/20	3/4	5.5	0.22	3.9	0.15	10.0	0.39
22	7/8	6.0	0.24	4.2	0.17	11.0	0.43
26	1	6.5	0.26	4.6	0.18	12.0	0.47
32	1 1/4	7.0	0.28	4.9	0.19	13.0	0.51

7. The wear of the chain and component shall in no place exceed 10% of the products nominal dimension. The chain link wear is defined and measured as the reduction of the mean diameter measured in two perpendicular directions, see picture.



$$\frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} > 0.9d_{nn}$$

d_n = nominal diameter

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Quality assurance

Type testing

In order to prove the design, material, heat treatment and method of manufacture, each size of component and chain has been type tested in the finished condition in order to demonstrate that the component and chain possesses the required mechanical properties. The following testing procedures are particularly relevant:

Test for deformation

The Manufacturing Proof Force (MPF) for the relevant size of the component is applied and removed. The dimensions after proof loading shall not alter from the original dimensions within the tolerances prescribed in our specifications and in the international standards.

Static tensile test

The Breaking Force (BF) for each component and size is verified. The verified value shall be at least equal to the Minimum Breaking Force (MBF) value. The MBF value is equal to the Working Load Limit (WLL) multiplied by the safety factor.

Fatigue test

By fatigue testing in pulsator testing machines the toughest conditions of service are simulated.

Manufacturing testing

During manufacture continuous process tests are carried out according to the requirements in our specifications and in the latest international standards. The following testing procedures are particularly relevant:

Non destructive test

3% of every production batch of forged components are subject to magnetic particle or dye penetrating examination.

Proof force / visual inspection

Each individual component and chain link is tested to the Manufacturing Proof Force (MPF) level before delivery. The MPF level is 2.5 times the WLL, equal to 62.5% of the Minimum Breaking Force. Visual inspection is carried out on each chain link and each forged component to detect defects.

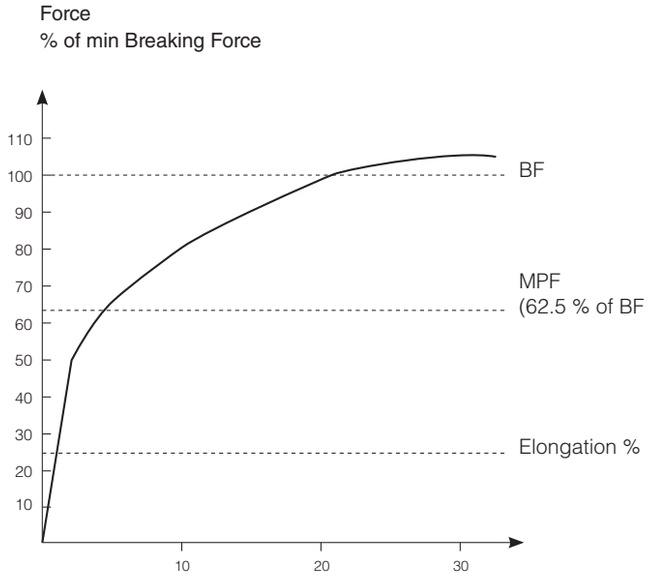
Static tensile and ultimate elongation test

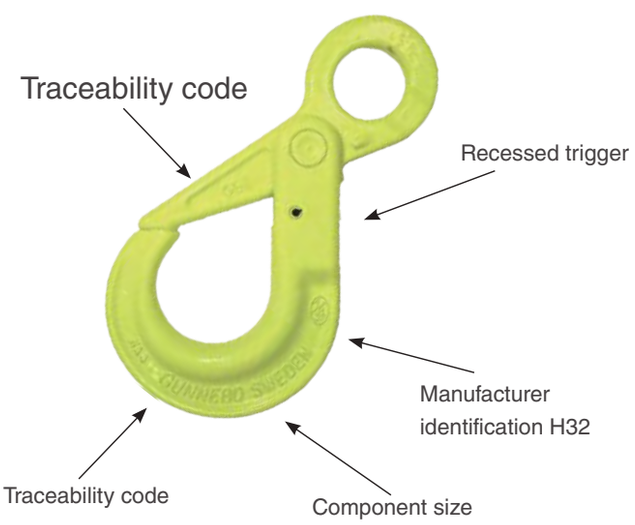
During chain manufacture, samples are tested and the Minimum Breaking Force (MBF) value and the total ultimate elongation are verified.

Bending deflection

During manufacturing, of chain and master links, samples are taken and the minimum bend deflection is verified.

Stress / elongation diagram





Crosby® S-4338 Pin Latch

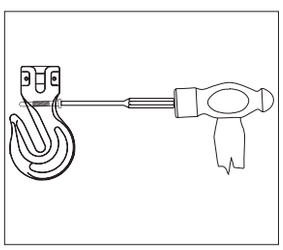
WARNING & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

S-4338 Pin Latch

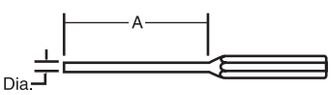
Important Safety Information Read and Follow

- Always inspect hook and pin latch before using.
- Never use a pin latch that is distorted or bent.
- Always make sure internal spring will force the pin latch forward closing throat opening of grab hook (See Figure 1).
- When a Pin Latch is provided, it is designed to retain loose chain under slack condition.
- Always make sure hook supports the load. The pin latch must never support the load (See Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4).
- Pin latch is not intended to be an anti-fouling device.
- Recommended for use with Crosby L-1338 or L-1358 Grab Hooks.

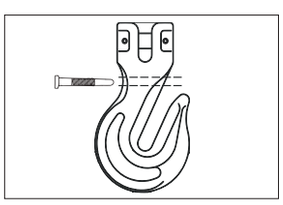
Important – Instructions for Assembling



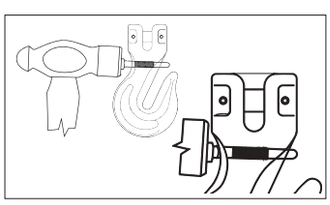
Step 1: Using a hammer and the correct roll-pin punch per chart on the right, drive the old latch pin assembly out of hook.



Hook Size (in)	Hook Size (mm)	Punch Dia. (mm)	A (mm)
1/4	7	5	75
5/16	8	5	75
3/8	10	5	75
1/2	13	8	100
5/8	16	10	100



Step 2: Insert new S-4338 pin assembly into hook.



Step 3: Using hammer, tap lightly on latch pin head until guide bushing shoulder touches hook.

⚠WARNING

- **Loads may disengage from hook if proper procedures are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **Hook must always support the load. The load must never be supported by the pin latch.**
- **See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1926.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B). A hook and this style latch must not be used for lifting personnel.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using hook and pin latch.**

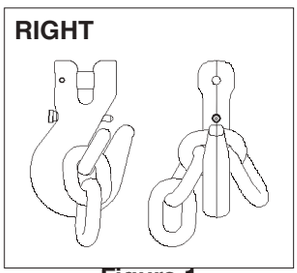


Figure 1

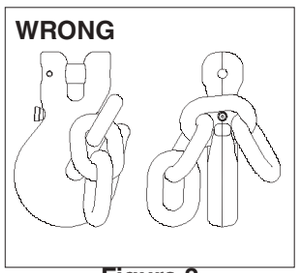


Figure 2

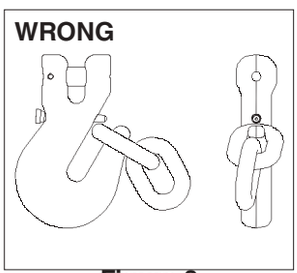


Figure 3

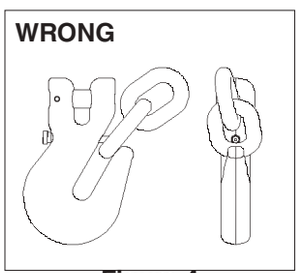


Figure 4

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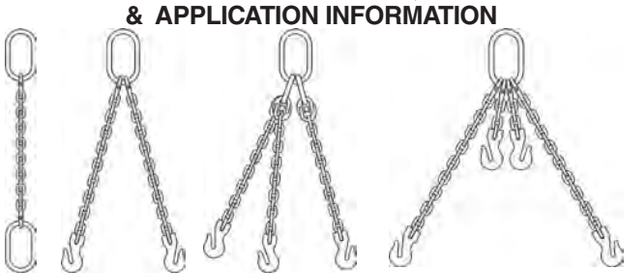
This application/warning information apply to Crosby products only.

ALLOY STEEL CHAIN SLINGS AND CROSBY ELIMINATOR®

WARNING SELECTION, USE & APPLICATION INFORMATION



- **Loads may disengage from sling if proper rigging procedures and inspection are not followed.**
- **A falling load may cause serious injury or death.**
- **Inspect sling for damage before each use.**
- **Do not attempt to use sling above rated load and angle upon which it is based.**
- **Consult sling load chart for capacity reduction due to sling angle or type of hitch used.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using sling.**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Read and Follow

These warnings and instructions are applicable to alloy chain slings produced from Crosby Grade 8 (80) and Grade 10 (100) chain and components.

- Only alloy chain, grade 80 (Crosby Spectrum 8®), or grade 100 (Crosby Spectrum 10®), should be used for overhead lifting applications.
- Working Load Limit (WLL) is the maximum load in pounds which should ever be applied to chain, when the chain is new or in "as new" condition, and when the load is uniformly applied in direct tension to a straight length of chain.
- Working Load Limit (WLL) is the maximum working load for a specific minimum sling angle, measured from the horizontal plane. The minimum sling angle and Working Load Limit is identified on the sling.
- The Working Load Limit or Design factor may be affected by wear, misuse, overloading, corrosion, deformation, intentional alterations, sharp corner cutting action diameter of curvature over which the sling is used (D/d) and other use conditions.
- Shock loading and extraordinary conditions must be taken into account when selecting alloy chain slings.
- See OSHA Regulation for Slings 1910.184, ASME B30.9-"SLINGS", ASME B30.10-"HOOKS", and ASME B30.26 "RIGGING HARDWARE" for additional information.

ASME B30.9 requires a designated person inspect each new sling and attachments prior to initial use, as well as the user or other designated person perform a visual inspection on a sling each day it is used. In addition, a periodic inspection shall be performed by a designated person at least annually, and shall maintain a record of the last inspection. For further inspection information, see Chain Inspection section of this document, or refer to ASME B30.9-1.9.

CAUSE FOR REMOVAL FROM SERVICE

A sling shall be removed from service if any of the following are visible on chain or attachments:

- Wear, nicks, cracks, breaks, gouges, stretch, bend, weld splatter, discoloration from excessive temperature, or throat openings of hooks.
- Chain links and attachments that do not hinge freely to adjacent links.
- Latches on hooks, if present, that do not hinge freely, seat properly or show evidence of permanent distortion.
- Excessive pitting or corrosion.
- Missing or illegible sling identification.
- Makeshift fasteners, hooks, or links formed from bolts, rods, etc.
- Mechanical coupling links in the body of the chain.
- Other damage that would cause a doubt as to the strength of the chain.

OPERATING PRACTICES

- The weight of the load must be known, calculated, estimated or measured. The loading on the slings will depend on where the center of gravity is located.
- Select sling having suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch and environment.
- Slings shall not be loaded in excess of the rated capacity.
- Consideration shall be given to the sling load angle which affects rated capacity (See load chart Table 4 for Grade 100 (SPECTRUM 10®) and Table 5 for Grade 80 (SPECTRUM 8®).
- Never rig a sling with an angle less than 30 degrees to horizontal.
- Slings in a basket hitch should have the load balanced to prevent slippage.
- The sling shall be hitched in a manner providing control of the load.
- Never side load, back load, or tip load a hook.
- Always make sure the hook supports the load. The latch must never support the load.
- Read and understand Crosby hook and hook latch Warnings and Application Instructions.
- For two legged slings with angles greater than 90 degrees, use an intermediate link such as a master link or bolt type shackle to collect the legs of the slings. The intermediate link can be placed over the hook to provide an in-line load on the hook. This approach must also be used when using slings with three or more legs.
- When using chain slings in choker applications, the Working Load Limit must be reduced by 20%. Crosby recommends a minimum angle of choke of 120 degrees (see Figure 1). Consult the manufacturer when planning to use an angle of choke less than 120 degrees. If Crosby A-1338 Cradle Grab hooks are used at the minimum angle of choke of 120 degrees, the full sling rated WLL can be utilized.

Figure 1

- When using chain slings in basket applications where the D/d (see figure 2) is less than 6, the rated load must be reduced by the values given in Table 1. This reduction does not eliminate the need to protect chain slings against damage caused by contact with edges, corners, or protrusions. Do not use a chain sling with a D/d that is less than two.

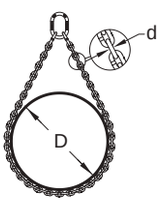


Figure 2

- In shortening applications, a 20% reduction of the Working Load Limit is required except when using the Crosby A-1338 Cradle Grab Hooks, S-1311 Chain Shortener Link, the A-1355 Chain Choker Hook in conjunction with the S-1325 Chain Coupler Link, or the Crosby ELIMINATOR® shortener link. They can be used without any reduction to the Working Load Limit.

- Slings should always be protected from being damaged by sharp corners.
- Slings should not be dragged on the floor or over abrasive surfaces.
- Chain sling links should not be twisted or kinked.
- Slings should not be pulled from under loads if the load is nesting on the sling.
- Slings that appear to be damaged should not be used unless inspected and accepted by designated person.
- All portions of the human body should be kept from between the sling and the load, and from between the sling and the crane hook or hoist hook.
- Personnel shall stand clear of the suspended load.
- Personnel shall not ride the sling.
- Shock loading should be avoided.
- Twisting or kinking the legs (branches) should be avoided.
- During lifting, with or without the load, personnel should be alert for possible snagging.
- When using a basket hitch, the legs of the sling should contain or support the load from the sides, above the center of gravity, so that the load remains under control.
- Sling shall be long enough so that the rated capacity of the sling is adequate when the angle of the legs (branches) is taken into consideration (See Table 4 for Grade 100 Chain and Table 5 for Grade 80 Chain).

General Usage

It must be recognized that certain factors in the usage of chain and attachments can be abusive and lessen the load that the chain or attachments can withstand. Some examples are twisting of the chain; disfigurement; deterioration by straining, usage, weathering and corrosion; rapid application of load or jerking; applying excessive loads; sharp corner cutting, D/d, action and non-symmetrical loading effects.

Environmental Effects

- Excessive high or low temperatures or exposure to chemically active environments such as acid or corrosive liquids or fumes can reduce the performance of the chain and components.
- Extreme temperature will reduce the performance of alloy steel chain slings.
- Normal operating temperature is -40°C to 200°C (–40°F to 400°F).
- Reference temperature exposure chart to determine reduction of WLL due to operating at, and after exposure to, elevated temperatures (see Table 2 for Grade 80 Chain and Table 3 for Grade 100 chain).
- Chemically active environments can have detrimental affects on the performance of chain. The effects can be both visible loss of material and undetectable material degradation causing significant loss of strength.

Special Surface Coating/Plating/Galvanizing

- Chain should not be subjected to galvanizing, or any plating process. If it is suspected the chain has been exposed to chemically active environment, remove from service.

Table 1
Use of Crosby Chain with Diameter of Curvature Less Than 6

D/d	Reduction of Basket Hitch Rated Load
2	40%
3	30%
4	20%
5	10%
6 and above	none

Table 2
Grade 80 Crosby & Gunnebo Chain At Elevated Temperatures

Temperature of Chain (F°)	Temperature of Chain (C°)	Temporary Reduction of Rated Load at Elevated Temperature*	Permanent Reduction of Rated Load After Exposure to Temperature**
Below 400	Below 200	None	None
400	200	10%	None
500	260	15%	None
600	316	20%	5%
700	371	30%	10%
800	427	40%	15%
900	482	50%	20%
1000	538	60%	25%
Over 1000	Over 538	OSHA 1910.184 requires all slings exposed to temperatures over 1000° F to be removed from service.	

* The Crosby Group does not recommend the use of alloy chain slings at temperatures above 800° F.
** When chain slings are used at normal operating temperature after being heated to temperatures shown in the first column.

Table 3
Grade 100 Crosby & Gunnebo Chain At Elevated Temperatures

Temperature (F°)	Temperature (C°)	Temporary Reduction of Rated Load at Elevated Temperature*	Permanent Reduction of Rated Load After Exposure to Temperature**
Below 400	Below 200	None	None
400	200	15%	None
500	260	25%	5%
600	316	30%	15%
700	371	40%	20%
800	427	50%	25%
900	482	60%	30%
1000	538	70%	35%
Over 1000	Over 538	OSHA 1910.184 requires all slings exposed to temperatures over 1000 F to be removed from service.	

* The Crosby Group does not recommend the use of alloy chain slings at temperatures above 800° F.
** When chain slings are used at normal operating temperature after being heated to temperatures shown in the first column.

CHAIN INSPECTION
INSPECTION AND REMOVAL FROM SERVICE PER ASME B30.9

Refer to ASME B30.9-1.9 for further information

Frequent Inspection

a. A visual inspection for damage shall be performed by the user or designated person each day the sling is used.
b. Conditions such as those listed in ASME B30.9-1.9.4 Removal Criteria, or any other condition that may result in a hazard, shall cause the sling to be removed from service. Slings shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.
c. Written records are not required for frequent inspections.

Periodic Inspection

a. A complete inspection for damage of sling shall be periodically performed by a designated person. Each link and component shall be examined individually, taking care to expose and examine all surfaces including the inner link surface. The sling shall be examined for conditions such as those listed in ASME B30.9-1.9.4 Removal Criteria, and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard.
b. Periodic Inspection Frequency: Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed one year. The frequency of periodic inspections should be based on:
   1. Frequency of sling use.
   2. Severity of service conditions.
   3. Nature of lifts being made.
   4. Experience gained on the service life of slings used in similar circumstances.

Guidelines for the interval are:
1. Normal Service – yearly
2. Severe Service – monthly to quarterly
3. Special Service – as recommended by a qualified person

c. Written records of the most recent periodic inspection shall be maintained, and shall include the condition of the sling.

Removal Criteria

An alloy sling chain shall be removed from service if conditions such as the following are present:

a. Missing or illegible sling identification.
b. Cracks or breaks.
c. Excessive wear, nicks, or gouges. Minimum thickness on chain link shall not be below the values listed in Table 6.
d. Stretched chain links or components.
e. Bent, twisted, or deformed chain links or components
f. Evidence of heat damage.
g. Excessive pitting or corrosion.
h. Lack of ability of chain or components to hinge (articulate) freely.
i. Weld spatter.
j. For hooks, removal criteria as stated in ASME B30.10.
k. Other conditions, including visible damage, that cause doubt as to the continued use of the sling.

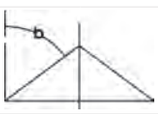
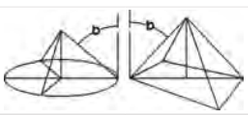
Repair

a. Slings shall be repaired only by the sling manufacturer or a qualified person.
b. A repaired sling shall be marked to identify the repairing agency per ASME B30.9 Section 9-1.7.
c. Chain and components used for sling repair shall comply with the provisions of ASME B30.9.
d. Repair of hooks shall comply with ASME B30.10.
e. Cracked, broken or bent chain links or components other than hooks shall not be repaired; they shall be replaced.
f. Mechanical coupling links shall not be used within the body of an alloy chain sling to connect two pieces of chain.
g. Modifications or alterations to the sling or components shall be considered as repairs and shall conform to all other provisions of ASME B30.9.
h. All repairs shall comply with the proof test requirements of ASME B30.9 Section 9-1.6.

Table 6
Minimum Allowable Chain Link Thickness at Any Point

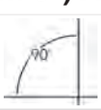
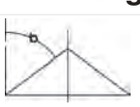
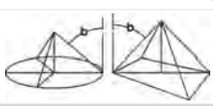
Nominal Chain Size		Minimum Thickness	
(in)	(mm)	(in)	(mm)
7/32	5.5	0.189	4.80
9/32	7	0.239	6.07
5/16	8	0.273	6.93
3/8	10	0.342	8.69
1/2	13	0.443	11.26
5/8	16	0.546	13.87
3/4	20	0.687	17.45
7/8	22	0.750	19.05
1	26	0.887	22.53
1-1/4	32	1.091	27.71
Refer to ASME B30.9			

Table 4
Grade 100 (Spectrum 10®) Alloy Chain Working Load Limit – 4 to 1 Design Factor

Nominal Size of Sling						
			Two Leg Slings		Triple and Four-Leg Slings	
(mm)	(in)	Single Leg t	0°<ß≤45° t	45°<ß≤60° t	0°<ß≤45° t	45°<ß≤60° t	Choker Hitch *t
6	7/32	1,40	2,00	1,40	3,00	2,12	1,12
7	1/4 (9/32)	2,00	2,80	2,00	4,20	3,00	1,60
8	5/16	2,50	3,55	2,50	5,30	3,75	2,00
10	3/8	4,00	5,60	4,00	8,00	6,00	3,20
13	1/2	6,70	9,50	6,70	14,0	10,0	5,35
16	5/8	10,0	14,0	10,0	21,2	15,0	8,00
19	3/4	14,0	20,0	14,0	30,0	21,0	11,2
22	7/8	18,8	26,5	18,8	39,4	28,0	15,0
23	7/8	21,0	29,5	21,0	44,4	31,5	16,8
26	1	27,0	38,0	27,0	57,0	40,0	21,2
32	1-1/4	40,0	56,0	40,0	85,0	60,0	32,5

* For choker applications, the Working Load Limit must be reduced by 20%. The Crosby A-1338 cradle grab hook and S1311N chain shortener link do not require any reduction of the Working Load Limit. The design factor of 4 to 1 on Spectrum® 10 Alloy Chain agrees with the design factor used by the International Standards Organization (I.S.O.) and ASME B30.9 and is the preferred set of Working Load Limit values to be used. Do not use sling angles of less than 30°.

Table 5
Grade 80 (Spectrum 8®) Alloy Chain Working Load Limit – 4 to 1 Design Factor

Nominal Size of Sling						
			Two Leg Slings		Triple and Four-Leg Slings	
(in)	(in)	Single Leg t	0°<ß≤45° t	45°<ß≤60° t	0°<ß≤45° t	45°<ß≤60° t	Choker Hitch * t
6	7/32	1,12	1,60	1,12	2,36	1,70	0,90
7	1/4 (9/32)	1,50	2,12	1,50	3,15	2,24	1,20
8	5/16	2	2,80	2	4,25	3	1,60
10	3/8	3,15	4,25	3,15	6,70	4,75	2,50
13	1/2	5,30	7,50	5,30	11,20	8	4,25
16	5/8	8	11,20	8	17	11,80	6,40
19-20	3/4	11,20	16	11,20	23,60	17	9
22	7/8	15	21,20	15	31,50	22,40	12
26	1	21,20	30	21,20	45	31,50	17
32	1-1/4	31,50	45	31,50	67	47,50	25,20

* For choker applications, the Working Load Limit must be reduced by 20%. The Crosby A-1338 cradle grab hook and S1311N chain shortener link do not require any reduction of the Working Load Limit. The design factor of 4 to 1 on Spectrum® 8 Alloy Chain agrees with the design factor used by the International Standards Organization (I.S.O.) and ASME B30.9 and is the preferred set of Working Load Limit values to be used. Do not use sling angles of less than 30°.

CROSBY ELIMINATOR®

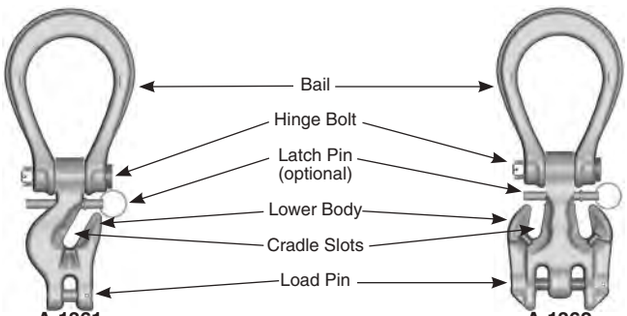
WARNING & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

⚠WARNING

- **Failure to read, understand, and follow these instructions may cause death or serious injury.**
- **Read and understand these instructions before using the Crosby ELIMINATOR®.**
- **Incorrectly rigging or terminating exerts additional force or loading, which the Crosby ELIMINATOR® is not designed to accommodate.**

Crosby ELIMINATOR® Definitions

The **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** consists of a bail, hinge bolt, latch pin, and lower body with cradle slot/slots.



The **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** incorporates markings forged into the product which address a **QUIC-CHECK®** feature:

QUIC-CHECK®

Deformation Indicators – Two strategically placed marks on each leg of the bail, which allows for a **QUIC-CHECK®** measurement to determine if the bail opening has changed, thus indicating abuse or overload. To check, use a measuring device (i.e. tape measure) to measure the distance between the marks. The marks should align to either an inch or half-inch increment on the measuring device. If the measurement does not meet criteria, the **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** bail should be inspected further for possible damage.

Important Safety Information Read and Follow

- A visual periodic inspection for cracks, nicks wear, gouges and deformation as part of a comprehensive documented inspection program, should be conducted by trained personnel in compliance with ANSI B30.9.
- Remove from service any **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** components with a crack, nick, or gouge. The bail and body of a **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** with nick or gouge shall be repaired by a qualified person. The qualified person shall repair by grinding longitudinally following the contour of the forging, provided that the reduced dimension is within the limits shown in (Fig. A).

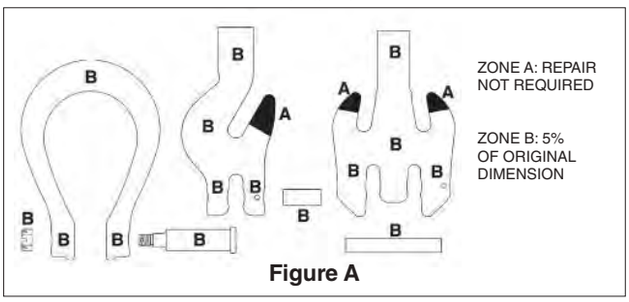


Figure A

- Never repair, alter, rework, or reshape a **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** by welding, heating, burning, or bending.
- **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** combination master link and chain shortener shall not be used in a manner other than that for which it is intended.
- The sling may be shortened by use of the cradle slot/slots (see Fig. C).
- In shortening applications, the **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** can be used without any reduction to the Working Load Limit.
- Never terminate (i.e. place a load bearing chain sling hook), or reeve load bearing chain through **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** bail (see Fig. B).
- Never exceed the rated capacity shown on sling's identification tag.
- Attach lifting device to ensure free fit of **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** bail (see Fig. D). Never allow lifting device to apply forces on side of bail (see Fig. E), as this condition will damage and reduce the capacity of the **Crosby ELIMINATOR®.**
- The **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** is intended for tension or pull. Side loading must be avoided, as it exerts additional force or loading which the product is not designed to accommodate (see Fig. F).

Figure B

Figure C

Figure D

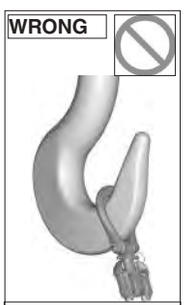


Figure E

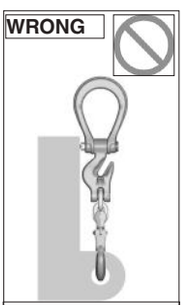


Figure F

- Never use a **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** where the bail shows signs of deformation or overloading (see Table 1).
- Read and understand the other sections of the ALLOY STEEL CHAIN SLINGS Warning, Selection, Use & Maintenance Information.

TABLE 1
Crosby ELIMINATOR® Bail Dimensions

Chain Size (in)	Chain Size (mm)	Frame I.D. Code	Inside Length (mm)	Inside Width (mm)	Jaw Width (mm)	QUIC-CHECK® Dim (mm)
1/4 - 5/16	7 - 8	2	98.6	76.2	23.9	88.9
3/8	10	3	122	88.9	28.7	102
1/2	13	4	152	105	33.3	127
5/8	16	5	174	121	41.4	152

- A **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** under load shall be allowed to self-align itself about the hinge pin.
- The use of a latch may be mandatory by regulations or safety codes; e.g. OSHA, MSHA, ASME B30.10 and B30.9.
- If Crosby latch pin is present, it should fit and function properly, and show no signs of distortion or bending.
- Always make sure the chain is seated in the cradle slot, and the cradle supports the load. The latch pin must never support the load.
- Latch pins are not intended to be an anti-fouling device.
- Use only genuine Crosby repair and latch pins parts.

A-1361 Single Leg Crosby ELIMINATOR®

- The A-1361 single leg **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** is designed to support a single leg vertical load. The cradle slot may be used to make a loop in the leg (see Fig. G). However, the Working Load Limit is still limited to the single leg values shown in Table 4 (Grade 100) and Table 5 (Grade 80).
- To produce a single basket hitch and achieve the full Working Load Limit, use only one length of chain with both ends terminated into the load pins of two A-1361 single leg **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** fittings (see Fig. H). Basket may be shortened with cradle slot.
- Never exceed the single leg Working Load Limit shown in Table 4 (Grade 100) and Table 5 (Grade 80) for an individual A-1361 **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** fitting.

Figure G

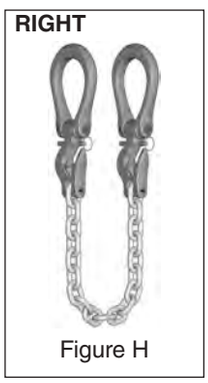


Figure H

A-1362 Double Leg Crosby ELIMINATOR®

- The A-1362 double leg **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** is designed to support symmetrically loaded double leg slings at 60, 45, and 30 degree horizontal angles. The cradle slots may be used to make loops in the legs (see Fig. J). However, the Working Load Limit is limited to the double leg values shown in Table 4 (Grade 100) and Table 5 (Grade 80).
- To produce a single basket hitch, and achieve the full Working Load Limit, use only one length of chain with both ends terminated into the load pin (see Fig. K). Basket may be shortened with the cradle slot or slots.
- To produce a double basket hitch and achieve the full Working Load Limit, two A-1362 double leg **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** fittings must be used, with both being terminated at their load pin (see Fig. L).
- Never exceed the double leg / single basket Working Load Limit on an individual A-1362 **Crosby ELIMINATOR®** fitting.

Figure J

Figure K

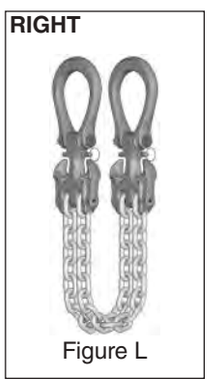


Figure L

Alloy Fittings Application and Information

HOW TO ASSEMBLE AN S-1325 COUPLER LINK ONTO MASTER LINK

1. Slide Coupler Link over Engineered Flat of Master Link.

2. Rotate Coupler Link so that clevis fitting is to the outside of Master Link and attach to chain sling.

HOW TO ASSEMBLE A CROSBY CLEVIS TYPE FITTING

1. Place chain link into clevis of chain coupler. Insert pin fully into the clevis ears.

2. Place the coupler link on its side and using a hammer, drive the locking pin into the clevis ear until it is flush with the outside surface.

HOW TO ASSEMBLE A LOK-A-LOY® CONNECTING LINK

1. Place the locking sleeve between the assembled half link forgings.

2. Drive the pin through the assembled link ends and sleeve until the end of the pin is flush with the outside of the connecting link halves.

HOW TO ASSEMBLE LOAD PIN IN CROSBY ELIMINATOR® FITTINGS

1. Place both chain links into clevis slots of fitting, insert pin fully into the two-leg clevis.

2. Place Eliminator assembly on a firm surface. Using a hammer, drive the locking pin into the two-leg clevis until it is flush with the top of the hole.

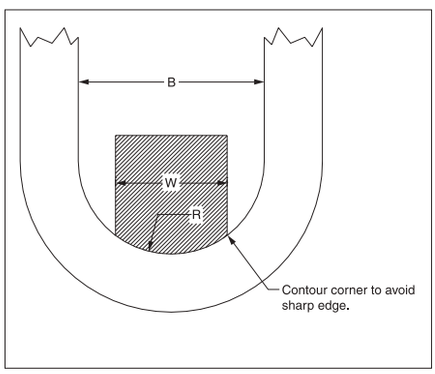


Figure 1

Crosby master links and master link assemblies are proof tested with special fixtures in accordance with ASTM A952 and EN-1677-4. The purpose of the special fixture is to prevent localized point loading during the proof test. Point loading at the proof test load may result in permanent deformation. ASTM A952 allows for a maximum proof test fixture width (W) of 60% of the inside width (B) of the master link. EN 1677-4 allows for a maximum proof test fixture width (W) of 70% of the inside width (B) of the master link. The radius of the fixture (R) is one-half of inside width of the master link. A sketch showing an example of the special fixture is shown in Figure 1. Note that the corner of the fixture should be contoured so that a sharp edge does not make contact with the master link during the loaded condition.

Over the years some master links and master link assemblies have changed dimensions and working load limits. Special consideration should be given to the actual inside width of the master link being tested and its correct allowable proof load value. If the correct allowable proof load value is in question, then Crosby Engineering should be consulted for the appropriate proof load value.

Grade 80 & 100 Alloy Chain

WORKING LOAD LIMIT

The "Working Load Limit" is the maximum load in pounds which should ever be applied to chain, when the chain is new or in as-new condition, and when the load is uniformly applied in direct tension to a straight length of chain.

PROOF TEST

The "Proof Test" is a term designating the tensile test applied to new chain for the sole purpose of detecting injurious defects in the material or manufacture. It is the load that the chain has withstood under a test in which the load has been applied in direct tension to a straight length of chain.

MINIMUM ULTIMATE LOAD

The "Minimum Ultimate Load" is the minimum load at which new chain will break when tested by applying direct tension to a straight length of chain at a uniform rate of speed in a testing machine.

ATTACHMENTS

Any attachments, such as hooks or links, should have a rated "Working Load Limit" at least equal to the chain with which it is used.

SYMMETRICAL LOADING

Rated Working Load Limit assumes symmetrical loading of all sling legs.

SPECIFICATIONS: ASME B30.9 2006

Paragraph 9-1.6.1 "Prior to initial use, all new and repaired chain and components of an alloy steel chain sling, either individually or as an assembly, shall be proof tested by the sling manufacturer or qualified person."

CAUTION

Only Crosby Alloy chain, Spectrum 8® or Spectrum 10®, should be used for overhead lifting applications.

General Usage – It must be recognized that certain factors in the usage of chain and attachments can be abusive and lessen the load that the chain or attachments can withstand. Some examples are twisting of the chain; disfigurement; deterioration by straining, usage, weathering and corrosion; rapid application of load or jerking; applying excessive loads; sharp corner cutting action and non-symmetrical loading effects.

When using chain slings in choker applications, the Working Load Limit must be reduced by 20%. Crosby recommends a minimum angle of choke of 120 degrees. Consult Crosby when planning to use an angle of choke of less than 120 degrees. If Crosby A-1338 cradle grab hooks are used at a minimum angle of choke of 120 degrees, the full sling rated WLL can be utilized.

In shortening applications, a 20% reduction of the Working Load Limit is required except when using the Crosby A-1338 Cradle Grab Hooks, S-1311 Chain Shortener Link, the A-1355 Chain Choker Hook in conjunction with the S-1325 Chain Coupler Link, or the Crosby ELIMINATOR® shortener link. They can be used without any reduction to the Working Load Limit.

Care should be taken to observe these derated applications or chain may fracture or permanently stretch at loads less than the advertised chain ultimate strength and proof load respectively.

Environmental Effects – Excessive high or low temperatures, or exposure to chemically active environments such as acids or corrosive liquids or fumes, can reduce the performance of the chain.

Temperature

- Extreme temperatures will reduce the performance of alloy steel chain slings.
- Normal operating temperature is -40° C to 204° C (-40° F to 400° F).
- See the temperature exposure chart (Table 1) to determine reduction of WLL due to operation at, and exposure to, elevated temperatures.

Chemically Active Environments can have detrimental effects on the performance of chain. The effects can be both visible loss of material and undetectable material degradation causing significant loss of strength.

- Usage Exposure – Exposure to chemically active environments such as acids or corrosive liquids or fumes can reduce the performance of the chain.
- Special Surface Coating/Plating/Galvanizing – Chain should not be subjected to galvanizing, or any plating process.
- If it is suspected that the chain has been exposed to chemically active environment, remove from service.

TABLE 1
Use of Crosby Alloy Chain at Elevated Temperatures

Temperature of Chain		Grade 8 (80) Chain		Grade 10 (100) Chain	
(F°)	(C°)	Temporary Reduction of Rated Load at Elevated Temperature*	Permanent Reduction of Rated Load After Exposure to Temperature**	Temporary Reduction of Rated Load at Elevated Temperature*	Permanent Reduction of Rated Load After Exposure to Temperature**
Below 400	Below 200	None	None	None	None
400	200	10%	None	15%	None
500	260	15%	None	25%	5%
600	316	20%	5%	30%	15%
700	371	30%	10%	40%	20%
800	427	40%	15%	50%	25%
900	482	50%	20%	60%	30%
1000	538	60%	25%	70%	35%
Over 1000	Over 538	OSHA 1910.184 and ASME B30.9 requires all slings exposed to temperatures over 1000° F to be removed from service.			

* Crosby does not recommend the use of Alloy Chain at temperatures above 800° F.

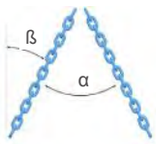
** When chain is used at room temperature after being heated to temperatures shown in the first column.

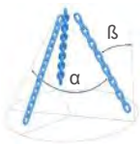
CHAIN & ACCESSORIES
SECTION 6

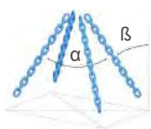
Working load limits - Europe

WLL tonnes Grade 10 GrabiQ

Based on EN 818-4:2008 WLL+25%





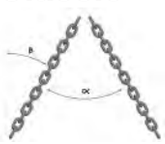


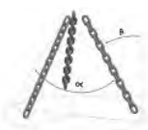
Sling type	1-leg	2-leg		3- and 4-leg		Choke Hitch
Condition of use	Straight	ß 0-45° α 0-90°	ß 45-60° α 90-120°	ß 0-45° α 0-90°	ß 45-60° α 90-120°	Endless sling in choke hitch
Load factor	1	1.4	1	2.1	1.5	1.6
Chain size						
6	1.4	2	1.4	3	2.12	2.24
7	1.9	2.65	1.9	4	2.8	3
8	2.5	3.55	2.5	5.3	3.75	4
10	4	5.6	4	8	6	6.3
13	6.7	9.5	6.7	14	10	10.6
16	10	14	10	21.2	15	16
18	12.5	18	12.5	26.5	19	20
19	14	20	14	30	21.2	22.4
20	16	22.4	16	33.5	23.6	25
22	19	26.5	19	40	28	30
23	21.2	28	21.2	42.5	31.5	33.5
26	26.2	37.5	26.5	56	40	42.5
28	31.5	42.5	31.5	63	45	50
32	40	56	40	85	60	63

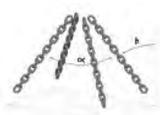
Safety factor 4:1. Working load limits are based upon equally loaded and disposed sling legs.

WLL tonnes Grade 8 Classic

EN 818-4:2008







Sling type	1-leg	2 -leg		3- and 4-leg		Choke Hitch
Condition of use	Straight	ß 0-45° α 0-90°	ß 45-60° α 90-120°	ß 0-45° α 0-90°	ß 45-60° α 90-120°	Endless sling in choke hitch
Load factor	1	1.4	1	2.1	1.5	1.6
Chain size						
6	1.12	1.6	1.12	2.36	1.7	1.8
7	1.5	2.12	1.5	3.15	2.24	2.5
8	2	2.8	2	4.25	3	3.15
10	3.15	4.25	3.15	6.7	4.75	5
13	5.3	7.5	5.3	11.2	8	8.5
16	8	11.2	8	17	11.8	12.5
18	10	14	10	21.2	15	16
19	11.2	16	11.2	23.6	17	18
20	12.5	17	12.5	26.5	19	20
22	15	21.2	15	31.5	22.4	23.6
23	16	23.6	16	35.5	25	26.5
26	21.2	30.0	21.2	45	31.5	33.5
28	25	33.5	25	50	37.5	40
32	31.5	45.0	31.5	67	47.5	50

Safety factor 4:1. Working load limits are based upon equally loaded and disposed sling legs.

Rules for correct WLL

Where choke hitch is employed, the WLL of the chain sling should be reduced by 20 % (unless the LK choker hook is used).

Asymmetrical loading conditions

For unequally loaded chain slings, the following is recommended:

- A two-legged system is treated as a single-legged system.
- A three- or four-legged system is treated as a two-legged system.

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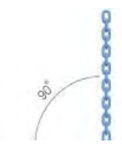
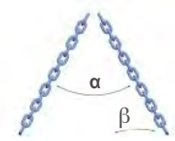
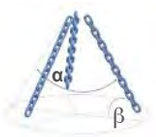
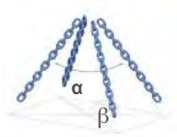
This application/warning information apply to Gunnebo products only.

Working Load Limits - United States

WLL t Grade 10 GrabiQ

Working Load Limits in pounds for chain slings grade 10, according to NACM

Based on A 906/A 906M-2

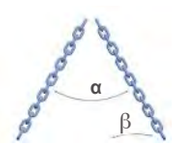
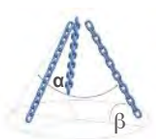
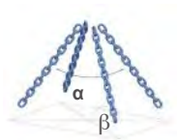
		1-leg	2-leg			3- and 4-leg		
								
Chain size (mm)	Chain size (in)	WLL (t)	α 60°	α 45°	α 30°	α 60°	α 45°	α 30°
6	-	1.40	2.42	3.43	3.43	3.64	2.97	2.10
7	9/32"	1.95	3.40	2.75	1.95	5.05	4.15	2.95
8	5/16"	2.60	4.50	3.70	2.60	6.75	5.50	3.90
10	3/8"	4.00	6.95	5.65	4.00	10.40	8.50	6.00
13	1/2"	6.80	11.80	9.60	6.80	17.65	14.45	10.20
16	5/8"	10.30	17.75	14.50	10.30	26.65	21.75	15.40
20	3/4"	16.00	27.70	22.60	16.00	41.55	33.95	24.00
22	7/8"	19.40	33.50	27.35	19.40	50.25	41.05	29.05
26	1"	27.10	46.94	38.33	27.10	70.41	57.49	40.65
32	1-1/4"	40.00	69.28	56.57	40.00	103.90	84.90	60.00

Note 1: α is sling angle defined as angle measured between the horizontal plane and the legs of the sling.
Note 2: WLL based upon equally loaded and disposed sling legs.

WLL t Grade 8 Classic

Working Load Limits in pounds for chain slings grade 8, according to NACM

Based on A 906/A 906M-2

		1-leg	2-leg			3- and 4-leg		
								
Chain size (mm)	Chain size (in)	WLL (t)	α 60°	α 45°	α 30°	α 60°	α 45°	α 30°
6	-	1.12	1.94	1.58	1.12	2.91	2.38	1.68
7	9/32"	1.60	2.75	2.25	1.60	4.15	3.40	2.40
8	5/16"	2.00	3.55	2.90	2.00	5.35	4.35	3.10
10	3/8"	3.20	5.50	4.50	3.20	8.30	6.80	4.80
13	1/2"	5.40	9.45	7.70	5.40	14.15	11.55	8.20
16	5/8"	8.20	14.20	11.60	8.20	21.30	17.40	12.30
19	3/4"	11.20	19.40	15.84	11.20	29.10	23.76	16.80
20	3/4"	12.80	22.25	18.15	12.80	33.40	27.25	19.30
22	7/8"	15.50	26.85	21.90	15.50	40.25	32.90	23.25
26	1"	21.60	37.50	30.60	21.60	56.25	45.95	32.50
32	1-1/4"	32.80	56.80	46.40	32.80	85.20	69.60	49.20

Note 1: α is sling angle defined as angle measured between the horizontal plane and the legs of the sling.
Note 2: WLL based upon equally loaded and disposed sling legs.

Working load limits - Australia

WLL tonnes Grade 10 GrabiQ

Based on AS 3775.2:2014

Sling type	1-leg			2-, 3- and 4-leg				Basket Slings		GrabiQ home pocket loop		
Condition of use	Straight	Adjustable with no deration	Reeved sling (Choke)	Straight 60°	Straight 90°	Straight 120°	Reeved (Choke) Max angle 60°	1-leg	2-leg	1-leg α max 30°	2-,3- and 4-leg 60° α max 30°	2-,3- and 4-leg 90° α max 30°
Load factor	1	1	0.75	1.73	1.41	1	1.3	1.3	2.25	1	1.73	1.41
Chain size												
6	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.4	2	1.4	1.8	1.8	3.4	1.5	2.6	2.1
7	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.3	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	4.3	2	3.3	2.7
8	2.5	2.5	1.9	4.3	3.5	2.5	3.3	3.3	5.9	2.6	4.5	3.7
10	4	4	3	6.9	5.6	4	5.2	5.2	9	4	6.9	5.6
13	6.7	6.7	5	11.6	9.4	6.7	8.8	8.8	15.3	6.8	11.8	9.6
16	10	10	7.5	17.3	14.1	10	13	13	23.2	10.3	17.8	14.5
20	16	16	12	27.7	22.6	16	20.8	20.8	36	-	-	-
22	19	19	14.3	32.9	26.8	19	24.7	24.7	45	-	-	-
26	26.5	26.5	19.9	45.8	37.4	26.5	34.5	34.5	60.7	-	-	-
32	40	40	30	69.2	56.4	40	52	52	90	-	-	-

Note 1: Advice regarding the appropriate deration should be sought by the manufacturer
Note 2: The determination of the angle of the multi-leg sling is the largest angle at the apex of the configuration
Note 3: Reeved (choke) slings and basket slings, in a two leg configuration have a maximum angle for us of 60°
Note 4: In the 2-leg basket sling, the master link to be used shall be of an appropriate WLL and with intermediate links. This ensures that the factor 2,25 can be accommodated and that there is no overcrowding with back hooking.
Note 5: For engineered lifts, see Clause 7.2.2 in AS 3775.2:2014

WLL tonnes Grade 8 Classic in Australia

Based on AS 3775.2:2014

Sling type	1-leg			2-, 3- and 4-leg				2-leg
Condition of use	Straight	Adjustable with no deration	Reeved sling (Choke)	Straight β 60°	Straight β 90°	Straight β 120°	Reeved (Choke) Max angle 60°	Basket
Load factor	1	1	0.75	1.73	1.41	1	1.3	2.25
Chain size								
6	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.5
7	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.6	2.1	1.5	2	3.4
8	2	2	1.5	3.5	2.8	2	2.6	4.5
10	3.2	3.2	2.4	5.5	4.5	3.2	4.1	7.2
13	5.3	5.3	4	9.2	7.5	5.3	6.9	11.9
16	8	8	6	13.8	11.3	8	10.4	18
19	11.2	11.2	8.4	19.4	15.8	11.2	14.6	25.2
20	12.5	12.5	9.4	21.6	17.6	12.5	16.3	28.1
22	15	15	11.3	26	21.2	15	19.5	33.8
26	21.2	21.2	15.9	36.7	29.9	21.2	27.6	47.7
32	31.5	31.5	23.6	54.5	44.4	31.5	41	70.9

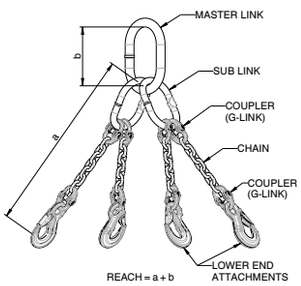
Note 1: Advice regarding the appropriate deration should be sought by the manufacturer
Note 2: The determination of the angle of the multi-leg sling is the largest angle at the apex of the configuration
Note 3: Reeved (choke) slings and basket slings, in a two leg configuration have a maximum angle for us of 60°
Note 4: In the 2-leg basket sling, the master link to be used shall be of an appropriate WLL and with intermediate links. This ensures that the factor 2,25 can be accommodated and that there is no overcrowding with back hooking.
Note 5: For engineered lifts, see Clause 7.2.2 in AS 3775.2:2014

Tips for chain sling assembly

General

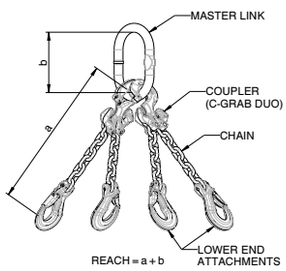
1. The reach of the sling is the length measured from the load bearing surface of the master link to the load bearing surface of the hook or lower terminal (as shown in illustrations).
2. A metal ID tag must always be attached to a chain sling, showing serial number, size, reach, Working Load Limit at angle of lift and manufacturer.
3. Each sling manufactured shall have a completed certificate of test provided to user.

Classic chain slings



4. Single Leg Sling
   If the required measurement falls in the middle of a link, the next link is cut.
5. Double Leg Sling (clevis system)
   Cut chain to length and count the links. You must have an even number of links so hooks hang in the correct plane. Hooks should always point out, as shown in diagram.
6. Triple or Quadruple Leg Sling (clevis system)
   Cut chain to length and count the links. You must have an odd number of links so hooks hang in the correct plane. Hooks should always point out, as shown in diagram. If the measurement falls in the middle of a link, the next link that produce an odd number is cut.

GrabiQ chain slings



7. It is a common practice, when possible, to keep all hooks in the same plane as the master link. This is easily accomplished on 1, 2, & 4 leg slings. It is not possible with 3-leg GrabiQ slings when single and dual fittings are mixed.
8. It is a common practice, when possible, to attach hooks so that latches point away from the master link.
9. Mixing GrabiQ fittings: Adding two additional chain links to the CL & CLD gives the same effective reach as CG & CGD. The MG & MGD have the same effective reach.
10. Normally, the master link will have a maximum of two connecting links, CG, CGD, CL, or CLD. The maximum number of connecting links that can ever be mounted on a single master link is three, when constructing a double leg basket.
11. A GrabiQ sling can never have more than four independent legs or two basket legs.
12. Attaching CG, CGD, CL, & CLD connectors to MF and MFX Master Links: Insert the connector onto the master link at the engineered flat. C-Connecting links are normally attached to the master link using the Dismountable Connecting Set type CS or the Permanent Connecting Set type CP. Each C-Connector includes one solid retainer pin, 1 larger rolled spring keeper pin and 1 smaller rolled spring keeper pin. When the dismountable connecting set is used the sling can be disassembled for repair. The permanent connecting set cannot be disassembled for repair.
    a. CS – First install the solid retainer pin. Second drive the smaller rolled spring keeper pin through the hole provided at a right angle to the solid retainer pin. The fit should be very snug.
    b. CP – First install the solid retainer pin. Second drive the larger rolled spring keeper pin into the same hole, directly behind solid retainer pin. The fit should be very snug.

Technical Information

Chain Manufacturing - Quality and Strength Requirements

Chains are divided into grades based on minimum nominal breaking stress.

Chain Grade	Surface treatment	Code	Minimum breaking stress N/mm²	Load factors			Typical use
				WLL	MPF	Breaking force	
8	Yellow U Black B Hot Dipped Galvenized Z	KL	800	1	2.5	4	General lifting (KL), Container lashing (LL). Extra heavy towing (ML), Lashing (KL, LL). Fishing (KL, ML, LL)
		ML	800	-	1	4	
		LL	800	-	1	4	
10	Blue A	KL	1000	1	2.5	4	General lifting

Testing and Quality Control- GrabiQ & Classic Chain (Grade 10 & 8)

In each step of the manufacturing of the chain, our systematic quality monitoring will ensure the highest safety and the longest life span in the product. Here are some especially important aspects of quality:

Material

The incoming material is supplied with test certificates only from qualified manufacturers and according to our stated material specifications.

Manufacturing

During forming and welding, the operators continuously control that the links meet the specified dimensions both before and after welding.

Single link samples are continuously mandrel tested on the weld. Shape, dimensions and deburring are then inspected visually.

Sample lengths are heat treated and then destruction load tested. Following these tests, the chain is heat treated.

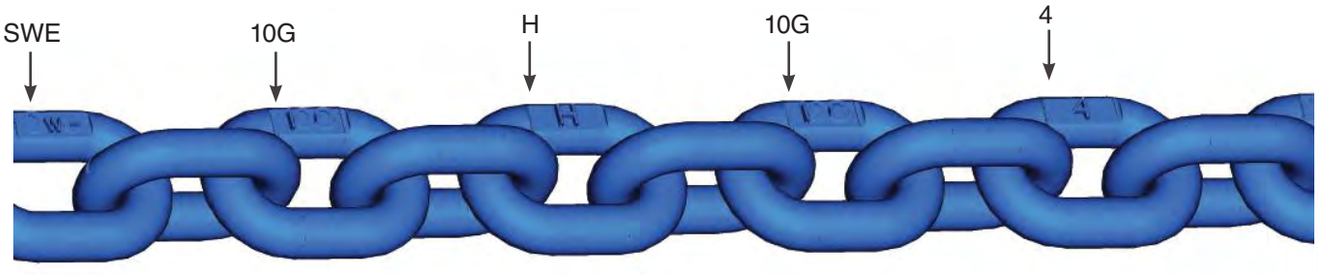
Hardening and tempering is carried out continuously in computer controlled induction furnaces with regular samplings.

Proof Force

The entire chain is test loaded. The manufacturing proof force for short link chain is 2.5 times the permitted working load limit. This gives the chain high safety in use. The chain is then visually inspected and cut into delivery lengths. A sample is taken from every length and tested to destruction. Dimensions and shape are also checked. All results are documented.

Marking and Traceability

The international standards for lifting chain require that the chain is marked with Grade and Manufacturers ID. On our chain we stamp “SWE - 10G - H - 10G - 4”, where the “H” and the “4” is the combination for the traceability code. In case of the unlikely event of chain failure, we can trace the specific chain link back to the very batch and raw material as well as the year and place of manufacture. Each individual delivery length also has its unique batch number.



Use

- Never lift with a twisted chain.
- Use shortening hooks, knotting is not allowed.
- Use edge protectors to prevent sharp edges from damaging the chain.

See website or user instructions for assembly instructions.

Meets listed current specifications and standards at time of publication of this catalog.

Maintenance

Periodic thorough examination must be carried out at least every 12 months or more frequently according to local statutory regulations, type of use and past experience.

1. Overloaded chain slings must be taken out of service.
2. Chain and components including load pins which have been damaged, deformed, elongated, bent or showing signs of cracks
   or gouges shall be replaced. Carefully grind away small nicks and burrs.
3. Additional testing by magnetic particle inspection and/or proof loading at max. 2 x WLL may be carried out. The wear of the chain and component shall in no place exceed 10% of the original dimensions.
4. The chain link wear - max. 10% - is defined as the reduction of the mean diameter measured in two directions.

Severe Environment

Chain and components must not be used in alkaline (>pH10) or acidic conditions (<pH6). Comprehensive and regular examination must be carried out when used in severe or corrosive inducing environments. In uncertain situations consult your Gunnebo Industries dealer.

Extreme Temperature Conditions

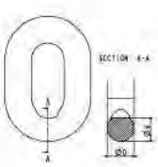
The in service temperature effects the WLL as following :

Temperature (°C)	Reduction of WLL			
	Grade 10 chain (400)	Grade 10 chain (200)	Grade 10 components	Grade 8 chain & components
-40 to +200 °C	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
+200 to +300 °C	10 %	Not allowed	10 %	10 %
+300 to +400 °C	25 %	Not allowed	25 %	25 %

After short heat exposure, maximum one hour, the sling reverts to its full capacity. Upon return to normal temperature, the sling reverts to its full capacity within the above temperature range. Chain slings should not be used above or below these temperatures. **For chain grade 10(200) the maximum in service temperature is 200° C.**

Definitions

Proof force:
Each individual chain link is tested to the Manufacturing Proof Force (MPF) level before delivery. The MPF level is 2.5 times the WLL, equal to 62.5% of the Minimum Breaking Force.



$$\frac{D+d}{2} > 0.9d_n$$

Breaking force (BF):
The highest static force a chain is exposed to during test loading before breaking.

Working load limit (WLL):
The maximum permitted load on a lifting chain under normal (vertical) lifting conditions.

Total ultimate elongation:
The elongation of the test item, relative to the original length, at the moment of breaking.