



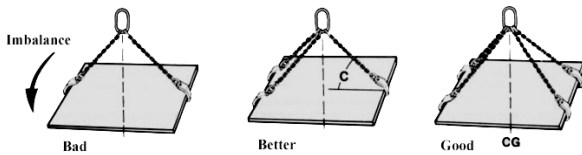
Recommended Chain Sling Use

Follow these Recommendations for Safer Chain Sling Use

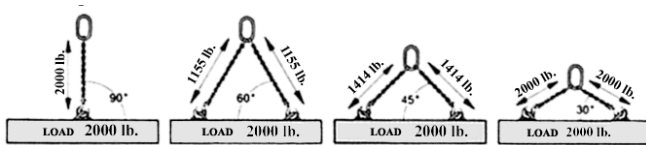
1 Visually examine the sling before each use. Look for stretched, gouged, bent, or damaged links and components, including hooks, with opened throats, cracks or distortion. If damaged, remove from service.



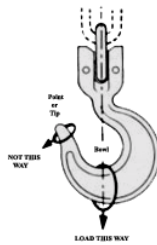
2 Know the load - determine the weight, center of gravity, angle of lift and select the proper size and type of sling.



3 Never overload the sling - check the working load limit on the identification tag. Always consider the effect of the Angle of Lift - the tension on each leg of the sling is increased as the angle of lift, from horizontal, decreases. Consult the ACCO Chain Sling User's Manual for more information.



4 Do not point load (tip load) hooks - load should bear on the bowl of the hook.



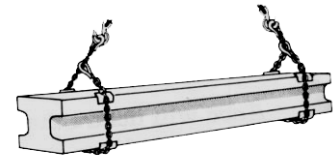
5 Make sure the chain is not twisted, knotted or kinked before lifting the load.



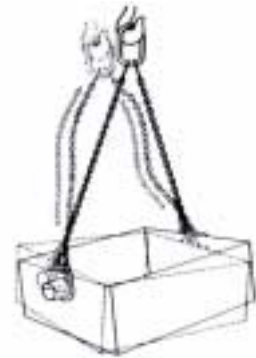
6 Slings should not be shortened with knots, bolts or other makeshift devices.



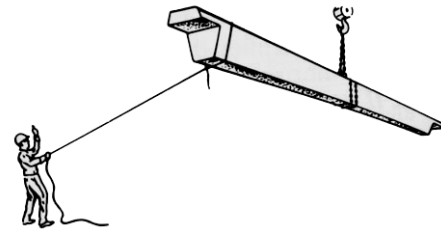
7 Protect the chain with padding when lifting sharp edged loads.



8 Lift and lower loads smoothly, do not jerk.

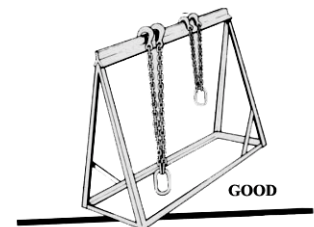


9 Hands and fingers should not be placed between the sling and the load while the sling is being tightened around the load. When lifted, the load should not be pushed or guided by employee's hands directly on the load.



10 Do not expose A8A alloy chain or slings to temperatures above 500°F.

11 Protect chain slings from corrosion during storage.



12 Store slings properly on an A-Frame.





Chain Sling Inspection

Daily Inspection - as shown in No. 1 - should be conducted by a competent person designated by the employer.
Periodic Inspection - OSHA specifies that all alloy steel chain slings shall have a through periodic inspection, by a competent person, at least once every 12 months. These inspections must be recorded and maintained for each individual sling

The inspection schedule should be based on frequency of sling use, severity of service conditions, nature of lifts being made and experience gained on service life of slings used in similar circumstances.

Inspection

- 1 Clean Chain prior to inspection, to more easily see damage or defects.



- 2 Hang chain vertically, if practical, for preliminary inspection. Measure accurately (bearing point of master link to bearing point of hook). Check this length against reach shown on tag. If present length is greater than that shown on tag, there is a possibility that the sling has been subjected to overloading or excessive wear.



- 3 Make a link-by-link inspection of the chain slings for:

a. Excessive wear - If the wear on any portion of any link exceeds the allowable wear shown in the Table of Wear remove from service.



WORN LINKS

b. Twisted, bent, gouged, nicked, worn or elongated links.



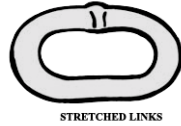
BENT LINKS

c. Cracks in the weld area of any portion of the link. Transverse markings are the most dangerous.



GOUGED LINKS

d. Severe corrosion



STRETCHED LINKS

- 4 Check master links and hooks for all of the above faults - hooks especially for excessive throat opening. Slings showing any of the faults described above should immediately be removed from service and returned to the manufacturer for repair.

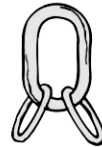
15% Maximum Throat Spread



Eye Bent or Twisted



10% Maximum Bend or Twist



Hook Tip Bent or Twisted

ALP offers a chain inspection service performed by our own qualified chain inspectors.