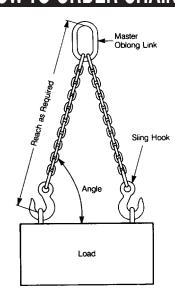
HOW TO ORDER CHAIN SLINGS



- 1.Determine the maximum to be lifted.
- 2.Refer to the following pages and choose the proper of chain sling (single, double, etc.) dictated by the size, shape and weight of the load.
- 3. Estimate the approximate between a leg of the sling and the load during operation.
- 4. Select the proper (hooks and master links) for your chain sling.
- 5. Determine the overall from bearing point on master link to bearing point on attachment.
- 6.Refer to the Working Load Limit Chart and to your pre-determined angle of the type sling you have selected.
- 7. Choose the chain size which meets your requirements.
- 8. When entering your order be sure you give complete information as to the size, reach and attachments required.

Angle to the load on multiple leg slings will be 60° or greater as long as the distance between lifting eyes of load is greater than reach shown on identification tag.

Inspect before use. Follow OSHA, ANSI B30.9 or Manufacturers Guidelines. Use by untrained persons is hazardous. Improper use will result in serious injury or death. Do not exceed rated capacity. This product will fail if damaged, abused, misused, overused or improperly maintained.



INSPECTION, CARE AND PROPER USE OF CHAIN SLINGS

Sling chains are designed and built for rugged lasting service. As with any quality product, however, certain precautions and standards of treatment should be observed. In order to maximize useful service life, the following cautions and procedures should be noted and followed.

To maximize life expectancy, A CONTINUAL INSPECTION PROGRAM MUST BE UNDERTAKEN. (We offers a variety of printed material outlining inspection procedures and delineating working load limits, as well as technical bulletins and record keeping forms).

SLINGS AND ASSEMBLIES MUST NEVER BE USED ABOVE THE WORKING LOAD LIMIT. Overloading causes stretching and reduction in the material diameter of the links. Stretched chain must be removed from service. Refer to the charts in this catalog for individual working load limits.

Do not rest load on chain.

Inspect load at contact with hooks to be sure the load is properly seated within throat opening.

Balance the load. Unbalanced loads can put too much stress on one leg of multiple chain slings.

Never bounce or jerk load when lowering or lifting.

Never force or hammer hooks or chain into position

Store chain slings in a clean dry area, preferably by hanging on racks or walls rather than placing slings on floors where they are subject to abuse.

Never anneal alloy slings. Return sling to factory for proper repair procedures.

Do not use in acid solutions. Consult manufacturer for recommendations.

Clean chain slings regularly as dirt and grit can cause wear at link bearing points.

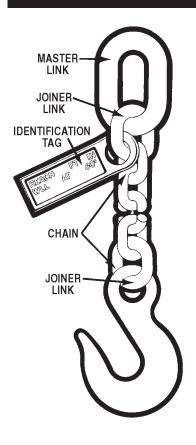
A link-by-link inspection will afford an opportunity to discover deep gouges, distortion, spread in the throat opening of hooks and damage to master links and coupling links. An inspection can also detect elongation of the legs themselves (i.e., reach) and should also include a link-by-link inspection to uncover individual link wear. Note the Cam-Alloy MINIMUM ALLOWABLE LINK DIAMETER CHART on this page.

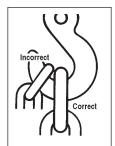
	80 & 100 In Size	ACTUAL Size Stock Diameter	MINIMUM ALLOWABLE DIAMETER AT WORN PORTION OF
INCHES	MM	NEW, INCHES	LINK, INCHES
7/32	6	.218	.205
9/32	7	.276	.239
3/8	10	.394	.342
1/2	13	.512	.443
_5/8	16	.630	.546
3/4	20	.787	.665
7/8	22	.881	.750
_1	25	1.000	.887
1-1/4	32	1.250	1.09
1-1/2	38	1.500	1.32

When using Cam-Alloy chain slings under conditions where high temperatures exist, note the HEAT INDUCED REDUCTIONS in WORKING LOAD LIMIT CHART below. When alloy chain is subjected to heat, the working load limit is reduced due to temper embrittlement Consult manufacturer for recommendations

Sling Component Temperature	During Exposure	After Exposure
_400°F	10%	10%
_500°F	10%	10%
600'F	20%	10%
700°F	25%	10%
_800°F	45%	10%
900°F	55%	15%
_1000°F	60%	20%

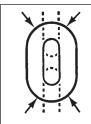
ALLOY CHAIN SLING INSPECTION TIPS





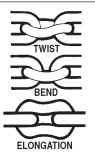
MASTER LINK SIZE

Should fit easily over lifting or crane hook



LINK STRESS POINTS

Where breaks are most likely to occur.



Twisted, Bent or Elongated Links in a chain indicate exces-

sive loading or abuse, and are cause for removal from service.

Depending on severity

and location, nicks

grounds for removal

of a chain from ser-

vice. These cases

must be evaluated

NO-GO **GAUGE**

should be removed from service.

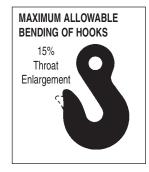
If no-Go Gauge fits over any part of any link, loss of

metal or diameter reduction is indicated, and chain

individually.

and gouges are

GOUGES





Hook

Hook Twist Bend





MASTER LINK WEAR **POINTS**

Exaggerated for emphasis.



MASTER LINK WIDTH

Must not permit link to distort when load is applied. Space must not exceed diameter of material size of the master link.



FREEZE POINTS ON

DEFORMED LINK

Where worn chain

deforms and binds.

DRAG WEAR

Metal has been removed by abrasion.



HOW LIFTING ANGLES REDUCE WORKING LOAD LIMITS OF SLINGS

