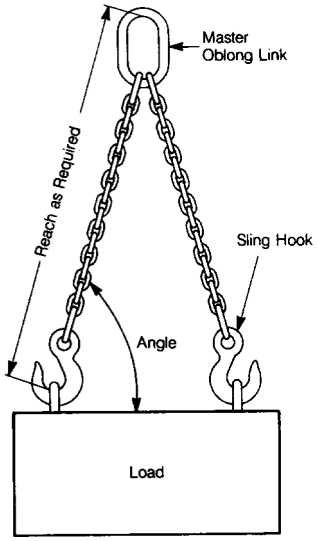
HOW TO ORDER CHAIN SLINGS



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.

⚠ WARNING

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.

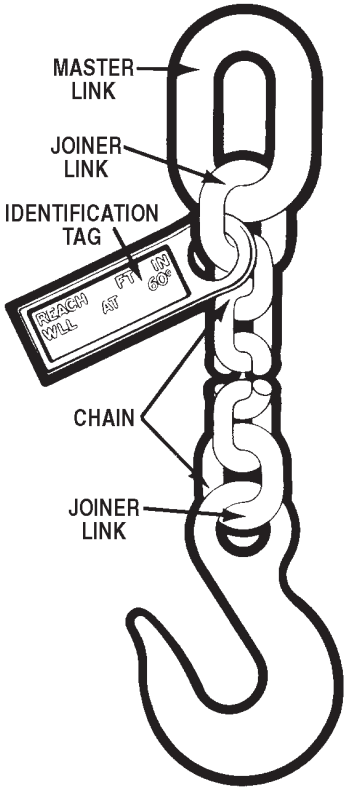
Grade 80 & 100

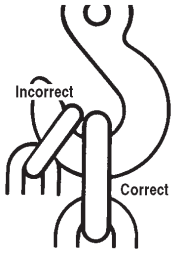
CHAIN SIZE INCHES	CHAIN SIZE MM	ACTUAL SIZE STOCK DIAMETER NEW, INCHES	MINIMUM ALLOWABLE DIAMETER AT WORN PORTION OF LINK, INCHES
7/32	6	.218	.205
9/32	7	.276	.239
3/8	10	.394	.342
1/2	13	.512	.443
5/8	16	.630	.546
3/4	20	.787	.665
7/8	22	.881	.750
1	25	1.000	.887
1-1/4	32	1.250	1.09
1-1/2	38	1.500	1.32

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%

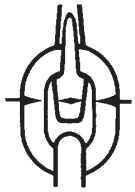
ALLOY CHAIN SLING INSPECTION TIPS



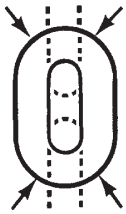


MASTER LINK SIZE
Should fit easily over lifting or crane hook

MASTER LINK WEAR POINTS
Exaggerated for emphasis.



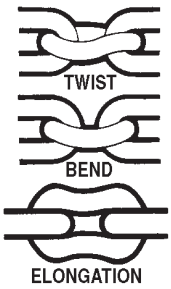
MASTER LINK WIDTH
Must not permit link to distort when load is applied. Space must not exceed diameter of material size of the master link.



LINK STRESS POINTS
Where breaks are most likely to occur.

FREEZE POINTS ON DEFORMED LINK
Where worn chain deforms and binds.

DRAG WEAR
Metal has been removed by abrasion.

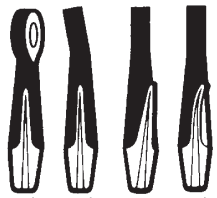


Twisted, Bent or Elongated Links in a chain indicate excessive loading or abuse, and are cause for removal from service.

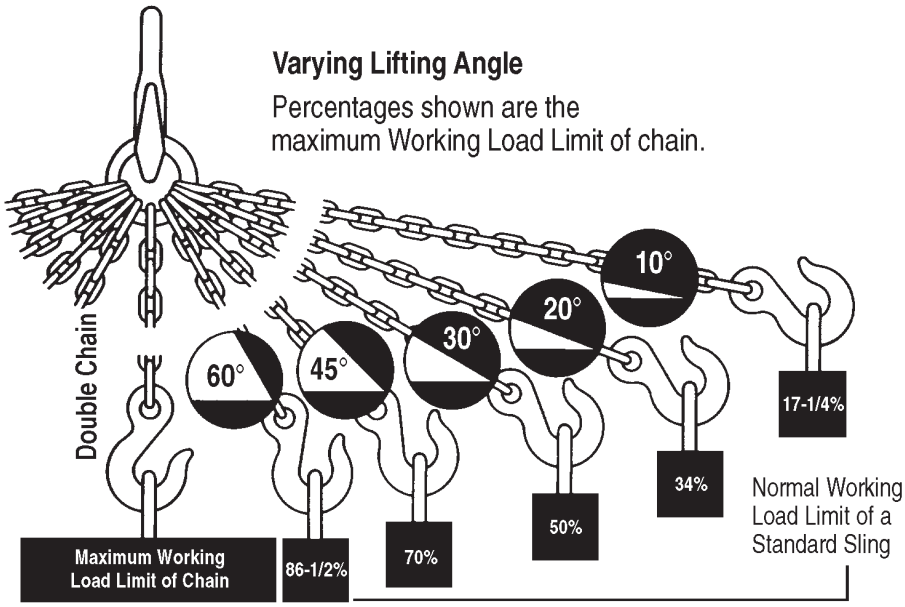
GOUGES
Depending on severity and location, nicks and gouges are grounds for removal of a chain from service. These cases must be evaluated individually.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE BENDING OF HOOKS

15% Throat Enlargement



HOOK EYE DAMAGE

If no-Go Gauge fits over any part of any link, loss of metal or diameter reduction is indicated, and chain should be removed from service.

HOW LIFTING ANGLES REDUCE WORKING LOAD LIMITS OF SLINGS