

SUPERVISOR AWARENESS STRIKE POINTS

Standards for Lifting Equipment	All lifting equipment must conform to a standard
	- ASME B30.26 for Rigging Hardware
	- ASME B30.9 for Slings
	- ASME B30.10 for Hooks
	- ASME B30.20 for Below Hook Devices
	- ASME B30.16 for Hand Chain Hoists
	- ASME B30.21 for Lever Hoists
Design Factors / Stretching	Design factor represents the ratio between the riggings rated load and its ultimate breaking
	strength. Manufacturers must meet of exceed this ratio to comply to ASME.
	- Hardware, Synthetic and Wire rope slings 5:1
	- Chain slings, Manual Hoists 4:1
	 Hooks design factor must conform to what they are attached to.
Inspections	Initial inspections: Prior to use each new, altered, or repaired rigging device must be inspected
	to verify compliance to the ASME standard.
	Frequent Inspections: Each shift before the rigging is used, by the user.
	Periodic Inspections: Must be performed at least annually, by a designated person and if issues
	found, not returned to service until approved by a qualified person.
Markings	All rigging must be marked with the appropriate identification, this will vary between products,
	but the manufacturers name or trademarks must be marked on ALL rigging equipment.
	- A marking unique to a swivel hoist ring is the torque value!
	- Eyebolts DO NOT require load ratings.
Temperatures	Although many products are capable of being utilized in cold temperatures up to -40 Celsius,
	users must have access to the specifications to the products to confirm temperatures.
	For example: Carbon steel eye bolts are rated -1 Celsius.
Angles of Shackles, Hooks and	Workers must confirm with the manufacturer of allowable angles for their rigging to be used
Eyebolts	and how angular loading affect the lift. Generally:
	- Shackles can be used to 120 degrees max included angle on balanced loads, unbalanced
	loads will reduce their maximum load rating
	- Hooks can be used to 90 degrees maximum included angle and it is recommended to
	apply no more than two legs or two eyes (ASME)
	 Eyebolts CAN lose up to 75% of their rated load if loaded beyond 15 degrees from vertical.
Modifications	Absolutely no modifications or repairs are permitted on lifting equipment unless it has been
	approved by the manufacturer or a qualified person.
Sling Tensions	Workers must calculate sling tension!
	- As the angle of the slings decreases, the tension (load) on the slings increases.
Form: CM-TC-042	Revision Date: 2024-04-01

Sling Tension	 Load Weight ÷ 2 x L.A.F(load angle factor) = Tension
D/d Ratios	Workers must be aware that full load ratings for basket hitches using wire rope or chains require minimum D/d ratios. This is the ratio between the wire rope or chain diameter vs. its load diameter. The minimum D:d ratios are 25:1 for wire rope and 6:1 for chain.
	Workers must derate the slings if these ratios cannot be achieved.
Hitches and Ratings	Users must be aware that slings ratings can be affected if the hitch method (vertical, choker, or basket) is manipulated. For example:
	- Choker hitches only maintain 100% of their capacity, if the choke angle is 120 degrees or greater. Users can see up to a 50% reduction in capacity when choke angles are less than 120 degrees
	 In a basket hitch, slings maintain 100% of rated capacity when each leg of the sling are at 90 degrees horizontal angle. When horizontal sling angles decrease, the basket rating also decreases.
Rigging Hand Book and Rigging	For more information, workers and supervisors can access the Rigging Resource Centre at any
Resource Centre	time from a desk top or mobile device. Furthermore, information can be accessed using the rigging hand book or rigging pocket guide.

Points of Interest



