

**ASME B30.26-2010**  
**(Revision of ASME B30.26-2004)**

# Rigging Hardware

**Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes,  
Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings**

**AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD**



**The American Society of  
Mechanical Engineers**



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Date of Issuance: June 30, 2010

The next edition of this Standard is scheduled for publication in 2015. There will be no addenda issued to this edition.

ASME issues written replies to inquiries concerning interpretations of technical aspects of this Standard. Interpretations are published on the ASME Web site under the Committee Pages at <http://cstools.asme.org> as they are issued, and will also be published within the next edition of the Standard.

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# FOREWORD

This American National Standard, Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings, has been developed under the procedures accredited by the American National Standards Institute (formerly the United States of America Standards Institute). This Standard had its beginning in December 1916 when an eight-page Code of Safety Standards for Cranes, prepared by an ASME Committee on the Protection of Industrial Workers, was presented to the annual meeting of the ASME.

Meetings and discussions regarding safety on cranes, derricks, and hoists were held from 1920 to 1925, involving the ASME Safety Code Correlating Committee, the Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers, the American Museum of Safety, the American Engineering Standards Committee (later changed to American Standards Association and subsequently to the USA Standards Institute), Department of Labor—State of New Jersey, Department of Labor and Industry—State of Pennsylvania, and the Locomotive Crane Manufacturers Association. On June 11, 1925, the American Engineering Standards Committee approved the ASME Safety Code Correlating Committee's recommendation and authorized the project with the U.S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and ASME as sponsors.

In March 1926, invitations were issued to 50 organizations to appoint representatives to a Sectional Committee. The call for organization of this Sectional Committee was sent out October 2, 1926, and the committee organized November 4, 1926, with 57 members representing 29 national organizations. The Safety Code for Cranes, Derricks, and Hoists, ASA B30.2-1943, was created from the eight-page document referred to in the first paragraph. This document was reaffirmed in 1952 and widely accepted as a safety standard.

Due to changes in design, advancement in techniques, and general interest of labor and industry in safety, the Sectional Committee, under the joint sponsorship of ASME and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, U.S. Department of the Navy, was reorganized as an American National Standards Committee on January 31, 1962, with 39 members representing 27 national organizations.

The format of the previous code was changed so that separate standards (each complete as to construction and installation; inspection, testing, and maintenance; and operation) will cover the different types of equipment included in the scope of B30.

In 1982, the Committee was reorganized as an Accredited Organization Committee, operating under procedures developed by the ASME and accredited by the American National Standards Institute.

This Standard presents a coordinated set of rules that may serve as a guide to government and other regulatory bodies and municipal authorities responsible for the guarding and inspection of the equipment falling within its scope. The suggestions leading to accident prevention are given both as mandatory and advisory provisions; compliance with both types may be required by employers of their employees.

In case of practical difficulties, new developments, or unnecessary hardship, the administrative or regulatory authority may grant variances from the literal requirements or permit the use of other devices or methods but only when it is clearly evident that an equivalent degree of protection is thereby secured. To secure uniform application and interpretation of this Standard, administrative or regulatory authorities are urged to consult the B30 Committee, in accordance with the format described in Section IX, before rendering decisions on disputed points.

The first edition of this Volume was B30.26-2004, published May 20, 2005. This edition contains minor revisions and has added Chapter 26-6, Detachable Load-Indicating Devices — Selection, Use, and Maintenance. This edition, which was approved by the B30 Committee and by ASME, was approved by ANSI and designated as an American National Standard on May 7, 2010.

Safety codes and standards are intended to enhance public safety. Revisions result from committee consideration of factors such as technological advances, new data, and changing environmental and industry needs. Revisions do not imply that previous editions were inadequate.

# ASME B30 COMMITTEE

## Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings

(The following is the roster of the Committee at the time of approval of this Standard.)

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# SAFETY STANDARD FOR CABLEWAYS, CRANES, DERRICKS, HOISTS, HOOKS, JACKS, AND SLINGS

(10)

## B30 STANDARD INTRODUCTION

### SECTION I: SCOPE

The ASME B30 Standard contains provisions that apply to the construction, installation, operation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and use of cranes and other lifting and material-handling related equipment. For the convenience of the reader, the Standard has been divided into separate volumes. Each volume has been written under the direction of the ASME B30 Standards Committee and has successfully completed a consensus approval process under the general auspices of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

As of the date of issuance of this Volume, the B30 Standard comprises the following volumes:

- B30.1 Jacks, Industrial Rollers, Air Casters, and Hydraulic Gantries
- B30.2 Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top Running Bridge, Single or Multiple Girder, Top Running Trolley Hoist)
- B30.3 Tower Cranes
- B30.4 Portal and Pedestal Cranes
- B30.5 Mobile and Locomotive Cranes
- B30.6 Derricks
- B30.7 Base-Mounted Drum Hoists
- B30.8 Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks
- B30.9 Slings
- B30.10 Hooks
- B30.11 Monorails and Underhung Cranes
- B30.12 Handling Loads Suspended From Rotorcraft
- B30.13 Storage/Retrieval (S/R) Machines and Associated Equipment
- B30.14 Side Boom Tractors
- B30.15 Mobile Hydraulic Cranes  
(withdrawn 1982 — requirements found in latest revision of B30.5)
- B30.16 Overhead Hoists (Underhung)
- B30.17 Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top Running Bridge, Single Girder, Underhung Hoist)
- B30.18 Stacker Cranes (Top or Under Running Bridge, Multiple Girder With Top or Under Running Trolley Hoist)
- B30.19 Cableways
- B30.20 Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices
- B30.21 Manually Lever-Operated Hoists
- B30.22 Articulating Boom Cranes

- B30.23 Personnel Lifting Systems
- B30.24 Container Cranes
- B30.25 Scrap and Material Handlers
- B30.26 Rigging Hardware
- B30.27 Material Placement Systems
- B30.28 Balance Lifting Units<sup>1</sup>
- B30.29 Self-Erect Tower Cranes<sup>1</sup>

### SECTION II: SCOPE EXCLUSIONS

The B30 Standard does not apply to track and automotive jacks, railway or automobile wrecking cranes, shipboard cranes, shipboard cargo-handling equipment, well-drilling derricks, skip hoists, mine hoists, truck body hoists, car or barge pullers, conveyors, excavating equipment, or equipment covered under the scope of the following standards: A10, A17, A90, A92, A120, B20, B56, and B77.

### SECTION III: PURPOSE

The B30 Standard is intended to

(a) prevent or minimize injury to workers, and otherwise provide for the protection of life, limb, and property by prescribing safety requirements

(b) provide direction to manufacturers, owners, employers, users, and others concerned with, or responsible for, its application

(c) guide governments and other regulatory bodies in the development, promulgation, and enforcement of appropriate safety directives

### SECTION IV: USE BY REGULATORY AGENCIES

These Volumes may be adopted in whole or in part for governmental or regulatory use. If adopted for governmental use, the references to other national codes and standards in the specific volumes may be changed to refer to the corresponding regulations of the governmental authorities.

<sup>1</sup> These volumes are currently in the development process.

## SECTION V: EFFECTIVE DATE

(a) *Effective Date.* The effective date of this Volume of the B30 Standard shall be 1 yr after its date of issuance. Construction, installation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation of equipment manufactured and facilities constructed after the effective date of this Volume shall conform to the mandatory requirements of this Volume.

(b) *Existing Installations.* Equipment manufactured and facilities constructed prior to the effective date of this Volume of the B30 Standard shall be subject to the inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation requirements of this Standard after the effective date.

It is not the intent of this Volume of the B30 Standard to require retrofitting of existing equipment. However, when an item is being modified, its performance requirements shall be reviewed relative to the requirements within the current volume. The need to meet the current requirements shall be evaluated by a qualified person selected by the owner (user). Recommended changes shall be made by the owner (user) within 1 yr.

## SECTION VI: REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Requirements of this Standard are characterized by use of the word *shall*. Recommendations of this Standard are characterized by the word *should*.

## SECTION VII: USE OF MEASUREMENT UNITS

This Standard contains SI (metric) units as well as U.S. Customary units. The values stated in U.S. Customary units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI units are a direct (soft) conversion from the U.S. Customary units.

## SECTION VIII: REQUESTS FOR REVISION

The B30 Standards Committee will consider requests for revision of any of the volumes within the B30 Standard. Such requests should be directed to

Secretary, B30 Standards Committee  
ASME Codes and Standards  
Three Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10016-5990

Requests should be in the following format:

Volume: Cite the designation and title of the volume.  
Edition: Cite the applicable edition of the volume.  
Subject: Cite the applicable paragraph number(s) and the relevant heading(s).  
Request: Indicate the suggested revision.

Rationale: State the rationale for the suggested revision.

Upon receipt by the Secretary, the request will be forwarded to the relevant B30 Subcommittee for consideration and action. Correspondence will be provided to the requester defining the actions undertaken by the B30 Standards Committee.

## SECTION IX: REQUESTS FOR INTERPRETATION

The B30 Standards Committee will render an interpretation of the provisions of the B30 Standard. Such requests should be directed to

Secretary, B30 Standards Committee  
ASME Codes and Standards  
Three Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10016-5990

Requests should be in the following format:

Volume: Cite the designation and title of the volume.  
Edition: Cite the applicable edition of the volume.  
Subject: Cite the applicable paragraph number(s) and the relevant heading(s).  
Question: Phrase the question as a request for an interpretation of a specific provision suitable for general understanding and use, not as a request for approval of a proprietary design or situation. Plans or drawings that explain the question may be submitted to clarify the question. However, they should not contain any proprietary names or information.

Upon receipt by the Secretary, the request will be forwarded to the relevant B30 Subcommittee for a draft response, which will then be subject to approval by the B30 Standards Committee prior to its formal issuance.

Interpretations to the B30 Standard will be published in the subsequent edition of the respective volume, and will be available online at <http://cstools.asme.org>.

## SECTION X: ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

The equipment covered by the B30 Standard is subject to hazards that cannot be abated by mechanical means, but only by the exercise of intelligence, care, and common sense. It is therefore essential to have personnel involved in the use and operation of equipment who are competent, careful, physically and mentally qualified, and trained in the proper operation of the equipment and the handling of loads. Serious hazards include, but are not limited to, improper or inadequate maintenance, overloading, dropping or slipping of the load,

obstructing the free passage of the load, and using equipment for a purpose for which it was not intended or designed.

The B30 Standards Committee fully realizes the importance of proper design factors, minimum or maximum dimensions, and other limiting criteria of wire rope or chain and their fastenings, sheaves, sprockets, drums, and similar equipment covered by the standard, all of which are closely connected with safety. Sizes, strengths, and similar criteria are dependent on many different factors, often varying with the installation and uses. These factors depend on

(a) the condition of the equipment or material

(b) the loads

(c) the acceleration or speed of the ropes, chains, sheaves, sprockets, or drums

(d) the type of attachments

(e) the number, size, and arrangement of sheaves or other parts

(f) environmental conditions causing corrosion or wear

(g) many variables that must be considered in each individual case

The requirements and recommendations provided in the volumes must be interpreted accordingly, and judgment used in determining their application.



# ASME B30.26-2010

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Following approval by the ASME B30 Committee and ASME, and after public review, ASME B30.26-2010 was approved by the American National Standards Institute on May 7, 2010.

ASME B30.26-2010 includes the following changes identified by (10).

<i>Page</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Change</i>
viii–x	B30 Standard Introduction	Updated
1, 2	Section 26-0.1	Revised
	Section 26-0.2	(1) Definitions of <i>angle of loading</i> ; <i>hitch</i> , <i>choker</i> ; and <i>shock load</i> revised (2) Definitions of <i>crane scale</i> , <i>dynamometer</i> , <i>LID</i> , and <i>load-indicating device</i> added
3	Section 26-1.2	Revised
	26-1.4.2	Revised
4	Fig. 26-1.1.1-1	Bottom three illustrations revised
	26-1.8.2(a)	Revised
	26-1.8.3(b)(1)(c)	Revised
5	26-1.9.2	(1) Subparagraph (a) revised (2) Subparagraph (c) redesignated as (d), and new (c) added
	26-1.9.4(a)	Revised
9	Fig. 26-2.1.1-2	Subcaption moved to fourth illustration
11	Fig. 26-2.1.1-4	Subcaptions of fourth and eighth illustrations reversed
12–14	26-2.8.2(a)	Revised
	26-2.8.3(b)(1)(c)	Revised
	26-2.9.2	(1) Subparagraph (a) revised (2) Subparagraph (c) redesignated as (d), and new (c) added
	26-2.9.4.1(h)	Revised
	26-2.9.4.2	Subparagraphs (a), (f), and (g) revised
	26-2.9.4.3(a)	Revised
	26-2.9.4.4	Subparagraphs (d), (f), and (h) revised
18	26-3.8.2(a)	Revised
	26-3.8.3(b)(1)(c)	Revised
19	26-3.9.2	(1) Subparagraph (a) revised (2) Subparagraph (c) redesignated as (d), and new (c) added



<i>Page</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Change</i>
22	26-3.9.4.1(b)	Revised
	26-4.8.2(a)	Revised
	26-4.8.3(b)(1)(c)	Revised
	26-4.9.2	(1) Subparagraph (a) revised (2) Subparagraph (c) redesignated as (d), and new (c) added
23	26-4.9.4.1(e)	Revised
	26-4.9.4.2(f)	Revised
28	26-5.8.2(a)	Revised
	26-5.8.3(b)(1)(c)	Revised
	26-5.9.1(b)	Revised
	26-5.9.2	(1) Subparagraph (a) revised (2) Subparagraph (c) redesignated as (d), and new (c) added
30–35	Chapter 26-6	Added

#### **SPECIAL NOTE:**

The interpretations to B30.26 are included in this edition as a separate section for the user's convenience.

# RIGGING HARDWARE

## Chapter 26-0 Scope, Definitions, and References

### (10) SECTION 26-0.1: SCOPE

Volume B30.26 includes provisions that apply to the construction, installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of detachable rigging hardware used for load-handling activities in conjunction with equipment described in other volumes of the B30 Standard. This hardware includes shackles, links, rings, swivels, turn-buckles, eyebolts, hoist rings, wire rope clips, wedge sockets, rigging blocks, and load-indicating devices. Detachable hardware used in applications other than those detailed in this Volume shall only be used in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer or a qualified person.

### (10) SECTION 26-0.2: DEFINITIONS

*abnormal operating conditions:* environmental conditions that are unfavorable, harmful, or detrimental to or for the operation of a piece of detachable hardware, such as excessively high or low ambient temperatures, exposure to weather, corrosive fumes, dust laden or moisture laden atmospheres, and hazardous locations.

*angle of loading:* the acute angle between horizontal and the leg of the rigging, often referred to as the horizontal angle (see Fig. 26-1.9.1-1).

NOTE: A stress multiplier produced by the angle of loading is also present when the rigging is used in nonvertical applications.

*bow, shackle:* the curved portion of the shackle body opposite the pin, often referred to as the bail, the body, the dee, or the bowl (see Fig. 26-1.9.4-1).

*crane scale:* see *load-indicating device*.

*dead end:* the section of wire rope that is not tensioned under load (see Figs. 26-3.1.1-1 and 26-3.1.1-2).

*design factor:* ratio between nominal or minimum breaking strength and rated load of the rigging hardware.

*designated person:* a person who is selected or assigned by the employer or employer's representative as being competent to perform specific duties.

*dynamometer:* see *load-indicating device*.

*ears, shackle:* portion of the shackle body that supports the shackle pin (see Fig. 26-1.9.4-1).

*hardware service*

*normal:* service that involves use of loads at or below the rated load.

*severe:* service that involves normal service coupled with abnormal rigging or operating conditions.

*special:* service that involves operation, other than normal or severe, that is approved by a qualified person.

*hitch, choker:* a method of rigging a sling in which the sling is passed around the load, then through one loop eye, end fitting, or other device with the other loop eye or end fitting attached to the load-handling device.

*in-line loading:* condition where the load is applied through the centerline of the rigging hardware at the intended bearing points.

*jaw:* a U-shaped, load-bearing connection designed for use with a removable pin (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-1).

*LID:* see *load-indicating device*.

*line pull:* the tension load in a rope entering a rigging block (see Fig. 26-5.3-1).

*live end:* the section of wire rope that is tensioned under load (see Figs. 26-3.1.1-1 and 26-3.1.1-2).

*load-indicating device:* a device that measures and displays applied load or force.

*manufacturer:* the entity responsible for the physical production of an item.

*pin, shackle:* a steel bolt made to span the two shackle ears (see Fig. 26-1.9.4-1).

*primary load fitting:* the fitting on a rigging block that carries the highest applied load during use (see Fig. 26-5.3-1).

*proof load:* the specific load applied in performance of the proof tests.

*proof test:* a nondestructive load test made to a specific multiple of the rated load of the rigging hardware.

*qualified person:* a person who, by possession of a recognized degree in an applicable field or certificate of professional standing or who, by extensive knowledge,

training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter and work.

*rated capacity*: see *rated load*.

*rated load*: the maximum allowable working load established by the rigging hardware manufacturer. The terms “rated capacity” and “working load limit” are commonly used to describe rated load.

*saddle*: the base of a wire rope clip (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-1).

*shackle*: a U-shaped, load-bearing connector designed to be used with a removable pin (see Fig. 26-1.1.1-1).

*shock load*: a momentary increase in the force applied to lifting and/or load-handling components caused by the sudden movement, shifting, or arresting of the load.

*sling*: an assembly used for lifting when connected to a lifting mechanism. The upper portion is connected to the lifting mechanism, and the lower supports the load, as described in the chapters of this Volume.

*swivel hoist ring*: a load-supporting device capable of pivoting and rotating, consisting of four components: a bolt, a swivel bearing, a bushing flange, and a load connection fitting, such as a bail or eye (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-4).

*turnbuckle*: an adjustable device consisting of three primary components: a body, a right-hand threaded end fitting, and a left-hand threaded end fitting (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-1).

*wedge socket*: an end fitting that terminates a wire rope by compressing the wire rope between a wedge and socket body (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-2).

*wire rope clip*: a fitting for clamping two parts of wire rope of the same diameter to each other by compressing the wire ropes between a saddle and a U-bolt or between two saddles (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-1).

*double saddle type*: wire rope clip using two saddles.

*U-bolt type*: wire rope clip using one saddle and a U-bolt.

*working load limit (WLL)*: see *rated load*.

# Chapter 26-1

## Shackles — Selection, Use, and Maintenance

### SECTION 26-1.0: SCOPE

This Chapter applies to shackles.

### SECTION 26-1.1: TYPES AND MATERIALS

#### 26-1.1.1 Types

(a) Body types covered are anchor, chain, and synthetic sling (see Fig. 26-1.1.1-1).

(b) Pin types covered are screw pin and bolt type (see Fig. 26-1.1.1-1).

(c) Shackles other than those detailed in this chapter shall be used only in accordance with recommendations of the shackle manufacturer or a qualified person.

NOTE: Round pin shackles are not covered by the scope of this volume, because they have limited application in lifting. They are only restrained by a cotter pin and may present a hazard in odd angle loading conditions.

#### 26-1.1.2 Materials

The shackle shall have sufficient ductility to permanently deform before losing the ability to support the load at the temperatures at which the manufacturer has specified for use.

### (10) SECTION 26-1.2: DESIGN FACTOR

(a) The design factor for shackles up to and including a 150 ton (136 metric ton) rated load shall be a minimum of 5.

(b) The design factor for shackles over 150 ton (136 metric ton) rated load shall be a minimum of 4.

### SECTION 26-1.3: RATED LOADS

Rated load shall be in accordance with the recommendation of the shackle manufacturer. The terms “rated capacity” and “working load limit” are commonly used to describe rated load.

### SECTION 26-1.4: PROOF TEST

#### 26-1.4.1 Proof Test Requirements

(a) Shackles are not required to be proof tested unless specified by the purchaser.

(b) If proof tested, a shackle shall be inspected after the test for the conditions stated in para. 26-1.8.4.

#### 26-1.4.2 Proof Load Requirements

(10)

(a) The proof load for a shackle up to and including a 150 ton (136 metric ton) rated load shall be a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 2.2 times the rated load unless approved by the manufacturer.

(b) The proof load for a shackle over a 150 ton (136 metric ton) rated load shall be a minimum of 1.33 and a maximum of 2 times the rated load unless approved by the manufacturer.

### SECTION 26-1.5: IDENTIFICATION

#### 26-1.5.1 Shackle Body Identification

Each new shackle body shall have forged, cast, or diestamped markings by the manufacturer to show

- (a) name or trademark of manufacturer
- (b) rated load
- (c) size

#### 26-1.5.2 Shackle Pin Identification

Each new shackle pin shall have forged, cast, or diestamped markings by the manufacturer to show

- (a) name or trademark of manufacturer
- (b) grade, material type, or load rating

#### 26-1.5.3 Maintenance of Identification

Shackle identification should be maintained by the user so as to be legible throughout the life of the shackle.

### SECTION 26-1.6: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

#### 26-1.6.1 Temperature

When shackles are to be used at temperatures above 400°F (204°C) or below -40°F (-40°C), the shackle manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.

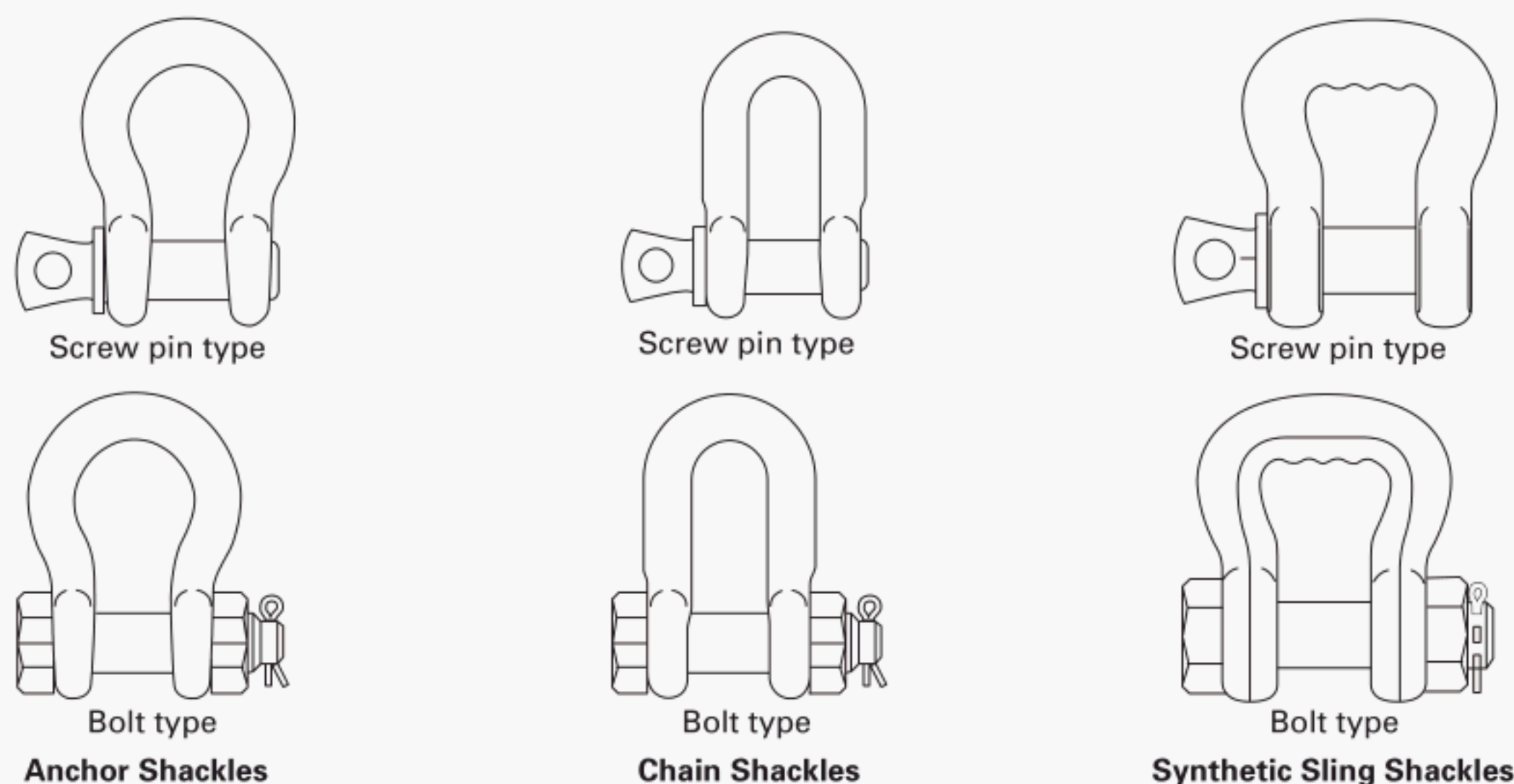
#### 26-1.6.2 Chemically Active Environments

The strength of shackles can be affected by chemically active environments, such as caustic or acid substances or fumes. The shackle manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted before shackles are used in chemically active environments.

### SECTION 26-1.7: TRAINING

Shackle users shall be trained in the selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of environment, and rigging practices as covered by this Chapter.



**Fig. 26-1.1.1-1 Shackle Types****(10)**

## **SECTION 26-1.8: INSPECTION, REPAIR, AND REMOVAL**

### **26-1.8.1 Initial Inspection**

Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired shackles shall be inspected by a designated person to verify compliance with the applicable provisions of this Chapter. Written records are not required.

### **26-1.8.2 Frequent Inspection**

- (10) (a) A visual inspection shall be performed by the user or other designated person each day before the shackle is used. Rigging hardware in semi-permanent and inaccessible locations where frequent inspections are not feasible shall have periodic inspections performed.

(b) Conditions such as those listed in para. 26-1.8.4 or any other condition that may result in a hazard shall cause the shackle to be removed from service. Shackles shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.

(c) Written records are not required.

### **26-1.8.3 Periodic Inspection**

(a) A complete inspection of the shackle shall be performed by a designated person. The shackle shall be examined for conditions such as those listed in Section 26-1.8.4 and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard.

(b) *Periodic Inspection Frequency*

(1) Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed 1 yr. The frequency of periodic inspections should be based on

- (10) (a) frequency of shackle use  
(b) severity of service conditions  
(c) nature of lifting or load-handling activities

(d) experience gained on the service life of shackles used in similar circumstances

(2) Guidelines for the time intervals are

- (a) normal service — yearly  
(b) severe service — monthly to quarterly  
(c) special service — as recommended by a qualified person  
(c) Written records are not required.

### **26-1.8.4 Removal Criteria**

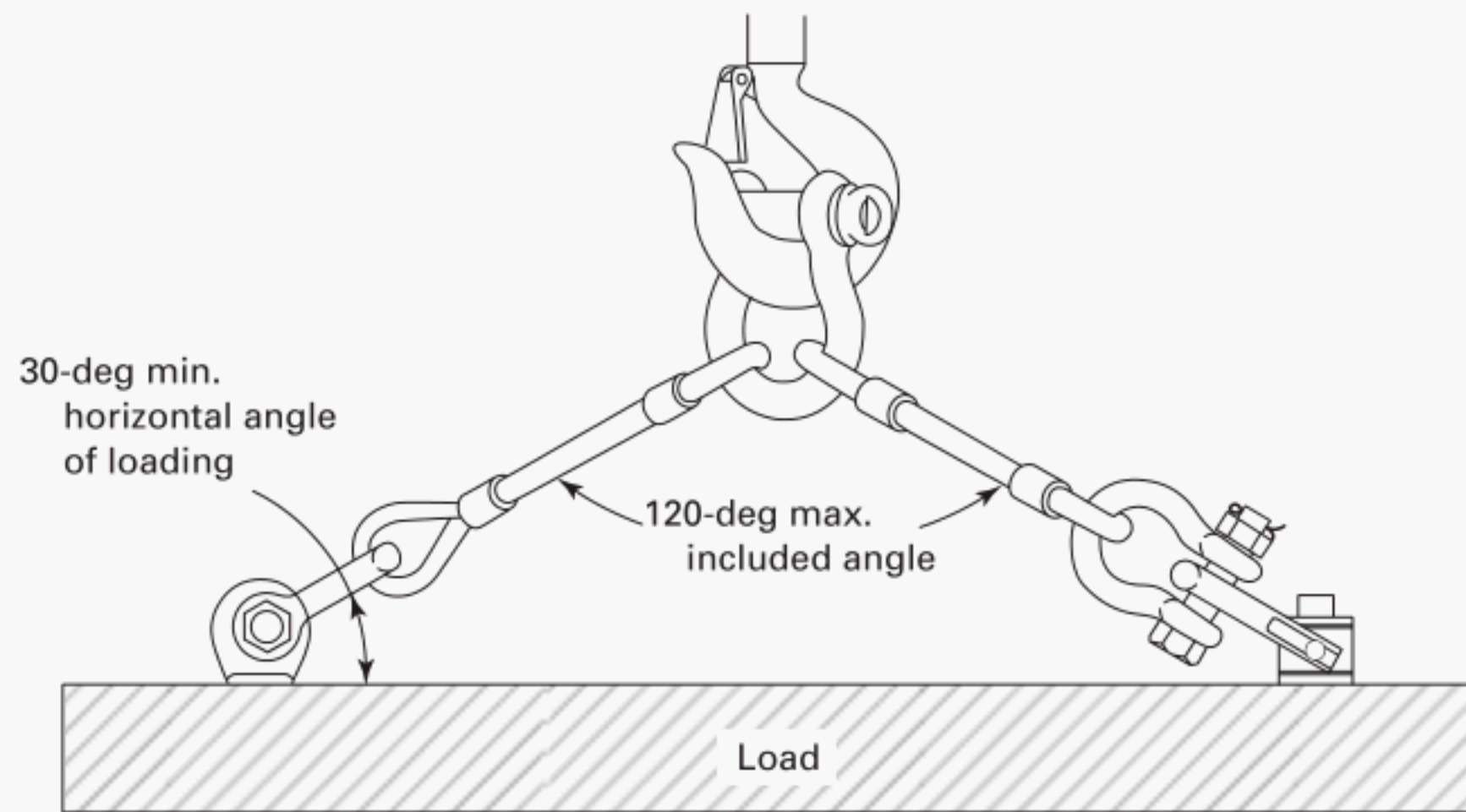
Shackles shall be removed from service if damage such as the following is visible and shall only be returned to service when approved by a qualified person:

- (a) missing or illegible manufacturer's name or trademark and/or rated load identification  
(b) indications of heat damage, including weld spatter or arc strikes  
(c) excessive pitting or corrosion  
(d) bent, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, cracked, or broken load-bearing components  
(e) excessive nicks or gouges  
(f) a 10% reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point around the body or pin  
(g) incomplete pin engagement  
(h) excessive thread damage  
(i) evidence of unauthorized welding  
(j) other conditions, including visible damage, that cause doubt as to the continued use of the shackle

### **26-1.8.5 Repairs and Modifications**

(a) Repairs, alterations, or modifications shall be as specified by the shackle manufacturer or a qualified person.



**Fig. 26-1.9.1-1 Angle of Loading (Shackles)**

Horizontal Angle, deg	Stress Multiplier
90	1.000
60	1.155
45	1.414
30	2.000

(b) Replacement parts, such as pins, shall meet or exceed the original equipment manufacturer's specifications.

## SECTION 26-1.9: OPERATING PRACTICES

### 26-1.9.1 Shackle Selection

(a) Shackles having suitable characteristics for the type of sling, load, hitch, and environment shall be selected in accordance with the shackle manufacturer's data.

NOTE: The angle of loading affects the stress in the shackle. As the horizontal angle decreases, the stress increases in the shackle (see Fig. 26-1.9.1-1).

(b) The rated load of the shackle shall not be exceeded.

(c) Shackles that appear to be damaged shall not be used until inspected and accepted as usable under Section 26-1.8.

### (10) 26-1.9.2 Cautions to Personnel

(a) All portions of the human body shall be kept from between the shackle, the load, and any other rigging during the lifting or load-handling activities.

(b) Personnel should stand clear of the suspended load.

(c) Personnel should stand clear of rigging when it is under tension.

(d) Personnel shall not ride the shackle.

### 26-1.9.3 Storage and Work Environments

(a) Shackles should be stored in an area where they will not be subjected to damage, corrosive action, or extreme heat.

(b) If extreme temperatures or chemically active environments are involved, the guidance provided in para. 26-1.6.1 or 26-1.6.2 shall be followed.

### 26-1.9.4 Rigging Practices

(a) The screw pin threads shall be fully engaged and tight, and the shoulder should be in contact with the shackle body (see Fig. 26-1.9.4-1). (10)

(b) If a shackle is designed for a cotter pin, it shall be used and maintained in good working condition. Alterations or modifications shall comply with para. 26-1.8.5(a).

(c) Contact with sharp edges that could damage the shackle should be avoided.

(d) Shock loading should be avoided.

(e) The load applied to the shackle should be centered in the bow of the shackle to prevent side loading of the shackle.

(f) Multiple sling legs should not be applied to the shackle pin.

(g) If the shackle is to be side loaded, the rated load shall be reduced according to the recommendations of the manufacturer or a qualified person (see Fig. 26-1.9.4-2).

(h) The screw pin shackle shall not be rigged in a manner that would cause the pin to unscrew.

(i) For long-term installations, bolt-type shackles should be used; if screw pin-type shackles are used, the pin shall be secured from rotation or loosening.

(j) Shackles should not be dragged on an abrasive surface.

(k) Multiple slings in the body of a shackle shall not exceed 120-deg included angle.

(l) When a shackle is used in a choker hitch, the pin shall be connected to the choking eye of the sling.

Fig. 26-1.9.4-1 Typical Shackle Components

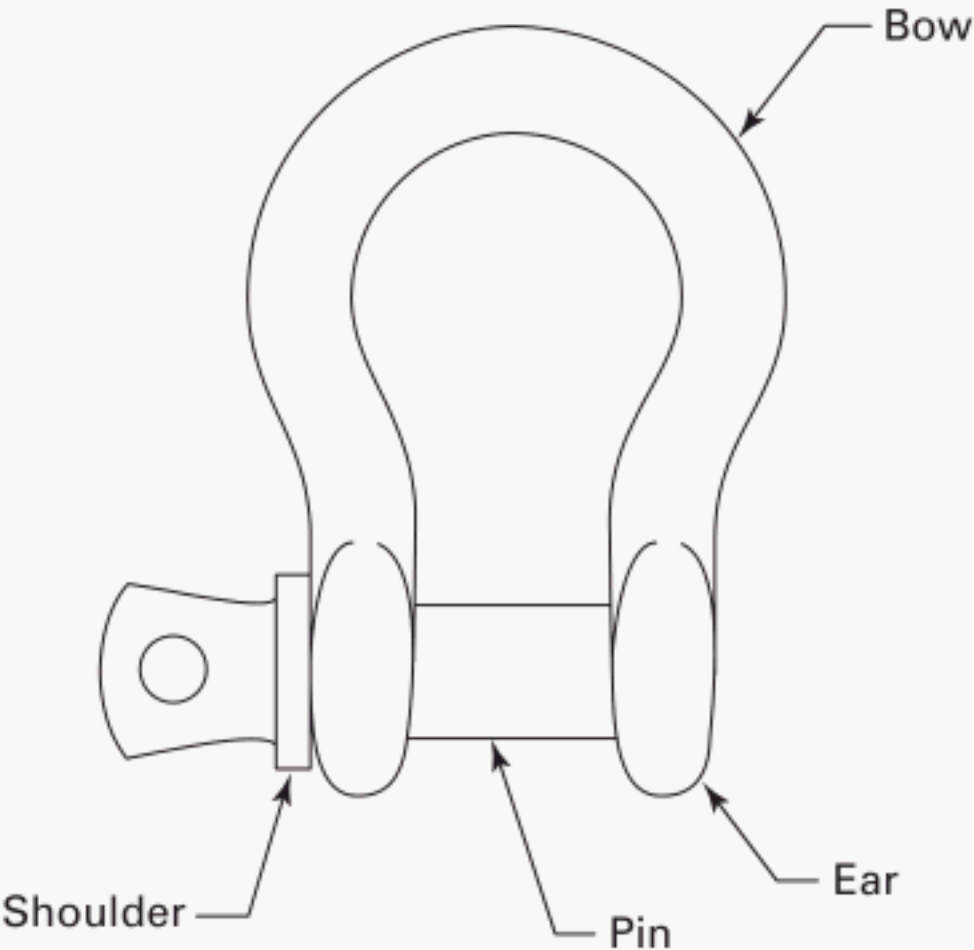
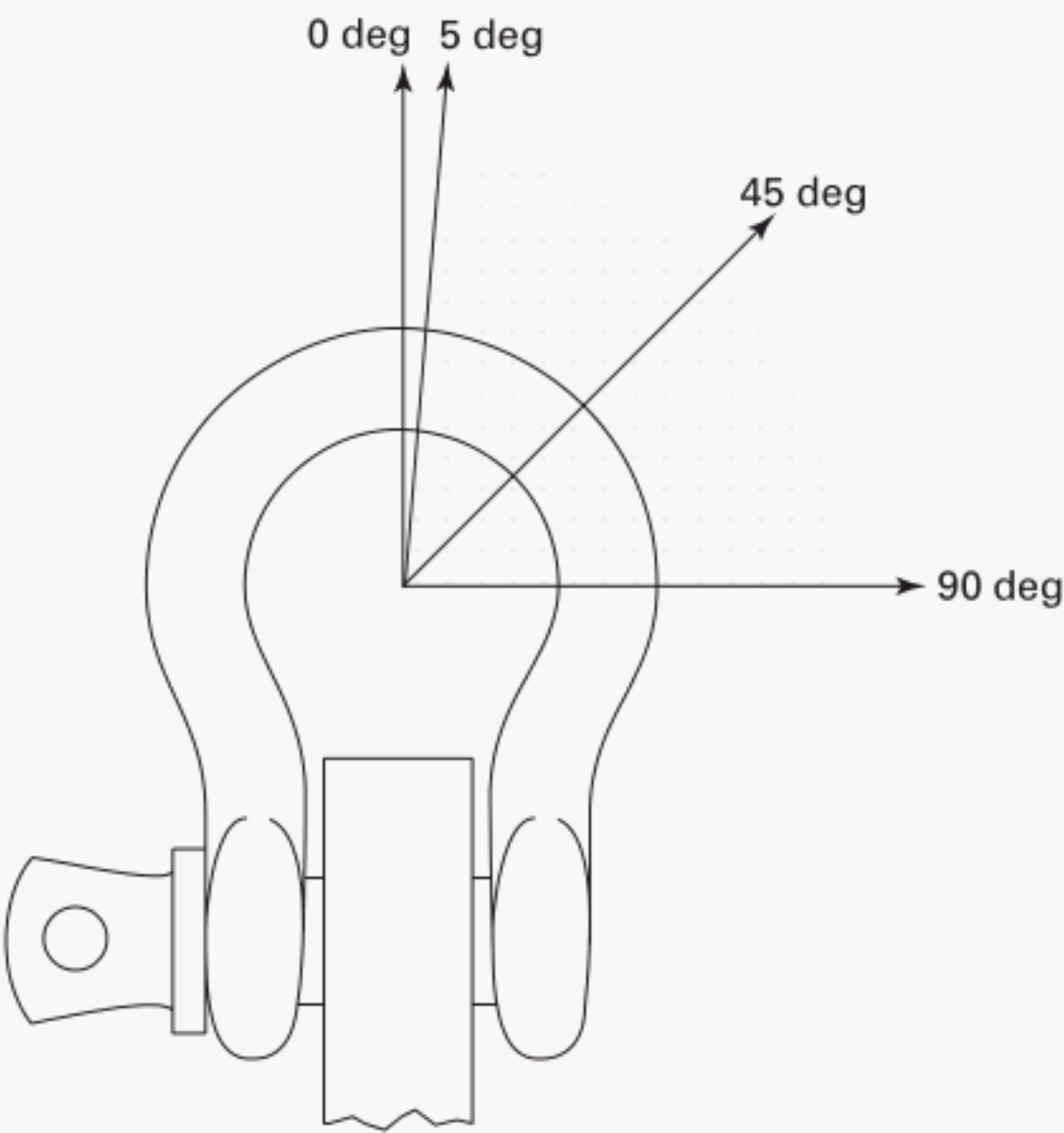


Fig. 26-1.9.4-2 Side Loading  
In-Line



Side Loading Angle, deg	% Rate Load Reduction
In-line (0) to 5	None
6 to 45	30%
46 to 90	50%
Over 90	Not recommended to load in this condition. Consult manufacturer or qualified person.



# Chapter 26-2

## Adjustable Hardware — Selection, Use, and Maintenance

### SECTION 26-2.0: SCOPE

This Chapter applies to adjustable hardware, including turnbuckles, eyebolts, eye nuts, and swivel hoist rings.

### SECTION 26-2.1: TYPES AND MATERIALS

#### 26-2.1.1 Types

- (a) Turnbuckles, including open and pipe body types with hook, eye, or jaw end fittings (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-1).
- (b) Eyebolts, including shoulder nut, nonshoulder nut, nonshoulder machinery, and shoulder machinery types (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-2).
- (c) Eye nuts (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-3).
- (d) Swivel hoist rings (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-4).
- (e) Adjustable hardware other than those detailed in this chapter shall be used only in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer or a qualified person.

#### 26-2.1.2 Materials

The hardware, excluding bushings and bearings, shall have sufficient ductility to permanently deform before losing the ability to support the load at the temperatures at which the manufacturer has specified for use.

### SECTION 26-2.2: DESIGN FACTOR

The design factor for adjustable hardware shall be a minimum of 5.

### SECTION 26-2.3: RATED LOADS

Rated load shall be in accordance with the recommendation of the hardware manufacturer. The terms “rated capacity” and “working load limit” are commonly used to describe rated load.

### SECTION 26-2.4: PROOF TEST

#### 26-2.4.1 Proof Test Requirements

- (a) New adjustable hardware is not required to be proof tested unless specified by the purchaser.
- (b) All repairs to swivel hoist rings with bushings or bearings should be proof tested.
- (c) If proof tested, adjustable hardware shall be inspected after the test for the conditions stated in para. 26-2.8.4.

#### 26-2.4.2 Proof Load Requirements

The proof load shall be a minimum of 2 times the rated load.

### SECTION 26-2.5: IDENTIFICATION

#### 26-2.5.1 Turnbuckle, Eyebolt, and Eye Nut Identification

Each turnbuckle, eyebolt, and eye nut shall be marked to show

- (a) name or trademark of manufacturer
- (b) size or rated load
- (c) grade for alloy eyebolts

#### 26-2.5.2 Swivel Hoist Ring Identification

Each swivel hoist ring shall be marked to show

- (a) name or trademark of manufacturer
- (b) rated load
- (c) torque value

#### 26-2.5.3 Adjustable Hardware Identification

Adjustable hardware identification shall be provided by the manufacturer.

#### 26-2.5.4 Maintenance of Identification

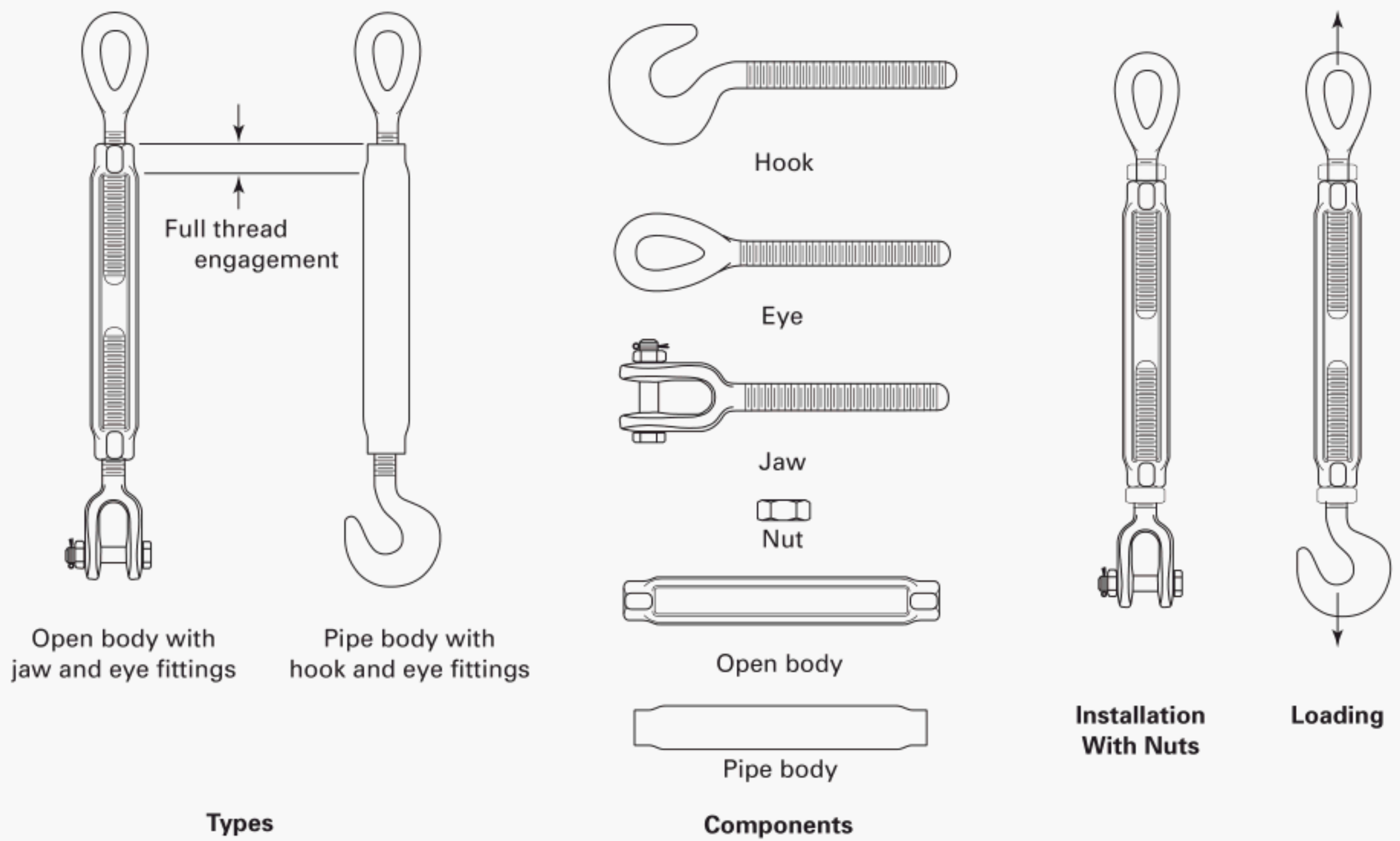
Turnbuckle, eyebolt, eye nut, and swivel hoist ring identification should be maintained by the user so as to be legible during the life of the hardware.

### SECTION 26-2.6: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

#### 26-2.6.1 Temperature

- (a) When adjustable hardware, excluding swivel hoist rings and carbon steel eyebolts, is to be used at temperatures above 400°F (204°C) or below -40°F (-40°C), the hardware manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.
- (b) When swivel hoist rings are to be used at temperatures above 400°F (204°C) or below -20°F (-29°C), the hardware manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.
- (c) When carbon steel eyebolts are to be used at temperatures above 275°F (135°C) or below 30°F (-1°C), the hardware manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.

**Fig. 26-2.1.1-1 Turnbuckles**



**Fig. 26-2.1.1-2 Eyebolts**

(10)

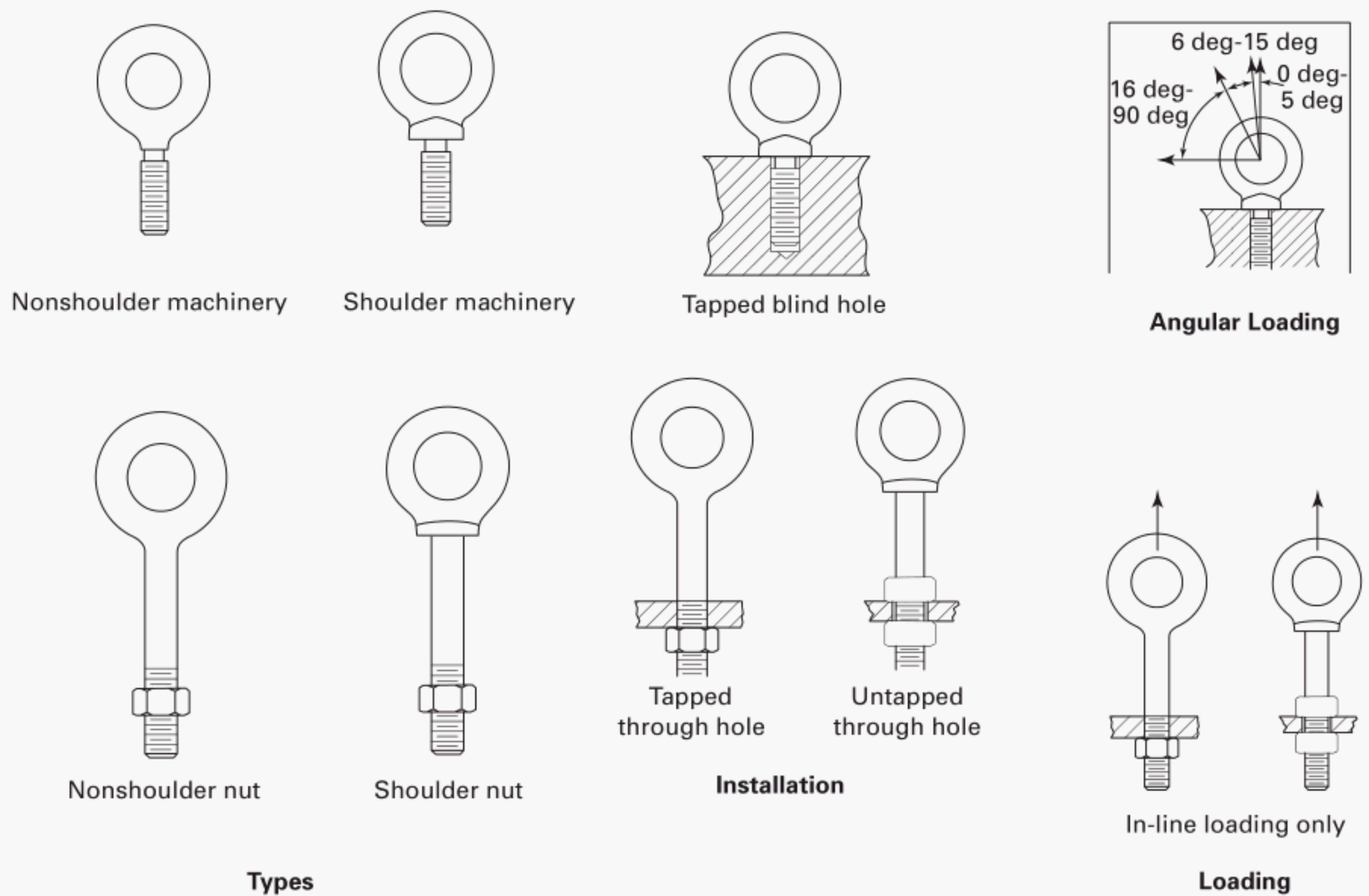




Fig. 26-2.1.1-3 Eye Nuts

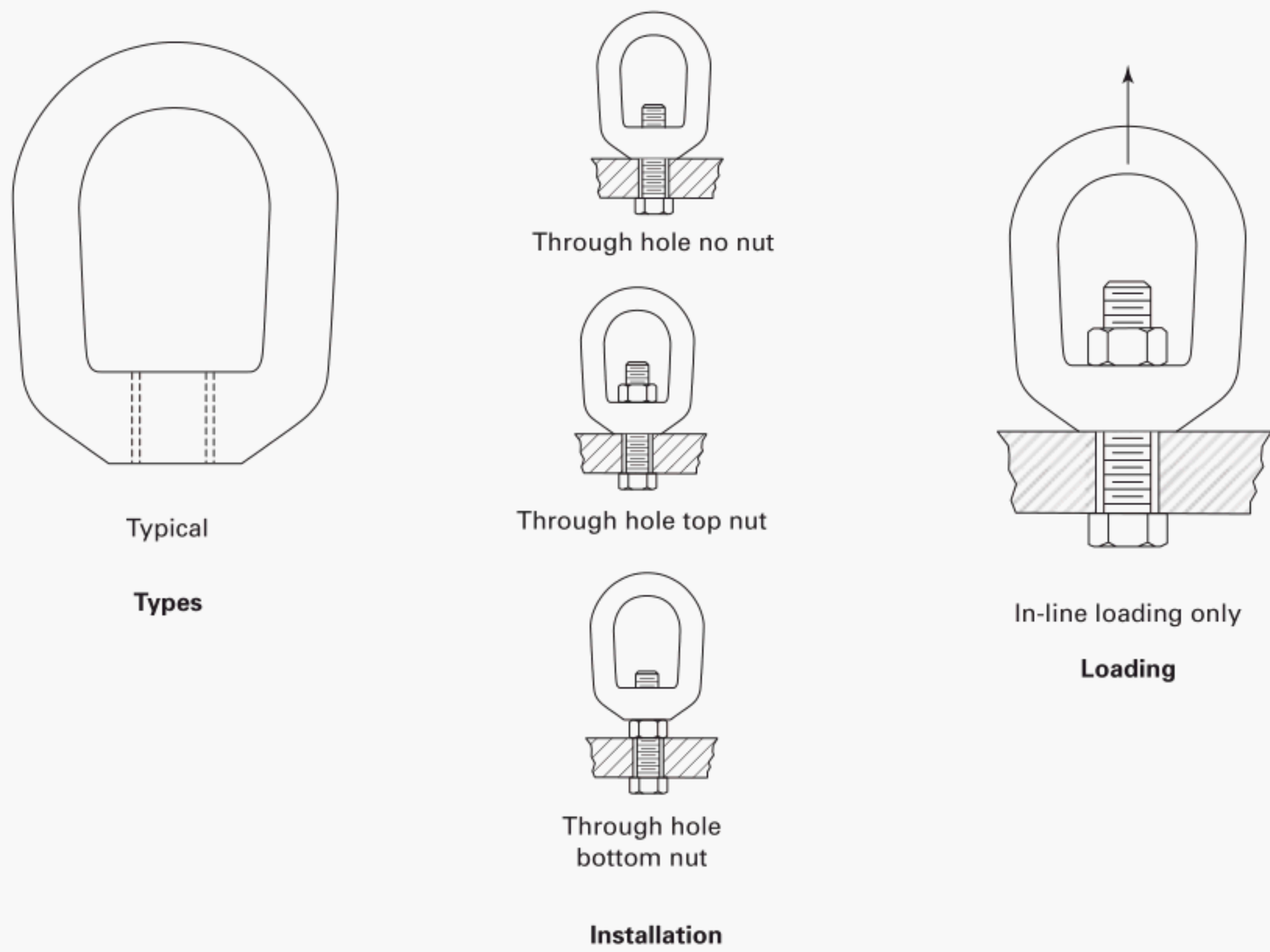
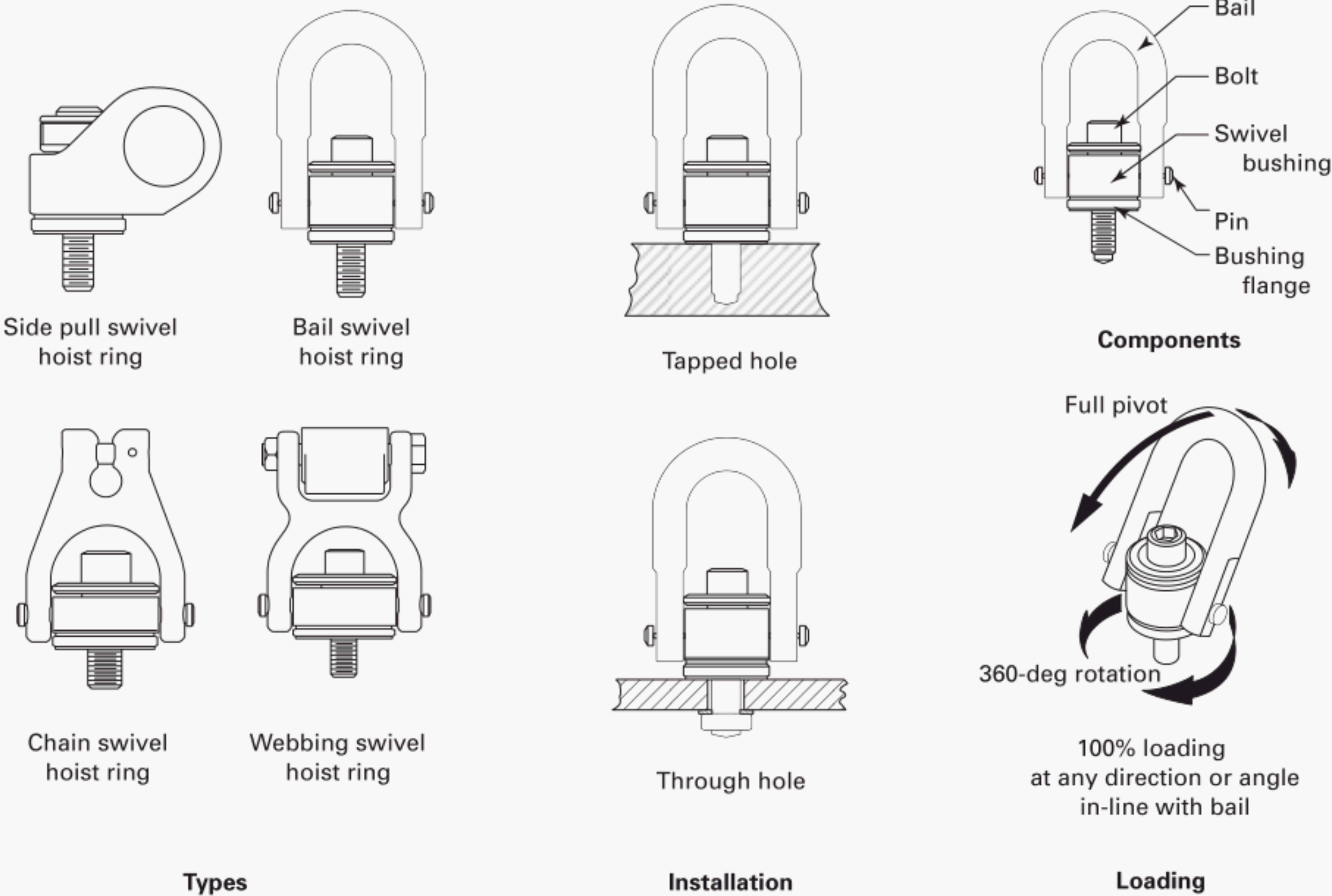


Fig. 26-2.1.1-4 Swivel Hoist Rings

(10)



### 26-2.6.2 Chemically Active Environments

The strength of adjustable hardware can be affected by chemically active environments such as caustic or acid substances or fumes. The adjustable hardware manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted before use in chemically active environments.

## SECTION 26-2.7: TRAINING

Adjustable hardware users shall be trained in the selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of environment, and rigging practices as covered by this Chapter.

## SECTION 26-2.8: INSPECTION, REPAIR, AND REMOVAL

### 26-2.8.1 Initial Inspection

Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired adjustable hardware shall be inspected by a designated person to verify compliance with the applicable provisions of this Chapter. Written records are not required.

### 26-2.8.2 Frequent Inspection

- (10) (a) A visual inspection shall be performed by the user or other designated person each shift before the adjustable hardware is used. Rigging hardware in semi-permanent and inaccessible locations where frequent inspections are not feasible shall have periodic inspections performed.

(b) Conditions such as those listed in para. 26-2.8.4 or any other condition that may result in a hazard shall cause the adjustable hardware to be removed from service. Adjustable hardware shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.

(c) Written records are not required.

### 26-2.8.3 Periodic Inspection

(a) A complete inspection of the adjustable hardware shall be performed by a designated person. The adjustable hardware shall be examined for conditions such as those listed in para. 26-2.8.4 and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard.

(b) *Periodic Inspection Frequency*

- (10) (1) Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed 1 yr. The frequency of periodic inspections should be based on
- (a) frequency of use
  - (b) severity of service conditions
  - (c) nature of lifting or load-handling activities
  - (d) experience gained on the service life of adjustable hardware used in similar circumstances
- (2) Guidelines for the time intervals are
- (a) normal service — yearly
  - (b) severe service — monthly to quarterly

(c) special service — as recommended by a qualified person

(c) Written records are not required.

### 26-2.8.4 Removal Criteria

Adjustable hardware shall be removed from service if damage such as the following is present and shall only be returned to service when approved by a qualified person:

- (a) missing or illegible identification
- (b) indications of heat damage, including weld spatter or arc strikes
- (c) excessive pitting or corrosion
- (d) bent, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, cracked, or broken load-bearing components
- (e) excessive nicks or gouges
- (f) a 10% reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point
- (g) excessive thread damage or wear
- (h) evidence of unauthorized welding or modification
- (i) for swivel hoist rings, lack of the ability to freely rotate or pivot
- (j) other conditions, including visible damage, that cause doubt as to continued use

### 26-2.8.5 Repairs and Modifications

(a) Repairs, alterations, or modifications shall be as specified by the adjustable hardware manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) Replacement parts, including nuts, pins, and bolts, shall meet or exceed the original equipment manufacturer's specifications.

## SECTION 26-2.9: OPERATING PRACTICES

### 26-2.9.1 Adjustable Hardware Selection

(a) Adjustable hardware having suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch, angle of loading, and environment shall be selected in accordance with the adjustable hardware manufacturer's data.

#### NOTES:

- (1) The angle of loading affects the stress in the hardware. As the horizontal angle decreases, the stress increases (see Fig. 26-2.9.1-1).
- (2) The integrity of the load where the adjustable hardware attaches is the responsibility of the end user.

(b) The rated load of the adjustable hardware shall not be exceeded.

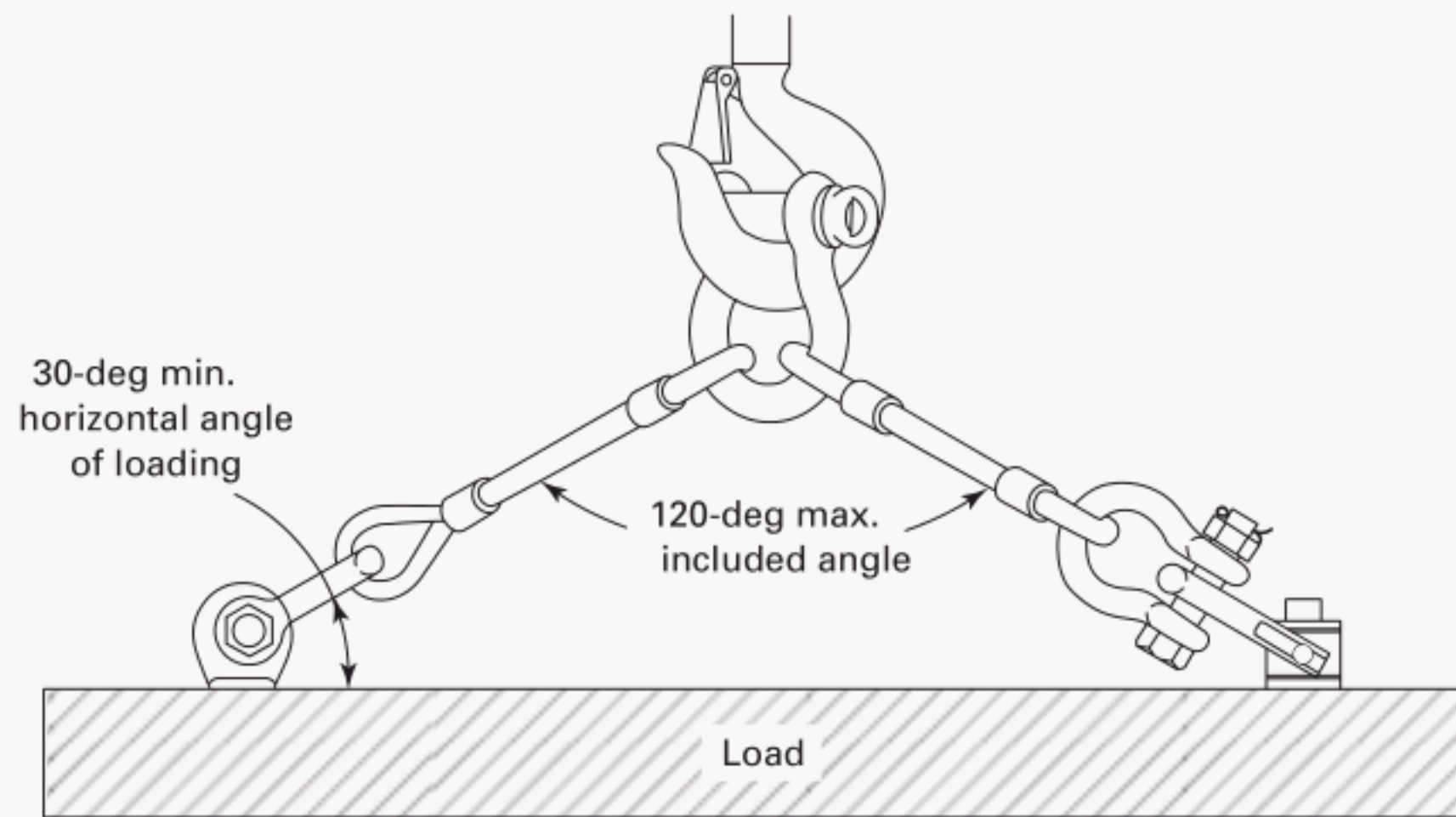
(c) Adjustable hardware that appears to be damaged shall not be used until inspected and accepted as usable per Section 26-2.8.

### 26-2.9.2 Cautions to Personnel

(a) All portions of the human body shall be kept from between the rigging hardware, the load, and any other

(10)



**Fig. 26-2.9.1-1 Angle of Loading (Adjustable Hardware)**

Horizontal Angle, deg	Stress Multiplier
90	1.000
60	1.155
45	1.414
30	2.000

rigging during lifting or load-handling activities.

(b) Personnel should stand clear of the suspended load.

(c) Personnel should stand clear of rigging when it is under tension.

(d) Personnel shall not ride rigging hardware.

### 26-2.9.3 Storage and Work Environments

(a) Adjustable hardware should be stored in an area where it will not be subjected to damage, corrosive action, or extreme heat.

(b) If extreme temperatures or chemically active environments are involved, the guidance provided in para. 26-2.6.1 or 26-2.6.2 shall be followed.

### 26-2.9.4 Rigging Practices

#### 26-2.9.4.1 Turnbuckles

(a) Turnbuckle end-fitting threads shall be fully engaged in the body threads.

NOTE: Pipe bodies conceal the length of thread engagement. Verify full engagement before loading (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-1).

(b) Components, including pins, bolts, nuts, or cotter pins used with jaw ends, shall be in good working condition prior to use. Alterations or modifications shall comply with para. 26-2.8.5(a).

(c) If locking nuts (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-1) are used, they shall be compatible with the threads of the turnbuckle end.

(d) Contact with obstructions that could damage or bend the turnbuckle should be avoided.

(e) Shock loading should be avoided.

(f) The load applied to the turnbuckle should be in line and in tension.

(g) Turnbuckles should not be side loaded.

(h) Turnbuckles should be rigged or secured to prevent unscrewing during lifting or load-handling activities. (10)

(i) For long-term installations, turnbuckles shall be secured to prevent unscrewing.

(j) Turnbuckles should not be dragged on an abrasive surface.

(k) Turnbuckles should be adjusted with a properly sized wrench, used on the wrench flats of the turnbuckle body.

#### 26-2.9.4.2 Eyebolts

(10)

(a) Eyebolts should be tightened or otherwise secured against rotation during lifting or load-handling activities.

(b) When used in a tapped blind hole, the effective thread length shall be at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the diameter of the bolt for engagement in steel (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-2). For other thread engagements or engagement in other materials, contact the eyebolt manufacturer or a qualified person.

(c) When used in a tapped through-hole of less than one diameter thickness, a nut shall be used under the load and fully engaged and tightened securely against the load (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-2).

(d) When used in an untapped through-hole, the nut under the load shall be fully engaged. If the eyebolt is not shouldered to the load, a second nut on top of the load should be used where possible (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-2).

(10)

(e) Eyebolts not shouldered to the load shall only be used for in-line loads (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-2).

(f) Only shoulder eyebolts shall be used for angular loading. When used for angular loading, the shoulder shall be flush and securely tightened against the load. The working load limit (WLL) must be reduced as shown in Fig. 26-2.1.1-2.

(g) When using eyebolts for angular load handling, the plane of the eyebolts shall be aligned with the direction of pull. Steel flat washers may be used under the shoulder to position the plane of the eye.

(h) Eyebolts shall be in good working condition prior to use. Alterations or modifications shall comply with para. 26-2.8.5(a).

(i) Shock loading should be avoided.

#### 26-2.9.4.3 Eye Nuts

(10) (a) Eye nuts should have full thread engagement and should be secured against rotation during lifting or load-handling activities.

(b) The threads of the eye nut shall be fully engaged (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-3).

(c) Eye nuts shall only be used for in-line loads (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-3).

(d) The plane of the eye may be positioned with a flat washer(s) or lock nut.

(e) Components shall be in good working condition prior to use. Alterations or modifications shall comply with para. 26-2.8.5(a).

(f) Shock loading should be avoided.

#### 26-2.9.4.4 Swivel Hoist Rings

(a) When used in a threaded hole, the effective thread length shall be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the diameter of the bolt for steel (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-4). For other thread engagements or engagement in other materials, contact the swivel hoist ring manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) When used in a through-hole application, a nut and washer shall be used. The washer and nut shall be in accordance with the swivel hoist ring manufacturer's recommendations. The nut shall be fully engaged (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-4).

(c) The bushing flange (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-4) shall fully contact the load surface.

(d) Spacers or washers shall not be used between the bushing flange and mounting surface of the load.

(e) The swivel hoist ring shall be tightened to the torque specifications of the manufacturer.

(f) The swivel hoist ring shall be free to rotate and pivot without interference during load-handling activities (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-4).

(g) The load applied to the swivel hoist ring shall be centered in the bail to prevent side loading.

(h) Any attached load-handling component shall be narrower than the inside width of the bail to avoid spreading (see Fig. 26-2.1.1-4).

(i) Components shall be in good working condition prior to use. Alterations or modifications shall comply with para. 26-2.8.5(a).

(j) Ensure that the swivel hoist ring WLL meets or exceeds the anticipated angular rigging tension (see Fig. 26-2.9.1-1).

(k) Shock loading should be avoided.



## Chapter 26-3

# Compression Hardware — Selection, Use, and Maintenance

### SECTION 26-3.0: SCOPE

This Chapter applies to compression hardware, including forged wire rope clips and wedge sockets.

### SECTION 26-3.1: TYPES, MATERIALS, AND ASSEMBLY

#### 26-3.1.1 Types

- (a) Wire rope clip types covered are U-bolt and double saddle (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-1).
- (b) Wedge sockets (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-2).
- (c) Compression hardware other than those detailed in this Chapter shall be used only in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer or a qualified person.

#### 26-3.1.2 Materials

- (a) Wire rope clip materials shall be of sufficient strength such that failure of the wire rope will occur before failure of the wire rope clip at the temperatures that the manufacturer has specified for use. Saddles shall be forged steel.
- (b) Wedge socket materials shall be of sufficient strength such that failure of the wire rope will occur before failure of the wedge socket at the temperatures that the manufacturer has specified for use.

#### 26-3.1.3 Assembly — Wire Rope Clips

- (a) Before installing a wire rope clip on plastic coated or plastic impregnated wire rope, consult the wire rope clip manufacturer, wire rope manufacturer, or a qualified person.
- (b) For U-bolt clips used to create end terminations, the saddle shall be placed on the live end of the wire rope, with the U-bolt on the dead-end side (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-1).
- (c) At least the minimum number of clips as recommended by the manufacturer or a qualified person shall be used.
- (d) The spacing and turn-back should be as recommended by the manufacturer or a qualified person.
- (e) The wire rope clip shall be tightened to the torque recommended by the manufacturer or a qualified person.
- (f) After assembly, the connection shall be loaded to at least the expected working load. After unloading, wire rope clips shall then be retightened to the torque

recommended by the manufacturer or a qualified person.

#### 26-3.1.4 Assembly — Wedge Sockets

- (a) The wedge socket shall be assembled as recommended by the manufacturer or a qualified person.
- (b) Before installing a wedge socket on plastic coated or plastic impregnated wire rope, consult the wedge socket manufacturer, wire rope manufacturer, or a qualified person.
- (c) The live end of the wire rope in the wedge socket cavity shall be in alignment with the socket's pin (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-2).
- (d) The assembler shall match the proper wedge with the socket for the wire rope to be installed.

NOTE: Wedges shall not be interchanged between different manufacturers' sockets or models.

- (e) The length of the dead-end tail of the wire rope shall be as required by the manufacturer or a qualified person.
- (f) The dead-end tail of the wire rope extending beyond the wedge socket shall be secured in a manner recommended by the wedge socket manufacturer or a qualified person (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-2).
- (g) The dead end of the wire rope shall not be secured to the live end of the wire rope such that it restricts the movement of the live end (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-2).
- (h) After assembly, the connection shall be loaded to fully seat the wedge before use.

### SECTION 26-3.2: DESIGN FACTOR

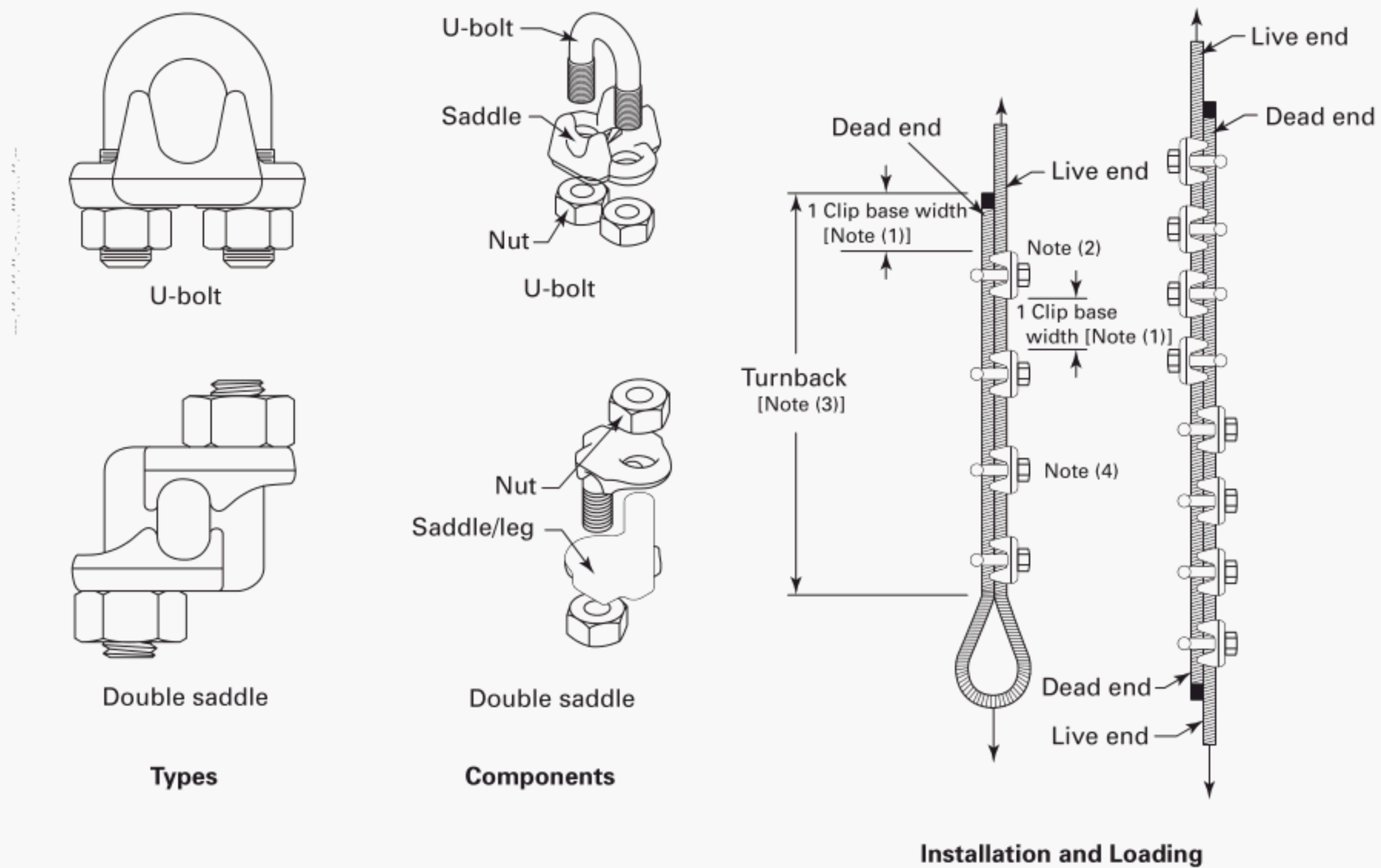
Due to the nature of the design and use, wire rope clips and wedge sockets do not have a conventional design factor. Wire rope clips and wedge sockets shall be designed to have an 80% minimum connection efficiency based on the wire rope published minimum breaking force with which they are used.

### SECTION 26-3.3: RATED LOADS

The rated load for wire rope assemblies using compression hardware is based on the following factors:

- (a) wire rope minimum breaking force
- (b) 80% minimum connection efficiency
- (c) design factor of the wire rope application

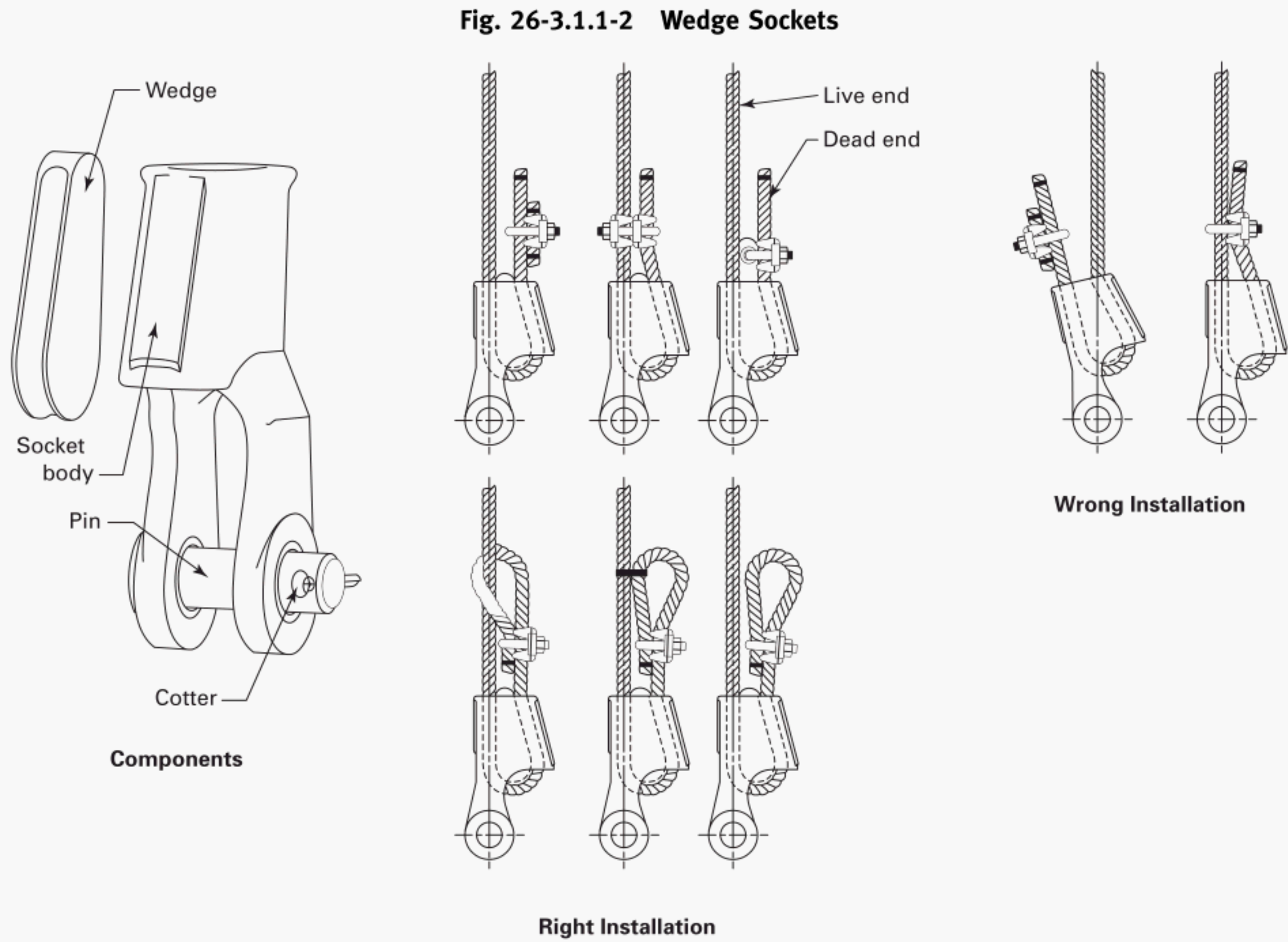
**Fig. 26-3.1.1-1 Wire Rope Clips**



GENERAL NOTE: Correct number of clips for wire rope size shall be used.

**NOTES:**

- (1) Correct spacing of clips should be used.
- (2) Correct orientation of saddle on live end shall be observed.
- (3) Correct turnback length should be used.
- (4) Correct torque on nuts shall be applied.





## SECTION 26-3.4: PROOF TEST

### 26-3.4.1 Proof Test Requirements

(a) Compression hardware is not required to be proof tested unless specified by the purchaser.

(b) If required, the proof test shall be applied to the wedge socket or the connection made by the wire rope clips after the assembly is complete.

(c) After proof testing, wire rope clips on a finished assembly shall be retightened to the torque recommended by the wire rope clip manufacturer or a qualified person.

(d) If proof tested, compression hardware shall be inspected after the test for the conditions stated in para. 26-3.8.4.

### 26-3.4.2 Proof Load Requirements

The proof load shall be a minimum of 40%, but not exceed 50%, of the wire rope minimum breaking force, unless approved by the compression hardware manufacturer or a qualified person.

## SECTION 26-3.5: IDENTIFICATION

### 26-3.5.1 Wire Rope Clip Saddle Identification

Each new wire rope clip saddle shall have forged or die stamped markings by the manufacturer to show

- (a) name or trademark of manufacturer
- (b) size

### 26-3.5.2 Wedge Socket Identification

Each new wedge socket body and wedge shall have forged, cast, or die stamped marking by the manufacturer to show

- (a) name or trademark of manufacturer
- (b) size
- (c) model, if required to match wedge to body

### 26-3.5.3 Maintenance of Identification

Compression hardware identification should be maintained by the user so as to be legible throughout the life of the hardware.

## SECTION 26-3.6: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

### 26-3.6.1 Temperature

(a) When wire rope clips are to be used at temperatures above 400°F (204°C) or below -40°F (-40°C), the wire rope clip manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.

(b) When wedge sockets are to be used at temperatures above 400°F (204°C) or below -4°F (-20°C), the wedge socket manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.

### 26-3.6.2 Chemically Active Environments

The strength of compression hardware can be affected by chemically active environments, such as caustic or acid substances or fumes. The compression hardware manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted before compression hardware is used in chemically active environments.

## SECTION 26-3.7: TRAINING

Compression hardware users shall be trained in the selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of environment, and rigging practices as covered by this Chapter.

## SECTION 26-3.8: INSPECTION, REPAIR, AND REMOVAL

### 26-3.8.1 Initial Inspection

Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired compression hardware shall be inspected by a designated person to verify compliance with the applicable provisions of this Chapter. Written records are not required.

### 26-3.8.2 Frequent Inspection

(a) A visual inspection shall be performed by the user or other designated person each day before the compression hardware is used. Rigging hardware in semi-permanent and inaccessible locations where frequent inspections are not feasible shall have periodic inspections performed. (10)

(b) Conditions such as those listed in para. 26-3.8.4, or any other condition that may result in a hazard, shall cause the compression hardware to be removed from service. Compression hardware shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.

(c) Written records are not required.

### 26-3.8.3 Periodic Inspection

(a) A complete inspection of the compression hardware shall be performed by a designated person. The compression hardware shall be examined for conditions such as those listed in para. 26-3.8.4 and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard.

(b) *Periodic Inspection Frequency*

(1) Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed 1 yr. The frequency of periodic inspections should be based on

- (a) frequency of compression hardware use
- (b) severity of service conditions
- (c) nature of lifting or load-handling activities (10)
- (d) experience gained on the service life of compression hardware used in similar circumstances

(2) Guidelines for the time intervals are

- (a) normal service — yearly



- (b) severe service — monthly to quarterly
- (c) special service — as recommended by a qualified person
- (c) Written records are not required.

#### 26-3.8.4 Removal Criteria

Compression hardware shall be removed from service if conditions such as the following are visible and shall only be returned to service when approved by a qualified person:

- (a) missing or illegible identification
- (b) indications of heat damage, including weld spatter or arc strikes
- (c) excessive pitting or corrosion
- (d) bent, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, cracked, or broken components
- (e) excessive nicks or gouges
- (f) a 10% reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point
- (g) evidence of unauthorized welding
- (h) unauthorized replacement components
- (i) insufficient number of wire rope clips
- (j) improperly tightened wire rope clips
- (k) indications of damaged wire rope
- (l) indications of wire rope slippage
- (m) improper assembly or other conditions, including visible damage, that cause doubt as to continued use

#### 26-3.8.5 Repairs and Modifications

- (a) Repairs, alterations, or modifications shall be as specified by the compression hardware manufacturer or a qualified person.
- (b) Replacement parts shall meet or exceed the original compression hardware manufacturer's specifications.

### SECTION 26-3.9: OPERATING PRACTICES

#### 26-3.9.1 Compression Hardware Selection

(a) Compression hardware having suitable characteristics for the type of application and environment shall be selected in accordance with the recommendations of the compression hardware manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) The rated load shall not be exceeded (see Section 26-3.3).

(c) Compression hardware that appears to be damaged shall not be used until inspected and accepted as usable under Section 26-3.8.

#### 26-3.9.2 Cautions to Personnel

(10)

(a) All portions of the human body shall be kept from between the load and any other rigging during lifting or load-handling activities.

(b) Personnel should stand clear of the suspended load.

(c) Personnel should stand clear of rigging when it is under tension.

(d) Personnel shall not ride rigging hardware.

#### 26-3.9.3 Storage and Work Environments

(a) Compression hardware should be stored in an area where it will not be subjected to damage, corrosive action, or extreme heat.

(b) If extreme temperatures or chemically active environments are involved, the guidance provided in para. 26-3.6.1 or 26-3.6.2 shall be followed.

#### 26-3.9.4 Rigging Practices

##### 26-3.9.4.1 Wire Rope Clips

(a) Assemble wire rope clips in accordance with para. 26-3.1.3.

(b) Wire rope clips should not be in contact with the load or any obstruction during lifting or load-handling activities. (10)

(c) Shock loading should be avoided.

(d) Rigging using wire rope clips should not be dragged on an abrasive surface.

(e) When wire rope clips are applied to join two lengths of wire rope in an in-line splice, the requirements of para. 26-3.1.3 shall be followed (see Fig. 26-3.1.1-1).

(f) The use of wire rope clips to fabricate slings is generally prohibited. See ASME B30.9 for specific exceptions.

##### 26-3.9.4.2 Wedge Sockets

(a) Assemble wedge sockets in accordance with para. 26-3.1.4.

(b) The wedge sockets should not be side loaded.

(c) Contact with sharp edges that could damage the wedge socket should be avoided.

(d) Shock loading should be avoided.

(e) Impacts can dislodge the wedge from the body and should be avoided.

(f) Rigging using wedge sockets should not be dragged on an abrasive surface.

# Chapter 26-4

## Links, Rings, and Swivels — Selection, Use, and Maintenance

### SECTION 26-4.0: SCOPE

This Chapter applies to links, rings, and swivels.

### SECTION 26-4.1: TYPES AND MATERIALS

#### 26-4.1.1 Types

(a) Links and rings, including oblong, round and pear shapes (see Fig. 26-4.1.1-1).

(b) Swivels, including eye-and-eye and eye-and-jaw types used for positioning (see Fig. 26-4.1.1-2).

(c) Links, rings, and swivels other than those detailed in this Chapter shall be used only in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer or a qualified person.

#### 26-4.1.2 Materials

Links, rings, and swivels shall have sufficient ductility to permanently deform before losing the ability to support the load at the temperatures that the manufacturer has specified for use.

### SECTION 26-4.2: DESIGN FACTOR

The design factor for links, rings, and swivels shall be a minimum of 5.

### SECTION 26-4.3: RATED LOADS

Rated load shall be in accordance with the recommendation of the link, ring, or swivel manufacturer. The terms “rated capacity” and “working load limit” are commonly used to describe rated load.

### SECTION 26-4.4: PROOF TEST

#### 26-4.4.1 Proof Test Requirements

(a) Prior to initial use, welded links and rings shall be proof tested by the manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) All other links, rings, and swivels are not required to be proof tested unless specified by the purchaser.

(c) If proof tested, links, rings, and swivels shall be inspected after the test for the conditions stated in para. 26-4.8.4.

#### 26-4.4.2 Proof Load Requirements

The proof load shall be a minimum of 2 times the rated load.

### SECTION 26-4.5: IDENTIFICATION

#### 26-4.5.1 Links, Rings, and Swivels Identification

Each new link, ring, and swivel shall be marked by the manufacturer to show

- (a) name or trademark of manufacturer
- (b) size or rated load
- (c) grade, if required to identify rated load

#### 26-4.5.2 Maintenance of Identification

Link, ring, and swivel identification should be maintained by the user so as to be legible during the life of the hardware.

### SECTION 26-4.6: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

#### 26-4.6.1 Temperature

(a) When steel links, rings, or swivels are to be used at temperatures above 400°F (204°C) or below -40°F (-40°C), the link, ring, and swivel manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.

(b) For links, rings, or swivels made from other materials, consult the manufacturer or a qualified person.

#### 26-4.6.2 Chemically Active Environments

The strength of links, rings, and swivels can be affected by chemically active environments, such as caustic or acid substances or fumes. The link, ring, or swivel manufacturer or a qualified person shall be consulted before use in chemically active environments.

### SECTION 26-4.7: TRAINING

Link, ring, and swivel users shall be trained in the selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of environment, and rigging practices as covered by this Chapter.

### SECTION 26-4.8: INSPECTION, REPAIR, AND REMOVAL

#### 26-4.8.1 Initial Inspection

Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired links, rings, and swivels shall be inspected by a designated person to verify compliance with the applicable provisions of this Chapter. Written records are not required.

Fig. 26-4.1.1-1 Links and Rings

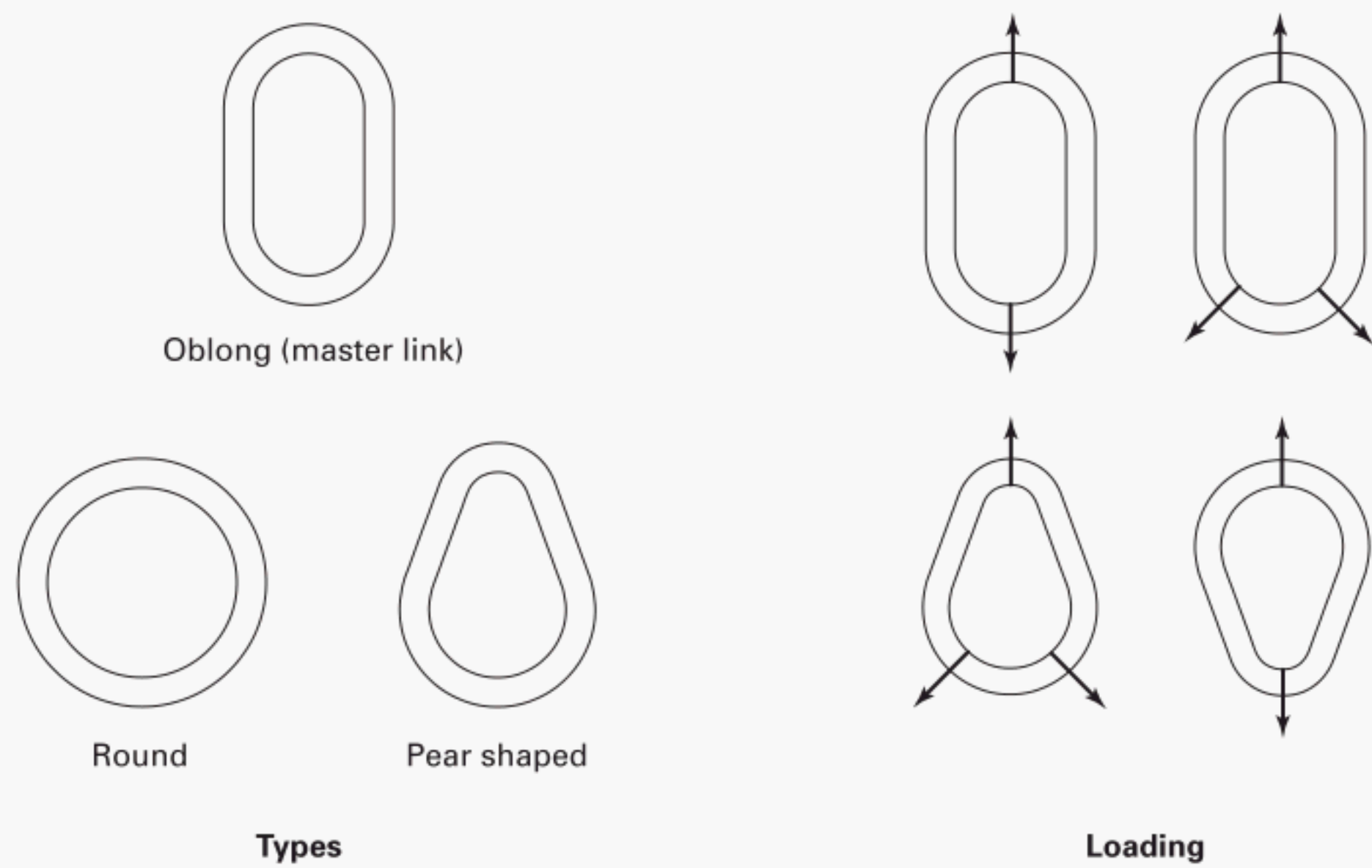
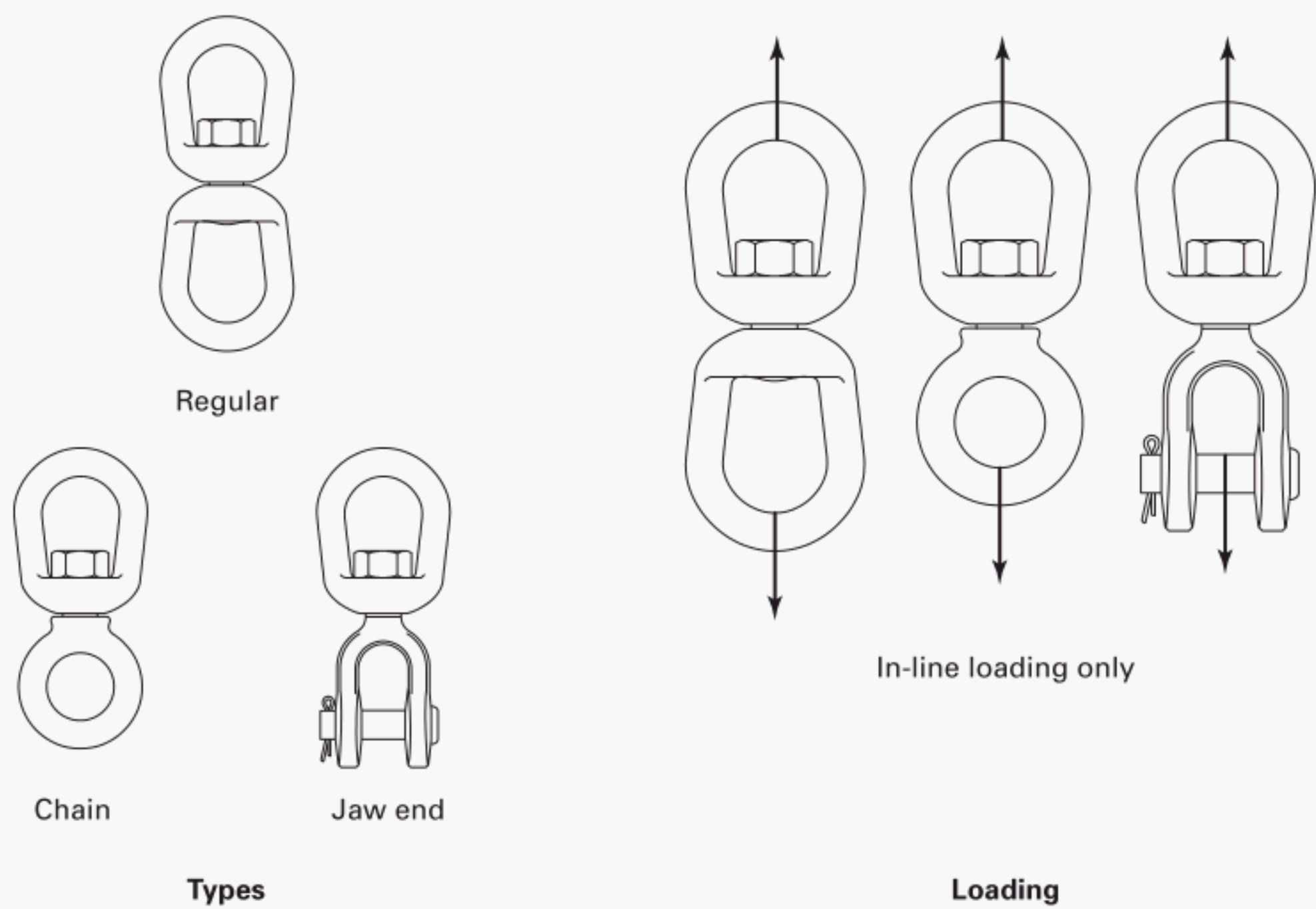


Fig. 26-4.1.1-2 Swivels





### 26-4.8.2 Frequent Inspection

- (10) (a) A visual inspection shall be performed by the user or other designated person each shift before the links, rings, and swivels are used. Rigging hardware in semi-permanent and inaccessible locations where frequent inspections are not feasible shall have periodic inspections performed.
- (b) Conditions such as those listed in para. 26-4.8.4, or any other condition that may result in a hazard, shall cause the hardware to be removed from service. Links, rings, and swivels shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.
- (c) Written records are not required.

### 26-4.8.3 Periodic Inspection

- (a) A complete inspection of the links, rings, and swivels shall be performed by a designated person. The hardware shall be examined for conditions such as those listed in para. 26-4.8.4 and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard.
- (b) *Periodic Inspection Frequency*
- (1) Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed 1 yr. The frequency of periodic inspections should be based on
- (a) frequency of use
- (b) severity of service conditions
- (10) (c) nature of lifting or load-handling activities
- (d) experience gained on the service life of hardware used in similar circumstances
- (2) Guidelines for the time intervals are
- (a) normal service — yearly
- (b) severe service — monthly to quarterly
- (c) special service — as recommended by a qualified person
- (c) Written records are not required.

### 26-4.8.4 Removal Criteria

- Links, rings, and swivels shall be removed from service if conditions such as the following are present and shall only be returned to service when approved by a qualified person:
- (a) missing or illegible identification
- (b) indications of heat damage, including weld spatter or arc strikes
- (c) excessive pitting or corrosion
- (d) bent, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, cracked, or broken load-bearing components
- (e) excessive nicks or gouges
- (f) a 10% reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point
- (g) evidence of unauthorized welding or modification
- (h) for swivels, lack of the ability to freely rotate when not loaded
- (i) for swivels, loose or missing nuts, bolts, cotter pins, snap rings, or other fasteners and retaining devices

- (j) other conditions, including visible damage that cause doubt as to continued use

### 26-4.8.5 Repairs and Modifications

- (a) Repairs, alterations, or modifications shall be as specified by the link, ring, or swivel manufacturer or a qualified person.
- (b) Replacement parts shall meet or exceed the original equipment manufacturer's specifications.

## SECTION 26-4.9: OPERATING PRACTICES

### 26-4.9.1 Links, Rings, and Swivels Selection

- (a) Links, rings, and swivels having suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch, angle of loading, and environment shall be selected in accordance with the recommendations of the hardware manufacturer or a qualified person.

NOTE: The angle of loading affects the load on the links, rings, and swivels. As the horizontal angle decreases, the effective load increases (see Fig. 26-4.9.1-1).

- (b) The rated load of the links, rings, and swivels shall not be exceeded.
- (c) Links, rings, and swivels that appear to be damaged shall not be used until inspected and accepted as usable under para. 26-4.8.4.

### 26-4.9.2 Cautions to Personnel

(10)

- (a) All portions of the human body shall be kept from between the links, rings, and swivels, the load, and any other rigging during lifting or load-handling activities.
- (b) Personnel should stand clear of the suspended load.
- (c) Personnel should stand clear of rigging when it is under tension.
- (d) Personnel shall not ride links, rings, and swivels.

### 26-4.9.3 Storage and Work Environments

- (a) Links, rings, and swivels should be stored in an area where they will not be subjected to damage, corrosive action, or extreme temperatures.
- (b) If extreme temperatures or chemically active environments are involved, the guidance provided in para. 26-4.6.1 or 26-4.6.2 shall be followed.

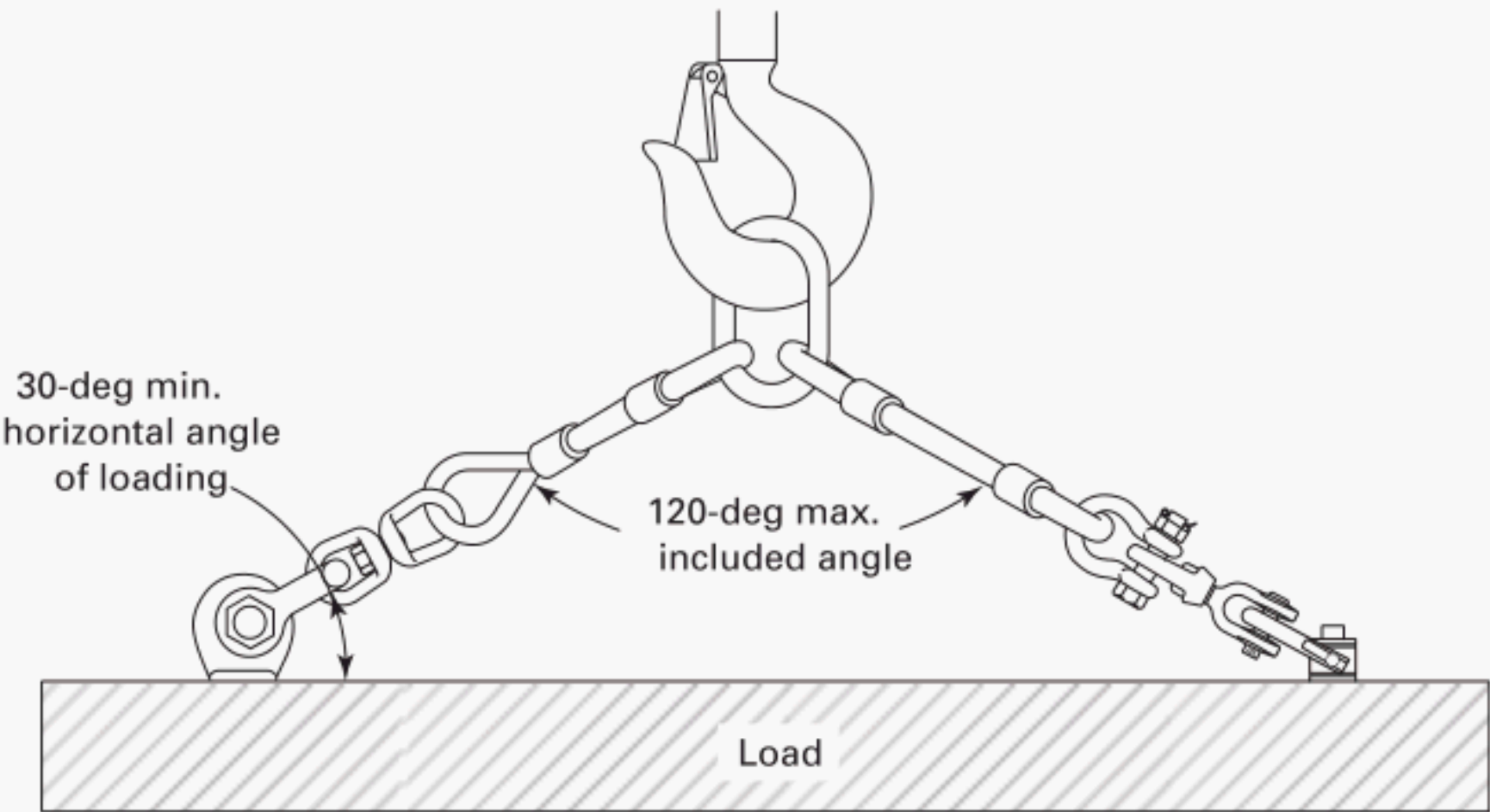
### 26-4.9.4 Rigging Practices

#### 26-4.9.4.1 Links and Rings

- (a) Alterations or modifications shall comply with para. 26-4.8.5(a).
- (b) Contact with obstructions that could damage the link or ring should be avoided.
- (c) Shock loading should be avoided.
- (d) Links and rings should not be dragged on an abrasive surface.



Fig. 26-4.9.1-1 Angle of Loading (Links, Rings, and Swivels)



Horizontal Angle, deg	Stress Multiplier
90	1.000
60	1.155
45	1.414
30	2.000

- (10) (e) The link or ring shall be of the proper shape and size to ensure that it seats properly in the hook, lifting device, or rigging hardware.
- (f) Multiple slings or rigging hardware gathered in a link or ring shall not exceed a 120-deg included angle (see Fig. 26-4.9.1-1).
- (g) The horizontal angle of loading should not be less than 30 deg, unless approved by a qualified person (see Fig. 26-4.9.1-1).

**26-4.9.4.2 Swivels**

- (a) Swivels are positioning hardware and are not intended to be rotated under load.

- (b) Swivels shall only be used for in-line loads (see Fig. 26-4.1.1-2).
- (c) Components shall be maintained in good working condition.
- (d) Alterations or modifications shall comply with para. 26-4.8.5(a).
- (e) Shock loading should be avoided.
- (f) Swivels shall be of the proper shape and size to ensure that they seat properly in the hook, lifting device, or rigging hardware.
- (g) Contact with obstructions that could damage the swivel should be avoided.

(10)

# Chapter 26-5

## Rigging Blocks — Selection, Use, and Maintenance

### SECTION 26-5.0: SCOPE

This Chapter applies to rigging blocks. Crane blocks are covered by crane type under other ASME B30 volumes.

### SECTION 26-5.1: TYPES AND MATERIALS

#### 26-5.1.1 Types

(a) Types include tackle, utility, rolling, and snatch blocks (see Fig. 26-5.1.1-1).

(b) Load fittings on rigging blocks may include hooks, eyes, swivels, yokes, bails, shackles, and pins (see Fig. 26-5.1.1-2).

(c) Rigging blocks other than those detailed in this Chapter shall be used in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer or a qualified person.

#### 26-5.1.2 Materials

(a) The rigging block shall have sufficient ductility to permanently deform before losing the ability to support the load at the temperatures that the manufacturer has specified for use.

(b) The shell or side plates shall be metal, wood, or synthetic.

(c) The sheave(s) shall be metal or synthetic.

(d) The load-bearing straps and fitting(s) shall be made of metal.

### SECTION 26-5.2: DESIGN FACTOR

The design factor for rigging blocks shall be a minimum of 4.

### SECTION 26-5.3: RATED LOADS

Rated load shall be in accordance with the recommendation of the rigging block manufacturer. The terms “rated capacity” and “working load limit” are commonly used to describe rated load.

NOTE: The block rated load is the maximum load applied to the primary load fitting, not the line pull (see Fig. 26-5.3-1).

### SECTION 26-5.4: PROOF TEST

#### 26-5.4.1 Proof Test Requirements

(a) Rigging blocks are not required to be proof tested unless specified by the purchaser.

(b) If proof tested, a rigging block shall be inspected after the test for the conditions stated in para. 26-5.8.4.

#### 26-5.4.2 Proof Load Requirements

The proof load for a rigging block shall be a minimum of 1.5 and a maximum of 2 times the rated load unless approved by the manufacturer or a qualified person.

### SECTION 26-5.5: IDENTIFICATION

#### 26-5.5.1 Marking

Each new rigging block shall be marked by the manufacturer to show

(a) name or trademark of manufacturer

(b) rated load

(c) rope size(s)

#### 26-5.5.2 Maintenance of Identification

Rigging block identification should be maintained by the user so as to be legible throughout the life of the block.

### SECTION 26-5.6: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

#### 26-5.6.1 Temperature

When rigging blocks are to be used at temperatures above 150°F (66°C) or below 0°F (–18°C), the rigging block manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.

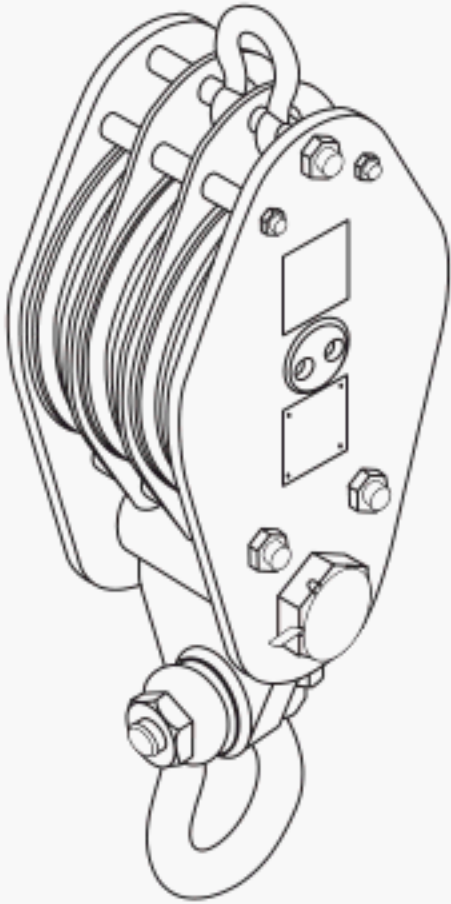
#### 26-5.6.2 Chemically Active Environments

Chemically active environments, such as caustic or acid substances or fumes, can affect the strength, operating characteristics, or both of rigging blocks. The rigging block manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted when rigging blocks are used in chemically active environments.

### SECTION 26-5.7: TRAINING

Rigging block users shall be trained in the selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of environment, and rigging practices as covered by this Chapter.

Fig. 26-5.1.1-1 Rigging Block Types



Tackle Block



Rolling Block



Snatch Block



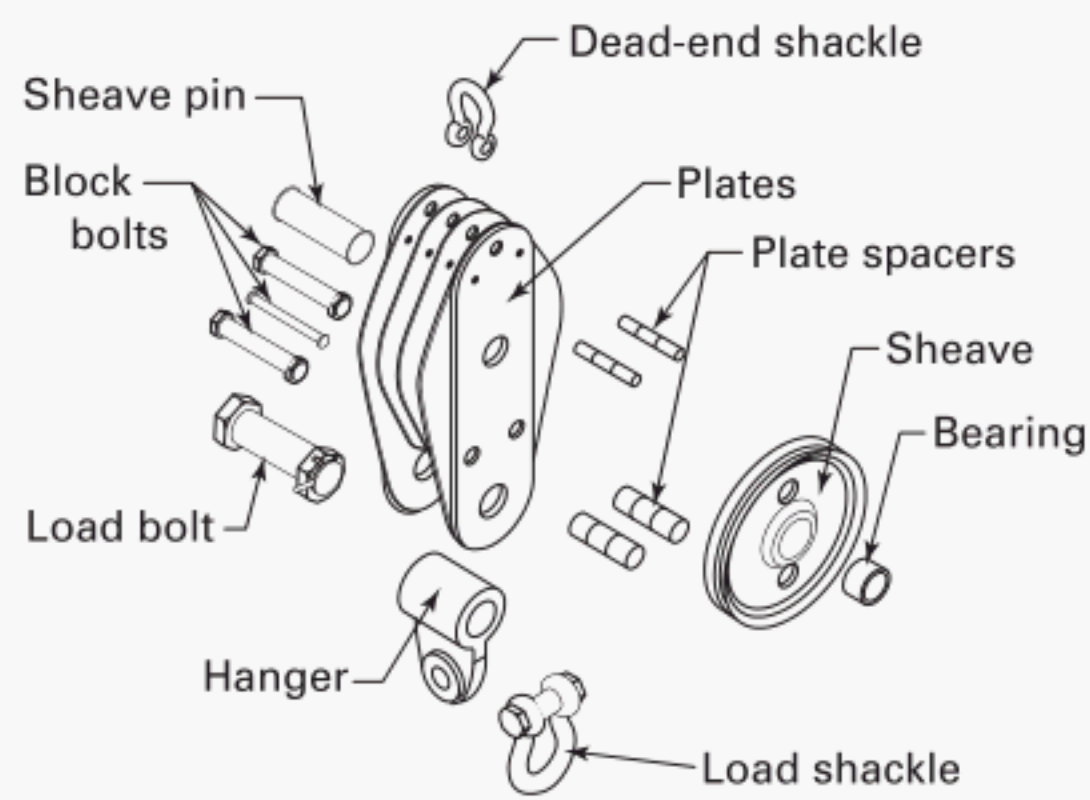
Utility Block



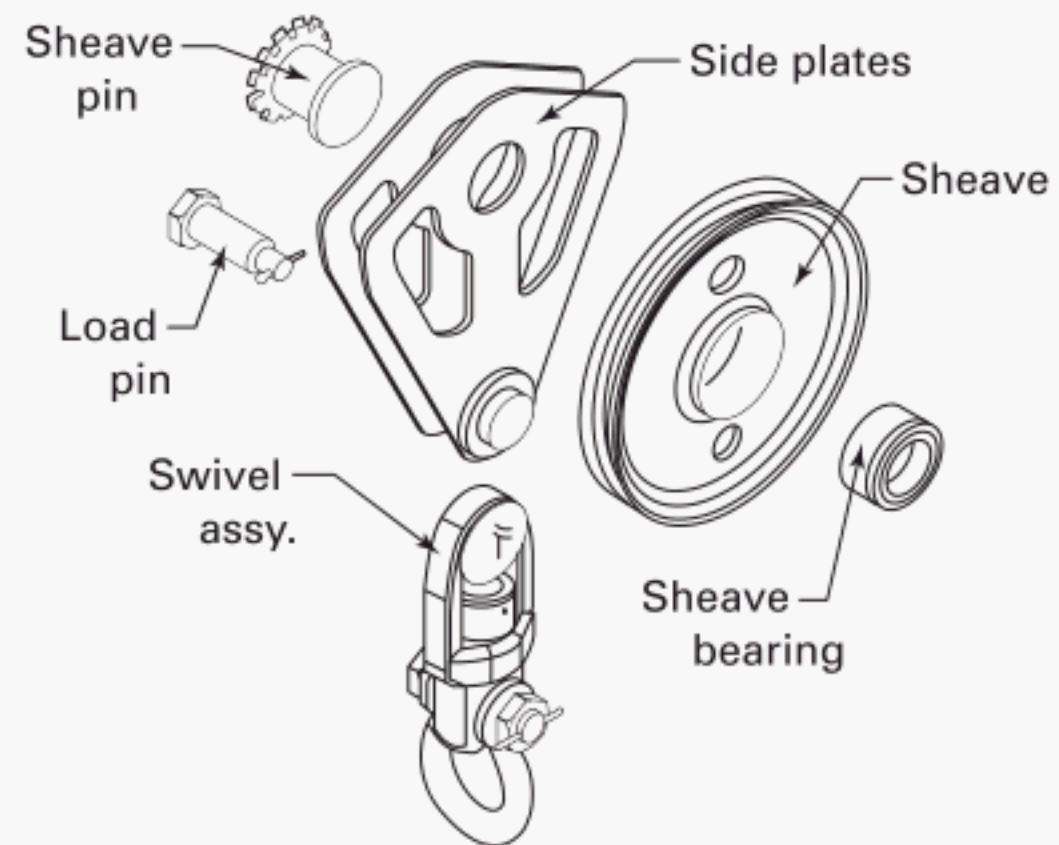
Snatch Block



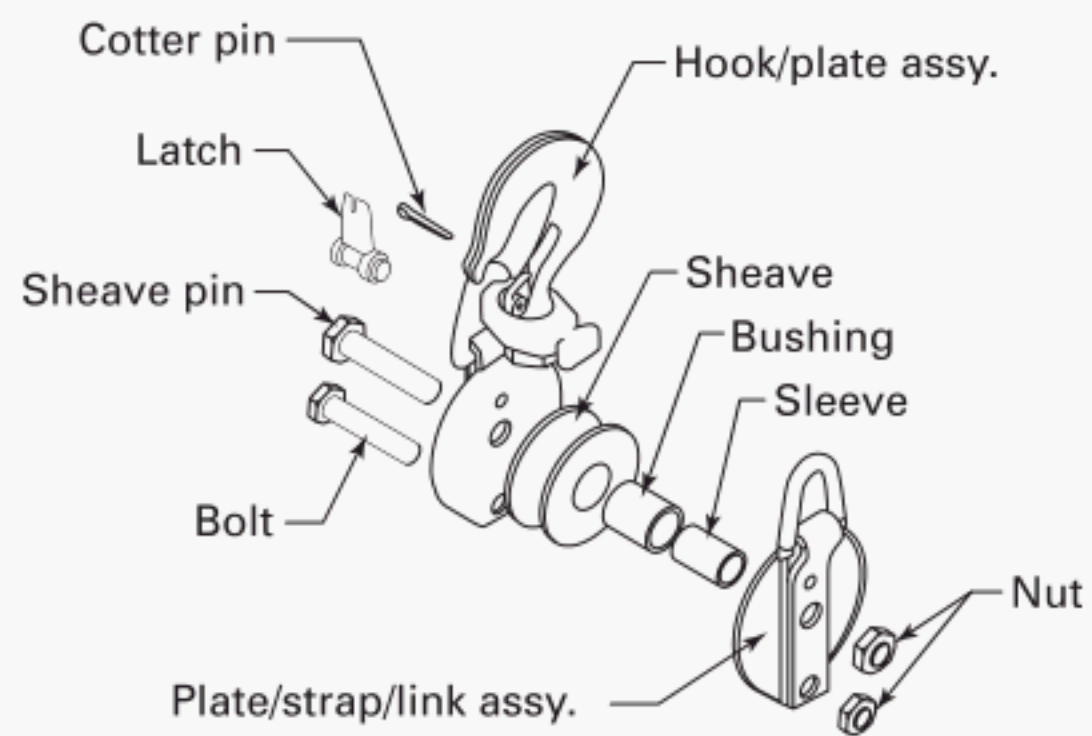
**Fig. 26-5.1.1-2 Typical Rigging Block Components**



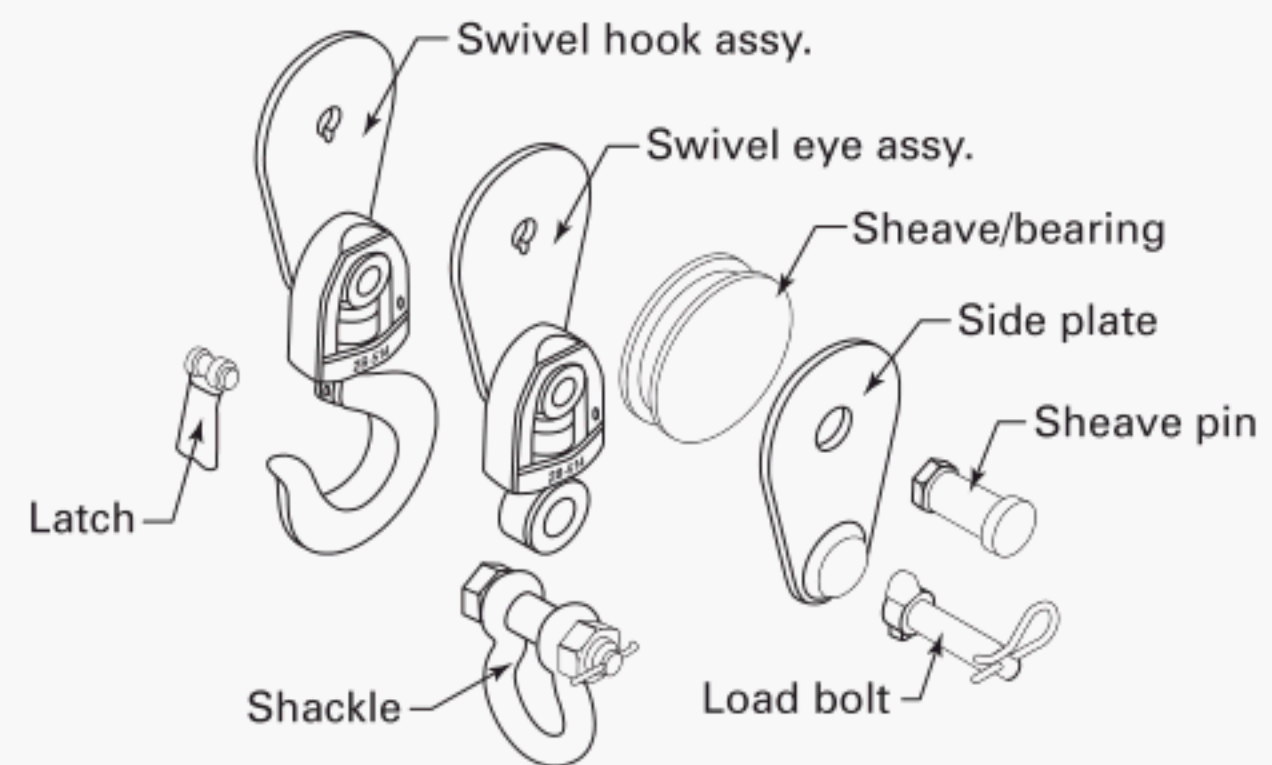
**Tackle Block**



**Rolling Block**



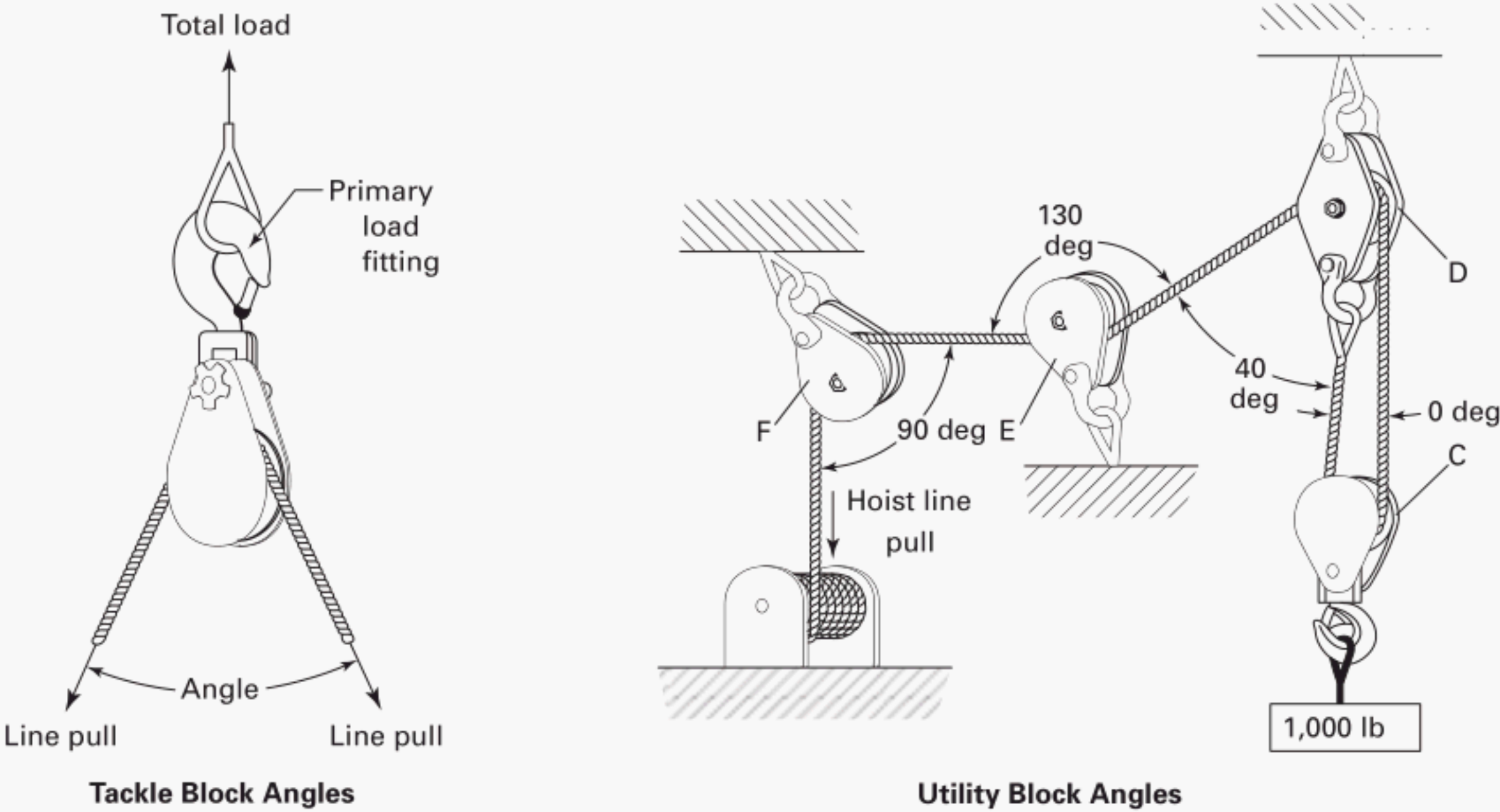
**Utility Block**



**Snatch Blocks**



Fig. 26-5.3-1 Block Load Factor Multipliers



Multipliers			
Angle, deg	Factor	Angle, deg	Factor
0	2.00	100	1.29
10	1.99	110	1.15
20	1.97	120	1.00
30	1.93	130	0.84
40	1.87	135	0.76
45	1.84	140	0.68
50	1.81	150	0.52
60	1.73	160	0.35
70	1.64	170	0.17
80	1.53	180	0.00
90	1.41	...	...

**Block Load = Line Pull × Multiplier Factor**  
Example: Load = 1,000 lb  
Line pull: 1,000 lb ÷ 2 = 500 lb  
Load block "C" = 500 lb × 2 = 1,000 lb  
(line pull × factor for 0-deg angle)  
Load block "D" = 500 lb × 1.87 + 500 lb = 1,435 lb  
(line pull × factor for 40-deg angle + dead-end load)  
Load block "E" = 500 lb × 0.84 = 420 lb  
(line pull × factor for 130-deg angle)  
Load block "F" = 500 lb × 1.41 = 705 lb  
(line pull × factor for 90-deg angle)

## SECTION 26-5.8: INSPECTION, REPAIR, AND REMOVAL

### 26-5.8.1 Initial Inspection

Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired rigging blocks shall be inspected by a designated person to verify compliance with the applicable provisions of this Chapter. Written records are not required.

### 26-5.8.2 Frequent Inspection

- (10) (a) A visual inspection shall be performed by the user or other designated person each shift before the rigging block is used. Rigging hardware in semi-permanent and inaccessible locations where frequent inspections are not feasible shall have periodic inspections performed.

(b) Conditions such as those listed in para. 26-5.8.4, or any other condition that may result in a hazard, shall cause the rigging block to be removed from service. Rigging blocks shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.

(c) Written records are not required.

### 26-5.8.3 Periodic Inspection

(a) A complete inspection of the rigging block shall be performed by a designated person. The hardware shall be examined for conditions such as those listed in para. 26-5.8.4 and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard.

(b) *Periodic Inspection Frequency*

(1) Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed 1 yr. The frequency of periodic inspections should be based on

- (10) (a) frequency of use  
(b) severity of service conditions  
(c) nature of lifting or load-handling activities  
(d) experience gained on the service life of hardware used in similar circumstances  
(2) Guidelines for the time intervals are  
(a) normal service — yearly  
(b) severe service — monthly to quarterly  
(c) special service — as recommended by a qualified person  
(c) Written records are not required.

### 26-5.8.4 Removal Criteria

Rigging blocks shall be removed from service if conditions such as the following are present and shall only be returned to service when approved by a qualified person:

- (a) missing or illegible identification  
(b) misalignment or wobble in sheaves  
(c) excessive sheave groove corrugation or wear  
(d) loose or missing nuts, bolts, cotter pins, snap rings, or other fasteners and retaining devices  
(e) indications of heat damage, including weld spatter or arc strikes

- (f) excessive pitting or corrosion  
(g) bent, cracked, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, or broken load-bearing components  
(h) excessive wear, nicks, or gouges  
(i) a 10% reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point  
(j) excessive damage to load-bearing threads  
(k) evidence of unauthorized welding or modifications  
(l) for hooks, the removal criteria specified in B30.10  
(m) for shackles, the removal criteria specified in B30.26  
(n) other conditions, including visible damage that cause doubt as to the continued use of the rigging block

### 26-5.8.5 Repairs and Modifications

(a) Repairs, alterations, or modifications shall be as specified by the rigging block manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) Replacement parts, such as pins, hooks and sheaves, shall meet or exceed the original equipment manufacturer's specifications.

## SECTION 26-5.9: OPERATING PRACTICES

### 26-5.9.1 Rigging Block Selection

(a) Rigging blocks having suitable characteristics for the application and environment shall be selected in accordance with the recommendations of the rigging block manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) The rated load of the rigging block shall not be exceeded. (10)

NOTE: The included angle formed between the load lines affects the load on the block. As the included angle decreases, the load increases in the rigging block (see Fig. 26-5.3-1).

(c) Rigging blocks that appear to be damaged shall not be used until inspected and accepted as usable under para. 26-5.8.4.

(d) The minimum  $D/d$  ratio between the sheave pitch diameter and wire rope diameter is 6.

### 26-5.9.2 Cautions to Personnel (10)

(a) All portions of the human body shall be kept from between the rigging block, its running lines, the load, and any other rigging during lifting or load-handling activities.

(b) Personnel should stand clear of the suspended load.

(c) Personnel should stand clear of rigging when it is under tension.

(d) Personnel shall not ride rigging blocks.

### 26-5.9.3 Storage and Work Environments

(a) Rigging blocks should be stored in an area where they will not be subjected to damage, corrosive action, or extreme temperatures.

(b) If extreme temperatures or chemically active environments are involved, the guidance provided in para. 26-5.6.1 or 26-5.6.2 shall be followed.

#### **26-5.9.4 Rigging Practices**

(a) The rigging block components shall be fully engaged, with all fasteners and retaining devices in place and in good working order before use. Alterations or modifications shall comply with para. 26-5.8.5.

(b) Contact with sharp edges that could damage the rigging block should be avoided.

(c) Shock loading should be avoided.

(d) The load applied to the rigging block should be in-line with the sheave and load fitting(s) to prevent side loading of the block.

(e) Ensure the rope is in the sheave groove when the rigging block begins to take load.

(f) The line load multiplied by the block load factor shall not exceed the rated load of the rigging block (see Fig. 26-5.3-1).

(g) Rigging blocks should not be dragged on an abrasive surface.

(h) Load line fittings shall not contact the rigging block sheave(s).



(10)

## Chapter 26-6

# Detachable Load-Indicating Devices — Selection, Use, and Maintenance

### SECTION 26-6.0: SCOPE

This Chapter applies to detachable load-indicating devices (LIDs) used in tension.

### SECTION 26-6.1: TYPES AND MATERIALS

#### 26-6.1.1 Types

(a) Types covered are crane scales, dynamometers, and shackles with load-indicating pins (see Figs. 26-6.1.1-1 through 26-6.1.1-3).

(b) LIDs shall be used only in accordance with the recommendations of the LID manufacturer or a qualified person.

NOTE: Load-indicating pins integral to a hoisting system and load-indicating devices that operate on a running wire rope are not covered by the scope of this Volume.

#### 26-6.1.2 Materials

The LID shall have sufficient ductility to permanently deform before losing the ability to support the load at the temperatures at which the manufacturer has specified for use.

### SECTION 26-6.2: DESIGN FACTOR

The design factor shall be a minimum of 4.

### SECTION 26-6.3: RATED LOADS

Rated load shall be in accordance with the recommendation of the LID manufacturer. The terms “rated capacity” and “working load limit” are commonly used to describe rated load.

### SECTION 26-6.4: PROOF TEST

#### 26-6.4.1 Proof Test Requirements

(a) LIDs are not required to be proof tested unless specified by the purchaser.

(b) If proof tested, a LID shall be inspected after the test for the conditions stated in para. 26-6.8.5.

#### 26-6.4.2 Proof Load Requirements

The proof load for a LID shall be a minimum of 2 times the rated load.

### SECTION 26-6.5: IDENTIFICATION

#### 26-6.5.1 LID Identification

Each LID shall be marked by the manufacturer to show

- (a) name or trademark of manufacturer
- (b) rated load
- (c) serial number
- (d) model number

#### 26-6.5.2 Maintenance of Identification

LID identification should be maintained by the user so as to be legible throughout the life of the LID.

### SECTION 26-6.6: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

#### 26-6.6.1 Temperature

When LIDs are to be used at temperatures above 104°F (40°C) or below 14°F (−10°C), the LID manufacturer or a qualified person shall be consulted.

#### 26-6.6.2 Chemically Active Environments

The strength and accuracy of LIDs can be affected by chemically active environments, such as caustic or acid substances or fumes. The LID manufacturer or a qualified person shall be consulted before LIDs are used in chemically active environments.

#### 26-6.6.3 Electronic Interference

Electromagnetic interference (EMI) and radio frequency interference (RFI) may affect the accuracy of LIDs. The LID manufacturer or a qualified person shall be consulted before LIDs are used in these environments.

### SECTION 26-6.7: TRAINING

LID users shall be trained in the selection, use, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of environment, and rigging practices as covered by this Chapter. The user shall consult the OEM manual for specific instructions relating to the use of the LID.

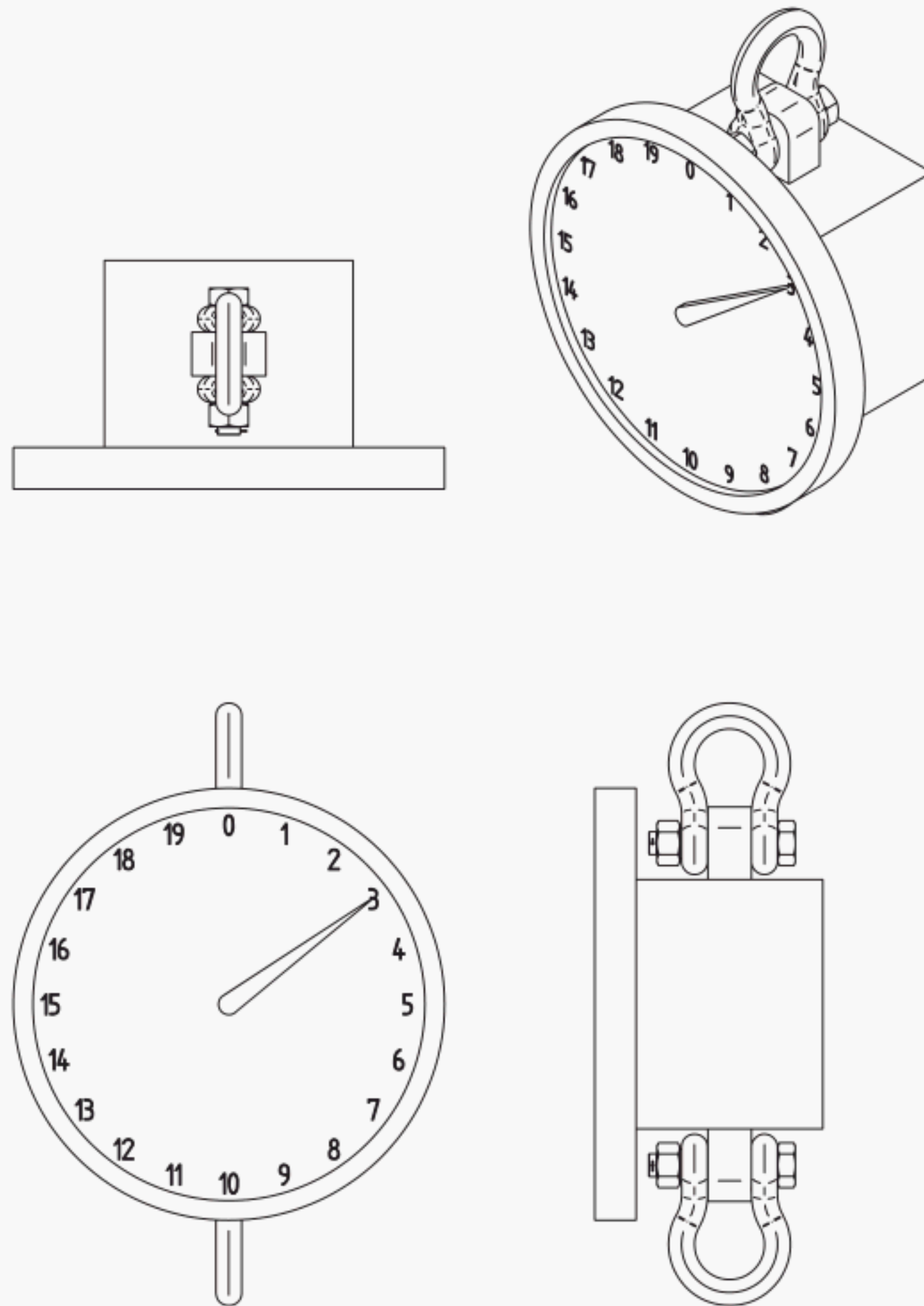
### SECTION 26-6.8: CALIBRATION, INSPECTION, REPAIR, AND REMOVAL

#### 26-6.8.1 Calibration

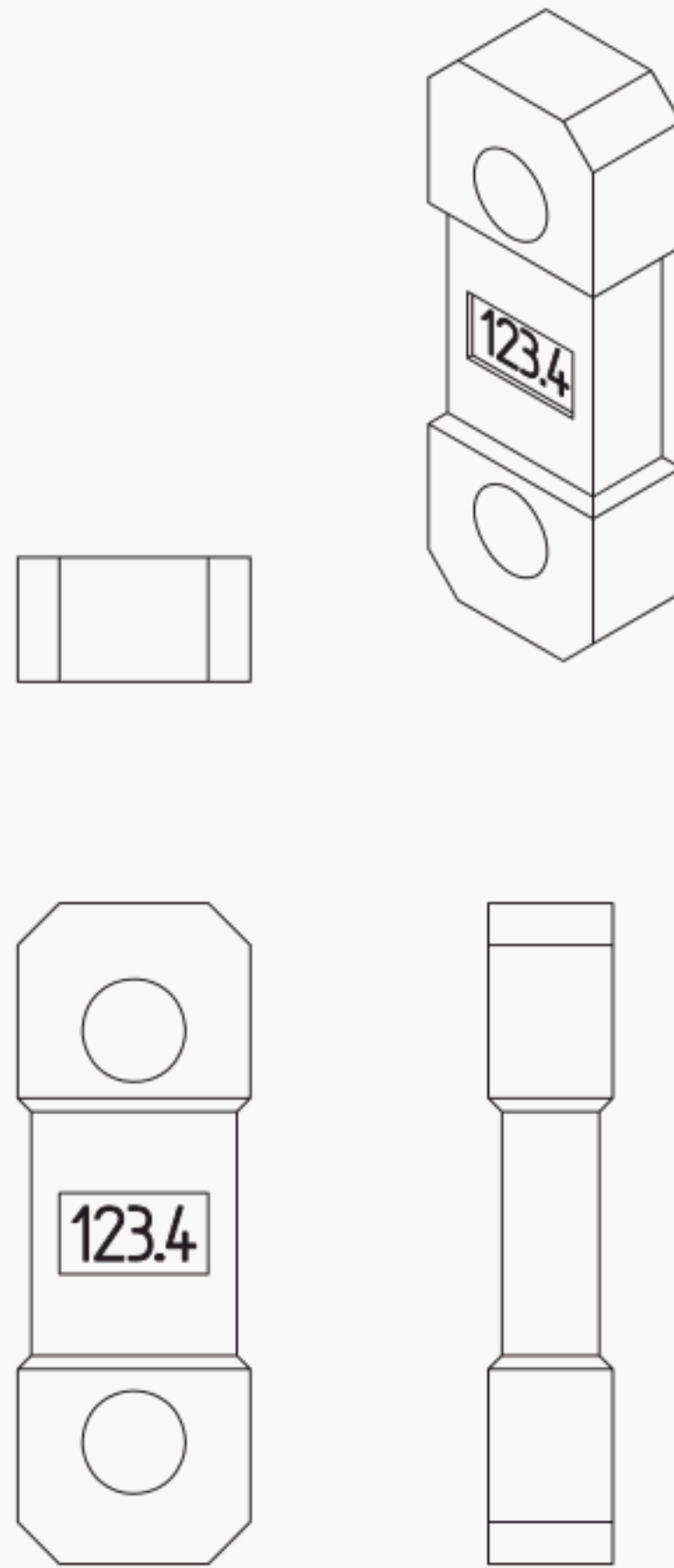
(a) Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired LIDs shall be calibrated to within  $\pm 2\%$  of the LID maximum rated load, by the manufacturer or a qualified



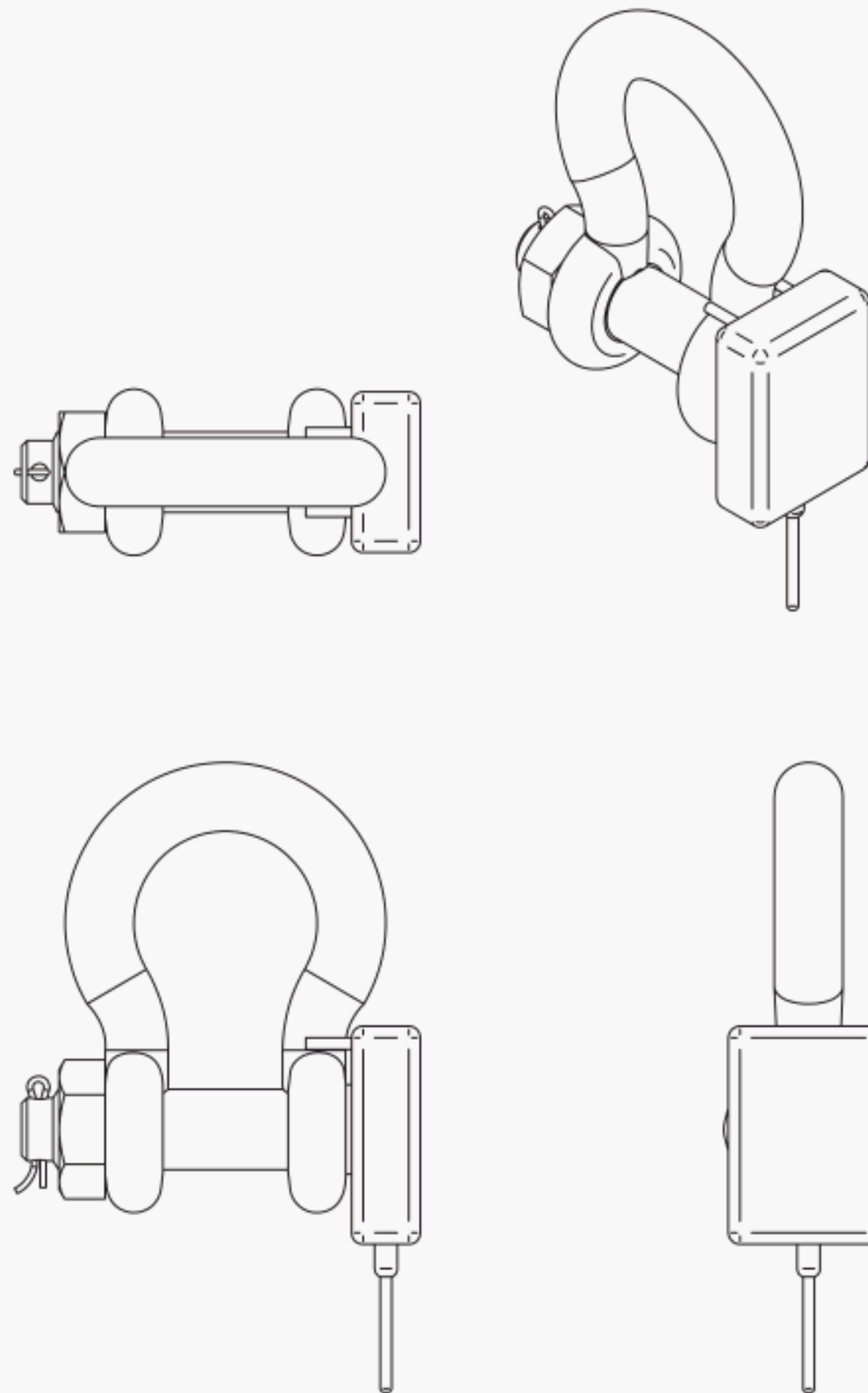
**Fig. 26-6.1.1-1 Crane Scale — Dynamometer**



**Fig. 26-6.1.1-2 Link Style Load-Indicating Device**



**Fig. 26-6.1.1-3 Shackle With Load-Indicating Pin**





person. A written record of the most recent calibration shall be maintained.

(b) Periodic calibration shall be performed at intervals specified by the manufacturer or a qualified person in accordance with para. 26-6.8.1(a). A written record of the most recent calibration shall be maintained.

### 26-6.8.2 Initial Inspection

Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired LIDs shall be inspected by a designated person to verify compliance with the applicable provisions of this Chapter. Written records are not required.

### 26-6.8.3 Frequent Inspection

(a) A visual inspection shall be performed by the user or other designated person each day before the LID is used. LIDs in semi-permanent and inaccessible locations, where frequent inspections are not feasible, shall have periodic inspections performed.

(b) Conditions such as those listed in para. 26-6.8.5 or any other condition that may result in a hazard shall cause the LIDs to be removed from service. LIDs shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.

(c) Written records are not required for frequent inspections.

### 26-6.8.4 Periodic Inspection

(a) A complete inspection of the LID shall be performed by a designated person. The LID shall be examined for conditions such as those listed in para. 26-6.8.5 and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard.

(b) *Periodic Inspection Frequency*

(1) Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed 1 yr. The frequency of periodic inspections should be based on

- (a) frequency of LID use
- (b) severity of service conditions
- (c) nature of load-moving activities
- (d) experience gained on the service life of LIDs used in similar circumstances

(2) Guidelines for the time intervals are

- (a) normal service — yearly
- (b) severe service — monthly to quarterly
- (c) special service — as recommended by a qualified person

(c) A written record of the most recent periodic inspection shall be maintained and shall include the condition of the LID.

### 26-6.8.5 Removal Criteria

A LID and its remote readout, if applicable, shall be removed from service if damage such as the following is visible and shall only be returned to service when approved by a qualified person:

- (a) missing or illegible manufacturer's name/trademark, or serial number, or rated load identification
- (b) indications of heat damage, including weld spatter or arc strikes
- (c) excessive pitting or corrosion
- (d) bent, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, cracked, or broken load-bearing components
- (e) excessive nicks or gouges
- (f) any reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point inside of the load-sensing zone
- (g) a 5% reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point outside of the load-sensing zone
- (h) illegible display or readout
- (i) damaged or deformed component hardware
- (j) evidence of unauthorized welding
- (k) other conditions, including visible damage, that cause doubt as to the continued use of the LID

### 26-6.8.6 Repairs and Modifications

(a) Repairs, alterations, or modifications shall be as specified by the LID manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) Replacement parts shall meet or exceed the LID manufacturer's specifications.

## SECTION 26-6.9: OPERATING PRACTICES

### 26-6.9.1 LID Selection

(a) LIDs having suitable characteristics for the type of service, load rating, and environment shall be selected in accordance with the LID manufacturer's specifications.

NOTE: The angle of loading affects the stress in the LID. As the horizontal angle decreases, the stress increases in the LID (see Section 26-6.3).

(b) The rated load of the LID shall not be exceeded.

(c) LIDs that appear to be damaged shall be removed from service, inspected, and only returned to service after being approved by a qualified person, in accordance with Section 26-6.8.

### 26-6.9.2 Cautions to Personnel

(a) All portions of the human body shall be kept from between the load and any other rigging during lifting or load-handling activities.

(b) Personnel should stand clear of the suspended load.

(c) Personnel should stand clear of rigging when it is under tension.

(d) Personnel shall not ride rigging hardware.

### 26-6.9.3 Storage and Work Environments

(a) LIDs should be stored in an area where they will not be subjected to damage, moisture, corrosive action, or extreme temperatures.

(b) If extreme temperatures or chemically active or electronically disruptive environments are involved, the guidance provided in para. 26-6.6.1, 26-6.6.2, or 26-6.6.3 shall be followed.

#### **26-6.9.4 Rigging Practices**

(a) The rigging components connected to the LID shall be properly attached and secured.

(b) Alterations or modifications shall comply with para. 26-6.8.6(a).

(c) Contact with sharp edges, which could damage the LID, should be avoided.

(d) Shock loading should be avoided.

(e) The load applied to the LID should be on its center-line and in tension.

(f) Multiple slings should not be applied to the pin of a shackle with a load-indicating pin.

(g) The LID shall not be side loaded.

(h) LIDs should not be dragged on an abrasive surface.

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# **ASME B30.26 INTERPRETATIONS**

## **Replies to Technical Inquiries May 2006 Through October 2009**

### **FOREWORD**

This publication includes all of the written replies issued between the indicated dates by the Secretary, speaking for the ASME B30 Standards Committee, Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings, to inquiries concerning interpretations of technical aspects of ASME B30.26, Rigging Hardware.

These replies are taken verbatim from the original letters except for a few minor typographical and editorial corrections made for the purpose of improved clarity. In some few instances, a review of the interpretation revealed a need for corrections of a technical nature; in these cases, a corrected interpretation follows immediately after the original reply.

These interpretations were prepared in accordance with the accredited ASME procedures. ASME procedures provide for reconsideration of these interpretations when or if additional information is available that the inquirer believes might affect the interpretation. Further, persons aggrieved by an interpretation may appeal to the cognizant ASME Committee or Subcommittee. ASME does not “approve,” “certify,” “rate,” or “endorse” any item, construction, proprietary device, or activity.

**Interpretation: 26-1**

Subject: ASME B30.26-2004, Rigging Hardware

Date Issued: May 22, 2006

Background: The term “manufacturer” is defined in B30.26-2004 as, “The entity responsible for the physical production of an item.”

Question: Can it be interpreted from the definition as it applies to the identification sections listed above that the “entity responsible” is the company that was responsible for having a part made to their specifications and not necessarily the company that physically produces a part?

Reply: Yes.

**Interpretation: 26-2**

Subject: ASME B30.26-2004, Rigging Hardware

Date Issued: October 17, 2008

Background: Paragraph 26-2.9.4.4(a) states: “When used in a threaded hole, the effective thread length shall be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the diameter of the bolt for steel (see Fig. 8). For other thread engagements or engagements in other materials, contact the swivel hoist ring manufacturer or a qualified person.”

Question (1): What is the basis for the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times effective thread length?

Reply (1): B30.26 is not a design or manufacturing standard. The subcommittee solicited the advice of several major swivel hoist ring manufacturers when this chapter was written. The swivel hoist ring manufacturers present at the meeting agreed that a thread engagement  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the bolt diameter was adequate to provide the required factor of safety for steel. Other thread engagements or materials are permitted with the approval of the manufacturer or a qualified person.

Question (2): Is it a rule of thumb?

Reply (2): No.

Question (3): Is it based on a certain factor of safety calculated from the preload force and shear yield strength, shear ultimate strength of the tapped material, or something else?

Reply (3): See Reply (1).

Question (4): Would it be better to also provide the manufacturer or qualified person with a minimum safety factor recommendation?

Reply (4): Per Section 26-2.2, design factor shall be a minimum of 5.

**Interpretation: 26-3**

Subject: ASME B30.26-2004, Rigging Hardware

Date Issued: February 18, 2009

Question (1): Does ASME B30.26 require raised or stamped letters for their markings?

Reply (1): Yes. Either of those methods may meet para. 26-1.5.1, which states, "Each new shackle body shall have forged, cast, or die-stamped markings by the manufacturer."

Question (2): Do shackles require weight testing?

Reply (2): Paragraph 26-1.4.1 states that proof testing is not required, unless specified by the purchaser. If proof testing is done, the Standard requires an inspection for conditions stated in para. 26-1.8.4.

**Interpretation: 26-4**

Subject: ASME B30.26-2004, Rigging Hardware

Date Issued: October 28, 2009

Question: In para. 26-2.5.1(c), does the word "grade" refer to the grade of eyebolt or grade of material? For example, does it refer to "Grade 8" or "AISI 8620"?

Reply: The grade requirement is only to mark the alloy eyebolts with an "A" or "Alloy" to distinguish them from carbon steel eyebolts. It does not refer to chain or bolt grades or AISI analysis.



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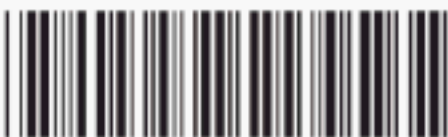
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