

Safe Use

A chain sling is usually attached to the load and the crane by means of terminal fittings such as hooks, links etc.

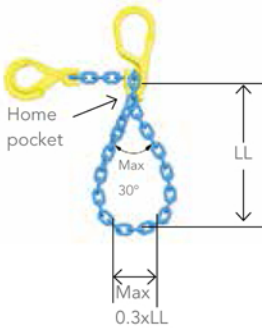
When frequently using a sling to it's maximum load, we recommend increasing the sling size by one dimension.



Chain should be without twists or knots, if the chain leg needs length adjustment use a shortening device. The lifting point should be seated well down in the terminal fitting, never on the point or wedged in the opening. The terminal fitting should be free to incline in any direction.

The chain may be passed under or through the load to form a choke hitch or basket hitch. The chain should be allowed to assume it's natural angle and should not be hammered down.

Where choke hitch is employed the WLL of the chain sling should be reduced by 20% (unless the LK choker hook is used)



Endless chain slings shall be rated in the same way as a 2-legged sling.

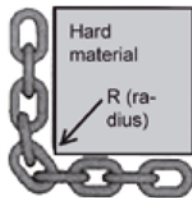
Home pocket loop shall have an internal loop top angle of max. 30°. Rule of thumb: Cross dimension of the load shall be max. 0.3 times the loop length (LL)

Definition: The home pocket is the shortening pocket of

the top component directly above the clevis to which the chain is connected.

Sharp edges

Use edge protectors to prevent sharp edges from damaging the chain. If lifting over sharp edges reduce the working load with the following reduction tor.



Edge load	$R > 2 \times \text{chain } \varnothing$	$R > \text{chain } \varnothing$	$R < \text{chain } \varnothing$
Reduction factor	1.0	0.7	0.5

- The angle of the edge must not be below 90°
- Chain links shall be protected from being bent or deformed and from receiving cuts or gouges.
- Chain sling WLL is to be reduced when chain is rigged over an edge radius R less than two (2) x chain diameter (d).
- Reduced WLL equals chain sling WLL from identification tag x reduction factor.
- Slings shall be padded or protected from the edges of their loads when the edge radius is less than 0.5 of the chain diameter(d).
- Slings shall be rigged to prevent chain from sliding over a load edge radius while lifting.
- Slings used in basket hitch shall have the loads balanced to prevent slipping.

When lifting with chain directly on lugs the lug diameter > 3x the pitch of the chain, otherwise the WLL must be reduced by 50%.

Maintenance

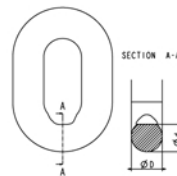
Periodic thorough examination must be carried out at least every 12 months or more frequently according to local statutory regulations, type of use and past experience.

1. Overloaded chain slings must be taken out of service.
2. If the lifting equipment is more than 25 years old, it must be recorded in the inspection register. An investigation into both its previous operating history and its current use should be made, as there is a potentially significant risk of fatigue, environmental impact etc.
3. Chain and components including load pins which have been damaged, deformed, elongated, bent or showing signs of cracks or gouges shall be replaced. Carefully grind away small sharp cuts and burrs. Additional testing by magnetic particle inspection and/or proof loading at max. 2 x WLL may be carried out.
4. Check the function of latches, triggers and retaining pins / bushes, replace when necessary. Always use Gunnepro Lifting original spare parts.
5. Max. clearance between hook and latch. Note: For a Griplatch hook measure the difference between dimension A with unloaded spring and dimension A when the latch is pressed against the hook. Clearance B not applicable.



Size	Max. A (mm)	Max. B (mm)
6	2,2	3,5
7/8	2,7	4,5
10	3	6
13	3,3	7
16	4	9
18/20	5,5	10
22	6	11
26	6,5	12
28	7	13

6. The wear of the chain and component shall in no place exceed 10% of the original dimensions. The chain link wear - max. 10% - is defined as the reduction of the mean diameter measured in two directions.



$$\frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} > 0,9d_{nn}$$

d_n = nominal diameter