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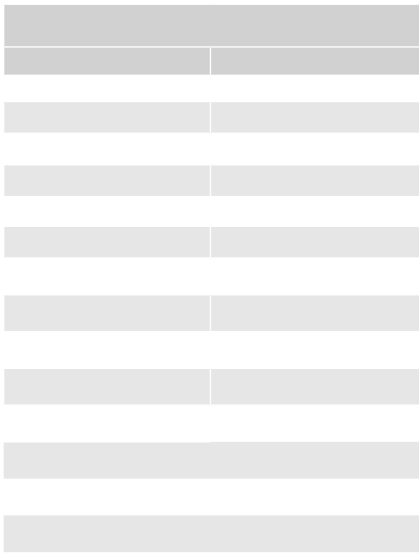


Figure 1
Cotter pin installation in a 1" bolt type shackle.

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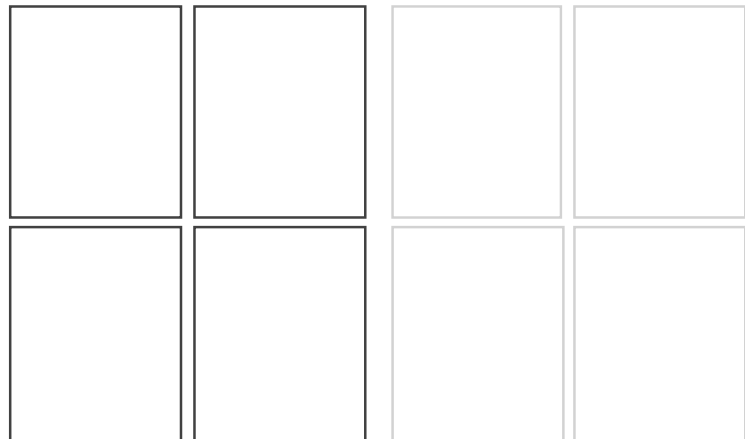
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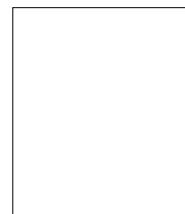
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Instructions For Safe Use

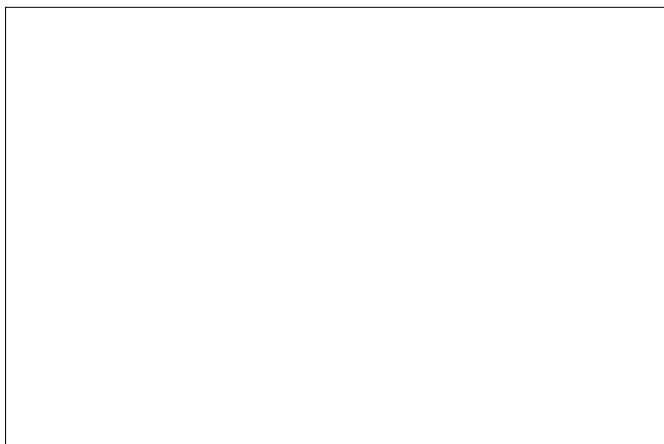
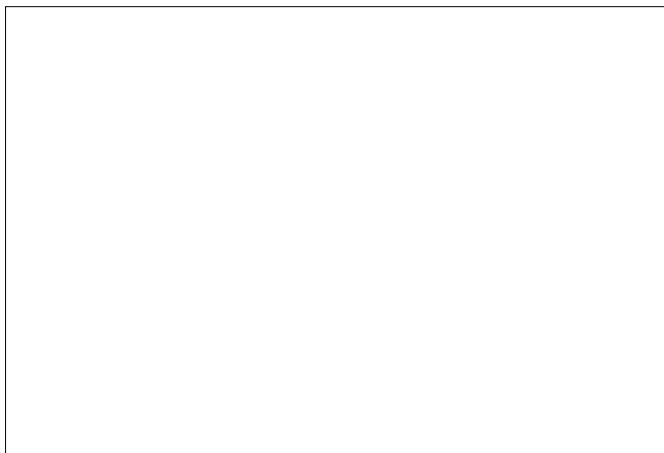
1. The user is obliged to keep a valid Test Certificate for any shackle being used in a lifting operation.
2. Before use each shackle should be inspected to ensure that:
 - all markings in the body and the pin of the shackle are legible and in compliance with the relevant Test Certificate.
 - the shackle pin is of the correct type.
 - the body and pin are not distorted or unduly worn.
 - The body and pin are free from nicks, cracks, grooves and corrosion.
 - If there is any doubt with regards to the above criteria being met, the shackle should not be used for a lifting operation.
- 3.







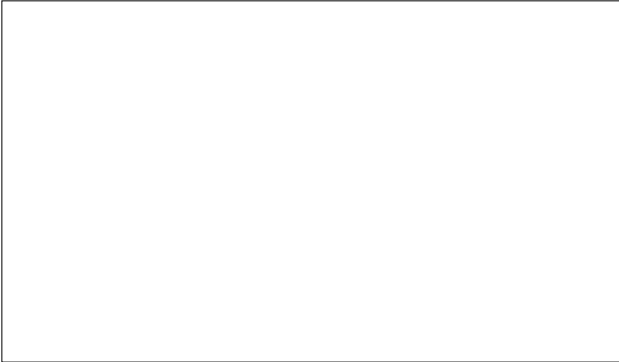


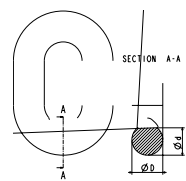












$$\frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} > 0.9d_{nn}$$

Type testing

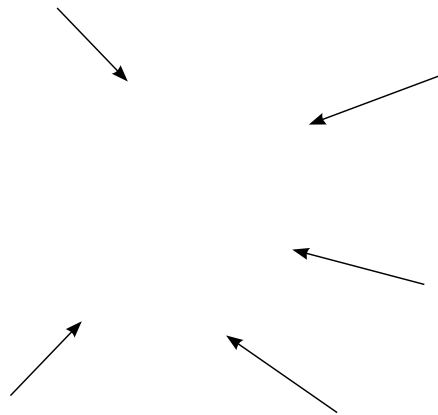
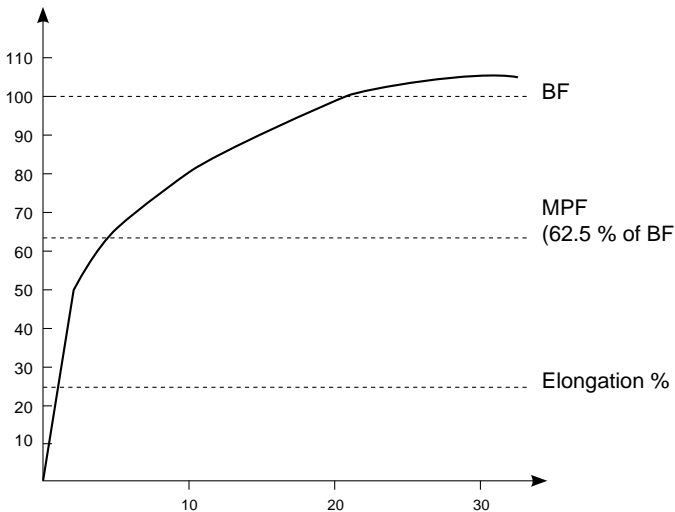
In order to prove the design, material, heat treatment and method of manufacture, each size of component and chain has been type tested in the finished condition in order to demonstrate that the component and chain possesses the required mechanical properties. The following testing procedures are particularly relevant:

Test for deformation

The Manufacturing Proof Force (MPF) for the relevant size of the component is applied and removed. The dimensions after proof loading shall be within the tolerance specified in the international standards particularly relevant:

Static tests

The Breaking Force (BF) for the relevant size is verified. The verified value shall be at least equal to the Minimum Breaking Force (MBF) value. The MBF value is equal to the Working Load Limit (WLL) multiplied by the safety factor.





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Figure 1

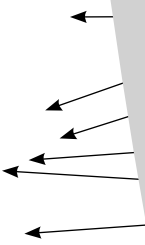
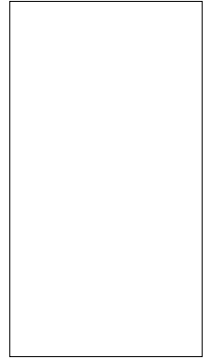
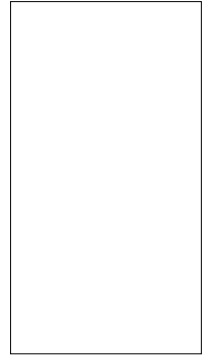
Figure 2

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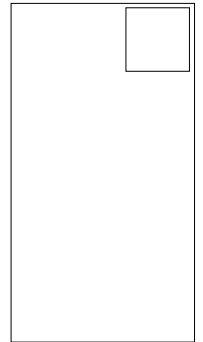
WRONG



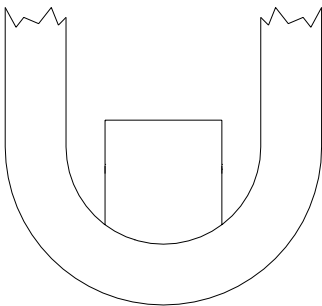
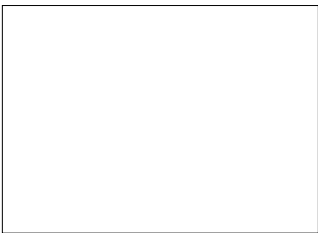
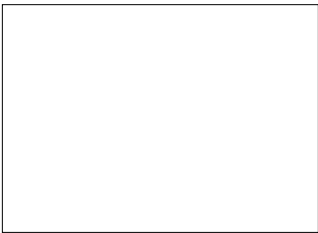
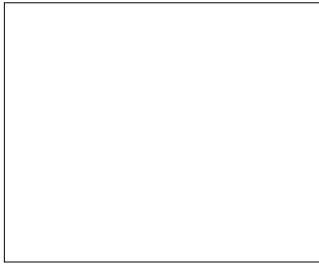
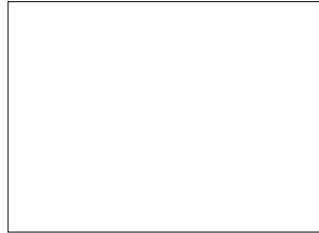
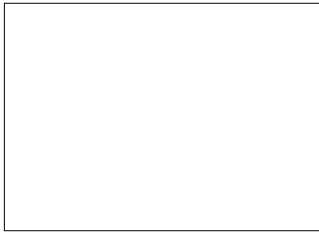
- Slings should always be protected from being damaged by sharp corners.
- Slings should not be dragged on the floor or over abrasive

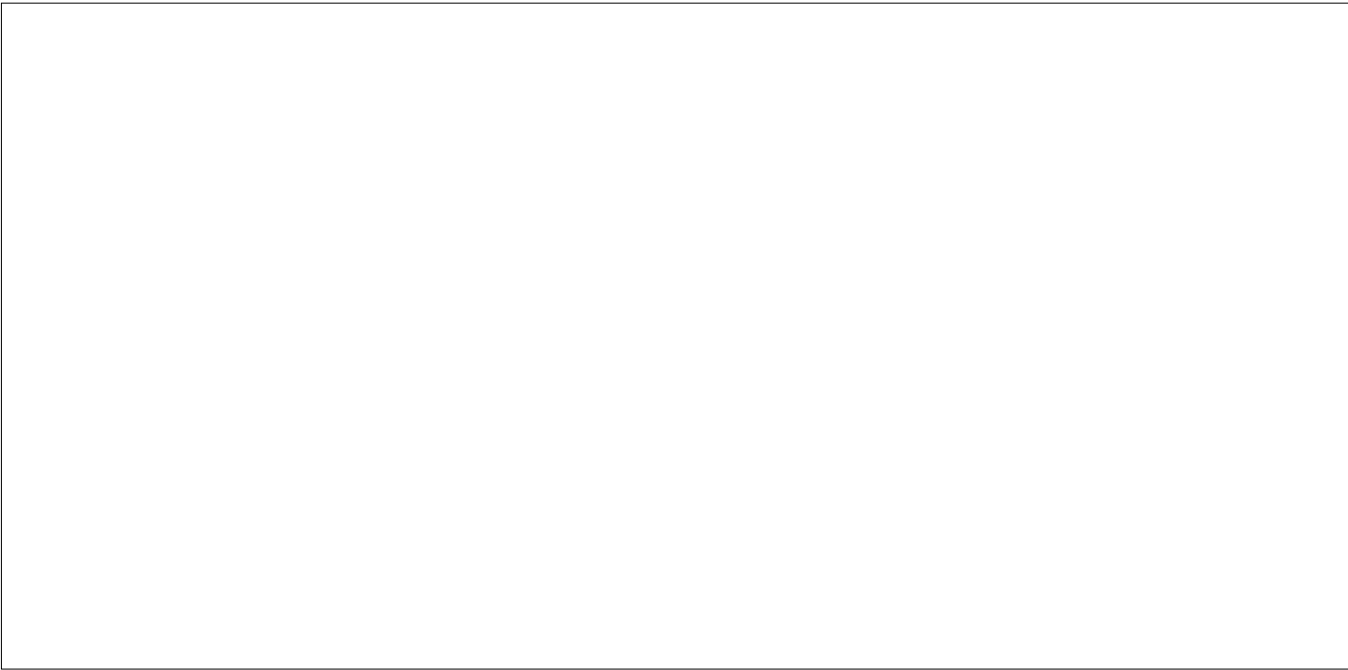


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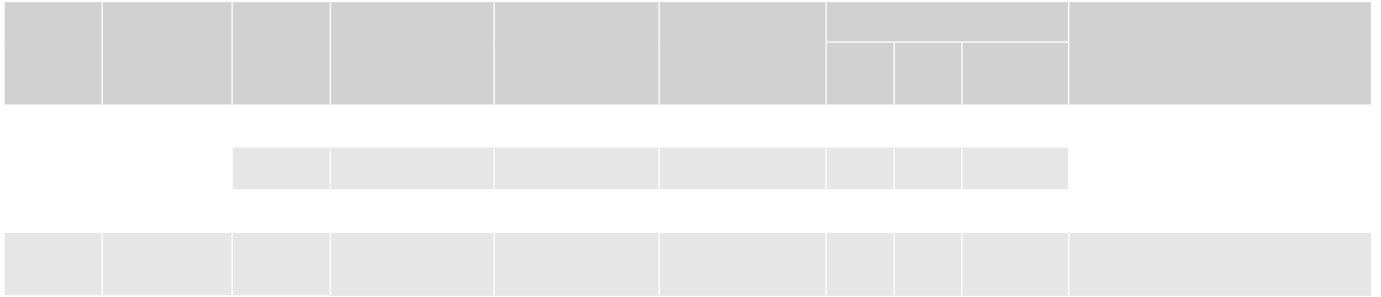








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S-421 / US-422

Important Safety Information - Read and Follow Inspection/Maintenance Safety

Always inspect socket, wedge and pin before using.

Do not use part showing cracks.

Do not modify or substitute parts.

Repair minor nicks or gouges to socket or pin by lightly grinding until surface are smooth. Do not reduce original dimension more than 10%. Do not repair by welding.

Inspect permanent assemblies annually, or more often in severe operating conditions.

Do not mix and match wedges or pins between models or sizes.

Always select the wedge and socket for the wire rope size.

Assembly Safety

Use only with standard 6 to 8 strand wire rope of









National dies and die holders are made solely for swaging properly designed fittings on wire rope, and any other uses are prohibited.

The swaging operation results in a high degree of cold metal flow. The movement that occurs between the fitting and the dies will cause wear of the dies. Therefore, to prolong the life of the dies, it is important to always lubricate die faces and cavities between each pass with a light weight oil or high pressure grease.

When scores appear in the die cavities, the dies should be removed from service.

NEVER EXCEED THE WORKING LOAD LIMIT OF DIES OR DIE HOLDERS.

All National Standard dies 1/4" through 1" include an open channel die cavity and a tapered die cavity in the same die block.

Dies for S-505 Standard Steel Sleeves
(Flemish Eyes)

Die sizes for 1/4" through 1"

Swaging 1/4" through 1" Standard Steel S-505 sleeves on Flemish Eye terminations requires the use of the taper cavity only. Refer to the Wire Rope End Termination User's Manual for proper die selection.

Dies for S-501 & S-502 Swage Sockets

Swaging all S-501 & S-502 Swage Sockets requires the use of single cavity die. This is a special die designed with a relief for swage sockets and extra length to swage the full length of the shank.

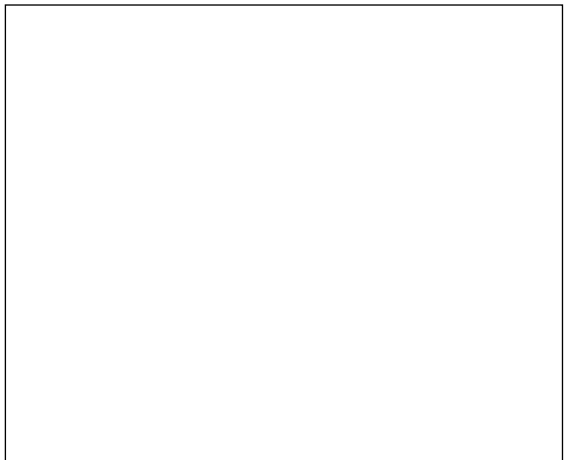
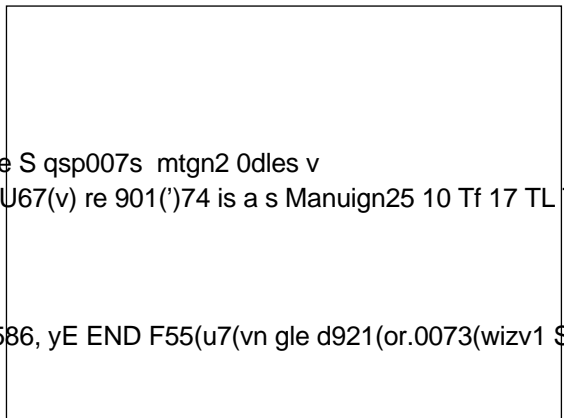
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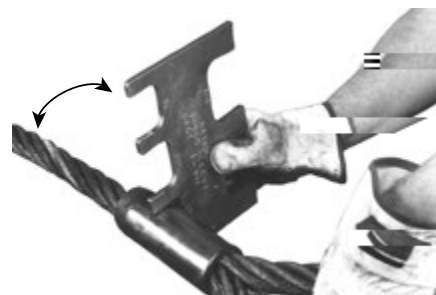
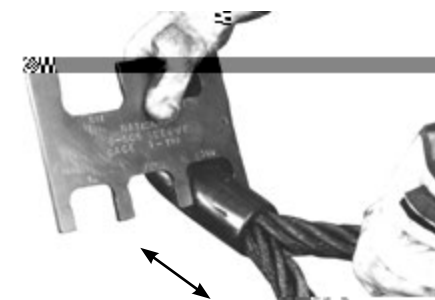




Checking Swaging Dimensions

One of the important considerations in producing a quality termination is the overall diameter of the fitting after the swaging process is complete. Since all dies wear, and the swaged fitting used in terminations has spring back, the results of swaging should be checked periodically to determine the wear condition of the die as well as to ensure the fitting is swaged to proper dimensions.

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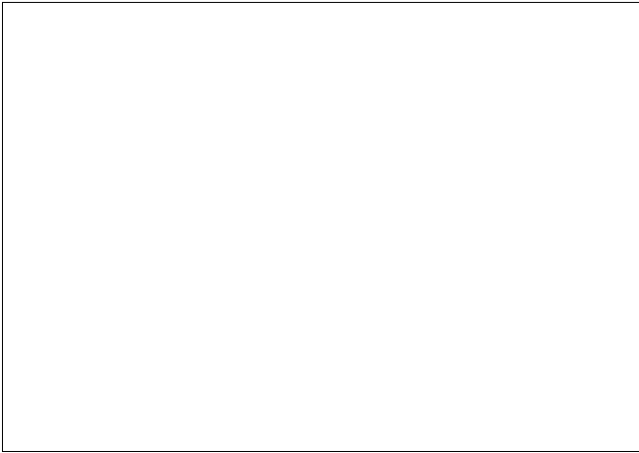




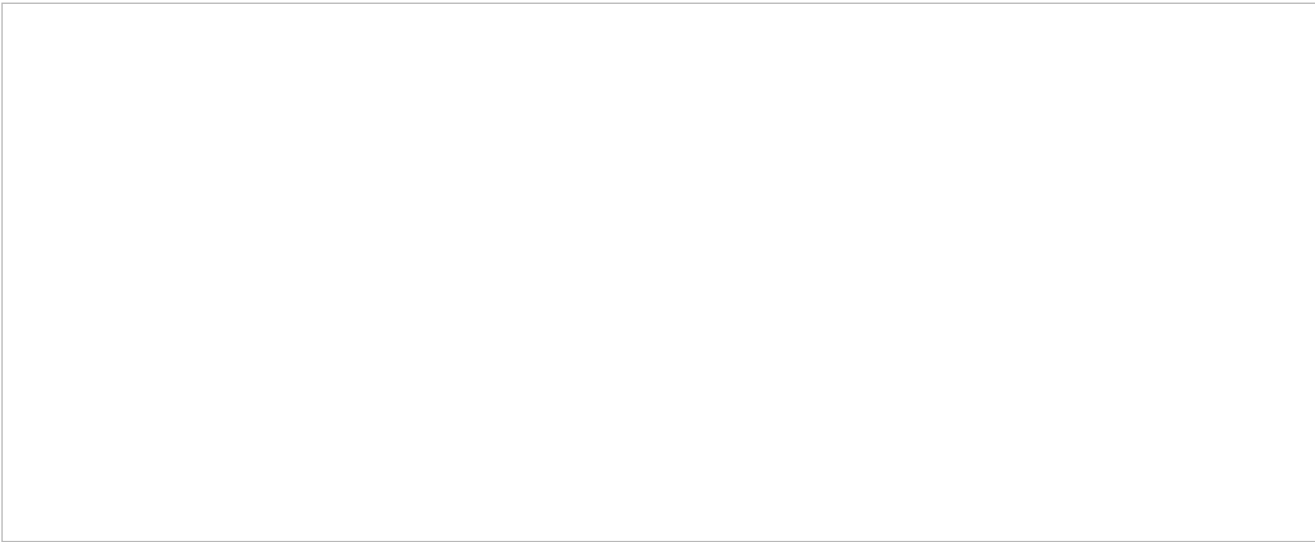




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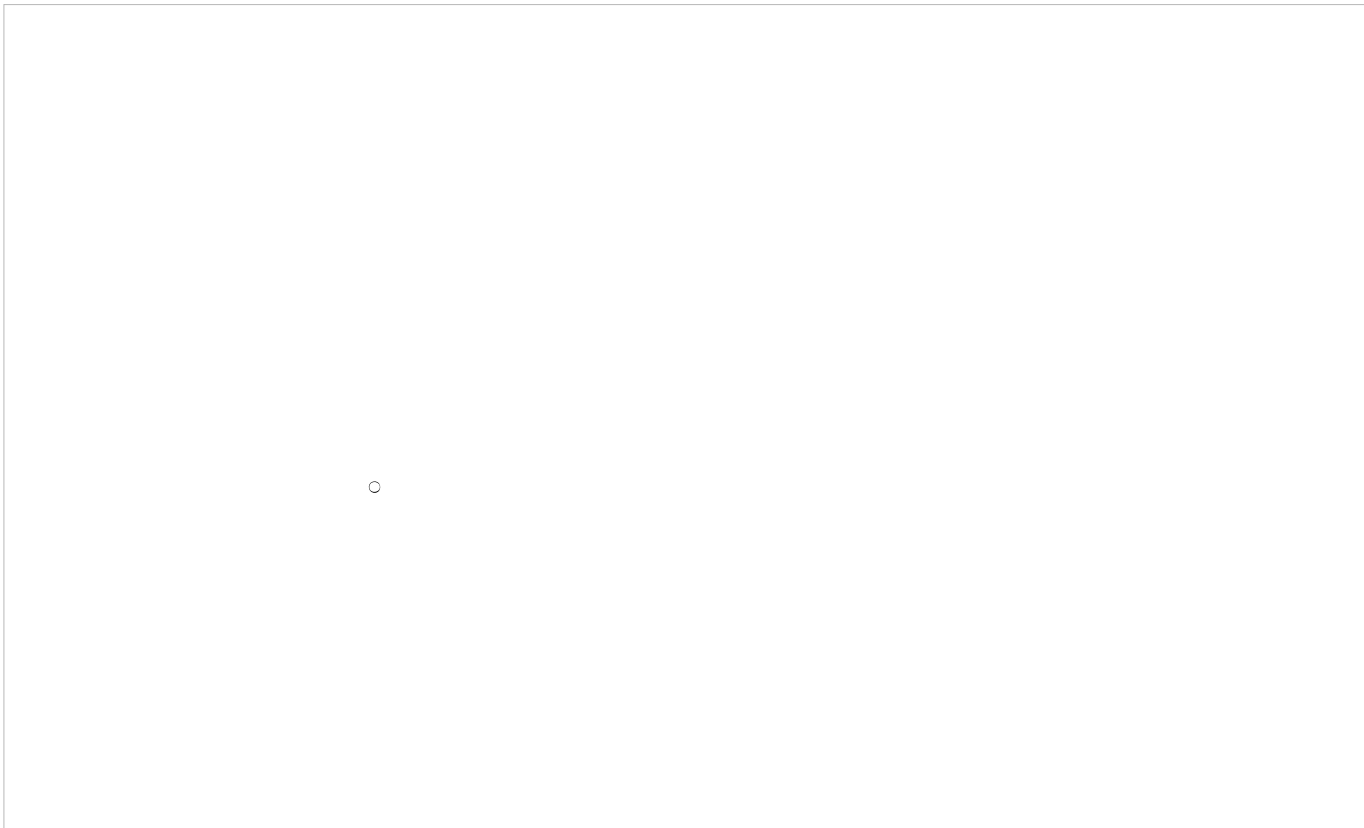
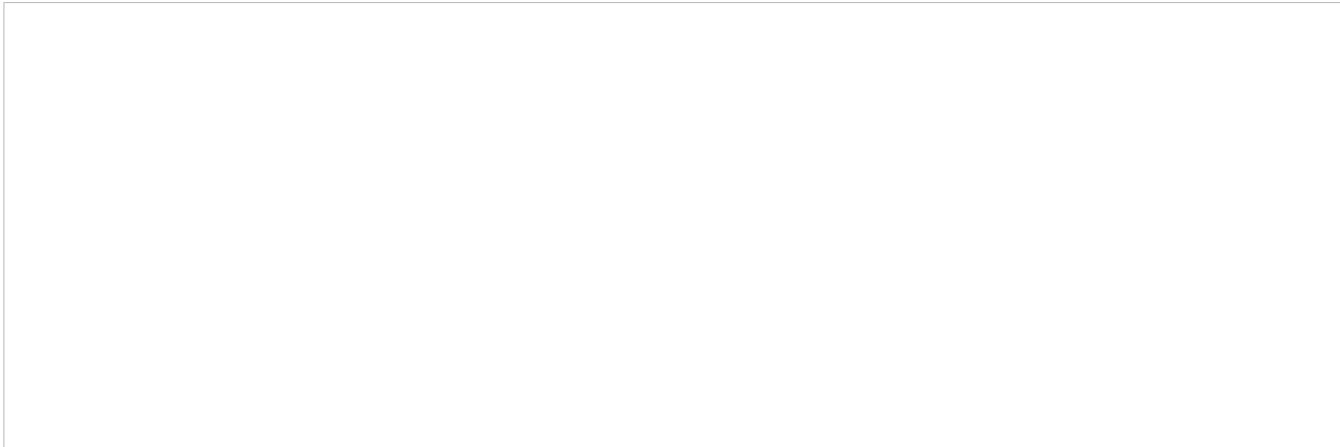


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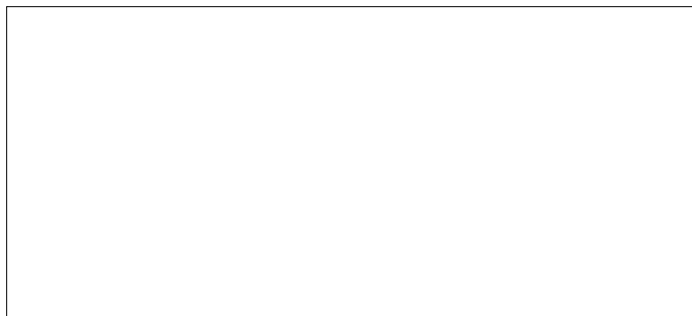


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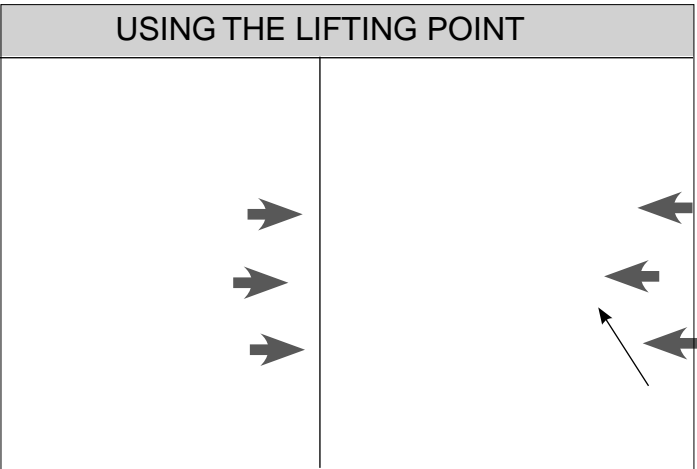




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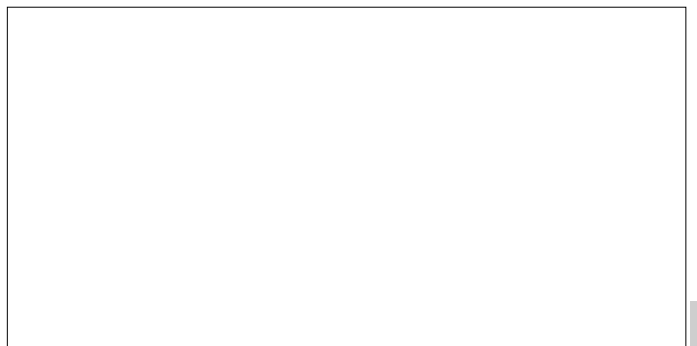
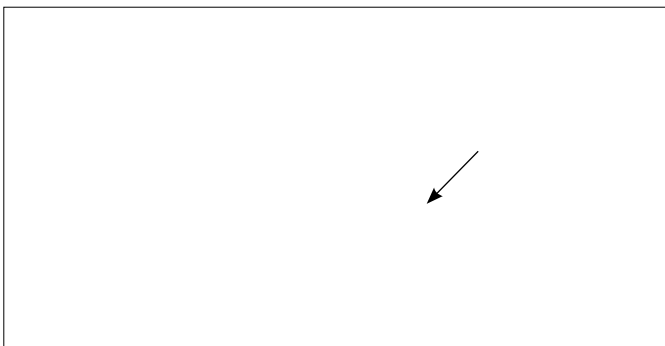
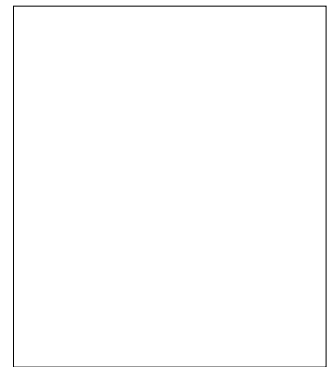
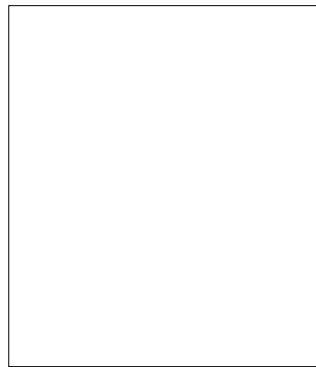
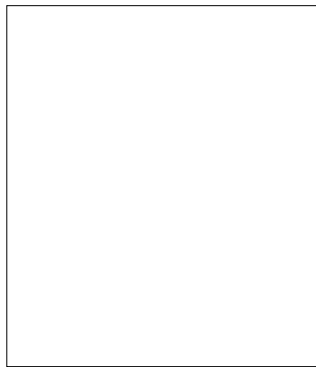
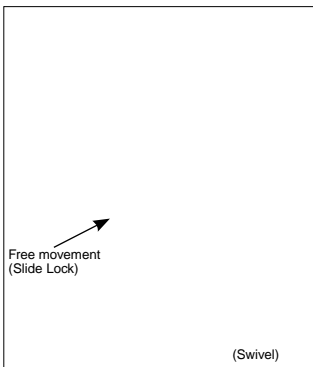
- Before applying any load, ensure that the slide lock has been moved back into the lifting position and that the bail is free to rotate (Figure 1).
- The Lifting Point can be loaded in any direction shown in Figure 4.
- Do not swivel the Lifting Point while supporting a load. The Lifting Point is a positioning device and is not intended to swivel under load.

To remove Lifting Point

- Move the slide lock into the installation position, such that the four flats on the bolt head flats are engaged (Figure 2).
- Unthread the Lifting Point from your workpiece.

Lifting Point Inspection / Maintenance

- Perform regular daily inspections as recommended.
- Always inspect Lifting Point before use.
- Regularly inspect Lifting Point parts (Figure 3).
- Never use Lifting Point that shows signs of corrosion, wear or damage.
- Never use Lifting Point if bail is bent or elongated.
- Always be sure threads on shank and receiving hole are clean, not damaged, and fit properly.
- Never use spacers (washers) between bushing flange and the mounting surface.
- Always ensure free movement of bail. The bail should swivel 360 degrees (Figure 3).
- Always be sure total workpiece surface is in contact with Lifting Point









PRIOR TO USE

- Apply user preferred EP type grease to the gear set via the zerk fitting. Rotate the barrel 180° between applications for best results.
- Add preferred form of lubricant to the threaded posts. Add just enough to reduce the resistance, as overuse of lubricant can cause additional resistance during operation.

Instructions- Torque Drive Load Binder

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Important Safety Information – Read & Follow

- Only winchline tail chains made from alloy chain, Grade 80 or Grade 100, should be used for overhead lifting applications.
- Working Load Limit (WLL) is the maximum load in pounds which should ever be applied to winchline tail chain.
- The Working Load Limit or Design Factor may be affected by wear, misuse, overloading, corrosion, deformation, intentional alterations, sharp corner cutting action and other use conditions.

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TACKLE BLOCK & SHEAVE ASSEMBLY

WARNINGS, USE AND MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

WARNING

- A potential hazard exists when lifting or dragging heavy loads with tackle block assemblies.
- Failure to design and use tackle block systems properly may cause a load to slip or fall – the result could be serious injury or death.
- Failure to design lifting system with appropriate sheave assembly material for the intended application may cause premature sheave, bearing or Wireline wear and ultimate failure - the result could be serious injury or death.
- A tackle block system should be rigged by a qualified person as defined by ANSI/ASME B30.26.
- Instruct workers to keep hands and body away from block sheaves and swivels – and away from “pinch points” where rope touches block parts or loads.
- Do not side load tackle blocks.
- See OSHA Rule 1926.1431(g)(1)(i)(A) and 1926.1501(g)(4)(iv)(B) for personnel hoisting by cranes and derricks, and OSHA Directive CPL 2-1.36 — Interim Inspection Procedures During Communication Tower Construction Activities. Only a Crosby or McKissick Hook with a PL latch attached and secured with a bolt, nut and cotter pin (or toggle pin) or a PL-N latch attached and secured with toggle pin; or a Crosby hook with an S-4320 latch attached and secured with cotter pin or bolt, nut and pin; or a Crosby SHUR-LOC® Hook in the locked position may be used for any personnel hoisting. A hook with a Crosby SS-4055 latch attached shall NOT be used for personnel lifting.
- Instruct workers to be alert and to wear proper safety gear in areas where loads are moved or supported with tackle block systems.
- Use only genuine Crosby parts as replacement.
- Read, understand, and follow these instructions to select, use and maintain tackle block systems.
- Do not use a block or ball that does not have a legible capacity tag.

Important:

For maximum safety and efficiency, tackle block and sheave systems must be properly designed, used, and maintained. You must understand the use of tackle block components and sheaves in the system. The responsibility for the use and application of products rests with the user. Read them carefully and completely.

Some parts of these instructions must use technical words and detailed explanations. NOTE: If you do not understand all words, diagrams, and definitions – A block and system must be designed by a qualified person. For further assistance, call:

In U.S.A. – Crosby Engineered Products Group
at (800)777-1555.

In CANADA – Crosby Canada, Ltd. (877) 462-7672.

In EUROPE – N.V. Crosby Europe (+32)(0)15 75 71 25.

As you read instructions, pay particular attention to safety information in bold print.

**KEEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE USE – DO NOT
THROW AWAY!**

General Cautions or Warnings

Ratings shown in Crosby Group literature are applicable only to new or in “as new” products.

Working Load Limit ratings indicate the greatest force or load a product can carry under usual environmental conditions. Shock loading and extraordinary conditions must be taken into account when selecting products for use in tackle block systems. Working Load Limit ratings are based on all sheaves of tackle block system being utilized. If all sheaves are not utilized, balance must be maintained, and the Working Load Limit must be reduced proportionally to prevent overloading sheave components. Changes from full sheave reeving arrangement should be only at the recommendation of a qualified person, and incorporate good rigging practices.

In general, the products displayed in Crosby Group literature are used as parts of a system being employed to accomplish a task. Therefore, we can only recommend within the Working Load Limits, or other stated limitations, the use of products for this purpose.

The Working Load Limit or Design (Safety) Factor of each Crosby product may be affected by wear, misuse, overloading, corrosion, deformation, intentional alteration, and other use conditions. Regular inspection must be conducted to determine whether use can be continued at the catalog assigned WLL, a reduced WLL, a reduced Design (Safety) Factor, or withdrawn from service.

Crosby Group products generally are intended for tension or pull. Side loading must be avoided, as it exerts additional force or loading which the product is not designed to accommodate.



Tackle Block and Sheave Maintenance

Tackle Blocks and Sheaves must be regularly inspected, lubricated, and maintained for peak efficiency and extended usefulness. Their proper use and maintenance is equal in importance to other mechanical equipment. The frequency of inspection and lubrication is dependent upon frequency and periods of use, environmental conditions, and the user's good judgment.

Inspection: As a minimum, the following points should be considered:

1. Wear on pins or axles, rope grooves, side plates, bushing or bearings, cases, trunnions, hook shanks, and fittings (See Fitting Maintenance). Excessive wear may be a cause to replace parts or remove block or sheave from service.
2. Deformation in side plates, pins and axles, fitting attachment points, trunnions, etc. Deformation can be caused by abusive service or overload and may be a cause to remove block or sheave from service.
3. Misalignment or wobble in sheaves.
4. Security of nuts, bolts, and other locking methods,



How to Determine Overhauling Weights

To determine the weight of the block or overhaul ball that is required to free fall the block, the following information is needed: size of Wireline, number of line parts, type of sheave needed: size

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Mass Conversions

To convert from U.S. tons to metric tons multiply by .907185

To convert from metric tons to U.S. tons multiply by 1.10231

To convert from metric tons to pounds multiply by 2204.62

To convert from metric tons to kilograms multiply by 1000

To convert from pounds to kilograms multiply by .453592

To convert from kilograms to pounds multiply by 2.20462

Temperature Conversion

To convert from degree Fahrenheit to degree Celsius use

$$T_c = \frac{5}{9} (T_f - 32)$$

To convert from degree Celsius to degree Fahrenheit use

$$T_f = \frac{9}{5} (T_c) + 32$$

