



Wire Rope Lifting Loop with Threaded Termination

Instructions for Safe Use



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NOTE: This information should be made available to the personnel using the product.



Description

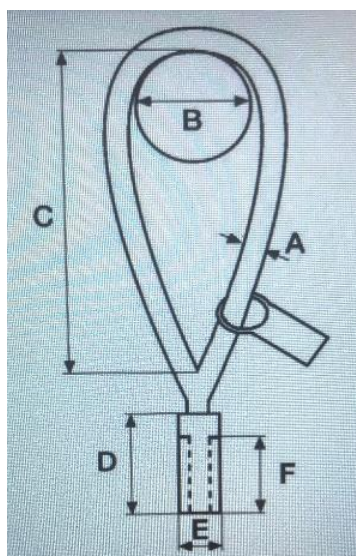
These lifting loops are manufactured from flexible steel wire rope swaged firmly into an externally threaded steel ferrule which mates with a permanently installed steel socket of the same thread form and size or a suitably threaded load bearing point on machinery.

Note:

SafetyLiftinGear supply lifting loops in two thread forms, metric and metric round form (RD) thread. Purchasers and users should ensure that they have the correct thread form for their application. The item dimensions are identical - only the thread form is different and is shown on the product tag.

The loops are designed for lifting only and should not be used for load lashing during transport.

Dimensions and Specifications



Metric Thread

				B	C	D	F
Thread mm (E)	WLL Kg	Rope Dia mm	Overall Length mm	Min Pin Dia mm	Inside Length mm	Ferrule Length mm	Thread Length mm
M12	500	6	155	30	130	30	23
M16	1200	8	155	40	115	36	28
M20	2000	10	215	50	160	45	36
M24	2500	12	255	60	205	54	39
M30	4000	16	300	80	230	68	51
M36	6300	18	340	90	260	76	66

WARNING – Never exceed the Working Load Limit (WLL) - Design FOS 5:1

Metric Round Form (RD) Thread

				B	C	D	F
Thread mm (E)	WLL Kg	Rope Dia mm	Overall Length mm	Min Pin Dia mm	Inside Length mm	Ferrule Length mm	Thread Length mm
RD12	500	6	155	30	130	30	23
RD16	1200	8	155	40	115	36	28
RD20	2000	10	215	50	160	45	36
RD24	2500	12	255	60	205	54	39
RD30	4000	16	300	80	230	68	51
RD36	6300	18	340	90	260	76	66

WARNING – Never exceed the Working Load Limit (WLL) - Design FOS 5:1

Installation and Use

Do not attempt to repair or modify lifting loops, dispose of any damaged items and replace. The operating temperature range of the lifting loops is -20°C to +80°C.

- All lifting operations should be carried out by suitably trained and experienced personnel ensuring that the area in which the lift will take place is clear of obstructions and personnel.
- Before use compare the WLL shown on the tag with the calculated weight of the load and ensure that the WLL and number of loops is sufficient to safely lift the item, if in doubt consult a competent person.
- Before screwing the loop in place, the internal threads of the socket should be checked for debris or foreign bodies. All debris must be removed.
- Visually inspect all loops before each use, discard criteria are shown below.
- Check that the threads of the loop are clean and undamaged, screw in the lifting loop by hand, fully to the last thread, any stiff threads should be lubricated, do not use tools.
- The loop must be fully screwed in place, an inadequate thread depth reduces the lifting capacity of the loop and may cause failure.
- If the lifting loop appears loose in the socket after installation this suggests an incorrect fit and a competent person should be consulted before use.
- The WLL of the loop applies for a vertical lift.
- Loops may be used with an included angle up to 45° in the plane of the eye with the WLL reduced accordingly. If the lifting angle is greater then the item should be lifted with a spreader bar or lifting beam to achieve a smaller angle.
- Do not use loops with hooks or shackles smaller than the recommended minimum pin diameters.

Inspection and Maintenance

All lifting loops should be cleaned and regular inspections carried out and recorded by a competent person in accordance with applicable national standards or at least annually.

All loops should be visually inspected by the user before each use, if any of the discard criteria below are seen then discard and replace, if in doubt remove from service and consult a competent person.

Discard Criteria

- 4 individual broken wires in any length of 3 x the rope diameter.
- Breakage of an entire strand.
- Crushing or kinking of the wire rope.
- Evidence of heat damage or weld spatter on either the rope or the ferrule.
- Heavy wear, deformation, crushing or mechanical damage to the wire rope.
- Corrosion and pitting of the wire rope or ferrule.
- Broken wires at the neck of the ferrule.
- A bent or damaged ferrule or one showing cracking at the neck.
- A loop where the wire rope is not flush with the lower end of the ferrule, this may be evidence of overloading of the loop causing the wire rope to pull out of the ferrule.
- A loop with damage or cracking to the threads of the ferrule.

Storage

Loops should be cleaned after use, threads oiled and stored under cover in a dry environment, they should ideally be hung on a rack rather than left in bins where damage to the eyes and threads may occur.