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Important Safety Warnings

It is of the utmost importance that anyone purchasing from ALL-WAY, Inc. read and understand all warnings and other information listed below and/or adjacent to the product description.

All products are sold with the express understanding that the purchaser is thoroughly familiar with the correct application and safe use. Use all products properly, in a safe manner and for the application for which they were intended. ALL-WAY, Inc. assumes no responsibility for the use or misapplication of any product sold. Responsibility for design and use decisions rests with the user.

REMEMBER: Any product will break if abused, misused or overused. Any well-designed and well-built product can become hazardous in the hands of a careless user.

It would be impossible to list all possible dangers and misapplications associated with the use of all products contained herein. However, in order to promote safe rigging habits, the most common hazards associated with the use of these products are outlined.

Therefore:

- Never exceed the Work Load Limit.
- Match components properly.
- Keep out from under a raised load.
- Avoid shock loads.
- Inspect products regularly.

Work Load Limit

Never exceed the Work Load Limit (WLL) Rated Capacity. The Work Load Limit is the maximum load which should ever be applied to the product, even when the product is new and when the load is uniformly applied – straight line pull only. Avoid side loading. All web-site catalog ratings are based upon usual environmental conditions, and consideration must be given to unusual conditions such as extreme high or low temperatures, chemical solutions or vapors, prolonged immersion in salt water, etc. Such conditions or high-risk applications may necessitate reducing the Working Load Limit. Work Load Limit will not apply if product has been welded or otherwise modified.

Matching of Components

Components must match. Make certain that components such as hooks, links or shackles, etc. used with wire rope (or chain or cordage) are of suitable material and strength to provide adequate safety protection. Attachments must be properly installed and must have a Work Load Limit at least equal to the product with which they are used.

Raised Loads

Keep out from under a raised load. Take notice of the recommendation from the National Safety Council Accident Prevention Manual concerning all lifting operations:

"All employees working on cranes or hoists or assisting in hooking or arranging a load should be instructed to keep out from under the load. >From a safely standpoint, one factor is paramount. Conduct all lifting operations in such a manner, that if there were on equipment failure, no personnel would be injured. This means keep out from under a raised load and keep out of the line of force of any load."

Shock Loads

Avoid impacting, jerking or swinging of load -- Work Load Limit will not apply. A shock load is generally significantly greater than the static load. Avoid shock loads.

Regular Inspections

Inspect products regularly for visible damage, cracks, wear, elongation, rust, etc. Protect all products from corrosion. The need for periodic inspections cannot be overemphasized. No product can keep operating at rated capacity indefinitely. Periodic inspections help determine when to replace a product and reduce rigging hazards. Keep inspection records to help pinpoint problems and to insure periodic inspection intervals.

Due to the diversity of the products involved and uses to which they can be put, it would be counter-productive to make blanket recommendations for inspection procedures and frequency. Best results will be achieved when qualified personnel base their decisions on information from rigging and engineering manuals and on experience from actual use in the field. Refer to sources listed below for technical literature.

Frequency of inspection will depend on environmental conditions, application, storage of product prior to use, frequency of use, whether or not life, limb or valuable properly are at risk, etc. When in doubt, inspect product prior to each use. Carefully check each item to be inspected for wear, deformation, cracks or elongation-signs of imminent failure. Immediately withdraw such items from service.

Rust damage is another potential hazard. When in doubt about the extent of corrosion or other damage, withdraw the items from service. Destroy, rather than discard, items that have been judged defective. They might be used again by someone not aware of the hazard of the defect.

Definitions

Information, measures, dimensions,etc. is subject to change; all weights and dimensions are approximate. Ratings are stated in short tons (2,000 lbs.) or pounds. All dimensions are in inches; all weights are in pounds unless otherwise stated.

Proof Test Load (Proof Load)

The term "Proof Test" designates a quality control test applied to the product for the sole purpose of detecting defects in material or manufacture. The Proof Test Load (usually twice the Work Load Limit) is the load which product withstood without deformation when new and under laboratory lest conditions. A constantly increasing force is applied in direct line to the product at a uniform rate of speed on a standard pull testing machine.

Breaking Strength/Ultimate Strength

Do not use breaking strengths as a criterion for service or design purposes. Refer to the Working Load Limit.

Breaking Strength is the average force at which the product, in the condition it would leave the factory, has been found by representative testing to break, when a constantly increasing force is applied in direct line to the product at a uniform rate of speed on a standard pull-testing machine.

REMEMBER: Breaking Strengths, when published, were obtained under laboratory conditions that are almost always impossible to duplicate in actual use.

Design Factor (sometimes referred to as safety factor) An industry term denoting theoretical reserve capability. Usually computed by dividing the catalog Breaking Strength by the catalog Work Load Limit and generally expressed as a ratio. For example: 5 to 1.

CONSULT THE FOLLOWING SOURCES FOR IMPORTANT TECHNICAL LITERATURE AND/OR SAFETY MANUALS

American Iron & Steel Institute
1133 15th Street N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: 202/452-7100

National Safety Council
444 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60611
Telephone: 312/527-4800

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers
22 Law Drive
P.O. Box 2300
Fairfield, NJ 07007
Telephone: 201/882-1167

American National Standards Institute
1430 Broadway
New York, NY 10018
Telephone: 212/354-3300

Occupational Safety & Health Administration Publication Distribution Office
200 Constitution Avenue
N.W. Washington, D.C. 20210
Telephone: 202/523-9667

American Society for Testing Material
1916 Race Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Telephone: 215/299-5585

American Petroleum Institute Publication Department
1220 L Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: 202/682-8375

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, D.C. 20402
Telephone: 202/783-3238

WIRE ROPE CERTIFICATIONS

A sample length of wire rope is taken from every manufacturing lot, tested for breaking strength, flexibility and preforming. Certification on all ALL-WAY, Inc./allwayinc.com wire rope is available upon request from the warehouse shipping your order.

WIRE ROPE APPROVALS

American Federal Specification (F.S.)
American Petroleum Institute (A.P.I.)
American Society for Testing Materials (A.S.T.M.)
American Bureau of Shipping (A.B.S.)
Japanese Industrial Standard (J.I.S.)
British Standard Specification (B.S.S.)
Deutsche Industries Normen (D.I.N.)
Bureau Veritas of Shipping (B.V. Rule)
Lloyd's Register of Shipping (Lloyd's Rule)

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WIRE ROPE AND SPLICING, INC.
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Website- www.allwayinc.com