Lifting Accessories Guide: Safety, Selection & Application

1. Why Lifting Accessories Matter

Purpose:

Ensures safe connection between loads and cranes or hoists.

Key Stat:

30% of lifting accidents are caused by accessory failure.

Priorities:

- ✓ Safety
- Efficiency
- Regulatory Compliance

2. Core Safety Rules

- PLAN: Know the weight, shape, and path of the load.
- TRAIN: Only certified riggers should handle accessories.
- INSPECT: Always check gear before every lift.
- DO NOT exceed the Working Load Limit (WLL).

3. Types of Lifting Accessories

A. Shackles

- Dee Shackles: Great for straight-line lifts.
- Bow Shackles: Ideal for multi-leg slings.
- **Tip:** Always fully tighten pins never mix or swap pins.

B. Slings

- Wire Rope Slings: Durable against heat and abrasion.
- Chain Slings: Perfect for extreme heat (up to 400°C).
- **Synthetic Slings:** Lightweight avoid contact with sharp edges.

C. Below-the-Hook Devices

- Spreader Bars: Maintain safe sling angles.
- Lifting Beams: Best for unbalanced or wide loads.

4. Selecting the Right Accessory

Ask yourself:

Load Factors:

- How heavy is it?
- Is it fragile?
- Is it symmetrical?

• Environment:

Is there heat, sharp edges, moisture, or chemicals?

Sling Angle Formula:

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Tension per leg = Total Load \div (No. of Legs \times sin θ)

Example:

1,000kg at 45° = **1,410kg per leg** (Use multiplier 1.41x for 45°)

5. Inspection & Retirement Guidelines

Inspect for:

• Cracks, rust, wear, bent components, or missing ID tags.

Retire if:

- Wire Rope: 6+ broken wires in one lay.
- Shackles: Jaw opening increases by 10% or more.
- Synthetic Slings: Cut or frayed more than 5% of the width.

Storage Tips:

- ✓ Hang accessories in dry, shaded areas
- ✓ Keep away from chemicals and sunlight

6. Load Angle Multipliers

Angle	Multiplier
90°	1.0×
60°	1.15×
45°	1.41×
30°	2.0×
<30°	X Too Dangerous

7. Standards & Compliance

- USA: OSHA 1926.251 + ASME B30 series
- **Europe:** EN 13889 (Shackles), EN 1492 (Slings)
- ✓ Always check for **ASME** or **CE** certification on accessories.

8. Do's & Don'ts

✓ Do	X Don't
Use edge protection on sharp corners	Shock-load or jerk the load
Maintain sling angles above 45°	Use worn or damaged gear
Store accessories off the ground	Drag slings across surfaces

Common Mistakes to Avoid:

- Ignoring sling angles
- Skipping inspections
- Using incompatible accessories together

9. Key Terms

- WLL (Working Load Limit): Max safe load. Never exceed.
- MBS (Minimum Breaking Strength): Usually 3-5× WLL.
- Choke Hitch: A sling wrapped through its eye, forming a choke hold.