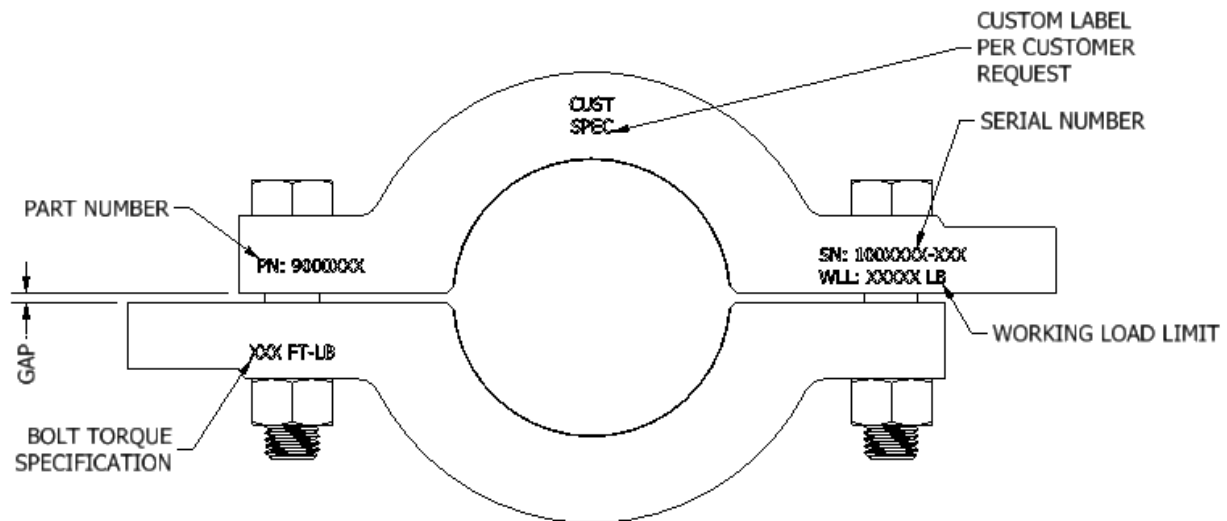


## Lifting Clamp Usage Guidelines

- 1) **WARNING** - Frictional hold can vary greatly due to variation in surface conditions and hardness of material, extra caution should always be used with friction clamps.
  - a. Any debris or fluid coating may greatly reduce the frictional hold of clamps, ensure clamping area is clean and free of paints, oils, and debris before clamp installation.
  - b. Friction clamps are tested on machined and clean representative fixtures, any deviation from this condition must be treated with great caution and should be tested and validated before use.
  - c. To ensure proper clamp engagement, there must be a gap between the two clamp halves. Never use a friction clamp that does not have a gap between the clamp halves after it has been tightened to the bolt torque specification.
- 2) Due to variables in frictional hold outlined above, friction clamps must always be installed below a secondary restraint mechanism which must provide a surface for the friction clamp to shoulder against should the clamp begin to slip. These include, but are not limited to, welds, lock plates, and profile upsets, all of which must have the ability to hold the entire weight supported by the clamp.
- 3) Clamps should only be inspected, installed, and used by trained, qualified, and experienced persons.
- 4) Inspect clamp for damage before each use. Never use a damaged lifting device.
- 5) Make sure clamp identification is present and that the clamp can be identified as the proper clamp for the intended job. Never use a clamp without identification or use a clamp on a piece of equipment that it was not designed for.
- 6) Clamp hardware (bolts & nuts) must be replaced annually. Verify specifications with a DASCO ESP representative before replacing.
- 7) A recertification pull test is required annually at 2 x WLL followed by an MPI before returning to service. This is to be performed after the bolts are replaced.
- 8) Never lift in excess of the WLL indicated on the clamp.
- 9) WLL is only valid when used with a lifting sling at an angle of 60 degrees or greater. Clamps are to be used with 2-leg lifting slings. Ensure that a suitable lifting chain sling is used.

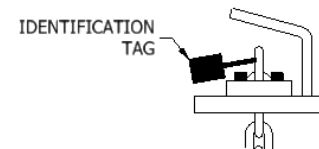
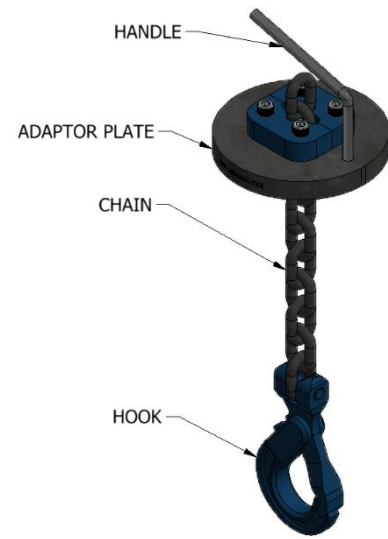
- 10) Torque bolts to the value labelled on the clamp. Torque bolts equally so that the gap between clamp halves is equal on either side of the clamp. Bolt threads must be clean and free of debris with an anti-seize coating applied to the threads.



- 11) When a combination of several lifting devices is used, the lowest WLL of any device will serve as the limiting load for the combination.
- 12) Lift slowly and smoothly, avoiding any abrupt stops or starts.
- 13) Maintenance and repair of this product is only to be performed by a DASCO authorized representative.

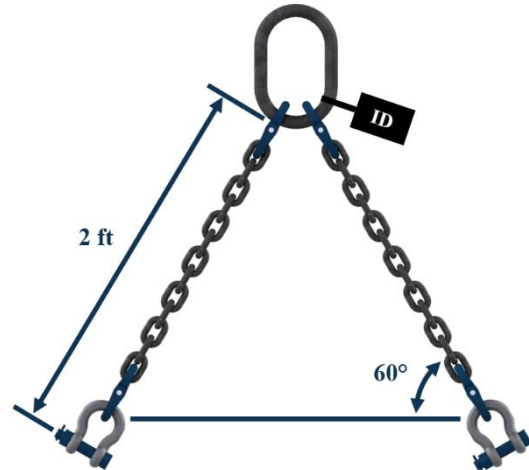
## Lifting Hook for Rig Elevators Usage Guidelines

- 1) Lifting hooks should only be inspected, installed, and used by trained, qualified, and experienced persons.
- 2) Inspect hook assembly for damage before each use. Never use a damaged lifting device. See chain inspection details on page 5.
- 3) Make sure identification tag is present and that the lifting hook assembly can be identified as the proper lifting device for the job. Never use a lifting hook without an ID tag or use a lifting hook on a piece of equipment that it was not designed for.
- 4) Lifting Hook for Rig Elevators require an annual recertification pull test at 2 x WLL followed by an MPI before returning to service.
- 5) Never lift in excess of the WLL indicated on the identification tag.
- 6) WLL is only valid when lift is directly vertical and adaptor plate is supported evenly on the top of the rig elevators. Lifting Hook for Rig Elevators are intended to be used with 2-leg lifting slings, and DASCO lifting clamp assemblies.
- 7) Max elevator hole diameter for use with the lifting hook is 5.50". Adaptor plate must be centered on the opening so that it bears equally all around the hole.
- 8) The handle is not a lifting point, do not attempt to fasten any rigging or slings to it. The handle is only for the operator to hold by hand while placing the device on top of the elevator.
- 9) When a combination of several lifting devices is used, the lowest WLL of any device will serve as the limiting load for the combination.
- 10) Ensure Hook is properly latched and secured before lifting.
- 11) Lift slowly and smoothly, avoiding any abrupt stops or starts.
- 12) Maintenance and repair of this product is only to be performed by a DASCO authorized representative.



## Chain Sling Usage Guidelines

- 1) Chain slings should only be inspected, installed, and used by trained, qualified, and experienced persons.
- 2) Inspect slings for damage before each use. Never use a damaged lifting device. See chain inspection details on page 5.
- 3) Make sure sling identification tag is present and that the sling can be identified as the proper sling for the intended job. Never use a sling without an ID tag.
- 4) Never lift in excess of the WLL indicated on the rating tag.
- 5) A lift angle of 60 degrees or greater is required. A minimum leg length of 2 ft is required to ensure proper lift angle is achieved when used with DASCO lifting clamps.
- 6) When a combination of several lifting devices is used, the lowest WLL of any device will serve as the limiting load for the combination.
- 7) Lift slowly and smoothly, avoiding any abrupt stops or starts.
- 8) Maintenance and repair of this product is only to be performed by a DASCO authorized representative.




**See the following document on page 5 for more detailed information regarding chain sling safety.**

Document courtesy of Super Slings

<https://superslings.ca/resources/>

CHAIN SLING WARNINGS & USAGE



Secure Solutions

Super Slings Inc. - [www.superslings.ca](http://www.superslings.ca) - [sales@superslings.ca](mailto:sales@superslings.ca)

Nisku  
505 - 11 Avenue Nisku, AB  
P: (780) 955-7111 F: (780) 955-7199

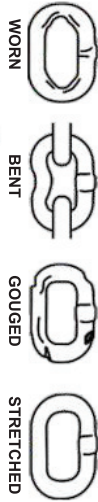
Red Deer  
7620 Edgar Industrial Dr Red Deer, AB  
P: (403) 406-4996 F: (403) 406-4997

Chain Sling Safety Checklist

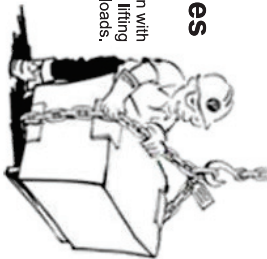
Check #1 Inspections



Visually examine the sling before each use. Look for stretched, gouged, bent or worn links and components, including hooks, with open throats, cracks or distortion, if damaged, remove from service.



Check #5 Sharp Edges



Check #6 Abrupt Movements



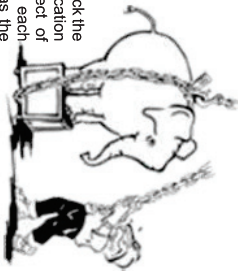
Check #2 Balance

Know the load — determine the weight, center of gravity, angle of lift and select the proper size of sling.



Check #3 Overload

Never overload the sling — check the working load limit on the identification tag. Always consider the effect of Angle of Lift — the tension on each leg of the sling is increased as the angle of lift, from horizontal, decreases.



Check #7 Temperature

Do not expose alloy chain or slings to temperatures above 400°F (200°C) or below -40°F (-40°C).



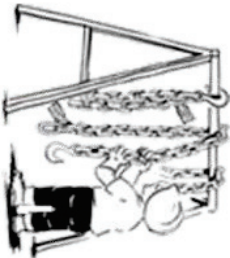
Check #4 Knots, Twists & Kinks

Make sure chain is not twisted, knotted or kinked before lifting load. Slings should not be shortened with knots, bolts or other make-shift devices.



Check #8 Chain Care

Store slings properly on an A-Frame or sling rack and protect chain slings from corrosion during storage.




The chain sling shall be removed from service if any of the following are visible:








- Missing or illegible tag
- Cracked or broken links or hardware
- Excessive wear, nicks or gouges
- Stretched links or fittings
- Bent, twisted or deformed links or fittings
- Excessive pitting or corrosion
- Lack of ability of chain or components to hinge freely
- Weld splatter
- Knots in any part of the sling
- Discoloration on any part of the sling, which may indicate chemical damage
- Fittings that display excessive pitting, corrosion, or are cracked, bent, twisted, gouged or broken
- For hooks – see ASME B30.10 for removal criteria
- For fittings – see ASME B30.26 for removal criteria
- Other conditions and/or visible damage that cause doubt as to the continued use of the sling

\*Any repairs to damaged slings should only be performed by original manufacturer or qualified persons. all repaired chain slings must be pull tested as stated in ASME B30.9

Chain Sling Inspection Procedure

- 
1. Schedule periodic link-by-link inspection of chain slings, based on frequency of sling use, severity of service conditions, nature of lifts being made and experience gained on service life of slings used in similar circumstances.
  2. Clean chain prior to inspection, to make damage or defects more easily seen.
  3. Hang chain vertically, if practical, for preliminary inspection. Measure reach accurately (bearing point of master link to bearing point of hook). Check this length against reach shown on tag.
  4. Inspect link by link for damage listed above and below.
  5. Check master links and hooks for all of the above faults – hooks especially for excessive throat opening

Examples of Chain Sling Damage

 <p>Missing Tag Improper Fabrication</p>	 <p>Bent Link</p>	 <p>Stretched Link Elongation</p>	 <p>Bent Hook</p>
 <p>Severe Corrosion Rusting</p>	 <p>Heat Gouge</p>	 <p>Heat Damage</p>	 <p>Excessive Wear</p>
 <p>Heat / Welding Damage</p>	 <p>Metal Loss</p>	<p>Not all possibilities of damage are shown. Inspections should be performed by a trained, qualified and experienced person.</p>	