



GENERAL WARNINGS & DEFINITIONS

HALO

All products listed in this catalog are sold with the express understanding that the buyer is thoroughly familiar with the proper application and safe use of these products. All products are to be used properly and in a safe manner for the application for which they were intended. Sea-Land Distributors assumes no responsibility for the mis-use or misapplication of any of the products sold by said company.

NOTE: IF ABUSED, MISUSED, OVERUSED OR IMPROPERLY MAINTAINED, ANY PRODUCT WILL BREAK. These breaks can cause loads to fall or swing out of control, possibly resulting in serious injury or death, as well as, major property damage. This being said, it is strongly recommended to:

- ⇒ **NEVER EXCEED THE WORKING LOAD LIMIT**
- ⇒ **MATCH COMPONENTS PROPERLY**
- ⇒ **KEEP OUT FROM UNDER A RAISED LOAD**
- ⇒ **AVOID SHOCK LOADS**
- ⇒ **INSPECT PRODUCTS REGULARLY**

Since it is not possible to list all dangers and misapplications of the products in this catalog, the most common hazards associated with the products are listed in order to promote safe rigging habits.

WORKING LOAD LIMIT

The term “working load limit” is used throughout this catalog. However, there are other terms such as WLL, Safe Working Load, and SWL used in the rigging industry that are interchangeable with the term “working load limit.” Note: The term “working load limit” is not to be confused with the term “minimum breaking strength.”

Even if the product is new or is being properly applied, the working load limit should never be exceeded and it is the maximum load that should ever be applied to the product.

Always avoid side loading. Working load limits are based on straight line pulls only. The working load limits are established based on typical environmental conditions. Extreme temperatures, chemical solutions, vapors or prolonged immersion in salt water may indeed alter the mechanical properties such that the working load limit may in fact be reduced.

Welding to any of the steel products in this catalog will void any representations to the working load limit as stated in this catalog.

MATCHING OF COMPONENTS

For safe operation of products in this catalog, be sure that all components match. Make certain that components such as hooks, links or shackles, etc. that are used with wire rope, chain or cordage are of suitable material size and strength to provide adequate safety protection. Attachments must be properly installed and must have a working load limit at least equal to the product with which they are used. NOTE: Any chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

RAISED LOADS

Always keep out from under the load. Always keep out of the line of force of any load. Do not operate a load over people. Do not ride on loads.

SHOCK LOADS

Impacting, jerking and swinging of loads causes great increases in the resultant loads that products may be subjected to and may cause the working load limit or breaking strength to be exceeded. Always avoid shock loads.



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REGULAR INSPECTIONS

It is recommended that all products be inspected regularly for cracks, visible damage, elongation, rust, etc. Protect all products from corrosion. Products cannot operate at their rated capacity indefinitely. Therefore, regular inspections will help to determine when to replace a product and thereby, reduce rigging hazards.

How often inspections are conducted will depend on environmental conditions such as, application, storage of product prior to use, frequency of use, etc. When in doubt, inspect products prior to each use. Be careful to check for wear, rust, deformation, cracks or elongation. Elongation is a sure sign of imminent failure. If the inspection results in any of the aforementioned conditions, remove from service immediately. In fact, it is recommended that items identified to be removed from service be destroyed rather than discarded.

DEFINITIONS

Please note that all weights and dimensions listed in this catalog are approximate. Ratings are shown in short or net tons that are equal to 2000 lbs. All dimensions are shown in inches and all weights are shown in lbs. unless otherwise noted.

Working Load Limit: The working load limit is the maximum load that should ever be applied to the product.

Proof Test Load: The proof test load refers to figure that is twice the working load limit. Proof load testing is performed as a quality control check to detect any possible defects in material or manufacture. Note: The proof load test figure is not the same as a working load limit. Again, never exceed the working load limit.

Breaking Strength/Ultimate Strength: Breaking strength is the average force at which the product (as new) has been found to break after representative testing. The tests are conducted when applying a constant and direct in-line force to the product at a uniform rate of speed. Note: Breaking strength is not the same as working load limit. Again, never exceed the working load limit.

Design Factor/Safety Factor: This is a term used in the rigging industry usually computed by dividing the catalog breaking strength by the catalog working load limit. The design or safety factor is then expressed as a ratio such as 5:1.

Shock Load: A load resulting from rapid change of movement, such as impacting, jerking or swinging of a static load. Sudden release of tension is another form of shock loading. Shock loads are generally significantly greater than static loads. Any shock loading must be considered when selecting the item for use in a system.