



**Meadowstone**

the cast stone people

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

TDS/008 FEBRUARY 2010

## SAFE USE OF LIFTING LOOPS AND SOCKETS

Re-usable lifting loops are formed from wire rope held in a steel ferrule, which is externally threaded, using standard isometric threads, to mate with the steel sockets or inserts.

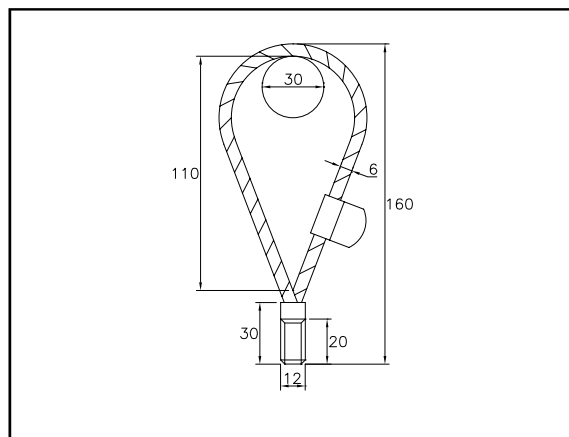
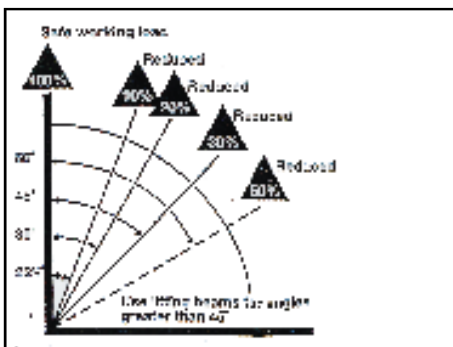
Every lifting loop is tested to twice its working load and certificated. Collars on the loops indicate safe working loads and carry the test certificate number, and CE mark. It complies with the supply of machinery (safety) regulations 1 January 1995.

The load diagram illustrates the degree to which angled lift can affect safe working loads. Load distribution basins are recommended to be used for angles up to 45° (available on request). It is essential that the thread on the lifting loop is fully engaged into the socket prior to lifting. (Dimension D)

When multipoint lifting is required to an angle greater than that shown on the load diagram table, we recommend the use of a spreader

beam to ensure that the load is equalised. Ensure a crane hook is used, which is compatible with the size of the eye in the loop. Do not use hooks or pins smaller than recommended, as this will reduce safe working load and the lift of the loop.

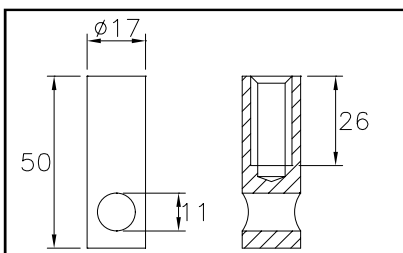
The safe working load recommended by us is 5 kN maximum - obtained by applying a safety factor of 5 on the minimum breaking load of the wire rope as specified in BS 1920:1983.



The lifting socket is used for lifting slender prefabricated elements or elements of low-strength concrete.

The permitted axial spacing between the lifting sockets is 2x minimum edge spacing  $a_r$ .

### Permissible Load Capacity of the Lifting Socket under Axial Life



Thread Rd	Permissible Loading kN	Minimum Element Thickness d mm	Minimum Edge Distance $a_r$ mm	Basic Reinforcement $mm^2/m$
12	5	60	20	131