

Hooks for lifting freight containers of up to 30 tonnes

Co-operating organizations

The Mechanical Engineering Industry Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

Associated Offices' Technical Committee*	Institution of Civil Engineers
Association of Consulting Engineers	Institution of Gas Engineers
Association of Mining Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers
Board of Trade*	Institution of Mechanical Engineers
British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association	Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Automobile Division)
British Compressed Air Society	Institution of Plant Engineers
British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association	Institution of Production Engineers
British Gear Manufacturers' Association	Locomotive and Allied Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain
British Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers' Association	London Transport Executive*
British Steel Industry*	Machine Tool Trades Association
British Mechanical Engineering Confederation*	Ministry of Defence
British Pump Manufacturers' Association	Ministry of Defence, Army Department*
Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations	Ministry of Public Building and Works
Department of Employment and Productivity (H.M. Factory Inspectorate)*	Ministry of Technology*
Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Area Boards in England and Wales*	Ministry of Technology — National Engineering Laboratory*
Engineering Equipment Users' Association*	Ministry of Transport
Gas Council	National Coal Board*
	National Physical Laboratory (Ministry of Technology)*
	Royal Institute of British Architects
	Telecommunication Engineering and Manufacturing Association
	Water-Tube Boiler Makers' Association

The Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard.

British Constructional Steelwork Association	Institute of Material Handling
British Railways Board	Lifting Equipment Manufacturers' Association
Chain and Anchor Manufacturers' Association	Lloyd's Register of Shipping
Chain Testers' Association of Great Britain	Machine Made Chain Manufacturers' Association
Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association	Ministry of Defence, Navy Department
Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors	National Association of Drop Forgers and Stampers
Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment and Cranes	North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders
Federation of Wire Rope Manufacturers of Great Britain	Shipbuilders and Repairers' National Association
Honourable Company of Master Mariners	Trinity House
Institute of Marine Engineers	Individual firms

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Foreword

This standard makes reference to the following British Standards:

BS 240, *Method for Brinell hardness test — Part 1: Testing of metals*.

BS 860, *Tables for comparison of hardness scales*.

BS 970, *Wrought steels in the form of blooms, billets, bars and forgings — Part 3: Carbon and alloy steels for case hardening*¹⁾.

BS 1610, *Methods for the load verification of testing machines*.

BS 3951, *Freight containers*.

BS 4114, *Dimensional and quantity tolerances for steel drop and press forgings and for upset forgings made on horizontal forging machines*.

BS 4228, *Corner fittings for freight containers*.

Freight containers are intended to be lifted by the special “twistlock” fitting and their corner fittings are designed accordingly.

However, occasions will arise when the “twistlock” fitting is not available and the freight containers have to be handled by the established forms of general purpose lifting tackle, such as hooks.

The present standard offers a hook which can satisfactorily be used in sets of four to lift freight containers weighing, with their loads, up to 30 tonnes²⁾. It is essential that such hooks should lift vertically, and for this reason a suitable frame will be required. The connections between the hooks and the lifting frame are required to be of equal length and of sufficient length and flexibility to enable the hook to be manipulated to engage the corner casting in the correct position for lifting.

This standard has been prepared under the authority of the Mechanical Engineering Standards Committee as a result of requests from users. The content of the standard is in accordance with the relevant draft ISO Recommendation which is in the course of preparation.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 6 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

¹⁾ In course of preparation.

²⁾ This assumes a reasonably distributed load, and in the case of loads above 25 tonnes, the angle of tilt should not exceed 10° in any direction.