

International Standard



7593

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ANSI International Inc. Sect.

Chain slings assembled by methods other than welding — Grade T(8)

Élingues à chaînes assemblées par d'autres méthodes que le soudage — Classe T(8)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 7593 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 111, *Round steel link chains, lifting hooks and accessories*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Chain slings assembled by methods other than welding — Grade T(8)

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the requirements, method of rating and testing of single-, two-, three- and four-branch¹⁾ chain slings assembled by methods other than welding, using grade T(8) chain conforming to ISO 1834 and ISO 3076, together with the appropriate range of components.

This International Standard does not apply to chain slings assembled by welding (see ISO 4778), to slings designed to have branches of unequal nominal reach, to endless slings, or to slings designed for special applications.

2 References

ISO 643, *Steels — Micrographic determination of the ferritic and austenitic grain size.*

ISO 1834, *Short link chain for lifting purposes — General conditions of acceptance.*

ISO 3056, *Non-calibrated round steel link lifting chain and chain slings — Use and maintenance.*

ISO 3076, *Short link chain for lifting purposes — Grade T(8), non-calibrated, for chain slings, etc.*

ISO 4778, *Chain slings of welded construction — Grades M(4), S(6) and T(8).*

ISO 7597, *Forged steel lifting hooks with point and eye for use with steel chains of grade T(8).*

ISO 8539, *Forged steel lifting components for use with grade T(8) chain.*

3 Definitions

3.1 chain sling : An assembly consisting of chain or chains joined to upper and lower terminal fittings suitable according to

the requirements of this International Standard for attaching loads to be fitted to the hook of a crane or other lifting machine. (See figures 1 to 4.)

3.2 master link : A link forming the upper terminal fitting of a chain sling by means of which the sling is attached to the hook of a crane or other lifting machine. (See figures 1 to 4.)

3.3 intermediate master link : A link used to connect one or two branches of a sling to a master link. (See figures 3 and 4.)

3.4 mechanical joining device : A means of connection, which does not depend on welding, between a chain and another component. It may be integral with the component or be a separate component. (See figure 5.)

3.5 lower terminal : A link, hook or other device fitted at the end of a branch of a sling, remote from the master link or upper terminal.

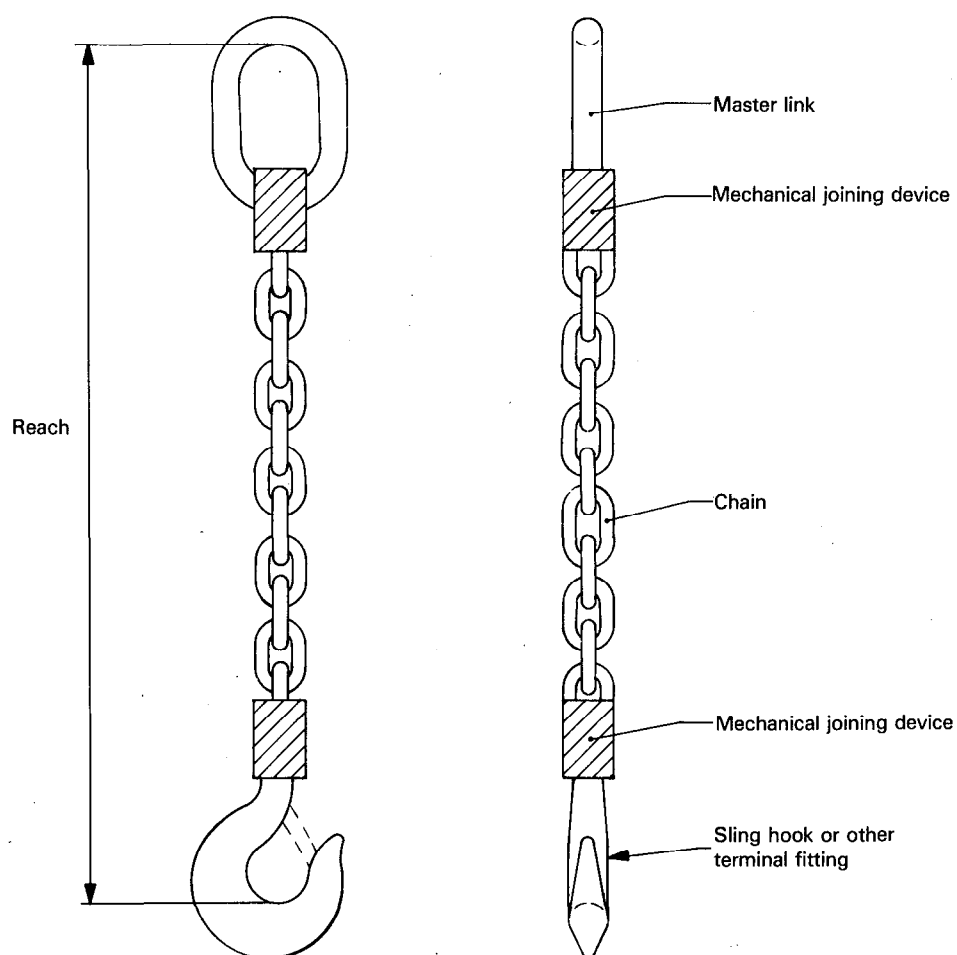
3.6 proof force, F_p : A force applied as a test to the whole sling or a force applied as a test to a section of a sling. (See clause 11.)

3.7 working load limit (WLL) : The maximum mass which a sling is designed to sustain in general service.

3.8 working load (WL) : The maximum mass which a sling should be used to sustain in a particular stated service.

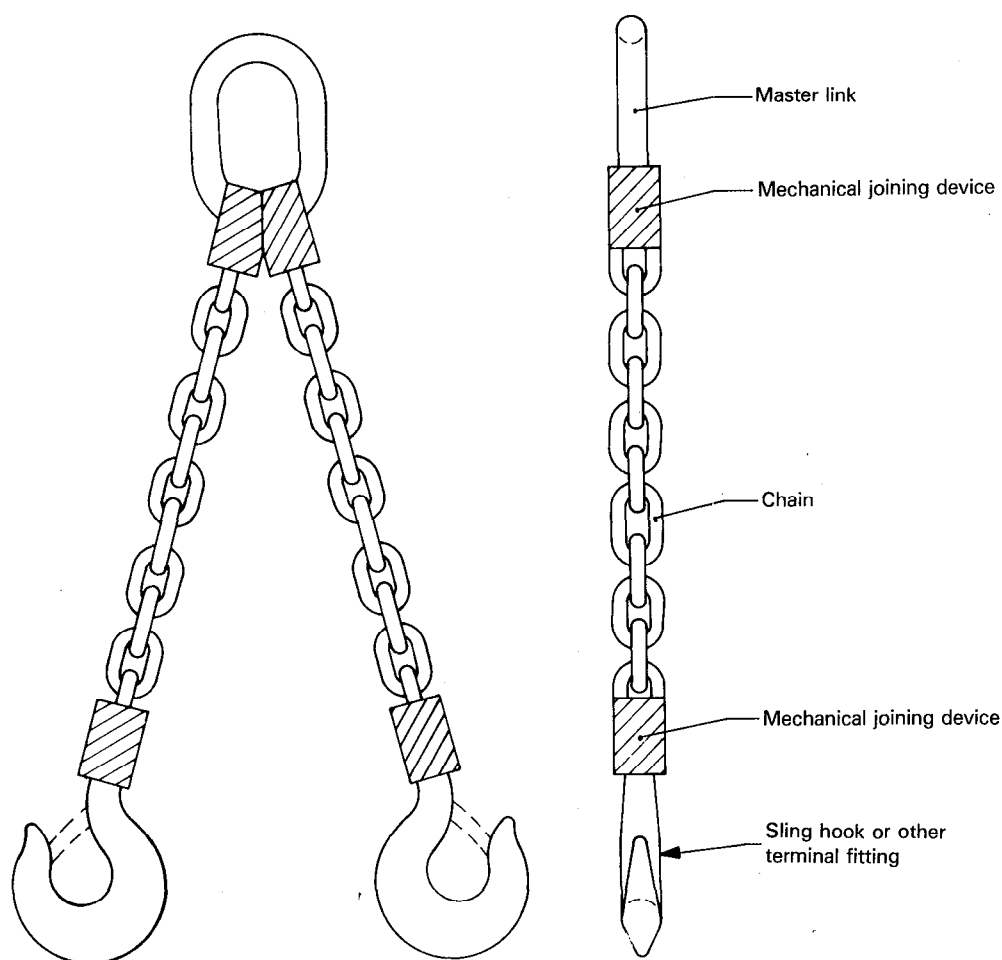
3.9 competent person : A designated person, qualified by knowledge and practical experience, and with the necessary instructions to enable the required examination to be carried out. (See clause 9.)

1) The term "branch" or "leg" may be used.



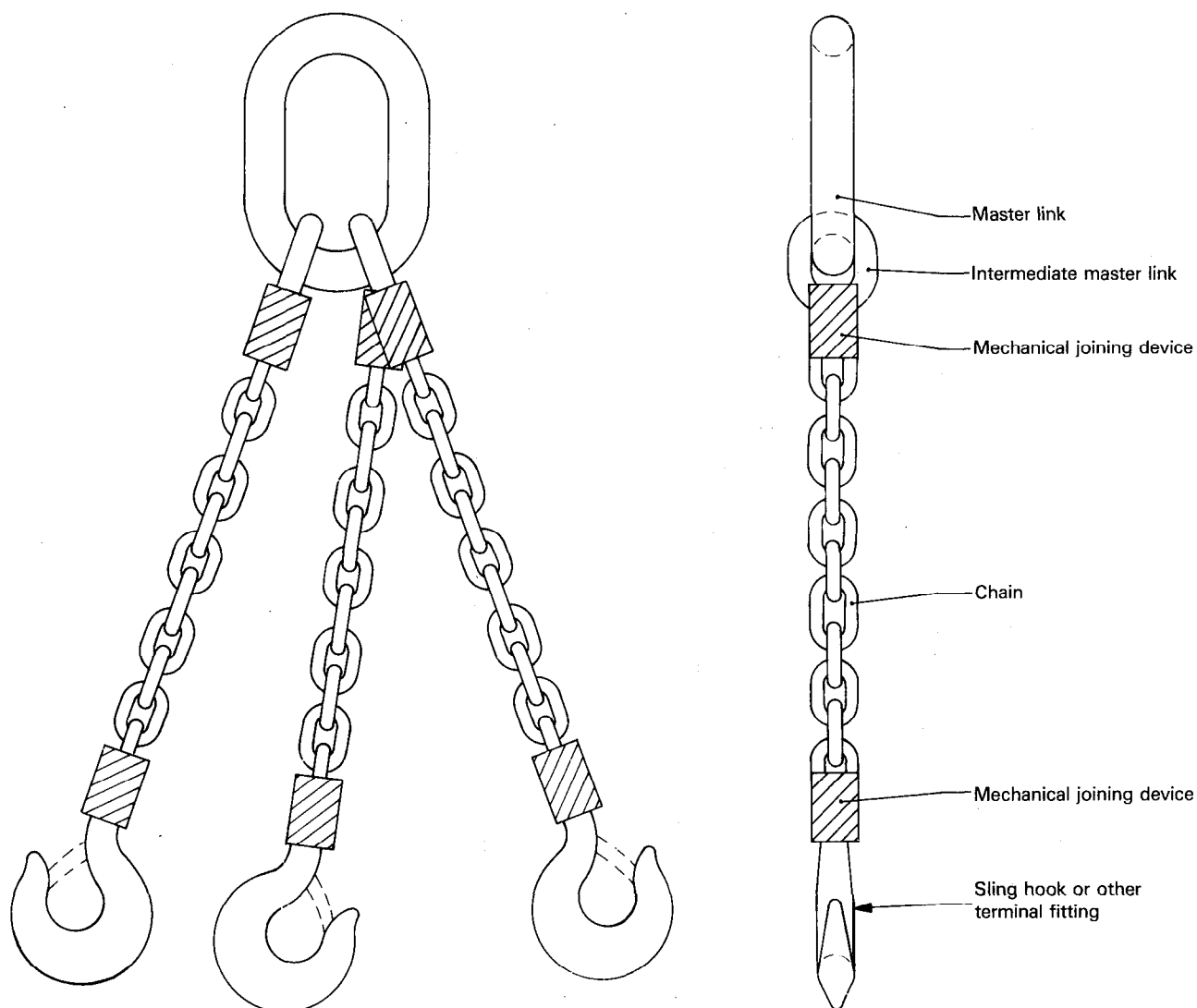
NOTE — The sling shown in figure 1 is an example of a typical form of a single-branch sling; figure 1 is intended to illustrate the terms used, but is not intended to limit the design of the sling.

Figure 1 — Single-branch sling



NOTE — The sling shown in figure 2 is an example of a typical form of a double-branch sling; figure 2 is intended to illustrate the terms used, but is not intended to limit the design of the sling.

Figure 2 — Double-branch sling



NOTE — The sling shown in figure 3 is an example of a typical form of a three-branch sling; figure 3 is intended to illustrate the terms used, but is not intended to limit the design of the sling.

Figure 3 — Three-branch sling