

## Operating instructions for attachment point "flat point" (FP)

## General principles regarding the utilisation of lifting accessories and their components:

The operating instructions are to be stored together with the certificate and the EC declaration of conformity.

The falling of loads, caused by the failure and / or incorrect utilisation and handling of lifting equipment or its individual parts constitutes a direct risk to the life or health of the people who are present in the danger zone of lifting processes.

These operating instructions contain information with regard to the safe utilisation and handling of the lifting accessories and their components. Before using the lifting equipment, the assigned persons are to be briefed with regard to handling and utilisation by a qualified person.

The following principles apply:

- The Working Load Limit (WLL) (see label) of the lifting equipment must correspond to the load. The lifting equipment may not be used if the label is missing or is illeaible.
- No danger areas (e.g. crushing points, cutting points, trapping or impact points) may occur that may hinder or endanger the person carrying out the slinging process and / or the transport.
- The base material and the constructive design of the load must be able to hold the applied forces without deformation.
- Stress that leads to a non-uniform load distribution, e.g. which is caused as a result of an off-centre introduction of force must be taken into account when selecting the lifting accessories and their components.
- In the event that extreme stress or strong dynamic strain (shock influences) may occur, this must be taken into account when selecting the lifting equipment and the Working Load Limit (WLL).
- The lifting equipment may not be used for the transportation of persons. No persons are ever permitted to remain present in the danger area of a suspended load.
- The lifting equipment may not come into contact with acids and other aggressive agents. Attention must also be paid to the fact that acid fumes may occur in certain production processes.
- Never make unauthorised amendments to the lifting equipment (e.g. grinding, welding, bending, and attachment of parts)!
- The lifting equipment may not be exposed to any forbidden manipulation of temperature.
- Only original spare parts may be used.
- The relevant additional regulations must be observed when transporting hazardous substances.
- Lifting accessories and their components must be stored in such a manner that they are protected against being damaged and do not cause any danger.
- If damaged, the lifting equipment must be immediately taken out of circulation and has to undergo maintenance work.
- When ready to be discarded, lifting equipment is to be correctly disposed of. Attention: Any substances present that are hazardous to the environment (e.g. greases and oils) are to be disposed of separately.

#### Inspection and maintenance:

On a regular basis before being used, lifting equipment is to be closely inspected with regard to correct utilisation and faultless condition (e.g. screw fit, absence of strong corrosion and deformation, etc.), for example by the person carrying out the slinging process. Defective lifting equipment may not be used. It has to be tested at least once a year by a qualified person whilst taking the relevant standards and trade association regulations (e.g. DGUV Regel 100-500) into account. Every three years lifting equipment must be tested by a qualified person using a proper testing device in order to check that the product is free of cracks. The user must observe the results of the risk assessment in accordance with the occupational safety directives. The re-testing period is shortened in the event that the products are exposed to critical operating conditions. Inspection records are to be kept.

The testing coefficient (EC-Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC point 4.4.1) is defined according to the respective standards and corresponds to 2.5.

#### Attention: In the event of violation, the operating permission will become void.

#### General assembly instructions

The sling points must be easily recognisable on the load (e.g. by means of coloured marking). The >flat points < are to be positioned on the load in such a manner that a flat bearing surface is created that is suitable for lifting the anticipated introduction of force. The bearing surface must at least correspond to the diameter >s< (see Table 1) of the utilised attachment swivel body and the threaded hole must be perpendicular to the bearing surface.

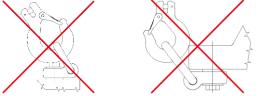
## Table 1

Nor	ninal size		Diameter >s<	
NUI	illiai size		Diameter >S<	-
FP	0.5	M 10	34	
FP	0.8	M 12	34	
FP	1.5	M 16	34	
FP	2.5	M 20	41	
FP	4-S	M 24	41	
FP	4	M 24	58	
FP	5	M 27	58	
FP	6	M 30	58	Øs
FP	8	M 36	58	
FP	10	M 42	90	
FP	15	M 48	90	

The sling points are to be attached to the load so that:

- They are easily accessible without hindrance in order to attach and release the lifting equipment.
  - The slinging equipment will not be diverted by other construction parts and that damage, caused by sharp edges for example, cannot occur.
- The >flat point < may not be rotated whilst under load nor be used in order to turn the load.
- Attention: Ensure that the sling link is correctly mounted and positioned.





The link must be placed in the tensile direction, be able to move freely and may not be supported on edges of the sling point.



When installing a replacement screw, the socket labelling must always point upwards. Insert the screw from above by applying light pressure.

Inspect visually the screw connection paying particular attention to screw size and screw-in length. When dealing with blind holes, the thread depth on the load must be at least 1.1 times of the screw-in length (g). We recommend the following as the minimum screw-in lengths (g):

in steel	1	x d
in cast iron	1.25	xd,
in aluminium	2.5	x d
in aluminium-magnesium alloys	2	x d

### TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS JDT - J. D. Theile GmbH & Co. KG, Letmather Str. 26-45, D-58239 Schwerte, Germany Tel: +49 2304 757 0 Fax: +49 2304 757 177 www.jdt.de



Only **crack-tested** screws conforming to **strength class 10.9** are to be used. Only thread sizes that are labelled on the construction part may be used. Tighten by hand with a spanner until flush with the bearing surface, e.g. open-ended wrench according to DIN 895 / DIN 894, in the event of a one-off transport procedure. Should the attachment swivel remain in the load on a permanent basis or should it be used to rotate and turn loads, the tightening is to be carried out with a higher tightening torque in accordance with the following Table 3. The tightening torques in the table 3 are reference values. In the event that TP are secured with screw nuts, these nuts must correspond to strength class 10 and be crack-tested.

## Working load limit, temperature use and screw tightening torques

When dealing with screws conforming to strength class 10.9, the lifting capacities must be reduced depending upon the working temperatures in accordance with the details contained in Tables 2a and 2b.

## Table 2 a: <u>only</u> applies for original JDT screws (<u>catalogue articles</u>): M10x40; M12x45; M16x55; M20x70; M24x80; M27x90; M30x90; M36x100

Table 2 b: applies for all special screws not listed in the catalogues and that were provided by JDT.

Working temperature in °C	WLL in %	Working temperature in °C	WLL in %	
minus 40°C - minus 20°C	75	minus 20°C - plus 100°C	100	
minus 20°C - plus 100°C	100	plus 100°C - plus 200°C	85	
plus 100°C - plus 200°C	85	plus 200°C - plus 250°C	80	
plus 200°C - plus 250°C	80	plus 250°C - plus 300°C	75	
plus 250°C - plus 350°C	75	above 300°C	not allowed	
above 350°C	not allowed			

The respective working load limits are marked on the "flat point" and are listed in both tabular and graphic form in Table 3. These working load limits may not be exceeded. In case of an asymmetrical load distribution, the working load limit applicable to the 2- to 4- leg sling types is the same as for 1-leg sling type with an inclination angle of 0°. This corresponds to the working load limit marking on the attachment point.

If an attachment point is used for lashing, the permissible lashing force (LC) is 2 x WLL (working load limit).

An attachment point loaded with more than 1 x WLL may no longer be used for lifting!

Tabl	e 3
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110°	Ans	chlagart					<b>11</b>		_	<u> </u>	Ą	10	h h
working range	kind of attachment												
	Stü	ck / num	ber of pieces		1	1	2	2	2	2	3 o. 4	3 o. 4	
<b>↓</b>	-	gungswi ination a			0°	90°-110°	0°	90°-110°	0°-45°	45°-60°	0°-45°	45°-60°	
		eichnung king	3	Anziehdreh- moment Tightening torque		fähigkeit NLL		fähigkeit NLL		ähigkeit VLL		ähigkeit VLL	
rotates 360°				[ Nm ]	[t]	[t]	[t]	[t]	[t]	[t]	[t]	[t]	
Totales 300	FP	0.5	M 10	60	0.5	0.7	1	1.4	0.7	0.5	1	0.7	
	FP	0.8	M 12	90	0.8	1.25	1.6	2.5	1.12	0.8	1.6	1.12	
	FP	1.5	M 16	160	1.5	2.12	3	4	2	1.5	3.15	2.24	
	FP	2.5	M 20	420	2.5	3.55	5	7.1	3.35	2.5	5	3.75	
	FP	4-S	M 24	750	4	4	8	8	5.6	4	8	6	
	FP	4	M 24	750	4	5.6	8	11.2	5.6	4	8	6	
	FP	5	M 27	1000	5.3	7.1	10.6	14	7.1	5.3	11.2	8	
	FP	6	M 30	1400	6	8	12	16	8	6	12.5	9	
	FP	8	M 36	1800	8	8	16	16	11.2	8	16.8	12	
	FP	10	M 42	2000	10	15	20	30	14	10	21.2	15	
	FP	15	M 48	2000	15	20	30	40	21.2	15	31.5	22.4	

#### **Application Examples:**



Inclination angle 0°-45°

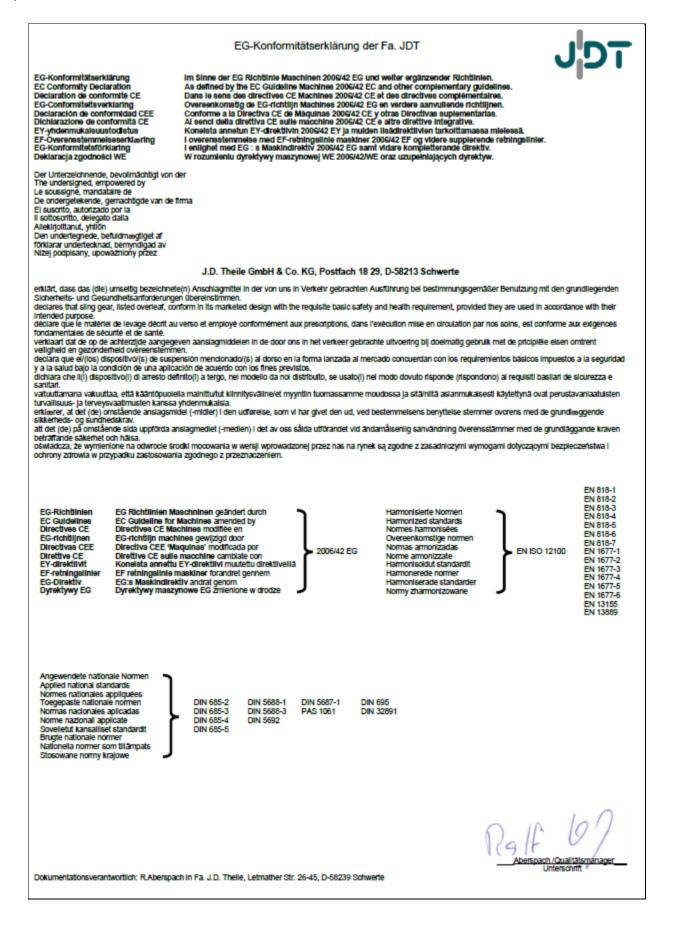


Inclination angle 90°



Translation of the original operating instructions In case of doubts or misunderstanding, the German version of the document is decisive.

#### **Conformity Declaration**







# **UKCA Declaration of Conformity**

The undersigned, empowered by

J.D. Theile GmbH & Co. KG, Postfach 18 29, D-58213 Schwerte, Germany

declares that sling gear, listed overleaf and marked with UKCA, conform in its marketed design with the requisite basic safety and health requirement, provided they are used in accordance with their intended purpose.

## Applicable standards :

UK Guideline Supply of Machinery (Safety) regulation 2008

EN BS 818-1 - EN BS 818-7

EN BS 1677-1 - EN BS 1677-6

EN BS 12100

EN BS 13155

EN BS 13889

Co. KG

Schwerte, 2021-11-02

Muchowski, Managing Director