

ASME B30.10-2009
(Revision of ASME B30.10-2005)

Hooks

**Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes,
Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings**

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD



**The American Society of
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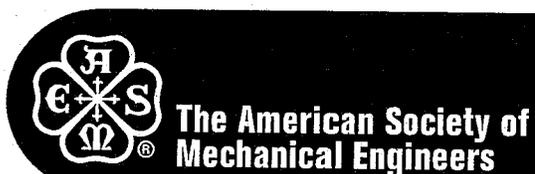


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The next edition of this Standard is scheduled for publication in 2015. This Standard will become effective 1 year after the Date of Issuance. There will be no addenda issued to this edition.

ASME issues written replies to inquiries concerning interpretations of technical aspects of this Standard. Interpretations are published on the ASME Web site under the Committee Pages at <http://cstools.asme.org> as they are issued, and will also be published within the next edition of the Standard.

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FOREWORD

This American National Standard, Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings, has been developed under the procedures accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) (formerly the United States of America Standards Institute). This Standard had its beginning in December 1916 when an eight-page Code of Safety Standards for Cranes, prepared by an ASME Committee on the Protection of Industrial Workers, was presented to the annual meeting of ASME.

Meetings and discussions regarding safety on cranes, derricks, and hoists were held from 1920 to 1925, involving the ASME Safety Code Correlating Committee, the Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers, the American Museum of Safety, the American Engineering Standards Committee (later changed to American Standards Association and subsequently to the USA Standards Institute), Department of Labor — State of New Jersey, Department of Labor and Industry — State of Pennsylvania, and the Locomotive Crane Manufacturers Association. On June 11, 1925, the American Engineering Standards Committee approved the ASME Safety Code Correlating Committee's recommendation and authorized the project, with the U.S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and ASME as sponsors.

In March 1926, invitations were issued to 50 organizations to appoint representatives to a Sectional Committee. The call for organization of this Sectional Committee was sent out October 2, 1926, and the committee organized November 4, 1926, with 57 members representing 29 national organizations. The Safety Code for Cranes, Derricks, and Hoists, ASA B30.2-1943, was created from the eight-page document referred to in the first paragraph. This document was reaffirmed in 1952 and widely accepted as a safety standard.

Due to changes in design, advancement in techniques, and general interest of labor and industry in safety, the Sectional Committee, under the joint sponsorship of ASME and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, U.S. Department of the Navy, was reorganized as an American National Standards Committee on January 31, 1962, with 39 members representing 27 national organizations.

The format of the previous code was changed so that separate standards (each complete as to construction and installation; inspection, testing, and maintenance; and operation) would cover the different types of equipment included in the scope of B30.

In 1982, the Committee was reorganized as an Accredited Organization Committee, operating under procedures developed by ASME and accredited by ANSI.

This Standard presents a coordinated set of rules that may serve as a guide to government and other regulatory bodies and municipal authorities responsible for the guarding and inspection of the equipment falling within its scope. The suggestions leading to accident prevention are given both as mandatory and advisory provisions; compliance with both types may be required by employers of their employees.

In case of practical difficulties, new developments, or unnecessary hardship, the administrative or regulatory authority may grant variances from the literal requirements or permit the use of other devices or methods, but only when it is clearly evident that an equivalent degree of protection is thereby secured. To secure uniform application and interpretation of this Standard, administrative or regulatory authorities are urged to consult the B30 Committee, in accordance with the format described in Section IX of the B30 Standard Introduction, before rendering decisions on disputed points.

Safety codes and standards are intended to enhance public safety. Revisions result from committee consideration of factors such as technological advances, new data, and changing environmental and industry needs. Revisions do not imply that previous editions were inadequate.

This 2009 revision of this Volume of the Standard was reformatted for greater clarity and has been rewritten in its entirety. It was approved by the B30 Committee and by ASME, and was approved by ANSI and designated as an American National Standard on November 13, 2009.



ASME B30 COMMITTEE

Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings

(The following is the roster of the Committee at the time of approval of this Standard.)

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SAFETY STANDARD FOR CABLEWAYS, CRANES, DERRICKS, HOISTS, HOOKS, JACKS, AND SLINGS

(09)

B30 STANDARD INTRODUCTION

SECTION I: SCOPE

The ASME B30 Standard contains provisions that apply to the construction, installation, operation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and use of cranes and other lifting and material-handling related equipment. For the convenience of the reader, the Standard has been divided into separate volumes. Each volume has been written under the direction of the ASME B30 Standards Committee and has successfully completed a consensus approval process under the general auspices of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

As of the date of issuance of this Volume, the B30 Standard comprises the following volumes:

- B30.1 Jacks, Industrial Rollers, Air Casters, and Hydraulic Gantries
- B30.2 Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top Running Bridge, Single or Multiple Girder, Top Running Trolley Hoist)
- B30.3 Tower Cranes
- B30.4 Portal, Tower, and Pedestal Cranes
- B30.5 Mobile and Locomotive Cranes
- B30.6 Derricks
- B30.7 Base-Mounted Drum Hoists
- B30.8 Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks
- B30.9 Slings
- B30.10 Hooks
- B30.11 Monorails and Underhung Cranes
- B30.12 Handling Loads Suspended From Rotorcraft
- B30.13 Storage/Retrieval (S/R) Machines and Associated Equipment
- B30.14 Side Boom Tractors
- B30.15 Mobile Hydraulic Cranes
(withdrawn 1982 — requirements found in latest revision of B30.5)
- B30.16 Overhead Hoists (Underhung)
- B30.17 Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top Running Bridge, Single Girder, Underhung Hoist)
- B30.18 Stacker Cranes (Top or Under Running Bridge, Multiple Girder With Top or Under Running Trolley Hoist)
- B30.19 Cableways
- B30.20 Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices
- B30.21 Manually Lever-Operated Hoists
- B30.22 Articulating Boom Cranes

- B30.23 Personnel Lifting Systems
- B30.24 Container Cranes
- B30.25 Scrap and Material Handlers
- B30.26 Rigging Hardware
- B30.27 Material Placement Systems
- B30.28 Balance Lifting Units¹
- B30.29 Self-Erect Tower Cranes¹

SECTION II: SCOPE EXCLUSIONS

The B30 Standard does not apply to track and automotive jacks, railway or automobile wrecking cranes, shipboard cranes, shipboard cargo-handling equipment, well-drilling derricks, skip hoists, mine hoists, truck body hoists, car or barge pullers, conveyors, excavating equipment, or equipment covered under the scope of the following standards: A10, A17, A90, A92, A120, B20, B56, and B77.

SECTION III: PURPOSE

The B30 Standard is intended to

(a) prevent or minimize injury to workers, and otherwise provide for the protection of life, limb, and property by prescribing safety requirements

(b) provide direction to manufacturers, owners, employers, users, and others concerned with, or responsible for, its application

(c) guide governments and other regulatory bodies in the development, promulgation, and enforcement of appropriate safety directives

SECTION IV: USE BY REGULATORY AGENCIES

These Volumes may be adopted in whole or in part for governmental or regulatory use. If adopted for governmental use, the references to other national codes and standards in the specific volumes may be changed to refer to the corresponding regulations of the governmental authorities.

¹ These volumes are currently in the development process.



SECTION V: EFFECTIVE DATE

(a) *Effective Date.* The effective date of this Volume of the B30 Standard shall be 1 year after its date of issuance. Construction, installation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation of equipment manufactured and facilities constructed after the effective date of this Volume shall conform to the mandatory requirements of this Volume.

(b) *Existing Installations.* Equipment manufactured and facilities constructed prior to the effective date of this Volume of the B30 Standard shall be subject to the inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation requirements of this Standard after the effective date.

It is not the intent of this Volume of the B30 Standard to require retrofitting of existing equipment. However, when an item is being modified, its performance requirements shall be reviewed relative to the requirements within the current volume. The need to meet the current requirements shall be evaluated by a qualified person selected by the owner (user). Recommended changes shall be made by the owner (user) within 1 year.

SECTION VI: REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Requirements of this Standard are characterized by use of the word *shall*. Recommendations of this Standard are characterized by the word *should*.

SECTION VII: USE OF MEASUREMENT UNITS

This Standard contains SI (metric) units as well as U.S. Customary units. The values stated in U.S. Customary units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI units are a direct (soft) conversion from the U.S. Customary units.

SECTION VIII: REQUESTS FOR REVISION

The B30 Standards Committee will consider requests for revision of any of the volumes within the B30 Standard. Such requests should be directed to

Secretary, B30 Standards Committee
ASME Codes and Standards
Three Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5990

Requests should be in the following format:

- Volume: Cite the designation and title of the volume.
Edition: Cite the applicable edition of the volume.
Subject: Cite the applicable paragraph number(s) and the relevant heading(s).
Request: Indicate the suggested revision.

Rationale: State the rationale for the suggested revision.

Upon receipt by the Secretary, the request will be forwarded to the relevant B30 Subcommittee for consideration and action. Correspondence will be provided to the requester defining the actions undertaken by the B30 Standards Committee.

SECTION IX: REQUESTS FOR INTERPRETATION

The B30 Standards Committee will render an interpretation of the provisions of the B30 Standard. Such requests should be directed to

Secretary, B30 Standards Committee
ASME Codes and Standards
Three Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5990

Requests should be in the following format:

- Volume: Cite the designation and title of the volume.
Edition: Cite the applicable edition of the volume.
Subject: Cite the applicable paragraph number(s) and the relevant heading(s).
Question: Phrase the question as a request for an interpretation of a specific provision suitable for general understanding and use, not as a request for approval of a proprietary design or situation. Plans or drawings that explain the question may be submitted to clarify the question. However, they should not contain any proprietary names or information.

Upon receipt by the Secretary, the request will be forwarded to the relevant B30 Subcommittee for a draft response, which will then be subject to approval by the B30 Standards Committee prior to its formal issuance.

Interpretations to the B30 Standard will be published in the subsequent edition of the respective volume, and will be available online at <http://cstools.asme.org>.

SECTION X: ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

The equipment covered by the B30 Standard is subject to hazards that cannot be abated by mechanical means, but only by the exercise of intelligence, care, and common sense. It is therefore essential to have personnel involved in the use and operation of equipment who are competent, careful, physically and mentally qualified, and trained in the proper operation of the equipment and the handling of loads. Serious hazards include, but are not limited to, improper or inadequate maintenance, overloading, dropping or slipping of the load,



obstructing the free passage of the load, and using equipment for a purpose for which it was not intended or designed.

The B30 Standards Committee fully realizes the importance of proper design factors, minimum or maximum dimensions, and other limiting criteria of wire rope or chain and their fastenings, sheaves, sprockets, drums, and similar equipment covered by the standard, all of which are closely connected with safety. Sizes, strengths, and similar criteria are dependent on many different factors, often varying with the installation and uses. These factors depend on

(a) the condition of the equipment or material

(b) the loads

(c) the acceleration or speed of the ropes, chains, sheaves, sprockets, or drums

(d) the type of attachments

(e) the number, size, and arrangement of sheaves or other parts

(f) environmental conditions causing corrosion or wear

(g) many variables that must be considered in each individual case

The requirements and recommendations provided in the volumes must be interpreted accordingly, and judgment used in determining their application.



ASME B30.10-2009 SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Following approval by the ASME B30 Committee and ASME, and after public review, ASME B30.10-2009 was approved by the American National Standards Institute on November 13, 2009.

ASME B30.10-2009 includes the following changes identified by a margin note, (09).

<i>Page</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Change</i>
viii-x	B30 Standard Introduction	Updated
1, 2	Chapter 10-0	Revised in its entirety
3-9	Chapter 10-1	Revised in its entirety
10-13	Chapter 10-2	Revised in its entirety

SPECIAL NOTE:

The interpretations to ASME B30.10 are included in this edition as a separate section for the user's convenience.



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HOOKS

Chapter 10-0 Scope, Definitions, and References

(09)

SECTION 10-0.1: SCOPE OF ASME B30.10

Volume B30.10 includes provisions that apply to the fabrication, attachment, use, inspection, and maintenance of hooks shown in Chapters 10-1 and 10-2 used for lifting and load handling purposes, in conjunction with equipment described in other volumes of the B30 Standard. Hooks supporting a load in the base (bowl/saddle or pinhole) of the hook are covered in Chapter 10-1. Hooks that may be loaded in other than the base (bowl/saddle or pinhole) are covered in Chapter 10-2.

SECTION 10-0.2: DEFINITIONS

abnormal operating conditions: environmental conditions that are unfavorable, harmful, or detrimental to or for the use of a hook.

crack: a crevice-type discontinuity in the material.

design factor: ratio between nominal or minimum breaking strength and rated load of the hook.

designated person: a person selected or assigned by the employer or the employer's representative as being competent to perform specific duties.

hook, self-closing: a hook with a throat opening that is closed by a spring-loaded latch, gate, or bail that is manually opened for loading and closes upon release. It may be locked in the closed position (see Figs. 10-1.1-8 through 10-1.1-14).

hook, self-locking: a hook with a throat opening that will close and lock when a load is applied, and will not open until unloaded and the lock released (see Figs. 10-1.1-6 and 10-1.1-7).

latch: a mechanical device used to close the throat opening of a hook (see Figs. 10-1.1-1 through 10-1.1-5 and 10-1.1-17). A rigging aid, not intended to support the load.

load: the total force or weight imposed on the hook.

load, proof: the specific load applied in performance of the proof test.

load, rated: the maximum allowable working load. The terms *rated capacity* and *working load limit* are commonly used to describe rated load.

mouse: a method to close the throat opening of a hook using a device such as rope, wire, or other suitable means.

nick or gouge: sharp notch in hook surface that may act as stress riser in the area of the notch.

qualified person: a person who, by possession of a recognized degree in an applicable field or certificate of professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve problems relating to the subject matter and work.

rated load identification: actual rated load information or a designation provided by the manufacturer for grade and type or size to allow determination of hook rated load.

service, heavy: service that involves operating at 85% to 100% of rated load as a regular specified procedure.

service, normal: service that involves operating at less than 85% of rated load except for isolated instances.

service, severe: heavy service coupled with abnormal operating conditions.

test, nondestructive: a test that does not destroy the functional use of the hook, such as but not limited to dye-penetrant test, magnetic particle test, radiography test, and ultrasonic test.

test, proof: a nondestructive load test made to verify the manufacturing integrity of the hook.

SECTION 10-0.3: REFERENCES

The following is a list of publications that reference this Volume.

ASME B30.2, Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top Running Bridge, Single or Multiple Girder, Top Running Trolley Hoist)



ASME B30.10-2009

ASME B30.3, Tower Cranes
ASME B30.4, Portal, Tower, and Pedestal Cranes
ASME B30.5, Mobile and Locomotive Cranes
ASME B30.6, Derricks
ASME B30.8, Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks
ASME B30.9, Slings
ASME B30.11, Monorails and Underhung Cranes
ASME B30.14, Side Boom Tractors
ASME B30.16, Overhead Hoists (Underhung)
ASME B30.17, Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top
Running Bridge, Single Girder, Underhung Hoist)

ASME B30.19, Cableways
ASME B30.21, Manually Lever Operated Hoists
ASME B30.22, Articulating Boom Cranes
ASME B30.24, Container Cranes
ASME B30.26, Rigging Hardware
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Chapter 10-1

Hooks: Selection, Use, and Maintenance

(09)

SECTION 10-1.1: SCOPE

This Chapter applies to all hooks specifically shown in Figs. 10-1.1-1 through 10-1.1-17 that support the load in the base (bowl/saddle or pinhole — see Figs. 10-1.1-3 and 10-1.1-4) of the hook.

SECTION 10-1.2: TRAINING

Hook users shall be trained in the selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of environment, and rigging practices, as covered by this Chapter and other volumes of the B30 Standard, where hooks are used, as listed in section 10-0.3.

SECTION 10-1.3: MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS

(a) The hook material shall have sufficient ductility to permanently deform before losing the ability to support the load at the temperatures at which the specific hook will be used.

(b) The hook and hook securing device shall be of sufficient strength and design factor for the rated load and application.

(c) When a latch is provided, it shall be designed to retain such items as, but not limited to, slings and rigging hardware under slack rigging conditions only. The latch is not intended to support the load.

(d) Attachments, such as handles, latch supports, etc., shall not be welded to a finished hook in field applications. If welding of an attachment such as these is required, it shall be done in manufacturing or fabrication prior to any required final heat treatment.

SECTION 10-1.4: FABRICATION AND CONFIGURATIONS

(a) Hooks shall be forged, cast, stamped or welded, and heat treated by the manufacturer.

(b) Shank hook securing devices shall have thread or shank diameter and length as recommended by the manufacturer or qualified person.

SECTION 10-1.5: DESIGN FACTOR

The hook shall be designed to withstand all stresses imposed under normal operating conditions while handling loads within the rated load. Hook design factor

shall, as a minimum, conform to those specified for the equipment or system in which the hook is a component.

SECTION 10-1.6: RATED LOADS

Rated load shall be in accordance with the requirements as defined for the equipment or system in which the hook is being utilized.

SECTION 10-1.7: PROOF TEST REQUIREMENTS

(a) When proof tests are used to verify manufacturing process, material, or configuration, the hooks shall be able to withstand the proof load application without permanent deformation when the load is applied. This condition shall be considered to have been satisfied if the permanent increase in the throat opening does not exceed 1% or 0.02 in. (0.5 mm), whichever is greater. For such tests, Table 10-1.7-1 states the proof loads that shall be applied to a hook having a rated load capacity.

(b) For a duplex (sister) hook having a pinhole, the proof load for the pinhole shall be in accordance with Table 10-1.7-1. The proof load on the hook shall be shared equally between the two prongs of a sister hook, unless designed for unbalanced loading.

(c) For a quad hook, the proof load shall be in accordance with Table 10-1.7-1. The application of the proof load shall be determined by the manufacturer or a qualified person.

(d) Performance testing of component hooks shall not be required except where necessary to conform to the requirements of the equipment or system.

SECTION 10-1.8: IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's identification and rated load identification shall be forged, cast, or die stamped on a low stress and nonwearing area of the hook. Alternately, if the hook is used in conjunction with equipment described in other volumes of the B30 Standard, the equipment manufacturer's identification and rated load identification shall be forged, cast, or die stamped on a low-stress and nonwearing area of the hook.

SECTION 10-1.9: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

10-1.9.1 Temperature

When hooks are to be used at temperatures above 400°F (204°C) or below -40°F (-40°C), the hook manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.



Table 10-1.7-1 Proof Test Load

Rated Load		Proof Load, Min.		
Tons (2,000 lb)	kg	Rated Load, %	Tons (2,000 lb)	kN
0.50	453.6	200	1	8.9
1	907.2	200	2	17.8
5	4 536	200	10	89
10	9 072	200	20	178
15	13 608	200	30	267
20	18 144	200	40	356
25	22 680	200	50	445
30	27 216	200	60	534
35	31 752	200	70	623
40	36 288	200	80	712
45	40 824	200	90	801
50	45 360	200	100	890
60	54 432	193	116	1 032.5
75	68 040	183	137	1 219
100	90 720	166	166	1 477
125	113 400	150	188	1 673
150	136 080	133	200	1 780
175	158 760	133	233	2 074
200	181 440	133	266	2 367
250	226 800	133	333	2 964
300	272 160	133	399	3 551
350	317 520	133	465	4 139
400	362 880	133	532	4 735
450	408 240	133	598	5 322
500	453 600	133	665	5 919
Above 500	> 453 600	133

GENERAL NOTES:

- (a) 1 ton (short, 2,000 lb) = 8.9 kN (unit of force).
- (b) For hooks with rated loads not shown in the above table, use the next lower rating for determining the percent of rated load to be applied as a proof load.

10-1.9.2 Chemically Active Environments

The strength of hooks can be affected by chemically active environments such as caustic or acid substances or fumes. The hook manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted before hooks are used in chemically active environments.

SECTION 10-1.10: INSPECTION, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR

10-1.10.1 Inspection

Inspection procedure and record keeping requirements for hooks in regular service shall be governed by the kind of equipment in which they are used. When more stringent requirements for hooks are stated in standards for the specific equipment, they shall take precedence over the following. Otherwise, there shall be an

initial inspection, and two general classifications based upon intervals at which examination shall be performed. The classifications are herein designated as initial, frequent, and periodic, with intervals between examinations defined as follows.

10-1.10.2 Initial Inspection

Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired hooks shall be inspected by a designated person to verify compliance with the applicable provisions of this Volume. Written records are not required.

10-1.10.3 Frequent Inspection

(a) Frequent inspections shall include observations during operation. A visual inspection shall be performed by the user or designated person for conditions listed in para. 10-1.10.5.

(b) A designated person shall determine whether conditions found during the inspection constitute a hazard and whether a more detailed inspection is required.

(c) Semipermanent and inaccessible locations where frequent inspections are not feasible shall have periodic inspections performed, at a frequency as determined by a qualified person.

(d) The inspection intervals should be based on

- (1) frequency of hook use
- (2) severity of service conditions
- (3) nature of lifts being made
- (4) experience gained on the service life of hooks used in similar circumstances
- (5) guidelines for the time intervals are
 - (a) normal service — monthly
 - (b) heavy service — weekly to monthly
 - (c) severe service — daily to weekly

(e) Conditions such as those listed in para. 10-1.10.5 or any other condition that may result in a hazard shall cause the hook to be removed from service. Hooks shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.

(f) Written records are not required.

10-1.10.4 Periodic Inspection

(a) A complete inspection of the hook shall be performed by a designated person.

NOTE: Some disassembly may be required.

The hook shall be examined for conditions such as those listed in para. 10-1.10.5 and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard.

(b) *Periodic Inspection Frequency.* Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed 1 yr except as approved by a qualified person. The inspection intervals should be based on

- (1) frequency of hook use
- (2) severity of service conditions
- (3) nature of lifts being made



(4) experience gained on the service life of hooks used in similar circumstances

(5) guidelines for the time intervals are

(a) normal service — yearly with equipment in place

(b) heavy service — semiannually, with equipment in place unless external conditions indicate that disassembly should be done to permit detailed inspection monthly to quarterly

(c) severe service — quarterly, as in heavy service [see para. 10-1.10.4(b)(5)(b)], except that the detailed inspection may show the need for a nondestructive type of testing

(c) Hooks shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.

(d) Written records are required.

10-1.10.5 Removal Criteria

Hooks shall be removed from service if damage such as the following is visible and shall only be returned to service when approved by a qualified person:

(a) missing or illegible hook manufacturer's identification or secondary manufacturer's identification

(b) missing or illegible rated load identification

(c) excessive pitting or corrosion

(d) cracks, nicks, or gouges

(e) wear — any wear exceeding 10% (or as recommended by the manufacturer) of the original section dimension of the hook or its load pin

(f) deformation — any visibly apparent bend or twist from the plane of the unbent hook

(g) throat opening — any distortion causing an increase in throat opening of 5% not to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm) (or as recommended by the manufacturer)

(h) inability to lock — any self-locking hook that does not lock

(i) inoperative latch (if required) — any damaged latch or malfunctioning latch that does not close the hook's throat

(j) damaged, missing, or malfunctioning hook attachment and securing means

(k) thread wear, damage, or corrosion

(l) evidence of excessive heat exposure or unauthorized welding

(m) evidence of unauthorized alterations such as drilling, machining, grinding, or other modifications

10-1.10.6 Repairs and Modifications

(a) Any conditions disclosed by the inspections performed in accordance with the requirements of para. 10-1.10.3 or 10-1.10.4 shall be corrected by repair or replacement before continuing to use the hook. All repairs and modifications shall be approved by the manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) Hooks having damage or wear described as follows shall be repaired or replaced:

(1) cracks, nicks, and gouges. Repair of cracks, nicks, and gouges shall be carried out by a designated person by grinding longitudinally, following the contour of the hook, provided no dimension is reduced more than 10% (or as recommended by the manufacturer) of its original value.

(2) wear exceeding 10% (or as recommended by the manufacturer) of the original sectional dimension.

(3) any visibly apparent bend or twist from the plane of the unbent hook.

(4) any distortion causing an increase in throat opening of 5%, not to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm) (or as recommended by the manufacturer).

(5) inability of self-locking hooks to lock.

(c) A hook latch that is inoperative shall be repaired, replaced, or removed if not required.

(d) If a required latch is inoperable and cannot be immediately repaired or replaced, the hook shall be sufficiently moused to retain loose items as defined in para. 10-1.3(c) until the latch is repaired or replaced.

(e) When reassembling shank hooks, original securing methods or manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed.

(f) All replacement parts shall be at least equal to the original manufacturer's specifications.

(g) Hooks without provision for latches may be moused to retain loose items as defined in para. 10-1.3(c).

(h) For special lifting applications where the throat opening is required to be closed, mousing may be used in place of the latch to retain loose items as defined in para. 10-1.3(c), when approved by a qualified person.

SECTION 10-1.11: OPERATING PRACTICES

10-1.11.1 Single-Point Hooks

Personnel using hooks shall be aware of the following:

(a) It shall be determined that the weight of the load to be lifted does not exceed the lesser of the load rating of the hook or the load rating of the equipment of which the hook is a part.

(b) Shock loading should be avoided.

(c) Load shall be centered in the base (bowl/saddle) of the hook to prevent point loading of the hook.

(d) When multileg slings are placed in base (bowl/saddle) of the hook, the maximum included angle between sling legs shall be 90 deg, or as determined by hook manufacturer. The maximum sling leg angle with respect to the hook centerline for any rigging arrangement shall be 45 deg.

(e) A collector ring, such as a link or shackle, should be used when more than two legs are placed in a hook or for angles greater than 45 deg.

(f) Hooks shall not be used in such a manner as to place a side load, back load, or tip load on the hook.



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(g) When using a device to close the throat opening of the hook, care shall be taken that the load is not carried by the closing device.

(h) Hands, fingers, and body shall be kept from between hook and load.

(i) The use of a hook with a latch does not preclude the inadvertent detachment of a slack sling or a load from the hook. Hook latches aid in the retention of loose slings under slack rigging conditions only and are not intended to be antifouling devices during lifting or rigging. Visual verification of proper hook engagement is required in all cases.

(j) Self-locking hooks shall be locked during use.

(k) When a latch is equipped with a lock open device to facilitate rigging, the latch shall be closed during operation.

(l) When a hook is equipped with a latch, the load shall not restrict the closure of the latch.

(m) The need for a latch or mousing on any hook is a function of the application of the hook and shall be determined by a qualified person.

10-1.11.2 Duplex and Quad Hooks

Personnel using hooks shall be aware of the following:

(a) Duplex (sister) hooks shall be loaded equally on both sides unless the hook is specifically designed for single-point loading. When using an articulated duplex (sister) hook (see Fig. 10-1.1-5), care should be taken because articulation of the hook may cause instability in the slung load.

(b) If the duplex (sister) hook is loaded at the pinhole instead of at the two saddles, the load applied shall not exceed the rated load that would normally be shared by the two saddles or the rated load of the supporting equipment.

(c) Quad hook lifting shall be done with all prongs loaded and rigged to balance prong forces. Hook manufacturer or qualified person shall be consulted for two-prong and unbalanced-prong loading.

(d) Hooks shall not be used in such a manner as to place a side load, back load, or tip load on the hook.

(e) When using a device to close the throat opening of the hook, care shall be taken that the load is not carried by the closing device.

(f) Hands, fingers, and body shall be kept from between hook and load.

(g) The use of a hook with a latch does not preclude the inadvertent detachment of a slack sling or a load from the hook. Hook latches aid in the retention of loose slings under slack rigging conditions only and are not intended to be antifouling devices during lifting or rigging. Visual verification of proper hook engagement is required in all cases.

(h) When a latch is equipped with a lock open device to facilitate rigging, the latch shall be closed during operation.

(i) When a hook is equipped with a latch, the load shall not restrict the closure of the latch.

(j) The need for a latch or mousing on any hook is a function of the application of the hook and shall be determined by a qualified person.



Fig. 10-1.1-1 Clevis Hook (Latch – When Required)

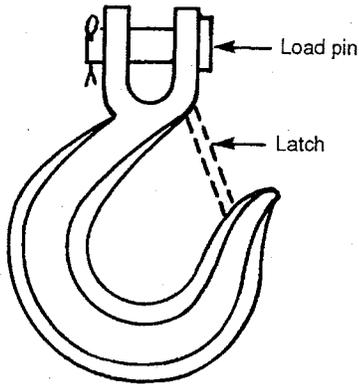


Fig. 10-1.1-2 Eye Hook (Latch – When Required)

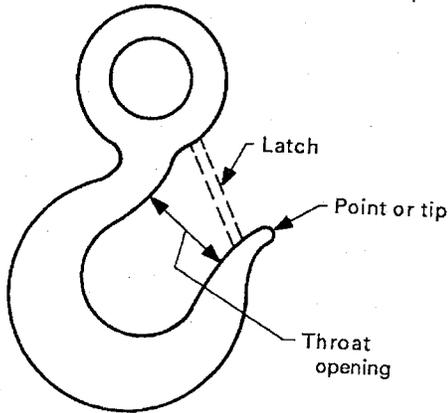


Fig. 10-1.1-3 Shank Hook (Latch – When Required)

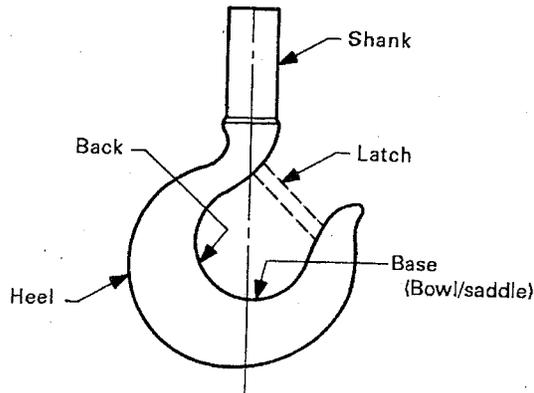


Fig. 10-1.1-4 Duplex Hook (Sister)
(Hole for Pin Is Optional) (Latch – When Required)

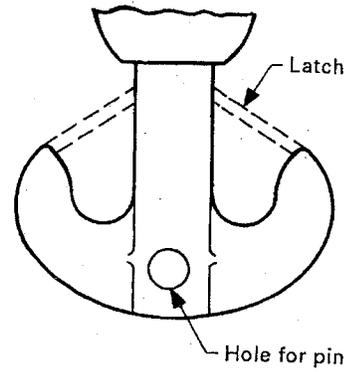
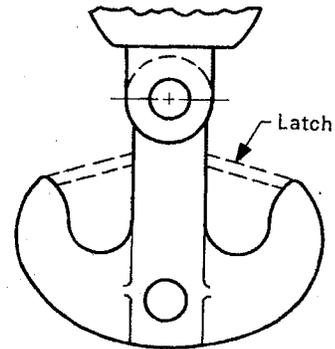


Fig. 10-1.1-5 Articulated Duplex Hook (Sister)
(Hole for Pin Is Optional) (Latch – When Required)



GENERAL NOTE: The shape of the bowl of the hook shall be designed such that an unbalanced load positioned directly beneath the pivot point will not allow sling (load attachment) to be dislodged.

Fig. 10-1.1-6 Self-Locking Eye Hook (Open)

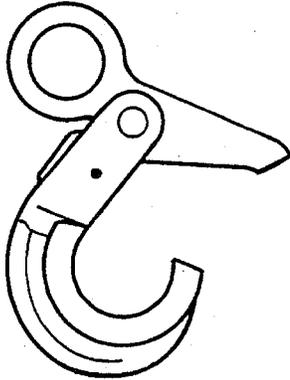


Fig. 10-1.1-9 Self-Closing Gate Latch (Shank Hook)

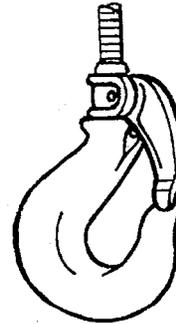


Fig. 10-1.1-7 Self-Locking Clevis Hook (Closed)

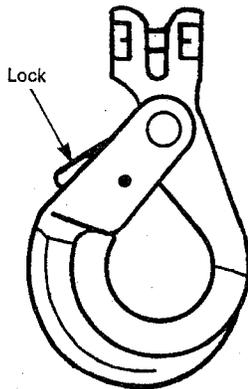


Fig. 10-1.1-10 Self-Closing Flapper Latch (Shank Hook)



Fig. 10-1.1-8 Self-Closing Bail (Eye Hook)

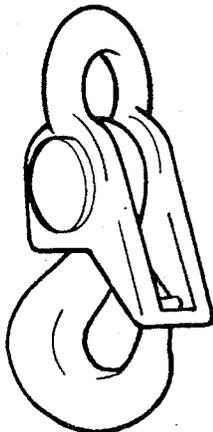


Fig. 10-1.1-11 Self-Closing Flapper Latch (Swivel Hook)



Fig. 10-1.1-12 Self-Closing Flipper Latch (Eye Hook)



Fig. 10-1.1-15 Single Plate Hook



Fig. 10-1.1-13 Self-Closing Tiplock Latch (Shank Hook)

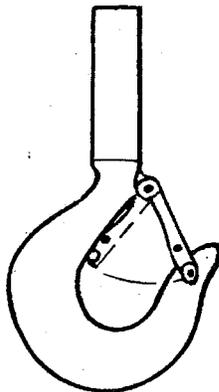


Fig. 10-1.1-16 Laminated Plate Hook

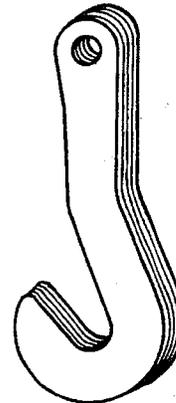


Fig. 10-1.1-14 Self-Closing Tiplock Latch (Eye Hook)

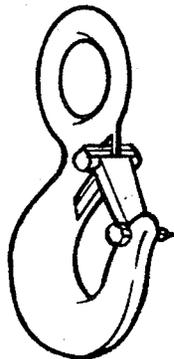
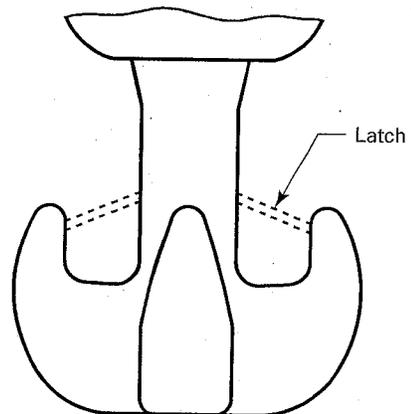


Fig. 10-1.1-17 Quad Hook (Latch — When Required)



(09)

Chapter 10-2

Hooks — Miscellaneous: Selection, Use, and Maintenance

SECTION 10-2.1: SCOPE

This Chapter applies to all hooks specifically shown in Figs. 10-2.1-1 through 10-2.1-6 that do not support a load in a direct-pull configuration, such as grab hooks, foundry hooks, sorting hooks, and choker hooks.

SECTION 10-2.2: TRAINING

Hook users shall be trained in the selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of environment, and rigging practices, as covered by this Chapter and other volumes of the B30 Standard, where hooks are used, as listed in section 10-0.3.

SECTION 10-2.3: MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS

(a) The hook material shall have sufficient ductility to permanently deform before losing the ability to support the load at the temperatures at which the specific hook will be used.

(b) The hook and hook securing device shall be of sufficient strength and design factor for the rated load and application.

(c) When a latch is provided, it shall be designed to retain such items as, but not limited to, slings and chains under slack rigging conditions only. The latch is not intended to support the load.

(d) Attachments, such as handles, latch supports, etc., shall not be welded to a finished hook in field applications. If welding of an attachment such as these is required, it shall be done in manufacturing or fabrication prior to any required final heat treatment.

SECTION 10-2.4: FABRICATION AND CONFIGURATIONS

Hooks shall be forged, cast, stamped, or welded and heat treated by the manufacturer.

SECTION 10-2.5: DESIGN FACTOR

The hook shall be designed to withstand all stresses imposed under normal operating conditions while handling loads within the rated load. Hook design factor shall, as a minimum, conform to those specified for the equipment or system in which the hook is a component.

SECTION 10-2.6: RATED LOADS

Rated load shall be in accordance with the requirements as defined for the equipment or system in which the hook is being utilized.

SECTION 10-2.7: PROOF TEST REQUIREMENTS

Performance testing of hooks shall not be required except where necessary to conform to the requirements for the equipment of which they are a part.

SECTION 10-2.8: IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's identification and rated load identification shall be forged, cast, or die stamped on a low-stress and nonwearing area of the hook. Alternately, if the hook is used in conjunction with equipment described in other volumes of the B30 Standard, the equipment manufacturer's identification and rated load identification shall be forged, cast, or die stamped on a low-stress and nonwearing area of the hook.

SECTION 10-2.9: EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT

10-2.9.1 Temperature

When hooks are to be used at temperatures above 400°F (204°C) or below -40°F (-40°C), the hook manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted.

10-2.9.2 Chemically Active Environments

The strength of hooks can be affected by chemically active environments such as caustic or acid substances, or fumes. The hook manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted before hooks are used in chemically active environments.

SECTION 10-2.10: INSPECTION, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR

10-2.10.1 Inspection

Inspection procedure and record keeping requirements for hooks in regular service shall be governed by the kind of equipment in which they are used. When more-stringent requirements for hooks are stated in standards for the specific equipment, they shall take precedence over the following. Otherwise, there shall be an initial inspection, and two general classifications based



upon intervals at which examination shall be performed. The classifications are herein designated as initial, frequent, and periodic, with intervals between examinations defined as follows:

10-2.10.2 Initial Inspection

Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired hooks shall be inspected by a designated person to verify compliance with the applicable provisions of this Volume. Written records are not required.

10-2.10.3 Frequent Inspection

(a) Frequent inspections shall include observations during operation. A visual inspection shall be performed by the user or designated person for conditions listed in para. 10-2.10.5.

(b) A designated person shall determine whether conditions found during the inspection constitute a hazard and whether a more-detailed inspection is required.

(c) Semipermanent and inaccessible locations where frequent inspections are not feasible shall have periodic inspections performed, at a frequency as determined by a qualified person.

(d) The inspection intervals should be based on

(1) frequency of hook use

(2) severity of service conditions

(3) nature of lifts being made

(4) experience gained on the service life of hooks used in similar circumstances

(5) guidelines for the time intervals are

(a) normal service — monthly

(b) heavy service — weekly to monthly

(c) severe service — daily to weekly

(e) Conditions such as those listed in para. 10-2.10.5 or any other condition that may result in a hazard shall cause the hook to be removed from service. Hooks shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.

(f) Written records are not required.

10-2.10.4 Periodic Inspection

(a) A complete inspection of the hook shall be performed by a designated person.

NOTE: Some disassembly may be required.

The hook shall be examined for conditions such as those listed in para. 10-2.10.5 and a determination made as to whether they constitute a hazard.

(b) *Periodic Inspection Frequency.* Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed 1 yr except as approved by a qualified person. The inspection intervals should be based on

(1) frequency of hook use

(2) severity of service conditions

(3) nature of lifts being made

(4) experience gained on the service life of hooks used in similar circumstances

(5) guidelines for the time intervals are

(a) normal service — yearly with equipment in place

(b) heavy service — semiannually, with equipment in place unless external conditions indicate that disassembly should be done to permit detailed inspection monthly to quarterly

(c) severe service — quarterly, as in heavy service [see para. 10-2.10.4(b)(5)(b)], except that the detailed inspection may show the need for a nondestructive type of testing

(c) Hooks shall not be returned to service until approved by a qualified person.

(d) Written records are required.

10-2.10.5 Removal Criteria

Hooks shall be removed from service if damage such as the following is visible and shall only be returned to service when approved by a qualified person:

(a) missing or illegible hook manufacturer's identification or secondary manufacturer's identification

(b) missing or illegible rated load identification

(c) excessive pitting or corrosion

(d) cracks, nicks, or gouges

(e) wear — any wear exceeding 10% (or as recommended by the manufacturer) of the original section dimension of the hook or its load pin

(f) deformation — any visibly apparent bend or twist from the plane of the unbent hook

(g) throat opening — any distortion causing an increase in throat opening of 5% not to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm) (or as recommended by the manufacturer)

(h) inability to lock — any self-locking hook that does not lock

(i) inoperative latch (if provided) — any damaged latch or malfunctioning latch that does not close the hook's throat

(j) damaged, missing, or malfunctioning hook attachment and securing means

(k) thread wear, damage, or corrosion

(l) evidence of excessive heat exposure or unauthorized welding

(m) evidence of unauthorized alterations such as drilling, machining, grinding, or other modifications

10-2.10.6 Repairs and Modifications

(a) Any conditions disclosed by the inspections performed in accordance with the requirements of para. 10-2.10.3 or 10-2.10.4 shall be corrected by repair or replacement before continuing to use the hook. All repairs and modifications shall be approved by the manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) Hooks having damage or wear described as follows shall be repaired or replaced:



(1) cracks, nicks, and gouges. Repair of cracks, nicks, and gouges shall be carried out by a designated person by grinding longitudinally, following the contour of the hook, provided no dimension is reduced more than 10% (or as recommended by the manufacturer) of its original value.

(2) wear exceeding 10% (or as recommended by the manufacturer) of the original sectional dimension.

(3) any visibly apparent bend or twist from the plane of the unbent hook.

(4) any distortion causing an increase in throat opening of 5%, not to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm) (or as recommended by the manufacturer).

(5) inability of self-locking hooks to lock.

(c) A hook latch that is inoperative shall be repaired, replaced, or removed if not required.

(d) If a required latch is inoperable and cannot be immediately repaired or replaced, the hook shall be sufficiently moused to retain loose items as defined in para. 10-2.3(c) until the latch is repaired or replaced.

(e) When reassembling hooks, original securing methods or manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed.

(f) All replacement parts shall be at least equal to the original manufacturer's specifications.

(g) Hooks without provision for latches may be moused to retain loose items as defined in para. 10-2.3(c).

(h) For special lifting applications where the throat opening is required to be closed, mousing may be used in place of the latch to retain loose items as defined in para. 10-2.3(c), when approved by a qualified person.

SECTION 10-2.11: OPERATING PRACTICES

Personnel using miscellaneous hooks shall be aware of the following:

(a) It shall be determined that the load or force required does not exceed the rated load of the hook's assembly, especially when special conditions, such as choking or grabbing, are considered.

(b) Shock loading should be avoided.

(c) A hook shall not be used in a manner other than that for which it is intended.

(d) Hands, fingers, and body shall be kept away from between the load and the hook.

(e) When using a device to close the throat opening of the hook, care shall be taken that the load is not carried by the closing device.

(f) The use of a hook with a latch does not preclude the inadvertent detachment of a slack sling or a load from the hook. Hook latches aid in the retention of loose slings under slack rigging conditions only, and are not intended to be antifouling devices during lifting or rigging. Visual verification of proper hook engagement is required in all cases.

(g) When a latch is equipped with a lock open device, the latch shall be closed during operation.

(h) When a hook is equipped with a latch, the load shall not restrict the closure of the latch.

(i) The need for a latch or mousing on any hook is a function of the application of the hook and shall be determined by a qualified person.

Fig. 10-2.1-1 Eye Grab Hook

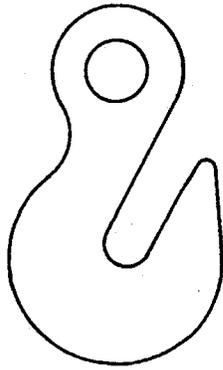


Fig. 10-2.1-4 Sorting Hook

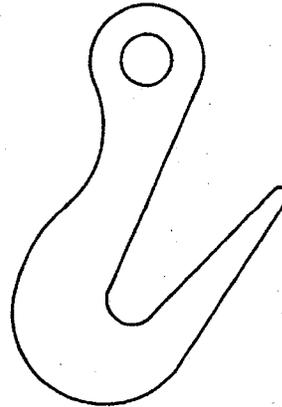


Fig. 10-2.1-2 Clevis Grab Hook

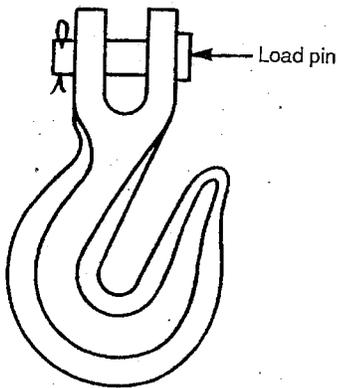


Fig. 10-2.1-5 Choker Hook

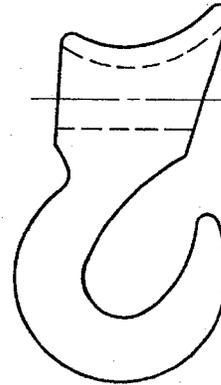


Fig. 10-2.1-3 Foundry Hook

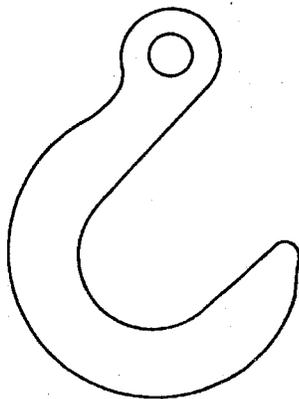
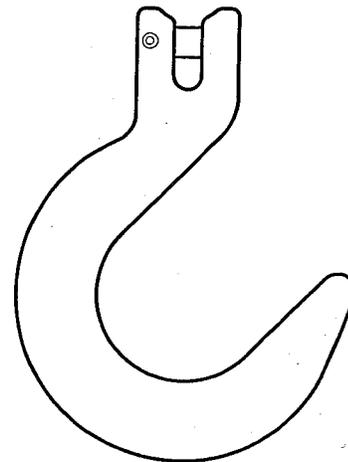


Fig. 10-2.1-6 Clevis Foundry Hook



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ASME B30.10-2009 INTERPRETATIONS

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Replies to Technical Inquiries June 2005 Through June 2009

FOREWORD

This publication includes all of the written replies issued between the indicated dates by the Secretary, speaking for the ASME B30 Standards Committee, Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings, to inquiries concerning interpretations of technical aspects of ASME B30.10, Hooks.

These replies are taken verbatim from the original letters except for a few minor typographical and editorial corrections made for the purpose of improved clarity. In some few instances, a review of the interpretation revealed a need for corrections of a technical nature; in these cases, a corrected interpretation follows immediately after the original reply.

These interpretations were prepared in accordance with the accredited ASME procedures. ASME procedures provide for reconsideration of these interpretations when or if additional information is available that the inquirer believes might affect the interpretation. Further, persons aggrieved by an interpretation may appeal to the cognizant ASME Committee or Subcommittee. ASME does not "approve," "certify," "rate," or "endorse" any item, construction, proprietary device, or activity.



ASME B30.10-2009 INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation: 10-16

Subject: ASME B30.10-1999, ASME B30.16-2003, and ASME B30.21-1999

Date Issued: June 22, 2005

Question: Are the hooks supplied as an integral part of a hoist that do not have the hook manufacturer's identification on the hooks (as required by B30.10, para. 10-1.1.1) acceptable as meeting the requirements of ASME B30.16 and ASME B30.21?

Reply: Yes. ASME B30.16-2003 and ASME B30.21-1999 do not require hooks to be marked with the manufacturer's identification.

Interpretation: 10-17

Subject: ASME B30.10-2005, Fig. 1, Clevis Sling Hook, and Fig. 18, Clevis Grab Hook

Date Issued: February 18, 2009

Question: Are load pins with cotter pins now an allowed device for overhead lifting?

Reply: ASME B30.10 does not prohibit the use of load pins with cotter pins for overhead lifting.

Interpretation: 10-18

Subject: ASME B30.10-1999 and ASME B30.10-2005, Para. 10-0.2, Definitions, and Para. 10-1.3, Operating Practices

Date Issued: June 29, 2009

Background: Under Section 10-0.2, Definitions:

hook, self-closing: a hook with a throat opening that is closed by a spring-loaded latch, gate, or bail that is manually opened for loading and closes upon release. It may be locked in the closed position.

Question (1): Is this definition saying that the closing means must be a spring?

Reply (1): Yes, the spring device is required.

Question (2): Is an alternate means such as gravity acting on a counterweight appropriate for the closing means?

Reply (2): No, the reliance on gravity alone to close the latch does not meet the requirements of the definition.

Background: Under Section 10-1.3, Operating Practices:

(k) When a lock is equipped with a latch, the latch should not be restrained from closing during use.

Question (3): Can the latch have a feature to pin it in an open position just for purposes of installing slings onto the hook? During lifting of the load, this pin is removed and the latch is automatically closed.

Reply (3): Yes. Paragraph (k) allows devices that can be used to hold the latch open during installation of slings.



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Interpretation: 10-19

Subject: ASME B30.10-2005, Para. 10-1.1.2

Date Issued: June 29, 2009

Question: Has this ruling been changed or is it still the choice of the user to use or not use a latch?

Reply: It is not within the scope of ASME B30 to interpret OSHA rulings. ASME B30.10, Hooks addresses the functionality and the inspections requirements, but does not define when latches shall be used on hooks.



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