



Definitions

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD INSTITUTE (A.N.S.I.)

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (A.S.M.E.)

An organization of scientists, engineers and other professionals whose primary function is the development and writing of standards for implementation on a national level. These standards would apply to wire rope slings, web slings, round slings, chain slings, blocks and hardware incorporated within this publication and/or site. ASME B30.9, B30.10 and B30.26 standards apply.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (O.S.H.A.)

A federal regulatory organization with broad national indictment and enforcement powers. One of O.S.H.A.'s primary functions is the enforcement and regulations of those standards written by A.S.M.E., and adopted by O.S.H.A. Their enforcement powers would apply to the use of all items found within this publication and/or site. CFR Titles 29 Part 1926, dated 2011.

MINIMUM BREAK STRENGTH

The average load or force at which the product fails. **NOT A LOAD RATING**

WORKING LOAD LIMIT (W.L.L.)

The maximum load or force which should ever be applied to the product. The long standing federal standards on slings, regulated by O.S.H.A., uses a typical design factor of 5 to 1; that is a resultant working load limit of 20%, of the assembly minimum break strength. (May vary on Some products. For example, Alloy Chain uses a 4 to 1 factor.) The newly written C.V.S.A. standards on tiedowns enforced by the D.O.T. use a typical design factor of 3 to 1; that is a resultant working load limit of 33% of the assembly minimum break strength.