

hardware should be marked with the WLL of the component using a minimum of a 5:1 design factor. Wire rope lifting slings and all chain slings must be permanently marked with an OSHA tag stating sling strengths. Wire rope static suspension slings do not require an OSHA tag, and all chain slings require an annual proof test and retagging.

Rigging accessories with parts that may come loose must be secured. Screw pin anchor shackles should only be finger-tight, and then a mouse wire should be installed from the pin through the shackle body to prevent the pin from backing out.

Turnbuckles should be tightened only with a wrench located on the specially located hexagonal sections of the turn-

buckle intended for this use. Once adjusted the turnbuckle should be secured from loosening with a mouse wire between the end and the body of the turnbuckle.

Quick links and steel carabiners must have locking gates and be installed such that the gate cannot loosen. That can be achieved by proper orientation of the hardware or by applying a drop of thread lock adhesive. Forged shoulder eyebolts should be loaded only in the plane of the eye at all times. Hoist rings and offset swivel ring fittings should be installed with a drop of thread lock adhesive.


Bolt fasteners must be rated in order to accurately calculate the strength of the rigging system.

Lifting hooks should possess automatically closing gates to prevent the load from slipping off the hook tip. Wire rope clips need to be installed with the saddle on the live end of the wire rope and the nuts torqued properly. A load should be applied to the sling, and then the nuts should be retorqued.

Wire rope compression sleeves should be installed and then checked with a go gauge to ensure proper compression. Banding and tension slings should not be over-tightened in order to prevent accidental breakage and possible long-term fatigue.

Suspension grids, trusses, and beams. Suspension grids, trusses, and beams should be loaded in such a way as to keep the loading consistent across all of the suspension points if possible. Hardware should be kept flat and stable. Large systems require extra care in preventing an overload condition from occurring during assembly. Grids, trusses, and beams will change position as the loads underneath them change: keep personnel clear of pinch points and swinging pendulums during assembly.

Sound equipment, video equipment, and lighting equipment. Rigging systems that are adjustable should be carefully checked for loose fasteners and components



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