

## CROSBY Slide-Loc® Lifting Point

### WARNINGS & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS




SL-150 & SL-150M  
Slide-Loc Lifting Point

### WARNING

- Load may slip or fall if proper Lifting Point assembly and lifting procedures are not used.
- A falling load can seriously injure or kill.
- Do not use with damaged slings or chain. For inspection criteria see ASME B30.9.
- Use only genuine Crosby bolts as replacements.
- Read and understand these warnings and application instructions.
- Do not load the Lifting Point if the slide lock is in the installation position (Red QUIC-CHECK mark is visible).
- The tension of the sling must be calculated or measured and can not exceed the working load limit (WLL) of the load connection fitting.

### LIFTING POINT

#### APPLICATION / ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

- Lifting Points incorporate a red indented area on each forged bail that provides a quick indicator to determine whether the Lifting Point is in the installation position or the lifting position. If the **QUIC-CHECK** mark is visible, product is in installation mode and shall not be used for lifting. 
- **To check**, look for indented surface (red) on bail. A visible **QUIC-CHECK** mark (Figure 2) means the slide lock and bolt are engaged for installation. When Lifting Point is properly installed, move slide lock to lifting position (Figure 1).
- Use Lifting Points only with a ferrous metal (i.e., steel, iron) or soft metal (e.g., aluminum) load (workpiece). Do not leave threaded end of Lifting Point in aluminum loads for long time periods due to corrosion.
- When using lifting slings of two or more legs, make sure the forces in the legs are calculated using the angle from the horizontal sling angle to the leg and select the proper size swivel hoist ring to allow for the angular forces.
- After determining the loads on each Lifting Point, select the proper size Lifting Point using the Working Load Limit ratings in Table 1 for UNC threads and Table 2 for Metric threads.
- Never exceed rated capacity of Lifting Point. See Table 1 for UNC threads, and Table 2 for metric threads.
- Drill and tap the workpiece to the correct size to a minimum depth of one-half the threaded shank diameter plus the threaded shank length.
- Install Lifting Point by hand so that the bushing flange is held tight to the mounting surface by the bolt. The bushing flange should engage the entire mounting surface.
- Never use spacers between bushing flange and mounting surface.
- Always select proper load rated lifting device for use with Lifting Points.
- Attach lifting device ensuring free fit to Lifting Point bail (Figure 6).
- Never lift load if Red **QUIC-CHECK** indicator is visible (Figure 2).
- Apply partial load and check proper rotation and alignment. The Lifting Point bail should be in-line with the direction of the load.

#### USING THE LIFTING POINT

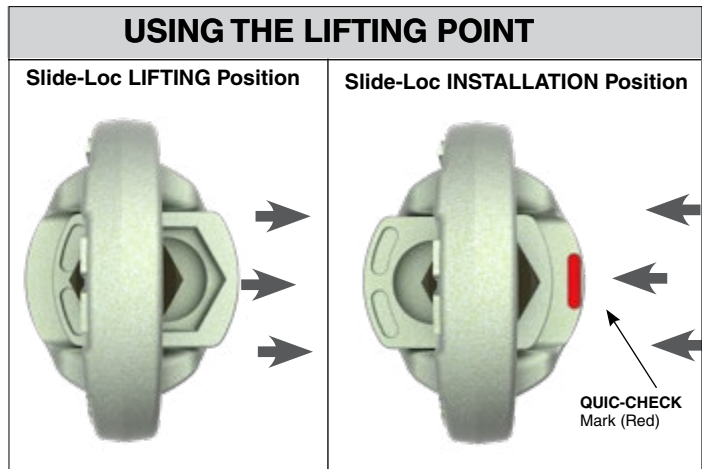


Figure 1

Figure 2

- Do not load in a direction perpendicular to the bail (Figure 5).
- Special Note: Recommended thru hole clearance is 1/32" for bolts smaller than 1" and 2/32" for bolts 1" and larger in diameter.

#### 1. ASTM A-563

- A. Grade D Hex Thick
- B. Grade DH Standard Hex

#### 2. SAE Grade 10.9 — Standard Hex

#### To place the Lifting Point:

- Move the slide lock into the installation position, such that the four flats on the bolt head are engaged (Figure 2).
- Thread the bolt of the Lifting Point into the hole of your workpiece making sure that the entire length of exposed bolt thread is engaged. If the hole on your workpiece is not threaded, ensure that the Lifting Point is secured with a nut on the opposite side of your workpiece and that that nut thread is fully engaged.