

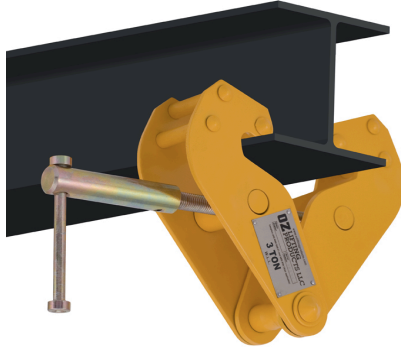
The objective of this Tool Box Talk is that it can be used as part of a safety meeting that focuses on the use of Beam Clamps in the workplace. The ASME B30.20 standard has been referenced when compiling this document as this is the most recognized standard used in North America for selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of environment, and rigging practices of beam clamps.

Ask members of the meeting to give answers to the following, encouraging participation whether their answers are right or wrong.

LEGISLATION	ANSWER
1) WHAT STANDARDS SHOULD THE BEAM CLAMP COMPLY WITH?	ASME B30.20 standard.
2) WHAT OTHER INFORMATION MUST BE REFERENCED?	Manufacturers Specifications
3) HOW OFTEN DO PERIODIC INSPECTIONS NEED TO BE CARRIED OUT?	At least annually (ASME), <i>but state what your company rules are.</i>
MARKINGS	ANSWER
4) WHAT 6 ITEMS ARE REQUIRED TO BE MARKED ON THE BEAM CLAMP?	1. Manufacturer, 2. Serial Number, 3. Beam Clamps Weight (if over 100 lbs.), 4. Rated Load, 5. Design Category, 6. Service Class.
5) WHAT ALSO NEEDS TO BE ATTACHED TO THE BEAM CLAMP?	A product safety label concerning the operating procedures, cautionary language identifying hazards, and methods for accident prevention.
APPLICATION	ANSWER
6) WHAT ARE THE TEMPERATURE RANGES FOR THE BEAM CLAMP?	Temperatures exceeding normal ambient temperatures can affect the beam clamp. <i>The worker must confirm with the manufacturer as they may differ.</i>
7) WHAT ARE SOME REASONS WHY THE BEAM CLAMP MAY REQUIRE TO BE REMOVED FROM SERVICE?	1. Deformity, cracks or wear, 2. Loose or missing, guards, fasteners, covers, stops or nameplates, 3. Excessive pitting or corrosion, 4. Excessive nicks or gouges, 5. Indications of heat damage, including weld spatter or arc strikes, 6. Evidence of unauthorized welding or modifications, 7. Unauthorized replacement of components, 8. Improper assembly, 9. Damaged gripping teeth, 10. Damaged or distorted pins, 11. Damaged bail, 12. Damaged body, 13. Impaired, seized, or bound cam, linkage, bail movement, or locking lever, 14. Deformed, broken, or missing springs, 15. Broken, worn, or loose cam.



8) HOW MUST THE LOAD BE DISTRIBUTED WHEN USING A BEAM CLAMP?



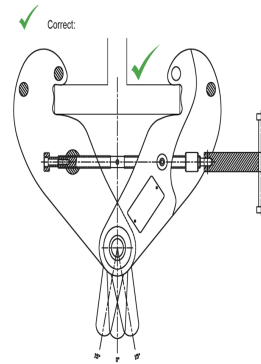
The beam clamp must be positioned above the loads center of gravity to achieve balance. Beam clamps can be designed for anchoring or position (suspension or lifting) or in some cases both, the worker must select the correct beam clamp for the application.



9) WHAT NEEDS TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN THE CLAMP IS SECURED TO THE LOAD?



Material hardness, type, thickness, surface conditions, and angle of loading can affect the clamps gripping capabilities.



10) WHY IS KNOWING THE CLAMPS MINIMUM LOAD IMPORTANT?

Some beam clamps have a minimum load rating, if the load being lifted is below this weight the beam clamp is not guaranteed to hold the load.

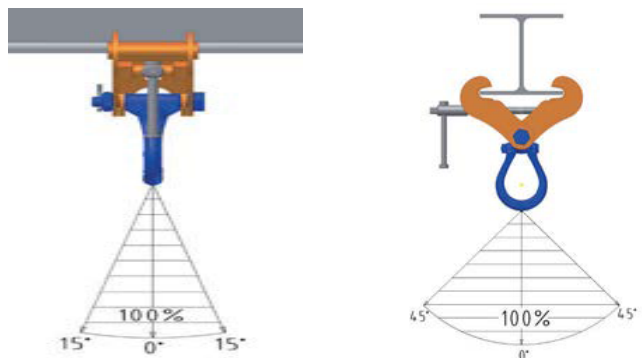
11) WHAT MUST BE CHECKED WHEN LIFTING A LOAD FROM THE HORIZONTAL TO THE VERTICAL?

Not all beam clamps can be used in both orientations, and those that can may have a rated load reduction when flipping a load. Manufacturer may give specific criteria and must be referenced.

12) CAN A BEAM CLAMP BE SIDE LOADED?



Not all beam clamps can be side loaded, and those that can have a rated load reduction when side loading. An example would be two clamps being used as suspension points when drifting a load.



13) WHERE IS THE BEST PLACE TO STORE BEAM CLAMPS?

Where they will not be affected by mechanical damage, corrosion, moisture, or adverse temperatures.