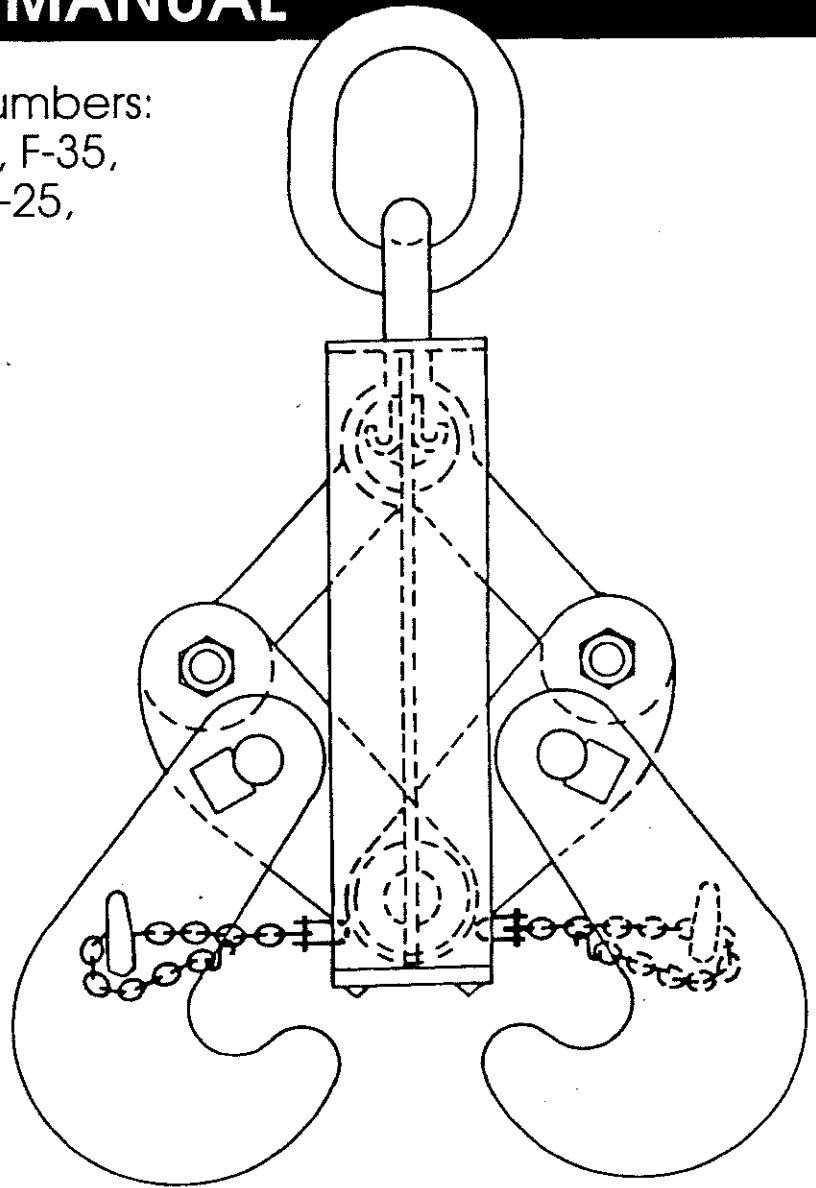


Clamp-Co

BEAM CLAMP USERS MANUAL

Model Numbers:
F-15, F-25, F-35,
NS-15, NS-25,
NS-35



IMPORTANT

Make certain that each person using this equipment carefully reads and understands this manual.

INTRODUCTION

The Clamp-Co beam clamps are designed to provide an efficient method for handling wide flange beams and plate girders. These clamps reduce the need for slings, chokers and spreader bars.

When the clamp is lowered on the flange of the beam, its weight automatically opens the clamp tongs, which slide under the flanges of the beam. When the clamp is lifted, its center plate and gripping tongs work against each other applying pressure to the flange surfaces, firmly holding the beam or plate girder.

As with all mechanical handling equipment, there is a degree of hazard involved with the use of these beam clamps. Failure to follow the appropriate safety precautions and operating instructions may cause the load to slip or fall and may result in serious bodily injury, death, or property damage. We recommend load testing and recertification by Clamp-Co of the beam clamps every other year or sooner if damage or deformation is observed.

USING THE BEAM CLAMP

WARNINGS

1. Perform regular DAILY inspections as recommended.
2. Make sure clamp is centered on beam and hooks are totally engaged.
3. Always use the jaw retaining chains. Make sure the jaw retaining chains are as tight as possible and the free end is hooked back into the chain.
4. Be sure the load and/or beam clamp does not strike anything during a lift.
5. Do not exceed working load limit. Excessive loads may result in deformation or failure of overloaded parts.
6. Failure to follow any warnings or instructions could cause the load to slip or fall, serious bodily injury, death or property damage.
7. Discontinue use of clamp if inspection shows excessive wear or deformed parts.

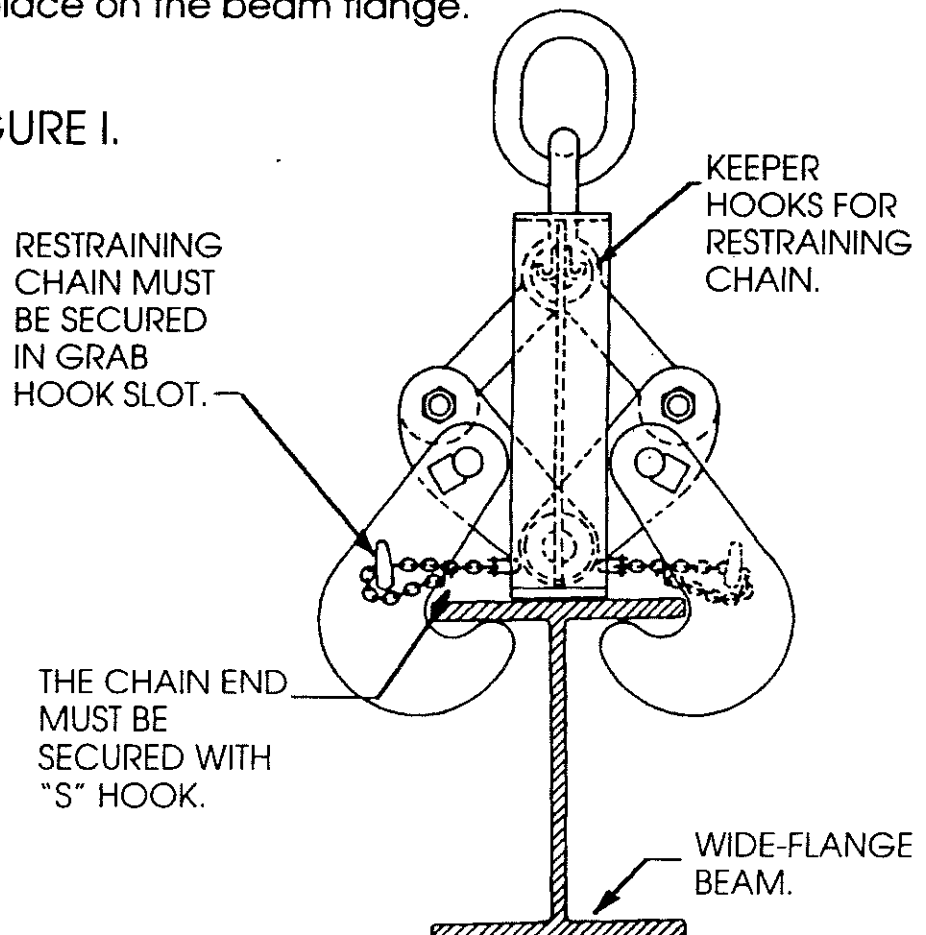
READ USERS MANUAL

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DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL

The beam clamp is designed to engage the beam flanges when the clamp is lowered on the beam. Make sure the clamp is centered on the beam and tongs are fully engaged. When the clamp is in place on the beam flange, the restraining chains are put into place as illustrated in Figure 1. It is important that these chains are in place when the beam is lifted. If the beam or clamp accidentally impacts an adjacent structure, the chains will help to hold the clamp tongs in place on the beam flange.

FIGURE 1.



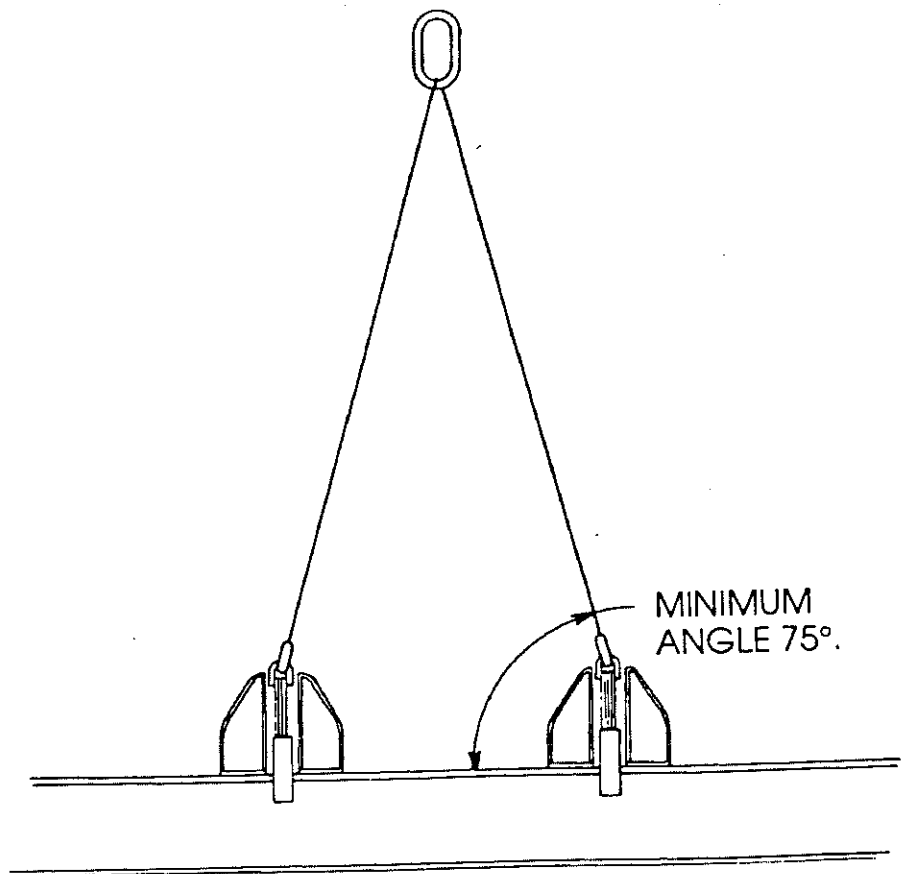
USING THE BEAM CLAMP

Continued

Do not attempt to make a lift with an unbalanced load. If the beam or girder does not assume a level position, the lift should be stopped and the beam clamp moved to the balance point of the beam.

With some heavy girders, the top plate or flange may not be strong enough to support the girder weight. These girders must be reinforced at the point where the beam clamp engages the flange. The project engineer should be consulted to determine if this type of reinforcement is required.

When two beam clamps are needed to lift a very long or heavy girder, a spreader bar is recommended. If a sling must be used, it must be long enough to insure a minimum angle of 75 degrees between the sling leg and the top of the girder.



MAINTENANCE

Proper maintenance of the beam clamp includes a daily inspection and weekly lubrication. The labels pictured here provide the information required for the recommended maintenance inspection and lubrication. These labels are attached to the clamp frame. If a label is accidentally damaged or removed, it should be replaced immediately.

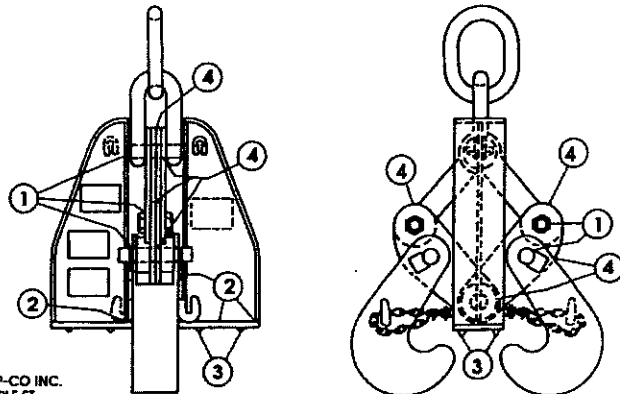
INSPECTION AND LUBRICATION

1. INSPECT PIN WELDS FOR CRACKS OR SIGNS OF FAILURE.
2. INSPECT ALL LOAD CARRYING WELDS FOR CRACKS OR SIGNS OF FAILURE.
3. INSPECT NON-SKID POINTS. POINTS SHOULD NOT BE DEFORMED OR WORN OFF. POINTS SHOULD BE FIRMLY IN PLACE.
4. LUBRICATE ALL PINS AND MOVING PARTS WITH OIL CAN OR SPRAY AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.

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INSPECTION AND LUBRICATION POINTS



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26 MAPLE ST.
MECHANIC FALLS, ME 04256
TEL. 207-345-9818

Discontinue use of clamp if inspection shows excessive wear or deformed parts. We recommend load testing and recertification of beam clamps every other year, or sooner if damage or deformation is observed. Return the clamps to Clamp-Co for this service.

Do not attempt to repair a damaged clamp by welding or with unauthorized replacement parts. We recommend returning the clamp to the manufacturer when repairs are required.

BEAM CLAMP MODELS

There are several Clamp-Co beam clamp models; they are designed for use with beams of different weights and flange dimensions. It is extremely important that the correct clamp model is used for each beam size and weight that is to be lifted. Each clamp should have an identification plate similar to the plate pictured here. This plate, which is attached to the clamp frame, shows the clamp model, the maximum working load limit, and the minimum and maximum flange dimensions.

If the identification plate has been damaged or removed, the clamp should be taken out of service and arrangements made to replace the identification plate.



The clamp model must be selected to fit the flange dimensions of the beam to be lifted; smaller or larger beam flanges will interfere with the clamping action of the beam clamp. Never exceed the working load limit that is shown on the identification plate. If the person using the clamp is uncertain as to the beam's weight and flange dimensions, the project engineer should be consulted to obtain the correct information.