

WORKER BEING EVALUATED:		
EVALUATOR:		
LOCATION:	DATE:	

This evaluation form can be used as a demonstration or knowledge-based competency of a worker's understanding of a Shackle. It can be used by either Workers or Employers to assess their knowledge.

The ASME B30.26 Standard has been used for reference when compiling this evaluation. ASME B30.26 states that the Shackle Manufacturer specifications must also be referenced to provide specific information required for the Selection, Inspection, Limitations and Use.

EN	IPLOYER		
RE	AD THE CAPITALIZED WORDS, can the Employer successfully explain and complete the	YES	NO
following.			
1)	COMPLIANCE TO STANDARDS THE EMPLOYER TO VERIFY THE SHACKLE IS		
	COMPLIANT TO A STANDARD. Compliance to a standard should be confirmed in the		
	manufacturer's specifications, generally the ASME B30.26 standard in North America.		
2)	DESIGN FACTORS DOES THE EMPLOYER KNOW THE DESIGN FACTOR		
	ASSOCIATED WITH THE SHACKLE BEING USED. This is the point it will break above its		
	rated load. ASME B30.26 states 5:1 minimum		
3)	MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS THE EMPLOYER MUST HAVE THE		
	MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS READILY AVAILABLE. The only way a worker can		
	be assessed is if they have been given the manufactures specification for the product being		
	evaluated on, as manufactures specifications differ. This information will provide the worker		
	its limitations, use and inspection requirements.		
4)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS THE EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE THAT THE		
	SHACKLE HAS HAD A PERIODIC INSPECTION. These are the inspections required by the		
	ASME B30.26 standard that the employer must ensure are completed. At a minimum		
	annually.		
5)	STORAGE THE EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE PROPER SHACKLE		
	STORAGE WHEN NOT IN USE. Storage is important to stop or reduce possible damage to		
	the shackle whether it be mechanical, chemical or temperature related. What is your		
	company's storage policy?		
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SH	ACKLE KNOWLEDGE		NEEDS
Eva	aluator to READ THE CAPITALIZED WORDS and see if the worker can successfully	COMPETENT	
explain the following.			COACHING
6)	MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS DOES THE WORKER HAVE ACCESS TO		
	THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS? The worker knows that manufacturers		
	specification are available, where they are located, and why they have to be used.		
7)	DESIGN FACTORS DOES THE WORKER KNOW THE DESIGN FACTOR		
	ASSOCIATED WITH THE SHACKLE BEING USED? The worker states the minimum		
	required design factor of shackles. ASME B30.26 states 5:1		
8)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS CAN THE WORKER VERIFY THAT THE SHACKLE HAS		
	HAD A PERIODIC INSPECTION? These are the annual inspections required by the		
	employer to complete. As stated in the ASME B30.26 standard.		
9)	BODY MARKINGS - MANUFACTURER SHOW ME THE MANUFACTURERS		
	NAME MARKING ON THE SHACKLE BODY. The manufacturer's name or trademark		
	must be marked on the shackle body. This may be an actual name, but in some cases		
	is a trademark, abbreviation or logo.		
10)	BODY MARKINGS – RATED LOAD SHOW ME THE RATED LOAD MARKING ON		
	THE SHACKLE BODY. The rated load must be marked on the shackle body. Rated		
	load is usually marked with WLL "working load limit" followed by a number and unit		
	that can be US or Metric, <i>E.g.</i> 3 1/4T or maybe 3.25t.		
11)	BODY MARKINGS - SIZE SHOW ME THE SIZE MARKED ON THE SHACKLE		
	BODY. The size must be marked on the shackle body and refers to the shackles body		
	diameter. Normally marked in inches (in) or millimeters (mm's) E.g. ¾" or maybe		
	20mm		
12)	PIN MARKINGS - MANUFACTURER SHOW ME THE MANUFACTURERS NAME		
	MARKING ON THE SHACKLE PIN. The manufacturer's name or trademark must be		
	marked on the shackle PIN. This may be an actual name, but in some cases is a		
	trademark, abbreviation, colour, or logo. The shackles pin and body must be from the		
	same manufacturer.		
13)	PIN MARKINGS - GRADE, MATERIAL TYPE OR RATED LOAD SHOW ME THE		
	GRADE, MATERIAL TYPE OR RATED LOAD MARKED ON THE SHACKLE PIN. At		
	least one of either the grade, material type or rated load must be marked on the		
	shackle pin. Grade or material type are more commonly marked and are usually an		
	abbreviation E.g. 4, 6, 8, HS or AS. Rated load is not commonly marked.		
14)	TEMPERATURES ASK THE WORKER WHAT THE TEMPERATURE RANGE FOR		
	THE SHACKLE IS FROM THE MANUFACTURER. AND HOW CAN THE WORKER		
	VERIFY THIS? The worker knows extreme temperatures can affect the shackle,		
	ASME B30.26 states not below -40C or above 204 C. the worker must confirm with		
	the manufacturer as they may differ.		

SHACKLE APPLICATION Evaluator to READ THE CAPITALIZED WORDS and see if the worker can successfully explain the following.	COMPETENT	NEEDS COACHING
15) REMOVAL CRITERIA HAVE THE WORKER INSPECT THE SHACKLE AND TELL		
YOU REASONS TO REMOVE THE SHACKLE FROM SERVICE. 1. Missing or		
illegible identification, 2. Indications of heat damage, 3. Excessive pitting or corrosion,		
4. Bends, twists, distortion, stretching, cracks or breaks, 5. Excessive nicks or		
gouges, 6. 10% reduction of original dimensions, 7. Incomplete pin engagement, 8.		
Excessive thread damage, 9. Evidence of unauthorized welding or modification.		
Manufacturer will give specific criteria and must be referenced.		

16) <u>SCREW PIN SHACKLE ASSEMBLY</u> IF A SCREW PIN SHACKLE IS USED HAVE	
THE WORKER TELL YOU THE CORRECT ASSEMBLY METHOD. The worker	
knows that the shackle screw pin must be hand tight, fully engaged and shouldered	
to the shackle body. The pin should never be backed off or loosened before a lift	
begins.	
17) BOLT TYPE SHACKLE ASSEMBLY IF A BOLT TYPE SHACKLE IS USED HAVE	
THE WORKER TELL YOU THE CORRECT ASSEMBLY METHOD. The worker	
knows that the shackle bolt must be fully inserted through the body and the nut must	
be threaded sufficiently on the bolt to allow the cotter pin to be inserted at the bolt	
end. Cotter pins must be in place before lifting the load.	
18) MULTIPLE SLINGS - APPLICATION IF MULTIPLE SLINGS ARE BEING APPLIED	
TO A SHACKLE HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU HOW THE SLINGS SHOULD BE	
ATTACHED. The worker knows that multiple slings must be placed in the body of the	
shackle, not on the pin.	
19) MULTIPLE SLINGS - SYMMETRICAL LOADING IF THE SHACKLE IS BEING	
USED TO LIFT A LOAD WITH MULTIPLE SLINGS SYMMETRICALLY HAVE THE	
WORKER TELL YOU HOW THE SLINGS MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE	
SHACKLE. The worker knows that when attaching multiple slings to a shackle they	
must not exceed 120 degrees included angle to keep the shackles full rated load. The	
slings must be equal angles from the centerline of the body.	
20) MULTIPLE SLINGS - NON-SYMMETRICAL LOADING IF THE SHACKLE IS BEING	
USED TO LIFT A LOAD WITH MULTIPLE SLINGS NON-SYMMETRICALLY HAVE	
THE WORKER TELL YOU HOW THIS CAN AFFECT THE SHACKLE. the worker	
knows that when attaching multiple slings to a shackle non-symmetrically the	
manufacturer must be consulted as the rating is affected. The slings would not be	
equal angles from the centerline of the body.	
21) <u>SIDE LOADING</u> IF THE SHACKLE IS BEING SIDE LOADED HAVE THE WORKER	
TELL YOU HOW THIS AFFECTS THE SHACKLE. The worker knows when a shackle	
is side loaded its rated load is reduced, ASME B30.26 states 30% reduction at 45	
degrees and 50% reduction at 90 degrees from in-line). The worker must confirm with	
the manufacturer as they may differ.	
22) <u>CHOKE HITCH</u> IF THE SHACKLE IS USED TO FORM A CHOKE HITCH HAVE THE	
WORKER TELL YOU THE CORRECT WAY TO ORIENTATE THE SHACKLE. The	
worker knows the sling eye must be installed on the shackle pin, not the shackle body	
and that the body is not pressed against the sling or a sharp edge. This orientation	
reduces the chances of the shackle pin loosening during lifting.	
23) STORAGE HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU WHERE THE SHACKLE IS KEPT	
WHEN NOT IN USE. Storage is important to stop or reduce possible damage to the	
shackle whether it be mechanical, chemical or temperature related.	

COMMENTS:

SIGNATURE OF WORKER BEING EVALUATED:

X_____

SIGNATURE OF EVALUATOR:

X_____