

Rigging Screws User Guide

Care in Use

- Where components are interfaced, they should readily connect and freely articulate, to ensure that loading will be applied in tension.
- Care should be taken to ensure that rigging screws and turnbuckles are not excessively tightened beyond the specified rating in tension.
- Regular inspection is required by a competent person.
- Threads should be protected from corrosion by effective means.
- The Rigging Screw or Turnbuckle should be removed from service if it has a damaged screw thread, distorted body, distorted fitting, nicks, gouges, cracks or corrosion.

Grade

Rigging Screws and Turnbuckles manufactured in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2319 are available in various Grades L, P and S.

Proof Testing

Townley Provides mandatory NATA Test Certificates for proof testing.

Marking

Rigging Screws and Turnbuckles to AS 2319 will have the following markings:

- a) Manufacturer's Identification
- b) Nominal size
- c) The Quality Grade i.e. Grade L
- d) WLL in tonnes
- e) Identification Marking to correlate the Rigging Screw or Turnbuckle to the test certificate

Locking of Threads

Where rigging screws or turnbuckles are to be used in a permanently adjusted position and where a guy is subjected to shock vibration or rope spin it is necessary to prevent the screws from unwinding. Typical methods of locking threads include locknuts, locking plates and wire.

Locknuts, fitted at the ends of the body, are a method of locking, but may not provide positive or reliable locking under all circumstances, such as due to rope spin. Care should be taken to not induce excessive torque during tightening.

Load Rating

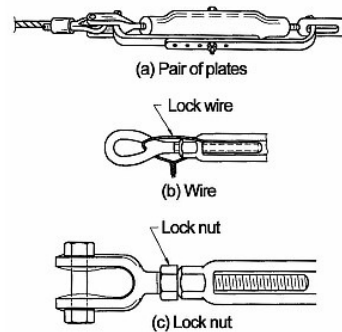
Rigging Screws and Turnbuckles in accordance with Australian Standards have a safety factor of 6:1. This safety factor helps to counter possible problems from shock, vibration, fatigue, wear, damage and corrosion. This safety factor must be maintained.

When tested to destruction, components must demonstrate ductility. This is achieved if the failed component achieves at least 15% elongation at break.

Working Load Limit (WLL)

The WLL may be de-rated for particular conditions of use. The strength of components is adversely affected by excessively elevated temperatures. Where the temperatures are likely to exceed 200°C, the following relevant reduction of WLL is advised:

Temperature °C	Temporary reduction of WLL while heated, percent
≤200	No reduction
>200 ≤300	25
>400	Do not use



Acceptable Methods of Locking