



DPLP Weld on Lifting Points

The weld on lifting point must be positioned on the load so that twisting or turning is avoided

- For **single leg lift**, the lifting point should be vertically above the centre of gravity of the load.
- For **two leg lifts**, the lifting points must be equidistant to/or above the centre of gravity of the load.
- For **three and four leg lifts**, the lifting points should be arranged symmetrically around the centre of gravity in the same plane.

Working Load Limits (WLL) – Please see the Table below to determine WLL on 2, 3 or 4 leg lifts

Working Load Limits (tonnes)

Part No.	Single Point	2, 3 or 4 point Maximum Included Angle		
				
		60°	90°	120°
DPLP160	1.6	2.8	2.2	1.6
DPLP250	2.5	4.4	3.4	2.5
DPLP400	4.0	7.0	5.5	4.0
DPLP670	6.7	11.7	9.2	6.7
DPLP1000	10.0	17.5	13.7	10.0

Manufacturers Specification

- Forged from G300 Steel - AS3679.1 Grade 300PLUS
- Surface Phosphated
- 4:1 Design Factor
- If using the DPLP as a lashing point, stated WLL can be doubled
- Available in sizes 1.6t, 2.5t, 4.0t, 6.7t and 10t
- Full Working Load Limit in all directions

This Weld-on lifting point is manufactured in Australia using only heat certified Australian steel.

The Working Load Limit and Batch Identification is clearly marked on the Weld-on lifting point

User Instructions

- Observe WLL (Working Load Limit) and ensure proper planning before lifting operation. Do not exceed the WLL
- Only competent persons shall carry out inspections. Reference should be made to the relevant Australian Standard, equivalent Standard and other statutory regulation
- Prior to installing and at every use, visually inspect the lifting point and check for any cracks, corrosion, nicks, gouges, deformation, etc.
- The material/substrate to which the weld on lifting point will be welded to should be of adequate strength to withstand forces during lifting without deformation.
- Ensure compatibility with other lifting components used to sling a load, both in size and capacity.
- No Modifications shall be made to the weld on lifting point
- Do not use under chemical influence such as acids, alkaline solutions and vapours. i.e. in or around pickling baths, hot dip galvanizing plants.
- Care should be taken to calculate the WLL (Working Load Limit) when the lifting point is used in a multi-leg sling assembly. The reduction in WLL (Working Load Limit) for multi-leg assemblies should be checked with the relevant Standards e.g. AS 3775.

Inspection Criteria

Only a competent person should undertake regular inspection and the lifting point shall be removed from service and discarded if there are any signs of wear or damage. The following inspection criteria should be adhered to:

- The WLL (Working Load Limit) and all other markings shall be clearly visible
- Discard where there is deformation, notches, cracks, corrosion, nicks or any other signs of damage or wear.
- Discard where there are cracks or damage to welds and the weld area.

Recommended Installation

- A competent person should inspect the assembly before each use.
- Position the lifting point so that it may be easily accessible for inspection and for assembly/disassembly with a sling.
- Check the material to which the weld-on lifting point will be welded. It should be of adequate strength to withstand forces during lifting without deformation.
- Check material for cracks, corrosion, nicks or gouges.
- The connecting surfaces must be free from dirt, oil, paint or other contaminants.
- The welding area at the base of the weld-on lifting point should not be reduced or removed.
- Do not weld on powder coated or painted surfaces.
- Check all fittings connected to the weld-on lifting point are free to move.

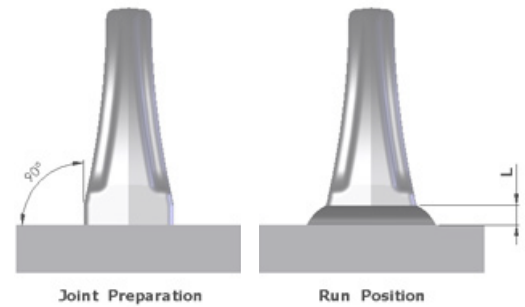
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Welding Instructions

Important: Welding Operator to be qualified to AS1554.1: 2014 SP

Preparation

- Prepare material by thermal cutting and grinding.
- Remove scale from weld area by grinding.
- Align joint and tack components.
- Tack welds to be a minimum length of 6 mm.
- Tack ends and then incorporate in the main weld.
- Start main run directly beneath eye opening



Minimum Fillet Weld Leg Length (FWL)

Code:	AS 1554.1 (2014) SP, "Welding of Steel Structures"
Material:	AS 3678 Grade 350, Steel Type 4
Welding Position:	Horizontal 2F

Part No.	WLL (t)	FWL (L mm)
DPLP160	1.6	6
DPLP250	2.5	6
DPLP400	4.0	8
DPLP670	6.7	10
DPLP1000	10.0	12

F.C.A.W – Typical Settings			
Consumable:	AS 2203.1 ETP-GC/Mp-W503A.CM1 H10 or equivalent. NB. Refer to consumable manufacturer for user instructions and information.		
Shielding Gas:	Argon + 16 - 18% CO2	Consumable Size:	1.2mm
Gas Flow Rate:	15 to 18.7 l/Min	Current Type:	DC Electrode +
Electrical Stick-out:	15 mm	Preheat:	50°C. minimum
Preheat Method:	Oxy-acetylene	Preheat Measurement:	Contact Thermometer
Amperage:	280 – 325	Volts:	29 - 31

G.M.A.W – Typical Settings			
Consumable:	AS 2717.1 ES6-GC/MW503AH or equivalent. NB. Refer to consumable manufacturer for user instructions and information.		
Shielding Gas:	Argon + 16 - 18% CO2	Consumable Size:	1.2mm
Gas Flow Rate:	15 - 18 l/Min.	Current Type:	DC Electrode +
Electrical Stick-out:	15 mm	Preheat:	50°C. minimum
Preheat Method:	Oxy-acetylene	Preheat Measurement:	Contact Thermometer
Amperage:	280 – 325	Volts:	29 - 31

M.M.A.W – Typical Settings			
Consumable:	AS 4855 B E4916 or equivalent. NB. Refer to consumable manufacturer for user instructions and information.		
Consumable Size:	3.2 mm / 4.0mm	Current Type:	AC / DC Electrode +
Preheat:	50°C. minimum	Preheat Measurement:	Contact Thermometer
Amperage:	3.2mm = 165 – 300	Amperage:	4.0mm = 160 - 180

Destructive Examination: Non Destructive Examination:	For welding operator qualification: One Macro to AS1554.1 SP requirements. • 100% visual scanning and examination. • N.D.T. method and percentage, as agreed with client.
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