

Prior to every lift, the operator should carry out a structured check confirming the clamp is correctly selected for the application and free from wear, damage, or deformation, any clamp found to be defective must be removed from service immediately. This check does not replace the requirement for periodic thorough examination and recertification by a competent person.

PRE-LIFT CHECKS

#	Check	Notes / Criteria
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Clamp rated for load weight and lift orientation	Confirm the WLL exceeds the load. Check the minimum WLL -- most clamps require at least 10% of rated WLL to guarantee full cam engagement. Confirm the clamp type matches the intended lift orientation: vertical, horizontal, or universal.
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Clamp rated for plate material hardness	Standard clamps suit materials up to ~345HB. Wear-resistant grades (Hardox, Bisplate, Xar, armour plate) typically exceed 400HB and require a hard-material clamp such as the CrosbyIP IPU10H (rated to 450HB). Consult the mill certificate or plate specification -- do not rely on visual inspection alone.
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Clamp body, hoisting eye, cam, pivot, and latch inspected	Remove from service immediately if: any wear, cracking, or deformation is found on the body or hoisting eye; 50% or more of a cam tooth is damaged or blunt; the latch fails to hold; or opening/-closing operation is stiff or heavy. Check all fasteners are tight.
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Plate surface clean and dry in the grip zone	Remove all oil, grease, scale, mill coating, or moisture from the grip zone before applying the clamp. Surface contamination reduces frictional and mechanical engagement and can cause the clamp to slip under load without warning.
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Clamp jaw opening confirmed against actual plate thickness	The plate must seat fully to the top of the jaw opening. A clamp that cannot close fully will not develop its rated grip force. Verify the jaw opening specification against actual plate thickness before every use -- do not assume from previous jobs.
6	<input type="checkbox"/> Centre of gravity identified -- clamp positioned accordingly	An off-centre attachment creates a tilting load and imposes unequal, unintended force on the clamp. Identify the CoG before positioning the attachment point. For large or irregular plates, use two or more clamps with a spreader beam and confirm balance before lifting clear.
7	<input type="checkbox"/> Rigging configuration checked -- sling angles and spreader beam	Sling lines should be at or close to vertical. Angled slings generate horizontal compressive forces that reduce effective clamping load. Use a spreader beam whenever two or more clamps are used. Horizontal clamps (IPH10E) must always be used in pairs or more with a spreader beam -- never alone.
8	<input type="checkbox"/> Operating temperature confirmed within rated range	CrosbyIP clamps are rated for -40 deg C to +100 deg C. Do not apply clamps to plate that has been recently flame-cut, welded, or heat-treated in or adjacent to the grip zone until the material has fully cooled to within the rated range.
9	<input type="checkbox"/> Exclusion zone established and clear before lift commences	No exceptions. The exclusion zone must be established and kept clear from the moment the load leaves the ground until it is fully landed. No personnel are to stand under or adjacent to a suspended load at any point during the lift.
10	<input type="checkbox"/> Load fully supported before releasing the clamp	Confirm the load is completely supported by its final resting surface or fixture before releasing the clamp. Never remove the clamp while the load is partially suspended, unstable, or resting on an uneven surface.

STOP If any check above cannot be confirmed, the lift must not proceed.