

OPERATION MANUAL

This operation manual is intended as an instruction manual for trained personnel who are in charge of installation, maintenance, repair, etc.



,	Before equip	oment use, please read this operation manual carefully.	
		Serial Number:	
		Date Purchased:	

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1.0 WARRANTY

Every product is thoroughly inspected and tested before it is shipped from the factory. If any problem develops within one year, return the product prepaid to the factory. If an inspection reveals that the problem is caused by defective workmanship or material, repairs will be made without charge and the product will be returned with the shipping prepaid.

Excluded Items

This warranty does not cover:

- Deterioration caused by normal wear, abuse, chemical or abrasive actions, improper maintenance or excessive heat.
- Problems resulting from repairs, modifications, or alterations made by people other than factory or ACI representatives.
- If the product has been abused or damaged due to an accident.
- If repair parts or accessories other than ACI equipment are used on the product; they are warranted only to the extent that they are warranted by the manufacturer of said parts or accessories.

Remarks

EXCEPT AS STATED HERE, ACI MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WARRANTIES FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.



Alterations or modifications of equipment and use of non-factory repair parts can lead to dangerous operation and injury.

To avoid injury:

DO NOT alter or modify equipment.

DO NOT use equipment to lift, support or otherwise transport people.

DO NOT suspend unattended loads over people.

2.0 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

2.1 Safety Alert Symbols

Throughout this manual are steps and procedures that can prevent hazardous situations, the following symbols are used to identify the degree or level of hazard seriousness.

DANGER, WARNING AND CAUTION NOTICE

Symbol	Description		
A DANGER	Danger Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury and property damage.		
AWARNING	Warning Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury and property damage.		
ACAUTION	Caution Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury or property damage.		
NOTICE	Notice Notifies people of installation, operation or maintenance information which is important but not directly hazard related.		



Failure to read and comply with any of the limitations noted in this manual can result in serious bodily injury or death, and/or property damage.

2.2 Safety Guidelines



The lifting magnet face and the lifting contact area on the load must be clean.



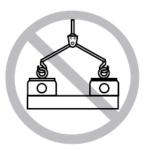
The operator should avoid carrying the load over people.



Nobody must be allowed to stand on top of lifted workpiece.



Do not allow load or magnet to come into contact with any obstruction.



No hooking of two lifting magnets without the use of a properly designed spreader beam.



Care should be taken to make certain the load is correctly distributed for the lifting magnet being used.



Avoid placing the magnet in shear.



Avoid uneven lifts.

2.3 Safety Factors

Published lifting magnet capacities represent ultimate lift strength- the lifting capacity of the magnet on different loads UNDER IDEAL CONDITIOND- unless clearly specified otherwise.

If would be impossible to foresee all varying conditions of operations from one installation to another and try to rate the magnet for each and every possible condition of operation. Instead, the magnet operator must do this by applying a Safety Factor to ultimate lift strength of the magnet, making sure that the safety factor applied represents actual conditions as much as practical.

Some of the operating conditions that dictate the applicable safety factor are:

- 1. Surface condition of load
- 2. Surface condition of magnet
- 3. Smoothness of lift
- 4. Flatness and stiffness of load
- 5. Centering of load on magnet
- 6. Environment
- 7. Voltage fluctuations (for electromagnets)

When any of these conditions are anything but ideal, the operator must apply a safety factor that will account for corresponding adverse effects on the ultimate lift strength of the magnets.

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Model PML

3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION & FEATURES

Please read the Operating Instructions carefully before using this Product. If any doubt remains, please contact ACI Hoist & Crane for further details and information.

3.1 General Information

The Lifting Magnet has strong magnetic path produced by Nd-Fe-B magnetic materials. The 'On' and 'Off' magnetic path is controlled by turning the handle manually. It uses magnet as power. In essence, lifting power will never weaken.

An external power source is not required which means that Lifting Magnets can be used virtually anywhere. The Lifting Magnet is mainly used for connecting component during lifting and handling operation. They can elevate moving iron block, cylindrical and other magnetic material.

It is very convenient for functions such as loading, unloading, and moving. In essence, the ideal usage of a Lifting Magnet is handling steel plates, die castings, forgings, etc. They eliminate the need for using a clamping tool, slings, or chains. They are easy for operation, safe in handling, lightly and ingeniously structured. Hence, they are widely used as hoisting devices in factories, docks, warehouses, and transportation industries. By using them, you can improve your working conditions and increase your working efficiency.

3.2 Special Features

- Without power, there is NO risk in the condition of no electrical source.
- Use of high-energy magnetic material ensures a compact, lightweight and durable design.
- Simple locking witch handle enable safe, quick and easy one-handle operation.
- Very low residual magnetism for quick and efficient handling of work pieces
- Large shackle top fitting for easy attachment of slings and rigging
- V slot in bottom lifting face for lifting rounds as well as flats
- Clear markings of duration for varying shaped work pieces, lifting conditions, air gap, steel thickness, etc.
- Individually fully proof load tested by ACI Hoist & Crane.

4.0 OPERATION & MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

4.1 Operation & Inspection Information

- 1. Clean up the lifting magnet bottom and surface of the steel load to be lifted, because rust, burr, paint, or dirt could reduce lifting power a lot.
- 2. Carefully place lifter on the steel load without any impact. Centerline the Lifting Magnet should overlap with weight centerline of the steel load.
- 3. Press the button at top of the handle and turn it from "off" position to "on" position until a "Safety Key" of the handle passes a "Lock Pin" on the lifter body. Thus the handle has been locked at "On" position by the Lock Pin, keeping the lifter having attraction power to the steel load.
- 4. Slowly hoist and carry your steel load to destination.
- 5. After settling the steel load at destination, press the button on top of the handle and turn the handle back to "off" position to release the steel load.

4.2 Maintenance & Handling Information

- 1. Don't turn the handle without steel load under the bottom of the lifting magnet.
- 2. Dropping, heating and shocking could cause permanent damage to the Lifting Magnet.
- 3. Protect magnetic poles from rusting with oil after use. Store Lifting Magnet in an area free of metal chips, grit and moisture.
- 4. Inspect mechanical condition of the Lifting Magnet and magnetic poles surface prior to use. The surface must be clean and flat without any damages.
- 5. Check handle to make sure the Safety Key moves smoothly by pressing the button on top of the handle while the Lifting Magnet is placed on load.
- 6. Annual calibration check is recommended.

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5.0 SAFETY CURVE CAPABILITIES

5.1 Actual Capacity Value

The lift value of the Lifting Magnet is affected and reduced by the following factors: in all applications:

Thickness (see Table 1 below)	Air Gap (see Table 2 below)	Carbon Composition	Round Bar or Pipe	Sheet
The lift mild steel plate: refer to Table 1below.	An Air Gap between the Lifting Magnet and the steel load produced by paint, dirt, roughness, or uneven surface of a load: refer to Table 2 below.	When there is a lift of high Carbon steel, the lift value will be 30% less. If lifting a cast iron, lift value will be 50% less.	A Round bar must contact the V shape slot at the bottom of the Lifting Magnet with the two lines. Also, the actual capacity value will be approximately 40% of that plate. When lifting pipes, its thickness should also count. The actual capacity value is also affected by the diameter of the round load.	A large but thin steel sheet can be bended in an arc profile and then peeled off when lifted, even though it is light. When lifting a sheet from a stack, the magnetic flux may penetrate through the sheet and cling lower pieces. This is an unsafe condition.

5.2 Steel Thickness

Figure 5.2.1

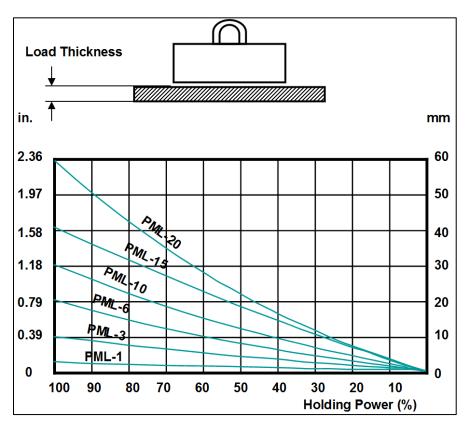


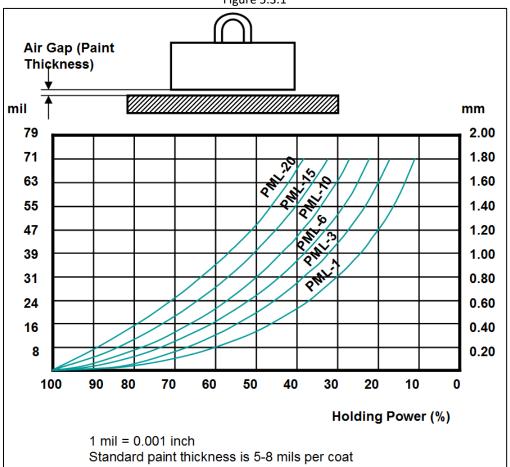
Table 5.2.1 Actual Capacity

	PML-1:				
Nominal Capacity 220 lbs					
Minimum	Holding	Actual			
Thickness	Power	Capacity			
(in)	(%)	(lbs)			
1/16	60	132			
Up to 1/4	100	220			
	PML-3:				
Nomi	nal Capacity 6	60 lbs			
Minimum	Holding	Actual			
Thickness	Power	Capacity			
(in)	(%)	(lbs)			
1/8	40	264			
1/4	70	462			
3/8 & Up	100	660			
PML-6:					
Nominal Capacity 1320 lbs					
Minimum	Holding	Actual			
Thickness	Power	Capacity			
(in)	(%)	(lbs)			
1/8	20	264			
1/4	40	528			
3/8	60	792			
5/8	85	1122			
3/4	95	1254			
1 & Up	100	1320			

PML-10						
Nominal Capacity 2200 lbs						
Minimum	Holding	Actual				
Thickness	Power	Capacity				
(in)	(%)	(lbs)				
1/8	15	330				
1/4	30	660				
3/8	40	880				
5/8	65	1430				
3/4	70	1540				
1	87	1914				
1 ¼ & Up	100	2200				
	PML-20:					
Nomina	Nominal Capacity 4400 lbs					
	<u> </u>					
Minimum	Holding	Actual				
Minimum Thickness	1	1				
	Holding	Actual				
Thickness	Holding Power	Actual Capacity				
Thickness (in)	Holding Power (%)	Actual Capacity (lbs)				
Thickness (in) 1/8	Holding Power (%)	Actual Capacity (lbs) 440				
Thickness (in) 1/8 1/4	Holding Power (%) 10 20	Actual Capacity (lbs) 440 880				
Thickness (in) 1/8 1/4 3/8	Holding Power (%) 10 20 25	Actual Capacity (lbs) 440 880 1100				
Thickness (in) 1/8 1/4 3/8 5/8	Holding Power (%) 10 20 25 40	Actual Capacity (lbs) 440 880 1100 1760				
Thickness (in) 1/8 1/4 3/8 5/8 3/4	Holding Power (%) 10 20 25 40 45	Actual Capacity (lbs) 440 880 1100 1760				
Thickness (in) 1/8 1/4 3/8 5/8 3/4	Holding Power (%) 10 20 25 40 45	Actual Capacity (lbs) 440 880 1100 1760 1980 2420				
Thickness (in) 1/8 1/4 3/8 5/8 3/4 1 1 ¼	Holding Power (%) 10 20 25 40 45 55 65	Actual Capacity (lbs) 440 880 1100 1760 1980 2420 2860				
Thickness (in) 1/8 1/4 3/8 5/8 3/4 1 1 ¼ 1 ½	Holding Power (%) 10 20 25 40 45 55 65 75	Actual Capacity (lbs) 440 880 1100 1760 1980 2420 2860 3300				

5.3 Air Gap





Formula for Range of Lifting Capacity is:

Actual Capacity = Nominal Capacity (lbs) x T Factor (%) x A Factor (%)

T Factor = Thickness Holding Power (%)

A Factor = Air Gap Holding Power (%)

Example: PML-600 rated lifting power is 1,320 lbs.

3/8" Thickness Plate means T Factor (%) = 60% (Note: see Graph 1)

Standard Paint Thickness is 8 mils mean A Factor (%) = 90% (Note: see Graph 2)

Actual Capacity = 1320 (lbs) x 60 (%) x 75 (%)



Please consider the Air Gap when choosing your Lifting Magnet.

6.0 HELPFUL FACTS

Regarding Weight, Shape, & Area of Load:

• The number of poles a magnet has is determined by its intended use. As a general rule of thumb, the more "poles" on the face of the magnet, the shallower the magnetic field. A two-pole magnet (ACI PML's are two-poles) typically has a deeper field (extending farther from the face) than a magnet with 3 or more poles. The design of the magnet circuit determines the depth of the magnet field produced.

Regarding the Surface Condition:

Anything that prevents the face of the magnet from making full contact with the part being lifted is considered an "air gap".
 Rust, dirt, ice, snow, machine grooves and holes are just a few examples of an "air gap". It is recommended the magnet make full contact with a "clean" part before lifting.

Regarding Sizes and Shapes:

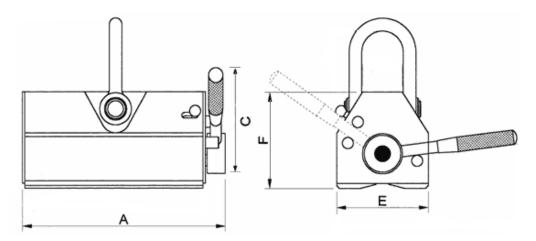
"Breakaway force" is the force required to separate the load from the magnet when pulled in a direction perpendicular to
the magnet's face. The breakaway force of a lifting magnet is proportional to the thickness of the material being lifted. A
magnet's breakaway force increases until the material being lifted exceeds the saturation thickness. Accordingly, thinner
materials will not yield a greater breakaway force.

Regarding Safety:

• The holding force for a magnet is affected by the composition of the material being lifted. Alloys with higher iron content are typically more susceptible to magnetic fields than those with lower iron content. Know the material you are lifting.

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7.0 DIMENSIONS & SPECIFICATIONS



Model		PML-1	PML-3	PML-6	PML-10	PML-20
Lifting Capacity (lbs)		220	660	1320	2200	4400
Max rated load for rou steel (lbs)	ınd	98	297	594	990	1980
Max rated load for fla	at	220	660	1320	2200	4400
Max "Breakaway Ford (lbs)	e"	772	2315	4629	7716	15432
	Α	2.4	6.4	9.1	10.2	14.9
Distance (in)	С	3.6	5.9	7.7	11.2	16.8
Distance (in)	E	2.6	3.6	4.8	6.9	9.2
	F	4.9	3.5	4.6	6.4	8.3
Net weight (lbs)		7	22	53	110	275

8.0 ORDERING PARTS

When ordering Parts, please provide the Lifting Magnet's Model Number & Serial Number located on the Lifting Magnet's nameplate.



Before using the lifting magnet, fill in the information below:

Model No.:	
Serial No.:	
Purchase Date:	

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Model PML