

ASME BTH-1–2020
(Revision of ASME BTH-1–2017)

Design of Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD



**The American Society of
Mechanical Engineers**

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Two Park Avenue • New York, NY • 10016 USA

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FOREWORD

There have been many formal requests for interpretation of the limited structural design criteria stated within ASME B30.20, Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices, a safety standard. As a consequence, industry has for quite some time expressed a need for a comprehensive design standard for below-the-hook lifting devices that would complement the safety requirements of ASME B30.20. All editions of ASME B30.20 have included structural design criteria oriented toward the industrial manufacturing community requiring a minimum design factor of 3, based on the yield strength of the material; recent editions have also included design criteria for the fatigue failure mode. However, members of the construction community expressed the need for design criteria more suitable to their operating conditions, including a lower design factor, and the necessity to address other failure modes such as fracture, shear, and buckling, and design topics such as impact and fasteners.

A Design Task Group was created in 1997 to begin work on a design standard as a companion document to ASME B30.20. The ASME BTH Standards Committee on the Design of Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices was formed out of the Design Task Group and held its organizational meeting on December 5, 1999.

ASME BTH-1-2005, Design of Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices, contained five chapters: Scope and Definitions, Lifter Classifications, Structural Design, Mechanical Design, and Electrical Components. This Standard, intended for general industry and construction, set forth two design categories for lifters based on the magnitude and variation of loading, and operating and environmental conditions. The two design categories provided different design factors for determining allowable static stress limits. Five Service Classes based on load cycles were provided. The Service Class establishes allowable stress range values for lifter structural members and design parameters for mechanical components. ASME BTH-1-2005 was approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on October 18, 2005.

ASME BTH-1-2008 incorporated editorial revisions and two new mechanical design sections for grip ratio and vacuum lifting device design. ASME BTH-1-2008 was approved by ANSI on September 17, 2008.

ASME BTH-1-2011 incorporated revisions throughout the Standard and the addition of a new mechanical design section for fluid power systems. ASME BTH-1-2011 was approved by ANSI on September 23, 2011.

ASME BTH-1-2014 incorporated into Chapter 4 a section on lifting magnets. Other technical revisions included new requirements for fluid pressure control and electrical system guarding. Along with these technical changes, the non-mandatory Commentary for each chapter was moved to its own respective Nonmandatory Appendix. ASME BTH-1-2014 was approved by ANSI on June 24, 2014.

ASME BTH-1-2017 included the addition of Chapter 6: Lifting Magnet Design, an accompanying Nonmandatory Appendix with commentary for the new chapter, and other revisions. Following the approval by the ASME BTH Standards Committee, ANSI approved ASME BTH-1-2017 on January 6, 2017.

This revision of ASME BTH-1 includes clarification of the requirement to establish the rated load of a lifting device by calculation, incorporation of ASME B30.30-2019 into the rope requirements in Chapter 4, improvements based on user input, revision of Chapter 5 title to Electrical Design, and consideration for load blocks and lifting attachments. Following the approval by the ASME BTH Standards Committee, ANSI approved this edition as an American National Standard, with the new designation ASME BTH-1-2020, on December 9, 2020.

ASME BTH STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Design of Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices

(The following is the roster of the Committee at the time of approval of this Standard.)

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CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BTH COMMITTEE

General. ASME Standards are developed and maintained with the intent to represent the consensus of concerned interests. As such, users of this Standard may interact with the Committee by requesting interpretations, proposing revisions or a case, and attending Committee meetings. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Secretary, BTH Standards Committee
The American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Two Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5990
<http://go.asme.org/Inquiry>

Proposing Revisions. Revisions are made periodically to the Standard to incorporate changes that appear necessary or desirable, as demonstrated by the experience gained from the application of the Standard. Approved revisions will be published periodically.

The Committee welcomes proposals for revisions to this Standard. Such proposals should be as specific as possible, citing the paragraph number(s), the proposed wording, and a detailed description of the reasons for the proposal, including any pertinent documentation.

Interpretations. Upon request, the BTH Standards Committee will render an interpretation of any requirement of the Standard. Interpretations can only be rendered in response to a written request sent to the Secretary of the BTH Standards Committee.

Requests for interpretation should preferably be submitted through the online Interpretation Submittal Form. The form is accessible at <http://go.asme.org/InterpretationRequest>. Upon submittal of the form, the Inquirer will receive an automatic e-mail confirming receipt.

If the Inquirer is unable to use the online form, he/she may mail the request to the Secretary of the BTH Standards Committee at the above address. The request for an interpretation should be clear and unambiguous. It is further recommended that the Inquirer submit his/her request in the following format:

Subject: Cite the applicable paragraph number(s) and the topic of the inquiry in one or two words.
Edition: Cite the applicable edition of the Standard for which the interpretation is being requested.
Question: Phrase the question as a request for an interpretation of a specific requirement suitable for general understanding and use, not as a request for an approval of a proprietary design or situation. Please provide a condensed and precise question, composed in such a way that a "yes" or "no" reply is acceptable.
Proposed Reply(ies): Provide a proposed reply(ies) in the form of "Yes" or "No," with explanation as needed. If entering replies to more than one question, please number the questions and replies.
Background Information: Provide the Committee with any background information that will assist the Committee in understanding the inquiry. The Inquirer may also include any plans or drawings that are necessary to explain the question; however, they should not contain proprietary names or information.

Requests that are not in the format described above may be rewritten in the appropriate format by the Committee prior to being answered, which may inadvertently change the intent of the original request.

Moreover, ASME does not act as a consultant for specific engineering problems or for the general application or understanding of the Standard requirements. If, based on the inquiry information submitted, it is the opinion of the Committee that the Inquirer should seek assistance, the inquiry will be returned with the recommendation that such assistance be obtained.

ASME procedures provide for reconsideration of any interpretation when or if additional information that might affect an interpretation is available. Further, persons aggrieved by an interpretation may appeal to the cognizant ASME Committee or Subcommittee. ASME does not “approve,” “certify,” “rate,” or “endorse” any item, construction, proprietary device, or activity.

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ASME BTH-1-2020 SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Following approval by the ASME BTH Committee and ASME, and after public review, ASME BTH-1-2020 was approved by the American National Standards Institute on December 9, 2020.

ASME BTH-1-2020 includes the following changes identified by a margin note, **(20)**.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Change</i>
1	1-2	First paragraph revised
1	1-4.3	Revised
1	1-4.5	Revised
2	1-5	(1) Paragraph references deleted from each definition (2) Definition of <i>load block</i> added
5	1-6	Paragraph references deleted, first revised
8	1-7	Updated
13	Table 3-2.2-1	Fourth column, eleventh entry and fifth column, sixth entry revised
15	3-2.4	Revised
17	3-3.2	Penultimate paragraph revised
21	Table 3-4.3-1	Revised
23	Table 3-4.4-1	(1) Illustrations in 3.2, 5.3, 6.3 revised (2) Text in 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.1, and 8.2 revised
37	4-2.2	Revised
37	4-2.3	Revised
37	4-2.6	Revised
37	4-2.7	Revised
37	4-3	Revised in its entirety
38	4-4.5	First paragraph revised
39	4-5.4	Revised
42	4-8.2	Revised
42	4-10.1	Subparagraph (a) revised
45	Chapter 5	Title revised
45	A-1.1	Revised
52	A-1	Revised
52	A-4.2	Revised
52	A-4.3	Second paragraph added
53	A-5.1	Added
54	A-6	Revised
54	A-7	Updated
58	C-1.3	Last paragraph added
60	C-2.2	Revised
61	C-2.3.3	Revised

<i>Page</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Change</i>
62	C-2.6	Revised
62	C-3.1	Revised
63	C-3.2	Last paragraph revised
65	C-4.1	Revised
65	C-4.2	Last paragraph revised
67	D-1.1	Revised
67	D-2.2	Revised
67	D-2.6	Revised
68	D-2.7	Revised
68	D-3	(1) Title revised (2) D-3.1 and D-3.2 revised (3) D-3.3 deleted
68	D-4.5	First paragraph revised
68	D-5.4	Revised
70	Nonmandatory Appendix E	Title revised
70	E-2.5	Revised

Chapter 1

Scope, Definitions, and References

1-1 PURPOSE

This Standard sets forth design criteria for ASME B30.20, Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices. This Standard serves as a guide to designers, manufacturers, purchasers, and users of below-the-hook lifting devices.

(20) 1-2 SCOPE

This Standard provides minimum structural, mechanical, and electrical design criteria for ASME B30.20, Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices.

The provisions in this Standard apply to the design or modification of below-the-hook lifting devices. Compliance with requirements and criteria that may be unique to specialized industries and environments is outside the scope of this Standard.

Lifting devices designed to this Standard shall comply with ASME B30.20, Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices. ASME B30.20 includes provisions that apply to the marking, construction, installation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation of below-the-hook lifting devices.

The provisions defined in this Standard address the most common and broadly applicable aspects of the design of below-the-hook lifting devices. A qualified person shall determine the appropriate methods to be used to address design issues that are not explicitly covered in the Standard so as to provide design factors and/or performance consistent with the intent of this Standard.

1-3 NEW AND EXISTING DEVICES

The effective date of this Standard shall be one year after its date of issuance. Lifting devices manufactured after the effective date shall conform to the requirements of this Standard.

When a lifter is being modified, its design shall be reviewed relative to this Standard, and the need to meet this Standard shall be evaluated by the manufacturer or a qualified person.

1-4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1-4.1 Design Responsibility

Lifting devices shall be designed by, or under the direct supervision of, a qualified person.

1-4.2 Units of Measure

A dual unit format is used. Values are given in U.S. Customary units as the primary units followed by the International System of Units (SI) in parentheses as the secondary units. The values stated in U.S. Customary units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI units in the text have been directly (softly) converted from U.S. Customary units.

1-4.3 Design Criteria

(20)

All below-the-hook lifting devices shall be designed for specified rated loads, load geometry, Design Category (see [section 2-2](#)), and Service Class (see [section 2-3](#)). Resolution of loads into forces and stress values affecting structural members, mechanical components, and connections shall be performed by an accepted analysis method. The rated load shall not be determined by a load test only.

1-4.4 Analysis Methods

The allowable stresses and stress ranges defined in this Standard are based on the assumption of analysis by classical strength of material methods (models), although other analysis methods may be used. The analysis techniques and models used by the qualified person shall accurately represent the loads, material properties, and device geometry; stress values resulting from the analysis shall be of suitable form to permit correlation with the allowable stresses defined in this Standard.

1-4.5 Material

(20)

The design provisions of this Standard are based on the use of carbon, high-strength low-alloy, or heat-treated constructional alloy steel for structural members and many mechanical components. Other materials may be used, provided the design factors and fatigue life are equal to or greater than those required by this Standard.

All ferrous and nonferrous metal used in the fabrication of lifting device structural members and mechanical components shall be identified by an industry-wide or written proprietary specification.