



- 1 The spanset is not attached to the truss at the panel point.
- 2 There is no compression strut at the spanset attachment location.
- 3 Wrapping around loft channels should occur at a diaphragm location.
- 4 The load should be hung at a loftwell hanger point.
- 5 Pay attention to the size of member, and the length of its span. Ensure that the spanning member cannot shift.
- 6 Use shackles at hook connections to ensure correct load orientation.

- 7 It is a “best practice” (rigging) to use burlap around the beam(s) to protect the sling or spanset.
- 8 A sling or specialized lifting bracket should be used to attach the secondary hoist to the sub grid.
- 9 It is not a good practice, nor is it typically feasible, to suspend a sub grid using a combination of dead-hung and motorized points.
- 10 Two points hung along the same beam should align with each other.
- 11 Although sometimes not possible, where intersecting trusses occur, the sub grid hoist should attach to the sub grid at a “connection node” (a corner block).
- 12 Chain hoists should use chain bags to safely store the excess lifting chain.
- 13 Using supplemental, non-flammable safety slings in addition to the primary slings, is a “best practice.” In fact, it is required in some jurisdictions.

Additional comments:

- Rigging through the grid floor: What if your attachment point can’t occur at a loft beam? Have it analyzed and approved by an engineering professional!
- Suggestion: Check and see if your venue uses load monitoring systems to verify system loads.