



safety & lifting

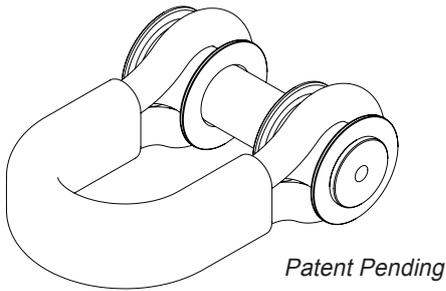
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Mongoose D-Lite™ Shackle



Mongoose D-Lite™ Shackle

Heat treated high tensile steel alloy pins & thimbles with heat-treated, abrasion-resistant synthetic crown

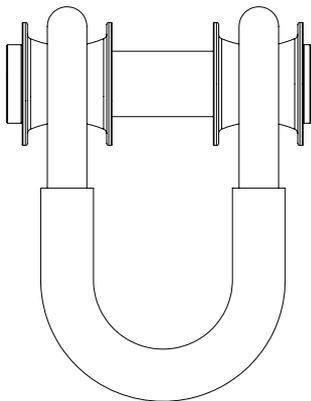


FEATURES/ BENEFITS

- Extreme strength-to-weight ratio, 50% lighter than conventional steel shackles.
- Safer than conventional shackles (low risk of explosive disintegration).
- Hydrophobic fiber crown (no water absorption).
- Synthetic fiber crown maintains high strength around tight radius bends.
- Integrated locking end cap with 10° off-center loading limit.
- High tensile steel alloy pins to suit most OEM recovery points.

APPLICATIONS

- Conventional shackle replacement
- Salvage
- Heavy Vehicle Towing & Recovery

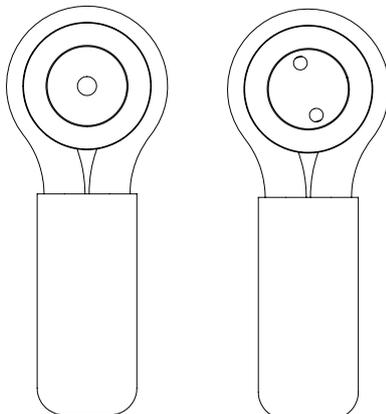


SYNTHETIC CROWN TECHNICAL

- Ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene
- 32 cN/dtex tenacity
- 3.5% elongation at break
- 0.98 g/cm³ density

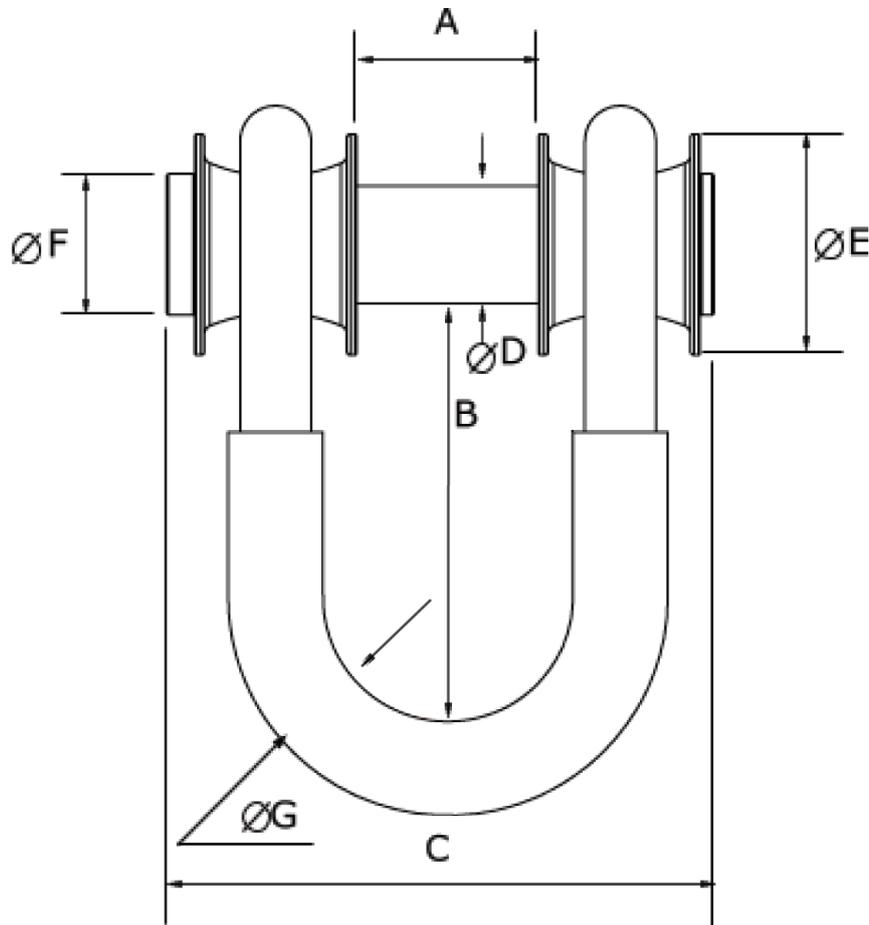
STEEL ALLOY PINS & THIMBLES TECHNICAL

- Heat Treated High Tensile Steel Alloy
- 1200 MPa Tensile Strength
- 10% Minimum elongation (Ductility)
- 2-part epoxy coated



OPTIONS

- 125t MBL Green Pin & Thimbles w/Pink Crown
- 175t MBL Orange Pin & Thimbles w/Pink Crown
- 275t MBL Yellow Pin & Thimbles w/Pink Crown
- 350t MBL Blue Pin & Thimbles w/Pink Crown
- 500t MBL Red Pin & thimbles w/Pink Crown



MBL	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Weight
125t MBL	77mm	330mm	237mm	50mm	94mm	60mm	42mm	7.40kg
175t MBL	88mm	330mm	265mm	58mm	110mm	70mm	46mm	11.00kg
275t MBL	108mm	630mm	330mm	70mm	133mm	84mm	70mm	18.60kg
350t MBL	122mm	630mm	380mm	80mm	157mm	95mm	80mm	30.00kg
500t MBL	145mm	630mm	420mm	95mm	186mm	114mm	90mm	47.00kg

Important To Note:

Do not apply side loads to the pad eye where the side load off lead angle exceeds 10%.

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Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Never stand in line with rope / rigging assembly under tension. ▪ If a rope on any part of the assembly fails it can recoil with lethal force. ▪ Some synthetic ropes have higher recoil tendencies than natural fiber ropes. ▪ Always make sure you are familiar with the type of rope and its recoil characteristics in use. ▪ Be aware of any attachments such as thimbles, pad eyes and connected fittings that can become projectiles in the event of a failure and should recoil occur.
Abrasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number one killer of synthetic rope or synthetic rope components is abrasion. ▪ Rubbing the independent fiber strands down weakens the rope. ▪ There are many ways that we expose rope to abrasion, some of the ways are not so obvious. ▪ Wherever possible, abrasive conditions should be avoided. ▪ All rope will be severely damaged if subject to rough surfaces or sharp edges. ▪ Chocks, bits, winches, drums, and other surfaces must be kept in good condition and free of burrs and rust. ▪ Pulleys must be free to rotate and should be of proper size to avoid excessive wear. ▪ Clamps and similar devices will damage and weaken the rope and should be used with extreme caution. ▪ Do not drag rope over rough ground. ▪ Dirt and grit picked up by rope can work into the strands, cutting the inside fibers.
Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most synthetic fibers will withstand small doses of common chemicals. ▪ If you have any doubt, please contact us for clarification. ▪ It is generally advisable to avoid exposure to chemicals where possible. ▪ If contamination is suspected, wash the rope in cold running water. ▪ Refer to the General Care section on how to bath your rope.
Temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The tensile strength charts apply to ropes tested at normal room temperature. ▪ Ropes have lower tensile strengths at higher temperatures. ▪ Also continued exposure at elevated temperatures can melt and part synthetic ropes or cause permanent damage.
Chaffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rope under constant tension is easily damaged by chafe. ▪ The effects of chafe from normal friction surfaces such as sheaves, fairleads, and cleats are considerably reduced if the bearing surfaces are large.
Storage & Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All rope should be stored clean, dry, out of direct sunlight, and away from extreme heat. ▪ Some synthetic rope (particularly polypropylene, polyethylene, and aramid) may be severely weakened by prolonged exposure to ultraviolet (UV) rays unless specifically stabilized and / or pigmented to increase its UV resistance. ▪ UV degradation is indicated by discoloration and the presence of splinter and slivers on the surface of the rope.
Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid using rope that shows signs of aging and wear. ▪ If in doubt, destroy the used rope. ▪ No type of visual inspection can be guaranteed to determine actual residual strength accurately and precisely. ▪ When the fibers show wear in any given area, the rope should be re-spliced, eliminating the damaged area. ▪ Check the line regularly for frayed strands and broken yarns. ▪ Pulled strands should be rethreaded into the rope if possible. ▪ A pulled strand can snag during a rope operation. ▪ Both outer and inner rope fibers contribute to the strength of the rope. ▪ When either is worn, the rope is compacted or hard which indicates reduced strength.
General Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ropes can be damaged in many ways. the main causes are UV rays, chemicals, oil, sharp objects, and abuse. ▪ Don't store your rope in direct sunlight. ▪ Avoid excessive exposure to oil, chemicals, and chemical fumes. ▪ Using a rope bag will prolong the life of your rope. ▪ Never step on your rope. ▪ This grinds particles of dirt into the rope's core causing abrasion. ▪ Give your rope a bath on occasion. ▪ While running the rope through the water, push together on the rope and open the braid. ▪ This will loosen dirt and grit from the fibers. ▪ Continue running the rope through the water until the entire length of the line has been cleaned. ▪ A Soft nylon bristle brush can be used if required.



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