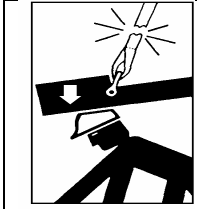


Synthetic Web Slings

USE, CARE AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS



WARNING

FAILURE TO READ, UNDERSTAND AND FOLLOW
THE USE AND INSPECTION INSTRUCTIONS
FURNISHED WITH EACH SLING MAY RESULT IN
SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH

Upon receipt of each new sling, make certain that it meets the requirements of your Purchase Order and that it has not been damaged in shipment.

ALWAYS INSPECT SLINGS BEFORE EACH USE

INSPECTION

Remove Web Slings from service if any of the following are visible:

- A. A rated capacity tag is missing or illegible.
- B. Exposure of red core warning yarn. (For slings containing red core warning yarn.)
- C. Broken or worn threads in the stitch patterns.
- D. Knots in any part of the sling.
- E. Any evidence of heat or chemical damage, including melting of charring.
- F. Metal fittings that are cracked, deformed, pitted, corroded or excessively worn.
- G. Hooks with throat openings increased by more than 15 percent or twisted out of plane more than 10 degrees.
- H. Any other visible damage which causes doubt as to the sling strength.

OPERATING PRACTICES



WARNING

ALWAYS PROTECT WEB SLINGS FROM BEING
CUT OR DAMAGED BY CORNERS, EDGES OR PROTRUSIONS.

- A. Slings shall not be loaded in excess of the rated capacity. Consideration shall be given to the effect of angles. (See Effect of Angle Chart shown below.)
- B. Select slings having suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch and environment. (See Lift-All Catalog.)
- C. Slings shall not be shortened by twisting, knotting or other unapproved methods.
- D. Slings shall not be lengthened by knotting, choking or basketing slings together, or by any other unapproved method. Suitable fittings must interconnect slings.
- E. Slings shall be hitched in a manner providing control of the load.
- F. Web slings shall always be protected from being cut or damaged by corners, edges, protrusions or abrasive surfaces. See Wear Pad section of Lift-All catalog.
- G. Keep all portions of the human body from between the sling and the load, and from between the sling and the lifting hook.
- H. Personnel should stand clear of the suspended load.
- I. Personnel shall not ride the sling or a load suspended by a sling.
- J. Shock loading shall be avoided.
- K. Slings should not be pulled from under a load when the load is resting on them. Where practicable, use blocking to allow for easy sling removal.
- L. Twisting and kinking slings shall be avoided.
- M. Loads applied to a hook should be centered in the base of the hook to prevent point loading on the hook.
- N. Before lifting, make certain that the sling, attachments, or load shall not snag. Personnel shall be continuously alert to avoid snagging or bumping.
- O. In a basket hitch, proper slings must be selected to balance the load and restrict slippage in order to prevent the load from falling out of the sling.
- P. In a choker hitch, slings shall be long enough so that the choker fitting chokes onto the sling eye or body and never onto any fittings.

- Q. Slings should be stored in an area where they will not be subject to mechanical

- R. Do not expose slings to chemicals that are not compatible with all of the sling materials. (See the Lift-All Catalog.)
- S. Nylon and Polyester slings shall not be used in temperatures in excess of 200°F.
- T. Exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light will degrade the strength of synthetic web.
- U. Slings should not be used at angles of less than 30 degrees from horizontal.
- V. Slings should not be dragged on the floor or over an abrasive surface.
- W. When lifting points are below the center of gravity, loads tend to be unstable. Proper rigging must restrict load rotation to avoid tipping and loss of load control.
- X. For lifts of nonsymmetrical loads using multiple sling legs, an analysis should be performed by a qualified person to prevent the overloading of any leg.

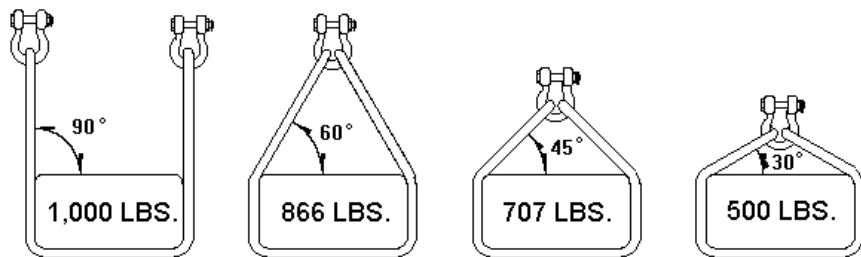
Refer to other regulations, codes and standards for additional information and safe operating practices. See OSHA CFR 1910.184 Regulations, Lift-All Catalog, ANSI/ASME B30.9, and the Web Sling and Tie Down Association Standards.

Effect of Angle

When slings are used at an angle (i.e., two slings, or one sling in a basket hitch, attached to only one crane hook), sling capacity is reduced. How much it is reduced depends on the degree of the angle. You can determine whether a sling will be rated high enough if you know the angle between the sling leg and the horizontal. Once you know this angle, multiply the sling's rating by the appropriate factor in the table. This will give the sling's reduced rating.

ANGLE DEGREES	FACTOR	ANGLE DEGREES	FACTOR	ANGLE DEGREES	FACTOR
90	1.00	65	.906	40	.643
85	.996	60	.866	35	.574
80	.985	55	.819	30	.500
75	.966	50	.766	25	.423
70	.940	45	.707	20	.342

SLING CAPACITY DECREASES AS THE ANGLE DECREASES



A sling capable of lifting 1,000 lbs. in a 90° vertical basket hitch can only lift 866 lbs. at a 60° angle, 707 lbs. at a 45° angle, and 500 lbs. at a 30° angle.

WARNING: This product may contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Call for information on Free Sling
Inspections & Safety Seminars

Directed Toll Free (800) 909-1964



Webbing Slings

Date of Revision	Period of Use	Notes / Notable Changes
/01		
4/9/03	draft	<u>Modified layout and placement:</u> Opening pictogram and warning statement layout to a “boxed in” format with black background and white lettering per ANSI Z535. <u>Added statement:</u> WARNING: This product may contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm. <u>Removed:</u> “CAUTION” and “Do Not Exceed Rated Capacities” from bottom of second page.
10/03/02		Changed statement from: WEB SLINGS CAN BE CUT BY CONTACT WITH SHARP OR UNPROTECTED LOAD EDGES. PROPER PADDING MUST BE USED TO PROTECT THE SLINGS. To: ALWAYS PROTECT WEB SLING FROM BEING CUT OR DAMAGED BY CORNERS, EDGES OR PROTRUSIONS.