

Polyester Synthetic Slings Manufactured to EN1492



Flat Web Lifting Slings & Endless Round Slings EN 1492-2
Note: Some Web slings are manufactured using white (boormat) webbing. In such cases refer to manufacturers specifications and product label.

Lifting Mode	Vertical	Choke	Basket Parallel	Basket @ 30°	Basket @ 45°	Basket @ 60°	2 Leg Sling @ 0° to 90°	3-4 Leg Sling @ 0° to 90°
	W.L.L. Kg	W.L.L. Kg	W.L.L. Kg	W.L.L. Kg	W.L.L. Kg	W.L.L. Kg	W.L.L. Kg	W.L.L. Kg
500	500	400	1,000	950	850	700	700	1,050
1,000	1,000	800	2,000	1,900	1,700	1,400	1,400	2,100
2,000	2,000	1,600	4,000	3,800	3,400	2,800	2,800	4,200
3,000	3,000	2,400	6,000	5,700	5,100	4,200	4,200	6,300
4,000	4,000	3,200	8,000	7,600	6,800	5,600	5,600	8,400
5,000	5,000	4,000	10,000	9,500	8,500	7,000	7,000	10,500
6,000	6,000	4,800	12,000	11,400	10,200	8,400	8,400	12,600
8,000	8,000	6,400	16,000	15,200	13,600	11,200	11,200	16,800
10,000	10,000	8,000	20,000	19,000	17,000	14,000	14,000	21,000
12,000	12,000	9,600	24,000	22,800	20,400	16,800	16,800	25,200

ALWAYS:

- Store and handle webbing slings correctly.
- Inspect webbing slings and accessories before use and before placing into storage.
- Follow safe slinging practices, as given overleaf.
- Position the bight for choke lift at 120° (natural angle).
- Position the sling so that the load is uniformly spread over its width and protect the sling from sharp edges.
- Apply the correct mode factor for the slinging arrangement.

NEVER:

- Attempt to shorten, knot or tie webbing slings.
- Expose webbing slings to direct heat or flames.
- Use webbing slings at temperatures above 80°C or below 0°C without consulting the supplier.
- Expose webbing slings to chemicals without consulting the supplier.
- Shock load webbing slings.
- Use webbing slings which are cut or which have loose or damaged stitching.
- Use a sling with a missing/damaged label or illegible markings

Selecting the Correct Sling:

Webbing slings are available in a range of materials and sizes in single leg and endless sling forms. Select the slings to be used and plan the lift taking the following into account:

Material - polyester identified by a blue label is resistant to moderate strength acids but is damaged by alkalis; polyamide (Nylon) identified by a green label is virtually immune to alkalis but is damaged by acids;

and polypropylene identified by a brown label is little affected by acids or alkalis but is damaged by some solvents, tars and paints and therefore, suitable for appliances where the highest resistance to chemicals other than solvents is required.

Capacity - the sling must be both long enough and strong enough for the load and the slinging method. Apply the mode factor for the slinging method.

For use at temperatures exceeding 80°C or below 0°C refer to the suppliers instructions.

For flat woven slings made to BS EN 1492-1:2000 + A1: 2008 *

Polyester And Polyamide -40°C to 100°

Polypropylene -40°C to 80°C

Ranges vary in a chemical environment, in which case the advice of the manufacturer or supplier should be sought.

If the slings are used in multi-leg arrangement the angle formed between the legs should not be less than 30° or greater than 90°.

If abrasion, heat generated by friction or cutting from edges or corners are likely select a sling fitted with protective sleeves and/or use suitable packing.

Slings with grade 8 fittings and multi-leg slings with grade 8 master links should not be used in acidic conditions. Contact with acids or acidic fumes causes hydrogen embrittlement to grade 8 materials. If exposure to chemicals is likely, the manufacturer or supplier should be consulted.

Storing and Handling Webbing Slings

Never return wet, damaged or contaminated slings to storage. They should be cleaned with clear water and dried naturally. Never force dry webbing slings.

Store webbing slings hung from non-rusting pegs which allow the free circulation of air.

The storage area should be dry, clean, free of any contaminants and shaded from direct sunlight.

Do not alter, modify or repair a webbing sling but refer such matters to a Competent Person.

NOTE: The material from which the sling is manufactured may be identified by the colour of the label or printing on the label: Polyester = Blue, Polyamide (Nylon) = Green, Polypropylene = Brown and the sling may also be dyed with a colour code to indicate SWL.

Using Webbing Slings Safely

Do not attempt lifting operations unless you understand the use of the equipment, the slinging procedures and the mode factors to be applied.

Do not use defective slings or accessories.

Check the correct engagement with fittings and appliances, ensure smooth radii are formed, do not twist or cross slings and do not overcrowd fittings.

Position the sling so that the load is uniformly spread over its width.

Position the bight for a choke lift at the natural (120°) angle to prevent friction being generated.

Ensure that stitching is in the standing part of the sling away from hooks and other fittings.

Take the load steadily and avoid shock loads.

Do not leave suspended loads unattended. In an emergency cordon off the area.

In-service Inspection and Maintenance:

Maintenance requirements are minimal. Webbing slings may be cleaned with clear water. Remember weak chemical solutions will become increasingly stronger by evaporation.

Before each use inspect webbing slings and, in the event of the following defects, refer the sling to a Competent Person for thorough examination: illegible markings; damaged, chaffed or cut webbing; damaged or loose stitching; heat damage; burns; chemical damage; solar degradation; damaged or deformed end fittings.