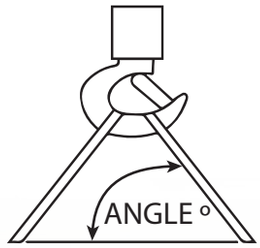
ANGLE REDUCTION CHEMICAL CHART

Angle reduction

Angle Degrees	Loss Factor
90°	1
85°	0.996
80°	0.985
75°	0.966
70°	0.94
65°	0.906
60°	0.866
55°	0.819
50°	0.766
45°	0.707
40°	0.643
35°	0.574
30°	0.500



CAUTION: SLING SHOULD FIT THE HOOK

On eye and eye type slings, the eyes must be of ample length to easily slip over the crane hook, thus reducing stress on stitching.

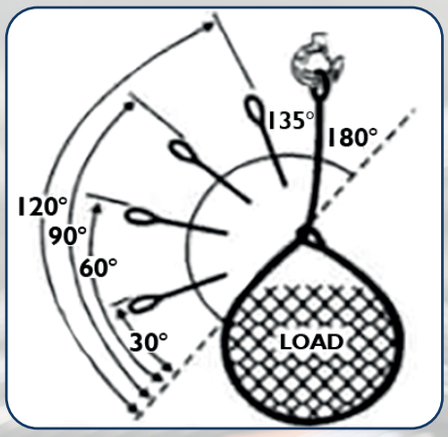
Reduction of sling capacity depends on the angle of the Sling leg. See chart for loss factor.

Rated capacities are affected by angle of lift (sling to load angle) measured from the horizontal when used with multi-legged slings or choker/basket hitches.

To determine the actual capacity at a given angle of lift, multiply the original sling rating by the appropriate loss factor determined from the table. Example:

Web Sling Rating EE2-902 6,200 lbs X **60° angle reduction .866** X **Number of Legs 2** = **2 Leg Bridle EE2-902 10,730 lbs**

Angle of Choke



Angle of Choke (degrees)	Sling rated capacity factor as % of single leg choker hitch capacity
120 - 180	100%
90 - 120	87%
60 - 89	74%
30 - 59	62%
0 - 29	49%

Chemicals Chart

Chemicals	Nylon	Polyester
Acids	No	
Alcohols	OK	OK
Aldehydes	OK	No
Strong alkaline	OK	
Bleaching Agents	No	OK
Dry Cleaning Solvents	OK	OK
Ethers	OK	No
Halogenated Hydrocarbons	OK	OK
Hydrocarbons	OK	OK
Ketones	OK	OK
Oils Crude	OK	OK
Oils Lubricating	OK	OK
Soap Detergents	OK	OK
Water & Seawater	OK	OK
Weak alkaline	OK	OK

Disintegrated by concentrated sulfuric acid.

Degraded by strong alkaline concentration at elevated temperature.

Polyester fibers are adversaly affected by aldehydes, ethers, concentrated sulfuric acid and alkalis at elevated temperatures. Nylon fiber is adversely affected by acids and bleaching agents.