

# INSPECT SLING FOR DAMAGE REGULARLY!



A sling shall be removed from service if you see anything that cause doubt about the condition of the sling, do not use or repair it.

## PREVENT ACCIDENTS! BE SAFE!

Remove your slings from service if any of the following is visible:



## WARNING

Failure to comply with this warning may result in sling failure and severe personal injury or death

- Determine the weight of the load.
- Select sling having suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch and environment.
- Slings shall not be loaded in excess of the rated capacity.
- Consideration should be given to the angle from the horizontal (load to sling angle) which affects rated capacity.
- Slings with fittings used in a choker hitch shall be of sufficient length to ensure that the choking action is on the web..
- Slings used in a basket hitch shall have the load balanced to prevent slippage.
- Slings shall not be dragged on the floor or over an abrasive surface.
- Slings shall not be twisted or tied into knots, or joined by knotting.
- Slings shall not be pulled from under loads when the load is resting on the sling.
- Slings shall always be protected from sharp corners, sharp edges, protrusions or abrasive surfaces.
- Do not drop slings equipped with metal fittings.

## TYPES OF INSPECTION

- A. Initial Inspection** - Before any new or repaired web sling is placed in service, it shall be inspected by a designated competent person to ensure that the correct web sling is being used, as well as to determine that the web sling meets the requirements of this specification.
- B. Frequent Inspection** - This inspection should be conducted by the person handling the sling each time the sling is used.
- C. Periodic Inspection** - This inspection shall be conducted by designated personnel. Frequency of inspection should be based on : frequency of web sling use, severity of service conditions, experience gained on the service life of web slings used in similar applications. Inspections should be conducted at least annually.

Written inspection records, utilizing the identification for each sling as established by the user, should be kept on file for all slings. These records should show a description of the sling and its condition on each periodic inspection.

## REMOVAL CRITERIA

### Removal From Service

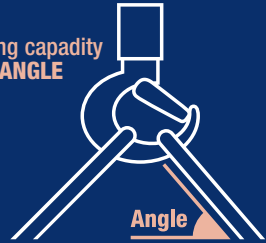
- If sling rated capacity or sling material identification is missing or not legible.
- Acid or alkalis burns.
- Melting, charring or weld spatters on any part of the web sling.
- Holes, tears, cuts, snags or embedded particles.
- Broken or worn stitching in load bearing splices.
- Excessive abrasive wear.
- Knots in any part of the web sling.
- Excessive pitting, or corrosion, or cracked, or distorted, or broken fittings.
- Any other visible damage that causes doubt as to the strength of the sling.

## ANGLE REDUCTION

Rated capacities are affected by the 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 capacity by the appropriate loss factor determined from the table. Reduction of sling capacity depends on the angle of the sling leg.

See charts for loss factor.

Reduction of sling capacity depends on the ANGLE of the Sling leg.  
See charts for loss FACTOR.



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

**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.

# INSPECT YOUR SLINGS! BEFORE EACH USE!