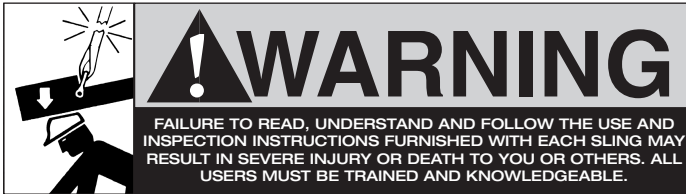


# Safeway Polyester Roundslings

## USE, CARE AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS



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 SLING BEFORE EACH USE.**

### Inspection And Removal From Service Instructions

A round sling shall be removed from service if any of the following are visible:

1. A rated capacity tag is missing or illegible.
2. Holes, tears, cuts, snags, embedded particles or abrasive wear that expose core yarns.
3. Broken or worn stitching in the cover exposing core yarns.
4. Knots in any part of the sling.
5. Any evidence of heat or chemical damage, including melting, charring or weld splatter.
6. Metal fittings that are cracked, deformed, pitted, corroded or excessively worn.
7. Hooks with throat openings increased by more than 15 percent or twisted out of plane more than 10 degrees shall not be used.
8. Signs of ultraviolet (UV) light degradation.
9. Any distortion or visible damage that causes doubt as to strength or anytime sling is loaded beyond its rated capacity, for any reason.



### Operating Practices

1. Determine weight of the load. The weight of the load shall be within the rated capacity of the sling.
2. Select sling having suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch and environment.
3. Slings shall not be loaded in excess of the rated capacity. Consideration shall be given to the sling to load angle which affects rated capacity. (See load chart)
4. Slings with fittings which are used as a choker hitch shall be of sufficient length to assure that the choking action is on the webbing, and never on a fitting.
5. Slings used in a basket hitch shall have the load balanced to prevent slippage.
6. The opening in fittings shall be the proper shape and size to insure that the fitting will seat properly in the hook or other attachments.
7. Slings shall always be protected from being cut by sharp corners, sharp edges, protrusions or abrasive surfaces.
8. Slings shall not be dragged on the floor or over an abrasive surface.
9. Slings shall not be twisted or tied into knots, or joined by knotting.
10. Slings shall not be pulled from under loads if the load is resting on the sling.
11. Do not drop slings equipped with metal fittings.
12. Slings that appear to be damaged shall not be used unless inspected and accepted.
13. The sling shall be hitched in a manner providing control of the load.
14. Personnel, including portions of the human body, shall be kept from between the sling and the load, and from between the sling and the crane hook or hoist hook.
15. Personnel shall stand clear of the suspended load.
16. Personnel shall not ride the sling.
17. Shock loading shall be avoided.
18. Slings shall not be shortened by twisting, knotting or other unapproved methods.
19. Slings shall not be lengthened by knotting, choking or basketing slings together.
20. Load applied to the hook shall be centered in the base (bowl) of hook to prevent point loading on the hook.
21. During lifting, with or without the load, personnel shall be alert for possible snagging.
22. The sling's legs (branches) shall contain or support the load from the sides above the center of gravity when using a basket hitch.

23. Before lifting, make certain sling attachments or load shall not snag. Personnel shall continually be alert to avoid snagging or bumping.
24. Slings shall be long enough so that the rated capacity of the sling is adequate when the angle of the legs (branches) is taken into consideration. (See load chart.)
25. Place blocks under load prior to setting down the load, to allow removal of the web sling, if applicable.
26. Nylon and Polyester slings shall not be used at temperatures above 194 degrees F (90 degrees C) or below -40 degrees F (-40 degrees C)
27. Slings should be stored in an area where they will not be subject to mechanical damage, moisture or excessive heat. Exposure to sunlight or ultra-violet light degrades the strength of slings. Store sling in a cool, dry and dark place when not in use.
28. Slings shall not be used to pull on constrained or impeded loads!
29. When lifting in a chemically active environment, make sure sling materials are compatible with each chemical. (See catalog safe-use chemical chart or consult factory)
30. Slings shall not be used at angles less than 30 degrees from horizontal.
31. Roundslings shall not be constricted or bunched between the ears of a clevis, shackle, or in a hook. When a roundsling is used with a shackle, it is recommended that it be used (rigged) in the bow of the shackle.

## Inspection

### A. Initial Inspection

Before any new or roundsling is placed in service, it shall be inspected by a designated person to ensure that the correct roundsling is being used, as well as to determine that the roundsling meets applicable specification and has not been damaged in shipment.

### B. Frequent Inspection

This inspection shall be made by user handling the roundsling each time it is used.

### C. Periodic Inspection

This inspection shall be conducted by designated personnel. Frequency of inspection should be based on:

1. Frequency of roundsling use
2. Severity of service conditions
3. Experience gained on the service life of roundslings used in similar applications
4. Periodic inspections should be conducted at least annually

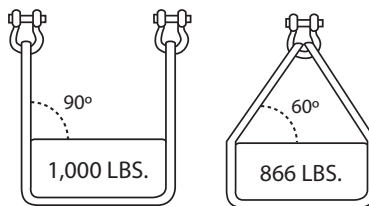
## Recommended Minimum Connecting Hardware Diameter

Sling Size Vertical Capacity	Vertical Hitch		Basket Hitch		Sling Size Vertical Capacity	Vertical Hitch		Basket Hitch	
	lbs	in	mm	in		mm	lbs	in	mm
2,600	.50	13	.62	16	25,000	1.25	32	1.88	48
5,300	.62	16	.88	23	31,300	1.50	39	2.00	51
8,400	.75	19	1.00	26	40,000	1.62	42	2.38	61
10,600	.88	23	1.25	32	53,000	1.88	48	2.75	70
13,200	1.00	26	1.38	35	66,000	2.12	54	3.00	77
16,800	1.12	29	1.62	42	90,000	2.50	64	3.50	89
21,200	1.25	32	1.75	45	100,000	2.75	72	4.00	102

## Sling Angle

When slings are used at an angle, sling capacity is reduced. Multiply the Sling Capacity by the Factor below (for the angle used) to determine the reduced rating.

Angle	Factor	Angle	Factor
90°	1.00	55°	.819
85°	.996	50°	.766
80°	.985	45°	.707
75°	.965	40°	.643
70°	.940	35°	.574
65°	.906	35°	.500
60°	.866		



Sling capacity decreases as the angle decreases. A sling capable of lifting 1,000 lbs. in 90° vertical basket hitch can only lift 866 lbs. at a 60° angle lift.

**Caution** USE ONLY IF TRAINED. DO NOT EXCEED RATED CAPACITIES

Additional requirements and safe operating practices are outlined in current OSHA and ANI/ASME B30.9 and/or other regulations as applicable.