

HOW MUCH MAY I LIFT ?

The table gives a clear answer, remember the maximum working load limit depends on the angle.

SLING TYPE							COLOUR	GUARANTEED MINIMUM BREAK STRENGTH (STRAIGHT LIFT)	WORKING LOAD LIMIT				
WEBBING						ROUND							
WIDTH MM		WIDTH MM		WIDTH MM					TONNES	TONNES	TONNES	TONNES	
S1	60	D1	30	E1	30	R1	VIOLET	7	1	0.8	2	1.4	
S2	120	D2	60	E2	60	R2	GREEN	14	2	1.6	4	2.8	
S3	180	D3	90	E3	90	R3	YELLOW	21	3	2.4	6	4.2	
S4	240	D4	120	E4	120	R4	GREY	28	4	3.2	8	5.6	
S5	300	D5	150	E5		R5	RED	35	5	4	10	7	
S6	300	D6	180			R6	BROWN	42	6	4.8	12	8.4	
		D8	240			R8	BLUE	56	8	6.4	16	11.2	
		D10	300			R10	ORANGE	70	10	8	20	14	
		D12	300			R12	ORANGE	84	12	9.6	24	16.8	
		D15	240/480			R15	ORANGE	105	15	12	30	21	
		D20	300/600			R20	ORANGE	140	20	16	40	28	
						R25	ORANGE	175	25	20	50	35	
		D30	500			R30	ORANGE	210	30	24	60	42	

LARGER CAPACITY SLINGS MANUFACTURED TO SUIT SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Flat webbing slings manufactured to BSEN 1492-1:2000. Roundslings manufactured to BSEN 1492-2:2000

GUIDE TO SAFE LIFTING FOR WEBBING SLINGS & ROUND SLINGS

- In selecting and specifying slings, consideration should be given to the required working load limit, taking into account the mode of use and the nature of the load to be lifted. The size, shape and weight of the load will affect the correct selection.
- Always follow good sling practice: Plan the sling lifting and lowering operation before commencing the lift.
- A sling should always be examined for defects prior to use, and to ensure that its identification and specification are correct.
- Slings should be protected from sharp edges, friction and abrasion, whether from the load or from the lifting appliance.
- Slings should be placed on the load such that the load is uniform across their width.
- Ensure the load is balanced and will not tilt or fall. Keep fingers and toes etc. clear when tensioning slings and landing loads.
- Ensure the load is free to be lifted, by taking a trial lift and lower.
- Avoid trapping the sling when lowering the load, and do not attempt to pull the sling from beneath the load when the load is resting on it.
- Do not drag the load in the sling or allow the sling to be dragged over the ground or rough surfaces.
- Avoid snatch or shock loading
- REMEMBER THE MAXIMUM WORKING LOAD LIMIT DEPENDS THE ANGLE. PLEASE REFER TO THE ABOVE CHART.
- The polyester material from which both roundslings and webbing slings are manufactured has selective resistance to chemicals. Advice should always be sought if exposure to chemicals is likely.
- Slings should only be used by trained operatives who understand the method of rating and application of mode factors.

14. Polyester slings are suitable for use in the temperature ranges of -40° to + 100°C.

15. Slings should never be overloaded.

16. Slings should never be knotted or twisted

17. Never use a damaged sling

18. Never repair a damaged sling

VISUAL SLING INSPECTION

- LAY THE SLING ON A FLAT SURFACE IN A WELL LIT AREA.
- CHECK FOR IDENTIFICATION LABEL, AND THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE LABEL IS LEGIBLE. IF NOT THE SLING SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM SERVICE.
- EXAMINE THE SLINGS THROUGHOUT THEIR LENGTH FOR EXCESSIVE SURFACE CHAFE, CROSS OR LONGITUDINAL CUTS OR ANY DAMAGE TO THE EYES, STITCHING, COUPLING COMPONENTS OR FITTINGS.
- WHEN IN DOUBT ALWAYS CONSULT US. WE WILL BE PLEASED TO ASSIST YOU.
- WHEN NOT IN USE SLINGS SHOULD BE STORED IN CLEAN, DRY AND WELL VENTILATED CONDITIONS AT AMBIENT TEMPERATURES AND ON A RACK AWAY FROM CONTACT WITH CHEMICALS.