

**This user information presents a general overview regarding the application of textile lifting slings and does not substitute the existing operating instructions for specific products!**

**Lifting operations with textile slings may be carried out by competent users (trained in theory and practice) only.**

**When operated correctly, our textile slings offer the highest degree of safety in line with long life expectancy and avoid damage to products and people.**

## Limitations of use

### Loading

Textile lifting slings must not be overloaded. The capacities for the most important lifting/sliding methods are indicated on the identity label. Always observe the maximum angle from the vertical (angle  $\beta$ )!

### Temperature

Textile lifting slings made from polyester are admitted for applications at temperatures between  $-40^{\circ}$  and  $+100^{\circ}$  C. This temperature area may change in chemical environments. The woven structure of the drenched textiles at temperatures below  $0^{\circ}$  C are susceptible to damage due to the formation of ice.

Ice will reduce the flexibility of the lifting sling! At temperatures below  $0^{\circ}$  C, dry lifting equipment should be used only! In dry condition, polyester features a high electrical resistance and provides an insulating effect between load and crane hook (e.g. during welding jobs – observe temperatures!).

### Shock loading

Textile lifting and lashing equipment should not be subjected to sharp jerks and jolts in order to avoid heavy forces which may be considerably higher than the actual load weight!

### Chemicals

Particular caution is required when using textile lifting equipment in areas where chemicals are present. Polyester has good resistance against mineral acids but will be destroyed by alkaline – consult our experts for advice in your specific application!

Acid may cause material brittleness to steel fittings of textile lifting slings! Harmless acid solutions may concentrate by evaporation to an extent that they provoke damages. Affected textile lifting equipment must be thoroughly rinsed in cold water, dried in open air and inspected by a competent person.

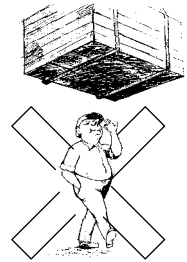
### Transport of people

Transport of people with textile lifting equipment is generally forbidden!

### Operation in danger zones

Lifting or transport of loads must be avoided while personnel are in the danger zone.

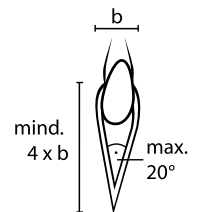
People are not allowed to pass over or under a suspended load!



### Application advices

- The operator may start moving the load only after it has been correctly attached and all personnel are clear of the danger zone.
- Loads must not be left unattended in raised or tensioned condition for a longer period of time.
- Flat webbing or round slings must not be used in knotted, tied or twisted condition and may only be used for the attachment of loads.
- Prior to every use, textile lifting and lashing equipment must be examined with regard to obvious defects. Ensure that their identity and dimensions are correct and that they are provided with a legible capacity label. Never use lifting equipment which is defective or not labelled!
- Damage of the capacity label can be avoided by keeping it away from the load, the hook or choke hitch operations!

- The angle of the eye must not exceed  $20^{\circ}$  in order to avoid inadmissible strain on the seams! This will be ensured when the eye length is approx. 4 times the width of the hook.



- Hooks or other lifting devices in loaded condition must not be attached in the area of sewn overlaps or at the seam of the round sling sleeve. Make sure that the seams are positioned in the straight part of the lifting device!

**! For information on training please see page 4-5.**