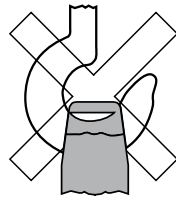
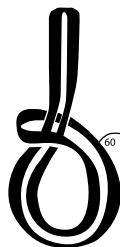


- Hooks should be provided with sufficient radius. The contact area of the web sling must be straight, so that the entire cross section of the sling is loaded equally. If the carrying width of flat webbing sling is below 75 mm, the radius curve of the lifting device must be at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the width of the webbing sling.



- Take care that round slings do not overlap in the crane hook. They must have sufficient space in the hook mouth as well as at the load, so they can assume their natural, flattened profile and provide even loading over the full width of the round sling.
- Flat webbing slings should be applied in such a way that they can carry the load over the full sling width. Greater angles from the vertical will strain the edges of the slings and possibly lead to breakage!
- Textile lashing equipment must be protected against sharp edges, friction and abrasion at both load and lifting device. A radius edge is classed as sharp, if it is less than the thickness of the flat webbing or round sling (in flat, loaded condition).
- Never push or place the load onto the lifting device! Never pull the load over rough surfaces or edges and do not drag from underneath a load!
- In "choke hitch" the textile sling should be positioned so that it can form a natural angle of  $60^\circ$  and that heat due to friction is avoided. Never re-adjust the choke hitch and prevent heat development by friction (slipping of load). In order to lift loads with plain or slippery surface we recommend double choke hitch.



- Round slings and flat webbing slings will stretch under load by approx. 3-5%. This has to be strictly considered as it may cause abrasion resp. damages at sensible surfaces. As prevention we recommend the use of protective sleeves and edge protectors. In case of (intended) load movements during lifting operations and resulting friction, e.g. during assembling or turning of goods, the surface or edges of the load must be secured by protective sleeves or corner protectors, which will safeguard the lashing device and leave sufficient space for movement and alignment without greater friction (see dim. B in the following drawing).



- If more than one sling is used to lift a load, these should be of same type with preferably same length in order to avoid different elongation behaviour and allow carrying ability over the full width (employ smallest angle from the vertical or use spreader beam instead).
- Textile lifting equipment must be stored in a clean, dry and well ventilated area. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight and other sources of UV. Keep them away from other heat sources, chemicals, fumes and corroded surfaces as they will have a negative effect on the life expectancy of the sling. Slings should not be dried near open fires or other hot places.
- Textile slings with obvious damages, overloading or other detrimental influences must be taken out of use and may be returned to service after inspection and possible repair only.

