



## Polyester Roundendless Slings



The polyester round endless slings are manufactured by using finest quality high tenacity polyester yarn that is hank wound continuously in the form of endless & is enclosed in a protective cover. These are manufactured as per EN 1492-2 and ASME standards and are available in the lifting capacity up to 300 tons. These round endless slings are available in color coded form for easy identification.

- Features:**
1. Adaptable slings with no fixed wear points
  2. Higher safety factor
  3. Light in weight
  4. Non corrosive
  5. Economical
  6. Better balance of load

### Working Load Table

Colour	W.L.L Straight Lift M=1	S.W.L Choked Lift M=0.8	S.W.L 45 lift M=1.8	S.W.L 90 Lift M=1.4
Violet	1000 kg	800 kg	1800 kg	1400 kg
Green	2000 kg	1600 kg	3600 kg	2800 kg
Yellow	3000 kg	2400 kg	5400 kg	4200 kg
Red	5000 kg	4000 kg	9000 kg	7000 kg
Blue	8000 kg	6400 kg	14400 kg	11200 kg
Orange	12000 kg	9600 kg	21600 kg	16800 kg
Orange	20000 kg	16000 kg	36000 kg	28000 kg
Orange	30000 kg	24000 kg	54000 kg	42000 kg

We manufacture Round slings As per EN and ASME standards up to rated capacity of 300 Tons

### Environmental Considerations

Polyester roundslings should be stored in a cool, dry, and dark place to prevent loss of strength when not in use through exposure to ultraviolet rays. Polyester roundslings shall not be stored in chemically active areas.

Chemically active environments can affect the strength of polyester roundslings in varying degrees ranging from little to total degradation. The polyester roundsling manufacturer, or qualified person, should be consulted before roundslings are used in a chemically active environment.

**Acids :** Polyester is resistant to many acids, but is subject to degradation, ranging from little to moderate in some acids.

Each application shall be evaluated, taking into consideration the following :

- a. Type of acid b. Exposure conditions c. Concentration d. Temperature

**Alkalis :** Polyester is subject to degradation in alkalis, ranging from little to total degradation. Each application shall be evaluated, taking into consideration the following:

- a. Type of alkali b. Exposure conditions c. Concentration d. Temperature

Polyester roundslings shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 194° F (90° C), or at temperatures below minus 40° F (-40° C).

Polyester roundslings incorporating aluminum fittings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of alkalis and/or acids are present, unless the compatibility of these materials is verified.

## Inspection of Polyester Round Slings

Polyester roundslings shall be visually inspected by a designated person handling the polyester roundsling before each use. These visual observations shall be concerned with the identification tag and discovering damage.

Polyester roundslings shall be removed from service if there is any doubt as to the condition of the roundsling.

### Type of Inspection

- Initial Inspection**—Before any polyester roundsling is placed into 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 the requirements of this specification.
- Frequent Inspection**—This inspection shall be made by the user or other designated personnel each time the roundsling is used. (Records not required).
- Periodic Inspection**—This inspection shall be conducted by a designated person. Frequency of inspection should be based on: 1. Frequency of use 2. Severity of service conditions 3. Experience gained on service life of polyester round slings used in similar applications. 4. Periodic inspections should be conducted at least Monthly

## Recommended Operating Practices for Polyester Roundslings

- Determine weight of the load. The weight of the load shall be within the rated capacity of the polyester roundsling(s).
- Select a polyester roundsling having suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch and environment.
- Polyester roundslings shall not be loaded in excess of the rated capacity. Consideration shall be given to the roundsling to load angle which affects rated capacities.
- Polyester roundslings with fittings, which are used in a choke hitch, shall be of sufficient length to assure that the choking action is on the roundsling and never on the fitting.
- Polyester roundslings used in a basket hitch shall have the load balanced to prevent slippage.
- The openings in fittings shall be the proper shape and size to ensure that the fittings will seat properly on the polyester roundsling, crane hook, or other attachments.
- Polyester roundslings shall always be protected from being cut by sharp corners, sharp edges, protrusions, or abrasive surfaces.
- Polyester roundslings shall not be dragged on the floor or over an abrasive surface.
- Polyester roundslings shall not be twisted, shortened, lengthened, tied into knots, or joined by knotting.
- Polyester roundslings shall not be pulled from under loads when the load is resting on the polyester roundsling.
- Do not drop polyester roundslings equipped with metal fittings.
- Polyester roundslings that appear to be damaged shall not be used unless inspected and accepted as usable.
- The polyester roundsling shall be hitched in a manner providing control of the load.
- Personnel, including all portions of the human body, shall be kept away from between the polyester roundsling and the load, and from between the polyester roundsling and the crane hook or hoist hook.
- Personnel shall stand clear of the suspended load.
- Personnel shall not ride the polyester roundsling. Shock loading shall be avoided.
- Twisting the legs (branches) shall be avoided. Load applied to a hook shall be centered in the bowl of the hook to prevent point loading.
- During lifting, personnel shall be alert for possible snagging of the polyester roundsling.
- The polyester roundslings legs (branches) shall contain or support the load from the sides above the center of gravity when using a basket hitch.
- Polyester roundslings shall be long enough so the rated capacity is adequate when the sling to load angle is taken into consideration.
- Only polyester roundslings with legible identification tags shall be used.
- Tags and labels should be kept away from the load, hook and point of choke.
- Polyester roundslings should not be constricted or bunched between the ears of a clevis or shackle, or in a hook. When a polyester roundsling is used with a shackle, it is recommended that it be used (rigged) in the bow of the shackle.
- Place blocks under load prior to setting down the load, to allow removal of the polyester roundsling, if applicable.





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## Inspection Records

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

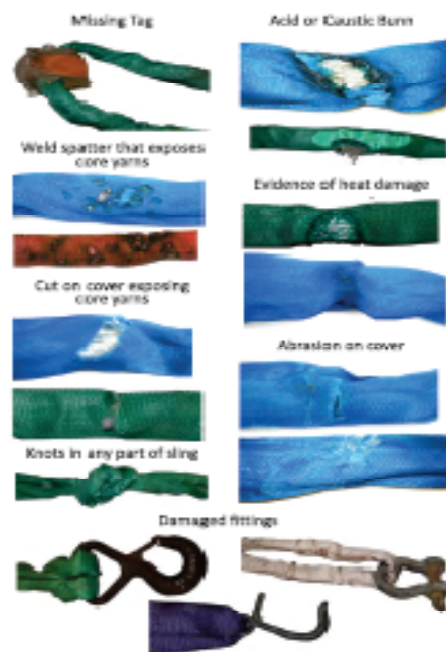
## Repair of Round Slings

There shall be no repairs of load bearing fibers. Repairs to the protective covers shall be done only by the original manufacturer or their appointed agent. Only polyester roundslings, which can be identified from the information on the identification tag, shall be repaired.

All repaired polyester roundslings shall be proof tested to a minimum of two (2) times the rated capacity before being put back into service. Certification of proof test should be provided.

## Removal Criteria For Round Slings

- Acid or caustic burns.
- Missing or illegible tag
- Evidence of heat damage, Melting or charring of any part of the sling.
- Holes, tears, cuts, snag or embedded articles.
- Broken or worn stitching in cover exposing core yarn
- Excessive abrasive wear, broken or damaged core yarns.
- Knots in any part of the sling.
- Distortion, brittle or stiff area on any part of the sling which may indicate chemical, heat or ultraviolet/sunlight damages.
- Excessive pitting or corrosion, or cracked, distorted or broken fittings.
- Other visible damage that causes doubt as to the strength of the sling.



A Safety Bulletin is included with every round sling manufactured by us. The bulletin lists inspection information and operating practices applying to synthetic round slings.



Sling can fall or be damaged due to misuse or overload, inspect the sling before each use. Damaged sling should be taken out of service. Use the sling in presence of trained personnel only. Do not exceed the rated capacity. Protect the sling from being cut by load edges, sharp corners, protrusions, abrasive surfaces and ultraviolet rays. Avoid exposure to acid, alkali & temperature over 180 deg. F. Improper use may lead to severe personal injury or death.