

Manual Roundslings

1. When selecting the round sling the maximum permitted working load of the round sling is to be taken into account, taking into consideration the method of usage and the load to be lifted. See WLL table (in front of this map).
2. The selected round sling must be of sufficient strength and length for the load to be lifted.
3. When a round sling is used combined with braces and/or lifting devices, compatibility of both needs to be ensured.
4. Polyester is resistant against most mineral acids, but will be damaged by alkali.
5. Chemical infraction results in local weakening en softening of the material. This becomes visible by blistering of the surface of the cover that can be plucked off or brushed off. Any sign of chemical infraction of the cover is reason for serious doubts about the unharmed status of the load bearing core.
6. At low temperatures ice formation will take place if moisture is present. This may act as a cutting agent and an abrasive causing internal damage to the sling. Further, ice will lessen the flexibility of the sling, in extreme cases rendering it unserviceable for use. These ranges vary in a chemical environment, in which case the advice of the manufacturer or supplier should be sought.
7. Slings with grade 8 or 10 fittings and multi-Leg slings with grade 8 or 10 master links should not be used in acidic conditions. Contact with acids or acidic fumes causes hydrogen embitterment to grade 8 or 10 materials.
8. Round slings can only be used between -40°C to $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$.
9. Round slings can only be used when clearly identified with a legible label.
10. Prevent damage to labels caused by the hook, the load or during choked lifts.
11. Round slings should not be overloaded and are only to be used as shown in WLL table (in front of this map).
12. Round slings should never be knotted or twisted.
13. Inspect every round sling before and after every lift on damage.
14. The round sling must be applied in such manner that the load cannot slip out or tilt over. The round sling should be fastened in such a way that the lifting point lies directly over the centre of gravity and that the load is well balanced. This to prevent the load from slipping out of the round sling.
15. When lifting "in the basket" the load needs to be properly secured, specifically while the load is not clamped as per a choked lift. When applying round slings in pairs usage of a spreader beam is recommended. The angle between the rope of the round sling and the vertical should be taken into account, as shown in WLL capacity schedule (in front of this map). The values shown are based on practical experiences and on calculations of forces that occur in case of non-symmetrical lifting.
16. When using more than one round sling, the round slings need to be applied in such manner that none of them are overloaded and that the load is stable and well balanced. In order to achieve the same it is important to verify the diverse lengths.
17. Care should be taken when making the lift to ensure that the load is controlled, e.g. to prevent accidental rotation or collision with other objects. Snatch or shock loading should be avoided as this will increase the forces acting on the sling.
18. Never shift or slide the load into the round sling and avoid the round sling from being dragged along the ground or over rough surfaces.
19. Never let the load rest on the round sling, this may cause damage to the round sling.
20. Ensure that the round sling does not get jammed and never try to remove a round sling with force from under the load.
21. When not being used the round slings should be stored in a dry and well ventilated area at room temperature, kept away from sources of heat.
22. Contact with hot surfaces and gases such as flames and lamps must be avoided.
23. Before usage the round slings should be inspected over the entire length for damages to the webbing and the seams. Fittings or fasteners should be inspected as well. A damaged round sling must be taken out of service immediately.

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24. Repairs to the round sling may only be carried out by the manufacturer or by an institute or person appointed by Unitex. These repairs may only be carried out when the round sling is fully identifiable by the presence of the label.
25. If a round sling has been in contact with acids and/or alkalines, it should be rinsed with water or with any other suitable means.
26. Particular cases may cause the need to seek manufacturer's advice for round sling cleaning procedures. (see also remark 4)
27. Round slings that have become wet during usage or due to cleaning should be hung out and left to dry in open air, away from sources of heat.
28. In case of a choked lift the angle must not exceed 120° . Never try and pull the choking point with force. The correct way to lift with a double choked round sling is shown in figure 1.
29. Round slings are for lifting purposes only. Never use them to lift people.
30. Care should be taken to ensure the safety of personnel during the lift. Persons in the danger area should be warned that the operation is to take place and, if necessary, evacuated from the immediate area. No person should ever be present directly under the load carried.
31. Round slings should be correctly positioned and attached to the load in a safe manner. Slings should be placed on the load such that they are able to adopt the flattened form and the loading is uniform across their width. They should never be knotted, twisted or constricted (by tape, tie-wraps, a.o).
32. The round sling should be positioned in such a way that the seams of the overlap are not in contact with the hook or around the load.
33. Sliding of the load has to be avoided at any time. Sliding of the load crosswise lifting equipment might lead to severe damage.
34. A trial lift should be made. The slack should be taken up until the sling is taut. The load should be raised slightly and a check made that it is secure and assumes the position intended. This is especially important with basket or other loose hitches where friction retains the load.
35. Always follow the health and safety guidelines, it's latest publications and always follows the state or local guidelines.

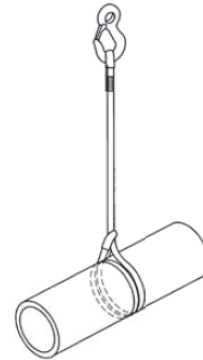


Figure 1.