



SAFE LIFTING CHART

ROUNDSLINGS AND WEBSLINGS EN 1492-1/2

WORKING LOAD LIMIT (WLL) IN KG FOR SPANSET ROUNDSLINGS AND WEBSLINGS

SAFETY COLOUR CODE 7-1 SAFETY FACTOR	STRAIGHT LIFT	CHOKE LIFT	BASKET LIFT			MULTI-LEG SLINGS	
			Parallel to 7°	7° to 45°	45° to 60°	0° to 45°	0° to 45°
MODE FACTOR	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.0
VIOLET	1000	800	2000	1400	1000	1400	2000
GREEN	2000	1600	4000	2800	2000	2800	4000
YELLOW	3000	2400	6000	4200	3000	4200	6000
GREY	4000	3200	8000	5600	4000	5600	8000
RED	5000	4000	10000	7000	5000	7000	10000
BROWN	6000	4800	12000	8400	6000	8400	12000
BLUE	8000	6400	16000	11200	8000	11200	16000
ORANGE	10000	8000	20000	14000	10000	14000	20000
ORANGE	12000	9600	24000	16800	12000	16800	24000

LARGER CAPACITY WEBSLINGS AND MAGNUM PLUS ROUNDSLINGS UP TO 100 TONNES AVAILABLE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CARE AND SAFE USE OF POLYESTER SLINGS

A. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Always work within the W.L.L. of your slings. Increasing the angle between the sling legs reduces the lifting capacity. Always consult your SpanSet lifting chart.
- Never use damaged slings.
- Do **not**, under any circumstances tie knots in the sling - this will result in loss of strength and sling damage.
- Never mix the WLL of slings in one lift.
- When connecting two or more slings always use a Jokerhook.
- Never drag goods in the sling.
- Always position the sling in such a way as to ensure easy removal after use.
- Always use smooth, rounded hooks having an inside radius of not less than the sling width.
- Avoid placing more than one sling on the same hook.
- Keep slings away from acids and alkalis.
- Never use unprotected slings round sharp edges or corners, use SpanSet protective sleeves to protect your sling from abrasion or cutting.
- When lifting heavy cargo using more than one sling, remember that the total weight of the load may not be evenly distributed.
- Maximum working temperatures: -40° to 100°C.
Please contact us if you are using slings at the extreme of these temperatures.

B. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

The following procedures should be adopted by a sling user:

Remember - the user/responsible person should always examine the sling before taking into use.

All equipment should be examined by a competent person at regular intervals.

- Lay the sling on a flat surface in a well lit area.
- Examine both sides of the sling for surface chafe and any cuts - either lateral or longitudinal - or along the edges:
 - Cuts on webbing slings, particularly at the sling edge, will result in serious loss of strength. A sling so affected should be taken out of service immediately. Endless slings must be examined over the whole length.
 - Roundsling cover damage - cuts in the cover should raise serious doubts as to the integrity of the core. A sling so affected should be taken out of service immediately and inspected by a competent person.
- Where appropriate slings should be inspected for signs of chemical damage. This is indicated by local weakening or softening of the material in the webbing. Other indications may include fading and powdering of the webbing surface. Chemically damaged slings must be taken out of service.
- Examine the inside of the sling eyes, all stitching and fittings with particular care.
- Where any doubt exists as to the serviceability of a sling, SpanSet should be consulted.
- SpanSet slings may be cleaned if required by washing in cold water with a mild detergent.
- Avoid contact with hot surfaces and exposure to hot gasses such as those from blowlamps or welding torches.
- Remember**, do **not** take risks. If in doubt - contact SpanSet or an approved SpanSet distributor.