- Pad edges of load to avoid damage to web.
- Avoid exposure to acid alkali, ultraviolet light, sunlight, & temperatures over 180° F. Care:
- Store away from possible mechanical damage, corrosion, dust, grit, extreme temperatures, sun and any ultraviolet light source.
- Exposure to sunlight will reduce the strength of a synthetic sling. Polyester slings lose 30% of sling strength after 12 months of constant exposure.
- Nylon slings lose 40% to 60% of sling strength after a 12 to 36 month constant exposure period.

Repair:

- Any hazardous condition disclosed by an inspection shall require repair or replacement.
- Field repair is not permitted.
- Only manufacturers or other qualified persons may make repairs.

LOAD ANGLE CHART

Angle factor *must* be applied to calculate the reduced sling capacity when lifting force is not at 90° to the plane of the load!



Because of the greatly reduced lifting capacity, use extra care when the sling to load angle, also known as the **horizontal** angle, is less than 45° and do not make lifts of less than 30° load angle. Example: A sling with adequate capacity could be broken because of increased tension resulting from angles of less than 30 degrees. When possible, use longer slings to minimize angular tension by increasing the angle.

Choke Angle Effect

Angle of Choke, deg.	Rated Capacity, % [Note (1)]
Over 120	100
90 - 120	87
60 - 89	74
30 - 59	62
0 - 29	49

Angle

90°

80°

75°

Factor

1.0000

0.9848

0.9659

0.9397

0.9063

0.8660

0.8192

0.7660

0.7071

0.6248

0.5736

0.5000



Instructions for inspection, use, care, and repair

Inspection:

- Before each use: Check tag to confirm that sling is rated adequately for the load. Inspect webbing for knots, worn eyes, cuts, fraying, melted or charred fabric, ultraviolet light damage or chemical damage. Inspect hardware for distorted, cracked, worn fittings. If this wear or damage is present, even if red core yarns are not visible or if rated load tag is missing or illegible, remove from service and repair or replace sling.
- Frequent inspection is done by the person handling the sling before each use and must include all of the before use items.
- Periodic inspections are required at least annually for normal service, quarterly or more frequently if in severe service or nearly constant use.
- Periodic inspections are performed by designated person who records the observed condition and determines when further use would be hazardous.

Use:

- Check weight of load.
- Check tag to confirm that sling is rated adequately for the load (see load angle chart).
- Sling shall not be twisted, tied into knots or joined by knotting.
- Shackles and other hardware must be inspected and padded if there are edges that could cut the sling.
- Be sure the load can't cut the sling during the lift by padding corners, edges, protrusions or abrasive surfaces; **use materials of sufficient strength and thickness.**
- Center load on base (bowl) of hook unless sling hook is designed for point loading.
- Balance, maintain control, and avoid jerking the load.
- Be alert for snagging of load.
- Avoid dragging sling over rough surfaces and from under the load.
- Choker hitch must choke on webbing, never on a splice or end fitting.
- Stand clear of load at all times.
- Persons are not to ride on sling or load.
- For use in abnormal conditions of heat, cold, chemical activity, consult the manufacturer.
- Web slings must be used with compatible fittings, hooks and shackles.
- Bunching of rope reduces capacity.

NOTE: (1) Percent of sling rated capacity in a choker hitch.

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