

SYNTHETIC SLINGS

Nylon, Polyester Web or Polyester Round

Flexibility, weight, strength, and non-marring properties make synthetic slings the most sought after slings for contractors and riggers alike! Because of these inherent features, extreme caution as to selection, care and general use must be exercised. Observe all pertinent instruction provided by OSHA and ASME. Adhere to manufacturers warnings, recommendations, and guidelines. **FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN INJURY OR DEATH!**

Unaffected by grease or oils, plus having a good resistance to chemicals such as ethers, alkalis, and alcohols, the nylon sling is the most widely used and best general purpose sling today. Refer to "Guide Only" and contact manufacturer for additional information.

CHEMICAL ENVIRONMENT DATA - "guide only"

	Acids	Alcohols	Aldehydes	Strong Alkalis	Bleaching Agents	Dry Cleaning Solvents	Ethers	Halo genated Hydro-Carbons	Hydro-Carbons	Ketones	Oils Crude	Oils lubricating	Soap & Detergents	Water & Sea-water	Weak Alkalis
NYLON	NO	OK	OK	OK	NO	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
POLYESTER	*	OK	NO	**	OK	OK	NO	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK

*Disintegrated by concentrated sulfuric acid

**Degraded by strong alkalis at elevated temperatures

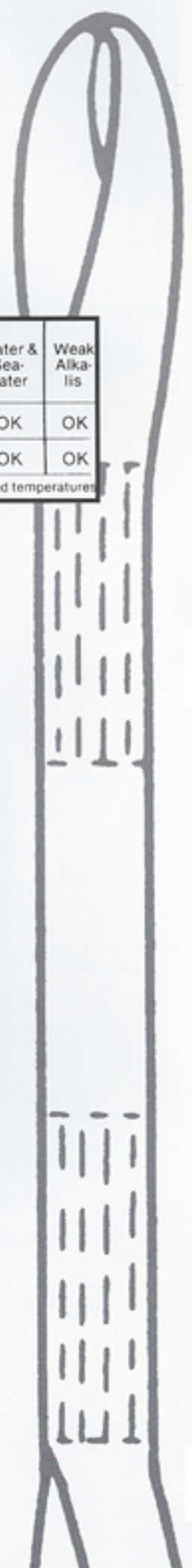
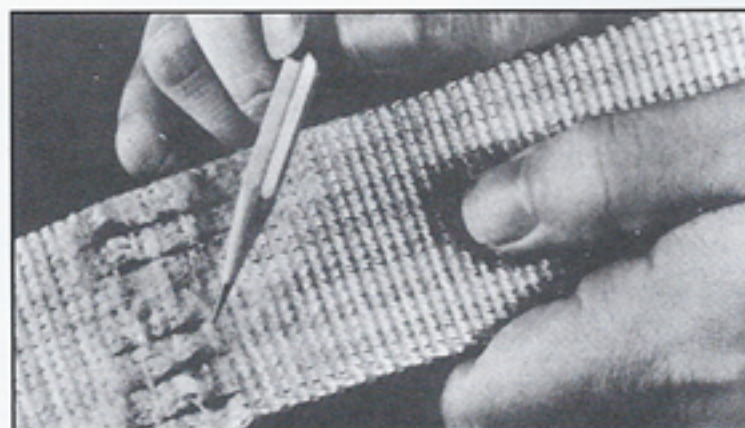
SELECTION/CONSIDERATIONS:

1. Determine the load of lift. Sling selection must be within the work load limits and proper hitches.
2. Adequate sling length must be established for proper sling to load angle consideration. (See sling efficiency chart)
3. Balanced load control not only is essential but critical in preventing slippage and maintaining center of gravity load control!
4. Prior to making lift, calculate and experiment with any sling movement. Failure to balance or control the load will result in damage, injury or death!
5. Refer to environmental chart for proper material selection or contact manufacturer for proper use.
6. Always use wear pads or sleeves to further protect and promote increased sling life.

CARE AND USE:

- Inspect daily before each use.
- Do not drag or pull sling from under load.
- Keep dry and store inside on racks.
- Do not shorten by tying knots, or twisting.
- Never use when temperatures are -40° F or exceed 194° F.
- Stand clear of load at all times.
- Avoid shock loading.
- ID tag must be legible for proper work load limits.
- Consult manufacturer for more information.

Nylon and Polyester feature the advanced process of incorporating a series of red warning markers woven into the core of the webbing. When the sling body or eyes become worn, cut or damaged the red yarn becomes exposed and affords the user the opportunity to remove the sling from service.



HOW TO ORDER SYNTHETIC SLINGS:

1. Select type of webbing:
 - a. 9 – Heavy Duty 900
 - b. 6 – Medium Duty 600
2. State sling width:
 - a. 1", 2", 3", etc.
3. Select sling type:
 - a. EE – Eye & Eye (Type 3 or 4)
 - b. EN – Endless (Type 5)
 - c. RE – Reversed Eye (Type 6)
 - d. TC – Triangle / Choker (Type 1)
 - e. TT – Triangle / Triangle (Type 2)
4. State number of ply's (thickness):
 - a. 1 ply, 2 ply, 3 ply, 4 ply
5. Indicate sling length:
 - a. In feet (6 feet, 8 feet, 10 feet, etc)

Example: 9 2 E E 1 X 10 = 2" x 10' heavy duty eye & eye single ply nylon sling

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