



# WEBBING SLINGS

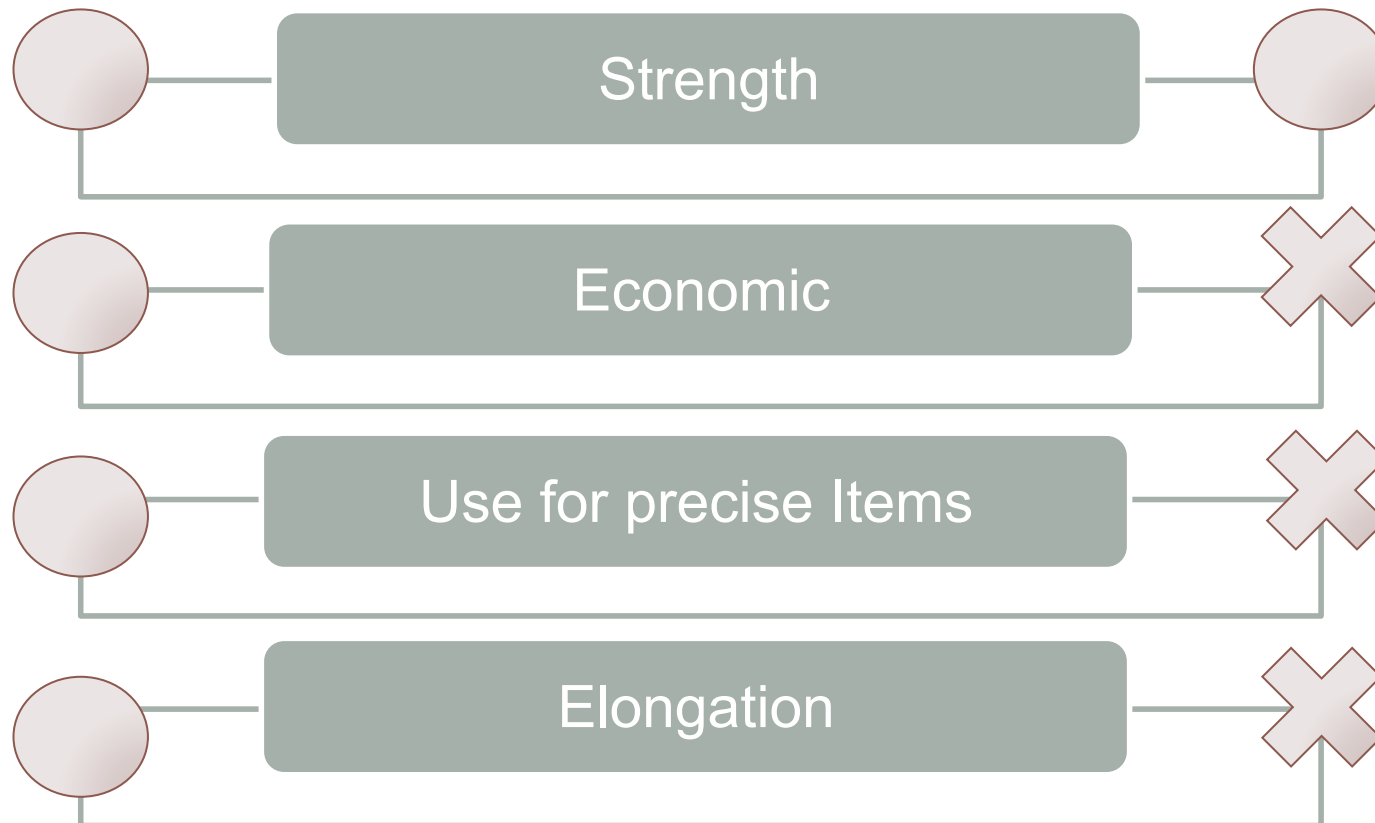
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# Introduction

- For temporary work-construction, painting and marine operations.
- Best choice for expensive loads, highly finished parts, fragile parts and delicate equipment.
- Preferred cause they are pliant, grip the load and do not mar the surface of the load.
- Caution must be taken when using on loads with sharp edges. Do not expose to high temperatures or chemicals.
- Choice of rope type and size depend on application, weight to be lifted and sling angles.

# Webbing slings V.S Steel Wire cable



# Primary Safety Factors

## Size, weight and center of gravity

- Center of gravity is considered to be where the entire weight of the load may be. The crane hook must be directly above the center of gravity of the load. Variations may cause tilting, stress on legs and potentially losing the load.

# Primary Safety Factors(continued)

## Number and angle of legs

- As the angle decreases, the rated capacity of the sling decreases.
- The smaller the angle, the greater the stress on the sling leg.
- Heavier loads can be safely moved if the weight of the load is distributed among more sling legs.

# Primary Safety Factors(continued)

## Rated capacity

- Rated capacity of sling depends on type and size of sling and type of hitch.
- Manufacturers charts give ratings for new slings. Old slings must be used with more caution.
- Never exceed sling rated capacity.

# Primary Safety Factors(continued)

## History, care and usage

- Mishandling and misuse are the leading cause of accidents.
- Protect from sharp bends and edges.
- Insure the load is properly secured.
- Accurately determine weight and balance.
- Do not allow load to drag on the ground.

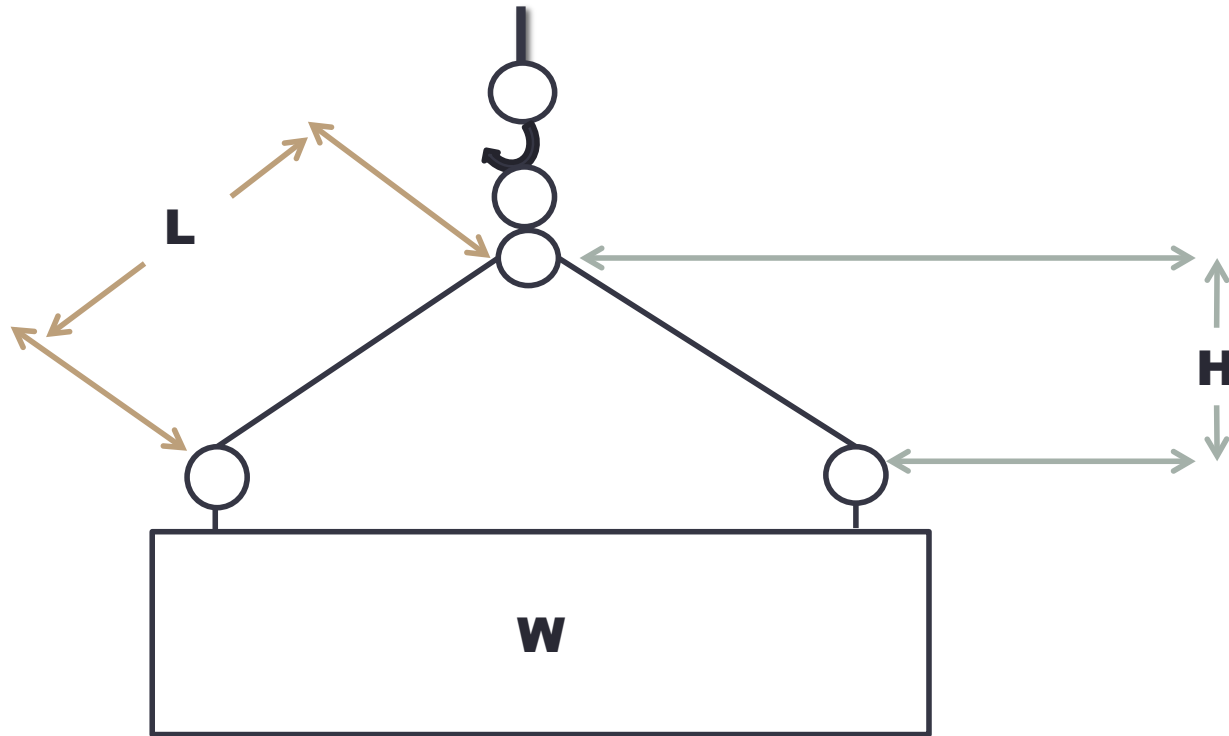
# Primary Safety Factors(continued)



- Position hook directly over the load.
- Seat sling squarely in hook bowl.
- Take up slack slowly to avoid jerking.
- Check tension – raise slowly and check for balance.
- Keep all personnel clear from lifting area.
- Always use tag lines



# Formula for stress on Sling Legs



$$S = \frac{W \times L}{H \times N}$$

$S$  = Stress Per Leg

$N$  = Number of Legs in Bridle

# Material

Polypropylene

A light gray downward-pointing arrow with a subtle gradient and a drop shadow, positioned between the Polypropylene and Polyester boxes.

Polyester

A light gray downward-pointing arrow with a subtle gradient and a drop shadow, positioned between the Polyester and Nylon boxes.

Nylon

## What are the differences between polypropylene, polyester, and nylon?

the breakdown

POLYPROPYLENE	POLYESTER	NYLON
Does not absorb water	Absorbs some water	Absorbs the most water
Dries faster	Dries slower	Dries quickly
266°F / 130°C*	Variable but likely around 500°F / 260°C*	490°F / 254°C*
Less UV resistant	More UV resistant	Somewhat UV resistant
Moderately resistant to stretching and shrinking	Resistant to stretching and shrinking, resists pilling	Greater stretchability, shrink resistant
Mildew resistant	Mildew resistant	Mildew resistant
Floats	Does not float	Does not float

# A few examples below:

Moving



Lifting



# Round Sling



# Flat Slings



# Flat Slings



# Flat slings





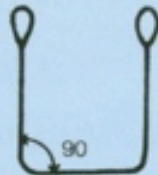


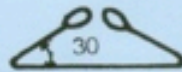
**Eye to eye**



**Endless**



# Chart for Flat slings

FIANGING METHOD MODEL	BREAKING STRENGTH	SAFE WORKING LOADS					
		Vertical Straight Lift	CHOKER	BASKET			
							
ASL-25	4000 Kgs	500 Kgs	400 Kgs	1000 Kgs	860 Kgs	700 Kgs	500 Kgs
ASL-50	9000	1125	900	2250	1935	1575	1125
ASL-75	14000	1750	1400	3500	3010	2450	1750
ASL-100	18000	2250	1800	4500	3870	3150	2250
ASL-125	20000	2500	2000	5000	4300	3500	2500
ASL-150	25000	3125	2500	6250	5370	4380	3125
ASL-200	32000	4000	3200	8000	6880	5610	4000
ASL-300	48000	6000	4800	12000	10320	8420	6000

# Round Slings



**Eye to eye**



**Endless**

# Chart for Round slings

Stock NO	Color Code	WLL (t)	SWL WLL(t) M CC							Double Multi-set SWL (t)			
M=1.0	M=0.8	M=2.0	M=1.4	M=1.0	M=0.7	M=0.5	M=1.4	M=1.12	M=1.0	M=0.8			
RS010	Violet	1.0	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8
RS020	Green	2.0	2.0	1.6	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.6
RS030	Yellow	3.0	3.0	2.4	6.0	4.2	3.0	2.1	1.5	4.2	3.4	3.0	2.4
RS040	Grey	4.0	4.0	3.2	8.0	5.6	4.0	2.8	2.0	5.6	4.5	4.0	3.2
RS050	Red	5.0	5.0	4.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.5	2.5	7.0	5.6	5.0	4.0
RS060	Brown	6.0	6.0	4.8	12.0	8.4	6.0	4.2	3.0	8.4	6.7	6.0	4.8
RS080	Blue	8.0	8.0	6.4	16.0	11.2	8.0	5.6	4.0	11.2	9.0	8.0	6.4
RS100	Orange	10.0	10.0	8.0	20.0	14.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	14.0	11.2	10.0	8.0
RS150	Orange	15.0	15.0	12.0	30.0	21.0	15.0	10.5	7.5	21.0	16.8	15.0	12.0
RS200	Orange	20.0	20.0	16.0	40.0	28.0	20.0	14.0	10.0	28.0	22.4	20.0	16.0
RS300	Orange	30.0	30.0	24.0	60.0	42.0	30.0	21.0	15.0	42.0	33.6	30.0	24.0
RS500	Orange	50.0	50.0	40.0	100.0	70.0	50.0	35.0	25.0	70.0	56.0	50.0	40.0
RS800	Orange	80.0	80.0	64.0	160.0	112.0	80.0	56.0	40.0	112.0	89.6	80.0	64.0
RST10	Orange	100.0	100.0	80.0	200.0	140.0	100.0	70.0	50.0	140.0	112.0	100.0	80.0

# Inspecting Fiber Ropes

- Always inspect before use.
- Look and also run your hand over the surface for dry, brittle, scorched or discoloured fibers.
- Check interior – should be clean with no powder build up.
- Scratch the surface and if the fibers come a part, this is a clear indication that it's suffered damage and should not be used.



# The End

Please contact me, should you have any queries regarding this product.



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