

HOW MUCH MAY I LIFT ?

A guide to modes of lifting and the appropriate working load limit.

SLING TYPE						COLOUR	GUARANTEED MINIMUM BREAK STRENGTH (STRAIGHT LIFT)	WORKING LOAD LIMIT				
WEBBING			ROUND	TONNES	TONNES			TONNES	TONNES	TONNES		
WIDTH mm	WIDTH mm	WIDTH mm										
S1	60	D1	30	E1	30	R1	VIOLET	7	1	0.8	2	1.4
S2	120	D2	60	E2	60	R2	GREEN	14	2	1.6	4	2.8
S3	180	D3	90	E3	90	R3	YELLOW	21	3	2.4	6	4.2
S4	240	D4	120	E4	120	R4	GREY	28	4	3.2	8	5.6
S5	300	D5	150			R5	RED	35	5	4	10	7
		D6	180			R6	BROWN	42	6	4.8	12	8.4
		D8	240			R8	BLUE	56	8	6.4	16	11.2
		D10	300			R10	ORANGE	70	10	8	20	14
		*				R12	ORANGE	84	12	9.6	24	16.8
						R15	ORANGE	105	15	12	30	21
						R20	ORANGE	140	20	16	40	28
						R25	ORANGE	175	25	20	50	35
						R30	ORANGE	210	30	24	60	42

* LARGER CAPACITY SLINGS MANUFACTURED TO SUIT SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

GUIDE TO SAFE LIFTING FOR WEBBING SLINGS & ROUNDSLINGS

1. In selecting and specifying slings, consideration should be given to the required working load limit, taking into account the mode of use and the nature of the load to be lifted. The size, shape and weight of the load will affect the correct selection.
2. Always follow good sling practice: Plan the sling lifting and lowering operation before commencing the lift.
3. A sling should be examined for defects prior to use and to ensure that its identification and specification are correct.
4. Slings should be protected from sharp edges, friction and abrasion, whether from the load or from the lifting appliance.
5. Slings should be placed on the load such that the load is uniform across their width.
6. The Polyester material from which the slings are manufactured have selective resistance to chemicals. Advice should always be sought if exposure to chemicals is likely.
7. Polyester slings are suitable for use in the temperature ranges of -40°C to 100°C.
8. Ensure the load is balanced and will not tilt or fall. Keep fingers and toes etc. clear when tensioning slings and when landing loads.
9. Ensure that the load is free to be lifted, by making a trial lift and lower.

10. Slings should only be used by trained operatives who understand the method of rating and application of mode factors.
11. Slings should not be overloaded.
12. Slings should never be knotted or twisted.
13. Never use a damaged sling.
14. Never repair a damaged sling.
15. Avoid trapping the sling when lowering the load and do not attempt to pull the sling from beneath the load when the load is resting on it.
16. Do not drag a load in the sling or allow the sling to be dragged over the ground or rough surfaces.
17. Avoid snatch or shock loading.

REMEMBER THE MAXIMUM WORKING LOAD LIMIT DEPENDS ON THE ANGLE PLEASE REFER TO ABOVE CHART

