Inspectable Round Slings

Leave Nothing to the Imagination!

Transparent, Monofilament Tubular Cover allows for the full inspection of the load carrying yarns.

INSPECTABLE ROUND SLING FEATURES

Improved Resistance to Rot and Mildew
The breathable Monofilament Tubular Cover has openings of only .004 square inch. These openings allow the round sling inner load carrying yarns to dry more quickly, improving resistance to mildew and rotting. Multifilament weaves have continuous and immeasurable air openings that permit full surface penetration by contaminants.

Abrasion Resistance
Hex Bar Abrasion Testing (Federal Standard-191- Method 5309) confirms that Monofilament Tubular Covers are comparable to conventional, multifilament, polyester and nylon tubular covers.

UV Resistance
The Monofilament Tubular Cover is an inherent, ultraviolet light resistant polymer.

Environmental and Temperature Considerations
The performance characteristics of the Inspectable Round Sling make it compliant to the specifications for round slings of the Web Sling and Tiedown Association (WSTDA-RS 1), the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME B30.9-6) and the Cordage Institute standard for round slings (CI 1905)

Polytetrafluoroethylene Finish
PTFE Finish promotes the removal of dirt, grease and grime to facilitate improved field inspections.

Coefficient of Friction
Inspectable Round Slings provide for a coefficient of friction that is less than conventional polyester and nylon tubular covers. Less friction decreases abrasion and also facilitates an even easier release of the choke action when compared to conventional polyester round sling covers.

INSPECTABLE ROUND SLING SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STOCK NUMBER</th>
<th>IRS 30</th>
<th>IRS60</th>
<th>IRS 90</th>
<th>IRS 120</th>
<th>IRS 150</th>
<th>IRS 180</th>
<th>IRS 240</th>
<th>IRS 360</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORK LOAD LIMIT (LBS.) VERTICAL</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>21,200</td>
<td>31,000</td>
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<td>CHOKER</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>4,240</td>
<td>6,720</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>10,560</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>17,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>BASKET AT 90°</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>21,200</td>
<td>26,400</td>
<td>33,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>BASKET AT 60°</td>
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<td>9,100</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>18,300</td>
<td>22,800</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>36,700</td>
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<td>BASKET AT 45°</td>
<td>3,600</td>
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<td>11,800</td>
<td>14,900</td>
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<td>23,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>MINIMUM LENGTH</td>
<td>18&quot;</td>
<td>18&quot;</td>
<td>2 FT</td>
<td>3 FT</td>
<td>3 FT</td>
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<tr>
<td>MINIMUM CONNECTION DIA. CHOKER/VERTICAL</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.87</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>MINIMUM CONNECTION DIA. BASKET</td>
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<td>.88</td>
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<td>WEIGHT-LBS PER FOOT (BEARING TO BEARING)</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>.37</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>BODY DIAMETER (RELAXED)</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.60</td>
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<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>THICKNESS WHEN LOADED</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>.90</td>
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<td>1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>WIDTH WHEN LOADED</td>
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<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>BODY DIA. WHEN LOADED</td>
<td>.80</td>
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<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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</table>

The Inspectable Round Sling Monofilament Tubular Cover is a Patented Product of First Sling Technology, LLC
U.S. and International Patents Pending
INSPECTABLE ROUND SLING INSPECTION SYSTEM

INITIAL INSPECTION - Before any round sling is placed into service it shall be inspected by a designated person to ensure that the correct sling is being used, as well as to determine that the round sling meets the requirements of the specifications contained in this publication, and to all applicable requirements. The sling shall also be inspected to ensure that no damage occurred during transit. The sling(s) must also be verified to be correct, as ordered and that they comply with the manufacturer’s specifications. Without printed product specifications, this comparison cannot be accomplished. If written records for individual slings are to be maintained, the specific sling information should be initiated at this level of inspection.

FREQUENT INSPECTION - This inspection shall be made by a qualified person handling the round sling before each use. Proper sling selection, hazard recognition and removal from service shall also be assessed by the sling user or competent person.

PERIODIC INSPECTION - This inspection shall be conducted by a designated person. Frequency of inspection should be based on: frequency of use, severity of the service conditions and experience gained on the service life of Round Slings used in similar applications.

Periodic inspection intervals shall not exceed one year intervals. ASME states that guidelines for the inspection time intervals are as follows:
- Normal Service - Yearly
- Severe Service - Monthly or Quarterly
- Special Service - As recommended by a qualified person

Written records of the most recent periodic inspection shall be maintained. Records and documentation should be kept in the safety office or at the specific sling storage area.

REMOVAL FROM SERVICE CRITERIA

Slings shall be inspected throughout their entire length for evidence of damage. Core integrity is determined by a hand over hand inspection of the entire sling, combined with a thorough visual inspection. Round Slings shall be removed from service if any of the following is visible:

A) Missing or illegible work load limit tag
B) Acid or Caustic burns
C) Discoloration and brittle or stiff areas that may indicate chemical or UV/Sunlight damage.
D) Melting, charring or weld spatter of any part of the sling
E) Holes, tears, cuts, embedded particles, abrasive wear, or snags that expose the load carrying yarns
F) Broken, cut or damaged load carrying yarns
G) Broken or worn stitching in the cover which exposes the load carrying yarns.
H) Slings that are knotted.
I) Fitting distortion: elongated, damaged, cracked, twisted bent, gouged, pitted, corroded or broken
J) For hooks, removal criteria as stated in ASME B30.10
K) For applicable fittings, removal criteria as stated in ASME B30.26
L) Other conditions, including visible damage that may cause doubt as to the continued use of the sling.

Slings removed from service that are not capable of repair shall be destroyed and rendered completely unfit for future use.

Failure to follow proper use, care and inspection criteria could result in severe personal injury or death.

It is your explicit responsibility to consider all risk factors prior to using any rigging device or product. Read and understand the information contained in this publication and follow OSHA and ASME guidelines. Use by untrained persons is hazardous. Synthetic products will fail if damaged, abused, misused, overused, or improperly maintained.

A visual inspection of the sling must be made every time this sling is to be used. Slings that are damaged or determined to be unsafe shall not be used for any application. If the work load limit tag is missing, illegible or incomplete the sling shall not be used.

Do not exceed work load limits. You are cautioned that all published work load limits and break strengths apply to only new and unused slings, assemblies and hardware. Work Load Limits are based upon destruction testing done, in controlled, laboratory conditions, which will never be duplicated during actual usage and a moderately dynamic lifting or pulling operation. Instantaneous changes (drops or sudden pick ups) in excess of 10% of the work load, constitutes hazardous shock loading and THE WORKING LOAD LIMITS AS STATED, DO NOT APPLY.

When synthetic slings are used with a shackle, it is recommended that the sling be rigged in the bow and not on the pin. The pin of the shackle can cause synthetic slings to be damaged and fail. Placing the sling on the pin should be avoided, unless the sling is protected.

The use of improper fittings and/or materials may result in severe personal injury or death.

A combination of non-positive sling-to-load engagement and/or inadequate wear protection materials may result in wear protection damage and sling failure, resulting in uncontrolled load descent.

Synthetic products are damaged and cut when lifting on load edges. Edges in contact with the sling must be “padded” with materials of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent damage and catastrophic sling failure. Wear protection must be installed and evaluated for suitability by raising the load slightly, and then lowering the load for an inspection of the sling and the protection devices. Several “test” lifts may be necessary to determine the proper form of protection for a successful lift. The length of the sleeve or wear pad material(s) must not interfere with the sling closing to the full gripping position on the load. Wear protection may not prevent cutting or other forms of sling damage. To avoid severe personal injury or death, personnel should be kept away from the load and never be under or near the load, while it is being lifted or suspended.

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