

**USER MANUAL**  
**WEBBING SLINGS &**  
**ROUND SLINGS**



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### User manual Webbing slings & round slings

#### **Inspection:**

- Webbing slings and round slings must be inspected at daylight. The complete sling must be inspected on both side. A valid certificate of the product must be present.
- Damage by friction often occurs and needs to be inspected very thoroughly because this can lead to lost in tensile strength.
- Side damage by incision, whereas the length of the thread has been damaged, will lead to a big lost in tensile strength. Webbing slings/round slings with these damages are not allowed to be used.
- Webbing slings/round slings which are affected by chemicals can show softening of the yarns. In extreme cases the yarns can be swiped away as powder. Webbing slings/round slings with these damages are not allowed to be used.
- As a general rule polyester webbing slings/round slings apply to be well protected against acids but can be affected by aliphatic ketones.
- By any doubt of the quality of the webbing sling/round sling you must always contact your supplier.
- Webbing slings/round slings must be visually inspected every year by an authorized expert body and are **never** to be tested.

#### **Use:**

- Make sure there are never any persons under the load.
- Webbing slings / round slings are not allowed to be used by a bigger WLL than indicated on the label.
- Never use a damaged webbing sling/round sling.
- The length of the loop of the webbing sling/ round sling must not be smaller than 3.5 times the maximum thickness of the to be used hook and the angle between the loop of the webbing sling/ round sling must not be bigger than 20°. When connected parts are being used, the part on which the loop or sling will be connected must be straight and flat and not be smaller than the loop or sling of the webbing sling/round sling. Is the bearing part of the webbing sling/ round sling smaller than 75 mm, than the curve or radius of the hook wherein the webbing sling/ round sling will be connected must be min. 0.75x the width of the bearing portion of the webbing sling / round sling.
- Make sure you use the webbing sling/round sling in the right position. The sling may not be in contact with sharp hooks and/or scrub on hooks and edges. And the sling must be so positioned that during lifting the stitching of the lap will not be in the hook or around the load.
- When you start lifting with a webbing sling / round sling you must pay attention that the load is divided equally over the full width of the webbing sling / round sling.
- Make sure that the lifting point is above the center of gravity of the load so that the load is in balance. If this is not the case the load can slide out of the webbing sling / round sling.
- If one uses the webbing sling / round sling in combination with connection/lifting means than it must be sure that they are well tuned with one another.
- The chosen webbing sling / round sling must be strong and long enough for the load you want to lift.
- Use webbing slings / round slings only for lifting and not for towing.
- Use only smooth rounded hooks with the correct radius.
- When friction of the webbing sling / round sling is unavoidable than you must use wear sleeves.
- When one starts lifting in the form of basket lifting one must make sure that the load is properly secured. Because in this way of lifting, the load is not clamped in the way as by normal sling lifting. When you use the webbing sling / round sling by pair it is recommended to work with a balance beam. When one starts lifting with one or more webbing slings / round slings, one must use the in the table indicated vertical angles. These values are based on experiences from the past and calculations of occurring forces by asymmetrical lifting.
- When one starts lifting with a webbing sling / round sling, the angle is not allowed to be bigger than  $\beta$  60°.
- When multiple webbing slings / round slings are being used, these slings so has to be deployed that none of the slings will be overloaded and that the load is stable and in balance.
- Webbing slings / round slings are never to be knotted or twisted.
- Under loaded state there must not appear any twists and turns in the webbing sling / round sling.
- Never let a load rest on the webbing sling / round sling when because of this the sling can be damaged.
- Never shift the load in the webbing sling / round sling and avoid that the sling will be towed on the ground or rough surfaces.
- Make sure that the webbing sling / round sling will not get stuck and never try to pull the load away under the sling.
- Avoid shocks by loading of the webbing sling / round sling.
- When a webbing sling / round sling is not been used, you need to store the sling on room temperature in a dry and well ventilated space out of range of any heat sources.
- Avoid webbing slings / round slings to be in contact with heat sources and gasses like for example lamps and ultraviolet light and



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flames.

- Make sure that the webbing sling / round sling is not being exposed to temperatures lower than -40° and higher than 100°.
- Pollution with substances having a sharp grain structure, like sand, cement, etc. can cause serious damage to the fiber. Oil and grease can cause, chemically, a decline in strength.
- Repairs on webbing slings / round slings must be done only by the producer or a by the producer notified body or person.