

## TRANSLATION OF ORIGINAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL



### WARNING

Failure to follow the warning may cause injury or death.

#### Inspection, supervision and use of webbing and loop slings (hereinafter referred to as webbing slings)

##### Withdrawal from use

Webbing sling should be withdrawn from use if any of the following are found:

- 1.No or illegible labels with rated load capacity of webbing sling.
- 2.Signs of contact of webbing sling with acids or bases.
- 3.Signs of melting, charring or weld spatters in any point on the webbing sling.
- 4.Cuts, breaks, notches or presence of foreign bodies or abrasions exposing the core.
- 5.Damaged or cut protective sleeve causing exposure of the core.
- 6.Twisting at any point of the loop.
- 7.Deformations, perforations due to corrosion, signs of corrosion or damaged equipment parts.
- 8.Any signs raising doubts on the webbing sling strength.

##### Use of equipment

- 1.Determine weight of the load. Weight of the load cannot be greater than the webbing sling load capacity.
- 2.Choose webbing sling according to the type of load, hook and working environment.
- 3.Do not overload the webbing sling. Take into consideration the angle affecting the webbing sling load (refer to figures showing installation methods).
- 4.Webbing slings, e.g. with loops, should be of adequate length so that the load acts on the webbing rather than the loop.
- 5.If it is necessary to put the webbing sling around the load, secure the load so as to prevent it from shifting.
- 6.Attachment points must be of adequate shape and size so as to provide correct installation of the hook or other mounting part.
- 7.At all times the webbing sling should be protected against cuts on sharp corners, edges, protruding elements or uneven surfaces.
- 8.Do not drag the webbing sling on the floors or uneven surfaces.
- 9.Do not twist, extend, tangle or tie the webbing sling with other slings.
- 10.Do not pull the webbing sling from underneath the load forcefully.
- 11.Avoid dropping the webbing sling with metal parts of the equipment.
- 12.Do not use the webbing sling if it shows any signs of damage until it is inspected by a specialist.
- 13.Install the webbing sling so it is possible to control the load.
- 14.Make sure that in areas between webbing sling and load, crane hook or crane there are no unauthorised personnel.
- 15.All personnel must remain away from the suspended load.
- 16.Do not grab the webbing sling and travel on it.
- 17.Prevent any dynamic loads.
- 18.Avoid wrapping or kinking of branches.
- 19.The load must be attached on the middle of the hook so that the hook is not affected by a point load.
- 20.When lifting the webbing sling which is loaded or not, exercise caution so no element becomes jammed.
- 21.When using band webbing sling or sling in which the inclination angle is adjustable, the arm length must be enough so that the centre of gravity is within the outline of the lifted or suspended load.
- 22.Webbing sling must be of adequate length to maintain appropriate load capacity including the inclination angle (refer to figures showing installation methods).
- 23.If necessary put protection supports under the load before it is lowered in order to facilitate the sling removal.
- 24.Polyester (PES) and polyamide (PA) webbing slings should be used in temperatures from -40o C to 100o C, polypropylene (PP) - in temperatures from -40o C to 80o C.
- 25.Do not tighten webbing slings or tighten one on the other on the hook end or shackle.
- 26.If webbing sling is not used it should be stored in a dry, cool place, protected from direct sunlight.



### WARNING

WEBBING OR LOOP SLING (HEREIN REFERRED TO AS WEBBING SLING) MAY BE CUT ON A SHARP AND UNPROTECTED EDGE. TO PROTECT WEBBING SLINGS USE ADEQUATE EDGE GUARDS.

#### Inspection

##### A. Preliminary inspection

Before all new or repaired webbing slings are used again, they must be inspected by a specialist approving them for further use in the right technical condition and certifying that webbing slings comply with relevant requirements and are not damaged during transport.

##### B. Regular inspections

These should be carried out before each use by their users instructed beforehand.

##### C. Regular inspections

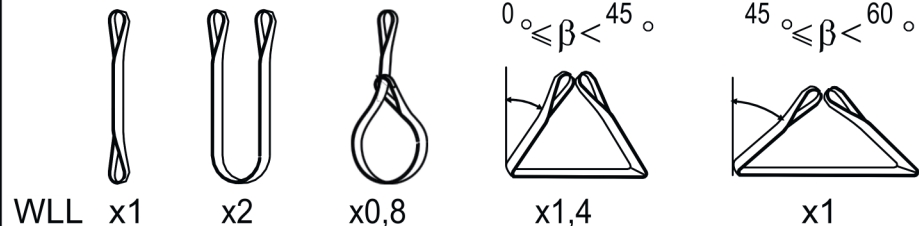
These should be carried out by a specialist.

Inspection frequency depends on the following:

1. Frequency of webbing sling use.
2. Working conditions.
3. Experience in use of webbing slings in similar situations.
4. Regular inspections should be carried out according to conditions in the user company.

#### Installation methods with load coefficients

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EC Declaration of Conformity

Webbing and loop slings described herein conform to Machine Directive 2006/42/EC.

Make sure this warning is well visible in place of use. Each user of the webbing sling should receive a copy of this warning.