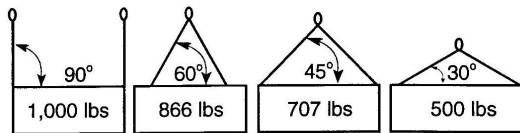


For cable laid and braided broken wire inspection criteria, consult the manufacturer. **If an inspection reveals that such wear or damage is present, replace the sling.** *Frequent inspection* is done by the person handling the sling before each use and must include all of the **Before use** items. **Periodic inspections** must be recorded at least annually for normal service, quarterly or more frequently if in severe service or nearly constant use. **Periodic inspections** are performed by a designated person who records the observed condition and determines when further use would be hazardous.

REPAIR ♦ Any hazardous condition disclosed by an inspection shall require replacement of the wire rope sling. Repair is not an option when damage/wear seriously reduces the sling's capacity.

LOAD ANGLE CHART

Angle factor *must* be applied to calculate the reduced sling capacity when lifting force is not at 90° to the plane of the load!

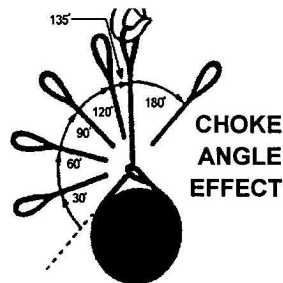


Multiply angle factor x sling's vertical rated load to calculate the reduced capacity at that angle.

Angle	Factor	Angle	Factor	Angle	Factor	Angle	Factor
90°	1.0000	70°	0.9397	55°	0.8192	40°	0.6428
80°	0.9848	65°	0.9063	50°	0.7660	35°	0.5736
75°	0.9659	60°	0.8660	45°	0.7071	30°	0.5000

Because of the greatly reduced lifting capacity, use extra when the horizontal lift angle is less than 45° and do not make lifts of less than 30° load angle. *Example:* A sling rated at and lifting 1,000 pounds will be damaged – and could break suddenly – when the lifting angle is less than 30° at which angle the sling's capacity is reduced to only 500 pounds. **Important:** Use a longer sling to increase the angle which will also increase the allowable capacity.

For choker hitches, the lifting capacity is reduced by 25% or more, depending on the capacity



ANGLES OF CHOKER	SLING RATED LOAD PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE LEG SLING CAPACITY
120 - 180	75%
90 - 119	65%
60 - 89	55%
30 - 59	40%

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CARE, USE, INSPECTION, AND REPAIR.

CARE ♦ Store in a dry, clean area away from chemicals, dust, grit or elevated temperatures.

USE ♦ Check weight of load. ♦ Check sling rated load for type of lift & angle of loading (see load angle chart). ♦ Sling shall not be twisted, tied into knots or joined by knotting. ♦ Be sure that the load cannot cut the sling during the lift by padding corners, edges, protrusions or abrasive surfaces; **use materials of sufficient strength and thickness.** ♦ If hook is attached to sling, center load on base (bowl) of sling hook unless sling hook is designed for point loading. ♦ Balance load. ♦ Maintain load control. ♦ Avoid jerking the load. ♦ Be alert for snagging of load. ♦ Avoid dragging sling over rough surfaces and from under the load. ♦ Choker hitch must choke on sling body, never on a splice or end fitting. ♦ Stand clear of load at all times. ♦ Persons are not to ride on sling or load. ♦ For use in abnormal conditions of heat, cold, chemical activity, consult the manufacturer. ♦ Restrict use to temperatures below 400°F (fiber core wire rope below 180°F) and above -40°F. **Important:** A single leg sling with hand tucked splice can unlay and drop the load if allowed to rotate during a lift. Always use a tag line.

INSPECTION ♦ **Before use:** Look for rope distortion, kinks, cut or broken strands, corrosion, heat damage, birdcaging, or crushing. Look at the end attachments for cracks, wear or deformation, hooks with twists or a throat opening increase. Look for broken or missing wires. ♦ For strand laid and single part slings, no more than 10 broken wires in a 1 lay or 5 in 1 strand lay in 1 lay.