



Operating Practices ▬ Web Tiedown Straps

NYLON vs. POLYESTER

The most popular material for web tiedowns is polyester. The tough long wearing properties of polyester make it the best choice for general use. The low stretch characteristics of polyester helps to reduce load movement, maintaining load control. Polyester should never be used where alkalis are present. (see chemical data page 9)



WARNING

- Failure to read, understand and follow these instructions may cause death or serious injury.
- Read and understand these instructions before using web tiedown straps.
- Polyester tie downs should never be used where alkalis are present. (see chemical data page 9)

TAGS

Each **all-grip**® web tiedown has a legible tag sewn to the web body. Each tag has the date of manufacture for better accountability as well as the Working Load Limits in both pounds (lbs.) and kilograms (kgs.).


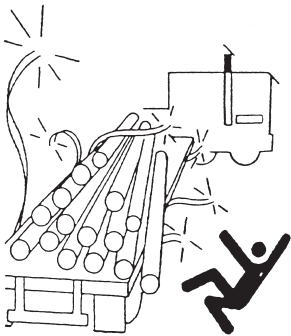

U.V. LIGHT

Environments in which web tiedowns are continuously exposed to ultra-violet light can affect the strength of web tiedowns in varying degrees ranging from slight to total degradation. To minimize these effects, store tiedowns not being used in a cool, dry and dark place. Visual indications of ultra-violet degradation are bleaching out of the color, increased stiffness and surface abrasion at points not normally in contact with the load.



WARNING

- Failure to read, understand and follow these instructions may cause death or serious injury.
- Read and understand these instructions before using web tiedowns.
- Determine that the weight of the load is within the working load limit of the web tiedown(s).
- Select a web tiedown having suitable characteristics for the type of load and environment.
- Damaged web tiedowns shall not be used.
- Web tiedowns shall be applied in a manner providing control over the load.
- All edges in contact with web tiedowns shall be padded.
- Web tie downs shall not be pulled from under a load when a load is resting on the tiedown.
- Web tiedowns should be stored in an area where they will not be subjected to mechanical damage.
- Twisting of tiedowns shall be avoided.
- Web tiedowns shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 180° F.
- Exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light degrades the strength of synthetic fibers used in web tiedowns.
- Inspect web tie downs for damage and defects prior to each use.
- Snubbers or other devices which are designed to stretch with movement of the load shall not be used with web tiedowns.
- Anchorages shall have design strengths not less than those which are required of the tiedowns attached to them.
- No more than one web tiedown shall be attached to the same anchorage or tightening device.
- Web tiedowns shall be applied at an approximate 90° angle to the spindle of any ratchet or winch.
- The manufacturers name or trade mark shall be printed on the webbing in 5' or less intervals.
- Web tiedowns attachments shall have a design load rating not less than that required of the web tiedown to which they are attached.
- Web tiedowns may not be repaired.
- Web tiedowns shall not be used for lifting. (use web slings)
- Connect the towing hardware of web tiedowns only to the vehicle manufacturers approved connection points on the vehicle towed.
- Do not stand between disabled vehicle and recovery vehicle.

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| DATE Western Sling and Supply Sedalia, Colorado |  Cargo Control Systems Working Load Limit 1,665 lbs. or 755 kgs. Date <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> |  |  WARNING Can fail if damaged, misused or overloaded. Use only if trained. Observe rated load. Avoid sharp edges and exposure to acid, alkali, sunlight and temperature over 180°F. Do not use for overhead lifting. Remove from service if metal fittings are cracked, worn or deformed. DEATH OR INJURY can occur from improper use or care. |
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