



Operating Practices

⚠ WARNING ⚠

- FAILURE TO READ, UNDERSTAND AND FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY CAUSE DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.
- READ AND UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING WEB SLINGS.
- WEB SLINGS SHOULD NEVER BE USED WHERE ACID OR ACID FUMES ARE PRESENT. (SEE CHEMICAL DATA CHART.)
- WEB SLINGS SHOULD NEVER BE USED WHERE ALKALIS ARE PRESENT. (SEE CHEMICAL DATA CHART.)

NYLON vs. POLYESTER

The most popular material for web slings is nylon. The tough, long wearing properties of nylon make it the best choice for general use. Nylon should never be used where acid or acid fumes are present. Where acid conditions are present, polyester slings should be used. Nylon web slings will stretch under load which protects both the sling and the load from sudden shocks. This stretch can be reduced by using slings with larger work loads or by using polyester slings. Polyester slings should never be used where alkalis are present.

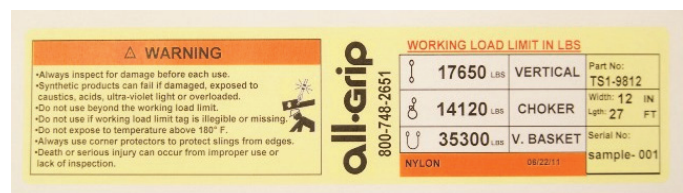
RED CORE YARNS

all•Grip® web slings have red core yarns within the web material. When these red yarns become visible, it is evident that the sling is damaged and must be removed from service.

NOTE: Evidence of red core yarn is not the only gauge for which web slings must be removed from service. Please contact our sales office for additional criteria.

TAGS

Each all•Grip® web sling manufactured has a legible tag sewn to the sling body. Each is serial numbered and has the date of manufacture.



UV LIGHT

Environments in which web slings and round slings are continuously exposed to ultra-violet light can affect the strength of these slings in varying degrees ranging from slight to total degradation. To minimize these effects, store slings 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.

CHEMICAL DATA

The chemical data included below should be used only as a guide.

Please consult with Western Sling and Supply prior to using for specific information regarding chemicals.

	ACIDS	ALCOHOLS	ALDEHYDES	STRONG ALKALIS	BLEACHING AGENTS	DRY CLEANING SOLVENTS	ETHERS	HALOGENATED HYDROCARBONS	HYDROCARBONS	KETONES	OILS CRUDE	OILS LUBRICATING	SOAPS & DETERGENTS	WATER & SEAWATER	WEAK ALKALIS
NYLON	NO	OK	OK	OK	NO	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
POLY-ESTER	*	OK	NO	**	OK	OK	NO	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK

* DISINTEGRATED BY CONCENTRATED SULPHURIC ACID

** DEGRADED BY STRONG ALKALIS AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES