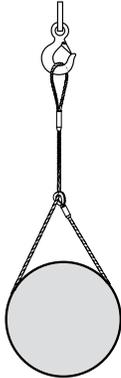


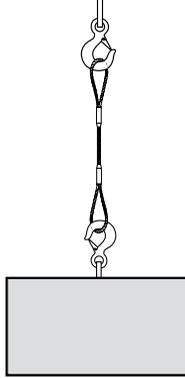
BASIC INFORMATION REQUIRED TO PROPERLY USE WIRE ROPE SLINGS

Every lift uses 1 of 3 basic hitches:



CHOKER HITCHES

Choker hitches reduce lifting capacity of a sling. This method of rigging affects the ability of the wire rope and components to adjust during the lift, places angular loading on the body of the sling body at the choke point.



VERTICAL OR STRAIGHT HITCHES

A vertical or straight hitch is simply using a sling to connect a lifting hook or other device to a load. Full rated load of the sling may be used, but never exceeded. A tagline should be used on such a lift to prevent rotation which can damage the sling. A sling with a hand-tacked splice can unlay and fail if the sling is allowed to rotate.



BASKET HITCHES

Basket hitches distribute a load equally between the two legs of a sling, within limitations imposed by the angles at which legs are rigged to the load. (See next page.)

1. **RATED LOAD** (or rated capacity) of a wire rope sling is based upon the nominal strength (or catalog strength) of the wire rope used in the sling. There are several factors which affect the overall strength of the sling. These factors include attachment or splicing efficiency, the number of parts of rope in the sling, the type of hitch (e.g., straight pull, choker hitch, basket hitch), diameter around which the body of the sling is bent and the diameter of pin (or hook) over which the eye of the sling is rigged.
2. The rated load of a sling is different for each of the three basic methods of rigging (See graphic above). Rated loads are available from your wire rope sling supplier or fabricated (if requested by the user).
3. A hand-tucked eye splice can unlay (unravel) and fail if the sling is allowed to rotate during use.
4. **NEVER "SHOCK LOAD" A SLING.** There is no practical way to estimate the actual force applied by shock loading. The rated load of a wire rope sling can easily be exceeded by a sudden application of force and damage can occur to the sling. The sudden release of a load can also damage a sling.
5. The body of a wire rope sling should be protected with corner protectors, blocking or padding against damage by sharp edges or corners of the load being lifted. Sharp bends that distort the sling body damage the wire rope and reduce its strength.
6. **ANY ANGLE** other than vertical at which a sling is rigged, increases the loading on the sling.
7. A sling should be given a visual inspection before each lift to determine if it is capable of safely making the intended lift.
 - An inspection should include looking for such things as:
 - Broken wire
 - Kinks or distortions of the sling body
 - Condition of eyes and splices, and any attached hardware
 - Reduction in diameter of the rope
 - Any damage
 - Corrosion
8. Whenever a sling is found to be deficient, the eyes must be cut or other end attachments or fittings removed, to prevent further use, and the sling body discarded.
9. A sling eye should never be used over a hook or pin with a body diameter larger than the natural width of the eye. Never force an eye onto a hook. The eye should always be used on a hook or pin with at least the same diameter of the wire rope.

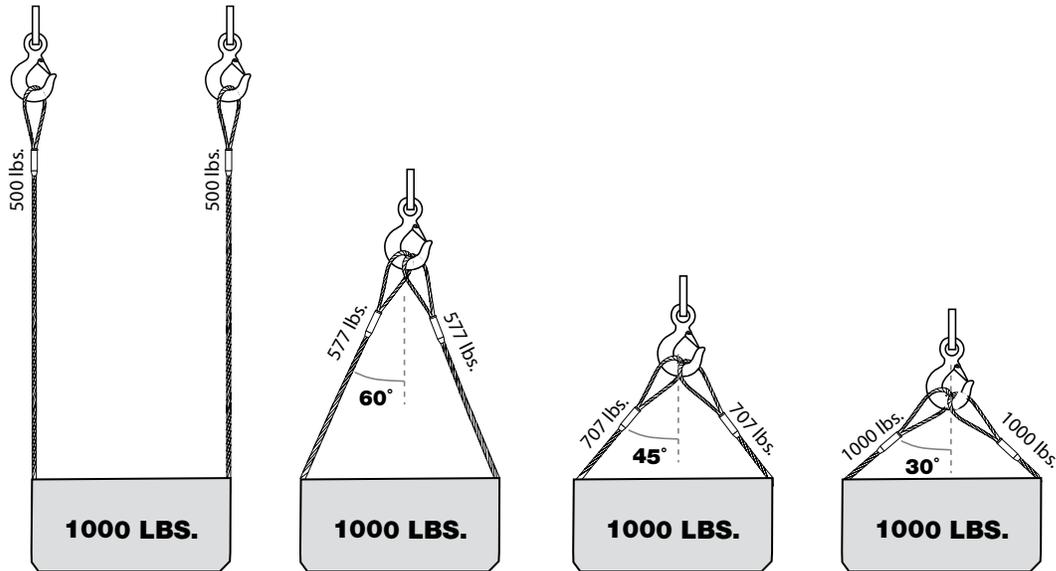
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⚠ WARNING Never exceed working load limit.

See pages 4 - 10 for important safety information.
All measurements/units listed are in inches/pounds unless otherwise noted.

BASIC INFORMATION REQUIRED TO PROPERLY USE WIRE ROPE SLINGS

As the angle of the sling INCREASES, the lifting capacity DECREASES



SLING ANGLE (also called angle of loading) is the angle measured between a horizontal line and the sling leg or body. The angle has a dramatic effect on the rated load of the sling. As illustrated above, when this angle DECREASES, the LOAD ON EACH LEG INCREASES. This principle applies whether one sling is used with legs at an angle in a basket hitch or for multi-leg bridle slings. Horizontal sling angles of LESS THAN 30 DEGREES SHALL NOT BE USED.