



# ROUND SLINGS

Polyester round slings are versatile and durable lifting solutions designed to handle loads safely and efficiently in a variety of applications. Made from high-strength polyester fibers encased in a seamless tubular sleeve, these slings offer exceptional performance, especially when lifting delicate or irregularly shaped loads.

Key advantages of polyester round slings include:

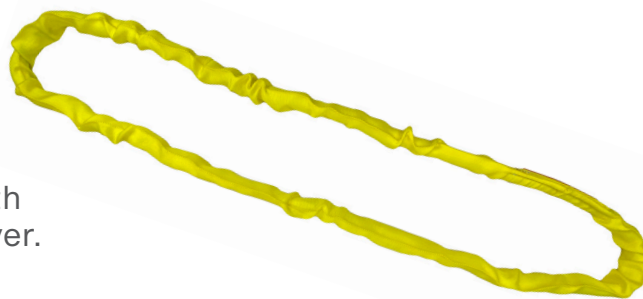
- **Flexibility and Lightweight Design:** Easily adjustable to different load shapes, they reduce strain on riggers during setup and handling.
- **Load Protection:** The soft polyester material minimizes damage to the surface of the load, making them ideal for sensitive or finished items.
- **Versatile Applications:** Suitable for vertical, choker, and basket hitch configurations, these slings adapt to diverse lifting requirements.
- **Long Service Life:** The endless design allows rotation to distribute wear evenly, extending the sling's lifespan.

Commonly used in industries such as construction, shipping, manufacturing, and warehousing, polyester round slings provide a balance of strength, safety, and versatility. Proper inspection and adherence to rated capacities ensure safe and effective lifting operations.



## POWER LIFT ROUND SLING ENDLESS

Polyester endless round slings are durable, versatile lifting tools made from high-strength polyester fibers with a protective tubular cover.



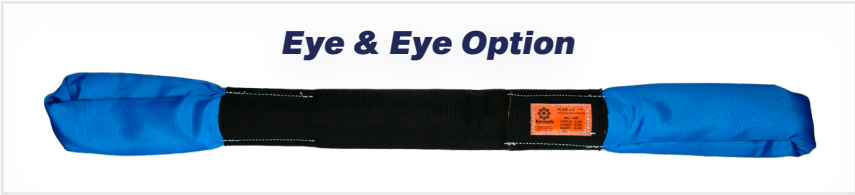
Stock #	Color Code	Vert	Choker	Basket Hitches				Weight/ Ft.	Vertical & Choker Only	
				90°	60°	45°	30°		Sling Width @ Load (")	Minimum Hardware Diameter (")
PL1	PURPLE	2,600	2,100	5,200	4,500	3,700	2,600	0.30	1.00	0.44
PL2	GREEN	5,300	4,200	10,600	9,200	7,500	5,300	0.40	1.38	0.63
PL3	YELLOW	8,400	6,700	16,800	14,500	11,900	8,400	0.50	1.75	0.75
PL4	TAN	10,600	8,500	21,200	18,400	15,000	10,600	0.60	1.88	0.88
PL5	RED	13,200	10,600	26,400	22,900	18,700	13,200	0.80	2.00	1.00
PL6	WHITE	16,800	13,400	33,600	29,100	23,800	16,800	0.90	2.13	1.13
PL7	BLUE	21,200	17,000	42,400	36,700	30,000	21,200	1.20	2.63	1.25
PL8	ORANGE	25,000	20,000	50,000	43,300	35,400	25,000	1.50	2.88	1.50
PL9	ORANGE	31,000	24,800	62,000	53,700	43,800	31,000	2.00	3.25	1.62
PL10	ORANGE	40,000	32,000	80,000	69,300	56,600	40,000	2.80	3.63	2.00
PL11	ORANGE	53,000	42,400	106,000	91,800	75,000	53,000	3.60	4.00	2.13
PL12	ORANGE	66,000	52,800	132,000	114,300	93,400	66,000	4.60	4.63	2.25
PL13	ORANGE	90,000	72,000	180,000	155,800	127,300	90,000	5.80	5.25	2.50
PL14	ORANGE	100,000	80,000	200,000	173,200	141,400	100,000	5.80	5.25	2.62

Rated capacities (in pounds) are determined with the sling angle calculated from the vertical.

PL8-PL14 are also available with black tubing. Permanent or removable wear resistant covering available upon request.

**WARNING**

**See page 26-28 for inspection and removal criteria**



## POWER LIFT ROUND SLING TWO LEG SPREADER

Polyester two leg spreaders are useful when the load is equipped with permanent lifting attachments. For such applications, two leg spreaders are lightweight, easy to use, and economical.

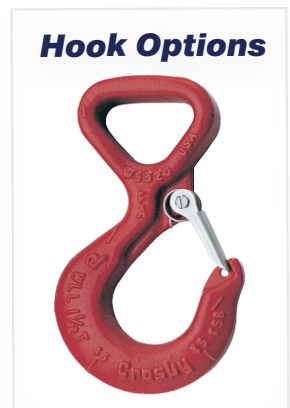
Stock #	Color Code	60° 	45° 	30° 	Master Link Size (")	Hook Size (WLL)
<b>OL-2-PL1</b>	<b>PURPLE</b>	4,500	3,700	2,600	3/4	1.5t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-2-PL2</b>	<b>GREEN</b>	9,200	7,500	5,300	7/8	3t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-2-PL3</b>	<b>YELLOW</b>	14,500	11,900	8,400	1	5t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-2-PL4</b>	<b>TAN</b>	18,400	15,000	10,600	1-1/4	5t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-2-PL5</b>	<b>RED</b>	22,900	18,700	13,200	1-1/2	*
<b>OL-2-PL6</b>	<b>WHITE</b>	29,100	23,800	16,800	1-3/4	*
<b>OL-2-PL7</b>	<b>BLUE</b>	36,700	30,000	21,200	1-3/4	*
<b>OL-2-PL8</b>	<b>ORANGE</b>	43,300	35,400	25,000	2	*



Rated capacities (in pounds) are determined with the sling angle calculated from the vertical.

\*Available when a connection fitting is used for attaching the hook to the eye. Please contact our sales team for additional information.

Additional sizes and permanent or removable wear resistant coverings are available upon request. Please contact our sales team for special requirements. For sizes greater than PL8, please consider using an HMPE Sling (pg 39).





 <b>WARNING</b> 	<b>See page 26-28 for inspection and removal criteria</b>
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## POWER LIFT ROUND SLING THREE LEG SPREADER

Polyester three leg spreaders are useful when the load is equipped with permanent lifting attachments. For such applications, three leg spreaders are lightweight, easy to use, and economical.

Stock #	Color Code	60° 	45° 	30° 	Master Link Size (")	Hook Size (WLL)
<b>OL-3-PL1</b>	<b>PURPLE</b>	6,800	5,500	3,900	1	1.5t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-3-PL2</b>	<b>GREEN</b>	13,800	11,200	8,000	1	3t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-3-PL3</b>	<b>YELLOW</b>	21,800	17,800	12,600	1-1/4	5t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-3-PL4</b>	<b>TAN</b>	27,500	22,500	15,900	1-1/2	5t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-3-PL5</b>	<b>RED</b>	34,300	28,000	19,800	1-3/4	*
<b>OL-3-PL6</b>	<b>WHITE</b>	43,600	35,600	25,200	2	*
<b>OL-3-PL7</b>	<b>BLUE</b>	55,100	45,000	31,800	2	*
<b>OL-3-PL8</b>	<b>ORANGE</b>	64,900	53,000	37,500	2-1/2	*






\*Available when a connection fitting is used for attaching the hook to the eye. Please contact our sales team for additional information. Rated capacities (in pounds) are determined with the sling angle calculated from the vertical.

Additional sizes and permanent or removable wear resistant coverings are available upon request. Please contact our sales team for special requirements. For sizes greater than PL8, please consider using an HMPE Sling (pg 39).

 <b>WARNING</b> 	See page 26-28 for inspection and removal criteria
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## POWER LIFT ROUND SLING FOUR LEG SPREADER

Polyester four leg spreaders are useful when the load is equipped with permanent lifting attachments. For such applications, four leg spreaders are lightweight, easy to use, and economical.

Stock #	Color Code	60° 	45° 	30° 	Master Link Size (")	Hook Size (WLL)
<b>OL-4-PL1</b>	<b>PURPLE</b>	9,000	7,400	5,200	1	1.5t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-4-PL2</b>	<b>GREEN</b>	18,400	15,000	10,600	1-1/4	3t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-4-PL3</b>	<b>YELLOW</b>	29,100	23,800	16,800	1-1/2	5t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-4-PL4</b>	<b>TAN</b>	36,700	30,000	21,200	2	5t Web Sling Hook
<b>OL-4-PL5</b>	<b>RED</b>	45,700	37,300	26,400	2	*
<b>OL-4-PL6</b>	<b>WHITE</b>	58,200	47,500	33,600	2-1/2	*
<b>OL-4-PL7</b>	<b>BLUE</b>	73,400	60,000	42,400	2-1/2	*
<b>OL-4-PL8</b>	<b>ORANGE</b>	86,600	70,700	50,000	2-3/4	*



\*Available when a connection fitting is used for attaching the hook to the eye. Please contact our sales team for additional information. Rated capacities (in pounds) are determined with the sling angle calculated from the vertical.

Additional sizes and permanent or removable wear resistant coverings are available upon request. Please contact our sales team for special requirements. For sizes greater than PL8, please consider using an HMPE Sling (pg 39).

 <b>WARNING</b> 	<b>See page 26-28 for inspection and removal criteria</b>
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## **KWRS POWER LIFT ROUND SLINGS**

Round slings are fabricated with high quality, high strength 100% polyester fibers. These fibers are encased in a seamless, double-walled polyester jacket, providing maximum protection to the inner load-bearing fibers. These slings provide an exceptionally flexible rigging tool that grips the load without marring the load surface.

### **Round Sling Features:**

- Max working temp: 194° F
- No loss of strength when wet
- Seamless with double jacket
- Resists most acids
- Lightweight - easy to use, handle and store
- Only 3% elongation
- Endless construction rotates wear points
- Color coded

### **Sling Selection Consideration:**

Some notable polyester round sling characteristics include the following:

- Lightweight, flexible, and easy to handle and rig
- Polyester round sling elongation at rated capacity is approximately 3%—less than that of comparable nylon or polyester web slings
- Wear points can be easily rotated to extend sling life
- Polyester round sling are easy to inspect
- Polyester round slings are less damaging on contacting load surfaced than metal type slings
- The exterior cover aids in protecting the load bearing core yarn
- Additional permanent or removable wear resistant coverings can be purchased for additional protection

### **Sling Inspection:**

#### **How to Inspect Slings**

To detect possible damage, you should perform a visual inspection of the entire sling, and also feel along its entire length, as some damage may be felt more than seen. You should look and feel for any of the types of conditions seen on page 28.

#### **What to Do If You Identify Damage In a Sling**

If you identify **ANY** of these types of damage in a sling, remove it from service immediately even if the damage you feel or see is not as extensive as shown in the pictures on page 28. Slings that are removed from service must be destroyed and rendered completely unusable.

## ASME B30.9-5.9 - Frequency of Inspection

A 3 stage procedure is recommended to help ensure that round slings are inspected with appropriate frequency.

- 1. Initial Inspection** - Slings must be inspected by a designated person as soon as they are received. This ensures that the correct round sling has been received, is undamaged, and meets the requirements for its intended use.
- 2. Frequent Inspection** - When round slings are being used where they are not being exposed to any severe service conditions, the frequency of this sling inspection interval may be reduced to once each day or shift, done prior to sling use. A qualified person must be monitoring the application to verify that the slings are not being exposed to any conditions that could cause a rapid rate of sling degradation during the work shift.
- 3. Periodic Inspection** - Every sling must be inspected “periodically” by a qualified and designated person. The frequency of periodic inspections is based on the sling’s actual or expected frequency of use, severity of service conditions, and the nature of the work performed with the sling.

## REMOVAL CRITERIA

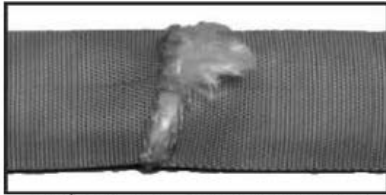
### ASME B30.9-5.9 - Possible Defects

**A sling shall be removed from service if any defects such as the following are visible:**

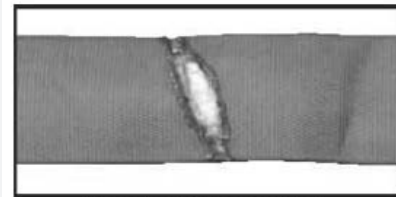
- Holes, tears, cuts, embedded particles, excessive abrasive wear or snags that expose the core fibers of the round sling
- If round sling identification tag is missing or not readable
- If round sling has been tied into one or more knots or has been joined by knotting
- Melting, charring or weld spatter on any part of the round sling
- Acid or alkali burns of the round sling
- Broken or worn stitching in the cover that exposes the core fibers
- Distortion, excessive pitting, corrosion or other damage to fitting(s)
- Any evidence of a broken core yarn(s) present in the form of a substantial reduction of core yarn within any area of the round sling and/or by a substantial accumulation of core yarn bundle within any section of the round sling
- Any conditions which cause doubt as to the strength of the round sling



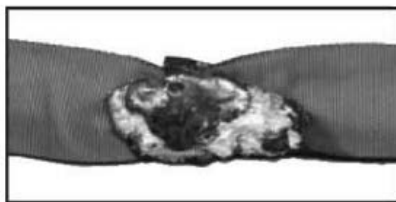
## TYPES OF DAMAGE



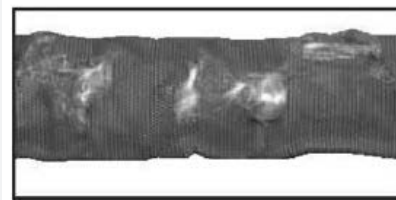
Holes/tears/cuts in cover;  
exposed/damaged yarns



Melting or charring



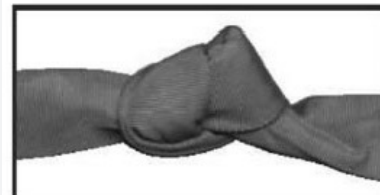
Acid/alkali burns



Snags/punctures



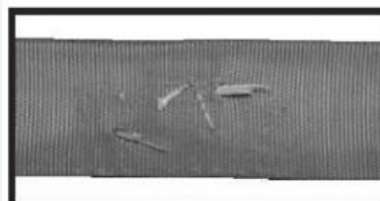
Weld spatter



External knots



Bunched/wadded yarns



Embedded materials



### **WARNING**



**Failure to follow the care, use, and inspection instructions of a sling could result in severe personal injury or death.**

**Do NOT exceed rated capacities.**

## PROTECTING SLINGS FROM DAMAGE

### Mechanical Considerations

Round slings in contact with edges, corners, or protrusions **MUST ALWAYS** be protected with materials of sufficient strength, thickness, and construction to prevent sling damage.

- Round slings should be protected from abrasive surfaces.
- Determine the weight of the load. Round slings shall not be loaded in excess of the rated capacity. Consideration shall be given to the sling angle, which affects rated capacity.
- Select round slings that have suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch and environment.
- Round slings with fittings that are used in a choker hitch shall be of sufficient length to ensure that the choking action is on the round sling and never on the fitting or sling tag.
- The openings in fittings shall be the proper shape and size to ensure that the fittings will seat properly on the round sling, crane hook, or other attachments.
- Round slings should not be dragged on the floor or over an abrasive surface.
- A half twist (up to 180°) may be applied to any round sling to facilitate its attachment. However, round slings must not be twisted further or be tied into knots to shorten their length or be joined to another round sling by knotting them together. Round slings shall be shortened, lengthened, or adjusted only by methods approved by the manufacturer.
- Round slings should not be pulled from under loads when the load is resting on the round sling. Place blocks under load prior to setting down the load to allow removal of the sling, if applicable.
- Round slings shall not be used to pull against stuck, snagged, or restrained objects.
- Do not drop round slings equipped with metal fittings.
- Round slings that are damaged shall not be used.
- Round slings shall be hitched in a manner providing control of the load. Round slings used in a basket hitch shall have the load balanced to prevent slippage.
- Shock loading shall be avoided.



continued

- Load applied to a hook shall be centered in the bowl of the hook to prevent point loading.
- During use, personnel shall be alert for possible snagging of the load or round sling.
- When using a basket hitch, round sling legs (branches) shall contain or support the load from the sides above the center of gravity.
- Tags and labels should be kept away from the load, hook, and point of choke.
- Round slings should not be constricted or bunched between the ears of a clevis or shackle or in a hook. When a round sling is used with a shackle, it is recommended that it be used (rigged) in the bow of the shackle. When this is not possible, protect the sling connection areas from damage.
- For lifts using multiple slings, or multiple-leg bridle slings, on non-symmetrical loads, an analysis by a qualified person should be performed to prevent overloading of any leg.
- Do not use hooks, shackles, or other hardware that have edges or surfaces that could damage the sling.
- Do not run or drive over slings with a vehicle or other equipment.

## **Environmental Considerations**

Environmental factors, such as an exposure to sunlight, dirt, or gritty-type matter and cyclical changes in temperature and humidity, can result in an accelerated deterioration of round slings. The rate of this deterioration will vary with the level of exposure to these conditions.

**Temperature Limits** – Do not expose round slings to sources of heat damage or weld splatter.

- Polyester round slings shall not be used in contact with objects or in environments at temperatures in excess of 194° F (90° C), or at temperatures below minus 40° F (-40° C).
- For short term, single exposure applications at temperatures elevated slightly higher than the above values, sling users may consult with the sling manufacturer and seek written approval to allow this practice.

**Chemical Environment** – Do not expose slings to damaging chemicals. Chemically active environments can affect the strength of round slings in varying degrees ranging from little to total degradation. The round sling manufacturer or a qualified person should be consulted before round slings are used in a chemically active environment. Each chemical application shall be evaluated, taking into consideration the following:

- Type of chemical, such as acid or alkalis
- Exposure conditions, i.e., liquid, vapor, mist
- Concentration
- Temperature
- Duration of exposure

Round slings incorporating aluminum fittings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists, or liquids of alkalis and/or acids are present, unless the compatibility of these material is verified.

**Electrical Environment** – Do not expose round slings to an electrically active environment or use them as an electrical insulator in an energized electrical environment unless a qualified person has determined the insulation requirements necessary for the application and has established that use of a particular sling will meet the requirements for their purpose. Otherwise, severe injury or death can result from shock, burns, or electrocution. Consideration shall also be given to the effect of other environmental factors, including humidity, on the sling's capability for this purpose.

## **Sling Storage and Maintenance**

Round slings should be stored in a cool, dry, and dark place to prevent loss of strength when not in use. Round slings shall not be stored in chemically active areas.

**There shall be no repairs of load bearing fibers.** Repairs to the protective covers shall be done only by the original manufacturer or their appointed agent. When slings are repaired by someone other than the original manufacturer, the sling should be tagged to identify the repair agent.

Only round slings which can be identified from the information on the identification tag shall be repaired.

All repaired round slings shall be proof tested to a minimum of 2 times the rated capacity before being put back into service. Certification of proof test should be provided.

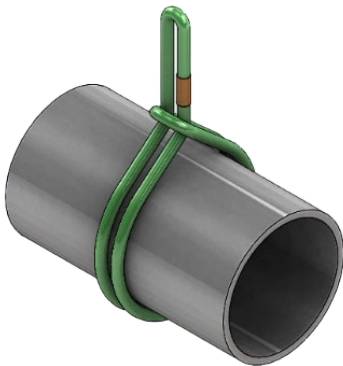


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## PROPER HITCHING METHODS FOR ROUND SLINGS

### Vertical Hitch:

A method of rigging in which the load is attached to one end of the sling, such as by means of a hook or shackle, and the other end of the sling is attached to the lifting device. This hitch is sometimes also called a straight-line hitch.



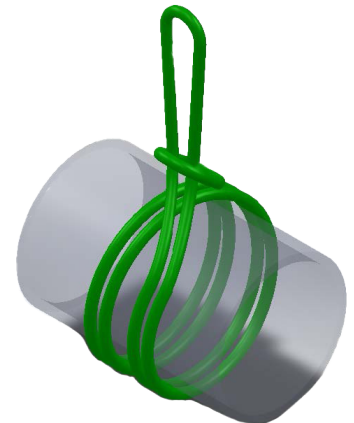
### Choker Hitch:

A method of rigging in which the sling is passed around the load and then through itself and then attached to the lifting device.

### Double Wrapped Choker Hitch:

A method of rigging in which the sling is passed around the load twice and then through itself and then attached to the lifting device. The double wrap hitch or the double wrap choker hitch provides full 360 degree contact with the load.

**WARNING:** When using a double-wrap hitch, avoid overlapping slings, as it can lead to uneven load distribution, sling damage, and compromised safety.





**Basket Hitch:**

A method of rigging in which the sling is passed around the load and both ends are attached to the lifting device.

**Double Wrapped Basket Hitch:**

A method of rigging similar to the basket hitch except that the sling is passed around the load twice.

**WARNING:** When using a double-wrap hitch, avoid overlapping slings, as it can lead to uneven load distribution, sling damage, and compromised safety.



**Bridle (Multi-leg) Hitch:**

A method of rigging as a 2-leg bridle, in which the load is attached to the legs of a bridle assembly. 2-, 3- and 4-leg slings are commonly used types of bridle slings.

**Length Tolerances For New Round Slings**

Round Sling Size / Vertical Capacity Range	Tolerance*
30,000 lbs. or Less	$\pm$ (1" + 1% of sling length)
Higher than 30,000 lbs., up to 90,000 lbs.	$\pm$ (2.0" + 1% of sling length)
Higher than 90,000 lbs., up to 175,000 lbs.	$\pm$ (3.0" + 1% of sling length)

**For matching length slings, please contact a salesperson.**

## SELECTION OF PROPER CONNECTION HARDWARE

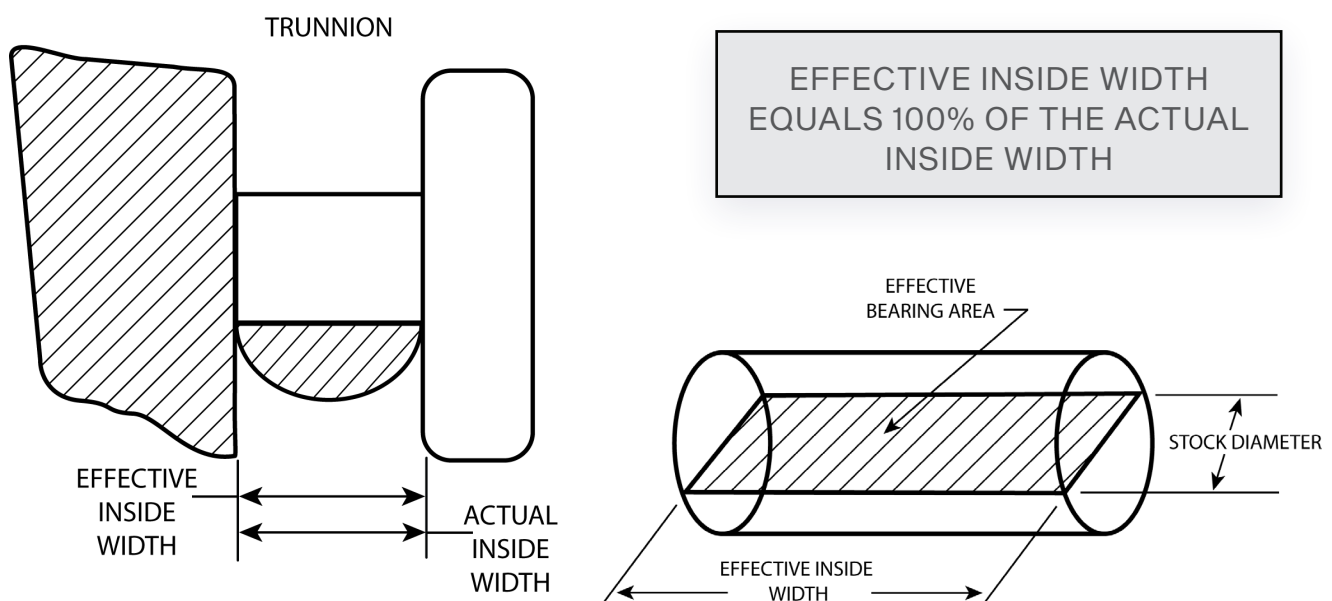
### Effective Contact Width between the Sling and Connection Hardware

**Connection to Flat-Bottom Surfaced Hardware:** Such hardware connections include pins, bolts, and trunnions. The value of the effective contact width is equal to the opening width or spread of the sling at the connection area. Please note, however, that the effective contact width will never exceed the natural flattening width of the sling.

**Connection to Round-Bottom (curved) Surfaced Hardware:** Such hardware connections include links, hooks, or the bow ends of shackles. To determine the value of the effective contact width, multiply the inside opening width of the hardware by a factor of 0.75. For connections to the base of hooks, multiply the value of the radius at the hook base by a factor of 1.5 to determine the effective contact width. Please note, however, that the effective contact width will never exceed the natural flattening width of the sling.

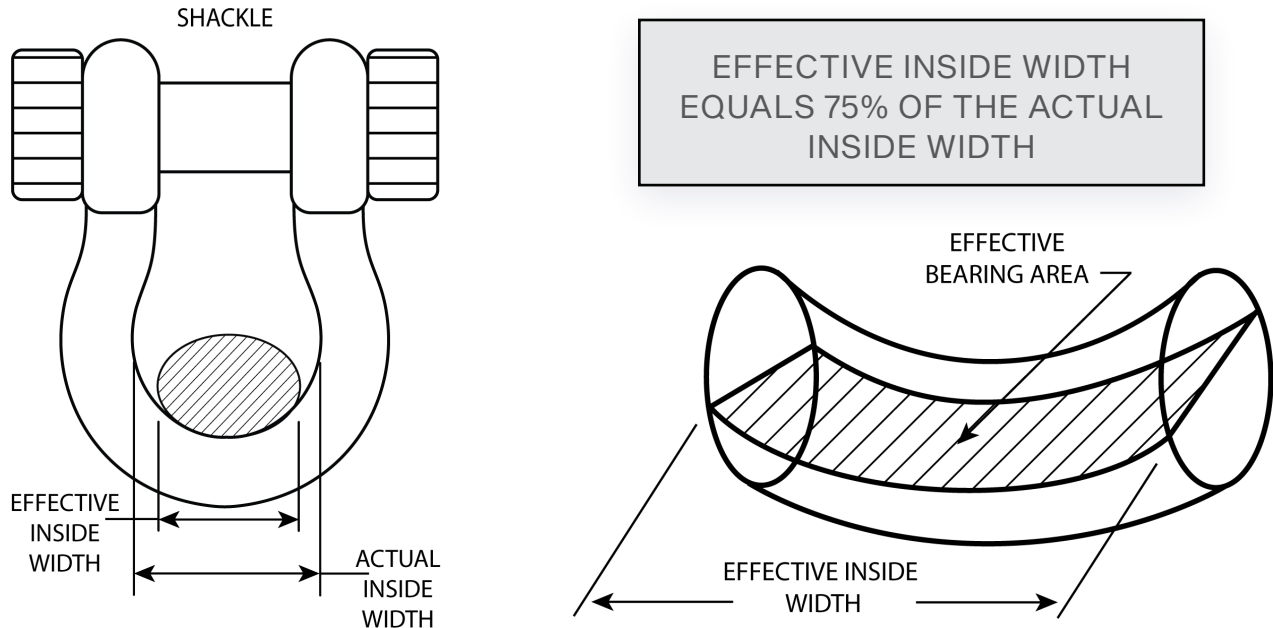
$$\text{Effective Contact Width} = (.75) \times (\text{Shackle Inside Width})$$

### Straight Bearing Surface



continued

**Curved Bearing Surface**



**NOTE:** Round sling strength is affected by the size of the connection hardware. For special applications wherein a retained design factor of 5 is required to be maintained, contact the sling manufacturer, as a capacity reduction of 20% may be appropriate in order to satisfy this criteria.

**Load Bearing Area at the Hardware Connection:**

The load bearing area at the hardware connection is determined by multiplying the thickness or stock diameter of the hardware by the effective contact width at the connection.

$$\text{Load Bearing Area} = (\text{Hardware Thickness or Stock Diameter}) \times (\text{Effective Contact Width})$$

**Calculating Bearing Stress Values at the Hardware Connection:**

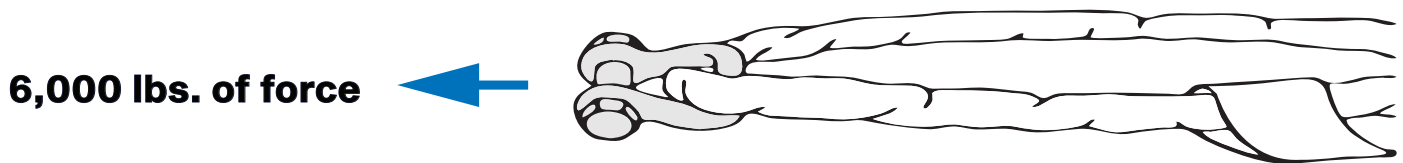
The bearing stress value is determined by dividing the amount of loading on the sling by the load bearing area at the hardware connection.

$$\text{Bearing Stress} = \frac{\text{Sling Load Value (lbs.)}}{\text{Load Bearing Area}}$$



continued

**Example:** A size 3 polyester round sling, rated at 8,400 lbs. in a vertical hitch, is connected using the rounded bow end of a shackle that is smaller in size to that listed in Table 4-6. The shackle has a stock diameter of only .62 inch, and an inside opening width of 2 inches. However, a force of only 6,000 lbs. is applied, noticeably less than the rated capacity of the sling (see figure). Is this use of the selected shackle acceptable?



**Answer:** Since the shackle size is smaller than recommended for a size 3 round sling, we need to establish that the bearing stress value does not exceed 7,000 Lbs. /in<sup>2</sup> during use. Since the shackle bearing surface is rounded, multiply the width by .75 to determine the effective contact width.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effective Contact Width} &= (.75) \times (\text{The shackle inside width}) \\ &= (.75) \times (2 \text{ in.}) = \mathbf{1.5 \text{ in.}} \end{aligned}$$

**And**

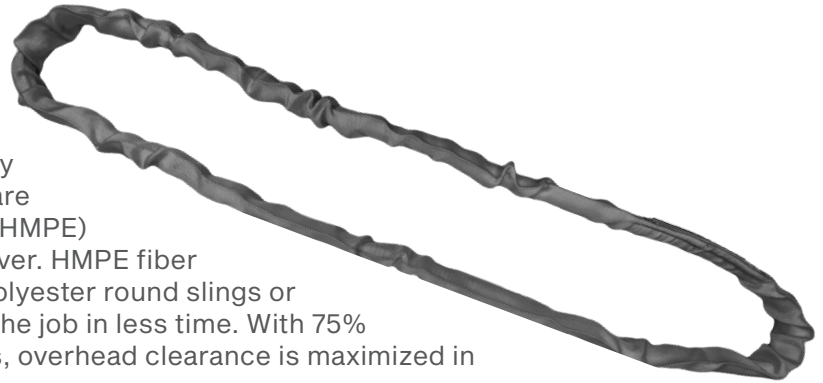
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Load Bearing Area} &= (\text{The shackle inside width}) \times (\text{The effective contact width}) \\ &= (.62 \text{ in.}) \times (1.5 \text{ in.}) = \mathbf{.93 \text{ in.}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bearing Stress Value} &= (\text{The applied force}) / (\text{Load bearing area}) \\ &= (6,000 \text{ lbs.}) / (.93 \text{ in.}^2) \\ &= \mathbf{6,641 \text{ lbs.} / \text{in.}^2} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, since the bearing stress value is less than 7,000 Lbs./in<sup>2</sup> during use, **the selected shackle size is suitable for use.**

## SUPER POWER LIFT ROUND SLINGS

Kennedy Wire Rope & Sling offers Super Power Lift Round Slings made to ISO-9001 quality standards. Our High Performance Round Slings are made from High Molecular Weight Polyethylene (HMPE) fibers encapsulated in a durable, double layer cover. HMPE fiber is significantly lighter than equivalent strength polyester round slings or wire rope, allowing for fewer riggers to perform the job in less time. With 75% less elongation than comparable polyester slings, overhead clearance is maximized in low headroom situations.



Stock #	Vertical	Choker	Basket Hitches				Weight/Ft.	Width (")
			90°	60°	45°	30°		
SPL-10	10,000	8,000	20,000	17,320	14,140	10,000	.38	2
SPL-15	15,000	12,000	30,000	25,980	21,210	15,000	.48	2
SPL-20	20,000	16,000	40,000	34,640	28,280	20,000	.55	2
SPL-25	25,000	20,000	50,000	43,300	35,350	25,000	.63	3
SPL-30	30,000	24,000	60,000	51,960	42,420	30,000	.75	3
SPL-40	40,000	32,000	80,000	69,280	56,560	40,000	.88	3
SPL-50	50,000	40,000	100,000	86,600	70,700	50,000	1.13	4
SPL-60	60,000	48,000	120,000	103,920	84,840	60,000	1.25	4
SPL-70	70,000	56,000	140,000	121,240	98,980	70,000	1.38	4
SPL-85	85,000	68,000	170,000	147,220	120,190	85,000	1.75	5
SPL-100	100,000	80,000	200,000	173,200	141,400	100,000	2.00	5
SPL-125	125,000	100,000	250,000	216,500	176,750	125,000	2.50	5
SPL-135	135,000	108,000	270,000	233,820	190,890	135,000	3.13	7
SPL-150	150,000	120,000	300,000	259,800	212,100	150,000	3.50	7
SPL-175	175,000	140,000	350,000	303,100	247,450	175,000	4.25	7
SPL-200	200,000	160,000	400,000	346,400	282,800	200,000	4.75	8
SPL-250	250,000	200,000	500,000	433,000	353,500	250,000	5.75	8
SPL-300	300,000	240,000	600,000	519,600	424,200	300,000	7.00	12

Make Sure All Personnel are Clear of Loads and Alert to Risks, Especially in the "Danger Zone"

**NEVER ON**



**NEVER UNDER**



**NEVER IN-LINE**



Overloaded and/or damaged slings, rigging hardware and/or sling protection may fail, and the unplanned release of tension may:

- strike personnel with deadly recoil and/or impact force.
- become deadly projectiles resulting in SEVERE INJURY or DEATH.



continued

To potentially maximize the performance and service life of Super Power Lift Round Slings, one approach may be the selection and use of wide body shackles. The wide body shackle bow is larger than the diameter of an equivalently rated screw pin anchor shackle. Larger contact diameters or bows increase the size of the sling connection point, which effectively decreases connection point pressure. This has been proven in decades of use and testing of polyester round slings, and may prove to be beneficial with Super Power Lift Round Slings. Ask a sales person about wide body shackles.

<p>55T SPAS – 2.5” Sling WLL – 100,000 Lbs. CP Pressure – 6,622 Lbs.</p>	<p>55T WBS – 4.5” Sling WLL – 100,000 Lbs. CP Pressure – 3,810 Lbs.</p>

Round sling tags must include the following mandatory information. If any of the mandatory information is missing or illegible, the round sling must be **immediately** removed from service. Round sling tags shall be permanently marked with the following information:

- Manufacturer’s name or trademark, or if repaired, the entity performing repairs
- Manufacturer’s code or stock number
- Rated load for at least one hitch and the angle upon which it is based
- Core material
- Cover material, if different than core material
- Number of legs, if more than one

High Performance Round Sling tags feature ratings for choker, vertical, and basket hitches as appropriate for the sling type. Symbols are used to indicate the angle of loading on which work load limits are based. These symbols effectively transcend language, literary, and comprehension impediments. These symbols are used on sling tags and within work load limit charts.

**ASME B30.9-7 – HIGH PERFORMANCE ROUND SLING REMOVAL CRITERIA**

High Performance Fiber Round slings shall be removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Missing or illegible sling identification</li> <li>• Acid or caustic burns</li> <li>• Evidence of heat damage.</li> <li>• Holes, tears, cuts abrasive wear, or snags that expose the core yarns</li> <li>• Broken damaged core yarns</li> <li>• Weld splatter that exposes core yarns</li> <li>• Knots in the round sling, except for core yarn knots inside the cover installed by the manufacturer during the fabrication process</li> <li>• Fittings that are pitted, corroded, cracked, bent, twisted, gouged, or broken</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For hooks, removal criteria as stated in ASME B30.10</li> <li>• For rigging hardware, removal criteria as stated in ASME B30.26</li> <li>• Other conditions, including visible damage, that cause doubt as to the continued use of the sling</li> <li>• Broken or worn stitching in the cover which exposes the core yarns</li> <li>• Bunched or wadded core yarn</li> <li>• Empty or void areas throughout the sling, determined though tactile inspection, that do not contain an even or uniform distribution of core yarns</li> </ul> |
|--|--|