

Ísfell's Sling Table

Maximum weight in tonnes, WLL (Working Load Limit)



Straight pull	Chok hitch	Straight basket pull	Basket pull around corners	Basket pull around corners
1,0	0,8	2,0	1,4	1,0
2,0	1,6	4,0	2,8	2,0
3,0	2,4	6,0	4,2	3,0
4,0	3,2	8,0	5,6	4,0
5,0	4,0	10,0	7,0	5,0
6,0	4,8	12,0	8,4	6,0
8,0	6,4	16,0	11,2	8,0
10,0	8,0	20,0	14,0	10,0
12,0	9,6	24,0	16,8	12,0
15,0	12,0	30,0	21,0	15,0
20,0	16,0	40,0	28,0	20,0
25,0	20,0	50,0	35,0	25,0
30,0	24,0	60,0	42,0	30,0
40,0	32,0	80,0	56,0	40,0
50,0	40,0	100,0	70,0	50,0

Safety rules for when using polyester slings

- Never exceed the WLL of the sling.
- Never use a damaged sling.
- Never connect an eye without an eyelet to something that can damage the sling.
- What is connected to the eye should be:
 - smooth and without sharp edges.
 - with a large enough radius.
 - not so big that it stretches out the eye.
- Practice extreme cautions and use a sling that has ample bearing capacity:
 - when the exact weight of the load is not known.
 - when shock-loading is a possibility.
 - during exceptionally difficult circumstances.
 - when life or limbs are at risk.
- Always take precautions to protect the sleeve when there is risk of friction or cutting.
- Take the following precautionary measures to increase the lifetime of the sling:
 - never, under any circumstances, tie knots or twist the sling – this could result in loss of strength and sling damage.
 - a sling should never be pulled from an elevation.
 - never leave a load for long periods of time on a sling.
 - never drag the sling underneath a load.
 - avoid impact- and/or shock-loading.

Polyester slings and heat and chemicals

ATTENTION washing the sling using cold water and cleaning chemicals is necessary to prevent damage.

Polyester

1. Acids

Some polyester slings can handle acid at room temperature, but we recommend that users contact our experts before working with acids.

2. Alkalies

It is not recommended to use polyester slings when working with strong alkalis.

3. Heat

The material tolerates dry heat well. Normal strands can withhold 80% of its bearing capacity after 30 days of continuous exposure to 150°C. For example, polyester slings were used to hold a load at 150°C for 30 minutes at a time, four times a day without decreasing its bearing capacity.

Supervision when using polyester slings

While using make regular checks for signs of defects or damage, as these items may affect its safety. Keep in mind that dirt and grime can conceal damages. Also, inspect all connected parts and lifting equipment being used with the sling. If there is any doubt regarding the integrity of the sling or necessary marks are lost or are illegible, stop using the sling. Also see the manual regarding usage and maintenance.

Examples of defects and damages that are likely going to impact the safety of the sling:

- External damages are an indication of possible internal damage. Vertical or horizontal cuts, as well as all other damages in the weave, on the outer cover of the sling are a strong indication of damage to the core of the sling. **DISCONTINUE USE.**
- Isolated damages caused by friction can affect the bearing capacity significantly. **DISCONTINUE USE.**
- It is normal that some markings and minor friction damage appear during normal usage. However, if isolated damage caused by friction has reached the core of the sling **DISCONTINUE USE.**
- Knots on a sling can reduce its bearing capacity by 25% – 100%. Never, under any circumstance, tie knots in the sling. If a knot appears **DISCONTINUE USE.**
- Vertical or horizontal cuts to the outer cover of the sling as well as damage to the core of the sling **DISCONTINUE USE.**
6. and 9. Vertical and/or horizontal cuts or friction damage to the edges. **DISCONTINUE USE.**
- The usage of harmful chemicals can weaken and/or soften the sling material. This can be seen of the sling cover starts to peel and it is possible to peel and/or massage it off. Any chemical damage to the cover strongly indicates that the core of the sling is no longer safe. **DISCONTINUE USE.**
- Vertical and/or horizontal cuts to the cover or core of the sling. **DISCONTINUE USE.**
9. and 6. Vertical and/or horizontal cuts or friction damage to the edges. **DISCONTINUE USE.**
- Unmarked slings should never be used. All tags and markings need to be legible. **DISCONTINUE USE.**
- Hooks and other fittings that are too big can damage the sling. **DISCONTINUE USE** and/or get advice from our experts.
- Heat and friction damage results in a shiner cover. In the most serious cases the fibers have melted together, this indicates that the bearing fibers are weaker or they have worn out. **DISCONTINUE USE.**



Never tie knots on the sling - this will result in loss of strength and damage.



Ensure that the sling never comes in contact with alkalis chemicals such as amoniak.



Damaged slings that do not meet safety standards should be disposed off.

