





Colour	WLL (Tonnes)	Simplex	Duplex	Endless	Round Slings	 (Tonnes)	 (Tonnes)	 (Tonnes)	 (Tonnes)	Minimum Break Strength (Straight Lift) (Tonnes)
	1	S1 – 60mm	D1 – 30mm	E1 – 30mm	R1	1	0.8	2	1.4	7
	2	S2 – 120mm	D2 – 60mm	E2 – 60mm	R2	2	1.6	4	2.8	14
	3	S3 – 180mm	D3 – 90mm	E3 – 90mm	R3	3	2.4	6	4.2	21
	4	S4 – 240mm	D4 – 120mm	E4 – 120mm	R4	4	3.2	8	5.6	28
	5	S5 – 300mm	D5 – 150mm	E5 – 150mm	R5	5	4	10	7	35
	6	S6 – 300mm	D6 – 180mm	E6 – 180mm	R6	6	4.8	12	8.4	42
	8	-	D8 – 240mm	E8 – 240mm	R8	8	6.4	16	11.2	56
	10	-	D10 – 300mm	E10 – 300mm	R10	10	8	20	14	70
	12	-	D12 – 300mm	-	R12	12	9.6	24	16.8	84
	15	-	D15 – 240/480mm	-	R15	15	12	30	21	105
	20	-	D20 – 300/600mm	-	R20	20	16	40	28	140
	25	-	-	-	R25	25	20	50	35	175
	30	-	D30 – 500mm	-	R30	30	24	60	42	210
	35	-	-	-	R35	35	28	70	49	245
	40	-	-	-	R40	40	32	80	56	280
	50	-	-	-	R50	50	40	100	70	350
	60	-	-	-	R60	60	48	120	84	420
	70	-	-	-	R70	70	56	140	98	490
	80	-	-	-	R80	80	64	160	112	560
	90	-	-	-	R90	90	72	180	126	630
	100	-	-	-	R100	100	80	200	140	700
	110	-	-	-	R110	110	88	220	154	770
	120	-	-	-	R120	120	96	240	168	840
	125	-	-	-	R125	125	100	250	175	875

Webbing Slings are manufactured to BS EN1492-1:2000. Round Slings are manufactured to BS EN1492-2:2000.

Guide to safe lifting for webbing slings & Round Slings.

- When selecting your slings, take into account the required working load limit, mode of use and the nature of the load to be lifted. The size, shape and weight of the load.
- Always follow good sling practice: Plan the sling lifting and lowering operation before commencing the lift.
- A sling should always be examined for defects prior to use, and to ensure that its identification and specification are correct.
- Slings should be protected from sharp edges, friction and abrasion, whether from the load or from the lifting appliance.
- Slings should be placed on the load such that the load is uniform across their width.
- Ensure the load is balanced and will not tilt or fall. Keep fingers and toes etc. clear when tensioning slings and landing loads.
- Ensure the load is free to be lifted, by taking a trial lift and lower.
- Avoid trapping the sling when lowering the load, and do not attempt to pull the sling from beneath the load when the load is resting on it.
- Do not drag the load in the sling or allow the sling to be dragged over the ground or rough surfaces.
- Avoid Snatch or shock loading.
- Remember the maximum working load limit depends on the angle. Please refer to the above chart.
- The polyester material used in both roundslings and webbing slings are manufactured with selective resistance to chemicals. Advice should always be sought if exposure to chemicals.
- Slings should only be used by trained operatives who understand the method of rating and application of mode factors.
- Polyester slings are suitable for use in the temperature ranges of -40°C to 100°C.
- Slings should never be overloaded.

- Slings should never be knotted or twisted.
- Never use a damaged sling.
- Never attempt to repair a damaged sling.

Visual Sling Inspection

- Lay the sling on a flat surface in a well lit area.
- Check for identification label, and that the information contained on the label is legible. If not then the sling should be removed from service.
- Examine the length of the sling for any excessive surface chafe, cuts, damage to the eyes, stitching, coupling components or fittings.
- If in any doubt, please contact your supplier for more help and information.
- When not in use slings should be stored in a clean, dry and well ventilated conditions at ambient temperatures and away from chemicals that could damage the sling.

Please contact your supplier for more information.