



Sling Inspection Criteria

Out of service criteria for Web Slings, Tuflex Roundslings, Chain Slings and Wire Rope Slings based on OSHA and Lift-All standards.



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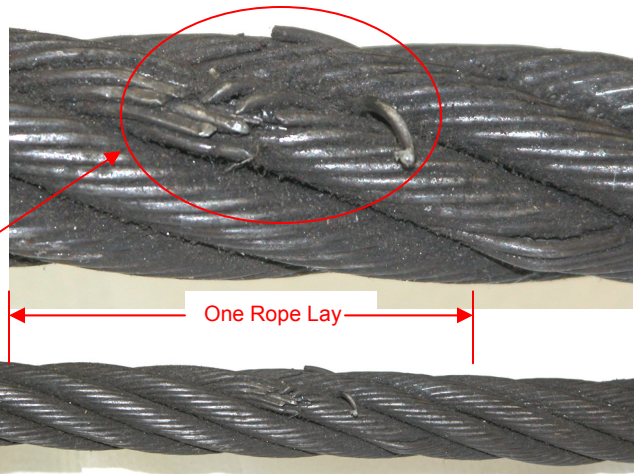
INSPECTION CRITERIA for WIRE ROPE

All slings should be inspected for damage prior to each use to assure that their strength has not been compromised. The following photos illustrate some of the common damage that occurs to indicate that the sling must be taken out of service:

THE DAMAGE: **Broken Wires.**

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: The individual wires that make up the strands in a wire rope can break for various reasons including fatigue and overload. Wire rope slings must be taken out of service when you find 10 or more broken wires in one rope lay or 5 or more broken wires in one strand of one rope lay.

TO PREVENT: Avoid pulling rope across edges or protrusions.



THE DAMAGE: **Wear**

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Flat areas on the individual wires. When wires have lost one third or more of their original diameter, the sling must be taken out of service.

TO PREVENT: Do not drag sling on the ground and do not drag loads over slings. Pad high wear areas.



THE DAMAGE: **Corrosion / Heat Damage**

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Absence of lubrication and discoloration of rope.

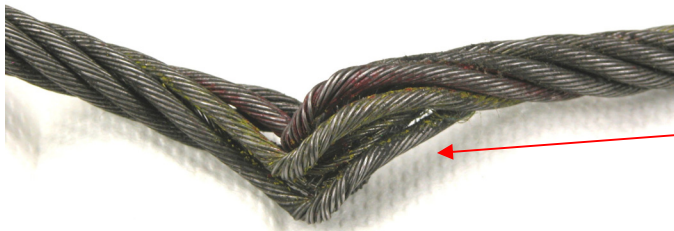
TO PREVENT: Hang slings for storage away from moisture. Do not use wire core slings above 400° F or fiber core slings above 180° F.



THE DAMAGE: **Kinking, Bird Caging**

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Bent strands of wire or strands standing out from their regular position in the body of the sling.

TO PREVENT: Protect rope from sharp edges of load by pads or other means. Do not shock load slings.



THE DAMAGE: **Crushing**

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: A section of rope that is flattened, where the cross section is no longer round.

TO PREVENT: Never allow loads to be set on top of slings

