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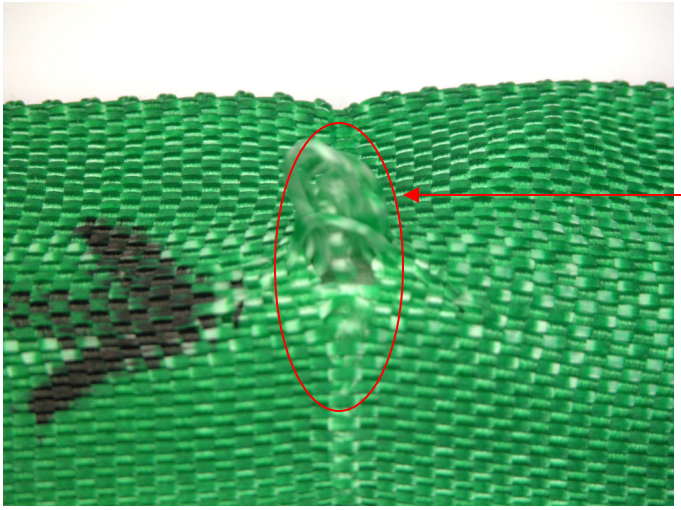
INSPECTION CRITERIA for TUFLEX

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: **Cuts to the cover exposing internal core yarns** – When internal core yarns are visible, the amount of damage done to the core yarns and the sling strength can not be determined without breaking the sling, therefore, the sling must be taken out of service.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: **Broken fibers** of equal length indicate that the sling has been cut by an edge.

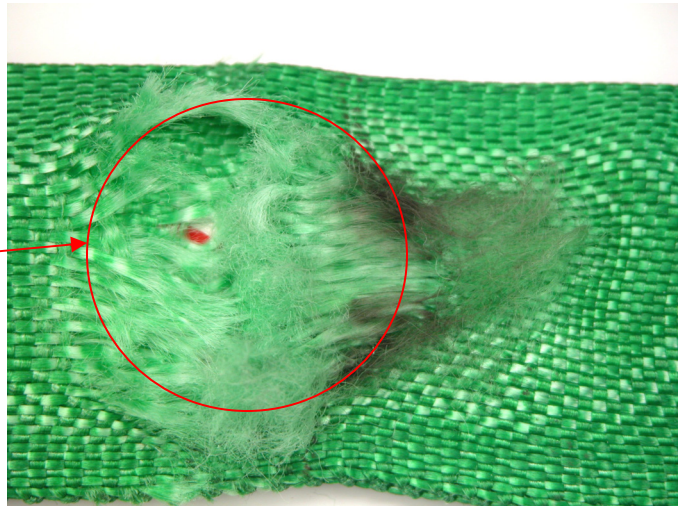
TO PREVENT: Use **wear pads** between the sling and all edges that come in contact with the sling.



THE DAMAGE: **Holes/Snags/Pulls exposing internal core yarns**

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Punctures or areas where fibers stand out from the rest of the sling surface.

TO PREVENT: Avoid sling contact with protrusions, both during lifts and while transporting or storing.



THE DAMAGE: **Abrasion exposing internal core yarns.**

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Areas of the sling that look and feel **fuzzy** indicate that the fibers have been broken by being subject to contact and movement against a rough surface. Affected areas are usually discolored.

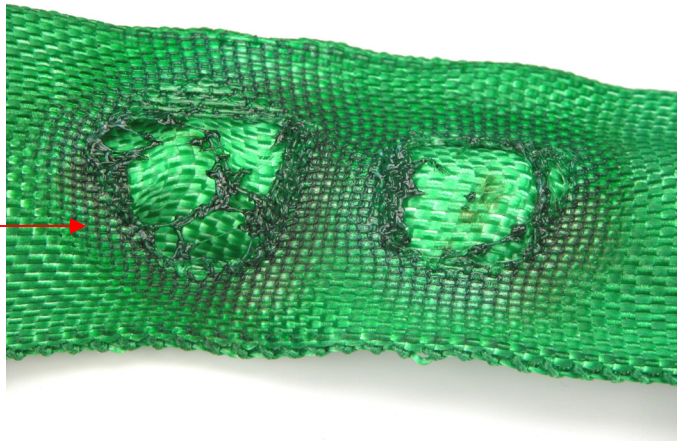
TO PREVENT: Never drag slings along the ground. Never pull slings from under loads that are resting on the sling. Use wear pads between slings and rough surface loads.

Tuflex Roundslings

INSPECTION CRITERIA for TUFLEX

THE DAMAGE: **Heat/Chemical**

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: **Melted or charred fibers** anywhere along the sling. Heat and chemical damage can look similar and they both have the effect of damaging sling fibers and compromising the sling's strength. Look for discoloration and/or fibers that have been fused together and often feel hard or crunchy.



TO PREVENT: Never use Tuflex where they can be exposed to temperatures in excess of 200°F. Never use Tuflex in or around chemicals without confirming that the sling material is compatible with the chemicals being used. For elevated temperatures up to 350° F, ask about our KeyFlex roundslings.

THE DAMAGE: **Illegible or Missing Tags** – The information provided by the sling tag is important for knowing what sling to use and how it will function.

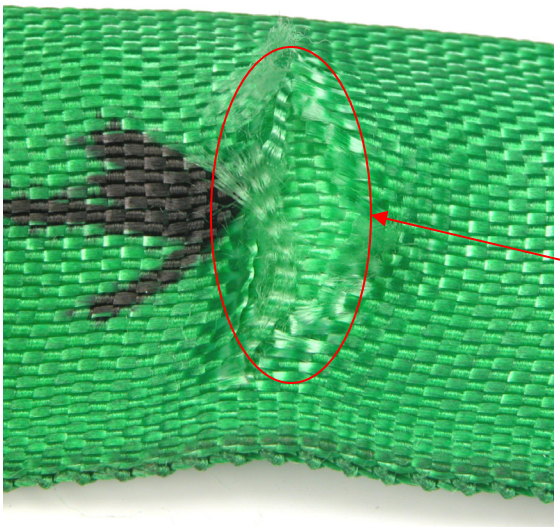
WHAT TO LOOK FOR: If you cannot find or read all of the information on a sling tag, the sling shall be taken out of service.

TO PREVENT: Never set loads down on top of slings or pull slings from beneath loads if there is any resistance. Load edges should never contact sling tags during the lift. Avoid paint or chemical contact with tags.

THE DAMAGE: **Knots** compromise the strength of all slings by not allowing all fibers to contribute to the lift as designed. Knots may reduce sling strength by up to 50%.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Knots are rather obvious problems as shown here.

TO PREVENT: Never tie knots in slings and never use slings that are knotted.



THE DAMAGE: **Cuts to the cover NOT exposing internal core yarns** – Tuflex roundslings all have a double walled jacket protecting the inner core yarns from damage. **If damage (except for chemical or heat) appears only to the outer jacket and does not expose the inner core yarns, the sling may remain in service.** To extend sling life, the sling may be returned to Lift-All for inspection and application of a patch to cover the damaged area.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: **Broken fibers** of equal length indicate that the sling has been cut by an edge. In this case, the inner jacket remains in tact.

TO PREVENT: Use **wear pads** between the sling and all edges that come in contact with the sling.