INSPECTION CRITERIA FOR WIRE ROPE SLINGS

Remove slings from service when:

- Capacity information is missing or illegible.
- End attachments (including hooks) are cracked, deformed, or obviously worn.

⚠ CAUTION **Do not inspect a sling by passing bare hands over the wire rope.**

- Hook throat opening is increased more than 15%.
- Hook is twisted out of plane by more than 10%.

OSHA 1910.184 requires wire rope slings to have "permanently affixed and legible identification markings."

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.

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 the sling on the ground or drag loads over slings. Protect high wear areas with sling protection.

SUGGESTED *LIFT-ALL* PRODUCT: Wear Pad
See the Sling Protection section in this catalog for more sling protection options.

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.

Kinking / Birdcaging

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 the load. Do not shock load slings.

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.

Scan and learn more about wire rope sling inspection criteria.